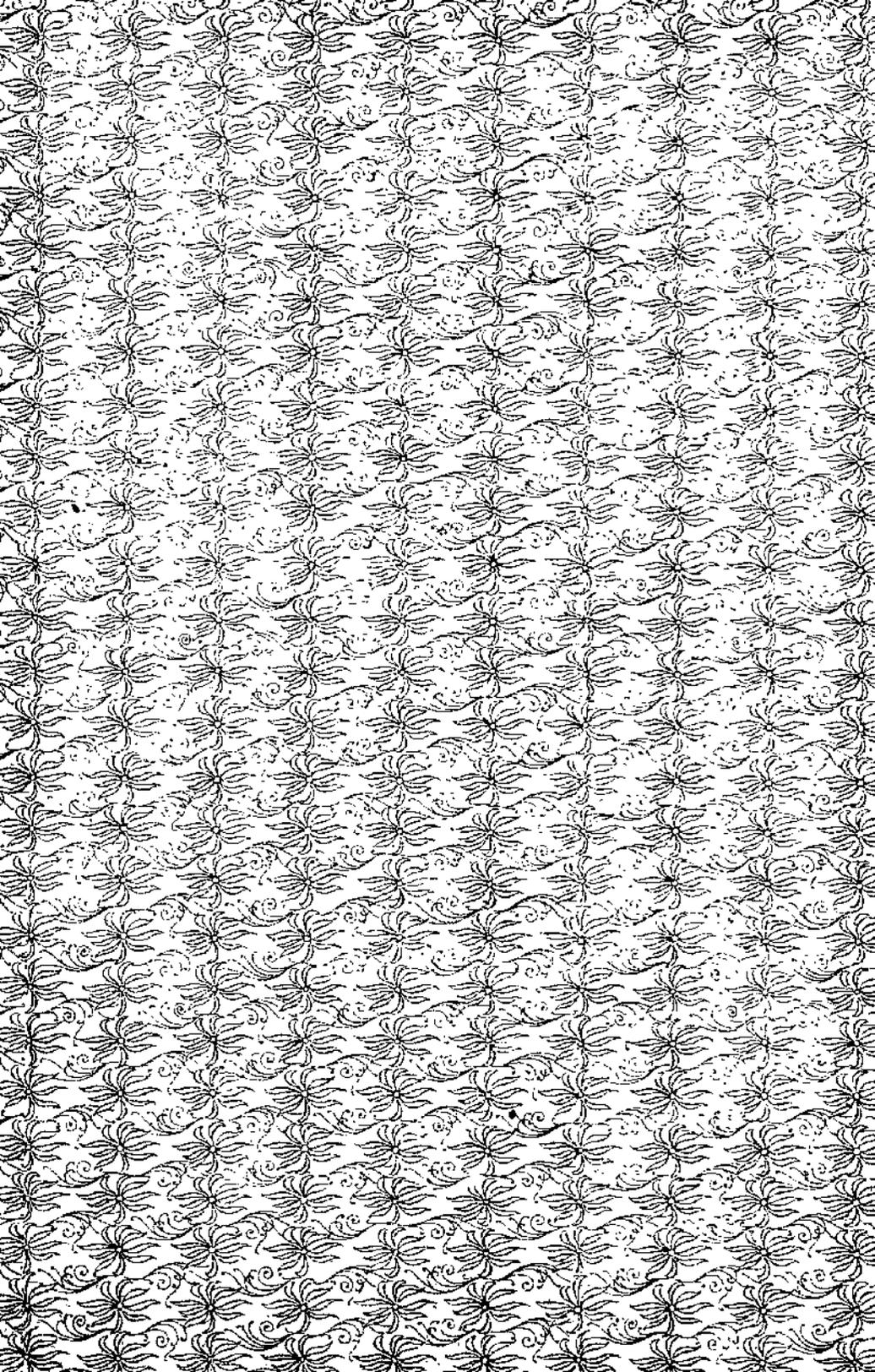


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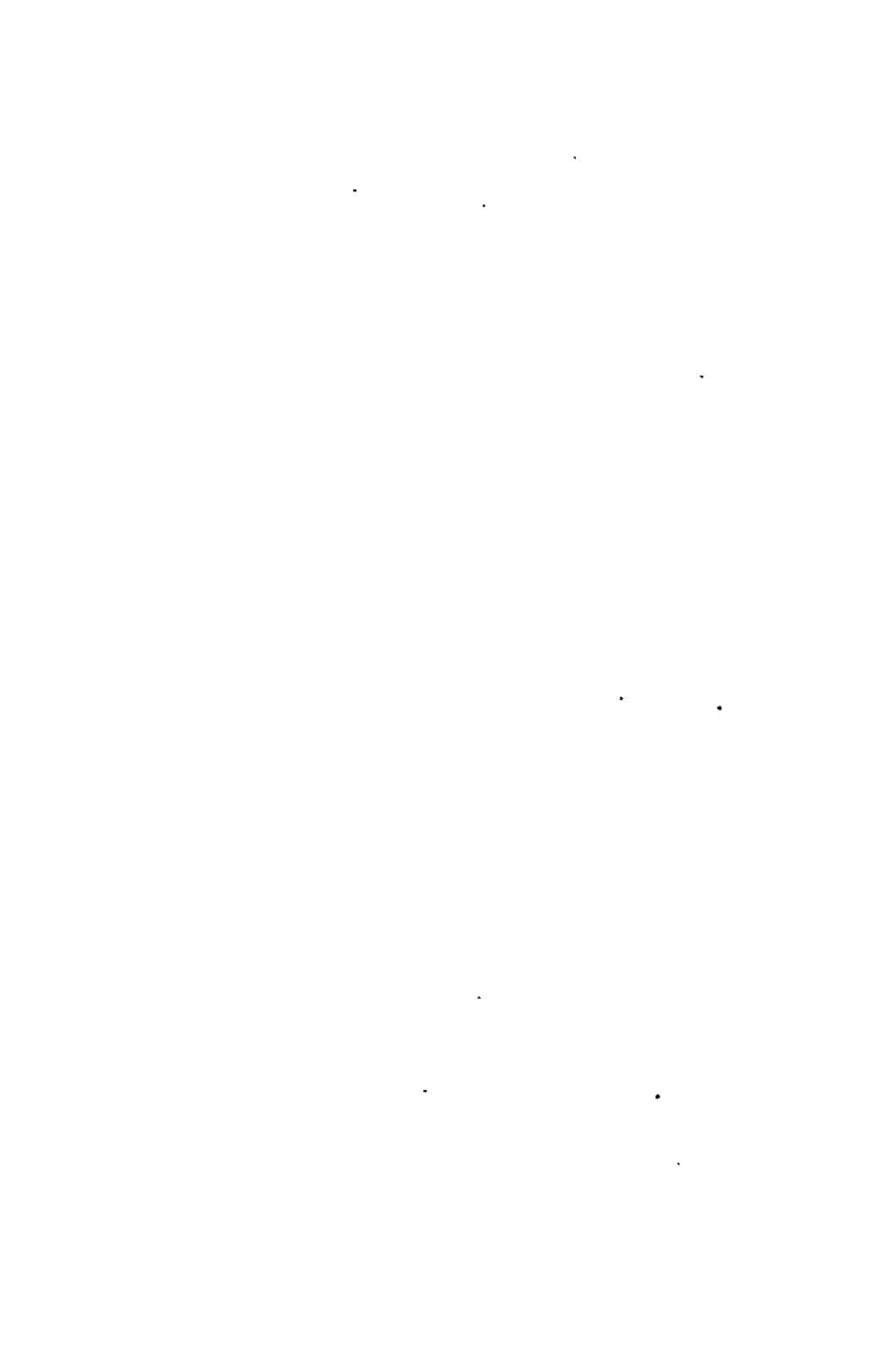
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FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, CHARLESTON, S. C.
AT SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CHURCH AND QUEEN STS.
FOUNDED A. D. 1681.

Believed to be the fourth successive church building upon this site. Established by Huguenot Refugees, persecuted and driven from France on account of their religious faith. In this Church is used the same Liturgy (translated) which was published at Neufchâtel in 1737 and 1772. It is the only Huguenot Church in America to-day.

RAVENEL RECORDS

A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE HUGUENOT
FAMILY OF RAVENEL, OF SOUTH CAROLINA;
WITH SOME INCIDENTAL ACCOUNT OF
THE PARISH OF ST. JOHNS
BERKELEY, WHICH WAS
THEIR PRINCIPAL
LOCATION.

THE BOOK IS INTENDED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.

—BY—
HENRY EDMUND RAVENEL, OF SPARTANBURG, S. C.,

Attorney at Law; Master of Arts; Alumnus of the College of Charleston;
One of the Authors of "Ravenel and McHugh's Digest," Etc.

ATLANTA, GA.:
THE FRANKLIN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.
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1898.

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PREFACE.

NOT through any fondness for genealogy, and certainly not through any talent in that direction, was this work undertaken. But the necessity of making some effort to preserve our family story had so impressed itself upon me, that in July, 1894, I sent out a circular letter to various members of the family, inviting their cooperation upon the ground of the following statement, viz.: "The eighth and ninth generations of Ravenels since the advent of our emigrant ancestor to this country are now living. Owing to the decease within the last ten years of several of the older representatives of the name, and owing also to the rapidity with which many of the active members of the family are becoming scattered over several States, in consequence of the changed condition of affairs at the old family centers, we have arrived at a point where we are in danger of losing our family history and traditions."

At that time I had printed the paper by Mr. Thomas P. Ravenel, which is reproduced in this volume, and I expected to be able, within a few months, to publish a sketch giving as much information as was necessary. But the material offered outgrew my expectation in certain directions, while the difficulty of obtaining the actual family lines of descent was also far beyond anticipation. Although guided principally by the chart prepared by Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel, which he lent me, I was soon able to trace the line of Daniel Ravenel of Somerton, I encountered immense delay in getting the line of René Louis Ravenel. Upon discovering, however, that Dr. Robert Wilson had made a chart of this

line, I borrowed and copied it, and have made very free use of his work. I desire now to record my thanks to him.

His chart, supplemented by information furnished by Mr. Thomas P. Ravenel, and by a great deal of outside correspondence on my own part, has been my principal reliance in making up the tables.

A second cause of delay was the announcement made to me by M. Fraiu de la Gaulayrie, of Vitré, France, that he was preparing a publication entering very largely into the transatlantic history of our family prior to the migration from France, and I could not but wait for this book, which appeared in 1896, and is a valuable addition to our printed history. A brochure by the same author arriving in May, 1897, gives interesting facts in regard to the Le Febvre family and others.

A third cause of detention was that the work could only be prosecuted at odd moments, and on account of my business engagements it had often to be entirely laid aside for long intervals. Such spasmodic attention to historical work interferes not only with its progress, but with its character and orderly arrangement. If there is any matter in the world requiring the whole subject to be kept before the mind, it is the construction of a genealogical table, for the thread once dropped, one wastes hours in recovering it, and even the omissions which had been fresh to the thought before the interruption are forgotten afterwards.

Nor is this all. While some of my correspondents have been prompt and even zealous in their replies, in other quarters incredible delay, and sometimes indifference, has been met. A genealogical question, however simple, can seldom be answered offhand, so it is with a historical doubt. But the reception of an interrogatory requiring a reference to one's family records is sufficient to make most men lay aside the missive for a "more convenient season," a season that never comes.

The inherent and necessary difficulties of my task have been greatly increased by my isolation from the family centers and principal sources of information, so that many details which might have been easily and quickly learned in Charleston or St. Johns by interviews or by accessible records have required a letter, and frequently several letters. Nor can I hope to have avoided errors. Dependent, in the nature of the case, upon others for the great bulk of the material used, errors may creep in as well from wrong information as from faulty reproduction. The irregularity with which the information from all sources has come to hand has interfered with its satisfactory arrangement, notwithstanding the rewriting of many pages.

Considerable delay has also been experienced by the necessity for mailing the several sections of proofs of the family tables in various directions for verification.

I take this means of correcting an inaccuracy appearing on page 28, due to my want of familiarity with the Poo-shee diaries at the time the text was prepared.

Stephen Ravenel was elected Secretary of State on December 20, 1794, and Daniel James Ravenel in 1810.

No errors of any consequence have come under my notice, but it will be found that the General Index collates some facts omitted or misplaced in the body of the book, as, for instance, the burning of Daniel Ravenel's house in Charleston in 1796.

I have done what I could with the materials obtained, and for the faults and omissions of the little book I throw myself upon the indulgence of that agreeable family circle for whose use these pages are offered.

H. F. RAVENEL.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 1, 1898.

RAVENEL RECORDS.

CHAPTER I.

RANK OF THE RAVENEL FAMILY IN EUROPE.

Historical References: Tiphaine de Ravenel, Bertrand du Guesclin, Camisards.—Public and Private Documents.—Certified Church Records from Vitré of births, deaths, etc.—Coats of Arms.—Letters, etc.—Marriage Certificate of René Ravenel and Charlotte de St. Julien, Emigrants.—M. Frain de la Gaulayrie.—Decrees of Nobility.—Manors and Distinguished Persons.

"No, my friends, I go (always other things being equal) for the man who inherits family traditions and the cumulative humanities of at least four or five generations. . . . I still insist on my democratic liberty of choice, and I go for the man with the gallery of family portraits against the one with the twenty-five-cent daguerreotype, unless I find out that the last is the better of the two."—*"Autocrat."*

O. W. HOLMES.

SINCE the inception of this work, a desire has been expressed that the rank of the family in Europe should be spoken of. The subject has not heretofore received adequate attention, but its claims should not be overlooked; and we may certainly regard with satisfaction the evidences obtained and here submitted. The Ravenels belonged to the noblesse of France. Both before and after the migration they intermarried with families of the nobility, and their rank was recognized in official documents, public as well as private.

To some extent the transatlantic history of the family has been known to us here for many years, but our information

is much more full and accurate through recent letters and publications of M. Frain de la Gaulayrie, of Vitré, from whom I quote freely. Having entered upon the topic, it naturally falls into the first place, and a longer introduction would add nothing to the facts adduced.

The name itself is not unknown to fame either before or after the migration.

“During the war of the Camisards we find a Ravenel at one time (1703) in command of a force during a battle. He was one of four men who kept up the conflict amid great discouragements. He was finally put to the torture to induce him to make disclosures and was burned alive.”—*Howe's History of Pres. Church, page 155.*

We do not know this hero. Perhaps he was of our blood and close relationship.

Illuminated with the romance of more than five hundred years comes the poetic story of Tiphaine Ravenel, wife of Bertrand du Guesclin, whom we like to love and admire, whether or not she was of our line. The story is worthy of a place here.

“Tiphaine Ravenel, the daughter of Sir Robin Ravenel, one of the combatants in the celebrated ‘Battle of Thirty’—distinguished for her birth, beauty and accomplishments—predicted for Bertrand a fortunate issue of the combat. She was at that time twenty-four years of age; was instructed in philosophy and astronomy, and was wiser and better taught than any one in the whole country.”

“She was the daughter of Robin Ravenel and Jeanne de Dinan, heiress of Belliere. Cuvelier gives the name Ragu-enel; v. 2381. In the *Histoire de Bretagne*, by Morice, tom. i., p. 294, it is Ragu-enel, and in the *Chronique (Anonyme) de Du Guesclin* as in the text, which has been adopted as the name has descended to our times.

“It was then, during a brief period of repose from excitement and combat, that Bertrand remembered Tiphaine

Ravenel, the fair maid of Dinan, who had predicted the fortunate issue of the fight with Sir Thomas Canterbury;* and, pressing his suit, he received from Charles de Blois, his liege lord, as the highest reward for his services, the hand of that fair girl—the wisest that was in France—in despite of many chevaliers by whom she was loved.

“Tiphaine Ravenel was worthy of being the wife of a hero, for when she perceived, a short time after marriage, that, through love for her, her husband had relinquished the pursuit of arms, she reproved him in these words: ‘Sir, by you have great feats been commenced, and through you only must France be recovered. Now is it thus, that for love of me, you would lose the reputation which you have just begun to acquire? Sir, this cannot continue—for I would be greatly abased, who, through you, should be honored. So know that if you do not pursue arms you cannot be loved by any dame who admires valour. And, in truth, my heart cannot be devoted to the love I had for you, if to valour you are thus recreant.’”

Coming nearer home, we learn from Dr. C. W. Baird that,

“Certain refugees who went to South Carolina were natives of Vitré anciently one of the fortified places held by the Huguenots. The Protestants of Vitré had enjoyed for more than a hundred years the right

* The combat referred to was the trial of an issue with Sir Thomas Canterbury, a redoubtable English knight, who had treacherously imprisoned the brother of Bertrand. The marriage seems to have taken place in 1359-60.

Tiphaine Ravenel died in 1371, and was buried in the church of the ancient monastery of Mont St. Michel, near Pontorson.

See “Life and Times of Bertrand du Guesclin,” by Dr. D. F. Jamison, of South Carolina, vol. I., ch. XI.; vol. II., ch. XII. Press of John Russell, Charleston, 1849.

An interesting description of Mont St. Michel appeared in the *News and Courier*, of Charleston, in a letter dated October 4th, 1892, by Miss Julia W. Porcher, who had visited the place.

of maintaining public worship, when, in 1671, they were ordered to vacate their temple which had been doomed to destruction.

“ But the Château of Vitré belonged to the Princess of Tarente, a firm and devoted Protestant, who about this time came to reside upon her estate in the country; and until the Revocation, fourteen years later, this lady continued to exercise her manorial right to have religious services in her own house for the benefit of her family and her fellow-religionists.

“ *Among those who frequented these services were three families of rank, the families of Ravenel, Du Bourdieu, and De St. Julien.*

“ Pierre de St. Julien, Sieur de Malacare, and his brother Louis de St. Julien, his brother-in-law, René Ravenel and Samuel du Bourdieu, écuyer, sieur du Huellet, de la Goulairie, et de la Bachulaye, came to America in 1686.”—“ *The Huguenot Emigration to America,*” by Chas. W. Baird. Vol. 2, page 85. Publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1885. (Italics mine.)

But we are not without more specific and indisputable records; and we give below a reprint of certain certificates obtained from Vitré, bearing upon the history of the emigrant. These documents are all attested under the seal of the Civil Court, and some also under the seal of the Mayoralty of Vitré. One or two are here given in full in order to show the formality of their attestation; the remainder are condensed. But all are similarly verified, and their genuineness is patent. These papers were obtained by Mr. D. E. Huger Smith during the lifetime of his father-in-law, Mr. James Ravenel, and are now in the keeping of Mr. S. P. Ravenel, who has loaned them to me. It is unusual for families to possess similar records.

Baptismal Certificate of the Emigrant, René Ravenel.

Extrait des Registres Calvinistes déposés au Greffe du Tribunal Civil de Première Instance de Vitré (Ille-et-Vilaine) 3e Registre Baptême, folio 130, Verso.

{
Seal,
Enregistrement,
Timbre et Domaines,
}

“RENÉ, fils de DANIEL RAVENEL, sieur de Cohigné, et Marie Guérineau, sa femme, né au rapport du Père le vingt et cinquième Septembre Mil six cents cinquante et six, a été présenté au baptême le vingt et neuvième dudit mois et an par RENÉ RAVENEL, sieur de la Paignerie et Elisabeth Guérineau, femme de M^r Girard; Le Baptême administré par moi.”

Signé : “ M. LARROQUE.”

{
Seal Tribunal
de 1re Instance De
Vitré (Ille-et-Vilaine).
}

Tout extrait conforme :
Le Greffier du Tribunal.
(Signed) BOURCIER.

{
Seal
Of the Court.
}

Vu par nous Président du Tribunal Civil de Vitré, pour légalisation de la Signature de M^r Bourcier, greffier de la tribunal apposée ci dessus. Vitré, le 10 Septembre, 1874.
(Signed) CH. TORTELIER.

Next is the Baptismal Certificate of Charlotte de St. Julien, wife of the Emigrant.

Baptismal Certificate of Charlotte de St. Julien, Daughter of the Nobleman Pierre Jullien de St. Jullien, 17 May, 1668.

6 Reg., folio 2, Recto.

“Aujourd’hui, dix-septiesme May, Mil six cent soixante huit, a été Batisée Charlotte, fille de noble homme, Pierre Jullien de Saint Jullien, Sieur de Malacare and de Jeanne Le Feubvre, sa femme, ses peres et meres, de laquelle a

esté Parein noble homme Laurend Sauvage, Sieur dudit lieu et Marceinne Damoiselle Charlotte de Moucheron, veufve de feu M^r de Gaillard, lequel nous ont dit que ledit enfant est né le quinziesme jour de ce present moys, et ont les dits peres, parein, et marienne signé et le Baptesme administré par moi.

Signé: M. LARROQUE, Ministre,
DE ST. JULIEN, L. SAUVAGE, CHARLOTTE DE MOUCHERON.

Marriage Certificate of Daniel Ravenel, Father of the Emigrant René, and his 2d Wife Emée Lefebvre, 18 October, 1663.

“ Noble homme Daniel Ravenel Sieur de Cohigné et damoiselle Emée Lefebvre, fille de Nobles personnes Daniel Lefebvre et Marie Berault, Sieur et dame de Fougeray, espouserent en ceste Eglise de Vitré le dix huitiesme Octobre Mil six cents soixante et trois, et le Mariage benit par moi.”

Signé : “ M. LARROQUE.”
5e Registre Mariages, folio 22, Verso.
[Italics mine.]

Daniel Ravenel, Father of the Emigrant. Burial Certificate. March 1, 1669.

Extrait des Registres Calvinistes déposés au Greffe du Tribunal Civil de Première Instance de Vitré (Ille-et-Vilaine.) 7e Registre, folio 2, Verso :

Aujourd’huy premier jour de Mar, Mil six cent soixante et neuf, a esté enterré le corps de deffunt Daniel Ravenel, { Seal } Sieur de Cohigné, decédé en ceste ville { Registry office. } le dernier jour de Febvrier audit an, auquel enterrement ont assisté, Henry de Gennes, son beau frere, sieur de la Bazillyes et Daniel Rebondy, son Cousin

germain, quy ont dit que le dit deffunt, lors de son deces, estoit agé d'environ quarante ans et ont signé." Signé: "J. Hardy, ancien present à l'enterement. Henry de Gennes, D. Rebondy."

Tout Extrait Conforme :

{ Seal of
Court of 1st
Instance de Vitré. }

Le Greffier du Tribunal.

(Signé) BOURCIER.

Vu par nous Président du Tribunal Civil de Vitré, pour légalisation de la Signature de M^r Bourcier, greffier de ce tribunal apposé ci dessus.

{ Seal of
Court of 1st
Instance de Vitré. }

Vitré, le 10 Septembre, 1874.

(Signé) CH. TORTELIER.

Daniel Ravenel and Marie Guerineau, father and mother of the Emigrant. Marriage Certificate. October 20, 1652.

Daniel Ravenel, son of René Ravenel and Anne Nouail, Sieur et dame de la Paignerie, and MARIE GUERINEAU, daughter of the late Daniel Guerineau, vivant Sr. des Cars and of Marie Trioche, his widow, were married in the Church of Vitré.

(Signé) M. LARROQUE.

5 Reg. Mariages, folio 18, verso.

Father of Emigrant, Baptismal Certificate.

Daniel, son of René Ravenel and of Anne Noel, Sieur et Dame de la Paignerie, born 29 April, 1629, baptised same day by J. de Pestere.

Extract from the Calvinist Registry. 3d Reg. Baptism, fo. 77, vo.

MARIE GUERINEAU, died March 12, 1663, wife of Daniel Ravenel, Sieur de Cohigné, at the Chateau of Vitré;

she was buried the next day in the Cemetery of "those of the Religion of the City of Vitré."

Signé: P. GAUVAIGN, Ancien.
JEAN GODARD, "

5 Reg: Décès, folio 43, Recto.

Aymée Le Fèvre, Step-mother of Emigrant. Baptismal Certificate.

AYMÉE LE FEVRE, daughter of Daniel Le Fevre and Marie Berand, Sieur et Dame de Fougeray, born March 28, 1634, Baptised 13 April, 1634.

3e Registre Baptêmes, folio 86, Recto.

(Signed) P. TORTIN.

Marriage Certificate of René Ravenel and Anne Noel, Grandparents of the Emigrant.

Shows that they were married in the Reformed Church of Vitré, 25th April, 1624. Signé: "J. de Pesterre." 5 Reg. Mariages, f. 9, Verso.

Baptismal Certificate of Grandmother of Emigrant, Anne Noel, Daughter of Oliver Noel and of Susanne Lemoyne. Sieur et Dame de la Paillardiere.

Baptismal certificate shows that she was born of said parents on Tuesday, June 14, 1602, and was baptized by Monsieur Merlin the 16th of said month, having been presented by Daniel Lefevre and Anne Massonnaie. 3e Reg., folio 31, Recto.

Burial Certificate of René Ravenel, Grandfather of the Emigrant.

"RENÉ RAVENEL, Sieur de la Paignerie, est decédé au Chateau de Vitré le Troiesme Janvier Mil six cents

soixante et un, et le mesme jour a esté enterré au cemetiere de ceux de la Religion de la Ville de Vitré.”

Signé “P. GAUVAIGN, ançien.”

5 Reg. Décès, folio 40, Recto.

Burial Certificate of Anne Nouail, Grandmother of the Emigrant.

Shows that she died in the faubourg de la Mesriais de Vitré, 25 Feby., 1654, and was buried the next day in the Cemetery of “those of the Religion” of said City.

Signé: M. LABROQUE.

5 Registre, Décès, f. 31, Verso.

*RENÉ, SON OF MATHURIN RAVENEL, and of Jacqueline Gauvain, born Monday, January 16th, 1596, presented for baptism 16th of same month, by Jacques Gauvain, Sr. de Ruillé and Renée Ravenel. Signé: “J. Parent.” 3d Reg, folio 9, Verso.

*We had supposed that this René was the grandfather of the emigrant, but, according to Mr. Frain's tables, he must be regarded a contemporary cousin. From this author's tables we can trace the two lines from Robert Ravenel, who was a substantial man in 1476. (Fascicule 7th, Tables 124 and 125.)

Robert Ravenel, Sieur de Ruillé.

Jehan, or Jean, Ravenel, S. du Perray, b. 1476.

Jehan, m. Marie Le Moyne;	Lucas M. Andrée de Gennés;
from whom Mathurin, sieur des Gesbertieres, m. Francoise Loyleu;	from whom René;
from whom Mathurin, s. des Gesbertieres, m. Jacqueline Gauvaing;	from whom René;
from whom, according to the certificate, René, who is not, however, mentioned by M. Frain as the son of Mathurin, as Frain there follows a different branch, showing the Gaulayrie descent.	from whom Daniel;
	from whom René the emigrant, as shown by table on p. 132 of this book.

In this connection it may be proper to remark that the helmet and mantling shown on the arms used in this country do not appear in the original drawings, but are adopted rather as matters of ornament than as conveying any special meaning.

Marriage Certificate of Mathurin Ravenel and Jacqueline Gauvain.

Shows that both being of the city and church of Vitré, were married on Sunday, 20th of September, 1579, by Rev. N. Berny, minister of said Reformed Church. 1st Registre, p. 289.

June 13th, 1558, was baptised MATHURIN RAVENEL, son of *Mathurin* and of FRANCOISE LOYLEU, his wife. Godfather, Bodinais de Genes. Witnesses: Jehan Huré, Jehanne Hardi. Signé: R. Oger. Registre Coté E 2, fo. 60, Vo.

JACQUINE, daughter of Jacques Gauvain and his wife, Marguerite de la Maczonnaye, was baptized October 1st, 1559. Signé: "R. Oger."

Archives Municipales de Vitré. Registres Coté, E. 2, f. 72, Ro. Extraît du Registres des Actes de baptêmes de la Paroisse, Notre Dame de Vitré pour les années, 1551 à 1581.

MATHURIN RAVENEL, sieur de Gebetieres, was buried in the Cemetery of the Reformed Church of Vitré. No date. 5 Reg., folio 13; Recto.

NOTE.—Above found between two certificates, one dated April 13th, 1621, the other dated December 26, 1621.

Jacquine Gauvain, widow of above Mathurin Ravenel, S. de Gebretieres, died April 20th, 1623, and was buried the next day. Signé J. Blanchard.

FRANCOISE LOILLEU, intestate, died August 25th, 1586. Reg. des Actes de Sépultures, de la Paroisse de Notre Dame de Vitré, Années 1584 à 1668, E. 4, folio 3, Vo.

Attested by the mayor of Vitré, under the seal of the city, and farther, by the President of the Tribunal of 1st Instance, September 10th, 1876.

NOTE.—The orthography of the French in above belongs to the originals.—H. E. R.

NOTES.

(1) Ruillé Manoir, situé à trois Kilomètres de Vitré, entre la route et le chemin de fer qui conduisent de notre ville à Laval.

(2) Pierre Ravenel de la Morandieu et Jehan Ravenel du Perray sont dits sujets aux armes en 1518. (Armorial de Bretagne Poi de Courcy.)

(3) Jehan Ravenel, s'du Verray est au nombre de la confrerie de l'annonciation en 1507.

(4) Lucas Ravenel, de la Brouardiere fut prevot de la confrerie des marchands d'outre mer pour l'année 1539.

(5) Luc Ravenel s'du Boisguy fut l'auteur de cette Branche dont la noblesse a été reconnue par arrêt de la cour des aides en 1680 et par arrêt du conseil en 1696, et qui a produit un connétable de Rennes en 1691, un Secrétaire du Roi en 1702, un chef d'escadre en 1753--2 conseillers du Parlement de Bretagne et Benigne Jeanne Marie de Ravenel, mariée à Auguste Ange Annibal Comte de Bedie, grande-mère de l'auteur "Des Natchez," "d' Atala," du "Genie du Christianism," l'illustre Viscomte de Chateaubriant.

