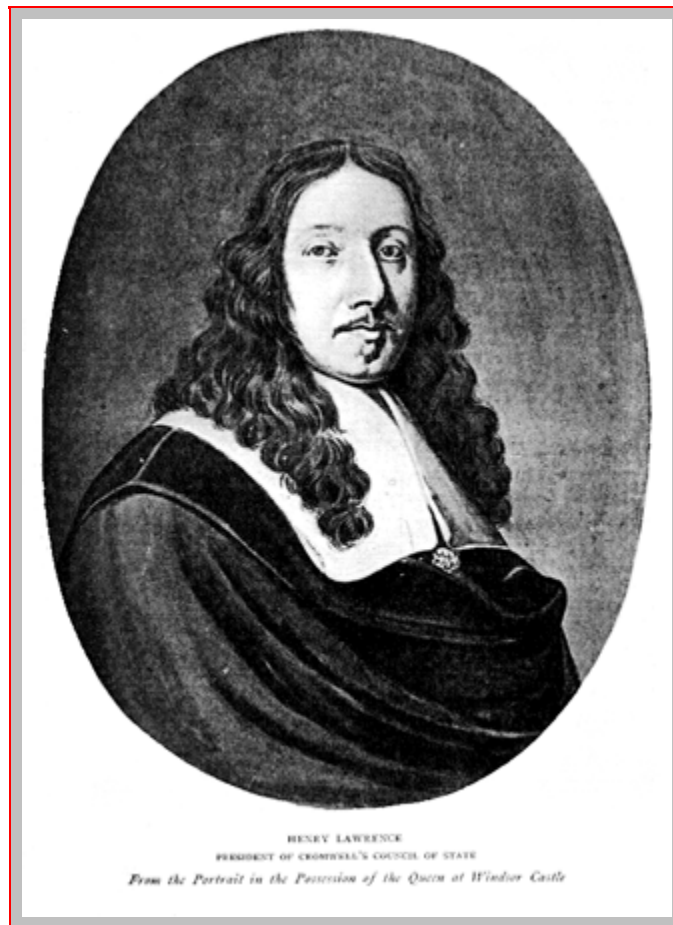


# OUR FAMILY TREASURY

## PRESIDENT HENRY LAWRENCE

1600 - 1664

President of Oliver Cromwell's Council



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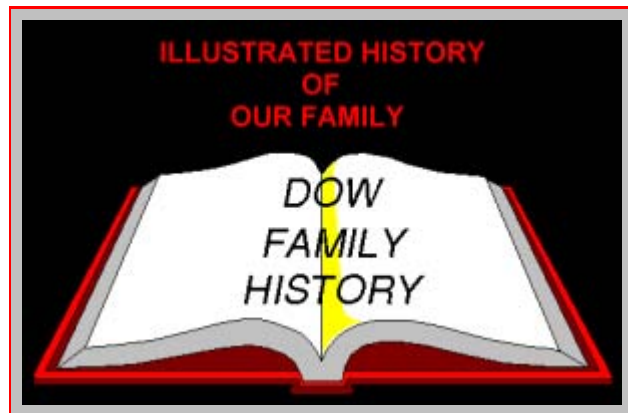
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This infobase is a sub-infobase of the infobase titled:

### ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF OUR FAMILY



(3)

This infobase is a sub-infobase of the separate infobases about my great great great grandfather (the father of my father's mother's grandfather), **John L. Lawrence** [RN 207], titled:

## JOHN L. LAWRENCE



(4)

## FOREWORD

This infobase and its linked sub-infobases were initially prepared in 1995. The "Revision date" on the "information" screen under "File", above, indicates when additions, revisions, corrections etc. were last made.

## INTRODUCTION

In an 1892 biographical of my paternal great grandfather, **Henry Hathaway Lawrence** [RN 22], a [claim](#) was made (see [Appendix](#)) that Henry's lineage can be traced with [unquestioned authenticity\(5\)](#) directly back to **Henry Lawrence**, who was president of Oliver Cromwell's council in England.

My research to date has failed to confirm the connection to President Henry Lawrence. It could be true, but to date I cannot make the connection.

All of the information and source documents I have, or know about, regarding **President Henry Lawrence** have been assembled in this infobase, including what I have been able to find about [his ancestry](#).

## GENEALOGIES

## THE ANCESTRAL LINEAGE

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## THE NAME

(6)

Of **Lawrence**, as a personal and family name, it is sufficient to say, as to the orthography, that it is now almost universally spelled and written *Lawrence*, and not *Laurence* or *Lawrance*, as formerly was the case.

The derivation of this name of men may be traced to the Latin word *Laurus*, - *Laurentius*. Its signification has been thus given on the Town Records of Hingham, Mass., first page: "Christian names for men now most used with the signification, *Lawrence*, - flourishing like a bay-tree."

Laurentius, also called St. Laurence, chief deacon of Sixtus, Bishop of Rome, is the first person known to whose name our own bears any resemblance.

To Sixtus, going to martyrdom, he said, "Whither goest thou, father, without thy son?" - "You shall follow me in three days," was his answer. And so indeed it proved. "I know," said the Prefect of Rome, "ye value yourselves for contemning death, and therefore, ye shall no die at once." Laurentius was then stripped, extended, and fastened to a gridiron, and broiled to death by a slow fire, Aug. 10, A. D. 258.

### Archbishop Lawrence

The first individual of this name who lived in England, yet ascertained, was *Lawrence* the monk. Collier, in his Dictionary, has the name *Laurentius*. In Harris's "History of Kent," it is *Lawrence*. He came from Italy with Austin, who was sent to Britain for the propagation of Christianity in the island.

Upon the death of Austin, he succeeded him to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He is said to have been both learned and pious; and, at his death, was buried in the Abbey of St. Austins, A.D. 916.

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## SUCCESSIVE GENERATIONS IN ORDER

(7)

- I. Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall. Knighted A.D. 1191.
- II. Sir Robert and Daughter of James Trafford, Esq., of Lancashire, Ashton Hall
- III. James and Matilda de Washington, Ashton Hall
- IV. John and Margaret Chesford, Ashton Hall
- V. John and Elizabeth Holt, Ashton Hall
- VI. Sir Robert, of Ashton Hall, and Margaret Holden
- VII. Sir Robert and Amphilbis Longford, Ashton Hall
- VIII. Nicholas Lawrence, of Agercroft
- IX. John Lawrence, of Suffolk
- X. Thomas, of Rumburgh, in Suffolk
- XI. John and Margery, of Rumburgh
- XII. Robert, of Rumburgh
- XIII. John and Elizabeth, of Rumburgh
- XIV. John and Agnes, of Rumburgh
- XV. John and Joahn, of Wisset, in Suffolk
- XVI. Henry and Mary, of Wisset, and Charlestown, Mass.

## THE FIRST SIXTEEN GENERATIONS

The lineal ancestry of this stock of Lawrences in America, no found quite numerous in Ne England and other parts of the country, has been at length very satisfactorily ascertained. As traced and determined, it originates in and is derived from one **Robert Lawrence**, of Lancashire, England; born, probably, as early as A.D. 1150, and the ancestor of the earliest families of the name in England. Attending his sovereign, Richard Coeur de Lion, to the war of the Crusades in the Holy Land, he so distinguished himself in the siege of Acre, that he was knighted "Sir Robert of Ashton Hall", and obtained for his arms, "Argent, a cross raguly gules," A.D. 1191.(8)

The arms of Sir Robert of Ashton Hall, conferred by Richard I., namely, "Argent, a cross raguly gules," were also those of the Lancashire branch generally; also, "He beareth Ermine, a cross raguled gules, by the name of Lawrence, of Lancashire;" thus:



"Raguled" is a term used "to represent the rough-hewn stems of a tree from which the branches have been rudely lopped."

Proceeding with the successive generations of ancestry, we have, in order of time, the first, - **Sir Robert Lawrence**, of Ashton Hall.

