

CHARLES TAYLOR LOVERING, A.M., LL.B., of Boston, elected a resident member in 1912, was born at Dorchester, Mass., 23 September 1846, the son of Joseph Swain and Mary (Taylor) Lovering, and died in Boston 9 February 1915. His grandfather was William and his great-grandfather was Joseph Lovering.

He was educated in Boston private schools and in the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard University, with the degree of A.B., in 1868 and at the Harvard Law School, with the degree of LL.B., in 1870. In 1871 he received the degree of A.M. from his *alma mater*.

He was admitted to the bar in Suffolk County in 1871, and in October of that year formed a partnership with Samuel Appleton Brown Abbott, Esq., and practised his profession at 42 Court Street, under the firm name of Abbott & Lovering, for a number of years. At the time of his death he was a director of the Boston Wharf Company. He was a member of the Somerset Club, the Country Club, the New Riding Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, and the Nahant Club.

He married, 14 November 1878, Marian Shaw Sears, daughter of Frederick Richard and Marian (Shaw) Sears, who survives him, together with their four children: Charles Taylor Lovering, Jr., Joseph Swain Lovering, Richard Sears Lovering, and Marian Shaw, wife of A. W. Reggio.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, A.B., LL.D., LITT.D., of Lincoln, Mass., a life member since 1891, was born in Boston 27 May 1835, the son of Charles Francis and Abigail Brown (Brooks) Adams, and died at Washington, D. C., 20 March 1915. He was a great-grandson of President John Adams and a grandson of President John Quincy Adams, who were descendants of Henry<sup>1</sup> Adams of Braintree, Mass. His father was minister of the United States to Great Britain from 1861 to 1868.

He prepared for college at Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard in 1856. Two years after leaving college he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Adams was commissioned first lieutenant in the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry. His regiment was sent to South Carolina and Virginia, and he was promoted to a captaincy in 1862. He served through the campaign of Gettysburg in 1863 and in the advance of 1864 upon Richmond, and in the autumn of the latter year was transferred to the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry as lieutenant-colonel. He remained with that regiment at Point Lookout, Md., until January 1865, when he was ordered home because of failing health. While at home he was offered by Maj.-Gen. A. A. Humphrey, then assuming command of the Second Army Corps, the position of assistant inspector general on the staff of that corps, but he declined the appointment, because he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, and considered himself under obligation to remain with his regiment. He entered Richmond at the head of his regiment 9 April 1865, but shortly afterwards resigned on account of broken health

and was mustered out of the service, receiving the brevet of brigadier-general.

Soon afterwards he turned his attention to questions connected with the development of railroads, and in 1869 was appointed a member of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts, then recently established. Having served upon this board by successive appointments until 1879—seven years of this period as chairman, he declined further service. In 1879 he was selected as a member of the Board of Arbitration of the Trunk Line Railroad Organization, and served either as chairman of the Board or else as sole arbitrator until June 1884, when he was made president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of which he had been a Government director since 1877. He held this position until 1890. In 1892 he was appointed a member and served as chairman of the advisory committee which planned the Metropolitan Park System; and a year later he was appointed chairman of the permanent commission which carried that system into effect. He resigned in June 1895. In 1897 he was made chairman of a temporary commission provided by the Legislature of Massachusetts to examine into the general question of the relations of street railway companies with municipalities, a subject which he investigated in Europe and in this country. The conclusions reached were embodied in a report submitted to the Legislature in 1898.

On Commencement Day in 1882 Mr. Adams was chosen a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, and at the expiration of the term of six years he was reelected for another full term, which ended in 1894. He was then ineligible for further service on the Board until a year had elapsed, when he was elected for a third term (1895–1901) and again for a fourth term (1901–1907). He thus served the University as overseer for a quarter of a century, with the exception of the single year 1894–95. As a member of the Board he was active in modifying the classical requirements for admission to the undergraduate department of the University, and in reforming the methods of its English department. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University in 1895, and he received the same honor from Washington and Lee University (Va.) in 1907 and from Princeton in 1909. In 1913 the University of Oxford bestowed on him the degree of Litt.D.

Mr. Adams contributed extensively to periodical literature through the pages of the *North American Review*, the *Forum*, and the *Nation*, and many of his writings were printed in the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*. In 1883 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard University, entitled "A College Fetich;" in 1902, an oration at the University of Chicago, entitled "Shall Cromwell Have a Statue?" and, in 1906, an oration at Columbia University, entitled "Some Modern College Tendencies." In conjunction with his brother, Henry Adams, he published in 1871 a volume of miscellaneous papers entitled "Chapters on Erie and Other Essays." In 1878 he published "Railroads, Their Origin and Problems," and, in 1879, "Notes on Railway Accidents." A biography of his father, which included a review of the diplomatic nego-

tiations between the United States and Great Britain over Civil War problems, was one of his most notable publications. In 1874 his attention was turned to the investigation of matters connected with New England history, and to this he subsequently devoted himself more and more, preparing from time to time numerous addresses, monographs, and miscellaneous papers. In 1890 he published a biography of Richard Henry Dana, author of "Two Years before the Mast," in whose office he had studied law thirty-three years before; in 1892, "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History;" in 1893, "Massachusetts, Its Historians and Its History;" in 1899, a life of his father, in the "American Statesmen Series;" in 1902, a volume of miscellaneous essays, entitled "Lee at Appomattox and Other Papers;" in 1911, "Studies, Military and Diplomatic;" and in 1913, "Trans-Atlantic Historical Solidarity," a course of four lectures delivered in that year at Oxford University, England. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1875, was made vice-president of the Society in 1890, and served as its president from 1895 until his death.

