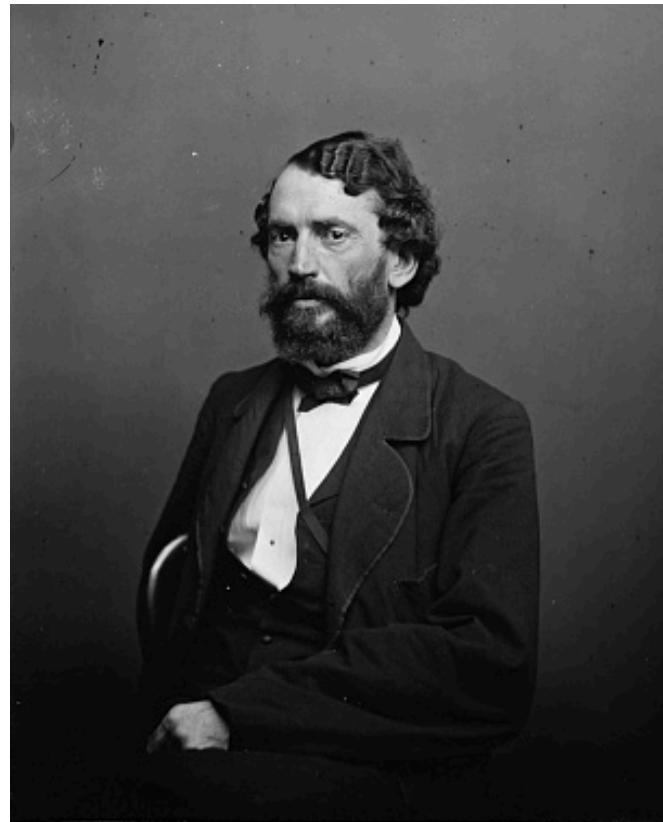


# James Hepburn Campbell

February 8, 1820 - April 12, 1895





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2025

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## Author Note

James H. Campbell was a prominent politician from Pennsylvania in the 19th century; however, many of the physical documents relating to his life that could have been used in a fully professionally conducted research project were not readily accessible.

A large portion of possibly the most important of the documents—the James Hepburn Campbell papers—were located in the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan and were inaccessible during research. These documents were letters written by Campbell himself in the 1860s and contained details about the outbreak of the Civil War, his meetings with Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln, as well as his post in Sweden.

Additionally, many church records as well as old city directories from various small towns in Pennsylvania were not accessible online; said sources were almost always only accessible in person in unreachable locations such as the FamilySearch headquarters in Salt Lake City. This, added to his relatively early date of birth, resulted in a shortage of source material for the first decades of his life. This was the same issue with other documents relating to his government stations—possibly relevant sources were often only available in expensive physical copies, at libraries across the country and world, or were only accessible in member-exclusive online libraries/repositories; for example, one government journal was archived in a government library in Mumbai, India and was inaccessible.

It should be noted that certain aspects of Campbell's life may have been simplified or condensed to roughly adhere to the project's recommended length of 8–10 pages, as outlined in the biography guidelines.

# Introduction

The Woodlands Cemetery Project is a rigorous research project conducted alongside the A.P. United States History course taught at Julia R. Masterman High School. Students research and unearth the lives of deceased individuals who lived primarily during the nineteenth century. All individuals researched are buried in the Woodlands Cemetery, a historic and scenic burial ground in West Philadelphia that served as the final resting place for many famous figures in American history, including Philadelphia elites, generals, inventors, and artists. In early fall, students traveled to the Woodlands Cemetery to search for potential candidates to research for the project. While over 30,000 are buried in the Woodlands Cemetery, only a small fraction of them have had their stories uncovered, leaving countless lives and legacies obscured by time.

To piece together the history of their subject, students must extensively analyze a wide range of primary and secondary sources, strengthening students' research proficiency, investigation, and analytical interpretation skills. Students are split into small groups of five or six members and conduct research for approximately five months, ending in a biography paper and a website. The biographies are the culmination of multiple months of students' meticulous research, and sources range from physical archival documents, government records, and newspaper articles, to obituaries.

Out of a plethora of candidates to research, this group selected James Hepburn Campbell, a former Congressman representing Schuylkill and Northumberland counties in Pennsylvania. Campbell was born to Francis C. Campbell and Jane H. Campbell, living most of his life as a lawyer, but more importantly served in the Congress and the Army. A man of fiery patriotism, he enlisted in the ranks during the Civil War despite being an active member of Congress to defend the capital and stop General Lee's march north into Pennsylvania. While serving in Congress, Campbell was appointed to multiple government committees and was later appointed Minister Resident to Sweden; Campbell was influential in the passage of the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 and dedicated much of his political career to the abolition of slavery. He dedicated the last years of his life to his law practice and family, including his wife Juliet Campbell.

# Abstract

- Birth and Death Dates
  - Born February 8, 1820
  - Died April 12, 1895 due to old age & heart failure
- Profession/Education
  - Professions - Lawyer, Congressman, Military soldier/officer, Minister Resident
  - Education - Dickinson Law College
- Birth/death dates of family
  - Father - Francis Caldwell Campbell (18 April 1787 - 21 April 1867)
  - Mother - Jane Hepburn (19 March 1795 - 17 May 1867)
  - Brother - John Richard Campbell (5 September 1818 - 23 September 1892)
  - Sister - Catharine Cutler Campbell (April 1822 - 29 March 1907)
  - Sister - Sarah Ann Campbell (December, 1825 - 1 January 1905)
  - Sister - Caroline Campbell (1826 - 11 July 1911)
  - Brother - Frances H. Campbell (1829 - Unknown)
  - Sister - Sarah A. Campbell (1834 - Unknown)
  - Sister - Elizabeth Lee Campbell (1835 - 30 January 1865)
  - Brother - Alfred Campbell (21 March 1839 - 1 October 1865)
- Birth/death dates for wife and children, marriage date
  - Married in approximately June 1843
  - Wife - Juliet Hamersley Lewis (5 August 1823 - 26 December 1898)
  - Daughter - Julia Wharton Lewis Campbell (1854 - 9 October 1915)
  - Son - Ellis Lewis Campbell (1854 - 30 May 1900)
  - Son - James Jr. Campbell (1847 - 1864)
  - Son - Francis D. Campbell (1845 - 1864)
- Addresses of Residence w/ Duration
  - Williamsport, PA (February 8, 1820 - June 16, 1840)
  - Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA (June 16, 1840 - August, 1841)
  - Pottsville, PA (October 18, 1841 - September 24, 1864)
  - 6th & Pennsylvania Ave. National Hotel (December 3, 1855 - March 4, 1857)
  - 3rd & Pennsylvania Ave. Washington House (March 4, 1859 - March 3, 1863)
  - Possible sojourn in Paris, France (~Early 1865)
  - 2039 Delaney Place, Philadelphia, PA (~August 1867 - 1887)
  - "Aeola estate" 705 Church Rd., Wayne, PA (~1887 - April 12, 1895)
- Addresses of Employment w/ Duration
  - Pottsville, PA (October 18, 1841 - Late 1855)
  - Capitol Building, Washington, DC (December 3, 1855 - March 4, 1857), (March 4, 1859 - March 3, 1863)
  - Stockholm, Sweden (September 24, 1864 - March 29, 1867)
  - 130 S 6th Street Philadelphia, PA (~August 1867 - 1887)
- Occupation of Wife and Children
  - Julia Hamersley Lewis - Poet, writer, housekeeping
  - Francis D. Campbell - Navyman in the Civil War
  - James Jr. Campbell - Soldier in the Civil War
  - Julia Wharton Lewis Keightley - Author and Poet

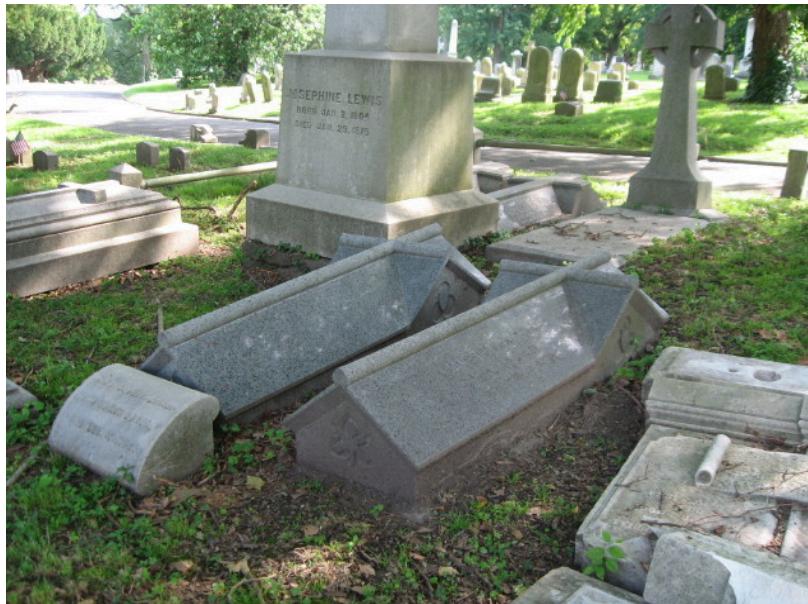
- Ellis Lewis Campbell - Lawyer
- Major events and honors
  - Graduated from Dickinson Law College in August of 1841
  - Admitted to the Bar on October 18, 1841, and commenced law practice
  - Joined the Whig National Convention in 1844
  - Elected as representative of the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the 34th Congress (1855-1857), but failed to be elected into the 35th.
  - Elected as representative of the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the 36th and 37th Congresses (1859-1863)
  - Enlisted in the army and joined Cassius M. Clay's Washington Guards within two weeks of the first shots at Sumter
  - Served a three-month term of service after being elected Major of the 25th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1861
  - Interviewed Abraham Lincoln and his wife in the Executive Chamber in early 1862
  - Sponsored and passed the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad
  - Raised the 39th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in July of 1863 to pursue General Lee out of Pennsylvania
  - Appointed Minister Resident to Sweden on May 18, 1864
  - Inducted as a President of Honor into the Institut d'Afrique in Paris on February 17, 1865
  - Duly elected a Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States in 1867
- Connections with historical events
  - In the Whig National Convention, Campbell fervently spoke in favor of the Whig Henry Clay for the Presidential Election of 1844
  - Was elected to 34th, 36th, 37th Congress representing the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania
  - Was influential in the election of Nathaniel P. Banks as House Speaker
  - Criticized the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Bloody Kansas affair through a speech on the House floor
  - After being appointed as the Pennsylvania representative to the House Committee of Thirty-Three, Campbell opposed the Corwin Amendment and Crittenden Compromise
  - After promptly enlisting days after Fort Sumter, Campbell was one of the first volunteers to reach Washington D.C. where he joined Cassius M. Clay's Washington Guards, the sole Union militia in the capital for a short period
  - Enlisted as a Major in the 25th Pennsylvania Volunteers where he garrisoned Washington Arsenal and Fort Washington near the Potomac;
  - Influenced the passage of the Morrill Tariff of 1861 through a speech on the House floor
  - Voted in favor of the Morrill Land-Grant Acts of 1862 which funded the first public universities
  - Sponsored and passed the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad

- Voted in favor of the Enrollment Act of 1863 which was essentially the first conscription law in American history
- Participated in the Pursuit of Lee from Pennsylvania as lieutenant colonel after helping form the 39th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers to answer Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin's call for volunteers
- Addressed letter to Secretary of State Seward (whom he was reporting to as Minister Resident to Sweden) following the Lincoln assassination plot; Campbell wished Seward a hasty recovery and conveyed the reactions of the Swedish public to the assassination

# Map of Cemetery



## Description of Monument



The cross on James H. Campbell's tombstone represents Christian faith and eternity. Regarding the specificity of the cross, he has a Celtic cross engraved on the side of his tombstone, which symbolizes eternity and continuity. His name and death are lightly engraved on the side and his tombstone is noticeably smaller than the ones of his family members, possibly indicating a degree of humility.

# Biography

Tradition says that the name Hepburn is derived from the names of two rivers—it is likely that the original Hepburn clan in Scotland lived near bodies of water (Document AR). The name had multiple variations before being finalized as Hepburn; these included Heborn, Hepbron, Hepborn, d’Hepburne, and even Esbron. The Hepburn Campbell family was of Scottish origin and had ties with the Earls of Bothwell in the Peerage of Scotland; Campbell's great-grandfather had direct ancestry to Rev. John Hepburn of Keith and remote ancestry to Patrick Hepburn, the third Lord Hailes and first Earl of Bothwell. It was in 1698 that Campbell's great-grandfather from his maternal side, Samuel Hepburn, was born in Glasgow, Scotland. In 1746 he married Janet Sinclair, a Scottish woman and soon to be great-grandmother of James. Campbell.

Shortly after their marriage, they left Scotland due to religious persecution and settled in Donegal, Ireland (Document AR). They resided there for many years, in that time bearing four sons and one daughter: James, William, Samuel, John, and Janet Hepburn. At one point, Campbell's grandfather and great-grandfather received news of how America was the land of opportunity. This prompted Campbell's maternal grandfather, James Hepburn (age 26 at the time), and his brother, William Hepburn (age 18 at the time), to sail from Londonderry to Philadelphia in early 1773 to verify the promises of America for their father, Campbell's great grandfather. James Hepburn was satisfied with the advantages it would come to provide and settled in Philadelphia, making occasional trips back to the valley to assist with landwatching. With his wife and daughter, who unfortunately drowned during a storm, Samuel Hepburn sailed on the Faithful Steward from Londonderry to Philadelphia. His son James Hepburn and Mary Hopewell Hepburn would go on to get married on December 17, 1781, and have nine children: Samuel Hopewell Hepburn, Andrew Doz Hepburn, William Hepburn, James Hepburn, Jane Hepburn (Campbell's mother), Mary Hepburn, Hopewell Hepburn, William Hepburn and Sarah Hepburn.

James H. Campbell's father, Francis C. Campbell, was born in 1787 and grew up in York, Pennsylvania (Document AR). He went on to pursue his education at Dickinson College, where he, alongside his close friend David Watts, studied law and laid a path for his future son to soon follow (Document AX). After earning his law degree, Francis relocated to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he met and married his future wife, Jane H. Campbell. While in Williamsport, he not only built a successful legal career spanning an impressive 50 years but also became a prominent and respected figure within the Lycoming County bar. He eventually died in 1867 shortly before the passing of his wife.<sup>1</sup>

James H. Campbell's mother, Jane H. Campbell, was born on March 19, 1775 to James Hepburn and Mary Hopewell (Document AR). She was the sixth child of nine and the eldest daughter of her family. Her siblings were Samuel H. Hepburn, Andrew Doz Hepburn, William Hepburn, James Hepburn, John Hepburn, Mary Hepburn, Hopewell Hepburn, and Sarah Hepburn. Little is documented about her early life. However, it is known that she married

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<sup>1</sup> Miltonian, 1822–1932 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2025. [https://www.newspapers.com/image/36311334/?clipping\\_id=66261582](https://www.newspapers.com/image/36311334/?clipping_id=66261582). Last updated: February 7, 2018.

Francis C. Campbell in May of 1816 and had nine children with him before passing at the age of 72 on May 17, 1867.<sup>2</sup>

Campbell had many siblings, including Catherine C. Campbell, Elizabeth Campbell, Francis C. Campbell, Frances H. Campbell, John R. Campbell, Alfred Campbell, Mary J. Campbell, and Sarah A. Campbell, born from 1818 to 1839 (Document AR).<sup>3</sup> Although James had quite a number of siblings, many died within the first year of their lives. Besides James, Sarah Ann Campbell was the best documented of the children with the 1860 U.S. Census documenting her residence at her parent's house (Document K). Sarah resided at 2225 N 17th Street in Philadelphia for much of her life until her death in 1905 (Document AW). She was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery which indicates that while some of the Campbell family was buried in the Woodlands another portion is in the Laurel Hill Cemetery.<sup>4</sup>

On February 8, 1820, James Hepburn Campbell himself was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania to Francis C. Campbell and Jane H. Campbell (Document AR). Campbell grew up in a relatively affluent household, seeing as how his father Francis was a successful lawyer. Coincidentally, he grew up across the street from his future wife, Juliet Hamersley Lewis.<sup>5</sup> It was in Williamsport that Campbell “almost certainly” received his early education.<sup>6</sup>

On June 16, 1840, Campbell enrolled in Dickinson Law School which was headed by the local Judge John Reed in Carlisle, PA (Document A). According to the Department of Archives at Dickinson College, while Campbell did not live in Dickinson College housing, it is likely Campbell lived somewhere within the city based on the distance between Williamsport and Carlisle.<sup>7</sup> Campbell received his Bachelor of Laws diploma and graduated from the 16th Class in August of 1841.

After he graduated from Dickinson Law College, Campbell moved to the South Ward of Pottsville and was admitted to the Bar on October 18, 1841 (Document B; Document D). In June of 1843, James Hepburn Campbell married Juliet Hamersley Campbell, formerly Juliet Hamersley Lewis. Juliet was born on August 5, 1823, to her parents, Ellis Lewis and Josephine Wallis Lewis.<sup>8</sup> Her father, Ellis, was appointed Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1833, and it was then that he relocated their whole family to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where Juliet and James met. Her parents had sent her to the Moravian Seminary for Young Ladies in 1835 and later to a French Boarding School in Philadelphia. The influences of her father and her education led her to begin writing at the age of 14; she eventually became

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<sup>2</sup> “Jane Hepburn.” FamilySearch, <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KZS3-K8X/jane-hepburn-1795-1867>. Accessed 23 Feb. 2025.

<sup>3</sup> “James Hepburn Campbell.” FamilySearch, <https://www.familysearch.org/en/tree/person/details/GZS7-ZPN>. Accessed 23 Feb. 2025.

<sup>4</sup> “Jane Hepburn,” FamilySearch, <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KZS3-K8X/>.

<sup>5</sup> Lorson, Timothy R. "The Remarkable Career of Juliet Lewis Campbell." The Journal of the Lycoming County Historical Society, vol. XLVIII, edited by Gary W. Parks, assistant editor Scott Sagar, Lycoming County Historical Society, Winter 2012-2013, pp. 1-3.

<sup>6</sup> Campbell, Ada Sayen. "J. H. Campbell, Biographical Directory of the United States Congress." United States. Congress. Washington: Joint Committee on Printing, 27 Aug. 1928. Pottsville Free Public Library, Pottsville, PA.

<sup>7</sup> This information was sourced from the testimony of Jim Gerencser—a faculty member of the Dickinson College Archive Department—in an email correspondence.

<sup>8</sup> Lorson, Timothy R. "The Remarkable Career of Juliet Lewis Campbell." pp. 1-3.

an author, writing multiple full-length books and featuring her poetry in several national magazines. Some of Juliet's most notable works included: her novel "The Old Love and the New" and poems in *Shell Music*, both published in The Potter journal on August 19, 1858; her poem *Hungary*, published in the Lewisburg Chronicle and the West Branch Farmer on December 12, 1849; and *A Story of Sunrise*, which was published in T.B. Read's *Female Poets of America* (Document C; Document I).<sup>9,10</sup> Juliet balanced her successful career along with life as a mother to her four children, Julia Wharton Lewis Campbell, Ellis Lewis Campbell, James Jr. Campbell, and Francis Campbell, and as the wife to James H. Campbell.

Juliet and James had their first son, Francis D. Campbell, in 1845; two years later, their son, James Jr. Campbell was born in 1847 (Document D). Francis was notably the Master's Mate on the "Black Hawk" which was the flagship of the Mississippi Squadron; he resigned from his position on August 8, 1863 (Document AB). Unfortunately, both passed after fighting in the Civil War in 1864 and thus, little is documented about their lives.<sup>11</sup> In 1854, they welcomed another son named Ellis Lewis Campbell. Ellis became a lawyer in Philadelphia like his father, marrying Ada C. Smith and passing away on May 30, 1900.

In contrast, their only daughter, Julia Wharton Lewis Keightley (formally known as Julia Wharton Lewis Campbell and Julia Wharton Lewis Ver Planck), became an author like Juliet. Julia was the most well-documented of the four Campbell children. She was born in 1851 or 1854, and her break into the literary world occurred following the deaths of her husband and two children, all of whom she lost within two years.<sup>12,13</sup> She married her first husband, Philip William Ver Planck, on December 21, 1871, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; he died at the age of 32 on December 15, 1876, in Colorado.<sup>14,15</sup> Her two sons, James Campbell Ver Planck, born in 1872, and Gordon Ver Planck, born in 1874, passed away in 1875.<sup>16</sup>

After the death of her husband, she moved back home and lived with her parents for a while to aid her recovery from the illnesses she developed after the trauma of losing her husband and sons. During this period, she wrote two successful plays and learned about the Aryan Theosophical Society. On May 27, 1886, Julia officially joined the Aryan Theosophical Society, helping to write several magazines in *The Path* and writing a book called *Letters That Have Helped Me* during her time there.<sup>17</sup> Many of her works were written under the pseudonym Jasper Niemand. In 1891, Julia remarried Dr. Archibald Keightley and settled on a property in New York City. They eventually moved to England following the declining health of Keightly's

<sup>9</sup> The Potter journal. (Coudersport, Pa.), 19 Aug. 1858. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress. <<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86081096/1858-08-19/ed-1/seq-1/>>.

<sup>10</sup> Lorson, "Remarkable Career," 1-3.

<sup>11</sup> Lorson, "Remarkable Career," 1-3.

<sup>12</sup> Various reliable sources provided different years of birth.

<sup>13</sup> Lorson, "Remarkable Career," 1-3.

<sup>14</sup> Pennsylvania and New Jersey, U.S., Church and Town Records, 1669-2013.

<sup>15</sup> Philadelphia Inquirer (December 23, 1876), 4.

<sup>16</sup> Lorson, "Remarkable Career," 1-3.

<sup>17</sup> Theosophical Society General Membership Register, 1875-1942 at <http://tsmembers.org/>. *Theosophical Society*, book 1, entry 3646. Accessed 25 Feb. 2025.

mother (Document AV).<sup>18</sup> There, they established a household with six servants and continued to write for the Theosophical Journals. Julia died on October 9, 1915, in Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Wales.<sup>19</sup>

After moving to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, he established a successful legal practice and married Juliet Lewis in 1843. Campbell's interest in politics emerged in 1844 when he attended the Whig National Convention in Baltimore, marking the beginning of his involvement in public service (Document AX). There, Campbell developed a close relationship with the influential Henry Clay whom he supported for presidency.

Campbell additionally served as the host of celebrations and parades due to his status as a prominent lawyer in the city. Such celebrations and parades included the celebration of the Good Intent Engine fire brigade and the victory of the Pottsville Cricket Club (Document E). Campbell's role in hosting these celebrations indicate that Campbell was influential in the social scene and possibly owned a large property in the city.

In Pottsville, Campbell also joined the Miner's Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a fraternal organization dedicated to community service and treatment for the sick (Document E). There, Campbell was responsible for providing the charter to the organization on December 9, 1851. As a lawyer, Campbell also assisted the organization of various companies, including the Pottsville Mutual and Joint Stock Life Insurance Company, of which he was an incorporator.

While presumably running a law firm in Pottsville, Campbell also mentored a number of students in law, including prominent Pottsville lawyers George Little, Christopher Little, and William Lebbeus Whitney (Document AO; Document B). In 1891, Christopher Little—the son of the aforementioned George Little—committed suicide at the American Hotel in Mauch Chunk, PA.

James Hepburn Campbell debuted in national politics in 1855 after being elected to the 34th Congress as an opposition Whig, representing Pennsylvania's 11th Congressional District, which included Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. (Document G). After being elected to the 34th Congress Campbell likely did not own any personal property in Washington D.C.; while keeping ownership of his Pottsville home, Campbell stayed at the National Hotel in the Capital with his wife. Although the National Hotel has long since been destroyed, the hotel was located at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th Street near the White House.<sup>20</sup>

Initially, Campbell did not initially accept any committee assignments in Congress in contempt of Pennsylvania rival and House Speaker Galusha Grow whom he believed was giving him "inferior assignments" (Document AX). However, whilst in the 34th Congress, Campbell

<sup>18</sup> Boris de Zirkoff, "Keightley, Julia Wharton" in H. P. Blavatsky Collected Writings Volume IV (Wheaton, Ill.: Theosophical Publishing House, 1969), 435.

<sup>19</sup> England & Wales, Civil Registration Death Index, 1837-1915. Registered for Oct-Nov-Dec, 1915 in Dolgelly Registration District, Merionethshire. Volume 11b, page 491.

<sup>20</sup> "Hotels and Other Public Buildings: The National Hotel." Mr. Lincoln's White House, *The Lehrman Institute*, <https://www.mrlincolnswhitehouse.org/washington/hotels-and-other-public-buildings/hotels-public-buildings-national-hotel/index.html>.

threw in his full support toward electing Nathaniel P. Banks—an American Party congressman—as the new House Speaker to succeed Grow (Document AT). As a reward, Campbell was assigned to the Committee of Ways and Means where he leveraged his position to block any efforts to lower the 1846 Walker Tariff (Document AX). In 1856, Campbell made a speech on the House floor criticizing the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the affair between Kansas and Missouri that followed (Document H). In the speech, Campbell made his support of the Democratic Governor of Kansas Andrew H. Reeder known, claiming that an “invading force from the State of Missouri” had illegitimately placed John Wilkins Whitfield, a pro-South politician who contested Reeder, in power. Here, Campbell showed that he did not strictly separate himself from other politicians based on party lines; it was through this speech that Campbell would begin building a reputation for himself as a talented politician and anti-slave Republican.

In 1856, Campbell again ran for a seat in the House of Representatives but lost reelection to the Democrat William L. Dewart.<sup>21</sup> During the period of time between the 34th and 36th Congresses, it is plausible that Campbell returned to Pottsville as he still owned the property. In 1858, Campbell defeated the incumbent Dewart and was overwhelmingly reelected to the 36th Congress representing the same district as he did previously (Document J). There, Campbell was assigned to the Committee of Elections but did not contribute significantly to any larger purpose or event (Document F). During his time in the 36th Congress, Campbell resided in the Washington House—also known as the United States Hotel—near Pennsylvania Avenue between 3rd and 4 ½ street with his wife.<sup>22,23,24</sup>

On January 11, Campbell, alongside George W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, made a speech on the House floor regarding the quickly shifting political landscape in America (Document L). In it, Campbell expressed his belief in the Union as a whole and indicated that he did not support regional rivalries. More importantly, Campbell directly opposed the idea of Southern secession, but also condemned the raid at Harpers Ferry by John Brown that happened a few months prior. Campbell’s reasonable stance on Southern hostility suggests that Campbell was not a so-called Radical Republican. In the speech, Campbell also detailed his friendship with the late Henry Clay—whom he supported in the 1844 Whig National Convention—and offered to support Southerner John Gilmer of North Carolina as House Speaker due to his close ties with Clay; Campbell also reflected on his support for the 1850 Compromise in his speech.

On April 24, 1860, Campbell made a speech on the House floor in support of Representative Justin S. Morrill’s protectionist tariff (Document M). In the speech, Campbell referenced many trade relationships with nations such as Britain to argue for the raising of tariffs

<sup>21</sup> List of the Diplomatic and Commercial Officers of the United States. Department of State, Washington: A. O. P. Nicholson, Public Printer, 20 Apr. 1857,

[https://books.google.com/books?id=gJ-iAAAAMAAJ&source=gbv\\_navlinks\\_s](https://books.google.com/books?id=gJ-iAAAAMAAJ&source=gbv_navlinks_s).

<sup>22</sup> Wineberger, J.A. *Department and Congressional Directory*. Washington: C. Bohn, 1861. *University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Library*, <https://archive.org/details/departmentcongre00wine/page/11/mode/1up>.

<sup>23</sup> Boyd. *Boyd's Washington and Georgetown directory*. A. Boyd, 1864. *Smithsonian Libraries*, <https://archive.org/details/boydswashingtong1864wash/page/165/mode/1up>.

<sup>24</sup> *United States Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 1/2 streets, one square above the railroad depot, Washington, D.C., Tyler & Birch, proprietors*. [Between 1960 and 1980] Photograph. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <[www.loc.gov/item/2004671505/](http://www.loc.gov/item/2004671505/)>.

that would allow American workers to be more economically independent and protected. Seeing as how Campbell conspicuously urged the house to “[protect] everything American, against everything foreign,” it could be said that Campbell was a financial conservative. In part due to Campbell’s efforts, the Morrill Tariff Act was passed in 1861, raising tariff rates and improving tariff systems.

As tensions between the North and South worsened in December of 1860, Campbell was appointed as the representative of Pennsylvania in the Committee of Thirty-Three following Hon. Alexander Boteler’s resolution to mediate the “perilous condition of the country.”<sup>25</sup> It was in this committee that Campbell fought against any form of compromise on slavery between the North and South, including the Crittenden Compromise and Corwin Amendment (Document AX; Document P).

Following the election of Lincoln, the threat of secession from the Southern states led to several compromises regarding slavery to be floated from both the North and South, such as the Crittenden Compromise. In response, Campbell made a speech on the House floor rebuking any idea of compromise to the Southern states on February 14, 1861 (Document P). In the speech, Campbell argues that the Southern states—of which six had already vowed to secede—have no right to contest the election of Lincoln, and that the people had a right to see their elected president be inaugurated “with all the usual forms and ceremonies, without terms, without negotiation, without compromise, and without apology.” Campbell proceeded to describe the Crittenden Compromise as “despotic,” insisting that the Southern states either fall in line or betray the Union.

In part due to Campbell’s staunch opposition to compromise, the Civil War broke out following the commencement of hostilities at Fort Sumter on April 12 of the same year. Upon hearing of the news, Campbell immediately rushed to the capital from his Pottsville home and was on the last train that passed freely through Baltimore to Washington (Document AT). After arriving in the city, Campbell enlisted in Cassius M. Clay’s battalion of volunteers (Document Q). As the battalion was initially the only troops defending Washington from Southern rebels, Clay’s battalion became known as the “Washington Guards”<sup>26,27,28</sup> The battalion was disbanded within a few days after being relieved by professional infantry hailing from other Northern states; only a few days after the battalion was relieved, the 6th Massachusetts who was stationed in the city came under attack from a rebel mob.

Following the relieving of Clay’s battalion, on April 18 of the same year, Campbell formally enlisted in the 25th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers where he was elected as a

<sup>25</sup> Frost, Mrs. J. Blakeslee. *The Rebellion in the United States; or, The War of 1861; Being a Complete History of its Rise and Progress, Commencing with the Presidential Election*. Hartford, 1862.

<sup>26</sup> “General Cassius Marcellus Clay.” Richmond Cemetery, <https://richmondcemetary.com/pages/about-us/notable-graves/cassius-m.-clay.php>. Accessed 23 Feb. 2025.

<sup>27</sup> Marcellus Clay, Cassius. “The Life of Cassius Marcellus Clay.” Cincinnati: J. Fletcher Brennan & Co, 1886. <https://archive.org/details/lifeofcassiusmar00inlay>.

<sup>28</sup> Emmett, Daniel Decatur, 1815-1904, Cassius Marcellus Clay, and 120th (1861-1865) United States. Army. New York Infantry Regiment. Dixie Unionized: Respectfully Dedicated to Cassius M. Clay's Washington Guards. New York: Firth, Pond & Co., 1861.

Major in the F&S companies (Document R).<sup>29</sup> Campbell saw little action in the 25th as the regiment was not active in direct combat against Confederate troops; the regiment existed only three months before it was mustered out of service.<sup>30</sup> This regiment, in a very similar fashion to the Washington Guards, was dubbed the ‘First Defenders’ due to its immediate response to Lincoln’s call for troops.<sup>31</sup> As the regiment had only been formed on a three-month term, Campbell was honorably discharged from the regiment in July.

After returning from his military service, Campbell again returned to Congress as he was elected in October of 1860 to the 37th Congress representing his usual district (Document N). In the 37th Congress, Campbell was initially appointed to the Committee of Elections, the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and the Committee of Public Expenditures (Document F). During the 37th Congress, Campbell again resided in the Washington House hotel with his wife (Document O).

In March of 1862, the stalemate on the Eastern front of the Civil War near the Potomac drove many Republicans to pressure the White House for immediate and decisive action. Among them was Campbell, who, alongside William M. Davis of Pennsylvania and John Hutchins of Ohio, visited and interviewed Lincoln (Document S). In his recollection, Campbell explained how Congressmen should consult with the president instead of attacking him; Campbell also urged the President to break the Confederate presence near the Potomac and Capitol. To this, Lincoln hinted towards a possible offensive by General George McLellan.

Although Campbell did not do anything of significance in his other committees, he was later appointed as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad in 1862 (Document T). On the Committee, Campbell oversaw the organization of the first transcontinental railroad from Missouri to California and advocated for the adoption of the central route following Southern secession (Document AQ). On April 8, 1862, Campbell made a speech on the House floor emphasizing the importance of a transcontinental railroad, arguing that the construction of a Pacific Railroad would better unify the country (Document U). Campbell argued that both communication and transportation would be revolutionized with its construction; his familiarity with the intricate details of the railroad’s plans indicated that Campbell was closely involved with the railroad itself.

On June 24 of the same year, Congress, with Campbell as the sponsor of the bill, passed the Pacific Railway Act of 1862 with the Senate’s amendments (Document V); the bill was signed into law by Abraham Lincoln on July 1st of the same year. This bill, alongside Campbell’s related speech, can be reasonably viewed as the pinnacle of Campbell’s career—as the Pacific Railway Acts were among the most influential pieces of legislation regarding

<sup>29</sup> “Campbell, James H.” *National Park Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers-detail.htm?soldierId=B8029B8A-DC7A-DF11-BF36-B8AC6F5D926A>. Accessed 23 Feb. 2025.

<sup>30</sup> “Union Pennsylvania Volunteers: 25th Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry (3 months, 1861).” *National Park Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=UPA0025RI>.

<sup>31</sup> Strohecker, John E. “The First Defenders.” Berks History Center, *Henry Janssen Library*, Spring 1961, <https://berkshistory.org/article/the-first-defenders/>.

economics and trade in the U.S., Campbell's efforts, although unrecognized, have had a permanent effect on the growth of America as a nation and economic powerhouse.

Only a week before he would pass the first Pacific Railway Act through Congress, Campbell voted in favor of the Morrill Land-Grant Acts—a bill that created land-grant colleges like Penn State and MIT from the proceeds of land sales (Document V). However, as these land sales were infamous for having been sourced from the exploitation of Native lands, it could be argued that Campbell was not particularly sensitive to the plight of the Native Americans at the time. It does show, however, that Campbell was a supporter of the expansion of higher education.

After Campbell's defeat in the 1862 Congressional elections, Campbell recounted in his letters to his wife how Secretary of the Senate John W. Forney notified him of Lincoln's particular regret in Campbell's political defeat; it can be seen here that Campbell may have held a relatively close relationship with the President (Document S). In January of 1863, Campbell was received by Mrs. Abraham Lincoln at the White House, where he, alongside General Simon Cameron, "gossiped" with the First Lady about her Southern heritage.

On February 25th of the same year, Campbell voted in favor of the monumental Enrollment Act; the Enrollment Act, also the Civil War Military Draft Act, was essentially the first conscription legislation passed in the U.S. Campbell's support of this act possibly derives from his "vigorous military methods" and intolerance for secession.<sup>32</sup>

In June of 1863, Campbell again registered for the military draft following Governor Andrew Curtin's call for volunteers (Document Y). He did not serve as an infantryman, however; Campbell alongside General James Nagle privately raised the 39th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia following General Robert E. Lee's advance into southern Pennsylvania (Document A; Document AQ). The unit, composed mostly of men from Schuylkill County, did not actively contribute to combat as Lee's troops had already begun a southern retreat following the decisive Northern victory at Gettysburg (Document B). The regiment merely followed the footprints of Lee's army in the campaign to pursue and destroy Lee. Campbell was left in charge of the regiment as a lieutenant colonel after James Nagle was promoted to Brigadier General. The regiment was mustered out of service nearly a month after its formation (Document Z).

In the 1862 Congressional elections, the unpopularity of the Civil War—particularly in the Schuylkill and Northumberland counties he represented—led to Campbell's failed election to the 38th Congress (Document S). Following the end of his term in the 37th Congress and service in the military, Campbell was personally recommended via letter by many highly influential figures and politicians to serve as a diplomatic mission on behalf of the U.S. (Document W; Document X). Based on the contents of such letters, Campbell had many connections to prominent politicians including former Pennsylvania Governors James Pollock and Andrew Curtin as well as former Vice President Hannibal Hamlin. As such, in 1864, Campbell was appointed by then-President Abraham Lincoln to serve as the Minister Resident to Sweden and Norway; Campbell served this station from the years 1864-1867 (Document AC; Document AJ).