(6) Il ne faut pas lire Coligny, mais Cohigné, qui était un manoir d'un porte de Vitré.

Notes in a letter from M. Frain de la Gaulayrie, Vitré, February, 1895.

It will have been observed that Daniel Ravenel, father of the Emigrant, was referred to as "noble-homme," at the time of his death in 1663, and this was quite irrespective of the decrees of nobility subsequently rendered.

The same title is applied to the father of Charlotte de St. Julien.

M. Frain de la Gaulayrie, who has proven himself to me a most indulgent and instructive correspondent, knows undoubtedly more than any one else of the history of the family in Europe. He has done an immense amount of antiquarian work and genealogical study. He is said to have been formerly a member of the French Assembly, but now appears to devote his life to this form of literary research. He is an author.

He published in 1879 a volume entitled "Une Terre, ses Possesseurs Catholiques et Protestants De 1200 à 1600."

In this history the Ravenels figure frequently.

In 1893 M. Frain published "Les Vitréens et le Commerce International," "Extrait de la Revue Historique de L'Ouest," in which he gives an interesting account of the great "Confrérie des Marchands d'outre Mer," of which some Ravenels were chief officers and promoters as early as

1472, and which seems to have had a most important bearing upon the development of the city of Vitré.

He has also written and published a succession of pamphlets, sold by Plihou & Hervé, Rennes, France, bearing the title "Tableaux Généalogiques, Notices et Documents Inédits au soutien du Memoire, ou il est fait mention de plusieurs familles établies à Vitré et Paroisses Environnantes aux XV^e, XVI^e, XVII^e, XVIII^e, Siecles."

The seventh of these "fascicules," published 1896, deals especially with the Ravenel family, and gives a number of tables showing the direct and collateral lines. These charts are not reproduced here, but are used so far as is necessary to exhibit the ascent to Robert Ravenel. They are found later in this volume, in the genealogical tables, and should be referred to in connection with the other documents contained in this chapter.

These "fascicules," as M. Frain calls them, are really very considerable volumes, embracing from eighty to nearly one hundred quarto pages each, with copious notes in small type, so that they contain a great deal of matter.

M. Frain was visited three or four years ago by Mr. S. P. Ravenel, Jr., who was pleasantly received by him. He is a connection of our family, having Ravenel blood in his veins. He has, therefore, an interest in the investigation and preservation of the records; he has access to the necessary documents and to original sources of information; and he has an evident talent for the work.

I extract from the seventh Fascicule:

Benjamin Ravenel, *councilor of the King, constable of Rennes*, married in 1685, the daughter of Charles de Farcy du Bois de Cuillé. *Ibid.* p. 66.

[Extract from the Registers of the Council of State.]

Military Services of Paul de Ravenel.

Under this caption M. Frain gives us a long document, in French of course, of which I give the substance, principally as throwing light upon the Protestant religious life and consequent suffering of Luc de Ravenel, as well as upon the important station of the family at that time, evidenced by his personal influence both at home and in Holland.

This paper shows that the children of the late Luc de Ravenel and of the lady Renée de Gennes had the "honor to be gentlemen of ancient extraction" and bore arms "de gueules à six croissants et six étoiles d'or en pal et une en pointe;" that the examiner of titles of nobility, appointed by the King in Bretagne, wishing to take advantage of the absence of their father, had disturbed them in their nobility, notwithstanding the several decrees of the Court of Aids at Paris, July 16, 1677, and of the Council 16th June of same year, and of the Court of Aids of March, 26, 1680, confirming Jean de Ravenel, esquire, sieur du Boistelleul, eldest brother of the said Luc, in his nobility and establishing his ancient extraction; and further, that the said deceased Luc de Ravenel, écuyer, father of the petitioners, had, *on account of religion*, gone to Holland with his effects and titles of nobility, which he had never been willing to send to France because the said Jacques and Luc de Ravenel, his two eldest sons, and Paul de Ravenel, the youngest son, had all made abjuration of the pretended Reformed religion, and had attached themselves to the service of his Majesty. Then follows a long account of the services of Paul in the navy, although his father had at first carried him to Holland. Enlisting as ensign on the ship *Le Chariot* in 1689, and serving on various ships, he seems to have had a great many adventures. He was lieutenant of a warship; at one time had

command of another. In one naval engagement, in 1706, he lost, by a canister shot, the sight of his right eye and was wounded in both hands, in his right leg and left thigh, and although his blood was gushing out, he had the cables of an English vessel cut. His Majesty then gave him the *Cross of Saint Louis* and a pension.

In 1701 this great fighter obtained leave of the King to go to Holland to beg his father for his titles of nobility, for the examiner seems to have been a very technical personage. After three solicitations his father, instead of delivering the papers, caused to be offered to him through the Pensionary Heinscius, the command of one of the frigates serving as convoy on the Baltic sea, which offer Paul de Ravenel having rejected, his father drove him from his presence and from his house.

He, however, repeatedly renewed the demand for the titles upon his father up to the time of the death of the latter in Holland in February, 1711, at which time he learned from those in attendance upon his father, that despairing of any further hope that any of his sons would join him, he had torn up and burnt the patents.

Under these circumstances the King reaffirmed the patent.* See below, "Maintenue de Noblesse," etc.

Susanne de Ravenel, at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, withdrew to Hanover with her young son, Jean Charles de Farcy. Page 69.

May we not here trace the origin of the name "Hanover," applied to Henry Ravenel's St. Johns plantation?

* NOTE.—The allegation that the examiner of titles was seeking to disturb the applicants in their nobility, was probably one of those legal fictions by which parties desiring the judgment of a court upon a matter, not in actual controversy, might make a pretensive case upon which to base the court's action. This was no doubt simply a means of perpetuating the testimony as to their nobility.—H. E. R.

MAINTENUE DE NOBLESSE EN FAVEUR DE LUC, PAUL AND
JACQUES DE RAVENEL.

Translation from the French by H. E. Ravenel. See "Tableaux Généalogiques, Notices et Documents Inédits . . . de plusieurs familles établies à Vitré et Paroisses environnantes aux XV^e, XVI^e, XVII^e, et XVIII^e Siècles." By M. Fruin de la Gaulayrie, Vitré. Printed by Edouard Lecuyer, Vitre, 1896.

"Inspected by the court, the letters of confirmation of Nobility, upon the decree of the council of 23d October, 1713, the said letters given at Versailles the same day, signed Louis, and lower down, By the King: Phelipeaux, keeper of the great seal "*de sire jaune sur simple queue*," obtained by Luc de Ravenel, esquire, and Paul de Ravenel, esquire, lieutenant in the navy of the king, captain of a free company of the marines, Knight of the military order of Saint Louis, doing as much for them as for Jacques de Ravenel, esquire, Sieur de Sérant, their eldest brother, absent, and for Jacques de Ravenel, esquire, Sieur de Monterfil, their nephew, son of the said Sieur de Sérant, by which, amongst other things, and for the causes therein contained, the King, conformably to the decree of his council the said 23d day of October, 1713, attested under the counter seal of the Chancery, would confirm the decree of the Court of Aids of Paris of the 16 July, 1677, and 26 March, 1680, which decrees he wished to be executed according to their form and tenor; in consequence, he had maintained and defended the said Jacques, Luc and Paul de Ravenel, brothers, in their nobility of ancient extraction, ordered that they and their children descending, born and to be born in lawful marriage, should enjoy all the privileges, prerogatives and exemptions which are enjoyed by the other nobles of the kingdom, and that, to this effect, they should be inscribed in the catalogue of the nobles of this Province of Bretagne; his Majesty had given prohibition to his solicitors-general and to all others against disturbing them, im-

posing upon them to this effect perpetual silence, and had commanded his liege-counsellors, composing his Court of Parliament and chamber of the Counts of Bretagne, and to all others, his justices and officers to him belonging, that the said letters, together with the said decree of council they should cause to be registered, and the contents thereof, the said Sieurs de Ravenel should enjoy and use plainly, peaceably, ceasing and causing to cease, all troubles and hindrances, all of which is more at length set forth in the said letters and Decree of Council; the petition presented in the said court, 12th January, 1714, by the said Luc de Ravenel, esquire, and Paul de Ravenel, esquire, lieutenant, doing as much for them as for Jacques and Theodore Francois de Ravenel; doing as much for him as for his brother, all children and heirs of the deceased Esquire Benjamin de Ravenel, sieur du Boistelleul, their cousin-german, son of John Ravenel, esquire, the said petition praying that it might please the king to have reference to the papers thereto attached; the said decrees of the Court of Aides 16 July, 1677, and 26 March, 1680, and that of the council, and letters patent of said 23 October, 1713; the contract of marriage of the late Sieur du Boistelleul de Ravenel, father of said Theodore Francois de Ravenel, of 19 October, 1685, together with the extract from the baptismal record of said Theodore Francois de Ravenel of 29 April, 1692, and in consequence should order that the said decree of council and letters patent should be registered and well and duly executed according to their form and tenor and the conclusions of the solicitor-general of the King at the foot of said petition the 13th of the present month of January in the year 1714.

All considered, the court has *ordered* that said letters and said Decree of Council should be registered by the recording officer, to take effect and the petitioners to enjoy

the matters therein contained well and duly according to the will of the King.

Done in Parliament, at Resnes, the 15 January, 1714.
Signed Piquet, le Greffier.

The treasurers of France, general officers of finance, incumbents of the offices of judicature, police, and finance of Bretagne, take notice of the said letters patent of his majesty given at Versailles, 23 October, 1713, signed Louis, and lower, By the King: Phelipeaux, sealed and forwarded in consequence of a decree of the council of state of the King, his majesty being present, held at Versailles the same day.

It pleased his majesty to confirm the decrees of the court of Aides of Paris of 16 July, 1677, and 26 March, 1680, in consequence of which he has warranted and defended the said Jacques, Luc and Paul de Ravenel, brothers, in their nobility of ancient extraction," etc., etc.

Given at Nantes, the 4th of April, 1714, and we have, by these presents, caused the signet of our arms to be attached.

Signed: MILLIER and GAUTIER, Adjutant.

7th Fascicule, p. 66-7.

"Tableaux Généalogiques, Notices et Documents Inédits, etc." Par Frain de la Gaulayrie.

Interesting notes and copies of documents connected with the history of the family, and illustrating, to some extent, its rank and its religious life, appear in this 7th Fascicule. It would be profitable to reprint the several family tables given therein, but the line of descent sufficiently appears in the tables forming one division of this book.

I gather the following extracts:

ROBERT RAVENEL is, in 1473, of the number of the founders of the "Confrérie de L'Annonciation ou Associa-

tion des Marchands d'Outre-Mer." One ROBERT RAVENEL, perhaps the same as above, is called Tresorier de la fabrique de Saint-Martin from 1441 to 1443.

Ruillé, "manoir et terre noble," situated three kilometres from Vitré, on the left of the road between Vitré and Laval. *Note 1, p. 64.*

Jehan Ravenel (1505-6); Pierre Ravenel (1510-11); Jehan Ravenel (1520-1); Lucas Ravenel (1539-40); Mathurin Ravenel (1552-53); Pierre Ravenel (1574-75); Jean Ravenel du Mezart (1667-8); were elected Prevosts of the Confrérie de Marchands

In 1890 Jean Ravenel de la Grange was Captain of Vitré, and Henry IV. accorded him a pension of 400 crowns.

In 1590 and 1592 Lucas Ravenel du Fail represented the Commune of Vitré in the estates of Bretagne at Rennes and Jean Ravenel, de la Meriais, procureur des bourgeois, was likewise its representative at Rennes in 1595, and at Redon in 1612. *Note 7, p. 64.*

"With equally just claims as the Geffard, Seré, Clavier, Guillauden and others, the Ravenel, rewarded by Henry IV. and Louis XIV. for their military services, deserved ennobling; but a regard for the truth obliges us to declare that the court of aids had created, or allowed to be created, for them a fantastic genealogy, making them descend from the Ravenel established in Beauvoisis, and that despite of our records both public and private." *Note to p. 69. 7th Fascicule. Par Frain de la Gauloyrie.*

"The grandmother of Chateaubriand (Marie-Anne de Ravenel du Boistelleul) was the great-granddaughter of MARCHANDS d'outre-mer. Her father, to rebuild a fortune entirely compromised, became also a merchant and went to the Islands. He there succeeded, returned to Bretagne, married and became a privateer." *Ibid.* note, p. 71. A note by herself shows that he set off for himself

at the age of about fifteen years. His name was René. *Ibid.* p. 71.

Jean Ravenel, sieur de Lisle, and Jean Ravenel, S. de Baillé, were called ELDERS of the Huguenot Church of Vitré.

Jean Ravenel, du Boistelleul, was an elder in the Calvinist Church of Rennes in 1666. In 1597 in a time of famine and of calamity, we have the names of a number of Ravens, amongst whom were several widows, who were specially taxed to maintain a given number of poor persons, from one to three paupers each. See p. 65.

At the entry into Vitré of Madame Anne de Montmorency, June 18th, 1517, a daughter of Pierre Ravenel represented the Virtue of Charity, and made to the said lady a very beautiful address. *Ibid.* How is this for an augury of the coming woman?

Jean Ravenel, sieur du Boistelleul, was baptized in the Calvinistic Church of Vitré the 20th of April, 1581. He married the 29th of August, 1604, Jeanne Grislel, who was the daughter of Mathurin Grislel, apothecary, and of Marie Seré, granddaughter of Wm. Grislel sieur de la Tirliere, apothecary. See p. 66.

The contract of marriage of the noble Luc de Ravenel and of Renée de Gennes was signed August 26th, 1651. Renée de Gennes was the daughter of Jean de Gennes des Hayers, procureur fiscal of Vitré. *Ibid.*

COPY OF MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE OF THE EMIGRANT
RENÉ RAVENEL AND CHARLOTTE DE ST. JULIEN.
(OCTOBER 24TH, 1687.)

“Carolina Vigesima quarta die Octobris Mensis Anno 1687 benedictum fuit super plantationem Pomkinhill matrimonium inter dominum René Ravenel, equitem, natum annos viginti et unum; filium defuncti Danielis Ravenel, equitis, domini de Cohigny, qui vivens manebat in

urbe Condevinco in Britannia, et dominam Charlotte de St. Julien, annos novem decem et semiannum natam, filiam Petri de St. Julien equitis domini de Malacare, manentis super plantationem Pomkinhill, et domina Joanna le Fevre illius uxoris.

Dictus René Ravenel cōmitatus a dominis Josia Dupre et Nicolas de Longuemare, amicis suis, et dicta Charlotte de St. Julien comitata a domino de St. Julien illius patre, et domino Petro de St. Julien, illius fratre.

Subsignati pr René Ravenel, Charlotte de St. Julien, Josias Dupre, N. de Longuemare, de St. Julien de Malacar, Pierre de St. Julien, Trouillart Ministre."

"Ego Philipus Trouillart Ecclesiæ ref. gal. Carolopolitensis minister oibus obtestor, hoc matrimonium dni René Ravenel et domina Charlotte de St. Julien. Editum conformum esse repertoris; quod pre manibus habeo in fidem ejus manum et sigillum apposui.. Datum Carolopoli in Carolina die 24a 7 br Anno Dni 1697.

(Signed.)

TROUILLART.

(Seal.)

"Mem. Pomkinhill, the plantation in the within certificate, adjoins the land on which the Episcopal Chapel, St. Thomas's parish, now stands, which is known as the Pomkinhill Chapel.

The plantation is now owned by the Hon'ble Alfred Huger, and was conveyed to Pierre de St. Julien de Malacare by Pierre Fouré, by deed dated December, 1686. The deed is written on the plat annexed to the grant in the possession of Mr. Huger, who allowed me to examine them.

The above mem. is taken from one made by me at the foot of the original certificate on 13th of July, 1852.

(Signed.)

DANIEL RAVENEL.

21st of March, 1860."

Copy furnished to me by Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel, 1895. H. E. R.

“Gillette Cholet et Jean de Gennes du Mee furent fiancés le 16th Septèmbre, 1506, par le grand Gui de Laval. Ils épousèrent le quatre Octobre suivant.

Une fille née de ce mariage accompagna Mlle. de Laval ; une autre épousa Lucas Ravenel, en son temps prévost des marchands Vitréens et reconnu par les généalogistes comme l'auteur des Ravenel du Boistelleul.”

NOTES TO ABOVE.

“Guy XVI. qui avait perdu l'année précédente sa premiere femme, Charlotte d'Aragon, fille de Frederic III. et d'Anne de Savoie.”

“De Lucas Ravenel et d'Andrée de Gennes issu Lucas Ravenel qui epousa Marie de Gennes, d'ou ; Jean Ravenel, marié à Jeanne Grillet, d'ou ; Jean Ravenel, Sieur du Boistelleul, qui épousa Judith de Farcy, d'ou Benjamin de Ravenel du Boistelleul, connétable de Rennes, marié en 1685 à Catherine de Farcy, d'ou Benigne Jeanne Marie de Ravenel, marié en 1720 à Auguste Ange Annibal Compte de Bedee, d'ou Apolline Jeanne Suzanne de Bedee, mariée le 20th Juin, 1751, à René-Auguste de Chateaubriant, comte de Combourg, etc. ; d'ou l'auteur du “GÉNIE du CHRISTIANISM.”

“Les Vitréens et le Commerce International,” par Frain, D. L. G., p. 13. Imprimerie Vannes, 1893.

Jehan Ravenel was a Prévost des Marchands at some date between 1504 and 1510. *Ibid.* p. 17.

The family of Miaulay is very ancient, represented in the fifteenth century by Philippot Miaulay, who married Yvonne de Cholet. Jean Ravenel du Perray married Jacqueline Miaulay early in the sixteenth century. *Ibid.* p. 53.

M. Frain's book gives many details of the outfits of the ships, and the successes of the merchants, especially of their substantial residences, many of which were of a high order of architecture and taste. A Vitreen had the honor of causing to be printed the “Description of the First Voyage Made by the French to the East Indies.” Paris, 1609.

“Les Vitréens et le Commerce International,” p. 57.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER WRITTEN TO H. E. RAVENEL
 BY MR. E. H. FROST, OF DATE, "CHARLESTON, SEP-
 TEMBER 7, 1894."

"MY DEAR HENRY EDMUND:

"As you asked me to do, I write a copy of the Memo-
 "randa which I made in Paris, in 1892, relative to the
 "Ravenel family.

"I was curious to look at a book in the Bibliothèque
 "Nationale which was chained to the shelf, and on obtain-
 "ing permission to do so, I, expecting something very rare,
 "found it to be but an index, printed in 1866, to a grand
 "Armorial of France, entitled as follows:

"Indication du Grand Armorial general de France, re-
 "cueil officiel dresse en vertue de l'edit de 1696 par Charles
 "d'Hozier Juges D'Armes. Paris, 1866."

"The work, of which the above is the index, is in about
 "thirty-five thick manuscript volumes, well written, but
 "rather difficult to read sometimes, for a modern foreigner,
 "because of old forms, both of writing and of spelling.

"The thirty-five volumes contain alphabetical lists of
 "persons named in them, divided into sections according
 "to the geographical departments.

"The name of Ravenel is found in several departments,
 "viz.: Bretagne, Champagne, Lorraine, Paris, Poitou,
 "not Picardie. I looked only for the name Ravenel in
 "Bretagne Vol. I., the manuscript beginning is, as on the
 "other side (meaning reverse page). I should say that the
 "names given include Écuyers, Sieurs de, Comtes de,
 "Cures de, Lieutenants, Medecins, Avocats, Bourgeois
 "etc., and the arms are given in each case, but no pedi-
 "grees.

Reverse page above referred to.

"M. S. Title to Vol. I., Bretagne.

"L'Etat des Armviries des personnes et Communautés,

“des nommées oy après envoyer au Bureaux établis par
 “M. Adrien Vannier chargé de l'exécution de l'édit du
 “mois de Novembre dernier pour estre présentés a Nos
 “Seigneurs less Commissaires Généraux du Conseil Députés
 “par sa Majesté par arrête du quatre Decembre, 1696, et
 “20th and 23d January, 1696.

“No. 39. Luc de Ravenel, appearing from the title to
 “be of the district of Rennes. Same arms given as gener-
 “ally adopted, viz.: Six crescents and seven stars.

“Then there is Jacques de Ravenel, Sieur de Sevar,
 “same arms.

(I think “SERAN” should be read for “SEVAR.”
 —H. E. R.)

“In the second volume, also Brittauy, p. 553, is the
 “name.

“20th N. Dumeé Ravenel. Then page 900, after
 “several others, stated to be of Vitré, Veuve de N.
 “Ravenel de Baille.”

(No doubt “Ruillé” should be read for “Baille.”—
 H. E. R.)

L'HOZIER'S PEDIGREE.

We possess a document, printed on parchment paper and covering five pages the size of very large legal cap, giving the lineage of the Ravenels, under the facsimile signature of L'Hozier, the great authority on heraldry in France. Several copies of this script were brought to Carolina a number of years ago, but the only one in perfect preservation belongs to Mrs. Selina E. Ravenel, of Keowee. They were gotten up probably forty or fifty years ago. The Blazonry therein given is that which the family have generally adopted, viz.: The stars and crescents.

While the paper attests the recognition of the ancient lineage and noble extraction of the family, it seems that the “Cour des Aides” credited them with an erroneous

pedigree in some early stages, mixing up the line with that of the Ravenels of Beauvoisis. This was the opinion of Mr. Leon Sauv , of Vitr , with whom the late James Ravenel, Esq., had a correspondence about the year 1873. The fact is also confirmed by M. Gaulayrie. See the note, *supra*, from the 7th Fascicule, p. 69.

But the fact that their genealogy was not correctly recorded is of minor importance, because M. Frain has shown, in the letters below given, and in his book, that their claim to recognition did not rest upon the mistaken lineage, but that they deserved it upon other grounds as well. And since we know the true line of descent, we are not dependent upon L'Hozier's record.

I here give the title page, but not the family gradations of L'Hozier.

“DE RAVENEL,

“Seigneurs de Boistailleul & de Seran.

“Famille Originnaire de Picardie,  tablie en Bretagne,
Dans l'Ev sch  de RENNES.

(Then follows a cut of the ARMS of the Ravenels.)

“De Gueules   six Croissans d'or pos s deux, deux  
deux, surmont s chacun d'une  toile de m me; et une  toile
“aussi d'or,   la point de l' cu.

“Theodore Jean Baptiste de Ravenel du Boistailleul,
“conseiller au Parlement de RENNES, et Charles Hanni-
“bal Hyppolite de Ravenel, son cousin, demeurant dans la
“Paroisse de Loud ac,  v ch  de S. Brieu, ont produit
“pour la preuve de leur Noblesse d'extraction non-seule-
“ment deux Arr ts rendus les 16 Juillet, 1677, & 26 Mars,
“1680, en la cour des Aides de Paris,   laquelle la Con-
“naissance en avait  t  attribu e par Arr t du Conseil d'
“ tat du 16 Juin, 1677, mais encore un Arr t du m me
“Conseil d' TAT du 23 Octobre, 1713, et Lettres Patentes
“sur Icelui datt es du m me jour, et Registr es au Parle-

“ ment de Rennes le 15 Janvier, 1714, en la Généralité
 “ des Finances de Bretagne le 4 Avril suivant & en la
 “ Chambre des Contes de Nantes le II. du même mois d’-
 “ Avril, par lesquels Jean Ravenel, sieur du Boisteilleul,
 “ bisayeul dudit Theodore Jean Baptiste de Ravenel du
 “ Boisteilleul, Luc Ravenel, frère puisné dudit Jean Rave-
 “ nel, Jacques de Ravenel, Sieur de Seran, autre Luc de
 “ Ravenel, son frère, père dudit Charles-Annibal-Hyppo-
 “ lite de Ravenel, & Paul de Ravenel, Lieutenants de
 “ Vaisseau, frère desdit Jacques & Luc de Ravenel, sont
 “ déclarés Noble & Issus de Noble & Ancienne Race &
 “ lignée ;” &c. &c.

He then gives as the—

“ **FIRST DEGREE, PIERRE** Ravenel, Chevalier, Seigneur
 “ de Broys, de St. REMI and of St. Martin-Napz, who gave
 “ his allegiance to the Count of Nevers & of Rethel in
 “ the month of December, 1440, being then 72 years old.”

Many generations, however, conform to our tables.

These two letters of M. Frain are much to the point :

VITRÉ, 14 Juin, 1895.

CHER MONSIEUR :—Je vais essayer de faire la lumière sur la noblesse des Ravenel, et de vous les mettre au point.

I. La Branche des Boisteilleul a obtenu en 1677 et 1681 des arrêts de maintenance de noblesse, la reconnaissant d’ancienne extraction.

II. Ces arrêts furent confirmés en 1713 par le conseil du Roi en faveur de Paul de Ravenel, marin distingué, Chevalier de Saint Louis, et depuis Chef d’Escadre.

III. Antérieurement à la Révolution Française, durant cent vingt ou cent trente ans, ces Ravenel ont jouis des honneurs et privileges de la noblesse. A cette possession d’état, les railleries ne feront rien. Le Roi les avait voulus nobles ; ils furent partout traités comme tels, aux parlement, comme aux états de la Province ; et cela en dépit

d'une généalogie dont les premiers degrés, fabriqués de toute pièces, ne viennent pas devant nos archives Vitréennes.

Ils eussent assurément mieux fait, de prouver qu'au commencement du XVth siècle en 1631, leur auteur, Robert, était inscrit de la confiance de ses concitoyens, riche et justement considéré. (Il était trésorier de la Paroisse de S' Martin de Vitré, et ses comptes existent aux archives de cette paroisse); de rappeler le souvenir du Capitaine de Vitré, Ravenel de la Grange, récompensé par Henri IV.; ou de montrer, comme Paul de Ravenel, nombre de blessures reçu aux service du Roi. Tout autant que les Geffrard, les Seré, les Nouail, les Marion, leurs compatriots et parents, ils paraissaient dignes d'être anoblis. Mais ils voulurent être d'ancienne extraction, et cette ambition les fit céder à la manie des origines étrangères; manie, du reste, fort commune de leur temps, et ancrée dans la famille, car les Ravenel du Plessix, qui portaient aussi eux, sans conteste, la qualité d'écuyer et ont produit trois conseillers au Presidial de Rennes, se disaient, ou se laissaient dire, originaires de Picardie, tandis qu'ils descendaient bel et bien de Robert Ravenel de Ruilli; j'en parle sciemment, puisqu'ils sont mes auteurs.

En résumé, soit par leurs ancienneté, soit par leur fortune, soit par leurs charges, les Ravenel étaient à la fin du XVII^e siècle, en situation d'entrer tête haute dans les rangs de la noblesse. Par la connivence de l'Hozier, l'influence de leurs alliés, l'appoint de leurs richesses et de leur service aussi, ils réussirent, avec le bon vouloir du Roi, à se faire déclarés d'ancienne extraction, et à jouir de cette état durant une siècle." (Signed) FRAIN, D. L. G.

VITRÉ, 7 Fevrier, 1896.

CHER MONSIEUR :—Les Armories des Ravenel sont fort diverses. Ne vous en étonnez pas; cette diversité n'était pas chose étrange et ne constituait pas une exception. On



Arms regarded by M. Frain de la Gaulayrie as properly belonging to our branch of the family in ancient times; and given preference by him.

“ D'azur à la fasce d'argent, chargée de trois mouchetures d'hermine, et accompagnée de trois renards d'or (armorial de l'arsenal.) ”





Shield as used in this country for generations and universally adopted here; but given second place by M. F. de la Gaulayrie as regards the Ravenels of the Parish of Notre Dame de Vitré, and others.--(See letter below.)

"De gueules à six croissants posés deux, deux et deux, surmontés chacun d'une étoile, et accompagné en pointe d'une septième étoile le tout d'or."

la remarquait en effet chez nos Hardy, Le Fauchere, Le Moynes, sans parler de beaucoup d'autres familles bretonnes. Voici, d'après la troisième et dernière édition de l'armorial de Bretagne par Pol de Courcy, les Armes Ravenel.

I. "Ravenel de Ruilli, de la Morandiere, de la Ferriere, de la Riviere, Paroisse de Notre Dame de Vitre, du Boistelleul, Paroisse de Chatillon en Vendelais : de la Brouardiere, du Boisguy, de Serant, des Roches, de Menterfil ;

D'azur à la fasce d'argent, chargée de trois mouchetures d'hermine, et accompagné de trois renards d'or (armorial de l'arsenal). Alias : de gueules à six croissants posés 2, 2 et 2, surmontés chacun d'une étoile et accompagné en pointe d'une septième étoile le tout d'or, qui est Ravenel en Beauvoisis. (La chemays des Bois.)

II. Ravenel, sieur du Plessix (Originaire de Picardie), d'argent à trois quintefeuilles de gueules, à l'orbe de six merlettes de même, ont produit trois conseillers au Présidial de Rennes, un maître à la chambre des Comtes de Bretagne.

L'origine Picardie de ces Ravenel et l'origine Beauvoisienne des du Boistelleul sont à mettre du même panier. Les sieurs du Plessix descendaient des la Morandiere, la Ferriere (voir Article I.) et était comme les Boistelleul, arrière petits fils de Robert sieur de Ruilli.

