

A Geneology of the Tisons

Including: Fripp, Sinkler, McKenzie

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James Sinkler Tison, II

jtison@ntplx.net

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Contents

1	Fripp Lineage	3
1.1	FRIPP First Generation	3
1.2	FRIPP Second Generation (1704-1739)	4
1.3	FRIPP Third Generation (1726-1737)	4
1.4	FRIPP Fourth Generation (1769-1794)	5
1.5	FRIPP Fifth Generation (1792-1835)	5
1.6	FRIPP Sixth Generation (1829-1859)	6
1.7	FRIPP Seventh Generation	9
1.8	Concluding Note	9
2	TISON Lineage	11
2.1	TISON First Generation	11
2.2	TISON Second Generation	11
2.3	TISON Third Generation	11
2.4	TISON Fourth Generation	12
2.5	TISON Fifth Generation	12
2.6	TISON Sixth Generation	12
2.7	TISON Seventh Generation	12
2.8	TISON Eighth Generation (1861-1890)	12
2.9	TISON Ninth Generation (1886-1925)	13
2.10	TISON Tenth Generation (1908-1942)	14

Acknowledgements

Much of this information has as its source my late paternal grandfather, James Chisolm Tison, Jr. This work began with the simple intent to reproduce a document in his unmistakable handwriting that reveals all of the information about the FRIPP lineage, and most of the detailed information about the TISON lineage beyond the 7th generation, originally written in 1984. The section "*Concluding Notes*" in the Fripp lineage are his, and his sources for this section are unknown. Items in square brackets were added by me for clarification; otherwise I have tried to remain as faithful to his original verbiage and grammar as possible.

The notes in the Tison lineage were brought up to date by me in September 2001. Additional information about the first through seventh TISON generations were provided by my father, James Sinkler Tison, as were the original bases for research of the Sinkler and McKenzie lines.

This is a work in progress. As of this writing, I have serious work to do on the Sinkler/Keith and McKenzie lines.

This document is placed in the public domain.

This work is dedicated to my late brother, Richard Garner Tison, who left this earth in 2000 far too young, and quite needlessly.

1 Fripp Lineage

This section deals with the Fripps in America. All of this information comes directly from a handwritten document authored by James Chisolm Tison, Jr. in 1984. Intersection between the FRIPP and TISON lineages occurred in the FRIPP sixth generation and the TISON eighth.

1.1 FRIPP First Generation

John Fripp was born in Wales and came to Carolina from England sometime between 1670 and 1690. One brother, William Fripp, remained in England. In 1695 he was awarded Fripp Island [SC] by King William III of England (reigned 1689-1702) for service as a privateer against Spanish Ships in the New World. Both Fripp Island and Fripp Inlet are named for him. The Island is said to have been the favorite hiding place of the pirate Blackbeard (Edward Teach of Bristol, England) and he is thought to have buried much treasure there. Also, it is claimed that Count Pulaski of Revolutionary fame was buried on the Island. In the Fripp family there are tales indicating that John Fripp may have secretly furnished supplies to outlaws via Fripp Island and Inlet. No records exist of houses on the Island other than a small frame structure "old house" said to have been used as a summer place by members of the Fripp family. In 1695 Governor Smith granted one Richard Benett of "ffrips Island" a mark for cattle and hogs.

In 1690, John Fripp was living on St. Helena and in 1696 purchased a plantation on Edisto Island [SC] and registered his stock mark from there on May 12, 1699. On March 12, 1699 after extensive litigation he was awarded the right to administration of the estate of Richard Frampton and guardianship of his minor children. His wife, Sarah, was probably Frampton's daughter. In 1702 he served as High Sheriff of Colleton County and on June 12, 1714 an Act was passed by the Assembly authorizing the laying out of a road from John Fripp's place on Edisto to Wilton. Records show he owned about 500 acres on Edisto and 1000 on St. Helena [SC]. He also owned Fripp and Hunting Islands.¹ His will was dated May 1, 1742 and proven August 12, 1743. It mentions his wife Sarah, his son John Fripp, Jr. "lately deceased" and his grandsons John, William and Paul, who inherited his property. The St. Helena Parish Register estimates his age at death as 61, but he was at least 69 when he died on St. Helena and was buried May 29, 1742. Sarah Fripp died and was buried on St. Helena January 9, 1756.

