

The Locke Family Newsletter

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Myrtle Mae Biggers Winchester

In February of last year, Charles and Myrtle celebrated their 75th wedding anniversary at their Matthews, North Carolina, home. Charlie is the younger son of Sadie Locke and Oscar Winchester. On their 76th anniversary in February, Myrtle passed away, surrounded by her loving family. She would have been 97 years old on her Leap Year Day birthday. Her funeral at St. John's Methodist Church in Oakhurst, where the Winchesters were long members, filled the sanctuary to overflowing with family and old friends. Charlie, daughters Cheryl and Myra, and son Chuck joined the entire extended family to greet every person there. The pastor commented that it was one of the largest crowds that she had ever seen in the church. Myrtle was loved by so many.



Charlie on the right...



Son Chuck on left...



After the funeral service, a long procession made it's slow journey to Sharon Memorial Park in Oakhurst. It was an 81 degree February Sunday with a bright blue sky and a stiff breeze. Springtime had arrives early for Myrtle.



Myrtle and Charlie have been fixtures at our Locke Reunions since they began in 1946 at Sadie and Oscar's farm near Waxhaw, North Carolina.



Myrtle is sitting just behind Ray Howell's right shoulder. He's the young man with his leg crossed. Charlie is in the top row, fourth from the right. Sadie is over Ray's left shoulder. My mother, Virginia, is next to Sadie. 1946. In addition to Charlie and Ray, Helen Boyce Hendrix, on Myrtle's right, Felicia Winchester, far right second row, Hope Boyce Flowe, to Felicia's right with pig tails, Locke Boyce, second from the right in second row down, Dora Winchester Boyce, second from the left on the top row, Eddie Helms, the infant in Virginia's lap, and Butch McCauly, the little boy in profile, are all still with us.

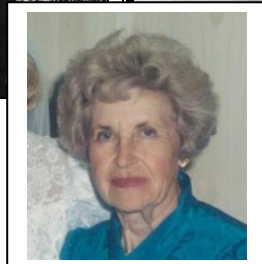
Irma Locke Fields

When my dad, Buddy Helms, was nine years old, he and his cousin, Furman Locke, were playing in the yard of Furman's dad's farm in Union County, North Carolina. Playing nearby was Furman's sister, Irma, and napping in the shade was Furman's father. As would happen in those days with homemade trousers, the pockets were loose, and a shiny quarter tumbled out while he slept. Buddy and Little Furman saw the coin lying in the dust, and grabbed it without waking Uncle Furman. Irma didn't miss a thing, and followed them to their special hiding place under Aunt Sue's back porch. The boys made plans to buy flagpole peppermint candy with their booty, but Irma was quick to threaten exposing them if they didn't buy her some candy too. Sure enough, when Uncle Furman took the boys with him into Mineral Springs the next day, they bought the candy without being seen, and even had change left over. In those days, a quarter was a lot of money, especially when you could buy five pounds of sugar with 25 cents. When they got home, they ran back under the porch with Irma following behind, but Aunt Sue saw them, and came to investigate. She caught them red handed with the candy, and they confessed to what had happened, and all three got whippings, and had to return the change.

On January 12th, at age 98, Irma Elizabeth Locke Fields went to join her mother and father, her three brothers, Elvin, Arnold, and Furman, and her late sister, Bennie, and she left behind her nieces Kay Locke Godlewski and Kim Locke Agnew, and her nephews Gerry Locke and David Wallace, her loving grand nieces Jordan and Taylor, and grand nephews Nate and Max Agnew.



Furman, Irma, and Bennie in 2003



Burial was at Sharon Memorial Park.



Bennie, Elvin, Furman, Mabel Dover, Sue, and Furman Locke

Thanksgiving at Wade and Vicki Helms' Home

In what has become a Helms family tradition, Thanksgiving dinner was hosted by Vicki and Wade Helms at their west Fort Lauderdale home. Wade is the youngest son of Walston Edd "Buddy" and Virginia Ratcliffe Helms, and grandson of Mattie Locke and Lonnie Helms. After a day of football and cooking, the family gathered for their annual portrait.



Locke descendants pictured, Sister Nancy, brother Vann, and son Matt are second, third, and fourth from the right. Son David is just right of the Palm tree, with his wife Stephanie to his left. Wade is the all white haired guy in the back row, and Vicki is standing behind grandson, Eric, the two year old in the front row. Stephanie and David are expecting a little girl later this month.

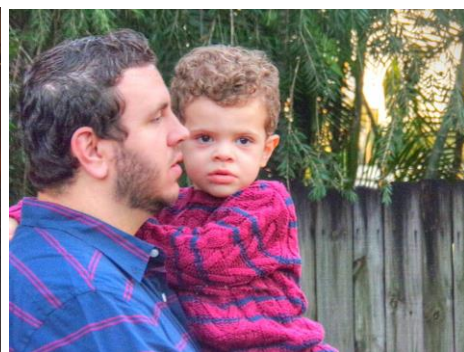
To see a short video of the day, go to <https://youtu.be/IHZtNl5ssmI>



Steph, Al, Rene, Wade, Ken, David, Eric, Matt, Vicki



Charlene Helms and Vicki



David and Eric

Descendants of Felix Kirk Zollicoffer Locke

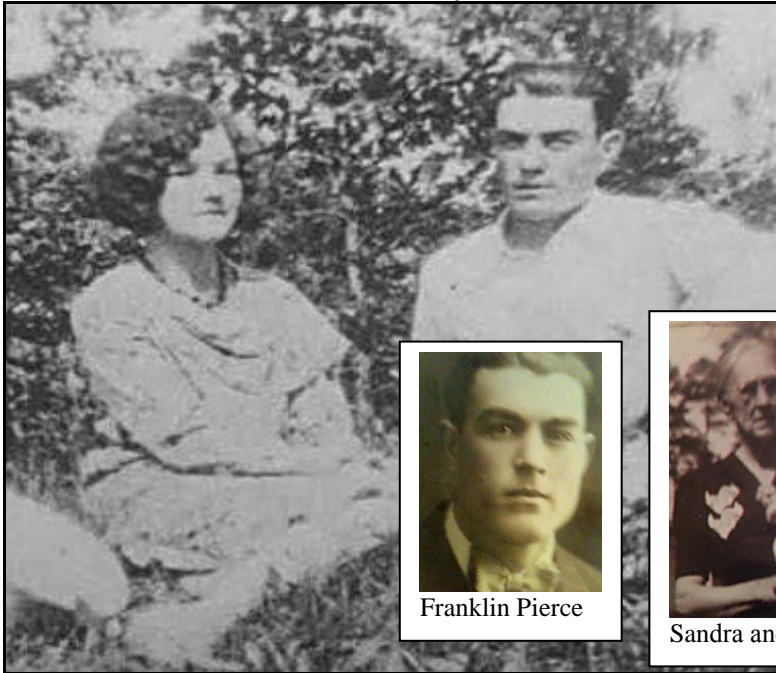
Jesse McCullough Locke, son of Josias and Susannah Hall Locke, had two sons whose lives would cross in a most unusual way. James Henry Locke had a daughter, Mary Agnes, who is believed to have had a son in 1873 after an affair with her Uncle Adoniram Judson Locke, 22 years her senior. Although the two never married, they would live together and raise the boy in West Brocton, Alabama. Felix Kirk Zollicoffer was a General for the Confederacy who had died in the arms of Adoniram Judson on the battlefield, and the child was given that name, and called, Zollie. After Mary Agnes gave birth to Zollie, she had a brief marriage to a Mr. Vineyard, but it didn't last, and the boy was given the Locke last name after his mother. Adoniram and Mary Agnes are buried side by side in West Brocton. Zollie would marry Luvina "Vennie" Daily in 1899, and they would have six kids.



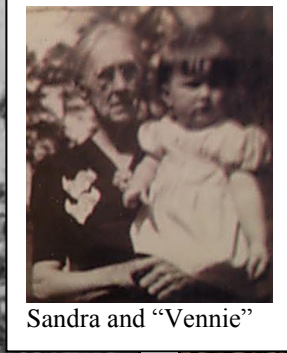
From left: Franklin Pierce "Frank", Uncle Juts, Mary Agnes Locke Vineyard, "Zollie", Judson, Vinnie holding Aubbrie, Jim, and John Hollis Bankhead Locke. Photo made in 1912.

This article will follow the family of Franklin Pierce "Frank" Locke, born in 1903, with photos sent by his youngest daughter, Sandra Locke Davis of West Brocton.

Sandra was born in 1945 into a family that already had four girls. The oldest, Wanda, is still with us today, as is Sandra. Their mother was Gladys McCulley.



Franklin Pierce



Sandra and "Vennie"



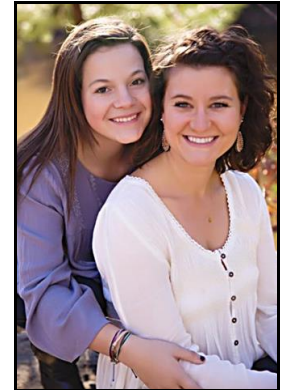
Gladys and Frank courting... Frank and Gladys with daughters Wanda, MaryAnn, Glenda, Francis



Sandra and Husband James



Sandra, James, and their family....



Granddaughters....