### THE SECOND GENERATION

Sir **Robert**, a son, and the immediate successor, of the knight of the Crusades, to the estate of Ashton Hall, married a daughter of James Trafford, Esq., of Lancashire; by whom he had a son and heir, **James** Lawrence.

### THE THIRD GENERATION

**James** of Ashton Hall married, it is said, "in 1252," Matilda de Washington, an heiress, daughter of John de Washington. A son by this marriage, and the successor of James of Ashton Hall, was **John** Lawrence, said to have been living in the thirty-seventh year of Henry III.

Respecting the names "Lawrence" and "Washington", it may be noted, that Lawrence Washington, a brother of the first President of the United States, was one of the earliest proprietors of Mount Vernon.

### THE FOURTH GENERATION

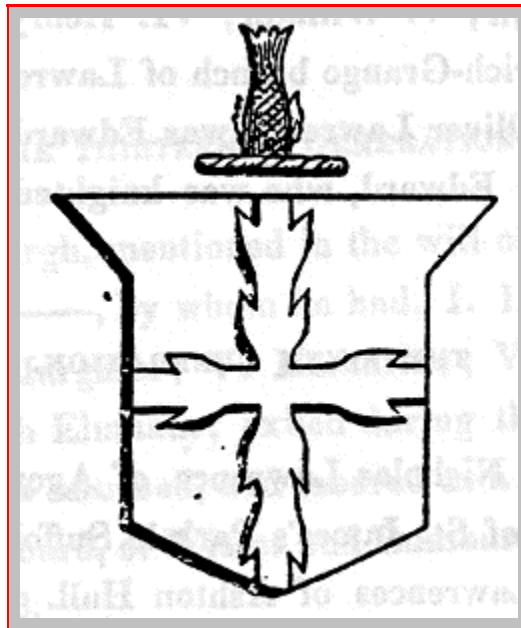
**John** of Ashton Hall married Margaret, daughter of Walter Chesford; by whom he had a son, **John** Lawrence, his heir and successor.

## THE FIFTH GENERATION

**John**, son of John and Margaret, married Elisabeth Holt, of Stably, in Lancashire; and died, it is said, A.D. 1360, leaving **Robert** Lawrence, his son and heir.

## THE SIXTH GENERATION

Sir **Robert**, of Ashton Hall, married Margaret Holden, of Lancashire, and had I. Robert; II. Thomas, the father of Arthur Lawrence, Esq., of Prior's Court, in Gloucestershire; III. William, born 1425, or before, who fought under the Lancastrian banner at St. Alban's in 1455, and, having fallen there, was buried in the Abbey; **IV. Edmund**, who is said to have married a daughter of Miles de Stapleton, a descendant of the distinguished family of that name of Norman extraction. The Gloucestershire branch of the family had the same arms as already given; likewise the Buckinghamshire Lawrences. Thus, "Argent, a cross raguled gules, is borne by a family of the name of Lawrence in Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire." - "Crest, The tail (or hindmost half) of a chub (fish) inverted and erect."



## THE SEVENTH GENERATION

Sir **Robert**, son of Sir Robert and Margaret Holden, of Ashton Hall, married Amphilbis, daughter of Edward Longford, Esq., of Longford; and had I. James, heir and successor to the estate of Ashton Hall, who married Cecily, daughter of \_\_\_ Boteler, Esq., of Lancashire, an heiress, and had issue, two sons and a daughter. II. Robert, who married Margaret, daughter of John Lawrence, Esq., of Lancashire, and had sons, Robert and John; the latter of whom commanded a wing of the English army, under Lord Stanley, in the battle of Flodden Field: also William, who became a great landowner. III. **Nicholas** Lawrence.

## THE EIGHTH GENERATION

**Nicholas**, son of Sir Robert and Amphilbis, was of Agercroft. He married, and had sons, I. Thomas; II. Nicholas; III. Robert; IV. **John**; V. William; VI. Henry; VII. Oliver, the ancestor of the Crich-Grange branch of Lawrences. The son and successor of Sir Oliver Lawrence was Edward, who died in 1401; leaving a son, Sir Edward, who was knighted in 1419, and died about 1430.

## THE NINTH GENERATION

**John**, son of Nicholas Lawrence, of Agercroft, was ancestor of the Lawrences of St. James Park in Suffolk, it is stated in the pedigree of the Lawrences of Ashton Hall. He died in 1461; leaving **Thomas** Lawrence, of Rumburgh, in Suffolk.

## THE TENTH GENERATION

**Thomas** of Rumburgh held lands in other places; as Holton, Wisset, and South Elmham. He married, and had, I. **John**; II. Richard, of St. Ives. The will of Thomas Lawrence is dated July 17, 1471.

## THE ELEVENTH GENERATION

**John** Lawrence, son of Thomas of Rumburgh, married Margery -----, by whom he had a son, **Robert**. His will was made July 10, 1504, the year of his death: his wife died in 1507. Both were buried in the church of Rumburgh.

## THE TWELFTH GENERATION

**Robert**, son of John and Margery Lawrence, is named in his father's will, and his wife in that of her mother-in-law. Their issue was a son, **John** Lawrence.

## THE THIRTEENTH GENERATION

**John** of Rumburgh, mentioned in the will of his grandmother, married Elisabeth \_\_\_\_\_, by whom he had, I. Henry; II. **John**; III. Agnes; IV. Margaret; V. Katharine; VI. William, of St. James Park, South Elmham; exiled during the reign of Queen Mary, he afterwards returned, and labored as a preacher at Fressingfield; VII. Richard, of Wisset and Rumburgh, whose will was dated Jan. 27, 1556.

## THE FOURTEENTH GENERATION

**John**, son of John and Elisabeth Lawrence, married Agnes \_\_\_\_\_, and had I. **John**; II. Richard, who died in 1596; III. Susan; IV. Elisabeth; V. Margaret. His wife died Jan. 22, 1583. His will bears date April 27, 1590. He was buried at Rumburgh, May 21, 1590.

## THE FIFTEENTH GENERATION

**John**, son of John and Agnes Lawrence, was of Wisset, in Suffolk, and married Johan \_\_\_\_\_. They had issue, I. **Henry**; II. Robert, whose will, dated 1641, names his kinsman, Henry North of Laxfield, a son of Sir Henry North, and grandson of Lord North; III. Margery; IV. Katharine. The will of John Lawrence, of Wisset, is dated June 2, 1606. He was buried Jan. 16, 1607.

## THE SIXTEENTH GENERATION

**Henry**, son of John and Johan Lawrence, married Mary \_\_\_\_\_, by whom he had **John**, born at Wisset, and baptized Oct. 8, 1609. The will of John Lawrence, of Wisset, the father of Henry, refers to him as having removed from Wisset to New England, and settled in Charlestown. And on the lists of those who became inhabitants of Charlestown, Mass., in 1635, is the name of *Henry Lawrence*. Also, "In the first division of land on Mistick side, of ten acres to a house, five of which were given in for after-comers, made, as it appears, Feb. 20, 1638, *Henry Lawrence* received five acres". A house-lot was granted him in 1635 by George Blott.