In 1836, William Fripp of Beaufort [SC] corresponded with a cousin, Edward B. Fripp, Mayor of Bristol, England, and at that time a William Fripp also lived in Bristol and a W. C. Fripp, and a W. C. Fripp, Jr., in London. The latter was connected with the London Graphic. About 1930 a Sir Alfred Fripp lived in Liverpool.

¹Hunting Island is now a South Carolina State Park.

1.2 FRIPP Second Generation (1704-1739)

John Fripp, Jr. was the only child of John and Sarah Fripp. He was born in 1704 and died on St. Helena where he was a planter, December 2, 1739. His wife Martha (Jenkins?) died there in 1740. He left no will and his estate was administered by the Probate Court in Charleston [SC].

1.3 FRIPP Third Generation (1726-1737)

To John Fripp, Jr. and Martha his wife were born the following children:

1. Sarah Fripp, b. October 26, 1726, baptized by Rev. Lewis Jones on January 5, 1727, married (1) McKee, (2) Parmenter, and (3) McCarthy.
2. Martha Fripp, b. May 31, 1728, d. November 16, 1783. Married (1) Isaac Waight and (2) Isaac Wetherly. One child [of first marriage], Issac Waight, Jr.
3. John Fripp, b. March 15, 1729, baptized August 3, 1730, and married (1) Elizabeth Hand on April 19, 1747. After Elizabeth's death, he married (2) Elizabeth Grive, widow, of Lady's Island, as shown by marriage contract dated September 20, 1776. He died in 1781. John Fripp and Elizabeth Hand left many descendants.
4. William Fripp, Sr., b. May 10, 1732, d. November 4, 1794. Married (1) Tabitha Edings, who bore him four children, two of whom left descendants, and (2) Magdalen Meggett in 1770, who bore him one son, who left him descendants. William Fripp, Sr. was the largest slave owner on St. Helena in 1790 (153 slaves).
5. Mary Fripp, died in infancy.
6. Elizabeth Fripp, b. May 10, 1736, married Benjamin Green on May 15, 1752 and left one daughter.
7. Paul Fripp, b. December 8, 1737, d. March 3, 1800. Married Amelia Reynolds, daughter of William and Jane Reynolds on June 29, 1768 by the Rev. James Cosgrove. He lived on a plantation in St. Helena (37 slaves in 1790).

There were two branches of the Reynolds family on St. Helena. One was founded by Richard Reynolds (1672-1758) who married Mary Capers and whose line is set out in the sketch of the Capers family. This Richard left a son, William, who married (2) August 11, 1748, Jane, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Reynolds.

1.4 FRIPP Fourth Generation (1769-1794)

Paul Fripp and Amelia Reynolds had 13 children, as follows:

1. William Fripp (1769-1775)
2. Sarah Fripp (1771-1772)
3. Jane Fripp (died in infancy)
4. John Fripp (1775-1819), bachelor
5. Mary Fripp (died in infancy)
6. William R. Fripp (1779-1781)
7. Thomas Fripp (1781-1837). Married Emmaline, daughter of John and Sarah Chapin Jenkins, who after his death married John Webb on October 23, 1845. No Fripp issue.
8. Benjamin Fripp (1782-1784).
9. Charles Edward Fripp, b. January 1, 1785, d. September 30, 1843. Married (1) Mary Ann Rivers on April 30, 1818 by Rev. Palmer. She died December 4, 1819, aged 18 years, 11 months, and 18 days. He married (2) Mary Minott on November 9, 182[?] and had several children. He and his first wife are buried in the churchyard of St. James Church, James Island [SC].
10. Elizabeth Fripp (1787-1787)
11. Martha M. Fripp (1789-1840). Married Thomas Philson.
12. William B. Fripp (1792-1853)
13. Sarah Emily Fripp (1794-1837). Married on October 27, 1814 Edward Hext Sams, 3rd son of William and Elizabeth H. Sams. Both of Edward's brothers also married Fripps, daughters of Thomas Fripp, a first cousin of Sarah Emily born in 1761.

1.5 FRIPP Fifth Generation (1792-1835)

William B. Fripp, 12th child of Paul Fripp and Amelia Reynolds was born February, 18, 1792 and died October 1, 1853. He married twice, first to (1) Elizabeth Chaplin (1792-1844), daughter of John and Mary Chaplin and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth Fripp Chaplin, and second (2) Ann F. Chaplin, widow of William S. Chaplin. She died in Columbia in 1862, aged 48 years, and had no Fripp issue.