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<sup>32</sup> United States, Congress, House of Representatives. Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States: Third Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress. vol. 60. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1863. [https://voteview.com/source\\_images/house\\_journal/60/0#page/483/mode/1up](https://voteview.com/source_images/house_journal/60/0#page/483/mode/1up).

Campbell notably declined the offer of the Lincoln administration to be assigned as a judge on the Court for the Suppression of the Slave Trade in Cape Town, South Africa before accepting this position (Document AX).

On July 22, 1864, Secretary of State William H. Seward wrote a request to the relevant European nations to provide free travel for Campbell in preparation for his arrival in Stockholm (Document AD). As such, on September 17, 1864, Campbell arrived unmolested in Stockholm with his family through the German cities of Cologne and Lubeck (Document AE). There, he secured an apartment for his stay and began preparations for the assumption of duty from his predecessor Jacob S. Haldeman. Shortly after his arrival, Campbell met for an interview with the Swedish Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs Count Ludvig Manderstrom where he made a fantastic first impression while discussing the Civil War. On the 24th and 25th, Campbell met with King Charles XV and Queen Lovisa of Sweden separately in Ulriksdale Palace, remarking that he “could not have been received more kindly by any gentleman in Europe.”

While only a portion of his activities are readily documented, it is known that Campbell worked to construct greater relations between the Swedish and American states by acquiring the language and culture while touring the country as the Minister Resident (Document AE; Document AQ). To this effect, Campbell participated in various cultural and social celebrations such as the fiftieth anniversary of the union between Sweden and Norway (Document AE).

In December, Campbell handled his first, albeit small, diplomatic conflict where he made it known to Count Manderstrom the American government’s displeasure that Sweden had dispatched Baron Nils de Wetterstedt as an envoy to the Mexican Empire (not to be confused with the Republic of Mexico). Prior to his arrival as a Minister to the U.S., Wetterstedt had been sent on diplomatic business to the French-backed Mexican Empire that the U.S. deemed illegitimate. Nevertheless, Campbell and Manderstrom maintained a light mood throughout their meeting, with the two joking that Russia, who also dispatched an envoy to the Mexican Empire, was no better a friend to America than Sweden. This interaction likely indicates that Campbell generally handled diplomatic affairs in Sweden cordially and professionally.

In early 1865, it is likely that Campbell traveled across Europe, specifically France and Paris. On May 23, 1865, the Swedish Prime Minister’s Office for External Affairs requested that the nations of Prussia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and France grant Campbell free travel after Campbell had “communicated his desire to travel” to these countries (Document AI). Based on this desire, as well as the Office’s request, it is likely that Campbell traveled across Europe in 1865; this could possibly be related to the recent shift in the European political realm following the Second Schleswig War and its influence on Scandinavia (Document AE).

Before the Foreign Office issued the laissez-passer request for Campbell, it is likely he had already traveled to Paris for a short period of time (Document AI). Campbell’s presence in Paris at this time can be verified by his induction as one of the Presidents d’Honneur of the Institut d’Afrique in Paris in February of 1865 (Document AH). The Institut d’Afrique was a French organization formed in 1838 to push for the abolition of the slave trade but also

advocated the colonization of Africa.<sup>33</sup> Seeing as how the Institut d'Afrique supported colonization, Campbell himself may have also supported colonization whilst opposing slavery. In the letter of his induction, the General Secretary of the Institute wrote how the organization would be "flattered" to have him as a President d'Honneur; this likely indicated that Campbell's efforts to abolish the slave trade were recognized internationally. Based on how the Institut d'Afrique's members were almost exclusively composed of members in Paris, and how the title of President d'Honneur had a membership fee of at least 20 francs, it can be inferred that Campbell may have stayed in Paris for a period of time in 1865.

A glimpse into Campbell's ability was shown shortly before the end of the Civil War in March-April of 1865 when he potentially foiled a Confederate plot to procure a Swedish vessel for the purpose of piracy (Document AG). In the letters between Minister Resident to Denmark Bradford Wood and Campbell, it was said that Confederate agents had been "prowling" Copenhagen in search of a merchant vessel to purchase and arm. As a precaution, Campbell placed the U.S. consuls at Swedish and Norwegian ports on high alert against potential Confederate activity and offered to notify the Swedish authorities on the matter. Though it was only days later that the Confederacy would surrender and end the Civil War, this could be seen as one of the more noteworthy affairs in Campbell's service as Resident Minister as it displayed his competence and decisiveness in a time of stress.

Campbell also served as the channel through which diplomatic correspondences between the two countries—such as the condolences of the Swedish king following President Abraham Lincoln's assassination—were conveyed (Document AF). Following the assassination plot on President Lincoln and Secretary of State William H. Seward, Campbell wrote a letter to Seward where he reported the reaction of the Swedish people to the assassination and wished Seward a hasty recovery. Notably, Campbell revealed his reverence for Lincoln and wrote how Lincoln, whom he "knew and loved as a personal friend," dedicated his life to the Union and preserved American liberty. The death of Lincoln likely deeply affected Campbell as he had interacted with the late President on more than one occasion, particularly when meeting with him in early 1862 (Document S).

On November 15, 1866, it was decided by the Johnson administration that John McGinnis was to replace Campbell as Minister Resident and that Campbell was to be appointed as Minister Resident to Colombia in Bogota (Document AJ). However, these decisions were yet to be passed through the Senate, and McGinnis' appointment would ultimately be rebuffed by a Senate vote. As such, Campbell did not meet McGinnis in Paris to organize the transfer of power to his successor.

On March 29, Campbell presented a recall and exchanged thanks with King Charles in the Royal Palace where he was afforded a ceremonious farewell by the Royal family.<sup>34</sup> After his term as Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway ended, the newly-inaugurated President Andrew Johnson offered Campbell the aforementioned second diplomatic post as the Minister Resident to

<sup>33</sup> Institut d'Afrique. "INSTITUT D'AFRIQUE." 13 May 1866. CORE, <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/148101241.pdf>. Accessed 19 Feb. 2025.

<sup>34</sup> Campbell, James H. "Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward, No. 56." *Office of the Historian*, 29 Mar. 1867, <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1867p1/d639>.

Colombia in Bogota; however, Campbell rejected this position in protest of the Johnson administration which was sympathetic to the South (Document AJ; Document AQ).<sup>35</sup>

Before his return to America on June 14, 1867, Campbell was elected as a Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS) (Document AK). MOLLUS, whilst sounding like a military award, was actually one of the first military fraternal organizations; MOLLUS was formed following the assassination of Lincoln as an organization of officers that fought in the Civil War. First Class Companions of the Order such as Campbell were composed of only veteran commissioned officers of the U.S. Army who fought in the Civil War. Notable members of MOLLUS included Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, William McKinley, and George Custer.

In August of 1867, Campbell officially moved back to the States and took residence in Philadelphia to resume the practice of law (Document S; Document AQ). It is probable that around this time Campbell purchased a property at 2039 Delaney Place in Philadelphia to reside with his wife and daughter, Julia Ver Planck (Document AM).<sup>36</sup> Julia initially moved away from Campbell to live with her husband, but moved back following the death of her husband and sons.<sup>37</sup>

Despite a shortage of city records during the period, it is known that by 1876 Campbell was working at a law firm at 130 S 6th Street—the street also known as “Lawyer’s Row”—with other prominent lawyers (Document AL). While he was working at this firm, Campbell worked on numerous prominent cases such as the 1883 Packer Estate case, which was elevated to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court (Document AN). In the case, Campbell represented the estate of Barnabas Hammett; The Supreme Court ruled that guardians, after initiating a legal case for a minor, no longer have authority after the minor becomes an adult.

Campbell’s life slowed down following his departure from politics, and Campbell bought a separate estate for his family in Wayne, PA. The estate, known as “Aeola,” was located at 705 Church Rd in Wayne (Document AU). In a photograph taken in 1898, three years after his death, the estate appeared very large and well-kept, with a path going around the house and deliberate maintenance of plants and decorations. In Allan Peskin’s “Two White House Visits,” the estate is described as a “farm,” which is corroborated by the large plot of land the house occupies on satellite imagery (Document S).

Based on Campbell’s absence in Gopsill’s 1887 Philadelphia city directory, Campbell retired from his practice of law at 130 S 6th Street and dedicated the rest of his years to agriculture at his Aeola estate (Document AT).<sup>38</sup> In June of 1893, Campbell celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to his wife Juliet at the estate (Document AP). Campbell, who was

<sup>35</sup> Campbell, James H. Rejection of Appointment as Minister Resident to Colombia. Letter to William H. Seward. 16 Jan. 1867. *James H. Campbell*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

<sup>36</sup> "United States, Census, 1870", *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MF5D-QZ8> : Thu Jan 16 18:44:08 UTC 2025), Entry for Jas Campbell and Julia Campbell, 1870.

<sup>37</sup> Boris de Zirkoff, "Keightley, Julia Wharton," 435.

<sup>38</sup> Gopsill, James. *Gopsill's Philadelphia Business Directory for 1887*. Philadelphia: James Gopsill's Sons, 1887. *HathiTrust*, <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112004527377&seq=15>.

the only surviving son of Francis C. Campbell by 1893, invited old friends from across the country to attend the lavish celebration.

On April 12, 1895, James Hepburn Campbell passed away due to heart failure at the age of 75 at his Aeola estate (Document AS). His daughter, Julia Wharton Lewis Keightley, planned to spend the summer with her parents after arriving in Philadelphia from London, but was instead met with the news of her father's passing (Document AT). His funeral was held at St. Mary's Church in Wayne on April 17 at 10:45 A.M.<sup>39</sup> Campbell was interned the same day at the Woodlands Cemetery where the rest of his family was also buried.

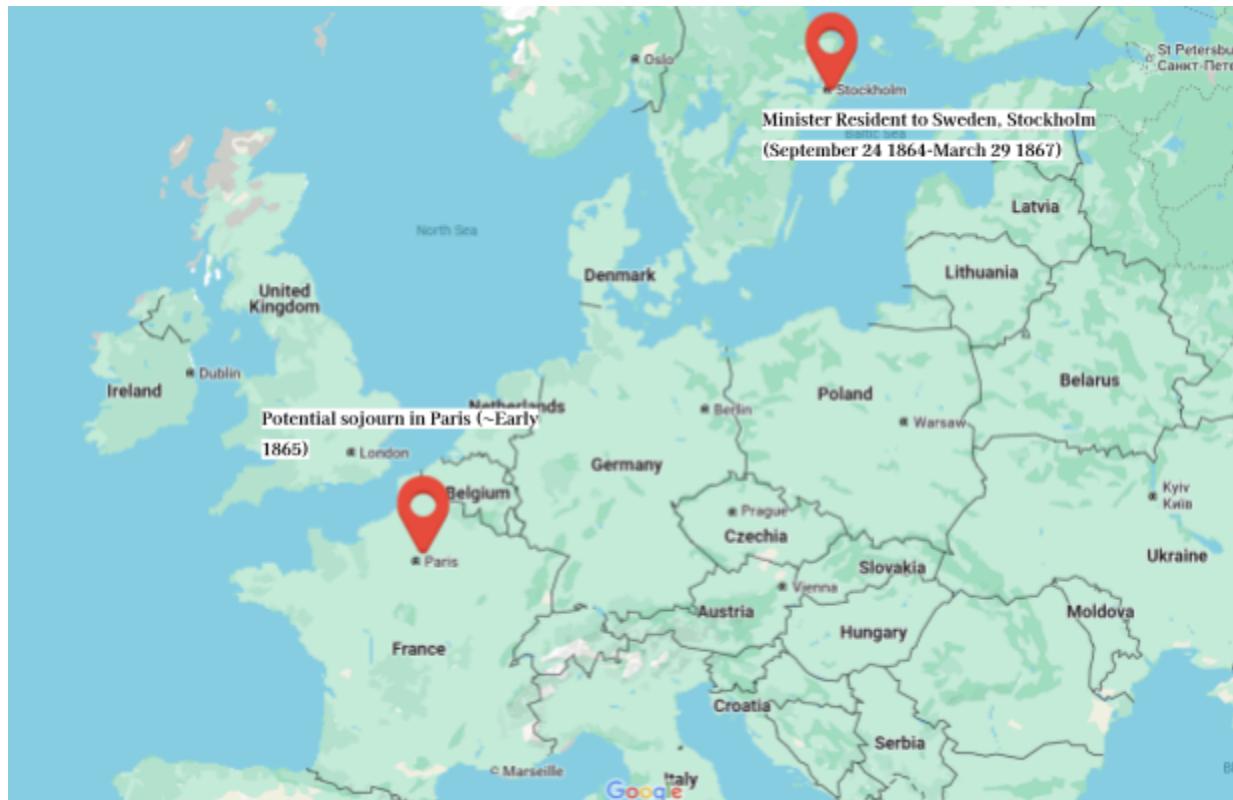
After his death, James Hepburn Campbell left behind a remarkable legacy of public service, resilience, and honor to the abolition of slavery and the Union. From his admission to the Bar in 1841 to his appointment as Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway, Campbell fought for justice, order, and to build harmonious relations both in and outside the U.S. On countless occasions Campbell's ability as an orator and politician was put on full display; his legacy was immortalized in his sponsoring of the famous Pacific Railway Act of 1862. Despite setbacks such as the loss of his sons and defeat in the 1862 elections, Campbell remained dedicated to fulfilling his duty as a patriotic American. Campbell's life, marked by both private and professional achievements, stands out in history as an example of steadfast dedication and selfless service to one's nation and community.

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<sup>39</sup> "Death Certificate of James Hepburn Campbell." Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, *Historical Pennsylvania Church and Town Records*.

# Map of Residences





## Historical Perspective

**James Hepburn Campbell was born in the year of the Missouri Compromise**, a monumental bill passed in 1820 that effectively divided the nation into a slavery-based South and a free, industry-based North (Document AR). The Missouri Compromise, which was then accepted as the primary anti-slave legislation, prohibited slavery north of the 36°30' parallel whilst admitting Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state to balance the authority of the respective slave and anti-slave factions in the Senate. The law was the subject of heated discussion between the Northern and Southern political factions, who opposed and supported the propagation of slavery in unorganized western territories, respectively.

**In the 1840s when Campbell moved to Pottsville and began his work as a lawyer**, American settlers in the newly formed Texas began seeking formal incorporation into the Union (Document B). Both Texans and Americans desired the annexation of Texas to both expand American territory and to protect White settlers from potential reinstatement of Mexican hegemony over Texas; White settlers in Texas had fought and won an independence war against Mexico in 1836. On December 29, 1845, then-President James K. Polk signed into law the Democrat-led Texas annexation bill, formally admitting Texas into the Union as the 28th state. The annexation of Texas would only flare up already-growing tensions between the U.S. and Mexico, eventually leading to the Mexican-American War which lasted from 1846-1848. An overwhelming American victory resulted in the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in which the U.S. would annex swaths of Northern Mexican territory, amounting to more than half of Mexico's total land. These new territories, after incorporation into the U.S., became a point of contention between Whigs and Democrats who wanted to restrict and expand slavery, respectively. **Four years before Campbell would run for Congress on an anti-slavery platform**, the question of slavery in the Mexican lands was resolved—or rather, delayed—after both parties reached and passed the Compromise of 1850 with the following stipulations: the admission of California as a free state, the abolition of the slave trade in Washington D.C., the organization of Utah and New Mexico as states that would decide their slavery status through popular sovereignty, and the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act (Document G).

The addition of vast amounts of Western territory to the U.S. led to various debates over the organization and permission of slavery in said territories; **when Campbell was elected to his first term as a congressman in the 34th Congress in 1854**, the burning issue of slavery and its westward expansion was the subject of hot debate between the ruling Democratic Party and the opposition Whig Party (Document G). While ostensibly forming cohesive oppositions against each other, backroom intra-party conflicts began splitting the parties—particularly the Whig party—from the inside. Such conflicts came to a head in 1854 following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act which effectively nullified the 1820 Missouri Compromise, allowing for the spread of slavery through popular sovereignty in states north of the 36°30' parallel where slavery was previously outlawed. Southern Whigs, who believed in the validity of popular sovereignty, were mostly in support of the Kansas-Nebraska Act as it allowed the new states of Kansas and Nebraska to choose their slave status, whilst Northern Whigs, who were significantly more abolitionist, were against the bill as it catalyzed the spread of slavery—**Campbell himself was staunchly against slavery and made a speech questioning the legality of the bill and its suspicious elections (Document H)**. The debate over the morality of the Kansas-Nebraska Act,

among other differences between hardliner abolitionists and Southern sympathizers, began driving a wedge between two newly forming factions within the party. **As such, the Whig Party began dissolving in 1854, leading to the formation of the Republican Party by Northern Whigs which Campbell later became a member and representative of in the 36th and 37th Congresses (Document F).**<sup>40</sup>

**During the 19th century when Campbell was selected to be a Ways and Means Committee member**, a popular nepotistic practice known as patronage was prevalent within the government (Document F). Patronage, closely related to the ‘spoils system’, was a system that saw successful elected leaders distributing high government positions and benefits—the ‘spoils’ of victory—to political allies and those loyal to them. **The most famous example of the spoils system’s use was witnessed during Campbell’s teenage years** under the Andrew Jackson administration which placed massive amounts of cronies, political allies, and sycophants—many of them incompetent—in official government seats. **Campbell himself gained his seat in the Ways and Means Committee for his loyalty to the newly-elected House Speaker Nathaniel P. Banks (Document AX).** The latter half of the 19th century began seeing new, more progressive, administrations crackdown on government nepotism, patronage, and corruption. **By the time Campbell had retired to maintain his country estate**, bills like the Pendleton Civil Service Act of 1883, passed by then-President Chester A. Arthur, began partially enforcing a merit-based appointment system for government officials (Document S).

**Nearing the end of Campbell’s term in the 36th Congress**, South Carolina led the secession of numerous Southern states from the Union on December 20, 1860. Subsequently, two select committees in the Senate and House—the Committees of Thirteen and Thirty-Three, respectively—were formed as a last-ditch effort to preserve the Union.<sup>41</sup> **Campbell was selected as a member of the Committee of Thirty-Three as members (totaling thirty-three) were all elected from separate states (Document P; Document AQ).** These select committees, composed of Democrats and Republicans, were tasked with reaching a compromise that both the Northern and Southern states would accept regarding slavery and secession. However, the most likely proposals of these compromises, the Crittenden Compromise—which permanently solidified slavery in the Constitution by extending the 36°30' line stipulated by the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific—and the Corwin Amendment—which as an amendment that outlawed federal interference with state slavery laws altogether—were unsuccessful in being ratified as amendments to the Constitution as they were both too late in stopping secession and were not completely popular between states.<sup>42,43</sup>

**During Campbell’s term in the 36th Congress**, protectionism for the security of domestic goods was also a hot topic—most notably, the Morrill Tariff Act of 1861 which levied

<sup>40</sup> “CAMPBELL, James Hepburn.” *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress*, <https://bioguide.congress.gov/search/bio/C000088>.

<sup>41</sup> Bancroft, Frederic. “The Final Efforts at Compromise, 1860-61.” *Political Science Quarterly*, vol. 6, no. 3, 1891, pp. 401–23. JSTOR, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2139486>.

<sup>42</sup> “A proposed Thirteenth Amendment to prevent secession, 1861.” *The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History*, <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-resources/spotlight-primary-source/proposed-thirteenth-amendment-prevent-secession-1861>.

<sup>43</sup> “Road to Secession.” *National Park Service*, 2023. <https://www.nps.gov/anti/learn/historyculture/roadtosecession2.htm>.

high tariffs on imported goods into America (Document G). The act raised previously existing tariffs to significantly higher rates whilst replacing many *ad valorem* tariffs—which tax goods based on a percent value—with specific duties which tax by a unit of specific goods; it was said to be beneficial for revenue stability and management as well as Northern manufacturing industries.<sup>44</sup> The act set the stage for a long era of American consumer protectionism and the popularization of specific tariffs, influencing American trade and tariff legislation for decades to come.<sup>45</sup> At the time of this heated debate, Campbell was elected to the House of Representatives and subsequently the House Committee of Ways and Means where he worked to pass the protectionist bill (Document M).

**At the beginning of Campbell's term in the 37th Congress,** the first shots of the Civil War had been fired at Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 (Document N). Fort Sumter, following the secession of the Confederate states, remained under Union occupation whilst Confederate troops began to encircle the fort and attempted to deplete its stockpiles of food and munitions. Confederate mortars and artillery batteries began bombarding the fort and any approaching ships, forcing its surrender in the coming days. The siege at Fort Sumter outraged the already incredulous North and marked the outbreak of the Civil War.

**Immediately following Campbell's enlistment following Fort Sumter,** many significant cities in the North like Washington D.C. were left undefended against anti-Union civilian and military attacks (Document Q). As such, many volunteer militias were swiftly formed at the decree of Abraham Lincoln in these cities to protect against Southern rebels as well as to quell the rebellion. On April 15, three days after the commencement of hostilities at Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln infamously declared the mustering of 75,000 soldiers hailing from state militias to combat the rebellion; though, given the abruptness and urgency of the situation, state militias were not immediately present on the frontlines.<sup>46</sup> During the immediate onset of the war in the capital, the Washington Guards led by Cassius Marcellus Clay were the only troops present in Washington D.C.—the name ‘Washington Guards’ originates from Clay’s militia volunteers being the sole troops defending Washington for the first days.<sup>47</sup> This unit, being the first volunteer militia Campbell enlisted in, was, for a short period, the vital defense against such Confederate rioters that would later attack the 6th Massachusetts Infantry in Baltimore (Document Q; Document AQ).<sup>48</sup>

**At the time when Campbell assisted in the raising of the 39th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia in 1863,** General Robert E. Lee was decisively defeated at the Battle of Gettysburg in southern Pennsylvania, resulting in a retreat south from the Shenandoah

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<sup>44</sup> Irwin, Douglas A. "Tariff Peace and Civil War, 1833-1865." *Clashing over Commerce: A History of U.S. Trade Policy*, University of Chicago Press, 2017, pp. 176-218. *National Bureau of Economic Research*, <https://www.nber.org/system/files/chapters/c13854/c13854.pdf>.

<sup>45</sup> Magness, Phillip W. "The Problem of the Tariff in American Economic History, 1787-1934." *Cato Institute*, Sept. 26, 2023, <https://www.cato.org/publications/problem-tariff-american-economic-history-1787-1934#formalizing-protectionism>.

<sup>46</sup> "The Civil War: The Senate's Story." *United States Senate*, [https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/civil\\_war/LincolnEmergencySession\\_FeaturedDoc.htm](https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/common/civil_war/LincolnEmergencySession_FeaturedDoc.htm).

<sup>47</sup> Emmett, Daniel Decatur, "Dixie Unionized: Respectfully Dedicated to Cassius M. Clay's Washington Guards," 1861.

<sup>48</sup> Marcellus Clay, Cassius. "The Life of Cassius Marcellus Clay." Cincinnati: J. Fletcher Brennan & Co, 1886. <https://archive.org/details/lifeofcassiusmar00inlay>.

Valley to Virginia (Document Z; Document AQ). The Battle of Gettysburg was fought across three days from July 1-3 after Lee opened a path up into the North following his victory at Chancellorsville, Virginia. Lee intended to shift the burden of war away from his home territory of Virginia and towards the heart of the North by potentially taking Harrisburg. As Union forces were weak and disorganized following Chancellorsville, Abraham Lincoln called for Pennsylvanian volunteers to enlist and defend their homes.<sup>49</sup> The **39th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, which was mustered in the immediate days by then Colonel James Nagle and Campbell during and following the battle from July 1-7**, was made up of primarily Schuylkill County volunteers (Document B). The regiment was organized in Harrisburg and departed to Shippensburg as a part of the haphazard pursuit of the defeated General Lee, but did not see much combat as Lee already successfully retreated to Virginia. The Battle of Gettysburg marked a turning point in the Civil War as the Confederate Army would never again come so close to dealing a crushing blow against the North—the battle was one of the deadliest in the war, with over 51,000 soldiers killed. As the Union forces under Meade failed to effectively pursue Lee's forces, Lee was able to reorganize and mount a defense of the South; **Campbell himself wrote letters to his wife detailing Lee's brilliant escape south.**<sup>50</sup>

**Campbell's political career during the mid-19th century** also saw the rapid expansion of railways and the explosive population growth in Pacific states. Development in terms of technology and population led to the proposition of multiple candidate transcontinental railroad routes that would connect the U.S. Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. The main routes considered were: the Northern route, which ran through the untamed Northern territories near the Missouri River; the Central route, which ran through central California and Nevada in the Sierra Nevada mountains; and the Southern route, which ran through southern Arizona and Nevada (partially on land acquired by the Gadsden Purchase). These main routes, as well as some other subordinate routes, saw government surveyors assess them for the feasibility of holding a railroad. **The deliberation on which route to develop was headed by Campbell who, at this time, was elected as the Chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad** (Document T). The Select Committee went on to select the Central Route which was the most efficient whilst not running through hostile Southern territory. To this effect, Congress, **with the help of Campbell**, passed the Pacific Railroad Act (Document V). As a part of the Pacific Railroad Act, two companies—the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies—were allowed to construct the first transcontinental railroad spanning America from Omaha, Nebraska to Sacramento, California.

**During Campbell's service in the 36th and 37th Congresses**, the legitimacy of the Union government was in question by many foreign powers who, for various reasons, found themselves opposed in some way to the North. Industrial and political rivalries between the Union and European nations such as France and England initially put the two parties at diplomatic odds during the Civil War. Additionally, as the U.S.'s Monroe Doctrine explicitly prohibited European intervention in the Americas, nations like France—who coveted the

<sup>49</sup> "150th Battle of Gettysburg Anniversary." *National Guard*, 2013.

<https://www.nationalguard.mil/Features/2013/Battle-of-Gettysburg/>.

<sup>50</sup> Peskin, Allan, and James H. Campbell. "'Lee Has Escaped!' Civil War Letters of Lt. Col. James H. Campbell, 39th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia." *Pennsylvania History: A Journal of Mid-Atlantic Studies*, vol. 61, no. 1, 1994, pp. 102–11. *JSTOR*, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27773699>.

colonization of Mexico—found themselves loathing the position of the U.S.’s foreign policy and projection of power. One of the main factors in this unfriendly sentiment was the Union blockade of Southern exports and the subsequent shortage of cotton supply to the European world which crippled European textile manufacturing. The Confederates infamously used this tactic dubbed “King Cotton diplomacy” to strengthen friendly European intervention against the Union. As such, the position of American foreign relations was precarious while stable and friendly relations with other countries, **such as Sweden-Norway**, were desperately needed. **To this effect, Campbell was selected by Abraham Lincoln to serve as the Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway following the end of his term in the 37th Congress (Document AC).**

**Following the end of Campbell’s service as Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway and the abolition of slavery with the ratification of the 13th Amendment**, a period of Reconstruction swept over the former Confederate states as many reforms to integrate and uplift former slaves were passed by the Republican-dominated government (Document AJ). To correct the inequality of African Americans within the economy and society, the following amendments to the constitution were made: the 13th Amendment, which abolished slavery in the U.S. except as a punishment for crime; the 14th Amendment, which extended citizenship and civil rights to African Americans; and the 15th Amendment, which, on paper, guaranteed voting rights for African Americans. **Although these amendments were passed at a time when Campbell was serving as a lawyer/Minister Resident and no longer had a say in legislation**, he had been fighting for the equality of African Americans and the abolition of slavery—which these amendments accomplished—for the entirety of his political career.

**The time period when Campbell was working at a law firm at 130 S 6th Street saw the rise of enterprising so-called “industry barons” in primarily manufacturing fields (Document AL).** Entrepreneurs like John D. Rockefeller and Cornelius Vanderbilt established manufacturing companies that would go on to monopolize their respective industries through the underhanded tactics of trusts and interlocking directorates; Standard Oil and the Carnegie Steel Company employed aggressive market policies like horizontal and vertical integration, allowing them to dominate their respective industries for decades. These massive corporations generated millions in profit, making their owners millionaires who arguably held more power than those in government—and even the president himself. Monopolies also often partook in the bribery of politicians and held heavy influence over government antitrust and manufacturing policy; corporations often lobbied against laws that would negatively impact their businesses and dominated government policy. As such, the Gilded Age was known as an era of corruption, bribery, grafting, and dishonest governance with the Gilded Age presidents being known as the “Forgettable Presidents.”

At the same time, the U.S. saw a decades-long period of mass immigration to the U.S. from primarily East Asia, Southern Europe, and Eastern Europe known as the “New Immigration”. Notably, immigration from China was massively curtailed after politicians resenting the employment of Chinese laborers on railroads passed the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act which imposed a 10-year ban on Chinese laborers from entering the country. Still, immigrants from countries like Italy, Poland, and Ireland were filling the streets of cities on the Eastern Seaboard like New York City. **The wave of New Immigration continued through the 1880s when Campbell retired to his “Aeola” estate in Wayne; Campbell would not see the**

**end of New Immigration as he passed away in 1895 (Document AT).** New Immigration, whilst serving as an informal term for the influx of immigration from nations previously demographically underrepresented in the U.S., effectively ended when the 1924 Johnson-Reed Act was passed to limit the number of migrants entering the country.

**Campbell likely witnessed the effects of New Immigration personally as a lawyer in Philadelphia,** as Chinese migrants began settling in Philadelphia in the 1870s following mounting racial violence in the American West.<sup>51</sup> Anti-Chinese sentiment—primarily fueled by Kearneyist anti-Chinese Irishmen—was illustrated in the 1877 San Francisco Riots where Irishmen and other White laborers descended upon the Chinese inhabitants of the city, destroying businesses and killing four.<sup>52</sup> As a response to racial violence in the nation, Chinese migrants would form a close-knit community in what is now Philadelphia's Chinatown.

**In 1889, six years before Campbell passed away at his “Aeola” estate, the prelude to the American Progressive movement began** following the founding of the Hull House by Jane Addams (Document AS). The Hull House was among the most famous settlement houses that were set up to provide economic and social assistance to struggling laborers and European immigrants; early progressives like Addams advocated for the integration and upliftment of the disadvantaged lower classes through education and community building. This movement would later lead to the formation of the widespread Progressive movement which took America by storm in the early 20th century.

**The last years of Campbell’s life** saw various adverse effects of the rapid industrialization in the previous decades raise their heads. Exploited workers of immoral corporations began organizing strikes such as the 1892 Homestead strike, the government began attempting to restrict the monopolization of markets, and a massive economic depression dubbed the Panic of 1893 overtook the nation.

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<sup>51</sup> Wilson, Kathryn. “Chinatown.” *The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*, 2015, <https://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/essays/chinatown/>.

<sup>52</sup> Hicks, John D. “Unrest in California.” The Museum of the City of San Francisco, 1937, <https://sfmuseum.org/hist6/kearneyism.html>.

# Documents

## Document A

*Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Dickinson College, 1840-41.* Dickinson College, Carlisle, 1840.

This excerpt is taken from the *Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Dickinson College* from 1841 and contains a section listing the students of the 16th Law Class of Dickinson Law College. In the excerpt, it can be seen that one James H. Campbell from Williamsport was studying at Dickinson Law School from the years 1840 to 1841. It additionally provides his exact date of enrollment, June 16, 1840, as well as the month of graduation, August.

From this, it can be seen that Campbell received his education in law from Dickinson Law College, which, according to the Archives Department at Dickinson, is partially affiliated with the modern Dickinson College. It can also be inferred from this catalog that Campbell was born in Williamsport, as it is unlikely he moved residences before enrolling at the age of 20. As Dickinson Law College is located in Carlisle, it can be determined that Campbell resided in Carlisle for approximately a year of his life while studying. This also substantiates other documents detailing his admission onto the Bar in 1841 as it matches the year of his graduation from the Law Department.

LAW DEPARTMENT.		
William M. Bull,	Chester Co.	
James H. Campbell,	Williamsport.	
Theodore F. Crawford,	New Castle Co., Del.	
Samuel R. Hamill, A. B.,	Shippensburg.	
Thomas J. Jordan,	Middletown.	
James K. Kelly, A. B.,	Centre Co.	
John C. Kunkel, A. B.,	Harrisburg.	
William H. Lamberton,	Carlisle.	
Levi A. Mackey, A. M.,	Milton.	
William H. Miller,	Cumberland Co.	
Decatur E. Nice,	Pottsville.	
James G. Reed, A. B.,	Carlisle.	
John S. Rhey,	Ebensburg.	
John W. Shaw,	Lewistown.	
Gustavus A. Skinner,	Talbot Co., Md.	
Edgar B. Wakeman,	Jersey City, N. J.	

Law Class, 16.

Entered	Left	Left
Web. 8 - 1838	Sept. 1840	Aug. 7, 1840
Sept. 1838 - 2	Oct. 1839	
Sept. 8, 1838 - 2	graduated	
Nov. 11, 1838 - 2	15 Nov. 1839 - 2	
Jan. 4, 1839 - 2	11	2
Jan. 4, 1839 - 2	11	2
March 27, 1839 - 2		
April 29, 1839	15 Nov. 1839 - 2	
May 15, 1839	1 Feb. 1840 - 2	
June 19, 1839	Aug. 7, 1840 - 2	
June 25, 1839	graduated	
June 25, 1839	Aug. 7, 1840 - 2	
July 16, 1839		
Sept. 18, 1839	left Aug. 1840	
October 4, 1839	left Aug. 1840	
October 15, 1839	Aug. 1840 - graduated	
November 15, 1839	left Aug. 1840	
December 13, 1839	Aug. 1840	
January 13, 1840		
February 15, 1840	Aug. 1840	
January 14, 1840	Aug. 1840	
January 15, 1840	Aug. 1840	
January 15, 1840	Aug. 1840	graduated
February 15, 1840	Aug. 1840	
March 6, 1840	Aug. 1840	
May 12, 1840	Aug. 1840	
May 24, 1840	Aug. 1840	
June 26, 1840	Aug. 1840	

[Name]	When enter	& left [date]
James H. Campbell	June 16 1840	Augt 1841 [illegible]

### Document B

Wiley, Samuel T. *Biographical and Portrait Cyclopedias of Schuylkill County Pennsylvania Comprising a Historical Sketch of the County.* Philadelphia, Rush West & Company, 1893. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo1.ark:/13960/t4mk6wv50>.

This 19th-century encyclopedia of Schuylkill County documents one James H. Campbell being admitted to the bar on October 18, 1841. The encyclopedia also notes that one J. H. Campbell attributed \$100 to a fund dedicated to the financial aid of Union Civil War volunteers. From this, it can be seen that Mr. Campbell was admitted to the bar on October 18, 1841, as multiple other documents/sources state. It can also be seen that Campbell was a fervent supporter of the Union cause during the Civil War, as a sum of \$100 in 1860 would amount to approximately \$3,800 today.

It can also be noted that Campbell was listed as a member of the bar for Schuylkill County despite receiving his education in Carlisle, Cumberland County and previously residing in Williamsport, Lycoming County. From this, it can be inferred that Campbell was either prominent enough as a lawyer to be listed in a city where he was not admitted to the bar or was admitted to the bar in Pottsville. A further extensive biography of General James Nagle could also be found toward the end of the cyclopedia that reveals Nagle's activities regarding the 39th Regiment, which also had its separate entry. From this, Campbell's movements during the term of his enlistment can be tracked. Additionally, information on some of Campbell's students are included in the biographical section toward the end of the book.

## BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

Lewis, Frederick L. Foster; 1877—1st, John W. Morgan; 2d, David J. McKibben; 3d, Wiloughby C. Felthoff; 4th, John M. Kauffman, Decius H. Wilcox, W. Ramsay Potts; 1879—1st, Patrick Conry; 2d, John F. Welsh; 3d, I. T. Shoener; 4th, S. C. Kirk, C. Palgrave, Clay W. Evans; 1881, 1st district—Thos. Higgins, and district, James E. Brennan; 2d district, Edw. Schleicher; 4th district, Wm. E. Fulmer, Fred E. Stees, Edward Hummel, 1884, 1st district—M. A. Leahy; 2d district, D. D. Phillips; 3d district, Thos. Purcell; 4th district, E. W. Thomas, C. W. Sherman, John M. Kaufman, 1886, 1st district—John Tahany; 2d district, D. D. Phillips; 3d district, Thomas Purcell; 4th district, Elias Davis, E. W. Thomas, C. C. Matten, 1888, 1st district—Wm. E. Jones; 2d district, Eugene Donohue; 3d district, Wm. M. Bachert; 4th district, Wm. R. Potts, Calvin W. Brower, Elias Davis, 1890, 1st district—J. J. Brennan; 2d district, Eugene Donohue; 3d district, Wm. M. Bachert; 4th district, Elias Davis, Geo. W. Kennedy, S. S. Cooper, 1892, 1st district—J. J. Coyle; 2d district, John X. Dence; 3d district, Wm. Folwell; 4th district, Geo. W. Kennedy, S. A. Losch, S. S. Cooper.