## HISTORICAL GENEALOGY OF THE LAWRENCE FAMILY

The patronymic of our family is of great antiquity, having originated with the Latins. Several members of the family of Lawrence have held and still hold responsible and distinguished stations, as well in the Church and civil service, as in the Army and Navy of the British empire; and many branches, also, have intermarried with the clergy and nobility.(9)

The first ancestors of this family, of which we have any knowledge, was Sir Robert Lawrence, of Ashton Hall, in Lancastershire, England. It may perhaps be interesting to this family to know that there is a marriage between a grandson of this gentleman and the Washington family. Sir James Lawrence and Matilda Washington, in the reign of Henry III. Lawrence Washington purchased the property at Mount Vernon about 1743, after his return from the expedition to Carthage, where he had served under the celebrated Admiral Vernon, and in honor of whom he name his country seat. General Washington inherited Mount Vernon from his half-brother, Lawrence Washington, with whom he was a favorite. Lawrence Washington died at the early age of 34 years, and was interred in the old vault on his estate. Sir Robert Lawrence accompanied Richard Coeur de Leon in his famous expedition to Palestine, where he signalized himself in the memorable siege of St. Jean d'Acre, in 1119, by being the first to plant the banner of the cross on the battlements of that town, for which he received the honors of knighthood from King Richard, and also a coat of arms (this coat of arms is still preserved, impressed on the seal appended to a document of William Lawrence, 1680, and also Richard Lawrence, 1711, preserved in the Surrogate's Office, New York City,) at the same time. After this the family became eminent in England, so much so, that Sir John Lawrence, the ninth in lineal descent from the above Sir Robert Lawrence, possessed thirty-four manors, the revenue of which amounted, in 1401, to £6,000 sterling *per annum*. Having, however, killed a gentleman-usher of King Henry VII, he was outlawed, and died in exile in France, issueless, when Ashton Hall and his other estates passed, by royal decree, to his relatives, Lord Monteagle and Gerard.

Henry Lawrence, one of the patentees of land on the Connecticut river, granted in 1635, and who, with Lords Say, Seal, and Brooke, Sir Arthur Hasselrigg, Richard Saltonstall, George Fenwick, and Henry Darley, commissioned John Winthrop, Jr., as governor over this territory, with the following instructions: "To provide able men for making fortifications and building houses at the mouth of the Connecticut river, and the harbor adjoining; first, for their own present accommodation, and then such houses as may receive men of quality, which latter houses we would have to be builded with the fort." This was the same expedition in which Lion Gardiner was appointed chief engineer. The above individuals intended to accompany *John Winthrop, Jr.*, to America, but were prevented by a decree of Charles I.

The above Henry Lawrence was of some considerable distinction in England during Cromwell's time. He was born in the year 1600, entered a fellow-commoner at Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1622, retired to Holland to escape the persecution of bishops and their courts; was member of parliament for Westmoreland in 1641, but withdrew when the life of the king began to be in jeopardy from the independents. In a curious old pamphlet printed in the year 1660, entitled, "The mystery of the good old cause is briefly unfolded in a catalogue of the members of the late

Long Parliament that held office, both civil and military, contrary to the self-denying ordinance," is the following passage: "Henry Lawrence, a member of the Long Parliament, fell off at the murder of his majesty, for which the Protector, with great zeal, declared that a neutral spirit was more to be abhorred than a cavalier spirit, and that such men as he were not fit to be used in such a day as that, when God was cutting down kingship root and branch." Yet he came into play again, and contributed much to the setting up of the Protector, for which worthy service he was made and continued Lord President of the Protector's Council, being also on of the Lords of the other House. In 1646, he published, at Amsterdam, his book, entitled, "Book of our Communion and Warre with Angels," and a "Treatise on Baptism," the same year. He married Amy, daughter of Sir Edward Peyton, Bart., of Iselham, in Cambridgeshire. He leased his estates at St. Ives, from the year 1631 to 1636, to Oliver Cromwell, to whom he was second cousin. He was twice returned as member of parliament for Hertfordshire, in 1653 and 1654; and once for Colchester borough in Essex, in 1656; his son Henry representing Caernarvonshire the same year. He was President of the Council in 1656, and gazetted as "lord of the other house" in December, 1657. He proclaimed, after the death of Cromwell, his son Richard as his successor. In a Harlaem manuscript, No. 1460, there is a drawing of all the ensigns and trophies won in battle by Oliver, which is dedicated to his councillors, and ornamented with their arms; amongst these are those of Henry Lawrence, the Lord President. The motto "*Nil Admirari*," appears to have been assumed by the president during the revolutionary troubles, probably on his being made a councillor. A picture of the president is inserted in Clarendon's history of the rebellion. His gravestone, not yet effaced, is in the chapel of St. Margaret's, *alias* Thele, in Hertfordshire. There may be clearly traced on it the arms, viz.: a cross, *raguly gules*, the crest, a fish's tail or demidolphin. A letter directed by him to Sir Simon d'Ewes, is sealed with a small red seal, cross *raguly gules*, the same crest, and a *Lion in the Chief*, as borne by the St. Ives family.

While the Dutch were prosecuting their settlements on Long Island and in New York, the English settlers slowly infused themselves among the Dutch population of the island; among which were three brothers, John, William and Thomas Lawrence, ancestors of a numerous and enterprising family in this country. These three brothers, as well as the above Henry Lawrence, were all descended from John Lawrence, who died in 1538, and was buried in the Abbey of Ramsey. In corroboration of the relationship between Henry Lawrence and the above named brothers, we find on the seals appended to their wills, now on file at New York, and on old plate still possessed by their descendants, the same *crest* and *arms* as those upon the tomb of the lard president.

## **JOHN LAWRENCE OF RAMSEY, AND HENRY LAWRENCE OF ST. IVES, ENGLAND**

(10)

Descended from one of the younger branches of the Lancashire Lawrences was John the Abbot, living in Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, as early as A.D. 1500.

A nephew, styled John Generosus, also lived in Ramsey at the same time; whose children were: I. William, who settled at St. Ives; II. Agnes; III. Emma.

He died 1538, and was buried in the Abbey of Ramsey.

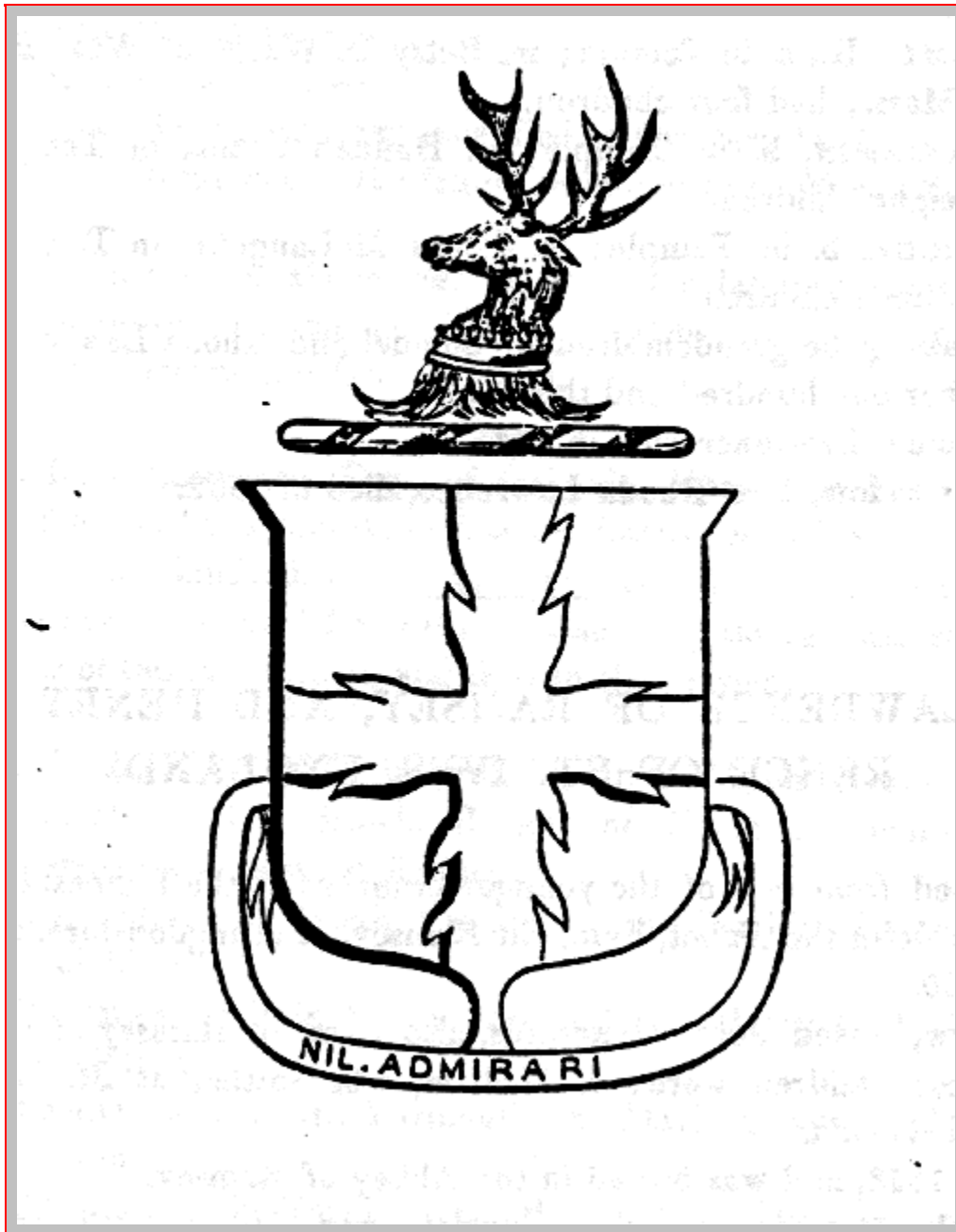
William became executor of the prelate, who died in 1542; to whom, with his sisters Agnes and Emma, the Abbot left his silver plate, &c.

