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Remedying some of the Mechanical Causes that Operate Injuriously both in Health and Disease (1867), is a volume of unusual clarity and literary excellence, and was the first notable textbook in the history of American orthopedic surgery. Several other contributions were important: "On the Effect of Pressure upon Ulcerated Vertebrae" (*New York Journal of Medicine*, 1859), "On the Pathological Basis of the Treatment of Joint Disease" (*American Medical Monthly*, 1862), "The American Method of Treating Joint Diseases and Deformities" (*Transactions of the American Medical Association*, 1863). He was a member of local medical societies in New York and in 1895 was elected an honorary member of the newly formed American Orthopedic Association. At the age of eighty-nine he died at his home in Everett, Mass. He was survived by his widow, Ellen W. Deering, whom he had married in 1856, and by a son and two daughters. He is said to have been the first to suggest to railroad engineers the advantage of elevating the outer rail of the track at curves.

[Two excellent accounts of Davis are available by J. J. Nutt, *Medic. Record*, N. Y., 1905, LXVIII, 208-302; *Ibid.*, 868-69. See also *Trans. Am. Orthop. Asso.*, 1889, II, 7; *Ibid.*, 1897, X, 4; *Bull. N. Y. Acad. Med.*, ser. I, vol. I, 1861; J. D. Estabrook, *Three Generations of Northern Davises 1781-1894* (1908).] J. F. F.

DAVIS, HENRY WINTER (Aug. 16, 1817-Dec. 30, 1865), politician, statesman, was the son of Rev. Henry Lyon Davis, president of St. John's College (Md.), an ardent Federalist and Episcopalian, and Jane (Brown) Winter, a cultured woman with aristocratic connections in the town of Annapolis. During the campaign of 1828 Davis's father was removed from his position by the partisans of Jackson on the board of trustees of the college, and set adrift under circumstances which greatly influenced the career of Henry Winter Davis. After a strenuous course at Kenyon College (Ohio), young Davis procured, after much delay and difficulty, the meager funds necessary to enable him to study law at the University of Virginia. He left the University in June 1840 with some knowledge of law, mainly *Coke on Littleton*, and began his career at Alexandria, Va., a handsome man of twenty-three, six feet tall, and of aristocratic bearing and manner. Here he quickly won an enviable reputation, obtained a good income from his profession, and on Oct. 30, 1845, married Constance C. Gardiner, daughter of a prominent citizen of the town. After her death, he married, on Jan. 26, 1857, Nancy Morris of Baltimore, whither he had moved in 1849.

Attaching himself to the Whig party, Davis

appeared on the platform as a speaker with Robert Winthrop and Horace Greeley in the unhappy campaign of Gen. Winfield Scott for the presidency in 1852. In 1855 he was chosen to a seat in Congress where he immediately took a prominent place among the leaders of the Know-Nothing party. The hot disputes about Kansas left him unmoved, nor did the ardent campaign of 1856 budge him from his steady conservatism. He supported Fillmore, and endeavored to hold his neutral position from 1856 to 1860. But the decline of the Know-Nothing party and the break between Douglas and Buchanan compelled him to take sides. On the last day of January 1860, after a deadlock of seven weeks, he cast his vote for William Pennington, Republican candidate for speaker. This enabled the new party to organize the House and to prepare more effectively for the presidential campaign already opened. The decision made Davis a national character, but the legislature of Maryland repudiated his action by a vote of 62 to 1. From that day to his death every public act of Davis was a matter of immediate concern to the country. He was for a moment candidate for the Republican nomination for the vice-presidency, and thought of himself from that time forward as a suitable candidate for the presidency. He was guided by an overweening ambition, but his abilities as a statesman and an orator were acknowledged to be extraordinary. In his district he was both hated and loved beyond all other public men and his campaigns for reelection were violent and bloody. Notwithstanding his vote for the Republicans in January 1860, he was the guiding spirit of the Bell and Everett party in Maryland; and he procured the nomination of Thomas H. Hicks [*q.v.*], Unionist, for governor. His purpose was not to defeat the Republican party in Maryland, but the regular Democrats, with Breckinridge as their candidate. Bell and Everett won; Hicks likewise was successful.

