

The Locke Family Newsletter

Publisher **Vann Helms**

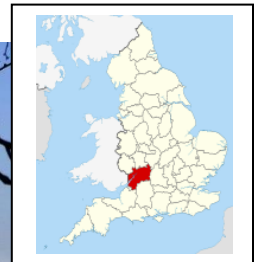
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Finding a New Locke Link in Gloucester, England Years ago, we found a connection to a Locke family in *Bideford, England*, but we've never been able to link that family directly to our South Carolina line. Thanks to DNA matching, a new line has surfaced just to the east of that area, in the county of *Gloucestershire*, along the border of *Wales*. When the ancestors of **Furman Master Locke, Jr.** were tracked, a high percentage of them came from *Wales*. *That's why these new results are so promising.*

The newest match actually comes from England, not America. **Nicholas Locke** was tested last year, and his match to Furman was convincingly close. In the field of DNA testing, there are degrees of closeness that try to match different branches of a family with members who are more likely to come from the same line. The most basic genetic match is 12-Markers, but higher degrees of matches fall in the 25-Marker, 37-Marker, and 67-Marker ranges. **Nicholas** and **Furman** matched in the 37-marker range, with "0" distance shown between their most positive markers. This is one of the closest matches you can find. This match places our ancestors living in the small village of *Horsley*, near the *River Frome*, on the edge of the idyllic *Cotswold* district, known for its thatched roof cottages..



The Locke family who lived near *Horsley* belonged to **Joseph Lock**, who was a brewer. The main industry at the time was wool yarn production and weaving. "*Lock's Mill*" was a popular place for weaving, using the waters of the *River Frome* and its tributaries for power to drive the machines. Joseph's son, **Philip**, was a yarn maker. A bankruptcy filing in the *Gloucester Journal* brought this to painful light in 1810. It seems that Joseph and other creditors sued son **Philip** for bankruptcy in court in *Nailsworth*, just north of *Horsley*. All of his personal belongings had to be sold to pay debts to his father and to others. Creditors were urged to meet at The *Red Lion Inn* in *Nailsworth*, on Monday, February 9th, 1810, to divide the spoils.

The History of Horsley



1907 photo



St. Martin's Church

Horsley is a village and [civil parish](#) about one and a half miles south-west of the small [Cotswold](#) market town of [Nailsworth](#). The origins of the name **Horsley** are much debated, although it is thought to be derived from the pre-7th century Old English phrase, "horse-lega", meaning "place of horses".

The Parish is situated on part of [the Ridgeway](#), Britain's oldest road. A habitation was recorded in 1327 at **Barton End**, named after a "[barton](#)" on the manor estate. The village sprung from cross-roads east of **St Martin's Church**. The Parish is bisected from south to north by the **Bath-Gloucester Road**, built in 1780.

The Parish is situated on part of the **Great Cotswold Ridgeway**, which was possibly used by the Romans, as a Roman route branched south-westwards from it at **Chavenage Green**. The green was the meeting place of the **Hundred Court** and was where the Earl Godwin assembled an army against Edward the Confessor in 1051. London way was crossed there by the old road from Horsley to Tetbury by way of Hartley Bridge and Tiltups End, and by the old Nailsworth-Tetbury Road through Windsorash and Ledgemore Bottom. *(Don't you just love these names.)*

The valley sides are known to have supported extensive beech woods, for which the manor employed a woodward in 1293. The lord's wood at Lutheredge, on the north-west boundary of the parish, was mentioned in 1530, but most of the woodland was apparently open to the commoning rights of the inhabitants until 1655 when the lord of the manor was permitted by the parishioners, in return for an annual rent, to enclose over 230 acres of woodland at Longridge, Winnowshedge, and Sealy wood. Another wood, called Shortwood, lying south of the hamlet, later transferred to Nailsworth, was a custom wood, in which the inhabitants had both common and the right to take timber; it was put under the control of trustees for the inhabitants in 1655. It covered 105 acres in 1733, but was felled c. 1829.

The main Bath-Gloucester Road, bisecting the parish from south to north, was built in 1780, although the stretch up to Tiltups End had existed as a turnpike from 1758. The Nailsworth-Dursley road through Horsley village was turnpiked between Nailsworth and Latterwood in Owlpen in 1800. (*Bear with me on all these names.*)

A church, presumably occupying the site of the parish church, was recorded at Horsley in 1105 and a Priory, a small monastery, was built to the south of the site. The Priory, whose buildings were in a ruinous state in 1375, had closed by 1380; an old chapel and a gateway were still standing in the early 18th century. In addition to a settlement near the church and priory, there was a settlement at Ledgemore Bottom in the east part of the parish, presumably served by the church recorded at Chavenage in the mid 13th century. Eleven inhabitants were assessed for tax at Ledgemore in 1327, but the village was deserted in 1381, probably as a result of the Black Death which is known to have caused many deaths in the parish.

A medieval manor-house was built at Chavenage, and a farm-house was recorded in the mid 16th century, when it contained a hall and a parlour with lofts above. It was probably known as Manor Farm, north of the manor house. The farm-house dates from the 16th century and had a north wing added in the 17th. Lodge Farm, east of the manor-house, was built during the 18th century.

Horsley village developed from the cross-roads east of St. Martin's Church, where a group of buildings, including the former Boot Inn, recorded between 1779 and 1939, retain features dating from the late 17th or early 18th century. Tradition maintains that the cross-roads was the site of the market. North of the cross-roads stands Horsley Court, a house predominantly of the early 19th century, but incorporating a staircase and part of the structure of an early-18th-century house. The large room occupying the north half of the main front was formerly of double height with an encircling gallery at first-floor level. A three-story porch and a northwest service wing were added in the 19th century. During the later 19th century it was the chief house of an estate of c. 100 acres owned by Edward Wood Mason (d. 1883). Cottages were built east of the village on Hay Lane and the lane leading to Washpool, from the 18th century.

The site of the Priory was used for a house of correction, opened in 1791 and built according to the principles of Sir George Onesiphorous Paul. The prison was closed and sold in 1878 when the site contained a petty sessional court and committee rooms, cell blocks, chapel, infirmary, two dwelling houses, and a lodge. Most of the buildings were demolished, but a three-story stone structure was converted for use as a residence in 1972 called 'The Priory', and was used as a local office by the highway department of Gloucestershire county council. A small council estate was built nearby in the mid 20th century. In the late 18th and 19th centuries the village grew westwards along the main street to Nupend where a church house was recorded in 1671. Two farm-houses, one of which was used as cottages in 1972, and a cottage at the west end of Nupend date from the 17th century but most of the buildings are of the 18th or 19th century.

