

THE WATIES FAMILY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Compiled by H. D. BULL

The Waties family is said to have come originally from Wales. When Judge Thomas Waties was in England during the Revolution, he heard of his relatives there but was unable to make contact with them.

1

William Waties, Sr., the date of whose birth is unknown, came to South Carolina apparently in 1694, for on March 23 of that year he "had a warrant out of the Secretary's office . . . signed by Governor Joseph Blake for 220 acres of land, upon account of the arrival rights for the arrival of five persons: William Waties, Mary Waties his wife, William and Mary Waties, and Nicholas Bennett, servant."¹ He had out another warrant the 15th of April, 1696, for 250 acres of land "purchased from the Right Honorable Lords Proprietors."² In 1703 William Waties of Berkeley county sold land there to Thomas Pinckney.³ He would appear to have held most of his property in that county though he also had holdings north of the Santee River. He was an Indian trader, and on July 10, 1716, the three Indian Commissioners, Ralph Izard, John Barnwell, and Charles Hill, in consultation with Landgrave Smith, appointed William Waties factor for trading with the Indians north of the Santee, William Waties, Jr., going security for his father. The following year William Waties, Sr., resigned and was succeeded by his assistant, Meredith Hughes.⁴ The date and place of his death are unknown. Beyond the fact that his wife's name was Mary, nothing is known of her. Issue:

2 I William Waties, Jr.

II Mary Waties

2

William Waties, Jr. (1) came to the colony with his parents about 1694 and was for years active in the social and political life of the time, being a large landowner in Berkeley and Craven counties and, like his father, an Indian trader. Since both men bore the same name, it is at times difficult to tell which is meant in the many land deals in which "William Waties"

¹ A. S. Salley, Jr. (ed.), *Warrants for Lands in South Carolina, 1692-1711* (Columbia, 1915), p. 68.

² *Ibid.*, p. 113.

³ Charleston County Probate Court (hereinafter cited CPC), RecordBook 1694-1704, p. 414.

⁴ H. T. Cook, *Rambles in the Pee Dee Basin, South Carolina* (Columbia, 1926), I. 9-11.

was engaged; however, William Waties, Jr., had a warrant for 500 acres on the south side of the Santee, November 12, 1708,⁵ and another on the same side of the river for 400 acres, January 12, 1708/9.⁶ He had land near the Waccamaw, later acquired 4805 acres west of the Peedee, and at one time had a large tract on Waccamaw Neck. He also owned land near Wisकिनboo Swamp, Berkeley County, May 23, 1733;⁷ and on December 14, 1731, William Waties and Dorothy, his wife, sold land in Berkeley County to James Maxwell.⁸ In the list of owners of lots in Georgetown, dated June 30, 1737, he held eight.⁹

Waties was for some years a member of the Assembly for Berkeley. It is recorded that on "Thursday, July 27, 1721, the several members following being returned by the Church Wardens . . . met at the house of Mr. Thomas Clifford, . . . for Berkeley county, Mr. William Waties."¹⁰ He continued as a member of Assembly until April 6, 1725, when he asked to be relieved, and a new election was ordered.

In the early years of the colony when there was a violent dispute between Council and Assembly over the currency, culminating in the arrest and imprisonment of Landgrave Thomas Smith, 2nd., Waties took a leading part in the controversy. The people were much aroused, and in May, 1727, "they sent two of their Chiefs, William Waties and John Jones with a representation, which not being received, they returned home, but in a few days returned to the Council with 250 men on horseback, headed by their chief; they proceeded armed to the Council chamber, . . ."¹¹

On February 14, 1734, the matter of the settlement of the boundary line between North and South Carolina was up for discussion in the Commons House. The Council asked the Assembly to propose "three persons such as you think proper to undertake the same." Thereupon the Commons House proposed William Waties, William Drake, and John Oulfield as commissioners to run the boundary line. It was agreed to pay them five pounds a day. On May 19, 1734, Governor Johnson approved the commissioners named, urging the inclusion of a good surveyor, adding "as I understand Colo Waties is now in Town, who is well acquainted with that part of the country, I think him a proper person to be one." On May 1, 1735, there was sent to the Assembly a message to which was appended

⁵ Salley, *Warrants*, p. 213.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 214.

