

York Genealogical and Biographical Society as trustee and vice-president, and to be active in the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Holland Society, the Grolier Club, and the Seventh Regiment. He was likewise a trustee of the General Theological Society, of which his father had been dean.

Mr. Hoffman was elected to this Society in 1910. That he was interested in our work is shown by the fact that he gave \$5000 to our Centennial Fund and later \$1000 for the building of the new book stack; but naturally his first love was always the New York Historical Society, where he was one of the most generous donors. Of late years his poor health completely broke the thread of his contact with us. He died at his winter home in New York City after a long illness on February 23, 1942. He is survived by his widow, the former Louisa Norwood Smith, by their daughter, Miss Margaret Elmendorf Hoffman, and by their son, Mr. Eugene Augustus Hoffman.

C. K. S.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE

The Right Reverend William Lawrence was born in Boston on May 30, 1850, a son of Amos Adams and Sarah E. (Appleton) Lawrence. He attended the Pierce Grammar School in Brookline and was fitted for college in the Epes P. Dixwell private school. He was graduated at Harvard in 1871 and, under the influence of Phillips Brooks, went to Andover Theological Seminary, where he studied for two years. After further study at the Divinity School in Philadelphia he returned to Cambridge, where he took the degree of S.T.B. at the Episcopal Theological Seminary in 1875. The next year he became assistant at Grace Church, Lawrence, and was elected rector in 1877. Thence he was

called to become professor of homiletics and pastoral care at the Episcopal Theological Seminary in 1884, and in 1888 he was made dean. In 1893 he was elected Bishop of Massachusetts to succeed Phillips Brooks.

It seemed impossible that any man could succeed Bishop Brooks and do more than emphasize the difference in stature between them; but William Lawrence brought to the office abilities and a character which by their own right made him one of the great men of his generation. He poured into the service of the Church the genius which his Lawrence forbears had shown in the introduction of the Industrial Revolution to America. The establishment of the Church Pension Fund was only the largest of his many practical contributions. But Bishop Lawrence showed more than executive genius in his administration. He was a liberal, a foe of unreasonable literary censorship, and a champion of the downtrodden. No heresy trials took place in his Diocese.

For nearly seventy years Bishop Lawrence served other institutions with the same energy and efficiency. In 1888 he became preacher to Harvard University and in subsequent decades served as overseer and fellow. At the same time he was active in the Alumni Association, of which he was director, vice-president, and president. In these capacities he led endowment drives which were climaxed by the Baker gift of five million dollars for the Graduate School of Business Administration. In less degree, but in the same manner, he served as a trustee of Smith College, Groton, and St. Marks; as president of the board of directors of Wellesley; and was one of the organizers of George Peabody College for Teachers.

In view of all of this activity it is an amazing fact that Bishop Lawrence found time to write a dozen major works which included an autobiography and biographies of Amos A. Lawrence (1888, 1899), Phillips Brooks (1903, 1930),

Governor Roger Wolcott (1902), and Henry Cabot Lodge (1925). Although he was chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars in Massachusetts for over thirty years, he was not particularly active in such organizations for obvious reasons. Only occasionally could he attend the meetings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and this Society. He did, however, remember our interests and from time to time offered us books which came within our fields.

Bishop Lawrence's services to society were recognized by no less than fourteen honorary doctorates of which two came from Harvard. In his later years he took less pride in these distinctions than in that of having over a score of grandchildren. His wife, Julia Cunningham of Boston, to whom he was married on May 19, 1874, died on September 6, 1927. Sixteen months previously he had laid down the office and title of Bishop of Massachusetts, and in 1931 he retired from the Harvard Corporation; but in the decade and a half which remained to him, his influence was probably greater than ever. He died on November 6, 1941, survived by five married daughters and by two sons, William Appleton and Frederic Cunningham Lawrence. C. K. S.

WILBUR MACEY STONE

Wilbur Macey Stone, one of the leading collectors of children's books in the country, died at his home in East Orange, New Jersey, December 21, 1941. He was born in Winona, Minnesota, November 30, 1862, the son of the Reverend George Marvin and Abbie Barnum (Seeley) Stone. As a youth he lived in Hartford, Connecticut, where his

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