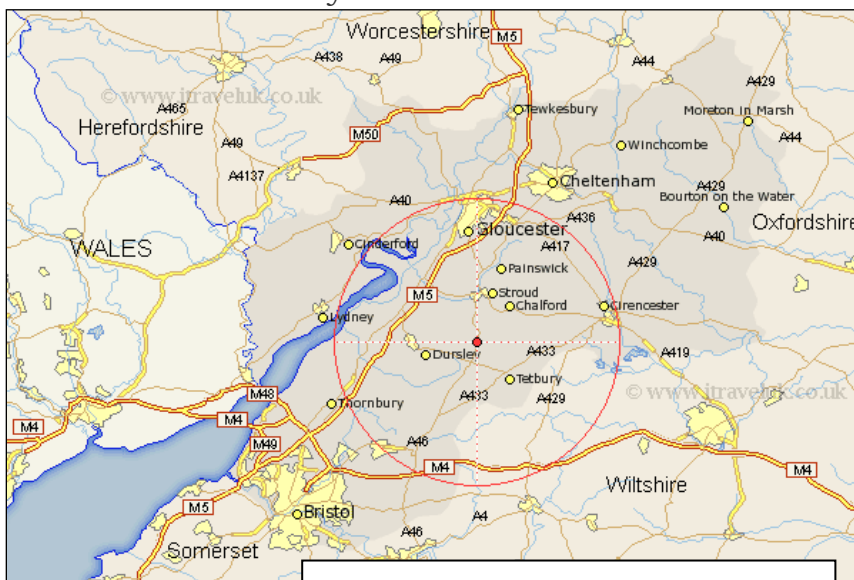
Some small houses at Upper Barton End date from the late 17th or early 18th century as does a gabled house, used as a small hotel in 1972, situated at Tiltups End a half

mile south of Barton End. An inn, called Tiltups Inn or the Black Horse, was recorded there from 1769 and was housed in a mid-19th-century building in 1972.

Downend, a small settlement north of Horsley village, includes a pair of 17th-century gabled houses. The earlier, western house was formerly the White Hart inn, recorded from 1798. The situation of the houses, with a small 19th-century residence to the north, suggests that there may have once been a mill there on a tributary of the Horsley stream. North of Downend is Sugley Farm, a 17th-century farm-house greatly enlarged in the 19th century, and Tickmorend, where a house was recorded in 1660. In 1755 four licensed premises were recorded in Horsley parish, including that part later transferred to Nailsworth. The same area had ten ale-houses in 1785 but the magistrates reduced their number to three the following year. In 1838, however, Horsley had ten public houses and 31 beer-houses, most of which were presumably in the area later transferred to Nailsworth.

In 1327, 49 inhabitants were assessed for tax. The parish was apparently severely depopulated at the time of the Black Death but in 1381 62 persons were assessed for tax. In 1551 there were 217 communicants in the parish and 56 households were recorded in 1563. The number of communicants had increased to 400 by 1603 and there were said to be 200 families in 1650. One of those must have been our Locke family. In the early 18th century there were said to be c. 1,200 people living in 300 houses in the parish. The population increased from 2,971 in 1801 to a peak of 3,690 in 1831 but the decline of the cloth industry resulted in emigration, some of it officially sponsored, and in 1861 2,558 people were enumerated.

Lock's Mill was probably the site where Joseph Lock had a brewery and mills for machinery in 1802, and it may have been occupied by his son, Philip Lock, woolen cloth manufacturer, in 1820. It was owned by James Gardner and worked as a cloth-mill by John Hunt in 1840. It was a corn-mill by 1882, and housed a small engineering works in 1936, and 1973. The mill-house dates from the 17th century and has 18th-century additions.



Horsley inside red circle...

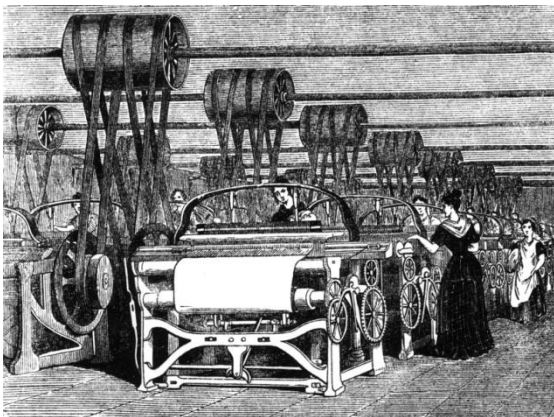


Wool Mills along the River Frome

Water power and water wheels drove the machinery in the large mills along the rivers in Gloucester. Not until the perfection of the steam engine did the Industrial Revolution really begin in earnest. Lock's Mill near Horsley was similar to the mill shown below.



When the steam engine came along, these mills needed a large water supply to drive the pistons, and coal to boil the water. They were converted from water driven turbines, to steam powered machines. Along the River Frome were dozens of such mills. Eventually, cotton was introduced to these mills.



Steam driven looms.



