



## THE DESCENT OF MARGARET LOCKE, THIRD WIFE OF DEPUTY GOVERNOR FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY.

By Col. JOSEPH L. CHESTER, LL.D., of London, England.

[IN the REGISTER for January, 1876, was printed an account of\* the Willoughby family, by Isaac J. Greenwood, Esq., of New York, who gives, among other notes from the will of Margaret, the third wife of Deputy Governor Willoughby, the following, viz.: that she left "to her sister *Elizabeth Lock* £100, due her out of rents in England." This sentence, meeting the eye of Col. Chester of London, threw a flood of light upon what had long been a genealogical mystery to him. In working out the family history of Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P. for Leicester, his intimate friend, and a warm friend to the United States, descended from Daniel Taylor, a wealthy merchant of London, a great Cromwellian, and one of the Commissioners of Customs during the Commonwealth, Col. Chester found that Daniel Taylor married a second wife named Margaret; and after many years he discovered that she was a daughter of William Lock, of Wimbledon, Surrey, Gent., and found reason to suppose, from some of the family papers, that she had re-married a Willoughby. The sentence above quoted from Margaret Willoughby's will gave the needed clew, and opened a place for her in the Lock pedigree, which Col. Chester had already drawn up, including "all the Locks who ever lived in England." The following abstract of these researches of our learned fellow-countryman was kindly sent by him to Mrs. Salisbury, wife of Prof. Edward E. Salisbury, of New Haven; and is by her contributed to the REGISTER, with some few notes added by her husband. Mrs. Salisbury is a lineal descendant, both on the side of her father Judge McCurdy, and that of her mother Sarah Ann Lord, of Lyme, Conn., from Gov. Willoughby by his third wife Margaret, through their daughter Susannah, wife of Nathaniel Lynde, of Saybrook, Conn., a brother of the first Chief Justice Benjamin Lynde, of Massachusetts.

The paper here published, while interesting to a wide family-circle, cannot fail also to attract the notice of students of our color.\*P. 809, the third volume of this series.

nial history, to whom the name of Gov. Willoughby must have become familiar. Col. Chester's authorship will give it additional value for comparison with the "Historical Account of the Locke Family in England," reprinted from the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1792, Vol. 62, which is appended to the "Book of the Lockes" by John Goodwin Locke, a member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society, published at Boston in 1853. Prof. Salisbury's notes give some additional details respecting certain persons of the name in England, drawn from this last named work, and point out a difference or two between the two statements. But Col. Chester's paper will be found distinguished by a completeness and thoroughness, genealogically considered, beyond comparison with the older account.]

I. *William Locke* (Lock, Lok, or Loke, as the name was indifferently spelt in early times) had two sons, viz., John Locke, citizen and mercer of London, who died in 1519, leaving no issue, and

II. *Thomas Locke*, also citizen and mercer of London, who died in 1507. By his wife Joanna Wilcocks, of Rotheram, co. York, who died in 1512, and was buried with her husband in Mercer's Chapel, he had an only son, viz.,

III. *Sir William Locke*, Knight, Alderman of London, who was born about 1486, as he was admitted to the freedom of London, at the end of his apprenticeship, in 1507. He succeeded to his father's business and estate, and became an eminent tradesman and citizen. He received the royal appointment of Mercer to King Henry VIII., with whom he was an especial favorite,\* having a key to the King's Private Chamber, and occasionally entertaining him at dinner at his house in London. There are records in existence showing materials furnished by him to the royal household, including Queen Anna Boleyn and the Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, as also Will Somers, the King's Jester. After being several years an alderman, he was elected Sheriff of London in 1548, and was knighted on the 3d of October in that year, but died before it was his turn to become Lord Mayor.

Sir William Locke married four wives :

1st. Alice, daughter of a citizen and fishmonger of London named Spencer, who has not yet been identified. She died in 1522, and was buried in Mercers' Chapel.

2d. Catherine, daughter of William Cooke, of Salisbury. She died in childbed of her eleventh child (Sir William's twentieth) 14 Oct., 1537, and was buried at Merton, in Surrey.

3d. Eleanor, widow of Walter Marsh. They were married at St. Lawrence, Old Jewry, London, 13 May, 1540, her first husband having been buried there the preceding 20th of January. She died in 1546, having had no issue.

