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GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL ANNALS  
OF  
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY  
PENNSYLVANIA

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CONTAINING

A GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF REPRESENTATIVE FAMILIES, INCLUDING MANY OF THE  
EARLY SETTLERS, AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT  
CITIZENS, PREPARED FROM DATA OBTAINED FROM  
ORIGINAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

**Illustrated**

CHICAGO  
J. L. FLOYD & CO.  
1911

born in Trevorton, this county, in 1850, son of Anthony Gillespie, and of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry.

James Gillespie, his paternal grandfather, emigrated from Scotland, bringing his family with him, and found a new home in the State of Maryland, where he died. His children were: Anthony; and Margaret and William, both of whom went to New York and there died.

Anthony Gillespie, the father of John Wesley Gillespie, was born in Scotland in 1822, and came to America with his parents when about nine years of age. However, he did not remain long in Maryland, but moved to Trevorton, Northumberland Co., Pa., afterward to Snufftown, said county, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. This he followed all of his active life. He died in Shamokin in 1883. He married Sarah Foye, daughter of Phineas Foye, of Northumberland county, and they are buried, respectively, in the Shamokin cemetery and Irish Valley burial ground.

John Wesley Gillespie, son of Anthony Gillespie and Sarah, his wife, began life at the age of seven years as a slate picker boy at the Trevorton breaker. At the age of eight years he left Trevorton and worked for his board on the farm of Alexander Sober in Irish Valley until he was fifteen years of age, meanwhile attending the old Stone school in Irish Valley. He then went to Shamokin, Pa., where he picked slate at the Cameron breaker, at that time owned by the Fagely Brothers. He then worked on the township roads of Coal township for one year, after which he went to Lewisburg and attended the Lewisburg high school for a short time. His next move was to Danville, where he secured employment in the Watterman and Beaver rolling mills, laboring there for three years. Late in the year 1869 he returned to Shamokin, where he learned cabinet-making under Uriah Sober, and in 1871 he engaged in that line for himself in Turbutville, where he conducted a furniture store until 1873. He then took up undertaking, and returning to Shamokin he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, in the year 1875 entering into partnership in that business with M. C. Farrow.

