

missioned a judge of the Court of Claims, but held the office for a short time only. In his decision of a case which had been appealed from the Court of Claims, Mr. Justice Field of the Supreme Court of the United States once paid Judge Davis the compliment of quoting with approval practically, if not actually, his entire opinion in the case. In 1883 he was appointed Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States and held this important place till 1902 when, at the age of eighty, and after a service of twenty years, he retired to private life.

In 1857 Mr. Davis was married to Miss Frederica Gore King, daughter of James Gore King of Weehawken, New Jersey. They had no children.

In 1887 Columbia University conferred on Mr. Davis the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Davis became a prominent layman in the Protestant Episcopal Church and was often a delegate to its diocesan and general conventions. He wrote and published two pamphlets that are of interest to Episcopalians: *The Origin of the Book of Common Prayer*; and *The Place and Work of the Laity in the Church*.

Beside his Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, which begin with Volume No. 108, and his Opinions in the Court of Claims, Mr. Davis was the author of *The Massachusetts Justice*; *History of Slavery in the United States*; *The Case of the United States Before the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva*; *Treaties and Conventions entered into by the United States, with Notes*; *Mr. Sumner, the Alabama Claims, and their Settlement*; *Tribunaux de Prises des Etats-Unis. Lettre à Sir Travers Twiss*; *Mr. Fish and the Alabama Claims*; and *The Centennial Appendix to the Reports of the United States Supreme Court*.

H. H. E.

Andrew Jackson George was born at Goffstown, N. H., February 16, 1855, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1876. He taught in the high schools of Ashland and Brookline, Mass., and later became head of the English department in the Newton high school, a position which he filled with notable success for more than twenty years. He was a keen student and an indefatigable collector of literary materials; the walls of his class-room were crowded

with pictures and documents which did much to vivify his teaching. It is said that a unique feature of his work in Newton was "the establishment of literature classes for parents to enable them to study with pleasure and profit what their sons and daughters were interested in at school."

For the year 1887-8, Mr. George was acting professor of English in Boston University. At the opening of Clark College in 1902, he organized the department of English, and the following year was made assistant professor of English, but resigned in 1904 to devote his strength to his school duties in Newton and to literary activities.

In addition to his work in the class-room, Professor George became well known as an editor of English and American classics, a score or more of such studies having come from his hand. Amherst College conferred on him the degree of Litt. D., in 1903. He was elected to membership in this Society in 1900. He died in Brookline, Mass., December 27, 1907, leaving a wife (née Alice Nelson Vant) and one son.

S. U.

Edward Gaylord Bourne was born at Strykersville, N. Y., on June 24, 1860, the son of the Rev. James Russell and Isabella Staples Bourne. On the paternal side he was a direct descendant of Richard Bourne of Sandwich, who labored as a missionary among the Indians, and through his mother he came from men of the Plymouth Colony and the Mayflower.

He was prepared for college at the Norwich Academy, Connecticut, and graduated from Yale College with the class of 1883. During his college course he displayed many of the traits which characterized his later life—skill in tutoring his classmates, a studious disposition, and an inclination to almost omnivorous reading, which stored his retentive memory with the wide range of information that was a constant surprise to his friends. His chief interest was in the study of the classics until the later part of the curriculum turned him towards economics and history. In his graduate studies at Yale his attention was still divided between these two fields, and his earliest published work was in the border land between them: *The History of the Surplus Revenue of 1837* (N. Y. 1885.), which had been originally submitted for a university prize.

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