

By the time of the *Civil War*, public opinion, not legislation, caused an irreversible decline in dueling. It may have been too late for Stephen Lock or for Alexander Hamilton, but if *America* was to become a truly civilized nation, the publicly sanctioned bloodshed would have to end.

## *Astonishing Revelations from a Seasoned Locke Researcher*

Long before my interest in Locke family genealogy, another descendant of Josias Lock was hard at work mapping the many families that resulted from the original union of Philip and Mary Hulse Lock of colonial *Maryland*. She is Frances Byrd Harris, great-granddaughter to John Calhoun Locke, who was the brother of Absalom Locke. Her investigation went back to *England* of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and to the man who may have been responsible for Philip Lock's emigration around 1685. She located Diana Swayne, a descendant of Philip's son, Meverall, and his wife Elizabeth Edwards. Diane had done extensive research even before the internet made these efforts so much easier.



George Jeffreys may have been directly responsible for Philip Lock coming to Maryland.

Philip was most likely associated with the rebellion of James, Duke of Monmouth, a *Protestant*, who tried to assume the English throne by force in 1685, but was defeated by the army of James II, a *Catholic*. Over 5,000 men were arrested for their complicity in what was known as the "*Pitchfork Rebellion*". George Jeffreys was a judge in *Somerset County, England*, who had the responsibility of trying these men. He was directly involved in ordering the hanging of at least 350 people, the sale of another 850 as slaves, and the fining, imprisoning, and torturing of 408

others. Many were forced to go to the *Colonies* as punishment for their involvement. Philip Lock may have been one of those people sent overseas in 1685. He might have spent time in the *West Indies* before he was sent to *Maryland*.



James, Duke of Monmouth, the illegitimate son of Charles II, was beheaded in 1685 for treason in the Tower of London.

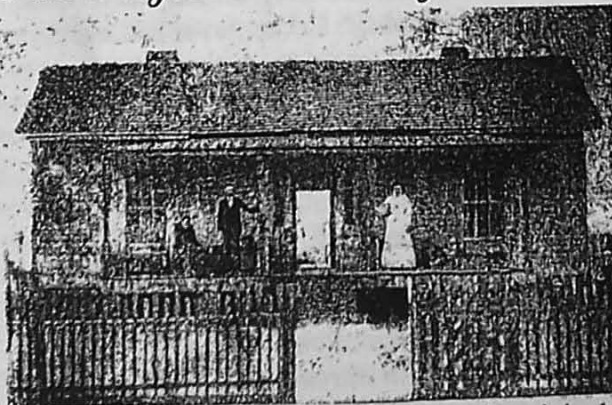
In another revelation from Diane Swayne, we learn that our Locke line may actually have been directly descended from the noted English philosopher, John Locke. Although Locke never had children, one of his brothers did. According to one section of the book, *DuBuffett Genealogy* entitled, "*Some Prominent Virginia Families*", there was a direct connection to the famous thinker. The book reported that Dr. John Locke, who was the great-grandson of Meverall Lock was a "*lineal*" descendant, and "*was in possession of many old family pieces of silver, etc., etc., which proved this connection unmistakably*". This is obviously worth a much closer look in future research.

*Here are more research notes culled from Ms. Swayne through Frances Harris.*

1. The mother of Mary Hulse Lock may have been named Sarah Pearle.
2. The Lock family in colonial *Maryland* belonged to *All Faith Parish of St. Mary's County*, where Philip was a vestryman in 1718 and 1719. He was pledged for tobacco for support of the Parish. He died in 1722 at about 52 years old.