⁷ *This Magazine*, XIII (1912), p. 18.

⁸ *Ibid.*, XXVII (1926), p. 158.

⁹ *Ibid.*, IX (1908), pp. 95ff.

¹⁰ Journal of the Commons House of Assembly (MS in the Office of the South Carolina Historical Commission; hereinafter cited JCHA), V. 497.

¹¹ *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society*, 5 vols. (Charleston, 1857-1897), I. 302-303.

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the articles of agreement as to the line to be run, which articles were signed by the eight commissioners, the three from South Carolina being Alexa. Skene, James Abercromby, and Will. Waties, with their seals appended. The work having been done, there followed in May, 1737, a heated argument between the first two South Carolina commissioners on the one hand and the Assembly on the other as to the compensation which, it was claimed, they never received. Waties is not mentioned as joining in the controversy.¹²

William Waties was an experienced Indian trader with his store at Winyah; he is frequently mentioned in the "Indian Books: Journals of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade of the Province of South Carolina."^{12a} In 1732, a raiding party of Tuscaroras, in the course of their perpetual warfare with the Catawbas, had come down the Waccamaw, fired on a small fort between the Santee and Winyah rivers, then going to a plantation on Black River had taken some clothing off a line and carried it away and killed a few cattle. William Waties, the factor, followed their tracks up the path into the Tuscarora settlements across the North Carolina line. There he called a parley of the chiefs and accused them of raiding and theft. They explained that the raid was incidental to their war with the Catawbas and were inclined to lay the blame for the damage done the property of the white men to other doors.¹³

William Waties married Dorothy ——— some time prior to August 26, 1709. She was probably the daughter of John Lawes and the granddaughter of Thomas and Hester Hubbard; however, Hubbard's will,¹⁴ made on the above date in Berkeley County and witnessed by William Waties, Jr., "Kathern" Waties, and Percival Pawley, does not make the relationship clear. He died sometime between September, 1742, and May, 1743, for it is reported that "William Waties, esq., was returned from Prince George's, Craven county, who died and John Gendron was elected in his room, who refused to qualify."¹⁵ His estate was still unsettled in January, 1749, when his son William appeared as one of the executors.¹⁶ Issue:

3 I William Waties, died about 1750.

¹² A. S. Salley, *The Boundary Line Between North and South Carolina*. Bulletin of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, No. 10 (Columbia, 1929), p. 10.

^{12a} MS in Office of The Historical Commission of South Carolina.

¹³ Public Records of South Carolina (MS in the Office of the Historical Commission of South Carolina), XVI. 11-22. For the activities of William Waties in the Indian trade see also C. J. Milling, *Red Carolinians* (Chapel Hill, 1940).

¹⁴ CPC, Will Book 1687-1710, p. 162.

¹⁵ MS Account of the Waties-Glover Family by Dr. Robert Wilson (copy in possession of the writer).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

- II Mary Waties, born May 5, 1720.¹⁷
- 4 III Thomas Waties, born 1730.
- 5 IV John Waties, died 1760.
- V Ann Waties, married Andrew Johnstone who died Jan. 6, 1764.
Daughter: Dorothy Johnstone.

3

William Waties (2, 1), the eldest son of William Waties and his wife Dorothy, was elected to the Assembly for Prince George, Craven County, June 20, 1748.¹⁸ In his will he gives to "my dearly beloved wife Hannah the sum of 500 pounds lawful money of the Province," also twenty-five Negro slaves, also a mahogany case, plate, plates, cups, linen, china, riding chair, four horses or mares. He also bequeaths to his wife "my plantation of Whinny on Great Peedee River consisting of three tracts of 100 acres each on an Island opposite thereto bought of Percival Pawley." He gives to his sister Ann Johnstone and to his two brothers Thomas and John Waties all the rest of his property after the payments of his debts. His executors were "my brother-in-law Mr Andrew Johnstone and Mr Thomas Hasell of Georgetown." The will was made December 19, 1749, and proved January 25, 1750 [?].¹⁹ There is no mention of children. The family name of his wife Hannah is not known.

