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# Davies Memoir

A

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL MONOGRAPH

ON THE FAMILY AND DESCENDANTS OF

## JOHN DAVIES

OF LITCHFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

BY

HENRY EUGENE DAVIES.

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF UTAH

8437



PRIVATELY PRINTED

1895.

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## Arms of Davies.

Quarterly :

1st and 4th *gules*, on a bend argent a lion passant *sable*, armed and langued *gules*.

2d. *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable* armed and langued *gules*.

3d. Or, a lion rampant, *gules*, armed and langued of the first.

### Crest.

A lion's head erased, quarterly argent and sable, langued *gules*.

### Motto.

Heb Dhuw heb ddym Dhuw a digon.

1848







## Introduction.

THE writer having to the best of his ability collected all information that was available of the family and descendants of John Davies, who came from England in the year 1735 and settled at Litchfield, Conn., presents it in this form to his relatives, with the hope that it may be found of interest to the present generation, and that in the future some younger and possibly more persevering member of the family will continue the record here found, and while expanding it, correct such errors as may exist, and add further information to that already obtained.

It is idle to assume that a work of this character can pretend to the accuracy that should be found in a narrative of current events, or of occurrences of historic interest for which ample written authority and general report can be depended on as a basis, but memoirs such as these, which must be gathered from obscure local records, indistinct tradition, and the memory of individuals concerning facts which have not been deeply impressed upon them, or of which the recollection has become dim by lapse of time, must be allowed a freedom that cannot but result from the sources upon which they depend.

Nevertheless, such facts as fall within the personal knowledge of the writer are accurately given. The substance of all records that he has personally examined, or that have been procured for him by others, has been faithfully rendered, and all information that the most diligent inquiry could procure from every accessible member of this numerous family, has been carefully entered on these pages.

As will be observed, to some members of the family connection more space has been devoted and a fuller record given than to



others, but this defect must be attributed to the proper source, the want of information upon which to write, and while all have been invited to contribute such records of themselves, or of their immediate relatives as they deemed noteworthy, few have responded with sufficient fullness to furnish material for a comprehensive biography.

Sufficient has been here gathered, however, to show that the several members of the family have generally been faithful and diligent in duty in such stations of life as they have been called to fill, and though no individual has hitherto attained such position as would largely render him historically conspicuous, there is not one whose name has deserved other than honorable and respectful mention.

A sincere and conservative devotion to law, order, and established institutions has been through all time a marked characteristic of this family. Its members, with rare exceptions, have been by descent and conviction faithful adherents to the Church of England. Whenever their means permitted, they will be found to have been liberal benefactors of that church, and several have attained distinction and performed memorable service as ministers at the altar. No members of the family appear to have sought or held high public office, or to have followed a political career, but in times of trial and danger they have always appeared faithful to their convictions, and ready to assert their principles at the risk of life and liberty. In the three great civil wars that have occurred within the period covered by this memoir,—the English Revolution of 1640, the American Revolution, and the War of Secession,—we find all of the name of Davies who were engaged in these conflicts, steadfast in the maintenance of law and established institutions, and not one



BB

was ever known as an English Puritan, an American Revolutionist,  
or a Southern Secessionist.

Thus introduced, this work is committed to the consideration of  
the family circle with the hope that some, at least, of the readers  
may find in its perusal a portion of the pleasure and interest that  
have rewarded the writer for the labor it has demanded.



## English History.

**J**OHN DAVIES, the earliest American ancestor of the family whose record is contained in these pages, came to America in the year 1735, and settled in Litchfield, Conn., where the remainder of his life was passed, and where for nearly a century some of his descendants continued to reside.

He had previously lived in the town of Kington, Herefordshire, England, and left there behind him his only son John, already married and the father of a family, who, with his wife and children, subsequently emigrated to America, and joined his parent at the home he had established in the country of his adoption.

The losses of property, and the general breaking up of the family, that resulted from the loyalty to the mother-country which it maintained during the War of the Revolution, have caused the loss of such family records and memorials as were brought from England, and a long and diligent search through old parish registers and other available sources of information has been required to give foundation for the few facts that are now accessible.

From the best information that can be thus obtained, it appears that John Davies, the first immigrant to this country, was the only son of Thomas Davies, fourth son of Robert Davies, of Gwysany Castle in the parish of Mold, Flintshire, England.

Thomas Davies, as the younger son of an English family, was mainly dependent upon his own efforts for success in life, and became a merchant in London, where he remained until some time subsequent to the year 1680, when the last reference to him in that city can be found.

He thence removed to Kington, Herefordshire, where he died,



and such estate as he left was inherited by his only son, who in 1735, with all his possessions, removed to America.

It has not been deemed necessary to give here a detailed account of the English family history and pedigree, which, as in the case of similar records of families of Welsh descent, revert to prehistoric times, and can be readily found by any curious in such matters, on reference to published English and Welsh family and genealogical records.

The following summary of the records, which has been compiled from the best available authorities, will, it is believed, be sufficient for those who may be interested in the subject of which this volume treats.

The Davies of Gwysany (Mold, Flintshire, England) have ranked for centuries among the first families of North Wales. They derived an unbroken descent from the famed Cymric Efell, Lord of Eylwys Eyle, who lived A. D. 1200, son of Madoc ap Meredith, Prince of Powys Fadoc, sixth in descent from and heir of Merwyn, King of Powys, third son of Rodic Maur.

The family was first known under the name of Davies in 1581, when Robert ap David of Gwysany assumed it, and obtained from the heralds of England confirmation of the family arms and grant of crest and motto as they now appear.

During the period of the English revolution the family was distinguished for the loyalty and devotion it displayed to the royal cause, and it rendered good service and made many sacrifices for the king.

Robert Davies, who during this period was the head of the family, fortified his mansion of Gwysany and held it in behalf of



King Charles against the Parliamentary forces. The place was besieged by Sir William Brereton, and after a gallant resistance was compelled to yield; the survivors of the garrison, three officers and twenty-seven men, who were made prisoners, surrendered it on the 12th of April, 1645.

Colonel Thomas Davies, an uncle of Robert, served at the same time as Constable of Hawarden Castle in Cheshire, now the residence of Mr. Gladstone, late Prime Minister of Great Britain, and defended that fortress against the attacks of the Puritans.

Gwysany, which has been the seat of the family from the earliest known period, stands upon high ground nearly six hundred feet above the level of the sea, and about two miles north of the town of Mold, which was anciently called by the Romans "Mons Albus," and by the Britains "Yr Wydd grug," meaning a lofty and conspicuous hill. The mansion is of the old English or Elizabethan style of architecture, and was erected some time between the years 1597 and 1603. It was built of micaceous sandstone on a stratum of which it stands, but the materials are supposed to have been brought from a still older family residence about half a mile distant; of this only a few traces are to be seen, although the field where they exist is still called "Hen blas," or "the old place."

From the house and grounds is an extensive view, stretching over the Dee and Merrey rivers to the east, the Vale of Mold to the south, and the Clusydian range of mountains to the west. The soil is extremely favorable for the growth of trees, which attain here an immense size, particularly sycamores and Spanish chestnuts.

Marks of the siege sustained in 1645 are yet visible upon the walls of the old mansion, and a bullet still remains embedded in the door.



Robert Davies, the staunch Loyalist, who so boldly defended Gwysany, for several years before the Revolution served as High Sheriff of Flintshire, and again held that office upon the restoration of King Charles the Second.

In the records of the period his name appears among those deemed qualified for the knighthood of the Royal Oak, and his estate was then estimated at two thousand pounds a year, a very considerable sum for those times.

He was born in the year 1606, and in 1632 was married to Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Peter Mytton, Chief Justice of North Wales, through whom he acquired the estate of Llanech Park.

Upon his death in 1666 his estate passed to his eldest son, Mytton Davies, born in 1634, and later, on the death of one of his descendants, without male issue, through the marriage of a daughter and heiress, became vested in the family of Cooke, of Oweston, Yorkshire.

The fourth son of this Robert Davies was Thomas Davies, previously mentioned, who became the father of John Davies, founder of the American branch of the family.



## First Generation.

1

### John Davies.

John Davies the elder, founder of the family in this country, was born in England, in Kington parish, and county of Hereford, some time in the year 1680, and, as stated in the preceding pages, came to America in the year 1735, accompanied by his wife, Catherine Spenser. Immediately upon his arrival he settled in the western part of Litchfield County, in the State of Connecticut, where he purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land from Thomas Lee, for the price of one hundred and fifty pounds. This land is within the boundaries of the present town of Washington, Litchfield County, and the neighborhood was for more than a century known as "Davies Hollow," and now is distinguished by the name of "Romford," a station on the Shepaug Railroad.

He was not, as many of the earlier immigrants to this country, a youth in search of fortune or adventure, or an unsuccessful or impoverished man who had changed his home in the hope that in a new country might be found advantages that had been denied in the land of his birth, or an enthusiast dissatisfied with the religious faith established in the country from which he came, and seeking either a new belief or absolute freedom to worship as he pleased. On the contrary, he was a man past middle life, well educated for the time in which he lived, married and having means much beyond the average possessed by settlers then coming to this country. He left behind him in England his only son, of the same name, who subsequently joined him in his new home.

So far as can be inferred from the records of his life that are accessible, the motive that brought him from his birthplace appears to



have been the wish, so frequent with the English, to obtain a large landed estate that should remain in his family, and to this object he devoted himself with much zeal, and successfully, so far as his immediate descendant was concerned. The spot he selected for his first purchase and settlement was about eight miles from the town of Litchfield, the county seat, and at that time entirely unsettled and unimproved. It was, however, well situated for agricultural purposes, being an area of fertile bottomland, lying along the Shepaug River, and sheltered by hills that bounded it on the north and west.

To this first purchase he added adjoining land, selected with equal good judgment and fortune, and within fifteen years from his arrival in this country he had become the owner of a large and valuable tract, containing nearly a thousand acres of the best land in Litchfield County. For this land he had paid an average price of one pound an acre, and such an outlay, with the expenses that were incurred for improving the lands, and the generous aid he gave to the founding of the Episcopal church at Litchfield, show that he was a man of wealth for the day and place.

He was a zealous member of the Church of England, and on his arrival, and for some time afterward, was the single Episcopalian in Litchfield, where the only form of worship recognized or practised was the modification of Presbyterianism called Congregational, generally adopted by the New England colonies. In time a few more of his belief came into the settlement, and he, with them, became actively interested in the organization of a congregation according to the forms and discipline of the Church of England. In November, 1745, a meeting was held at the house of Captain Israel Griswold, in the town of Litchfield, and Mr. Davies, with eleven



others, took part in the foundation of the First Episcopal Society of Litchfield.

The small congregation thus organized continued for some time, and met for regular services at the house of Captain Griswold, under the ministrations of Mr. Samuel Cole, a lay reader who had been sent to America by the British Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Mr. Cole continued his studies in divinity while thus occupied, and such was Mr. Davies' desire to secure the services of a properly ordained clergyman, that he offered to defray the expense of sending him to England to complete his education and receive holy orders. Mr. Cole, however, who appears to have been in delicate health, had suffered so much on his journey to America, that he could not venture upon the trials of another voyage at sea, and this liberal offer was consequently declined.

Mr. John Davies, as is learned from the church records, desired that the church edifice, for the use of the congregation, should be erected at Birch Plains, near his own residence, where a suitable site, and ample ground for an adjacent churchyard and cemetery, as in England, could be secured, and he made liberal offers to induce the selection of this position. The other members of the congregation, who resided in the immediate neighborhood of the town of Litchfield, preferred a situation in the town itself, as more accessible to them, and their wishes prevailed. In this decision Mr. Davies cordially acquiesced, and abated nothing in his interest in the welfare of the church and his contributions toward its improvement and support.

He gave the services of a carpenter employed by him to the erection of the church, and also the labor of "a strong team of



horses and a hired man," for hauling the timber used in the building. On the fourth day of April, 1747, he conveyed to Mr. Samuel Cole, as trustee for the church, a tract of fifty-two acres of valuable land, in the town of Litchfield, which he had recently purchased at the cost of two hundred pounds, to be held by the trustee and his successors, for the use and benefit of the minister of the Episcopal Church in Litchfield.

The deed itself is interesting as exhibiting the feeling and spirit with which the donation was made, and the following extracts illustrate them :

"In consideration of the love and affection I have and bear for and towards the People of the Church of England, in the said town of Litchfield, and securing the service and worship of God among us, according to the usages of our most Excellent Church, within said Litchfield, at all times forever hereafter, and also for the love and good will I have for Mr. Samuel Cole aforesaid, I do therefor lease to the said Samuel Cole, his heirs and assigns, for and during the full term of nine hundred and ninety-eight years, to the use of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and their successors, for and during the full term aforesaid" \* \* \* [here follows description of the land] \* \* \* "to have and to hold said demised premises, unto the said Samuel Cole, his heirs and assigns, during the term of this lease, for the benefit and behoof of the said Society, and their successors, to be by the said Society, applied and appropriated, for the benefit of the Episcopal minister for the time being of the Episcopal Church in Birch Plains, in said Litchfield, and to his successors, for and during the full term, and to and for no other Use, Interest and Purpose whatsoever. \* \* \* Yielding and paying therefor one Peppercorn annually, at or upon the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, if lawfully demanded."

While it appears from the deed that the intention of building the church at Birch Plains had not then been abandoned, the prop-



erty was used for the church as finally established in the town of Litchfield. The lands have long since been sold, but the fund that resulted from their sale still exists, and the interest derived from it is applied to the payment of the salary of the rector of the church.

The first church edifice was erected and completed on the twenty-third day of April, 1749, when the first service was held, and the church was named St. Michael's at the request of Mr. Davies, which name it still bears, though the original building has long since given place to the present existing structure.

Prior to this time Mr. Davies' only son, John, also of the parish of Kington, Herefordshire, had visited America, and had brought over and left with their grandparents, his three eldest children, two of them by his first wife, Elizabeth Brown, who appears to have died about the year 1740. He made several journeys between England and America, in the course of which he made arrangements for establishing himself permanently in this country, and closing his affairs at home.

In 1747 Mr. Davies gave to his son a tract of land containing four hundred and thirty acres, adjoining his homestead, and in 1750 he gave to his three grandsons, John, Thomas and William, who were then under age, one hundred and twenty acres of land. In the year 1747, his son John, accompanied by his second wife and his children by her, rejoined his father at his American home, and from that time remained permanently at the place of their settlement.

Mr. Davies appears to have led, surrounded by his family and upon his own estate, a quiet, and as may be supposed, a happy life,



until his death on November 22, 1758. He does not seem to have taken any part in public affairs, except in connection with the foundation of the church, and while a man of large means, respected and influential, he confined his efforts to the welfare of his family, and the advancement of the church of which he was a devout member. Like the majority of Englishmen, he had a strong desire for the acquisition of land, and from the time of his arrival in this country until within six years of his death, the town records show that he was making constant purchases of real estate, while he parted with none except that given to the church and the portions bestowed upon his son and grandsons. The death of his wife preceded his by some years, though the date is not known.

He left no will, and having but one child such an instrument was not required, but before his death he directed gifts of mourning apparel to the friends who had been his contemporaries and partners in building the church. His funeral was said to have been the largest which previous to that time had occurred in Litchfield, and his body, attended by many friends, was brought from his home at Davies Hollow to Litchfield, where it was placed beside that of his wife in the West Burying Ground of the town. It is much to be regretted that the situation of these graves cannot now be discovered, but a very careful and thorough search has failed to find them. A monument erected to his memory stands in the family burying-ground at Davies Hollow, and a memorial tablet in St. Michael's Church also perpetuates his name.



## Second Generation.

2

### John Davies.

John Davies (2), only child of the first settler of this family in America, was born at his father's English home in the year 1711, and remained in England during the period of his father's voyage to this country and settlement at Litchfield. He was educated at the University of Oxford, and in the year 1734 was married to Elizabeth Brown, by whom he became the father of three children : John, born 1735 ; Thomas, born 1737 ; and William, born 1739, who died an infant. His wife died soon after the birth of William, and in 1744 he married in England Mary Powell, by whom he had a numerous family, whose names will hereafter appear. He intended to follow his father to America as soon as permitted by the settlement of their affairs in England, and made two or more voyages to this country before his final emigration. In the year 1745 he came over, and brought with him his two sons by his first wife, and William, the eldest child by his second wife, whom he left with their grandparents in Connecticut, while he returned to England.

In the year 1747 he left England never to return, and came to Litchfield accompanied by his wife and two children, Mary and James.

Upon his arrival here he proceeded to his father's residence, and having received from him a gift of a large piece of land at Davies Hollow, settled there in the home he continued to occupy until his death. As he was a man of means, well educated, and an ardent churchman, he was well received by the Episcopal Society in Litchfield, and became an influential member of that body. His wife had been very reluctant to leave her native land, and could



hardly have been induced to come, but for the fact that one of her children had been previously taken to America, and had remained there with his grandparents. The change from a life of comfort and ease in England to the hardships and solitude, that even under the most favorable circumstances accompanied the life of early settlers in this country, was very trying, and at first a cause of much distress to her. In writing to friends in England, she complained especially of the loneliness of her present life, and said she had none to associate with in her new home but "rattlesnakes, wolves, and Presbyterians." This feeling, however, was but transitory, and she appears to have soon reconciled herself to her new home and duties. Her rapidly increasing family—for she became the mother of twelve children—must have soon relieved her from the necessity of complaining of want of society, and she lived respected and honored, surrounded by her children and their descendants, to a great age, surviving the husband for whose sake she left the pleasures and comforts of her English home, and she now lies by his side in the shadow of the old trees that sheltered their dwelling.

Mr. John Davies (2) appears to have had no desire to take part in public affairs, and to have devoted himself to the education and care of his family, and the improvement of his estate. He built upon his land houses for many of his children as they matured in life and were married, which he conveyed to them with a sufficiency of land for their needs, and erected a saw-mill, grist-mill, and forge. His lands, remote as they were from other settlements, became an independent and self-sustaining community, owned and inhabited solely by his own family, and such persons as they employed.

Some time in 1757, during the French and Indian War, he pur-



chased a large tract of land in Saratoga County, in the State of New York, and, leaving his family in Connecticut, went there to take possession, and to bring the land into cultivation, but the disturbed state of the country at that time prevented him from succeeding in his purpose, and he was driven off by hostile Indians. In 1758 he abandoned this enterprise, and returned to his home in Connecticut, where for the rest of his life he remained.

His interest in the welfare and progress of the Episcopal Church was equal to that of his father, and he was a devout member of that church, and a liberal giver for its needs. His second son, Thomas, early in life expressed a wish to enter the service of the church, and his father gladly aided an intention so pleasing to himself. This son was sent to Yale College, from which he graduated in 1758. He then went to England to pursue his studies in Episcopal theology and to receive ordination as a priest, for at that time these objects, could not be attained in America. On the 23d of August, 1761, he was ordained deacon by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and on the following day was admitted to orders as a priest. The purpose of his journey to England thus accomplished, he received the appointment of a missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and returned to America to discharge the duties of his calling. One of the first charges in which he officiated was that of St. Michael's Church in Litchfield, with which he was connected most acceptably until his early death in 1766, though he was more immediately and closely associated with the church at New Milford, Conn., of which he was the rector at the time of his death.