William Lawrence of St. Ives had sons, - William, Henry, and Robert, - and died 1572, leaving Henry his heir; to whom also he gave the plate of Sir John, Abbot of Ramsey, and his own armor.

Henry, son of William of St. Ives, had, by Elizabeth Hager, his wife, a son, John, knighted in 1603 at Windsor Castle. Sir John, son of Henry of St. Ives, who died February, 1580-1, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Ralph Waller, Esq., and died 1604, leaving sons **Henry** and John.

**Henry**, born about 1600, entered Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 1622, took a Master's degree in 1627, and became a leading republican of his time. He was a Member of Parliament in 1653 and 1654. Also, President of Cromwell's Council 1654. He died 1664, a man of noble qualities, a republican, and a Puritan.

The coat of arms of this branch, with the motto of Henry Lawrence, and a crest used; thus:



## THE THOMAS BOOK

[The Thomas Book giving the Genealogies of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K.G., the Thomas Family descended from him, and some Allied Families](#), by Lawrence Buckley Thomas, D.D, printed in New York City by Henry T. Thomas Company xccccxvi (1896).(11)

### LAWRENCE, OF S. IVES, HUNTINGDONSHIRE(12)

The first of this line on record was an **EDMUND LAWRENCE**, called fourth son of **Sir Robert Lawrence**, of Ashton Hall. (This seems merely an attempt to make a connection with the Lancashire family, as there is no evidence offered to substantiate the claim.) **EDMUND** had issue: i. **RICHARD**, who had a son, **JOHN**; and ii. **JOHN LAWRENCE DE WURDEBOYS**, who was Abbot of Ramsey Abbey, in Huntingdonshire, from 1507; in 1539 he was not only very forward in procuring his own abbey to be surrendered to the king when the Vicar-General Cromwell sent out his visitors, but influenced others to submit, for which service he obtained, according to Dugdale, the large pension of £266 13s. 6d. per annum. In his will, dated in 1541, and proved in November, 1542, (Registro Spert), he makes considerable bequests to the churches of S. Ives, Ramsey, and Burwell, leaves £10 among twenty paupers, and his silver plate, etc., to his cousin, William Lawrence. He desires to be buried in S. Mary's, Burwell, and appoints William Lawrence of S. Ives one of his executors.

**JOHN**, son of **Richard**, and nephew of the Lord Abbot, styled in all evidences "generosus," d. in 1538, leaving by his will (Registro Dingley), besides considerable donations to the Church, two of his best mares to my Lord of Ramsey for supervising his will. He had issue: **EMMA**, m. **GABRIEL**, third son of **Richard Throckmorton**, of Higham Ferrers, Seneschal of the Duchy of Lancaster; **AGNES**, m. **GILBERT SMYTH**, of Fenton; and **WILLIAM**, who settled at S. Ives, was High Sheriff of Cambridge and Hunts at the death of Queen Mary, and was buried at S. Ives, December 20, 1572. By his will (Registro Peter) he bequeaths to his son **HENRY** his armour, the plate he inherited from his uncle the Abbot of Ramsey, and "the iron chest in the library, containing papers which had been particularly mentioned in the will of his father."

He m., first, **FRANCES HOUSTON**, and had issue by her:

- i. **HENRY**, of whom presently.
- ii. **WILLIAM** (ancestor of the Lawrences of Chichester and Aldingbourne).

**WILLIAM LAWRENCE**, m., second, **MARGARET**, dau. of **Edward Kaye**, of Woodson, In Yorkshire and had further issue:

- iii. **ROBERT**, d. in 1597 (ancestor of the Lawrences of Norfolk).
- iv. **LEWIS**
- v. **ELIZABETH**, m., **JOHN HUTTON**, of Cambridge.

**HENRY**, son of **William** and **Frances (Houston) Lawrence**, probably entered Gray's Inn from Barnard's Inn in 1569; m. **ELIZABETH**, dau. **John Hagar**, of Bourne Castle, Cambridgeshire, and was buried at S. Ives, February 25, 1580-81, having had a son and heir, **JOHN**, who entered Gray's Inn, April 24, 1597, was knighted by James I, in 1603, at Windsor; m. **ELIZABETH**, sole dau. and heiress of **Ralph Waller**, of Beaconsfield, who after his death, and before 1646, m., second, **Robert Bathurst**, Sheriff of Gloucestershire, whose son Edward was created a Baronet in 1643. **SIR JOHN LAWRENCE** was buried at S. Ives, February 10, 1604. In his will (made January 10th, proved February 9, 1604. Registro Hayes) he mentions his two sons, **HENRY** and **JOHN** (q.v.). **HENRY** was then aged three years, two months, and four days (Cole's Escheats, Harl. MS., 560). He entered

Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1622, as a fellow-commoner; B.A. 1623; M.A., 1627. Had been registered at Gray's Inn August 7, 1617. In 1641 was in Parliament as a Knight of the Shire for Westmoreland. Milton, in his "Second Defence of the People of England," calls him "a man of the highest ability and best accomplishments," and addresses his son in a sonnet, "Lawrence of virtuous father, virtuous son." He is also said to have assisted him in writing his treatise "On Angels". He was M.P. for Westmoreland, 1645; one of the Commissioners to keep peace with Scotland, 1646; was at Arnheim, in Flanders, December, 1645, and at Altona, January 21, 1646. From a preface to a work of his, printed in 1646, it appears that he was abroad at the beginning of the Civil War: "The warre found me abroad, not sent me thither, and I have beene onely wary without a just and warrantable reason to ingage my selfe in that condition from which a providence seem'd to rescue mee." He found such reason shortly thereafter, as he appears as a Member of Parliament for Hertfordshire in 1653, and, July 14th of that year, is added to the Council of State by Cromwell; July 27th is on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, was present at seventeen sittings of the Council in November and December, 1653, and at one hundred and sixty-four in 1654, being the only member present at all the sittings. December 19, 1653, Cromwell appointed him Lord President of the Council for one month from date. January 16, 1653-54, there was an order by the Protector that "Hen. Lawrence be continued President of the Council until further order;" February 9, 1654, we find him paid £300, apparently his salary. Notices of his action as Lord President may be found in Domestic State Papers for 1653-54, and he is not unfavourably mentioned by Clarendon in his history. He was elected M.P. for Colchester and Carnarvonshire in 1656, and chose to sit for the latter shire. In December, 1657, he was gazetted a Lord of the other House, Cromwell's attempt at a life peerage. As Lord President he took the responsibility of proclaiming Richard Cromwell as his father's successor, but on the Restoration of Charles II, was allowed to return to private life. He opposed the execution of Charles I., and there is in Thurloe's "State Papers" a letter to him from the Queen of Bohemia, Elizabeth Stuart, wife of Frederick Elector Palatine and mother of Prince Rupert, recommending Lord Craven to his good graces, and saying she knew he had only accepted office in order to render services to those who needed them. He published at Amsterdam, in 1646, "Militia Spiritualis, a Treatise of our Communion and Warre with Angels;" in the same year an anonymous treatise "On Baptism;" in 1649 a "Vindication of the Scriptures," and in 1652 "Gospel Ordinances." The author has a copy of the third edition of the first treatise "On Angels," formerly in the possession of the Woollaston-White family, heirs of the President's grandson, Sir Edward Lawrence, Bart. Afterward in that of Major J. H. Lawrence-Archer, who has made some MS. memoranda relating to the Lawrence genealogy, of which I have made use in the above sketch of the Lord President's ancestry, in connection with the Memoir written by Sir James Lawrence, Knight of Malta, and the English State Papers. Major Archer also had a photograph made of the unique drawing in the Queen's copy of Clarendon's "Rebellion," at Windsor Castle, from which the engraved portrait of the President was copied.