Davis, serving the balance of his term in the House of Representatives during the critical winter of 1860-61, keenly desired to sit in the new cabinet. But Montgomery Blair, a member of perhaps the most influential family in the country and the leader of a forlorn hope of Republicans in Maryland, was chosen. Davis was alone and without a party, for the Union party was rapidly disintegrating. On Feb. 7, when the Confederacy was just raising its head in Montgomery and the leading Republicans of the North were acquiescing in the secession movement, Davis in one of the important speeches of his life asserted that in Maryland

Davis

they did not recognize the right of secession and that they would not be dragged from the Union (*Congressional Globe, Appendix*, 36 Cong., 2 Sess.). But Gov. Hicks and the people of Maryland did recognize the right of Southerners to secede and they seemed about to take legislative action in that direction. Davis said later that but for his activity Lincoln would have been inaugurated in some Pennsylvania village. He wrote a public letter to the *New York Tribune* urging that the Federal forts in Maryland be placed in the hands of Union men. Then he simply announced himself as a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives. It was the 15th of April. Four days later the 6th Massachusetts Regiment was attacked in Baltimore. One of the most spectacular and bitter of political contests ensued, with Davis everywhere the militant leader of the Unionists. On June 13 his opponent, Henry May, a Southern sympathizer, was elected by a vote of 8,335 to 6,287.

It was a decisive defeat, but Davis became even better known to the country, traveled widely, and spoke often for the Union. However, either his chagrin at the presence of Montgomery Blair in Lincoln's cabinet or the President's open violation of many of the sacred traditions of the country led him into opposition. He could hardly contain himself when he thought of the procedure in the many courts martial of the day, or of the thousands of men in prison without proved offense. To him the *habeas corpus* was sacred beyond a question. Before a very hostile Brooklyn audience, early in November, he bitterly arraigned the President and all about him. There are few instances of a speaker's attaining such complete mastery over his audience as Davis did on that occasion. Nor did he ever cease to oppose most of the President's policies. He was not arrested or imprisoned, however, and in the hotly contested election of 1863 he was returned to the House, where he was at once made chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He then became and remained a close friend and ally of Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was at the moment when Lincoln sent to Congress his program of reconstruction, known as the Louisiana Plan. Davis ranged himself at once on the side of the opposition, attacking upon every possible occasion the "usurpations" of the President, and ridiculing unmercifully the foreign policy of Seward, the management of the navy by Gideon Welles, the conduct of Gen. Frank P. Blair as an army commander, and the unrelenting campaign of Montgomery Blair

Davis

against himself in Maryland. In a little while the great majority of the House hung upon his words and followed him implicitly. He was more the master of that body than Thaddeus Stevens himself.

The most important of Davis's campaigns in the House of Representatives began early in the session and culminated in a victory over the President in spite of all that Seward, Welles, and the Blairs could do. Instead of reporting a reconstruction bill such as Lincoln suggested, Davis wrote and substituted a measure of his own. The President would leave the reconstructed states to abolish slavery themselves; Davis would compel immediate emancipation. The President would allow ten per cent of the voters to set up a new state government; Davis would require a majority. The President would proscribe only a few of the leading Confederates; Davis would proscribe a vast number. The President said nothing about repudiating Southern debts; Davis would compel repudiation of all Southern war debts, state and Confederate. His was a policy of "thorough," like that of the Cromwellians in England. Davis's principal speech in support of his drastic plan was made on Mar. 22, 1864, when the supporters of the President and the rising radical opposition were engaged in the bitterest warfare. He denied the right of the President to reconstruct a state and considered the Emancipation Proclamation as invalid until approved by Congress. He claimed all power for Congress and wished so to reconstruct the Southern states, when they were completely beaten and utterly helpless, that no court could ever undo the work. The Davis bill passed the House and the Senate by large majorities. When at last, after his renomination and the adjournment of Congress, Lincoln pocket-vetoed the measure, Davis was beside himself with rage. He took the extreme risk of a violent attack upon the nominee of his party at a moment when few thoughtful men had any real hope of complete success in the war. In July, conferences of leading Republicans were held in New York. Davis took part. In the spirit of these troubled men, Davis wrote the famous Wade-Davis manifesto which appeared in the leading papers on Aug. 8, 1864. In this document he reviewed the history of the congressional plan of reconstruction and ridiculed the President's plan in unmerciful language (*Speeches and Addresses of Henry Winter Davis*, pp. 415-426).