4

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Thomas Waties (2, 1), the second son of Colonel William and Dorothy Waties, was born about 1730.²⁰ He represented Prince George in the Assembly in 1757.²¹ On September 1, 1751, he married Ann,²² daughter of William Allston (1698-1744) and Esther LaBruce de Marboeuf, of Waccamaw, who was born in 1735. The will of "Thomas Waties of the Parish of Prince George in Craven county," made on June 26, 1762, bequeaths "to my beloved wife Ann, to my beloved sons William, Thomas, and John, and to my beloved daughter Ann." None of these children was of age. His executors were his wife Ann Waties and his brothers-in-law William

¹⁷ A. S. Salley, Jr., *Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, South Carolina* (Charleston, 1904), p. 59.

¹⁸ Wilson, Waties-Glover Family.

¹⁹ CPC, Will Book 1747-1752, p. 373.

²⁰ M. Allston Read genealogical notes (MS in the South Carolina Historical Society).

²¹ Wilson, Waties-Glover Family.

²² Robert F. Clute (ed.), *The Annals and Parish Register of St. Thomas and St. Denis Parish, in South Carolina, from 1680-1884* (Charleston, 1884), p. 41.

Allston, Sr., Joseph Allston, and John Allston. The will was proved December 1, 1762.²³

Joseph Allston, of the Oaks, in his will made June 2, 1784, leaves to his two nephews "William Waties and John Waties all monies or sums that is due from them to me." These are the two sons of Thomas Waties and Ann Allston. Ann Allston Waties, surviving her husband, married the Rev. James Stuart, rector of Prince George church. Mr. Stuart, being one of the loyalist clergy, left the parish in 1777 when Georgetown was occupied by the American forces.²⁴ Thomas and his brother John Waties were members of the Winyah Indigo Society in 1755.²⁵ Issue:

- #302-I William Waties, a private in Marion's Brigade on Nov. 1, 1779; living June 2, 1784.²⁶
- II Thomas Waties.
- 6 III John Waties
- IV Ann Waties.
- V Charlotte Allston Waties, who was bequeathed property by her first cousin Thomas Allston of Prospect Hill in his will made July 7, 1794.

5

Colonel John Waties (2, 1), the third son of Colonel William and Dorothy Waties, served in the Assembly for Prince Frederick's, Peedee, in 1757. He married, first, Mary, daughter of William Allston (1698-1744) and his first wife Esther LaBruce de Marboeuf, and sister of Ann who married Thomas Waties. She died without issue and he married, second, Elizabeth, daughter of Job Rothmahler, Esq., and Ann Dubose or Du Bosc.²⁷ Elizabeth Waties survived her husband and married, second, May, 1769, Paul Trapier, Esq., of Georgetown.²⁸

The will of "John Waties of Craven county," made July 5, 1760,²⁹ directs that his property be divided into three equal parts and left to his "beloved wife Elizabeth Waties" and to his two infant sons, John and Thomas Waties. The executors were his brother Thomas Waties and his brother-in-law Andrew Johnstone. He died July, 1760,³⁰ apparently in Charleston. Issue:

- 7 I John Waties, Jr.
- 8 II Thomas Waties.

²³ CPC, Will Book 1760-1767, p. 206.

²⁴ Frederick Daleho, *An Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina* (Charleston, 1820), p. 308.

²⁵ MS Records of the Winyah Indigo Society, Georgetown, S. C.

²⁶ W. T. R. Saffell, *Records of the Revolutionary War* (New York, 1858), p. 290.

²⁷ Wilson, Waties-Glover Family.

²⁸ *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, May 29, 1769.

²⁹ CPC, Will Book 1757-1760, p. 344.

³⁰ A. S. Salley, Jr., and D. E. Huger Smith (eds.), *Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, or Charleston, S. C., 1754-1810* (Charleston, 1927), p. 296.