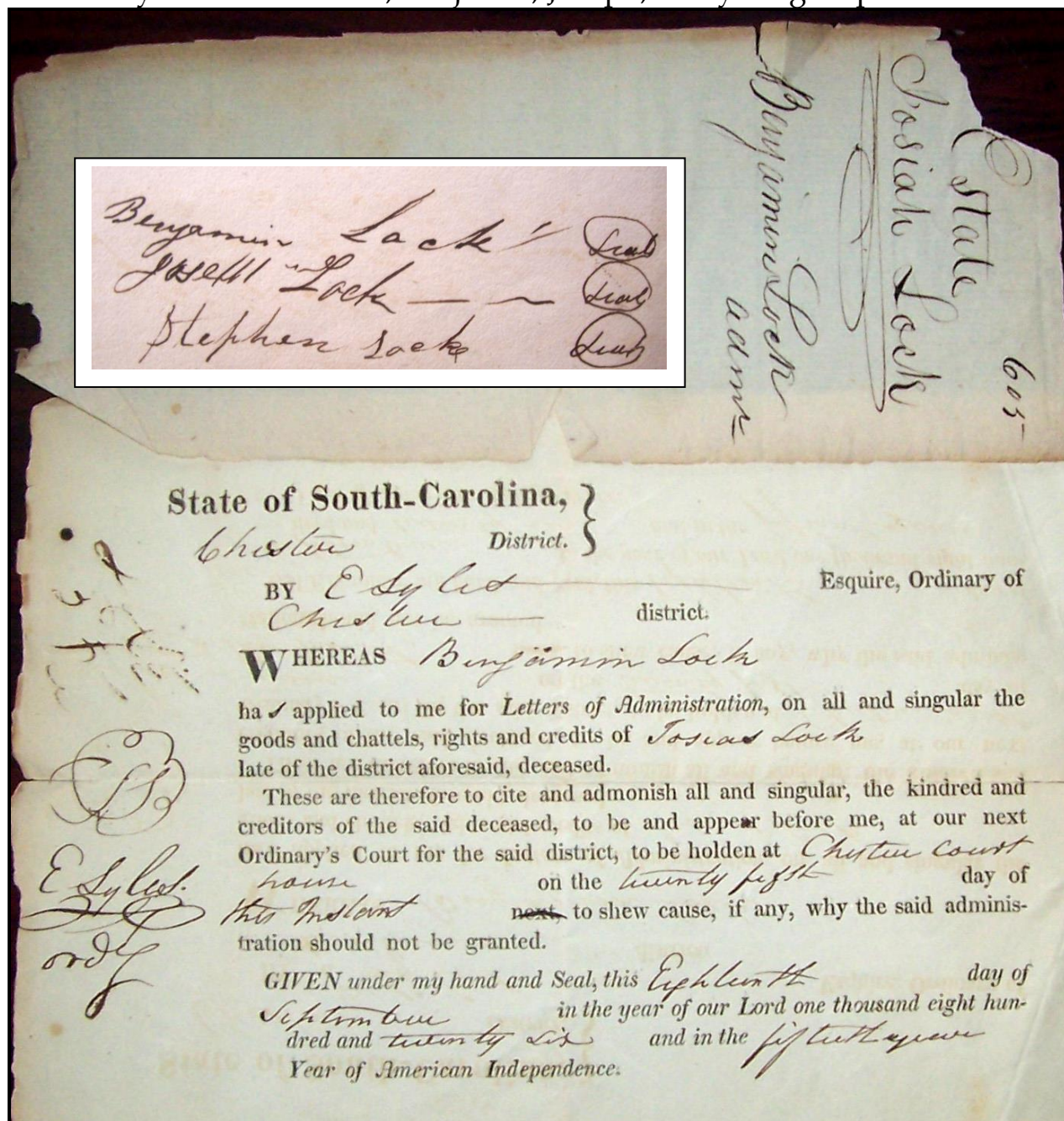


Gladys with sister-in-law, Lillie Locke.
Locke Reunion in 1993 in West Brocton.



Descendants of Stephen and Rhoda Rieves Locke

When Josias and Susannah Hall Lock left Halifax County, North Carolina, and moved two hundred miles southwest into Chester County, South Carolina, in 1805, with them in the wagon was their youngest and last child, two year old Stephen Lock. When Josias passed at age 60 in 1826, Letters of Administration were drawn up with his son, Benjamin, appointed as executor of his estate. Because he left no will, his death must have been unexpected. The document was witnessed by three of his sons, Benjamin, Joseph, and young Stephen.



Shortly after that, Stephen married Rhoda Rieves, a close neighbor, who had recently lost her father, William. Rhoda's mother married Stephen's brother, Joseph, and Stephen's first cousin's son, Levi, married Rhoda's sister, Ruth. This was one big happy family.

Last summer I was contacted by Christopher Locke, a direct descendant of Stephen and Rhoda, who had taken a DNA test, and learned that he had relatives out there who were also researching his family. Currently Chris, who was born in Dearborn, Michigan, in 1958, lives in Estero, Florida, just south of Ft. Myers, with his wife, Margaret "Marge" Grech. He has done extensive research on areas that will fill in gaps in our family's history. Using all of his material, he has written a detailed narrative that carries the reader from Philip Lock, our earliest known ancestor in America, through to his own birth. Below is a photo from last summer of Chris' Locke reunion in Texas.



Chris in Belgium



Chris and Marge in Florida

“A Comprehensive History of the Locke Family”

By Christopher Locke

NOTE: The information contained in this historical journal is based on documented fact, live interviews, reasonable conjecture, and countless hours of professional and recreational historical research. The author apologizes for any erroneous information, or mistaken identities or dates. Corrections are welcome!

Who are we and where did we come from? Better still, who were our ancestors and where did they come from? How did our ancestors live, what motivated them to progress, and under what circumstances did they meet other ancestors that resulted in our own existence? In reality, one slight change in their motivations, one minor variation in their relationships and we wouldn't be here today. So in order to better understand ourselves, we must first understand those who came before us; those distant yet direct ancestors from whom we owe our very lives. This historical journal was made with great love for my Family and with a tremendous respect for my Locke ancestors. The history of the Locke's is as rich as the history of America itself. Their stories run like many threads through the colorful tapestry of America's cultural evolution. It is my hope that Locke family members – young, not-so-young, and not yet born – will read this journal in order to better comprehend who they are, and to better acquaint themselves with those distant yet direct ancestors for whom they owe their very existence. To those generations younger than myself, I hand you this literary torch to carry on, and to expand on, as the families continue to grow throughout the ages.

Sincerely, Christopher Locke, son of Albert Leigh Locke & Bernadette H. Miller, grandson of Hildred Albert Locke & Annie Eunice (Jacobs) Locke, Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandson of Phillip Lock & Mary Hulse (E-mail: CLocke426@aol.com) Initial document dated August 31, 2016, and updated March 2, 2017.

[Editor's note: Changes and additions have been made to Christopher's original document to reflect new research and to clarify certain relationships where I felt it necessary for continuity. Vann Helms]

INTRODUCTION & SUMMARY

Over 125 direct/indirect ancestors were researched for this project. Their names, birthdates, birth orders, birth locations, siblings, spouses, children, and death dates were uncovered, examined and compared to other databases created by official researchers (government, academic, etc.) as well as independent researchers, including distant family members who collectively completed their own research over the past 20 years. Therefore I am 95% certain that 95% of the information in this document is accurate. That being said, the intent of this document is to merely present the facts and allow the readers to come to their own conclusions. It's important to note that in using the words 'direct descendant' below, the meaning signifies those individuals who are my immediate ancestors, both male and female, husband and wife, with less emphasis on their siblings, in-laws, aunts, uncles, and other

secondary and 'indirect' individuals that branch off from my family tree. Given the size of this document, and for those who simply can't wait to find out who their immediate ancestors were, an Executive Summary of the contents is presented here:

- The oldest verification of an indirect ancestor is "Walter Chantmarle" born in 1370 in St. Maixentsurvie, Vendee, Pays de la Lorie, France. He is related to Susannah Green on her mother's side. Susannah married my 5-Greats-Grandfather James Lock, thereby making Walter Chantmarle my 14-Greats-Grandfather. He was born 122 years before Columbus sailed for the New World.
- Regarding the 'Locke' side of the family, my DNA-verified ethnic background, from high-to-low percentages, is English, French, Scottish, Dutch (Netherlands), and Scandinavian, at least though and including my Grandfather.
- Our earliest known ancestor was Phillip Lock, born in England between 1660 and 1670. Phillip arrived in America between 1680 and 1687 and settled in Maryland. Phillip married Mary Hulse, born in 1675 in Maryland.
- Phillip and Mary Lock's direct descendant son was James Hulse Lock born in 1696 in Maryland. No verifiable marriage can be found for James Hulse Locke, but there is indirect evidence that he might have married Elizabeth Stephens. Earlier, his older brother, William, had married Susannah Stephens, and Elizabeth was Susannah's younger sister. The name, Stephen, was given to boys born from both these marriages, and the name Elizabeth was used by a number of immediate descendants of James Hulse Locke.
- James Hulse and Elizabeth (?) Stephens Lock's direct descendant son was James Lock, born between 1720 and 1730 in Maryland. James married Susannah Green, born between 1720 and 1730 in North Carolina (?), from where Lock family members subsequently relocated.
- James and Susannah Lock's direct descendant son was Josias Lock, born around 1765 in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Josias married Susannah Hall, born in 1780 in North Carolina. They later moved to South Carolina.
- Josias and Susannah Lock's direct descendant son was Stephen Lock born in 1810 in South Carolina. Stephen married Rhoda Reeves (Rieves), born in 1813.
- Stephen and Rhoda Lock's direct descendant son was William C. Lock born in 1828 in South Carolina. Following Stephen's death at the age of 37, Rhoda moved her children to Tennessee. William C. Lock married Sarah Ann Hednie, born in 1841 in South Carolina. William and Sarah then moved to Alabama.
- William and Sarah Lock's direct descendant son was Samuel Wesley Lock, born in 1867 in Alabama. Samuel married Mary Francis Frederick, born in 1874 in Arkansas. The family subsequently moved to Texas.
- Samuel and Mary Lock's direct descendant son was Hildred Albert Lock born in 1905 in Texas. Hildred married Annie Eunice Jacobs, born in 1908 in Texas. Only after their marriage in 1922, and sometime before 1930, was the last name of 'Lock' changed to 'Locke', for reasons unknown.
- Hildred and Eunice Locke's direct descendant son was my father, Albert Leigh Locke, born in 1925 in Oklahoma. Albert married my mother, Bernadette H. Miller, born in

1920 in Detroit, Michigan where they eventually settled and raised my siblings and me.

- I, Christopher Locke, was born in Dearborn, Michigan, in 1958. I married Margaret Grech, born in 1956 in Pontiac, Michigan.

My personal DNA results were received on September 4, 2016 from Ancestry.com. It's been used to update this document accordingly based on the evidence it provides. Note that it also includes DNA from my mother's side. The results are as follows:

- 61% West European including Germany, France and the Netherlands. Note that this high percentage also includes the DNA from my mother who was primarily German and French. DNA from the Netherlands was only found on the Locke side.
- 21% Great Britain, including England and Scotland (Locke only).
- 11% South European (Mediterranean), primarily Italy and Greece (This not the Locke's DNA but comes from my father's mother's side).
- 4% Scandinavian (Locke side only)
- 2% European Jewish, various regions. (Not the Locke side).
- 1% Irish. (Not the Locke side).
- 0% Native American (important to note here)

The remaining document provides the details, stories, and fascinating elements of each ancestor described here as well as other indirect relatives. They worked hard, fought wars, suffered hardships, enjoyed success, raised families, and rubbed elbows with historical figures. It is my hope that other family members will continue the research, correct erroneous facts, and most of all enjoy the chronicles of their family's past!

It has been officially documented that my Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandfather (7 Greats) was Phillip Lock. According to the site "familysearch.org" which I recently joined, Phillip Lock's birth date is shown as 1660. Most of the other data uncovered showed his birth year to be 1670. The 'Lock' surname is of Anglo-Saxon origin and has three distinct possible sources. Initially it may be a metonymic occupational name for a locksmith, from the Olde English pre- 7th Century 'loc' meaning to lock or fasten. The name may also be topographical from residence near an enclosure, a place that could be 'locked', from the Middle English 'loke', a development of the Olde English 'loca', the Middle English 'loke' was used especially of a barrier on a river, which could be opened and closed at will, and by extensions of a bridge. The surname may thus also have been a metonymic occupational name for a lock- keeper.