30th district, B. J. Monaghan; 1894, 29th district, L. R. Keefer.

*War of 1812.*—Quite a number of soldiers from Schuylkill county served in the Second War for Independence against Great Britain, but all those so far have failed who have attempted to secure their names. The following served from Hegins township: Peter and Jonathan Bresler, Peter and George Dinger, George Dedrich, John Schoup and John Kessler.

*Members of the Bar.*—The *Chronicle* publishes the following list from the time the county was organized up to the present day. The early records of the county were unsystematic and incomplete, and some names may have been omitted. From 1818, the record has been faithfully kept, and the list to date is quite complete and is without doubt the most accurate list that has ever been published:

E. B. Hubley, Oct. 16, 1818; Christopher Loeser, July 31, 1821; George Taylor, Oct. 31, 1821; Alex. L. Hays, Oct. 31, 1821; Wm. B. Potts, Oct. 27, 1823; John Bannan, March 30, 1824; Thos. Morris, Jr., July 27, 1824; Chas. A. Bradford, July 27, 1824; Geo. M. Keim, Oct. 24, 1826; Daniel J. Heister, Oct. 24, 1826; Joseph H. Spayd, March 26, 1827; W. C. Leavensworth,

## OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

March 25, 1834; Garrick Mallory, Oct. 27, 1836; Ebenezer Greenough, Oct. 27, 1836; Jacob Broom, July 24, 1837; John P. Hobart, July 24, 1837; Zaccur Prall, July 26, 1837; Francis W. Hughes, Oct. 23, 1837; Charles Heistand, Dec. 20, 1837; Eli K. Price, Oct. 21, 1839; James Pleasant, July 29, 1840; John W. Roachberry, Jr., Sept. 20, 1841; James H. Campbell, Oct. 18, 1841; W. Leyburn, June 1, 1842; Duncan E. Newell, June 1, 1842; John M. Foster, June 2, 1842; Augustine Dooly, July 18, 1842; Benjamin Gerhard, July 20, 1842; Wm. M. Meredith, July 20, 1842; Wm. H. Heiskell, July 20, 1842; John C. Neville, July 21, 1842; Horace Smith, Oct. 24, 1842; C. W. Brooke, Oct. 30, 1843; Chas. C. Raunn, July 24, 1844; Paul B. Carter, Dec. 11, 1844; J. S. Mc-

Phillips, Sept. 3, 1849; G. H. McCabe, Sept. 11, 1849; Edwin A. Brooke, Sept. 17, 1849; Caleb F. Bowman, Dec. 3, 1849; Othniel De Forest, Dec. 3, 1849; Seymour D. Ball, Dec. 4, 1849; John Weidman, Dec. 5, 1849; O. H. Wheeler, Dec. 11, 1849; John Hendricks, June 13, 1850; Wm. Rockafellow, Sept. 9, 1850; Edward H. Baldy, Sept. 10, 1850; John Williamson, Dec. 7, 1850; Craig Biddle, Dec. 6, 1850; Wm. I. Whitney, Dec. 17, 1850; Le Grand Bancroft, March 3, 1851; John C. Bullit, March 13, 1851; Lemuel G. Traugh, March 20, 1851; Henry R. Woods, June 11, 1851; Nathaniel P. Hobert, June 19, 1851; John Banks, Sept. 1, 1851; Daniel H. Malvany, Sept. 3, 1851; John Hughes, Sept. 9, 1851; Matthew Canning, Sept. 9, 1851; Heister

## BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY

E. Boyer, Thomas Petherick, Samuel Harrison, L. H. Allen, M. P. Fowler, Nicholas Seitzinger, A. Landauer, G. H. McCabe, H. F. Stidiford, William Price, J. C. Deibert, Henry Saylor, Drs. S. and F. Shannon, W. H. Hopkins, A. T. Troutman, G. D. Matchin, John Kitzmiller, Lyman Nutting, Levi Miller, R. H. Stees, J. L. Nutting, John Hoch, J. E. Graeff, E. L. Tyler, William Graeff, Peter Gilbert, Sr., and Isaac Harvey.

A large number of others contributed smaller sums, according to their financial condition.

Committees were appointed in every township to report the families of volunteers needing aid, and the patriotic women of the county organized a "Nurse's Corps," whose services were tendered the country, through the Secretary of War. Ladies' Aid societies were organized auxiliary to a central society at Pottsville, and large contributions were sent to hospitals and battlefields.

"On the evening of April 17th five Pennsylvania companies, including two from Schuylkill county, mentioned above, had reported at

## THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT, P. V. M.

Nearly all the men in this regiment were from Schuylkill county. In July, 1863, they left Harrisburg for Carlisle, and thence went to Shippensburg, from which place they marched to Chambersburg and to Green Castle, but the enemy had retreated from each of these places before their arrival.

five trustees—Andrew Russel, Thomas H. Walker, S. N. Palmer, Levi Huber, and Benjamin Haywood—were appointed to take charge of subscriptions and funds for the aid of the families of volunteers. During the meeting subscriptions to the amount of \$5,200 were received, and within four days this amount was increased to \$6,015, from seventy-seven contributors. Similar meetings were held in other parts of the county, and within a week a total of \$24,286 was subscribed."

To this fund Burd Patterson & Son subscribed \$1000; William H. Johns, \$250; Christopher Loeser, James S. Kirk and Gideon Bast, each \$200, and each of the following, \$100:

T. H. Walker, J. M. Wetherell, F. W. Hughes, R. F. Pompey, L. F. Whitney, James W. Bowen, Benjamin Bannan, John Bannan, John Skipper, F. O. Perry, J. Silberman, C. H. Gay & C. W. Higgins, J. H. Campbell, Charles Barber, J. S. Carpenter, A. Kosnic, G. W. Snyder, B. W. Cumming, William Milnes, Jr., Solomon Foster, Frank Pott, Fox & Brother, John Clayton, Myer Strouse and mother,

## Document C

*Lewisburg chronicle, and the West Branch farmer.* Vol. 6 (Lewisburg, Pa.), 12 Dec. 1849.

*Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers.* Lib. of Congress.

<<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85055199/1849-12-12/ed-1/seq-1/>>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>H U N G A R Y .</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">BY MRS. JULIET H. L. CAMPBELL.</p> <p>Away beyond the surging sea, beyond the wave-worn strand, A people battled valiantly for their belon- gered land. From all her sunny slopes rang forth, aroun- sing men from rest, The shout of the oppressor, and the cry of the oppressed : But the untamed spirit of her hills dwelt fetterless and free, Beside the hearth and in the homes, of hapless Hungary ; And up, ex ions from theirlair,leaped forth each stalwart son, The hardy buster of the wolf, the brown- browed husbandman, While like an Alpine avalanche they ga- ther in their might, For freedom and for fatherland to wage the unequal fight.</p> <p>By the darkly flowing Danube, by the turf- clad land of Drave, The cligion pealed a summons for the ga- thering of the hosts, Mid the blue Carpathian mountains rang the tocsin clear and high, And their everlasting echoes shrieked in many voiced reply. No coat of mail the Magyar wore, no ter- ror did he feel, For strong in justice, and in right his very heart was steel : He listened to his chieftain's words, while tear drops dimmed his eye, And thus unto her children's hearts, he plied for Hungary :</p>	<p>"My comrades ! sorrow shrouds the land that smiled upon your birth, The music by her hearths is hushed ; the voices tuned to mirth Are silent in her darkened homes ; amid her bitterness She calls aloud upon her sons, for aid and for redress. With falchion, and with falconet, with cle- rion, trump and drum, From Styria and from Noric Alps, behold the foemen come— The banners of the Hapsburg house are to the breeze flung back— Imperial Vienna's hosts are following on the track— And forth, upon unholy wing, from Alpine eyrie grey, Boars the royal Austrian eagle, like a vul- ture to her prey. They trample on our Hungary, a bold, in- truding train ! They fill her sunny valleys up like ranks of ripening grain : The reaper, in midsummer, falls to earth the golden wreath— My brave huzzars, be bushvildmen in the harvest fields of death !?"</p> <p>Then rose a roar of wild acclaim, like the surge of stormy seas, Then bright-hued bannersstremmed abroad, and pennons kissed the breeze— Then marching squadrons fiercely met, and mingled in their might, While Death's dark angel rode the blast and brooded on the fight. Oh ! Virtue, Valor, were ye vain ? Oh ! Justice did ye sleep ? When tyrant called to despot then, as deep calls unto deep, And with joint force, like the waves of the immaculate sea, Bore down to ruin and to wreck the hopes of HUNGARY !</p>
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The document is a newspaper clipping of a poem written by Juliet Hamersley Campbell, the wife of James Hepburn Campbell. Published in the *Lewisburg Chronicle and the West Branch Farmer* on December 12, 1849, Juliet's poem titled "Hungary" likely depicts the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 where Hungarians and other ethnic minorities in the country sought full independence from the Habsburg crown.

The publication of her poem depicts her successful career as an author during the Victorian Age. It is yet another sign of great wealth for the Campbell family as not only was education for women relatively reserved for the very wealthy but also the opportunity to be published was often only granted to wealthier families. The topic of the poem itself can also be used to infer that Juliet was indeed a woman of "rare intellectual qualities" who was aware of the political woes of the world; the language used in her writing reflects a high level of education and creativity. From this, it can be concluded that Juliet was both an accomplished author and a descendant from an affluent family that would have enabled her to cultivate such talent.

### **Document D**

Pottsville, Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, United States Records." FamilySearch, United States National Archives and Records Administration, 17 Feb. 2025,  
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-DYL4-NKK?view=index.Image+164+of+180>.

In this 1850 Federal Census, James H. Campbell, and his immediate family/dependents living in his house, are documented. It can be seen that in 1850 Campbell resided in the South Ward of Pottsville, Schuylkill County, in Pennsylvania. It can also be recognized that by 1850, Campbell had started his law practice and was likely the main provider of his family as he was the sole breadwinner.

It can be observed that in 1850, Campbell was 30 years old, placing his year of birth in 1820. It can also be seen that persons unrelated by blood to Campbell, Charles Beal and Mary Davis, were listed under his name and that Charles Beal was a 'laborer' of color whilst Mary Davis was born in Wales. As Beal was a laborer and Davis was illiterate, it can be deduced that Campbell had hired at least two household workers/servants, one Black and one Welsh, indicating a respectable degree of wealth to Campbell's name.

SCHEDULE L.—Free Inhabitants in <del>Third Ward Pittsburg</del> in the County of <del>Pittsburgh</del> State of Pennsylvania enumerated by me, on the 20 <sup>th</sup> day of August 1850. John P. Butterfield Ass't Marshal.										
Dwelling-house in which the person was enumerated in the order of visitation	First and middle name and initials of each person	Description			Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age	Value of Real Estate owned	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country	Married within the year, American School within the year, Pennsylvania School within the year	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, lame, idiotic, pauper, or convict.	
		Age	Sex	Color						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Susan Meier	41	f				Pa			
2	Catharine Wine	41	f				*			
3	336 351 Franklin Pitt	30	m		Hardware Merchant \$6000		*			
4	Ellie E.	22	f				Germany			
5	Mary Meyer	19	f				Pa			
6	337 352 Samuel Christensen	48	m		Clerk		*			
7	Catharine	40	f				*			
8	Lemuel	14	f				*			
9	Robert	8	m				*			
10	Hannah	4	f				*			
11	338 353 Henry Webber	30	m		Confectioner	5000	Germany			
12	Susan	28	f				Pa			
13	William	4	m				*			
14	Lemuel E.	1	f				*			
15	Martha Springs	14	f				"			
16	Sarah Ann —	16	m		Confectioner		Germany			
17	339 354 James H. Campbell	30	m		Attorney at Law	5000	Pa			
18	Juliet H.	27	f				*			
19	Francis C.	5	m				*			
20	James	3	m				*			
21	Charles Beal	44	m	B	Laborer		Pa			
22	Mary Davis	33	f				Wales			
23	Ann —	14	m				Pa			
24	341 355 Samuel Williams	52	m		Coal Merchant	7000				
25	Monica	44	f				"			

339	354	James H. Campbell	30	m		Attorney at Law	5000	Pa
		Juliet H. "	24	f			"	
		Francis C. "	5	m			"	
		James "	3	m			"	
		Charles Beal	44	m	B	Laborer		Pa
		Mary Davis	33	f			Wales	
		Ann —	14	m			Pa	

**Document E**

Zerbey, J. H. *History of Pottsville and Schuylkill County Pennsylvania, Vol. 1.* J. H. Zerbey Newspapers, 1936.

Zerbey, J. H. *History of Pottsville and Schuylkill County Pennsylvania, Vol. 2.* J. H. Zerbey Newspapers, 1936.

These accounts in J. H. Zerbey's *History of Pottsville and Schuylkill County Pennsylvania* detail everyday events and organizations in Pottsville that James H. Campbell participated in. Campbell is referenced on pages 134, 223, 746, and 798. From the first two volumes, it can be seen that Campbell was the host of multiple celebrations, such as the parades of the Pottsville Cricket Club and the Good Intent Engine Company. It can also be seen that Campbell was an incorporator of the Pottsville Mutual and Joint Stock Life Insurance Company, antecedent of the Union Bank and Trust Company. Campbell was also a member of the Miners' Lodge in Pottsville, a lodge belonging to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), an international fraternal social club.

It can be inferred from the above that Campbell was a very influential figure in the Pottsville social scene, seeing how he was chosen to host multiple parades. It can also be inferred that Campbell was an affluent person, which likely enabled him to host such parades. Campbell was also likely closely involved with social life in Pottsville, as he was a part of the IOOF which met monthly to discuss community improvement and assist with the sick. As he was the incorporator of the aforementioned Mutual and Joint Stock Life Insurance Co., it could be said that Campbell was also active in his practice of law in Pottsville.

The incorporators of the Pottsville Mutual and Joint Stock Life Insurance Co. were: Benj. T. Taylor, Sam'l Silliman, Jas. Silliman, Wm. Wolff, John N. Wagonseller, C. J. Frey, Wm. Pollack, Jas. M. Beatty, Wm. Mortimer, Jr., F. W. Hughes, Jas. H. Campbell, John C. Neville, Nathan Evans, Michael Cochran, Bernard Reilly, Chas. W. Pitman, Edw. Yardley, John G. Brown, John F. Whitney, John W. Webber, Solomon Foster, Richard Lee, Daniel Krebs and Chas. W. Taylor.

## THE MINERS' LODGE.

Attorney James H. Campbell, a member of Miners' Lodge, procured a charter for the organization on Dec. 9, 1851.

Another effort was made to have the organization of the I. O. O. F., in the city, unite. Miners' Lodge made the initial move on April 8, 1851. As was the case at the first attempt, it proved futile, the other members not supporting the move.

Up until the outbreak of the Civil War, cricket flourished. Many new teams were organized, and new playing grounds were opened. During 1859, the games were taken over to the ground lying near the Mill Creek road back of the water basin, because the former grounds at the head of Mahantongo St., were not available.

There was a keen rivalry between a team composed of Englishmen and one composed of Americans, and on August 8, 1859, 18 Americans defeated 11 Englishmen by a score of 82-50 to 58-31.

The Americans were: W. W. Jones, J. B. Sword, D. A. Smith, D. D. McGinness, John Stichter, brother of late Val Stichter, Centre St. tinsmith, relative of George and Main Stichter; George Leib, Louis Franz, E. Brehany, A. Saylor, John Bowman, L. W. Snyder, A. Allison, Joseph Kept, C. W. Snyder, D. J. Ridgway, G. H. Snyder, H. R. Silliman and R. W. Hunt.

The Englishmen were: James Mather, Jonas Fox, Austin Riley, Martin Riley, J. R. Joy, R. F. Ditchburn, R. Allison, M. Edmonds, H. E. Edmonds, J. Richmond and E. Hodgkins.

At this time, the Germantown Club, of Philadelphia, was the crack team of the country. Some of the Philadelphia Club players, feeling that the Pottsville teams were becoming too cocky, succeeded in having a challenge issued to the Pottsville team, ridiculing the idea that Pottsville would have a chance against them. On June 11th, the game came off, with Pottsville losing by 16 runs, but the Philadelphia Club acknowledged later that it was one of the toughest games they had ever played.

The Pottsville Club had its revenge on October 8th, 1859, when they went to Philadelphia and defeated the Ger-

mantown Club, the champions. They were welcomed back to Pottsville with a parade, headed by the band, and were given a big supper at Pennsylvania Hall, presided over by the Hon. ~~James~~ H. Campbell.

Around this time, a number of new players were noticed, as the interest in the sport grew. Among them were A. O. Thompson, Edward Hodgson, Milton Bowman, Marcus Bowman, J. Humble, W. Cake, Robert Smith, James Chadwick, Edward Flanigan, Thomas Robinson, David Shaw, John Richmond, J. Schreiner, William D. Dewees, James H. Higley, H. K. Nichols, for many years a supervisor of the old P. & R. Railway Company, and after whom Nichols St. was named; Henry Royer, prominent business man, colonel in the Civil War, and promoter of the Monument Association; Riollay F. Lee, a bank and Gas Company official for many years; Morgan Silliman, William Tregea and William Lee.

Additional clubs had been formed during 1859, and we find the Oak Hill Club, the Good Intent Club, the Tamaqua and New Philadelphia Clubs playing the Pottsville teams. During 1860, the Pottsville Club secured ground near Cressona for a playing field.

After the cricket ground at Fifteenth and Mahantongo Sts., was abandoned, a new ground had been laid out at Twelfth and Russel Sts., where during the winter season, an ice skating rink was conducted on the site of the present Silk Mill.

The longest hit ever made at the old cricket ground at the head of Mahantongo St. is credited to Theodore McGinness. The distance covered by it was from where the Heber Thompson home stood to the Clemens residence on Norwegian St., and nine or 10 runs were scored on that hit.

July 4, 1847, there was a parade of the fire companies. The Good Intent was conspicuous in the pageant. The members were dressed in full regalia and the engine was drawn by six elegantly-caparisoned steeds, each mounted by a boy in Turkish costume. The company members were accompanied by "the brass band."

On July 4, 1848 the company again paraded. The secretary's record says:

"On this day the Good Intent Engine Co., with their engine, handsomely decorated with wreaths and flowers, associated with the Hydraulian, which is now in charge of Juniors, proceeded through the streets in firemen's dress. Dr. Leib presented a silver trumpet on behalf of Messrs. Long and Jackson, of Philadelphia. It was received by Jas. H. Campbell, Esq., in a neat and pertinent address in behalf of the company. The trumpet is a splendid instrument very creditable to the taste and skill of the enterprising donors."

## Document F

Canon, David T., et al. *Committees in the U.S. Congress, 1789-1946: Volume 3: Member Assignments*. CQ Press, 2002.

### Member Assignments, 1789-1946

#### 2nd LABOR

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
65	Maj-7	1		Apr. 2, 1917
70	Maj-9	2		Dec. 12, 1927
71	Maj-6	3		Dec. 12, 1929

#### 3rd PATENTS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
65	Maj-5	1		Apr. 2, 1917
66	Min-1	2		May 26, 1919

#### 4th FLOOD CONTROL

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
66	Min-4	1		May 26, 1919

#### 5th NAVAL AFFAIRS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
67	Min-5	1		Apr. 18, 1921

#### 6th BANKING AND CURRENCY

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
68	Maj-7	1		Dec. 17, 1923
69	Maj-7	2		Dec. 16, 1925
70	Maj-7	3		Dec. 12, 1927
71	Maj-5	4		Dec. 12, 1929
72	Min-4	5		Dec. 15, 1931

#### 7th EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPT. OF LABOR

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
68	Maj-1	Chr 1		Dec. 17, 1923
69	Maj-2	2		Dec. 16, 1926

#### 8th EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
71	Maj-5	2		Dec. 12, 1929
72	Min-3	3		Dec. 15, 1931

### Campbell, Howard E. (Penn.)

House service (Congrs.): 79

#### HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES

##### 1st PATENTS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
79	Min-6	1		Jan. 25, 1945

##### 2nd PENSIONS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
79	Min-8	1		Jan. 25, 1945

##### 3rd REVISION OF LAWS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
79	Min-5	1		Jan. 25, 1945

### Campbell, Jacob M. (Penn.)

House service (Congrs.): 45, 47-49

#### HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES

##### 1st WAYS AND MEANS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
34-1	Orig-8	1		Feb. 13, 1856
34-2	Orig-7	1		Aug. 21, 1856
34-3	Orig-8	1		Dec. 4, 1856

##### 2nd ELECTIONS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
36	Orig-3	1		Feb. 9, 1860
37	Orig 2	2		July 8, 1861

##### 3rd EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPT. OF THE TREASURY

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
37	Orig 2	1		July 8, 1861

##### 4th PUBLIC EXPENDITURES

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
37	Repl-1	1		Dec. 8, 1862

### Campbell, James R. (Ill.)

House service (Congrs.): 55

#### HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES

##### 1st EDUCATION

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
45	Orig-9	1		Oct. 29, 1877

##### 2nd MANUFACTURES

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
47	Maj-1	Chr 1		Dec. 21, 1881
48	Min-3	2		Dec. 24, 1883

##### 3rd RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
47	Maj-4	1		Dec. 21, 1881

##### 4th EDUCATION

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
49	Min-3	1		Jan. 7, 1886

### Campbell, John (S.C.)

House service (Congrs.): 21, 25-28

#### HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES

##### 1st POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
21-1	Orig-7	1		Dec. 10, 1829

##### 2nd INDIAN AFFAIRS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
25-1	Orig-7	1		Sept. 11, 1837
25-2	Orig-5	1		Dec. 7, 1837

##### 3rd ELECTIONS

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
28-1	Orig-1	Chr 1		Dec. 27, 1839

##### 4th DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
27-1	Orig 8	1		June 7, 1841
27-2	Orig 6	1		Dec. 13, 1841
27-3	Orig 6	1		Dec. 12, 1842
28-1	Orig-1	Chr 2		Dec. 11, 1843

### Campbell, John H. (Penn.)

House service (Congrs.): 29

#### HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES

##### 1st EXPENDITURES IN THE DEPT. OF STATE

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
29	Orig-2	1		Dec. 4, 1845

##### 2nd PUBLIC EXPENDITURES

Cong	Rank	Comm.	Svc.	Appointment date
29-1	Orig-8	1		Dec. 4, 1845

### Campbell, John P. (Ky.)

House service (Congrs.): 34

This document is the directory for Congress member committee assignments from 1789-1946. In this directory, some of Campbell's more prominent/official assignments are listed, including the Ways and Means, Elections, Expenditures in the Dept. of the Treasury, and Public Expenditures Committees. The congresses in which he was assigned these stations are also provided.

This document can be used closely with other sources to corroborate and expound which positions Campbell served in and in which years. As the exact appointment dates are provided, this document can be used to form an accurate timeline of Campbell's activities in the government. However, the assignments displayed in the directory do not fully include all the committees that he was said to have been involved in—this potentially indicates that his other committee assignments, such as the Committee of Thirty-Three, were more ad-hoc and unofficial.

### **Document G**

Morris, Robert. *Congressional Directory for the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress of the United States of America*. US Government Print Office, 1856. Google Books, <https://books.google.com/books?id=qEkAIIhFgDsC>. Accessed 26 December 2024.

This official congressional directory for the 34th United States Congress outlines the station of James H. Campbell in Congress as well as his standing in committees during his tenure. It is documented that James H. Campbell was elected to the 34th Congress representing the 11th Congressional District of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties while he lived in Pottsville. He also served on the Committee of Ways and Means. It is also documented that during his tenure in Washington D.C., he stayed at the National Hotel.

From this document, it can be observed that James H. Campbell was indeed a Congressman representing the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania and that he lived in Pottsville for a period of his life. It can also be inferred that the National House (hotel) was a main residence for Campbell due to the presence of the asterisk next to his register, which denotes his wife's accompaniment to the hotel. This provides a clear outline of Campbell's service in the Thirty-Fourth Congress, and confirms his presence in these various places during his service, implying that he could have resided in his homes there.

## CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

*Delaware—Maryland.*

Name.	Post Office.	Congressional District.
John C. Kunzel	Harrisburg	10. Lebanon, Dauphin, Union, and Lower Mahanoy townships in Northumberland county.
James H. Campbell	Pottsville	11. Schuylkill and Northumberland.
Henry M. Miller	Watsontown	12. Susquehanna, Cambria, and Montour.
Asa Packer	Muscat Chunk	13. Northampton, Monroe, Carbon, Pike, and Wayne.
Galusha A. Grow	Glenwood	14. Bradford, Susquehanna, & Tioga.
John J. Pearce	Williamsport	15. Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, Potter, and Sullivan.
Leviel Todd	Carlisle	16. York, Cumberland, and Perry.
David F. Robeson	Chambersburg	17. Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, and Juniata.
John R. Edie	Somerset	18. Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria, and Somerset.
John Covode	Lockport Station	19. Westmoreland, Armstrong, and Indiana.
Jonathan Knight	East Bethlehem	20. Fayette, Greene, & Washington.
David Ritchie	Pittsburgh	21. City of Pittsburgh, and that portion of Allegheny county lying south of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers.
Samuel A. Purviance Butler		22. Allegheny city, and so much of Allegheny county as lies north and east of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, and Butler county.
John Allison	New Brighton	23. Beaver, Lawrence, and Mercer.
David Barclay	Punxsutawney	24. Warren, Venango, Clearfield, Clinton, Jefferson, McKean, and Elk.
John Dick	Meadville	25. Erie and Crawford.
<b>DELAWARE.</b>		
<b>SENATORS.</b>		
James A. Bayard	Wilmington	
John M. Clayton	Chippewa	
<b>REPRESENTATIVE.</b>		
Elisha D. Cullen	Georgetown	
<b>MARYLAND.</b>		
<b>SENATORS.</b>		
James A. Pearce	Chestertown	
Thomas G. Pratt	Kent	
	Annapolis	

## CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

*Alphabetical list of Representatives.*

Names.	Residences in Washington.
*Boyce, William W., S. C.	Mrs. Maddox's, No. 21, 4½ street.
Bradshaw, Samuel C., Pa.	No. 216 Pennsylvania avenue.
Branch, Lawrence O'B., N. C.	Mrs. Haven's, No. 23, 4½ street.
Brenton, Samuel	Ind. Washington House.
Brooks, Preston S., S. C.	Willards' Hotel.
Broom, Jacob	Pa. National Hotel.
Buffington, James	Moss. Mrs. Beveridge's, No. 447 Pa. avenue.
Burlingame, Anson	Moss. National Hotel.
*Burnett, Henry C., Ky.	United States Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue.
Cadwander, John	Mr. Williams', 10th, 194 Pennsylvania avenue.
*Campbell, James H., Pa.	National Hotel.
Campbell, John P., Ky.	The Lakes, No. 514 Pennsylvania avenue.
Campbell, Lewis D., Ohio	Mrs. Stetinus's, No. 8 Louisiana avenue.
Carlie, John S., Va.	Mrs. Davis's, No. 373 Pennsylvania avenue.
Caruthers, Samuel	Mo. Campbell's Buildings, No. 396 Pa. avenue.
Cashie, John S., Va.	Washington House.
Chaffee, Calvin C., Mass.	Willards' Hotel.
Chapman, B. B., Neb. Ter.	Mrs. Manning's, No. 453, 13th street.
Childs, Jr., Thomas	N. Y. Absent.
*Clark, Bayard	Private, No. 325 B street north, Capitol Hill.
Clark, Jr., Ezra	Conn. Willards' Hotel.
*Clawson, Isaiah D., N. J.	National Hotel.
Clemens, Thomas L., N. C.	Friebus's, No. 215 Pennsylvania avenue.
Cobb, Howell	One door south of the Columbian Hotel.
*Cobb, William'n R. W., Ala.	St. Charles Hotel.
*Colfax, Schuyler	Ind. Mr. Alden's, No. 6, 4½ street.
*Comins, Linus B., Mass.	Willards' Hotel.
Covode, John	Pa. Mrs. Brown's, No. 512, 13th street.
Cox, Leander M., Ky.	The Lakes, No. 504 Pennsylvania avenue.
Craig, Aaron H., N. H.	Mr. Alden's, No. 6, 4½ street.
Craig, Burton	N. C. Mr. Robinson's, No. 358 D street.
Crawford, Marvin J., Ga.	Kirkwood House.
□Cullen, Elisha D., Del.	Wheeler's, No. 50 Missouri avenue.
Cumbeck, William	Ind. Wheeler's, No. 50 Missouri avenue.
Damrell, William S., Mass.	Mrs. Beveridge's, No. 447 Pa. avenue.
Davidson, Thomas G., La.	Mrs. Hough's, No. 371 Pa. avenue.
Davis, H. Winter	Md. Pallings's, No. 430, 15th street.
Davis, Timothy	Moss. National Hotel.
Dey, Timothy C., Ohio	Brown's Hotel.
Dean, Sidney	Conn. Private, "Kendall Green."
Denver, James W., Cal.	Kirkwood House.
*De Witt, Alexander, Mass.	Willards' Hotel.
Dick, John	Pa. Mr. King's, No. 472, 10th street.
*Dickinson, Samuel	N. Y. Willards' Hotel.
*Dodd, Edward	N. Y. Rev. W. M. Furgerson's, No. 502 L street.
Dowdell, James F., Ala.	Mrs. Smith's, No. 233, F street.
Dunn, George G., Ind.	Morrison's Buildings, No. 25, 4½ street.
*Durfee, Nathaniel B., R. I.	National Hotel.

## CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

## STANDING COMMITTEES—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Committee of Elections.*

Mr. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Me.  
Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga.  
Cooper K. Watson, of Ohio.  
Francis E. Spinne, of N. Y.  
Mordecai Oliver, of Mo.  
John Hickman, of Penn.  
Sciuyler Colfax, of Ind.  
William R. Smith, of Ala.  
John A. Bingham, of Ohio.  
Room No. 60, south wing.

*Committee of Ways and Means.*

Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio.  
William A. Howard, of Mich.  
Howell Cobb, of Ga.  
John Letcher, of Va.  
H. Winter Davis, of Md.  
Russell Sage, of N. Y.  
John S. Durfee, of Mass.  
James H. Campbell, of Penn.  
Alexander D. Wiltz, of Mass.  
Room No. 42, 2d story, centre.

*Committee on Public Lands.*

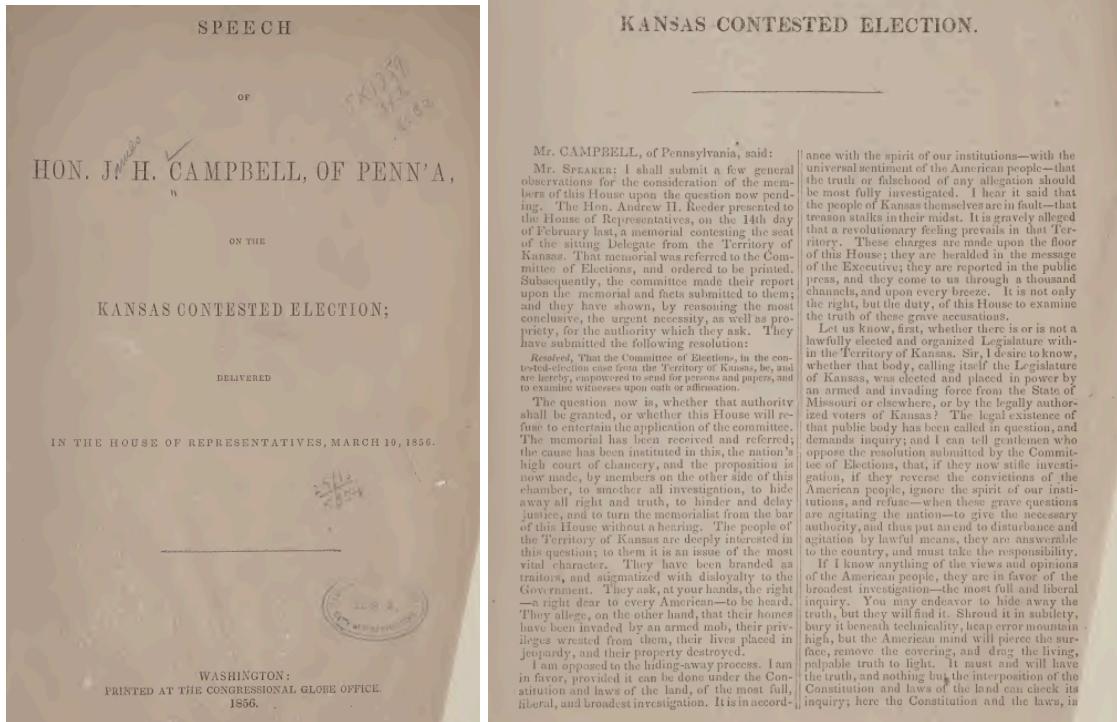
Mr. Henry Bennett, of N. Y.  
Aaron Harlan, of Ohio.  
Williamson R. W. Cobb, of Ala.  
James J. Lindley, of Mo.  
Elisha D. Cullen, of Del.  
David S. Walbridge, of Mich.  
Samuel Breton, of Ind.  
Augustus E. Maxwell, of Fla.  
James Thorington, of Iowa.  
Room No. 30, 4th story, centre.

*Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.*

Mr. Daniel Mace, of Ind.  
Jesse O. Norton, of Ill.  
Thomas T. Flagler, of N. Y.  
David Barclay, of Penn.  
Timothy C. Day, of Ohio.  
Paulus Powell, of Va.  
Percy Walker, of Ala.  
John M. Wood, of Me.  
Philemon T. Herbert, of Cal.  
Room No. 44, 2d story, centre.

### Document H

Campbell, James H. "Kansas Contested Election." *The Congressional Globe*, U.S. Congress, 10 Mar. 1856,  
<https://ia801006.us.archive.org/23/items/speechofhonjhcam00camp/speechofhonjhcam00camp.pdf>.



*The analyzed content is not completely contained within these photos.*

In this speech from 1856 that James H. Campbell made on the House Floor he supported Andrew H. Reeder, the Democratic governor of Kansas. This support calls into question the legitimacy of John Wilkins Whitfield, who he alleges was illegally elected as a representative of the Kansas Territory via an "invading force from the State of Missouri." Campbell makes it clear that the issue does not simply lie between Reeder and Whitfield but the whole Kansas-Nebraska Act debacle and the lack of democratic processes in the territories. Campbell repeatedly calls on the government to launch deeper investigations into the affair and wants to make it clear to the American people the true legitimacy of the Kansas government and legislature.

From this speech, it can be concluded that Campbell was not in support of the Kansas-Nebraska Act as well as the political violence occurring in the Western territories. Campbell's temperament as a fair and logical thinker can also be seen, seeing as how Campbell did not criticize the affair solely on political bases but also through laws and investigation. It can be inferred that Campbell was an anti-slavery politician, seeing as how he supported Reeder—a Democrat politician who later joined the Free-State party—as opposed to Whitfield, a Democrat politician who later fought for the Confederate Army.

**Document I**

Campbell, Juliet H. Lewis, 1858. The Old Love And the New: A Novel. New York: Rudd & Carleton, 1858, <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/hvd.hx5gtd>.

**THE OLD LOVE**

**AND**

**THE NEW.**

**J. Mabel.**

**BY MRS. JULIET H. L. CAMPBELL.**

NEW YORK:  
RUDD & CARLETON, 310 BROADWAY.  
M DCCC LVIII.

This document is a novel by James Campbell's wife, Juliet H. L. Campbell, who was an author at the time. This 370-page work of literature was her only book ever published; however, she was known mainly for her poems that were published in other places. She begins the novel by dedicating it to her father, and James Campbell's father-in-law, Judge Ellis Lewis. In her note, she seems to find many faults in her work and asks her father to forgive her if he is displeased with anything written.