III. Ravenel, sieur du Mee, d'azur à un chevron d'argent chargé de deux raves au naturel, et accompagnés de trois Papillons d'or ; deux en chef affrontés, et une en pointe, (armorial de 1696.) Ces Ravenel descendaient de Ravenel du Mezard, et semblent appartenir aux précédents, mais en n'en connaît pas attacher. Je vous envoie le calque des armories attribués aux de Ruilli et du Plessix.

A mon sens, les armes primitives de la Famille seraient les premières indiquées par Pol de Courcy. Les Hermines y affirmeraient l'origine bretonne, les trois renards l'alliance des Ravenel avec les de Gennes."

CHAPTER II.

EARLY HISTORY.

Office-holding Exceptional.—Stephen Ravenel Secretary of State—Probably Daniel James Also.—Daniel Ravenel and James Ravenel Members Provincial Congress.—René Ravenel, Emigrant, Prominent Citizen, Elder in Church.—“Wantoot” Plantation.—Revolutionary History.—Marion’s Men.—Captain Henry Ravenel, Daniel Ravenel, of “Wantoot,” First and Second.—Horses, Canal, China Set.—Success in Planting.—Racing in Carolina.—Irving’s Turf.—Ability of St. Johns Planters in Last Century.—Ruin after Revolution.—Wm. A. Courtenay’s Article on Daniel Ravenel (1834-1894).—Huguenot Colony in 1629.—Old Newspaper Notices.—Wills.—Daniel of Chelsea.—Pierre de St. Julien.—Catherine Le Noble.—Burial Grounds at Pooshee, Somerton, Hanover—Site of Old St. Julien House at Somerton.—Ravenel, S. P., Home at Highlands.—Old China.

“Thy father’s merit sets thee up to view,
And shows thee in the fairest point of light,
To make thy virtues, or thy faults, conspicuous.”

Addison, Cato. Act 1, Scene 2.

FOR more than two hundred years, on this side of the water, the Ravenels have been prominent men in the communities of their adoption, and yet we know of only two of the name who have held offices of profit. These were Mr. Stephen Ravenel, who was Secretary of State early in the present century, probably about 1820, and his brother, Daniel James Ravenel, who, it is thought, afterwards filled the same office for several years. They were sons of Henry Ravenel, of Hanover. The earlier members of the family did not entirely eschew politics, but the last two generations may be said to have done so absolutely. The first Daniel Ravenel, of Wantoot (born 1732), and James Ravenel, his cousin, son of René Louis, were members of the Pro-

vincial Congress which met at Charleston, January 11th, 1775.—“*Revolution in the Carolinas*,” by General William Moultrie. Published by David Longworth, New York, 1802.

Mr. Daniel Ravenel (1789–1873), when a young man, served one term in the State Legislature.

Our men have not been content merely to let politics alone; they have gone further, and have often showed an undue shrinking from publicity. As an instance; when Johnson’s *Memoirs of the State* was first published, the author had flattering notices of the character and services of Mr. Daniel Ravenel, of Wantoot, of revolutionary fame. His son Daniel (1789–1873), then of Charleston, withal a most courteous and genial gentleman, so far from being pleased, considered that a great liberty had been taken, and he caused the name of his father to be expunged from subsequent editions of the book. This overstrained dignity is a great injustice to those who inherit the name, and who might be benefited by the published history of their ancestors.

Almost the whole story of the migration of our Huguenot ancestors is lost in oblivion, and we have no details of their individual experiences in leaving their distracted France, and in coming to America. Although no doubt the melancholy tale would make a volume full of pathos and interest, no record lives to tell their sufferings, their sacrifices, their family separations, their heart-breaks, their danger, their fidelity, their escapes. The stringency of the times they lived in has blotted out alike the realities and the romances.

We know indeed that René Ravenel, the immigrant, passed to Holland and to England before reaching these western forests, but the incidents which would give color and life and human throb to the journey are untold by paper or tradition, and it stands to us like an old painting in which the dark background obscures the features.

That parties of friends left their afflicted land together, and made common cause, was frequently true, and quite possibly he traveled in such a party. His marriage certificate (see Chapter I.) shows that Mr. Josiah DuPre was one of his groomsmen. Had they been in England together? Had he known the Porchers before coming here? A curious incident occurring during the Revolutionary war, a hundred years later, shows how affinity of thought and character had kept some of these families together in the country of their adoption. When Maj. Samuel Porcher was a boy of about eight years of age, the British troops encamped at Mexico had impressed some horses, including the favorite steeds of Samuel and his brother Tom. The boys were sent up from Peru to Mexico, to see what could be done, and were in great distress of mind, as boys naturally would be at the loss of their horses. A British officer, seeing their strait, questioned them, and on learning their name, said: "Porcher, my best friend in England is DuPre Porcher. You shall have back your horses for the sake of the name." He gave the necessary order immediately, and the boys went home happy. This story has been told me by Mr. W. Mazyck Porcher, son of Maj. Samuel Porcher. The coupling of the names is suggestive.

Several of our ancestors, not only of the name of Ravenel, but of Chardon, Gendron and others have left traces of a prominence and prosperity early achieved in Carolina, as well as of a positive church activity.

René Ravenel and Philip Gendron were elders (anciens) of the French Church of Jamestown, on the Santee, in 1708, as appears from Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church, quoted in chapter fourth of this book.

René Ravenel was one of the commissioners who sold the lots at the founding of Jamestown, and was one of the first purchasers of a lot there, as shown in the account of the founding of Jamestown, also cited in the fourth chapter.

He was prominent in the province in 1727, for after the death of George I., on October 19th, 1727, Arthur Middleton, president and commander in chief of the Province of Carolina, had given orders to summon his Majesty's Honorable Council and the members of the Commons House of Assembly to meet him in Charleston on the 30th October, that proclamation might be made on the following day of the succession of his Majesty George II.

Accordingly, on October 31st, such proclamation was made with great pomp and ceremony, signed by the "governor and council, with numbers of the principal planters and inhabitants of this province," and amongst the signers we find René Ravenel, P. de St. Julien and J. de St. Julien. *Colonial Records, vol. XIII. page 33 et seq.*

"Wantoot" was a well known and established place, at least as early as 1715, and we find frequent references to the Fort there.

The name of "Wantoot" is, of course, still retained on the plantation in St. Johns; and has been also transplanted to the mountains of Western North Carolina within the last twenty years, when it was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. S. Prioleau Ravenel as a name for their beautiful country home near Highlands, Macon county. This house stands on a table-land 4,000 feet above sea level, overlooking "Sahwillah Valley," and affording to the front a glorious view of the country lying below and eastward of the mountains till earth and sky meet, while off to the northward rises the magnificent peak of "Whitesides" mountain, familiar with the clouds.

"In the Indian war of 1715, St. Johns and St. Stevens parishes were the frontiers of the Province. In or near them were three forts, the first on Cooper river, about three or four miles below Monk's Corner on the plantation of Mr. Thos. Broughton, called Mulberry. One was on Mr. Daniel Ravenel's plantation, called Wantoot; another on a plantation of Mr. Izard's, called Schinskins,* on the Santee river." Ram-

*No doubt meaning the place of Mr. Bernard Schinking, who was apparently a member of assembly about 1689. See Oldmixon, Carroll's Collections, vol. 1.

"There is in existence a receipt signed by Philip Gendron, an elder (ancien de l'Eglise François de Jamestown sur la Rivière de Santo en Caroline) of the French Church of Jamestown, upon the Santee river, in Carolina, acknowledging the payment of £9, 15s. 11½d., by René Ravenel, another elder (aussi ancien de la dite Eglise) in said church, and the delivery of the registers and papers of said church, to which is attached the date, Nov. 8, 1708"—"*Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church.*"

The passage fails to state in whose possession was the receipt at the date of writing.

Although the question is interesting, we have no certain knowledge as to what property the immigrant René Ravenel brought to this country. From all that can be observed it seems probable that he had means.

We know that some of the refugees succeeded in getting a great deal of property out of France. Some of them came here, traded and went back. In an article copied in the "Southern Intelligencer," first published in the "City

say's History of South Carolina, Appendix. "Statistical account of St. Stephens District." Edition 1858 in 1st volume, page 292.

"Finally the Yamassee were defeated and expelled, taking refuge in Florida. Not very long ago there were traces of Indian mounds in the neighborhood of Pineville, in St. Stephen's parish; that and St. John's was the frontier of the Province in 1715. Of the three forts, the first was on Cooper river, a few miles below Monk's corner, on Mulberry plantation; the second on *Mr. Daniel Ravenel's Wantoot*; the third at Mr. IZARD'S Schenking, on the Santee river. The garrison at the latter were all massacred in consequence of their own imprudence, in permitting a number of Indians to enter the fort under the cloak of peace and friendship. They had tomahawks concealed with their blankets. A negro escaped by jumping over the wall; running to Wantoot, he gave the alarm. Col. Edward Hyrne (the father of Mrs. Smith, then 18; Edward, James and Henry, and grandfather of Major Edmund Hyrne, of the Revolution) was commanding in that fort. He advanced with a party, surprised the same Indians and killed the whole of them. They were caught unguarded, busily engaged in feasting, and thus taken by surprise." "The Olden Time of Carolina," pp. 111-112.

Gazette," May 12, 1826, and reprinted in May, 1888, by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Knickerbocker Press, New York, under the title, "Liste des François, et Suisses," which article was one of several contributed by the grandfather of the present writer, Mr. Daniel Ravenel, we note the following remark:—(page 27.)

"We may naturally conclude that the acquisition of lands was among the inducements held out to the French to come to the province. They generally purchased lands and the circumstances of some enabled them to obtain large tracts. They took the oath of allegiance to the King, and of fidelity to the proprietors" (referring to Hewitt).

For copies of the proclamation offering inducements to settlers, see Dr. Rivers' Historical Collections of South Carolina.

"I have been shown an assessment of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. James, Goose Creek, for Jan., 1694, which states that Landgrave Thomas Smith, of Back river place, has property at Goose Creek to the amount of 2773 pounds.

Peter St. Julien, for Mr. Louis Pasquereau, 350 pounds. His mother, *Madalene Chardon*, widow of Louis Pasquereau, was then the wife of Captain Philip Gendron, of Santee."—*Olden Time Car.* p. 36.

The following notices are interesting:

S. C. Gazette, Jan. 6, 1732-3: "On Tuesday last the troop of horse guards, commanded by the Hon. Samuel Prioleau, was exercised on the green, after which several commissions were read at the head of the troop, for appointing Mr. John Smith major, Mr. Wm. Fuller captain, Mr. René Ravenel, lieutenant," etc.

South Carolina and American General Gazette, November 18, 1774. Deaths: In St. John's Parish, Berkeley Co., Daniel Ravenel, Sen., Esq., much regretted by the whole

Parish, as well as by his family and friends. (This is Daniel, of Chelsea.)

S. C. Gazette, January, 1781: Mrs. Damaris Ravenel, widow of Daniel Ravenel, deceased, in her 83d year.

Charleston Courier, Feb. 27, 1822: "Died, at his residence in St. John's, Berkeley, on the 10th inst, Mr. René Ravenel, in the 60th year of his age. In very early youth Mr. Ravenel rendered essential service to his country as the companion in arms of Gen. Marion, and the partaker of his privations through the arduous struggles of the Revolution," etc., etc.

Henry Ravenel, of Hanover, died Feb. 22d, 1823, (*Charleston Courier*, Feb. 28, 1823.)

Daniel Ravenel died Aug. 15, 1807. (3d of name.)
Charleston Courier.

Charleston Courier, Feb. 28, 1823: Departed this life at his residence in St. John's, Berkeley, on Saturday last, the 22d inst., with resignation to the divine will and in peace, Capt. Henry Ravenel, aged 72 years. He was a soldier of the Revolution; was attached to Marion's brigade, and was one of the few survivors of those who participated in the memorable conflict at Eutaw. Sustaining through life an unsullied character, and distinguished by a contented cheerfulness of mind and a modest deference of demeanor, he enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him." For a further notice of his life and services see Mr. Thomas Ravenel's article in the appendix to this book.

The Hon. Wm. A. Courtenay, who has done much for the revival and preservation of the early history of Carolina, and whose labors have not met with due recognition, speaks as follows in his tribute to the late Daniel Ravenel (1834-1894), published in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," July, 1895, and reprinted on hand-made paper by Lucas & Richardson, Charleston, for private distribution:

“To recall the memory of departed worth is softly pleasing, though a sad privilege. It is with such feelings that we make record of a beautiful life, which ended on the 4th day of September, 1894, in Charleston, S. C., a life in the sixth generation of a Huguenot family, honorably identified with South Carolina for more than two centuries.

“It is an interesting historical incident, that not only was the first effort to colonize Carolina, in 1562, made by French Protestants under the truly great Coligny; but the earliest English purpose of founding a colony, between the Cape Fear and Port Royal, grew out of the desire of French Protestant refugees, then in England, to make a home on—Chicora’s shore.

“It is not generally known, but is nevertheless an historical fact, that as early as the 10th of February, 1629, French Protestant refugees in England were in communication with Charles I. for planting a colony in what is now South Carolina, and that the patent issued to Sir Robert Heath, as sole proprietor of this extensive region, grew out of the proposals of Soubise Duc de Fontenay, representing French refugees in England, whose name is indissolubly associated with Rochelle, France, and of Antonie de Ridouet, Baron de Sancé, his secretary.

“In 1630 a colony of French Protestants actually sailed from England for Carolina, and as this most interesting record shows, in the ship ‘Mayflower.’ Could it have been the same vessel that carried the Puritans to Plymouth Rock?

“How mysterious is that strange fate which, from a small circumstance, changes the largest promised results! These unfortunate French colonists were forced to endure further sacrifices and disappointments. For some unexplained cause they were landed in Virginia, and although the owners of the vessel were made to pay £600 damages for the

miscarriage of this hopeful voyage, it was insignificant, in comparison with the loss of an early, promising founding, forty years in advance of the Ashley river settlement in the spring of 1670."

When the question of American Independence came on, our men were found zealous for freedom's cause, and the whole Ravenel lineage took a pride in being "Marion's men."

"Among the most efficient of Marion's men were his "neighbors and friends of Huguenot descent: the Horrys, "Ravenels, Cordes," &c.—"*Johnson's Traditions of the Revolution.*"

I condense the following anecdotes from Dr. Johnson's volume, in the chapter on "Marion's Men."

The general always enjoined upon his men the importance of reporting fully the numbers, position and object, so far as could be learned, of any detachments of British troops who might be seen or heard of in the country, in order that they might be attacked, or, at least, should not surprise the Continentals.

On one occasion, when one of the Ravenels (not im- probably Daniel, of Wantoot, second) was absent from camp, either scouting or on leave of absence no doubt, he met a considerable body of British troops, from whom he escaped, with difficulty, without having time to observe their number.

He was safe in the woods, but determined to return towards the enemy, obtain accurate information in regard to them, and to follow them to their camp.

He accordingly rode round through the forest until he passed the head of the column, counted them as they marched past, hung upon them until they encamped, and then went and informed Marion. As the general liked to beat up British quarters, we may be quite sure that he did

not lose this opportunity, although the details of the affair are not known.

At another time this same Ravenel came upon a large body of British troops moving along the highway to surprise Marion's camp, which he had just left. He could easily have escaped into the forest without personal danger, but resolved, if possible, to save his relatives and brother soldiers in the camp, and to share their danger. He promptly wheeled his horse within range of the enemy's rifles, and ran in sight of them, waving his cap and whooping, until he passed Marion's sentinel, who fired his signal gun, and alarmed Marion in his supposed security. The American horsemen were immediately in the saddle, and the infantry paraded for battle, so that the enemy, although they made a gallant attack, were repulsed with severe loss.

Thus, by the courage and unselfish devotion of one man was averted a disaster in the very moment of accomplishment.

Once when he ventured home, having hitched his horse outside of the back gate, he went into the orchard to get some fruit. While there he heard unusual sounds, and stooping down so as to see under the peach-trees, he found that British dragoons had entered his yard. A little negro boy had seen his master's movements, and with commendable presence of mind, silently led the horse from the back gate to the orchard, which Mr. Ravenel was so quietly leaving, and thus aided his escape. The place was no doubt plundered.—*Johnson's Traditions (Walker & James, 1851)*.

For an account of the unequal attack by Maj. Fraser, upon Daniel Ravenel while unarmed, and also of Daniel's capture, with his cousin René, see Mr. Thos. Ravenel's article later in this book. Appendix, section 1.

The two Daniels, of Wantoot, were lovers of horses, and had as fine a stable as any in the country.

“Mr. Daniel Ravenel, referred to above, bred at his

plantation called Wantoot, many fine horses. He commenced as early as the year 1761. His principal brood mares were 'Gray Pleasant,' 'Moll Slammakin,' 'Lucretia' and 'Rose.'

"His most distinguished fillies were 'Foxhunter,' . . . a bay filly called 'Carolina,' . . . a bay filly called 'Lucy.'" Something more will be said of this celebrated mare in another part of this book.

"Mr. Ravenel kept up his breeding establishment on a very extensive scale to the year 1785."

"During the war it was, of course, of the highest importance that the officers and men of the Revolutionary army should be mounted on as good horses as the country could supply. Many gentlemen possessing fine horses willingly lent them to their friends. Mr. Ravenel's 'Lucy' got into the hands of Col.——, who never rode her himself, but mounted his servant on this, the finest horse in his command. Mr. Ravenel was detained at home by unavoidable circumstances when his private mare went out of his stable, but soon after, mounted on a common plantation tackey, but properly armed and accoutred for service, he presented himself at the headquarters of Col ——.

"'Sir,' he said, 'I have come to serve my country, but as it is indispensable I should be well mounted, I desire you to let me have the use of one of my own horses.' He named Lucy.

"To his great surprise and mortification Col. —— declined, alleging, as an excuse, that he had appropriated and could not spare her. 'Then,' said Mr. Ravenel, 'I do no duty until you alter your determination.'

"Soon after this conversation Mr. Ravenel was invited to breakfast with Gen. Marion. On entering his tent he found Col. —— present. In the course of the repast Gen. Marion introduced the subject of his refusal to do duty.

"The circumstances being explained, Gen. Marion, draw-

ing a slip of paper from his portfolio, promptly wrote an order, addressed to Col. — himself, for the immediate and unconditional surrender of the mare. He handed the order to Mr. Ravenel, remarking that as no man had bred finer horses in the country, so no one deserved to be better mounted. ‘Besides, sir,’ the general added, ‘who has the best right to the mare, your servant, or Mr. Ravenel, who owns her?’—*Irving’s Turf*, pp. 45-46.

Our ancestor’s experience was the more provoking as he had freely lent the horse while he did not need her,* sending her into Marion’s camp by a servant.

The officer who took the horse was Col. Hezekiah Maham. According to our traditions Mr. Ravenel entered the army a mere lad of sixteen years, and it was doubtless owing to his youth, as well as to the misunderstanding of Gov. Rutledge’s order of impressment, as shown by the latter’s letter to Col. Horry below, that the officer thought he could take liberties with the Wantoot volunteer.

This same blooded mare, or some other Ravenel horse, proved a veritable “bête noire” to the civil, no less than to the military, authorities of the time, for we have several letters on the subject preserved by Dr. R. W. Gibbes in his “Documentary History of the American Revolution,” page 208 *et seq.*

*Gov. John Rutledge to Gen. Marion. October 10, 1781.
Extract.*

“Unluckily Col. Lee went to Virginia last Friday. If he was here, I should have immediately inquired into Mr. Ravenel’s case, and had it redressed. However, pray inform me, if you can, where the mare is, and I will endeavor to have her taken and restored. I shall, before I hear from you, as soon as I see Gen. Greene or any of Col. Lee’s officers, inquire into this matter.”

*Johnson’s Traditions, Chapter 9, p. 287.

From Letter Same to Same. October 24, 1781.

“I sent Mr. Ravenel’s mare to you, by Antigu, the day before yesterday.”

Gov. Rutledge to Col. Peter Horry. October 10, 1781.

“Gen. Marion informs me that some of your officers have behaved very much amiss in impressing plow-horses, breeding mares, two-year-olds, and yearlings.” Then goes on to state that a warrant of impressment issued by him extends only to horses fit for dragoon service.

This Daniel was born in 1762, and in 1781 would have reached the age of nineteen. Tradition has it also that he was prevented from joining Marion’s men, for a time, by the illness of his father at home, followed by the latter’s death; but we are unable to determine the date of the elder Daniel’s death. I infer that it was in 1781.

No one has any known record of it and I have visited the graveyards at Somerton, Poooshee and Hanover, searching for it in vain. If the younger Daniel (born in 1762) entered the army at sixteen and his father had then just died, this would put his death in 1778, but if the affair of the horse referred to by Gov. Rutledge immediately preceded the younger man’s enlistment, we must give a later date to the father’s death. That Daniel, junior, had not then enlisted, is suggested from the anecdote quoted from

NOTE.—Col. Maham was a despotic, high-tempered man. After the war he found himself in debt and, on one occasion, when a deputy sheriff went to serve an execution on him, he compelled the officer, at the point of the sword, to eat and swallow the document. Johnson’s Traditions, p. 291.

Local raconteurs tell us that though he made the deputy eat the paper, the colonel gave him some good wine to wash it down with.

We must not forget that, whatever Col. Maham’s faults, he was an ardent patriot and a brave officer.

Irving's book, assuming that the same mare "Lucy" is referred to in both cases.

It is quite possible, however, that the young man had gone out, but had been recalled to the bedside of his declining father. The enlistment for the continental service was necessarily loose, probably exceptionally so in Marion's brigade, as it was largely composed of gentlemen volunteers who equipped themselves.

Dr. Johnson tells us that "a gentleman" who was detained at home by the illness of his father had sent the mare appropriated by Col. Maham into the camp of Gen'l Marion, as a voluntary loan, until he should need her. The "gentleman" was Daniel the second, no doubt.

Dr. Irving nowhere distinguishes between father and son, but seems to treat them as the same person.

This Daniel was evidently an adventurous youth. Whether incensed at the occupation of his plantation by the British or only on a friendly lark, we do not know, but he drew out a letter from British headquarters. Perhaps the enemy liked to make the most of such incidents. Here it is:

"HEADQUARTERS,
"CAMP AT RAVENEL'S PLANTATION,*
"Nov. 9th, 1781.

"SIR:—I am directed by Brigadier-General Stewart to state to you an outrage has been offered by a party (who style themselves under your command) to a safeguard placed at the widow Ravenel's plantation for the purpose of protecting her house, although her family are avowedly opposed against us. Some day last week a certain Mr. Daniel Ravenel, with some armed men, came to Mrs. Ravenel's and, after abusing the safeguard left solely for her protection, took his sword which they have carried off, and never since returned." The officer then proceeds to show

* NOTE.—Meaning "Wantoot," where the British were encamped for several weeks.

that such conduct will prevent in future the placing of safeguards, and requests the return of the sword.

“(Signed) J. DOYLE,
“Deputy Adjutant-General,” (of course of the British,)
and addressed to General Marion.

The lady occupying the house was Mrs. Daniel Ravenel of Chelsea. It was at this place that a British officer, in the night time, threatened to cut down the front door when Mrs. Ravenel refused to open it. He did hack the edge of the door with his sword, and the gashes can now be plainly seen, as the door still hangs in the same place. I was there November 29th, 1897.

It may have been in retaliation for this act that Daniel and his followers worried the guard, or possibly the company of young men simply allowed themselves to grow rather boisterous, and worked off their spirits in teasing the soldier somewhat too roughly.

In 1785 Daniel Ravenel had become a church warden. He must be the same, for we know of no other adult Daniel at the time. In an old book in possession of Mr. Thos. P. Ravenel, we discover a copy of the following:

“Notice:” The inhabitants of the Parish are earnestly requested to make a return of their lands, slaves, monies at interest, etc., etc., to either of the undersigned on or before the third Monday in May, in order that an assessment may be levied for the relief of the poor. All those that do not make a return by the day above mentioned may rely the law be put in force against them. Signed,

OTH. GILES,	PHILIP COUTOURIER,
ZACH'Y VILLEPONTEAUX,	THOS. GILES,
RENÉ RAVENEL,	B. L. WHITE,
PAUL MARION.	

Countersigned: DANIEL RAVENEL,
Church Warden.



HANOVER HOUSE.

Completed about 1716 by Paul de St. Julien. See Dr. Henry Ravenel's paper elsewhere in this book. The photograph and cut are both very defective.

“The inhabitants” were not terrorized by the threat of the law, and the notice was not effective, for the record shows that the commissioners met at Monk’s Corner, 16th May, 1785, and appointed the 6th day of June next for another meeting, as “a number of the inhabitants did not make their returns as was desired in the advertisement.”

Then follows a copy of another notice, signed and countersigned as the above. None of the names have any official title attached, except Daniel Ravenel.

The church he represented could only have been Biggin Church, very near the site of Monk’s Corner, the old trading-post. Before the building of the Northeastern railroad, Monk’s corner was located about a mile eastward of its present site.

The Revolutionary War left the planters ruined. At that period their houses were practically in the swamps, and it appears that they depended upon the lowest lands for cultivation. Great changes took place. Indigo was the staple money crop. King cotton had not yet come to claim dominion over the soil. The depression and its causes are forcibly stated by Mr. Samuel Dubose.

“When peace was restored every planter was in debt; no market crops had been made for years, and where the river swamp was their sole dependence, even provisions had not been made. It was not a season therefore merely of embar-

NOTE.—Prior to the Revolutionary War, Mr. Daniel Ravenel had procured a set of china from Peking. It is of curious workmanship. The designs are in deep red. When the British camped at Wantoot the soldiers took the china from the house and held a sort of mock auction in their camp over the plates and dishes. Mrs. Ravenel, learning this, went to the British Commander, who was courteous enough to send it back to her. The factory where this china was made has been closed for more than a hundred years. The Mayrants and Ravenels each procured a set of the same ware. Mr. S. P. Ravenel inherited some of it, and after the late war acquired the Mayrant set from Mrs. Bentham, so that the two sets are now united in one. Mr. Ravenel and Mrs. Bentham, each a descendant of an original purchaser, found themselves living next door to one another in Charleston after the lapse of a century.

rassment; ruin stared many in the face. Besides, with the exception of rice, the country had no staple crop; for since the bounty, which as colonists they had enjoyed on the export of indigo and naval stores, had been discontinued, these products ceased to have any value, and negroes fell in price. Prime gangs were not infrequently sold for less than two hundred dollars per head. I cannot better illustrate the total depreciation of value than by the following cases: Millford plantation, consisting of one hundred acres of high land, and between three and four hundred acres of swamp, had been purchased by Mr. Samuel Cordes for six thousand guineas sterling, and at the period of which I now write was abandoned as worthless. To add to the other causes of distress, those whose property consisted in paper and securities were either not paid at all or paid in continental money.”—“*Reminiscences of St. Stephen's Parish,*” by Samuel Dubose, Esq. Pages 66-67.

Although never sharing the public funds, the Ravenel men have not been lacking in energy and fortune, and have held many positions of trust and profit. They have always been connected with large public and private enterprises.

Mr. Daniel Ravenel's canal at Somerton and Wantoot plantations is said to have been the greatest work undertaken by a private citizen of this State up to the period of its construction. It connected four swamps; afforded water-power for Mr. Ravenel's mill, and was the means of developing and flowing his rice lands.

It was a mile and a quarter long and 60 feet wide, with a depth varying according to the elevation of the land. We have no means now of determining exactly when it was dug, but Mr. Richard Macbeth, of St. John's Berkeley, the present proprietor of Wantoot, has in his possession a plat executed in 1798, whereon the canal is laid down. How much earlier it existed is not known.

In the dense growth of the swamp, behind Somerton and

below it all the way to Wantoot, the canal can still be plainly followed, though so long abandoned, by any one willing to penetrate the morass. In fact, the whole swamp is traversed and intersected by dikes and tributary canals, now overgrown and left to the influences of nature.

This canal, and the "bank" of Maj. Samuel Porcher of Mexico Plantation, a dike* which he erected to protect his lands from the Santee floods, are monuments to the spirit of individual enterprise displayed by the men of St. John's at and subsequent to the period of the Revolution.

This ability is further illustrated in the case of the martyred patriot, Peter Sinkler, who died during the war of Independence. At his death he left for his heirs three valuable plantations and upwards of three hundred slaves.

Betrayed into the hands of the Tories by his brother-in-law, James Boisseau, he was imprisoned in Charleston under the old post-office in a cellar without bedding, with a crowd of other unfortunates, and died under this cruel treatment.

Before he was carried from his home he was compelled to witness the destruction of the following property: 20,000 pounds of indigo, worth \$1.50 a pound; 130 head of cattle, 154 sheep, 200 hogs, 3,000 bushels of grain, 20,000 rails, household furniture valued at 2,500 pounds; besides the carrying off of 55 slaves, 16 blooded horses and 28 mares and colts.—*See Address of Maj. Samuel Dubose before the Black Oak Agricultural Society in 1858. Page 7.*

This account reminds us of the many instances of vandalism in the late war, when the Yankees would destroy what they could not use, even to the poultry in the yards, although women and children lacked for food.

The large fortune of Daniel Ravenel, of Chelsea, who died just before the Revolutionary War, further illustrates

* See note at end of chapter.

the state of the parish at that time. His will is abstracted in the present chapter. See also the notice of Philip Porcher, of "Old Field," in the chapter on St. Johns.

This Daniel Ravenel (Second of Wantoot) is the same referred to in Mr. Thomas Ravenel's paper (see later), who, when notified by Maj. Senf, the engineer officer of the Santee Canal Company, that he would arrive at his mill on a certain date, with a force of laborers to cut through the Somerton Canal, sent as reply to Maj. Senf, that he would be there himself, and would be armed to protect his property. The proceedings in regard to cutting the canal were postponed, although of course it was done in due time, the law giving the canal company the right of way by proper process.