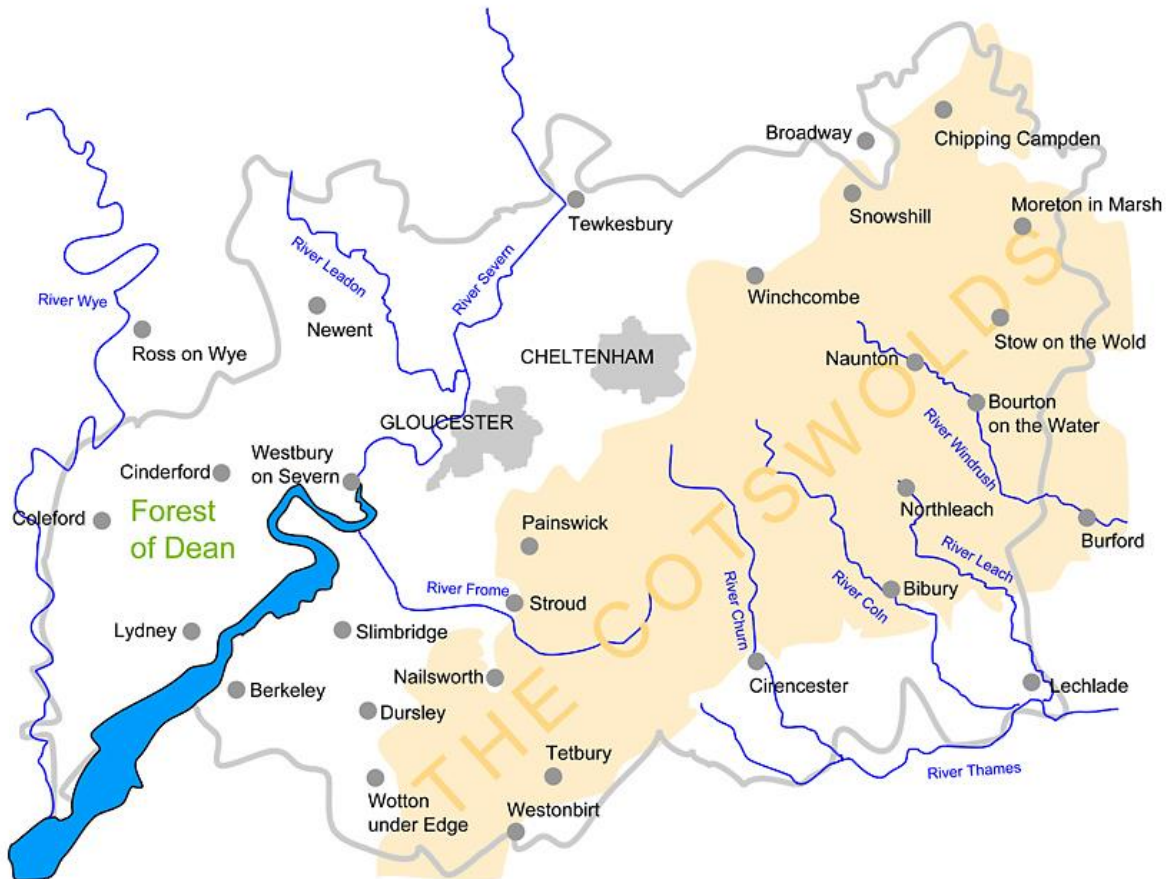
Old water wheel



"Spinning Jenny" hand loom.

The Cotswolds

If you ever dreamed of living in a real life “*Lord of the Rings*” world, come to *The Cotswolds*, the home of the **Lockes**. In Joseph Lock’s day, it was the center of wool production, and to this day you can find life unchanged. The storybook cottages are all there, as well as Shakespeare’s home, *Stratford-on-Avon*, and the ancient Roman city of *Bath*. As a vacation destination, you couldn’t pick a better place to spend a “fortnight”, or two weeks.

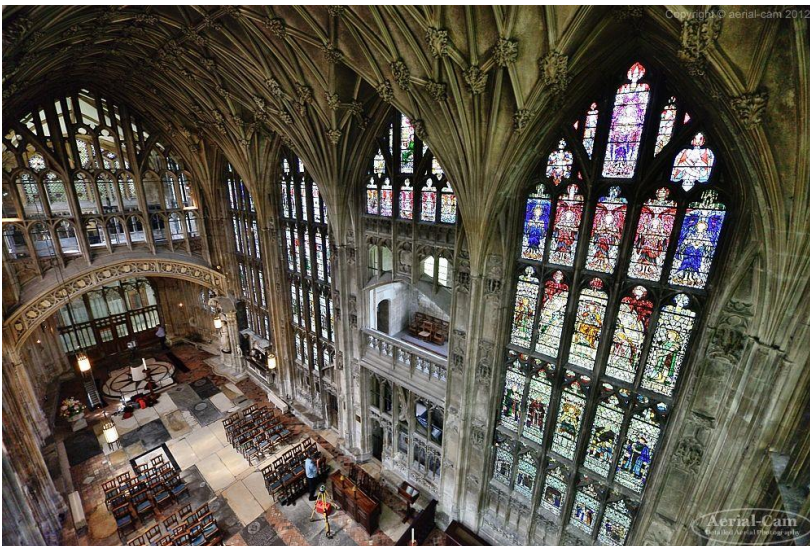


Nailsworth/Horsley is in the lower center below the River Frome. Gloucester is just twenty miles north.



The Locke's Cathedral in Gloucester

Less than a day's ride from Horsley was one of the world's most famous Gothic churches, The Cathedral of Saint Peter. Begun in 1100 A.D., it was completed by 1300, and featured one of the best uses of stained glass in the world. Most likely, the Lock's would have made a pilgrimage to this stone and glass masterpiece more than once.

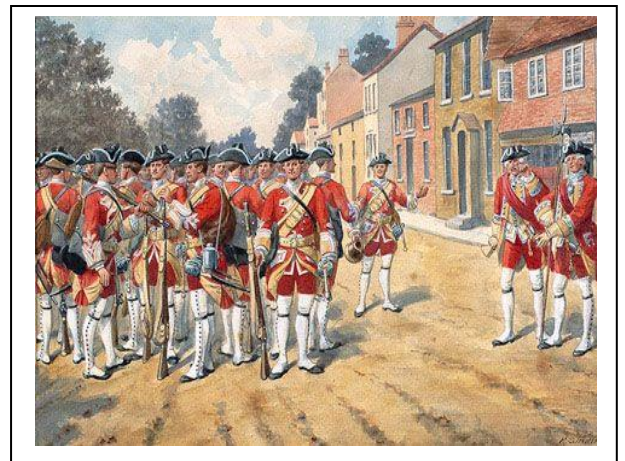
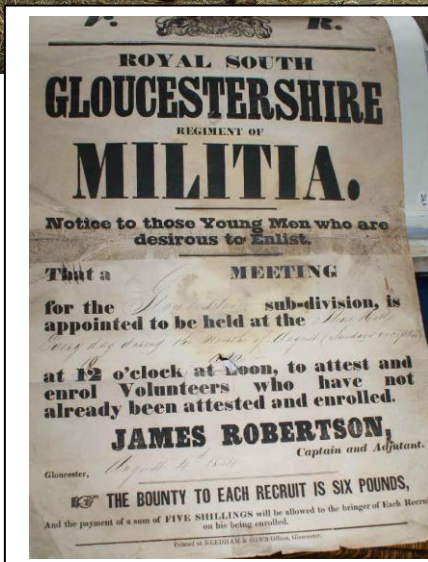
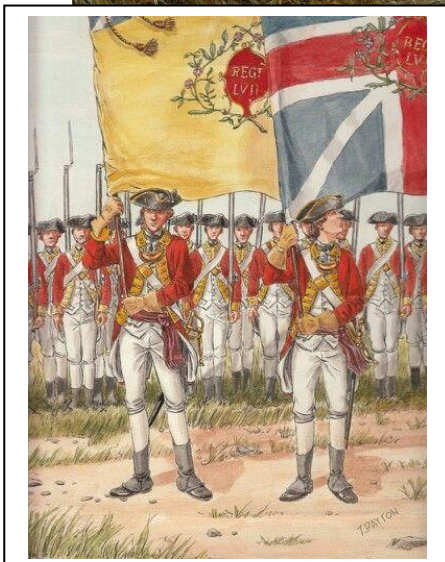