It is said that Davis never entered the White House during Lincoln's incumbency and that this manifesto brought the relations of the two

Davis

men, as well as of the opposing groups in the Republican party, to the necessity of some understanding. The presidential election was pending and the people of the North had plainly lost heart. Davis was in Baltimore waging his campaign for reelection, while Seward, Weed, Welles, and the rest were fighting in Washington and elsewhere for the success of their chief. On July 1, Chase resigned and gave up his open fight on the President. On Sept. 4, the news of victory at Atlanta reached Washington. Early in September, Montgomery Blair ceased his war upon Davis and offered his resignation. Before the end of September, Davis called at the White House and henceforth made speeches on behalf of the President. Lincoln was reelected and Chase took his seat as chief justice, but the ambitious chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations was defeated in his district.

When Congress met, however, in December 1864, Davis, now a "lame duck," was the most popular man in it. He fought through the short session, saw Andrew Johnson inaugurated with more than wonted pleasure, and, after the death of Lincoln, went to Chicago to make another of his great speeches: He attacked Johnson as he had attacked Lincoln, and outlined once more the program of congressional reconstruction which was indorsed by Charles Sumner at Worcester on Sept. 14 and readopted by Congress the next year. Davis, still only forty-eight years old, looked forward to the day when he might sit in the coveted White House, meanwhile impeaching Andrew Johnson, as he must have sought the impeachment of Lincoln if the latter had lived. A private citizen of extraordinary prestige, he returned to Washington in December 1865, and with his mere presence at the door of the House of Representatives broke up the session. Exposed to inclement weather during the holidays, he took cold. This developed into pneumonia and on Dec. 30 he died.

[There has never been an adequate study of Davis's career, though Bernard C. Steiner, *The Life of Henry Winter Davis* (1916), offers a brief review of the main facts and incidents. J. A. J. Creswell's sketch of Davis's life is published as an introduction to *The Speeches and Addresses Delivered in the Cong. of the U. S. and on Several Public Occasions*, by Henry Winter Davis (1867). Gideon Welles and Adam Gurowski make frequent mention of him in their diaries.]

W. E. D.

DAVIS, HORACE (Mar. 16, 1831–July 12, 1916), manufacturer, congressman, was born in Worcester, Mass., the son of "Honest John" Davis [*q.v.*] and Eliza (Bancroft) Davis, sister of George Bancroft, the historian. His brothers were J. C. Bancroft Davis and Andrew McFarland Davis [*qq.v.*]. Upon his graduation from

Davis

Harvard College in 1849, he entered the Law School, but because of failing eyesight soon withdrew. He thereupon sailed for San Francisco, via Cape Horn. Upon his arrival in California, he started for the gold-mines and for a short time ran, unsuccessfully, a store at Shaw's Flat. Returning to San Francisco, he successively found employment as lumber-surveyor on the water-front, as supercargo on a coasting steamer owned by his cousin, Isaac Davis, and as a purser in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. In 1852 he was one of a small group who organized the Mercantile Library Association, the oldest public library in California. Since the enterprise was suffering from lack of financial support, he was persuaded to assume the duties of librarian in February 1854. Under his administration popular interest was revived, and the library was soon operating upon a substantial foundation. His duties, however, especially in compiling the first catalogue, strained his eyes and so undermined his health that he resigned in December 1855. He and his brother Andrew had loaned their savings to a miller, and in satisfaction of the unpaid debt were obliged to take over the milling property; in 1860 he established the Golden Gate Flouring Mills, which proved to be highly profitable. He became an accepted authority on wheat and the production of flour; and at his death, was president of the Sperry Flour Company. At the beginning of the Civil War, he was active in the "Home Guard," a secret league formed in San Francisco to insure the loyalty of California to the Lincoln administration. The league helped elect Leland Stanford governor by keeping peace around the polls on election day, and then dissolved. Later Davis was an active member of the Sanitary Commission.

Elected to Congress in 1876, he served two terms there. His most important activity as a member of the House was in connection with the Chinese question. In January 1878, he introduced a bill to restrict immigration from China, and he made his only lengthy speech in Congress, June 8, 1878, in support of it (*Congressional Record*, 45 Cong., 2 Sess., pp. 4328–32). He was president of the Produce Exchange in San Francisco for ten years previous to his election to Congress. After his retirement from that body, he became president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce (1883–84), president of the Savings and Loan Society (1885), and member of the Republican National Committee (1880–88). In February 1888 he was elected president of the University of California, but resigned in April 1890. He was also closely