He *m.* AMY, *dau.* of Sir Edward Peyton Bart., of Iselham, in Cambridgeshire, and *d.* August 8, 1664, intestate. Major Archer says the records of the Probate Court show his widow was administratrix; but Sir James Lawrence states that his son Henry administered the estate. According to his gravestone (visible in 1802) in the chapel at S. Margaret's Als Thele, in Hertfordshire, the President had issue seven sons and six daughters:

- i. HENRY, M.P. for Carnarvonshire in 1656, *d.* in 1679, leaving issue:
- i. HENRY, *d. u.*
- ii EDWARD, created a Baronet, with remainder to his sister's son, and *d.* May 2, 1749.
- ii. EDWARD, M.P. for Pembrokeshire in 1656, and *d.* in 1657.
- iii. JOHN, emigrated to Jamaica, *of whom presently.*
- iv. v. WILLIAM and MARTHA, naturalized as born abroad, November 27, 1656; the latter *m.* RICHARD, Earl of Barrymore.
- vi. ELIZABETH, *d.* in February, 1662, aged thirty.

- vii. **THEODOSIA**, *d.* September 2, 1664, aged twenty.
- viii. **HENRIETTA**, *d.* September 30, 1664, aged thirteen.

The others I have not been able to trace. Hotten's "Original Lists of Emigrants," etc., New York, 1874, notices that Henry Lawrence owned ten acres of land and six negroes in S. James's Parish, Barbados, December 20, 1629. This may have been the Lord President.

**JOHN**, supposed son of **President Henry Lawrence** (*q.v.*). Emigrated to the West Indies, settling first on Barbadoes Island, removing afterward to Jamaica. He may have been Captain John Lawrence, mentioned in a letter, March 10, 1682-83, as commanding a ship expected to sail to the Leeward Islands. He made his will May 10, 1690; *m.* **MRS. JANE (COLLINS) DUNN**, and had three sons and six daughters.

**JOHN**, eldest son of the emigrant, John Lawrence, *m.* **SUSANNAH PETGRAVE**, and *d.* in 1725. Their *dau.*, **SUSANNA**, *m.* **LAWRENCE LAWRENCE** (Will, 1743), and had **RACHEL**, *m.* **LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HARRY GORDON** (Will, 1787). Their *dau.* Ann, *m.* **Alexander Edgar**, of Lanarkshire (Will, 1820), and had *Mary*, *m.* **J. H. Archer**, of the Unberslade family (Will, 1840), whose son was Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Lawrence-Archer. (See also Roby's "History of the Parish of S. James, Jamaica" Part 3d.) Of this family was (**Major**) **John Lawrence**, *d.* January 7, 1718-19, in the forty-sixth year of his age, a buccaneering commander under Sir Henry Morgan; and **Rev. Richard Brisset Lawrence**, *d.* October 13, 1831, aged thirty-one years and three months.

The **HON. COLONEL JAMES LAWRENCE**, third son of John Lawrence the emigrant, was of Fairfield, Jamaica, *bu.* June 15, 1756, in the forty-seventh year of his age, who *m.* **MARY**, *dau.* of **Colonel Richard James**, and had an eldest son, **RICHARD JAMES**, who *m.* **MARY**, fourth *dau.* of **Thomas Hall**, of Kirkpatrick, and *d.* November 8, 1830, having had five sons:

- i. **Sir James**, Knight of Malta, author of the "Nobility of the British Gentry," "The Prisoner of Verdun," "Empire of the Nairs," etc.
- ii. **George**, of Cowsfield House, Wilts.
- iii. **Charles**, of Mossley Hall, Lancashire.
- iv. **Henry**, Barrister-at-Law.
- v. **Frederick Augustus**, a Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

**JOHN**, younger brother of **President Henry Lawrence**, *d.* in 1670, leaving an only son, **THOMAS**, Physician-General of the Army, Physician to Queen Anne and four other crowned heads. He *d.* in 1714, leaving an eldest son, **THOMAS**, a Captain in the Royal Navy; *m.* **ELIZABETH**, *dau.* of **Gabriel Soulden**, of Kinsale, and widow of a **Colonel Piers**. Their second son, **Thomas**, *b.* May 25, 1711, was Dr. Samuel Johnson's physician, President of the Royal College of Physicians, and an author. He *m.*, May 25, 1744, **Frances**, *dau.* of **Dr. Charles Chauncey**, of Derby, who *d.* January 2, 1780; her husband *d.* June 6, 1783, leaving a son **Sir Soulden Lawrence**, *b.* 1751, Justice of the Common Pleas, and knighted in March 1794; promoted to the King's Bench, June of the same year; *d.u.* July 8, 1814. Of this family were the **Lawrences** of Studley Royal and Fountain Abbey, whose heiress *m.* **Mr. Aislabie**, in the middle of the present century.

Authorities: As stated in the text, the Biographical Dictionaries, and R. Cooke's Visitation of Cambridge, 1575.

PRESIDENT HENRY LAWRENCE  
G. Wayne Dow



HENRY LAWRENCE  
PRESIDENT OF CROMWELL'S COUNCIL OF STATE  
*From the Portrait in the Possession of the Queen at Windsor Castle*

## PRESIDENT HENRY LAWRENCE AND HIS WRITINGS

The British Library, London, 10803.a.3 Part 9, p.1-8 (1879).(13)

### PRESIDENT HENRY LAWRENCE AND HIS WRITINGS.

By JOHN E. BAILEY, F.S.A.

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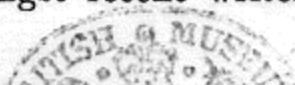
*Reprinted from "Notes and Queries," June, 1879.*

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ONE of my neighbours, the Rev. Mr. Stuart, recently brought to me a copy of a foreign-printed anonymous treatise entitled *Of Baptisme*, 1646, 8vo., imperfect in the preliminary leaves. After some research it was identified with a work of the same character attributed to Henry Lawrence (1600-1664), the President of Cromwell's Council from 1654 onwards. This authorship is based upon the copy of the 1649 edition of the book in Emanuel College, Cambridge, in which some hand after the year 1654 (qy. Sancroft's) added these words with a pen: "by Henry Lawrence, esq., afterwards lord president of the council to Oliver ye protector" (*Athen. Oxon.*, iv. 64). It finds further confirmation in other quarters. In one of the first notices of Lawrence, viz., in the *Narrative of the Late Parliament*, published anonymously in 1658 (reprinted in *Phoenix Britannicus*, 1731, 4to., pp. 125 seq.), consisting of satiric sketches of the public men, Lawrence is said to have been made

president to win over, or at least keep quiet, the Baptized People, himself being under that ordinance. Amongst the "Divinity Books" in William London's *Catalogue of the Most Vendible Books*, 1658, 4to., this work, *On Baptism*, is named (sig. P) between the *History of Angels* and *On Ordinances*, both of which bear Lawrence's name on the title-pages. Cf. also Bishop Wilkins's *Ecclesiastes*, 1653, fourth ed., p. 81, where Lawrence is named in a list of three writers for the Anabaptists against nineteen on the other side. And Prof. Masson, in a note in the *Life of Milton*, iv. 545-6, attributed the treatise to Lawrence without question, perhaps in part from the evidence derived from Thomasson's note in the British Museum copy.