Daniel (Second of Wantoot) and his father were pioneers in the breeding of fine blood horses in the Province of Carolina, and be it remembered always to the honor of Daniel the Second that he withdrew his horses from the track as soon as races began to be run for money, and not merely for the test of excellence. Dr. Irving fully recognizes Mr. Ravenel's honorable stand, and shows us what racing was toward the close of last century, in the extracts given in the note from his *History of the Turf*.

NOTE.—"We will commence with the proceedings at the New Market course at Charleston, S. C., season of 1786; and here it may be remarked, that if ever there was "a golden age of racing" in South Carolina, or rather, if ever there was a period destined to be the commencement of a new era in the annals of racing in this State, that period is the one to which we are now referring.

"Whether we consider the elevated character of the gentlemen of the turf, the attraction that the races possessed at that time and for many subsequent years, "for all sorts and conditions of men," youth anticipating its delight for weeks beforehand—the sternness of age relaxing by their approach, lovers becoming more ardent, and young damsels setting their caps with greater taste and dexterity, the quality of the company in attendance, the splendid equipages, the liveried outriders that were to be seen daily on the course, the gentlemen attending the races in fashionable London-made clothes, the buckskin breeches and top boots, the universal interest pervading all classes, from the judge upon the bench to the lit-

Mr. Ravenel in later years became an invalid, remaining indoors at his house in Charleston. His mental activity was not, however, lessened by physical weakness, for he continued to direct the operations of his several plantations forty miles distant and made a great deal of money. His overseer came to Charleston periodically to make reports and receive instructions, and it is said that the old gentleman in his room knew in what particular field his hands were working every day.

the schoolboy with his satchel on his back, the kind greeting of the town and country, the happy meeting of old friends whose residences were at a distance, affording occasions of happy intercourse and of festivity, the marked absence of all care, except the care of the horses—the total disregard of the value of time, except by the competitors in the races, who did their best to save and economize it—everything combined to render race week in Charleston emphatically the carnival of the State, when it was unpopular, if not impossible, to be out of spirits, and not to mingle with the gay throng.

“The best idea we can give of the moral influence of race week (as exerted formerly) is to state that the courts of justice used daily to adjourn, and all the schools were regularly let out, as the hour for starting the horses drew nigh; with one consent the stores in Broad and King streets were closed—all business being suspended on the joyous occasion—the feelings of the good people partaking of the rapidity of the races themselves; in fact it was no uncommon sight to see the most venerable and distinguished dignitaries of the land, clergymen and judges, side by side on the course, taking a deep interest in the animated and animating scene around them.

“With such a stimulus to propriety and the preservation of good morals, no wonder that order, and sobriety, and good fellowship prevailed as abundantly as they did in those days. We must not omit to notice that, in the early days of racing in South Carolina, the gentleman of the turf, like the ancient nobles, Hiero and others, never ran their horses for the pecuniary value of the prize to be won, but solely for the honor that a horse of their own breeding and training should distinguish himself.

“Mr. Daniel Ravenel and many other high-minded turfmen of those days expressed great disapprobation at any departure from the good old customs of their fathers, and did all in their power to prevent a change, when it was proposed. The prize used to be not a purse of gold or silver, but a *piece of plate*.

“Several of these tokens of success are in the possession of the descendants of those who formerly owned race-horses in the State.”—*Irving's History of the Turf*, pp. 10 and 11.

Here is the comment of Maj. Samuel Dubose:

“Upon the resort of the planters to the inland swamps for the cultivation of rice, the work of reclamation and preparation for rendering them safe and productive was both arduous and precarious; subject as they were as often to an excess of water as to a want of it when most needed. It is now a source of surprise and wonder to examine the amount of labor and skill some of the fields in this neighborhood exhibit. Take for instance, ‘Wantoot,’ the patrimonial estate of Daniel Ravenel, esquire, who died in 1807. On his land four swamps unite to form ‘Biggin,’ each contributing copious streams.

“To unite and concentrate these into one, and bear off the water when in excess, as well as distribute it into the fields of the different plantations, called for judgment, perseverance and an amount of labor not easily understood. Mr. Ravenel resided in Charleston during the summer months when the work had to be chiefly carried on, and from thence he issued his orders to his driver, who occasionally went to town to receive them. On these occasions, for his better understanding of his master’s wishes, the carpet would be taken from the floor of the hall, and a plat of the swamp, the creeks, watercourses, etc., chalked out for the driver’s study and understanding.

“This man was slow of understanding, but very faithful and assiduous in executing his master’s wishes. His success was a matter of wonder to the community.”—*Address of Maj. Samuel Dubose at the 17th Anniversary of the Black Oak Agricultural Society, April 27, 1858; reprinted by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, New York, 1887. Pages 9 and 10. Knickerbocker Press.*

The Will of Daniel Ravenel, of Chelsea, is recorded in the Probate office in Charleston. See Will Book 1774–1778, p. 172. He devises Chelsea, Brunswick and Hip-

worth, and one other plantation, not named, containing 3,000 acres.

He gives his wife ten thousand pounds in lieu of dower. She was also to have the six best horses in his stable, with his "chariot and the harnesses thereof." She was Elizabeth Jane Ravenel. The will and a codicil to same are both dated in October, 1774. The *South Carolina Gazette*, November 18, 1774, notices the death of Mr. Daniel Ravenel, of St. John's, Berkeley, which must have been Daniel of Chelsea. The widow seems not to have qualified as executrix while the war raged. She took out letters April 27, 1785.

The will of Pierre de St. Julien, "county of Berkeley, Province of Carolina," is an interesting and lengthy document. It was "done in Carolina" June 12th, 1718, and is recorded in the Probate office in Charleston, amongst the wills transcribed from the office of the Secretary of State. It is entirely in French; we translate some clauses.

2d clause. I give to my dear wife, Damaris Elizabeth, what shall stand her instead of dower, the income of all my personal property, as well that which I possess, or may hereafter possess, in Carolina, as that which I now have, or may hereafter have, in Europe, desiring that she shall dispose of them as of her own proper goods; moreover, giving to my said wife, Damaris Elizabeth, the enjoyment during life of the house, or houses, which I may have hereafter in the city of Charleston, in order that she may retire into the said houses with her little children so that she may be near the church and schools to raise my said children in the fear of God, and give them an education.

The third clause deals with his eldest son, Pierre.

"Since my beloved son Pierre de St. Julien has up to the present time caused me much grief and has shown me great disobedience, insomuch as against my will he has

fallen in love with one named Judith Girard, and that he has no regard for the prayers I have made him no longer to see her or seek her, and that it is even rumored that they are married, or that if they are not they have resolved to be married, against all that I have been able to say to him; being, then, with good reason, indignant against his procedure, I declare by these presents that I entirely disinherit him of everything of my funds, as well as personal goods, to which he might pretend, and in case the law binds me towards a child, I give and bequeath to him in place of every kind of pretention and heritage the sum of five shillings, English money; on the condition, however, and it is my will, that if my above named son, Pierre de St. Julien, comes back to his duty and under the following conditions, which are such that if he marries any one besides the above named Judith Girard, or that the said Judith Girard marries and loves another, then it is my will that my son shall enjoy what I give and bequeath him in the following article; it being still well understood that it will be on the above-mentioned conditions, without his being able in any way to recall them; I give and bequeath to my son Pierre de St. Julien and to his heirs to dispose of, be it by sale or otherwise, my plantation where I now live, commonly called Wantoot, and the plantation of Mr. Paul Trapier, consisting of five hundred acres of land, in addition to three hundred acres of land which adjoin the said Wantoot on the Little Swamp, and which is a part of six hundred acres of land, of which I have sold three hundred to Mr. Henry Le Noble. I further give to my said son five hundred acres of pine land above the Plantation de Belle Fontaine.”

The fourth clause, subject to above restrictions, gives to “my son Pierre de St. Julien, to dispose of by will or otherwise, my plantation, where I now live, commonly called Wantoot, consisting of 1,000 acres of land and all

the land between Wantoot and the plantation of Mr. Paul Trapier, consisting of 500 acres of land; also, 300 acres which adjoin Wantoot on the Little Swamp, and which is a part of a plat of 600 acres, of which I have sold 300 to Mr. Henry Le Noble. Also I give to my said son 500 acres of land, which are lands "a Pin au dessus," of the plantation of Belle Fontaine.

13th clause gives to the poor of the church of Charleston twenty pounds current of the province, which shall be paid to Messrs. the Elders of said church.

14th gives to M. Claude Phillipe de Richbourg, minister, the sum of twenty pounds, which he begs him to accept. (See copies of wills, 1671 to 1727. Probate Office, Charn.)

On page 243, same book, we find the Will of Catherine Le Noble, widow of the late Henry Le Noble. Signed and sealed January 25, 1725. Recorded April 29, 1726. René Ravenel and Catherine Le Noble qualified as executors. The will has no specially interesting points. It speaks of testator's daughter, *Catherine Chateimier*, thus giving another of the multifarious spellings of this name.

In the Somerton burying-ground the monuments are not numerous, nor do any throw light upon our earlier family history.

NOTE 1.—Will of Pierre de St. Julien.

The following extract throws some light on the property in Europe referred to.

List of properties found in Bretagne in the year 1685, which belonged formerly to the fugitive religious converts.

Pierre de St. Julien, Lord of Malacare, has rented for 170 livres a year, enclosed lands (which were inherited), and which at the rate of 5 per cent. represent a principal valuation of 3,400 livres—say 3,400 pounds. The sale of his furniture amounts to 700 livres (which sale was made at the request of the State's attorney)—say 700 pounds. This makes a total principal sum of 4,100 livres. (The livre was worth about 20 pence actually; but, comparatively, was equal at least to a dollar of to-day.—Baird's Huguenots, volume 2, page 84.)

At Hanover the graveyard contains only five monuments, all belonging to the present century. At Pooshee the number of stones is impressive, but they are all modern, comparatively.

Two inscriptions at Somerton are of historic value now. Others should be copied for preservation, as they will have historic value in time, but are not necessary to this volume.

"Here rest the remains of
DANIEL RAVENEL,
 who was born on the 11th April, 1762,
 and died in Charleston the 15th of August, 1807.
 Aged 45 years, 4 months and 4 days.
 He married Catherine Prioleau, daughter of
 Samuel and Catherine Prioleau.
 She, with six sons and two daughters, sur-
 vived him," &c. &c.

Another marks the resting-place of Mrs. Catherine Ravenel, widow of above, who died in Charleston August 28, 1849, aged 79 years, 11 months and 2 days.

From another we copy as follows :

"In hopes of a blessed resurrection
 here lieth inter'd the body of **BENJAMIN,**
 eldest son of Benjamin and Damaris Mazyck,
 who departed this life the 11th of February,
 A. D., 1758, aged 19 years.

Also,
 Near this place lieth the
 remains of his grandfather,
 Mr. Daniel Ravenel, and
 others, his relations.

And the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.

Psalm 112 & 6."

There is a quaint attempt at carving on this stone, which is a blue slate, set upright in the ground. It is the oldest stone in the cemetery. No St. Julien grave is marked, although many of the name must lie there. Somerton is the original St. Julien place.

Near the burying-ground, by the southwest corner, is an

old well, bricked up solidly from the bottom. This is reputed by uniform tradition to have been the well for the St. Julien house, which must, therefore, have been quite close by.

The present house is modern. It was built in the second quarter of this century by Prof. Frederic A. Porcher, when he owned the place, and is near the swamp, about one-fourth of a mile north of the graveyard. No one lives there, and the house is falling to decay.

NOTE TO PAGE 45.—This levee is delineated on a plat of Mexico, by Thos. J. Mellard, D. S., from a resurvey of May 1, 1846, and there set down as "*Wonderful Bank.*" The length is there given as four miles—13.5 chains. Cultivated swamp land within the bank, 570 acres; wooded swamp land within the bank, 858 acres. Prof. Porcher says (article on Craven county) that the base was 30 feet wide, height 9 feet, and the top wide enough for two horsemen to pass each other easily. I have ridden on it when a boy, but the fields are now overgrown. The bank was begun in 1817.

The Santee canal was begun in 1792, and finished in 1800.—*Craven County—F. A. Porcher.*

CHAPTER III.

MODERN HISTORY OF FAMILY.

Personal Sketches.—Charleston Ravenels.—The Five Brothers: Daniel, Edmund, Henry, John, William.—“Town Jim.”—Ravenel & Co. firm of.—Charleston Houses—Broad Street and East Battery.—St. Julien Ravenel, Henry W. Ravenel.—Physicians.—Scientists.—War Records, Enlistments, Deaths.—Old Family Portraits.—Reminiscences of Elizabeth Jane Ravenel.—Mulberry Castle.—South Mulberry. Barkers, Broughtons.

THE five brothers, Daniel, Henry, William, John and Edmund Ravenel, were all marked men in their respective spheres of action and of thought. Their brother James, the doctor, died while very young (27th year) in the country, or he would no doubt have achieved a distinction at least equal to that of the others.

A memorable testimony was offered to the character of Mr. Daniel Ravenel while he was still in the prime of life, by no less distinguished a man than Hugh S. Legaré, Attorney-General and Acting Secretary of State of the United States. This finest classic scholar of our State was walking on the beach on Sullivan’s Island with James L. Petigru, her most brilliant lawyer, when Mr. Ravenel’s name was mentioned. Mr. Legaré paused, and said, “Daniel Ravenel, ten such men would save a city!”

When a very young man he served a term in the legislature and had embraced the law, but the practice was not to his taste, and, abandoning the profession, he entered other pursuits, and became president of the Planters and Mechanics Bank of Charleston, a strong institution, but ruined by the Civil War.

This bank owned, and probably had built, the building now occupied by the First National Bank, on East Bay.

Mr. Ravenel was chairman of the committee of citizens who went on to Washington in 1850 to escort the remains of John C. Calhoun back to their native soil, and wrote a well-conceived account of the journey. See the "Carolina Tribute to Calhoun." He was for many years the chief pillar in the Huguenot Church, and president of its corporation. So earnest was his character that in early life he was called a saint, and in his latter days a friend would now and then playfully try to annoy him by speaking of the Huguenot Church as "Mr. Ravenel's Church," in the sense that it belonged to him only.

He was not a saint, perhaps, but he was an eminent Christian; and whether saint or not, it is certain that human nature is so constructed that sainthood is seldom recognized among the living.

Mr. Ravenel was a cultivated writer, and not infrequently contributed articles on current topics to the press or public. He has left behind him a "History of the Huguenot Church," which will doubtless be printed. He had produced a larger work on the same subject, but the manuscript was destroyed at Columbia during the war, and it was afterwards impossible to have access to the various authorities employed, and again to gather the materials.

The inscription upon the monument erected to him in the Huguenot Church, found in the fourth chapter, attests his virtues.

William and John Ravenel each made large fortunes. Mr. William Ravenel, who was the youngest of the brothers, and who outlived them all, was, for many years, and until his death, a leading figure in the social and business worlds of Charleston. He was president of the Stono Phosphate Company, whose stock, under him, rose to a very high value; he was first president of the Cotton Exchange; vice-president of the Charleston Chamber of Com-

merce term after term; and a liberal contributor to and member of, innumerable charitable and social societies.

He was devoted to the Huguenot Church, a regular attendant there, and a former treasurer told the writer that he would tear up memorandum checks against the church amounting to many hundreds of dollars at a time.

He aided in the revival of, and actively supported, the "South Carolina Society," originally founded in 1736 by Huguenots, to aid their poor, and which is now the oldest charitable organization in Charleston.

John, William and Daniel Ravenel all had residences on East Battery, and the names of the two first are inseparable from the history of the firm of Ravenel & Company, which for so many years has extended the family name in the world of commerce.

The Daniel Ravenel house stands at the south corner of Water street, and is now owned by Mr. S. P. Ravenel.

The William Ravenel house is No. 13 East Battery, and is still occupied by the family. It had a very handsome front, with fine Corinthian pillars, but the earthquake of 1885 threw these down, and they have not been restored.

The John Ravenel house is the second door below, and next to the corner of South Battery. It is now the residence of Mrs. E. H. Frost. For a long time preceding his death, Dr. St. Julien Ravenel lived there.

The Charleston house, around which center the most abundant family associations, is the three-storied brick dwelling on Broad street, just east of Washington Square, or, as this public ground has been called until very recently, the City Hall Park.

The house is generally said to have been built just before the dawn of the present century, by Daniel of Wantoot, Second, soon after his removal to Charleston, and he lived there the remainder of his life. The workmanship and material are excellent. The original floors and wood

facings are still in perfect preservation, though a hundred years old. Its central location, long western verandas, spacious rooms, and the perpetual assurance of space and fresh air afforded by the proximity of the Park, whence comes the constant sound of waters falling in the fountains, all combine to make this house a desirable place of residence.

The earthquake of 1885 injured the building materially, and it was overhauled at considerable expense by the late Mr. Daniel Ravenel (1834-1894), son of Henry, who then lived there.

It is still owned and occupied by his family.

The mercantile house established early in this century by Mr. John Ravenel and Mr. Sam'l N. Stevens deserves mention as a part of the economic development of Charleston. It was the first house established here by members of the planter class after the Revolution. Prior to that time there had been many wealthy merchants, as Cleland, Brewton, and others. But these, even when born in the colony, acted under the influence of the English commercial spirit.

After the Revolution planting and the professions became the almost exclusive occupations of the gentry, and when Mr. John Ravenel, then a very young man, proposed to sell his patrimonial acres and become a merchant he met with strong opposition. He persevered however, and in conjunction with Mr. Sam'l N. Stevens established the firm of "Ravenel & Stevens." The name was changed to "Ravenel, Stevens & Co." when Mr. William Ravenel, the brother of Mr. John Ravenel, entered the firm; and upon the death of Mr. Stevens, to "Ravenel Bros. & Co.," Alfred F. and subsequently Frank G., the sons of Mr. John Ravenel, becoming partners also.

They did not only a large cotton business but an importing one; bringing in large quantities of woolen cloths from Rhode Island, but chiefly from England. "The business

was enlarged and extended yearly; it was very profitable," says in his notes Mr. William Ravenel, by whom this branch of the business was begun and managed.

Their business was increased still more when they added to it ship owning—an interest in which the younger members of the firm were especially active. They owned at one time seven vessels (some small share being held by the captains, etc.), all full square-rigged ships. They were the "John Ravenel," the "John Rutledge," the "Yemassee," the "Wateree," the "Mackinaw," the "Lydia," and the "Muscongus." Of these the first four were built for the firm. The "Rutledge" was a very handsome vessel, fitted to take cabin passengers, but her draft proved too deep for the Charleston bar, and she was sold after two voyages.

These vessels traded regularly between Charleston and the different European ports; carrying out cotton, rice and naval stores, and returning with varied cargoes—woolen goods (especially the heavy grey cloth worn by the negroes, known as "Welsh plaids"), blankets, linen, tin, hardware, slates, salt, etc., etc. "For many years," said Mr. William Ravenel, "a ship was sent every year with cotton to St. Petersburg, which then went to Sweden and returned to Charleston with a cargo of Swedish iron to be sold in South Carolina and Georgia."

There is no such direct trade with Charleston now; no such ship owners as Ravenel Bros. & Co. and John Fraser & Co. were, up to the war; and it cannot be doubted that much of the remarkable prosperity which the city enjoyed at that time was owing to these firms, and that the example and success of Mr. John and Mr. William Ravenel had much effect in inducing young men to go into business and find honorable and profitable employment in different branches of commerce.

In 1850 Mr. John Ravenel retired from the firm, and Mr. William Ravenel and his two nephews continued the

shipping business under the name of "Ravenel & Co.," while Mr. William Ravenel and Mr. Cleland K. Huger formed another firm taking charge of the cloth business under the name of "Ravenel & Huger." This was done because the business had become so large that it was thought best to divide it. Subsequently Mr. Edward P. Milliken became a partner with Ravenel and Huger.

The outbreak of the war made it necessary to dispose of the ships. They were sold, with the exception of the "John Ravenel," which was burnt at the North Eastern Railroad wharf when Charleston was evacuated.

The business was thus destroyed and the firm also. It was dissolved by the death of the junior partner, Frank G. Ravenel, who was killed at Malvern Hill. Alfred F. Ravenel gave up business to devote himself to the interests of the North Eastern Railroad of which he was president, and the senior partner, Mr. William Ravenel, under widely different conditions, entered into a new business with other partners, in which, however, he revived the name of Ravenel & Co. Since the war the firm have been cotton and rice factors and commission merchants; and they were also for a number of years agents for the line of Florida steamers, composed of the "Dictator" and her companion vessels, in the palmy days before improved railroad facilities forced the steamers out of competition.

The present firm is composed of Mr. J. R. P. Ravenel and Mr. John H. Roper, under the same name.

In addition to his work in Ravenel & Co., Mr. John Ravenel was for some time president of the South Carolina Railroad, and it was largely owing to him that the North Eastern Railroad was planned and executed.*

*NOTE.—Tradition says that in the early struggle of the North Eastern Railroad he saved it from bankruptcy, by indorsing for it to the limit almost of his own fortune, but we have not the evidence to make the fact positive. I am indebted for the above account of the firm of Ravenel & Co. principally to Mrs. St. Julien Ravenel.

Mr. John Ravenel died before the time of the present writer. He also had a strong attachment to the Huguenot Church, and while a forceful personage, the tenderness of his character made a deep impression upon those who came within the circle of his love, as shown by their conversation even at this date.

Amusing is an incident of his married life: Mrs. Ravenel used to say that she had declared in her youth that she would never marry a merchant; and especially a Southern merchant, and as to the name of John, that was impossible. And she combined all of her pet objections in her husband, to whom she was devoted.

Henry Ravenel was president of the Union Bank of Charleston for a long time, this bank also being destroyed by the war and winding up its affairs afterwards. In 1836 he was sent to St. Augustine for the Seminole war, in command of the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, but was not in any engagement. In 1859 he started the fund for disabled ministers and families of ministers of the Huguenot Church. He had in early life practiced surveying, and did some public work in locating lines in the coast country below Charleston. Of Dr. Edmund Ravenel more will be said later.

Mrs. Mary McCall's history had a tragic cast. During the negro insurrection in 1822 the gentlemen in Charleston kept arms about their bedrooms. Mr. McCall had arisen before his wife one morning, and she was aroused by the report of a pistol, to find him shot dead by his own weapon, the blood being sprinkled over the bed. How the accident happened no one will ever know. She never married again, but lived a widow more than sixty years, dying in 1886.

James Ravenel, son of Daniel, was president of the Charleston Gas Company for many years.

Alfred F. Ravenel, son of John, was president of the

Northeastern railroad of South Carolina from the year 1858 till his death in 1893; his father and uncles having been its chief promoters.

Nor has the family been wanting in men of scientific attainments. They have especially affected the study of medicine, and skillful practitioners are found in probably every generation. Among the living are to be named: Dr. William C. Ravenel, of Charleston; Dr. Edmund Ravenel, of Charleston; Dr. Mazyck P. Ravenel, now connected with the University of Pennsylvania; to say nothing of collaterals bearing different names. M. P. Ravenel is a specialist in bacteriology, and after studying at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and subsequently in Germany, resumed teaching and laboratory work at the University of Pennsylvania, where he had previously taught. He was, however, unexpectedly elected to take charge of the department of bacteriology established in 1895 by the State of New Jersey, with a laboratory at Princeton, being the first State institution of its kind in the United States. He accepted this position, but resigned it after a few months, having received offers from the University, to which he is much attached, of such a character as to induce him to return thither.

The late Dr. St. Julien Ravenel (1819-1882) had much scientific reputation. As a physician he was especially valued for his skill in diagnosis, but the practice of medicine was distasteful to him, and he abandoned it for that of agricultural chemistry. At various times, however, he resumed it, as in the terrible outbreak of yellow fever at Norfolk in 1855, when he was the first physician from Charleston to go to the assistance of that city; and during the war, when he served first as surgeon of the 25th Regiment, S. C. V., and afterwards as surgeon in charge of the Confederate hospital in Columbia.

In 1857 he had observed the marl rocks of Cooper river, and established at Stoney Landing the first stone lime

works ever erected in this section. These furnished lime for agricultural and for building purposes of exceptionally fine quality, the latter proving very valuable during the war, when no other could be had.

In the last two years of the war he was in charge of the large Confederate laboratory established in Columbia, where most of the medicines, nitrate of silver, etc., needed for the army were made. He also at this time designed and built the cigar-shaped torpedo boat, the "Little David," the first torpedo boat ever built, which dealt the Ironsides (Federal war vessel) a blow from which she never recovered.

Some years after the war he discovered the presence of phosphate of lime in the marl nodules of Ashley and Cooper rivers, and the means of utilizing it as a commercial fertilizer, as ammoniated and acid phosphates. Thus began the phosphate industry of Charleston, an industry which has brought much wealth to his native city and State.

His other experiments and discoveries in the cultivation of oats, grass, etc., by the use of ash element and peas have all been valuable and beneficial. In all these things he was a pioneer, his mind being original and his researches independent. He was a benefactor of mankind.

See article from News and Courier, Charleston Year Book, 1882. Reports of Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural Society, etc., etc. Also tablet to his memory in Huguenot Church erected by Agricultural Society.

Henry W. Ravenel, LL.D, who was born at Pooshee, St. John's Berkeley, May 19, 1814, removed to Aiken in 1853, and died July 17, 1887, was a botanist of more than national reputation.

In the "Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina," No. 1, it is said that he rose to the first rank of American scientists. He was correspondent of world re-

nowned societies and men of learning, and was a member of the Zoological and Botanical Society of Vienna.

The best known of his works is "The Fungi Caroliniani Exsiccati," in five volumes, which appeared 1853-1860. This was the first published series of named specimens of American fungi, of which only thirty copies were issued. At a later period he, in connection with Prof. M. C. Cooke of England, published in England a second series, "Fungi Americani Exsiccati." These copies were sold at five guineas each.

In 1869 he, with Prof. Gangee, was appointed by the United States Government to investigate the cattle disease known as "Milk Sick" then prevailing in Texas. The common opinion, and one may hear it all over the mountains of Western North Carolina to this day, is that cows are affected with this disease, so dangerous to mankind, by eating a poisonous plant. The exhaustive report of these botanists is said to disprove this theory.

In a long article in the "Botanical Gazette," published at Crawfordsville, Indiana, August, 1887, it is said: "The name of Ravenel will be perpetuated, in the genus *Ravenlea* of the Uredinal, a genus so peculiar in its character that it is not probable that it will ever be reduced to a synonym." One genus and fifty new species of plants have been named after him. His researches were original, and it is fairly claimed that his knowledge of the cryptogamic flora of the Southern States exceeded that of any other person; and for a long time he and his friend Dr. M. A. Curtis were the only Americans who knew specifically the fungi of the United States.

It is said that he was better known and appreciated in Europe than in this country.

He was afflicted with deafness, or else would undoubtedly have been called from his retreat at Aiken to fill some distinguished professorial chair. A portion of his valuable

collection of botanical specimens has recently been acquired by Converse College, for women, at Spartanburg, S. C.

The late Dr. Edmund Ravenel was not only a successful practitioner of medicine and an accomplished chemist, but a scientific conchologist. He made an extensive collection of specimens, and probably amongst the best authenticated in the country. The results of his immense labor are now packed in boxes at the family residence in Charleston.

Though blind in his last years, he had a wonderful power of attraction and could interest even young children in his science. Mr. Wm. G. Mazyck, the living Charleston conchologist, was his enthusiastic admirer and pupil.

The war of secession claimed its tribute from the family. Of the Charlestonians, Frank G. Ravenel, Elias Prioleau Ravenel and William Ravenel, a mere youth, were sacrifices to the sacred Southern cause.

Of the Charleston Ravenels, Dr. St. Julien Ravenel and Frank G. Ravenel, sons of John Ravenel, were in service. The former is elsewhere mentioned as surgeon-in-chief of the Confederate Hospital in Columbia. The latter was killed in action at Malvern Hill. Alfred F. Ravenel, another brother, remained at home as president of the North Eastern Railroad, a position of importance to the cause.

Of the sons of Henry Ravenel, Daniel Ravenel was in the Marion Artillery throughout the war, and Elias Prioleau Ravenel was 2d lieutenant in the Regular South Carolina Artillery, and died at Aiken, S. C., July 24, 1863, of a fever contracted in service on the islands around Charleston. Dr. Edmund Ravenel, son of Edmund, entered the service very young, and held the position of assistant surgeon. The sons of William Ravenel all served. J. R. Pringle Ravenel was in Europe when hostilities began, and ran the blockade to offer his services to his State. He enlisted in the Marion Artillery in December, 1861, which corps entered the State service on December 27, 1860, and the ser-

vice of the Confederate States in May, 1862. He remained in the Marion Artillery until it surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865. His brother William was a cadet at the South Carolina Military Academy, was put on guard duty in Charleston, and died of typhoid fever contracted in that service on August 26, 1863. Edward, before he was seventeen years old, joined the Stono Scouts, under Capt. J. B. S. Walpole, in December, 1864, and surrendered with Johnson's army.

The sons of Daniel Ravenel all enlisted. James Ravenel was detailed on office duty. S. Priolean Ravenel was commissioned captain of a company, and served in Fort Sumter during the siege, and afterwards in North Carolina. Dr. William C. Ravenel entered the service May 22, 1862, as surgeon in 25th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, and was with the regiment at Secessionville and Hilton Head, S. C. Became brigade surgeon to Hagood's Brigade, and was in Virginia, at the fights around Petersburg and elsewhere. From January, 1865, to the surrender he was in charge of the Confederate Hospital in Columbia, as surgeon-in-chief, the post previously held by Dr. St. Julien Ravenel. H. E. Ravenel, who had removed to Upper Carolina near Pendleton, in 1855, on account of ill health, went twice to Charleston and enlisted in the Confederate service, remaining four months during one enlistment; but he was unfit for duty, and was at last compelled to return to his home in Pickens (now Oconee) county, where he succumbed to a shattered constitution on December 15, 1863.

