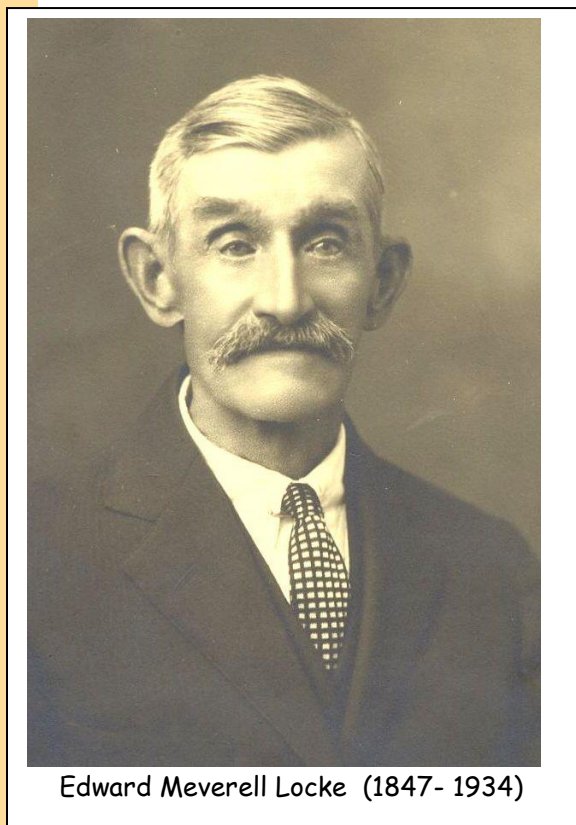


The Locke Family Newsletter

Publisher Vann Helms Volume Number 8 Issue Number 1 February, 2013

Edward Meverell Locke and President Lincoln



Edward Meverell Locke (1847- 1934)

The first record we have of a direct ancestor from England is that of **Meverell Hulse**, who was born in 1630, and appeared in Charles County, Maryland as an Indentured Servant to **Thomas Lomax** in 1658. **Meverell** and his first wife, **Martha Greenfield**, had a daughter name **Mary** around 1665, and it was **Mary Hulse** who would wed **Philip Locke**, our oldest traceable Locke ancestor, around 1690. They named one of their sons **Meverell**, after his grandfather, and **Meverell Locke** would have a large family with his wife, **Elizabeth Edwards**.

One of **Meverell's** sons was named **Thomas**, and he married **Catherine Estep** on February 16, 1783. **Thomas** and **Catherine** had a son named **Thomas Estep Locke** in Berkley County, Virginia, on December 4, 1812. He married **Lucy Armistead Nelson** on December 15, 1841, and they had a large family. One of their sons was **Edward Meverell Locke**, born on December 20, 1847, in Leedsville, Westmoreland County, Virginia, who was named for his grandfather. Following just ten months later was another boy, **Robert Locke**.

At the outbreak of *The Civil War*, **Edward** was attending *The Virginia Military Institute* in Lexington, and age 17, he left school and enlisted with the Union in the 11th Illinois Cavalry, much against the wishes of his parents, who owned a large Virginia plantation with sixty slaves.

During the war, he became friends with **President Lincoln**, and was part of the contingent who guarded assassin **John Wilkes Booth** after his capture. This information comes from a handwritten obituary used at **Edward's** funeral in 1934. **Edward** would remain in the military for a total of nineteen years, and at the age of 48, would marry **Carrie Masteller** in Madison, Nebraska in 1895. She was only seventeen, thirty one years his junior. They would have four children. They were **Thomas Estep Locke II**, in 1897, **Lucy Nelson Locke**, in 1899, **Edward Locke**, in 1900, and **Lena Belle Locke** in 1902. The family lived on a 200 acre farm in Stanton, Nebraska.

Edward Meverell Locke outlived all of his brothers and sisters, and died on September 29, 1934, at the age of 86. As a Civil War veteran he was buried with full military honors. His mother, **Lucy Armistead Locke**, died in Virginia in 1892, and his father, **Thomas Estep Locke**, died in 1896.