Lock(e) may also have originated as a nickname for someone with curly hair, from the Olde English 'loc(c)', Old High German 'loc', a lock of hair. Early examples of the Lock surname, but not directly related to the Locke family include: William de Lok (Berkshire, 1230); William Lock (Oxfordshire, 1273); and Robert Atteloke (Cambridgeshire, 1300). Among the recordings of the name in London Church Registers are the christening of Joan, daughter of Mychaell Lock, at St. Giles' Cripplegate on April 25, 1568, and the marriage of Robert Lock and Mary Baker on October 22, 1572, at St. Dunstan's.

The first recorded spelling of the 'Lock' surname is believed to be that of Leuric Loc, but again with no known relation to the Locke family. The listing of Leuric Loc was dated in the year 1130 in the 'Pipe Rolls' of Warwickshire during the reign of King Henry 1st of England. Surnames became necessary when governments introduced personal taxation. In England this was sometimes known as a 'Poll Tax'. Throughout the centuries surnames in every country have continued to develop, often leading to astonishing variants of the original spelling.

Fifty-three years before Philip Lock's birth, Jamestown had become the first permanent English settlement in America in 1607. Thirteen years later in 1620, the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts was established by Pilgrims from England. Before disembarking from their ship, the Mayflower, the passengers signed the 'Mayflower Compact', an agreement that formed the basis of the colony's government. It would be another 40 years before the birth of Phillip Lock in 1660. Like many families in the 17th Century, Phillip Lock and his family were most likely forced to leave England because of religious persecution. By the end of the century, religious tolerance had become more widely practiced, especially in England. But during the 1680's when Phillip migrated to the north, or Protestant, section of Ireland, religious intolerance was still taking place. Along with other families facing similar situations, the Locks traveled across the Irish Sea to Belfast, then on to the nearby County of Antrim, one of six counties that form Northern Ireland as situated in the island's northeast section.

There had always been optimistic speculation that the 'Locke' side of the family had a connection to the famous English philosopher, John Locke. Born in England in 1632, just 38 years before Phillip, John Locke was an English philosopher and physician, widely regarded as one of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers. His work greatly affected the development of modern-day political philosophy, and his contributions are reflected in the United States Declaration of Independence, with Thomas Jefferson being a great admirer of Locke. Although John Locke himself never had children, other members of his outlying family did, using both variations of the surname (Lock, Locke). And as clarified below, Phillip Lock was possibly a 'lineal' descendant of John Locke. This conclusion was based on numerous old family pieces of silver and other items Phillip brought with him to North America which, according to certified documentation during that time, proved Phillip's connection to John Locke "unmistakably". *[Note: Those silver pieces have been lost to history, so we have no way to prove this account.]*

Sometime around 1685, Phillip Lock boarded a ship that took him from Ireland (or at least from the United Kingdom) to America. There are no records to indicate any other Lock family members traveling across the Atlantic with Phillip; no mention of a parent or sibling in any of the available data residing in Maryland, nor any early colony for that matter. So it is assumed that Phillip made the journey alone.

After two harrowing months at sea, the ship carrying Phillip landed at the greater coastal area of what would later be the State of New Jersey. From there Phillip traveled through Philadelphia where, just five years earlier, William Penn, an English real estate entrepreneur, founded the city to serve as the capital of the Pennsylvania Colony which was named after

him. From Philadelphia, Phillip Lock made his way to the town of Baltimore where, 26 years earlier, English colonists had begun to settle. It would be another 19 years following Phillip's arrival in Maryland that the colony's General Assembly would create the 'Port of Baltimore' in 1706 for the tobacco trade, of which Philip would someday be a part. Continuing southward past Baltimore, Phillip eventually settled in St. Mary's County, Maryland, located on the very southern tip of the colony's peninsula landmass, with the Chesapeake Bay to the east and the Potomac River to the south and west. Of course at this time, there was no formal State of Maryland, and no United States of America. Independence from Britain wouldn't come for another 89 years. Phillip Lock was most likely some type of craftsman or surveyor as it would appear he positioned himself to work with the established plantation families in St. Mary's County. And it was there he would meet and marry the daughter of one of the areas wealthiest plantation owners, Meverell Hulse.

Meverell Hulse was born in England in 1630 and migrated to America for, most likely, the same reasons as Phillip. Meverell was originally an Indentured Servant to a Thomas Lomax before starting his own personal wealth. At the age of 49 he resided in Charles County where he met and married Martha Greenfield. Meverell subsequently built a sizeable plantation called "Hulston" as part of the manor known as "Resurrection". Resurrection Manor was originally developed by Thomas Cornwallis. Thomas was from the same family as General Charles Cornwallis, best remembered as one of the leading British generals against the U.S. Army in the American War of Independence. His surrender in 1781 to a combined American and French force at the Siege of Yorktown ended significant hostilities in North America.

The Hulse family had married into the politically connected 'Barber' family who had already produced a colonial governor of Maryland. In 1694, seven years after landing in America, 24-year-old Phillip Lock married my Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandmother, Mary Hulse. Mary was the daughter of Meverell and Martha Greenfield, Meverell's first wife, who may have died giving birth to Mary.

Mary Hulse was born in 1675 in Charles County, Maryland, making her the first direct Lock decedent born in North America. She was 19 years old at the time of her marriage to Phillip. Phillip and Mary were married in 1694 at Resurrection Manor, a historic home located on the northeast area of the Maryland peninsula near the present-day town of Hollywood. The Manor was built amidst a 4,000-acre farm granted to Thomas Cornwaleys in 1650, twenty years before the birth of Phillip Lock. The house was an example of early brick architecture dating from about 1660 to 1720. It was originally built as a one-room house with a steep stair leading to the upper floor. Unfortunately the manor was torn down in 1970 to make room for a single family home despite its placement on the National Historic Landmark register, though photos of the house still exist on Google Search.

Within the next three years, Phillip and Mary Lock had the first half of what would be six known children, all born in St. Mary's County, Maryland:

- William Lock was born 1695. Some records show William passing away in 1786 in Greenville, South Carolina, at the age of 91. Other records show him to have passed by

March of 1761 in St. Mary's County.

- James Hulse Lock was born in 1696 and was given his mother's maiden name for his own middle name. (More about James Hulse Lock to follow.)
- Phillip Lock (Jr.), born in 1697 and named after his father.

Following the birth of their first two children, on August 23, 1698, Phillip and Mary provided security to purchase the estate of Robert Harrison, a local landowner in St. Mary's County. Unfortunately, 1698 was also the year that Mary's father, Meverell Hulse, died at the age of 68. Upon Meverell's death, Mary Lock inherited a portion of the Hulston Plantation, thereby making her husband, Phillip, proprietor of the Plantation. The Lock's then expanded their property through the sale of the estate of Robert Harrison. They officially called their acreage "Good Pennyworth", which may have been officially granted on December 10, 1714. By any measure of wealth for the early 18th Century in America, Phillip and Mary Lock were rich!

Following the death of her father, Mary and Phillip had three additional children:

- Mary Lock, born in 1701, named after her mother as well as her grandmother.
- Priscilla Lock was born in 1705.
- Meverell Lock was born about 1716 and named after Mary's father. Meverell married Elizabeth Edwards and had six children of their own; Jesse, George, Anne, Mary, Elizabeth and Thomas. Meverell died by May of 1764 in St. Mary's County. As a side note, one of Meverell's grandsons, Edward Meverell Locke, worked in The White House during the Civil War.

The Lock family in colonial Maryland belonged to the 'All Faith Parish' of St. Mary's County; a Protestant Episcopal congregation established in the 1600's. Like many old churches during that time, the original structure was built of logs. It was located on the site of the present-day building and was erected around 1655. The building was reconstructed in 1693 and finally replaced by the present colonial brick structure in 1767. The church building is located in Huntersville, Maryland, on the northeast area of the St. Mary's peninsula, and at the corner of what is now All Faith Church Road and New Market Turner Road. It's interesting to note that the church site is less than half a mile east of 'Locke Hill Road'. Indeed, various thoroughfares still exist in the area that were most likely named after Phillip and his family, including 'Locke's Forest Lane' and 'Locke's Crossing Road'. In fact, the major stream that runs and branches through the general St. Mary's County area is called 'Lock's Swamp Creek'.

From 1718 through 1719, Phillip was a 'vestryman' at All Faith Parish; that is, a member of the church's vestry or leading body, but not an actual member of the clergy. Phillip was pledged for tobacco for support of the Parish, with tobacco being one of the crops grown on Good Pennyworth as well as other surrounding Maryland plantations. Tobacco at that time was a lucrative crop, and its trade with England and other European countries was supported by the Port of Baltimore as described earlier. Phillip Lock passed away on Thursday, August 16, 1722, at his Plantation home in St. Mary's County, Maryland. He was 62 years old. His Last Will and Testament, created five years earlier on March 23, 1717, read as follows:

"To eldest son William and son James Hulse and their heirs 'Good Pennyworth' equally. To daughters Mary (at marriage) and Priscilla (at 16 or marriage) and sons William and Philip personally. Wife Mary, executor residence of personal estate. Dwelling plantation Hulston during life. At her decease to two sons and their heirs equally."

On the following November 16, Luke and Edward Barber, of the Barber family previously noted, appraised Phillip's personal estate at £27.3.8. Mary Lock filed the inventory that same day. She also filed an account of the estate on August 8, 1723, a year after Phillip's death. It was then that she cited the inventory as taken by the Barber's, and listed payments of £9.11.2. After Phillip died, Mary Lock continued to live at Hulston Plantation with her youngest children and by then the property had grown. The year of Mary Lock's death is not known at this time, though it would have been before 1765. But shortly after her passing, Good Pennyworth was equally divided as stipulated in Phillip's Last Will. The plantation had eventually grown to 1,200 acres. And by then the Lock family had not only become wealthy in colonial America, but politically influential as well.

My Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandfather (6 Greats) was James Hulse Lock. To eliminate confusion, he'll be referred to as 'James Hulse' since his own son, James, will also be discussed. James Hulse was born in 1696 in St. Mary's County, Maryland. By then the number of English settlers in North America were more than 154,000, outnumbering the French settlers by a ratio of 12 to 1. However, the English colonists, including the Locks, were divided in multiple colonies along the Atlantic coast in such a way that they were unable to cooperate efficiently.

The English settlers had also become engulfed in the results of the earlier overthrow of King James II of England by a union of English Parliamentarians, thereby creating tension among the colonists. The English settlers lacked military leadership and had a difficult relationship with their Native American Iroquois allies. And although the French were vastly outnumbered, they were more politically unified than the British colonists. The French also contained a disproportionate number of adult males with military backgrounds. This led to what was called "King William's War", the first of six colonial wars fought between 'New France' and 'New England' along with their own respective Native allies. France eventually ceded its remaining mainland territories in North America east of the Mississippi River, and the War ended the year before James Hulse was born.

James Hulse Lock had at least two sons, both born in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

- James Lock was born around 1730, and died in Halifax County, North Carolina, in 1816. (More about James to follow.)
- John Lock was born around 1732. John died in 1788 in Halifax County, North Carolina.