The political differences between the American Colonies and England, that resulted in the War of the Revolution, were keenly



felt in Litchfield County, and had a disastrous effect upon the fortunes of Mr. John Davies and his family, who from the circumstances of their birth, education and membership of the Church of England, favored the cause of the mother country. The part they and others who felt with them took in the controversy, the public feeling in opposition to their conduct, and the result to themselves and their personal interests, of the loyalty to British institutions that they displayed are well described in the following extract from Kilbourne's "History of Litchfield," p. 114:

This era [period of the Revolution] was characterized by a rancor of party feeling which has rarely been equalled in the history of this or any other country. At times the zeal of the patriots knew no bounds, and they naturally enough regarded all who differed from them relative to the kingly prerogative as foes to liberty and inimical to the vital interests of the country. The gentlemen named above [the leaders of the popular side] belonged to the popular and triumphant party, and their memory is cherished by a grateful posterity. There were others in this town, as elsewhere through the land,—honorable, influential, and conscientious men,—who while they openly disapproved of many acts of the Parliament, were yet warmly attached to the royal cause. They looked upon Revolution as not only treason to their sovereign, but predestined to be ruinous to all who might engage in it, and they chose to suffer what they regarded as only temporary evils, rather than rush into the vortex of war, for redress. Nor is all this a matter of surprise, when we consider the force of education. In the colonies, as in England, the people had been taught that next to religion, loyalty was the cardinal virtue. "Fear God and honor the king" was a precept that none but the infidel and traitor had ventured to gainsay. Some argued that any attempt at independence was rank ingratitude on our part. "In our weakness," they said, "were not the armies of England again



and again sent to protect us from the French and Indians?" The Episcopalians or members of the Church of England, were drawn to the mother country by still stronger and dearer ties. Their clergymen were ordained and set apart to the work of the ministry by English Bishops, and their book of Common Prayer taught them to pray for the King and Royal Family. Besides, Litchfield was still a "missionary station," under the direction and patronage of the "Venerable Society in England for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts," the Rector of St. Michael's Church receiving a portion of his salary directly from that society. With them independence not only involved a political separation from Great Britain, but the severance of an ecclesiastical bond of union which they had long regarded as indispensable to their prosperity, if not to their very existence as a church. Hence a large proportion of the Episcopalians in Litchfield were opposed to the Revolution. This fact, it is to be presumed, will hardly be called in question, and for the reasons given, does not necessarily imply any lack of patriotism on their part.

The late Rev. Isaac Jones, of this town, in his centennial discourse in 1845, says: "In the War of the Revolution churchmen were generally attached to the Government of Great Britain, as were their ministers, but not all of them, however. The ministers derived their support from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. For their adhesion to the royal cause they were troubled, and suffered much, so were they in this town."

The feeling that the supporters of the Revolutionary cause in this contest had toward the Church of England, and those by whom it was maintained, is illustrated in the records of St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, in these words:

During the war the Church of St. Michael's was a mark for the maliciously disposed, and its windows stood as shattered monuments of the vengeance of its adversaries. When Gen. Washington passed through this town some time dur-



ing the war, the soldiers, to evince their hostility to the Church, and their attachment to the General, (sic) threw a shower of stones through the windows. He rebuked them, saying: "I am a churchman, and wish not to see the church dishonored and desecrated in this manner."

In a written history of those times left by the Rev. Truman Marsh, he says:

"He can well remember, though then a young man, that in this village he was ridiculed and insulted when going to and returning from the church on the Lord's day; when the windows of the church were broken and in the place of glass, wooden sliding shutters were opened to let in the light of heaven to read the prayers of the Common Prayer Book. Thanks be to heaven for the great change in public sentiment."

Such being the popular feeling toward those who held the political and religious faith which Mr. Davies steadfastly maintained, it can be readily seen that his position during the course of the Revolution was most unhappy. In the isolated situation in which he lived, with no immediate friends or supporters, his principles gained him the hostility of all who supported the popular side, and his wealth made him a desirable prey to any who might wish to gratify private malice, or display patriotic feeling, by the plunder of a political opponent. On several occasions his farms were swept completely bare of stock and gathered crops by parties of so-called patriots, and his life during the war was at times almost a struggle against actual want. The property of his sons, John and William, was confiscated, and John was fined and imprisoned for a year in Litchfield jail for giving aid to the royal cause.



His young son David narrowly escaped death for the same reason, and the circumstance is thus related in Kilbourne's History, from which much of value has been gathered for this memoir:

Extract from letter of Dr. Reuben Smith to Hon. Oliver Wolcott, dated Litchfield, Conn., May 12th, 1777, describing events connected with an attack made by English troops on the town of Danbury, on the 26th day of April, 1777: "The infamous Daniel Griswold came into the western part of this town the morning before the alarm, and was there concealed till Monday, and took off to join the ministerial army, David Kilbourne, Benjamin Kilbourne's son, Charles, Isaac Kilbourne's son, Abraham and Samuel Kilbourne, sons of Giles Kilbourne, Jonathan Smith, Jr., and his brother Elisha (who was enlisted in the light-horse), David Jay, Benjamin Doolittle, Josiah Stone, and John Davies' son David, and one John Beach, who lived at Josiah Stone's.

The Wednesday following, they were taken (except Benjamin Doolittle and Charles Kilbourne, who it is said were killed in attempting to escape) and were carried to Derby, whence they were tried by a court-martial, and Griswold was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was executed on the Monday following at New Haven. The rest were pardoned upon their enlisting in the Continental Army during the war." (See-note.)

It is, however, pleasing to know that among all the troubles and trials produced by the war, the family of Mr. Davies remained united in political sentiments, and was never disturbed by the internal strifes and disagreements that so often add domestic unhappiness to the evils of civil war. Through the

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NOTE.—The names of Griswold, Kilbourne, Davies, and Smith are found in the list of those by whom St. Michael's Church was organized in 1745. David Davies must in some way have escaped the necessity of service in the Continental Army, as his name does not appear on the rolls of Connecticut troops. Daniel Griswold is reputed to have been a young man of excellent character and generally liked.



whole of the long struggle for independence, they remained together, steadfast in their faith, and feeling as one upon the questions in dispute.

In the year 1779, the township of Washington was formed in the County of Litchfield, and within its limits were included the lands owned by the Davies family, and it is recorded that on the 12th day of April, 1779, a number of the inhabitants took the oath of allegiance to the States, in open Freemen's Meeting.

Among the names of those who, by the list given in the record, pledged themselves to the cause of the Revolution, we look in vain to find a single Davies, a fact which shows the steadfastness with which the whole family clung to their traditions of loyalty, although, possibly, it may not commend them to the patriotic feelings of their descendants.

It had been the custom of Mr. John Davies to present annually to the Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Woodbury, a fat cow, and this he continued with great difficulty to do during the whole period of the war, although to accomplish this purpose in those times, it was necessary, as he has told, to take the animal by night, and by a long and circuitous route, to avoid being intercepted and robbed by those of the opposite political faith, in whose judgment a gift to an Episcopal clergyman was a treasonable offense. An instance of his generosity and kindness, which never failed even in those trying times, appears from an anecdote that is told in the biography of his youngest son, the Rev. Thomas Davies. After the close of the war a man who had taken an active part in driving off a number of cattle from his farm, and had committed other acts of plunder, having become destitute, applied for relief in his extremity to Mr. Davies,



who not only pardoned him for the wrongs he had done, but liberally relieved his wants.

After the close of the war, Mr. Davies' life was passed quietly and peacefully at his home, surrounded by his family, the greater part of whom depended upon him for support, and lived at or near the family homestead. His sons, John and William, had been ruined by the confiscation of their property during the war, and the latter had taken refuge in Canada.

He still had in mind his father's wish that an Episcopal Church should be built at Birch Plains, upon the lands of the Davies family, and late in life he succeeded in accomplishing this object, as is told in Cothren's "History of Ancient Woodbury."

After the separation of what was called Birch Plains or Davies Hollow from the township, the Davies family, one of considerable note and zealously attached to the Church, withdrew from the Litchfield Parish, and built a church edifice of their own in Davies Hollow, where, with assistance from some few families, who resided near, they sustained religious services according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, and kept up a distinct parochial organization, for a considerable period. The following is a copy of the Deed given by John Davies, father of Rev. Thomas Davies, to the Churchmen in Washington, making to them a conveyance of the lands upon which the house of worship was erected :

"Know ye that I, John Davies, of that part of Washington formerly belonging to Litchfield, and known and called by the name of Birch Plains, in the County of Litchfield, for the consideration of an agreement or promise, made with and to my honored father, John Davies, late of Birch Plains, in said Litchfield, deceased, and for the love and affection I have and bear toward the people of the Church of England now in said town of Washington, and for securing and settling the service and worship of God among us, according to the usage



of our most excellent Episcopal Church, whenever there shall be one legally organized in said Washington, and at all times forever hereafter, do therefore demise," etc., etc.

The measurement of the land as described in the deed must have been equal to ninety-six square poles, and it was restricted to use as a public burying-ground, and for the purpose of having a suitable place of worship erected upon it. The same condition was annexed to it as that which was expressed in the deed given by his father to the church in Litchfield, viz.: the requirement of one peppercorn to be paid annually on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, if demanded. The above deed was given on the 22d of January, 1794. Upon this ground, principally at his own expense, an Episcopal Church subsequently was erected. Aged and infirm, and seated in an arm-chair at the door of his house, he witnessed the raising of the edifice, with a feeling similar to that of the pious Simeon when he said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace." He survived about three years, and at the age of eighty-six years he died on the 19th day of May, 1797, and was buried in the family burial-ground in Davies Hollow.

From the church records, which have been preserved, the following extracts are taken to show the original organization and membership:

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WASHINGTON, }  
December, 8th day, 1794. }

At a meeting at David Davies' house in Washington, in Birch Plains, legally warned:

John Davies, Jr., chosen Moderator.

Joel Titus, Jr., chosen Clerk.

Joel Titus, John Davies, Jr., James J. Davies, chosen Committee.

David Davies, Treasurer.



Voted a tax collected on the list of 1794, at two pence on the pound, payable the first day of March, 1795, for the use of and support of the Gospel and Episcopal Society in Birch Plains in said Washington.

December 8, 1794.

SAMUEL TREAT, *Collector*.

[Signed] JOHN DAVIES,  
JOHN DAVIES, JR.,  
JOEL TITUS,  
SAMUEL P. TREAT,  
JAMES J. DAVIES,  
WALTER DAVIES,  
DAVID DAVIES,  
GEORGE DAVIES,  
ABRAHAM WOSTER,  
JOHN HULL,  
WILLIAM LYONS.

The church appears, from the records, to have been completed in the summer of 1796, and from that time until 1815 to have been regularly used as a place of worship, the Davies family being up to that time prominent as members and as officials of the congregation. On the 8th of May, 1815, a unanimous vote of the congregation decided that the church be moved from Davies Hollow in Birch Plains to the town of Washington, which was done, and the building now stands upon the site then selected, still devoted to the Episcopal form of worship and supported by a large and zealous congregation.

The part taken by John Davies in founding this church was the last public act of his long and useful life, and, as has been stated, he died at his home at Davies Hollow on the 19th of May, 1797, full of years and honors, and leaving to his children as their choicest inheritance



the memory of a father, who, during a long life, ever continued a zealous, devoted, and generous Christian, and a loyal and faithful subject of the king he conscientiously believed to be his lawful ruler. He left surviving him his widow, Mary Powell, who died December 15, 1801, aged 75 years, by whom and by his first wife he had had the following children:

CHILDREN BY ELIZABETH BROWN.

Born in England.	{	John Davies, born June, 1735. Thomas Davies, born January 2d, 1737; died May 12th, 1766. William Davies, born in 1739; died in infancy.
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CHILDREN BY MARY POWELL.

Born in England.	{	William Davies, born January 29th, 1744. Mary Davies, born March 17th, 1745; died young. James Davies, born in 1746; died in infancy. Walter Davies, born June 22d, 1747.
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Born in America.	{	Catherine Davies, born July 20th, 1751. Elizabeth Davies, born July 3d, 1753. Ann Davies, born November 18th, 1755. James John Davies, born December 31st, 1757. David Davies, born March 14th, 1759. Rachel Davies, born August 20th, 1761. George Davies, born February 12th, 1764. Thomas Davies, born May 30th, 1766.
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All of these children, except the first William, first Thomas, Mary, and James, survived their father.

The losses and injuries his estate had suffered during the period of the civil war, and the gifts he had made during his life to his children, left him with little wealth at the time of his death, and after the decease of his widow, who by his will received the personal property and had a life interest in his real estate, such lands as remained to him were by the will vested in his son David, who took them subject to the payment of legacies left to the other children, which, as the Probate Records of Litchfield County show, David fully discharged.



## Third Generation.

3

### John Davies.

John Davies, the third of the name, son of John Davies (2) and of his first wife, Elizabeth Brown, was born at Kington, County of Hereford, England, in June, 1735, and with his brothers, Thomas and William, was brought to America by his father who left the three with their grandparents, and himself returned to England to prepare for final emigration to this country. For the rest of his life, John's home continued to be in the spot to which he was thus brought when a boy.

In the year 1750 his grandfather presented to him, and to his brothers Thomas and William, a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, and in 1758 his father conveyed to him sixty acres of land described as "part of a tract usually called my old farm."

John Davies, Jr., as he is called in this deed, and as he was always known, appears to have passed a quiet and uneventful life until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. His residence adjoined that of his father, and, occupied in developing and improving his own land and in the care of his family, he spent his days in the manner usual to the better class of colonial farmers.

In the year 1763 he married Eunice Hotchkiss, of New Haven, and by her had a family of four children, Elizabeth, Thomas John, Eunice, and Esther, all of whom were born before the year 1774. He had been educated and brought up under his father's immediate direction, and was, like his father, a stanch Episcopalian, and when the difficulties between England and her colonies began, he did not hesitate concerning the side he should take, but supported his father in



maintaining the rights of the king whose subjects they had been, and the Church in which they had been baptized and reared.

The results of this conservative course were more disastrous to him than to his father, as by reason of the more active part in the struggle that his years permitted him to take, he was not only stripped of his possessions, but suffered imprisonment.

The annals of the Connecticut Courts, which give many instances of the harsh treatment to which loyalists were subjected during the period of the war for the independence, contain the following records concerning the subject of this memoir :

At a County Court holden at Litchfield, on the first Tuesday of March, A. D., 1777.

Selectmen vs. John Davies, Jr.

Upon the complaint and information of the Selectmen of Litchfield, in Litchfield County, against John Davies, Jr., of said Litchfield, showing that said John is inimical to the United States of America, and that he hath real estate in said Litchfield, praying that the same may be disposed of according to law, &c., the Court do appoint Messrs. Elihu Smith, and Ebenezer Clark, Jr., of Woodbury, in said county, to be a Committee to dispose of said estate according to law.—(Records County Court, Litchfield County, Vol. 6, p. 128.)

Thus charged and convicted of the double offense of being inimical to the United States and of possessing real estate, John Davies, Jr., was deprived of his property, and in the succeeding year he was called upon to suffer in another manner, having no longer an estate that could be made to respond for his political errors :

At a term of the Supreme Court, held at Litchfield, August 11, 1778.

Grand Jury having indicted John Davies, Jr., of Litchfield, in said County, that on or about December 4, 1776, he did wickedly and unlawfully use his in-



fluence to persuade and induce James Davies, of Litchfield, to join, comfort, and assist, the enemies of this and the United States of America, in levying and carrying on War against the said States, and that said John, also on or about the same day at Litchfield, had knowledge that said James Davies, and one Goold Hoyt, of Norwalk, were then about to join the enemies of said States, and were then and there using their influence to persuade others of the inhabitants of this State, to join, aid, comfort, and assist, said enemies, and said John did then and there, wickedly and traitorously, conceal his said knowledge, and for a long time afterward did conceal, etc., and that he then and there did endeavor to join, aid, comfort, and assist, the said enemies, and did use his influence, to induce and persuade sundry other inhabitants of this State, to do the same.

All which said Grand Jurors say, is against the peace and contrary to the form, etc., of a certain statute, etc., etc.

And now the said John Davies being arraigned before the Bar of this Court, and being asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, of the crime in said indictment charged against him, and pleaded that he was thereof guilty.

Whereupon it is considered by this Court, and this Court do sentence, and against him give judgment, that he the said John Davies, Jr., shall suffer imprisonment in the gaol in the town and county of Litchfield, for the full term of one year from the 14th day of August, and to pay as fine to and for the use of the Public Treasury of this State, the sum of ten pounds lawful money, and also pay and answer the costs of his prosecution, taxed at £33, and that he stand committed until this judgment be fulfilled. Execution granted August 14, 1778.—(Records of Superior Court, Office Secretary of State, Hartford, Conn.)

It should also be stated that in the year 1779, the property of his brother William was forfeited to the State by proceedings had in the County Court, charging him with going over to and joining the enemies of the United States. By the time the sentence of imprison-



ment of John Davies, Jr., had expired, the field of active hostilities had been removed to a distance from the Eastern States, and the political condition of Connecticut was such as to render useless any further efforts of what a modern statesman would call "pernicious partisanship" in favor of the claims of England.

William Davies left the country and settled in Canada, and the rest of the family remained quietly at their homes, taking no part in public affairs beyond protecting themselves as best they could against the occasional predatory attacks of their patriotic neighbors, and they appear, so long as their father lived, and until the close of the eighteenth century, to have remained a united and contented family, living by themselves in Davies Hollow, where, by that time, they had formed a numerous colony, having little intercourse with the world beyond them.

John Davies, Jr., was active and prominent in the organization of the Church of St. John, founded, as has been told, by his father, and his name occurs frequently in the records of the parish.

In 1793 or 1794 he made an effort to retrieve his fortunes, and, in partnership with his son, Thomas John, opened a store in the neighboring town of Washington, which they carried on in connection with the business of purchasing cattle to supply the New York market. The course of their business was through the winter and spring to purchase cattle in the country, which were brought into marketable condition on their farms, and in the summer taken to New York and sold, and with the proceeds merchandise for the store was procured.

This enterprise at first was successful, and gave promise of good returns until the summer of 1798, when the city of New York was



ravaged by an epidemic of yellow fever, which broke out at the time their annual consignment of cattle was sent by Mr. Davies and his son to the city. As we are told in the history of those days, the city was deserted by all who were able to flee from the pestilence; all business was abandoned, and from these causes the drove of cattle was an entire loss to the owners, and Mr. Davies and his son were ruined.

This last misfortune, added to those he had before suffered, appears to have been a blow to John Davies from which he could not recover, and he died on the 18th of April, 1799, at the age (early for one of his family) of sixty-four, and was buried in the family burial-ground by the side of his father, who had there preceded him but two years, thus sadly closing an honorable but unfortunate career, the misfortunes of which were not caused by errors or faults of his, but were due to the courage and loyalty he displayed in maintaining the principles of the party in which he had been born and educated.

He left surviving him his widow, Eunice Hotchkiss Davies, who died March 29, 1824, aged 79 years; one son, Thomas John; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Eunice, and Esther.

As the death of John Davies, Jr., closes the history of the family for the eighteenth century it seems appropriate here to notice the fact that up to this time no members of the family had held public office, or had taken part in the conduct of the affairs of their adopted country. As they were men of character, education and means much above the average of their fellows, it appears at the first glance strange that at a period when the advantages they had went far to commend their possessors to the confidence of their countrymen, we



should search in vain to find the name of any Davies as an official in the public service, in the militia rosters, or even on the jury lists of the county in which they lived.