Resurrection Manor

Our earliest Locke ancestors lived on plantations located along the Pawtuxent River in St. Mary's County, Maryland. On the left is Sotterley Plantation, which is still standing, and on the right, is a brick plantation house from the Locke era, which was demolished in 1977. What a horrible loss!



Our Maryland Ancestors

Genealogy is much like working a huge jigsaw puzzle, and finding a few pieces missing when you've used everything you had. It's frustrating, but if you take enough time, and use the pieces around the empty spaces as your guides, you can complete the picture, and it will look none the worse for wear. With our Locke ancestors along the *Pawtuxent River* just off the *Chesapeake Bay* in colonial Maryland, the process is much the same. No matter how hard you search, there are always going to be gaps, and you need to use the information available to you to fill those gaps.

Last will and testament in witness
 your above first above written
 Philip Locke seal
 I John Edwards by his Will
 do Bath upon the holy Evangelist

This is the actual signature of Philip Locke, as it appeared on his last will and testament in 1718. Just below is the witness, John Edwards, discussed later.

From *DNA* testing, we know that all of us descend from two brothers, **James** and **John Locke**, who lived in *Halifax County, North Carolina* in the late 18th century. Up until now, information culled from various sources has led us to work with the assumption that **James** and **John** were grandsons of **Philip** and **Mary Hulse Locke** of colonial *St. Mary's County, Maryland*, through one of their sons, **James Hulse Locke**. The largest gap right now is between **Philip Locke** who passed away in *St. Mary's County* in 1722, and the two brothers who settled in *Halifax County* after 1767. The first census in America was in 1790, so the only way to prove family lineage prior to that is through real estate transactions, court cases, military records, and estate records. According to

Philip's estate papers, he and **Mary** had six children. **William** was the eldest, followed by **James Hulse, Philip, Meverell, Mary Ann,** and **Priscilla**. We know that both **William** and brother **Meverell** left detailed estate records when they died, but we have no such evidence about **James Hulse, Philip,** and their sisters after father **Philip** died in 1722. We know from **Philip Locke's** will of 1722 that **James Hulse Locke** and his older brother **William** were granted equal parts of a tract of land known as *Good Pennyworth* in *St. Mary's County*. When **Philip's** eldest son, **William Locke**, passed away in 1761, that land was given to his son, also named **Philip**. In 1765, **Philip** had that land resurveyed so he could add more acreage to it. (See below) Those documents showed that *Good Pennyworth* was situated on the northern boundary of a plantation known at *Hulston* that had been given to **Philip** and **Mary Hulse Locke** in 1707 from **Mary's** father, **Meverell Hulse**. None of those 1763 documents mentioned **James Hulse Locke** in relation to *Good Pennyworth*. The mystery remains about the whereabouts of **James Hulse Locke**, and whether or not he was the father of **James** and **John** who went to *Halifax County*.

St. Mary's County St. By Virtue of a Warrant of Resurvey Given out of his Lordship's Land Office unto Philip Locke of the County aforesaid. Bearing date the twenty sixth day of November 1761 and by renewals bearing date the seventeenth day of Feb^r 1763 setting forth that he was seized in Trust and in a Tract Or Parcel of Land called Good Pennyworth lying and being in the County aforesaid originally on the 10th day of Decem^r 1716 Granted the Petitioner Grand Father for 50 acres under new int^r Colligions to which Tract the Petitioner had discovered some Vacant Land and being desirous to add the same humbly Prayed a Special

266

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Good Pennyworth with Addition

Acres 48

SURVEYED FOR
Philip Locke
 21st April 1763

Returned

Ex'd. and Passed 12th Nov. 1763

Comp. S Pd.

PATENTED TO
Philip Locke
 17th Aug. 1763

402

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Locke's Tenure

Acres 47

SURVEYED FOR
William Locke
 4th Jan. 1762

Returned

Ex'd. and Passed 26th July 1762

Comp. S Pd.