4th. Elizabeth, widow of Robert Meredith, citizen and mercer of Lon-

\* In the 25th year of Henry VIII., William Locke "undertook to go over to Dunkirk and pull down the pope's bull which had been there posted up by way of a curse to the King and kingdom. For this exploit the King granted him a freehold of £100. per annum, dubbed him knight, and made him one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber." The crest—"A hand ppr. holding up a cushion or"—given by Burke to the Lockes, with the shield described by Col. Chester at the end of this paper, probably symbolizes this exploit as an upholding of the Protestant pulpit.

don, and formerly wife of — Hutton. Their marriage-license was granted 28 January, 1547-8, her husband Meredith having been buried at St. Lawrence, Jewry, 9 Jan., 1546-7. She survived Sir William Locke, having no issue by him, and was buried in Mercers' Chapel, London, 5 Dec., 1551. The curious feature of this marriage was that she was the second wife and widow of Sir William Locke's own son-in-law, Robert Meredith having first married a daughter of Sir William by his first wife, as will be seen hereafter.

Sir William Locke died at the age of about 64, on the 24th, and was buried in Mercers' Chapel 27 August, 1550. (In the "Diary of Henry Machyn," published by the Camden Society, will be found an account of his burial, at page 1, and at page 12 an imperfect one of that of his last wife.)

By his second wife, Catherine Cook, Sir William Locke had eleven children, viz., Dorothy, Catherine, John, Alice, Thomazin, Francis and a second John, of none of whom is there anything of particular interest to record. The first two married tradesmen in London, and the others died without issue.

Elizabeth, one of the daughters, married, first, Richard Hill, citizen and mercer of London, and second, after his death in 1568, the Right Rev. Nicholas Bullingham, Bishop of Worcester. By her first husband she had thirteen children, one of whom, Mary, married Sir Thomas Moundeford, and was mother of Bridget, who married Sir John Bramston, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Rose, another of the daughters, married, first, Anthony Hickman, of London, Esq., and second, Simon Throckmorton, of Brampton, co. Huntingdon, Esq. By her first husband she was ancestress of the Earls of Plymouth, their grandson Dixie Hickman having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry, fifth Lord Windsor, and had a son Thomas, who succeeded his uncle (by limitation of the patent) as seventh Lord Windsor, and was created Earl of Plymouth, 6 Dec., 1682. The title became extinct only on the death of the eighth Earl, 8 Dec., 1843.\*

Of the sons,† Michael Locke became a merchant of eminence in London, and was twice married: first, to Joane, daughter of William Wilkinson, Sheriff of London, and second, to Margery, widow of Dr. Cæsar Adelmare, by whom she was the mother of the celebrated Sir Julius Cæsar. Michael

\* This daughter of Sir William Locke, in certain "memoires" originally inserted in a family Bible, and long carefully preserved in the female line of her descendants, "says that in the tyme of her first husband, Anthony Hickman, after the death of Edward the Sixth, Queen Mary change the relligion, her husband and her elder brother Thomas Lock, beinge merchants and partners, they lived to geather and sheltred manie of the godlie preachers in their house; but the Queen inloyninge all to come to mass, and persecutinge the refusers, they were forced to let them goe, giuing them monie; she mentions Hooper, Fox, Knox, and one Reinger. for which her husband and brother beinge questioned before the commissioners (she calls them high commissioners) were committed close prisoners to the Flecte, and then shee tells how they gott out: . . . after which she says her husband went to Antwerpe, tooke a house there at 40 pounds rent, sent for her, but she being with child could not goe, but went into Oxfordshire to a gentleman's house . . . wher she was deliuered; names not the child . . . but says she went to Cranmer, Latimer and Ridlie, prisoners then in Oxford, to know whether she might christen her child in the Popish manner. They answered her that baptisme was the least corrupted in that church, and therefore she might . . . but she says she put sugar instead of salt into the handkercher which was to be deliuered vnto the priest, after which she went to Antwerpe to her husband, left 2 houses of her husband's, well furnished, one in London, another at Rumford, taking noething but one feather bed" . . . etc.

† This is in conformity with the statement of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and not with that of the author of the "Book of the Lockes," who conjectured that this Michael was a brother rather than a son of Sir William. From Michael was descended, in the fourth generation, the philosopher John Locke, born Aug. 29, 1632.

Locke had by his first wife five sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom, Zachary Locke, Esq., died in 1603, being then Member of Parliament for the Borough of Southwark.

The interesting fact in the history of Michael Locke is that he was the original patron of the celebrated Sir Martin Frobisher in his earliest expeditions.\* He was living as late as 1611.