Children of William B. Fripp and Elizabeth Chaplin were:

September, 2001

1. Mary E. Fripp (1826-1841).
2. William A. Fripp (1828, died in infancy).
3. Thomas Benjamin Fripp (1829-1862).
4. John Edwin Fripp (1831-1906).
5. William Paul Fripp (1835-1914).

1.6 FRIPP Sixth Generation (1829-1859)

Thomas Benjamin Fripp, 3rd child of William B. and Elizabeth Chaplin Fripp, was born on St. Helena in 1829. On April 15, 1853 he married Ellen Louise Chisolm of Johns Island [SC], daughter of Samuel Prioleau Chisolm and Martha Chaplin. He owned a plantation on St. Helena which was confiscated and sold to Negroes during the Civil War. He was Captain of Light Dragoons in that war, served under General Robert E. Lee, then was killed at Bee's Creek near Coosawhatchie Courthouse, SC in 1862. His wife and 3 small children had fled St. Helena² in 1861 to refugee at his brother's plantation, Chelsea. Ellen Chisolm Fripp died on March 15, 1894.

The children of Thomas Benjamin and Ellen Chisolm Fripp were:

1. Edward Alonzo Fripp, who married Hattie Folk (1873-1959) and lived in Furman, SC. They had three children: a daughter, Florence, who married W. C. Patrick, a son, Edward A. Fripp, and another son Hugh M. Fripp. Edward Alonzo Fripp, the father, attended Dr. Porter's Academy in Charleston.
2. Martha Leila Fripp (1856-1912). Buried [in] Grahamville [SC] Cemetery.
3. Arthur Herbert Fripp (1859-1926).

John Edwin Fripp (1831-1906), a brother of Thomas Benjamin Fripp, married Isabell Jenkins, daughter of Benjamin Jenkins. She was very beautiful. In 1856 he purchased the Chechessee Bluff plantation of 560 acres on Okatee Creek across the Broad River from Beaufort and moved there with 75 slaves from his St. Helena plantation, Lonesome Hill, which he kept until the Civil War. He and his family maintained a close relationship with the family of his deceased brother, Thomas Benjamin. John Edwin Fripp is buried at Talwin Grove, Okatee.

Children of John Edwin Fripp and Isabell Jenkins:

1. Mary Fripp (died young).

²See *Concluding Notes*.

2. Julian J. Fripp (1891 - ?). In 1891 married Lillie Jenkins, daughter of William Jenkins and Mary Elizabeth Chaplin, widow of Edwin C. Van Ness. They had one child, a daughter, Isabel, b. 1892.
3. Edgar Walter Fripp. He was a minor in 1861 and had previously inherited a Fripp plantation of 1248 acres on St. Helena Island. On it is a well-known Fripp house built about 1800 (builder unknown) which still stands in 1983. At the beginning of the Civil War, Union troops moved in to "safeguard" the property. Early in 1892 Edgar was able to legally regain 732 acres of his original inheritance, including the house, and lived there for more than 20 years until he sold the place for a hunting preserve. He married twice, (1) [?] Ellis, and (2) Martha, daughter of Daniel and Ann LaRoche Jenkins. She was a first cousin of Lillie Jenkins who married his brother Julian J. Fripp. Edgar died in 1930 and left one son, Edgar, who married Mary Dougan. He died at Burton, SC in 1960 and left three sons, all of whom went to California. Edgar Walter was one of only three pre-War families able to redeem land on St. Helena and the last of them to own property there. Thus the Fripes, who prior to 1861 owned a major portion of the Island, exited St. Helena.
4. Florence W. Fripp (1859-1867).
5. Daniel P. Fripp (1860-1933), bachelor. As a young man he suffered a severe sunstroke, which affected his mind. Always in a good humor, he was beloved by children, was an avid reader of the Bible and the [Episcopal] Book of Common Prayer, and on Sundays usually kept to himself, quoting long passages and Psalms in a loud voice.
6. Thomas S. Fripp (1864-1909), bachelor.
7. Ellen Fripp (1867-1924), spinster. She was a very strong character who managed and ran the Bluff Plantation after her father's death and in general acted as head of the family.
8. Charles B. Fripp (1870-1960), bachelor.
9. Robert Lee Fripp (1872-1925). Married Nellie Hasell late in life and adopted three children.
10. Alice L. Fripp (1875-1930), spinster.

After the deaths of Alice and Daniel the Chechessee Bluff plantation was split up into small tracts and sold for summer houses.