PATENTED TO
William Locke
 2nd Sept. 1762

Rec. of Cert. L. S. M. C. Feb. 15th

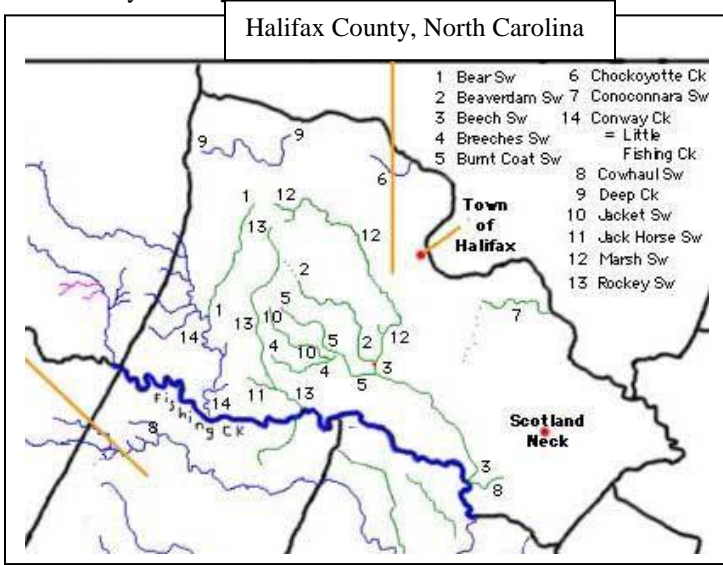
I do hereby affirm over all my Right Title & Interest
 of in and to the within Land unto John Meverell of
 St. Mary's County for value Received as witness my
 hand and Seal this 11th day of Feb^r 1759

John Meverell

John Meverell

This is **Meverell Locke's** actual signature on a land document in 1759

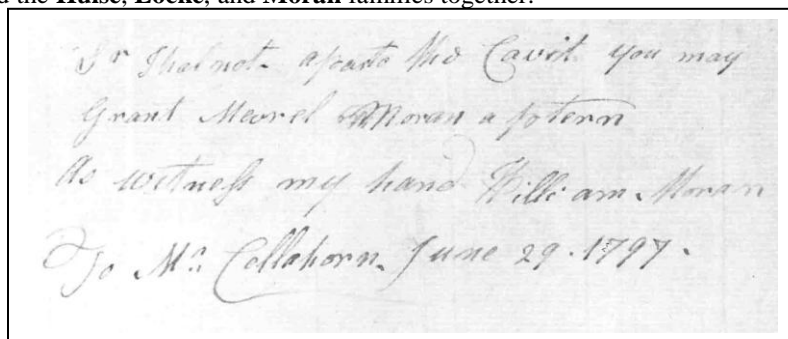
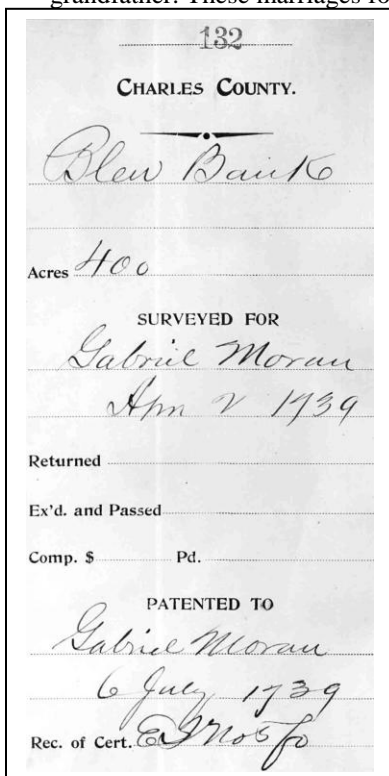
Currently, the only physical record of a **John Locke** in *St. Mary's County* is when a **John Lock** witnessed the will of **Meverell Lock** in 1764. This **John Locke** was most likely Meverell's nephew through either of his brothers, **James Hulse** or **Philip Lock**. Other than that, we need to use circumstantial evidence to link the lock brothers of *Halifax* with the Locke family of *Maryland*.