Thomas Locke in Gloucester Regiment

Searching through British military records, I found an entry from **1715** about the promotion of **Thomas Locke** (with an “e”) to the rank of **Ensign** in the **Gloucester Green Regiment of the “Foot” Militia**. These “Foot” soldiers were not on horseback, but constituted the majority of fighting men drawn from every county in England. In the American War of Independence, they were known as the **Redcoats**.

Thomas Locke is the earliest reference I’ve found to anyone in the Locke family living in the county of **Gloucestershire**. Because **Joseph Lock** was of advanced age when he sued his son **Philip** for bankruptcy in 1807, Thomas well might have been Joseph’s father or grandfather. After all, less than 300 houses were documented in the district of Nailsworth-Horsley in the Cotswolds in the 18th century.

The painting below shows one of the Foot militias fighting against Napoleon at Waterloo.



The Passing of Nancy Gaston Locke

Although Nancy was a Locke only by name, she made sure that her seven children knew all about their Locke heritage. For many years she was the force behind the annual Locke reunions, and when she relinquished the helm to me in 2006, she remained totally involved for the next ten years. Her shinning white hair and her distinctive South Carolina accent and melodic voice set her apart from everyone else. She was one in a million, and when she passed on July 12th, at the age of 91, an era ended.



Nancy in 2010...



Nancy in 2014 with twin sons, Ron and Don...



This was Nancy's last Reunion in 2015. She had been in ill health recently, or she would have come to the last two reunions.

She was married to the late **William C. Locke**. Nancy is survived by her children, **William Jr., Ernest, Ron and Don (twins), Linda and Glenda (twins), and Steven**. Nancy had 11 grandchildren, and 6 great grandchildren.

Her funeral was held at *Catawba Baptist Church* in *Lesslie, South Carolina*, and burial was in the church cemetery, next to husband William. William's grandfather was John Calhoun Locke, who was born in Lesslie. Nancy's father was David Newton Gaston, and her mother was Daisey Anderson Gaston.



Steven to far right...



Dr, Ron and his family



Glenda in black...



Dr. Ron Locke and son,



William Locke, Jr.



Ron's family...



Carolyn and Jerry Locke



Better Carter Phillips, first cousin of Nancy's husband.



Don and family...



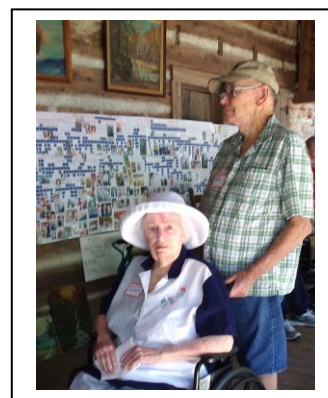
Me with Carolyn and Gladys Howell

Happenings in the Locke Family

Tiffany Howell, daughter of Sherrie and Rick Howell, and Great-great Granddaughter of Mattie Locke Helms, will marry Keith Vorvald, on September 8th, 2018, at the home of the bride.

Sherrie Ann Helms Kukulski, Great-granddaughter of Mattie Locke, has recently relocated to Dallas, Texas, from her home in New Jersey. Her husband, Mark, past president of Wyndham Hotels America, will assume the position of President of La Quinta Inn and Suites. Their two girls, Delaney and Madison, are so excited about the move. New Jersey had just too much snow.

Jessie Gaston Carter, wife of Thomas Carter, passed away a few months ago in Rock Hill, South Carolina. Tom was a grandson of Georgia Cordelia “Cordi” Locke Carter, who was a daughter of John Calhoun Locke.



Frances Locke Marshall, sister-in-law of the late Nancy Gaston Locke, brother to William Calhoun Locke, and daughter of John Tillman Locke and Ethel Black, passed away June 14th, 2018, in Rock Hill. She was 91 years old. She is survived by her son, Robert McFadden, Jr., and grandsons Marshall and John.



Matthew Helms, younger son of Wade and Vicki Helms, has become engaged to Miss Shayna Brock, both of Orlando. Matt is a great-grandson of Mattie Locke Helms.



Locke Research from 1988

My great-great grandfather, **Levi Locke**, had a brother, **Henry Willis**, who was thirteen years older. When Willis married Jane McCain in the 1820's, they moved to eastern Alabama. Coincidentally, another Willis Locke (unrelated), from North Carolina, also moved into eastern Alabama. They were both about the same age, but there is no evidence that they ever met. You can imagine the headaches this created for genealogists who would try to connect these two Locke families to their own line of Lockes. Turns out that descendants of the Willis from North Carolina moved into the Florida Panhandle, and our Willis from South Carolina remained in Alabama.

In the 1980's, a Locke researcher named J.R. Peacock from Clermont, northwest of Orlando, knew that one of his ancestors was Willis Locke from eastern Alabama. Low and behold he researched the dickens on Levi's brother, Willis, before he discovered that another Willis also lived there, and that research led him to prove that his family was related to the second Willis, not the one he had done all of that research about. Remember, this was all done way before the internet was created, and involved hours and hours spent in libraries and courthouses, sifting through yellowed documents and rolls of microfilm. Rather than just discard all of that data, in 1988 he summarized his findings in a document that might have been of help to researchers who were looking for information on Willis from South Carolina, people just like me.