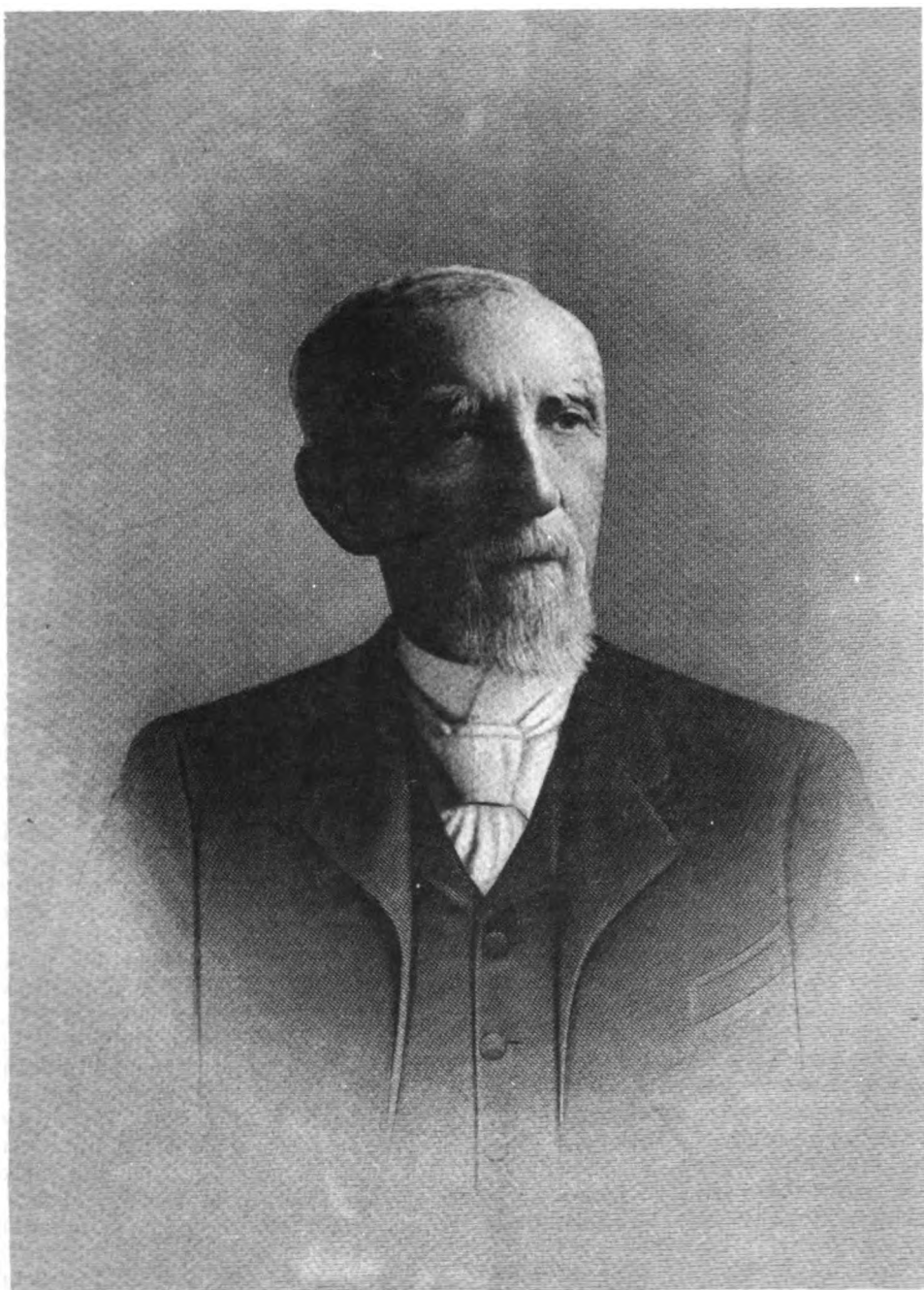
Being naturally ambitious, Mr. Gillespie devoted his leisure hours to study, in time taking up law, for which he had a decided liking. In 1883 he disposed of his interest in the furniture and undertaking business and went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating in 1885. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme and Circuit courts of Michigan, and entered the office of Sawyer & Knowlton, at Ann Arbor. Returning to Shamokin on July 12, 1886, he was admitted to the Northumberland county bar. The next year, 1887, he went to Lincoln, Nebr., where he was engaged in practice for two years, at the end of

which time he again came to Shamokin, and for years he has had one of the largest practices in Northumberland county, appearing in the most important civil and criminal cases in this section of the State. In 1889 he was elected borough solicitor of Shamokin borough, and has served in that capacity almost continuously for fifteen years, being the present solicitor. As one of the foremost lawyers in the county he has frequently been approached to permit his name to be used as a candidate for judge of the county bar, but has invariably refused to do so.

In 1871 Mr. Gillespie was united in marriage with Valeria, daughter of Silas Farrow, of Shamokin township, and they have been blessed with two children, as follows: John Malcolm, who graduated from the Shamokin high school in 1899 and the Dickinson School of Law in 1904, and is now associated in practice with his father, married Marcella Trommetter, and is residing at No. 221 East Sunbury street; Lillian J. is at home.

SAMUEL WILSON MURRAY, late of Milton, was one of the most distinguished citizens of that borough and for many years a leader in the development of the community, not only in his capacity of business man but also in the inauguration and encouragement of progressive enterprises of all kinds. As one of the founders of the Milton Car Works, the first large industrial plant established there, he showed a faith in the commercial possibilities of the place amply justified by the success of the venture, and he continued his connection with same for a period of thirty-five years. As a citizen he was always foremost in advocating and introducing measures which had for their object the good of the people generally. His foresight and wisdom were demonstrated in many ways, in the conduct of his personal affairs and in his discharge of the duties of citizenship as interpreted according to his high standards. Few men attain or deserve such honorable standing as he enjoyed.

Mr. Murray was a native of Lewisburg, Union Co., Pa., born Oct. 16, 1829, and belonged to a family which has been identified with that section for over a hundred and forty years. About 1770 three brothers, James, William and John Murray, settled on lands lying along the Chillisquaque creek in Northumberland county, in the vicinity of the present village of Pottsgrove, for which they obtained patents from the Commonwealth. To this original colony were afterward added several members of a family of the name of Murray who had come from Scotland and settled on the Swatara (now in Dauphin county) in 1732. It is known that kinship was claimed between these two families, but the relationship was probably remote and cannot now be determined. There appear to have been others also of the same



*S. H. Murray*



name who settled in the same locality at about the same period, but it is not known that any blood relationship existed between the latter and the two families first mentioned. The Murrays were stanch Presbyterians and active members of the Chillisquaque Church. The several families of the same name became at one time so numerous as to constitute a large proportion of the local community, but subsequently many of the members removed to different parts of the West, and comparatively few of their descendants now remain in this State.