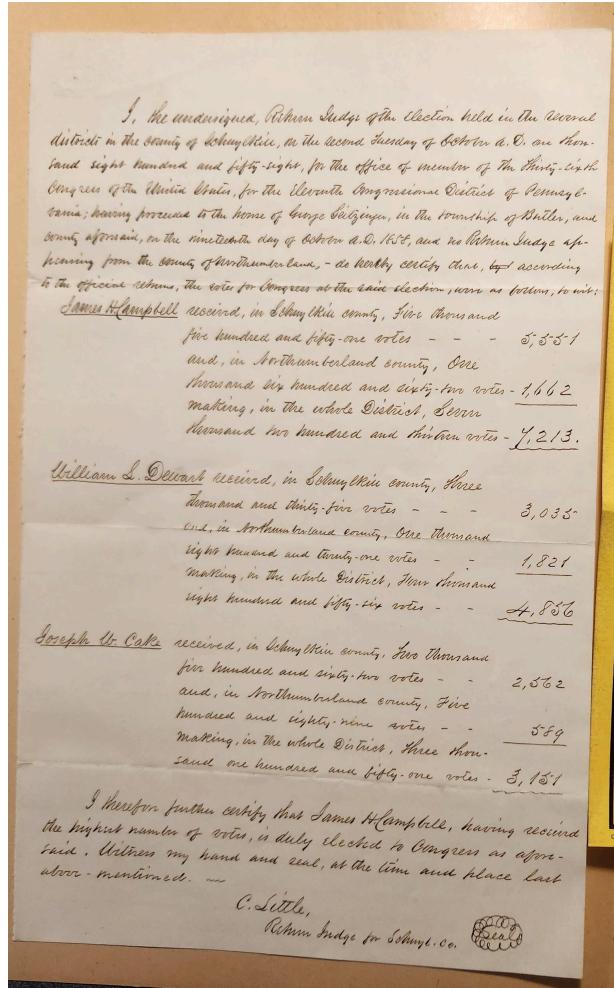
This novel shows the creativity that James Campbell's wife had when it came to things such as literature, even managing to publish a book at a time when it was quite difficult to do. Her dedication almost appears as a plea to the father to like her work, giving off the feeling that she aims to please her father through this book but is scared she won't. The novel also serves as a testament to Juliet's success as a writer, being published by a company on Broadway. As Juliet explores themes of female independence and education, it can be inferred that Juliet was an early believer of feminist ideals that would later spring up in 20th-century America.

### **Document J**

*Certificate of Election for James H. Campbell.* By C. Little, [Returns] Judge of Schuylkill County, 19 Oct. 1858. *James Hepburn Campbell*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

This document was written by a judge from Schuylkill County declaring that James Campbell won the election to be a Congress representative by a majority vote. In this document, they detailed that Campbell received a total of 5,551 votes while his competitors William L. Dewart and Joseph W. Cake received 4,856 and 3,151 votes respectively.

From this document, we can know that Campbell was elected into Congress and that his ideals and overall philosophy was liked by the general public. His role in politics and military time most likely contributed to his win. Furthermore, it is highly probable that he had a large many connections and a large influence on the general community. His attempt to run for Congress meant he was a man who wanted to create a change and make a difference in his community. The document also certifies Campbell's victory, as well as the margin by which he won.



"I the undersigned, [Returns] Judge of the election held in the several districts in the county of Schuylkill in the second Tuesday of October A.D., one thousand and fifty-eight, in the office of member of the thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania; having preceded as the home of [name], in the township of Butler, and [illegible] aforesaid, in the nineteenth day of October a.D. 1858, and no [illegible] Judge [illegible] from the county of Northumberland, - do hereby certify that according to the official returns, the votes for Congress at the said election, were as follows, to suit:

James H. Campbell received in Schuylkill county, Five thousand and five hundred and fifty-one votes - - - 5,551 and, in Northumberland county, One thousand six hundred and sixty-two votes - 1,662 making, in the whole District, Seven thousand two hundred and thirteen votes - 7,213.

William L. Dewart received, in Schuylkill county, three thousand and thirty-five votes - - - 3,035- and, in Northumberland county; One thousand and eight hundred and twenty-one votes - - 1,821 making, in the whole District, four thousand and eight hundred and fifty-six votes - - 4,856

Joseph W. Cake received, in Schuylkill county, two thousand five hundred and fifty-two votes - - 2,562 and, in Northumberland county, five hundred and eighty-nine votes - - 589 making, in the whole in total three thousand one hundred and fifty-one votes - 3,151

I therefore [illegible] certify that James H. Campbell, having received the highest number of votes, is duly elected to Congress as aforesaid. Using my hand and seal, at the time and place last aforementioned~

C. Little  
 [Returns] Judge for Schuylkill Co."

### Document K

“Jane Campbell (in the household of Francis C. Campbell).” 1860 United States Federal Census, The National Archives, M653. FamilySearch, <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MX5L-D9L?lang=en>. Accessed 17 Jan. 2025.

Page No. 212												Census 1870											
SCHEDULE 1—Free Inhabitants of Williamsport, West Ward, in the County of Lycoming, State of Pennsylvania, enumerated by me, on the 1st day of Augt. 1860. John Reitz, Asst Marshal.												Post Office Williamsport.											
Dwelling and Family Number	First Name	Last Name	Character,			Place of Birth,	Value of Real Estate,	Value of Personal Estate,	Place of Birth,			Married,	Age in Years,	Color or Complexion,	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, lame, or otherwise.								
			Age	Sex	Occupation				Month	Year	Place of Birth												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14										
1	Francis C.	Campbell	35	f	Domicile	J			Pa														
2	Frances H.	Campbell	37	f	Tenior	J	6000	3200	"														
3	Robert		20	f					"														
4	Sarah A.		11	f					"														
5	George		2	f					"														
6	Geo. Taylor		20	m	Tenior	J			"														
7	Wm. H. Scared		19	f					"														
8	Sarah Scared		22	f	Domicile	J			"														
9	John Scared		21	m	Mechanic	J	2700	2700	"														
10	Martha		42	f					"														
11	Mary Estey		15	f	Domicile	J			"														
12	Sam''l. F. Estey		37	m	Hopicker	J	1000	1000	"														
13	Joseph		46	f					"														
14	Thomas		36	m	Clerk	J			"														
15	Annie		22	f					"														
16	Margaret		15	f					"														
17	Jenny		7	f					"														
18	Thomas Reitz		22	f	10	Domicile	J		"														

1549	1559	Francis C. Campbell	73	m		Atty at Law	20000	20,000	Pa
		Jane "	65	f					"
		Catherine C "	38	f					"
		Sarah A "	26	f					"
		F H "	30	m		Printer			"

This document is a U.S. Federal Census report from 1860 that includes his parent's household. As can be seen at the bottom, James Campbell's mother is living in the household of Francis C. Campbell along with some of his siblings including Sarah Ann Campell. It can be seen in the column next to the names that the value of the real estate and personal estate of Francis Campbell at that time was \$20,000, or \$760,000 as it would be today. A son of Francis, Frances H. Campbell, is also listed on the census as a printer.

This record gives us some insight into the living situation of James Campbell's parents as it shows that some of his siblings stayed at home while he did not. It also showed that his parents were of considerable wealth at that time with their real estate being worth about as much as  $\frac{3}{4}$  a million dollars by today's standards. The ages listed on the census as well as the year of the census can be used to determine the birth years of all the family members listed, placing Francis C. Campbell's year of birth in 1787.

### **Document L**

Scranton, George W, and James Hepburn Campbell. The speakership. Speeches of Hon. George W. Scranton and Hon. James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, on the political questions of the day. [Washington, Buell & Blanchard, printers, 1860] Pdf. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <[www.loc.gov/item/11004676/](http://www.loc.gov/item/11004676/)>.

In this speech made on the House Floor by representatives George W. Scranton and James H. Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell was a strong believer in the Union as a whole and heavily disdained regional rivalries. Campbell repeatedly states that he shall not compare the regional differences of different states for they are joined in union, and that throughout the U.S. resides the very same “Anglo-Saxon race.” It can be documented that Campbell was strictly opposed to secession and civil war, but was also opposed to the raid at Harpers Ferry by John Brown and anyone supporting violence; from this, it can be deduced that Campbell was supportive of a peaceful resolution of the slavery issue and was not a so-called Radical Republican.

It can also be documented that Campbell was very fond of the late Henry Clay, as Campbell spoke highly of him and even supported the election of a Southern representative, John Gilmer of North Carolina, as Speaker of the House due to his close relationship with Clay. Campbell, although abolitionist, supported the 1850 Compromise but highly rebuked the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the actions of the Buchanan administration to enshrine slavery in America. From this, it can be inferred that Campbell was a figure who strictly adhered to law and order, and resented violence.

Sir, let no man say that Pennsylvania will embark in any unlawful crusade against her neighbors. We believe in the equality of the States under the Constitution and laws; but we never endorsed that abominable heresy, that this Government of ours is a mere confederation of States. That idea we abandoned with the old, cumbersome Confederation. It was the *people* of the country who formed the Government under which we live and prosper; it was the work of their hands. The General Government holds the aggregate of power conferred by the people, not by States, as such. That fact they made patent upon the face of the Constitution itself, by declaring that "We, *the people* of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union," &c., "establish this Constitution." The people made it, and the people will take care of it. I never doubted that for a moment.

make war upon any other portion. I cannot entertain the thought for a moment. I have too much confidence in the intelligence and common sense and patriotism of my countrymen to suppose it a possible contingency. And I will not draw comparisons between different sections of my country in relation to the bravery of our countrymen. It can do no good—it would be fruitful in excitement and acrimony. I believe that all Americans are equally brave. I scorn the idea that there is any difference in point of courage between the freemen of the United States residing in different portions of the country. All are of the Anglo-Saxon race. All are free and independent men, and equal in point of true manly courage. It will stultify any Representative to attempt to show that any portion of his countrymen are not as brave as any other portion. Through the veins of over thirty million of freemen residing in this land, rolls the unconquerable blood of the Anglo-Saxon race. That is my answer to the enemies of my country who may attempt to draw invidious distinctions between the courage of the people of one part of the Confederacy and of another part.

Now, Mr. Clerk, one word in regard to the vote which I gave, in connection with several of my colleagues and others, for the honorable gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. GILMER] as Speaker of this House. With my colleague, I followed the flag borne by the illustrious Henry Clay, of Kentucky, for over fourteen years of my life. I never hear that name mentioned without feeling those emotions of patriotism and of admiration for the memory of the great dead, which can only spring into action at the mention of immortal names. I followed the banner of Henry Clay until that flag was folded upon his breast, and laid upon his grave. Then, sir, I united my political fortunes with those of the American Republican party. In Pennsylvania, we call it the People's party—you may call it the American Republican party of the State of Pennsylvania, if you please; names signify but little—principles are everything. The doctrines of that party, as I understand them—I speak for myself alone—are these: We are the friends of the Union and of the Constitution and of all its compromises. We were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise line—a repeal which has opened the floodgate of slavery agitation and aggression upon us. That repeal was the result of Southern votes, Southern agitation, and Southern counsels; it was a Democratic vote and Democratic counsels that destroyed the compromise of 1820.

But, sir, we endorsed the compromise meas-

"That the separate and independent sovereignties of the several States of this Union are constitutional guaranties; and that any attempt upon the part of the citizens of one to interfere with the social and domestic relations of another, by force or violence, is treason, and deserves the penalties which the law imposes on that high and revolting crime.

"That the late attempt of a gang of lawless and desperate men at Harper's Ferry to revolutionize the Government, by creating a servile insurrection in the South, merits the rebuke and censure of every patriot in the land; and the punishment they received is but the penalty due to crime. Let the aiders, comforters, and abettors, of that treasonable scheme solace themselves with the thought that their safety lies in the concealment of their crime.

"That the prayer meetings and the public assemblies which have recently been held, sympathizing with the felons connected with the outrage at Harper's Ferry, have a bold and unerring tendency to destroy the public morals, to weaken and impair the bonds of the Federal Union, and to bring into reproach and disgrace the Christian religion.

## Document M

Campbell, James H. "A protective tariff necessary--rights of labor." *The Republican Congressional Committee*, U.S. Congress, 24 Apr. 1860.  
[https://archive.org/details/protectivetariff00incamp\(mode/2up\)](https://archive.org/details/protectivetariff00incamp(mode/2up))

**A PROTECTIVE TARIFF NECESSARY—RIGHTS OF LABOR.**

**S P E E C H**

OF

**HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, OF PENN.**

Delivered in the House of Representatives, April 24, 1860.

The Tariff Bill reported by Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, being under consideration in the House of Representatives, April 24, 1860.—

Mr. CAMPBELL said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I rise to advocate the rights of labor, to speak to a question of bread-breakers for thousands of my fellow men, who should be well would be content, peaceful, and happy, if a correct system of national policy could be inaugurated, established, and continued through a series of years, giving to American labor and enterprise that fair measure of protection which is of such vital importance to the welfare of our people.

The question to which I ask the attention of the members of this House rises above the level of partisan politics; of expediency for the day to meet some ephemeral difficulty, or to remove temporary embarrassment. It has significance far above and beyond all this. It is of the first importance to the statesman, as to the philanthropist. It solves the question of success or failure of our experiment of self-government. It covers the whole ground of national life—of a great people's prosperity or adversity. It is for the present, as it is for the future, of deep, wide, and vital importance.

Sir, the consideration of this question carries me back in contemplation to homes desolate, to a vast trade paralyzed, to work-shops and mines deserted, to labor unrewarded, to supply without demand, to the products of agriculture without a market, to general distress, despondency, and ruin. The cry comes up to me from every district of my State, and particularly from the great anthracite region of Pennsylvania, which I have the honor to represent in part on this floor, for adequate protection against foreign supply for labor or the hope of labor, for just, wise, and patriotic legislation. Like the leaves of autumn, driven by the north wind, have come to me the memorials of my people asking for protection! Day by day, for many weeks, have I pouted upon the table of your Clerk petitions signed by thousands of good citizens, sent up to the Union, and by Government asking to be protected from what? Not alone low wages, oppression, ignorance, and degradation; not alone from foreign competition under adverse circumstances, from the long since matured, systematic, and enlightened policy of other lands. It has greater breadth than this, and much more mean-

ing. It is from their own Government—from unwholesome legislation; from a shuffling, miserable, temporary, and ever-changing policy on this subject; from a want of statesmanship—that they ask you to protect them. Under equal circumstances, they could defy the world without your aid. Under every disadvantage connected with the vacillating policy of public men, they must perish.

And they have a right to *demand* this at our hands. Government was organized for their happiness, protection, and welfare. But how does it occur that this cry for help comes to us in a time of profound peace, and from the people of such a land as ours? Why do they point us to all these evidences of commercial ruin and financial distress and national and individual indebtedness? Sir, I will undertake to point out the legitimate cause of all this, if it is not apparent to every observer of men and things in the country.

The bill now under consideration is one of the first importance to the people of the whole country. It proposes a change—a change in many essential particulars—in existing rates of duties on imports; by which the agricultural interests, trade, manufactures, commerce, industry, and wages of labor, may be, to a considerable extent, affected; and I believe for the better. Changes in our revenue system should be made with great caution. They should receive the most critical examination of the legislative branch, and be carefully considered in all their ramifications and details.

The bill reported from the House Committee of Ways and Means, now before us, proposes, so far as could properly be done under existing circumstances, and with any prospect of success in both branches of Congress, to change the *ad valorem* system to one of *specific* duties, to repeal our foreign warehouse policy, and to give increased and adequate protection to many, if not all, articles of domestic industry. This is wise, and I trust it will receive the hearty support of this House, as well as of the other branch of Congress.

One great object to be aimed at in perfecting a measure such as we now have under consideration, is to adopt a fixed system in the adjustment of rates and collection of revenue—a line of State policy which shall endure for years to come—a policy which, in its governing principles and leading features, shall remain unchanged.

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ed, although its minor details may, from time to time, be readjusted to suit the public exigencies, which years and experience may render necessary or expedient; a revenue law, in the *perpetuity* of which the people will have confidence; a law established upon just and equal principles, bearing, so far as practicable, equally upon all sections of the United States; removed from the chaos, the bitterness, and the injustice of party strife; a law for the prosperity of the people, and not for the politics of parties; a law that will induce the merchant to trust his merchandise to the perils of the sea, knowing that the waves will not be more perilous than the chances on land; that will lead the capitalist to invest his means for the employment of labor, and in the development of our resources, with the hope, at least, of remunerative profit; a law that will give to the husbandman a certain and domestic market, which shall cause the laborer and mechanic to rejoice at the rich and accumulating evidences of prosperity around them; in short, a law that shall inspire public confidence, without which there can be no public prosperity, and cause industry to exult in the establishment of a fixed system of protection to American labor.

The duties should be *reasonable*; for, to be *permanen*t, they must be reasonable. I would have its foundations laid in the convictions of men, based upon their necessities, not upon the success of parties.

In the grand, though peaceful struggle for commercial supremacy and material greatness, let the American citizen know that if he will enter the lists with his foreign rival, you will not reduce the duty the moment he has invested his means, or secured the market, and thus place him at the mercy of his antagonist. England, France, and other leading Powers, have never yet failed, by a system of protective laws, to aid the strong arms and stout hearts of those who seek to supply the markets of the world with the triumphs of their skill. Most loyal has England been to those who have established her greatness, and made her the first commercial and manufacturing nation on the earth's surface. Let us stand faithfully by those who would make us great. Let our motto be, *protection to everything American, against everything foreign*.

Some gentlemen seem to imagine that Congress has no constitutional power to enact laws for the purpose of protecting the industry and productions of the country; no power to lay a tax upon the fabrics of the foreigner, but a plenitude of power to place burdens upon our own people. If this be so, then we are without remedy. But it is not so. We are not reduced to the miserable and disgraceful policy of lowering the wages of labor. We are not obliged to banish meat from the tables of the industrial classes, and to deny them the comforts and necessities of civilised life, for the purpose of enabling us to compete with the uneducated and half-fed millions of other lands.

No American statesman will pursue such a line of argument, or advocate so moralizing and degrading a policy. The true remedy is simple—protect those branches of labor which require protection. In collecting duties, discriminate in favor of those interests which require the fostering aid of the Government. It is

not merely on our own justice and prudence, but on that of others also; that, when forced into a war, the intercession of exchanges which must be made across a wide ocean becomes necessary; that, when the foreign army descending over that element, and to other distresses of war adds the want of all those necessities for which we have permitted ourselves to be dependent on others, even arms and clothing. This fact, therefore, solves the question, by reducing to its ultimate form, whether profit or

In this speech on the House floor in 1860, James H. Campbell threw his support behind the Morrill Tariff Act proposed by financial conservative Justin S. Morrill of Vermont. In the speech, Campbell references many trade relationships with foreign nations such as Britain, and details the need for higher tariffs to protect American industries. Campbell speaks for consumer protection on behalf of both the American people and industries in Pennsylvania.

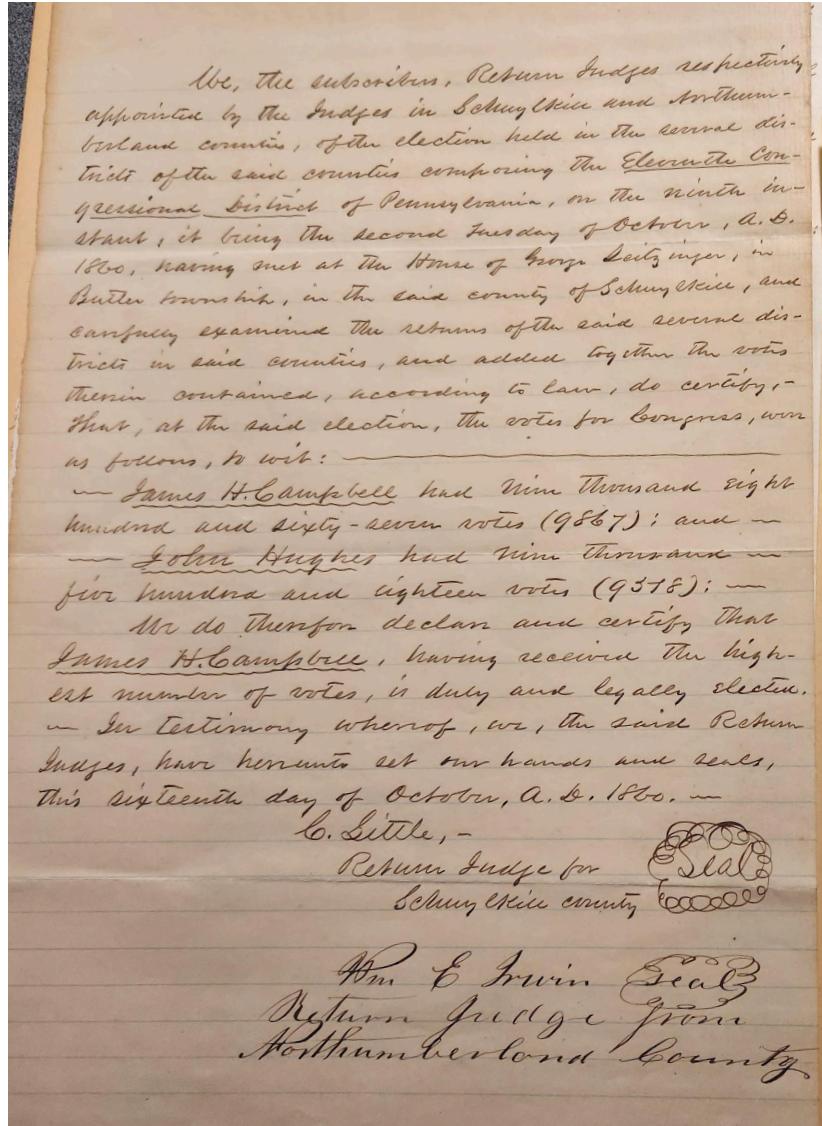
From this, it can be concluded that Campbell held more conservative views on foreign trade and economics and supported higher tariffs as the Morrill Tariff Act raised pre existing tariff rates. Based on the contents of his speech, it would be no exaggeration to call Campbell an early supporter of consumer protectionism. Campbell was very informed on American trade economics as he cited multiple statistics regarding trade with foreign nations and detailed the anticipated effects of tariff legislation on Pennsylvanian workers.

**Document N**

*Certificate of Election for James H. Campbell.* By [Returns] Judges of Schuylkill County, 16 Oct. 1860. *James Hepburn Campbell*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

This document is the certificate of election for James H. Campbell to the 37th Congress for the 11th Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The document both certifies Campbell's narrow victory over the opponent John Hughes of the Democratic party and displays the margin by which he won (51% of the vote).

From this, it can be inferred that Campbell only barely won the 1860 Congressional election and that he was not as uncontested as he was in the 1858 election. This could likely have served as a reason for Campbell's retirement from Congress while also reflecting his popularity as a politician. It can also be concluded that Campbell resided in Pottsville in 1860-1863 given the term of the 37th Congress.



"We, The [authorities], Return Judges [illegible] appointed by the judges in Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, of the election held in the several districts of the said counties comprising the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, on the ninth instant, and being the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1860, having met at the House of [name], in Butler Township, in the said county of Schuylkill, and carefully examined the returns of the said several districts in said counties, and added [illegible] the votes therein obtained, according to law, do certify, that, at the said election, the votes for Congress, was as follows to suit:

— James H. Campbell had Nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven votes (9867) and —  
John Hughes had nine thousand five hundred eighteen votes (9318) — We do therefore declare and certify that James H. Campbell, having received the highest number of votes, is duly and legally elected.

In testimony whereof, we, the said Return Judges, have hereunto set our hands and seals, This sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1860. —

C. Little, —  
Return Judge for Schuylkill County  
[signature]  
Return Judge from Northumberland County"

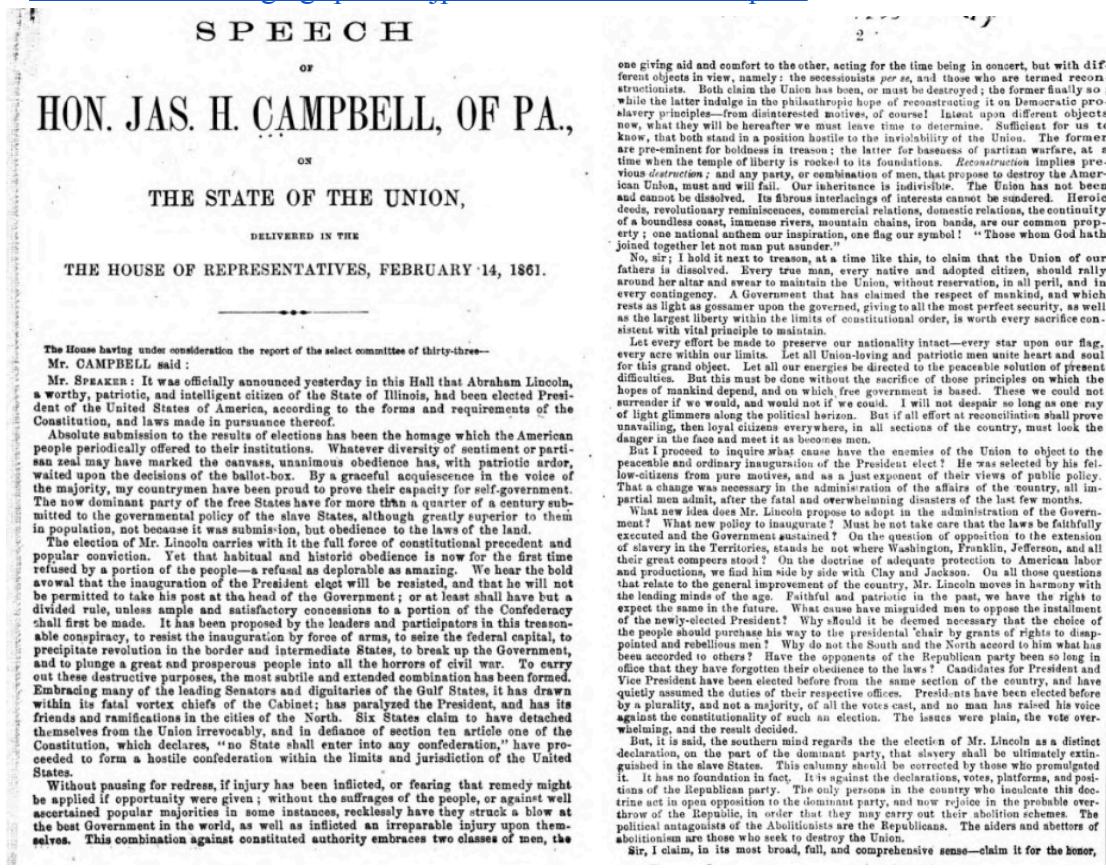
## Document O

King, William Smith. *Congressional Directory for the Second Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress of the United States of America. Google Books,*  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=OktHAQAAQAAJ>. Accessed 26 December 2024.

16 MEMBERS OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.			CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.	
Pennsylvania.			Alphabetical List of Representatives.	
NAME.	Post-Office.	Constituency.	NAME.	Residence or Washington.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>				
SENATE.				
David Wilmot.....	Townsend, Greenburg.	1. Del., 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, and part of the 12th district of Philadelphia.	Aldrich, Cyrus.....	Mass., 4th and 5th streets.
Edgar Cowan.....		2. Part of the 1st, the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th wards of Philadelphia.	Allen, William.....	Albion Hotel.
REPRESENTATIVES.			Allen, William.....	Albion Hotel, corner of 10th st. and Pennsylvania Avenue.
William E. Johnson.....	Philadelphia.....	3. 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and part of 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, and parts of 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112d, 113d, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121d, 122d, 123th, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131d, 132d, 133th, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141d, 142d, 143th, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151d, 152d, 153th, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161d, 162d, 163th, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171d, 172d, 173th, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181d, 182d, 183th, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191d, 192d, 193th, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201d, 202d, 203th, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211d, 212d, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221d, 222d, 223th, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231d, 232d, 233th, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241d, 242d, 243th, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251d, 252d, 253th, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261d, 262d, 263th, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271d, 272d, 273th, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281d, 282d, 283th, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291d, 292d, 293th, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301d, 302d, 303th, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 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751d, 752d, 753th, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761d, 762d, 763th, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771d, 772d, 773th, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781d, 782d, 783th, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791d, 792d, 793th, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801d, 802d, 803th, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811d, 812d, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821d, 822d, 823th, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831d, 832d, 833th, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841d, 842d, 843th, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851d, 852d, 853th, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861d, 862d, 863th, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871d, 872d, 873th, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881d, 882d, 883th, 884th, 885th, 886th, 887th, 888th, 889th, 890th, 891d, 892d, 893th, 894th, 895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901d, 902d, 903th, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911d, 912d, 913th, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921d, 922d, 923th, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931d, 932d, 933th, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941d, 942d, 943th, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951d, 952d, 953th, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961d, 962d, 963th, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971d, 972d, 973th, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981d, 982d, 983th, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991d, 992d, 993th, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000d, 1001d, 1002d, 1003d, 1004d, 1005d, 1006d, 1007d, 1008d, 1009d, 1010d, 1011d, 1012d, 1013d, 1014d, 1015d, 1016d, 1017d, 1018d, 1019d, 1020d, 1021d, 1022d, 1023d, 1024d, 1025d, 1026d, 1027d, 1028d, 1029d, 1030d, 1031d, 1032d, 1033d, 1034d, 1035d, 1036d, 1037d, 1038d, 1039d, 1040d, 1041d, 1042d, 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1426d, 1427d, 1428d, 1429d, 1430d, 1431d, 1432d, 1433d, 1434d, 1435d, 1436d, 1437d, 1438d, 1439d, 1431d, 1432d, 1433d, 1434d, 143		

## Document P

“Speech of Hon. Jas. H. Campbell, of Pa.: On the State of the Union: Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 14, 1861.” *HathiTrust*, [babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=njp.32101059777100&seq=22](https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=njp.32101059777100&seq=22). Accessed 2 Dec. 2024.

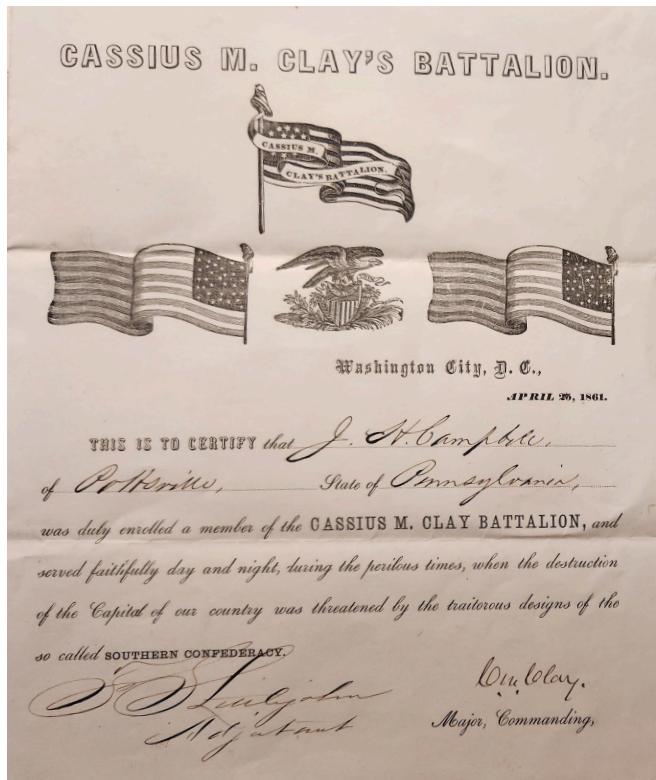


This document is the speech of James Hepburn Campbell who was speaking for his position as a representative for PA in the House of Representatives. In this document Campbell analyzes the occurrences in the US at the time, this time being the election of Abraham Lincoln. He brings up the point that six states have already vowed to leave the union due to the election of Lincoln but states his belief that as it has been occurring for many years in the past Lincoln was rightfully elected and therefore should be rightfully installed before negotiations occur concerning whether or not the people want him.

It can be inferred from this document that Campbell was a supporter of Lincoln as he discusses how Lincoln “moves in harmony with the leading minds of the ages.” This builds onto the idea of how he was a staunch supporter of the Republican party and fought to keep the union together seeing the succession of the Southern states as dangerous and out of place. Throughout his speech, Campbell repeatedly reinforces the authority and legitimacy of Lincoln, calling for the suppression of the Southern rebellion against the Union which he considered a betrayal to both the founding fathers and the values upon which the Union was made. It is made abundantly clear that Campbell was a politician of order and abolition, seeing as how he displayed his disdain for the secessionist states and his disagreements with slavery-affirming compromises like the Crittenden Compromise which he called “despotic” as he felt a “modest hesitation” to writing laws for any territory “hereafter acquired” by the U.S. From this, we can see a glimpse of temperament as a logical and level-headed politician.

**Document Q**

M. Clay, Cassius. "Certificate of Service." 25 Apr. 1861. *James Hepburn Campbell*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.



"Cassius M. Clay Battalion.

Washington City, D.C.,

April 25, 1861.

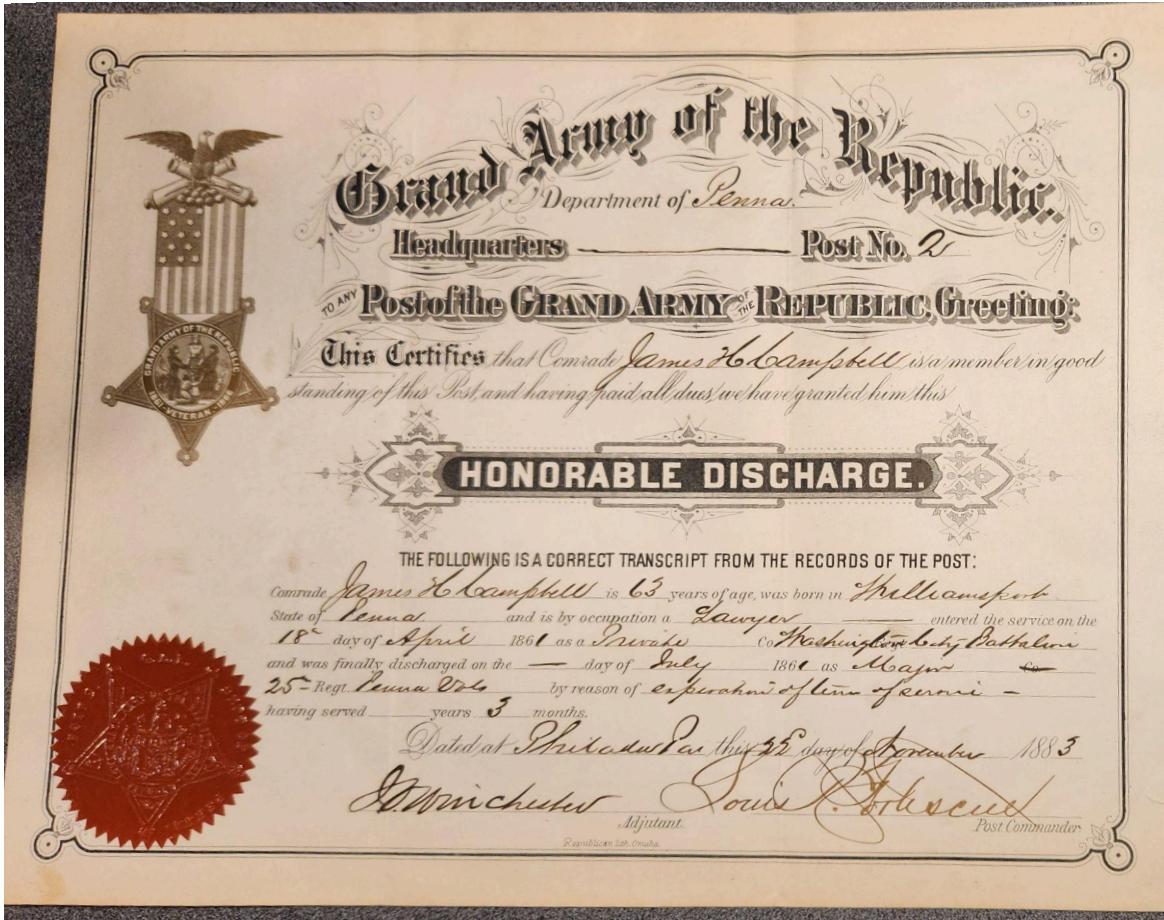
*This is to certify that J.H. Campbell of Pottsville State of Pennsylvania, was duly enrolled a member of the CASSIUS M. CLAY BATTALION, and served faithfully day and night, during the perilous times, when the destruction of the Capital of our country was threatened by the traitorous designs of the so called Southern Confederacy."*

This document testifies to Campbell's service in the Union army. This is a very important source regarding Campbell as it records his enrollment into the Cassius M. Clay Battalion in Washington, D.C. that was "threatened" by the Southern rebellion. The document proves that Campbell enlisted almost immediately after the start of the Civil War, but also defended the capital from a Southern attack.