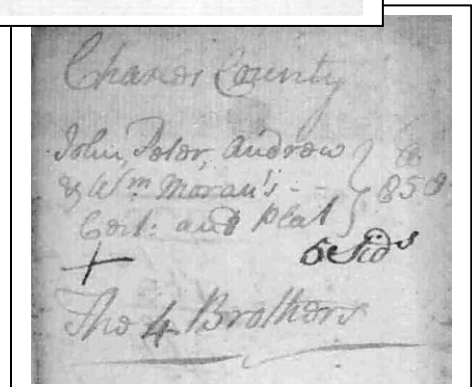
We know that **John Lock** and his wife **Sarah** were the first Lockes to move to Halifax County. That is proven in property records filed in 1768, and proven in court in 1769. **John's** brother, **James** witnessed the property transaction in 1768 which indicates that the two brothers arrived in Halifax together, and most likely lived in the same place. They lived in a section of Halifax County known as *Jackett's Swamp*. In February, 1775, **James Lock** and his wife, **Susannah Green**, also purchased land in *Jackett's Swamp* from **Henry Green** and his wife **Elizabeth**. Most likely these were **Susannah's** parents because land records show that the land was purchased for ten pounds Sterling, much below market value, a transaction that usually involved a transfer of land between immediate family members. Undocumented research indicates that the father of **John** and **James**, possibly **James Hulse Lock**, by then a widower, accompanied them to Halifax, and died there around 1777. Other research indicates that a brother to **James** and **John**, named **Philip**, also moved

to North Carolina, and settled in Stokes County on the Virginia border, to the west of Halifax. The 1784 tax rolls of Halifax County showed **John Lock** owning 100 acres, and **James Lock** owning an unspecified amount of property. The tax rolls also showed **Henry Green** paying taxes on land. **John Lock** died in 1789 and left a will mentioning three children, **John**, **Jonathan**, and **Dorothy**. The first census in 1790 showed **James Lock** with wife **Susannah** and one child living in the house. It also showed James' son, **Josias**, living in another house with his wife and one child. None of this, however, ties the **Locke** brothers to Maryland. Enter the **Moran** and **Edwards** families from Charles County and *St. Mary's County*, Maryland.

Gabriel Moran was an Irishman who immigrated to colonial Maryland around 1710. He settled in Charles County, just north of *St. Mary's County*, where **Philip** and **Mary Hulse Locke** were raising their young family. Almost immediately, he married **Elizabeth Villet**, and they had four sons. **Gabriel** died in 1734, and his widow, **Elizabeth**, would marry **Meverell Hulse, Jr.**, **Mary Hulse Locke's** half-brother, by 1737. **Gabriel** and **Elizabeth's** oldest son, **Willis John Moran**, would later marry **Rebecca Hulse**, his step-father **Meverell's** niece from **Meverell's** brother, **James Hulse**, and therefore, **Mary Hulse Locke's** niece. The oldest son of **John** and **Rebecca** was named **Meverell Hulse Moran**, after **Rebecca's** grandfather. These marriages forever tied the **Hulse**, **Locke**, and **Moran** families together.



These documents connect the Moran family to land in Charles County, Maryland. On the left is a survey label for work that was done for **Gabriel Moran** in 1739. Above is a witness pledge signed by **William Moran** in support of his brother, **Meverell Hulse Moran** in 1797. They were sons of **Willis John Moran**. On the right is a Charles County reference piece for **Gabriel's** four sons, **John**, **Peter**, **Andrew**, and **William Thomas**.