It's important to note that various research and ancestral databases provide a mixed account of names, birth dates, birth orders, and death dates of the two sons of James Hulse. Some

accounts even list James as the youngest son. According to most records, both of James Hulse's sons married and had children in St. Mary's County. So it will be at this point that we introduce this man, my Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandfather (5 Greats), James Lock. As stated above, James Lock was born around 1730 in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Around 1750 he married my Great-Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandmother, Susannah Green. According to all available sources, Susannah Green was born around 1730, but her birthplace is unknown. James Lock and Susannah Green were married around 1750, though the actual State and County where the ceremony took place isn't clear. However, based on subsequent events as well as the birth of their first children, it's assumed they were married in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

The exact number, names, and birthdates of James and Susannah's children are somewhat perplexed, depending on what database is being reviewed. But the most reliable records provide the following information from the time the Locks were residing in Maryland and before they moved to another colony:

- William Lock was born around 1762. Elizabeth Lock was born around 1763. Elizabeth passed in 1823.
- Mary "Polly" Lock was born around 1761.
- Josias John Lock was born around 1766, and died in Chester County, South Carolina, in 1826.
- Thomas J. Lock was born around 1764 and died in Halifax County, North Carolina in 1855.
- James Lock, Jr., was born on July 5, 1760, and died January 9, 1842.

Sometime in early 1767, James, Susannah and their children relocated to Halifax, County, North Carolina. Relocating with them at the same time were James' brother, John, and his wife, Sarah. It's also possible that James and John's father, James Hulse Locke, came with his son's to Halifax. The best reason given for this large undertaking involves the family of Susannah (Green) Lock, the wife of James Lock. Property and census records indicate that the Green family was one of the most prominent families in the late 18th Century in Halifax County. Henry Green, Susannah's father, sold land to James and Susannah in the Jackett Swamp district, adjacent to his own farm. They owned large tracts of land which would have been a strong attraction for a growing family from St. Mary's County, Maryland. And with 'Good Pennyworth' having been divided up between the siblings, it was not quite the plantation it once was. The 220 mile trek to Halifax County, North Carolina, took the Lock assemblage across the Potomac River into the colony of Virginia. From there they crossed the smaller Rappahannock River, then traveled south to the city of Richmond. Crossing the James River, they followed Indian trails that guided them further south, finally crossing into the North Carolina colony, over the Roanoke River, and at last arriving at their destination of Halifax County.

Halifax County was the colonial heart of North Carolina. Hillsborough, just to the west, was already a major trading post for the large manors and plantations that were scattered

throughout that area, and Elizabeth City and Edenton to the east were major port towns along Albemarle Sound. The actual town of Halifax was founded in 1760, just seven years before the Lock families arrived. The new town was located on the south bank of the Roanoke River and at the intersection of major north-south and east-west roads. Numerous falls and rapids were located just upriver, making Halifax the head of river navigation. With these advantages, the small town quickly became a trading center and river port for goods moving between the backcountry, the plantations, and Virginia.

The Roanoke Valley's fertile bottomlands were ideal for farming, and the plantation system gradually developed, hence another motivation for the Lock's relocation. During that time, planters used slave labor to grow wheat, corn, peas, tobacco, and other staple crops for markets outside of North Carolina. Ocean-going ships were needed for transporting these crops but the Roanoke River did not lead to a good ocean port. Still, passable roads connected the valley with the North Carolina backcountry and with the nearby Virginia port town of Norfolk.

As a county seat, Halifax was a place where people gathered for court days or to vote in a hotly contested election, and where lawyers were always busy with both legal matters and politics. The town was headquarters for a militia district, and on muster days, citizen soldiers from miles around gathered to drill on Market Square. Afterward, many of them met in one of the town's hotels or taverns.

Halifax was also a crossroads, a trading center, and a river port. Backcountry men arrived via the Hillsborough road to trade their skins and furs. Market days and country fairs filled the square with people. Long distance travelers found Halifax a welcome stop after bad roads and poor roadside food and lodging. At the warehouses near the river landing, crops from valley plantations were stored, loaded, and shipped. Here, planters and merchants bought and sold these crops, sometimes exchanging warehouse receipts in lieu of money. Shopkeepers, their merchandise arranged in one or two rooms of a house or tavern, sold planters' wives silks, pins, buckles, shoes, spices, salt, coffee, liquors and other imported goods. Visits were made by the women to the milliner or the seamstress. A new atlas for a library could be purchased by a gentleman from the printer-bookseller. And men frequented the tailor or the barber.

Not everything in Halifax was serene or even comfortable though. A heavy spring thundershower turned choking dust into ankle-deep muck. If the shower became a storm, the Roanoke went out of its banks, destroying bottomland crops. Drinking water was available from only a few wells. Many townspeople relied on the spring south of town. Early in the day, housewives and slaves dumped the "night soil" into convenient ditches or pits, and some of this effluent, laden with disease, found its way into the water supply. Unfortunately, many children never became adults. Birth, diseases, and infections from simple childhood accidents kept mortality high. In the 18th Century, smallpox epidemics raged throughout the valley and town. A group of Revolutionary War soldiers were more fortunate than most; they marched from their camp in Halifax before an epidemic from the west reached them. Arriving at Arlington, Virginia, the soldiers were then inoculated in accordance with British doctor

Edward Jenner's new discovery for preventing smallpox. Women died relatively young from the travails of childbirth and disease in Halifax County. They could not hold political office, and few were given the opportunity for an education. Daughters of wealthy men might reasonably expect to attend a boarding school; but once married, their careers were always in the home, thereby losing certain legal rights.

My Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandfather (4 Greats) was Josias Lock. Josias was born in Maryland around 1766, just before the family moved to North Carolina. He is sometimes listed as 'Josiah' using an 'H' in place of an 'S' at the end of his name. Josias Lock was born the same year as Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, as well as future Vice-President Aaron Burr who served under Thomas Jefferson. At the time of Josias's birth, America was still involved in the "Seven Years' War", a world war fought between 1754 and 1763 involving every European great power of the time except the Ottoman Empire. The War spanned five continents and affected Europe, the Americas, West Africa, India, and the Philippines.

In 1770, four years after Josias' birth, "the shot heard round the world" took place in Boston when British troops fired into a mob of American colonists, killing five men and leading to intense public protests. Three years later, when Josias was 7-years-old, a group of colonial patriots disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded three ships in Boston harbor and dumped more than 300 crates of tea overboard as a protest against the British tea tax, hence "The Boston Tea Party".

The following year in 1774, the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia with delegates including Patrick Henry and George Washington. This event sparked the American Revolution between 1775 when Josias was 10 years old. When the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, Josias and his family were living 340 miles away. In 1780 at the age of 14, Josias lost his grandfather, James Hulse Lock, who is believed to have died at the age of 84 in Halifax. When Josias was 17-years-old, Great Britain formally acknowledged American independence in the Treaty of Paris, officially bringing the War of Independence to a close in the year 1783. Three years later, in 1786, the State of North Carolina performed a special census. The census revealed that 21-year-old Josias Lock was still living in District 10 of Halifax County, North Carolina. It was there that Josias would eventually meet and marry my Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandmother, Susannah Hall, in 1780. Susannah Hall was most likely the granddaughter of Ignatius Hall of Hallifax, but more research is warranted as to her ancestors. Some research indicates that Susannah was born about 1763 in Robeson County, North Carolina, located 150 miles southwest of Halifax County. Susannah's parents might have been Enoch Hall, born in Robeson County, North Carolina, and Ann Nancy "Nanny" Jackson, born in Samson County, North Carolina. Enoch served as a private in the U.S. Army during the War of 1812. He died three years later in 1815. "Nanny" passed away in 1864 while the Civil War was still raging on. Between 1780 and 1790, Josias and Susannah had three known children, all born in Halifax County, North Carolina:

- Sarah Lock, born in 1784.
- Asa Lock, (son) born in 1785.
- Priscilla Lock, born in 1787.

The 1790 U.S. Census was taken when Josias was 25-years-old. It lists two males and two females of unknown age, with children under five not listed. At the time of the Census, the Lock's were living in the Edgecombe area of Halifax County, North Carolina, located about 80 miles east of Raleigh. Between 1790 and 1804, Josias and Susannah had three more children; all boys and all born in Halifax County:

- Jesse McCulloch Lock, born in 1793. He died in 1869.
- Benjamin Lafayette Lock, born in 1795. He died in 1847.
- Joseph L. Lock, born in 1796. He died in 1850.

In 1804, Josias and Susannah moved from Halifax County, North Carolina, to Chester County, South Carolina, a 300 mile journey that took them through the towns of Raleigh and Charlotte. Chester County is located directly between Columbia, South Carolina, and Charlotte, North Carolina. That same year, Lewis and Clark set out from St. Louis on expedition to explore the West and find a route to the Pacific Ocean. This came following the 1803 Louisiana Purchase in which the U.S. paid France \$15 million for lands west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, thereby doubling the size of the young country.

On December 2, 1807, at the age of 42, Josias entered into a land deed in the Chester District of South Carolina. He bought a parcel of land from the Lockhard family for the sum of \$346.66. The size of the property that Josias purchased was 200 acres. The 1810 U.S. census was completed when Josias Lock was age 45. The census still shows the Lock family living in Chester County, South Carolina. The census lists Josias, Susannah, four male children, two female children . . . and three slaves. This is the first documented evidence of any Lock(e) ancestor owning a slave in the South, and 51 years before the start of the Civil War. 1810 was also the birth year of Josias and Susannah's last child, Stephen Lock, born in Chester County. (More about Stephen to follow.) Two years later, the War of 1812 began when the U.S. declared war on Britain over British interference with American maritime shipping and westward expansion. The War ended in 1814 following the failed British attack on Fort McHenry in Baltimore which inspired Francis Scott Key to write 'The Star-Spangled Banner'.

Six years after the end of the War, the 1820 U.S. census was taken in August. It verifies that the Locks were still living in Chester County, South Carolina. The Census included Josias and Susannah, as well as (1) male age 16-25, (1) female age 10-25, and (1) female age 16-25, thereby showing that some of the Lock children had moved on. The 1820 Census also lists three slaves. It's important to note that early U.S. census' did not include the name of any family member except the head of the household. Only approximate ages of males and females were included. Therefore it's been difficult to verify the actual birth order, names and birthdates of any Lock children up to this point. Those specific variables have been defined as best as possible based on researching numerous databases and comparing other researcher's findings. The 1840 U.S. Census was the first census to actually list the name and specific age of each

family member.

Another land deed involving Josias was completed on January 8, 1822 when he was 57 years old. Only this time he was selling property instead of buying it. Josias received a sum of \$2000 paid by a gentlemen by the name of John Rivers. The property sold to Mr. Rivers was the exact same 200 acres Josias had purchased from the Lockhart family just 15 years earlier for the sum of \$346.66. The land sale was a profit of over 500%. To say the least, Josias Lock was a competent businessman.