3. **John Lock**, a grandson to **Philip**, was a corporal in the *Continental Army*, who served in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> *Virginia* Regiments of foot soldiers. He was at *Valley Forge* with **General Washington** during that terrible winter of 1778. He had grown up in *Fairfax County, Virginia*.
4. When **Josias** and his brother **William** moved to *Chester County, South Carolina*, from *Halifax, North Carolina* both of their parents were still alive. **Josias** returned to *Halifax* in 1807 to sell his land on *Jackett Swamp*. He used those proceeds to purchase 200 acres in *Chester County* on *Smith's Branch*, commonly called *Still House Branch*, on the northeast waters of *Fishing Creek*. **Josias** and **William's** father, **James Lock**, died in 1817, and **Josias** returned to *Halifax* to help settle his father's estate. There was great animosity in the **James and Susanna Lock** family. When **Susanna Green Lock** died in 1822, she intentionally snubbed all of her sons except **Josias**, who had already relinquished his claim to any of her property, and she left her entire estate to her grandson, **Henry Lock**.
5. The name **Henry** came to the **Lock** family from **Henry Green**, **Susanna's** father, who evidently had preceded his daughter to *Halifax* from *St. Mary's County*. **James** and **Susanna** lived on land that **Henry** had provided for them adjacent to his own homestead. They purchased the land from **Henry Green** in February, 1775, for only ten pounds *Sterling*, way below market value for that time.
6. In 1822, **Josias** purchased another 146 acres of land along *Fishing Creek*, giving him a sizable plantation of 346 acres. When **Josias** died in 1826 at the age of 70, his estate included the normal livestock and farm implements of the day. Additionally, there were walnut tables and chests, books, a loom and accessories, pewter, and other items to suggest that **Josias** had enjoyed material success in his life.
7. The earliest record of the **Locke** relocation from *St. Mary's County, Maryland*, was when **John and Sarah**, son and daughter-in-law of **James Hulse Lock**, purchased land in *Halifax, North Carolina*, on *February 3, 1767*. The remainder of the **James Hulse Lock** family, excluding brother, **William**, followed them shortly afterward, along with their wives and their children.
8. **Josias Lock** served during the *American Revolution*. A **Josias Lock** is listed in the *Halifax, N.C.*, list of volunteers in 1779. He would have been about 23 years old and not yet married. He married **Susannah Hall** about 1780 in *Halifax*.

### *The Original Washington Locke Home in Lesslie, S.C.*



Built in the 1870's, **Washington Locke's** original single story house was expanded to a two story home many years ago. During a recent trip to *Lesslie*, I found what I think is that original house, with its newer floor.

## *Historic Arbor at Pleasant Grove Campground Restored*



Through the initiative of many members, the support beams and wooden shingles in the *Arbor* meeting pavilion at *Pleasant Grove Campground* near *Mineral Springs, North Carolina*, have been replaced. **Charlie Winchester**, whose family has maintained a “tent” at *Pleasant Grove* for many generations, was instrumental in the restoration, and helped to hew the large timbers to look like the original ones that were being removed. *Camp Meeting* is held in late summer, as it has been since 1829.

## *Levi Locke's First Wife, Ruthy Rieves, is Discovered*

We've always suspected that Levi's first wife and the mother to his first seven children, was named **Ruth**. That was because she purportedly died while giving birth to her last child, who was named **Ruth**. Finally, we have a confirmation of that name.

In 1819, the will of **William Cook Rieves** was proven in *Chester County, South Carolina*. **Jesse Lock**, son of **Josias**, was one of the appraisers listed in the will, and land mentioned in the will was located between *Fishing Creek* and the mill road, adjacent to land owned by **Josias Lock**. The will identifies four Rieves children; **Rhody**, **Mary**, **Ruthy**, and **Jinsey**. Instructions were given that these heirs, or their surviving heirs, would inherit the land of **William Rieves** at the death of their mother. It is now believed that more than one Lock man married into the Rieves family, and then inherited this land with his wife. In a publication known as “*Tap Roots*”, which was written by the *Genealogical Society of East Alabama*, Vol. 28, No. 2, from October, 1990, pp. 55-67, we find this passage.