Not only does this source show Campbell's allegiance to the Union cause, but it also portrays his character; by that time, Campbell was certainly wealthy, and, being a Congressman, could have easily paid for a substitute to enlist on his behalf in the army. However, Campbell enlisted only days after the commencement of hostilities. The document partially corroborates the accounts that Campbell was on the last train to Washington (given the date) and that Campbell was likely absent from Congress for a period of time following his enlistment.

**Document R**

Campbell, James H. Honorable Discharge Certificate. 25th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.  
Jul. 1861. *James Hepburn Campbell*, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA.



"This certifies that Comrade James H. Campbell is a member in good standing of this Post and having paid all dues, we have granted him this HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

Comrade James H. Campbell is 63 years old age, was born in Williamsport, State of Penna. and is by occupation a Lawyer — entered the service on the 18th day of April 1861 as a Private Co Washington-City-Battalion and was finally discharged on the — day of July 1861 as Major 25-Regt. Penna Vol. by reason of expiration of line service — having served — years 3 months.

Dated at Philadelphia this 22 day of November 1883"

The certificate from the Grand Army of the Republic is an Honorable Discharge for James. H Campbell after his service in the army. It certifies his age as being 63 years of age, born in Williamsport, PA, with his occupation being a lawyer, his date of entered service was April 18, 1861, as a Private in the Washington Battalion and was discharged in July 1861 as Major of the 25th Regiment of Pennsylvania.

This document can be corroborated by multiple other documents to conclude that Campbell enlisted in a temporary three-month contract early into the war, and by 1883 Campbell was a lawyer. This document also serves as proof that Campbell was born in the city of Williamsport, PA. and that Campbell was elected as Major only after enlisting as a Private.

## Document S

Peskin, Allan. "Two White House Visits. Congressman James H. Campbell Prods President Lincoln and Shares 'A Dish of Gossip' With The First Lady ." *CONTENTdm*, 1992, [cdm15995.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/myfirst/id/3825/rec/2](http://cdm15995.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/myfirst/id/3825/rec/2).

### Two White House Visits. Congressman James H. Campbell Prods President Lincoln and Shares "A Dish of Gossip" With The First Lady

By Alan Peskin

I.

Early March of 1862 was a time of trial for both Abraham Lincoln and his cause. On February 20th his beloved son Willie had died, at only eleven years of age, plunging the White House into deep mourning and the First Lady into seclusion. The war news, too, was discouraging. Although there were some hopeful signs for the Union in the West, the critical Eastern front was locked in a prolonged and embarrassing stalemate. The Confederate army was still entrenched at Manassas Junction, less than a hundred miles south of Washington, while the cautious Union commander, General George B. McClellan, assembled and trained a massive army. The newspapers' standing headline, "All Quiet On the Potomac" was beginning to mortify an impatient North.

Congress shared that impatience. Rumblings of discontent could be heard even from the President's own party. On March 3, 1862, almost a year to the day since Lincoln's inaugural, a delegation of three Republicans called on the White House to urge immediate action. The delegation was led by James Hepburn Campbell of Pennsylvania. Campbell (1820-1895), a vocal advocate of vigorous military measures, was himself an army officer at various times: first as a member of Cassius M. Clay's volunteer band which had guarded the capital during the critical early weeks of the war; then as major of the 25th Pennsylvania

Volunteer Infantry, a three-month's regiment; and, finally, in the summer of 1863, Lieutenant colonel of the short-lived 39th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The other congressmen who accompanied Campbell on this White House visit were probably William M. Davis of Pennsylvania and John Hutchins of Ohio (called "Hutchings" by Campbell). The letters to Campbell's wife Juliet, which follow, can be found in the Schoff Civil War Collection at the Clements Library on the University of Michigan campus at Ann Arbor.

House of Reps,  
Washington, D.C.  
March 4, 1862  
1 o'clock P.M.

Dear Wife,

The news of the day may be of interest to you, and your friends, in this day of suspension of military information over the wires—Gen. [Nathaniel P.] Banks commanding the right wing of the Army of the Potomac is considered in a somewhat critical position. The canal boats or scows, built to carry reinforcements, and artillery cross the River, were found to be too wide to pass the guard lock from Canal to River—Consequently he cannot be reinforced rapidly. Others however think he is secure enough.

Last evening Mr. Davis, Mr. Hutchins and myself called upon the President. I have been saying to our friends for some time that instead of assuming an antagonistic position to the President they should consult with him, call upon him, and treat him with frankness and kindness. He is our President—we elected him, are responsible for his acts, and should sustain him so far as possible.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Alan Peskin is Professor of History at Cleveland State University. He is the author of *Garfield* and numerous articles on nineteenth century America. His most recent book, *Volunteers*, contains the edited journals of two Mexican War enlisted men.

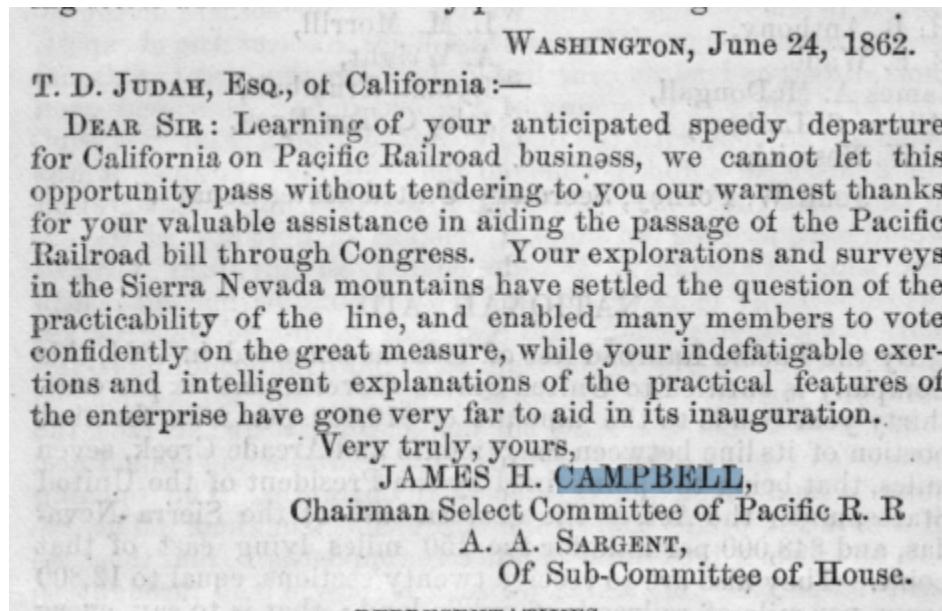
— 157 —

This article is research by Allan Peskin where he discusses the delegation led by James Campbell. Campbell discussed the stalemate occurring on the Eastern front of the Civil War which was causing discontent in the Republican Party and Washington. Peskin discusses how Campbell was a fairly vocal advocate for vigorous military methods and details his times as a military officer. It also goes into the fact that Campbell was unseated from Congress due to the anti-war sentiment in his home district and was consoled with a diplomatic post as minister to Sweden and Norway. Peskin writes that Campbell, after his return from his assignment at Stockholm, dedicated his time to his practice of law and Pennsylvania 'farm'.

This article indicates that Campbell was an important member of Washington, leading delegations concerning important military issues due to his previous involvement in the military. This also goes into detail about how he lost his seat in Congress and how he was such a main government proponent he was kept around to be the minister to Sweden and Norway. From this, we know he was passionate about military legislation and gave his "urge for immediate action" after he recognized a problem. Some insight into his retirement from the government to his legal practice and Pennsylvania farm is also provided as well as his military doctrine.

**Document T**

Central Pacific Railroad Company. "Statement Made to Senate Committee of the Nevada Legislature." CPRR.org,  
[http://cprr.org/Museum/Books/I\\_ACCEPT\\_the\\_User\\_Agreement/CPRR\\_Nevada\\_1865.pdf](http://cprr.org/Museum/Books/I_ACCEPT_the_User_Agreement/CPRR_Nevada_1865.pdf), Accessed 24 May 2024.

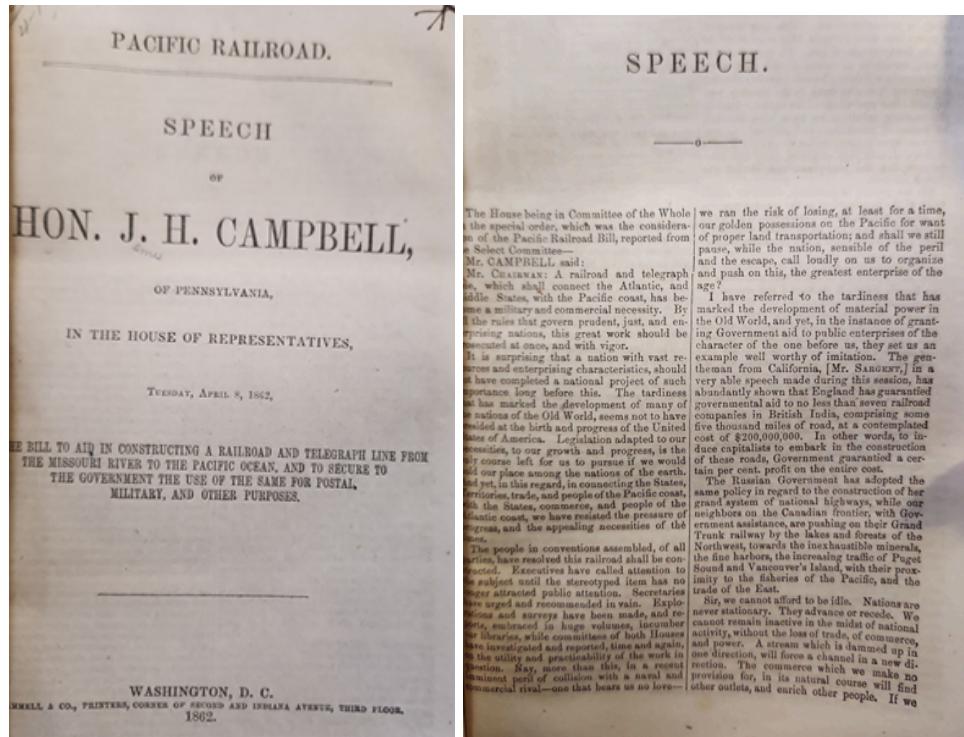


This letter is from James Campbell to Judah Esq. in the business of the Pacific Railroad Company. In this letter as the Chairman of the Select Committee of Pacific R. R Campbell wants to express his thanks to Judah for helping aid the Pacific Railroad Company through Congress. This consisted of assisting in the funding and building of a national railroad that would span from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. Its main purpose was to easily transport mineral resources around the country to help with expansion.

Judah was the chief engineer and one of the agents sent by the company to request the funds from Washington and this letter indicates the excitement that Campbell had toward the prospect of westward expansion. It appears that this railroad proposal worked in tandem along with his ideas of how to progress the country forward. This document also proves that James H. Campbell was in fact the Chairman of the Select Committee of the Pacific Railroad in 1862, something that other directories fail to show.

### Document U

Campbell, James H. *Speech of Jas. H. Campbell of Penna. in H. of Rep., April 8, 1862 on the Pacific Railroad Bill.* 1862. James Hepburn Campbell, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.  
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ly9oZb4EKjWjT0w27O5ycAwQqr9fJLw/view?usp=sharing>



*These photos do not represent the entire speech.*

In this speech made in the House of Representatives on April 8, 1862, by Campbell, he emphasizes the importance of the Pacific Railroad and argues that it will strengthen and unify their country. He believed that they could not only secure trade and connect with the East and West, but also sought to relieve internal traffic, aid with foreign commerce, and grant more land. The extension of this railroad was also linked to the proposed idea of building a telegraph line that would extend from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, creating an efficient line of communication and transportation. Mentioned also were the specific details and costs of the plan, with the prices of the railroad and distance calculated, Campbell carefully planned out the full blueprint of this idea.

From this speech, we can infer that Campbell was a strategic and wise man who did not fail to collect and prepare information supporting his ideas and arguments. His speeches, including this one, are carefully written out, and supported with evidence, calculations, and logical reasoning, only revealing that he is a tactical man. He was likely able to work in such high positions in the government due to his political mindset, as he consistently thinks about how his proposed ideas will benefit the country as a whole presently and in the future.

### Document V

United States, Congress, House of Representatives. *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States: Second Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.* vol. 59. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1862.

[https://voteview.com/source\\_images/house\\_journal/59/0#page](https://voteview.com/source_images/house_journal/59/0#page).

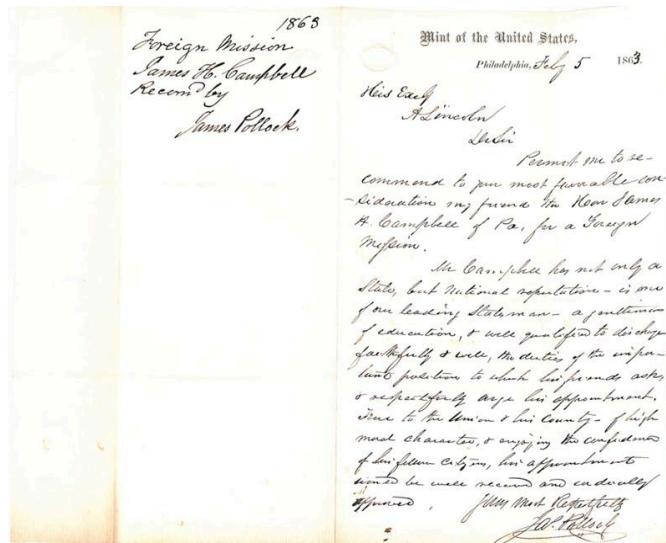
This journal sourced from the Congressional Globe documents the voting history of the 34th Congress—the journal details how Mr. Campbell sponsored the Pacific Railroad Act of 1862 and had it passed through Congress to be signed into law on July 1st. This volume also shows Campbell’s support for the Morrill Land-Grant Acts which were passed to create land-grant colleges like Penn State and MIT by using the proceeds from land sales.

This piece of information is yet another example of how Campbell’s work influenced America as the Transcontinental Railroad projects were a key part of industrialization for America. His vote on this specific bill corroborates other documents that assert his positive attitude towards the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and that he was in fact on the select committee on the Pacific Railroad. It can also be inferred from the document that while Campbell supported increased access to education through the Land-Grant Acts, he was not considering the lives of Native Americans—whose land was exploited for the Act—when deciding on this piece of legislation. The source website (voteview) additionally provides an analysis of Campbell’s voting patterns; it details that his beliefs were more liberal than 61% of other Republicans. Campbell’s relatively left ideology for the Republican party helps prove that Campbell was not a so-called Radical Republican.



### Document W

Pollock, James. 1863 Foreign Mission James H. Campbell Record by James Pollock. 5 Jul. 1863,  
*James Hepburn Campbell*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.



"1863 Foreign Mission James H. Campbell Record by James Pollock  
 Mint of the United States  
 Philadelphia, July 5 1863.

His Exel.

A Lincoln  
 [illegible]

Permit me to recommend to pin most favorable consideration my friend the Hon. James H. Campbell of Pa. for a Foreign Mission. Mr. Campbell was not only a State, but National representative - is one of our leading Statesmen, a gentleman of education, I will qualified to discharge fast/fulfill & serve, the duties of the relevant station to which [he is placed], & respectfully [illegible] him appointment, [illegible] to the Union & his County - of high moral character, & [illegible] his confidence [illegible] fellow [illegible] his appointment be well received and cordially approved.

Your most respectfully,  
 Jas. Pollock"

This document is a letter of recommendation for James H. Campbell from former Governor of Pennsylvania James Pollock to Abraham Lincoln. In the letter, James Pollock, a Whig, speaks of Campbell's "high moral character" and describes him as a "leading Statesman." Notably, Pollock refers to Campbell as his "friend."

It can be inferred from this letter of recommendation that Campbell had made many influential friends/connections whilst in politics, and that he was a well-reputed politician among the Whig party. Pollock, who worked against the Kansas-Nebraska Act while in office, was likely close friends with Campbell, who too believed the Kansas-Nebraska Act villainous and spoke against it during his first term in Congress. The letter also likely led to Campbell's later appointment as Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in 1864.

### Document X

Colfax, Schuyler. Letter to Abraham Lincoln. 17 Feb. 1863. *James Hepburn Campbell*,  
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Hamlin, Hannibal. Letter to Abraham Lincoln. 16 Feb. 1863. *James Hepburn Campbell*,  
Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

"Letter of Hon Schuyler Colfax  
House of Representatives  
Washington Feb. 17 1863

His Excellency  
The President  
Sir

How Jas. H. Campbell of Pa. has served in Congress so ably and efficiently for several sessions that I have been here, that I have learned to esteem and admire him both personally and politically

Always faithful, always energetic, always intelligent in action and Council, I desire to add my testimony to that of his other friends in his favor for any place to which he may aspire

Yours Truly  
Schuyler Colfax"

*Letter of Hon. Schuyler Colfax*

"Wash. Feb 16 1863

To the President

The friends of the  
Hon James H. Campbell of Pa  
appointed as the representative  
of this Govt, at some Foreign  
Court - I find, with great  
pleasure in recommending  
him to your favorable consider-  
ation - We merit it for his  
high integrity as a man, his  
accomplishments as a scholar  
and his experience as a states-  
man - I all respects he is most  
eminently fitted for such a place

I join with great pleasure in  
recommending him to your favorable  
Consideration. He merits it for his  
high integrity as a man, his  
accomplishments as a scholar, and his  
experience as a Statesman.

In all respect he is most  
eminent by fitted for such a place

Yours Truly

H.

Hamlin"

In the letters written to the President by several vice presidents, they both strongly recommended Campbell to be appointed as the representative of a foreign court. Hamlin and Colfax both point out the merits and personal qualities of Campbell such as his integrity, energy, accomplishments, and experiences throughout his life in different fields/subjects.

From these similar letters, we can conclude that James H. Campbell had many supporters and friends who wanted him to work in high positions. It can also be inferred that because of their support, he was able to be elected as the Minister Resident and representative of many different places. The letters serve as direct testimony to Campbell's respectable personality and character as a politician, as well as his wide influence in the government.

**Document Y**

“James H. Campbell.” U.S. Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863–1865, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Ancestry.com, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). Accessed 17 Jan. 2025.

**CLASS II—CONSOLIDATED LIST of all persons of Class II, subject to do military duty in the tenth Congressional District, consisting of the Counties of Luzerne, and Lackawanna, State of Pennsylvania, enumerated during the month of June, 1863, under direction of Capt. C. Power, Present Marshal.**

RESIDENCE	NAME	AGE IN JULY 1863	WHITE OR COLORED	PROFESSION, OCCUPATION, OR TRADE	PLACE OF BIRTH	FORMER MILITARY SERVICE	REMARKS
	Mahaney Township						
	Coleman John	32	White	Miner	Germany		
	Cunningham John	46			Ireland		
	Cullinan W.	46		Laborer			
	Cushman Asa	42			Penn.		
	Cunningham Edward	46		Mechanic	Ireland		
	Cunningham Michael	36		Miner			
	Cunningham John	35					
	Cunningham Dennis	41		Laborer			
	Cofford W.	42		Miner	England		
	Campbell Angus	46		Lod.	Ireland		
	Campbell John	47		Factor	America	Class I, number 1	
	Chowan Jack	46		Sailor			
	Chowan Tom	46		Sailor			
	Craig Jack	46		Soldier	Germany		
	Clegg Joseph	46		Stone Mason	Ireland		
	Claire Daniel	40		Miner	Penn.		
	Christian W.	39		Booksmith			
	Connolly Patrick	36		Carp.	Ireland		
	Campbell Jas. H.	43		Surgeon	Penn.		
	Campbell John	46		Carpenter	Ireland		
To Colonel JAMES B. FRY, Present Marshal General U. S. Washington, D. C.							
STATION: Headquarters Date:							
<i>C. Power</i> Signed and Present Marshal							

Residence	Name	Age in July, 1863	White or Colored	Profession, Occupation, or Trade	Place of Birth	Former Military Service
Potts. South Ward	Campbell, Jas. H.	43	White	Lawyer	Penna.	

The war draft registration record reads that Campbell was drafted into military duty in the Tenth Congressional District in the month of June, 1863. At the time he was 43 years old, his occupation was a lawyer, and it correctly states that he was born in Pennsylvania.

The record is proof that he enlisted in the army and was subjected to perform military duties. It can be found that Campbell indeed enlisted in the army and that at the time his residence was in the South Ward of Pottsville. Corroborated with other documents, it is made clear that Campbell’s birthday was likely before the month of June and that by 1863 his profession was still documented as a Lawyer.

## Document Z

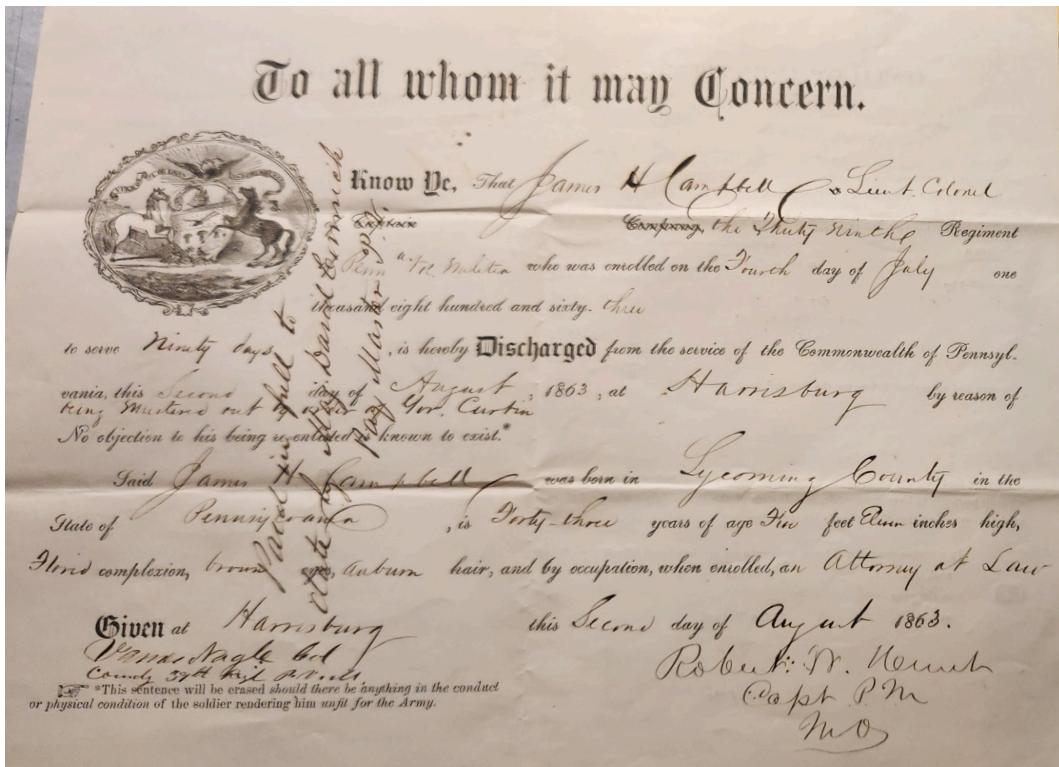
Bates, Samuel P. *History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861-5*. Vol. 5, Harrisburg, B. Singerly, State Printer, 1869-71, p. 1263. *Internet Archive*, <https://archive.org/details/histpennavol05baterich/page/1262>.

In this historical record of Pennsylvania Volunteer units in the United States military, the officers and soldiers of the Thirty-Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry are listed. One James H. Campbell is listed as Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, with (the former) Colonel James Nagle as the commanding officer of the regiment. It is also noted that the regiment was mustered on July 1-7, 1863, and discharged on August 2 of the same year.

From this document, it can be seen that Campbell did in fact serve in the Thirty-Ninth Regiment despite a paucity of official government records documenting his service suggesting he may not have. The muster and discharge dates of the regiment can also be noted, allowing for a concrete timeline of his military service to be formed.

Document AA

Campbell, James H. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Discharge. 2 Aug. 1863. *James Hepburn*  
*Campbell*, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA.



"To all whom it may Concern.

Know Ye, That James H. Campbell Lieut. Colonel the Thirty Ninth Regiment of Penn the Militia who was enrolled on the Fourth day of July one thousand Eight hundred and Sixty, to serve Ninety days, is hereby Discharged from the service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Second day of August, 1863, at Harrisburg by reason of being Mustired out by order of Gov. Curtin No objection to his being reenlisted is known to exist.\*

Said James H. Campbell was born in Lycoming County in the State of Pennsylvania, is Forty three years of age Five feet Eleven inches high, Florid complexion, brown eyes, Auburn hair, and by occupation, when enrolled, an Attorney at Law.

Given at Harrisburg

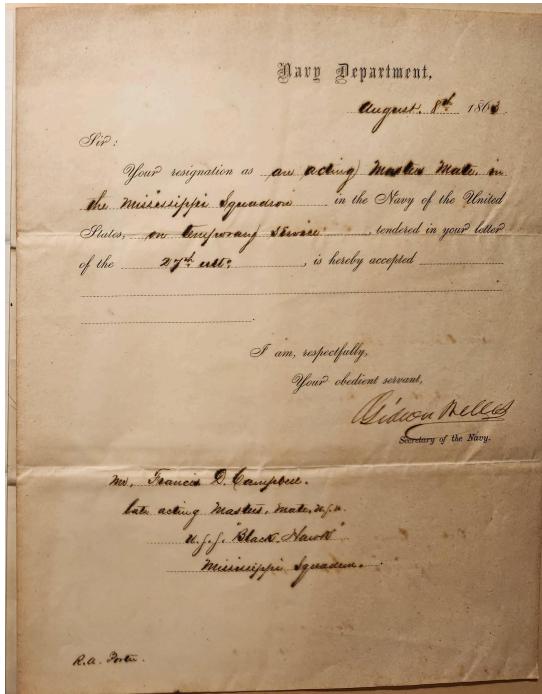
this Second day of August 1863."

The following certificate states that Campbell was a Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirty-Ninth Regiment of Pennsylvania. He was discharged from his service on August 2, 1863, and was enrolled on July 4, 1860, but served only a three-month term. They also describe his stature at the time to be 5'11, with brown eyes, auburn hair, and his occupation as an attorney at law before his enrollment.

From this, it can be corroborated that Campbell served as the Lieutenant Colonel of the 39th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers following the call to arms by Governor Curtin. His physical features are also described and can be used to fully illustrate his appearance when compared with the government photograph of him. The document further corroborates various other sources which detail the activities of the 39th Regiment, specifically its mustering and discharge dates; it is revealed that the regiment was disbanded by order of Gov. Curtin.

### Document AB

U.S. Department of the Navy. *Resignation Acceptance Letter from Francis D. Campbell.* 8 Aug. 1863. James Hepburn Campbell, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.



"Navy Department,  
August 8th 1863.

Sir:

Your resignation as an acting Master Mate, in the Mississippi Squadron in the Navy of the United States, on temporary exercise, tendered in your letter of the 27th ult., is hereby accepted

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Gideon Nelles (secretary of the Navy)

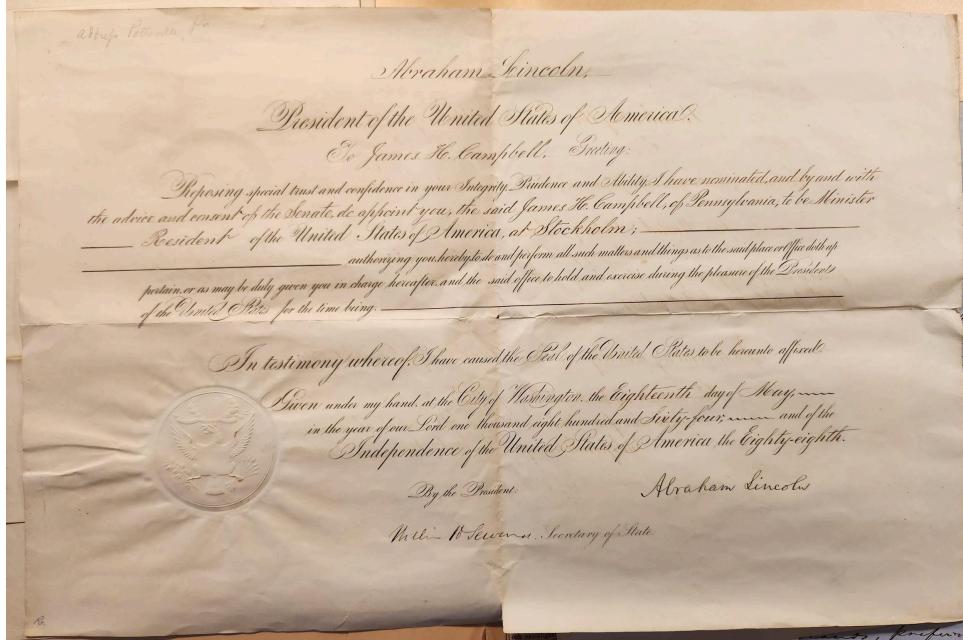
Francis D. Campbell. Late acting Master Mate, U.S.N.,  
U.S.S. "Black Hawk"  
Mississippi Squadron"

This letter was sent to Campbell's son after he requested to resign as an acting Master Mate in the Mississippi Squadron of the Navy. This was the acceptance letter to his previous resignation request to the Navy. As Francis held the rank of "Master Mate," it can be observed that Francis was an officer on the flagship of the Mississippi Squadron, the "Black Hawk."

It can be inferred that Francis was an officer of relative prominence in the Navy, as serving as an officer on the flagship of the Mississippi Squadron was likely a rare feat. The reply can be used to highlight Francis D. Campbell's significant contributions to the armed forces and how Francis left the Navy of his own volition. It can also be concluded that Francis served in the Navy during the Civil War, judging by the date of the correspondence.

### Document AC

Lincoln, Abraham. Letter Appointing James H. Campbell as Minister Resident to Sweden. 18 May 1864. *James Hepburn Campbell*, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, PA.



"Abraham Lincoln President of the United States of America To James H. Campbell, Greeting: Reposing special trust and confidence in your Integrity, Prudence, and Ability. I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint you, the said James H. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident of the United States of America, at Stockholm; authorizing you, hereby, to do and perform all such matters and things as to the said place or Office doth appertain, or as may be duly given you in charge hereafter, and the said office to hold and exercise during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being. In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the Eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Eighty-eighth.

By the President: Abraham Lincoln  
William H. Seward, Secretary of State

In the letter given to Campbell by President Abraham Lincoln, he is acknowledged for his excellent service and was nominated as Minister Resident at Stockholm. At the time Campbell was admired by many as he was intelligent and accomplished many things throughout his years of service both in the Navy and Congress. For this reason, Abraham Lincoln recognized him for these merits and appointed him to be the Minister Resident in a foreign country.

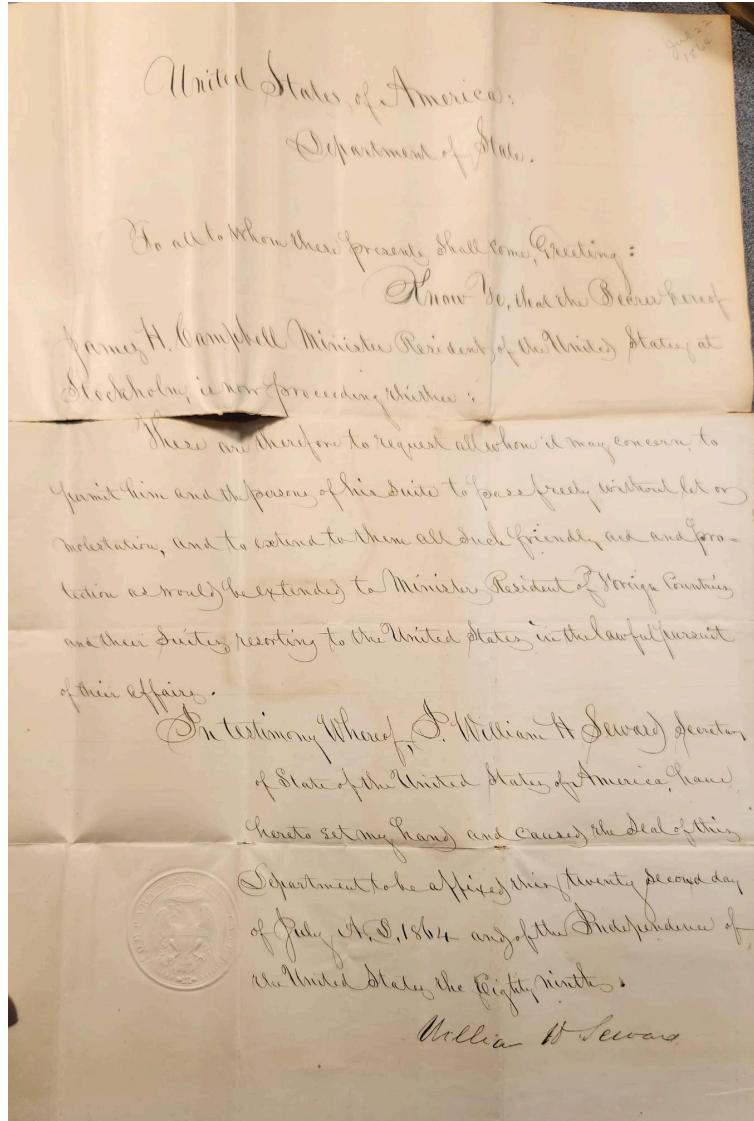
The letter can serve as a testament to Campbell's popularity and qualifications as a politician and diplomat. He was an achiever and his hard work paid off when he was appointed to such high and important positions. Not only was he a Major in the army, Lieutenant Colonel, and volunteer in Clay's Battalion, but he also served as a Judge and official in Congress after gaining the most votes in many elections. It can be directly proved through the letter from Lincoln that he was a well-liked man regardless of position and career.

**Document AD**

Letter from William H. Seward to James H. Campbell. 22 Jul. 1864. Manuscript. *James Hepburn Campbell*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

The letter written by the Secretary of State, William H. Seward, requests that whomever it reaches grants Campbell extended access to freely pass their area. Seward mentions that Campbell should be rightfully protected just as any Minister Resident of a foreign country would. He also asks that he is equally protected and given the right to pass freely without any encounter of molestation or issues.

Campbell's significance and value to the country can be supported through this letter, as this was written by the Secretary of State sent out specifically for James H. Campbell. His involvement in foreign affairs and the government have led him to building close connections with many government officials and executive leaders. His position as Minister Resident of various foreign countries also gave him the authority to frequently travel through other countries in Europe, and most likely building connections and deals with leaders of those countries. It can also be concluded that Campbell may have left for Sweden around the end July based on the date of the letter.



"United States of America:  
Department of State.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, that the Bearer hereof James H. Campbell Minister Resident of the United States at Stockholm, is now proceeding thither:

These are therefore to request all whom it may concern to permit him and the person of his Suite to pass freely without let or molestation, and to extend to them all due friendly aid and protection as would be extended to Minister Resident of Foreign Countries and their Suites resorting to the United States in the lawful pursuit of their affairs.

In testimony Whereof, William H Seward Secretary of State of the United States of America have hereto set my hand and caused the deal of this Department to be affixed this twenty second day of July A.D., 1864 and of the Independence of the United States the Eighty Ninth.

William H. Seward"

### Document AE

Papers Relating to Foreign Affairs, Accompanying the Annual Message of the President to the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, Part III. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1866.

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5a/Papers\\_relating\\_to\\_Foreign\\_Affairs%3B\\_accompanying\\_the\\_Annual\\_Message\\_of\\_the\\_President\\_to\\_the\\_First\\_Session\\_Thirty-Ninth\\_Congress%2C\\_Part\\_III\\_%28IA\\_dli.granth.70953%29.pdf](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5a/Papers_relating_to_Foreign_Affairs%3B_accompanying_the_Annual_Message_of_the_President_to_the_First_Session_Thirty-Ninth_Congress%2C_Part_III_%28IA_dli.granth.70953%29.pdf)<sup>53</sup>

This collection of diplomatic correspondences between the U.S. and European nations contains various separate letters between James H. Campbell and other politicians from both America and Sweden. The main writers/receivers of these letters other than Campbell are Secretary of State William H. Seward and Swedish-Norwegian Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs Count Ludwig Manderström. In his letters, Campbell details his reception with the Swedish King and Queen, recounting how “[he] could not have been received more kindly by any gentleman in Europe.” It is made clear that Campbell fully integrated himself into Swedish social life and culture as he took part in many celebrations and parades, such as the 50th Anniversary of the Union between Sweden and Norway. Campbell’s direct interaction and participation with Scandinavian culture strongly attests to the dedication and conscientiousness with which he fulfilled his role as Minister Resident. In his first letter as Minister Resident, it is stated that Campbell arrived in Sweden on the 17th of September through Cologne and Lubeck.