James Lock, Josias' father, died in Halifax in 1816, and Josias traveled back to help his mother and to resolve property issues. Earlier, he had relinquished all rights to her estate, and transferred them to one of her grandsons, Henry. When his mother passed in 1822, he did not return. At that point, something had happened in the family that alienated Susannah from most of her children, and she left everything to Henry, her grandson.

Josias died suddenly in 1826, and an inventory of Josias' belongings drawn up for sale was made on October 14, 1826. Items including walnut tables, cotton wheels, meat bags and "lots" of carpenter tools, as well as hogs and cows were sold off. In fact, hundreds and hundreds of items were included on the impressive inventory; the inventory of an obviously rich man. Numerous items were also promised to his children on the inventory document. His probate papers were drawn up a year later on October 23, 1827 with his son, Benjamin Lock, as the administrator. Joseph and Stephen also witnessed the document with their signatures, proving they had learned to write.

My Great-Great-Great-Grandfather (3 Greats) was Stephen Lock. Stephen was born about 1810 in Chester County, South Carolina, when the cotton crop reigned as the lifeblood to the state's economy. Stephen was the son and youngest child of Josias Lock and Susannah (Hall) Lock. At the time of Stephen's birth, James Madison was the 4th U.S. President. It was the same year the Republic of West Florida declared independence from Spain and was subsequently annexed by the United States. 1810 was also the year the first steamboat sailed on the Ohio River.

Stephen married my Great-Great-Great-Grandmother, Rhoda Reeves (Reeves), in 1828 when they were both in their teens, with a three year difference between them. Rhoda was born in 1813, also in Chester County, South Carolina. Rhoda's parents were William Cook Reeves (usually spelled Rieves) and Mary Culp. The 1830 Census was taken about the time Stephen turned 20 years old. In 1830, Stephen and Rhoda were still living in Chester County and had two sons, both under the age of five. One of them was William C. Lock born in 1828. (More about William C. Lock to follow.) That same year of 1830, then-President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act which authorized the forced removal of Native Americans living in the eastern part of the country to lands west of the Mississippi River. Ten years before she married Stephen Lock, Rhoda Reeves had become heir of her father William's property when he passed in October, 1818. The Will included a land transfer that eventually took place in October, 1839 in Chester County. This transfer immediately provided ownership

and parcel wealth to Stephen and Rhoda.

The 1840 U.S. Census took place the following year. By then, Stephen and Rhoda had moved to York County, South Carolina, where Stephen was self-employed as a farmer. York is less than 30 miles northwest from Chester County. It's possible that Rhoda sold the property willed to her by her father, thereby providing the couple the means to relocate and buy property in York. Sadly, by 1840, Stephen and Rhoda had lost one son to an unknown cause, thereby leaving 12-year-old William C. Lock as the only male offspring at the time. But by 1840, the couple had added three daughters to the family:

- Mary Ann Lock, born about 1832.
- Amanda Lock, born about 1838.
- Martha G. Lock, born about 1840.

Through research it would appear that the Locks, Reeves (Rieves), and Culps (Rhoda's mother's maiden name), were friendly based on the various marriages that took place between brothers, sisters, sons and daughters of the three families. Between the years 1840 and 1846, Stephen and Rhoda added four more children to the Lock family:

- Adaline Lock, born about 1840 (but after the 1840 Census).
- Emily Lock, born about 1842.
- Jane Lock, born about 1844.
- John Lock, born about 1846.

By the time of their youngest child's birth, the Mexican War had begun when the United States declared war on its southern neighbor in an effort to gain California and other territories in the Southwest. Unfortunately at that same time, Stephen Lock suddenly passed away at the young age of 37. Best information available shows his death in the year 1847. The death may have been from the result of a duel, though it cannot be confirmed if it was our Stephen Lock or a cousin, younger Stephen Lock, who was the son of Stephen's Uncle William, who had moved to Chester County with his brother, William. Regardless of the cause, Stephen's passing left Rhoda a widow at the age of 34 with eight children to take care of . . . four of them ten years and younger.

The September 1850 U.S. Census taken three years after Stephen's death finds the Lock family now living in Meigs County, Tennessee, along with some of Rhoda's relatives, including her mother, who had married Stephen's brother, Joseph. Meigs County is located in the southeast region of the State, 50 miles northeast of Chattanooga. The journey from York County, South Carolina, to Meigs County, Tennessee, took Rhoda and her family southwest through Atlanta, then northward past the Chattahoochee National Forest, a 370 miles trek. What's also important to note is the significance of Meigs County, itself. Had it not been for that specific County being listed on historical census documents, the ancestral connection between William C. Lock and his father, Stephen Lock, may never have been made. As clarified a few paragraphs below, the 1880 Census lists and verifies Henry Franklin Lock as the son of

William C. Lock, with Henry listed as being born in Meigs County, Tennessee, where Rhoda Lock had moved following the death of Stephen. This was a significant find because historical records connecting Stephen Lock and William C. Lock were initially impossible to locate. Just three years after Stephen's death, the 1850 Census shows Rhoda Lock and her eight children still living in Meigs County, specifically in 'Subdivision 22'. Rhoda, now 36, is tending to William C. age 22, Mary Ann age 18, Amanda age 14, Martha age 12, Adaline age 10, Emily age 8, Jane age 6, and John age 4. The entire Lock family is listed as having been born in South Carolina. Obviously at age 22, William C. was now completing the demanding manual labor for the family and most likely providing an income for his mother and siblings. But as stated earlier, one or more of Rhoda's relatives had also moved to Meigs County as verified by the 1850 Census, and was certainly helping Rhoda and her large family.

The years between the 1850 and 1860 Census were filled with events that eventually lead to the start of the American Civil War including: the 1852 publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe; the 1853 formation of the Confederate States of America; the election of President James Buchanan in 1856; the 'Dred Scott v. Sanford' Supreme Court decision in 1857 holding that Congress did not have the right to ban slavery in states; the 1858 debates between newcomer Abraham Lincoln and Senator Stephen A. Douglas during the Illinois state election campaign; and Kansas abolitionist John Brown's attempt to spark a slave rebellion in Virginia in 1859 through seizure of weapons from the federal armory at Harpers Ferry. The following year, the June 1860 Census shows Rhoda Lock is still residing in Meigs County in District 1. She lists the area of 'Limestone' as her Post Office location. By this time, only Adaline, now age 21, is the lone offspring still living with her. Another female, Mary Jane (age 7), is also listed and is possibly a grandchild. Rhoda's personal estate value at that time is listed as \$50, or roughly \$1500 in 2016 terms. As of the writing of this document it is not known for sure when Rhoda Reeves Lock died, though it may have been 1875.

My Great-Great-Grandfather (2 Greats) was William C. Lock. Despite conflicting information it is believed that William was born in 1828 in Chester County, South Carolina. Various records list his birth as early as 1823 and his birthplace as North Carolina. But based on the residence of the Locks at the time of his birth as well as the birth year of his mother Rhoda, the 1828 date and South Carolina location is secure. William C. Lock was the son of Stephen and Rhoda Lock. At the time of William's birth, John Quincy Adams was the U.S. President. However, during that year's U.S. presidential election, challenger Andrew Jackson beat incumbent President Adams in December and was elected President of the United States. 1828 is also the year Noah Webster first published the American Dictionary of the English Language. As stated in earlier references, William was the oldest male child of Stephen and Rhoda to survive into adulthood. The 1830 Census shows the Lock family still residing in Chester County. At the age of 19, William lost his father, Stephen. The family had moved into York County, just north of Chester County, and lived near Stephen's cousin, Levi Locke, and his wife Rhoda's sister, Ruth. Sometime later, and before 1850, William traveled with his mother and seven siblings to Meigs County, Tennessee, located 50 miles northeast of Chattanooga. Also living there was Rhoda's mother, Mary, who had also married one of the Locke boys, Joseph. By that time, William was in his early twenties.

Not much is known about William between 1850 and 1859. At some point he relocated to Morgan County, Alabama, 190 miles southwest of Meigs County, Tennessee. The reason for his relocation is not known at this time. What is known and verified is that at the age of 31, William married my Great-Great-Grandmother, 19-year-old Sarah Ann Hednie. They were married on Saturday, October 22, 1859 in the city of Decatur located in Morgan County, Alabama. Decatur is 25 miles southwest of Huntsville, Alabama, across the Tennessee River. Sarah Ann Hednie was born in 1841 in South Carolina. Her father was Jacob Hednie but unfortunately no other information can be found about her or her family. It's possible that some of her vital information is incorrect and therefore can't be traced in any known ancestral records. However, the spelling of her last name as well as the Lock-Hednie wedding date and location has been 100% verified per an online copy of the actual marriage certificate.

The year after their marriage, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States and South Carolina seceded from the Union, eventually followed by the remaining Confederate States. Between 1861 and 1865 during the Civil War conflicts, William and Sarah Ann were ages 33-38 and 20-25 respectively. And during that time, from the attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston, South Carolina in 1861, to Robert E. Lee surrendering to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia in 1865, the various Lock families residing in Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama were living smack dab in the middle of it all!

Fifteen years after the Civil War, and by the time of the 1880 U.S. Census, William and Sarah Ann Lock were still living in Morgan County, Alabama, off Route 5 West. The Census incorrectly lists William as being 56 years old when his age should have been listed as 52 with his known birthdate of 1828. Otherwise his mother, Rhoda, would have been 10 years old at the time of his birth! The 1880 Census also lists William as a farmer and renting the farmhouse they resided in. William correctly listed his birth place as South Carolina, as well as that of his parents. Sarah, now age 39, listed her occupation as 'keeping house'. She also correctly verified her birthplace as South Carolina. Their children at the time of the Census were as follows:

- John Williams Lock, age 19. John was born on April 16, 1860 in Alabama.
- Mary Lock, age 17. Mary was born in Alabama in 1863.
- Martha Delilah Lock, age 15. Martha was born on May 4, 1865 in Alabama, just 19 days after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
- Samuel Wesley Lock, age 12. Samuel was born in Alabama on May 30, 1867, and would turn age 13 the month after the Census was taken. (More about Samuel Lock to follow.)
- Charles (Lee?) Thomas Lock, age 9. Charley was born in Alabama in 1869. Note that Charley should not be mixed up with Samuel's eventual son by the same name born in 1895.
- Henry Franklin Lock, age 4. Henry was born on July 25, 1874(?) and was the only known Lock child born in Tennessee. He was born in the community of Birthwood located in Meigs County, Tennessee. The fact that the census verified Henry's birth

location is the true connection between his father, William C. Lock, and his father's parents, Stephan and Rhoda Lock. Henry lived in Texas and Oklahoma and was married to Anna Oma Inman, born November 18, 1884 in Arkansas. They had up to five children.