John Waties (4, 2, 1) was the third son of Thomas Waties and Ann Allston. According to Mrs. Elizabeth Allston Pringle in her book, *Chronicles of Chicora Wood*, John Waties was in love with his cousin Elizabeth Frances Allston, daughter of William Allston, Sr., and wished to marry her, but her parents made her wait. Waties died before they could be married and in his will, made January 22, 1789 (and proved February 16, 1789), left "all my plantation or tract of land whereon I now live situated on Waccamaw River in All Saints Parish together with all my Negro slaves" and other property "unto my beloved Cousin Elizabeth Allston, daughter of Mr William Allston, Sr." He left a legacy to "my beloved Mother Ann Stewart during her natural life and no longer."³¹ Later Elizabeth Frances Allston married Dr. Joseph Blyth, a surgeon in the American army during the Revolution. John Waties died February 8, 1789, and his body is buried in "The Oaks" Cemetery near Brookgreen Garden, Waccamaw.

John Waties, Jr. (5, 2, 1), elder son of Colonel John Waties and Elizabeth Rothmahler, was born February 15, 1758. He is listed as one of the American prisoners on the British ship *Torbay* in Charleston harbor, May 17, 1781.³² His wife's family name is unknown, but after his death "Mrs. Ann Waties, relict of Major John Waties, deceased," married Robert Smith on Peedee, October 30, 1798.³³

Chancellor Thomas Waties (5, 2, 1), the younger son of Colonel John Waties and Elizabeth Rothmahler, was born on February 14, 1760.³⁴ He entered the University of Pennsylvania, May 21, 1775. "In his sixteenth year he was appointed captain of a company formed in Philadelphia by his fellow students in the University. This juvenile corps was the first military body reviewed by Washington and received his approbation. He then received and accepted an invitation as a midshipman from Commodore Gillon, then proceeding to Europe to fit out a frigate on behalf of the state of South Carolina. It is said, however, that Waties sailed in another vessel and was captured by a British man-of-war and kept prisoner in England" for four years.³⁵ After the rather easy-going fashion of the day, this young prisoner enjoyed a good deal of liberty, staying with his aunt, Mrs. Andrews, *nee* Rothmahler, the wife of a clergyman. Upon his release

³¹ Copy of the will in the Robert F. W. Allston Collection (MS in the South Carolina Historical Society).

³² *This Magazine*, XXXIII (1932), p. 284.

³³ *South Carolina Gazette*, November 13, 1798.

³⁴ Waties Family Bible in the possession of Waties Thomas, of Columbia, S. C.

³⁵ Records of the Alumni Office, University of Pennsylvania.

he went to Paris where he was kindly received by Benjamin Franklin who assisted him in returning to America. In 1780, he became a captain in Marion's Brigade, being engaged as such in the fight at Black Mingo Creek.³⁶

Thomas Waties represented Prince George's Parish at the convention of South Carolina held in Charleston which ratified the Constitution of the United States, May 23, 1788. He was among those who voted to ratify.³⁷ He studied law in Charleston; was admitted to the bar, August 16, 1785; was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, February 2, 1789, and chancellor of the Court of Equity, December, 1811, continuing in this last office until his death.³⁸ He was one of the most distinguished and beloved figures of the bar during the last century. "His opinions while chancellor are models of learning and clarity of statement and did much to establish the high reputation of the court of Equity."³⁹

In January, 1786, Thomas Waties married Margaret Ann, or "Peggeann" as the name was spelled in her father's will, born 1766 and died 1834, the eighth child of Colonel Joseph Glover, of St. James, Goose Creek.⁴⁰ Judge Waties' home was Marden, at Stateburg, Sumter District. The place is several miles off the highway, back in the High Hills of Santee. The fine old house where he and his children lived has long since disappeared, and nothing is left even to indicate the site except a grove of ancient oaks.

Judge Waties died in Columbia, June 22, 1828, and his body was buried two days later in Stateburg.⁴¹ There is a handsome marble mural tablet to his memory in the Church of the Holy Cross, Stateburg, but his grave in the churchyard outside is unmarked. Issue:⁴²

- I Anna Waties, born Feb. 12, 1787; died Oct. 22, 1874 unmarried.
- II Elizabeth Waties, born Feb. 27, 1788; married Dr. William Anderson; died Nov., 1876. No children.
- III Charlotte Allston Waties, born August 3, 1790; married Zenophon Bracey; died Feb. 19, 1833. One son who died young.