The St. Johns Ravenels have a fine war record, all of the serviceable men being in the army. Mr. Thomas P. Ravenel served through the four years of the war, and had his three sons in the field. He first enlisted in the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, under Capt. William Trenholm; then was detailed in the Nitre Bureau, with Prof. Francis

Holmes, but the most of his service was in the Charleston Light Dragoons, Co. K, South Carolina Cavalry.

When this company was divided for the purpose of sending a portion of the command to Virginia, the call of the roll stopped at his name. His brother-in-law and first cousin, Percival R. Porcher, was drafted to go, and met a soldier's fate at Haw's Shop, Virginia.

Mr. Ravenel's son, Henry Le Noble, was in Co. B, First Regiment Reserves, from the time they enlisted till the end of the war.

His son Samuel W. was in the Second Reserves, boys of sixteen years. He was detailed from his company by Gen. Talliaferro, of Virginia, and was courier with him through the campaign in North Carolina and at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., where he rendered such gallant service that the general appointed him aide, with the rank of lieutenant. He remained with Gen. Talliaferro till the close of the war.

Thomas P. Ravenel, Jr., went with the Guerard Battery (artillery) of Georgia troops through the campaign in North Carolina and, though only fourteen years of age, was made a courier to the battery. His uncle, Robert Gignialliat, was lieutenant of the battery, and this was the reason Mrs. Ravenel consented to let Tom go. It removed him from the low country at a time when no one knew what was going to happen there.

Dr. René Ravenel's health unfitted him for army life. He was in a feeble condition.

Mr. William F. Ravenel also did a soldier's part in the field, but lost an eye from disease, and was incapacitated thereafter.

This history would be unsatisfactory to many of the family if it should omit to mention the services of others, who, though not bearing the Ravenel name, are direct and close descendants and relatives, and are really one family

with the circle in St. Johns. Take the instance of Mr. Percival Porcher. A reference to the tables will show that he was the nephew of Dr. René Ravenel, senior, of Pooshee, and he married Miss Maria Ravenel, his first cousin. Mr. Henry L. Stevens was also Dr. Ravenel's nephew. Both of these were killed. The first was mortally wounded at Haw's Shop, May 28, 1864, by a shot through the thigh, lingered a few days, and died in a field hospital near Richmond, June 3, 1864.

He was a member of the Charleston Light Dragoons, Co. K, Fourth South Carolina Cavalry, Butler's Brigade, Hampton's division.

Henry Le Noble Stevens was an aide to Col. P. F. Stevens, (now bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church), and was shot at the second battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862, and died in a field hospital at Warrenton, Va., September 7th, 1862. His body was subsequently brought on and interred at Black Oak churchyard.

A touching story is remembered in connection with the death of the gallant Percival Porcher. When the news of his wounding reached Pinopolis, so universal had been the enlistment there for the war, that not a white man could be found to go on to nurse him. It was impossible for his wife to go herself. In those times a journey to Richmond from South Carolina was a serious undertaking. So she sent his body servant, who had remained with the family, supplying him plentifully with money for the expedition. When Robert reached Richmond, he inquired the way to the field hospital and, on arriving there, learned that his master was already dead. But no means of conveying the body to the city and the railroad, some four or five miles distant, could be obtained, and the faithful negro determined to walk back to Richmond to seek a conveyance. Securing from the officers a promise to keep the remains unburied for three days, he went back and exhausted

every means conceivable to hire or beg some mode of transportation, but in vain. Not a horse could be had.

The poor servant was in despair. He could do nothing, but as a last resort he began to walk up and down the principal streets of the city, calling out loudly: "My young master, Mr. Percival Porcher, of South Carolina, lies dead in a hospital, and I want help to carry him back to his young wife."

An officer heard him, questioned him, took him to Gen. Lee's headquarters and there procured an order for artillery horses to be sent out for the remains, and for a guard of honor to escort the body in.

The circumstances have been related to Mr. Isaac Porcher, since the war, by an officer present at the time.

Mr. De Bernier Roberts, a family connection, accompanied the body to St. Johns.

Robert, the family servant, had been not only a faithful slave, but the companion and friend of his master from youth. He died about 1895, considering himself, and being regarded, "a member of the family" to the last.

Four sons of Hon. Charles Macbeth and Henrietta G. Ravenel, his wife, were in the Confederate army.

1st. Lieutenant Charles J. Macbeth, at Charleston, Lafayette Artillery, sharpshooters, and in 27th Regiment Infantry, under Col. Peter C. Gaillard. He served in South Carolina and in Virginia, and was wounded and captured on the Weldon Railroad.

2d. James Ravenel Macbeth, Captain 1st Regiment Artillery, C. S. A., stunned and captured on Morris Island, July 10, 1863; was in prison at Johnson's Island for over one year and, after his release, was with the army at Savannah opposed to Sherman, and subsequently lost his left arm, and was shot through the leg at Averysboro, N. C.

3d. Richard Y. Macbeth was in the engineer corps; was at Fort Moultrie 1861, at Otter Island, in St. Helena



SENECA.

Residence of Mrs. Selina E. Ravenel and family, on Seneca plantation, Keowee P. O., Oconee county, S. C. The cannon ball in front was fired at Fort Sumter from the Federal fleet, and was picked up from the beach, and was afterwards forwarded to Seneca by Capt. S. P. Ravenel, who was stationed in the Fort during the siege. The ball is a solid shot weighing 250 pounds.

The picture does not convey an idea of the beauty of the site. The house stands upon the crown of a symmetrical hill, studded with the finest growth of trees that the writer knows, while the eminence commands a view of the Seneca river valley for a distance of eight or nine miles. Fort Hill, former residence of John C. Calhoun, but now become Clemson Agricultural College, is directly across the river valley, in full view.

Seneca was bought in 1855 by the late H. E. Ravenel.

Sound, in the lines at Charleston, and in St. Andrews' Parish. He resigned his position, in 1862, on account of physical infirmity, after exhibiting much determination and courage.

4th. James Gaillard Macbeth joined the Rebel Troop under Capt. Heyward in 1864, at sixteen years of age, and surrendered with Johnson's army in 1865 in North Carolina.

Amongst the servants of the various households "Town Jim" is a family character. He has been with the William Ravenel family on East Battery all his life. He was called by some of us "Town Jim" to distinguish him from another most worthy "Jim" on a plantation.

A few years ago a fire broke out in a yard on Church street, in rear of the East Battery residence, and communicated itself to the Ravenel premises. The stable caught fire, and before they could be removed, some drays close to it were burned. After the fire, Mr. Pringle Ravenel remonstrated with Jim, and asked him why he had left the drays in such position. Jim's reply showed true human nature: "Mass Pringle, who kin tink sich tings happen in we yard?"

When one of the gentlemen of the family became happily engaged, Jim was taken quite aback, but remarked: "Well, well, but I reckon if de captain is satisfied, de mate must be, too." Jim was the mate.

These two instances, amusing in themselves, show deeper down the feeling of the old-time negroes, not only to the family, but to the property. That lot is just as much "our yard" to Jim as to one of the owners.

At the time of the insurrection of 1822, or just prior thereto, Peter, a servant of Mr. John Cordes Prioleau, informed Mr. John Ravenel that the negroes were planning it, and Mr. Ravenel conveyed the intelligence to Gen. Hamilton, the mayor of the city, but the mayor would not

believe it. The loyalty of the servant to the whites is an interesting bit of family history. The circumstance was related in a published history of the insurrection, but the publication seems to have been suppressed by those concerned.

The best collection of family portraits is in Pinopolis. Mrs. Chas. Macbeth, formerly Mrs. René Ravenel, has a good number, and other households possess fine pictures. Below we give a transcript of unsigned memoranda found on the backs of some of these pictures, kindly furnished me by Mr. Henry R. Dwight. It would be pleasing to reproduce these portraits by cuts, but I have not been able to have them photographed. A collection of old portraits is in possession of Mr. S. P. Ravenel at his Charleston house, now unoccupied.

JAMES LE SERRURIER, A HUGUENOT EMIGRANT.

James le Serrurier, with his wife Elizabeth and four daughters, came over to America in 1685 or 1690. His four daughters were Damaris Elizabeth, who married Peter St. Julien; Catherine, who married Henry Le Noble; Susanne, who married John Francois Gignilliat; Marianne, the youngest, married Isaac Mazyck. They had two children born in this country, Maria and James, who died single. Addenda: Also Peter, who, no doubt, died young and single. Transcribed by Henry R. Dwight.

STEPHEN MAZYCK.

Stephen Mazyck, the youngest son of Isaac Mazyck, the emigrant, and Marianne Le Serrurier, also an emigrant in the same ship. He was born on the 27th of Nov., 1718. He was married to his wife, Susanne Ravenel, in 1739, when he was 21 and she was 18 years of age. Transcribed by Henry R. Dwight from paper on back of original portrait in the possession of Thos. P. Ravenel.



PORTRAIT OF MRS. RENÉ LOUIS RAVENEL.

Original belongs to Mr. René Ravenel, Pinopolis, S. C.
The original represents a lovely woman, with blue eyes and
light hair. The broad forehead and fine features indicate a
strong intellect.

SUSANNE MAZYCK.

Susanne Mazyck, wife of Stephen Mazyck. She was the daughter of René Louis Ravenel and his wife Susanne, whose maiden name was Le Noble, but was the widow Chastignier when René L. Ravenel married her. She was born in 1721. She left four daughters and a son, viz: (1) Susanne, who died single. (2) Mary, who married Isaac Mazyck, her first cousin. She was the mother of Mrs. Robert Wilson. (3) Stephen, the father of Stephen, Anne and Robert. (4) Catherine, who first intermarried with John Cordes and then Dr. Samuel Wilson. (5) Charlotte, who married René Ravenel, and was the mother of Henry, Susan M., Charlotte M., John S., Maria and Catherine. Transcribed by Henry R. Dwight from original portrait in possession of Thos. P. Ravenel.

RENÉ LOUIS RAVENEL.

René Louis Ravenel, son of René the Huguenot emigrant. His mother was Charlotte de St. Julien, an emigrant from Vitry, France. René Louis married the widow de Chastignier, whose maiden name was Eliza * Le Noble. Their children were Daniel, who lived at Chelsea; René, who died single; James and Elizabeth, who died at Poooshee and unmarried; Henry, who lived at Hanover and married Mary de St. Julien, daughter of Peter de St. Julien; Susanne, who married Stephen Mazyck of Woodboo. Transcribed by Henry R. Dwight from original painting in possession of René Ravenel, 1895.

ELIZABETH LE SERRURIER.

This is a portrait of Elizabeth Le Serrurier, wife of James Le Serrurier, of Picardy, in France, who, in 1690 or 1695, came to America. They brought with them five daughters and one son. Four of them married in this

*"Eliza" should be "Susanne." See below, "Catherine Taylor."

country, as follows: Damaris Elizabeth married Peter de St. Julien, the emigrant; Catherine married Henry Le Noble, the emigrant; Susanne married John Francois Gignilliat, the emigrant; and Marianne married Isaac Mazyck, the emigrant. James and Maria died young and unmarried. On the death of J. F. Gignilliat his widow married a Gaillard. Transcribed by Henry R. Dwight from original portrait in possession of René Ravenel, 1895.

CATHERINE TAYLOR.

This is a portrait of Catherine Taylor, daughter of Henry Le Noble and his wife Catherine, who was the daughter of James and Elizabeth Le Serrurier, the emigrants from Picardy, France. She was the mother of Mr. Robert Marion and the sister of Susanne (to whom she bears a strong likeness), widow of Alexander De Chastiguiet and afterwards wife of René Louis Ravenel. Mrs. Catherine Taylor's residence was in Pee Dee, a part of Pooshee plantation. The rafters of her house are now (1871) the banisters of the dwelling-house at Indianfield, and the cross on Trinity Church, Black Oak. This portrait was given to René Ravenel by Walter P. Deveaux, Pooshee, May 11, 1871. Transcribed by Henry R. Dwight from the original portrait in possession of René Ravenel, 1895.

CATHERINE LE NOBLE.

Catherine Le Noble, wife of Henry Le Noble, the Huguenot, and daughter of James and Elizabeth Le Serrurier. They had two daughters, viz: *Eliza and Catherine; the latter married Robert Taylor, by whom she had two daughters and a son. The son died young and unmarried. Their daughter Catherine married Gabriel Waring, of St. Stephens, and was the mother of Robert Marion and four or five

*NOTE.—An error.—This lady was "Susanne" Le Noble, afterwards Mrs. René Louis Ravenel, not "Eliza."

other children. Eliza first married Alexander Chastignier and had one daughter who married Paul Mazyck. She (Eliza) then married René Louis Ravenel, and had, or rather raised, six children, viz.:

(1) René, who died unmarried, and was one of the three adults who died and were buried at one time at Poooshee.

(2) James, who also died unmarried,

(3) Daniel of Chelsea, grandfather of the Broughtons of Cooper river.

(4) Elizabeth, who died single.

(5) Henry, who married his first cousin, Mary de St. Julien. They had sixteen children, but raised only six, viz.: Henry, familiarly called "Harry," René, Paul, Stephen, Daniel and Peter.

(6) The sixth child of René Louis was Susanne, who married Stephen Mazyck.

Transcribed from original portrait in possession of Dr. Richard Y. Dwight, by Henry R. Dwight, 1895.

Pictures belonging to Mr. S. P. Ravenel.

Portrait of Daniel Ravenel, son of Daniel Ravenel, son of René Ravenel the emigrant from Vitré, France, and his wife Elizabeth Damaris de St. Julien. He was born 4th of May, 1732. He married the 12th of November, 1759, Charlotte Mazyck, by whom he had one child, a son, born 11th of April, 1762, and called Daniel, the third of the name born in America.

Portrait of Sarah de St. Julien, daughter of Pierre de St. Julien and his wife Sarah. She was married in January, 1757, to Daniel Ravenel (born 1732), and died 12th November, 1757, leaving no children.

Portrait of Charlotte Ravenel, the wife of Daniel Ravenel (born in 1732). She was the daughter of Paul Mazyck and of his wife Catherine de Chastaigner. She married Daniel Ravenel the 12th of November, 1759. She had

one child, a son, born the 11th of April, 1762, and called Daniel.

Portrait of Anne Ravenel; born 26th of April, 1729. She married Thomas Cordes 6th of July, 1749, and died in 1796, leaving no children.

A portrait of Mr. Daniel Ravenel (1789-1873), father of Mr. S. P. Ravenel.

A portrait of Mr. S. P. Ravenel, also of Mrs. Ravenel.

The antiques are by Theus. We do not know the modern artists.

Portraits belonging to Henry L. Barker, Esq., and Letter from Him.

“I have portraits of Daniel Ravenel of Chelsea, and Elizabeth Jane his wife, also of their daughters, Susannah Anne, Elizabeth Damaris and Charlotte Amelia. Elizabeth Jane Ravenel was a remarkably amiable person, and so stout that her three daughters, after they were grown up, could put on her dresses, put their three arms in the sleeves and lap them from side to side. Her arms were so large and heavy that she always had on either side of her small tables upon which to rest them. It took three pairs of ordinary sized stockings to make her one pair. When going out to drive, the chaise was drawn to the door by hands, and the shafts lowered to the ground. After she had been assisted to her seat, a negro on each side lifted the shafts to their place, and the horse was then ‘hitched up.’ Upon her return the horse was detached and the shafts lowered, in order that she might alight. When she died she was buried in what they called a ‘two-story coffin.’ The late Dr. Henry Ravenel, of Poooshee, who was acquainted with her, told these anecdotes. She, with her husband, lies buried in the Poooshee graveyard, and dates might be obtained in that way. The other portraits are Governor Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Lady Johnson, Governor



PORTRAIT OF JAMES LE SERRURIER.
Original owned by Mrs. R. V. Dwight, Pinopolis, S. C.

Thos. Broughton, his daughter-in-law Henrietta Charlotte De Lisle, wife of his son Nath. 1st; Nath. 2d son of Nath. 1st; his daughter Constantia, who married John Gibbs, and Charlotte Izard, daughter of Nath. 1st. There are no photographs extant of the Ravenel portraits. Mulberry Castle was built in 1714 by Gov. Thos. Broughton. It was a reproduction of one of the family seats in England, and was not, as some suppose, erected as a defense against Indians, though the neighbors did, during the Indian war, congregate there, as it was the strongest place in the vicinity, and most capable of a successful defense. Upon the death of my great-grandfather, Thos. Broughton, what remained of the Mulberry grant was divided between his two sons, Thomas and Philip Porcher. P. P., the younger, settled South Mulberry, and built the house in 1808. I have no knowledge as to whom the Ravenel portraits, or those of Gov. Johnson and his wife were painted by. In one corner of Gov. Johnson's portrait is the legend, 'Healy's 61, April 7, 1705.' In the other the coat of arms with crest, and beneath them the motto, 'Loyalty, not interest.' The pictures of Gov. Broughton, his daughter and daughter-in-law bear the legend, 'Henrietta Johnson Fecit, South Carolina Ano., 1720.' I omitted to say, in immediate connection with the Ravenels, that I own, and use daily at dinner, a silver mug, holding over one pint, which belonged to Daniel and Elizabeth, and has on the handle the initials 'D. E. R.'"

HENRY L. BARKER.

CHAPTER IV.

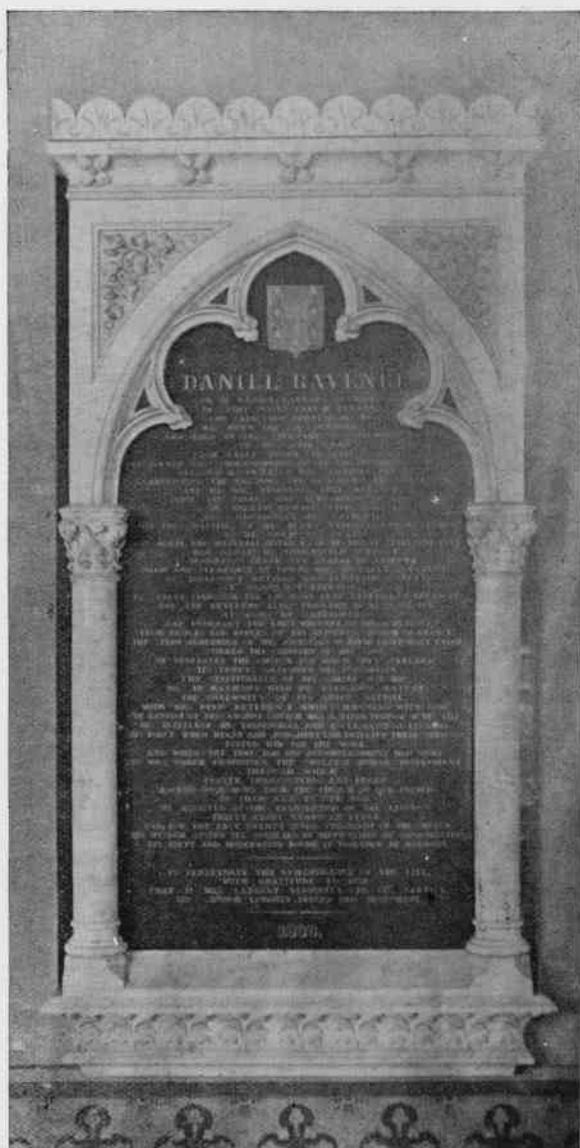
CHURCH HISTORY.

Ravenel, Daniel.—Cut of Monument.—Inscription.—Huguenot Church.—Early Disadvantages of French Colonists.—Serruriers, James and William.—Devotion of Charleston Ravenels to Huguenot Church.—Early Organizations at Charleston, Jamestown, Orange Quarter, St. Johns.—(Appendix.)—Declension of Huguenots, some reasons.—Church Act of 1704.—Presbyterian Liturgies.—Dr. Peyton H. Hoge. Kindness to Huguenots in England.—Henri Le Noble.—Cost of Established Church before Revolution.—Lawson attests Huguenot Piety. Daniel Ravenel, Citation from.—Oldmixon.—Isaac Mazyck, Letters from, in 1724-1725.—St. Philip's Church, Established 1710.—Appendix to Chapter IV.—Joseph Brevard, Dr. Ramsay and others on Church Act.—Jamestown, founding of.—Rev. Albert Pouderaus, Henry Laurens, John Jay, Elias Boudinot, Pierre Robert, René Ravenel.—Decline in Religious Sentiment.—Samuel Dubose.—Prioleau. Cut of Monument.—Inscription, Lineage.

“Faith is the subtle chain
Which binds us to the Infinite; the voice
Of a deep life within, that will remain
Until we crowd it thence.”

E. O. SMITH—*Faith*.

66 ¶ IMMEDIATELY upon the decease, in 1873, of Mr. Daniel Ravenel, the Senior Elder, President of the Consistory and of the Corporation of the French Protestant Church, Charleston, S. C., the Consistory and Corporation unanimously resolved that a tablet to the memory of their revered President should be erected by the Church, upon the only remaining space upon the walls suitable for such a purpose. This design was carried out, and the tablet was first unveiled upon Easter Sunday, April 17, 1881. The



DANIEL RAVENEL MONUMENT.

Mural Tablet, north wall Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C. Polished white marble design; face, polished black marble, gold lettering.

monument is massive and noble in proportion, being nine feet in height and four and a half feet in width. The architecture is Norman Gothic, and the material Italian monumental and Belgian black marble. The inscription, composed by Mr. Ravenel's successor in the *Presidency of the Consistory and Corporation, is as follows :

DANIEL RAVENEL,

Son of Daniel Ravenel of Wantoot,
 In St. John's Parish, Berkeley,
 And Catherine Prioleau his wife,
 Was born the 26th October, 1789,
 And died in this City the 7th September, 1873,
 In his 84th year.

From early youth to latest age
 He obeyed the Commandments of God and the precepts of Jesus.
 Religion assimilated his spiritual nature,
 Sanctifying the passions, the affections, the intellect,
 And he was righteous, pure and holy
 Amid the trials and temptations of life.
 He walked humbly with God.
 His Christianity was Catholic,
 And the Charities of his heart widened and deepened
 As he grew in years.
 The moral and material interests of his native State and City
 Had always his enlightened support.
 In manners grave, yet genial in temper,
 Warm and steadfast in friendship, sincerely courteous,
 His influence refined and elevated Society,
 Of Huguenot lineage,
 Descended (through the emigrant Bené Ravenel of Bretagne,
 And the Reverend Elias Prioleau, in 1686, Pastor
 At Pons, in Saintonge,
 And probably the first Minister of this Church)
 From Pastors and Elders of the Reformed Church of France.
 The stern adherence of his ancestors to their Protestant Faith
 Stirred the chivalry of his soul;
 He venerated the Church for which they suffered ;
 Its tenets satisfied his judgment ;
 The spirituality of its simple worship
 Was in harmony with his religious nature ;

*Mr. Ravenel's successor, and the author of the inscription, was the late Robert N. Gourdin.

The solemnity of its quiet Ritual
 With his deep reverence when communing with God,
 The revival of this ancient Church was a fixed purpose of his life;
 His intellect, his Theological and Ecclesiastical learning,
 His force, when heart and judgment concentrated their strength,
 Fitted him for the work.

And when the time for its accomplishment had come,
 He was, under Providence, the chiefest human instrument
 Through which

Prayer, Thanksgiving and Praise
 Ascend once more, from this Church of our Fathers
 To their and to our God.

He assisted in the translation of the Liturgy.

Thirty-eight years an Elder,

And, for the last twenty-seven, President of the Church,
 His wisdom guided its councils in difficulties of organization,
 His piety and moderation bound it together in harmony.

To perpetuate the remembrance of this life,
 With gratitude to God
 That it was largely dedicated to its service,
 The Church lovingly erects this monument.

1880.

A race of men who would leave behind them, as the French immigrants did, not only home, but honors and titles and wealth, to undertake the task of subduing the forest in a strange land, across seas, surrounded by savages, and by the dangers and discomforts of pioneer life, for the sake of religion and a free conscience, possessed the best element of a high and lasting character; and the principles which actuated their lives might well be expected to appear in their posterity. It has been so. We believe there is no dissenting voice amongst historians in regard to the virtues bequeathed to the descendants of the Huguenots.

The French colonists did not come to Carolina for adventure, nor, like many of the English, for government

posts and civil and military emoluments. The honors and patronage of the proprietary government were, for Frenchmen, extremely rare. Some exceptional instances of office-holding by them are on record, but they are very few. The two Serruriers, James and William, were members of the House in 1704, and Henri Le Noble was also a member of the House.

But it was long before an even measure of civil or religious right was secured to the Huguenots, the spirit of self-aggrandizement in the British mind showing itself here as in other quarters of the globe.

That the Ravenel family in particular came for religion is illustrated by their subsequent history, and no other truth connected with our story should afford so much satisfaction as the fact that at this day, beyond all others, the name stands for the French Protestant Church.

* We have seen that the emigrant René must have aided in organizing churches, and was an elder, and to this day, as for generations back, fidelity to their historic, ancient and martyred organization is more general amongst the Charleston Ravenels than with any other family of Huguenot descent, although individual households of the families of Prioleau, Gourdin, Gaillard and others have testified an equal love and faithfulness.

We may well appropriate these words from "A Communion Sermon," preached in the Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C., May 11, 1873, by Dr. C. S. Vedder, who has now been its pastor for more than thirty years: "As the only memorial of that journey which gave French Protestantism a home in the new World, this church calls upon all who are kindred in blood, or kindred in sympathy, to take up the sublime protestation of the Psalmist: 'If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of

my mouth. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.'”

Mr. Daniel Ravenel (1789-1873) was president of the Consistory of the Church for many years, and Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel now occupies that position. His brother, Mr. S. P. Ravenel, is an elder. So was Mr. Daniel Ravenel, who died in 1894. Largely to the passionate love and liberality of the Ravenel family is it due that the Huguenot Church at the corner of Church and Queen streets, in Charleston, remains open, bearing testimony to a pure religion and a venerable form. It is believed to be the fourth successive church building upon this site, the original founding having taken place in 1680. Our frontispiece shows the building. The liturgy used is the same (translated) which was published at Neufchâtel, Switzerland, in 1737 and 1772. This is the only Huguenot Church open in America at this date. The others have all long ceased their distinctive service. It will be so with us some day. Our families are dying out or becoming scattered, while some have been absorbed in more modern and fashionable churches. The Episcopal Church has attracted many. The branch of the Ravenels which remained in the country are practically all Episcopalians.

It can hardly be out of place to inquire into the causes which have brought about this result. Although we find that very soon after the Huguenots began to come in numbers to this colony they had established four churches; one at Charleston, organized as early as 1680 or 1681; one at Orange Quarter, on the eastern branch of Cooper river; another in St. John's, Berkeley, on the western bank of Cooper river; and the fourth at Jamestown, on the Santee river; only the church in Charleston lived beyond the middle of the eighteenth century, while at least two of the country churches seem to have resigned their separate existence quite early in the century.

Why was this? Let us remember that the age of the world was one of religious intolerance, and political bitterness. Europe was distracted. France and England were at actual war at this period. In 1706 a hostile French expedition from Havana appeared off Charleston Harbor, and Carolina was invaded.—*Col. Rec., vol. 1, pp. 161–170–187 and other histories.* That the sentiments prevailing in the mother country should have reached the colonists, and should have affected the administration of the laws in the new territory, is not surprising, and at just how many points the life of the early Huguenot settlers was touched by this state of affairs cannot now be well understood; but we know that the two first generations encountered serious, if variable, political and civil disabilities; disabilities which bore hard on the maintenance of their churches. (See this subject treated at some length in the appendix to this chapter.) Not the earliest, but the most indefensible, assault upon their church life was the Church Act, passed in 1704, of which a good deal will be said later. Suffice it now to say that this act was designed, among other things, to make marriages celebrated by clergymen other than those of the English Church unlawful, and as a necessary consequence, the legal standing of a child of a Huguenot marriage, and even his ability to inherit property from his parents, was called in question. Although the statute may not have been long in force, it illustrates the animus displayed by the majority party of the colony towards the French.

It was, moreover, the English policy to propagate and maintain the Church of England, and ministers were accordingly very early sent out and supported in the various parishes, either by the Government, or by societies, or by both.

On the other hand, the French settlers had to meet, unaided and opposed, the difficulties of a new country, the

lack of roads and means of communication, and the proximity of Indians, besides which they had, amongst themselves, a percentage of extremely poor members.

We can understand from this why they were unable to maintain their places of worship, but not why people whose ancestors had been Presbyterians for so many generations should have embraced Episcopacy to so large an extent. There were other causes. Towards the Church of England itself the Huguenots had reason to feel very kindly. Many of them had, like our own ancestor René Ravenel, taken refuge in England before coming to America, had been kindly received there, and no doubt came to these shores with warm feelings towards the English Church; disturbed, no doubt, but not effaced, by the subsequent animosities aroused on this side of the water.

Another immense force was constantly at work; that is, the social life of Charleston. The principal intimates and associates of the Huguenots in Charleston have long been Episcopalians, and frequent marriages have naturally resulted. The Episcopal Church has always been prominent and aristocratic, and to many minds its fellowship is more attractive than faithfulness to an isolated body.