Among the members of the Swatara family who settled on the Chillisquaque creek was John Murray, who represented this district in the State Legislature from 1807 to 1810, and served as a member of Congress from 1817 to 1820. He was born in 1768 and was married to Margaret Murray, a daughter of Col. John Murray, of Dauphin county. They had several children, one of whom was the late John Murray, formerly a merchant of Milton.

James Murray, one of the three brothers first mentioned, and known as Col. James Murray, took an active part in the war of the Revolution as colonel of a regiment of militia which had probably been raised in the upper end of the county. At the organization of the Northumberland county militia in January and February, 1776, James Murray was captain of the 7th company of the 2d battalion (Col. James Potter's) and William Murray was captain of the 5th company of the 3d battalion (Col. William Plunket's), in which the lieutenant colonel was James Murray. Subsequently James Murray became colonel (succeeding Colonel Plunket probably, as the latter was not entirely in sympathy with the American cause after the Declaration of Independence); he was first called into active service in the winter of 1776-77, and on Nov. 4, 1777, marched with the Northumberland county militia to Philadelphia. His regiment was attached to Gen. James Potter's brigade and participated in the movements in Pennsylvania and New Jersey in 1776-78. A paper dated May 1, 1778, is on record in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, giving the names of the captains and number of men in the rank and file of the 2d battalion of the Northumberland county militia commanded by Col. James Murray. James McMahan, one of the captains of this regiment and subsequently known as Major McMahan, was married to a sister of Colonel Murray. There are but few of Colonel Murray's descendants now living in the county.

John Murray, another of the three brothers first mentioned, had one son, Thomas, and three daughters: Jane, who married John McMahan; Ann, who married John Reznor, and Mary, unmarried. The son was known as Thomas Murray, Jr., to distinguish him from another of the same name a few years his senior.

Thomas Murray, Jr., was a member of the State House of Representatives in 1813, and in 1814 was elected to the Senate. In 1820 he was elected a member of the Seventeenth Congress and served during the years 1821 and 1822, being the immediate successor of the John Murray previously mentioned. On account of increasing ill health he declined a renomination, and died Aug. 25, 1823. He married Charity Arbour, who in her early life had some thrilling experiences with the Indians and had frequently been obliged to fly to Fort Augusta for protection. Their children were: Mary, John F., William, Hannah, Joseph Arbour, Nancy, James, Thomas and Margaret.

William Murray, son of Thomas Murray, Jr., was born Aug. 26, 1796. He married Nancy Gray Wilson, of Lewisburg, and they resided for a time at Washingtonville, Montour Co., Pa. They removed from there to Lewisburg and subsequently to Lancaster, Pa., where he died June 13, 1886. They had three children: Eliza N., who married James Black, of Lancaster; Thomas, who died in early life, and Samuel Wilson.

Samuel Wilson Murray received his education at the old Lewisburg Academy under Hugh Pollock and his successor in that venerable institution, John Robinson. He was about seventeen years of age when he went to Lancaster, Pa., where his father then resided, and two years later he went to Portland, Maine, entering the Portland Locomotive Works for a term of three years for the purpose of learning the trade of machinist. After the expiration of his time at the Portland works, he spent a year and a half at Vernon, Ind., and in Rhode Island, at the end of that period returning to Lancaster, where he was employed for the three succeeding years as draftsman in the Lancaster Locomotive Works. In September, 1856, he went to Williamsport, Pa., and in connection with William Vanderbilt and Charles Bowman engaged in the machine business under the firm name of Vanderbilt, Murray & Bowman. About the middle of the following January their works were entirely destroyed by fire. They immediately purchased another establishment then owned and operated by John B. Hall, but during the following summer came the great commercial crash of 1857, and this, together with their losses by fire, crippled the firm to such an extent that they deemed it expedient to resell the works to Mr. Hall and retire from business. Mr. Murray then returned to Lancaster, and shortly afterward went to Pittsburg, where he was employed a year in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The succeeding year he spent in the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia. In the fall of 1860 he returned to Lewisburg, and became interested in the firm of Slifer, Walls, Shriner & Company, which was about to engage in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In Febru-

ary, 1864, he came to Milton, and in connection with several others founded the Milton Car Works. With that important concern he was identified continuously until the year 1899, when the business was sold to the American Car & Foundry Company.