A glimpse into Campbell’s character can be further found in his letters detailing his interactions with Count Manderström. In various letters to the Secretary of State, Campbell details very light and friendly conversations he had with Manderström; Campbell and Manderström very often discussed the progress of the Civil War but also maintained a casual tone even when deliberating a potential diplomatic conflict between the two nations. When discussing the appointment of the Swedish envoy Gustaf af Wetterstedt to the Mexican government deemed illegitimate by America, Campbell and Manderstrom joked whilst Manderstrom ensured Campbell there was no mal intent. It can be inferred here that Campbell possessed a very cordial personality and was not a man of overbearing seriousness; Campbell was educated in both the social and political spheres, judging on his participation in such parades. From his letter he wrote following his arrival, it can also be inferred that Campbell resided in an apartment with his family during his term of service.

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<sup>53</sup> This document comprises 26 pages of separate correspondences/letters from 1864-1865. The source, as it is made up of numerous individual primary sources, has been broken up into three parts due to its variety in topic and size. It is possible to treat the three documents as one.

## SWEDEN

*Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.*

[Extract.]

No. 2.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, September 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here on Saturday, the 17th instant, by the way of Cologne and Lubeck. Upon my arrival I found my predecessor, the honorable Jacob S. Haldeman, with the books, papers, and archives of the legation in charge. I will take an early opportunity to examine the archives and property of the United States at the legation, and to prepare and forward a copy of the inventory thereof, properly verified, to the Department of State.

Having secured suitable apartments for myself and family, I hope within a short time to give my entire attention to the business and duties of the legation. In this connexion it affords me pleasure to add that I have received from the honorable Jacob S. Haldeman every kindness and attention necessary to secure individual comfort or to facilitate official duty.

Yesterday, the 19th instant, I had the honor to be received by his excellency Count Manderstrom, his Majesty's minister for foreign affairs, in company with Mr. Haldeman, upon which occasion I presented my open letter of credence from the President of the United States, and requested an audience with his Majesty for the purpose of delivering the original. His excellency, who received me very kindly, remarked that his Majesty was at the island of Ouland, on the Swedish coast, with a hunting party, and would return before Thursday, the 22d instant, and that he had no hesitation in saying that an early day would be fixed for my official reception.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the interview referred to Count Manderstrom further read a telegram received by him during the day, announcing the evacuation of Atlanta by the so-called confederate forces, under Hood, and their defeat by the federal army, with heavy loss. As he appeared desirous of ascertaining my views in relation to the effect of this success of the Union arms, I took occasion to explain the importance of the capture of Atlanta, and expressed the opinion that it would have a very material influence upon the ultimate triumph of federal authority. He paid strict attention to my suggestions, and then observed that both sides seemed equally confident. Thereupon I took occasion to suggest that the vaunted confidence of the so-called confederates could by no means be admitted, and pointed out facts to establish a contrary opinion, and remarked that even if the correctness of the position assumed by Count Manderstrom was admitted, still it was obvious that the more rapidly increasing weakness of those in rebellion must yield to the superior strength of governmental authority.

Count Manderstrom further informed me that the Prince and Princess of Wales were expected to visit Stockholm the latter part of the present month.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,  
JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State, &c., &c.

*Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.*

[Extract.]

No. 3.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Stockholm, September 27, 1864.

SIR: In my despatch of the 20th instant I had the honor to inform you of my arrival here, and of an interview with Count Manderstrom, his Majesty's minister of state and of foreign affairs. Upon the return of the King from Ouland, on the 23d instant, I received a note from Count Manderstrom informing me that my audience with his Majesty would take place at the palace on Saturday, the 24th instant, at three-quarters past one o'clock p.m., and a subsequent note informing me that on Sunday, the 25th instant, I would be presented to her Majesty the Queen at the royal palace of Ulriksdale. At the appointed time on Saturday I was accordingly taken in charge by the grand master of ceremonies and King's chamberlain, and conducted in the King's carriage, with the usual ceremonies, to the palace. My interview with his Majesty, after the customary salutations, was cordial and unceremonious; I could not have been received more kindly by any gentleman in Europe. In delivering my letter of credence, I assured his Majesty that I was charged to convey to his Majesty the distinguished consideration and personal regards of the President of the United States, and to express the earnest desire that the amicable relations, both commercial and political, existing between the government of the United States and that of his Majesty, might be perpetuated. I took occasion to say during the interview that the President of the United States felt assured that the same enlightened judgment and experienced statesmanship that so ably directed affairs in his Majesty's kingdoms, secured to the Executive and people of the United States, engaged in sustaining an established and Christian government, his Majesty's profound sympathy. The King reciprocated my friendly expressions, and avowed himself sincerely desirous of continuing amicable relations with the government of the United States.

My subsequent interview with the Queen at Chateau Ulriksdale was as agreeable as interesting. Her Majesty was pleased to make many inquiries about the productions, climate, and people of my country, and appeared well informed concerning the United States. A note from Count Manderstrom informs me that the Queen Dowager Josephine will grant me audience at her country-seat of Drottningholm on the evening of, and immediately before, the ball to be given by her to their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. On that occasion I will probably be presented to the other members of the royal family, thus completing the ceremony of reception.

In this connexion I may with propriety state that in my audiences with their Majesties I was preceded by Mr. Mora, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the emperor of Mexico. At a dinner given by Count Manderstrom, minister of state and of foreign affairs, the various honors which Swedish etiquette permits upon such occasions were bestowed upon the representatives of the continent of America, being distributed between the Mexican envoy, the retiring American minister, and his successor. The reception of Mr. Mora in his official capacity by the king will, it is believed, be followed by the establishment of a minister plenipotentiary of Mexico near his Majesty, unless circumstances of marked significance mar the plans of the emperor of that country.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Swedish military and naval departments having in charge the subject of military mining, have of late been making a series of experiments under the direction of Colonel J. P. Shaffner, who claims to be a loyal citizen of Kentucky, in the Malar lake. Colonel Shaffner claims to be able to explode a mine in water, or in earth at any distance, say within twenty miles, with fuzes so con-

*Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.*

[Extract.]

No. 7.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Stockholm, November 5, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt from the department of despatches of October 5, No. 2; October 10, No. 47, (addressed to Mr. Haldeman;) October 13, No. 3, and October 17, No. 4.

An early opportunity was embraced by me to say to Count Manderstrom, in pursuance of instructions contained in your despatch No. 2, that the appointment of Baron Nils de Wetterstedt as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Washington was duly appreciated as a mark of the friendly regard of his Majesty towards the United States; and I further assured Count Manderstrom that the Baron de Wetterstedt would be cordially welcomed by the President as the representative from the King of Sweden and Norway.

Count Manderstrom expressed much gratification at the intelligence, and remarked that the Baron de Wetterstedt was well known at Washington.

Count Platten, minister of marine for his Majesty's government, meeting me at the palace, requested, in an informal way, that I would convey his acknowledgments to the Secretary of the Navy of the United States for the courtesy extended in permitting a Swedish captain of marine to take passage on board one of our monitors to New Orleans, thus enabling him to make report upon its construction and qualities. The Swedes are building three monitors after American models. I assured the Count Platten that the courtesy he referred to was a pleasure, and that the authorities of the United States would lose no opportunity of strengthening the friendly relations existing between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

The 4th instant having been the fiftieth anniversary of the union of Sweden and Norway, was celebrated in the capitals of the respective kingdoms with unusual splendor. The crown prince, Oscar, journeyed to Christiana to assist in the Norwegian observances, while a deputation from Norway was received at Stockholm by his Majesty King Charles. The ceremonies at this capital consisted of te deum, anthems, and solemn discourse in the royal chapel; ode, music and oration in the hall of state; state dinner at the palace, and a grand illumination of the city in the evening. The following night the rejoicings were continued by a gala spectacle of a national character in the theatre, which was filled by his Majesty's guests. At all of these ceremonies and festivities I had the honor of attending in an official capacity. It is with diffidence that I offer a suggestion to so close an observer of European politics as yourself, but I have been forcibly impressed with the fact that the recent rejoicings of the court were without sympathetic response from the people. The national jealousies are great, and render impracticable the grand dream of Scandinavian union indulged in by a party of which Prince Oscar is the head. Warned by the fate of Denmark, the disposition of European governments seems towards strong alliances.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have not been able to learn, after diligent inquiry, that the insurgents are making any efforts at present to purchase vessels or ordnance within the limits of this legation.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant.  
JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

sure in conveying the sentiments declared by him to my government, and rose to leave. Count Manderstrom accompanied me to the door, hoping that I would convey the full import of his expressions of respect and amity to my government, and with much frankness added, taking my hand in his, "My dear sir, it was simply a question of economy; Russia has done the same thing, and you know," said he, laughingly, "you are very good friends with Russia." "Not better than we have been with Sweden," said I, and took my leave.

In the course of the conversation Count Manderstrom remarked that Baron Wetterstedt would only remain in Mexico about five days.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

*Mr. Seward to Mr. Campbell.*

[Extract.]

No. 10.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, December 17, 1864.

SIR: Your despatch of the 5th ultimo, No. 7, has been received, and so much of it as relates to Count Platten's request concerning the courtesy extended by the Secretary of the Navy, on a late occasion, to a Swedish captain of marine, has been communicated to the Navy Department. I thank you for the information you have given me relative to the anniversary of the Swedish union.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., &c., Stockholm.

*Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.*

No. 10.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Stockholm, January 3, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 9, of December 13, 1864, relative to the courtesy extended to Captain Collins, United States navy, commanding United States steamer Wachusett, by his excellency the governor of the island of St. Bartholomew, on her recent passage home from the coast of Brazil.

I enclose copy of a note addressed by me to Count Manderstrom, minister of state and of foreign affairs, on the subject.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, &c., &c., &c.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Stockholm, January 2, 1865.

SIR: The United States steamer Wachusett, on a recent passage home from the coast of Brazil, found it necessary to touch at the island of St. Bartholomew for supplies. Her commander, Captain Collins, United States navy, subsequently made report to the honorable Secretary of the Navy of the United States, that the kindest consideration was bestowed upon him, and every facility extended for the accomplishment of his object by his excellency the governor of the island. Although there was a case of varioloid on board the Wachusett

### Document AF

Papers Relating to Foreign Affairs, Accompanying the Annual Message of the President to the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, Part III. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1866.

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5a/Papers\\_relating\\_to\\_Foreign\\_Affairs%3B\\_accompanying\\_the\\_Annual\\_Message\\_of\\_the\\_President\\_to\\_the\\_First\\_Session\\_Thirty-Ninth\\_Congress%2C\\_Part\\_III\\_%28IA\\_dli.granth.70953%29.pdf](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5a/Papers_relating_to_Foreign_Affairs%3B_accompanying_the_Annual_Message_of_the_President_to_the_First_Session_Thirty-Ninth_Congress%2C_Part_III_%28IA_dli.granth.70953%29.pdf).

\* \* \* \* \*

The Swedish court has worn mourning for several members of royal houses in Europe, during the past winter, but in no instance have I observed a popular tribute comparable with this. The members of the diplomatic corps in Stockholm have been instant in their tokens of sympathy, and the American residents here have sought at the legation such comfort and information as might soothe their grief and allay their fears. The Baron Feysack, and Lieutenant Anderson, gallant officers of Sweden, whose swords have been drawn in the service of the United States, came to offer their condolences to the country they had defended, as did, also, the Count Piper, formerly minister resident at Washington, and other distinguished Swedes.

If the transmission of these details appears unnecessary, I find my excuse in the conviction that such tokens of sympathy in a remote land, for their national grief, must be as acceptable to the American people as they have been to their representative.

I may be suffered here to give utterance to my own emotions upon the dire calamity which has visited my country. The hand raised against the life of the President has inflicted a grievous wound upon every American heart, and, in common with millions bereaved of their Chief, I deeply feel the outrage perpetrated upon sacred national rights.

With regard to Abraham Lincoln, whom I knew and loved as a personal friend, I recognize with awe that God's instrument has been laid away in heaven's armory. Remembering how, in the raging of political tornadoes, he bore himself with the passionless calm of some grand abstraction, and, divested of prejudice or favor, devoted himself to the large ends of human freedom and national life, I feel that his death was the seal to the deeds of his life, and he closed his eyes on great purposes achieved, to open them upon the immortal crown. To his country he leaves the rich legacy of a beneficent government preserved; the American ideal of liberty attained; and the noble record of the Christian life he lived, the patriot's ends he wrought, and the martyr's death that he died to embellish her story.

Allow me to tender you, sir, my respectful sympathy for the mental and physical sufferings you have sustained, and to express most fervent thanks-giving to God, who, in His mercy, has spared a life so valuable to our country.

Praying for your speedy restoration to health and usefulness, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CAMPBELL

Campbell's relationships and character can also be seen in the individual letters to Seward following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and the attempt on Seward's life. In a letter only five days following the plot, Campbell, in a half-report half-personal letter to Seward, wrote about how he admired Lincoln and prayed for the quick recovery of Seward. In these letters, Campbell's intimate relationships with Manderström, Lincoln, and Seward are put on full display; particularly, his idolization of Abraham Lincoln as a politician and fighter is made clear and suggests a political mentor of his. From this, it can be inferred that Campbell possessed a humble yet thoughtful personality while also maintaining close relationships with Seward and Manderström.

Overall, it can be inferred from these documents that Campbell held political figures like Lincoln in high regard. Various relationships such as his idolization of the late Abraham Lincoln and respect for Seward were revealed. The letters can be corroborated with other sources, especially his speeches made on the House floor, to form a concrete idea of his character and the political relationships he maintained while serving in the government. From how Campbell also took into account the impact of Lincoln's assassination upon Sweden, it can also be inferred that Campbell was deeply invested in his position as Minister Resident.

### Document AG

Papers Relating to Foreign Affairs, Accompanying the Annual Message of the President to the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, Part III. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1866.

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5a/Papers\\_relating\\_to\\_Foreign\\_Affairs%3B\\_accompanying\\_the\\_Annual\\_Message\\_of\\_the\\_President\\_to\\_the\\_First\\_Session\\_Thirty-Ninth\\_Congress%2C\\_Part\\_III\\_%28IA\\_dli.granth.70953%29.pdf](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5a/Papers_relating_to_Foreign_Affairs%3B_accompanying_the_Annual_Message_of_the_President_to_the_First_Session_Thirty-Ninth_Congress%2C_Part_III_%28IA_dli.granth.70953%29.pdf).

No. 1.

*Mr. Wood to Mr. Campbell.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Copenhagen, April 1, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Confederate agents have been prowling around this city, and, I suppose, looking out for some vessel that will do for a pirate, and which they would expect to get out as a merchant vessel and arm at sea.

I have been informed that Waddell, the captain of the late Florida, is here, and that he has dropped the remark that he might go to Sweden; in other words, go where he could find such a ship as he wanted.

I am not sufficiently acquainted with Swedish ports or Swedish commerce to indicate what place he would go to, but have thought it advisable to apprise you of what I have heard. As it is no longer as easily to equip pirates in England, the confederates are now, I think, turning their attention to the smaller maritime powers.

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

BRADFORD R. WOOD.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL,  
United States Minister, Stockholm.

P. S.—I should think Gothenburg a port, or one of the ports, most likely to be visited by the confederates.

No. 2.

*Mr. Campbell to Mr. Wood.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Stockholm, April 6, 1865.

SIR: Yours of the 1st instant was received this morning, and I thank you for the information thus promptly given. We have been out of the track of rebel operations here, and, with the exception of a person calling himself William L. Preston, C. S. A., who left this place about the time of my arrival, I have not heard of any one within the jurisdiction of this legation who is really to be suspected as a spy or agent of the insurgents.

I understand the value of your suggestion, and will immediately take the necessary steps to place our consuls on the alert, and if, or when, necessary, will call the attention of the Swedish and Norwegian officials to the subject.

With thanks for your suggestions, and in the hope that we may meet in Europe, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

Hon. BRADFORD R. WOOD,  
United States Minister Resident, Copenhagen.

No. 3.

*Mr. Campbell to Mr. Thomas, Jr.*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Stockholm, April 6, 1865.

SIR: The following extracts are made from a letter received this day from Hon. Bradford R. Wood, United States minister resident, Copenhagen, and dated April 1, 1865, viz:

"Confederate agents have been prowling around this city, and, I suppose, looking out for some vessel that will do for a pirate, and which they would expect to get out as a merchant vessel and arm at sea. I have been informed that Waddell, the captain of the late

*Mr. Hunter to Mr. Campbell.*

[Extract.]

No. 16.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, May 9, 1865.

SIR: Your despatch No. 15, of May 8, has been received. The prompt measures adopted by you to thwart the supposed schemes of rebel emissaries in Sweden, to which your attention had been called by Mr. Wood, are approved and commended.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Esq., &c., Stockholm.

*Mr. Campbell to Mr. Seward.*

[Extract.]

No. 15.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Stockholm, April 8, 1865.

SIR: Your despatch of the 13th of February, No. 13, has been received.

I took occasion to communicate to Count Manderstrom the action of my government on the subject of the Bergen international exhibition, with which he expressed himself much gratified.

A letter from Mr. Wood, United States minister resident at Copenhagen, of the 1st instant, and received by me on the 6th instant, informed me that "confederate agents" were prowling around that city in search of a vessel that would answer for piratical purposes, and that he (Mr. Wood) understood that "Waddell, the captain of the late Florida," who was there, had said that he might go to Sweden, &c.

I immediately took the necessary steps to place the consuls of the United States at the Swedish and Norwegian ports on their guard against the supposed purposes of these rebel emissaries, and requested careful watchfulness of their operations.

I enclose a copy of Mr. Wood's note, (No. 1,) and of my reply, (No. 2,) as well as a copy of a letter addressed by me to the consul at Gothenburg, Mr. Thomas, on the subject, (No. 3.)

13 D C \*\*

Contained in various separate letters is Campbell's direct involvement in the prevention of Confederate piracy via Swedish shipbuilding; after the British discontinuance in aiding Confederate shipbuilding, Confederate agents began exploring new avenues within other European nations such as Sweden to acquire merchant raiding ships. To this effect, multiple Confederate navy men and agents were spotted around Scandinavia and Sweden, leading Campbell to place the Swedish and Norwegian consuls on high alert around ports. Campbell also offered to bring the issue directly to the Swedish-Norwegian government to resolve the issue.

However, based on further letters, it does not seem like the Confederates made any progress with the procurement of merchant raiders in Sweden, particularly Gothenburg. From this correspondence, it can be concluded that Campbell's decisive personality and actions may have prevented the Confederate Navy from acquiring ships for piracy in Sweden. This document also serves as proof of the impact of Campbell's assignment to Sweden and his activities whilst fulfilling his duties; it shows that Campbell was a man of decisiveness and was not incompetent.

### Document AH

Institut d'Afrique. "Commendation of James H. Campbell as a President d'Honneur." 17 Feb. 1865. Translated by u/Hxawax, *James Hepburn Campbell*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

This document is a commendation of James H. Campbell by the French Institut d'Afrique which was founded to advocate for the abolition of human trafficking and slavery. According to information online, l'Institut d'Afrique was an organization that, oddly, supported colonization as well, and it—along with its members—was heavily centered in Paris.<sup>54,55</sup> The General Secretary of the institute wrote that the organization would be “flattered” to call him a President of Honor, a paid rank in the organization<sup>56</sup>.

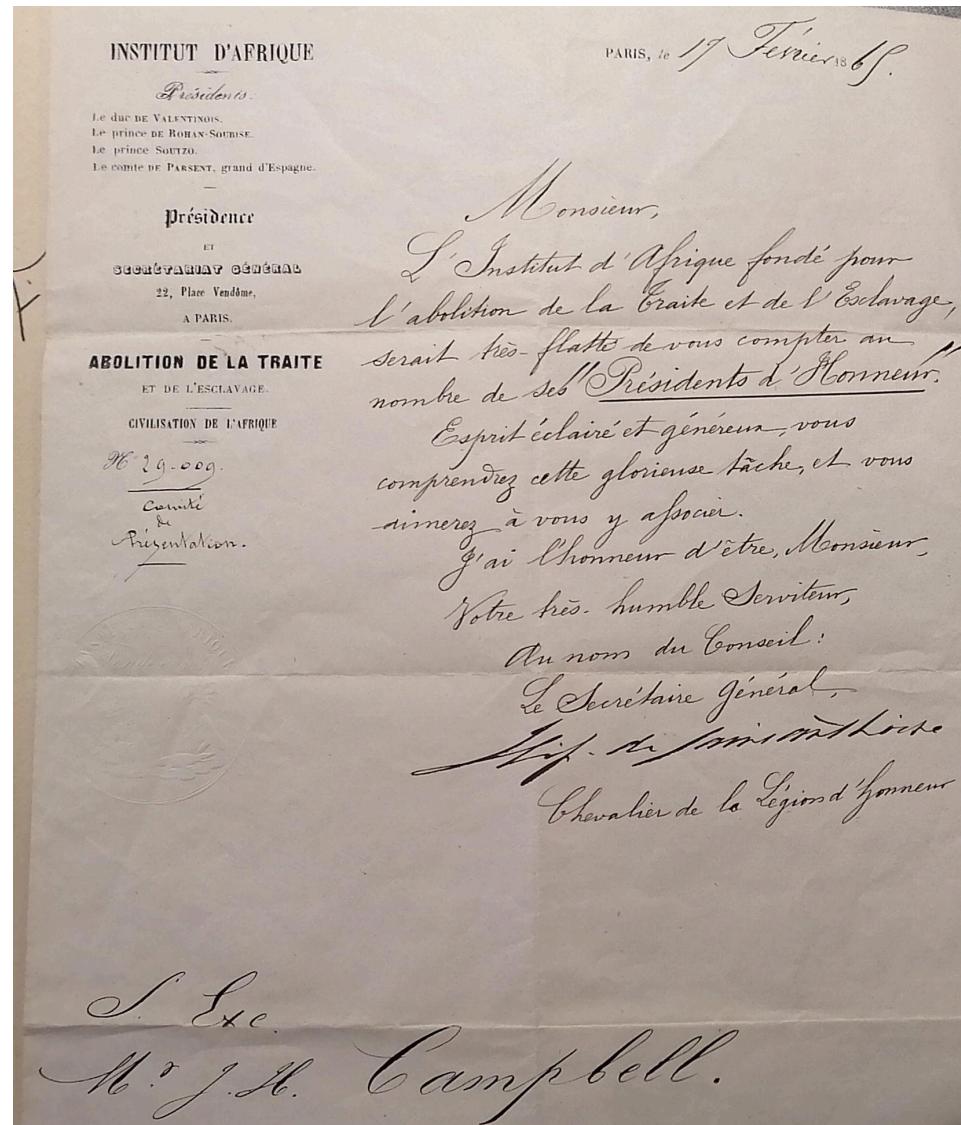
From this document, it can be inferred that Campbell’s efforts against the spread of slavery were recognized on an international scale, given his commendation by a French institute. Furthermore, on the basis that l'Institut d'Afrique’s members were based in Paris, and that the title of “President d'Honneur” required its members to pay in Francs, it can be inferred that Campbell likely stayed in Paris for some time in 1865 during his service as Minister Resident to Sweden. This can be corroborated by how, in the previous request of laissez-passé from the Swedish Foreign Office, Campbell was described as having “expressed desire” to travel to France.

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<sup>54</sup> Institut d'Afrique. "INSTITUT D'AFRIQUE." 13 May 1866. CORE, <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/148101241.pdf>. Accessed 19 Feb. 2025.

<sup>55</sup> Information on this organization was very scarce, and when available, was strictly in French. A wikipedia article was a main source of information, and other sources, such as the previous footnote, are French.

<sup>56</sup> Members had to pay at least 20 francs yearly or 200 francs upfront for a lifetime membership. This can be found on point 13 under the “Classes” section on the third page of the pdf.



Monsieur,

L'institut d'Afrique fondé pour l'abolition de la traite et le l'Esclavage, serait tres flatté de vous compter au nombre de ses "Presidents d'Honneur." Esprit éclairé et généreux, vous comprendrez cette glorieuse tâche et vous aimerez a vous y associer. J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur, votre très humble serviteur, au nom du conseil,

Le secrétaire général, (Signature), Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur  
L. Exe. Hr J. H. Campbell

Dear Sir

The Africa Institute, founded for the abolition of human trafficking and slavery, would be very flattered to count you among its 'Presidents of Honour'. As an enlightened and generous spirit, you will understand this glorious task and you will like to be associated with it. I have the honour to be, Sir; your very humble servant, on behalf of the Board,

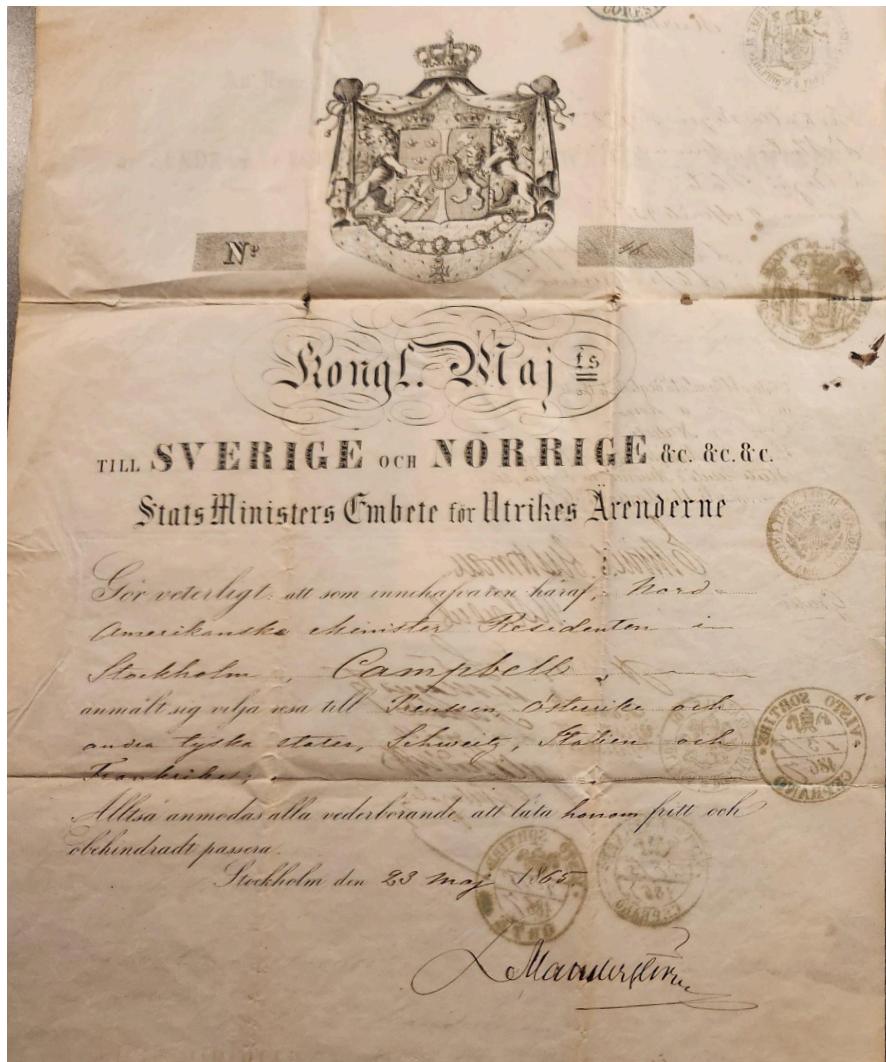
The General Secretary, (Signature), Knight of the Légion d'honneur  
To the Honorable J. H. Campbell

**Document A1**

Manderström, Ludvig. "Laissez-passer request for James H. Campbell from Swedish Prime Minister's Office for External Affairs." 23 May 1865. Translated by u/globenterder, *James Hepburn Campbell*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA.

This document is a request for free travel for Minister Resident Sweden-Norway James H. Campbell from the Swedish-Norwegian Prime Minister's Office for Foreign Affairs. Free passage for Campbell between European states such as Germany and France is requested in the appeal issued by Swedish Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs Ludvig Mandterstrom. It is made clear that Campbell, of his own volition, expressed desire to travel to said countries.

From this request it can be inferred that Campbell felt compelled to explore the relationships/politics of other European nations; Campbell likely had business regarding Sweden and with other countries in Europe and thus expressed a desire to travel there. This possibly could have tied in with the shift in European geopolitics after the Second Schleswig War between Germany and Denmark, something that Campbell briefly mentioned in his correspondences with Secretary of State William H. Seward.



Translated by native Swedish speaker u/globenterder on popular internet forum Reddit

"Kongl. Majts  
till Sverige och Norrige &c. &c. &c.  
Statsministers Embete för Utrikes Årenderne

Gör veterligt att som innehafvaren häraf, Nord-Amerikanske Minister Residenten i Stockholm, Campbell, anmält sig vilja resa till Preussen, Österrike och andra tyska stater, Schweiz, Italien och Frankriket.  
Alltså anmodas alla vederbörlande att låta honom fritt och obehindrat passera.

Stockholm den 23 maj 1865.  
L. Manderström"

"His Royal Majesty's  
of Sweden and Norway etc. etc. etc.  
Prime Minister's Office for External Affairs

Makes known that as the holder hereof, the North American Minister Resident in Stockholm, Campbell, has communicated his desire to travel to Prussia, Austria and other German states, Switzerland, Italy and France. As such, all respective parties are asked to let him pass freely and unhindered.

Stockholm the 23 of May, 1865.

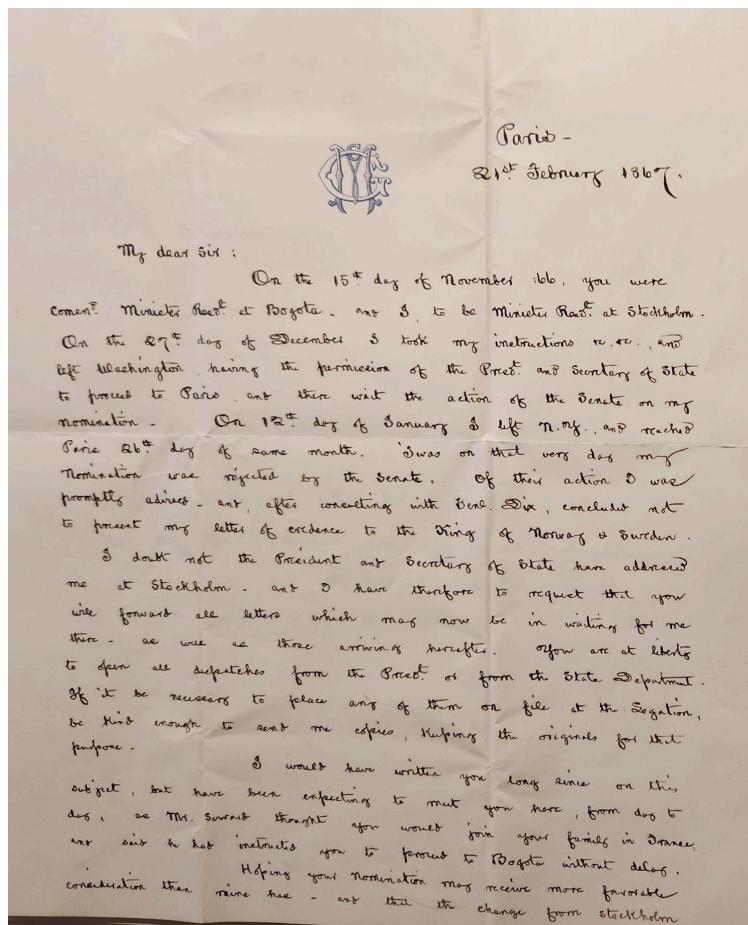
L. Manderström"

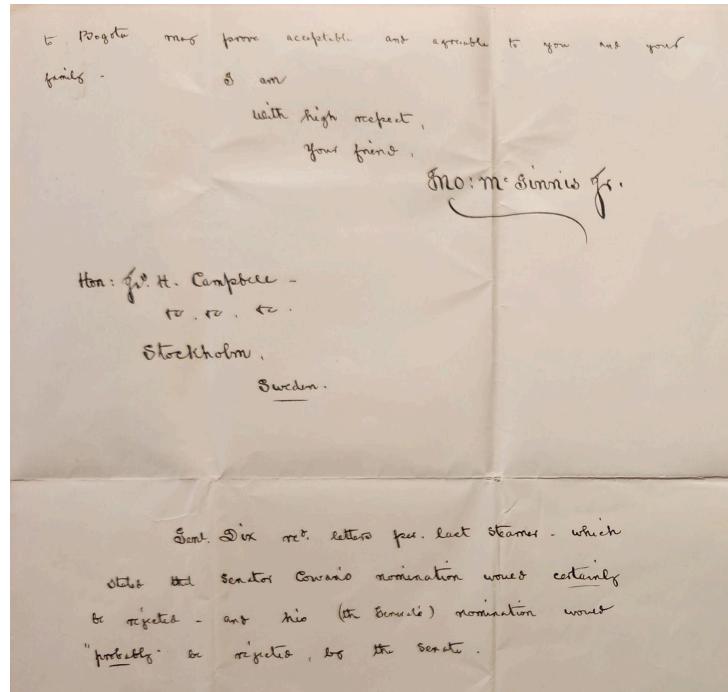
### Document AJ

McGinnis Jr., John. Letter to James H. Campbell. 21 Feb. 1867. Manuscript. *James Hepburn Campbell*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

This letter written by McGinnis Jr., a diplomatic official, on February 21st, 1867, to James H. Campbell, details McGinnis's experience with the diplomatic nomination; he requests that James H. Campbell forward official letters after the Senate rejected his nomination/secession as Minister Resident at Stockholm. It was discovered that Campbell was to become Minister Resident of Bogota, and McGinnis to be Minister Resident of Stockholm; however, McGinnis' appointment was rejected by the Senate which caused a disruption in their plans.

It can be inferred that Campbell and McGinnis were well acquainted and that Campbell was indeed nominated to be the Minister Resident to Colombia. This letter can be used to connect Campbell's appointment as Minister Resident of Bogota, the position of which he politely rejected, and his accepted position as Minister Resident of Stockholm. The document also suggests the general timeframe in which Campbell served as the Minister Resident to Sweden based on the date at which Campbell was supposed to leave for Paris.





"Paris-  
21st February 1867

My dear Sir:

On the 15th day of November 1866, you were [illegible] Minister Resident at Bogota, and, I to be a Minister Resident in Stockholm. On the 27th day of December, I took my instructions to and left Washington having the permission of the President and Secretary of State to proceed to Paris and there wait for the action of the Senate on my nomination. On 12th day of January, I left New York and reached Paris 26th day of the same month. It was on that very day my nomination was rejected by the Senate. Of their action, I was promptly advised and, after meeting with Senator Dix, concluded not to present my letter of evidence to the King of Norway and Sweden.

I doubt not the President and Secretary of State have addressed me at Stockholm and I have therefore to request that you will forward all letters which may now be in waiting for me there - as were as those arriving hereafter. You are at liberty to open all dispatches from the President or from the State Department, if it be necessary to place any of them on file at the Legation, be kind enough to send me copies, Hoping the original for that purpose.

I would have written you long since open this subject, but have been expecting to meet you here, from day to day, as Mr. Seward thought you would join your family in France, and said he had instructed you to proceed to Bogota without delay.