But it must not be supposed that because the Huguenot churches early gave up the struggle, the absorption of their adherents into the foreign communion was at once accomplished. On the contrary, it appears to have been very gradual, and the consent of the Huguenots most reluctant. The men would not join the established church, and this fact explains why an intelligent observer, a clergyman, should have said that, in the third generation, he found no vital religion amongst the male descendants of the Huguenots. Wherever men neglect church services their religious life declines. It goes far, too, to account for the low state of religion depicted by Mr. Samuel Dubose at the period of

the Revolution. See the extract given in the appendix to this chapter.

The question naturally arises, Why did not the Huguenots go into the Presbyterian Church, whose form of government is similar to their own? The Presbyterian Church at that date must have been far more narrow than at present, and therefore less attractive, but apart from any other cause, the non-use of a liturgy would in itself have been sufficient to deter those who were trained to use a book, and could not abandon the long habit. There were, moreover, no Presbyterian churches in the low country to attend, outside of Charleston, so it was really not a matter of choice. The Presbyterian reaction against liturgical worship, which was natural, has undoubtedly gone too far. If John Knox and John Calvin represent its history, that great denomination is entitled to the benefits of a liturgy, but it does not claim its inheritance.

Read the following from Dr. Peyton H. Hoge, of Richmond, one of the strongest men in the Southern Presbyterian Church, taken from the *Charleston News and Courier* :

PRESBYTERIAN LITURGIES.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge Thinks that Presbyterians do not Attach Sufficient Importance to Worship—He Advocates Such a Service as Obtains in the Huguenot Church of this City.

(From the *Wilmington Messenger*.)

In view of the general interest in Dr. Hoge's sermon a *Messenger* reporter called on him last evening and asked him about it: "I thought it proper to improve the occasion by calling attention to the fact that Presbyterians do not make as much of worship as they do of preaching. Some others have, I think, unduly emphasized the service to the neglect of the sermon. There must be a happy mean in which sermon and service shall have an equal place in the love of God's people. I took occasion to point

out that we did not have to look outside of the Presbyterian family for the sources of such improvement. Calvin framed the liturgy in the Strasburg Church in 1538, and in 1541 that of the Church of Geneva. The Book of Common Prayer (Episcopal) was compiled in 1549. The present minister of John Calvin's Church in Geneva told me a few years ago that Calvin's liturgy is still used. The liturgies of Presbyterian churches all have place for original prayers. What I myself would prefer was the familiar use of some of the principal hymns of the early church, the repetition of the Lord's Prayer in concert by the people, and the response of the people to the prayers by an audible amen and responsive readings from the Scriptures. All of these things were undoubtedly practiced by the earliest Christians, are clearly Scriptural, and have the full indorsement of Presbyterian usage. I also favor the use of the Apostle's Creed in the reception of members into the church, as Rufinus describes its early use, or at the service of communion. It is a part of the standard of the Presbyterian Church, and it is required to be taught to our children. But because we make no public note of it many have supposed it to be non-Presbyterian.

"The same principle applies to the use of ecclesiastical vestments. Our Lord undoubtedly wore the distinctive garb of a teacher. The 'Geneva gown' has been worn by Presbyterian ministers in all countries except the United States from the time of the Reformation.

"I have no desire to press any of these things against the wishes of others—even a small minority. But I desire to declare the truth, as I believe it, and when my people find that they want these things they will know my views.

"I do not regard the fact that other branches of Christians use a thing, if it is right and Scriptural in itself, as an objection, but a recommendation. The more the

churches of Christ grow alike, the sooner will the glorious day come when the rallying cries of sect and party will no more be heard, but Christ will be all and in all."

The kindness of their Church of England friends to the persecuted Huguenots was not a temporary or new thing. For more than a hundred years prior to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, England had held out her welcoming arms. Thousands of refugees had escaped thither, had been aided, and had found work, and great numbers had made England their permanent home.

For long periods the use of English churches in some localities had been afforded the Huguenots for the conduct of their worship, and we find instances of Huguenot ministers taking orders in the Episcopal Body. The opening of these churches to another denomination is worthy of notice, and the spirit which led to it might well be imitated by those of a later date whose teaching implies the exclusion of all other branches of Christians from fellowship with themselves.

In "The Huguenot Migration to America" Dr. Baird has given a detailed account of the reception of the Huguenots in England. Quite a large section of one volume is devoted to this topic.

The general story of the trials and difficulties of the French under the Proprietary Government throws so much light upon the record of our own people in particular, that, at the risk of being charged with incorporating into this volume matters that are not exclusively Ravenel history, I introduce into the text some pages of quotations, which elucidate the topic, and also append to this chapter a considerable number of extracts from writers upon the subject. The amount of material collected is far more than was at first thought of, and may be wearisome to the reader, but the whole question is interesting, and especially in regard to the obnoxious "Church Act" am I desirous of present-

ing the views of writers who may be supposed to treat this topic from various standpoints, so that we may form just conceptions.

Our ancestor, Henri Le Noble, be it recorded with a blush for his judgment, if not for his strength of character, is said to have been one of the legislators who signed this intolerant measure. Dr. Robert Wilson says so in a sermon preached at Goose Creek Church. (*Sunday News*, Charleston, April 19, 1896.) His authority is Oldmixon. The fact is also shown by the "Colonial Records," which we quote elsewhere. Nothing in the situation should have justified a Huguenot in consenting to the Act. However reasonable may have been his admiration for the English Church, and however perplexing the problems that confronted him, no refugee from persecution on the other side of the water should have gone the length of advocating, or even of consenting to, a measure which could only tend to destroy his own church, and which, if it did not cause, was certainly contemporaneous with, or soon followed by, the closing of three out of the four existing Huguenot churches. We must believe that our ancestor was something of a politician.

This act has very far-reaching echoes. A jealousy has always existed in this State between the up-country and low-country. It came to the surface now and then in schools and colleges, up to the time of the Civil war, when the boys from the two sections would band themselves together in opposing forces and fight. It is far from dead yet. The Piedmontese did not like the coast people. They had an idea that the Charlestonians and large slave-holders "took on airs"; and no doubt many did. But the feeling had a deeper root, and I have heard a well-read and strong-brained man, native to the Piedmont, and one whose family attend the Episcopal Church, cite this act as one of its causes. He referred to the circumstance that, until a comparatively recent

period, Upper Carolina was destitute of colleges, and the historical knowledge of the inhabitants was largely traditional. The masses of the people knew history only as it passed from father to son, and these independent dissenters who occupied and defended, as afterwards developed, the country of the Catawbas and Cherokees, used to talk around their firesides of the arrogance of the lowland Episcopalians, and would spur the pride of their children by saying: "Why, those people actually tried to make us join their church." It touched men on a very tender point.

The cost of the establishment prior to the Revolution is startling when we consider that the Dissenters were in the majority.* That the excesses of the Church Act were approved neither by the conscience nor the good sense of the Lords proprietors, and also that it was signed by Henri Le Noble, appears from a resolution adopted by the Palatine and Lords Proprietors in London, March 6th, 1705. Reciting this Act, they say:

*Previous to the Revolution, the Episcopal Church in South Carolina was established by law, and supported from the public treasury. The other denominations, nine in number, were made to pay for its support. Within the space of ten years, preceding the 31st of December, 1775, the sums advanced to this church from the public treasury amounted to 164,027 pounds, 11 shillings and 1 pence. The estate of the Episcopal Church, drawn more or less from all denominations by law, was computed in 1777 to amount to 330,000 pounds; and the sum paid by Dissenters to this church in the ten years previous to 1775, was stated to be more than 82,013 pounds 10 shillings. The whole number of the Established churches in 1777 was twenty, while those of the Dissenters were seventy-nine in number, and in general were much larger than the others.

From this oppression the people of South Carolina were freed by the war of the Revolution. The judicious and moderate members of the Established church, with far more readiness than is usual among those long possessed of power, consented to a constitution which repealed all laws which gave them preeminence.

See speech of Rev. William Tennent, pastor of the Independent Church of Charleston, delivered in the House of Assembly, Charleston, January, 1777. South Pres. Rev., vol. 12. See Ramsay's History also.

“WHEREAS, AN Act was passed in Carolina and signed and sealed by Sir Nathaniel Johnson, Governor Thomas Broughton, James Moore, Robert Gibbs and Henry Noble, our Deputies,” etc., etc., the said Act “we, the Palatine and Lords Proprietors dissent to and make null and void.” *Colonial Records, vol. V., page 141 (at Columbia)*. Eleven years before this date, viz.: April 12, 1693, the Proprietors had written a letter to Mr. Trouillard, Minister, Mr. Buretell, Ancien, Mr. Jacques Serrurier, Ancien, and others, acknowledging receipt of their complaint, and assuring them that all hardships and oppressions were against the will and desire of the Proprietors. *Colonial Records, vol. III., pages 103 and 104.*

And Oldmixon distinctly declares that the Proprietors did not desire any discrimination against the Huguenots, but on the contrary wished to encourage them in migrating to the colony, and the adverse legislation under which the French suffered was the result of an extreme English party having gotten the upper hand in the government. *See Carroll's Collections, vol. I.*

In view of the mass of contemporaneous evidence that the early history of the colony was marked by fanaticism, but by English, not French, fanaticism, it is quite surprising and more disappointing to find, at this late day, a work now in process of publication, which has been announced as the great authority of the future on questions of South Carolina history, suggesting that the Huguenots were fanatical. And when the statement was challenged in the newspapers, the author quoted an English writer as authority. We should not like the cause of the South in the Civil war to be judged by the standard of northern writers, and the fact that Mr. Percy Gregg has written a history of the United States which is fair to the South, does not imply that he is an unbiased authority upon the matter in hand, so close to his national antipathies. The book referred to is General

McCrary's History. Contrasting the two parties, we do not think the apology should come from the side of the French. But, after all, a religious zeal, easily miscalled "fanaticism," is not the worst of sins.

It will be observed that Henri Le Noble is called Henry Noble. The translation of their names into English forms was common by the refugees. Hence "Jacques Le Serrurier" became "James Smith," "Serrurier" meaning "locksmith."

"Every circumstance to be learned from contemporaneous records seems to indicate that a French Protestant Church was organized in Charleston on the spot now occupied by the Huguenot Church of Charleston, and has continued from 1681 to the present day. When the larger immigration, after the revocation took place, the more recent comers most probably found this congregation already organized, and a building already erected in which its worship was conducted.

"The newcomers began to colonize very speedily from Charleston, and almost immediately ensuing, we find three other congregations organized, one on the eastern bank of the Cooper River, known as Orange Quarter; one on the western bank, known as St. Johns, Berkeley; and one at Jamestown on the Santee River. In December, 1700, Lawson, traveling along the Santee, finds the pious Huguenots returning on Sunday from their church, to be reached only by many miles of travel along rough roads, through dense swamps and across deep creeks, passed by the canoes or periaugers kept at these creeks for such purposes."

Proceedings of "Huguenot Society of America," p. 51, at Bicentenary of Revocation of Edict of Nantes, held October 22, 1885, at New York.

The above extract is from Gen. W. G. DeSaussure's paper, read in his absence by Mr. Daniel Ravenel. Oldmixon tells us that the French immigrants to the colony had taken

the oath of allegiance to the English Government, and of fidelity to the Proprietors, and that they were industrious good citizens, yet all this did not neutralize English antipathy. See *Carroll's Collections, vol. 1.*

Again, "the refugees supposed that in uniting their destinies with those of the English colonists, they were securing to themselves the rights and privileges of citizens; and it is probable that no circumstance occurred for the first year or two to make them doubt the correctness of that impression.

"It is evident that the lords proprietors wished them to be considered citizens, for during the administration of Governor Ludwell (about 1691) instructions were received from them by which he was required to allow them all the rights and privileges of English settlers, and six representatives in the assembly of the province.

"These instructions produced great discontent among the English settlers. National antipathies and prejudices are said to have been previously revived; much unpleasant feeling was now excited, and the intentions of proprietors opposed, upon the ground that the refugees were foreigners, and under all the disabilities of aliens.

"It was accordingly contended that the proprietors had no authority to allow them representatives in assembly; that they were not entitled to vote at elections, nor to the privilege of sitting as jurors, that the titles by which they held their lands were invalid, and that these disabilities could only be removed by an act of naturalization. To these objections was added another, which, as it was connected with their tenets, was calculated to excite the feelings which had already borne so many wounds. It was said that the marriages performed by their ministers were unlawful and that children of such marriages were illegitimate."—"The French Refugees," No. 2; article in *City Gazette May 12, 1826, by Daniel Ravenel. Reprint by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, 1888.*

"I have read," says Daniel Ravenel, Esq., of Charleston, from whose manuscript we now quote, "in the letter book of Isaac Mazyck the immigrant, two letters addressed by him to Mr. Godin, a refugee to South Carolina, then in Europe. The first was dated in 1724, the second in 1725. The first is a reply to a letter from Mr. Godin, who must have been requested to make efforts to procure a minister, and who had stated that having occasion to leave London, he had committed the matter to his brother. Mr. Mazyck complains that he transferred so important a commission to one known to favor 'the union of your church with the Episcopal.' His second letter is despondent. He says 'efforts will now be too late. The Church is going over to the Church Establishment.' His apprehensions we know were not formally realized. But they show how nearly this church had then lost its distinctive character. It had no doubt been deeply agitated and divided. Their brethren in the country parishes had relinquished their original worship by accepting incorporation under the Church Act of 1706. The same method had been adopted by the refugees in the other colonies. Men with families were anxious to provide for them a worship less liable to interruption than their own. We recognize grounds for conflict in many minds.

"The building of St. Philip's Church was commenced during these difficulties. The act for building it was passed in March, 1710. It was to be built at public cost. It was to be sustained on part of the establishment. It had the promise of permanency and prosperity. And the wisdom of an establishment was the general sentiment of the day. The oldest book now owned by St. Philip's Church is a book of the minutes of the vestry and wardens, commencing the 10th of April, 1732. At that date we find the names of Samuel Prioleau and Gabriel Manigault among the vestrymen, and soon after, of John Laurens as

a warden. These were Huguenots. Pierre Manigault, another Huguenot, holds the grant for his pew (No. 20), which bears date of 17 August, 1724, and his descendants have ever since worshipped there. But the name has always been, until within a few years, in the membership of the corporation of the French Church. The family have an ancient vault in the cemetery, in which the dead of succeeding generations have reposed.

“While we may lament the diversion for which there were so many just reasons, and to which in process of time all had to yield, we must admire the constancy of those who under so many discouragements preserved and transmitted the original character of this church.”—*Howe's "History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina,"* vol. 1, p. 193.

Appendix to Chapter IV.

“In 1700 the government undertook to establish the Episcopal form of religious worship, and persevered in the pursuit of that object, with obstinate zeal, till it was attained in 1706. An act against non-conformity was passed. These measures were extremely odious to a number of the colonists, dissenters and others, who conscientiously refused the communion of the English Church. They complained and remonstrated, but all to no purpose. It was a strange, but not an unprecedented circumstance, that a weak colony, anxious to encourage emigrants from abroad, of various Protestant sects, to strengthen itself against foreign enemies should, nevertheless, at such a crisis, insult and persecute their fellow citizens and Protestant Christian brethren on account of slight differences in their religious dogmas, and the external ceremonies of worship.

An act of 1696 granted liberty of conscience to all Christians except Papists. By the act of 1706, for the establishment of religious worship, according to the Church

of England and for erecting churches (for which £2,000 was appropriated), the province was divided into ten parishes. From this act it appears that the far greater part of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. Dennis, in Orange quarter, and St. James, on Santee, were emigrants from France and did not understand the English tongue, wherefore provision was made for using a French translation of the book of common prayer. This act prohibits the celebration of marriage, contrary to the table of marriages or by a layman.

The admission of French emigrants to equal privileges with the English gave great offense, and was the cause of bitter revilings and contests. The English considered them as aliens and entertained towards them the usual ungenerous prejudices and antipathies of Englishmen. At one time they were excluded from the legislature, but this illiberal spirit at length abated."—*Introduction to Digest Laws of South Carolina. Judge Joseph Brevard. Published 1814.*

“Governor Ludwell had instructions to allow the French colony, settled in Craven county, the same privileges and liberties with the English colonists. Several of the refugees being possessed of considerable property in France had sold it and brought the money with them to England. Having purchased large tracts of land with this money, they sat down in more advantageous circumstances than the poorer part of English emigrants. While these refugees were entering on the hard task of clearing and cultivating spots of land, . . . the English settlers began to revive the odious distinctions and rooted antipathies of the two nations. The Governor had instructions to allow them six representatives in Assembly. This the Englishmen considered as contrary

to the laws of the land, and beyond the power of the proprietors, who were subject to the laws, to grant. . . . Their haughty spirit could not brook the thought of sitting in Assembly with the rivals of the English nation for power and dominion, and of receiving laws from Frenchmen. . . . Hard as this treatment was, this violent party did not stop here. They insisted that the laws of England allowed no foreigners to purchase lands in any part of the empire under her supreme jurisdiction, and that no authority but the House of Commons in Britain could incorporate aliens into their community, and make them partakers of the rights and privileges of natural-born Englishmen; that they ought to have been naturalized by Parliament before they obtained grants of lands from the proprietors; that the marriages performed by their clergymen, not being ordained by a bishop, were unlawful, and that the children begotten in those marriages could be considered in law in no other light than bastards. In short, they averred that aliens were not only denied a seat in Parliament, but also a voice in all elections of members to serve in it and that they could neither be returned on any jury, nor sworn for the trial of issues between subject and subject."—*Oldmixon's History of South Carolina,* Carroll's Collections, vol. 1, p. 101 et seq.

"In the year 1704 when the white population of South Carolina was between 5,000 and 6,000, when the Episcopalians had only one church in the province and the dissenters three in Charleston and one in the country, the former were so far favored as to obtain a legal establishment. Most of the proprietors and public officers of the province, and particularly the Governor, Sir Nathaniel Johnson, were zealously attached to the Church of England. Believing in the current creed of the times that an established religion was essential to the support of civil government, they concerted measures for endowing the church of the mother

country and advancing it in South Carolina to a legal pre-eminence. Preparatory thereto they promoted the election of members of that church to a seat in the provincial legislature, and succeeded by surprise so far as to obtain a majority."—*Ramsay's History, "Ecclesiastical History," p. 4.*

"The acrimony of speech, the sourness of temper and the shyness of intercourse which had too much prevailed among religious sects before the Revolution, have since that event given place to Christian benevolence. The heat of party zeal has become more moderate. Men have discovered that their opinions, with regard to speculative points, are often as different as their faces, and that the harmony of society and the intercourse of life ought not to be interrupted by the one more than by the other."—"*Ramsay's History, "Ecclesiastical History," p. 12.*

"The most numerous party in the country were dissenters from the established Church of England. A number of cavaliers having received ample grants of lands, brought over their families and effects and also settled in Carolina. The cavaliers were highly favored by the proprietors and respected as men of honor, loyalty and fidelity. They met with great encouragement, and were generally preferred to offices of trust and authority. The Puritans, on the other hand, viewed them with jealous eyes; and having suffered from them in England, could not bear to see the smallest atom of power committed to them in Carolina. Hence the seeds of strife and division which had been imported into the colony began not only to spring but to grow rank. No common dangers nor difficulties could obliterate the prejudices and animosities which the first settlers had contracted in England. The odious terms of distinction which had prevailed in the mother country were revived and propagated among the people of the infant colony. While one party was attached to the Church of England, the other, which had fled from the rigor of ecclesiastical power, was

jealous above all things of their religious liberties and could bear no encroachment on them.”—*Ramsay’s History*, “*Civil History*,” p. 19.

“Three of the nine presidents of the old Congress which conducted the United States through the Revolutionary war were descendants of French Protestant refugees, who had migrated to America in consequence of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The persons alluded to were Henry Laurens of South Carolina, John Jay of New York, and Elias Boudinot of New Jersey.”—*Ramsay*, “*Civil History*,” p. 4.

“The emigrant, Isaac Mazyck, who arrived in 1686, contributed largely to the building of that Huguenot Church in 1691, and gave liberally towards its support during his life, and in his last will bequeathed the sum of one hundred pounds sterling to be put out at interest by his executors, the whole of which interest he directed to be *paid annually forever*, to the maintenance of a Calvinistic minister of that church. That was the congregation ordered by the Grand Council, in 1692, to begin their divine service at nine o’clock in the morning and about two in the afternoon; for which they very properly complained to the Lords Proprietors, who ordered their grievances to be redressed; adding, ‘and they shall hold their services when they please; many living out of town must come and go by water, early or late, as the tide serves.’ Well may our quiet, industrious and highly respectable ‘Huguenot forefathers’ have exclaimed: ‘Ye sons of England; ye take too much upon you.’ Too long were they denied the liberty of subjects, when they desired to live under the same government as the English. Having fled from persecution and death at home, to seek an asylum amidst the woods and swamps of Carolina, how trying to their sensibilities must have been those memorials presented to the Governor, setting forth reasons, which ought to exclude them from a seat in the

General Assembly, together with many other occurrences injurious to their feelings and interest. Threatening to have their estates taken from their children, after the death of parents, because they were aliens; although many had bought the land they were not allowed peaceably to enjoy. So that the proprietors had to warn the English that should the French estates be forfeited, they should escheat to them; adding, 'May God forbid that we should take advantage of the same; and we forbid you to say that their marriages are not lawful, because their ministers are not ordained by a bishop, and that their children are illegitimate. Know then that we have power by our patent to grant liberty of conscience in Carolina. All their complaints shall be heard with favor, and they shall have equal justice with Englishmen and participate in the same privileges; it being for their Majesties' (William and Mary) service to have as many of them as we can in Carolina.'—"*The Olden Time of Carolina*," pp. 94 to 96.

See in this connection "The French Refugees," No. 2, by Mr. Daniel Ravenel. Reprinted by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, New York, 1888, citing Daleho.

"In 1720 the Rev. Albert Pouderos commenced agreeably to the rites of the Church of England. He was a French clergyman sent by the Bishop of London, and then, says Dr. Humphrey, "the Huguenots apostatized from their ancient faith." Capt. Philip Gendron, one of the best supporters of the Huguenot Church, died in 1725, and his large family intermarried with the English. In some instances those who were united to French gentlemen also became Episcopalians. But within the last twenty years some of their descendants have beautifully rebuilt the Huguenot Church at the corner of Queen and Church streets, and have regular services, after the form of their "Forefathers," excepting that they are held in the English language."—"*Our Forefathers—Their Homes and Their Churches*," by

the "*Octogenarian Lady*," p. 111. See also "*Ramsay's History South Carolina*"; "*Eccles. History*."

"On the 6th of May, 1704, the General Assembly had passed the hateful act that required all persons hereafter chosen members of the Commons House of Assembly to conform to the worship, according to the Church of England, and to receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper with the same. Great opposition was made to such an unjust act. When, in 1706, Joseph Boone, the dissenters' agent in England, requested to be heard by council the Palatine (John Lord Grauville) replied, "What business has council here? It is a prudential act in me, and I will do as I see fit. I see no harm at all in this bill, and am resolved to pass it." The Rev. Edward Marston, Rector of St. Philip's, expressed himself with great warmth against this act. He was a man of violent passions, and involved himself in difficulties by reflecting on the proceedings and abusing the members of the General Assembly. He was deprived of his salary and turned out of office. "Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, October 10, 1704," was read a letter of Marston's reflecting on this house, containing these words: "If the Lower House of Assembly now put upon their bold and saucy attempt." He was summoned to attend the house immediately and went, but "denied any power over him." The House appointed *James and William Serrurier*, alias Smith, sons of a Huguenot refugee, to draw up the reflections which he had cast upon the house.—"*Carolina in the Olden Time*," p. 57. By the "*Octogenarian Lady*" of Charleston. Published by S. G. Courtenay & Co., Charleston, in 1855.

From a family register it was "learnt that . . . Pierre Robert had been the first Calvinistic minister who preached the gospel in the province of South Carolina, and that he and his congregation settled at or near Jamestown, St. James, Santee, in Craven county."

* "The Santee church seems to have been founded prior to that in Charles Town, and nearly contemporaneously with the revocation of the edict of Nantes."

"Without the patronage of the government and unaided by missionary societies, the refugees continued to be the true and only heralds of the cross for half a century from the foundation of the English colony to that part of the province. And yet it has come to be asserted by one ever steadfast in the faith that "among the male descendants of the Huguenots on Santee, scarcely a 'vestige of vital religion could be found in the third generation.'"

Then follows an account of the origin of "Jamestown" on Santee river. The site was about a mile and a half below the ferry known as "Skrine's," later "Le Nud's," and about fourteen miles above the junction of Wambaw creek with the South Santee.†

On the 15th September, 1705, three hundred and sixty acres were ceded gratuitously by the lords proprietors, fronting on the Santee river eleven hundred and fifty yards, for a town or plantation in common as the colonists might choose, and, in January, 1706, one hundred and forty-five acres were granted for a town. It was surveyed and laid off in lots and streets by Bartholomew Gaillard, and René Ravenel was one of five commissioners appointed to make sales and titles.

"An original deed shows that René Ravenel bought on the 4th July, 1706, lot No. 5, containing an acre, for the sum of forty shillings, attested by Charles Ducros de la Prastie and Philip Gendron."

How long the town retained its inhabitants is not known. From a transfer of lots, shown by deed dated May 22, 1738, it is inferred that people lived there at that time, but the site had proven sickly, and was probably a cultivated

* The Charleston church is believed to have been founded about 1681.

† This is now Jamesville.—H. E. R.

field by the middle of the century. It eventually became a part of the plantation of Col. Samuel J. Palmer. Prior to this effort to establish a town the Huguenot settlement was called "*James Township.*"

It is remarkable that soon thereafter, at a period when every tribe of Indians, from Florida to North Carolina, had joined in a confederacy to exterminate the whites, and when massacres and invasions were general, this settlement of Huguenots, on the northern frontier of the province, had so conciliated the tribes in their neighborhood that they lived among them on friendly terms.

All of above is condensed from "Our Forefathers, their Homes and their Churches," by the "Octogenarian Lady" of Charleston (Mrs. E. F. Poyas). Printed 1860, by Walker, Evans & Co., Charleston.

See in this connection "The French Refugees, No. 3, from "*The Southern Intelligencer,*" reprinted by Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, New York, 1888.

The following extract throws additional light on the religious question at a later period :

"When the war broke out the churches in these parishes were closed, and nearly all the clergy resigned and left the State. They were generally royalists and Englishmen, and a portion of their salaries was paid by the "Society in London for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." During the war, many of the beautiful houses which had been erected for the worship of God were used by the British as storehouses, sometimes even as stables, and several, when they were forced to abandon the country, were ruthlessly set fire to and burned down. On the return of peace, the religious sentiment of the people was found to have suffered sadly in consequence of the long deprivation of habitual public religious worship. A rigid morality took the place of the religion of the gospel, and many believed that morality was religion. The churches which



had not been destroyed were subsequently reopened, and their pulpits supplied by ministers from England. But these persons were too often utterly unfit for their sacred office, some of them positively wanting even the habit of a decent morality. The people were disgusted with them, and the churches were again closed. It is difficult to estimate the injury done to the cause of religion by these unworthy ministers. It may give you some idea of the state of destitution of this prosperous district, when I tell you that in 1786 I was baptized by a minister who lived more than fifty miles off, and whose presence among us was accidental, and that I never again saw a minister until I was twelve years of age, and, of course, had never entered a house of worship. The church was not permanently reopened in St. Stephen's parish until 1812. During this barren and mournful period, there lived in the midst of us a man of God. He was poor in the wealth of the world; but in love, in faith in his Redeemer, and in the works which characterize a true disciple, he stood in the front rank of all the men it has ever been my fortune to know." —*Reminiscences of St. Stephen's Parish,* by Samuel Dubose. Published in Dr. Thomas's "*Contribution to the History of the Huguenots of South Carolina.*" Knickerbocker Press, New York, 1887.

The "war," of course, means the Revolutionary war.

This minister was the Rev. Mr. McCauley, and Mr. Dubose states that he "was a Presbyterian, and a man of some note in his day."

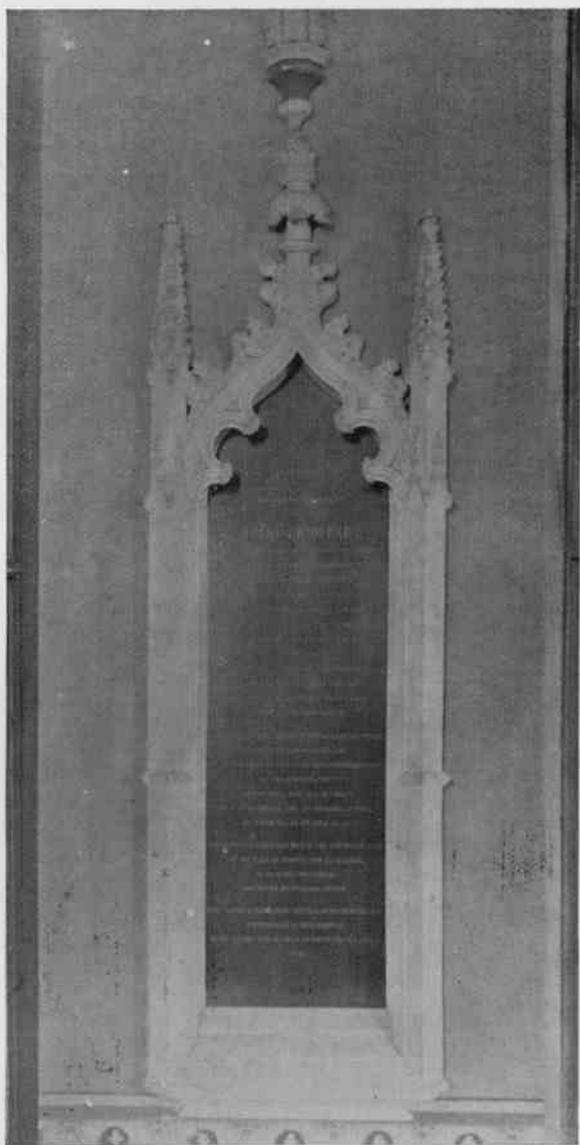
*Prioleau Monument, Huguenot Church. Mural Tablet,
South Wall. Inscription on Same.*

1699—REV. ELIAS PRIOLEAU. Dedicated to the memory of Elias Prioleau, Minister of the Gospel according to the doctrines of the Reformed Church of France. A native of Pons in Saintange. He was one of the emigrants, who on the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, sought freedom of conscience in South Carolina. When he commenced

his ministerial labors in France is not known; but some of his Manuscript addresses, still preserved, show that he was engaged in them in 1677. In this country he continued those labors as Minister of this Church. His father, Samuel Prioleau, son Antonio Prioli, was born in Venice about 1618; was educated in France, where he embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and became a Minister of Christ, first at Rochelle, and afterwards at Pons, at which place he died in 1683. The Rev. Elias Prioleau died in the autumn of 1699, at his farm on Medway, now Back River, in St. James, Goose Creek; and there his remains repose. This tablet is erected by several of his descendants, worshippers in this edifice, built on the site of that in which he preached. 1850.