In 1864, upon coming to Milton, Mr. Murray entered upon a partnership with William P. Dougal and others as senior member of the firm of Murray, Dougal & Co., and the erection of the car works was begun that year. During the years immediately following a number of changes were made in the personnel of the company, C. C. McCormick and John McCleery being eventually the associates of Mr. Murray and Mr. Dougal. Mr. McCleery retired in 1875, Mr. McCormick in 1878 and Mr. Dougal a few months later that year. The business was still continued under the original firm name, however, and the firm was reorganized in 1880, when Charles H. Dickerman and R. C. Carter became associated with Mr. Murray as a limited partnership under the law of 1874. Soon afterward William R. Kramer became a member of the firm, and in 1881 R. M. Longmore. The business consisted principally of the construction of all kinds of freight cars, including oil tank cars, an important branch, of which they have built a very large number. The firm was engaged also for several years in the construction of iron bridges, but the bridge department of the works, destroyed in the great fire in 1880, was not rebuilt. They also for a time had a large trade in the construction of oil tanks for storage purposes, and also steam boilers. The manufacture of freight cars, however, constituted the leading business of the firm, and there is no description of car used in the freight traffic which has not been turned out of the Milton Car Works. A large number of their cars have been exported to Cuba and the various countries of South America. The capacity of the works being ten 60-thousand-pound hopper coal cars per day, or three thousand cars per year, employment was ordinarily given to about four hundred hands, though at times the number reached nearly five hundred. Large portions of the works were destroyed by the great fire of 1880, and rebuilt on a larger scale, having been replaced by substantial stone and brick buildings, and every department was amply supplied with the most approved machinery and appliances. Connected with the plant was a saw-mill for the manufacture of the oak lumber used in the business, and sixteen acres of pool for the storage of logs, which were purchased along the Susquehanna river and its tributaries and brought from Muncy dam by the canal. The works, located between the Philadelphia & Erie railroad and the West Branch canal, with a branch from the Philadelphia & Reading railroad running to the premises, enjoyed unusual transportation facilities. Under the most efficient management,

with men at the head who were capable of meeting large industrial and financial responsibilities, this grew to be one of the largest and most successful car building plants in the State of Pennsylvania. The relation of such an industrial institution to the prosperity of the borough may be readily understood. Mr. Murray was not only foremost in business circles in his connection with this establishment, but was also active in other local enterprises, being one of the organizers and originators of the Milton Iron Company, in 1872, of the Milton Water Company, in 1883, and interested in various other concerns of great importance to the community. Toward the close of his life, because of failing health, he relinquished his activity in business to some extent, but he was nevertheless an important factor in the life of the borough to the end of his days.

While a resident of Portland, Maine, Mr. Murray cast his first vote at the municipal election at which Neal Dow was elected mayor of the city and which resulted in the enactment of the famous "Maine Law." He became at that time a convert to the theory that prohibition was the only practical remedy for the evils of intemperance and remained a life-long adherent to the cause. In early life he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which creed his parents and sister also adhered, and he was a prominent leader in church work for many years, a liberal contributor to religious and benevolent purposes. At a special meeting of the official board of the M. E. Church of Milton, held July 19, 1909, the following resolutions were passed:

"WHEREAS, it has pleased the kind Heavenly Father, in His wise Providence, to remove from the church militant to the church triumphant our beloved and highly esteemed brother and fellow worker in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, Samuel Wilson Murray, therefore be it

"Resolved first that we bow in sorrowful recognition of our great loss in his departure, acknowledging the supreme will of God, and pledging ourselves anew to the great tasks to which he gave the strength of his years and the devotion of his life.

"Resolved second that in Samuel Wilson Murray we have seen an unusual exemplification of the principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ; in his unsullied personal life; his strict business integrity; his spirit of practical brotherly kindness; his broad Christian charity; his humble but unswerving loyalty to the Kingdom of Christ, and his personal love and devotion to the church of his choice.