This is, however, understood, when we read the histories of the time, which tell of the feeling that existed before, during, and after the Revolution, in the party favoring independence against those who endeavored to sustain the royal authority. The latter, as we learn, suffered at the hands of their patriotic opponents a persecution more bitter even than that a Union man experienced in a Southern State during the late Civil War, and those who escaped with no greater injury than social and political ostracism could deem themselves fortunate, while the records of those days give hundreds of cases where gross personal indignities and serious injuries were suffered by loyalists who had the courage to declare and maintain their opinions. For this reason this numerous family for more than fifty years was secluded in the valley where it originally settled, was a community by itself, and separated from the outer world by political sentiment and personal hostility that survived the period of the war for many years, and that were not finally laid aside until the close of the century saw the new government firmly established, and opposition to it useless.

4

### **Rev. Thomas Davies.**

Rev. Thomas Davies, the subject of this memoir, was the second son of John Davies and his first wife Elizabeth Brown, and was born in England on the second day of January, 1737, some years before his father's emigration to America. In the year 1745 his father made a voyage to America and brought with him his three eldest



children,—Thomas, of whom this is written, being one,—and placing them with their grandparents, who ten years before had settled in Davies Hollow, near Litchfield, Conn., returned to England, whence two years after he came with his wife and other children, and settled permanently on lands adjoining those occupied by John Davies, senior. Mention has already been made of the attachment to and interest in the Episcopal Church that was so marked a characteristic of this family. Thomas early in life displayed fondness for study, and capacity for learning, and expressed the intention of devoting his life to the ministry, if such a career could possibly be followed. As his relatives were so attached to the church of the land of their birth, they willingly consented that he should pursue the course which he desired, and cordially assisted him in his purpose. There being at that time no college in the Northern colonies under the influence or direction of the English Church, he was sent to Yale College in New Haven to obtain the classical education that was deemed a necessary foundation for his future studies in theology, and after graduating in 1758 with honors at that institution, he sailed for England, there to pursue the special studies that were required to fit him for his sacred calling, and to obtain from the heads of the church the ordination to his duties which could not be had in the country of his home.

His earnestness and zeal received their due reward, and having fully qualified himself for the ministry, he was ordained a deacon on the 23d day of August, 1761, in the Episcopal chapel at Lambeth, England, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Thomas Seeker, and on the following day was by the same reverend prelate admitted to full orders as a priest.



Having thus accomplished the purpose to which he had devoted years of study, and to gain which he had a second time crossed the ocean, he hastened his preparations to return again to his distant home.

The officials who directed the affairs of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts knew and were interested in the young priest and scholar, whose piety, learning, and energy commended him to their confidence, and before he left England he was appointed a missionary of the society, and the several towns of the county of Litchfield were placed in his especial charge. This appointment was not only a pleasing recognition of his worth and merit, but added greatly to the strength of his position as a clergyman in an English colony, for it assured to him the countenance and support of the authorities of the English Church, and placed at his disposal resources to be used in spreading the faith he preached, and also provided in some degree for his personal maintenance.

Thus qualified and assisted, he lost no time in returning to the scene of his duties, and upon his arrival devoted himself earnestly and successfully to their discharge.

He established his residence at the town of New Milford, in Litchfield County, Conn., and to that place, where his memory is still cherished, and his good deeds remembered, the greater portion of his Christian labors was devoted. He gave, however, an abundant share of his time and effort to the other churches of Litchfield County, visiting and holding service in each of them in turn, and no incident of his pastoral life was more gratifying than the call he received to take charge of the church at Litchfield, which had been



founded by his venerable grandfather. This circumstance is told in the following extract from the records of St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn.

"After 1763 the charge of the parish devolved upon the Rev. Thomas Davies, son of John Davies, Jr., and grandson of the first John Davies. John Davies, Jr., came to this country in 1745, and this son with him. Thomas Davies graduated at Yale in 1758, ordained Priest and Deacon in England in 1761, appointed Missionary to Litchfield County, September 14, 1761, became minister of this Church on the resignation of Mr. Palmer about 1763. He was said to be an eloquent preacher." \* \* \*

He was widely known, and highly esteemed, and during the brief period of his active and useful life was a prominent and influential man in the churches and towns to which he was called by the duties of his profession. He was a man of fine presence and prepossessing appearance, as can be seen to-day from a portrait of him now in the possession of his grandson, William A. Davies, Esq., of Poughkeepsie. \* \* \*

Though his early death, which occurred in his thirtieth year, took him from the world before he attained the maturity of his powers, the writings he left show him to have been a man of learning and vigorous mind. He is said to have appeared to great advantage in the pulpit, his delivery having been eloquent and forcible, and his manner most pleasing. His sermons were thoughtful and interesting, and in their composition showed a refinement of language and elegance of expression, as well as scholarship, far in advance of the generality of the clergy of that period.

He also possessed considerable poetical talent, and some of his



efforts in this branch of literature that have been preserved are of more than ordinary merit and well deserve the attention of the reader.

A memoir of him containing a collection of his sermons and verses was prepared by the Rev. Solomon G. Hitchcock, of Litchfield County, and published at New Haven in 1843, and gives many interesting details of his life and much information concerning his family. The local histories also refer to him at considerable length, and he was highly thought of and greatly respected by those among whom he lived. On April 1, 1762, within a year after his return from England, he married Mary Hervey, the daughter of Joel Hervey, of Sharon, Conn., and a son and daughter were the issue of this marriage.

He was a devout Christian and a zealous and successful minister of the faith to which the service of his life was given, and he gave well-founded expectations of eminence in his calling, and of future influence and power in the Church.

All things appeared united to insure his welfare and prosperity, when he was suddenly stricken down by a disease of the lungs, and after a brief illness expired on the 12th day of May, 1766. His death was deeply felt and sincerely mourned by the numerous flock to which he ministered in the several churches that were in his charge, and was regarded as a severe blow to the influence and strength of the Episcopal communion in the colony. His remains were laid in the burial-ground of New Milford, where his home had been, and a tablet with the following inscription was erected to his memory :

To the memory of the Rev. Thomas Davies, a faithful servant of Jesus



Christ, an active and worthy Missionary from the Venerable Society in England, who departed this life May 12, 1766, in the thirtieth year of his age. He met death with the greatest Christian fortitude, being supported by the rational hope of a blessed immortality.

“The sweet remembrance of the just  
Does flourish when he sleeps in dust.”

“Vita bene acta jucundissima est recordatio.”

He left surviving his widow, Mary Hervey Davies, and two children, William and Charlotte.

5

### *William Davies.*

William, a son of John Davies (2) and Mary Powell, his second wife, was born in England on January 29th, 1744, and with his two elder brothers, John and Thomas, was brought to America by his father in the year 1745, and left there with his grandparents, while his father returned to England. His childhood and early life were passed at the family home at Davies Hollow, in Litchfield County. Little can be learned of his career except what is gathered from the public records, and from these it appears that he received some lands from his grandfather and from his father, in Davies Hollow, and also acquired a considerable tract of land in the adjoining town of Kent. From the descriptive clause in a deed made by him in the year 1774 he seems to have then resided in that town.

He was an active supporter of the royal cause during the Revolution, and suffered the usual penalties imposed on those who took



that side in the controversy. The following proceedings were had against his person and estate in the courts of Litchfield County:

At a County Court holden at Litchfield, within and for the County of Litchfield, March Term, 1779.

Selectmen vs. William Davies.

William Davies, of Washington, in Litchfield County, being duly summoned to answer an information against him, for going over to and joining the enemies of the United States, &c., as per writ on file, dated the 18th day of February, 1779. This Court having duly enquired into the same by the evidence produced, do give judgment that all the estate of the said William Davies is forfeited, and to be disposed of as the law directs.—“Records County Court,” 1779.

From this record it appears that William Davies had left the country, and had openly joined the royal forces, and he does not appear to have returned to his home, apprehending probably the imprisonment that had been suffered by his brother John, or the penalty of death that his brother David narrowly escaped.

Another court record is as follows:

At a Court of Probate held at Litchfield, December 7, 1779.

Decree made declaring estate of William Davies forfeited to the State of Connecticut, he having adhered to the enemies of the country, and appointing commissioners to appraise the property.—“Probate Records,” Vol. IV., p. 27.

Soon after the commencement of active hostilities between Great Britain and the American colonies, with his wife and four children, he took refuge in Canada, as did many other colonists who remained faithful to their mother country in the Revolutionary struggle.

He remained in Canada for the rest of his life, and the only



record of him to be found in Connecticut after the time of the war is a receipt, filed in the Probate Court of Litchfield County, for a legacy bequeathed him by his father's will, which is dated at WOLFORD, a town in Canada where he had settled. At this place, now known as Easton's Corners, in the Province of Ontario, his life was passed.

It has been found impossible to ascertain the name of his wife or the date of his marriage.

He took with him to Canada four children, three sons and a daughter, the latter dying unmarried soon after reaching Canada.

William Davies, the father, died some time in the year 1815, leaving three sons surviving him, William, Powell, born in 1770, and John Henry.

6

### *Walter Davies.*

Walter, son of John Davies (2) and Mary Powell, his second wife, was born in England, June 22, 1747, and when his parents removed to America, he was left in the charge of friends, and educated in England, where he lived until his fifteenth year.

When his brother, Rev. Thomas Davies, returned to America, after ordination as a priest in 1761, he was accompanied by Walter, who then first visited his father's home, and appears to have remained there for a number of years.

In December, 1774, he was probably married, and had become the head of a family, as it appears from the County Records that in that month, his father conveyed to him a plot of land in Davies Hollow, containing sixteen acres, upon which a dwelling, a barn, saw-mill, and grist-mill had been erected.



No further record concerning him is found, except that his name appears in the list of the members of St. John's Church, which was founded by his father, and the congregation organized in 1794. In the year 1805 he was undoubtedly at his old home for a time, for in the proceedings taken in connection with his father's will, a receipt of his is found dated "Washington, March 4, 1805," in which payment of a legacy to him is acknowledged.

He then disappears, and nothing further can be learned of him, until in the year 1817 when another record is found, the last in which his name occurs.

On the 20th of February, 1817, a petition was presented to the Probate Court of Litchfield County, which stated, that Walter Davies, who at the time of his decease, was a resident of South Crosby, in the Province of Upper Canada, had there died intestate, leaving lands owned by him situated in the county of Litchfield, and praying that an administrator be appointed to sell and distribute the proceeds of the estate.

The petition stated that he left surviving him the following named persons, who were entitled to share in the estate, which consisted of the lands conveyed to Walter Davies, by his father, in the year 1774:

Jemima Davies, his widow; the children, not named, of a deceased daughter, Jemima Merrick; two daughters, married, Anne Bissell, and Mary Ripley; one son, Walter Davies.

A decree of the Court was made, appointing Peter Powell, a connection by marriage, of the family, administrator, and ordering a sale and distribution of the property.—Records Probate Court, Vol. 10, pp. 536, 554, 672.



No information can be had of the history or fortunes of this branch of the family subsequent to the death of Walter Davies, after which event all traces of his descendants are lost. It was generally believed that his son, Walter, died young, leaving no children.

7

### **Catherine Davies.**

Catherine, a daughter of John Davies (2) and Mary Powell, his second wife, was born at her father's home in Connecticut, July 20, 1751, and was married to Nathaniel Bosworth, of Washington, Conn., on the 2d day of April, 1780<sup>10</sup>. She lived for many years in this town, of which her husband was selectman for the years from 1790 to 1793, and reared a family of children, remaining there until after 1807, as in that year she gives a receipt for her legacy under the will of her father, dated at Washington. No trace of this family can now be found in the town of Washington, and as stated in the life of Rev. Thomas Davies, it emigrated to the State of New York, and Mrs. Bosworth had died there prior to 1843.

8

### **Elizabeth Davies.**

Elizabeth Davies, daughter of John Davies (2) and Mary Powell, his second wife, was born at her father's home in Connecticut, July 3, 1753.

Of her nothing can be found beyond a statement made concerning her, in the Life of the Rev. Thomas Davies, that she was married to a Mr. Howard, and died in the State of New York in the year 1831. She is referred to by her married name in her father's will, under which a legacy was left to her, and she gave a receipt for this dated "Washington, November 12, 1804."



9

### *Anna Davies.*

Anna, a daughter of John Davies (2) and Mary Powell, his second wife, was born at her father's home in Connecticut, November 18, 1755. She was married to John Sperry, presumably of the town of Washington, as she appears to have resided there in the year 1803, when she gave a receipt for a legacy from her father, dated at that place.

The Life of the Rev. Thomas Davies is authority for the statement, that the latter part of her life was passed, and that she died, at Camden, in the State of New York, and nothing further can be now learned of her family or history.

10

### *James John Davies.*

James John, a son of John Davies (2) and his second wife, Mary Powell, was born at his father's home in Connecticut on the 31st day of December, 1757, and grew to manhood at that place. He seems to have shared the loyal sympathies of his family, and to have taken an active part in the contest between the Crown and its revolted subjects, by joining the English forces.

In the indictment found against his elder brother, John Davies, it is charged, that he "did wickedly and unlawfully use his influence to persuade and induce James Davies, of Litchfield, to join, comfort and assist, the enemies of the United States of America, in levying and carrying on war against the said States," and as we have seen, while James was engaged in executing these treasonable designs, John vicariously suffered for his offence in Litchfield Jail.

James John Davies seems to have joined and comforted the ene-



mies of the United States, and assisted in carrying on war against them, without suffering any personal injury, and after the close of the war is found again living in Davies Hollow, where the remainder of a life, thenceforward quiet, and unmarked by any event of importance, was passed. It is learned from the records of St. John's Church that he was active in organizing, and a zealous member, and officer of, the Church.

He died on the 25th of December, 1831, aged seventy-three years, and his body was placed in the family burial-ground at Davies Hollow.

His wife Lucretia, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Bartlett, of Redding, Conn., survived him until November 11th, 1843, when her death occurred, and she was buried by her husband's side. No children were born from this marriage.

11

### **David Davies.**

David, a son of John Davies (2) and his second wife, Mary Powell, was born at his father's home in Connecticut, on the 14th day of March, 1759, and his early life was passed there without incident or adventure, until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, in which conflict, he with the other members of his family, supported the cause of England, and suffered personally for his loyal conduct.

In 1777 the English held possession of the city of New York, and the surrounding country, and in April of that year a body of troops was sent upon an expedition against the town of Danbury, in Connecticut, which was plundered and destroyed, notwithstanding



the efforts of the local militia, which was collected, and skirmished boldly but ineffectually with the invaders during their advance upon the town, and their retreat. Before this movement was begun, and evidently with the intention of assisting in it, a young man of the name of Daniel Griswold, a native of Litchfield, who previously had joined the English Army, came secretly to Litchfield, and there recruited for the British service a party of eleven young men, all of the town of Litchfield, and all members of the Episcopal Church, with whom he set out to join the British troops that were on their way to Danbury. They were attacked while on their march, by a party of the militia, and two of their number being killed, the rest were captured and taken to the town of Derby, where they were tried by a Court Martial on the charge of treason. All were found guilty, and Griswold was hanged, while the others, among whom was David Davies, were, as is related in Kilbourne's History of Litchfield, pardoned, upon their enlisting in the Continental Army for the War. David Davies in some manner succeeded in escaping a service that would have been repugnant to his loyal feelings, and his name is not found in the lists of the Connecticut soldiers who served on the patriotic side in the Revolution. Nothing can be now learned of his history during the remainder of the war, but it is generally believed, that he made another and more successful effort to join the British forces, and served with them during a part, if not all of the war. He, however, returned safely to his home after the war had ended, and some time in the year 1783 married Sarah Peet, and made his home in Davies Hollow, among his many relatives who occupied that spot. He appears to have been a good Churchman, and took part in organizing and building the Episcopal Church of



St. John's, at Davies Hollow, and for many years acted as its Treasurer. In the year 1815 he was one of a Committee, under the direction of which, the Church building was removed to the town of Washington, and rebuilt on the site which it now occupies.

His father, John Davies (2), left to his numerous children, legacies of money, for the payment of which a sale of his property would have been required, and by a subsequent clause in the will directed, that in case his son, David Davies, should so elect, and would pay the several legacies that were so bequeathed, he should take all the real estate which the testator might own at the time of his death, after the expiration of a life estate therein left to the widow.

David Davies made his choice to take his father's property upon these conditions, and as appears by the records of the Court of Probate, paid off the various legacies to his brothers and sisters, but the course he pursued does not seem to have resulted to his advantage.

He continued to live at the old family home until the close of his life, but does not appear to have prospered in a worldly sense, as he left no estate at his death, which occurred on the 23d of January, 1834. His wife had previously died on the 4th day of March, 1831, and their remains lie side by side, in the burial ground of the family.

David Davies was the last of the descendants of John Davies, the elder, to be buried at Davies Hollow, and at his death, the small remnant he possessed of the lands that ninety-nine years before had been acquired and settled by his grandfather, passed from his family, to the possession of strangers.



In these years, and within the lives of three generations, this numerous and at one time opulent, prosperous, and influential family, had lost every possession that had descended to its members, and not an acre of the estate which the founder of the family had hoped would perpetuate his name, and provide for his posterity, remained to any of the name of Davies. The family itself, which for many years had lived so closely clustered around the original homestead, was now scattered over the United States and Canada, and the different branches of it were widely separated under circumstances that rendered a reunion of them impossible. But one tie remains to connect them with the spot that had been their forefathers' home, and that is the grateful memory of the pious zeal and benevolence of John Davies, the elder, and his son, who gave so freely and so wisely for the honor and worship of their God, that their names and their good deeds are to-day affectionately remembered in the hearts of those who frequent the churches their bounty provided.

David Davies left surviving him a daughter, Sarah, and a son, Samuel.

### **Rachel Davies.**

Rachel, daughter of John Davies (2) and his second wife, Mary Powell, was born at her father's home in Connecticut on August 20, 1761, and her early life was passed in that place.

Some years before her father's death she became the wife of James McDonald, of Watertown, Conn., and for a time lived in that town, of which she was a resident until after the year 1802, during which a receipt for a legacy under her father's will was given, which is dated at Watertown.



After this date she removed with her husband to the town of Lyons, in western New York, where she died some time in the Autumn of 1847, aged eighty-six years, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.

She left surviving her a son, Dennis McDonald, also a resident of Lyons, N. Y., and for many years warden of Grace Church, in that town.

### **George Davies.**

George, a son of John Davies (2), was born at his father's home in Connecticut, February 12th, 1764, and lived there until about the year 1800. He was too young to take any part in political affairs during the Revolution, and the first mention of him is found in the records of St. John's Church, of which he was a member from the time of the foundation in 1794.

He was one of the Executors and a legatee under his father's will, but the estate passing to David Davies, under one of the conditions of the will, as related in the memoir of the latter, George Davies was not called upon to act.

In the year 1800 or 1801 he removed to the town of Oswegatchie, in northern New York, and at that place, in the year 1802, received, and gave a receipt for his legacy, under the will of his father.

He subsequently removed to the town of Lansdowne, in Canada, and at this time nothing further is known of his personal history.

He died August 17th, 1826, and left a son, George C. Davies, and another son, name unknown, whose son is the Rev. Henry W. Davies, D. D., of Toronto, Canada.



**Thomas Davies, M. D.**

Thomas, the youngest son of John Davies (2) and Mary Powell, was born at his father's home in Connecticut, on the 31st day of May, 1766. His birth occurred shortly after the decease of his elder brother, the Rev. Thomas Davies, who died on the 12th of May of the same year, and his parents wishing to preserve the name of the son they had lost, caused the newly-born infant to be baptized with the name of Thomas. His youth, during the period of the War of the Revolution, prevented exposure to the dangers through which his elder brothers had gone, and he was able to begin his manhood under the new form of Government that followed the war, unhampered by the prejudices or hostile feelings that necessarily result from long continued political differences.