“The Rev. Elias Prioleau, the founder of the eminently respectable family of that name in Carolina, migrated thither soon after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and brought with him from France a considerable part of his Protestant congregation. He was the grandson of Anthoine Prioli, who was elected Doge of Venice in the year 1618. Many of his numerous descendants, who were born and constantly resided in or near Charleston, have approached or exceeded their 70th year, and several have survived, or now survive, their 80th.”—*Ramsay, “Civil History,” p. 14.*

Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, of Washington City, in an address delivered before the Huguenot Society in April, 1894, gives a somewhat different account of the Prioleau history, denying the direct descent from the Doge of Venice, and explaining how the belief in this fact arose. But he credits the family with a long line of French ancestry, whose lives were more honorable than a patent of nobility, embracing not a few pastors, of which five are known by name, and others are unknown. Prominent among them are Samuel, the distinguished and heroic pastor of the great Huguenot Church at Pons, and his son Elias, also minister at Pons before his migration. Dr. Gallaudet is a descendant of Elias Prioleau, and has evidently examined the subject diligently, citing authorities for his statements, but it may be observed parenthetically, that he does not quote from his authority freely enough, on the particular



PRIOLEAU MONUMENT.

Mural Tablet south wall Huguenot Church, Charleston, S. C.
Marble.



point in controversy, to enable the reader to form an independent judgment as to his correctness, while he attacks a long established, and apparently well-founded, belief. Perhaps the limits of a public address forbade a more complete discussion.

NOTE.—For some important facts which have, for the most part, just come under my observation, see a note immediately preceding the general index. These details relate to the date of the founding of the Huguenot Church, and to the prominence of René Ravenel, the emigrant, and of other Huguenots, in the early history of the colony.

January 22, 1898.

CHAPTER V.

St. Johns—Life before the Civil War.—Hospitality.—Prosperity.—Ravenel Plantations.—Dr. Henry Ravenel of Pooshee.—Mexico Plantation.—Horse-back Riding.—Springs.—Architecture.—Hanover.—Chelsea.—Country Ruined by War.—Some Hopeful Signs.—Moncke Corner the County Seat.—Contrast of Values now and Prior to War.—Copy of Old Paper by Dr. Henry Ravenel, Giving History of Various Plantations.—Peter St. Julien in 1713 (Logan).—"Indian Field."—Oaks there.—The Porcher Bible.—Isaac Porcher, Emigrant.—Original Note of His Wife's Death.—Philip Porcher of "Old Field" Plantation.—Longevity; Instances of.—Ravenel, Kirk, Gaillard, Prioleau, Snowden, Stoney, Porcher, Thomas and Samuel—Mazyck, William and Alexander, James Murray.

See the wild waste of all-devouring years!
How Rome her own sad sepulchre appears,
With nodding arches, broken temples spread!
The very Tombs now vanished like their dead!

POPE, Ep. V.

Every room

Hath blaz'd with lights, and brayed with minstrelsy.

TIMON OF ATHENS, Act. 2, Sc. 2.

IT would be a pleasing task to make special mention of that succession of planters in St. Johns, Berkeley, who, for so many generations, have adorned the name of Ravenel and preserved its virtues. But they were simple gentlemen of the olden school. In the language of Mr. Thomas P. Ravenel, himself a worthy representative, they "were merely planters." But that description means a vast deal to one who knows St. Johns. Theirs was a life of exceptional privilege. Comfort, ease, high breeding, continual social interchange, occasional travel, unlimited hospitality, marked the whole existence of the community. "Style" they did not affect, but they lived on so broad a plane that they had it unconsciously. Their parlors were rich with mirrors,

and drapery, and claw-footed tables. Their libraries were filled with the choicest books; their stables with the finest pleasure horses. Mahogany dining tables, spread with damask, groaned with tempting viands; mahogany sideboards, enclosing cut-glass decanters, glistened, as they do now, with elegant pieces of silver. Servants anticipated every wish. Welcome awaited every guest. Plantations and slaves were the dowry of newly married couples.

Who that reads Prof. Porcher's Reminiscences of Pineville, and who that has mingled with the youth of that district, and shared their social life, can fail to catch the inspiration of the place? The wealth is gone, the negroes are free, the times have changed, but the people have not changed; the heart of those communities does not change.

We may wonder why the Almighty allowed such privilege and immunity to one class of men, continuing for so long a time. In the words of the Psalmist, "I have been young and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread." These people were the seed of the righteous.

The Ravenel family have been people of refinement and cultivation. They have always paid much attention to education, going out of their neighborhood, and in some instances going abroad, for study and enlargement.

To this day, without show and without effort, the gentlemanly manners of the Pinopolis homes impresses the visitor, while the simple-heartedness of every one there, who has reached the age of fifty years or more, is the finest evidence of virtue.

We men of a later generation are trained in a different school. We cannot have such transparency of character if we would.

Some account of this section, so long the habitat of the Ravenels, must have a place here, even though meager.

The principal Ravenel plantations are "Poooshee," "Wan-toot," "Woodboo," "Hanover," "Somerton," "Chelsea,"

“Indian Field,” “Woodlawn,” which all, except Woodlawn, lie grouped around Black Oak church.

Dr. Henry Ravenel, of Pooshee, father of Henry W., Thos. P., and Wm. F. Ravenel, owned plantations bordering on the public road above and below Pooshee for a distance of fourteen miles, with a break of a few hundred yards, where a corner of the Wantoot lands comes to the Black Oak road. He tried to buy this place, and offered \$48,000 for Wantoot, with its negroes, but the offer was refused. Wantoot is stated to have netted the Hon. Charles Macbeth the sum of \$100,000 in five years. Dr. Ravenel inherited some of his lands, but his great increase was due to his energy and judgment. He was a marked man in his community. He always wore a dress coat made of dark blue broadcloth, with a double row of brass buttons down the front. He always called his servant “Boy,” even when they were both about seventy-five years old. The servant was “Sandy.” He imitated his master’s dress exactly, though his clothes were of less expensive material, and even had his master’s stoop. Alas, alas! for the race of Sandys that are no more. We should like to visit the grave of the faithful old body-servant, and lift our hats in respect to his memory.

The *Southern Agriculturist* for July, 1831, had a detailed account of the management of Pooshee, written by the editor, Mr. J. D. Legaré. He regarded the various operations there carried on as a model for planters. He showed that under Dr. Ravenel’s system the productiveness of his lands had been doubled in the course of eleven years. Corn lands which had yielded not more than ten bushels to the acre, then produced from eighteen to twenty-two bushels, with every indication of increase. Other crops were equally satisfactory. A peculiarity of his system was that he did not rotate crops on Pooshee, but increased the fertility by heavy applications of manure, produced at home,

so that in the year 1831 there were hauled out and spread upon the fields of this plantation an amount of stable manure equal to 4,448 single horse cart loads. In another idea he differed from nearly all planters. Instead of planting corn as early as possible, he did not put seed into the ground until after the first of May. He did so because his observation was that in that section the rains, as a rule, would fall when May corn was in the tassel, and the ear forming, and thus the greatest benefit would be had. Results justified his conclusions.

A large flock of sheep was kept at Pooshee, and cotton and wool cloths for the use of the negroes, as well as blankets, were manufactured at home.

At Woodboo and Pooshee are fine springs of water, sufficient to form immediately large branches. They used to be walled around, and made fine pools, but are not kept in this state now. Chelsea also had a spring and fish pond, adding greatly to the beauty of the place. The country rests on a limestone substratum, and the waters are clear as crystal. Fish may be seen fully outlined, as if in a glass vase, and the bottom is as distinct as an outside object. Eutaw Springs, in Upper St. Johns, gushes out of the ground in a pool, then passes under a limestone hill, and reappears like another great spring on the other side of the ridge, forming Eutaw Creek, a most beautiful basin of water. The current is not perceptible, and even at points where the depths are eight or ten feet, the bottom is so clear to the eye that one is deceived into thinking there cannot be more than two or three feet of water. The cypress and cedar, the pine and the palma, hung with grey moss, and reflected in the water, make this point a fairy scene.

Speaking of the liberal life before 1865, I have heard my mother, who spent a portion of her childhood at "Mexico," say that she has known so many guests to arrive

unexpectedly in the course of a morning that twenty-two visiting horses would be put into the stables and fed. Of course all friends were invited to remain to dinner, no doubt most of them having come from considerable distances, and being probably all relatives of the family.

That such a number of visitors, with their servants and horses, could be comfortably entertained without notice, shows the style of life. Now "Mexico" is almost a wilderness, and the solitary proprietor, eighty-five years of age, lives in his former overseer's house, attended by two faithful old servants, with no white neighbor for miles, and unable to make ends meet.

Of the happy, social life of the parish in the period before the war of secession, Prof. Frederic A. Porcher has written the best account, but the following notes give us a pleasing side-glance of various periods, although the first speaks of a somewhat different locality:

"Your great-grandfather, Henry Smith, who was born in 1727 and died in 1780, used to tell your grandfather, Thomas, who repeated the same to me, much of 'hearsay' of the fifty-seven years previous to his birth, and of the first ten of his existence, but of all that occurred from 1737 he could give his own evidence.

"His father had assured him that in his courting days young girls received their beaux at three o'clock, having dined at twelve, expecting them to withdraw about six o'clock, as many families retired to bed at seven in the winter, and seldom extended their sitting in summer beyond eight o'clock, some of their fathers having learned to obey the curfew toll in England. In those days, one hundred and fifty years ago, their rooms were all uncarpeted; the rough sides of the apartments remained the natural color or complexion of whatever wood the house chanced to be built of. Rush-bottomed chairs were furnished instead of the hair seating, or crimson velvet of our day,

and without which, and a handsome sofa to match, many do not think it would be possible to exist."—*The Olden Time of Carolina,* p. 40.

At a later period, in what we now call *ante-bellum* days, we find: "Dances commence in September, and there are generally from two to three in a week in the season of residence in Pineville. They are given by the inhabitants nearly in rotation, with little ceremony and expense, but with great decorum and propriety, and never continue later than eleven o'clock."—*Ramsay's Hist. of S. C. Hist. Sketch of St. Stephen's Parish,* p. 293.

The men of St. Johns are fond of manly sports, and are skillful marksmen. They may almost be said to be raised in the saddle, and whether following the wild buck, or tilting in a friendly tournament, are as much at home on horseback as a sailor in his hammock. In the Revolutionary war Marion and Moultrie depended on them, and none the less fine cavalrymen made they in the second struggle for Southern independence.

Mr. W. M. Porcher, of Mexico, has told the writer the following circumstance: His grandfather, Peter Porcher, owned Peru, Ophir and Mexico plantations, and lived at Peru. Often he would leave his home in the morning, ride to Ophir, fifteen miles, thence to Mexico, twelve miles, and thence back to Peru, ten miles, the same day. He had a negro boy named Pierce, who would carry a led-horse so that Mr. Porcher could change, for he no doubt had to ride fast in order to have time at the different plantations to supervise the work going on. It is said that several times he took with him on these rides his sons, Samuel and Thomas, father and uncle respectively of W. M. Porcher, and the old gentlemen died before Samuel was five years old. Samuel Porcher lived to be eighty-four years of age, and rode on horseback until a few days before his death.

The style of architecture of the St. Johns residences is hardly in keeping with the former wealth of the people. But they lived in a more simple age than the present, and it should be remembered that when many of the houses were built the lumber had to be sawed by hand. The circular saw had not as yet attacked the forest.

The houses built in this century are generally two stories high, and roomy enough, with a long piazza in front. The rooms are suited to a hot latitude, and are very large and airy, fourteen feet being an ordinary height for the ceiling. On account of the absence of means to put out fires, tin or slate roofs are not infrequent. The residences are tall, and almost without exception are on high brick foundations, so that the occupied rooms are eight or nine feet from the ground. This serves the double object of contributing to health, and of affording convenient basement rooms for storage, etc. Often there are garret rooms, so that the buildings are tall enough for four stories. It is considered best in that climate not to sleep too near the ground, and always to have air circulating freely under the house. It was the custom on the plantations to keep negroes regularly at work with a band saw, worked by two laborers, one above and one below the log. The saw pits, which are slight excavations where one sawyer stood, may still be seen. To saw two hundred feet of plank a day was the task for two men.

"Hanover" house* is roomy though small, and one is not surprised at the difficulty experienced in supplying the brick for it when one sees the extravagant manner of their use. The basement walls and cross walls are thick enough to hold a small Eiffel tower, and the chimneys are most curiously constructed, being really two chimneys at each end of the house, one built outside of the other, from the ground to the top. The inside section must be about eight feet wide; the overlapping flue somewhat narrower. It is

* NOTE.—Completed about 1716. See Mr. Thomas Ravenel's article.



SOMERSET.

Residence of Dr. Joseph P. Cain, near Pinopolis. A fair type of a XIXth century St. Johns plantation house. The picture does not show the rooms at the back. The roof is slate.



evident that the basement was used as a kitchen and pantry. No one lives there now. The legend "Peu à Peu" on the North chimney near the top, remains perfectly distinct at this writing, deeply cut in the cement, and showing its excellent quality. No date is given, however.

I have been anxious to obtain a photograph of "Chelsea" house for a cut, as a more imposing specimen of an eighteenth century dwelling—a large, roomy house—but have found it impracticable to do so, and moreover, some addition was made to the house in the present century.

Nothing is more pathetic than the abandoned sites of homes in St. Johns, Berkeley. Twice in their history—*i. e.*, in the Revolutions of 1776 and of 1865, have the inhabitants of that lovely and romantic part of the State experienced sad changes in the old homesteads. A country designed by nature for prosperity and happiness has been twice devastated by invading armies. Eutaw Springs and Monk's Corner are embraced in this territory. It would be hard to imagine a more complete wreck than was effected by the last war. The year 1865 saw St. Johns prosperous in an amazing degree. Nearly a generation has passed, and despite the brave struggle by those whom the war left alive the work of impoverishment appears to proceed with increasing momentum. Plantation after plantation is abandoned to the red deer and the wild cattle, and many a mansion where formerly happy families lived and moved, and where the fairest women of the South were wooed and won, now stands sepulchral and silent. In vain the jessamine and the magnolia perfume the air of Spring; in vain the Cherokee roses and the honeysuckle light up the scene; in vain tall oaks and solemn pines keep their faithful vigil; everywhere one sees the gray moss hanging sorrowfully, like wreaths of immortelles, emblems of mourning for the dead hopes, and dead past, and dead men that shall not come again.

But the people as a rule do not sell their old homesteads, and the retention of the old family seats by the Ravenel connection shows their strong landholding instinct. Among the places remaining in the hands of the family, or their descendants, are to be named "Pooshee," "Wantoot," "Somerton," "Hanover," "Woodlawn," "Indian Field," "Hardput." These places are all situated near Black Oak Church, itself about four miles from Bonneau's station. In the Black Oak and Pinopolis neighborhoods, and in Upper St. Johns, in the vicinity of "The Rocks" and of "Eutaw Springs," many of the inhabitants occupy their plantations, but away from these localities, long reaches of lonesome road, through forests and through overgrown fields, depress the mind of the visitor.

On some of these roads one may ride for miles and miles and meet no traveler. Between Greenland swamp and Mexico, between Mexico and Pineville, between Pineville and St. Stephen's Church, and thence I know not how far, there is no entertainment for a white man; and if, here and there, the smoke of a negro's cabin rises towards heaven, it almost seems like a wraith from the great multitude that have gone before.

Should the solitary wayfarer, attracted by the long avenues which face the road, seek refuge for the night in one of the few deserted mansions that yet survive the ravages of flame and weather, his sleep would be disturbed by the noise of unhinged shutters and unlatched doors; and fantastic figures, made by moonlight shining in through cracks and holes, would startle him when he waked.

If we imagine him abandoning his unrestful shelter to resume his shadowy journey, it would comport with his mood should he find groups of negroes, gathered around midnight fires, by their churches in the wilderness, and keeping "watch-night." Their weird religious rite has a fit setting. From that sad country the daylight has de-

parted. The land waits and longs for the coming of the dawn.

As after the Revolution, the loss of the bounty on indigo destroyed the planters' profits, so, after the war of secession, a single act of Congress swept out of existence the entire slave property, and the process of reconstruction, following the enfranchisement of the negro, removed from the earth our old civilization, carrying with it much that was decent and venerable in our social system.

No greater crime against civilization was ever committed than the sudden placing of the ballot in the hands of the new-made freemen. A gradual scheme of emancipation would have been a political venture, requiring the wisest statesmanship for its safe accomplishment, but the reckless fanaticism of conquerors led them to take no precautions against the utter disruption of our communities.

To this day the labor of the section of country which we have in view remains completely demoralized. Nor has any substitute for cotton yet appeared, nor indeed any crop which may be expected to enrich the country.

The experiments of Dr. St. Julien Ravenel have shown the planters how to make oats, and have helped to cheapen the cost of producing cotton and other crops, so that men can live from their lands, but they seem as yet unable to make money or enhance the value of their properties, although many gentlemen of St. Johns bring to their occupation a high degree of intelligence and energy. What is to be the future of this district no one can foresee.

In the vicinity of Monk's Corner and Pinopolis, at present, one hears of new life in consequence of the recent establishment of the county seat of Berkeley county at Monk's Corner. The erection of a court-house and jail in 1896, and the assemblage of lawyers, litigants and witnesses at each term of the court, with the regular transaction of the county business and the domestication of the

permanent officers, cannot fail to profit the community. It has gained for Pinopolis some desirable permanent residents, and will, no doubt, enhance property at Monk's Corner.

A few years ago the establishment of "New England City," or "Chicora," on "Ward's Plantation,"* and the building of a railroad to it from Monk's Corner, aroused much expectation, but the scheme, up to this time, has not proved successful. Considerable sums of money were invested, but the town does not thrive. An interesting experiment in sanitation is being there carried on in the use of artesian water. Although the location is on the very verge of swamps, and has always been regarded as unhealthy heretofore, it is claimed that by the exclusive use of artesian water, residents may remain, and do remain, there all the summer, with perfect immunity from fever. We know of instances of a like freedom from fever where cistern water, caught during the winter months, has been exclusively used, and it will be a great boon to our whole low county if it can be demonstrated that it is water and not climate that affects health unfavorably. Men cannot control the atmosphere, but can generally obtain pure water by adopting either of the means of supply already mentioned. If the projectors of New England City can prove that we should say "*malaqua*," and not "*malaria*," they will open up great future possibilities.

An interesting feature of St. Johns has long been the burying-grounds near the residences. General Francis Marion is buried at Belle Isle, within a stone's throw of the house. The chief burying-places of the Ravenels are

*NOTE.—"Ward's Plantation," site of "Chicora," was formerly the property of Dr. Philip G. Prioleau, and after his death was bought by Mr. Samuel Dubose, and later became the property of the Porcher family, of Ophir, who sold it to Mr. Emerson, the projector of "Chicora."
—Letter Mr. Wm. H. Cain, Nov. 10, 1896.

“Summerton” and “Pooshee.” The graveyard at Summerton is in front of the house, and near the avenue.

The curious custom of burying the dead so near the houses no doubt originated in the olden time, both on account of the inaccessibility of churchyards, and of the fear of desecration by Indians.

The changed condition of the negroes affords some entertaining situations. Here is one:

Mr. William Ravenel, of St. Johns, was going to his plantation, “Woodlawn,” one day, when he met a negro driving a cart, wherein were a woman and two babies. He accosted the freedman, who was a renter on his land, and asked him where he was going. The Afro-American, a dull and slow-speaking darkey, drawled out:

“Mas’ William, dis yah my wife. I is carry ’im back to he pa. I ent guine lib wid ’im no mo’, bekase de ’ooman hab twins on me, and you know I can’t stan’ dat kin’ o’ ting.”

He took “the woman” to her father, and left her there, the offense of having borne twins seeming to be accepted as abundant ground for separation.

A contrast of present values of St. Johns property with the values before the war is discouraging when we consider that thirty years have passed.

In the years immediately succeeding the war, Maj. Theodore G. Barker had much to do, in the course of his extensive law practice, with the settlement of estates in Charleston and in the middle and lower country. He informed the writer that his estimate of the property saved by our people from the war was only ten per cent. of its former value. Ninety per cent. was sacrificed. “Goshen” plantation, which Mr. Lewis S. Lucas obtained by inheritance, was sold by him at private sale in the year 1879, fourteen years after the war, for fifteen hundred dollars. It contains 2,300 acres. This place was bought by Mr. Lucas’s grand-

father, the late Thos. Porcher, of Whitehall, for \$17,500 about the year 1836. It then contained 2,543 acres, some small parcels having been sold off after the war.

Of the present values Mr. Thos. P. Ravenel writes: "About the relative value of real estate now and before the war, that is a hard question to answer, as there are very few plantations that are intact and occupied as homes. Most of the places about our section are deserted—many houses burned and others going to ruin from various causes. The few sales have been made under circumstances that would not establish actual value. I once offered \$20,000 for Wantoot as it then was; Richard (meaning Rich. Macbeth) bought it in at about \$2,100.00.* We paid \$9,000.00 or \$10,000.00 for "Woodboo"; I am now offering it for \$5,000.00.

"The few places that have been sold, or bought in, were at nominal prices. I would estimate that the actual selling value of real estate is about one-third of what it was before the war, but we must consider too the condition of the property from neglect and ruin." (Letter to H. E. Ravenel, dated Oct. 27, 1896.)

If this be the condition in the Pinopolis neighborhood, how much worse where there are fewer whites?

The rice lands on Cooper river have shown enormous fluctuations since the war, so that no general estimate can be made of values. Until within the last twelve or fifteen years great profits were made from rice culture, and some men still pursue the industry with profit, but many have been broken by adhering to it.

Mr. J. St. Clair White recently "purchased the two plantations 'Richmond' and 'The Villa,' the estate of the late Dr. Benjamin Huger, for \$2,000.00. I know that Dr. Huger paid over \$36,000.00 for 'Richmond' alone. Rice Hope plantation, which was sold some years ago for

*NOTE—Elsewhere observe that \$48,000.00 was offered for Wantoot and its negroes in ante-bellum times.

\$35,000.00, was bought last year for \$2,000.00. This place contains two hundred and forty acres of first-class rice land." (Letter of Mr. W. H. Cain to H. E. R., Nov. 10, 1896.) Mr. Cain does not state when Dr. Huger bought "Richmond." At one transfer, since the war, it brought \$27,000.00.

Mr. Isaac de C. Porcher takes a much more sanguine view of the situation. His estimate places the general value of land at something like two-thirds of its value before the war. "I should say that real estate in upper and middle St. Johns, exclusive of rice property on Cooper river, is worth and would bring now about two-thirds of what it would have brought in 1860. Maybe a little less than two-thirds, but I think that is a fair estimate. . . .

. . . 'Moorfield' was bought for my father before the war for \$6,000.00, and we bought it in after the war, in 1868, for \$1,500.00, but of course the value of property has risen a great deal since then." (Letter of Isaac de C. Porcher, Nov. 13, 1896.)

Heaven be praised for a hopeful man; the world has need of such.

But we regret to set against this estimate the opinion of Mr. Richard Y. Macbeth, who thinks the general values in St. Johns are not above one-fifth of former values. We fear Mr. Macbeth is right.

Paper by Dr. Henry Ravenel of Pooshee.

The following memoranda are found on a loose paper belonging to Mr. Thos. P. Ravenel. They are written on both sides of a very large single sheet of old style paper, and although the document is without signature or date, it shows for itself that it is the work of Dr. Henry Ravenel of Pooshee.

From the appearance of the ink and paper, comparing it with old deeds that I have frequently seen in the course of my business, I should allow to this paper an age of sixty

or seventy years, though of course such estimates are wild guesses.

"Pooshee" was granted by the Lords Proprietors of England to Peter de St. Julien the Huguenot, in 1705, for 1,000 acres, and was then called "Pooshee." In 1711 Peter St. Julien conveyed it to Henry Le Noble, probably by sale.

Henry Le Noble and Peter St. Julien married sisters, daughters of James Le Serrurier.

In 1714 Henry Le Noble conveyed Pooshee to René Louis Ravenel, who married the daughter of Henry Le Noble, the widow of De Chastignier. I have always heard that Pooshee old house was built in 1716, and must therefore have been built by René Louis Ravenel. By the will of R. L. Ravenel, it was left to his son James and his maiden daughter Betsy. James never married, and at his death left it to his brother Henry of Hanover, who left it to his son René, my father. Wantoot was granted by the Lords Proprietors to Peter de St. Julien, also for 1,000 acres in 1688. By will of Peter St. Julien, the emigrant, dated April 12th, 1718, he left Wantoot to his son Peter, provided he would not marry one Judith Guinard, to whom he was engaged, and Peter gave up Judy for Wantoot and married some one else.

Tradition says that Wantoot house was built in 1712. Peter St. Julien, the eldest son of Peter the Huguenot, left Wantoot to his son Benjamin, who died without issue, and his two plantations, Wantoot and North Hampton, were inherited by his two sisters, Sarah, the wife of Daniel Ravenel, eldest son of Daniel of Somerton, and Elizabeth, wife of Gen. William Moultrie.

Sarah St. Julien, who married Daniel, lived but two years and died without issue. He, D. Ravenel, then married Charlotte Mazyek, daughter of Paul Mazyek and Catherine Chastignier, and sister of Alex (father of Paul, Alex and

Nat.) and sister also of Mary (mother of Wm. Mazyck). The above Charlotte was the mother of the late Daniel Ravenel of Wantoot. North Hampton, it is supposed, was settled by Benjamin St. Julien, or one of his brothers, sons of Peter and grandsons of Peter the emigrant. North Hampton, it is believed, was built about 1716. Hanover was settled by Paul de St. Julien, third son of Peter the Huguenot. He married Mary Amy Ravenel, youngest child of René, the emigrant. Paul St. Julien built Hanover House. He designed building a half-story brick house on the plan of the North Hampton House and made a kiln of brick. When the foundation was completed to its present state, he discovered that he would not have bricks to carry out his design of a brick house, but thought he had enough for chimneys. In this however he was disappointed, and had to make another kiln. The old man's calculations were again at fault, for the kiln was not enough to finish the chimneys, and he had to make the third kiln. When the chimneys were done he had inscribed on the top in large letters "Peu à peu," literally "Little by little," which letters are now on the top of the chimney, having been put there in 1716. Hanover descended by inheritance to Mary St. Julien, the eldest daughter of Paul, and she married Henry Ravenel, son of René Louis. It got into the Ravenel family.* *Hepworth* was bought of Thomas Hepworth, an Englishman, by Henry St. Julien, and a large brick house built thereon about 1716, which house was taken down by Daniel Broughton, about twenty-five years ago.

Chelsea was settled by Daniel Ravenel, son of René Louis

*It has been stated to me by one who should be well informed that "Poochee" was granted to one of the St. Juliens in 1692, and has never been sold out of the family. This belief was based upon the contents of a very old deed belonging to the estate of Dr. René Ravenel, but which was unfortunately burnt with Mrs. Macbeth's house in Pinopolis in 1894.

Ravenel, who married Elizabeth Jane Ravenel, his cousin (daughter of his uncle Daniel of Somerton). His daughter Elizabeth, who married Alexander Broughton of Exeter, heired it of her mother, and Daniel Broughton of his mother, etc.

It is not known at what time Woodboo got into the possession of the Mazyck family, but the present home was built about 1740 by Stephen Mazyck, youngest son and child of Isaac the Huguenot. He also built the house in Charleston, corner of Mazyck and Broad streets, lately occupied by Dr. Isaac Wilson, and his brother Benjamin, of Goose Creek, built the house adjoining, for many years in the occupation of Mr. Kolne, near the property of Dr. Philip Mazyck. These houses were built on the land of their father, Isaac Mazyck the Huguenot, who owned at one time, in one continuous body or tract, all the land from that corner to Mazyckborough, back of Flinn's Church, including all George street and thereon up to the lines.

Stephen Mazyck, of Woodboo, married his cousin Susanna Ravenel, daughter of René Louis Ravenel.

End of memorandum by Henry Ravenel.

Peter St. Julien seems to have moved nearer to Charleston after the transfer of Poooshee.