"Resolved third that we recognize the distinguished and conscientious fidelity with which he discharged every responsibility imposed upon him by the church; having in his nearly fifty years of membership in this church filled and honored these various official relations with characteristic quiet dignity and sound judgment.

"Resolved fourth that we gratefully acknowledge his large-hearted generosity in the bestowal of his means in the liberal support of the church in her local and general enterprises, his large contributions to charitable, educational and benevolent causes, and the spirit of helpful kindness with which he responded to every worthy appeal.

"Resolved fifth that we extend to the family of our translated brother our profoundest sympathy in the great loss they suffer in his departure, but rejoice with them that a kind Providence permitted them to enjoy for so many years his wise and kindly counsels and his saintly fellowship.

"Resolved sixth that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also that they be published in the city papers and be entered upon the records of the church."

Mr. Murray reached his eightieth year, dying at his home on North Front street, Milton, June 15, 1909. In poor health for several years, he had spent most of the winter and spring at Old Point Comfort, coming home a few days before his death, which was unexpected. The veneration and high esteem in which he was held were seen in the many marks of honor paid at the funeral. The banks and practically all other business places of the city were closed during the funeral hour as a special mark of respect, and the services were largely attended by citizens of all classes. Eloquent and impressive tributes to his character and standing were paid by his pastor and a former pastor of the M. E. Church, where the services were held. The remains were interred in the Upper cemetery at Milton. We quote the following from the pastor's address: "For half a century he has gone out and in among you. His life was an open book and was read by all. There was not a page in it that needed to be concealed or that might not be read by all the community. He had high and clear conceptions of right and an unusual sense of fine moral distinctions. The standards of business integrity are higher in this community because he lived here. To have lived a public business life in a community for fifty years in this age of corrupt business practices without any man being able to place the finger upon a single dishonorable or even questionable business transaction, is an imperishable monument to the transcendent moral greatness of the man's character."

The *Milton Evening Standard* had the following editorial in its issue of June 16, 1909: "In the death of Samuel Wilson Murray, which occurred at his home on North Front street, last night, Milton loses one of her most distinguished and honored citizens. He came to Milton almost a half century ago and established the first industrial enterprise of any magnitude in our town—the Milton car works. He has been all these years a conspicuous figure in the industrial, commercial, financial, social and moral development of the com-

munity. He possessed a strong personality. He had a wonderful memory, was a keen observer and a man of remarkable versatility and mental grasp. He had an inventive mind and a strong inclination to literature. He was a great reader and had traveled extensively in this and foreign lands. He was a forceful speaker, a sound reasoner and a pleasing and entertaining conversationalist. He was a man of the strictest integrity, with an unblemished character, and his life stands out and reflects the highest ideal of the upright man. Mr. Murray always had the courage of his convictions. He stood boldly and aggressively for what he believed to be right and he was unswerving in his devotion to any cause he espoused. He was a man of generous impulses and without ostentation has given away vast sums. Hundreds of families have felt his generosity who never knew from whence it came. While Mr. Murray has not been active in business for a few years, due to declining health, his loss will be keenly felt by the whole community."

On Dec. 17, 1866, Mr. Murray married Sarah Matilda Meckly, daughter of Dr. John Meckly, of Milton, who survives him. Two children were born to this union, John Heber and Helen Beatrice, the former of whom died June 18, 1895.

JOSEPH E. PENSYL, of Paxinos, Northumberland county, has been a resident of that place since 1896 and devotes the greater part of his attention to the lumber business, in which he has built up a prosperous trade. He is well known in public life, having served the community in various official capacities, and is considered a capable and reliable man, able to handle any work he undertakes.

Mr. Pensyl was born March 16, 1862, in Ralpho township, this county, son of David R. Pensyl, and is a member of one of the pioneer families of this region. Jacob Pensyl (or Bentzel), his great-grandfather, was a native of Germany, and coming to America made his home in Northumberland county, Pa., taking up fifty acres of land at the present site of the borough of Shamokin. His location was where the "Eagle Hotel" now stands. Afterward he abandoned this place and took up a 200-acre tract in Ralpho township (where his great-grandson, David R. Pensyl, later resided) to which he moved. He had one son, John.