William Paul Fripp, youngest child of William B. Fripp, was born in 1835 and died in 1914. He attended the University of Virginia and served in the Confederate Army. He married a second cousin, Martha Fripp, daughter of Captain John Fripp (1790-1865) and his first wife, Caroline Chaplin (1794-1836), and a niece of "Good" William Fripp who died in 1860. Captain John Fripp was

one of the wealthiest landowners in the District and was a Union sympathizer. He was noted for humane treatment of his slaves and before he left St. Helena in 1861 briefed them on the consequences of "freedom" and advised them what to expect and how to act in his absence. He died in Columbia.

Prior to the Civil War, William Paul purchased a large plantation, "Chelsea", on Hazzards Creek across the Broad River from Beaufort and near the Bluff plantation of his brother, John Edwin Fripp. The wife of his brother Thomas B. Fripp fled here with her three children when she left St. Helena late in 1861. After the Civil War, William Paul lost Chelsea and was only able to salvage a small part of the estate consisting of land on Bellinger Neck and Lemon Island. Before World War II, Chelsea became the property of Marshall Field of Chicago.³

Children of William Paul and Martha Fripp were:

1. William J. Fripp (1857-1934). Married Julia Munson (1849-1918), lived in Bluffton, SC and left two children, Elmer and Ethel, both of whom married but had no children.
2. Lewis Fripp (1859-1947). Married Florence Jenkins, daughter of Dr. William Jenkins and Mary Eliza Chaplin and sister of Lillie Jenkins who married Lewis' first cousin Julian J. Fripp. Her first cousin, Martha (Mattie) Jenkins married Edgar Walter Fripp, another first cousin of Lewis Fripp. Lewis lived on Bellinger Neck on property inherited from his father and had two sons: Lewis R. (1891-????) and Edna, neither of whom had sons. After the death of his wife he became a hermit and lived as one.
3. Joseph Fripp (????-????), bachelor.
4. Marion Horry Fripp (????-????). Married Gwendolyn Mustard. He too lived on Bellinger Neck near his brothers Joseph and Lewis, and had three children: (a) Horry, who married Helen Ingram, and had one child, a son, Horry; (b) Lucille, who married Edward Horry of Grahamville and had several children; and (c) Dorothy, who married a Mr. Lewis.
5. Alfred Fripp (1875-1957) married Sallie Williams and lived in Bluffton. They had one daughter, Imogene, who married H. O. Lowden and has a daughter, Imogene.
6. Archibald ("Archie") Fripp who married Violet Morehouse and died in 1948.

³Today, the small hamlet of Chelsea occupies this location. Not very far away, about a half-mile south of the location of Bellinger's Neck, lies a place called "Fripps Landing" at the intersection of SSR 27 and Old Fripps Road.

1.7 FRIPP Seventh Generation

Arthur Herbert Fripp, youngest child of Thomas Benjamin Fripp and Ellen Louise Chisolm was born January 9, 1859 on St. Helena Island and died September 17, 1926. In 1891 he married Elizabeth Margaret Tison (b. 05/22/1867, d. 04/10/1953), 10th child of William McKenzie Tison and Martha Thompson DeLoach. Her brother, John Allen Tison, in 1879 married Martha Leila Fripp, sister of Arthur Herbert. Their children:

1. Ellen Louise Fripp (???? - ????), spinster.
2. Arthur Herbert Fripp [Jr] (???? - ????), who married but had no children.
3. Ada Fripp (????-????), who married Christopher Wallenburg of Hartford [CT?] and had several children.
4. May Margaret Fripp (????-????), who married Luther Giles Powell, a first cousin, of Starke, FL. They had one child, a son who died in childhood.
5. Martha Thompson Fripp (????-????), spinster.
6. William Tison Fripp (????-????), who married but had no children.
7. Etta Tison Fripp (????-????), spinster.

1.8 Concluding Note

On November 6, 1861, 45 Federal steamers and gunboats were counted outside Port Royal Sound. The planters and people of Beaufort could not conceive of any military strategy that would make possession of the area important to the enemy, and assumed that the fleet had come to take Charleston and would pass on by. At dawn on November 7, however, the armada advanced upon the two forts guarding the Sound's entrance: Fort Beauregard at Bay Point on Edding's Island, and Fort Walker on Hilton Head Island. By mid-afternoon the Confederate forces were in retreat and left the Sea Islands in possession of the Federal Army during the remainder of the War.