The year after the 1880 Census, James A. Garfield was inaugurated as the 20th U.S. President but was assassinated four months later by Charles Guiteau in Washington, D.C. Garfield's vice president, Chester Arthur, succeeded him in office. Five years later the Statue of Liberty was officially dedicated in New York. At the turn of the Century, then President McKinley's second inauguration was shortlived when he was assassinated within six months by anarchist Leon Czolgosz in Buffalo, New York. He was succeeded by his vice president, Theodore Roosevelt. Two years later, the Wright brothers made the first controlled, sustained flight in a heavier-than-air aircraft at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Three years after the Wright brother's flight, Sarah Ann (Hedine) Lock died in 1906 at the age of 65 in Hartselle, Alabama, located about 12 miles south of Decatur. It was the same year of the San Francisco earthquake that left 500 dead and destroyed about four square miles of the city. Seven years after the passing of his wife Sarah Ann, William C. Lock passed away in 1913, also in Hartselle, Alabama, at the age of 73. It was the year before the start of World War I in Europe.



My Great-Grandfather (1 Great) was Samuel Wesley Lock, born on Thursday, May 30, 1867, in Alabama. Samuel was the son of William C. Lock and Sarah Ann (Hednie) Lock. He was born just two years after the end of the Civil War and exactly two months after the U.S. acquired Alaska from Russia for the sum of \$7.2 million. Andrew Johnson was the U.S. President at the time, having succeeded Abraham Lincoln following his assassination in April 1865. Other people born in 1867 includes Laura Ingalls Wilder (Little House on the Prairie author), scientist Madame Curie, inventor Wilber Wright, architect Frank Lloyd Wright, and baseball great Cy Young.

My Great-Grandmother was Mary Francis Frederick, born on Friday, February 22, 1874 in Arkansas. Mary's father was William Riley Frederick Jr. born May 6, 1850, in DeKalb County, Alabama. Mary's mother was Eliza T. Hubbard born September 22, 1846 in Alabama.

Samuel Wesley Lock and Mary Francis Frederick were married on Wednesday, October 26, 1892, by Minister Joseph B. Baldwin in Morgan County, Alabama. Samuel was 25-years-old at the time, and Mary was 18. That same year, Ellis Island first began accommodating immigrants to the United States, and the first official basketball game was played at a YMCA in Springfield, Massachusetts. Just to give a sense of U.S. history at that time, two months earlier, the parents of the infamous Lizzie Borden were found murdered in their Fall River, Massachusetts home.

The June, 1900, U.S. Census, was taken seven and a half years later. By that time the family had grown to six with the addition of four children. The Lock's were living in the town of Flint (now known as Flint City) in Morgan County, Alabama. The area is surrounded by numerous estuaries and waterways that are part of the Flint Creek, and a larger inlet connected to the Tennessee River north of town. At this point in time the family name is still spelled 'L-o-c-k'. However, Samuel's birthdate is incorrectly listed in the census as 1868, as well as his parents erroneously shown as being born in Alabama. It did note, however, that Samuel was unable to read or write. The four Lock children provided in the Census were as follows:

- Sarah A. Lock, born July 31, 1893 in Alabama. Sarah married Elmer Milton Muns (born 1892). She died on November 11, 1981, in Texas.
- Charley Thomas Lock, born March 29, 1895 in Texas. He died on September 20, 1973.
- William Henry Lock, born February 3, 1898, in Alabama.
- General Lawton Lock, born June 7, 1900 in Alabama. He died on January 10, 1929 in Waco, Texas. Note that General Lawton was the very first Lock offspring born in the 20th Century.

The April 1910 U.S. Census now has the Lock family living in Hill County, Texas, located between Fort Worth and Waco, and about 740 miles from Morgan County, Alabama. The relocation took place sometime between January 1903 and September 1905. The 1910 census has Samuel incorrectly listed as being 45-years-old (he would be 43 the following month) with Mary correctly listed as age 35. Samuel's parents are also incorrectly listed as both hailing from the State of Virginia. But by April of 1910, three more children were added to the Lock household:

- John Wesley Lock, born on January 9, 1903 in Alabama.
- Hildred Albert Lock, born on September 3, 1905 in Texas. Note that his name is sometimes spelled on various documents as 'Hillard'. Hildred was the first Lock family member born in the State of Texas. (More about Hildred Lock to follow.)
- Gurney Quillan Lock, born on June 6, 1908 in Texas. He served in WWII and died on June 11, 1970.

Ten years after Gurney's birth, World War I came to an end. That same year, a worldwide influenza epidemic struck nearly every area of the planet. By 1920, nearly 20 million people worldwide were dead including 500,000 in the U.S. comprising of various Lock family members.

The 1920 U.S. Census taken in January incorrectly listed Samuel as 'Sam Luck'. Looking back it would seem that census takers throughout the years were not forthcoming when it came to Samuel or his family. By reviewing the actual census document it's obvious that the same government employee hand wrote the data for each family interviewed, and apparently did not ask for the correct spelling or pronunciation concerning the last name. But it is clear that the government data recorder sat with each family, asked specific information, and simply wrote down what was told to him or her. Therefore we can only go by the answers provided

by the head of the household. By the time of the census, the Lock family had left Texas and had moved back to the town of Flint in Morgan County, Alabama, near the intersection of Flint and Stairville Roads. Samuel was listed as being age 54 (he was actually 52) and his occupation was described as a 'self-employed farmer' within the general farming industry. Despite other documentation found, Samuel again incorrectly stated his birth State as 'Tennessee' instead of Alabama. He also incorrectly stated that both of his parents were (now) born in Tennessee instead of their true birth State of South Carolina. This was the third Census in a row that provided different incorrect states as the birth place of Samuel's parents. Fortunately, all of Mary Lock's information seems to be correct. Two additional children, and the last of the Lock family members, were added to the 1920 Census:

- Edd Weldon Lock, born on April 8, 1912 in Texas. Ed passed away on February 20, 1960.
- Esther Elizabeth Lock, born on December 9, 1915 in Texas. Esther married Joe Gariety.

As stated earlier, sometime after August of 1922, the family's surname changed from 'Lock' to 'Locke'. The 1930 U.S. Census completed in April clearly shows the silent "E" now added to the family's last name. The ensuing 1920's has commonly been referred to as the "Roaring Twenties" because of the economic boom in America following the end of World War I. This economic development was especially true in Texas and Oklahoma where the oil industry fueled the expanding automobile industry. But by the time of the 1930 Census, America had experienced six months of steady decline since the 1929 Stock Market crash, thereby triggering the Great Depression.

The year following the 1929 Crash, the 1930 U.S. Census was completed. Sam Locke is now listed as age 61, which is still incorrect given his 1867 birthdate (he was actually 63). His birth place is correctly stated as Alabama, with his father from South Carolina. But his mother is still incorrectly listed as being from Alabama. Sam's employment is described as 'farmer'. 1930 finds the Lockes residing in Taliaferro Township located in Marshall County, Oklahoma, and living on a rented farm. Taliaferro Township is located just west of Madill, Oklahoma. Incidentally, Samuel and Mary's son, Edd, is the only child at that time residing with his parents at the age of 17. It's interesting to note that listed directly below Samuel on the same 1930 Census document is his oldest son, Charlie, who also uses the L-O-C-K-E spelling of his surname. Charlie is listed as being 35 years old with his four children residing with him:

- Francis Locke, age 12.
- Marvin Locke, age 9.
- Helen Locke, age 6.
- Robert Locke, age 4.

Sadly, Charlie listed himself as a widower. Given his unfortunate circumstances, it's certain that his mother and neighbor, Mary Locke, was directly helping in the raising of her four grandchildren. It's not known at this time when Charley's wife passed but it was somewhere between June 1917 and January 1920. Charlie's eventual death certificate in 1973 still listed him as a widower, thereby implying that he never remarried. Samuel's son, Hildred, now age 24 and married with a growing family, is also listed in the 1930 Census using the L-O-C-K-

E spelling. He is also living in Marshall County, Oklahoma, during that time.

It is at this time I'll introduce my Grandfather, Hildred Albert Locke. Hildred was born on Sunday, September 3, 1905, in the town of Ballinger in Runnels County, Texas, located 55 miles south of Abilene. Theodore Roosevelt was the U.S. President at the time of his birth. Earlier that year, the city of Las Vegas, Nevada was founded when 110 acres, in what later would become downtown Vegas, is auctioned off. The month after Hildred's birth, the Wright Brothers' third aeroplane managed to stay in the air for 39 minutes. This was the first aeroplane flight in history lasting over half an hour. It's amazing to think that the time span from that specific flight to the time Neil Armstrong set foot on the moon was only 64 years, with Hildred being alive during both events. The April 1910 census confirms that Hildred was four years old (he would turn five that September) and was living with his parents and six siblings in Hill County, Texas, located between Fort Worth and Waco. Between the year 1910 and 1920 in the State of Texas, the first military air flight took place in San Antonio (1910), twenty thousand U.S. troops were sent to the Mexican border for national security per the on-going Mexican Revolution (1911), and Prohibition officially went into effect in the State (1919).

By the time of the next census taken in January 1920, 14-year-old Hildred, as well as his parents and siblings, were living on a rented farm back in Flint (City) located in Morgan County, near the intersection of Flint and Stairville Roads. Flint is located 325 miles due east from Hildred's birthplace, and 100 miles southeast of Dallas. At that time, Hildred (spelled Hillard on the Census document) was the second oldest son residing with his parents and was shown as being employed in the general farming industry.

By 1922 the Lock family was living in the greater Johnson County area located about 30 miles south of Fort Worth. It was there that 16-year-old Hildred married my Grandmother, Annie Eunice Jacobs. Eunice, as she was known by, was born on July 29, 1908, and was nearly 15 at the time of their wedding. Hildred and Eunice were married on Friday, August 25, 1922, in the house of Baptist preacher Reverend J. N. Wolfe in Johnson County, Texas. The spelling of Hildred's last name on the Marriage Certificate is clearly written as L-O-C-K. Witnessing the ceremony was J. L. Hawkins. Note that the County Clerk, Roy L. Doak, dated the Certificate as August 24, while Reverend Wolfe twice wrote August 25 as the date of the ceremony. The reason for the difference in dates may have been due to the fact that the County Clerk starting the documentation of several certificates the day before as a prelude to the next day's ceremonies. At the time of Hildred and Eunice's wedding, Warren G. Harding was the U.S. President and had recently introduced the first radio in the White House. The Lincoln Memorial had been dedicated three months earlier in May, and Rebecca Felton of Georgia became the first female United States Senator that October.

Sometime between May 1924 and December 1925, Hildred and Eunice moved from Texas to Marshall County, Oklahoma, thereby following Hildred's parents back to the same area they had lived years earlier. Marshall County is located on the southern border of Oklahoma, 125 miles southeast of Oklahoma City, and 110 miles north of Dallas, Texas. The east and south coast of Marshall County is surrounded by Lake Texoma, an 89,000 acre reservoir built by the

U.S. Army Core of Engineers, and one of the largest in the United States. It is shared by both Oklahoma and Texas.