Hoping your nomination may receive more consideration than mine has - and that the change from Stockholm to Bogota may prove acceptable and agreeable to you and your family-

I am with high respect

Your friend,

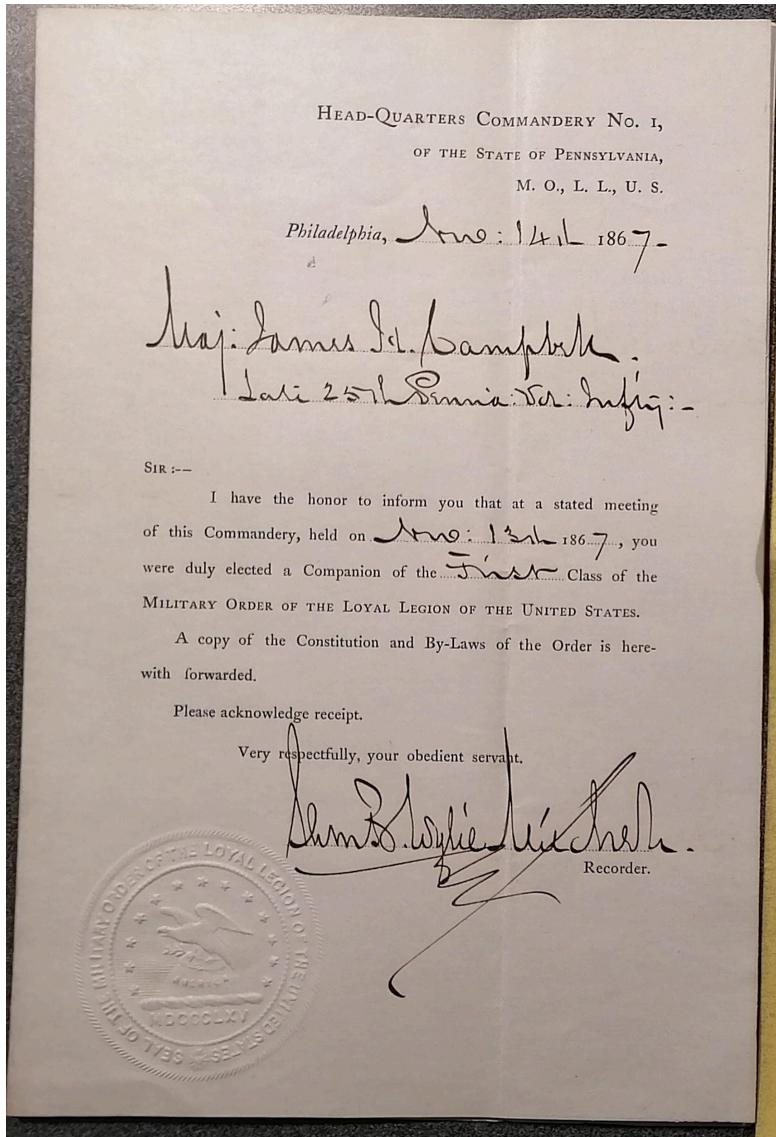
Jno: McGinnis Jr.

Hon: J. H. Campbell -  
Stockholm. Sweden.

Senator Dix re<sup>d</sup> letters for [illegible] - which state that Senator [name] nomination would certainly be rejected - and his (the Senate) nomination would "probably" be rejected, by the Senate."

**Document AK**

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Letter to Major James H. Campbell. 14 June 1867. Manuscript. *James H. Campbell*, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.



In this document, James Campbell received a military order from the Headquarters Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania on June 14th, 1867 for being elected first class of the "Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States."

From this document, it can be inferred that Campbell served in the U.S. military during the American Civil War. This award commemorates his hard work when he was defending the Union against Southern aggressors. It can be concluded that Campbell's achievements were formally recognized by the organization behind the order, and that Campbell himself was an officer in the Army.

**Document AL**

Costa, Isaac. *Gopsill's Philadelphia Business Directory for 1876*. Philadelphia, James Gopsill, 1876. <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.bn77ev&seq=261>.

LAW	GOPSILL'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY.	LAW	2-9
Brown Eugene A. B., 113 S 5th	Clifford James L., 702 Sansom		
Brown Henry Armitt, 204 S 7th	Cochran John, 209 S 6th		
Brown Isaiah H., 431 Walnut	Cochran Thomas, 619 Noble		
Brown I. Newton, 237 S 6th	Cody Frank M., 619 Walnut		
Brown John A., 1219 Marshall	Colahan John B., 524 Walnut		
Brown Mortimer H., 625 Walnut	Colahan John B., Jr., 524 Walnut		
Brown Robert E., 517 Locust	Colbert Charles S., 2532 Franklin, Fkd		
Brown William H., 619 Walnut	Coleman Henry T., 134 S 6th		
Brown William L., 1907 Pine	Coles Edward, 205 S 6th		
Buck Daniel H., 129 S 5th	Colesberry Alexander P., 14 S 3d		
Buckley George E., 294 S 5th	Collier Charles B., 702 Chestnut		
Budd Henry, Jr., 727 Walnut	Collier David L., 702 Chestnut		
Budd J. Fletcher, 615 Walnut & 2256 Fkd av	Collins Daniel M. M., 528 Walnut		
Budd Thomas A., 212 W Wash'n sq	Collins John M., 711 Walnut		
Budd Walter J., 124 S 6th	Collis Charles H. T., 208 S 7th		
Bull George, 130 S 6th	Colton John H., 702 & 3727 Chestnut		
Bell William L., 239 S 6th	Comagys Walter D., 309 Walnut		
Bellitt John C., 32 S 3d	Conarroe George M., 131 S 5th		
Burden Clarence, 134 S 6th	Connellan John H., 221 S 6th		
Burke Lucas E., 420 Walnut	Conner James A., 237 S 6th		
Burnett William H., 617 Walnut	Connolly Edward, 514 Walnut		
Burr Edward E., 341 Walnut	Coombs R. Duncan, 528 Arch		
Burroughs Joseph A., 424 Library	Cope George W., 265 S 4th		
Burton Amos, 139 S 7th	Corlies S. Fisher, 1717 Arch		
Burton Arthur M., 504 Walnut	Cornman Oliver P., 619 Walnut		
Burton John A., 502 Walnut	Corson Charles F., 217 S 6th		
Busch Henry E., 400 Locust	Coulston J. Warren, 124 S 6th		
Buby Duncan L., 727 Walnut	Cox John B., 251 S 4th		
Byrne Martin J., S 6th c Locust	Coxe Brinton, 735 Walnut		
Cadwalader John, Jr., 252 S 4th	Coxe Robert D., 528 Walnut		
Cadwalader Richard M., 710 Walnut	Crawford Alexander, 518 Walnut		
Callaway Wilbur F., 500 Locust	Crawford George L., 210 S 7th		
Calvert Graham, 520 Walnut	Cregar Philip A., 118 S 4th		
Campbell Alexander D., 210 S 4th	Cronsdale Robert R., 404 Locust		
Campbell Edward S., 531 Vine	Cross George K., 725 Sansom		
Campbell James H., 130 S 6th	Crowell William J., 123 S 5th		
Campbell John H., 130 S 6th	Curran Louis R., 711 Walnut		
Campbell John M., 215 S 6th	Custis A. F., 528 Walnut		
Campbell Mast F., 907 S 6th	Cutter Alexander R., 213 S 6th		
	Charles Theodore, 701 Walnut		

This business directory for Philadelphia compiled by Isaac Costa in 1876 lists one James H. Campbell as a lawyer working at the address of 130 S. 6th Street.

As this directory was written for the year 1876, it can be inferred that James H. Campbell was still running a law firm at this time. As this section of S. 6th Street was also known as Lawyer's Row in Philadelphia at the time, it can be inferred from his address that Campbell was a prominent lawyer in Philadelphia at the time. Additionally, as prior business directories for Philadelphia (there was an absence of directories from '67 to '76) did not list Campbell as a lawyer, it can be inferred that Campbell moved to Philadelphia during this time period. As multiple other lawyers were listed under the 130 S. 6th Street address, it can be inferred that Campbell either worked at a law firm in the building or headed his own law firm with his own workers.

## Document AM

1880 United States Federal Census for James H. Campbell "James H. Campbell." 1880 United States Federal Census, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, D.C. Ancestry.com, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com). Accessed 17 Jan. 2025.

Name of street	House number	Name	Race	Gender	Age	Marriage status	Profession	Place of birth/parents place of birth
Delaney Place	2039	Campbell James H.	W	M	60	Married	Lawyer	Penna
		— Julia	W	F	56	Married	Keeping House	Penna
		Ver Plank Julia	W	F	26	Widowed	At home	Penna

This document is the 1880 Federal Census for Campbell. It contains information on who was living in the household with Campbell at the time, his wife Julia Campbell and his daughter Julia Campbell as well as everyone's profession with Campbell's being Lawyer, his wife's being housekeeping, and his daughter being 'at home(?)'. Another bit of information that is catalogued is their race, gender, age, and where they and their parents were born.

This helps to paint a better picture of Campbell in his later life and his relationship with his work as even at 60 years of age he was still working as a lawyer after coming back from his stay as Minister of Sweden. While Campbell's birth year has been corroborated with many sources this census helps to strengthen his wife's and daughter's birth years being 1823-4 and 1853-4 respectively.

### Document AN

"The Packer Estate." The Carbon Advocate (Mauch Chunk, PA), 17 Nov. 1883, p. 3. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers, [chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83032231/1883-11-17/ed-1/seq-3](https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83032231/1883-11-17/ed-1/seq-3). Accessed 20 Feb. 2025.

**The Packer Estate.**

The account of the executors under the will of Asa Packer came up last Friday in the Orphans' Court, at Philadelphia, before Judge Hanna, for adjudication and settlement, James H. Campbell, representing the estate of Barnabas Hammett, deceased, formerly of the firm of Noble, Hammett & Co., stated that Supreme Court having lately decided the questions involved in the litigation between that firm and Asa Packer growing out of the construction of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, it had been agreed by surviving members of the firm to withdraw all claims against the estate, thus finally terminating in that city a controversy which arose twenty years ago in Carbon county, and in which Attorney General Brewster, George W. Biddle, William A. Porter, the late William L. Hirst, Judge Green, of the Supreme Court, and other prominent lawyers of the State often figured as colleagues and opponents. The only remaining obstacle to the immediate settlement of the estate and its distribution in accordance with the provisions of the will grows out of a legacy of \$5,000 given by Judge Packer to a military institute in Virginia. George M. Dallas appeared for the Washington and Lee University and John S. Gerhard, for the Virginia Military Institute, located in the town of Lexington, and both claimants of the legacy. In the course of the arguments it appeared that what is now known as the Washington and Lee University was formerly the Augusta Academy, established in 1749 by Robert Alexander, one of the original families of Virginia. It was the first classical school

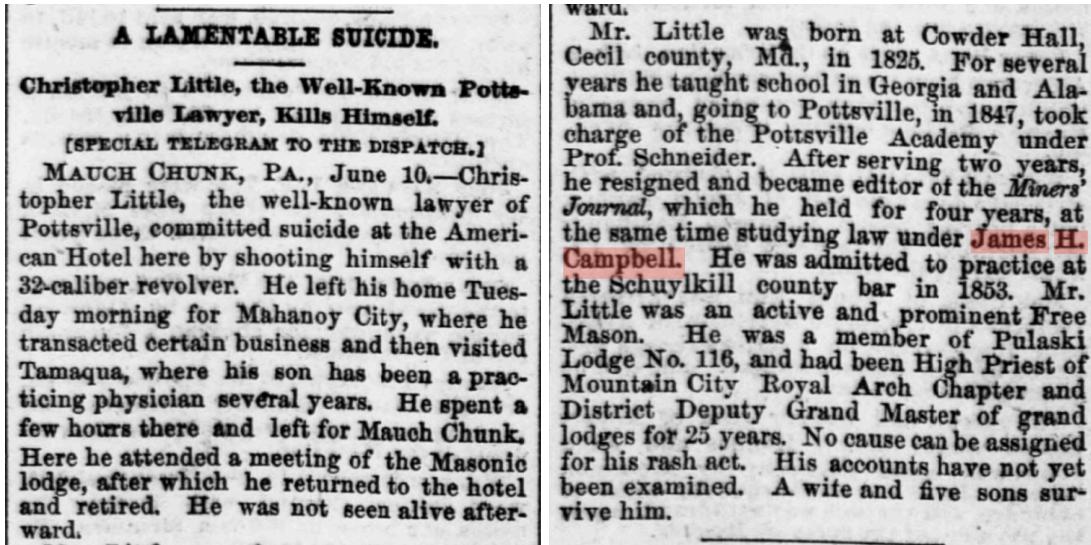
in the Valley of Virginia, and was continued by an uninterrupted succession of principals and assistant instructors, on successive sites, until it gradually developed in Washington College, and finally, after the death of General Robert E. Lee, the name Lee was added to its title. The Virginia Military Institute was established by the State of Virginia, in 1839, as a substitute for the State Guard, and its object was the education of poor boys, who were required to guard the State property at Lexington in payment for their tuition. Both colleges possess an historical interest, many of their graduates having found fame on the battle fields of Mexico, while others became prominent generals in the Confederate service during the late war. Robert E. Lee remained the president of the institute now bearing his name shortly after the surrender at Appomattox until his death and Stonewall Jackson was for many years a professor in the Virginia Military Institute. The clause in the will which will require the interpretation of the auditing Judge reads thus: "To the trustees of the Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, the sum of \$4,000, and I also direct that the bond of the Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, now held by me, for \$1,000, shall be surrendered or canceled by the trustees, thus making the legacy to that college \$5,000." The testimony submitted to the Court in support of the arguments consisted entirely of depositions of residents of Lexington, Confederate officers and men of learning in the South, whose names became quite familiar during the rebellion. Judge Hanna will render his decision in a few days as to which institution is entitled to the legacy. The adjudication will then be filed, the long protracted litigation will be referred to only for the legal lore contained in the numerous opinions and decisions of the Judges written during its pendency, and the immense estate of Asa Packer will in time be distributed among numerous heirs and legatees.

This document is a clipping from *The Carbon Advocate* published on November 17, 1883. The portion clipped discusses a case where Campbell is a lawyer representing the estate of Barnabas Hammett that made its way to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The document proves that Campbell was a successful lawyer and continued to practice law following his career in politics. The events described in the newspaper clipping align with the timeline created through the project as the newspaper was published in 1883 and Campbell died in 1895. This document provides further insight into just how accomplished Campbell was in law given his representation for a Pennsylvania Supreme Court Case, demonstrating his multi-talent ability and giving us insight into how long he practiced before his death.

### Document AO

Pittsburg dispatch. [volume] (Pittsburg [Pa.]), 11 June 1891. Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84024546/1891-06-11/ed-1/seq-1/>



This document is a clipping from the Pittsburg dispatch published on June 11, 1891. The portion clipped discusses the life and suicide of a student formerly under James H. Campbell. The article states that the student was named Christopher Little and that he was a successful and well-known lawyer in Pottsville, PA. It also says that Little studied under Campbell for the four years he worked as an editor for the *Miners Journal*. From the clipping, we can infer that he was a student under Campbell from 1849-1853.

The document serves as proof that Campbell moved to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and established a successful legal practice. Furthermore, it shows that Campbell not only owned and worked as a lawyer but also as a law mentor to students like Little. The timeline of the events described in the newspaper clipping aligns with the timeline created through the project. The mentoring period of Little by Campbell would've ended two years before he officially broke into politics while the period described in the clipping would've been the period Campbell worked in Pottsville.

### Document AP

An announcement of James Hepburn's wedding anniversary in The Philadelphia Times "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Marriage of Hon. James Hepburn Campbell." The Philadelphia Times, via Newspapers.com, <https://www.newspapers.com/image/53338057>. Accessed 17 Jan. 2025.

**Weddings**

Matters matrimonial continue to have the greatest social interest in the month of June, and there was hardly a day during the past week, save perhaps Friday, that was not marked by nuptial events affecting a large circle.

A very notable occasion was the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Hon. James Hepburn Campbell at his country seat, Aceola, near Wayne.

He is the only surviving son of Francis C. Campbell, a distinguished lawyer, late of Williamsport, Pa., and the grandson of the Rev. John Campbell, for more than twenty-five years rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Carlisle. Invitations to friends and relatives had been sent to various States from Connecticut to Florida. The house was beautifully garlanded with laurel and blooming locust branches which filled the air with sweetenss. Choice golden roses decorated a table spread with the delicacies of the season. These blooms were distributed among the guests at the end of the feast. Among the company were Captain and Mrs. James Wiley, U. S. M. C., and Miss Josephine Lewis, sisters of Mrs. Campbell.

**SISTERS OF MRS. CAMPBELL.**  
These three ladies are the only surviving children of the late Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, whose portrait in oil looked down from the hall upon the assembly. The presents were rich and costly.

Among the invited guests were Bishop and Mrs. Whitaker, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McConnell, St. Stephen's Church; Dr. and Mrs. William S. Forbes, of Jefferson College; Dr. and Mrs. John L. Ashhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ashhurst, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. K. McClure, Miss Simmons, of Bryn Mawr; Mr. and Mrs. James Watts Mercur and many friends and neighbors of Wayne. Certain absentees were much regretted, notably Mr. Campbell's only daughter, who will be remembered as the authoress of that successful play, "Sealed Instructions." She married Dr. Keightley, of England, and resides in London. Her health did not permit her to take an ocean voyage to be with her parents on this occasion. The three sisters of Mr. Campbell, residing in Washington and Florida, were prevented by distance and illness from participating in the festivities.

This document is an excerpt from a newspaper. It marks James Hepburn Campbell's 50th wedding anniversary with his dear wife. While the passage is quite short, this document gives a glimpse into many things about Campbell's life. The first detail that it gives away about James Campbell is his relationship with his spouse. Based on the time they had been married, it can be inferred that their relationship was loving and reciprocal. Additionally, as the document mentions, the couple had a beautiful wedding and invited people from across the country to celebrate their love for each other.

In addition to Campbell's marriage, this document gives insight into the Campbell family tree and its history. For example, it is mentioned that Campbell's father, Francis C. Campbell, was a very distinguished lawyer and son of Rev. John Campbell. The date of the newspaper entry and the anniversary of the wedding can be compared to the date of his original marriage in the year 1843. The document also provides key insight into the material conditions of the two families; the wedding is lavish, being "garlanded with laurel and blooming locust branches" with "delicacies of the season." From this, it can be concluded that Campbell's family was quite affluent. Campbell was likely also a very prominent figure in the American political realm as he was able to invite so many people from across the country; friends as far as Connecticut to Florida were invited to his wedding. Not only was he a very influential man, but given his father and grandfather were deemed "distinguished", this alludes to the fact that the Campbell family was affluent when James Campbell was growing up.

### Document AQ

Morris, Charles. *Makers of Philadelphia*, 1894, [tile.loc.gov/storage-services/public/gdcmassbookdig/makersofphiladel00morr/makersofphiladel00morr.pdf](https://www.loc.gov/storage-services/public/gdcmassbookdig/makersofphiladel00morr/makersofphiladel00morr.pdf).

James H. Campbell is mentioned twice in this book, the first time being under the section of Judge Ellis Lewis where we are informed that his eldest daughter is Campbell's wife making Judge Lewis his father-in-law. Mrs. Campbell "entered the field of literature, and became an authoress of some celebrity." In Campbell's dedicated entry, insight into his family is provided such as how his father was a leading member of the bar in town while his grandfather was a 30-year rector of St. John's Episcopal Church in Carlisle. Campbell began his political ventures as a member of the Whig party but as that was disbanded he fell into line with the newly created Republican party just at the time the Civil War broke out. It is learned that he ended up serving his country as a member of Congress and as a member of the army as he "enlisted as a private in the battalion of Major Cassius M. Clay, organized for the protection of Washington." He soon was promoted to Major of the Twenty-fifth Regiment where he stayed until the expiration of the three months' term of service in which he then resumed his seat in the House.

It is further documented that Campbell has "always been a strong advocate of the protection of American industries" and, corroborated by his speech in favor of the Morrill Tariff Act, can be used to conclude that Campbell was an early proponent of consumer protectionism. His involvement in the days leading up to the Civil War as well as his activities post-Congress are also documented, notably his declination of the position in South Africa which is not detailed in other sources. His political relationships prior to his first election can also be inferred from the biography, particularly his relationships with N. P. Banks and Henry Clay. This document shows the patriotic side of Campbell in which he fought for his country and stood behind his Republican values serving his country in both the government and combat where he shined in both situations. It also can be seen that Campbell surrounded himself with influential figures such as marrying the daughter of Judge Ellis Lewis, another one of the Makers of Philadelphia.

## JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

HON. JAMES HEPBURN CAMPBELL, ex-member of Congress, was born at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1820, his father having been for many years a leading member of the bar in that city, and his grandfather for thirty years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at Carlisle. Mr. Campbell studied the law at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and was admitted to practice in 1841, establishing himself at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Here he became distinguished for legal learning and forensic eloquence, acquired a large practice, and for many years ranked among the most eminent men at the bar.

His political life began in 1844, becoming a member of the Whig National Convention at Baltimore which nominated Henry Clay for the presidency. In the subsequent campaign Mr. Campbell employed his oratorical power fervently in Mr. Clay's behalf. In 1854 he became the candidate of the Whigs of his district for Congress, and though the district was largely Democratic he was elected a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress. It was a period of bitter partisan struggle over the question of the admission of slavery to the Territories, and it was of first importance to the Whigs to secure a Speaker who favored freedom in the new States, and would appoint committees favoring that view. Mr. Campbell used all his influence and oratorical ability in favor of N. P. Banks, who was elected Speaker, and who appointed him, though one of the youngest men in the House, on the important committee of Ways and Means. In this committee he led the opposition to all measures looking to a reduction of the tariff.

In 1858 Mr. Campbell was re-elected to Congress as Republican candidate, and became one of the leaders in opposition to all the measures of the Buchanan administration, which favored the extension of slavery to the Territories. In 1860, his speech in opposition to the resolutions known as the Crittenden Compromise excited general attention, and gave him a leading position on the floor of Congress. In the same year he was appointed the Pennsylvania member of the "Committee of Thirty-three," to consider the imperilled state of the Union. He was elected to Congress again in 1860 by a largely increased majority, and in the stormy times that followed became an ardent supporter of every measure calculated to strengthen the government.

Mr. Campbell served his country not only in Congress, but in the army. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he at once went South, passed safely through Baltimore, then in the hands of a ruffianly mob, reached Washington on April 19th, and immediately enlisted as a private in the battalion of Major Cassius M. Clay, organized for the protection of Washington. On the arrival of troops from the North, the battalion, being no longer needed,



was disbanded, and on May 1st Mr. Campbell was elected major of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he remained on active duty until the expiration of its three months' term of service. Resuming his seat in the House, he was made chairman of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and reported a bill in favor of the middle route (the war rendering a Southern route impracticable). The bill, though viewed as premature under the circumstances, was carried through mainly by his tact, ability, and popularity, and became the basis of the subsequent building of the road. In 1863, during the invasion of Pennsylvania, he, in connection with General Nagle, raised a regiment of eleven hundred men, and proceeded to the scene of conflict as lieutenant-colonel in command.

In August, 1863, President Lincoln offered him the appointment of Judge of the Court for the Suppression of the African Slave Trade, to reside at Capetown, Africa. This he declined, and in 1864 was appointed United States Minister to Sweden and Norway. Under this appointment he resided three years at Stockholm, acquired the language, and much knowledge concerning the laws, customs, and commerce of the countries, and travelled up the coast of Norway to Hammerfest, where he saw that striking spectacle, the midnight sun.

In 1867 he was offered the Mission to Colombia, South America, but declined, and in the autumn of that year took up his residence in Philadelphia, in which city he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1843 he was married to Miss Julia Lewis, a daughter of Chief-Judge Ellis Lewis, and a lady of rare intellectual qualities. Mr. Campbell has always been a strong advocate of the protection of American industries, and by his brilliant power of oratory has rendered much service to his party.

### Document AR

Genealogy and History of the Hepburn Family. Electric Scotland, 1894, p. 99.  
<https://electricscotland.com/webclans/htol/genealogyhistoryhepburn.pdf>

This document is an excerpt from The Book of the Genealogy and it tracks James Campbell's lineage from his mother's side—the Hepburns. In this document, it is explained that the Hepburn family originated from Scotland, dating back as far as the 13th century. Furthermore, certain branches of the family were even connected to royalty, as James Hepburn was married to Mary, Queen of Scots. In addition to giving more detail about the Hepburn family, this document explains why the family moved to the US in the late 18th century. The document continues to track the Hepburn family lineage. James H. Campbell in particular is the son of Jane Hepburn. She married Francis C. Campbell. This document shows that before Campbell began his career as a politician, he had already attended Carlisle Law School and was admitted into the bar in 1841. This means that James Campbell decided to divert from the conventional law track and pursue a career in politics. Furthermore, this document goes over the highlights of his political career. For instance, the document goes over his terms as a member of the House of Representatives, serving once from 1855 to 1857, and another from 1858 to 1861. The document is also an early source which provides his date of birth.

The Hepburn family were Covenanters—a group of Presbyterians who opposed interferences by the monarchy in church affairs. As a direct consequence of these beliefs, there was an increased hostility towards Presbyterians which is what likely drove the family away to another country. The Hepburns in particular, moved to Ireland at first but were forced to leave there as well because of the tensions between Catholics and the Presbyterians. The family eventually decided to move to the US around 1773 because of the rising economic opportunities in North America. After James and William Hepburn sent back positive feedback regarding the United States, the Hepburn family officially moved and started a new life in Pennsylvania.

IX. JANE HEPBURN,<sup>3</sup> (James,<sup>2</sup> Samuel,<sup>1</sup>) born March 19, 1795, was the sixth child and eldest daughter of James and Mary Hopewell Hepburn; married Francis C. Campbell, of Williamsport, May, 1816; died May 19, 1867.

Mr. Campbell, born at York, Pa., April 18, 1787, graduated at Dickinson College and became a man of high literary attainments. His father, John Campbell, studied theology, and desiring to attach himself to the Protestant Episcopal Church, went to England for ordination, there not being at this time any bishop of this church in America. He was ordained by the Bishop of London, and was for some years rector of All-Saints' Church, Hertford, County Middlesex, England. He there married Miss Catharine Cutler, daughter of the mayor of the town in which his charge was situated. On the urgent request of his father, who was then living in this country, he returned to Pennsylvania, where, as his tombstone in the cemetery at Carlisle informs us, he was for "more than thirty years rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at Carlisle."

After leaving Dickinson College Francis studied law under the direction of David Watts, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1810. He located in Williamsport April 18, 1812, being then just past twenty-five years of age. He married Miss Hepburn at the residence of her parents in Northumberland in May, 1816, and the young couple immediately took up their residence in Williamsport, which was then a very small village. Mr. Campbell was among the early lawyers to settle in the infant town, but he soon took a leading rank at the bar and speedily built up a fine practice. He stood high among the lawyers of the State for his legal attainments, and his practice was marked by great success. He devoted himself exclusively to his profession, refusing all political preferment, and was in active practice for fifty years, when he retired, commanding the respect of his contemporaries and a wide circle of friends. His integrity was above suspicion, and his reputation for learning, honesty, benevolence and good works, remains as a legacy of honor to his posterity, and his memory is cherished as one largely endowed by nature

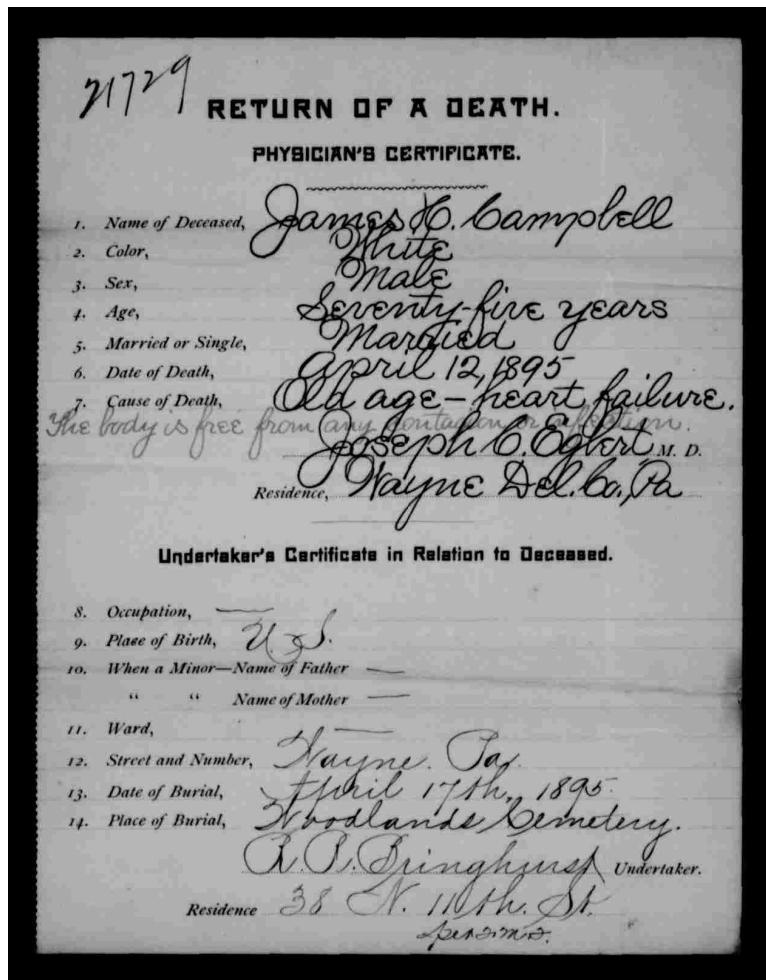
with every virtue, who passed through the activities of a long and successful career. He died April 21, 1867, in the 81st year of his age, and his wife followed him May 19, 1867, in her 73d year. They had issue (surname Campbell):

- i. *Mary Jane*, b. 1817; m., 1836, Robert Faries, civil engineer; d. May 24, 1849. They had seven children. Robert H. Faries, civil engineer, Williamsport, is one of the number.
- ii. *John Richard*, b. September 5, 1818; m. Elizabeth, daughter of the late Judge Anthony; d. in Washington, D. C., September 23, 1892.
- iii. *James Hepburn*, b. February 8, 1820. Graduated from Carlisle Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1841; m. Juliet, daughter of the late Chief Justice Ellis Lewis of the Supreme Court; settled in Pottsville, Pa., and represented that district in Congress from 1855 to 1857, and again from 1858 to 1861; in 1864 appointed Minister to Sweden by Mr. Lincoln; in 1866 appointed Minister to Bogota by Mr. Johnson, but declined. Resides at Wayne, Delaware County, Pa.
- iv. *Catherine C.*, b. ———; m., first, John F. Carter; second, Lewis Jamison; widow; resides in Washington, D. C.
- v. *Caroline L.*, b. ———; m. Rev. J. H. Black; widow; resides in Washington, D. C.
- vi. *Washington Lee*, b. ———; deceased.
- vii. *Elizabeth*, b. ———; m. S. W. Gear; both deceased.
- viii. *Sarah C.*, b. ———; m., first, Capt. N. Ruggles; second, Judge Stanbury, St. Augustine, Florida; resides there; widow.
- ix. *Frank H.*, b. ———; deceased.
- x. *Alfred*, b. ———; deceased.

X. MARY HEPBURN<sup>3</sup> (James,<sup>2</sup> Samuel,<sup>1</sup>) eighth child and second daughter of James and Mary Hopewell Hepburn, was born May 6, 1797, at Northumberland. She married James Merrill, of New Berlin, Union County, Pa., November 13, 1821, and died June 5, 1825, leaving two children—Charles and Mary Jane—surname Merrill. Charles, born November 17, 1824, died at Nashville, Tennessee, November, 1865; Mary Jane, married Col. A. L. Hough, U. S. A., February 11, 1857. Mr. Merrill married, secondly, Sarah, widow of Samuel Hepburn, (son of Judge William Hep-

**Document AS**

City of Philadelphia. Department of Records. "Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States Records." Accessed November 25, 2024.  
[www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-DTLO-YFK?view=index](http://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HT-DTLO-YFK?view=index). Image 1481 of 1802.



This document is the official death certificate of James Hepburn Campbell and provides his date and cause of death, as well as his age when he passed away. From this document, it is known that James Hepburn Campbell passed away from old age and heart failure on April 12, 1895.

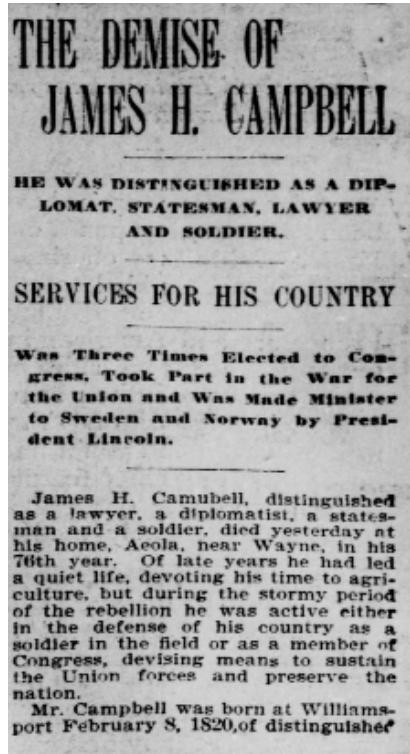
This document corroborates information from other sources that Campbell passed away on April 12, 1895, at 75 years of age and was married. The record also corroborates other information regarding his date/place of burial, as well as his funeral.

Document AT

"April 13, 1895 (Page 4 of 10)." Philadelphia Inquirer (1860-1934), Apr 13, 1895, pp. 4.

ProQuest,

[https://www.proquest.com/historical-newspapers/april-13-1895-page-4-10/docview/1826736453/se-2.](https://www.proquest.com/historical-newspapers/april-13-1895-page-4-10/docview/1826736453/se-2)



ancestry. Being admitted to the bar in 1841, he began the practice of law at Pottsville, where his eloquence, ability and personal magnetism soon proclaimed him a man of worth. In 1854, although residing in a district largely Democratic, composed of the counties of Schuylkill and Northumberland, he was elected as a Whig member of the Thirty-fourth Congress. In the bitter struggle then pending between the factions respecting slavery it became important to choose as a Speaker of the House one who would guard the admission of new States by appointing committees opposed to the extension of slavery. In this crisis Mr. Campbell threw his whole influence for N. P. Banks, who was elected Speaker. He was made a member of the Committee of Ways and Means and he led the opposition to all measures tending to reduce the tariff. Being re-elected to Congress in 1858, he continued to battle against the extension of slavery, and his speech against the "Crittenden Compromise" made a profound impression. He was a member of the famous "Committee of Thirty-three," appointed to reconcile existing difficulties shortly before the outbreak of the war.

**AS A SOLDIER.** Times Leader  
Mr. Campbell was returned to Congress in 1860, and when the first call for troops was issued he hastened to Washington, his train being the last to pass in safety through Baltimore. He joined the battalion commanded by Cassius M. Caly, formed to protect the capital from the enemy which was encamped across the Potomac, and later was elected major of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Infantry. During Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania with the late General Nagle he raised a regiment of 1100 men, and as Lieutenant-colonel proceeded to the scene of conflict.

President Lincoln honored him by making him Minister to Sweden and Norway, which position he occupied for three years. President Johnson offered him the mission to the United States of Colombia, but he returned the commission because his views were not in harmony with those of the Executive. He resided in Philadelphia for some time upon his return from abroad, practicing his profession.

Mr. Campbell was married in 1843 to Juliet, eldest daughter of the late Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Sketches of Mrs. Campbell are contained in both May's and Griswold's "Female Poets of America."

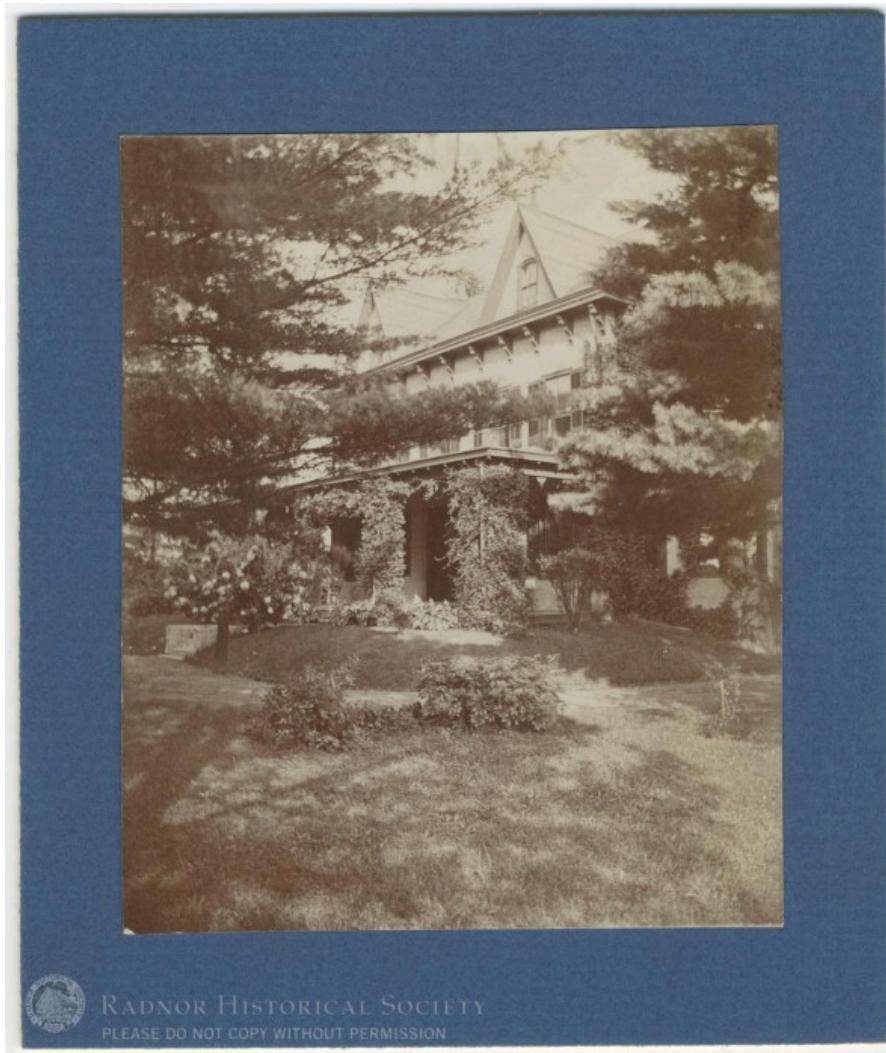
A peculiarly sad feature of the Judge's death is the momentary expectation of the arrival of his daughter from London on the Manitoba. This is Mrs. Archibald Keightley, the wife of a London physician. She was coming over to spend the summer with her parents, and will learn of her father's death only after her landing.