He early selected the profession of medicine as the occupation of his life, and at sixteen years of age, began his studies under Doctor Seth Hastings, of Litchfield county, who was at the time much esteemed as a successful physician, and distinguished as a medical teacher. The young student applied himself diligently to his studies with such good results, that before reaching his majority he was admitted to practice, and became a partner of his preceptor.

He afterwards removed to the town of Sherman, in Fairfield county, Conn., where he practiced for two years, until the year 1793, when a favorable opportunity occurred to pursue his profession in the town of Redding, Conn., and he removed to that place, where he soon acquired a large practice, and was held in high esteem as a leading and prominent resident. He did not content himself with the routine practice of medicine, but sought to improve and develop



that science, and became widely known as a well informed and able master of his profession. He devoted himself especially to the obstetrical branch of surgery, in which he was particularly distinguished, and was in this so successful, that during the long period of his practice, he is said in this class of cases never to have lost a patient.

He settled permanently at Redding, where actively employed he passed a prosperous life, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, and gaining an honorable and deserved reputation as a physician, and a citizen.

His name occurs frequently in the local histories of the places in which his life was passed, and all records concur in commending his professional ability and personal character, and speak of him in terms of high praise.

He died when sixty-five years of age, a term of life comparatively brief for one of his family, on the eleventh day of July, 1831, and his name is recorded on the family monument that stands in the old burial ground at the home of his youth.

He was married on the 26th day of February, 1789, to Hannah Crissey. He left surviving him his widow and two children; Maria, who married Jonathan R. Sanford, and a son, Thomas Frederick; his third child, Nancy, died an infant.



## Fourth Generation.

15

### Thomas John Davies.

Thomas John, the only son of John Davies (3), was born at Davies Hollow, in the month of November, 1767, and was therefore by birth a British subject, but too young during the Revolutionary war to be exposed to the dangers that attended other members of his family in that period.

His early life was spent at his father's home, and he obtained there an education better than that generally given to young men of the day. His grandfather supervised his mental development, and nurtured in the grandson a taste for learning, and appreciation of literature, of a character that the older man had retained from his early days at Oxford.

As did the rest of the family, he took some land, and established his first home in Davies Hollow, and on the 29th of December, 1792, was married to Ruth Foote, daughter of Captain John Foote, of Watertown, Conn., with whom he lived happily for fifty-three years.

He, as all his family had been, was in religious faith an Episcopalian, and the records of St. John's Church state that on the twenty-ninth of August, 1796, he was elected to the office of Chorister.

In the year 1798, as has been told in the history of his father, he met with reverses in business, losing nearly all that he possessed, and having no wealth to expect from inheritance, and his experience having given him a distaste for business, he determined to follow the example of his great grandfather, and find in a new country a home,



and as he hoped a brighter future than he could expect in Connecticut.

With this intention, he collected the wreck that remained of his property, and purchased as his future residence, a tract of six hundred acres of land, on the shore of Black Lake, in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., about nine miles southwest from the present city of Ogdensburg. He visited the place alone, some time in 1799, and having completed his purchase, built a house and made preparations to receive his family, he returned to Connecticut, and in the winter of 1800, with his family, then consisting of his wife and three children, started on his journey for their new home, carrying with them household furniture, supplies, and all things required for permanent establishment. The winter season was chosen for the journey, as at that time alone, when snow was on the ground, could the heavy loads that accompanied the travelers, be drawn through the wilderness, in which, for the greater part of the distance, they were compelled to find their way.

Their journey was completed in six weeks, with some hardship, but no suffering or accident, a distance that the traveler of to-day passes over in less than twelve hours with ease, and if he so wishes during his unbroken sleep. Before the spring of 1801 opened the family was settled in the home that was destined to be theirs for life.

The prospect of the future was not at first encouraging, for the country about them was an unbroken wilderness, and no civilized neighbors were to be found, except at the then small village of Ogdensburg, nine miles away. A band of Indians had their encampment a short distance from the farm, and while they proved to

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be harmless for the few years that they remained in the neighborhood, their presence invited caution, and caused some natural apprehension. The home of the family was a large log house containing five rooms, that had been built the previous year, and for many years it afforded shelter and comfort, until increasing prosperity permitted the construction of the spacious and commodious building that replaced it and that now stands on the shore of the Lake, the home of some of the descendants of those who first settled in that spot.

Mr. Davies was gifted with high courage, and great energy, and vigorously began the work of improving and cultivating his lands. His ground had been well chosen, and when cleared proved very productive, and in a few years he possessed a fertile and well stocked farm, a comfortable dwelling, and was able to provide amply for all the wants of himself and his increasing family.

He was not content to bound his life by the limits of his own lands, and remain only a successful cultivator of the soil, but he mingled freely with those about him, and soon became an influential and prominent citizen. In those days St. Lawrence County was a favorite point for emigration from the Eastern States, and it rapidly grew to be a thriving and populous community, in which Mr. Davies bore a leading part.

He took an active interest in politics and throughout his life was a consistent and earnest Democrat, and had much power and influence in his party.

For ten years with ability and to the satisfaction of the public, he held the office of Sheriff of St. Lawrence County, and subsequently served for several years as County Judge, which position



he filled with credit to himself, and exhibited a knowledge of his duties, that was remarkable in one who had not been educated in the profession of law.

His family consisted of four sons, and two daughters, who all inherited his energy, and activity of mind and body, and also acquired from their youth spent in the woods and fields, and from the exercise incident to a country life, an exceptional physical development.

In their education and future prospects in life their father took great interest, and spared no pains or cost to secure them every advantage within his power to obtain. His eldest son, John, whose inclinations were for a country life, he destined to be, as he was, his successor on the farm at Black Lake.

Two sons, Charles and Thomas, as they reached the proper age, were successively sent to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where they graduated with honor, and after serving for some years in the Army, became successful men in their subsequent careers. Another son, Henry, was sent from home at the age of fourteen, to secure a better education than could be there obtained, and to be trained for the profession of the law, which was the occupation of his life, and in which he became eminent.

The daughters both married well, one becoming the wife of a prominent citizen of Ogdensburg, and the other uniting herself to one of the most successful and prosperous manufacturers of Waterbury, Conn.

Before the year 1830, at which time he was less than sixty-five years of age, Mr. Davies had lived to see all his children not only independent but well established in life, each then possessed of a



competence, and all with prospects of future fortune that have since been realized, and was able with satisfaction, to retire from the more active pursuits of life, and pass the remainder of his days in well-deserved repose and ease.

Retaining his home at Black Lake, he committed the entire charge and direction of his affairs to his eldest son, and was then able to fully indulge his tastes for literature and social amusement, and to enjoy the pleasures of travel, and change of scene for which the frequent visits he made to his children, in the homes they had selected, gave him opportunity. He thus tranquilly passed the evening of his days, cheered by the companionship of the faithful wife, who had shared the misfortunes of his early life, had braved with him the dangers and trials of their first settlement in a wilderness, and lived to share his later prosperity, loved and honored by the children whom he had educated and prepared to hold an honorable position in the world, and esteemed and respected by all who knew him as a public-spirited, benevolent, and upright citizen.

He died sincerely mourned by his family and friends, on the 18th day of April, 1845, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was buried in his own grounds on the shore of Black Lake, and his tomb is marked by a lofty obelisk, erected by his son, Gen. Thomas A. Davies, as a family memorial.

He left surviving him his wife, Ruth Foote Davies, who died September 21st, 1852, and his children, named as follows: Belvidere, wife of George Ranney; John Foote, Charles, Henry E., Thomas Alfred, and Eunice Ruth.



### **Elizabeth Davies.**

Elizabeth, daughter of John Davies (3) and his wife, Eunice Hotchkiss, was born at the family home in 1763, and in her youth shared the trials her parents endured during the Revolutionary War.

In her case, however, the feelings of hostility to the opposite party were not lasting, for she chose as her husband, an officer of the Continental Army, Capt. David Judson, to whom she was married February 28th, 1784. He was a prominent citizen of the town of Washington, Conn., a graduate of Yale College, and as has been said, was a Captain during the Revolution on the American side. He was subsequently General of the State Militia, and served as Selectman, and as Representative in the Legislature of Connecticut for the town of Washington.

This family removed to Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in the year 1806, and there settled on a farm near that of Mrs. Judson's brother, Thomas John Davies. Here Mrs. Judson lived until her death in June, 1850, having survived her husband, who died in 1818, thirty-two years.

She left a large family of children (twelve) whose names will be found in the record of the Fifth Generation.

### **Eunice Davies.**

Eunice, daughter of John Davies (3) and Eunice Hotchkiss, his wife, was born at her father's home and resided there until her marriage with Peter Powell, of the town of Washington, Conn., on the 24th of March, 1793. She lived with her husband in that town for



many years. He died there some time in the year 1830, and her death occurred some ten years later.

There were three children of this marriage, Peter W., Harriet and Elsie R.

18

### *Esther Davies.*

Esther, daughter of John Davies (3), was born at her father's home in the year 1773, and resided there until she was married to her cousin, Dr. Powell Davies, of Canada, the second son of William Davies (5).

In the year 1806, she, with her husband, removed to Edwardsville, St. Lawrence County, State of New York, and the remainder of their lives was passed in that place.

She died there on the 28th of June, 1840, at the age of sixty-seven years, having survived her husband five years, leaving three children who are more fully referred to in the record of her husband's life.

19

### *William Davies.*

William, the only son of the Rev. Thomas Davies and Mary Hervey, his wife, was born on the 21st day of March, 1763, at New Milford, Conn., where his father, the Rector of the Episcopal Church at that place, was then residing. He was deprived of this parent two years after his birth, and was brought up and educated by his mother.

At an early age he removed to the town of Amenia, in the eastern part of Dutchess County, N. Y., and there engaged in mercantile business, which he pursued for some twenty years with great diligence, and from which he realized a considerable fortune.



While living in Amenia and thus engaged, he married Miss Polly Leach, of that town, on the 23d day of January, 1787, with whom he lived happily until her death, which occurred July 23rd, 1814.

At the beginning of the present century Mr. Davies determined to withdraw from active business in the town of Amenia, and closing up his affairs in that place, he removed to the town of Poughkeepsie, in the same county, which he adopted as his future home, and where he passed the remainder of his life.

He did not resume the business that had engaged his attention while in Amenia, but seeing that the town to which he had removed gave promise of future growth and prosperity, which has since been realized, he invested the capital he brought with him in the purchase of lands, within and adjacent to the limits of Poughkeepsie.

This property he prudently and skillfully improved, and the investments he made, increased by his efforts, and assisted by the growth of the town, soon gave him excellent returns, and ultimately produced for him an ample fortune, which was inherited by his children.

His life was through its long extent, uniformly and progressively prosperous, and singularly free from the vicissitudes that frequently mark the careers of those who are the makers of their own fortunes.

He was remarkable for a clear, sound judgment, which he always used in his plans and undertakings. He avoided all rash speculations, and made no efforts to obtain extravagant returns from his investments, but was content to secure such moderate recompense as is sure to follow the exercise of industry, perseverance and patience, directed by foresight and prudence, and his course, guided by these principles, was one of assured and uninterrupted success.



For the long period of sixty years that he lived in the town of Poughkeepsie, he was one of the most prominent and respected citizens of the place, and was distinguished for the excellence of his character, his public spirit and benevolence. He would never consent to accept public office, but in every other way promoted the welfare of the community, and the prosperity of the town, and his fellow citizens.

He possessed to the fullest extent, the interest in and devotion to the Episcopal Church, that had been so prominent a characteristic of his ancestors, and throughout his long life, was a faithful and earnest member of that church, and contributed largely of his wealth, his personal effort, and his influence, to advance its interests, and add to its resources.

The following extract from the sermon preached by the Rev. Samuel Buel, of Christ Church, on the occasion of his funeral, most fully and feelingly describes his character and work as a Christian and a churchman :

“ I do but express what is known to all of the congregation that worships in these courts, what all cheerfully accord to him, when I say, that of the parish to which he belonged he was a fast and a liberal friend. No undertaking was set on foot for the welfare of the parish, or its support, or the improvement of anything connected with it, to which he did not make the largest offerings that were given—and give them too with gladness and cheerfulness. In all the history of the parish—in its edifices, in every effort that has been made for its maintenance, or its benefit, there are mementoes of him ; and in its memory he ought ever freshly to live.

“ In his place in the house of God ; in his place at the table of the Lord ; in all our associated effort ; he will be missed—and none so much as he, because none so long as he, has been the ever-ready, ever-liberal servant of God and his Church, in this portion of the Lord’s vineyard. His deeds here certainly bear witness to the truth and reality of his devotion to Christ and the Church.”

A life that is so described could not but be as happy as it was



prosperous, and it was prolonged for the great period of ninety-four years, when at last on the 7th day of February, 1857, Mr. Davies departed this life, loved, lamented and honored, by many friends and his surviving family. His body was buried in the Episcopal Cemetery at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

He married first Polly Leach, January 23rd, 1787, and by her became the father of two sons, who survived him: Thomas Leach Davies, William Augustus Davies; and a daughter, Charlotte Davies.

Mrs. Polly Leach Davies died July 23rd, 1814, and Mr. Davies married for his second wife, Mrs. Maria Foote, of Poughkeepsie, December 31st, 1814. She died November 18th, 1815, leaving an infant son, who survived her six months, and Mr. Davies married thirdly Miss Alice Antill, April 18th, 1818. She survived him, dying June 25th, 1870, and leaving no issue.

20

### **Charlotte Davies.**

Charlotte, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Davies and Mary Hervey, his wife, was born at New Milford, Conn., February 12th, 1765, and on March 27th, 1783, was married to Jonathan Burrall, of Canaan, Conn., at which place she died on June 23rd, 1785, leaving two sons surviving her, one named Thomas Davies Burrall, hereafter mentioned, and another whose name is not now known, and who died young, leaving no issue.

21

### **William Davies.**

William, the eldest son of William Davies (5), with his father emigrated to Canada, and passed his life at Easton's Corners, where



he possessed and cultivated a farm. He had a family of nine children, of whom but three were living in the year 1889, and it has not been possible to obtain information concerning them or their parents beyond the fact that a son, John C. Davies, who was born in the year 1819, was one of those who survived, and resided during his life at Easton's Corners.

### **Powell Davies.**

Powell, the second son of William Davies (5), was born in Connecticut some time in the year 1770, taken to Canada when a child by his father, and there passed his boyhood and youth. Upon reaching maturity he returned to his birthplace and there married his cousin, Esther Davies (18), some time before the year 1800.

In 1806 he removed with his family to Edwardsville, St. Lawrence County, New York, and there settled in a home which he occupied continuously during his life.

He had been educated as a physician, and successfully practiced his profession in that place for thirty years.

He died March 18th, 1835, and was buried at Edwardsville, and the body of his wife was after her death, in 1840, laid by his side.

Two tombstones, erected in memory of him and his wife by his son Frederick, are standing in the village cemetery at Edwardsville.

He left three children, a son, Frederick, and two daughters, whose names cannot be learned, all of whom are believed to have died without issue.



23

**John Henry Davies.**

John H., the youngest son of William Davies (5), was born in Connecticut, and, going with his father and family to Canada when a child, passed his life in that country.

But little can be found concerning his life and history beyond the facts that he lived and died at Easton's Corners, leaving three children, one, a son, Charles H. Davies, who died young at Ogdensburg, N. Y., without issue, and two daughters, whose names are unknown.

24

**Jemima Davies.**

Jemima, a daughter of Walter Davies (6), lived and died in Canada, and there married a man of the name of Merrick, as appears from the probate proceedings had in connection with a portion of her father's estate in Litchfield, Conn. Nothing else is known concerning her.

25

**Anne Davies.**

Anne, a daughter of Walter Davies (6), calls for no further record than that given above of her sister Jemima. She married a husband of the name of Bissell.

26

**Mary Davies.**

Of Mary, a daughter of Walter Davies (6), nothing is known beyond the name of her husband, Ripley.



27

**Walter Davies.**

The only son of Walter Davies (6), concerning whom nothing can be learned.

28

**Sarah Davies.**

Sarah Davies, daughter of David Davies and Sarah Peet, was born at her father's home September 17th, 1784, and was married on the 9th of April, 1812, to I. Lewis Smith, of Washington, Conn. They resided for some years in this town, where two sons were born to them: John Davies Smith and Frederick Lewis Smith.

After the birth of these children no further information of the family can be gained, except the general impression in their neighborhood that they had moved West, a trace too indefinite to be followed up.

29

**Samuel Davies.**

Samuel, son of David Davies, and his wife, Sarah Peet, was born at his father's home December 3rd, 1786, and resided there until the death of the latter in 1834.

His father's estate not proving sufficient to meet the claims against it, was sold, and Samuel Davies removed to the adjoining town of Kent, where the remainder of his life was passed.

He married Eunice Judd, of Watertown, Conn., June —, 1813, and by her had two sons.

He died at Kent, Conn., and left surviving him his sons: David W. and Henry F. Davies.



30

**Dennis McDonald.**

Son of Rachel Davies (12), resided at Lyons, N. Y., and for many years was a warden of Grace Church in that town.

31

**George C. Davies.**

A son of George Davies (13). Nothing is known of his history.

32

**Maria Davies.**

Maria, a daughter of Thomas Davies, M. D. (14), was born in the town of Sherman, Fairfield County, Conn., in 1791. She became the wife of Jonathan R. Sanford and lived until the year 1869.

33

**Thomas Frederick Davies.**

Thomas Frederick, son of Dr. Thomas Davies, and Hannah Crissey, his wife, was born in Redding, Conn., on the 24th day of August, 1793. He was prepared for college by the Rev. David Ely, D.D., at Huntington, Conn., entered Yale College in 1809, and graduated in 1813, under the Presidency of the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D.

The influences that surrounded him during his school and college days, were hostile to the Church of his fathers, and the result was that under the tuition of Doctor Dwight, young Davies became a member, and subsequently a minister, of the Congregational communion.

He was first settled in 1817, as successor to his old master, the Rev. Dr. Ely, in Huntington, Conn. His health failing, he removed



in 1819 to New Haven, where in connection with some of the Faculty of Yale College and other men of influence, he founded, and became the first editor of a monthly religious journal known as The Christian Spectator. His only other pastoral charge was from the years 1829 to 1839, when he presided over the Congregational Church of Green's Farms, then in the town of Fairfield, now Westport, Conn.

In 1839 he removed to New Haven to superintend the education of his sons, and was debarred by delicate health during the remainder of his days from undertaking any professional labors.

He was possessed of very superior intellectual gifts, of accurate scholarship, of refined and courtly manners, and of the highest character as a Christian and a gentleman.

He died at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Adams, in Westport, Conn., February 16th, 1865, in the seventy-second year of his age.

He was married February 24th, 1817, to Julia Sanford, of Redding, Conn., and became the father of four children, three of whom survived him. The death of his wife occurred June 8th, 1858.

His children were: Mary Sanford, wife of the late Ebenezer R. Adams, of Westport; Julia Sanford, who died unmarried at New Haven, September 13th, 1846; Lemuel Sanford and Thomas Frederick.



## Fifth Generation.

34

### Belvidere Davies.

Belvidere Davies, the eldest child of Thomas John Davies, was born at her father's home in Connecticut, January 4th, 1794, and in the year 1800 went with her parents, when they removed from Connecticut, to St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

Her early life was passed at her father's home at Black Lake, until her marriage with George Ranney, Esq., of Ogdensburg, some time in the year 1820.