The State of Texas in the 1920s had commonly been described as a decade of sterility, in which little happened except the economic excesses that eventually brought on the 1929 crash and the ensuing Great Depression. The period was really one of amazing vitality, of social invention and change. The 1920s were the formative years of modern America. It was in that decade that the country became urban and a new type of industrial economy arose, typified by mass production and mass consumption. Both factors speeded the breakdown of traditional habits and thought patterns in such areas as religion, folkways, dress, moral standards, and the uses of leisure time. The popular image of the 1920s is that of a "roaring" era, replete with "flappers," Fords, raccoon coats, jazz, movies and radio, speakeasies, Florida real estate promotions, mail-order stock schemes, bootleggers, gangsters like Al Capone, flamboyant preachers, and the "Lone Eagle", Charles A. Lindbergh. Societies do not give up old ideals and attitudes easily; the conflicts between the spokesmen for the old order and the champions of the new day were at times both bitter and extensive. The reaction of Texans to this cultural conflict is of central importance in the history of the State.

For most Southerners the dominant theme of the 1920s was economic expansion. If electrical power was the basic regional builder in the Southeast, petroleum assumed that role in the Southwest including Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. The commodity of oil diversified the region's economy, which was previously based on agriculture and timber, and fueled the growing automobile industry in the United States. By 1929 there was an automobile for every 4.3 Texans.

An oil boom was set off years earlier when exploratory drilling at the Spindletop oilfield, near Beaumont, resulted in a gusher of unprecedented volume. This discovery opened the first of the series of new oilfields discovered in Texas and Oklahoma that made them the nation's top producers. The discovery of oil beneath school and university lands channeled billions of dollars into public education in Texas during this time.

Agriculturally, a price break in cotton resulted in demands to cut production in 1921. A short cotton crop raised prices from 1922 to 1925 but did not solve the farmers' basic problems, which stemmed from unscientific farming, the crop-lien system, an unsatisfactory marketing system, and overproduction. Until 1926 Texas increased her cotton acreage from something over ten million to more than eighteen million acres and her production from three million to almost six million bales. Prices dropped again in 1926 to an average of 12.47 cents a pound, but not until the Great Depression did cotton fall to the disastrous average price of \$5.66 a pound.

The tenant farmer working on shares stood near the bottom of Texas agriculture and constituted one of the most serious social problems in the state. The farmers' persistent problems in the 1920s were accompanied by the rise and decline of numerous farm organizations. The farmer alternately joined or abandoned organizations designed to help with his problems, depending upon his state of mind or financial condition. The revived

National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Farm Labor Union used various methods to gain support for their organizations and to agitate for better farm conditions.

A flood of Mexican immigration into Texas began about 1920. Large numbers came across the border during World War I, and in the postwar period another heavy influx occurred. The rapid expansion of Texas agriculture was primarily responsible for the migration of Mexicans from 1900 to 1930. Imported Mexicans did most of the work in the newly developed cotton fields of West Texas, where the plantation system was not deeply entrenched. The development of large fruit and truck farming areas in Texas between 1910 and 1930 came about by the opening of new irrigation projects and the availability of cheap Mexican labor. In a completely unorganized labor market, white, black, and Hispanic agricultural workers roamed throughout the vast reaches of Texas trying to pick up temporary employment. Because Mexicans moved readily from area to area and were available in any numbers desired, they rapidly displaced both black and white tenants and farm laborers. By 1930, Texas ranked fifth in population nationally with 5.8 million residents; a 25% increase over 1920. The 1930 U.S. Census taken in April shows Hildred and Eunice living on a farm in Halford Township located just west of Madill, Oklahoma, the closest and largest city from where the Locke's were living at the time of the census.

At age 24, Hildred is listed as the head of the household. And just like his father, Samuel, and his Uncle Charlie, Hildred lists his surname as L-O-C-K-E. It must be assumed that the 'E' included on the last name was intentional since all prior census' used the L-O-C-K spelling. The Census taker, hearing the name of 'Lock', would have to have been specifically advised to include the 'E' by Hildred, Samuel, and Charlie, given the fact that at least two of the families were living in separate Townships (Halford and Taliaferro respectively) and therefore were providing their own census data separately and not influencing each other in offering the same L-O-C-K-E spelling. Eunice Locke is correctly listed on the Census at age 21. She lists her birth State as Texas, and those of her parents as Arkansas. Also listed on the Census are the first of six children the Locke's would raise:

- Josie Clara Locke, age 5, born on May 7, 1924 in Texas. Josie married Newman Delton "Doc" Jones (born January 2, 1921) on June 4, 1941.
- Albert Leigh Locke, age 4, born on December 17, 1925 in Oklahoma. Albert (known as 'Bobo' to his family) married Bernadette H. Miller (born November 3, 1920) on September 21, 1945. (More about Albert Locke to follow.)
- Chester Aubrey Locke, age 2, born on March 17, 1928 in Oklahoma. Aubrey married Sarah Elizabeth Whisonant, born November 12, 1930. Chester passed away on November 3, 1991. Sarah passed away on May 12, 1992.

Sometime after May 1931 and before June 1935, the Locke family moved back to Texas, mostly likely due to the financial strains of the Great Depression as well as the transformation of a cheaper farming work force described earlier. By 1935 the family had made Stamford, Texas their home. Stamford, a 230 miles journey south from Madill, Oklahoma, is located about 200

miles west of Dallas. Within the next five years, world events would once again thrust the planet towards war: the rise of Hitler and the Nazi's in Germany; civil war in Spain; German takeover of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland; the subsequent declaration of war between Britain and France against Germany and Italy.

In the first quarter of 1940, Samuel Wesley Locke, father of Hildred Locke, passed away on Friday, March 15, at the age of 72. Samuel died in the town of Osceola in Hill County, Texas. He is buried in the Pleasant View Cemetery in the city of Blanton, Hill County, Texas. Mary Francis (Frederick) Locke passed away 27 years later at the age of 93. She died on Friday, January 27, 1967, in the town of Alba in Wood County, Texas. She is buried in the Pleasant Ridge Cemetery in Alba. A month after Samuel's death, Germany invaded Denmark and Norway and the 1940 U.S. Census was taken. The Census found the Locke family now living in the town of Anson located in Jones County, Texas. Anson is located 25 miles northwest of Abilene. Originally named Jones City, the town was renamed Anson in 1882 in honor of Anson Jones, the last president of the Republic of Texas. Thirty-four year old Hildred was, of course, listed as head of the Locke household during the 1940 Census, and employed as a laborer working on regional railroad construction working 48 hours a week. By then, Hildred and Eunice had added two additional children to the family:

- Ruth Virginia Locke, age 8, born on May 6, 1931 in Oklahoma. Ruth married Robert Hardin Isaacs (born March 20, 1932) on May 15, 1948.
- Dorothy Ellen Locke, age 4, born on June 26, 1935 in Stamford, Texas. Dorothy married Jack Allison Bailey (born June 14, 1928) on August 6, 1953.

Two years and three months after the 1940 Census, while still living in Anson, Hildred and Eunice had their sixth and last child:

- Betty Frances Locke, born on July 27, 1942 in Texas. Betty married Tommy Keenum (born April 30, 1937) on February 25, 1960.

Hildred Albert Locke passed on September 18, 1984 in Stanford, Texas. Annie Eunice (Jacobs) Locke passed on October 1, 1996.

My Father was Albert Leigh Locke, born on Thursday, December 17, 1925, in Marshall County, Oklahoma. Albert's nickname to his family was 'Bobo' based on sister Josie's inability to pronounce the word 'brother'. A few Oklahoma cities have been noted as the actual location of Albert's birth place, including nearby Madill and Lebanon (to the south). But based on the 1930 Census taken four years and four months after Albert's birth, the best described location of his birth is the Township of Halford, in a farmhouse located in the general area of Savage Road to the north, Edridge Road to the south, McMillan Road to the west, and Bethel Road to the east. Halford Township is located 2.5 miles southeast of the unincorporated community of McMillan, south of U.S. Route 70, in the western part of Marshall County. It's located about seven miles west of Madill, Oklahoma. Madill was founded 25 years earlier by William N. Taliaferro who had settled there in 1886 in what was then known as Pickens County, Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory. A large portion of the area was allotted to the Indians at

that time. Taliaferro owned a 600 acre farm and operated some ranches in the nearby town of Oakland. Oakland had been the area's largest town, but the railroad caused Madill to grow and Oakland, two miles northwest, to decline. A post office was established at Madill on April 29, 1901. The city was chartered on September 12, 1902. Madill was originally named 'Kenlock'.

Calvin Coolidge was the U.S. President at the time of Albert's birth. During that same year, the Scopes 'Monkey' Trial took place in Dayton, Tennessee, in which biology teacher John Scopes was arrested for teaching Charles Darwin's Theory of Evolution. It was also the year Chrysler Corporation was founded by Walter Chrysler. The month before Albert's birth, the weekly country music radio program "Grand Ole Opry" was first broadcast out of Nashville, Tennessee. Sometime before June of 1935, the Locke family moved to Texas, settling in the town of Stamford when Albert was about nine years old. By 1940 they had moved again, but just 15 miles to the south to the town of Anson where Albert attended high school. Note that some records of Albert may incorrectly list his birthdate as May 16, 1925. Those records were intentionally falsified by Albert himself in order to enlist in the U.S. Army during World War II at the prohibited age of 17. Following the end of his junior year at Anson High School, and unbeknownst to his parents, Albert and one of his cousins signed up at the U.S. Army recruiting station in Lubbock, Texas, on May 21, 1943. His Army Serial Number was 38-344-590.

Two years later, in January of 1945, 19-year-old Albert found himself stationed with the U.S. Army Signal Core in Skagway, Alaska. Alaska became strategically important for the United States during World War II. There was concern the Japanese might invade America again, as Alaska was the closest part of the United States to Japan. So following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the decision was made by the U.S. and Canadian governments to construct the Alaska Highway as an all-weather overland route to ensure communication between the greater Alaska/Yukon region and Washington D.C. One of the principal staging points for construction was the small town of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory which could be supplied by the White Pass and Yukon Rail Route. On Sunday, April 15, 1945, just three days after the death of President Franklin Roosevelt and on the day of Roosevelt's burial, Albert Locke met Bernadette Henrietta Miller in a little café called "Mary's" in downtown Skagway. Bernadette, born in Detroit, Michigan on November 3, 1920, had traveled to Alaska based on her love of the American northwest, and after living and working in Seattle where her sister and brother-in-law resided. Wearing a Mountie hat as he walked into the café where Bernadette was working, one of Albert's Army friends jokingly introduced him to her using an alias, though she knew they were joking. In fact, Albert's nickname to his Army buddies was 'Tex' for obvious reasons. The following Tuesday, Bernadette and Albert played a few games of ping-pong at a local recreational center, during which Albert asked her for a date which subsequently took place on Sunday, April 22. The couple became engaged two days later on April 24.