No memoir of President Lawrence has found its way into the biographical dictionaries. This is somewhat anomalous, considering the active and useful legislation in which he and his coadjutors were engaged; for under their rule of eight months their measures exceeded those of the Barebones Parliament (five months' duration) and those of the Rump (five years' duration), perhaps even those, adds Mr. Masson, of the Long Parliament itself at its fullest swing (iv. 565). Anthony Wood's notice (iv. 63-65) is for the main based on that of the *Narrative* just cited, p. 134. Dr. Bliss in a foot-note drew up a longer memoir, founded upon materials furnished to him by Sir James Lawrence, Knight of Malta (then residing in George Street, Portman Square), author of *The Nobility of the British Gentry*, 1824, and the doctor acknowledged in his preface that he could not have obtained the information from any other quarter. Sir James contributed an interesting article on Lawrence and his connexions to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1815 (vol. lxxxv., pt. ii., pp. 12 *seq.*), which contains the chief circumstances of his life; and there have been occasional notes on the family in former volumes of "N. & Q." Amongst recent writers who have



*and his Writings.*

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dealt with Lawrence is Mr. E. C. Waters, in his wonderful book on the Chester family (p. 239, and Additions, p. v).

Henry Lawrence, of St. Ives, co. Hunts, born 1600, was the son of Sir John Lawrence of that place, who was knighted in 1603 by James I., and who died in 1604. His mother, who was a very remarkable woman, was one of the Wallers of Beaconsfield. He spent, says Wood, some time in learning in Oxford, and in 1622 entered Emanuel College in Cambridge. He was B.A. 1623, M.A. 1627. In 1631 Cromwell rented from him a farm and sheep-walk near St. Ives. The associates of his college life, as of his manhood, were amongst the members of the popular party. He married Amy, daughter of Sir Edward Peyton of Iselham, co. Camb. (*Collect. Top. et Geneal.*, iii. 311), by whom he had a son Henry (born 1633, died 1679), who about 1656, as Prof. Masson believes, was thus addressed in Milton's twentieth sonnet:—

“Lawrence, of virtuous father virtuous son,  
Now that the fields are dank, and ways are mire,  
Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire  
Help waste a sullen day, what may be won  
From the hard season gaining?”

The elder Lawrence before the outbreak of the war went into Holland to avoid, as it is said he pretended, the severity of the bishops and their courts. The same authority states that he returned in 1641. He was, however, again in Holland shortly afterwards, for he told his mother that the war found him abroad, did not send him thither. In Dec., 1645, he was at Arnheim in Guelderland, and at Altona Jan. 21, 1646 (Harl. MS. 374). On his final return to England he entered into political life. When the writs were sent out, towards the end of the year 1645, for the election of the members who were called Recruiters, Lawrence was returned as one of the members for the county of Westmoreland. At

this period Masson (iii. 402) characterizes him as a gentleman of property, having some taste for learning and speculation. In the Articles of Peace, July, 1646, printed in Thurloe's *State Papers*, i. 77-84, from the public records of Scotland, "Mr. Henry Lawrence" is nominated one of "the Commissioners of England for conservation of the peace between the two kingdoms" (p. 79). Meanwhile it would seem that he had left to be printed in Holland certain theological dissertations. To the year 1646 belongs his treatise *Of Baptisme*, Svo., already referred to, which was reprinted in London, 1649, in 4to., entitled *A Pious and Learned Treatise of Baptism*. From the Dutch press he also put forth a work on the influence of good and evil angels, the title of which, taken from a copy in the collection of the Rev. J. T. Dredge, of Buckland Brewer, is as follows:—

"Of Our Communion and Warre with Angels. Being Certain Meditations on that subject, bottom'd particularly (though not concluded within the compasse of that Scripture) on Ephes. 6. 12. with the following verses to the 19. Printed Anno Dom. 1646." 4to., pp. x, 189, x.

This work had a pleasing and affectionate dedication to the author's "most deare and most honour'd Mother, The Lady Lawrence," who was at that time remarried to Robert Bathurst, Esq., Sheriff of Gloucestershire, to whom she bore a son Edward, created a baronet in 1643. Lawrence enumerates his objects in writing:—

"Last of all, to give one instance that I have not beene idle in these busy times, nor without the thoughts and designes of warre, in an age when warre is become almost the profession of all men. Why I inscribe these papers to you, My dearest Mother, will neede no larger account then this; Nature and your owne goodnesse, have form'd you ablest to pardon me in any thing wherein I shall need it. And of all I have knowne of either Sexe, I have mett with few more diligently inquisitive or pertinently reasoning of things of a raised and abstracted nature, (especially which might have influence into the good of another life,) then your self. To which I adde, That I

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professe to have infinite ingagements to avow my self before all the world, most honoured mother, your Most obedient Son, & most humble servant, HENRY LAWRENCE."

This treatise is noticed by Isaac Ambrose, the well-known Lancashire minister, in section 6 of the prolegomena to the *Ministration of, and Communion with Angels*, one of his last works, and first issued, it seems, about 1660.

"In this doctrine [of Communion]," says Ambrose, "I have the consent of many others; and to this purpose in the Treatise itself I have cited Dyke, Dingley, Laurence, in whose book of *Communion and War with Angels* (saith Mr. Baxter in his *Saints' Everlasting Rest*, part ii. chap. 7) is taught the true and spiritual use of this Doctrine."

On one point of his argument in a subsequent edition Ambrose cited Baxter, and wrote to him for a fuller expression of his views, which Baxter, Nov. 29, 1661, gave in a letter appended to Ambrose's work (ed. 1682, fo., p. 166) My edition of Baxter's *Saints' Rest* is the twelfth, 1688, 4to., and in the portion referred to by Ambrose Baxter has this (p. 238):—

".....To satisfy you fully in this, and to silence your Objections, and to teach you the true and spiritual use of this Doctrine, I refer you to Mr. Laurence's Book called *Our Communion and War with Angels*. And especially Zanchius, Tome 3, his Book *De Angelis*. And now newly published, Mr. Ambrose's Book; in which (in an Epistle) I have confirmed and vindicated what I have here said."

There is a note by T. Warton in Brydges's edition of Milton's works, vol. vi. p. 140, in which he (Warton) states that of the president's son "nothing has transpired"; on which Todd remarked that Warton was mistaken (as is Todd):—

"This Henry Lawrence, the 'virtuous son,' is the author of a work of which I am in possession, suited to Milton's taste; on the subject of which, I make no doubt, he and the author 'by the fire helped to waste many a sullen day.' It is entitled *Of our Communion and Warre with Angels, &c.*, Printed Anno Dom. 1646,

6                    *President Henry Lawrence*

4to., 189 pages. The dedication is 'To my Most deare and Most honoured Mother, the Lady Lawrence.' I suppose him also to be the same Henry Lawrence who printed *A Vindication of the Scriptures and Christian Ordinances*, 1649, Lond., 4to."