³⁶ Edward McCrady, *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783* (New York, 1902), p. 100; *id.*, *The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1775-1780* (New York, 1901), p. 749; W. D. James, *A Sketch of the Life of Brig. Gen. Francis Marion* (Charleston, 1821), p. 59.

³⁷ A. S. Salley (ed.), *Journal of the Convention Which Ratified the Constitution of the United States, May 23, 1788* (Atlanta, 1928).

³⁸ J. B. O'Neill, *Biographical Sketches of the Bench and Bar of South Carolina*, 2 vols. (Charleston, 1859), I. 43ff.

³⁹ Estimate by Mr. Gordon Miller.

⁴⁰ *This Magazine*, XL (1939), p. 10.

⁴¹ MS Register of the Church of the Holy Cross, Stateburg, S. C.

⁴² Waties Family Bible.

IV John Waties, born Feb. 13, 1792; married Henrietta _____ who died June 2, 1821, aged twenty-five.⁴³ He died in June, 1823.^{43a} Son: Thomas, born April 3, 1816.^{43b}

V Thomas Waties, born July 12, 1793; died June, 1794.

9 VI Thomas Waties, born Dec. 12, 1794; died Feb. 14, 1830.

10 VII Catherine Waties, born Oct. 12, 1796; died June 22, 1855.

11 VIII William Waties, born Mar. 19, 1798, died 1847.

IX Mary Andrews Waties, born July 24, 1799; died Nov. 28, 1876. Unmarried.

X Joseph Waties, born April 28, 1801; died Sept. 7, 1804.

XI Wilson Glover Waties, born Oct. 28, 1802; buried Mar. 12, 1826.

12 XII Julius Pringle Waties, born July 24, 1809; died Feb., 1852.

9

Thomas Waties (8, 5, 2, 1), son of Judge Thomas Waties and Margaret Ann Glover, was born December 12, 1794. He was a physician and lived at Marden, Stateburg. He married, January 22, 1824, Maria Huger Rutledge,⁴⁴ daughter of Hugh Rutledge and Mary Golightly Huger, who was baptized March 12, 1794, at the Church of the Holy Cross, Stateburg, and who died and was buried there April 3, 1840. Dr. Thomas Waties died and was buried at Stateburg, April 17, 1830.⁴⁵ Issue:

13 I Mary Butler Waties, born Aug. 9, 1826.

14 II John Waties, born Mar. 19, 1828.

15 III Thomas Waties, born 1830.

10

Catherine Waties (8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Judge Thomas Waties and Margaret Ann Glover, was born October 12, 1796, and died June 22, 1855. She married, April 6, 1819, Colonel Orlando Savage Rees of Stateburg who was born August 19, 1796, and died April 9, 1852. Issue:

16 I William James Rees.

17 II Wilson Waties Rees.

11

Colonel William Waties (8, 5, 2, 1), son of Judge Thomas Waties and Margaret Ann Glover, was born March 19, 1798. In the struggle between the Unionists and the Nullifiers, William Waties was elected by the latter

⁴³ Tombstone in Holy Cross Churchyard.

^{43a} Register of the Church of the Holy Cross.

^{43b} Will of John Waties, Probate Court, Sumter, S. C.; Register of Church of Holy Cross.

⁴⁴ *This Magazine*, XXXI (1930), p. 21.