This document was passed to me by a cousin at one of our reunions a few years ago, mixed in with many pages of family trees on the Locke branch, who in 1787, moved from Halifax, N.C., to Warren County, Georgia. I recently came across it, and was amazed how accurate the information was, and also the documentation of land records that proved J.R.'s research.

I never knew the exact years that William and Josias Lock moved to Chester County, S. Carolina, but J.R.'s research finally pins down those years. William moved first, in 1807, and Josias followed a month later. This is all new information to me. The document only covers from 1767 when John (Jonathan) Lock and his wife, Sarah, bought land in Halifax County, N.C. There is no mention of John's father, James Hulse Lock, and it assumes that James Lock, father of our Halifax ancestors, was actually a son of John and Sarah. My research indicates that they were brothers, not father and son, but most of his research is spot on.

Following are the pages from J.R.'s document. Recent research will cast doubt on some of his findings, but all in all, it is well written. Let me know if you have questions about data relating to your family. I'll try to address your concerns.

Contact me: **Mountainvann@Gmail.Com**

THE LOCK FAMILY OF HALIFAX COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

INTRODUCTION

There were two men by the name of Willis Lock in East Central Alabama in the 1840-1850 era. They were of similar age, were in the same locality and never appeared in records simultaneously. This resulted in confusing records until it was proven there were two of the same name.

One of these was the ancestor of the writer. In the process of separating the two men, a large file was accumulated on the Willis Lock not related to the writer. Research and correspondence shows the family of Willis Lock not related to the writer settled in many areas of the South. There appears to be data in these files not known to those who have previously reported on this family.

This is an effort to make that genealogical information available to any with interest in the Halifax County, North Carolina Lock Family. Readers are cautioned that some assumptions are involved in the first two generations.

The Willis Lock, ancestor of the writer, appears to be a descendant of the Bladen County, North Carolina Family. Proof of that lacks the definition cited on the lineage of "The other Willis Lock".

The following Narrative will show the Halifax County Family lived in the state of Maryland before moving to North Carolina. Superficial reviews show Lock (Locke) families in several areas of that state in the early to mid 1700s.

1-JOHN (JONATHAN) LOCK, SENIOR

The study of deed dates, adjoining property owners, location of lands involved and the Halifax County census of 1786 provide good evidence that John (Jonathan) Lock and his wife, Sarah, were the progenitors of the Lock family in this county.

Jonathan purchased 325 acres on the south side of Jackett Swamp on 03February1767 - Deed Book 10, p. 61. In Book 13, p. 667-668, dated September 1777, is recorded the transfer of this property. The latter deed provides absolute proof the two deeds refer to the same property. Further, while the latter reference is to John Lock, Sr. and Sarah, there is proof he was the Jonathan referenced in the first deed.

The transfer was to their grandson, Walter Lock. "---- for the natural love and affection they hath and bare---". A reservation was placed in the deed allowing Betty Lock, mother of Walter Lock, full use of the property for her life. At her death, it was to go to Walter.

Walter sold this land 21 January 1800 - Book 18, p.551. Presumably his mother was deceased at that time. The sale was to William Lock, another grandson of John and Sarah Lock.

The assumption is presented that Betty Lock, Walter's mother, was the widow of a deceased son of John and Sarah Lock. There is no proof that Walter was not the illegitimate son of a daughter of the old couple, Betty. One of these seems to be fact and the former is preferred.

There are no records on John and Mary after the 1777 date. Their advanced age is indicated by the fact that several of their grandsons were of age to witness deeds as early as 1767.

The title of Junior and Senior appear each time one by the name of John bought or sold land thru the 1777 date. After that deed, these titles were not used. This suggests there was only one named John remaining after 1777, or near that date.

Thus it is assumed that John and Sarah, in anticipation of death, took action to assure a home for Betty and her son, Walter.

This searcher is aware the titles of Junior and Senior were not always used to denote a father-son relationship. They were frequently used to differentiate an elder from a younger person of the same name. Study of the data in Halifax Records indicates the titles were used here to identify a father-son relationship.

John Lock, Junior purchased land on 19 August 1772 from Joseph Edwards and wife Mary Ann - Book 12, p. 259. The tract was 100 acres in Jackett Swamp. This was in the same general location as the land of John, Senior. For future reference, it needs be noted that one of the adjoining property owners was the Drake family.

There are deeds where John, Junior sold, and bought back, four acres of this land in 1784 - Book 15, p. 162 and p. 166. His wife did not sign these deeds. The sale was to Peter Daniels. It was bought back because Daniels was moving away.

In February 1786, John Lock and wife Charity, sold the tract of land purchased in 1777 - Book 16, p. 90. The sale was to Ann Edwards. Note the wife of Joseph Edwards, from whom the land was purchased, was named Mary Ann Edwards.

There are no other land records for John and his wife Charity. Apparently, the sale was in anticipation of death. John's will was written 12 March 1788 and proved in May 1789.

The wife, Charity was not named in the will. She seems to have preceeded John in death. Three daughters are named - Anna Hall, Elizabeth Dent and Dorthia Lock. Two sons were named - John and Jonathan. Evidence supports there were two so named, though

that seems unusual.

There is good evidence in these records, and in Georgia records, that the sons, John and Jonathan, moved to the part of Wilkes County, Georgia that became Warren County.

John Lock purchased 200 acres on Rocky Comfort Creek in Wilkes County, Georgia in December 1787 - Wilkes Unbound Deed Book, p. 85. The grantor was William Drake. Previous reference has been made that the Locks and Drakes were adjoining property owners in Halifax. Rocky Comfort Creek was in the part of Wilkes County that became Warren County, Georgia.

Jonathan Lock purchased land on Rocky Comfort Creek 02 December 1796 - Warren Deed Book A, pp. 615-616.

Records in Halifax prove at least one other Halifax family moved to Georgia in this time frame. On 13 December 1800 Julius Daniel sold 75 acres to Thomas Lock. The deed identifies Daniel as, "of Georgia". It has been shown that John Lock, father of John and Jonathan, bought back the land he sold to Peter Daniel because Daniel was moving out of the county.

A number of Warren County records are in the writer's files. These were reviewed to identify other Halifax County families that may have also moved to Warren County with John and Jonathan Lock. The surnames of Dent, Butt, Hall, Nichols, Leek and Edwards were common to both counties. Further, most of these were associated in records with the Lock family in both counties.