The other son, Henry Locke, was also a citizen and merchant of London. He married Anne Vaughan, and had issue a daughter Anne, who married Robert Moyle, of Cornwall, whose descendants intermarried with the St. Aubyns and Prideauxs, among the best families in that county; and two sons, viz., Michael, to whom the historian Hakluyt left a legacy in his will; and Henry Locke (or Lok), a poet of some note in his day, an edition of whose scarce productions was issued in 1871 by the Rev. Dr. Grosart (nearly the whole of the biographical introduction to which I had the pleasure of furnishing, and which upset all the conjectures and theories of previous writers).

We now return to the children of Sir William Locke by his first wife, Alice Spencer, who were nine in number, eight sons and one daughter, viz.:

William, Peter, Richard, and William, the first, second, fourth and fifth sons, all died in infancy or childhood, before their mother. Philip, the seventh son, died in 1524, unmarried. Edmund, the sixth son, lived until 1545, but died unmarried. One of the old heralds added to the entry in one of the visitation-pedigrees: "He died for love of Sir Brian Tuke's daughter."

Matthew Locke, the eighth son and youngest child, but second surviving, was a citizen and mercer of London, and married Elizabeth Baker, by whom he had an only daughter Elizabeth, who married Richard Candler, Esq., and had an only daughter Anne, who married Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, Kt., one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to Queen Elizabeth. Matthew Locke died in 1552.

Joane (or Jane, for she is called both), the only daughter, married Robert Meredith, citizen and mercer of London, who, after her death, remarried Elizabeth Hutton, widow, who in turn, after his death, remarried Sir William Locke, father of his first wife. From this Robert Meredith and Jane Locke descends the present Earl of Romney, through their daughter Mary, who married Richard Springham, whose daughter Magdalen married Thomas Marsham, whose son was Sir John Marsham, Baronet, whose grandson was created Lord Romney in 1716, whose grandson was created Earl of Romney in 1801.

We return now to the third son, but eldest and only surviving child, of Sir William Locke, by Alice Spencer, his first wife, viz.:

IV. *Thomas Locke*, who was born on the 8th of February, 1514-15, and became, like his fathers, a citizen and mercer of London. He married,

\* In the Cottonian Library is a MS. written by this Michael Locke, in which he says that at the age of thirteen "he was sent over the seas to Flanders and France, to learn their languages, and to know the world, since which time he has continued these 32 years to travel in body and mind, following his vocation in the trade of merchandize, passing through many countries, had the charge of and captain of a great ship of more than 1000 tons, three years in divers voyages; and that he has more than 200 sheets of MSS. of his travels."

Hakluyt's Voyages contain a "History of Sir Martyn Frobishere's Voyage for the Discovery of a Passage towards Cathay, in 1574, written by Michael Locke, Locke himself being a great adventurer therein;" and Hakluyt speaks thus of the map: "The mappe is master Michael Locke's, a man for his knowledge in divers languages, and especially in cosmographie, able to do his country good, and worthy in my judgment, for the manifold good partes in him, of good reputation and better fortune."

19 Jan., 1544-5, at St. Peter's, Cheapside, London, Mary, daughter of Simon Long, of the Isle of Wight, who, after his death, remarried Dr. Owen, and subsequently Sir William Allen, Kt., Alderman of London. In 1552-3 he obtained from King Edward VI. a grant of the Rectory of Merton, co. Surrey, which remained in the family for about one hundred years, when it was sold.\* His line had their residence during this period at Merton Abbey, some members of it, however, continuing in business in London. He died at his London house, which was in Walbrook, and was buried in Mercers' Chapel, 30 Oct., 1556. His issue were five sons and two daughters, viz., William, Rowland, Matthew, John, Thomas, Mary and Anne, some of whom died before their father, and of the others no subsequent trace has been found, except the third son, viz. :

V. *Matthew Locke*, who, as eldest (and probably only) surviving son, succeeded to the estate at Merton. He was born about 1558. He married Margaret, third daughter of his stepfather, Sir William Allen (his mother's third husband) by his first wife Joan, daughter of John Daborne, of Guildford, co. Surrey. He died in June, 1599, as "Matthew Locke, Esquire, of Merton," and was buried with his fathers in Mercers' Chapel, London. His widow remarried Sir Thomas Muschampe, Kt., of London, and of Mitcham, co. Surrey, whom she also survived. She died 25 Aug., 1624, and was buried with her first husband in Mercers' Chapel.