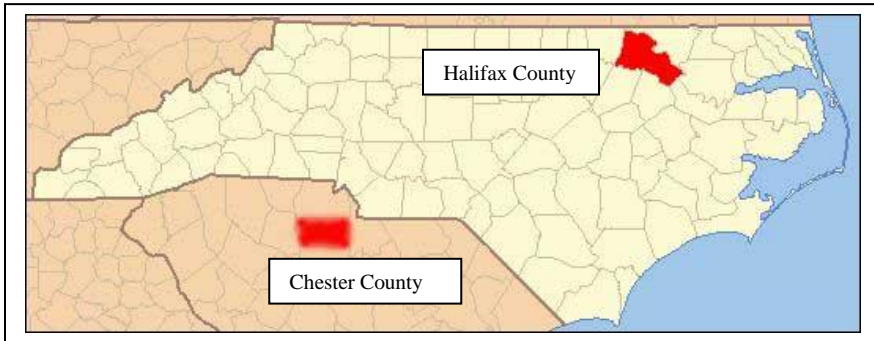


In June, 1767, **William Thomas Moran**, the youngest son of **Gabriel** and **Elizabeth Moran**, sold his 150 acre portion of the family plantation in Charles County, Maryland known as *The Four Brothers*, and went to Halifax County, North Carolina, where he was a witness in December, 1768, along with **James Locke**, to the real estate transaction for Tristan Drake, conveying property to Steven Sampson, and again to the court proceedings in February, 1769, when the deed was proven. Clearly, there was a connection between **John** and **James Locke** and **William Moran**, and the 1768-69 timing was more than just a coincidence. In 1781, **William Thomas Moran** bought two tracks of land totaling 170 acres, in *Jackett's Swamp* near **John** and **James Locke**, and settled his family on that property. One hundred of those acres were from **Henry** and **Elizabeth Green**, **James Locke's** inlaws. I'm now trying to find out if the **Locke** and **Moran** families might have been related through the grandmother of **John** and **James**. It seems obvious that these two families were more than just close friends.

Hal 894=14-458 Henry (x) Green and wf Elizabeth (x) of Hal to William Moran 1 Mar 1781, £1600, 100a on N sd Britches Sw, jng John Lock, Luke Nicholls. wit Jesse Everett, Sameul (x) Moran, William West. recd Nov 1781.

This land record shows the sale of 100 acres by **Henry** and **Elizabeth Green** (Most likely **James Locke's** wife **Susannah Green's** parents) to **William Thomas Moran** in 1781' Notice that this land adjoins **John Lock's** land, and it was witnessed by **Samuel Moran**, William's son.

Joseph Edwards (1) was from a prominent Maryland family who could trace its roots back to *The Dove* and *The Ark*, two of the first English ships to land along the Maryland and Virginia coasts. Joseph, himself, was born in St. Mary's County around 1680. His daughter, **Elizabeth**, would marry **Meverell Locke**, son of **Philip** and **Mary Hulse Locke**, around 1750, and have seven children. When Joseph (1) died in 1746, **Meverell Locke** was a witness to his will. **Elizabeth's** brother, also named **Joseph Edwards** (2), would marry **Mary Ann Higgs**, a relation to **Eleanor Higgs Moran** from the previous paragraph, about 1755, and they would have ten children over the next twenty years.



Abandoned Halifax Farm House
 These two story wood houses with two chimneys were common on large farms and could accommodate large farm families.



Halifax Plantation House photos by Watson Brown
 These unusual two story wooden houses with two single story wings were unique to the Halifax district.

At about the same time as **William Thomas Moran** and the Locke brothers moved from St. Mary's County to Halifax County, **Joseph Edwards** and his wife, **Mary Ann** also moved there, and bought land in *Jackett Swamp* adjoining **Henry and Elizabeth Green**. Property records show that this move happened prior to 1770, which puts it very close to the other families. The most convincing piece of evidence came from a real estate transfer record in Halifax County from February, 1786.

Hal 46=16-90 John Lock and wf Charity (x) of Halif to Ann Edwards of Nash 19 Feb 1786, £66.13.4, 100a which sd Lock purch fr Joseph Edwards and wf Maryann, jn Jackcoat Sw, Drury Arrington, Francis Drake. wit J. Daniel, Joseph Edwards Jr. pr Aug 1786.

John Locke, son of **John and Sarah Locke**, and his wife, **Charity**, sold 100 acres to **Ann Edwards** of adjoining Nash County. **John Locke** had originally purchased that land on *Jackett Swamp* from **Joseph Edwards** and his wife, **Mary Ann**. The document was witnessed by **Joseph Edwards, Jr.**

With all of this evidence, it is proven that **John** and **James Locke** had indeed lived in *St. Mary's County* prior to moving to *Halifax County, North Carolina*. Now, I will continue to search for **John** and **James'** parents back in St. Mary's County. That data will close one of our family's most glaring omissions. But the final part of this story might be the strangest of all.