The remainder of her life was spent in Ogdensburg, where she always resided with her husband. He died some time in the year 1857, and his widow continued to live at her home in that place until her death, which occurred August 6, 1870.

There were no children of this marriage.

35

### John Foote Davies.

John Foote Davies, the eldest son of Thomas John Davies, was born at his father's home in Connecticut, May 2d, 1796, and when a child but four years old, accompanied his parents in their winter's journey to their new home in St. Lawrence County, and grew to manhood at Black Lake. He received the usual education afforded by the schools of that day, and interested himself in agriculture and soon acquired the information needed to fit him for the conduct and management of a large farm.

An agreement among the members of the family was early made and carried out, that the elder brother should remain always at the homestead, and care and provide for his parents in their decline of



life, inheriting after their decease the family property, while the younger sons should go out in the world, and there unaided strive for fortune.

This arrangement was adhered to by all, and at his father's death, Mr. John F. Davies took possession of his estate, and for all his life continued to live at Black Lake.

On the 4th day of July, 1819, he was married to Almeda Giffen, of St. Lawrence County, with whom he lived happily for the long period of sixty-nine years, her death preceding his but a few weeks. Three children, one son and two daughters, were born to them, two of whom survived their parents.

There is but little to tell, in relating the story of a life such as that passed by the subject of this sketch. The means and assured position in life of his father, and the family arrangement made as to his inheritance, saved him from any efforts or struggles in early life. The property that was to be his came to him in the natural course of events, and his future was provided for without labor or effort on his part, and in the same way his whole life was passed quietly, peacefully, and unmarked by any striking events.

He was securely provided for against possible calamity, safe from the sufferings of want, or the temptations of wealth, and thoroughly content with the modest but sufficient share of fortune that fell to his lot. He passed a long, tranquil, and happy life, living to the great age of ninety-two years, and being then called to mourn the death of the wife who had so long been his companion on earth, he felt that his own end had come, and in a short time after that event, on the 1st day of May, 1888, he passed peacefully away surrounded by his family and friends.



His body was interred beside that of his father, and other members of the immediate family, at Black Lake.

He left surviving him his only son, William Henry Davies, and a daughter, Belvidere Davies, wife of Joel Chandler Houghton; another daughter, Mary Foote Davies, wife of George F. Clark, had previously died.

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### **Charles Davies, LL.D.**

Charles Davies, the second son of Thomas John Davies, was born at his father's Connecticut home, January 22d, 1798, and while very young was taken by his parents to Black Lake, N. Y. He shared the privations which they contended with as early settlers in a new country, and grew to be a strong and hearty lad of active temperament, and adventurous disposition. Until his fifteenth year he had no advantages of education beyond those afforded by the public schools in the vicinity of his home, but at that time an opportunity was afforded him that secured the proper development of the talents he possessed, and opened to him the successful and brilliant career that he pursued through life.

Gen. Swift, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, during the war of 1812, was on duty on the St. Lawrence frontier, and was engaged in superintending the preparations that were being made for the defence of Ogdensburg. He formed the acquaintance of Mr. Thomas John Davies, then Sheriff of the County. Visiting at his home, Gen. Swift saw and became interested in Charles Davies, then a boy of some fourteen years, and perceiving that he gave evidence of talent and ambition, urged his parents to send him to the



United States Military Academy at West Point, and personally aided in securing his appointment. Charles entered the Academy in 1814, but was unable to complete the full course, as the pending war called for large additions to the force of officers, and on the 11th of December, 1815, he was graduated and commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Light Artillery, and served with this rank in garrison at the New England Posts. On the 31st of August, 1816, he was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, with the rank of Second Lieutenant which commission he resigned on the 1st of December, 1816, to accept a position as Instructor in the U. S. Military Academy. With this Institution he remained connected, for the period of twenty-one years, serving as Assistant Professor of Mathematics, and of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and as Professor of Mathematics.

While thus occupied he was married to Mary Anne, daughter of Jared Mansfield, Lt.-Colonel of U. S. Engineers, and formerly Surveyor-General of the United States, then serving as a Professor at West Point, and the remainder of his life was passed most happily with his estimable wife.

While engaged in the discharge of his duties as Professor of Mathematics, he produced and published the earlier volumes of the long series of mathematical works which have made his name so widely and justly known, and which are still used as the standard of Instruction in Mathematics at the Military Academy. In the year 1836 his health, which had been much impaired by close attention to his duties, and by overwork, required that he should for a time abandon active labor. He resigned his position at West Point and traveled in Europe, partly for rest and recreation,



and also for the purpose of studying to advantage the latest advances of the science in which he was interested, and of investigating the best foreign methods of instruction.

He returned from Europe with his health fully restored, and being appointed in 1837 Professor of Mathematics at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., removed to that city with his family, and remained there for four years. In the year 1840 he received from Geneva College, N. Y., the degree of Doctor of Laws. In the summer of 1841 he served as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy, and on the 17th of November, 1841, was re-appointed in the Army, as Paymaster, with the rank of Major, and served as such at West Point, until the 30th of September, 1846, when he resigned and moved to the City of New York.

He then took part in founding, in which for a short time he was a partner, the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Co. It was formed for the special purpose of publishing his series of Mathematical Works, at that time used throughout the whole of the United States and in great demand. The details of business life he found distasteful, and they occupied time that could be more usefully and agreeably devoted to the pursuits that had become the important interests of his life. He soon withdrew as a partner from the firm, making, however, an agreement with it, that the house should in future have the exclusive sale of all works from his pen, either then in existence, or thereafter to be produced, on terms that satisfied both parties.

The making of this contract relieved Professor Davies from further care as to the publication or circulation of his works, and the income thus secured, together with the proceeds of judicious in-



vestments in the City of New York, secured him an ample income, and permitted him to devote his time to literary labors, and to the society of his friends. He purchased an attractive country-seat at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, a short distance above West Point, and sufficiently near that place to allow him to keep up the friendships and associations formed in the many years he had passed there. To this residence, he removed from New York in the year 1848, and though usually spending the winter seasons in the City of New York, he made this place for the remainder of his life his actual home.

In September, 1848, he accepted the position of Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy in the University of the City of New York, and held that post for a year.

In 1850, accompanied by his wife and one of his daughters, he made a second journey to Europe, and passed six months in traveling and visiting points of interest.

In 1857 he was called to the chair of Professor of Higher Mathematics in Columbia College, in the City of New York, and held that position until June, 1865, when upon resigning from active duty he was appointed Emeritus Professor, thus honorably closing a career of nearly fifty years, passed in teaching and in developing the science of which he was an acknowledged master.

Though retired from active life, his later years were not spent in useless ease, but he occupied himself until his death in revising, and expanding the various works of which he was the author.

As this brief record of his life shows, he possessed untiring industry, and great energy of character, which united with the native vigor of his intellect, assured him success in all he undertook.



A striking illustration of these qualities was furnished during the period of his Professorship at West Point, when in the vacations of the Academy, as a change from the routine of usual duty he studied the profession of law to such good purpose, that he passed the required examinations, and was in due form admitted to practice. As a test of his proficiency he personally conducted in the highest courts of the State, and brought to a successful issue, an important litigation, but after that he made no further use of this branch of learning, his inclination always preferring the study of exact science.

Though never desiring or holding political office, he always took great interest in public affairs, and in the welfare and progress of his country.

A warm personal friendship of many years connected him closely with Lieutenant-General Scott, and he made great efforts to secure the choice of that distinguished officer as President. The result of the election that defeated the candidate he favored, was one of the severest disappointments of his life.

He had a heartfelt and most earnest desire for the success of the National Cause during the Civil War, and regretted much that his advanced age prevented him from taking that part in active service, for which by education and feeling he was fitted, and which his only son and many other members of his family adopted.

He was, however, able to do much good service by counsel and advice to those in authority, and his opinions and judgment were often sought, and frequently proved of great value.

His long career at West Point had made him known and respected by the officers holding high commands in the Army, many of whom had at some time in early life, been under his



instruction, and the accurate knowledge of men, he had thus gained, and the wide scope of his acquaintance with National affairs, made him a useful and most valuable adviser on many subjects of public interest at that time.

He took an active part in the promotion of public education and the diffusion of knowledge among the people of the country, and in this connection was for many years a member of the Teachers' Association of the State of New York, being at one time President of that body.

The numerous and valuable works on the subject of Mathematics, produced by his learning and untiring labors, have had an enormous circulation, and have largely advanced the study and progress of that science in this country.

He was the first American author to arrange the study as a course, and to place the different branches of the science in a connected and progressive series.

He was throughout his life a devout and faithful member of the Episcopal Church, and interested himself to assist its welfare and prosperity, and gave whatever aid was in his power, both personally and by generous contributions to promote these objects.

He took part in founding, and gave liberally towards the building of St. Luke's Church, in his country home, and for many years was an active member of the Vestry of that Church, and a most efficient officer of that body.

When at last mention is to be made of his personal qualities, it is difficult for one who knew him well, and was bound to him by ties of family and of affection, to speak in terms that may appear entirely free from the charge of extravagant eulogy,



Genial in manner, kind in disposition, hospitable, benevolent and brilliant in thought and speech, he impressed most favorably all he met, and the feeling but gathered strength as he became better known.

Few men have lived who possessed a wider circle of friends, or received from them such strong personal regard and attachment, and by all with whom he was brought in contact in the course of his long and useful life he was honored, esteemed and loved.

His domestic relations were most happy, and a numerous and united family joined in mourning the loss of an affectionate, wise, and generous husband, parent, and relative.

He departed this life on the 18th day of September, 1876, at his home at Fishkill-on-Hudson, surrounded by his family, and his remains rest near the Church which he took part in building, and of which he was in life a zealous and faithful member.

He left surviving him his widow, Mary Anne Mansfield Davies, and the following children :

J. Mansfield Davies, Eunice Davies Allen and Alice Davies.

Two daughters of his who had married, died before his death occurred : Elizabeth M. Davies, wife of W. G. Peck ; and Louisa H. Davies, wife of Henry J. Scudder.

### *Eunice Ruth Davies.*

Eunice Ruth Davies, daughter of Thomas John Davies, was born at her father's home at Black Lake, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on the 5th day of March, 1807. Her early life was passed in the place of her birth, and on the 2d day of July, 1827, she was



there married to William Henry Scovill, Esq., a leading manufacturer and prominent citizen of Waterbury, Conn., to which place she removed upon her marriage, and there resided for the remainder of her life.

Her married life was happy and prosperous, but of brief duration, and on the 25th of November, 1839, her death occurred, at her home in Waterbury, and she was buried at that place.

She left surviving her two daughters, Alathea Ruth Scovill and Mary Anne Scovill.

### Henry E. Davies.

Henry Ebenezer Davies, son of Thomas John Davies and Ruth Foote, was born in his father's home on the shores of Black Lake, on February 8th, 1805. His middle name was given him after his maternal uncle, Ebenezer Foote, at that time a prominent lawyer in Albany, New York—an auspicious omen of his future career. His early days were passed in the ordinary pursuits of a country life, varied with such attendance at the common school as the times and the neighborhood permitted, and in sports with his brothers and companions. Prominent among the latter, in the reminiscences of his youth, with which he entertained his children in after years, was a young Indian boy, with whom he associated intimately and from whom he acquired much woodland lore, as well as much information about the language and customs of that people. At the age of fourteen he entered the family of the late Judge Alfred Conkling, at Canandaigua, to obtain a broader education than was afforded by the facilities near his home, and especially to prepare for his chosen



profession. Under the direction of Judge Conkling, he pursued a course that was substantially that of the colleges of the day, and with him completed his legal education. His industry and assiduity were crowned with such success that soon after coming of age he was admitted to the bar in Albany County, in April, 1826. He selected Buffalo, then a small village on the Western frontier, in which to commence the professional career that gained him such honor. Soon after his arrival there, a case of much importance arose between the owners of uplands along the Niagara River, who claimed the right to extend their warehouses to the river's edge for convenience of loading and unloading vessels, and the other inhabitants, who claimed a right of way along the bank. Mr. Davies was retained on the popular side, and undertook to establish an ancient right of way by the testimony of the older inhabitants, and of Indians, many of whom still remained in the vicinity. Among the witnesses whom he summoned was the celebrated Seneca Chief, Red Jacket. He succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of a jury that from time immemorial a right of way along the river bank had existed, and had been constantly used. This victory gave him at once a high professional standing and resulted, during the next year, in his election as City Attorney.

In the winter of 1829-30 he removed to the City of New York, and soon after formed a partnership with his uncle, Samuel A. Foote, which continued until Mr. Foote's retirement from the practice of his profession in 1848. Among other large corporations which this firm represented as counsel was the Erie Railroad Company. The advice of Foote & Davies contributed largely to the successful progress and completion of what was a work of enormous magnitude, in a time of



limited accumulated capital and restricted engineering experience and skill. He next entered into a partnership with the Hon. William Kent, a son of the distinguished Chancellor and an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, which continued until 1853.

He then formed the firm of Davies & Scudder. The junior member of the firm was Henry J. Scudder, the son-in-law of Prof. Charles Davies. In the new firm Mr. James C. Carter filled the position of managing clerk. When Mr. Davies became a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1855, the firm of Scudder & Carter was formed, and succeeded to his business.

Mr. Davies was always a Whig in politics and enjoyed a high reputation as a platform orator. In 1840, he was elected Assistant Alderman of the City of New York from his Ward (the Fifteenth) and in 1842 was chosen Alderman. He was at this time Chairman of the Committee appointed to celebrate the introduction of the Croton Water into the City of New York.

In 1850 he was appointed Corporation Counsel, which position he held for three years, a period of great labor because of the enormous work involved in the opening of new streets demanded by the rapid growth of the City. One of his most important professional labors at this time was the conduct of an extensive litigation, in which he defended ex-Mayor Cornelius W. Lawrence, whose courageous action in staying the disastrous conflagration which raged in the lower part of the city in December, 1835, by blowing up buildings in its path, had brought upon him a series of actions for damages, in which, with Mr. Davies as his leading Counsel, he was ultimately successful. Soon after the termination of his service in this office, at the request of the Common Council of New



York, he contributed a valuable and much-needed work to the service of his profession—a compilation of the statutes of the State relating to the City of New York and its ancient and modern charters.

During his early life in Buffalo he had met Millard Fillmore, then a young lawyer, afterwards President of the United States, and had formed with him a friendship and intimacy which lasted until his death. In the summer of 1855, after Mr. Fillmore's retirement from office, Mr. Davies accompanied him abroad for much-needed rest and recreation, and they together made the tour of Europe. On his return, Mr. Davies was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge R. H. Morris, and was elected over his competitors by a popular vote, but as no notice of the vacancy had been filed with the Sheriff by the Secretary of State, a question arose in relation to his right to the position, which was eventually decided by the Court of Appeals in his favor. During his term of office he presided at two celebrated murder trials, those of Cancemi and Burdell, and in the General Term concurred in sustaining the decision of Mr. Justice Paine in the case of *Lemmon vs. The People*, establishing the doctrine that persons held in slavery became free when brought into this State.

In the autumn of 1857, a panic swept over the country and the banks of the city were forced to suspend specie payments. It was feared that efforts would be made to throw them into the hands of Receivers, on the ground of insolvency. Such action would have greatly increased the depression and disasters which were already appalling. A meeting of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the First and Second Judicial Districts was held, at the suggestion of Judge Davies, to determine upon a line of judicial conduct.



At this meeting it was determined that a bank should be considered solvent, which was able to pay all its debts, although it might have suspended specie payments for a time, and that when thus solvent, while its officers were acting in good faith, no receiver should be appointed, (5 Abbott's Pr. R., 343). This wise and timely action saved the banks and, with them, the entire mercantile community from total prostration.

In the Fall of 1859 he was elected to the Court of Appeals for a term of eight years, during the last two of which he occupied the position of Chief Judge. The volumes of the reports for that period bear ample witness to his industry and research. By opinions in many leading cases, he left a lasting impression upon the accepted law of this State. As examples, it is sufficient to cite his opinion in *Kortright vs. Cady* (21 N. Y., 343), establishing the doctrine that tender of the amount due on a mortgage destroys the lien of the instrument; the decision in *People vs. The Canal Appraisers* (33 New York, 461), in which, as the reporter states, the subject of navigable streams is elaborately and learnedly discussed and determined; and the very full and satisfactory opinion on the subject of testamentary capacity in *Delafield vs. Parish* (25 New York, 9). Probably no opinion ever caused him more thought and study than that written in *Metropolitan Bank vs. Van Dyck*, (27 New York, 400), sustaining the legal tender acts of the General Government. He was intensely interested in the War for the preservation of the Union and loyal in every fibre of his being. His profound conviction that the Constitution of the United States conferred upon the Government in times of war extraordinary powers for the preservation and welfare of the country found expression in this opinion.



At the end of his term of office Judge Davies declined re-election and returned to the practice of his profession in the City of New York, being associated in business with Judge Noah Davis, until the re-election of the latter to the Supreme Court in 1872, and with his son, Julien Tappan Davies. He was counsel for The Mutual Life Insurance Company and other large corporations, but devoted himself mainly to Chamber practice and service as referee in important cases,—duties for which he had been eminently qualified by his long experience on the Bench. The day before he was attacked by the illness that closed his life, earnest to the last in his devotion to professional duty, he sat for many hours as one of the Commissioners appointed to determine the feasibility of constructing the Broadway Arcade Railroad.

Judge Davies was deeply concerned in the prosperity of the City of his adoption, prompt to further any measure tending to its welfare, and for many years conspicuous in all movements having such ends in view. He was for a long time a Director of the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and during the last year of his life, its President. His deep interest in young men and in his profession led him, in 1870, to accept the position of Dean of the Law School of the University of the City of New York, and this position he retained until his death. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University, and also from Amherst College.

On July 1st, 1835, he married Rebecca Waldo Tappan, a daughter of John Tappan, a prosperous and well-known merchant of Boston, Mass., by whom he had a large family. Four sons and two daughters survived him. He died in the City of New York on the 17th day of December, 1881, after a short illness.



Judge Davis was conspicuous during his long and busy life for sterling integrity and devotion to the interests committed to his charge. His capacity for labor was prodigious and sustained by a constitution of iron that gave him enormous powers of endurance. During the Cancemi trial, after five days spent until a late hour in presiding, at half-past seven on a Friday evening he commenced to write his charge. He finished it as he was summoned to breakfast at eight o'clock the next morning, having labored all the night without intermission for sleep or refreshment. From this, and from other similar herculean labors, he never suffered any inconvenience or felt that he had sustained a strain, until some two years before his death, when age slowly claimed him as its own. Yet he retained great vigor until the day when he was fatally attacked, some two weeks only before his death. Then his constitution gave way in several particulars at once, as if his various powers were equally balanced, and had all sustained without faltering an equal strain until exhausted together. In person, he was strongly and heavily built, though of medium stature. He possessed the powerful body with large organs and short limbs characteristic of his Welsh ancestry. His head was large, with a brain fully developed, and a countenance full of benignity, though stern in such times as called for an exhibition of strength. He was genial in manner, and friendly with all men. His sole pleasure was the professional one of a game of whist. Temperate indeed, almost abstemious in his habits, simple in his tastes, earnest in his professional duties, the two leading motives of his life were devotion to duty and love of his family. True to the church of his ancestry, and following in their lead, he gave to St. Luke's Church, at Matteawan, in Dutchess County, the land upon which its



edifice is erected. Under the shadow of its eaves he rests,—wife, children and grandchildren reposing around him. The memory of his pure, strong, loving spirit is the most precious heritage of his living descendants.