Their issue were as follows :

1. Thomas Locke, who succeeded to the estate at Merton, which he sold in 1646. He died about February, 1656-7, leaving a widow Jane and several children.
2. Robert Locke, who continued the business in London, where he died. He was buried at St. Alphage, 9 Sept., 1625, and appended to the entry of his burial in the Parish Register are the descriptive words "a good parishioner." By his wife Elizabeth, who was living his widow as late as 1647, he had four sons and three daughters, viz., Matthew, William, Robert, Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth and Margaret, of whom Thomas and Margaret died before their father, and William died before 1647. At this last date Matthew and Robert were still living, the former being then a citizen and scrivener of London, as also Mary, married to Hugh Justice, and Elizabeth, married to Edward Mason.
3. Francis Locke, who was living in 1599, but of whom I find no later trace.
4. *William Locke*, of whom hereafter.
5. Mary, who was still living in 1623, wife of Edward Thrille.
6. Elizabeth, who was living in 1599, but died unmarried before 1623.
7. Anne, who died unmarried between 13 April and 23 May, 1623, and directed in her will to be buried in Mercers' Chapel.

The fourth son of Matthew Locke and Margaret Allen, viz. :

VI. *William Locke*, was sometime of Merton, and afterwards of Wimbledon, co. Surrey, his condition, as near as I can make out, being that of a country-gentleman in comfortable circumstances. He married Susanna, one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger Cole, of St. Saviour's, Southwick, co. Surrey, Gentleman, one of the Proctors of the Court of Arches. In 1623, the date of the Heralds' Visitation, they had only a daughter Mary living, from which it is evident that the marriage had taken place not very long before. This daughter Mary probably died young, as she was not named in her father's will, which was made 10 June, 1661, and of which the following is a full abstract :

\* Merton estates seem to have been held by members of the Locke family at an earlier period, perhaps even as early as 1291, certainly in 1499. The author of "Book of the Lockes" says he thinks "it is evident that they belonged to the Lockes before 1552, as the second wife of Sir William Locke was buried there, Oct. 14, 1537, and Sir William himself in 1550."

I, William Lock, of Wimbledon, co. Surrey, Gentleman—As to the houses in St. Saviour's, Southwark, given and bequeathed by my father in law Mr. Roger Cole to Susanna my wife and her children, whereas there is an agreement between my children that said houses shall remain to such of them as I and their mother shall appoint, on condition of my settling on the rest of them portions of a greater value than the divisions of said houses would amount to, which portions I have made good to my three eldest daughters, Hannah, Susannah and Margaret, whom I have bestowed in marriage, and whereas I shall lease an estate in land for Thomas my son, and provide otherwise for Elizabeth my daughter, I now appoint that five brick tenements, and another known formerly as the Gaden House, all on the ground given by Mr. Roger Cole as aforesaid, shall remain to my daughter Sarah Lock and her heirs forever, and the two other houses in said parish, next the Thames, in tenure of Mr. Robert Bowes, I give to my daughter Jane Lock and her heirs forever—To my wife Susanna 4 brick tenements, called Beane Acre, in Lambeth, co. Surrey, she giving £200 thereout to my daughter Elizabeth—To the poor of Wimbledon, £3—All residue to my wife, whom I appoint my executrix.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 7 June, 1664, by Susanna Lock, relict and executrix. She was still living 25 Oct., 1670, when she proved the will of her daughter Jane, after which I have failed to find any further trace of her. All that I have been able to ascertain concerning their children is as follows:

1. Thomas Locke, only son, who was still living 19 March, 1669–70, with two children, Henry and Susanna.
2. Mary, who, as we have seen, evidently died young.
3. Hannah, who married, before her father's will, Thomas Bragne. Both were living 1669–70.
4. Susanna, who married at Wimbledon, Surrey, 8 Oct., 1657, the Rev. James Stephenson, then the Puritan Vicar of Martock, in Somersetshire, who was ejected in 1662 (see an account of him in Palmer's "Nonconformists' Memorial," ii. 371), to whom she was second wife. She was buried at Martock, 25 April, 1662, leaving two daughters, Susanna and Mary, who were both living in 1669–70.
5. *Margaret*, of whom hereafter.
6. Elizabeth, who was still unmarried at the date of her sister Margaret's will, 21 Aug., 1680.
7. Sarah, who was living unmarried in 1661, but evidently died before 19 March, 1669–70, as she was not named in the will of her sister Jane.
8. Jane, who died unmarried. She made her will 19 March, 1669–70, as of Wimbledon, Surrey, "one of the daughters of William Locke, Gentleman, deceased." The following is a full abstract of it:

To my dear and honourable mother Mrs. Susanna Locke, £20—To my brother Mr. Thomas Locke £10.—To my sister Mrs. Hannah Bragne £20—To my sister Mrs. Margaret Willoughby £10.—To my sister Mrs. Elizabeth Locke £20—To Francis and Susanna the two children of my sister Willoughby each 50 shillings—To Susanna and Henry Locke, the children of my brother, and to Susanna and Mary, the children of my sister Stephenson, each 20 shillings—To the poor £5, at the discretion of my brother Mr. Thomas Bragne—To the poor of Wimbledon 40 shillings—All residue to my mother Mrs. Susanna Locke, and I make her my executrix.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 25 Oct., 1670, by the executrix.