A copy of the latter work, which is of course by the elder Lawrence, is in my hands, thus entitled :

"Some Considerations Tending to the Asserting and Vindicating of the use of the Holy Scriptures, and Christian Ordinances; Against the Practice and Opinions of certaine Men of these Times. Wherein also particularly, by way of an illustrious instance, to the foregoing Discourse, the Ordinance of Baptisme (so importunately of late decryed by some, as a thing Legall and Jewish) is manifested to be of Gospell-institution, and by Divine appointment to continue still of use in the Church. 1 Cor. 1. 21. Colos. 2. 8. London. Printed by *M. Symmons*, for *Hanna Allen*, and are to be sold at the Crowne in Pope's-Head Ally, 1649." 4to. viii, 80, iv.

From the dedication to his mother we gather that she suggested the preparation of this work. It was a Samuel Simmons who issued *Paradise Lost* in 1667.

Lawrence, it is said, disapproved of the proceedings against Charles I. In June, 1653, Lawrence, with Blake, Monk, Rous, and others, was summoned by Cromwell to deliberate for the constituencies; and on July 14 he was formally appointed one of the Council of State. About this time he is called Colonel Henry Lawrence. From Thurloe, i. 481 (cf. Masson, iv. 512), we learn that he was interested in appointing White-locke Ambassador Extraordinary to Sweden. Cf. also Thurloe, ii. 154, and ii. 250. After the dissolution of the Parliament, Lawrence was placed on the Protector Cromwell's new Council of State, consisting of fifteen persons, his salary being 1,000*l.* a year. At the second meeting he was made chairman for a month; but by a subsequent order of Cromwell he became permanent chairman, with the title of "Lord President of the Council" (Masson, iv. 545; and cf. Thurloe,

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i. 642). In the *Second Defence* of the people of England, 1653-4, Milton eulogized Lawrence as being, with Montagu, a man of the highest ability and best accomplishments. In 1654 Lawrence's name is found in connexion with the Princess Elizabeth of Bohemia and the Lord Craven. This nobleman had fought under Gustavus Adolphus, and had upheld Charles I. in his contest with the Parliament, for which, in 1650-1, his English estates were confiscated. He had also befriended Prince Henry of Orange "from a spirit of romantic attachment to his beautiful consort; and his services are generally supposed to have been privately rewarded with the hand of that princess after her return in widowhood to her native country" (Whitaker's *Craven*, p. 509). It was to certain measures which Lord Craven took to recover his English property that the following communication (Thurloe, ii. 139) refers:—

*The queen of Bohemia to Mr. Laurence, president of the council of state.*

"Heidelberg, 4/14 March, 1654 [N.S.].

"Mr. Laurence,—Since you have approved of my liberty to recommend the business of my lord Craven, and promised to serve him therein for my consideration; I hope you will give this bearer sir Edward Sayer leave to make his address to you, and tell him freely what he may expect in favour of his friend; being confident you had never accepted the imployment you are now in, but that it may give you means to help those that suffer wrongfully; of which number the lord Craven is so well known to be, that the righting of him will conduce as much to your own satisfaction, as to the obliging of,

"Mr. Laurence,

"Your most affectionate friend

"to serve you,

"ELIZABETH.

"I beseech let me know whether you received my last letter, which was an answer to yours; and if I may hope that you will resolve some few queries, which I would propose unto you."

Indorsed,—*This letter came inclosed in a letter from the lord Craven to Mr. Laurence.*

8 *President Henry Lawrence.*

In the Protector's first Parliament, which met Sept. 3, 1654, Lawrence was returned for Herts (as also in 1653), and in that which met two years later he was elected for Colchester. It is usually stated that in this Parliament he sat also for Carnarvonshire. He was probably elected for the Welsh county in October, 1656, upon the resignation of Chief Justice Glynn, who was returned also for Flintshire. Willis calls him M.P. for both Colchester and Carnarvon; but Sir John Prestwich (*Respublica*, p. 10 and p. 15) gives Colchester to Lawrence and Carnarvon county to John Glynn. The explanation seems to be that Lawrence was originally elected for Colchester, but the following month sat for Carnarvon, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the "other house" in 1657. In 1658, Sept. 4, writing to some person whose name is not decipherable, he announces the death of Oliver, and that he had declared Richard his successor, whose proclamation he ordered (MS. in possession of Sir Charles Isham, Bart., of Lamport Hall). Of the subsequent years of his life I can recover but few particulars. He died Aug. 8, 1664, and was buried at St. Margaret's, *alias* Thele, in Herts. He left seven sons and six daughters. The arms of the Lawrences were a cross raguly gules, and their motto "Nil admirari." These two words under the achievement of Sir Edward Lawrence, in St. Ives Church, were commonly translated by the simple peasants, "Admiral of the Nile"!

Further notes about Lawrence would be acceptable.



## APPENDIX

### 1892 BIOGRAPHICAL RESUME OF HENRY HATHAWAY LAWRENCE [RN 22]

Shown below is the first paragraph (only) of an 1892 biographical resume that was published about **Henry Hathaway Lawrence** [RN 22], my great grandfather. This paragraph contains claims (probably written by Henry himself based on family tradition handed down to him) about his ancestry and about his grandfather, **John L. Lawrence** [RN 207].

See the [section of the Appendix titled "1892 Biographical Resume"](#) in the separate infobase titled [Henry Hathaway Lawrence](#) for complete information about this resume.(14)

### HENRY H. LAWRENCE

The accompanying portrait is a faithful likeness of Henry H. Lawrence, a pioneer of 1849, whose mental and physical energies have been so well preserved that to-day, as chief assayer of the United States Mint in San Francisco, he is one of the most efficient officers of the Federal Government. [Mr. Lawrence's lineage can be traced with unquestioned authenticity\(15\) directly back to Henry Lawrence, who was president of Oliver Cromwell's council.](#) Of his immediate ancestors it may be said that they have been admirable types of the patriotic American. Mr. Lawrence's grandfather, John Lawrence, was a noted pioneer of New York, whose name is an honored heritage of the family, and a land-mark in the annals of the Empire State. He was a [Quaker\(16\)](#) from New Bedford, Mass., and a [near relative of Commodore James Lawrence\(17\)](#), who distinguished himself so nobly in the naval contests of the [American Revolution.\(18\)](#) John Lawrence emigrated from New England to New York State in 1789, and after living six weeks in a tent, moved with his family into a log house in Milo township, [Yates county\(19\)](#). From this sturdy pioneer ancestry sprang the subject of our sketch, Henry H. Lawrence. He was born in Yates county, New York, in 1825. His early scholastic education was obtained in the public schools, and subsequently he completed his studies in a private academy. After leaving school young Lawrence engaged in mercantile pursuits at Penn Yan, and in 1848 removed to New York city.

## JAMES LAWRENCE OF FAIRFIELD, ST. JAMES, JAMAICA

(20)

### JAMES LAWRENCE:

UNDERNEATH THIS MARBLE ARE INTER'D THE REMAINS OF THE HONOURABLE JAMES LAWRENCE OF FAIRFIELD IN THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES, ESQ. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1756 IN THE 47th YEAR OF HIS AGE. HE WAS BURIED THERE 16th JUNE.

COLONEL JAMES LAWRENCE was Custos Rotulorum of St. James's parish. By his wife Mary, daughter of Colonel Richard James, of Hanover (the first child born of English parents in Jamaica after its conquest), he had a numerous family.

Richard James Lawrence, his eldest son, married Mary, fourth daughter of Thomas Hall, of Kirkpatrick, a Member for the parish of Westmoreland in 1752. He died in London, Nov. 8, 1830, aged eighty-five years. Mr. R. J. Lawrence had five sons, viz., 1. James; 2. George; 3. Charles (who had issue: 1. G. H. Lawrence, 2. Rev. C. W. Lawrence, 3. MajorGeneral A. Lawrence; 4. Henry; 5. Frederick Augustus, Captain, and Gentleman of the P. Chamber to King George IV., when regent.