Although he never sought public office, Mr. Adams took an active part, as an Independent, in political affairs through his speeches and writings. His addresses in Chicago in 1902, when he gave high praise to Gen. Robert E. Lee and suggested the erection of a monument to Lee at Washington, and at Richmond in 1908, when as an "Independent Democrat" he urged the election of Taft over Bryan, attracted wide attention.

In 1893, owing to the rapid growth of the place and the change in the character of the population, he left Quincy, Mass., where he had lived and for more than twenty years had been an official in various capacities, and removed to Lincoln, his home for the remainder of his life. His autobiography has been published since his death.

He married, 8 November 1865, Mary Hone Ogden, daughter of Edward Ogden of Newport, R. I., who survives him, together with their five children: Mrs. Mary Abbott of Concord, Mass., Mrs. Thomas N. Perkins of Westwood, Mass., Miss Elizabeth O. Adams, Henry Adams, 2d, of Boston, and John Adams of Lincoln.

Cf. *Boston Evening Transcript*, 20 March 1915, and see the numerous tributes to Mr. Adams in *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, vol. 48, pp. 383-423.

EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A., of Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England, a corresponding member since January 1858 and therefore the oldest member of the Society in seniority of membership, was born in Hemsworth, Yorkshire, England, 22 December 1831, the only child of Edward Shaw and Catherine (Woodcock) Peacock, and died 31 March 1915.

His mother died when he was an infant, and he was never sent to school, but was educated at home by private tutors. From his father, who was a noted agriculturist, a keen sportsman, and an observant lover of nature, he derived at an early age an affection for the country and for the science of zoölogy, and while still a boy he gave evidence of a special bent towards history and archæology.

Before reaching manhood he had contributed articles on zoölogy, history, and antiquities to various periodicals and to the weekly press. He wrote for *Notes and Queries* from 1850 until about 1912, when his increasing infirmities made further literary work impossible, and for more than forty years he prepared critical reviews for *The Athenæum*. In 1857 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and later he became a member of the Royal Archæological Institute and a foreign member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. He was the author or editor of many books and papers on antiquarian subjects, and also wrote several romances.

Mr. Peacock was well-known as an archæological specialist in legal cases. He was also deeply interested in local government, holding various local offices, and entered actively into politics, being at one time secretary of the North Lincolnshire Liberal Association but becoming in later years a staunch Conservative.

He married, in 1853, Lucy Ann Wetherell, who died in 1887, daughter of Capt. John Swift Wetherell, U.S.N., of New York. Within six months after his marriage he was led by the writings of Cardinal Newman to join the Roman Catholic Church, of which he remained a member to the end of his life. He left one daughter and three sons.

Cf. *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries*, vol. 14, pp. 7-9 (January 1916). The magazine contains also a portrait of Mr. Peacock.

FRED NAHUM DAY of Auburndale, Mass., a resident member since 1904, was born at Northumberland, N. H., 25 August 1847, the son of Nahum Daniels and Janet Judson (Platt) Day, and died at Auburndale 1 April 1915. He was descended from Anthony<sup>1</sup> Day of Gloucester, Mass., through Timothy,<sup>2</sup> Timothy,<sup>3</sup> Abner<sup>4</sup>, Eliphalet,<sup>5</sup> and Nahum Daniels,<sup>6</sup> his father.

He was educated in the public schools of Stratford, N. H., the Lancaster (N. H.) Academy, and the Newbury (Vt.) Seminary, and was graduated at the New Hampshire State Normal School in 1872.

He was a lumberman by occupation. The last eight years of his life he was an invalid, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy, but he maintained his interest in historical and genealogical matters to the very end.

He married, 14 August 1882, Ellen Julia Drew, daughter of Amos Webster and Julia Esther (Lovering) Drew, who survives him, together with two children: Esther Janet, wife of Clarence L. Tower, and Frederic Drew Day.

HORACE SARGENT BACON, LL.B., of Lowell, Mass., a resident member since 1898, was born at Lowell 29 October 1869, the son of Horace Baldwin and Sarah Elizabeth (Sargent) Bacon, and died at Lowell 8 April 1915. He was descended from Michael<sup>1</sup> Bacon of Dedham, Mass., through John,<sup>2</sup> Thomas,<sup>3</sup> John,<sup>4</sup> Daniel,<sup>5</sup> Alvan,<sup>6</sup> Horace,<sup>7</sup> and Horace Baldwin,<sup>8</sup> his father. He was also a descendant of John Alden of the *Mayflower*, of Hannah Dustin, and of Tristram Coffin.

He was educated in the public schools of Lowell and in the Berkeley