He died in the City of New York, December 17th, 1881, and left surviving him his wife, Rebecca Waldo Tappan, who died February 24th, 1884, and children named as follows :

Henry Eugene,

William Gilbert,

Julien Tappan,

Francis Herbert,

Helen, wife of Charles E. Tainter,

Lucy, wife of Samuel Swift, M.D.,

His second son, Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick Davies, Paymaster U. S. Vols., died, unmarried, December 3d, 1865, having worn out his life in the service of his country during the Civil War.

Another son, Theodore Davies, died unmarried, at his father's home in New York.

### **Thomas Alfred Davies.**

Thomas Alfred Davies, the youngest child of Thomas John Davies, was born at Black Lake, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on the 3d day of December, 1809, and his youth, as that of his elder brothers, was passed on his father's farm. When sixteen years of age he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, and entered that institution on the 1st day of July, 1825, and after passing successfully through the prescribed course of studies, graduated July 1st, 1829, and was immediately commis-



sioned in the army as Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Infantry.

With this rank he served for a year at Fort Crawford, in the Territory of Wisconsin, a post which was then considered to be on the extreme Western frontier of the United States. This tour of duty completed, he was ordered to West Point, and remained there until October, 1831, serving for much of the time as Quartermaster of the Post, and many of the works of improvement, that now render the place so picturesque, and so well fitted for the purpose to which it is devoted, were planned and commenced under his direction.

Becoming desirous of a wider field of action, and greater opportunities than those afforded to an officer of the Army in time of peace, he resigned his commission in October, 1831, and sought a career in the City of New York.

He entered the house of Goodhue & Co. as a clerk, for the purpose of learning the customs and rules of business, and after spending a year in this position went into business on his own account, and prospered until the panic of 1837. He suffered from this such reverses, that he was compelled for a time to give up business, and accepted employment as a Civil Engineer in the construction of the Croton Aqueduct. In this he was engaged for two years, and took a leading part in the more important portions of that great work, and particularly in the building of the High Bridge spanning the Harlem River.

This labor accomplished he again went into business, and continued actively and successfully occupied as a merchant in New York, until his final retirement in 1860.



On the 24th day of August, 1844, he was married in New York to Mrs. Maria White, and the congenial union then formed continued happily until her death, on October 26th, 1891, leaving no children her surviving.

He has been always a public-spirited citizen, and interested and active in promoting the prosperity of the great city in which he has passed his life, though disinclined towards and never seeking or holding public office.

He intelligently foresaw, at an early period, the growth and progress that were in store for the City of New York, and began a systematic and judicious investment of his means, in the purchase of well-selected real estate, which steadily held and wisely improved, produced him an ample fortune.

At the breaking out of the Civil War an appropriate and congenial opportunity for patriotic duty was afforded him, and among the first he offered his services to the Government from which he had received his military education, and of which he had always been a loyal citizen.

His services were gladly accepted, and on the 15th of May, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the 16th Regiment of New York Volunteers, and was immediately ordered with his regiment to the defences of Washington, which city was then threatened by the Confederate forces.

His military education and previous service rendered him an efficient and valued officer, and under his discipline and instruction, the regiment he commanded became one of the best in the service, and the excellent record it made during the long course of the war, was a convincing proof of the ability and



soldierly qualities of the commander by whom it was organized and disciplined.

In the organization of the Army of the Potomac, that was made before commencing active operations in the Summer of 1861, Col. Davies was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division of the Army, and led the advance on the march to Centreville. On the day of the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861, he was placed in command of the Fifth Division, and with a portion of his troops at Blackburn's Ford, resisted and defeated with severe loss, a determined attack by the enemy designed to turn the left flank of the Union Army, which, if successful, would have routed our entire army, and possibly have resulted in the capture of Washington. When this good work had been completed on the left, and our attacking force on the right had been repulsed and was in retreat, Col. Davies fell back with his division to Centreville, and took a position on the Heights, and there in command of the only troops that had not suffered defeat during the day, he covered the retreat of the remainder of the army, and checked the pursuit of the Confederates.

He held this position until twelve o'clock at night, and then under orders received, and after having fully performed the duties entrusted to him, retired upon Alexandria.

He spent the following Winter in the defences of Washington, and was rewarded for the efficient service he had performed, on March 7th, 1862, when he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers, and transferred to the Western Armies, then commanded by General Halleck.

General Davies was assigned to the command of the Second



Division of the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the advance upon, and the siege of Corinth, and was engaged in the battle of Corinth, in which his Division alone for a long time engaged the whole force of the enemy, displaying great gallantry and suffering very severe loss, fully deserving the thanks which Gen. Rosecrans, then commanding the Army of the Tennessee, gave in General Orders to Gen. Davies and his command, for their gallant conduct on this occasion.

He was afterwards assigned to command successively the important Districts of Columbus, Kentucky; Rolla, Missouri; Northern Kansas, and Wisconsin, and on the 11th of June, 1865, received a commission as Brevet Major General of Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious services."

The war having been fought to a successful close, he felt that his services could be spared, and resigning his commission he returned to his home in the City of New York, where he has since resided.

Though retired from active business life, his time since the close of the war has not passed uselessly or unproductively, and in addition to the care and improvement of his estate, he has found time to write and publish a series of interesting and valuable books on theological subjects that greatly interest the higher thought of the present day.

The space allotted to this sketch does not permit as extended a reference to these works as could be desired, but their general design and purpose is to refute the current theories advanced by the materialistic school of philosophy, and to maintain the text of the Bible to be an authentic and inspired, as well as literally accurate record, of



the Creation of this World, and all it contains, by the direct exercise of Divine power.

He has also invented and patented many devices, including some ingenious improvements in the construction of Railways, which have been successfully adapted to use, and have proved beneficial to the public, and valuable to their inventor.

He has always taken great interest in the family homestead at Black Lake, and has given largely of his time, his care, and means, for its improvement and preservation, and having purchased it some years ago to relieve his elder brother from the pressure of financial embarrassment under which he was suffering, he has since then given the use of it as a home to him and his descendants, by whom it is now enjoyed.

His warm interest in and regard for his family has been also displayed in the erection of a stately obelisk on the grounds of the homestead, which has been dedicated to and perpetuates the memory of his father, and the brothers and sisters whom he has lost.

In religious belief he has been through life a consistent and zealous member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and as one of the oldest and most influential members of St. Bartholomew's Church in the City of New York, has done much to foster and assist the faith professed by his ancestors and himself.

He has passed much of such leisure as the active pursuits of his life have allowed, in field sports, to which he has always been attached, and at the age of eighty-five years, retains the reputation of a keen and skillful sportsman that he acquired when a boy.

The many years of his life have passed without impressing upon him any traces of the usual weakness of age, and he is to-day as



active in body and vigorous in mind, as the majority of men of one-half his age, and there is every reason to expect and hope that his useful and valuable life will be long spared to his friends and to the world.

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### *Charlotte Davies.*

Charlotte, daughter of William Davies (19) and his first wife, Polly Leach, was born at Amenia, where her father then resided, on October 10th, 1790. After her father's removal to the Town of Poughkeepsie, she was married to her cousin, Thomas Davies Burrall, a lawyer, who soon after established his home at Geneva, N. Y., where she died September 14th, 1820. There were no children of this marriage.

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### *Thomas Leach Davies.*

Thomas Leach, eldest son of William Davies (19), and a grandson of the Rev. Thomas Davies (4), was born at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., July 8th, 1792, where his father was then engaged in business, and while a child removed with his parents to Poughkeepsie, where his entire life was passed.

He graduated at Columbia College, New York, in the class of 1813, and early in life became interested in the management of his father's large estate, and this, with the care of his own property, furnished the principal and active occupation of his life.

He was for many years the President of the Poughkeepsie National Bank, in which he and other members of his family were largely interested, and there acquired an honorable distinction



as a sagacious and successful financier, and his services were of great and recognized value to the institution over which he presided.

His disposition did not incline him to public life, and the only official position he ever held was that of Major General of the State Militia, which office he discharged, as he did every duty in life, with fidelity and zeal.

He was a prominent and faithful member of the Episcopal Church, and for the greater part of his life an officer of Christ Church Parish, to which his father had belonged, and by example, by personal effort, and by liberal aid, did much to increase the influence and prosperity of this body.

His life is not one that abounds in incident, nor does it embrace much that calls for especial commemoration. Throughout his life his ample means relieved him from the necessity of taking an active part in the struggle for existence, which is the lot of most men, and his temperament and personal tastes combined to fit him for the untroubled and unostentatious career he followed.

He was eminently hospitable, and in manner and conversation most agreeable, and found his greatest pleasure in entertaining his wide circle of friends, and in this, in the care of his family and in the exercise of a wise and unobtrusive benevolence, he passed happily a long and honored life, respected and esteemed by all who knew him, and greatly loved by those to whom by the ties of family or friendship he was more closely bound.

He lived to the great age of eighty-eight years, and died at his home in Poughkeepsie on March 19th, 1880.

He was married September 4th, 1826, to Jane Reed, daughter of



the Rev. John Reed, who survived her husband. At his death he left the following children :

Eliza Reed, wife of Robert E. Coxe, Esq., of Huntsville, Ala.  
John Leach,  
Charlotte,  
Thomas,  
Alice Antill.

42

### *William Augustus Davies.*

William Augustus, son of William Davies (19) and his wife, Polly Leach, was born at Poughkeepsie, on May 10th, 1808, and his life has been passed at that place, of which he is yet an honored and prominent citizen.

Having been born, as his brother was, to the enjoyment of a sufficient fortune, he has never attempted the struggle of public life, or the vicissitudes of active business, but has enjoyed a quiet, retired and useful career, which if wanting in incident, has at least been untroubled and free from care.

He has devoted his time to the management of his property, and in addition to that has been for more than twenty years, and is now, the President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, a prosperous institution owing much of its success to his judicious management of its affairs.

Like the others of his family, he is a member of the Episcopal Church, devoted to its welfare, and a liberal giver toward its support, and on several occasions has acted as Representative of the Diocese of New York in the General Conventions of the Church.



The Church of the Holy Comforter, at Poughkeepsie, built by him as a memorial to his first wife, is one of many instances of his pious benevolence, and will perpetuate his memory as a devout and charitable citizen.

Though now over eighty-five years of age, he is yet active in mind and body, and in his pleasant home is conspicuous for genial hospitality, and is active in affairs, and in all good works.

He married first, Sarah, daughter of Hubert Van Wagenen, on June 15th, 1842, who died leaving no children, and secondly, Frances, daughter of Josiah Barrett, June 4th, 1861, by whom he has had one son :

Augustus Davies, born August 15th, 1867.

43

### Lemuel Sanford Davies.

Lemuel Sanford, the elder son of the Reverend Thomas Frederick Davies (33), was born at New Haven, Conn., February 28th, 1823, and was educated at Yale College, from which he graduated in 1843.

He studied the profession of the law in the Law School attached to Yale College, and subsequently at Auburn, N. Y., in the office of William H. Seward, some time Senator and Secretary of State of the United States, whom he ever after held in affectionate and grateful remembrance.

He was admitted to the bar at New Haven in the spring of 1847, but the condition of his health forbade him for the time to follow his profession, and for several years he lived as a farmer in Cayuga County, N. Y.



Having recovered from the illness by which he had been threatened, he removed to Waterbury, Conn., in the spring of 1855, and entered into practice of his profession as a lawyer.

While residing there he held the offices of Mayor and Treasurer of the City, and was also chosen as Judge of Probate. His health again failing, he removed to Mankato, Minn., where he practiced as a lawyer for some years, and then, finding the climate too trying, he removed, in 1884, to Santa Cruz, Cal., where he now resides.

On the 14th of September, 1847, he married Stella M., the daughter of Edward Scovill, of Waterbury, and by her became the father of children, named as follows: William Bostwick, Mary Estelle, Catherine Alethea, Edward Thomas, Arthur Scovill, John Henry, and Stella Elizabeth.

44

**Right Reverend Thomas Frederick Davies,  
D.D., LL.D.**

Thomas Frederick, the younger son of the Rev. Thomas Frederick Davies, was born at Fairfield, Conn., August 31st, 1831.

He was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, and then attended Yale College, from which he graduated in 1853, and after graduation resided for two years at the college, as scholar, on the Berkeley Foundation.

He then became a member of the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., and was ordained Deacon by the Right Reverend Bishop Williams in May, 1856, and was advanced to the priesthood by the same prelate in May, 1857.

He was appointed Professor of Hebrew in the Berkeley Divinity



School, and held that charge for six years, from 1856 to 1862, when he became Rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H.

He resigned this position at Easter, 1868, and entered upon the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, which office he faithfully and acceptably filled for twenty-one years.

He was elected Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan in June, 1889, and consecrated in St. Peter's Church on the Feast of St. Luke, October 18th, 1889.

He has received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale University, and from the University of Pennsylvania, and that of Doctor of Laws from Hobart College.

Since his elevation to the Episcopate he has resided within his diocese at Detroit, Mich.

On the 29th of April, 1862, he married Mary L., daughter of William G. Hackstaff, of Middletown, Conn., by whom he is the father of three children, Anna Hackstaff, Marion Sanford and Thomas Frederick.

45

### *Mary Sanford Davies.*

Mary Sanford, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Frederick Davies (33) and Hannah Crissey, was born at Huntington, Conn., and early in life became the wife of Ebenezer R. Adams, of Westport, Conn., where she is still living.

46

### *Julia Sanford Davies.*

Julia Sanford, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Frederick Davies (33) and Hannah Crissey, was born at New Haven, March 29th, 1824, and died unmarried September 13th, 1846.



47

**John C. Davies.**

John C., the eldest son of William Davies (21), was born at Easton's Corners, Canada, in the year 1812. His life was passed at that place, engaged in the occupation of a farmer, which he followed with success.

He died there December 15th, 1889, and left surviving him a son, Richard C. Davies, who is by profession a physician.

48

**David W. Davies.**

David W., son of Samuel Davies (29) and Eunice Judd, was born at the home of his grandfather in Davies Hollow, August 24th, 1814, and early in life removed with his father to the neighboring town of Kent, where he lived for many years.

Some time in the year 1873 he removed to the town of Wells-ville, Alleghany County, N. Y., and there died in the year 1883, leaving no descendants.

49

**Henry F. Davies.**

Henry F., son of Samuel Davies (29) and Eunice Judd, was born at Davies Hollow, and with his father removed to the town of Kent.

He lived there until 1873, when with his brother he left the place, and nothing can be learned concerning his subsequent career.

50

**Henry W. Davies.**

Henry W. Davies, a grandson of George Davies (13), is known to have been a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years to have resided at Toronto, Canada.

No details of his life or family can be obtained.



51

**Frederic Davies.**

Frederic, a son of Powell (22) and Esther Davies (18), was born at Edwardsville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and must have lived there until after 1840, the year of his mother's death, as it is stated on the tombstones of his parents, that they were erected by their son Frederic.

No further trace of him exists.

52

**Charles H. Davies.**

Charles H., a son of John H. Davies (23), was born in Canada. All that can be learned of him is that at an early age he went to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and there died unmarried.

53

**Elsie R. Powell.**

Elsie R. Powell, a daughter of Eunice Davies (17) and her husband, Peter Powell, was born at Davies Hollow some time before the year 1800, and became the wife of Seth Calhoun.

Nothing more is known of her history.

54

**Harriet Powell.**

Harriet Powell, a daughter of the same parents, died unmarried.

55

**Peter Powell.**

Peter Powell, a son of the same parents, also died unmarried.



56

**F. Lewis Smith.**

F. Lewis Smith, son of Sarah Davies (28) and her husband, I. Lewis Smith, was born in the town of Washington, Conn., and moved to the West with his parents, beyond which nothing more is known.

57

**John Davies Smith.**

John Davies Smith, son of the same parents, has, so far as known, the same history.

58

**Abigail Judson.**

Abigail Judson, daughter of Elizabeth Davis (16) and her husband, David Judson, married Hermanus Marshall.

As all the children of these parents are deceased, no record of the family worthy of particular note can be obtained beyond the names of the numerous children given below.

59

**Adelia Judson.**

60

**Alvira Judson.**

61

**Charles A. Judson.**

62

**Daniel Judson.**

63

**David C. Judson.**



64

*Elizabeth Judson.*

65

*Francis H. Judson.*

66

*Frederick W. Judson.*

67

*George Albert Judson.*

68

*John Davies Judson.*

69

*Solomon Judson.*

70

*Thomas Davies Burrall.*

Thomas Davies Burrall, son of Charlotte Davies (20) and her husband, Jonathan Burrall, was born at Canaan, Conn., about 1784.

He married his cousin, Charlotte Davies (40), and with her resided at Geneva, N. Y., until her death in the year 1820.

There were no children of this marriage.



## Sixth Generation.

71

### William Henry Davies.

William Henry, only son of John Foote Davies (35) and his wife, Almeda Giffen, was born at the family homestead at Black Lake, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., October 20th, 1820.

His early life was passed at that place, and in 1836 he went to the City of New York, where he remained for some years, but concluding to follow the life pursued by his father and grandfather, he returned to Black Lake, and has since resided there on a farm adjoining the original homestead, which he has successfully conducted and has made the home from which has sprung a large, prosperous and thriving family.

On the 2d of May, 1844, he was married to Helen McVean, of Oswegatchie, with whom he was happily united until her death, which occurred August 6th, 1872.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he felt it a duty to devote himself to the service of his country, and took the position of Quartermaster of the 16th N. Y. Volunteers, the Regiment commanded by his uncle, General Thomas A. Davies.

With this Regiment he served two years, until the expiration of the time for which he had enlisted, and was distinguished for accuracy in his accounts and the diligent attention he gave to the duties of his office.

He was recommended for promotion by the officers of his Regiment, and by his superiors in the Department of the Army to which he had been attached, but feeling the claims of his family upon him, he declined promotion and further service, and returned to his home in June, 1863.



He has since resided at Black Lake, occupied in the care and improvement of his property, and the education of his children. His children now living are named as follows :

John F.,  
Eunice Ruth,  
Charles,  
Daniel F.,  
Mary Grace,  
Louisa Scudder,  
Thomas A.,  
Helen Almeda.

72

### *Mary Foote Davies.*

Mary Foote, elder daughter of John Foote Davies (35) and his wife, Almeda Giffen, was born at Black Lake, N. Y., April 13th, 1822, and her early life was passed at her father's home.

She was married in July, 1843, to George F. Clark, and with him removed to the City of New York, where her husband was for many years engaged in business and active in politics, serving for several terms as an Alderman of the City.

He finally returned with his family to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and made his home on a farm near Ogdensburg, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives.

She died July 7th, 1876, leaving surviving her the following children :

Mary Almeda,  
Charles D.,  
George F. and  
David.



73

**Belvidere Davies.**

Belvidere, youngest child of John Foote Davies (35) and Almeda Giffen, was born at her father's home at Black Lake, N. Y., June 20th, 1829, and her life has been passed at the family homestead where she now resides.

She was married in 1851 to Joel Chandler Houghton, of Ogdensburg, and has one daughter, Almeda Davies, married to Byron P. Myers, of North Adams, Mass.