His eldest son was the late (Sir) James Lawrence, Knight of Malta, and author of several works, one of which, on the " Nobility of the British Gentry," is well known. George, the second son, was the late proprietor of Cowsfield House, near Salisbury.\*

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\*Lineage:Henry Lawrence, President of the Council of State, under Cromwell, was of St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, and came of an ancient family, a long account of which is to be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1815 and 1829), Sir Egerton Brydges's edition of Milton, and other works. He married Amy, only daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Peyton, of Isleham (*vide* the " Extinct Baronetage"), and died in 1664. One of his daughters married an Earl of Barrymore, while Johnone, it is believed, of his seven sons emigrated to Barbados, with John Bradshaw, nephew of the regicide, and ultimately removed to Jamaica, about 1675. His (J. L.'s) will is dated May 10th, 1690. By his wife Jane, daughter of Collins, and relict of Richard Dunn, of Cabrete, he had three sons, of whom the eldest, John, married Susanna Petgrave, and by her, had six sons and three daughters. His third son, James Lawrence, of Fairfield, was the ancestor, as already stated, of the late (Sir) James Lawrence. i. The eldest daughter of John Lawrence and Susanna Petgrave was named Susanna. She married Lawrence Lawrence,\* of a New England family (of his family there are records elsewhere), and had, with other children, Rachel, who married Henry Gordon,\*\* and was mother of Anne Gordon, who, by her husband Alexander Edgar (buried in Edinburgh in 1820), had a numerous issue, and who is mentioned in the curious *genealogical will* of her aunt, the late Mrs. Catherine Franklyn, who died in

London in 1831. 2. Rachael, the second daughter of John and Susanna Lawrence, married Jeremiah Downer. 3. Mary, the youngest daughter of John and Susanna Lawrence, married Philip Auglin [Anglin], and had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married, in 1765, Robert Scarlett, and was the mother of James Scarlett, created Baron Abinger. This very extensive family of Lawrence is necessarily connected with numerous other families,\* more or less well known, and the records substantiating the descent of its various branches have been carefully preserved in Jamaica and elsewhere, but are of too voluminous a character to be enlarged upon here. However, a good account of them is to be found in part iii. of Roby's History of the Parish of St. James, \*\* who has, however, omitted several descents.

\*Richards, Morris, Walcott, James, &c.

\*\*After the annotator had made his collection, in 1857, he met with this portion of the work, but failed to discover the others.

\*His will recorded in Jamaica, 1753. N.B. The author is only responsible for the above lineage from 1690.

\*\*His will recorded in Jamaica, 1789. (Vide " Taaffe Notes. ") Alexander Edgar was the son of Alexander Edgar of Auchingramont, by his wife Margaret, daughter of James Edgar. His father (born 1698) was the brother of Peter Edgar, of Bridgelands, Peebles (father-in-law of Sir H. Raeburn, the celebrated artist). Their mother's maiden name was Priscilla Handasyde. (For a notice of the latter peculiar surname vide Sinclair's " Survey, Parish of Hutton, Berwickshire.")



**END OF INFOBASE**

## Endnotes

### 1 (Note)

Other than infobase titles and initial headings, text highlighted in color usually represents a link point to a related item that can be accessed by double-clicking the left mouse button anywhere in the colored text area. **Blue highlighting** brings up a linked object (graphic) or scanned image of a document or picture. **Red highlighting** brings up a jump link to another area of text in the infobase or to a specific point in a related but different infobase. **Violet highlighting** brings up a pop-up box of explanatory material. **BOLD BLUE HIGHLIGHTING** usually brings up another program or takes you to another infobase.

Click [HERE for Quick Help and instructions](#) on how to use this FOLIO VIEWS program that is located in the Appendix of another infobase.

Use the icon with the word "Contents" in the tool bar at the top of the screen to access the hyperlinked Table of Contents of this infobase.

### 2 (Note)

This "Contents Overview" is for use with the printed and .PDF file versions only. If viewing the infobase (.NFO) version, click on "CONTENTS" in the tool bar above for direct jump links to each topic.

### 3 (Note)

The name of this linked infobase is ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF OUR FAMILY. Its DOS file name is HISTORY.NFO and it can be found on OUR FAMILY TREASURY-DVD 1 through 10.

### 4 (Note)

The name of this linked infobase is JOHN L. LAWRENCE. Its DOS file name is JLAWRENC.NFO and it can be found on OUR FAMILY TREASURY-DVD5.

### 5 (Popup)

"Unquestioned authenticity" may be true but "directly" may be just overly stating the case - my research reveals that it would be impossible for this statement to be true about a direct linkage. Henry Lawrence, of Oliver Cromwell's Council, did not have any descendants that can be traced to the United States. Only one son left England and he went to Jamaica.

### 6 (Note)

DN 955 PI 829 my reproduced copy of the book, Page 3, GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF JOHN LAWRENCE OF WISSET, WATERTOWN and GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS. This genealogy was authored by Rev. John Lawrence and published in Boston in 1869.

### 7 (Note)

DN 955 PI 829 my reproduced copy of the book, Page 295, GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF JOHN LAWRENCE OF WISSET, WATERTOWN and GROTON, MASSACHUSETTS. This genealogy was authored by Rev. John Lawrence and published in Boston in 1869.

### 8 (Note)

DN 955, (PI 829), my reproduced copy of book titled: The Genealogy of the Family of John Lawrence, of Wisset, in Suffolk, England, and of Watertwon and Groton, Massachusetts, by Rev. John Lawrence, Boston 1869. pages 19-24.

### 9 (Note)

DN1318 PI 884, my reproduced copy of this book published in Boston 1858, written by Thomas Lawrence of Providence, Rhode Island, p. 17-20.

### 10 (Note)

DN 955, (PI 829), my reproduced copy of book titled: The Genealogy of the Family of John Lawrence, of Wisset, in Suffolk, England, and of Watertwon and Groton, Massachusetts, by Rev. John Lawrence, Boston 1869.

**11 (Note)**

DN 954 (PI 827) My reprinted copy of this 627 page book. Also DN 239, serial pages 599-604, British Library, London 9918.N.8 (1896).

**12 (Note)**

page 430-434.

**13 (Note)**

DN 237, serial pages 589-593.

**14 (Note)**

The name of this linked infobase is HENRY HATHAWAY LAWRENCE. Its DOS file name is HENRY.NFO and it can be found on OUR FAMILY TREASURY-DVD5.

**15 (Popup)**

"Unquestioned authenticity" may be true but "directly" may be just overly stating the case - my research reveals that it would be impossible for this statement to be true about a direct linkage. Henry Lawrence, of Oliver Cromwell's Council, did not have any descendants that can be traced to the United States. Only one son left England and he went to Jamaica.

**16 (Popup)**

I have tried for years to prove his Quaker connection without success, primarily because I have been unable to establish who his parents were. I can find no connection to the Quakers in New Bedford MA and the fact he fought in the Revolutionary War raises questions about any Quaker connection.

Nevertheless, the religious sect that he joined and helped finance when he emigrated to Western New York clearly had Quaker influences/similarities. So it is very probable his parents were Quakers.

**17 (Popup)**

My research to date has failed to confirm any connection to Commodore James Lawrence. It is possible but to date I cannot make the connection.

Henry may have known what he was talking about here, but if so, I have been unable to find any "Commodore" James Lawrence connected with American Revolution. The James Lawrence who distinguished himself in U.S. naval history was Captain James Lawrence in the War of 1812.

**18 (Popup)**

I believe the American Revolution is the wrong war! Captain James Lawrence was a naval hero of the **War of 1812**.

**19 (Popup)**

It was Ontario County in 1789 when he moved there. Yates County was carved out of part of Ontario County in 1823.

**20 (Note)**

21 April 2001 email from Angela Garcia <angelagarcia@home.com> "While researching the Scarlett family - one of whom married Mary Lawrence, I came across a very interesting site <<http://jamaicanfamilysearch.com>> and thought you might be interested in having the following information." "all places mentioned are either parishes or estates in Jamaica..."