John Pensyl, son of Jacob, was born in 1767 and was nine years old when his father settled at what is now Shamokin. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, one of the organizers and original members of the old Blue Church in Ralpho township, and donated an acre of ground for church purposes, the edifice of that congregation being located thereon to this day. He died upon the homestead in Ralpho township in April, 1849, at the age of eighty-two. John Pensyl married

For a number of years Mr. Shay has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville and is now President of that body. As chairman of the committee of legislation he has done efficient work in the securing of large appropriations for the improvement of the institution, now having the care of over sixteen hundred patients, it being the second largest in the State.

He has been foremost in the general State movement for good roads, advocating the log drag generally for dirt roads, and the building of the more substantial highways between all the towns and other main points. As solicitor for Delaware township he secured the two roads at the north and south of Watsontown, and has been consulted and has received departmental approvement of local roads of great moment for the locality in the bill just passed, contemplating the taking over of all the roads under the care and management of the State Highway Department.

With all his interests, involving much work and requiring much time for their successful continuation, Mr. Shay has found time for enjoyment of literature and for researches into local historical matters, in which line he has found pleasure and recreation, though his labors have been serious enough to command recognition, a number of leading articles from his pen having found their way into print. He has compiled and contributed much historical data which will be useful for future reference, and is regarded as an authority in the lines which he has followed.

Mr. Shay has been happily married to Mary Alice Hower, only daughter of the late Hon. Charles Hower, of Selinsgrove, Pa., who was a leading member of the bar in Snyder county. Mr. and Mrs. Shay are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Watsontown, and occupy a comfortable home in the beautiful Main street in Watsontown.

**JAMES STARRETT DOUGAL, M. D.**, of Milton, Northumberland county, is a member of the Dougal family which has had a representative of the medical profession there ever since the time of his great-grandfather, Dr. James Dougal, who was the first physician to locate permanently at that point. As a family of physicians the Dougals are known all over the State of Pennsylvania, their personal and professional worth having won them unquestioned standing, maintained without interruption or diminution during the century and more of their residence here.

The Dougal family is of Scotch-Irish origin and has a history well worth recording. The first of whom we have definite record is one James Dougal, who came to this country from Cookstown, Ireland, and took up a large tract of land in the Cumberland Valley. Returning to his na-

tive land, he sent his son James out to look after the estate.

James Dougal, son of James and Mary Dougal, was born June 4, 1769, at Londonderry, Ireland, and was a young man when sent by his father to look after his property in America. The vessel on which he made the voyage was wrecked off the coast of Delaware, James Dougal and a man who later lived at Muncy, Pa., being the only two passengers who were saved. Young Dougal was robbed of all his money and other valuables and left stranded among strangers. But he was a young man of fine personality, and being able to speak French was given a position as tutor to the son of a man whom he met, being thus engaged until he earned enough money to take him back to his native land. After finishing his literary and professional training, graduating from the College of Surgeons at Edinburgh, Scotland, he settled in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and began the practice of medicine. He married, and his two children were born there. But he became involved in the political uprising led by Emmet, his friend, and when Emmet was captured he escaped in disguise to the United States, leaving his native land with a price on his head. Being a friend of the well known Dr. Priestley, who was then located at Northumberland, Pa., he went to him for advice, on the strength of which he settled at Milton. As previously mentioned, he was the first physician to settle there, and his success was immediate and lasting. He soon (1803) erected the stone mansion at Front and Mahoning streets which remained in the family for one hundred years (being now occupied by Dr. E. L. Keiser), and continued in active practice until his death, July 18, 1818, caused by a fall from his horse. His practice extended over a large part of the territory now embraced in the counties of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Lycoming, Union and Clinton, and he was naturally one of the most widely known men in his section of the State in that day, his broad mind and energetic personality winning him the friendship and esteem of the forceful characters of the day. He retained his patriotic spirit and impulses to the end of his days, and during the war of 1812 sent his son James into the ranks of the American army to fight for the liberty so dear to all of this name.

On Oct. 14, 1793, Dr. Dougal had married Jane Starrett, like himself a native of Ireland, and they had two children, James and Margaret, both born at Cookstown, Ireland. His wife and children followed him to America a few years after his escape.

Dr. James S. Dougal, son of Dr. James and Jane (Starrett) Dougal, was born Oct. 7, 1794, at Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, and was reared at Milton, Pa., where he attended school

and also received private tuition under Rev. Thomas Hood. He read medicine with his father, and graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1817. When his father died, the following year, he succeeded to the extensive practice and continued actively engaged in the duties of his profession for fifty-eight years, dying May 23, 1878, in his eighty-fourth year. His reputation and patronage were widespread. In politics he was originally a Democrat, later joining the Republicans, and as previously mentioned he served when but a youth in the war of 1812.