The most impressive record in this comparison was in the name Hall. The Lock brothers had a sister named Anna Hall. She was named as such in the will of 1788. Dixon Hall and wife Anna sold land in Georgia 13 April 1793 - Deed Book A, pp. 316-317.

The unusual appearance of brothers named John and Jonathan in both places, plus the movement of so many other families, supports the belief the brothers from Halifax County, North Carolina moved to Warren County, Georgia.

The will of Jonathan Lock is recorded in Warren County - Will Book 2. The dates were 02 December 1810/ 04 March 1811. He named his wife, Mary: sons, John, Abner, Jesse; and a daughter, Nancy.

The will of John Lock is recorded in Warren County - Will Book B, p. 126. The dates were 19 May 1823/ 06 March 1826. He named a son, James, and daughters, Sarah, Elizabeth, Rebecca, and Liddy.

Phillip Lock purchased 100 acres in Halifax County on 01 January 1767 - Book 10, p. 47. This deed was witnessed by John Lock and William Lock. This land was previously owned by the Douglas

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family. John Senior and Sarah also purchased land from the Douglas family in February 1767, previously cited. No other records were found in Halifax for Phillip, including the sale of this land. Likewise, no other members of the Lock family appear in later deeds as owners of property that will match the legal description of this land.

Phillip Lock subsequently appears in census records of Stokes County, North Carolina. His life span and presence in Halifax suggests he was a son of John and Sarah. No proof of this was found.

The Halifax records studied suggest one other son for John and Sarah - James Lock, Senior. The wife of James Lock, Senior was Susanna.

James Lock, Senior purchased 100 acres of land from Henry Green and wife on 22 February 1775 - Book 13, pp. 237-238. The price was 10lbs. This appeared to be a very nominal sum when compared to other sales of 100 acres in that time frame. The body of the deed notes that James, Senior was already living on the land, prior to the sale.

A Henry Lock was a legatee in the will of Susanna Lock, widow of James Lock, Senior. He was a grandson through the son Thomas. This is mentioned here to note the name Henry was introduced into the James Lock family. This, and the facts cited above suggest consideration be given that Susanna was the daughter of Henry Green. No records could be found on Henry Green to prove his heirs.

The land James, Senior purchased from Henry Green was located on the north side of Breeches Swamp. He was the only Lock in this time frame with property on this landmark.

No other land or will records were found for James, Senior. Nor were records found to prove he and Susanna were husband and wife. That will be shown by records on Josias Lock.

Josias was mature by 1777 when he witnessed the deed of gift by his grandparents to their grandson, Walter Lock and Walter's mother, Betty. On 07 November 1791, Josias purchased 150 acres from Jeremiah Turner on the south side of Jackett Swamp - Book 17, p. 359.

In March 1807 Josias sold this same land to Jessie Wiggins. This was as he prepared to move to Chester District, South Carolina - Book 21, p. 225. On 02 December 1807 Josias purchased 200 acres in Chester District, South Carolina - Chester Deed Book N, pp. 380-381.

James, Senior appears to have died about 1816. In January 1817, Josias had returned to Halifax to settle some important family business. There are two valuable records in Halifax Deed Book

24. Both identify Josias as "of Chester District, South Carolina".

On page 34, he sold to Henry Lock 100 acres on Breeches Swamp. It must be noted that Josias had sold, prior to his move to South Carolina, the only land he owned in Halifax County. The facts in this deed leave no doubt that this sale was of the land purchased by James, Senior from Henry Green in 1775. Josias was disposing of his father's land. The will of Susanna will suggest reasons for this action.

The other deed, page 21, establishes the relationship of Josias to Susanna. In this record, Josias relinquished all claims he was entitled to, at "decease of my Mother, Susanna Lock", to Henry Lock.

The will of Susanna lock, 10 February 1822/February 1823 - Will Book 3, p. 684 - left explicit instructions that indicate hard feelings within the family. This seems to explain the return of Josias to arrange for his mother's care, after the death of James, Senior.

The will lists: William Lock and his heirs, Elizabeth Carlisle, Caleb Butt, and states, for each: "I cut off with one shilling". To the son, James Lock, she left "a large pot". To the son, Thomas Lock she left a "Dutch oven and bason". To Henry Lock, she left all stock, personal items and property. She did not mention Josias. Henry had purchased the legacy of Josias, see above.

Thus, Susanna named the daughter Elizabeth, Caleb Butt, who must have been a son-in-law, and sons William, James and Thomas. Henry was a grandson through the son Thomas. Josias proved he was a son by the record of 1817.

The evidence that Susanna was the wife of James, Senior is found in the two records by Josias in 1817. He identified himself as the son of Susanna in one and sold the property of James, Senior in the other. Only by being heir to the property of James, Senior and with the cooperation of the other heirs, would this have been possible.

In review, study of the Halifax records point to the following relationships, as the best that records provide.

Jonathan (John) Lock, Senior and his wife, Sarah, were the progenitors of this family. They had at least four sons. Others are possible, but they were not in Halifax records examined in this project.

John, Junior and wife, Charity, had three daughters and two sons. The sons, John and Jonathan, moved to Warren County, Georgia. The wills of these sons cite their issue.

One son of John Lock, Senior and Sarah, probably married Betty ?. They had a son, Walter. The possibility exists that Walter was the illegitimate son of Betty. Betty may, thus, have been a daughter of the old couple.

Phillip Lock, a probable son of John, Senior and Sarah, left Halifax and moved to Stokes County, North Carolina.

The son of John, Senior and Sarah named James, Senior, married Susanna (Green?). Their sons were James, Thomas, William and Josias. Their daughters were Elizabeth and one who married Caleb Butts. Further information on the issue of James and Susanna will follow.

2-JAMES LOCK, SENIOR

Two of the sons of James, Senior and Susanna remained in Halifax, for the time covered in this search. The two were James, Junior and Thomas. Two moved away, William and Josias. The fate of the daughters is unknown. No special effort was made to study their husbands.

Thomas Lock, son of James and Susanna, purchased 80 acres in Breeches Swamp in 1794 from James Judge - Book 17, p. 681. This was in the same location as the land of his parents. On 13 December 1800, an additional 70 acres in Beaverdam Swamp was purchased from Julius Daniels. Daniels was identified as "of Georgia".

