

sect and traveled almost her whole life preaching wherever she went. She was a frequent visitor at her niece's, Mary Locke's, who was rather aristocratic and a high church woman. Her maiden name was Topcliffe. Joseph and Mary Locke had but two children, Grace and Joseph. The latter was all his life applying to Lord Henniker and Sir John Major<sup>a</sup> in the capacity of a poor relation, much to the chagrin of his sister. William Scripps and Grace Locke were married in 1770 or 1771.

#### IV.

A letter addressed by Joseph Locke, brother of Grace, to Lady Henniker in September 1816, and still in existence, caused Lord Henniker to call upon William A. Scripps who duly apologized for the act of his uncle and begged that no notice should be taken of the letter. In this letter the writer inquires if there are still living any of the family of Sir John Major, who, he states, died in Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, in the year 1781, and who was first cousin to his late mother.

#### V.

In a pamphlet entitled "Some Account of the Families of Major and Henniker. By John Henniker Major. London: 1803," a copy of which can be seen in the British Museum, the following pedigree of Sir John Major is given:

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(6) Rev. John Scripps's knowledge of the existence of such persons as Lord Henniker and Sir John Major, and of any family relationship, could only have been derived from his mother, for he never visited England but spent his whole life from his sixth year in the then wild west, which was at that period almost entirely cut off from intercourse with the world at large. Certainly little could have been known to him from other sources of the English nobility and gentry. What he records of his uncle's character is fully corroborated by what follows in the next paragraph of the text.