74

**Elizabeth Mansfield Davies.**

Elizabeth Mansfield, the eldest child of Professor Charles Davies (36), was born July 30th, 1826, at West Point, N. Y., where her father was then occupied as Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Military Academy, and her early life was passed at that place. In 1848 her father removed with his family to Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., and at that place, September 25th, 1849, she was married to William Guy Peck, then Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A., and on duty at West Point, as instructor in the Military Academy. He subsequently acted for some time as Professor of Mathematics at the University of Michigan, and was afterwards appointed to the same position in Columbia College, of the City of New York, succeeding Professor Davies, his father-in-law. He resided in that city for many years, and his wife there died March 2d, 1861.

No children of this marriage have survived.

75

**J. Mansfield Davies.**

J. Mansfield, the only son of Professor Charles Davies (36), was born at his father's home, at West Point, N. Y., December 1st, 1828,



and his early years were passed at that place, where from association and surroundings he acquired a strong desire to follow a military career. He was, however, induced to devote himself to the profession of the law, and after graduating at the University of New York, entered the Harvard Law School and fitted himself for practice of the law, which he pursued for several years in the City of New York.

On the 8th day of June, 1859, he married Martha, daughter of Alfred Brooks, Esq., of the City of New York.

On the breaking out of the Civil War he was among the first to offer his services to the Government of this country, and in April, 1861, was commissioned as Major of the 5th New York Volunteers, with which Regiment he served until July, 1861, when he was promoted to be Colonel of the 2d New York Cavalry. In command of this Regiment, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac, he rendered excellent service, and had every reason to expect future distinction, when failing health compelled him in December, 1862, to resign from the Army.

He has since then practiced his profession in the City of New York, and has become prominent and influential in the counsels of the Democratic party, though never holding public office.

His home is at Fishkill-on-Hudson, in the country seat formerly occupied by his father.

One daughter, the issue of his marriage, was Ellen Mansfield.

### *Louisa H. Davies.*

Louisa H., daughter of Professor Charles Davies (36), was born October 27th, 1834, at her father's home at West Point, N. Y., and



from childhood was distinguished by intelligence and personal beauty. On the 21st of June, 1853, she was married to Henry J. Scudder, of the City of New York, a successful and prominent lawyer, then the partner of her uncle, Henry E. Davies, and some time Representative of his District in the Congress of the United States.

Her married life was prosperous and happy, but of short duration, and she died December 28th, 1865, leaving three children and her husband surviving her.

Her children are named as follows :

Rev. Henry Townsend Scudder,  
Charles Davies Scudder,  
Edward Mansfield Scudder.

77

### *Eunice Ruth Davies.*

Eunice Ruth, daughter of Professor Charles Davies (36), was born at her father's home at West Point, N. Y., July 25th, 1845.

Her early life was passed at her father's home at Fishkill-on-Hudson, and at that place June 5th, 1867, she was married to George S. Allan, M. D., of New York.

Since that time she has resided in the City of New York, and at Montclair, N. J., where her home is now established, and has become the mother of the children here named :

Charles Davies Allan,  
Percy Allan,  
Frederick Mansfield Allan,  
Edwin Phipps Allan,  
Achison Russell Allan,  
Alice Allan.



78

**Alice Davies.**

Alice, youngest child of Professor Charles Davies (36), was born at her father's country seat at Fishkill-on-Hudson, March 10th, 1849, and her life has been passed at that place.

With her mother she resides at and maintains her father's home, and she is distinguished for benevolent and useful aid to the church of which her father was a founder and a benefactor.

79

**Henry Eugene Davies.**

Henry Eugene, the eldest son of Judge Henry E. Davies (38) was born at his father's residence, 33 Clinton Place, in the City of New York, July 2d, 1836, and after education in private schools of that city, and passing a year of college life at Harvard and at Williams College respectively, graduated at Columbia College in the year 1857.

In the month of July, 1857, he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and began the practice of his profession in the City of New York.

On the 10th day of August, 1858, he married at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., Julia, daughter of John T. Rich and Julia Van Voorhies.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the service of the United States on the 23d day of April, 1861, as Captain of the 5th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and served in that regiment until August, 1861, when promoted to be Major of the 2d New York Cavalry. In this Regiment, which formed part of the Army of the Potomac, he served as Major, Lt.-Colonel and Colonel, until September, 1863, when he



received the appointment of Brigadier General U. S. Vols., and was assigned to the command of a Brigade of Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, and continued in that duty until the close of the War.

In October, 1864, he received a brevet as Major General U. S. Vols., and on May 4, 1865, was commissioned as Major General U. S. Vols., and assigned to command the Middle District of Alabama, in which duty he was engaged until January 1st, 1866, when he resigned from the Army.

He then returned to the City of New York and resumed the practice of his profession of the law.

He held the office of Public Administrator of the City of New York from January 1st, 1866, to January 1st, 1869, and that of Assistant District Attorney of the United States from July, 1870, to January 1st, 1873, and since that time has been occupied in private practice as a lawyer.

He now resides at the country seat formerly owned by his father at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.\*

He has one son, the issue of his marriage :

Henry Eugene.

80

### Charles Frederick Davies.

Charles Frederick, second son of Judge Henry E. Davies (38), was born at his father's home in the City of New York, June 27th, 1838.

He received an education designed to fit him for commercial pur-

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\* Since the writing of this sketch, and while it was still in the press, he died suddenly on the 6th of September, 1894, while visiting friends at Middleborough, Mass. He left surviving him, his wife and only son Henry Eugene.—ED.



suits, and at an early age entered the Australian Shipping House, of which Sir Roderick W. Cameron was then and is now the chief. In this business he continued for several years, and his energy and fidelity to duty gave him every promise of a successful business career, but at the breaking out of the Civil War he felt it his duty to abandon these prospects and devote himself to the service of his country.

He first accepted a position as Lieutenant in the 5th New York Vols., the regiment in which his elder brother held a commission as Captain, but his business experience and ability as an accountant were soon recognized, and in July, 1861, he was appointed Major and Paymaster of U. S. Vols.

He served through the War in this position, and not only performed the duties of his office with such intelligence and fidelity as won the praise of his immediate superiors, but on occasions when opportunity afforded, was distinguished by the personal gallantry which he displayed in battle, when acting as Volunteer Aid to General Officers with whom he was at the time serving.

For excellent service during the war he received, in June, 1865, the Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, and in recognition of his marked ability was assigned to the arduous duty of mustering out of service and making final payment to the great host of New York Volunteers whom the close of the war had discharged from service.

For a period of four months he was actively engaged in this service at Albany, and obliged to labor so continuously that he had no opportunity for rest, or even sleep, and finally, breaking down from exhaustion went home to his father's house, where after a short illness, his life was closed. His lamented and untimely death was the



immediate result of exposure in the field, and subsequent and exhausting labor in the discharge of his official duties, and his name is numbered among the many heroes who in those trying days gave their lives to their country.

He died at Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., December 3d, 1865, and was buried in the cemetery of St. Luke's Church.

81

### *William Gilbert Davies.*

William Gilbert, son of Judge Henry E. Davies (38), was born at his father's home in the City of New York, March 21st, 1842, and after preparatory studies in New York, entered Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., from which he graduated in 1860.

On leaving College he went abroad and studied at the University of Leipsic, and after completing his course at this institution returned to New York and began the study of law.

In the summer of 1863, when the North was invaded by the Confederate Army under General Lee, he joined the 22d Regiment of N. Y. State Militia and took part in the campaign which resulted in the rout of the Southern Army at Gettysburg.

Having been admitted to practice as a Counsellor of the Supreme Court, he began the practice of law in the City of New York in 1863, and soon after became professionally connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Devoting his time to the study and practice of the branch of law relating to the subject of Life Insurance, he has for more than twenty years remained in the service of that corporation, and held the position of Solicitor to the Company until he resigned therefrom in 1894.



On December 15th, 1870, he married Lucy C. Rice, daughter of Hon. Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, Mass., and of this marriage has issue, one daughter :

Augusta McKim.

82

### *Julien Tappan Davies.*

Julien Tappan, son of Judge Henry E. Davies (38), was born at his father's home in the City of New York, September 25th, 1845, and was brought up and educated in that city and at the school of Dr. Reed at Walnut Hill, Geneva, N. Y.

He entered Columbia College in 1862, and graduated in 1866. During the time of his college life in the Summer of 1863, he joined the 22d Regiment of New York State Militia, and as a private soldier and one of the youngest members of his Regiment, took an active part in the campaign of the Civil War that ended with the battle of Gettysburg.

On leaving college he devoted himself to the study of law, and entered the office of the Hon. Alexander W. Bradford, in which he studied until his admission to practice.

At the death of that distinguished jurist, according to the directions of his will, he succeeded to a part of his business, and was soon after associated with his father, who on the first day of January, 1868, had retired from the bench of the Court of Appeals. With these fortunate connections he founded an active and prosperous professional career, which has continued to the present day, and has gained a deservedly high reputation as one of the leading members of the New York bar.



He was married April 22d, 1869, to Alice Martin, daughter of Hon. Henry H. Martin, banker, of Albany, N. Y., and has had seven children issue of this marriage, of whom four only are now (1894) living :

Julien Townsend,

Alice, died 1885, aged 14; Helen, died 1877, aged 5; Thomas Alfred, died 1877, aged 4.

Ethel,

Frederick Martin,

Cornelia Sherman.

83

### **Theodore Davies.**

Theodore, son of Judge Henry E. Davies (38), was born at his father's residence in the City of New York, October 22d, 1847, and was educated at the school of Dr. Reed, at Geneva, N. Y., and at Hobart College, which he left July, 1866.

On leaving college he traveled for some time in Europe, and in the year 1868 held the position of attaché to the American Mission at the Court of Prussia, serving under the Hon. George Bancroft, who was then the American Minister.

Returning to his home in New York, he devoted himself to literature as his profession, and was soon remarked as a graceful and pleasing writer in several of the New York journals. He was connected with the *New York Sun*, and subsequently with the *World*, and was especially occupied with subjects relating to art, literature and the drama.

While thus engaged he studied for higher aims in his chosen profession, and but a short time before his death had composed and pub-



lished a novel under the title of "Losing to Win," a romance, which met with much success, and gave the promise of future distinction for the author.

This was unfortunately prevented by his early death, which occurred soon after the publication of this work, and abruptly closed a life that was interesting, and that had much of expectation in the future.

He died at his father's residence in the City of New York, March 15th, 1875, and his remains rest in the cemetery of St. Luke's Church, Fishkill-on-Hudson.

### *Francis Herbert Davies.*

Francis Herbert, son of Judge Henry E. Davies (38), was born September 15th, 1849, at Elizabethtown, N. J., at which place his father then had his country residence, and at an early age was sent to the school of Dr. Reed, at Geneva, N. Y., where he was educated for a business career.

On completing his school life he entered a banking house in New York, and continued thus engaged until 1870, when he went West to engage in the more congenial pursuits afforded by agricultural life.

He established himself as one of the pioneers in sheep husbandry at Pueblo, in New Mexico, and after following this occupation with success for four years, he returned to the City of New York, where he has since lived.

On the 27th day of April, 1876, he was married to Cornelia Scott, daughter of Henry S. Rokenbaugh, Esq., of the City of New York.



85

### *Helen Davies.*

Helen, the elder daughter of Judge Henry E. Davies (38), was born at her father's country residence, at Elizabeth, N. J., June 9th, 1851.

She was educated under the care of her mother at home, and on October 20th, 1875, was married to Charles E. Tainter, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., in which place after a tour in Europe, she resided for several years.

In the year 1882, Mr. Tainter, having formed a business connection in the City of New York, removed with his family from Worcester, and fixed his residence at Flushing, N. Y., where he resided for a few years and then moved his family to the City of New York, in which city he is at present living.

She has two children:

Davies Tainter and  
Louis Swift.

86

### *Lucy Davies.*

Lucy, second daughter of Judge Henry E. Davies (38), was born at her father's home in New York, March 7th, 1853, and was educated at home by her mother.

On the 21st day of April, 1875, she was married to Dr. Samuel Swift, of Yonkers, N. Y., and has since resided at that place, where her husband is a practicing physician.

She has two children:

Martha Swift and  
Samuel Swift.



### Alathea Ruth Scovill.

Alathea Ruth Scovill, daughter of Eunice Ruth Davies (37), and her husband, William Henry Scovill, was born March 21st, 1828, at Waterbury, Conn., where her father resided and was engaged in business, and on April 29th, 1851, she was there married to Frederick John Kingsbury, Esq., of the same city.

Her husband has through life been a leading citizen of Connecticut, having served as Secretary of State and Lieutenant-Governor. He has held many other prominent and distinguished positions, and has earned a deserved reputation as an accomplished and successful man of business.

Mrs. Kingsbury was educated at the school of Mrs. Willard in Troy, graduating in 1846. She has continued to reside in Waterbury since her marriage where she has led a life of great activity and usefulness in the work of the church, in the cause of education, in work for the local hospital and in general charity and philanthropy, in addition to those duties required by her social position and as the representative of a large family circle.

She is the mother of four children, now living, Mary Eunice, Alice Eliza, Edith Davies and Frederick John.

### Mary Anne Scovill.

Mary Anne Scovill, daughter of Eunice Ruth Davies (37), and her husband, William Scovill, was born at Waterbury, Conn., and her early life was passed at that place until her marriage, September 2d, 1851, to William E. Curtis, when she removed to the City of New York, where her life has since been passed. Her husband



was a prominent and leading lawyer, and, after a remarkably successful career at the bar, became Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New York, which position he occupied at the time of his death in the year 1880.

Mrs. Curtis is the mother of seven children, William E. Curtis, Sanford Curtis, Randolph Curtis, H. Holbrook Curtis, M. D.; F. Kingsbury Curtis, Mary Alatheia Curtis and Elizabeth Curtis.

89

### *Eliza Reed Davies.*

Eliza Reed, eldest child of Thomas Leach Davies (41) and his wife, Jane Reed, was born at her father's home August 15th, 1834, and her early life was passed there.

On February 18th, 1858, she married Robert E. Coxe, Esq., of Huntsville, Ala., and has since made her home at that place.

She has three children :

Magrane Coxe,

Davies Coxe,

Louisa Coxe.

90

### *John Leach Davies.*

John Leach, eldest son of Thomas Leach Davies (41) and his wife, Jane Reed, was born at Poughkeepsie....., and passed the greater part of his life at that place.

He was educated as a lawyer, but before he began to practice his profession was interrupted in his studies by the breaking out of the Civil War. He served for two years with gallantry as a Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of his relative, Gen. Thomas A. Davies, and then returned to his home, where he entered



into business as a lawyer, and continued to reside there for the remainder of his life.

He, like his father, was indifferent to the pursuits of public life, and confined his interests to his professional duties and the pleasures to be had from the society of his many attached friends.

He died suddenly in the prime of life on April 9th, 1888.

91

### **Thomas Davies.**

Thomas, son of Thomas Leach Davies (41) and Jane Reed, his wife, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the.....

.....  
He was educated at Union College, and subsequently went into mercantile business at his home.

On the 20th of April, 1872, he was married to Miss Ada Plunkett, of Poughkeepsie, and by her has the children here named :

Alice Adeline ;  
Charlotte Mary.

92

### **Charlotte Davies.**

Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Leach Davies (41) and his wife, Jane Reed, was born at her father's home, where she lived until his death in 1880. She then removed to the City of New York, where her home has since been.

93

### **Alice Davies.**

Alice, youngest child of Thomas Leach Davies (41), and Jane Reed, his wife, was born at her father's home, and there passed her life until marriage.



June 13th, 1872, she was married to Edward R. Bacon, Esq., a successful lawyer, and has since resided in the City of New York.

In 1892, she was married to Lathrop Bacon, Esq., by whom she has one child.

94

### *Augustus Davies.*

Augustus Davies, the only son of William Augustus Davies (42) and Frances Barrett, his wife, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 15th, 1867. After receiving a liberal education he devoted himself to architecture and is now engaged in that profession in the City of New York.

95

### *Richard A. Davies.*

Richard A., the only son of John C. Davies (47), was born at and now lives at Easton's Corners, Province of Ontario, Canada. He was educated as a physician and practices his profession at that place.

96

### *William Bostwick Davies.*

William Bostwick, eldest son of Lemuel Sanford Davies (43), was born at Flemington, Cayuga County, N. Y., July 27th, 1847.

When his father removed from Waterbury, Conn., to Mankato, Minn., he accompanied him and has since resided there. On the 14th of September, 1869, he was married to Laura Bell Presson, of that place.

By profession he is a lawyer, and now holds the office of Recorder of the City of Mankato.



By his marriage he has become the father of the children herein named :

William Thomas,  
Julia Elizabeth,  
Joseph Sanford,  
Laura Bell,  
Stella Maria,  
Irma Alatheia,  
May Mead.

97

**Mary Estelle Davies.**

Same parents (43).  
Born in Cayuga County, N. Y., January 16th, 1851.

98

**Catherine Alatheia Davies.**

Same parents (43).  
Born at Cayuga County, N. Y., February 13th, 1853.

99

**Edward Thomas Davies.**

Same parents (43).  
Born at Waterbury, Conn., August 15th, 1857.

100

**Arthur Scovill Davies.**

Arthur Scovill, third son of Lemuel Sanford Davies (43), was born at Waterbury, Conn., January 6th, 1861, and accompanied his father to Santa Cruz, Cal., in his removal to that place in 1884, where he has since resided. He there married, May 13th, 1888, Hattie L. Huff.



101

**John Henry Davies.**

Same parents (43).  
Born March 23rd, 1863.

102

**Stella Elizabeth Davies.**

Stella Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Lemuel Sanford Davies (43), was born at Waterbury, Conn., July 1st, 1866.

On the 1st of July, 1886, she was married to William Woodhead, of St. Paul, Minn., where she now resides.

103

**Anna Hackstaff Davies.**

Anna Hackstaff, daughter of Right Reverend Thomas Frederick Davies (44), was born at Portsmouth, N. H., July 11th, 1863.

104

**Marion Sanford Davies.**

Same parents (44).  
Born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 7th, 1865.

105

**Thomas Frederick Davies.**

Same parents (44).  
Born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 20th, 1872.



## Seventh Generation.

106

### John Foote Davies.

Son of William H. Davies (71) and Helen McVean.  
Born February 16th, 1845.  
Married.

107

### Funice Ruth Davies.

Same parents (71).  
Born June 16th, 1850.

108

### Charles Davies.

Same parents (71).  
Born July 4th, 1852.  
Married.

109

### Daniel F. Davies.

Same parents (71).  
Born April 27th, 1856.

110

### Mary Grace Davies.

Same parents (71).  
Born May 26th, 1858.  
Married February 21st, 1884, to Clinton Kring.

111

### Louisa Scudder Davies.

Same parents (71).  
Born December 11th, 1860.



112

**Thomas Alfred Davies.**

Same parents (71).  
Born March 31st, 1864.

113

**Helen Almeda Davies.**

Same parents (71).  
Born July 29th, 1872.

114

**Mary Almeda Clark.**

Daughter of Mary Foote Davies (72) and George F. Clark.  
Born December 5th, 1844.  
Married March 28th, 1866, to Joseph Wagenen.

115

**Charles D. Clark.**

Same parents (72).  
Born August 1st, 1846.  
Married January 25th, 1871, to Josie Ames.

116

**George F. Clark.**

Same parents (72).  
Born May 28th, 1849.  
Married June 4th, 1875, to Ida McRoberts.

117

**David Clark.**

Same parents (72).  
Born May 2nd, 1861.  
Married June 19th, 1881, to Ann Hawley.



118

**Almeda Davies Houghton.**

Daughter of Belvidere Davies (73) and Joel Chandler Houghton.  
Born September 20th, 1852.  
Married , 1873, to Byron P. Myers.