When word spread that Beaufort was actually to be attacked, the confusion was overwhelming. Women hastily gathered clothes and prepared their children for flight to the mainland, while husbands present got ready flats and boats for the trip. They took with them only the most urgently needed house servants, nurses, and cooks, and had little time or space for family heirlooms or valuables. Houses and fields were left just as they were and slaves were instructed to remain at work under their drivers until their return. To add to the confusion, the blacks were completely demoralized from fear because of the "big shoot" and many hid rather than help man the flats and boats. By evening not a white person of Confederate sympathies could be found at Beaufort or on the plantations in the general vicinity.

In Charleston, the unpremeditated flight was severely criticized, people declaring that the planters should have at least taken time to destroy crops.

It is interesting to speculate what might have resulted if the planters' families had remained to weather the Federal occupation. It seems not impossible that families such as the Fripps on St. Helena might have fared much better had they done so.

General W[illiam] T[ecumseh] Sherman, in charge of the "Expeditionary Corps" arriving at Port Royal, wrote: "The effect of this victory is startling. Every white inhabitant has left the Island. The wealthy islands of St. Helena, Ladies', and most of Port Royal are abandoned by the whites, and the beautiful estates of the planters, with all their immense property, left to the pillage of hoards of apparently disaffected blacks."

2 TISON Lineage

About half of the information in this section was written by James Chisolm Tison, Jr. in 1984. James Sinkler Tison provided a brief direct descendency chart. I was assisted greatly by a July 2001 survey of the Black Swamp Cemetery taken by Ann Baker.

There are three remaining generations of TISONs still living. Reference to them was removed in a November 2002 edit at the request of Mr. Bean.

2.1 TISON First Generation

Cornelius Tison (Tyson?), b. Krefeld, Germany in 1652, d. 1716 at Germantown, PA. Said to have arrived with William Penn at Philadelphia, circa 1685, and was one of the founders of Germantown, PA. Had a brother, Reynier, who preceded him here by a year or two. Most records indicate that he had a son named Mattheis (1682-1766) who remained in Germantown, PA, and was the second generation of a long line of traceable Tysons in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and elsewhere.

Records provided from within the family seem to indicate that Cornelius went to Bath County (now Hyde County), NC, and married a "Miss Mathias" there. However, publically available records contradict this, indicating that he remained in Germantown, PA until his death.

Is it possible that our family records have identified the wrong Cornelius Tison? Cornelius was a very common given name of the era. Or is it possible that we are not descended from the Krefeld Tisons at all? Some of the Tisons who went to PA did indeed migrate to NC, however, there is a Tyson branch founded in Eastern NC in about this era who now recognize that they did not spring from Cornelius. I can't help but wonder if our line, too, came from some other Tison.

2.2 TISON Second Generation

Moses Tison (???? - ???).

No record of Cornelius ever having had a son named Moses can be found. Will start researching here soon. It could well be possible that Moses did indeed exist; but came from other parentage.

2.3 TISON Third Generation

Aaron Tison (16?? - 1710).

Many Aaron Tisons are found in both PA and NC; however, none of them even approximate this date of death.

2.4 TISON Fourth Generation

John Tison, Sr. (????-????). Married a "Miss Leath" at Hyde County, NC.

Public court records in Craven County, NC (New Bern) indicate that an arrest warrant and indictment were issued against him in August or September 1777 for sedition. He reportedly was drinking in a tavern, loudly complaining about conscription practices of the Colonial Army, and offered a toast to the health of King George III and to the success of the British. No further disposition of this case is found.

2.5 TISON Fifth Generation

John Tison (1767-1804). Married Elizabeth Stafford. *NOTE: I have found corroborating evidence of this marriage in some Stafford records. I presently have an inquiry in for any further information. Date of the marriage, names of offspring are still unknown.*

2.6 TISON Sixth Generation

Reuben⁴ Henry Tison (1803-1874) married Rebekah Jane McKenzie. He built Mistletoe Grove Plantation in 1852 near Brighton, Hampton County, SC, and is reported to have led the Black Swamp Methodist Church, Garnett, SC. *NOTE: The McCormick book should provide details about this union and its issue.*

2.7 TISON Seventh Generation

William McKenzie Tison (1826-1903) married Martha Thompson DeLoach.