The will of James Nichols, July 1803/November 1803, names Thomas Lock as a son-in-law and co-executor of Nichol's Estate. Thomas had married Ann, daughter of James Nichols. Deed Book 24, p. 178, documents the sale of Nichols family land. In this record, the wife of this Thomas Lock is identified as Nancy. Thus she was alternately referred to as Ann and Nancy.

Thomas and Ann were in Halifax in 1830. The census lists him as 60/70 years, her as 50/60 years. It seems unlikely they would have moved out at these ages. Study of the census records for several years indicates they had a large family. Data reported in the "Alabama Genealogical Register", Vol. IV, Number 2, pp. 80-105, lists seven sons and six daughters. Most of these moved to Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The issue are listed in the chart following this Narrative.

James Lock, son of James and Susanna, lived on Jackett Swamp - Book 18, p. 146. Halifax census records indicate he had at least three sons and three daughters. He appears on the 1830 census as 60/70 years with a wife in the same bracket.

The will of James was written 06 January 1842, proved in February Court 1842. He named his wife, Anna, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Polly and Rebecca. In the 1830 census, all

three daughters were still at home and unmarried.

While the census suggests three sons for James and Anna, only one was named in the will, Thomas. Thomas received his father's land through the will.

Another son, Aquilla, was named in the military pension records of James. James served in the Revolutionary War. He made application for a pension 07 June 1832 and reported his age as 73 years. On 04 May 1843, Anna made application for a pension as the widow of a Pensioner. She stated her age was 73 years. She further said her oldest son, Aquilla, served in the War of 1812, and died a few days after returning home from service at Norfolk. The cause of death was not indicated. Thomas Lock Senior, stated he was present when James and Anna were married 17 March 1791. The death date of James was reported as 09 January 1842.

James provided a very valuable item of genealogy in his pension application. The statement listed his birth as 05 July 1760 in the State of Maryland. Thus, the family lived in Maryland on that date. John Lock and his wife, Sarah, purchased land in Halifax County 03 February 1767.

William, son of James and Susanna, moved to Chester, South Carolina, as did Josias.

Prior to that action, William purchased the land Walter Lock inherited from John, Senior and Sarah, on 21 January 1800 - Book 18, p. 551. He sold this land shortly - Book 18, p. 305. On 18 November 1807, William purchased land in Chester District from John Barr - Chester Deed Book N, p. 355. It was on the west side of Fishing Creek, as was the land purchased by Josias.

William sold the same tract on 20 February 1811 - Chester Deed Book N, p. 104. No further records were found for William in Chester or Halifax. No indications to his fate have been found.

The census records for 1800 and 1810 indicate William was near 45 years when he left Chester. His wife was of similar age. The records indicate they had one son and four daughters, at that time.

Josias Lock, son of James, Senior and Susanna, was the direct ancestor of the settler who went to East Central Alabama, Willis Lock. He is the focus of the generation at hand. Records on Josias in Halifax have been cited.

3-JOSIAS LOCK

The records on Josias in Halifax will not be repeated. The Chester District, South Carolina records were not numerous, but they were very definitive, as regards genealogy.

On 02 December 1807, the heirs of Hugh Lockhart, deceased, sold 200 acres to Josias Lock. The land was located on Smith's Branch, commonly called Still House Branch, on the northeast waters of Fishing Creek - Deed Book N, pp. 380-381. A reservation was placed in the deed for the share of a minor heir, until her maturity. On 31 October 1812, the minor heir had reached maturity. Josias paid her share at this time - Book Q, p. 31.

On 01 November 1822, John Miller sold to Josias Lock 146 acres on "the waters of the northeast side of Fishing Creek and joining the road to the mill".

Josias died intestate in 1826.

On 26 November 1826, Jesse Lock, Benjamin Lock, Joseph Lock, Stephen Lock, Asa Lock, Priscilla Lock and Sarah Lock sold the property Josias purchased from John Miller on 01 November 1822. The record appears in Deed Book W, pp. 344-345. The heirs were listed in the Deed in the order they are reported here. That may have been the order of birth. The three listed last signed with a mark, all others wrote their name.

The Estate Record for Josias is recorded in Chester Estates, Apartment 39, Package 605. It is lengthy. The estate was of moderate size for the era. The appraisal value was \$1,584.44 1/4. The sale brought in \$1,842.85.

Benjamin Lock served as Administrator. Joseph Lock and Stephen Lock were securities for Benjamin's bond.

The Estate included the normal livestock and farm implements of the day. Additionally, there were walnut tables and chest, books, a loom and accessories, pewter and other items to suggest Josias had enjoyed material success in his life.

It would be difficult to determine a complete list of heirs from the Estate record. Fortunately, they are listed in the Deed cited previously as heirs and legatees.

Members of the Lock family who bought items at the sale were Jesse, Stephen, Asa, Benjamin, Priscilla, Sarah, Willis, and James. The latter two were grandchildren of Josias, the other were children, and are listed as they were named in the Deed.

No record in Halifax or Chester names the wife of Josias. She must have preceeded him in death.

Josias left a good trail in census records 1786 through 1820. They suggest his children numbered five sons and two daughters. That is the number named in the Chester Deed.

The two daughters of Josias may have remained unmarried. They purchased 188 acres of land in March 1828. The land was on Cain

Run, a branch of Fishing Creek - Book X, pp. 168-169.

The issue of the sons named Benjamin, Asa and Joseph have not been determined. There are few records on Josias's sons in Chester.

On 04 May 1819, Jesse purchased 4,000 acres in Knox County, Kentucky from Agnis Hunter, also of Chester District. Jesse must have resold this land. He continues to appear in Chester records through 1830. The sale Hunter to Lock is in Book T, pp. 96-97.

Joseph Lock purchased 51 acres on Rocky Creek on 30 December 1837 - Book BB, pp. 385-386. He sold this land on 13 November 1839 - Book CC, p. 464(462). Joseph may be the man of that name who moved to Alabama by 1840. It will be shown this was about the time Willis Lock moved to that state.