I have searched every possible source for the wills of the mother Susanna, and Thomas the son, in vain, and, as they were not named by Margaret Willoughby in her will, the presumption is that they died before her.

We now return to the fourth daughter and fifth child of William Locke and Susanna Cole, viz.:

VII.—*Margaret Locke*. She was first married at Clapham, co. Surrey, 8 August, 1654, to Daniel Taylor, a wealthy citizen and haberdasher of London, descended from an ancient family in Huntingdonshire, ancestor of

Peter Alfred Taylor, Esq., for many years and still M.P. for Leicester. She was Mr. Taylor's second wife, he having buried his first on the preceding 3d of February. He settled upon her a considerable jointure, and died within a year after the marriage, being buried in London on the 20th of April, 1655. She had no issue by him. She remarried, probably in London (exactly when or where it is impossible to ascertain, owing to the deficiencies and irregularities in parish-registers at this precise period), certainly as early as 1659, Francis Willoughby, Esq., who had been some years in New England, but had returned to England, and was one of the two members for the borough of Portsmouth in the last Parliament of the Commonwealth, which assembled on the 27th of January, 1658-9, and was dissolved on the 22d of April following. In the parish-register of St. Olave, Hart Street, London, is an entry that their son Francis was born 29 Feb., 1659-60. They shortly after emigrated to New England, and the rest of their history must there be sought.

The maternal descent of Margaret Locke-Taylor-Willoughby was as follows :

- I. *William Cole*, of Hittisleigh, co. Devon, living 1243, whose heir,
- II. *Roger Cole*, was of Chumleigh, in the same county, and was living as late as 1301, in which year he is supposed to have been slain in an expedition against the Scots, as also his son and heir
- III. *Roger Cole*, whose son and heir
- IV. *John Cole* was summoned to represent the county of Devon in Parliament in 1323-4, and was living in 1341. His son and heir
- V. *Sir John Cole*, of Brixham, was in the military service, and was knighted on the field, in France, 25 July, 1380. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicholas Bodrigan, Kt., of Gorrans, in Cornwall, by whom he had issue
- VI. *Sir William Cole*, Kt., who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Henry Beaupell, Kt., and was father of
- VII. *Sir John Cole*, Kt., who attended the Duke of Gloucester at the battle of Agincourt, 25 Oct., 1415, and is supposed to have then received his knight-hood. By his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir — Fitzwarine, Kt., he had four sons, of whom the third,
- VIII. *William Cole*, had two sons, the younger of whom,
- IX. *William Cole*, was father of
- X. *John Cole*, of Sudbury, co. Suffolk. (Thus far the descent is from the elaborate pedigree drawn up in 1630 by William Segar, Garter King of Arms. What follows is in the outline from the Heralds' Visitations, but elaborated from my own researches.) He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Martyn, by whom he had five sons. Our line is through the second son, viz.
- XI. *William Cole*, of Sudbury, who married Catalina, daughter of Ferdinando de Gallegos, a Spaniard of noble extraction, by whom he had two sons, the eldest of whom died without issue, when the second became heir, viz.
- XII. *Roger Cole*, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, co. Surrey, who signed the Visitation-pedigree of 1623, naming his wife as Anne, daughter of Edward Maisters, of Rotherhithe, co. Surrey; his sons Roger, Roger (the second) and John, as all dead without issue; and his three daughters, viz., Elizabeth, married to William Plaud, of London; Catalina, then unm.; and
- XIII. *Susanna*, then wife of *William Lock*, of Merton, co. Surrey.

It will be seen, therefore, that, Susanna Cole being a coheirress, her husband William Locke was entitled to impale her arms, which are—Argent, a bull passant gules, armed Or, within a bordure sable bezantée.

The arms of Locke are—Per fesse azure and or, in chief 3 falcons volant of the second.

It follows, also, that the descendants of Francis Willoughby and Margaret Locke, who are entitled to bear arms, have the right to quarter these two coats.

*London, 27 Feb., 1880.*