*One of the sons of Josias Lock appears to have married the daughter of William C. Rieves. In Book BB, pp. 287-288, is named Lock descendants of William Rieves. They are Joseph and Mary Lock, Stephen and Rhode Lock, Henry and Mary Horne, and Levi and Ruth Lock. These heirs are mentioned because they are selling land they inherited from the estate of William C. Rieves, deceased.*

From these notes, it appears that they were selling land that had been passed to them at their mother's death, as previously instructed. When did the mother die, and who were these Lock descendants? To sort that out, we go to census records of *Chester County*, and of *Meigs County, Tennessee*. In the Chester census of 1830, we find a **Joseph Lock** between ages 30 and 40, living with his wife of the same age group, and one female child under ten but above five years of age. Jumping twenty years to the Meigs County census of 1850, family # 113, we find a **Joseph Lock**, age 54, born in *North Carolina*, his wife, **Mary**, age 55, born in *South Carolina*, a daughter, **Sarah Ann**, age 27, also born in *South Carolina*, two more daughters born in *South Carolina*, **Nancy**, age 20, and **Martha**, age 15, and a son, **Jonathan**, age 14, who was born in *Tennessee*. I believe that the **Mary** listed in this census was **Mary Rieves**, daughter of **William**, which will confirm that one of **Josias'** sons actually did marry a daughter of **William Rieves** as reported in "*Tap Roots*". Also in the *Meigs County 1850* census was **Jesse Lock**, age 57, his wife (**Mary**) **Agnes**, age 55, and two of their sons, **Jonathan N.**, and **Benjamin F.**, age 14. We know that **Jesse McCullough Lock**, another son of **Josias**, relocated to *Meigs County* from *Chester County* in 1830, so it is obvious that his brother **Joseph** followed him there shortly after the birth of his third child, **Martha**, in 1835.

What about **Levi and Ruth**? It's very plausible that **Joseph's** nephew, and **Josias'** grandson, **Levi**, born along *Fishing Creek* in 1813, could have married **William's** younger daughter, **Ruthy**, also born along *Fishing Creek* between 1800 and 1813. Their youngest child was born in 1837 in *Chester County*, and he was named, **William**, after **Ruth's** father. **Levi and Ruth** moved with their two children into *York County* in 1840, settling on Indian lands near the *Catawba River*, where they had five more children, including **Ruth** in 1848. After **Ruth's** mother's sudden death, **Levi** married **Malinda Shurley** in 1849, and they had five more children.

So far, there is no explanation why **Stephen Lock's** name was associated with **William's** oldest daughter, **Rhody (Rhode)**. **Josias'** oldest son, **Stephen**, had married **Nancy Hines** in 1805. Until we find more estate records or census records, that will remain a mystery.

## *The Lockes in Early America and England*

Now that we've established that our first **Locke** ancestor in *America* was **Philip Lock** of *Maryland*, who arrived from *England* in the 1680's, we need to look for his family in *England*. **Philip** was a popular family name in many branches of the **Locke** family tree.

In *America*, there was a **Philip Locke** whose will was probated in *Boston* in 1656. His wife, **Ann**, was admitted to the *First Church of Boston* that same year. Her son, also named **Philip**, was baptized in that church on *June 2, 1657*. She must have been pregnant when **Philip** died. So far, we have no more information about this younger **Philip**, whose age would have matched our **Philip**, who eventually turned up in *Maryland*.

Another **Philip Locke** witnessed a land deed in *Dover, New Hampshire*, about 1670. Still another **Philip Locke** turned up during the *Revolutionary War* when he was listed as having marched from *Leominster, Mass.*, to *Bennington* in *Captain Justin's* company in *July, 1777*.

Let's travel back to *England*. I've been researching wills of men with Lock/Locke surnames who lived in *England* from the late 1500's to the 1600's. The most interesting was **Captain Robert Lock**. He was a ship commander, and regularly sailed merchant vessels between *England* and *America*. One of his ships, the *Speedwell*, must have carried *Quakers* to *Massachusetts*, which was forbidden by the Crown. He was prosecuted in *Boston* for the crime, and imprisoned on *October 14, 1656*. He was also fined, and forced to take the *Quakers* back to *England*. One account by a satisfied "round-tripper" in *August, 1665*, stated, "My return, likewise by **Captain Locke**, went safe."