One of the sons of Josias appears to have married the daughter of William C. Rieves. In Book BB, pp. 287-288, are named Lock descendants of William C. Rieves. They are Joseph and Mary Lock, Stephen and Rhode Lock, Henry and Mary Horne, Levi and Ruth Lock. These heirs are selling land they inherited from the Estate of William C. Rieves, deceased. It appears their mother and father were also deceased, and they were inheriting their mother's share in her father's estate.

The Will of William C. Rieves is recorded in Chester Estates, File 60, Package 918. It was written 18 October 1818 and proved May 1819. Jesse Lock, Wylie Pitman and Robert Robinson were the appraisers of the estate.

The Will locates Rieves' land as between Fishing Creek and the Mill Road, the location of land of Josias Lock. The Will identifies the four children of Rieves, Rhody, Mary, Ruthy and Jinsey. Instructions were given that these heirs, or their surviving heirs, would inherit the land of Rieves, at the death of their mother.

Thus, the Lock children named in the Deed cited above were the issue of one of the daughters of William C. Rieves and a son of Josias Lock. Rieves' widow was deceased by 20 October 1837, date of the Deed in which the children were named.

No positive proof of the identity of the son-in-law of Rieves was found. It must be noted that Jesse was one of the appraisers of the Rieves estate. Further, the census records suggest Jesse had three sons and one daughter, the number of heirs in the Deed. Jesse must have married a daughter of William C. Rieves. His wife died before her mother. It is probable that Jesse was also deceased at that time, however, there is possibility the land by-passed Jesse and went to the children, their mother being deceased.

These appear to be the issue of Jesse. No records were found for Benjamin and Asa. Benjamin does appear in the census of Chester in 1830.

The remaining son of Josias, Stephen, appears in no records after the Estate record of Josias. There is suggestion he died shortly after Josias.

Stephen married Nancy, daughter of Thomas Hines. Nancy died in February 1847. Her estate record supplies a vast amount of genealogy.

Thomas Hines died about 1829. He willed a tract of land to his daughter, Nancy Lock, for her life. At her death, it was to be divided equally among his heirs. Thus, Nancy's estate record accounted for her heirs and many of her kinsmen - Chester Estates Apartment 83, Package 1314.

The estate record provided proof of the following families. Nancy was the widow of Stephen Lock. Their children were Willis Lock, who had moved to Alabama, Thresa Ellison - wife of B. B. Ellison, Martha Jones - wife of George Jones, Rebecca Lock, Nancy Lock, and Levi Lock. They were listed in that order.

The children of Thomas Hines were Nancy Lock, Nelly Hines, Thomas Hines and Rebecca Carter. When Nancy died in 1847, her brother Thomas and sister Rebecca were also deceased.

These records prove Willis Lock, the son of Stephen and Nancy(Hines) Lock, was a grandson of Josias Lock. They also prove this Willis Lock moved to Alabama. The records on this Willis Lock follow.

4-WILLIS LOCK

Willis Lock was a buyer at the Estate Sale of Josias Lock, his Grandfather - previously cited. He was a witness to the sale by the Lock heirs in 1837 - previously cited.

On 15 April 1829, Willis Lock and wife, Jane Lock, sold 75 acres to Daniel Stinson - Book X, pp. 363-364. This land is identified as the "dower third belonging to the estate of John G. Walker, deceased, the former husband of Jane Lock." It was on the east side of Fishing Creek, near the bridge. This record is proof Willis married the widow of John Walker. The Deed states she received a dower third of Walker's Estate. That implies there were other heirs, perhaps children.

Records on the family of Willis and Jane Lock indicate no children of her previous marriage were in their household. All children in their household were born after their marriage.

Jane was a McCain, prior to her first marriage. Proof of this

was recorded in the family Bible of one of her daughters, Nancy Dulcina(Lock) Nolen. The Bible record was among Nolen family records the writer reviewed at Alexander City, Alabama years past.

Jane died 23 August 1859 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama. Willis remarried to Mrs. Eliza Louisa Tayler 14 February 1866 in Tallapoosa County.

Willis Died 26 May 1866 in Tallapoosa County. His Estate Record is in Tallapoosa County Petitions and Bonds 1866-1869, pp. 581-582. This record identifies the four children of his marriage to Jane(McCain) Walker. They were: Nancy Dulcina, William McCain, Pervina Jane, and Martha Isabella. All were married at the time of the death of Willis.

Summary

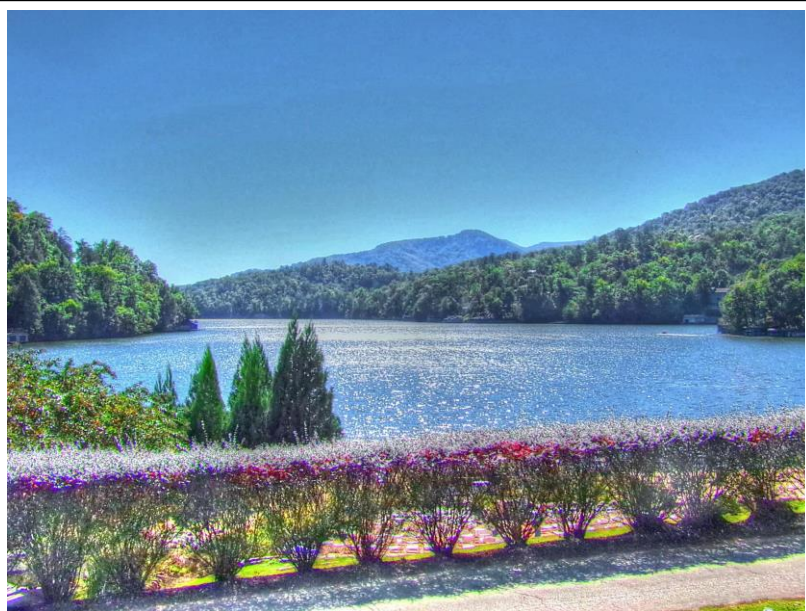
The writer's research on Willis Lock of East Central Alabama led to the proof of two men of that name in the same area and same time frame. This research accumulated good genealogical facts on the Lock family of Halifax County, North Carolina.

A summary of that research has been presented. A family chart will follow to show more detail of descendants reported by the writer and other searchers. Credit will appear when the work of others is listed.

The following chart presents the descendants of the Halifax County, North Carolina Lock family, as defined by this research. Work from two published resources is noted. Otherwise, the documentation is in the Narrative preceeding, or in the writer's files.



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Lake Lure