119

**Ellen Mansfield Davies.**

Daughter of J. Mansfield Davies (75) and Martha Brooks.  
Born May 25th, 1861.  
Married January 22d, 1884, to Albert Crane.  
Died January 3d, 1893, without issue.

120

**Henry Townsend Scudder.**

Son of Louisa H. Davies (76) and Henry J. Scudder.  
Born September 7th, 1854.  
Married June 5th, 1889, Margaret Mott Weeks.  
Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

121

**Charles Davies Scudder, M.D.**

Same parents (76).  
Born September 24th, 1856.  
Married April 3d, 1883, Louisa Wardner Evarts.  
Died July 19th, 1892.

122

**Edward Mansfield Scudder.**

Same parents (76).  
Born May 15th, 1858.  
Lawyer, New York City.



123

**Charles I. Allan.**

Son of Eunice Ruth Davies (77) and George I. Allan.  
Born March 29th, 1868.

124

**Percy Allan.**

Same parents (77).  
Born December 5th, 1873.

125

**Frederick Mansfield Allan.**

Same parents (77).  
Born November 28th, 1874.

126

**Edward Phipps Allan.**

Same parents (77).  
Born December 30th, 1879.

127

**Achison Russell Allan.**

Same parents (77).  
Born March 20th, 1883.

128

**Alice Allan.**

Same parents (77).  
Born May 12th, 1887.

129

**Henry Eugene Davies.**

Son of Henry Eugene Davies (79) and Julia Rich.  
Born November 7th, 1869.  
He served five years in Company F, 7th Regiment, and is now a  
veteran of that organization.



130

**Angusta McKim Davies.**

Daughter of William Gilbert Davies (81) and Lucy C. Rice.  
Born March 19th, 1872.

131

**Julien Townsend Davies.**

Son of Julien Tappan Davies (82) and Alice Martin.  
Born February 20th, 1870, in the City of New York.

He was at an early age sent to St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and afterwards went to Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1891. Having made up his mind to follow the profession of the law, he was prepared for that purpose at the Harvard Law School. He remained there for two years, and after serving a clerkship in the office of the celebrated lawyer, Joseph H. Choate, was admitted to practice in New York in June, 1894.

He is a member of the Metropolitan Club of New York, Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution.

On the 22d of November, 1894, he married Marie Rose, daughter of Carlos G. de Garmendia.

From January 20-28, 1895, he served in Troop A, N. G., S. N. Y., under Captain Charles F. Roe, when that command was called out, together with the whole of First Brigade, to quell the Brooklyn Trolley Car Riots.

132

**Ethel Davies.**

Same parents (82).  
Born March 19th, 1876, in the City of New York.



133

**Frederick Martin Davies.**

Same parents (82).  
Born September 12th, 1877, in the City of New York.

134

**Cornelia Sherman Davies.**

Same parents (82).  
Born October 21st, 1882, in the City of New York.

135

**Davies Tainter.**

Son of Helen Davies (85) and Charles E. Tainter.  
Born September 12th, 1876.

136

**Louis Swift Tainter.**

Same parents (85).  
Born March 7th, 1883.

137

**Martha Swift.**

Daughter of Lucy Davies (86) and Samuel Swift.  
Born July 27th, 1878.

138

**Samuel Swift.**

Same parents.  
Born December 14th, 1886.



139

**Magrane Coxe.**

Son of Eliza Reed Davies (89) and Robert E. Coxe.  
Born March 29th, 1859.  
Married August 28th, 1888, to Caroline Townsend Crawford.  
Assistant District Attorney of the United States 1885 to 1889.

140

**Davies Coxe.**

Same parents (89).  
Born April 23rd, 1862.

141

**Louisa Coxe.**

Same parents (89).  
Born October 19th, 1872.

142

**Alice Adeline Davies.**

Daughter of Thomas Davies (91) and Ada Plunkett.  
Born March 9th, 1873.

143

**Charlotte May Davies.**

Same parents (91).  
Born February 26th, 1884.

144

**William Thomas Davies.**

Son of William Bostwick Davies (96) and Laura Bell Presson.  
Born December 3rd, 1870.



145

**Julia Elizabeth Davies.**

Same parents (96).

Born July 15th, 1872.

146

**Joseph Sanford Davies.**

Same parents (96).

Born July 26th, 1873.

147

**Laura Bell Davies.**

Same parents (96).

Born January 19th, 1878.

148

**Stella Maria Davies.**

Same parents (96).

Born December 20th, 1880.

149

**Irma Althea Davies.**

Same parents (96).

150

**May Mead Davies.**

Same parents (96).

Born January 25th, 1885.



151

**Mary Eunice Kingsbury.**

Daughter of Alatheia Ruth Scovill (87) and Frederick John Kingsbury.

Born June 9th, 1856.

Married June 10th, 1882, to Doctor Charles Stedman Bull, of New York.

152

**Alice Eliza Kingsbury.**

Same parents (87).

Born May 4th, 1858.

153

**Edith Davies Kingsbury.**

Same parents (86).

Born February 6th, 1860.

154

**Frederick John Kingsbury, Jr.**

Same parents (86).

Frederick John Kingsbury, Jr., youngest child of F. J. and Alatheia R. Kingsbury, was born at Waterbury, July 7th, 1863. He was educated in the schools of the town and studied for one year with a private tutor, and was one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. On leaving school, he was for several years in the employ of the Scovill Manufacturing Co., and in 1888 became the Secretary of the Aluminum, Brass and Bronze Co. of Bridgeport. He resides at Fairfield, Conn.

He married November 11th, 1886, Adele, youngest daughter of Edward M. Townsend, of New York. They have one child, Ruth,



born August 29th, 1887. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, Fairfield, which he has several times represented in the diocesan conventions, and a member of St. Anthony's Club, of New York.

**William Edmond Curtis.**

Son of Mary Anne Scovill (88) and William E. Curtis.

William Edmond Curtis was born at New York, June 2d, 1855.

He was educated at the Columbia Grammar School and at home in the country. In 1875 he was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., with the degree of A. B., and received that of M. A. in 1878. He studied law at the Columbia College Law School, and graduated from that school in 1877, and in June of that year he formed the law partnership of Stearns & Curtis.

He took an active part in the affairs of Trinity College, and was elected a Trustee thereof by the Alumni. At the conclusion of this term he was made a life Trustee by the Board.

As a Democrat he was actively interested in politics, and in the interest of good government. He was Secretary of the Democratic Club of N. Y. City for seven years. He was a delegate to the Albany Conference of Anti-Snappers in February, 1892, and also to their State Convention at Syracuse, and was a member of the Democratic Provisional State Committee.

He took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1892 in behalf of Mr. Cleveland, and was appointed by President Cleveland Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and confirmed by the Senate in April, 1893. His duties in this office were mainly in connection with the finances, the divisions employed on them being under his personal supervision.

William Edmond Curtis is still unmarried.



### Henry Holbrook Curtis, M.D.

Same parents (88).

Henry Holbrook Curtis, M.D., Ph.B., was born in the City of New York, December 15, 1856. He was educated at the Columbia Grammar School, the Gunnery, at Washington, Conn., and the Cheshire, Conn., Military Academy, where he prepared for the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale—from which institution he received the degree of Ph.B. in 1877. Three years later he took his medical degree from the Yale Medical School. During one year of his medical studies he was in the office of Dr. Francis Bacon, of New Haven, as assistant. Dr. Curtis spent eighteen months in the Vienna and Paris Hospitals.

After his return from Europe Dr. Curtis settled in New York and commenced a general practice, which he soon abandoned to make a specialty of the diseases of the respiratory tract. His mechanical genius led him to invent many instruments in nasal and throat surgery, which bear his name.

His operation upon Campanini, the celebrated Italian tenor, viz., the removal of a sub-glottic neoplasm, restored the voice of this great artist, which had not been heard in several years.

Almost without exception the distinguished singers of the world who have visited us of late years have been patients of Dr. Curtis. Abroad he is consulted by singers of all nationalities as an authority on voice production as well as nasal surgery. The De Reszkes, Melba, Calve, Eames, Lasalle, Maurel, Sanderson, Rose Caron, Tchernoff, Mravina, Sucher, Tamagno, Plancon, Rothmuhl, Scalchi, Thursby and many others, have been treated by Dr. Curtis.

Abroad he has been made a member of the British Laryngologi-



cal Society and corresponding member of the Laryngological and Otological Society of France, in recognition of his work in these specialties. Lennox-Browne writes, in his "Review of Twenty-five Years of Laryngology," that, the brilliant operations performed in the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, at the invitation of the staff, in 1887, by Dr. Holbrook Curtis, gave the initial impulse in London to nasal surgery.

Dr. Curtis is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the County Medical Society, and Vice-President of the American Social Science Association. He is Consulting Physician to the Bayonne City Hospital and Consulting Laryngologist to the St. John's Riverside Hospital, in Yonkers.

He has written a book on "The Singing Voice From a Medical Standpoint," and many monographs on his specialty.

In 1884, June 19th, the Doctor married Josephine Allen, the daughter of Hugh Allen, of Brooklyn, and Josephine Hall, of Binghamton. Two sons and a daughter were born to the couple, but both of the boys died in early life. MARJORIE, born November 11th, 1888, is the surviving child.

157

### *Frederick Kingsbury Curtis.*

Same parents (88).

Frederick Kingsbury Curtis was born February 3rd, 1863.

He was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., of which the Rev. Henry A. C. Coit was then principal. After six years of preparation under Dr. Coit, in 1880 he entered from there Yale College, from which he graduated in 1884 with the degree of A. B.



In the autumn of the same year, he entered the Columbia Law School, of which Prof. Dwight was the dean, and obtained the degree of L.L. B. in 1886 from that college. In the same year he was admitted to practice in New York State, and has ever since practiced law with great success in the City of New York, and is at present a member of the firm of Stearns & Curtis in that city.

On October 28th, 1890, he married Marian S., daughter of J. Montgomery Hare, of the same city.

158

**Mary Althea Curtis.**

Same parents (88).  
Born October 2d, 1867.

159

**Elizabeth Curtis.**

Same parents (88).  
Born April 21st, 1873.

160

**Marjorie Curtis.**

Daughter of Josephine Allen and Henry Holbrook Curtis (156).  
Born November 11th, 1888.



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 Bull, Charles Stedman, m. Alatheia Ruth Kingsbury (151), 124.  
 Burrall, Jonathan, m. Charlotte (20), 59.  
 Burrall, Thomas Davies, m. Charlotte (40), 87.

Calhoun, Seth, m. Elsie R. Powell (53), 94.  
 Clark, George F., m. Mary Foote (72), 98.  
 Coxe, Robert E., m. Eliza Reed (89), 111.  
 Crane, Albert, m. Ellen Mansfield (119), 118.  
 Crawford, Caroline Townsend, m. Magrane Coxe (139), 122.  
 Crissey, Hannah, m. Thomas Davies (14), 48.  
 Curtis, William E., m. Mary Anne Scovill (88), 110.

Evarts, Louisa Wardner, m. Charles Davies Scudder (121), 118.

Foote, Maria, m. William (19), 56.  
 Foote, Ruth, m. Thomas John (15), 50.

de Garmendia, Marie Rose, m. Julien Townsend (131), 120.  
 Giffen, Almeda, m. John Foote (35), 65.

Hackstaff, Mary L., m. Thomas Frederick (44), 91.  
 Hare, Marian S., m. F. Kingsbury Curtis (157), 127.  
 Hawley, Ann, m. David Clark (117), 117.  
 Hervey, Mary, m. Thomas (4), 32.  
 Hotchkiss, Eunice, m. John (3), 27.  
 Houghton, Joel Chandler, m. Belvidere (73), 99.  
 Howard m. Elizabeth (8), 41.  
 Huff, Hattie L., m. Arthur Scovill (100), 114.

Judd, Eunice, m. Samuel (29), 62.  
 Judson, David, m. Elizabeth (16), 55.

Kingsbury, Frederick J., m. Alatheia Ruth Scovill (87), 110.  
 Kring, Clinton, m. Mary Grace (110), 116.

Leach, Polly, m. William (19), 56.

Mansfield, Mary Anne, m. Charles (36), 67.  
 Marshall, Hermanus, m. Abigail Judson (58), 95.  
 Martin, Alice, m. Julien Tappan (82), 106.  
 McDonald, James, m. Rachel (12), 46.  
 McRoberts, Ida, m. George F. Clarke (116), 117.  
 McVean, Helen, m. William Henry (71), 97.



Merrick m. Jemima (24), 61.  
 Myers, Byron P., m. Almeda Davies  
 Houghton (118), 118.  
 Peck, William Guy, m. Elizabeth Mans-  
 field (74), 99.  
 Peck, Sarah, m. David (11), 43.  
 Powell, Mary, m. John (2), 14.  
 Powell, Peter, m. Eunice (17), 55.  
 Plunkett, Ada, m. Thomas (91), 112.  
 Presson, Laura Bell m. William Bostwick.  
 (96), 113.  
 Ranney, George, m. Belvidere (34), 65.  
 Reed, Jane, m. Thomas Leach (41), 87.  
 Rice, Lucy C., m. William Gilbert (81),  
 105.  
 Rich, Julia, m. Henry Eugene (79), 102.  
 Ripley m. Mary (26), 61.  
 Rokenbaugh, Cornelia S., m. Francis Her-  
 bert (84), 108.  
 Sanford, Jonathan, m. Maria (32), 63.  
 Sanford, Julia, m. Thomas Frederick (33),  
 63.  
 Scovill, Stella M., m. Lemuel Sanford (43),  
 90.  
 Scovill, William Henry, m. Eunice Ruth  
 (37), 73.  
 Scudder, Henry I., m. Louisa H. (76), 100.  
 Smith, I. Lewis, m. Sarah (28), 62.  
 Spencer, Catherine, m. John (1), 8.  
 Sperry, John, m. Anna (9), 42.  
 Swift, Samuel, m. Lucy (86), 109.  
 Tainter, Charles E., m. Helen (85), 109.  
 Tappan, Rebecca Waldo, m. Henry E.  
 (38), 74.  
 Townsend, Adele, m. Frederick John  
 Kingsbury, Jr. (154), 124.  
 Van Wagenen, Sarah, m. William August-  
 tus (42), 89.  
 Wagenen, Joseph, m. Mary Almeda  
 Clarke (114), 117.  
 Weeks, Margaret Mott, m. Henry Town-  
 send Scudder (120), 118.  
 White, Maria, m. Thomas Alfred (39), 81.  
 Woodhead, William, m. Stella Elizabeth  
 (102), 115.







### Fifth Generation.

34 Belvidere.	m. Ranney.	52 Charles H.	
35 John Foote.	m. Giffen.	53 Elsie R. Powell.	m. Calhoun.
36 Charles.	m. Mansfield.	54 Harriet Powell.	
37 Eunice Ruth.	m. Scovill.	55 Peter Powell.	
38 Henry E.	m. Tappan.	56 F. Lewis Smith.	
39 Thomas Alfred.	m. White.	57 John Davies Smith.	
40 Charlotte.	m. Burrall.	58 Abigail Judson.	m. Marshall.
41 Thomas Leach.	m. Reed.	59 Adelia Judson.	
42 William Augustus.	m.	60 Alvira Judson.	
	1 Van Wagenen.	61 Charles A. Judson.	
	2 Barrett.	62 Daniel Judson.	
43 Lemuel Sanford.	m. Scovill.	63 David P. Judson.	
44 Thomas Frederick.	m. Hackstaff.	64 Elizabeth Judson.	
45 Mary Sanford.	m. Adams.	65 Francis H. Judson.	
46 Julia Sanford.		66 Frederick W. Judson.	
47 John C.		67 George Albert Judson.	
48 David W.		68 John Davies Judson.	
49 Henry F.		69 Solomon Judson.	
50 Henry W.		70 Thomas D. Burrall.	m. Davis.
51 Frederick.			

### Sixth Generation.

71 William Henry Davies.	m. McVean.	78 Alice.	
72 Mary Foote.	m. Clark.	79 Henry Eugene.	m. Rich.
73 Belvedere.	m. Houghton.	80 Charles Frederick.	
74 Elizabeth Mansfield.	m. Peck.	81 William Gilbert.	m. Rice.
75 J. Mansfield.	m. Brooks.	82 Julien Tappan.	m. Martin.
76 Louisa H.	m. Scudder.	83 Theodore.	
77 Eunice Ruth.	m. Allan.	84 Francis Herbert.	m. Rokenbaugh.



85 Helen.	m. Tainter.	95 Richard A.	
86 Lucy.	m. Swift.	96 William Bostwick.	m. Presson.
87 Alatheia Ruth Scovill.		97 Mary Estelle.	
	m. Kingsbury.	98 Catherine Alatheia.	
88 Mary Ann Scovill.	m. Curtis.	99 Edward Thomas.	
89 Eliza Reed Davies.	m. Coxe.	100 Arthur Scovill.	m. Huff.
90 John Leach.		101 John Henry. 1863	
91 Thomas.	m. Plunkett.	102 Stella Elizabeth.	m. Woodhead.
92 Charlotte.		103 Anna Hackstaff.	
93 Alice Antill.	m. 1. E. R. Bacon.	104 Marion Sanford.	
	2. L. Bacon.	105 Thomas Frederick.	
94 Augustus.			

### Seventh Generation.

106 John Foote Davies.		121 Charles D. Scudder.	m. Evarts.
107 Eunice Ruth.		122 Edward M. Scudder.	
108 Charles.		123 Charles D. Allan.	
109 Daniel F.		124 Percy Allan.	
110 Mary Grace.	m. Kring.	125 Frederick M. Allan.	
111 Louisa Scudder.		126 Edward Phipps Allan.	
112 Thomas Alfred.		127 Achison R. Allan.	
113 Helen Almeda.		128 Alice Allan.	
114 Mary Almeda Clark.	m. Wagenen.	129 Henry Eugene Davies.	
115 Charles D. Clark.	m. Ames.	130 Augusta McKim.	
116 George F. Clark.	m. McRoberts.	131 Julien Townsend.	m. de Garmendia.
117 David Clark.	m. Hawley.	132 Ethel.	
118 Almeda Davies Houghton.		133 Frederick Martin.	
	m. Myers.	134 Cornelia Sherman.	
119 Ellen Mansfield Davies.	m. Crane.	135 Davies Tainter.	
120 Henry Townsend Scudder.		136 Louis Swift Tainter.	
	m. Weeks.	137 Martha Swift.	



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|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 138 Samuel Swift.         |              | 150 Mary Mead.                  |              |
| 139 Magrane Coxe.         | m. Crawford. | 151 Mary Eunice Kingsbury.      | m. Bull.     |
| 140 Davies Coxe.          |              | 152 Alice Eliza Kingsbury.      |              |
| 141 Louisa Coxe.          |              | 153 Edith Davies Kingsbury.     |              |
| 142 Alice Adeline Davies. |              | 154 Frederick John Kingsbury.   |              |
| 143 Charlotte May.        |              |                                 | m. Townsend. |
| 144 William Thomas.       |              | 155 William Edmond Curtis.      |              |
| 145 Julia Elizabeth.      |              | 156 Henry Holbrook Curtis.      | m. Allen.    |
| 146 Joseph Sanford.       |              | 157 Frederick Kingsbury Curtis. | m. Hare.     |
| 147 Laura Bell.           |              | 158 Mary Alathea Curtis.        |              |
| 148 Stella Maria.         |              | 159 Elizabeth Curtis.           |              |
| 149 Irma Alathea.         |              |                                 |              |