On July 2, 1818, Dr. Dougal married Sarah Pollock, who was born July 16, 1799, daughter of William Pollock and a sister of the late ex-Governor Pollock, and she died April 1, 1873. They had a family of eight children: James, a physician who died at Milton Feb. 20, 1847; William P.; Sarah Jane, widow of James Gilmour and living in Milton; Mary Louisa, wife of R. H. Duncan, of Washington, D. C.; Caroline, deceased, who was the wife of Horace A. Beale, of Chester county, Pa.; Margaret P.; Charles Hammond; and Elizabeth E., wife of Robert Bailey, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Capt. William P. Dougal, second son of Dr. James S. Dougal, was born Dec. 28, 1823, in the stone mansion built by his grandfather. He attended the old Milton Academy, and became a prosperous farmer, settling in Union county, Pa., when a young man, and there engaging in agricultural pursuits until 1860. At the breaking out of the Civil war he gave his active support to the Union cause, and on Sept. 4, 1862, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company D, 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers, better known as the Bucktail Regiment, and celebrated as one of the fighting regiments of the Army of the Potomac. He had recruited his company in Union county, Pa., where he had his home at the time. The command was sent to the front at once, and did notable service, in which he bore his full share. He was promoted to captain July 1, 1863, on the field at Gettysburg, where he received injuries so severe as to necessitate his retirement, and he received his discharge Feb. 1, 1864. He became a member of the firm of Murray, Dougal & Co., which was organized that year and established the Milton Car Works, with which he was actively identified until the year 1878, when he withdrew from the firm. He lived retired thereafter until his death, July 8, 1890. He always took a deep interest in the advancement and betterment of the borough and was instrumental in promoting the success of other enterprises besides his main responsibility; he was a director of the Milton National Bank. His many friends in Milton felt that the place lost one of its best citizens in his decease. He and his family were members of the

Presbyterian Church, and in politics he was a Republican.

By his first marriage, to Sarah Clingan, of Union county, Pa., Captain Dougal had one daughter, Sarah, who is the wife of William C. Lawson, Jr., of Milton. His second wife, Agnes (McCormick), daughter of Robert and Eliza (Montgomery) McCormick, of Milton, was a descendant of two well known families of the West Branch Valley. Seven children were born to the second union: James, Robert, William, Eliza, Charles, Agnes and Margaret.

Charles Hammond Dougal, M. D., son of Dr. James S. Dougal and brother of Capt. William P. Dougal, was born Sept. 20, 1838, in Milton, where he received a good preliminary education in the common schools. He then took a course at Princeton, graduating from that college in the spring of 1859, after which he began to read medicine in his father's office. His professional studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, as he entered the Union service in 1861 under General Stoneman, as a medical cadet. He was captured July 1, 1863, and taken to Libby prison, being held there five weeks. At the end of that time he was exchanged and assigned to duty at Eckington Hospital, near Washington, D. C., where he remained until the following September.

Returning to Milton at the close of his army service, Dr. Dougal resumed his medical studies, entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in March, 1864. He at once entered upon practice at Milton, building up a large patronage, and finding himself with the ability and inclination to do as his father and grandfather before him had done, to win and hold the confidence and esteem of the entire community. Such a record of usefulness and service, of well sustained personal and intellectual standards, is held by few families. Though a busy man he found time to serve the borough in various public capacities, as member of the school board, member of the town council (for three terms) and chief Burgess. In politics he was a Republican, on national questions. He was a Presbyterian in church connection and socially held membership in the G. A. R. and in the Masonic fraternity.

Dr. Dougal married, Jan. 4, 1866, Annie M. Oakes, daughter of Samuel Oakes, of Montour county, Pa., and they had two children, Charles (who died young) and James Starrett. Mrs. Dougal died March 26, 1873, and on March 19, 1891, the Doctor married (second) Emma Clinger, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

James Starrett Dougal, son of Charles Hammond Dougal, was born in Milton Feb. 1, 1871. He received his early education there in the public schools, graduating from the high school in

1889, after which he entered his father's office and read medicine for three years. His formal preparation was made in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1893, since which time he has been engaged in successful practice at Milton, keeping up the traditions of the family in every relation of life. His location is at No. 146 South Front street. It is sufficient to say that he enjoys the patronage and rank which the Dougals have been accorded for generations. He is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society and of the State Medical Association. Fraternally he is well known, being a charter member of Milton Lodge, No. 913, B. P. O. Elks, and a member of Milton Lodge, No. 256, F. & A. M. He is a Republican in political sentiment.