⁴⁵ Register of the Church of the Holy Cross.

group from Williamsburg District to the Nullification Convention, November, 1832.⁴⁶ In 1824, he married Eloisa Burgess, who was born 1804, and died October 5, 1854.⁴⁷ Colonel Waties died September 23, 1847. Issue:

- 18 I Caroline Eloise Waties.
 - 19 II Anna Josephine Waties, born July 15, 1830.
 - III Thomas Davies Waties, baptized Sept. 16, 1832; was a lieutenant of artillery, C. S. A.; and was wounded at Battery Wagner.
 - IV William Waties, baptized Nov. 12, 1834;⁴⁸ married Zenobia
-
- 20 V Jane Gordon Waties, born Sept. 3, 1837; baptized April 22, 1838.⁴⁹
 - VI Catherine Waties, baptized Apr. 12, 1840.⁵⁰

12

Julius Pringle Waties (8, 5, 2, 1), son of Judge Thomas Waties and Margaret Ann Glover, was born July 24, 1809, and died in 1852. He married Elizabeth Rives. Issue:

- 21 I James Rives Waties.
- 22 II Anna Thomasine Waties.

13

Mary Butler Waties (9, 8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Dr. Thomas Waties and his wife Maria Huger Rutledge, was born August 9, 1826.⁵¹ She married Colonel Sebastian Sumter as his first wife. Issue:

- I Thomas Sebastian Sumter, married his second cousin, Catherine Waties Rees. Issue.
- II William Wallace Sumter, died unmarried.
- III John Rutledge Sumter, married his second cousin, Mary Waties Rees. No issue.

14

John Waties (9, 8, 5, 2, 1), son of Dr. Thomas Waties and his wife, Maria Huger Rutledge, was born March 19, 1828.⁵² He was a graduate of Yale and a captain in the Confederate Army. He married Frances Calhoun Parker who was born April 16, 1830, and died June 25, 1909. Captain John Waties died April 29, 1872.⁵³ Issue:

⁴⁶ W. W. Boddie, *History of Williamsburg County* (Columbia, 1923), p. 270.

⁴⁷ Tombstone in Holy Cross Churchyard.

⁴⁸ Register of the Church of the Holy Cross.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² Tombstone in Trinity Churchyard, Columbia, S. C.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

- I John Parker Waties, born 1858 and died 1914.
- II Thomas Waties, married Maria Campbell; died Cameron, Texas, 1928.
- III Mary Sumter Waties, born Jan. 29, 1860; married John P. Thomas, Jr., of Columbia, S. C.; died 1918. Issue.
- IV Catherine Waties, died unmarried.

15

Thomas Waties (9, 8, 5, 2, 1), son of Dr. Thomas Waties and his wife, Maria Huger Rutledge, was born April 16, 1830. He was a captain of artillery, C.S.A., was captured and held a prisoner at Johnson's Island. He lived in Florida after the war. He married Mary Beard. He died January 24, 1872. Issue:

- I Maria Rutledge Waties, unmarried.

16

William James Rees (10, 8, 5, 2, 1), son of Orlando S. Rees and Catherine Waties, was born October 6, 1824, and died July 7, 1852. He married Jane Davis. Issue:

- I Magdalene Rees, born Jan. 1, 1853; married Luke Lea of Vicksburg, Miss.

17

Wilson Waties Rees (10, 8, 5, 2, 1), son of Orlando S. Rees and Catherine Waties, was born March 20, 1831, and died September 29, 1864. He married, April 24, 1851, Francis Caroline Mayrant.⁵⁴ Issue:

- I William James Rees, born 1852; married, 1883, Annie C. Childs. Issue.
- II Catherine Waties Rees, born 1854; married, 1876, Thomas S. Sumter. Issue.
- III Wilson Waties Rees, born 1857; married Julia Frierson. No issue.
- IV Caroline Kinloch Rees, born 1860; married, 1885, DeSaussure Bull. Issue.
- V Charles Mayrant Rees, M.D., born 1862; married, first, 1893, Julia Hayden, and, second, 1906, Margaret Witsell. Issue.
- VI Mary Waties Rees, born 1863; married John R. Sumter. No issue.

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Caroline Eloise Waties (11, 8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Colonel William Waties and Eloisa Burgess, married Robert Bentham Simons. Issue.

⁵⁴ Register of the Church of the Holy Cross.

Anna Josephine Waties (11, 8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Colonel William Waties and Eloisa Burgess, was born July 15, 1830.⁵⁵ She married Francis Kinloch Mayrant.⁵⁶ Issue:

- I Caroline Kinloch Mayrant, unmarried.
- II Eloise Waties Mayrant, married Robert Barnwell Cuthbert; died Jan. 20, 1932 at the age of seventy-eight. Issue.