**Benjamin Lock** of *Bristol* was a merchant. In his will dated *January 6, 1605*, and proven in *1611*, he wrote, "...being about to go beyond the seas- to be buried in *Mercer's Chapel, London*." His father was **Michael**, his brothers were **Sampson**, **Benny**, **Eleazer**, and **Zachary**, and his cousins were **Michael** and **Henry Locke**. His great grandfather was **Thomas**, and his grandfather was **Sir William "Lok"**. **Benjamin** was buried in *Mercer Chapel* alongside his grandfather and great-grandfather. When his brother, **Eleazer**, had written his will in *1605*, he spoke of his poor traveling brother, **Benjamin**. It's quite possible that he, too, was a sea captain.

**John Lock** of *Pool, Somersetshire*, was chiefly commander of merchant ships. He had property near *Salisbury* and *Hindon*. His coat-of-arms was the same as **Captain Robert Lock**.

Another prominent Lock family hailed from *Northmoulten in Devonshire*. Four separate Lock wills were filed in *Northmoulten* within four years of each other. **William Lock** filed on *May 20, 1590*. He mentioned a brother, **John**. **John Lock** filed on *June 1, 1593*, and mentioned his sons, **Henry** and **John**. The third was filed on *September 20, 1595*, by another **William Lock**, and it was witnessed by **Philip Lock**, his wife **Alice**, his sons **Thomas** and **William**, and by his daughters **Margaret** and **Thomazine**. Another **John Lock** filed in *Brinsworth*, in the parish of *Northmoulten*, on *March 27, 1590*. He mentions his sons **William** and **John**, and his daughters **Johana**, **Sybil**, and **Mary**. This was most likely the same family. Notice how many of the names mirror names from our own family. Further investigation is warranted here.

## *Happenings in the Extended Locke Family*

Thanks to **Dora Winchester Boyce** for sending a full listing of the **Mamie Locke Boyce** family. Here are some new additions!

On *July 22, 2008*, **Dora** added two more great-grandchildren to her family. Her grandson, **Michael Brian Boyce** and his wife, **Tiffany Ward**, received **Emily Elizabeth Boyce** into their family. On the same day, **Michael's** sister, **Lisa Renae Simpson** and her husband, **Andy**, gave birth to **Jed Anthony Simpson**. How's that for a coincidence? **Michael** and **Tiffany** already had a son, **Jackson Gray Boyce**, who was born on *October 30, 2006*. The proud grandfather is **John William Boyce, Jr.**

Also happening in the **Bill and Dora Boyce** family was a wedding this past year. **Dora's** step great-grandson, **Derek Lee Sutton**, married **Jessie Lynn Miller**, on *September 27, 2008*. That was just two weeks before the **Locke** reunion.

Another happy event happened on *June 6, 2008*, when **Joshua Salem Gaskey** was married to **Katie Ann Cox**. His parents are **Sharon (Shea) Thomas** and **Donald Ray Gaskey**. **Shea** is the daughter of

Felicia Winchester Thomas, who is the grand-daughter of Sadie Lewis Locke Winchester. Just two years ago, another wedding had occurred in the Felicia Thomas family. Her daughter, Sandra Thomas Blythe, married Donald Bison on *December 23, 2006*.

Jasiah Ballard was born into the John and Marilyn Ballard family in 2007.



Martha Helms



Jasiah Ballard



A new addition to the Williams Family

We also lost some special family members this past year. Martha Helms Holcomb, the grand-daughter of Mattie Locke Helms, and the last surviving child of Harold and Grace Helms, passed away in Albemarle on *November 24, 2008*. She had fought a long battle with emphysema.

Max Flowe, the husband of Sadie Hope Boyce, passed away on *July 15, 2008*. Hope is the daughter of Mamie Locke Boyce. Please keep the families of Martha and Max in your thoughts and prayers.

### *“Old North Corner” Stone located where Two States Join*



In a recent newsletter, we learned about the boundary between North and South Carolina. In 1813, William Richardson Davie, former Governor of North Carolina, and founder of the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, led a surveying party that established a point called “Old North Corner”, that marked the angle where the two states joined. The three foot tall igneous rock can be found about a mile south of Andrew Jackson State Park.