One of **Joseph** and **Mary Ann Edwards'** ten children was a son named **John**. He was born in Halifax County after the family moved from Maryland, perhaps as early as 1760. John married a woman named **Olive Exum** in Halifax around 1786, and they would eventually raise nine children together. Sometime between 1792 and 1797, John and Olive moved their family from *Halifax* to *Chester County, South Carolina*. At first they settled at *Great Falls on the Catawba River*, but after a few years, they moved to the *Bascomville* section of the county, and became members of *Hopewell Baptist Church*. John died in 1821 and was buried at Hopewell and Olive died in 1828, and was buried next to John. Their family remained in the Chester County area, and if you know any Edwards in that part of South Carolina, chances are they descend from John and Olive Edwards of Halifax, North Carolina.



The Great Falls of the Catawba River were a breathtaking series of falls before 1909 (left), until a hydroelectric dam diverted the River, and destroyed the falls. Today, the old river bed is a wasteland of rocks and trash; a true ecological disaster.

Sources Referenced: Captain Bill Book Three - A Genealogy of the Catawba River Valley of South Carolina; Family Tree Makers Family Archives, Disk#11, Tree#4088.

Growing up in Halifax at *Jackett Swamp*, John and Olive would surely have known the Locke family very well, and we can only imagine that their move south paved the way for our ancestors to follow just a few short years later.

Locke Tidbits...

Recent findings may shed new light on the life of **Philip Lock**, son of **Philip** and **Mary Hulse Locke**, our original ancestors in Maryland. Until now, there was no information about **Philip** after his father willed him property in 1722. It seems that an **Elizabeth Lock** was listed as owning 65 ½ acres of land known as *Cold Wells* in St. Mary's County for a number of successive years, ending with the record of 1761. In the 1762 record, that same piece of property was listed in the name of **Philip Lock**. This **Elizabeth Lock's** maiden name was **Elizabeth Bright**, and she came from a prominent Maryland family. It's a good possibility that this **Philip Lock** who inherited the property was the son of **Philip Lock** and **Elizabeth Bright**, and that **Philip's** father would have been the brother of **William, James Hulse, Meverell, Priscilla, and Mary Ann Lock**.

Thomas Hines and Halifax County

While searching for real estate records in *Halifax County, North Carolina*, to support another article I was writing, I happened upon a name that immediately got my attention. For those of us who descend from **William Lock** in *Chester County, South Carolina*, this could be monumental in extending our family tree many generations earlier. That includes all of us who claim *Levi Locke* as one of our great-grandfathers.

Levi's father was **Stephen Locke**, and for years, we believed that **Stephen** was the son of **Josias** from *Halifax*. Thanks to research efforts by **Kristen Brown Mildenhall**, a descendant of **Josias'** son, **Joseph**, we learned that our **Stephen** was most likely the son of **William**, who had moved to *Chester County* along with his brother **Josias** after 1800. **Stephen** married a girl named **Nancy Hines** in 1804, and **Levi** was the youngest child of that union. **Nancy's** father was **Thomas Hines**, whose name appeared next to **Josias** in the 1810 *Chester* census. The **Locke** and **Hines** families were neighbors. **Thomas Hines'** name appeared in the *Chester County* census in 1800, but there were no **Lockes** listed at that time. Information about the **Thomas Hines** family prior to 1800 had never been found, until now.

The name that emerged from my *Halifax County* research was none other than **Thomas Hines**, and not just once, but many times. If these two **Hines** men prove to be the same person, we might have found the reason that **William** and **Josias** moved to *Chester County* in the first place. Let's explore the new evidence.

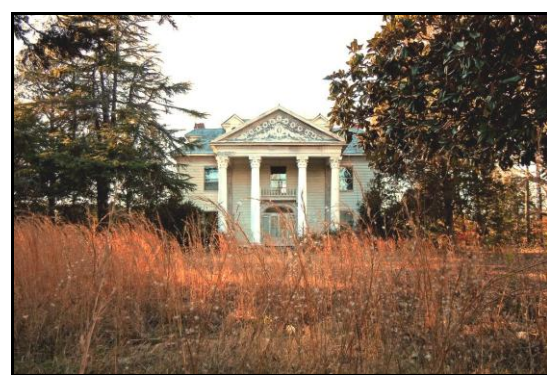
Below is a series of real estate records from the archives of *Halifax County*. We'll look at them in chronological order.