On Tuesday, May 1, 1945, the day after Hitler committed suicide, Albert left Skagway for his new Army assignment in the town of Whitehouse, located in the Yukon Territory 109 miles

north of Skagway via the Klondike Highway and Route YT-2. It was the only route between the two towns and it passed through British Columbia on the way. There in Whitehorse, Albert was assigned to Camp McCrae in the Signal Core. Six days later, Bernadette left her job at Mary's Café as well as Skagway to follow Albert to Whitehorse. She rented a room for \$55 a month at the Whitehorse Inn and lived there until they were married in September. That same day, German General Alfred Jodl signed the unconditional German Instrument of Surrender at Reims, France, ending Germany's participation in World War II. On Friday, July 6, Bernadette started clerical work at the Northwest Service Command at Whitehorse under Captain Peters which took over the construction and operation of the Alaska Highway. More than a month later, on August 14, the Japanese announced their unconditional surrender following the drop of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki days earlier. Albert and the Signal Core command post were some of the first in America to hear of Japan's official surrender and he immediately called Bernadette to inform her of the good news. Bernadette then informed the officers at the Northwest Service Command who quickly dismissed it, questioning how she could have known of the news before them. Later in the evening, Bernadette and Albert celebrated the end of World War II by eating hot dogs, drinking Coca Cola, and reading the funnies section of the local newspaper.

On Saturday, September 8, the couple found a small two room house to rent. Monthly payment was \$35 which included wood for the fire burning stove. On Friday, September 21, Albert and Bernadette were married at Sacred Heart Church in Whitehorse, Yukon. Twenty-one days later, and still at the age of 19, Albert received his Sergeant rating in the U.S. Army Signal Core.

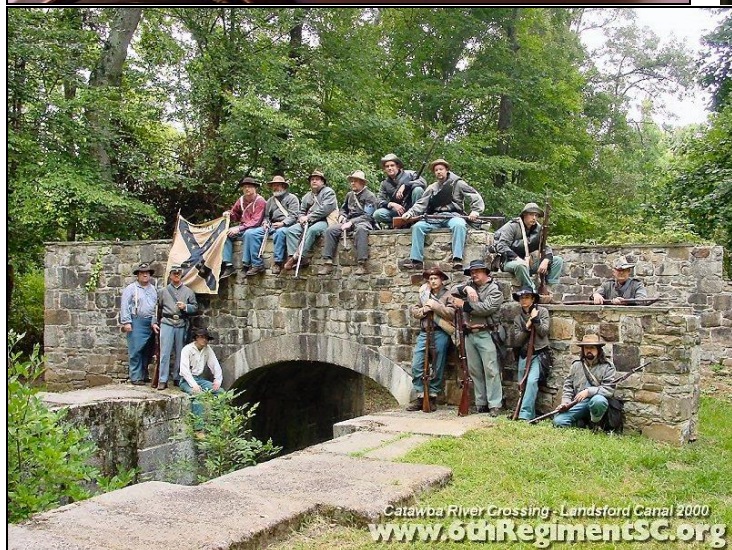
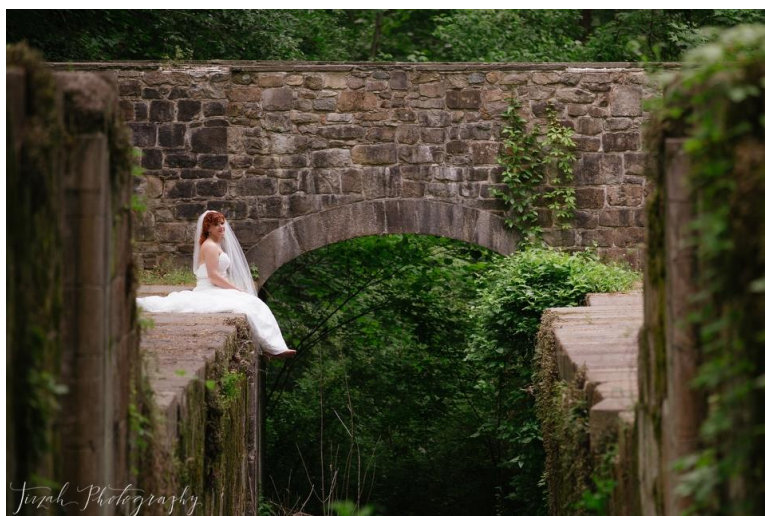
Seven months after their marriage, Albert Leigh Locke was honorably discharged from the Army on Wednesday, April 10, 1946. At the time of his discharge, Albert was a Sergeant 'Technician Fourth Grade', Company B, 843rd Signal Service Battalion. He had received several medals during his time in the Army, including the Good Conduct Medal, Meritorious Unit Award, and the Asian-Pacific Theater Service Medal. Following his discharge, Albert and Bernadette drove down the Alaskan Highway to Seattle, Washington, being the first married couple to do so since it wasn't officially opened for another two years. Albert and Bernadette lived in Seattle where Bernadette's sister and brother-in-law, Marcella and Jean Thibault, worked and lived. Following the birth of their first child, the Locke's eventually moved to the suburbs of Detroit, Michigan, where they resided for the rest of their lives. Between 1947 and 1958, Albert and Bernadette had four children:

- Barbara Anne Locke, born March 22, 1947 in Seattle, Washington. Barbara was married to Martin Potok in September 1974, and divorced in 1979. Barbara passed away on December 31, 2014, though the official date of death is listed as January 2, 2015.
- James Albert Locke, born May 10, 1952 in Wyandotte, Michigan. Jim is a Benedictine Monk at St. Benedict's Monastery in Oxford, Michigan.
- Peter Michael Locke, born September 30, 1953 in Wyandotte, Michigan. Peter married Linda Kriegbaum on March 23, 1974. They have two sons, Jason and Eric. Pete and Linda live in New Baltimore, Michigan.
- Christopher Locke, born April 26, 1958 in Dearborn, Michigan. Chris married Margaret

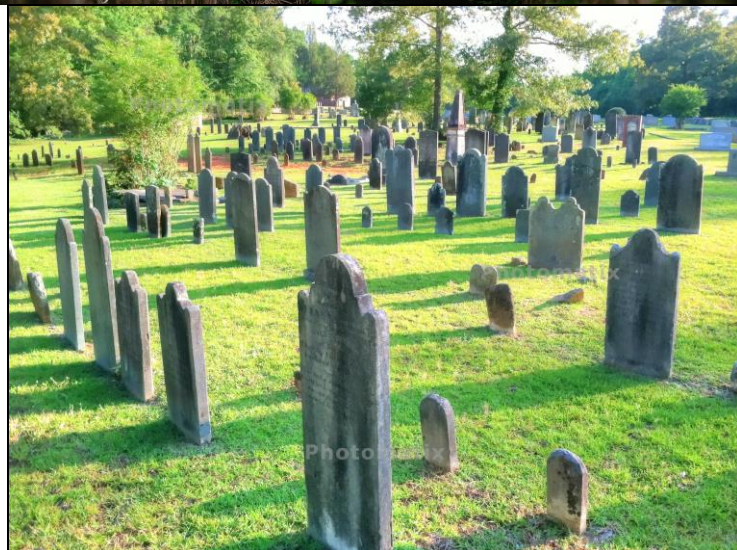
Grech on September 30, 1995. Chris and Marge moved to Aiken, South Carolina in 2011, then to Charlotte, North Carolina in 2014; unaware they were living just miles from the previous residence of some of their ancestors including Josias and Susannah (Hall) Lock, and Stephen and Rhoda (Reeves) Lock. In 2016, Chris and Marge relocated to the city of Estero in Southwest Florida. (Christopher is the author of this document and can be reached at CLocke426@aol.com)

Locke Reunion 2017 Landsford Canal State Park

Start planning now to join us on Saturday, August 12th, from 10 a.m. until ????? for great Southern cooking, Southern music, and a celebration of our Locke extended family. As with the past three years, we'll meet once again near the original Locke farm at Landsford Canal State Park in Chester County, South Carolina, on the banks of the Catawba River. Spread the word to your family so no one will be left out.



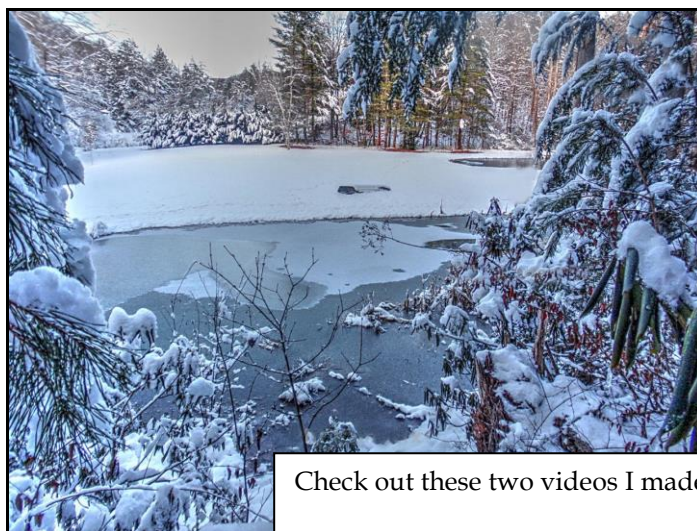
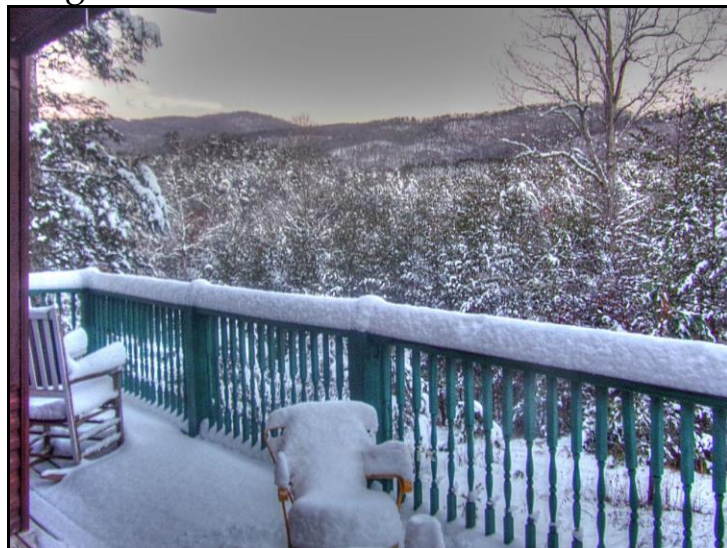
Reenactors at Landsford Bridge



Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church Cemetery

Winter in Otter Creek Valley, North Carolina

On January 7th, over a foot of snow fell at my home, and it was so beautiful, I had to share. This is the most snow I've had since moving here in 2009.



Check out these two videos I made...

<https://youtu.be/C31ef3DaOH0>

<https://youtu.be/V8sod6vn42g>

My photo blog.....

www.blueridgeimpressions.org