20

Jane Gordon Waties (11, 8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Colonel William Waties and Eloisa Burgess, was born September 3, 1837. She married Edward L. Trenholm. She died December 27, 1936, aged ninety-nine years. Issue:

- I Edward L. Trenholm, who married Lilly Rhett.
- II Eloise Trenholm, who married ———— Caldwell.

21

General James Rives Waties (12, 8, 5, 2, 1), son of Julius Pringle Waties and Elizabeth Rives, was born in Charleston, August 22, 1845. He served throughout the war in the Confederate Army. Having removed to Texas in 1867, he became colonel of the First Texas Cavalry in the Spanish American War and was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers on May 28, 1898.⁵⁷ He married, first, Lalla Tomlinson; a second marriage was without issue. He died December 12, 1913. Issue:

- I Elizabeth Waties, married ———— Adam. Issue.
- II Margaret Waring Waties, married H. H. Brooks. No issue.
- III John Collins Waties of Napoleonville, La. No issue.

22

Anna Thomasine Waties (12, 8, 5, 2, 1), daughter of Julius Pringle Waties and Elizabeth Rives, was born December 27, 1850, and died December 23, 1903. She married Edward Perry Waring, of Charleston. Issue:

- I Margaret Bell Waring, born Mar. 1, 1870; married Wilson G. Harvey. No issue.
- II Thomas Richard Waring, born 1871; married Laura C. Witte; died 1935. Issue.
- III Edward Perry Waring, Jr., born 1876; Married Rowena Taylor; died 1936. No issue.
- IV Julius Waties Waring, born 1880; married Annie C. Gammell. Issue.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ *This Magazine*, XXVII (1926), p. 89.

⁵⁷ A. N. Marquis, *Who's Who in America* (Chicago, 1900); F. B. Heitman, *Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army*, 2 vols. (Washington, 1903) I. 1008.

THE WIGGS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Compiled by BESSIE M. LEWIS *

The chronicle of the Wiggs of South Carolina begins in 1705/1706 with Richard Wigg. He first appears on the records of the Court of Ordinary on the 26th of February of that year, as an appraiser of the estate of John Marshall, trader.¹ In 1708 Richard Wigg executed a bond to Governor Johnson for John Moore's proper administration of the estate of Simon Merrick of Berkley County.² From that time on, until after the middle of the following century, the records of South Carolina abound with mention of the Wiggs in public affairs. Yet in the 1860's the surname Wigg had all but disappeared from the Low Country. William John Grayson, writing of Beaufort in 1860, said of the Wiggs, "The name so common at one time as to comprise the majority of the vestry of St. Helena Parish, is now confined to Mr. William Wigg and family, lately residents of St. Luke's Parish."³

Neither the name nor the family is extinct. The fortunes of war caused the removal of the family to other sections of the United States. They have continued to distinguish themselves, and the name Wigg is still a favorite among them.

The exact date of the arrival of Richard Wigg in the Carolina colony is unknown, but his great-grandson (John Grayson) wrote that he was one of the earliest emigrants from England to Port Royal.⁴ Since he was in the colony in 1705/1706, and had been there long enough to have acquired civil status, he must have arrived some time in the latter part of the 17th, or very early 18th century.

The proven lineage of Richard Wigg begins after 1450, with John Wigg, lord of the rectory manor of Mentmore in Buckinghamshire.⁵ Six

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¹ "Abstracts from the Records of the Court of Ordinary of the Province of South Carolina, 1700-1712", ed. A. S. Salley, Jr., *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine* (hereafter designated as *SCHGM*), 12 (1911), 213.

² *Ibid.*, 13 (1912), 60.

³ "Autobiography of William John Grayson", ed. Samuel Gaillard Stoney, *SCHGM*, 48 (1947), 128.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Research in England compiled for James Lewis Kirby, Jr., by Mrs. Elizabeth Elvey.

A letter received from Mr. Gerald R. Elvey, Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire, after this article went to press states that he has been able satisfactorily to