Hal 294=13-133 John Scowles (Seouls) planter and wf Penelope (x) of Hal to John Marshall planter of same 27 Jun 1774, £46.13.4, 150a which sd Johns [sic] Scowles' father James Scowles had acq fr Drury Harrington and the land came to sd John fr Joseph Scowles, jng John Daniel Sr, Turkey Branch, Samuel Jones. wit Joseph Burt, Thomas Hines. recd Aug 1774.

Thomas Hines witnessed the transfer of property in *Halifax* in 1774.

Hal 209=16-388 William Lee of Caswell to William Daniels of Hal 3 Mar 1787, \$5, 20a on N sd Burncoat Sw, jng sd Daniels, Mill Branch. wit Archibald Daniel, Fanny (x) Daniel, Thomas Hines. recd Nov 1787.

Thomas Hines witnessed another real estate transfer in 1787, and this one was located in *Burncoat Swamp* (See the *Halifax map on page 3*), which was adjacent to *Jackett Swamp*, where the **Lockes** owned their property.



These Halifax houses are representative of those that **Thomas Hines** might have lived in before relocating to *Chester County*.

Hal 261=16-469 William Lee of Caswell to Thomas Hines of Hal 3 Mar 1787, £200, 175a jng Wm Daniel's mill branch, Burncoat Sw, Jno Lee, Widow Pace (formerly Gibbons' line). wit Archibald Daniel, Fanny Daniel, recd Feb 1788.

This involved the purchase of 175 acres of land by **Thomas Hines** bordering *Burncoat Swamp* in 1787. Again, the **Lockes** were his neighbors.

???Hal 545=17-144 Hercules Morris (x) of Hal to Elizabeth Lewis 9 Feb 1789, £150, 150a where Jerrot Edwards had lived, jng Horsepan Branch. wit Randal Daniel, Thos Hines, recd Nov 1789. [Hercules Morris also had land on Beaverdam Swamp.]

Thomas Hines witnessed a transfer of 150 acres in 1789. This is land that had been owned by Jerrot Edwards, whose family was connected with the Lockes back in *St. Mary's County, Maryland*.

???Hal 528=18-431 Sarah Daniel of Hal to Sarah Edwards 4 Jan 1799, (no amt), all her goods. wit Thomas Hines, Joseph Daniel, Fannie Mason (x), recd Feb 1799.

Thomas Hines witnessed the transfer of household items in January, 1799. Again we see the Edwards name appear.

Hal 713=18-595 Thomas Hines of Hal to Thomas Parker of Currituck 31 Dec 1799, £250, 240a on Daniels Mill Branch, jng Burn coat Sw, John Lee, Widow Pain (formerly Gibson's line), William Daniel. also sig Rebecah Hines. wit Iles Cooper, John Parker, Griffin Nicholson, recd May 1800.

This record is major. It shows *Thomas Hines* selling 240 acres in December of 1799. The land joined *Burn Coat Swamp*, that bordered *Jackett Swamp*, where the Lockes were living. He received 250 Pounds Sterling, which was a sizable fortune in that day, considering that an acre could be bought for 1 pound Sterling. This record is significant in another way. **Thomas Hines** did not appear in the *Halifax* census of 1800, but a *Thomas Hines* appeared in the *Chester County, South Carolina* census of 1800 with a female about his age, obviously his wife. For the first time, we now have a name for **Thomas Hines'** wife in Halifax, **Rebecah** (Rebecca). When **Thomas Hines** died in *Chester County* in 1826, his wife was not mentioned in his will, but his granddaughter, **Rebecca Locke Hamilton**, received one of his slaves, and other household items. Slaves were the most valuable assets a plantation owner possessed, and **Thomas Hines** listed five slaves in his will. Since the **Thomas Hines** of *Halifax County* had a plantation of 240 acres, he would have needed those slaves, and when he sold that plantation in 1799, he would have taken his slaves with him when he moved.