In 1900 Dr. Dougal was united in marriage with Mary Emma Johnson, daughter of M. P. and Ann Johnson, of Milton, Northumberland county.

**EAGLE.** The name of Eagle is synonymous with progress and prosperity in Shamokin, and the Eagle Silk Mills, owned by John H. and Charles K. Eagle, have a reputation that extends the length and breadth of the land. To the city of Shamokin the mills are most important. They have proved of inestimable value to the community, affording employment to more than six hundred operatives.

The history of the Eagle Mills reads like a romance. Mill No. 1 was erected at Edgewood by Shamokin capitalists, and was operated with such indifferent success, closely bordering on failure, that in 1896 Mr. John H. Eagle, then a New York banker, was obliged to take the mill to save himself from financial loss. Mr. Charles K. Eagle, also of New York, came to Shamokin to assume personal management and his executive ability soon changed the balance to the proper side of the ledger, and spread the fame of the mills from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Many extensions and additions were made in the Edgewood mill; in 1898 the Trevorton mill, employing 125 hands, was started, and since then the Rock street mill—modern in every respect—has been built. The last named mill is the best equipped of its kind in the country. It is a three-story brick structure, fireproof, run entirely by electricity, each loom having its individual motor, while the ventilation is perfected by a blower and humidifier which change the entire cubic contents of the building every fifteen minutes. The rise of the firm has been rapid. A wholesale house has been established in New York. When the Messrs. Eagle took the mills it was thought that local capitalists were fortunate in getting rid of such property, but the outcome has proved what close application of brain and energy can do, and both

John H. and Charles K. Eagle are looked upon as benefactors to this borough. They are both well known and genuinely liked. The mills are now managed by Mr. James C. Brown, sketch of whom follows.

**JAMES C. BROWN**, general superintendent of the Eagle Silk Mills, is a native of Scotland, born at Glasgow Oct. 25, 1870. He was brought to America by his parents in his childhood, and was but thirteen when he began working in the silk mills at Paterson, N. J., as bobbin boy, for \$2.50 a week. He applied himself diligently to his task, and with the untiring perseverance and thoroughness of the true Scot learned all branches of the silk manufacturing business. His reputation spread and in 1904 he came to Shamokin from Phillipsburg, N. J., to take charge of the mills for J. H. & C. K. Eagle. Not only has he a thorough understanding of the manufacturing end of the business, but he has superior executive and business ability, and the mills have prospered under his wise administration.

Mr. Brown is a Mason of high degree, belonging to Delaware Lodge, No. 52, F. & A. M., of Phillipsburg, N. J., of which he is past master; Eagle Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M., of Phillipsburg; Shamokin Commandery, No. 77, K. T.; Williamsport Consistory, thirty-second degree; Rajah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Reading; and the Temple Club. He also belongs to Lodge No. 355, B. P. O. E. He has a beautiful home at Edgewood.

**PROF. SAMUEL B. KNISS**, an educator of long experience now engaged in teaching at Herndon, Northumberland county, is an influential citizen of that community, justice of the peace, active in church work, and interested in all things that concern the good of the people generally. He was born Sept. 22, 1852, in Upper Augusta township, this county, son of Peter Kniss and grandson of Michael Kniss.

Michael Kniss, the grandfather, lived near Sunbury, in Upper Augusta township, where he followed farming. He died at the age of eighty-two years, and is buried at Lantz's Church. To him and his wife Juliana were born: Peter, John, Harry, Samuel, and two daughters.

Peter Kniss, son of Michael, was born Dec. 8, 1818, in Lower Mahanoy township, this county, and when a young man settled in Jackson township, where he passed the remainder of his long life. His death, which occurred Jan. 21, 1898, was sudden, being caused by a railroad accident at Shamokin, this county. On Sept. 12, 1847, Mr. Kniss married Lucy Ann Batdorf, daughter of John and Mary Batdorf, and she survives him, being now (1911) in her ninetieth year. She makes her home with her daughter Mrs. Erdman. Four