2.8 TISON Eighth Generation (1861-1890)

Martha Leila Fripp (1856-1912) married John Allen Tison (1861-1929) in 1879. She attended the Confederate Home for Girls in Charleston. John Allen was the third son of William MacKenzie Tison and Martha Thompson DeLoach. After Martha Leila's death he married a cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson (1867-1937), nee Lawton, a widow with one daughter, Katherine. He spent most of his life on property inherited from his father near the village of Tarboro, SC⁵ as a planter and engaged in the Naval Stores business. He is buried at Black Swamp Cemetery (Garnett, SC) alongside Elizabeth.

Children of Martha Leila Fripp and John Allen Tison were:

⁴Alternatively spelled "Reuban". See *"The Forebears and Descendants of Reuban Henry Tison and Rebekah Mary Jane McKenzie"*, by Sara Gray McCormick, 1966.

⁵About 5 miles SE of Garnett, SC.

1. William Ravenel Tison, born in 1880, married Marie Wilson and had six children.
2. Leila Maude Tison, born in 1882 and died at the age of 10 months.
3. James Chisolm Tison (1886-1967).
4. Herbert Harold Tison, born in 1887 and killed in a hunting accident in 1930. He married Katherine Pickren and left seven children.
5. Thomas Fripp Tison, born in 1889, married Jean Woodward of Chester, SC, and had four children.
6. Leila Fripp Tison. Died in childhood.
7. John Allen Tison, Jr, married Carolou Chaplin, lived in Orangeburg, SC and had three children, the eldest of whom was an afflicted son.

2.9 TISON Ninth Generation (1886-1925)

James Chisolm Tison (1886-1967), second son of John Allen Tison and Martha Leila Fripp (1856-1912), in 1907 married Martha Ann Jackson (1885-1953), daughter of Thomas Baker Jackson and Thomasina Darrington Gerald. They lived for many years in Grahamville, SC, and are buried in the Grahamville Cemetery. Both of them were very interested in the old Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Grahamville and were directly instrumental in building up the congregation and re-vitalizing the Parish.

Their children:

1. James Chisolm Tison, Jr, b. July 23, 1908, d. May 3, 1991.
2. Leila Fripp Tison (**STILL LIVING**), b. June 10, 1910, married Jabez Curry Street, son of Jabez Curry and Anne Dunklin Street. He was born in Opelaka, AL in 1906, attended Auburn University, then the University of Virginia where he obtained a Master's and PhD degree. He then did research and taught at Harvard University for many years. He also held the Physics Chair at Harvard and is a physicist of note. They had two children:
 - (a) Caroline Dunkin Street, born in 1940 and married Frederick David Trickey, a son of William Trickey and [?] Hutto. They had three children: Susan, Martha, and Stephen. (**ALL STILL LIVING**)
 - (b) Tison Curry Street, born in 1943. He was a Junior Fellow at Harvard and studied music in Europe, is a well-known musician and composer, and teaches music at Harvard. Never married. (**ALL STILL LIVING**)

3. Gerald Jackson Tison, born May 3, 1913, graduated at The Citadel, served in the Army in World War II and is a retired Colonel, US Army. He married Helen Ducos of LaRose, LA, and they had three children.
4. Mattie Jacqueline Tison, b. July 30, 1916, d. December 14, 1922.
5. Caroline Elizabeth Tison, b. February 13, 1925, married William V. O'Neal. Three children: William, Leila, and Keith.

2.10 TISON Tenth Generation (1908-1942)

James Chisolm Tison, Jr., b. July 23, 1908 [d. May 3, 1991], graduated from The Citadel in 1929, was offered a Fellowship at the University of South Carolina but declined in order to enter the US Coast & Geodetic Survey as a commissioned officer. In March 1942 he was transferred to the Army Air Corps and remained with the Air Force until 1950, where he rose to the rank of Colonel. In World War II he served in the South Atlantic Theater and at Hq USAF, and was awarded the Legion of Merit and the Commendation Ribbon. After 1950 he served continuously with the Coast & Geodetic Survey until retirement in 1968 with the rank of Rear Admiral (upper half). In the Survey he served as Deputy Director and Director, and was a member of the Mississippi River Commission. In 1958-59 he attended the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. In 1972 he was elected Director of the International Hydrographic Organization in Monte Carlo, where he served for five years.

On August 3, 1935 he was married to Nan Keith Sinkler of Charleston, SC by the Rev. R. Maynard Marshall. She was the daughter of Huger Sinkler and Anna Wilkinson Marshall, was born November 6, 1909 and died June 12, 1963. She was a member of the Junior League of Charleston and the South Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America. [He died May 3, 1991, at Charleston, SC and is buried at Black Swamp Cemetery, Garnett, SC.]