This obituary of James Hepburn Campbell provides a wide variety of information regarding the late Campbell through a brief overview of his life. The obituary details his occupations and impacts, especially during his tenure in the U.S. House of Representatives. The document also provides the year of Campbell's marriage with Juliet. This document closely supports the biography written by Allan Peskin in the *American National Biography* by detailing how James H. Campbell was a politician, lawyer, and soldier born in Williamsport in 1820.

The document also contains his date of birth and a direct mention of his 'Aeola' estate near Wayne, as well as a short description of the circumstances of his daughter following his death. From this document, it can be inferred that Campbell was married in 1843 and that Campbell fought with the 25th Regiment while also raising a regiment to stop General Robert E. Lee's drive into Pennsylvania. It can also be inferred that Campbell fought fervently against the expansion of slavery and made valiant efforts to block it in Congress.

**Document AU**

“‘Aeola,’ Abrahams Lane and Church Road, 1898.” *Radnor Historical Society*, 1898,  
<https://radnorhistory.org/archive/photos/?p=6009>. Accessed 26 December 2024.



This archival entry for the Aeola estate owned by James H. Campbell provides a short description and photograph of the estate written by the Radnor Historical Society of Wayne. It is documented that the house, located at 705 Church Rd., Wayne, was owned by James H. Campbell and known as “Aeola.”

From the photograph, it can be inferred that James H. Campbell was quite an affluent retiree following his service in Congress and work as a lawyer, as the Aeola estate appears large and well-kept. As the house is also listed on the Radnor Historical Society archives in the first place, the house itself was likely grand and of high value. The entry also provides the address of the estate, which provides the final residence of Mr. Campbell before his passing.

### Document AV

1901 England Census for Julia Wharton Lewis Keightley "Julia Wharton Lewis Keightley."

1901 England Census, The National Archives, Kew, Surrey, England, RG 13.

Ancestry.com, [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com) . Accessed 17 Jan. 2025.

This document is a 1901 census for one of Campbell's daughters, Julia Campbell, now known as Julia Wharton Lewis Keightley. Along with her in this census is her husband Archibald Keightley along with their servant, Alice Barneby, and four daughters in 141 Wildwood North Bend. Their ages are also present in this information with Julia being 50 and her husband being 44. Archibald is also labeled as a physician on his own account while Julia is labeled as "wife."

This lends insight into the fact that even though some siblings like Sarah Ann Campbell stayed in the States, after Julia left her parent's house from 1880 to 1901 she managed to make her way over to England and start a family with Archibald Keightley. This does though raise some confusion as the 1880 census indicated that she had been born in 1854 while this one indicates that it was in 1851 another query that was raised was how could she have a daughter that is 32 years old but not born in the states which meant that in 1880 we would have had to already been living in England. This leads to the conclusion that either information was falsified on the US census or the England census.

Administrative County		London		The undermentioned Houses are situated within the boundaries of the										Page 27	
Civil Parish		Ecclesiastical Parish		County Borough, Municipal Borough or Urban District of which the House is situated		Ward of Municipal Borough or of Urban District		Rural District		Parliamentary Borough or Division		Town or Village or Hamlet			
<u>Accepton</u>		<u>Christchapel</u>		<u>Accepton</u>		<u>Town</u>		<u>Town</u>		<u>Accepton</u>		<u>Accepton</u>			
House No.	ROAD, STREET, etc., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	NUMBER	NUMBER	NAME AND SURNAME OF HEAD OF FAMILY	RELATION TO HEAD OF FAMILY	AGE last MARCH, YEAR OF BIRTH	IMPROVEMENT OR OCCUPATION	REPLIER, WORKER, OR GUEST	IF WORKING AT HOME	WHERE BORN	IF	Deaf and Dumb Blind Cretins Imbeciles, feeble- minded			
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1162	1 <u>Hopetree Lane</u> <u>Rock End</u>			Walter Bassett Head	Age 46	1843	Cook	Worker		Middleton					
				Jane Elizabeth Bassett wife	To	47				A					
				Louise Bassett daughter	To	5	Cook			B					
				Ronald Bassett Son	To	3	19			C					
				Edith Margaret Bassett daughter	To	6	14			D					
				Agnes Bassett da	To	8	11			E					
				Franklin Bassett Son	To	2	19			F					
				Robert Readman Father	To	70				G					
				Mary Elizabeth Gold wife	To	46				H					
				Anthony Gold daughter	To	5	18			I					
				Anthony Gold son	To	5	18			J					
				John J. Gold Son	To	2	19	Captain Merchant	Employer	K					
				Agnes Gold daughter	To	14	1898			L					
				Agnes Gold daughter	To	5	18	Cook	Cook	M					
				Agnes Gold daughter	To	11	1898	Cook	Cook	N					
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				Agnes Gold daughter	To	11	1898	Cook	Cook	R					
				Agnes Gold daughter	To	11	1898	Cook	Cook	S					
				Agnes Gold daughter	To	11	1898	Cook	Cook	T					
				Agnes Gold daughter	To	11	1898	Cook	Cook	U					

Name and Surname	Relation to Head of Family	Condition as to Marriage	Age last Birthday of	Profession or Occupation	Employer, Worker, or Own account	If Working at Home	<b>WHERE BORN</b>
Archibald Keightley	Head	M	44	Physician	Own account		Lancaster(?) Westmorland
Julia Wharton Lewis Keightley	Wife	M	50	Wife			American
Alice Barnsly	Servant	S	35	[Illegible]	Worker		[Illegible]
Alice Maud Hollis	do	S	32	[Illegible]	do		[Illegible]
Blean Ammici Charton(?)	do	S	20	do	do		[Illegible]
Panel [???	do	S	36	Cook	do		[Illegible]
Dacey Welch	do	S	18	[???]maid	do		[Illegible]

**Document AW**

“Sarah Ann Campbell.” Return of a Death in the City of Philadelphia, 3 Jan. 1905, Board of Health, Philadelphia. FamilySearch,  
<https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KZS3-K8X/jane-hepburn-1795-1867>. Accessed 17 Jan. 2025.

RETURN OF A DEATH IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.		136
Physician's Certificate.		
1. Full Name of Deceased,	Sarah Ann Campbell	
2. Color,	White	Name if deceased, deceased.
3. Sex,	Female	Name if Widower, Widower.
4. Single, Married,	Married	Widowed
5. Age,	Years, 79	Date of Death, Year, 1905
	Months, 7	Month, January
	Days, 18	Day, 1
7. Cause of Death,	Gangrene of foot (Severe) No injury	
<small>Fig. This Certificate shall not be used for any other purpose than as issued by the Board of Health of the City of Philadelphia. If a duplicate of it is required, it may be distinctly marked "Duplicate" and shall not be used.</small>		
Undertaker's Certificate.		
8. Occupation.	g. Place of Birth, Pa	
(Give occupation for all persons 12 years of age and over.)		
10. Birthplace of Father,	h. Birthplace of Mother, Pa	
12. When a Minor, { Name of Father.....		
13. Last place of Residence, { This need only be given when the deceased resided out of the city.)	2225 N 17th Street, 28th Ward	
14. Place of Death, Street and No.	2225 N 17th street	
15. Ward, wherein death occurred,	28th	
16. Buried from, Street and No.	2225 N 17th street	
17. Date of Burial,	Jan 3 <sup>rd</sup> 1905	
18. Place of Burial,	Laurel Hill Cemetery	
Jan 3rd 1905	Geo. Humblet and Son Undertaker	
The place or body is removed from		

This document is a death certificate of one of James Campbell's sisters, Sarah Ann Campbell. From this, it can be seen that she died in 1905 at the age of 79 in her house at 2225 N 17th St. Philadelphia PA, and that the cause of her death was gangrene of her feet. It can also be seen that she was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery rather than with the rest of the family at the Woodlands.

This document allows us to have a better idea of where the Campbell family and their specific members resided as well as how one of them died. The cause of death was gangrene of her feet which was a relatively common way to die as the death rate of the disease at the time was a little more than 50%. A better picture can also be drawn of where the family's final resting places are from this document because if they are not buried in the Woodlands it's most likely that they ended up in Laurel Hill.

### **Document AX**

Peskin, Allan. "Campbell, James Hepburn." *American National Biography*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

From this document, it is known that James Hepburn Campbell was indeed a U.S. Congressman who served briefly in the military and worked as a lawyer; he was a Whig, served as a diplomat to Sweden, and particularly impacted slavery and the Civil War. It is confirmed that his parents were Francis C. Campbell and Jane Hepburn and that he was born in Williamsport, PA, and initially worked as a lawyer. The facts shown in the document provide a chronological story of the general happenings of Campbell's life.

This short biography of James Hepburn Campbell by Allan Peskin provides brief details about Campbell's life and what Campbell worked as throughout his life. The document corroborates numerous other sources and provides a solid foundation for Campbell's research. It can be inferred that Campbell was a Congressman who lived in Pennsylvania and also served in the army and as a lawyer. Particular details about his position as a judge in South Africa as well as alternative sources are cited; specific previously-unknown details such as his campaign in Maryland and relationship with Galusha Grow are made clear.

**CAMPBELL, James Hepburn** (8 Feb. 1820–12 Apr. 1895), congressman, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, the son of Francis C. Campbell, a lawyer, and Jane Hepburn. After graduating from the law department of Dickinson College, he established a legal practice at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, in the heart of Schuylkill County's coal-mining region. In 1843 he married Juliet Lewis, the daughter of Ellis Lewis, chief justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and herself a poet, whose published works were praised for their "purity of sentiment and diction" (Thomas B. Reed, *Female Poets of America* [1894], p. 217). They had five children, two of whom survived into adulthood.

A Whig by political preference, Campbell was a delegate to his party's 1844 convention and supported the nomination of his political idol, Henry Clay. In 1854 he was elected to Congress from the normally Democratic Eleventh District, consisting of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties. In return for his efforts on behalf of Nathaniel P. Banks in the bitter Speakership contest, he was appointed to the influential Ways and Means Committee, where he supported the industrial interests of his state by vigorous advocacy of the protective tariff.

Defeated for reelection in 1856, Campbell was returned to Congress as a Republican in 1858 and in 1860. He strongly opposed slavery expansion and President James Buchanan's Kansas policies, and he continued to promote higher tariffs. "Let our motto," he urged the House on 24 April 1860, "be protection to

a three-month regiment drawn mainly from his Schuylkill County constituents. Assigned primarily to garrison duty at the Washington Arsenal and at Fort Washington on the Potomac, it also participated in a bloodless sortie into Maryland.

Upon the expiration of his regiment's term of enlistment, Campbell returned to his congressional seat on a full-time basis. Disgruntled at what he considered to be inferior committee assignments from House Speaker Galusha Grow, a Pennsylvania rival, Campbell at first rejected all committee service, but later in the session he was persuaded to take charge of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. The bill he introduced—providing federal aid for the building of a line through Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and California—became, with some modifications, the basis on which the first transcontinental railroad link was constructed.

A vigorous supporter of all measures to support the war effort, including conscription, Campbell incurred the hostility of elements in his district, where opposition to the draft had erupted into riots. Defeated for reelection in 1862, he was offered a diplomatic mission by the administration as a reward for his loyal support. He declined Lincoln's initial offer of judge on the Court for the Suppression of the Slave Trade, which sat in Cape Town, South Africa, but he accepted an appointment as minister to Sweden and Norway.

Before he could assume his diplomatic duties, Campbell served a final brief stint as a soldier. To help

*everything American, against everything foreign.*" The following year he was active in support of the Morrill tariff.

During the turbulent months following the election of Abraham Lincoln and the first stirrings of secession, Campbell stood firm for the Union and against proposed concessions to the slave interest, such as the Crittenden Compromise. The inauguration of Lincoln, he insisted, must proceed "without terms, without negotiations, without compromise, and without apology" (Speech to House of Representatives, 14 Feb. 1861). Appointed as Pennsylvania's representative to the House Special Committee of Thirty-three, he continued to resist all but the most modest measures of sectional conciliation, defiantly declaring that his state would uphold the Union "to the last of her sons and her treasure."

True to his word, Campbell dashed to the defense of Washington as soon as he learned of the commencement of hostilities at Fort Sumter. With pro-secessionist mobs out of control in Maryland, the beleaguered capital was virtually cut off from the rest of the nation. Campbell's train was the last to pass safely through Baltimore, and from its windows he could see scenes of devastation that left his "blood on fire" with patriotic indignation. He immediately enlisted in Cassius Marcellus Clay's band of superannuated volunteers and for five sleepless nights patrolled the otherwise defenseless public buildings until relieved by Federal soldiers. On 1 May 1861 Campbell was elected major of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry,

meet Confederate general Robert E. Lee's invasion of the North, Pennsylvania governor Andrew Curtin called for an emergency muster of volunteers. Campbell helped recruit the Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia Regiment and was commissioned lieutenant colonel on 4 July 1863. The regiment did little other than to participate in the futile chase of Lee's retreating troops after the battle of Gettysburg and was mustered out of service on 2 August 1863.

Campbell's diplomatic mission to Scandinavia passed without incident and was terminated in November 1867. Declining President Andrew Johnson's offer of an assignment to Colombia because of political differences with the administration, Campbell retired from public life to devote himself to his Philadelphia legal practice and his country estate, "Acola," near Wayne, Pennsylvania, where he died after a lengthy, useful career that touched upon, though did not shape, the main currents of his time.

• Campbell's Civil War letters to his wife, comprising a detailed, day-by-day description of his activities, are at the Clements Library of the University of Michigan. Selected excerpts from this correspondence are printed in Allan Peskin, ed., "Two White House Visits," *Lincoln Herald* 94 (Winter 1992): 157–58; and "Lee Has Escaped?" *Pennsylvania History* 61 (Jan. 1994): 102–11. A smaller collection of papers is at the Pennsylvania Historical Society. For a contemporary sketch of his career, see Charles Robson, ed., *The Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania in the Nineteenth Century* (1874). A lengthy obituary is in the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, 13 Apr. 1895.

ALLAN PESKIN

# Task List

10/18/2024	Andrew Trinh	made master doc and formatted, researched multiple sources (particularly american national biography), wrote entire formal introduction	2:13:00
11/14/2024	Andrew Trinh	rewrote introduction, tried to find cause of death & researched newspapers	1:18:00
11/18/2024	Andrew Trinh	researched family tree, death dates of siblings, parents, spouse, and found cause of death	1:28:00
11/19/2024	Andrew Trinh	analyzed document from american national bio & searched for marriage date	0:40:00
11/24/2024	Andrew Trinh	analysed two documents for his obituary and death	0:47:00
11/26/2024	Andrew Trinh	(attempted) to research about residence of campbell; investigated temple archives (to no avail) and located address and image of his "aeola" estate	0:31:00
11/27/2024	Andrew Trinh	went to the city of philadelphia archives but found NOTHING	1:00:00
11/27/2024	Andrew Trinh	researched about campbell's post-government occupations/whereabouts, investigated philadelphia's business directories and found a lawyer by name "james campbell"	0:30:00
12/2/2024	Andrew Trinh	researched about relationships/activity of james h campbell in williamsport and found newspaper articles	0:26:00
12/3/2024	Andrew Trinh	attempted to look for address	1:00:00
12/5/2024	Andrew Trinh	found his delaware county death record	0:22:00
12/10/2024	Andrew Trinh	emailed like a trillion people and researched potential connections	1:05:00
12/10/2024	Andrew Trinh	found out about dickinson college and found his deeds and stuff	0:44:00
12/11/2024	Andrew Trinh	researched his pottsville activity and gathered every single source every and then found his biographies again	2:42:00
12/12/2024	Andrew Trinh	found his address in philadelphia as some of his other documents	0:51:00
12/13/2024	Andrew Trinh	went to the city archives the historical society and the cemetery and found literally everything ever	4:50:00
12/26/2024	Andrew Trinh	looked through the congressional directories to find his stations and official congressional records, researched his residences in washington, researched and found sources for his voting history and located congressional globe records/transcripts, wrote document analyses	4:10:00
12/30/2024	Andrew Trinh	organizing documents, writing analyses, researching deeds and lots in pottsville	1:50:00

1/14/2025	Andrew Trinh	reorganizing documents, main doc, reading speech, writing historical overview/perspective	1:37:00
1/15/2025	Andrew Trinh	researched pacific railway, wrote about his committees	1:15:00
1/15/2025	Andrew Trinh	researched his ways and means and congress assignment	0:30:00
1/16/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing his national perspective biography and researching and finding every single source ever to exist; researching the movements of nagle's infantry, washington guards, the ways and means committee, the select thirty three, corwin amendment	2:33:00
1/16/2025	Andrew Trinh	i wrote something about the swedes	0:30:00
1/16/2025	Andrew Trinh	wrote about his service as swedish minister resident minister and read the letters	0:22:00
1/17/2025	Andrew Trinh	analyzed his state of the union thing and added background for king cotton diplomacy	0:30:00
1/21/2025	Andrew Trinh	fixing the historical perspective	0:30:00
1/22/2025	Andrew Trinh	worked on splitting, rewriting biography and national perspective	0:31:00
1/22/2025	Andrew Trinh	reviewing proofreading rewriting organizing national perspective	0:27:00
1/23/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing biography, researching history of all his enlistments and infantry regiments, found all of his correspondences as a resident minister	1:37:00
1/23/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing biography and researching about 34 congress	0:39:00
1/23/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing historical perspective and research pottsville archives	0:38:00
1/24/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing national perspective	0:49:00
1/27/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing historical perspective	1:05:00
1/28/2025	Andrew Trinh	organizing the documents and fixing the citations	0:44:00
1/28/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing historical perspective and organizing documents	0:39:00
1/30/2025	Andrew Trinh	historical perspective finishing touches	0:40:00
1/31/2025	Andrew Trinh	researched his genealogy and tried to find his law firm	0:50:00
2/12/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing doc analyses and reading his speeches	1:39:00
2/13/2025	Andrew Trinh	analysing documents	1:00:00
2/13/2025	Andrew Trinh	analyzing docs	0:28:00
2/17/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing doc analyses and reading all those long things and organizing and transcribing docs	4:51:00
2/18/2025	Andrew Trinh	analyzing and reading docs, organizing and proofreading	3:49:00
2/19/2025	Andrew Trinh	analyzing and organizing docs	1:45:00

2/20/2025	Andrew Trinh	analyzing and organizing and citing docs and researching that weird african institute	4:15:00
2/20/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing national perspective and researching cordwin and crittenden compromises	1:11:00
2/20/2025	Andrew Trinh	organizing and discussing and analyzing	1:50:00
2/21/2025	Andrew Trinh	organizing entire project; merging the things; rewriting some docs and citations, ordering and reading, writing biography and abstract	3:40:00
2/21/2025	Andrew Trinh	proofreading and editing the texts and documents and fixing the citations and citing all the footnotes and rewriting historical	2:15:00
2/22/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing biography and fixing up the docs and doing EXTRA ???? research	2:59:00
2/23/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing the biography and organizing the docs (proofreading and reordering) as well as organizing group efforts when we all met up together	6:00:00
2/22/2025	Andrew Trinh	writing the biography, reordering/organizing documents and citing sources	3:59:00
2/23/2025	Andrew Trinh	we completed the entire project; finished and wrote the entire biography and organized all citations and documents; proofread; assembled and printed binder and also highlighted	13:10:00
10/25/2024	Christie Ugahary	Went to the UPenn archives to find records/files.	2:00:00
11/14/2024	Christie Ugahary	Used resources provided by Ms.Kearney and found newspapers that mentioned Campbell.	1:15:00
11/27/2024	Christie Ugahary	Visited the Philadelphia City Archives and attempted to find deeds, records, and address of Campbell.	1:00:00
12/3/2024	Christie Ugahary	Tried to find the addresses of the guy but did not find anything specific.	1:05:00
12/10/2024	Christie Ugahary	Tried to transcribe a document of a deed that Campbell did but sadly only found the price he paid for a building.	1:28:00
12/10/2024	Christie Ugahary	Emailed archives and went through digital collections to try to find any records.	1:20:00
12/13/2024	Christie Ugahary	Went to HSP and looked through files & documents for hours and went to the cemetery to look at his lot.	4:52:00
12/13/2024	Christie Ugahary	Organized images of documents collected from Historical Society of Pennsylvania, looked and sorted through them chronologically, transcribed some documents.	1:32:00
12/19/2024	Christie Ugahary	Researched symbolism of the different types of crosses on the tombstones.	0:32:00
12/24/2024	Christie Ugahary	Organized new documents of foreign mission reports sent to President Lincoln.	1:32:00

12/26/2024	Christie Ugahary	Sorted through all the finalized documents and found out that many government officials praised him in their letters to Abraham Lincoln.	2:36:00
12/30/2024	Christie Ugahary	Transcribed and analyzed several documents.	4:01:00
2/2/2025	Christie Ugahary	Analyzed some documents and organized/labeled all of them in chronological order.	3:52:00
2/7/2025	Christie Ugahary	Found his speech and letters he sent to Henry C. Carey about various issues.	2:00:00
2/18/2025	Christie Ugahary	doc analyses, looked through docs, reorganized.	1:44:00
2/19/2025	Christie Ugahary	organized/analyzed/sorted documents	2:44:00
2/19/2025	Christie Ugahary	went to retake pictures of grave	1:00:00
2/20/2025	Christie Ugahary	revised/wrote/checked doc analyses and transcriptions	2:11:00
2/20/2025	Christie Ugahary	reorganized all the final documents, added missing ones, planned out next steps	2:36:00
2/21/2025	Christie Ugahary	looked through the docs and started to add them to biography	0:35:00
2/22/2025	Christie Ugahary	went through doc analyses, read and compared to another biography, discussed next steps and tasks	5:28:00
2/23/2025	Christie Ugahary	checked/scanned documents for grammatical errors, fixed mistakes	0:58:00
2/23/2025	Christie Ugahary	completed the entire project, proofread the entire biography/historical perspective, organized all documents, assembled and printed binder and also highlighted	13:10:00
11/14/2024	Hana Halimitabrizi	Researched using data bases, found documents that mentioned his name.	0:50:00
11/27/2024	Hana Halimitabrizi	Looking through archive files	1:30:00
12/19/2024	Hana Halimitabrizi	Found documents on his committee assignments and recorded some important things about it	1:00:00
12/28/2024	Hana Halimitabrizi	FLAPCAP on one of the documents, some research, some spell check	1:00:00
1/18/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	edited some paragraphs, analyzed doc with his voting record	1:00:00
2/11/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	document analysis for the wedding and votes	1:40:00
2/14/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	editing document analysis and starting another one	2:00:00

2/14/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	worked on tree and worked on another doc analysis	0:30:00
2/15/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	worked on drawing and researching tree and started a document analysis	1:00:00
2/18/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	document analysis and analyzing the court document	2:00:00
2/19/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	edited some document analysis	0:30:00
2/19/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	document analysis, transcribing and working on family tree	3:05:00
	Hana Halimitabrizi	reading the genealogy thing and writing the doc analysis and also writing mother section of the biography	2:00:00
2/20/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	reading documents/ transcribing, writing more on document analysis for the votes	1:50:00
2/20/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	finished the document analysis	3:30:00
12/2/2024	Hana Halimitabrizi	went to UPENN archives (forgot to log this earlier)	2:00:00
2/21/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	worked a little on editing some document analyses and making sure the grammar was good	0:35:00
2/22/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	provided shelter for the group; worked on family tree and biography	6:25:00
2/22/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	continued to chart the earlier stages of the Hepburn family	0:45:00
2/23/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	done writing the names for the family tree, now just have to make it cute	2:15:00
2/23/2025	Hana Halimitabrizi	finished the entire project: proofread the thing and finished family tree	7:00:00
2/14/2025	Joanna Wei	finished the paragraph on his wife, found 2 poems written by her and published in newspapers on chronicling America, and looked for the exact marriage date for him and his wife (did not find but did spot discrepancies in marriage year between websites, some say 1843 and others 1842).	1:18:00
1/9/2025	Joanna Wei	I began seeking for the marriage certification between Campbell and his wife and instead found a museum website page with an entire portion on his wife, their kids (what they did and the book their daughter wrote under a alias), and the name of their great grandson.	1:00:00
1/28/2025	Joanna Wei	I researched the potential great grandson of Mr. Campbell and his wife, finding several potential emails of his and his current address and drafted and sent an email to him.	0:30:00

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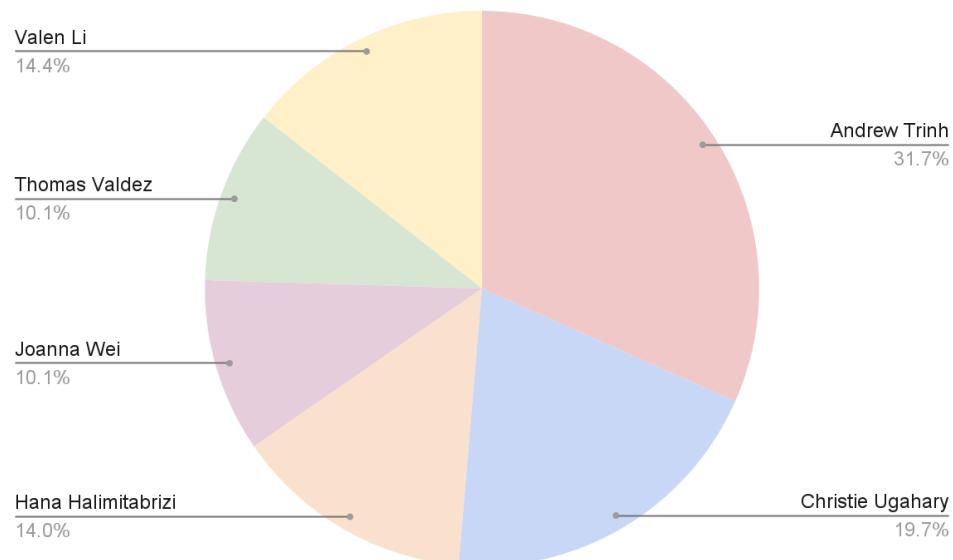
1/30/2025	Joanna Wei	I conducted several searches regarding his law practice in Pottsville PA, his high school, and his birth certificate. I compiled a document of links for further inspection and found his signature.	1:14:00
2/9/2025	Joanna Wei	Created a NoodleTools account, added citations of Documents A-S into Noodletools (manually cited 7, others were pre cited and then added, skipped L), began looking through examples of past Table of Contents and began working on one for our project	1:25:00
2/9/2025	Joanna Wei	Quickly colored coded the work log sheet according to key, finished up citing the documents we had (still have more to come), skipped documents Y and AB, looked through my doc of links potentially related to Campbell (found 5 newspaper clippings, 1 signature of his, 1 portrait of him),	0:48:00
2/9/2025	Joanna Wei	Finished the table of contents and edited the spacing of the rest of the pages a bit	0:04:00
2/14/2025	Joanna Wei	Began doc analysis for doc AE and began piecing together family tree (found grandparents, great grandparents, great great grandparents, and grandchildren)	1:05:00
2/15/2025	Joanna Wei	began formulating family tree into a more clear website, looked for marriage certificate between Campbell and his wife ended up nowhere), looked for birth date of Campbells daughter (kinda got nowhere, found a website with a date but it seemed unreliable as the birth year was wrong), went through newspapers on chronicling America that had the name James h. Campbell between 1820-1895 in PA, found a fishing club he was in, two potential cases he worked with, an estate he purchased (likely not him), and a story of a students who learned under his law firm committing suicide)	1:19:00
2/15/2025	Joanna Wei	I looked over some of the biography portions and edited my own, I also completed a doc analysis and found a Swedish newspaper archive an briefly transcribed and read through a few newspapers.	0:37:00
2/18/2025	Joanna Wei	finished the paragraph on their children	0:43:00
2/18/2025	Joanna Wei	went through and grammar checked a few portions of our biographies, began a doc analysis on a newspaper clipping of a case he worked on	0:34:00
10/25/2025	Joanna Wei	Went to the UPenn archives to find records/files.	1:00:00
11/27/2025	Joanna Wei	Went to the City of Philadelphia Archives and found nothing.	1:00:00
2/22/0025	Joanna Wei	beefed up the paragraph on his mother, began reading through his genealogy source	0:31:00

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2/22/2025	Joanna Wei	Read the genealogy book portion on great grandpa and father and wrote a sentence on the history and meaning of the hepburn name (need a 5 min break tho before continuing)	0:30:00
2/22/2025	Joanna Wei	continued reading genealogy source, wrote the paragraph on his great grandfather and grandfather.	0:54:00
2/22/2025	Joanna Wei	Read through the rest of the genealogy book, pretty much the whole thing to double check that I didn't leave out anything too important.	0:24:00
2/22/2025	Joanna Wei	Edited the paragraph on genealogy and added more info about Campbells maternal grandparents. Added the citations for some of the docs into noodletools	0:50:00
2/22/2025	Joanna Wei	Edited the biography more (couple missing details on the daughter and son), started drawing out the linework for family tree.	3:30:00
2/23/2025	Joanna Wei	finished outlining the family tree with a pen and just finishing drawing the names out	2:32:00
2/23/2025	Joanna Wei	added citations to daughter paragraph, researched campbells father, researched and drew the family tree outline and added all dates...	3:31:00
2/23/2025	Joanna Wei	Proofread entire project, printed colored pages of project, finished drawing and coloring in designs of family tree (brought it home to finish)	5:10:00
10/25/2024	Thomas Valdez	Go to the UPenn archives.	2:45:00
11/14/2024	Thomas Valdez	Using library resources for research.	1:00:00
11/27/2024	Thomas Valdez	Investigate the city archives.	1:30:00
12/2/2024	Thomas Valdez	Task list and finding resources.	1:00:00
12/31/2024	Thomas Valdez	Analyzed and/or found 3 documents	1:30:00
1/8/2025	Thomas Valdez	Read and Analyze Sources	0:45:00
1/11/2025	Thomas Valdez	Reaserched newspaper articles and analyzed a doc	1:15:00
1/12/2025	Thomas Valdez	Find documents on Campbell's parents and one of his siblings.	0:30:00
1/17/2025	Thomas Valdez	Found 6 different sources and got the MLA citations for them.	1:30:00
1/23/2025	Thomas Valdez	Analyzed 2 sources.	0:45:00
2/8/2025	Thomas Valdez	Work on the family member portion of the bibliography.	1:30:00

2/15/2025	Thomas Valdez	Worked on early life and conclusion paragraph.	2:00:00
2/17/2025	Thomas Valdez	Analyzed 2 documents and started on a 3rd as well as helped to transcribe.	1:44:00
2/17/2025	Thomas Valdez	I analyzed two documents and investigated document inaccuracies.	1:01:00
2/17/2025	Thomas Valdez	Tidied up the tasklist, edited the bibliography, and added foornotes/sources	0:56:00
2/17/2025	Thomas Valdez	I analyzed a document and got the rest ready to be analyzed.	0:30:00
2/22/2025	Thomas Valdez	Finished abstract and edited documents A through Z while working with the entire group.	5:00:00
2/23/2025	Thomas Valdez	Fixed any inaccuracies with the in text citations, formatted the footnotes, and began editing the biography.	1:45:00
2/23/2025	Thomas Valdez	Finished editing all parts of project except second half of documents.	3:32:00
10/25/2024	Valen Li	Went to the UPenn archives to find records/files.	2:45:00
11/27/2024	Valen Li	Went to the city of philadelphia archives but found NOTHING	1:30:00
12/30/2024	Valen Li	set up transcribing stuff using GCP	1:00:00
12/30/2024	Valen Li	looked for documents	1:00:00
2/6/2025	Valen Li	Found a good easy way to transcribe but honestly its like 80% accurate so not gonna use it	1:00:00
2/7/2025	Valen Li	Went to HSP and found his speech and letters he sent to Henry C. Carey about various issues.	2:00:00
2/18/2025	Valen Li	Started website process and got a domain	1:00:00
2/19/2025	Valen Li	Transcribed doc 48 and the other one that was a chart	1:07:00
2/19/2025	Valen Li	Doc analysis on the Medal	0:15:00
2/19/2025	Valen Li	Fixed the function and pie chart in the work log to actually work	0:15:00
2/19/2025	Valen Li	Went to the cemetery and took a better photo	1:11:00
2/19/2025	Valen Li	Doc analysis the document I transcribed earlier and transcribed two docs	0:35:00
2/19/2025	Valen Li	Transcribed 4 documents one being trashed because it was too illegible and did two doc analysis	2:11:00
2/20/2025	Valen Li	Did 1.5 document analyses and rewrote/just made one of the doc analyses that andrew said wasnt specific enough more specific and finished and transcribing and added finishing touches on the other documents only like 4 left that I'm not sure are good enough so have to ask andrew tommorow	1:45:00

2/20/2025	Valen Li	Me and Christie revising all the documents before I go zzzzzz	0:10:00
2/20/2025	Valen Li	Citations for a couple documents and added some stuff to the analysis	0:45:00
2/20/2025	Valen Li	Was reorganizing until Andrew told me I was doing it wrong so I worked on the website and created a planning doc for it	1:20:00
2/20/2025	Valen Li	This is so overkill for the website finished up all the base features functionality besides family tree that I need to redo because it looks bad	5:50:00
2/20/2025	Valen Li	Made and intro-animation, added support for infinite amount of documents, paralax intro page	0:55:00
2/21/2025	Valen Li	Website merging features gonna have to remake the documents feature to open a modal and probably gonna steal a family tree online because coding this is a pain	0:40:00
2/21/2025	Valen Li	Worked mainly on indexing documents and impleneting modal	0:51:00
2/21/2025	Valen Li	Intro Page basically done unless my team has suggestions	1:20:00
2/22/2025	Valen Li	Created new intro animation and integrated that into the paralax section	3:00:00
2/22/2025	Valen Li	Finished documents page reorganized all the documents into a different format and added image functionality to the mod	2:00:00
2/23/2025	Valen Li	coded the website; imported documents into the page and fixed bugs; also created bibliography and organized it in alphabetical order	9:15:00



Hana Halimitabrizi—42 hours 25 minutes—Researched the genealogy part of the family tree and made it, collected some documents and analyzed them, wrote some of the family section of the biography and proofread the biography.

Valen Li—43 hours and 40 minutes—Transcribed most of the documents and coded the entire website; organized the whole bibliography in alphabetical order and did document analyses; went to historical society, archives, and cemetery (twice) to gather documents and photos.

Andrew Trinh—95 hours 44 minutes—Wrote the political portion of the biography and historical perspective; gathered most documents and did doc analyses; organized overall formatting and efforts of group; organized his life chronologically and did other miscellaneous writing and research

Christie Ugahary—59 hours and 31 minute—Gathered the documents chronologically, transcribed and did doc analyses, organized and formatted parts of the project, wrote about his grave and his childhood, proofread over everything multiple times, fixed grammatical errors,

Joanna Wei—30 hours 35 minutes—Researched the maternal and paternal side of the family, drew the box and outline of the family tree, wrote the names and dates of each person on the family tree helped draw the design portion of the family tree, wrote the family portion of the biography, gathered a few docs, did part of the bibliography.

Thomas Valdez—30 hours 28 minutes—Found and analyzed documents, proofread the project, and went to Philadelphia and UPenn archives; wrote abstract

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