Because of the proximity to the **Locke** and **Hines** families in *Halifax* and in *Chester County*, and because of the number of slaves owned by **Thomas Hines** in *Chester County*, and because **Thomas Hines** appeared in the *Chester* census of 1800, and not the *Halifax* census, and because one of **Thomas Hines'** granddaughters was named **Rebecca**, perhaps after her grandmother, I now believe that the two men were one and the same. Surely, **Stephen Locke** and **Nancy Hines** knew each other when they lived in *Halifax*, and their close relationship might have influenced **William Locke**, Stephen's father, to move to *South Carolina* with his family shortly after 1800.

The California Family of Sarah and Greg Prozak



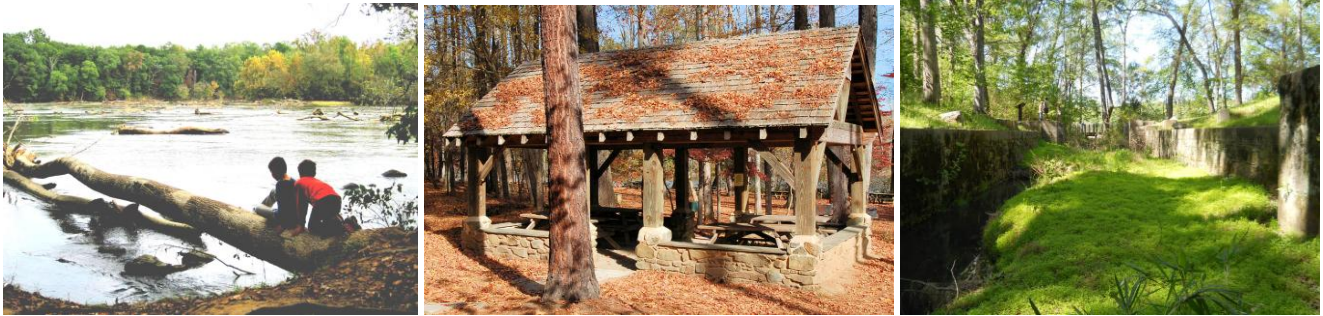
When **Jesse McCullough Locke** moved his family from Chester County to Tennessee in 1831, little did he know the effect that he would have on 21st century *California*. This is the family of **Sarah** and **Greg Prozak**, lower center. **Sarah** is the daughter of **Maydell Locke Thomas** (below), who is the daughter of **Arthur Hayden Locke**.



Family Reunion Thoughts...

The *Locke Reunion* has been an annual event for at least 72 years. It would be such a shame for it to end. Some have suggested that it be held every two years, while others have lamented that reunions are a thing of the past, and that the young people no longer have an interest in attending. Personally, I think there's still a place for these old-fashioned gatherings, and I believe that there are enough of us out there to continue the tradition. Experience shows that most people choose to come every other year anyway. We have a core of devoted attendees, and there's no reason to deprive them of their annual "fix" just because others aren't regular in their reunion habits. Some of us just like each other's company, and look forward to seeing one another at least once a year. That's a good thing!

Perhaps the two hour drive to the mountains was just a little much for some people, and by moving the soiree back to the Charlotte/Rock Hill area, more locals would attend. I agree with that. In past newsletters I have featured a state park along the *Catawba River* in Chester County called "*Landsford*" that is very near the place where **Josias** and **William Lock** first settled in the early 1800's. The park has *wonderful* facilities, including *large pavilions* and cooking grills, and historic buildings and walking trails along the river. The remains of the 1823 *Landsford Canal* are still visible, and the river is almost half a mile wide at this point. I think it would make the perfect place for our gathering, rain or shine. The late summer weekend seems to work well for many people, and this year, it would fall on *Saturday, August 10th*. I will reserve the large shelter for that day, and if interest proves low, we could always cancel. This year we will try to get a head count a few weeks prior to the picnic, just to make sure enough plan to come to justify the reservation. And the best part is that the kids will love this place!



Please write me at mountainvann@gmail.com with your thoughts. Call me if you just want to chat. 828-288-4142. This could be a lot of fun!