We learn from Judge Logan:

"The first mention made of the Cherokees in the old State records occurred in 1713, in the following entry: Two Cherokee women, it was asserted before the board, were held in slavery by one Peter St. Julien, a farmer who lived in the country, on the road leading from Charleston to the Congarees. He was ordered to appear before the board and answer the charge."*—*Logan's Upper Carolina, p. 182.*

* It does not appear from Logan's record what disposition, if any, was made of the case against Peter St. Julien.

"Several stages of a caravan which was sent up to Savannah Town by the board in 1717, we find thus specified in the journals: They were to proceed from Charleston, first to one Peter St. Julien's, thence to Washmasaw, after which they were to pass the Ponds, and at Edisto Garrison, where they would arrive after leaving the Ponds, they were to await Lieut. James Howe, who would conduct them to Fort Moore. Peter St. Julien, it appears from other passages of the journal, lived at a point where the trails met coming respectively from the Congarees and Savannah Town to Charleston. It was a great camping place, and the board frequently deposited corn there for the use of the public caravans." *Ibid* p. 317.

"It is quite probable that the Congaree and Chickasaw trails united before reaching Charleston, at the present site of Dorchester, and that there was the residence of Peter St. Julien." *Ibid*. p. 320.

"Indian Field" at this time (1896-7) is the home of Mrs. Maria Porcher and her two sons, as well as Mr. John Henry Porcher. The live oaks there are very fine. A tree standing alone about one hundred yards in front of the house, a little to the westward, is remarkable for its size and symmetry. The low spreading branches on every side cover a large area of ground, extending over an average diameter of one hundred and twenty feet.

The house at this place was built nearly a hundred years ago, and in an account of the "house-raising" the oaks are mentioned. The event seems to have been distinguished by the gathering of the gentlemen of the neighborhood, and the chronicler records that they took lunch under the trees. If they partook only of solids on such an occasion the country gentlemen exhibited a rare self-denial.

At Indian Field, and owned by Mrs. Porcher, is what is called "The Porcher Bible," a large family French Bible, printed in 1707, in perfect preservation, having been re-

bound during this century. It probably belonged to Dr. Isaac Porcher the emigrant, and is a true Huguenot Bible, as may be learned from the title page, of which a copy is here given :

LA SAINTE BIBLE,

qui contient le vieux et le nouveau TESTAMENT, expliqués par les notes de Théologie et Critique sur le version ordinaire des Eglises Réformées, revue sur les originaux, et rétouchée dans la langage.

Avec des préfaces particulières sur chacun des livres de l'Écriture Sainte, et deux Préfaces générales sur l'ancien et sur le nouveau Testament.

Par

DAVID MARTIN, Pasteur de l'Eglise Wallonne d' Utrecht.

A Amsterdam

Chez Henry Desbordes, Pierre Mortier, Pierre Brunel, Libraires.

MDCCVII.

"The Porcher Bible," although 190 years old, does not contain much family registry, except memoranda recently made, but pasted on the fly-leaf is a document of the rarest character, pronounced by the late Capt. F. W. Dawson, editor of the *News and Courier*, "the most interesting paper" that he had seen in South Carolina. It is the original memorandum by Isaac Porcher of the death of his wife. Here is a copy:

"Le 10eme 7bre 1726 ma cher femme Claude Cherigny natif de la Roche Posay, province de Touraine, est decedé aagé de 69 ans et quatre mois, apres avoir ette ensemble 44 ans et onze mois—ayant ete marié ensemble, le neuvieme Octobre 1681.

"Dieu me face (obliterated) la grace de faire un fin aussi Chretienne quel a fait. I. PORCHER, M.D."

When Isaac Porcher came to this country is not known. It had been taken for granted that he came over with the great migration of 1685-86, but Maj. Melchers, editor of the *Zeitung*, Charleston, published a statement some years since that he had discovered his name upon a list of taxpayers for the year 1672, preserved in the office of the Secretary of State at Columbia. (Information derived from Mr. Isaac de C. Porcher.)

In such limited examination of the office of the Secretary of State as has been possible to me, I have not succeeded in again finding this list. It is known that in 1670 some Huguenots came over to the colony with the English governor, Sayle. (See Charleston Year Book, 1885.) Isaac Porcher may have been amongst these. Perhaps we should find some very early grant to him except for the fact that the records of grants, with other records prior to 1692, were burnt about that date, as is shown by a letter of Gov. William Bull to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, under date of Sept. 8, 1765. (See Colonial Records, vol. XXX., p. 271.)

Many of the older records in the Secretary's office are fast going to pieces; the indexing is extremely imperfect, and the provision for their care inadequate.

But Isaac Porcher frequently appears both as a grantee of land and as a deputy surveyor upon these records about the turn of the centuries, say the period from 1690 to 1710 or 1715. Earlier grants may be met with, notwithstanding the fire, because a paper could be recorded years after its date. Maj. Jas. G. Gibbes, State Land Agent, whose assistance was kindly extended to me in my search, has since written further on the subject: "I find that lands were granted to Isaac Porcher about 1690. None of the land grants are older than 1680, or at any rate, we have no indexes that go beyond that date."

Isaac Porcher's wife was 69 years old in 1726. If we allow him a few years seniority over her, in 1670 he would have been at the age when young men are fit for new enterprises and ventures.

Philip Porcher, of "Old Field" plantation, who died in 1800, is said to have paid taxes on \$585,000 of property. He owned an immense amount of land in Craven county, now St. Stephen's Parish, and also four hundred and sixty-four slaves. Among his other real estate was a house on

Archdale Street, in Charleston, and one on the then fashionable Elliott Street, with marble window-sills, still standing, or recently existent.

Although St. Johns is classed as a malarial country, it produces instances of longevity that compare favorably with any climate. On February 11th, 1896, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. P. Ravenel, of Pinopolis, celebrated their golden wedding. She was Miss Wilson.

Within twelve months of that event, three other couples reached the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding:

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Kirk of Upper St. Johns. She was Miss Singleton.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gaillard of "The Rocks." She was Miss Elizabeth Gaillard. She was born in "The Rocks" house, married there, lived there all her life, and died there in the fall of 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Prioleau of Cordesville. She was Miss Harleston.

Four golden weddings in one year, amongst a class of people living within a distance of about twenty miles, and probably not numbering three hundred souls all told, is worthy of comment.

Amongst recent deaths are: Mrs. Maria Snowden, of Pineville, at the age of ninety-two years; Mrs. William Porcher, of Saracens, eighty-seven years; Mrs. Anna Maria Stoney, of Back River, died August, 1896, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Porcher, of Walworth, and since the war of St. Julien's, plantation, lived together for nearly sixty years.

Maj. Samuel Porcher, of Mexico, and Mr. William Mazyck, each lived with their wives fifty-four years. They died before the civil war.

A white man named James Murray, living near Pinop-

olis at this time, has lived with his wife more than fifty-five years.

Mr. Alexander Mazyck, formerly of St. Johns, but who went to Canada after the war because he would not submit to the Federal rule, died at the age of eighty-three years, a consistent son of the Confederacy, and a voluntary exile from his conquered home to the last.*

This chapter may be well closed by reprinting the "Carolina Bourbon," a poem, by my gifted friend, Yates Snowden, of Charleston, which idealizes, better than any other writing, the life and character of a marked type of the old St. Johns gentleman. The picture is true, although some of the incidents are imaginary. The dead *fiancée* is not literal. "Four hours afield and ten a-bed," reverses the practice of the original in this case, who, for a great many years, has made a habit of rising at 4 o'clock in the morning and taking a cold bath, even when necessary to break the ice in the tub. Indeed, his bed is too uncomfortable to remain long in it. For about fifty years of his life his couch has been a wide cypress plank, which latterly, on account of increasing infirmity, he has covered with a hard cushion in place of a mattress.

The original is Mr. W. Mazyck Porcher, now eighty-five years of age, and about seventy-nine years old when the lines were written.

*NOTE.—Since writing the text, Dr. Robert Wilson has informed me of the inventory of the estate of Catherine de St. Julien, proved in 1745, recorded in Probate Court, Charleston. She had many negroes, much plate, valuable diamond rings, "18 pieces of painting," "6 plates of Don Quixote, with frames," etc., etc.

The same plate, diamonds, paintings and engravings appear in the inventory of James de St. Julien, in 1740, and show them to have been people of wealth, cultured taste, and high refinement. James also left over £500 worth of books, and a "Vialeu."

At this writing we are unable certainly to say what relation these St. Juliens bore to the Emigrant.

The sentiment and spirit of the poem struck a chord so responsive in his community that Mr. Snowden's already bright reputation was much enhanced. The verses went through several publications, notably one limited edition, "printed from type, rubricated, on antique paper, for the use of the author," by a gentleman calling himself "*Amicus*."

A CAROLINA BOURBON,

Ridiculous to some may seem
This relic of the old régime,
So rudely wakened from his dream
Of high ambition.

A heart of nature's noblest mould,
By honor tempered and controlled—
Oh! look not in a soul so bold
For mock contrition.

For, when the die of war was cast,
And through the land the bugle blast
Called all to arms from first to last,
For Carolina;
Careless of what might be his fate,
He gave his all to save the State;
He thought, thinks now, (strange to relate),
No cause diviner.

Of name and lineage proud, he bore
The character 'mongst rich and poor
Which marks now, as in days of yore,
The Huguenot.
Two hundred slaves were in his train,
Six thousand acres broad domain.
(His ancestors in fair Touraine
Had no such lot.)

He feared and worshipped God; and then
Women, for whom, with tongue and pen,
He used all safeguards in his ken
Without pretence.

Fearless of men as old John Knox,
He practiced customs heterodox,
Believing duels women's rocks
Of strong defence.



A snap-shot at Mr. W. Mazyck Porcher on his plantation, "Mexico," in his 85th year. He is the original of "The Carolina Bourbon" of the southern poet, Yates Snowden, published elsewhere in this book.

He loved and wooed in early days ;
 She died—and he her memory pays
 The highest tribute—for, with ways
 And views extreme,
 He 'gainst stern facts and common sense,
 To the whole sex (to all intents)
 Transferred the love and reverence
 Of life's young dream,

Perhaps too easy life he led—
 Four hours afield and ten abed,
 His other time he talked and read,
 Or else made merry.
 With many a planter friend to dine,
 His health to drink in fine old wine—
 Madeira, which thrice crossed the line.
 And gold-leaf sherry.

And here was mooted many a day,
 The question on which each *gourmet*
 Throughout the parish had his say ;
 Which is the best,
 Santee or Cooper River bream ?
 Alas ! the evening star grew dim,
 Ere any guest agreed with him,
 Or he with guest.

* * * * *

The war rolled on ; and many a friend
 And kinsman whom he helped to send
 Our home and country to defend,
 Home ne'er returned.
 What harder lot could now befall !
 Threats could not bend nor woes appall ;
 Unmoved, he saw his father's hall
 To ashes burned.

And now to live within his means,
 He dons his gray Kentucky jeans ;
 (His dress in other times and scenes
 Was *drap d'été*.)
 His hat is much the worse for wear,
 His shoes revamped from year to year,
 For calf-skin boots are all too dear,
 We hear him say.

So life drags on as in a trance;
 No *émigré* of stricken France,
 No Jacobite of old romance,
 Of sterner mould.
 His fortune gone, his rights denied,
 For him the Federal Union died,
 When o'er Virginia's line the tide
 Of battle rolled.

* * * * *

Loyal je serai durant ma vie ;
 So runs his motto, and naught cares he
 For the nation that rules o'er land and sea
 And tops the world,
 Under the shadow he lives and waits,
 'Till the angels open the pearly gates,
 For his hopes went down with the Southern States,
 And the flag that's furled.

YATES SNOWDEN.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL PEDIGREE.

KEY TO THE TABLES.

I. Every name has a cardinal number and also a secondary or family number.

II. The generation, stock and group of each family is indicated. The grouping is intended to enable the reader to trace any name back to the immigrant without difficulty.

In every instance of marriage it is intended to give the name of the husband or wife, so that their offspring in the succeeding generation may be identified. The dates are frequently repeated for the same purpose.

III. It must not be supposed that the families belonging in the same generation are all mentioned together. I have thought it more perspicuous to work out to the end the lines of well-known individuals, and then to return to another starting point. For example, take the sons of Daniel Ravenel of Wantoot, the second. Their respective lines are independently brought down to date. So with the lines of Robert and Samuel Wilson, of Henry Ravenel of Hanover, and Daniel of Chelsea.

IV. Below we give the broader grouping adopted. These groups are successively worked out and a little study of the diagram, in connection with the cross references abundant throughout the tables, and with the index at the end of them, will make the use of the pedigree easy and simple.

We have to regret the large number of branches of our tree which are lopped off here merely for want of informa-

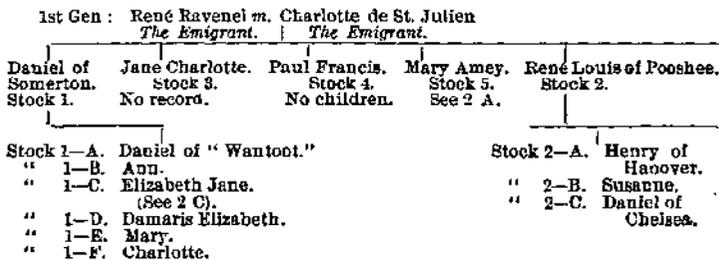
tion and the lack of time to seek it. I trust that some one will take up these omitted lines and bring them down to date in another publication.

Inasmuch as the two main branches of the family are the lines of Daniel and René Louis, sons of the emigrant René Ravenel, we call the line of Daniel "Stock 1," and the line of René Louis "Stock 2." The emigrant had three other children: Jane Charlotte, who should be "Stock 3," but we have not the record of her descendants; Paul Francis, "Stock 4," who left no descendants, and Mary Amey, "Stock 5," whose line merges into that of René Louis in the third generation.

The secondary stems, that is, children of Daniel and of René Louis, are indicated by letters, so that we have a simple diagram as a general guide.

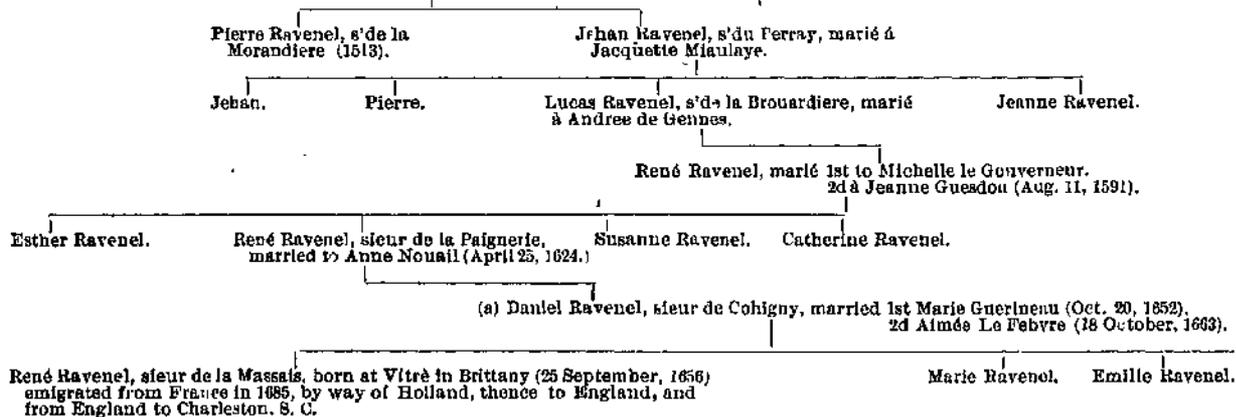
Before taking up the family enumeration, we have also introduced a few short tables, intended merely to indicate some of the ancestral lines and their general connections.

DIAGRAM TO KEY.



Ancestral Line of the Emigrant René Ravenel.

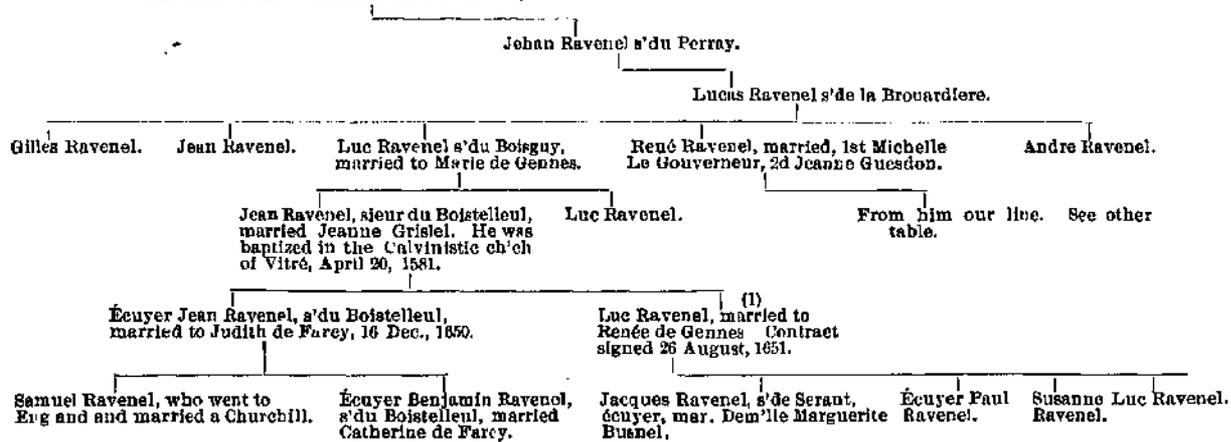
TABLE I.— Robert Ravenel, sieur de Ruillé, l'un des fondateurs de notre célèbre confrérie des Marchands d'outre mer, sous le vocable de l'annonciation 1473; sujet à la taille en 1478.



(a) Daniel Ravenel, s'de Cohigné, était, en 1638, trésorier et receveur général du duc de la Trémoille. En cette qualité, le 27 Decembre, dite année, il assista à l'inventaire et certification des meubles estant au Château de Monseigneur et desquels defuncts Marie Marc-Antoine Guilmelin sieur de la Ferriere en son vivant, concierge au dit Château de Vitré estoit chargé.
 "Tableaux genealogiques, etc." 7th fascicule—also letters of M. Frain, de la Gaulayrie. Condensed by H. E. R.

Ancestral Line of the Emigrant René Ravenel.

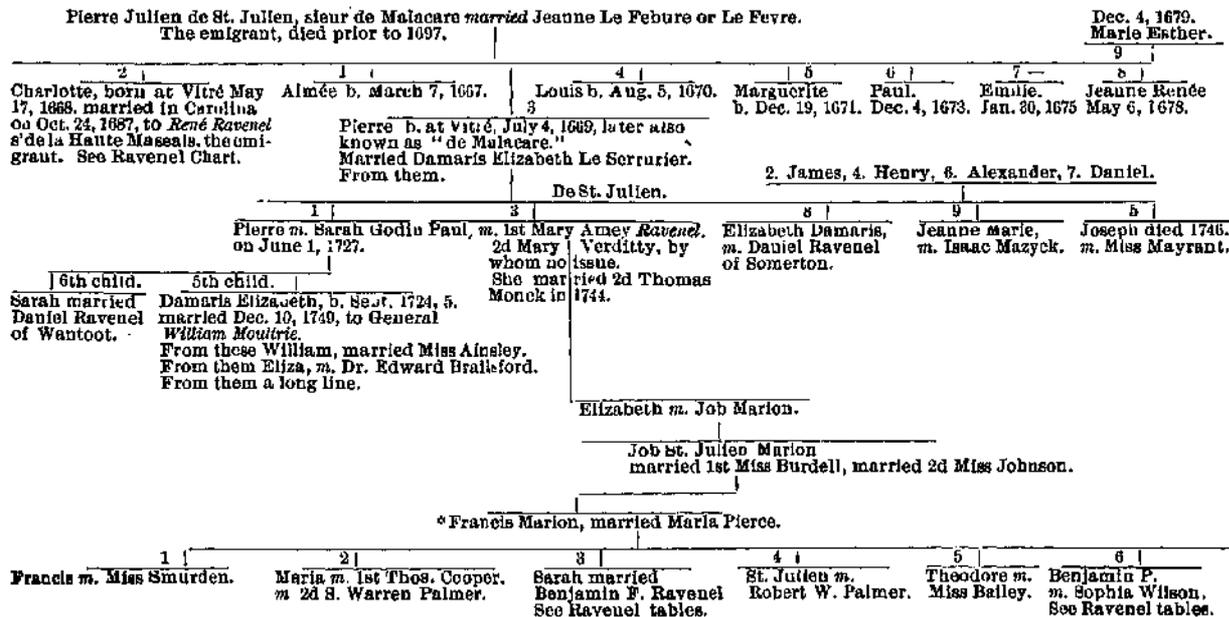
TABLE II.—Robert Ravenel, s'de Rufflé, in 1473, one of the charterers of the "Confrérie des Marchands."



(1) This is the Luc de Ravenel, who went to Holland with his effects and Patent of Nobility on account of religion. See "Maintenue de Noblesse" elsewhere.

It will be observed that the Ravenels du Boistelleul have a common ancestor with us in Lucas Ravenel, s'de la Brouardiere. Jean Ravenel, the 1st s'du Boistelleul, was the nephew of René, great-grandfather of the emigrant.

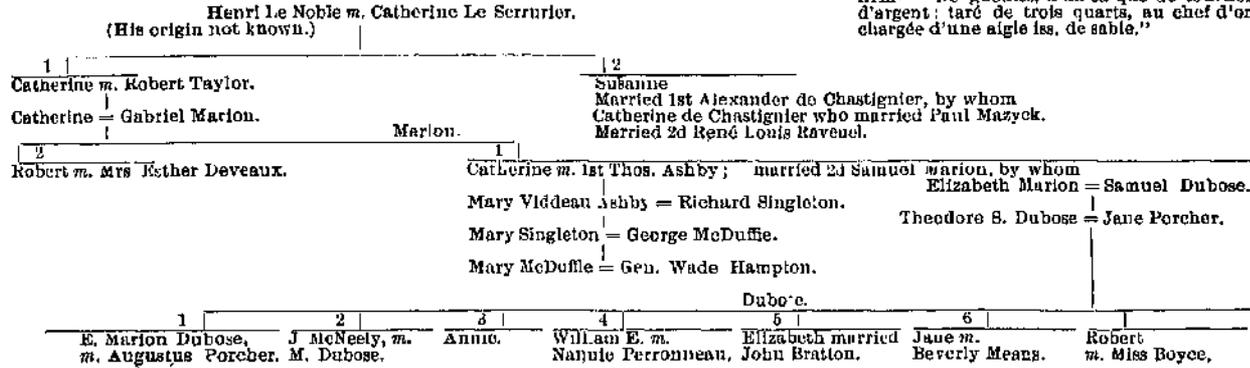
Descending : St Julien Table, Showing Connections Only.



* This is not Gen'l Francis Marion, but his grand-nephew. General Marion married Mary Videau, and was not a St. Julien.

Le Noble Table.

According to Rieuftap-Armorial General—this is a family of Flanders.
 Arm.—¹ De gueules, à un casque de tournoi d'argent; taré de trois quarts, au chef d'or chargée d'une aigle iss. de sable."



Caroline Cripps—Ascending Line.

CAROLINE CRIPPS, born August 27, 1791; died Jan- uary 27, 1844.	{ Married } { March } { 10, 1812. }	DANIEL RAVENEL, born October 26, 1789; died Sep- tember 7, 1873.
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She was the daughter of John Splatt Cripps (born March 6, 1754, died October 5, 1811) and (a) Elizabeth Farr (born May, 1763, died August 31, 1798). They were married May 28, 1778.

John Splatt Cripps was the son of Wm. Cripps (born 1693, died July 7, 1761), who married (1747) Mary Splatt, who afterwards (July 6, 1766) married Commodore Alexander Gillon.* She died October 24, 1787.

*Commodore Alexander Gillon was a distinguished man. He was born in Rotterdam in 1741, of an old and wealthy family, known as "LeGillon," in 1600. He came to Charleston in 1766, after having resided about four years in England, and engaged in extensive mercantile pursuits. He is described as singularly handsome, "a man of talents, of elegant person and engaging deportment." He could speak seven different languages, and write five of them. He lived splendidly. He attracted public notice in the year 1777 or 1778, by his brilliant and daring capture of three British cruisers, which were blockading Charleston.

There was only one armed ship in port, and she was matched by any one of the three British vessels. But Mr. Gillon proposed to the Governor that he would proceed against the hostile fleet with this single ship, if he were supplied with a sufficient number of marines. He made some changes in the rigging of the ship, so as to make her look like a merchantman, and proceeded to sea when the enemy were in sight but somewhat scattered. One of the cruisers pursued him, and he affected to run away from her, until he drew her off from her companions. Then allowing her to run alongside, unsuspectingly, as if he were a captured prize, he suddenly disclosed his men, threw out grappling irons, boarded and captured the foreign vessel almost without a fight.

He then divided his prisoners between the two ships, and also manned the captured frigate from his own officers and marines, and could have fought the remaining blockaders, if necessary. But the deception was continued by hoisting the British flag on his own ship, and reversing the American colors, to indicate his capture, and the two vessels then sailed leisurely towards the other British gunboats. On coming up with the

Mary Splatt was the daughter of Richard Splatt (buried October 18, 1728) and Ann Mellish (born November 9, 1700). Ann Mellish was the daughter of—— Mellish, of Wiltshire, England. She married a second time (January 31, 1730-31) to Francis Le Brasseur.

first, he ran alongside in her captured comrade, and surprised her by boarding without firing a gun.

The third blockader, seeing no fight nor anything to arouse suspicion, suffered herself to be surrounded, and when, at a given signal, the American colors were displayed on all three of Gillon's ships, she could do nothing but surrender. Mr. Gillon returned in triumph into Charleston with his three prizes, and soon after this brilliant exploit he was commissioned Commodore in the navy of South Carolina, and sent to France and Holland for the purpose of procuring three frigates for the State, and also of sending out arms, ammunition, clothing, blankets, and other supplies, which were very much needed. He sailed in September, 1778, and arrived in Havana, but failed to reach France until the early part of the year 1779. He procured and shipped a quantity of supplies, but cargoes of indigo, rice and other produce from this country, which were sent to him to be sold in Europe, were so often captured by the British, that much difficulty seems to have been encountered in obtaining necessary funds.

At the instance of Mr. Franklin, the French king had caused to be built, at Amsterdam, a fine war vessel for our service, but under the neutrality laws, the government of Holland was obliged to prevent her sailing. She was called the "Indian." Subsequently she was bought by the Duc de Luxembourg, and Commodore Gillon hired her for three years. But she was too large to float out of the Texel, and it was not until August, 1781, that he at last got to sea in her. He named her the "South Carolina." She carried twenty-eight Swedish 36-pounders on her main deck, twelve Swedish 12-pounders on her fore-castle and quarter deck, with sixty-nine seamen and two hundred and eighty marines.

Gillon took many prizes in European and West Indian seas, but of course the cruise was very expensive, and probably the sale money of the prizes was often lost in various ways, so that it was said that neither the State of South Carolina nor the Duke of Luxembourg profited by the expedition. On the contrary, it was quite costly to the State, and the French Revolution having taken place, the poor Duke had his property confiscated, and the French government afterwards demanded and received payment of his claims.

In May, 1782, Commodore Gillon, having formed an alliance with the Spanish at Havana, conducted a successful expedition against the

(a) Elizabeth Farr was the daughter of Thomas Farr (will dated July, 1785, probated February, 1786) and (b) Elizabeth Holmes, born July 14, 1744. They were married November 23, 1760.

Bahama Islands, commanding a fleet of eighty-two sails. He soon after resigned and returned to Charleston. After the Revolution he was Senator in Congress a number of years, and at other times was a member of the Legislature, and of the Constitutional Conventions. He had a handsome establishment on East Bay, and also a fine country-seat called Ashley Hill, on Ashley river, near the city, next south of Middleton Place.

Mrs. Mary Cripps migrated to Charleston in the same ship that brought him, and on the voyage Mr. Gillon courted her. They were married soon after their arrival in Charleston. Previous to the time of his appointment as Commodore he had taken his stepson, John Splatt Cripps, into partnership, and also Florian Charles May, his fellow-countryman.

But although a very rich man, and although his wife, too, had brought a very considerable estate to this country, at his death Mr. Gillon was insolvent. His style of living was, no doubt, extravagant. He became a widower in 1787, and subsequently sold his Ashley River place and settled on the Congaree river, where he established another elegant place, called "Gillon's Retreat." In 1789 he married Miss Ann Purcell, daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, and died in 1794, being then only in the fifty-third year of his age. So closed a most eventful and brilliant career.

In 1786 he was active in causing the removal of the seat of government from Charleston to Columbia, and was one of the commissioners who laid out the city, thus leaving a permanent monument to his taste. Gillon street, in Charleston, also preserves the name.

In Dr. Joseph Johnson's "Traditions and Reminiscences of the American Revolution," an interesting sketch of Commodore Gillon is introduced, and from that account I have taken the above facts.

In the possession of the writer is a notable piece of table damask connected with the Commodore's history. When he was abroad in 1778-1781, he had made six tablecloths of special pattern, one of which has descended to the writer. It has in the center the shield and an enormous spread eagle, with the arrows and olive branch, representing the United States, and the motto beneath, "*E Pluribus Unum.*" The texture embodies the patriotic spirit of the times. At each corner is a Knight's Head and Torch of Liberty, resting on cornucopias, and below are reversed Minerva heads. A wide, beautifully designed border surrounds the cloth. The body design is of flowering branches. The most

Thomas Farr was the son of John Farr (will proved November 23, 1733) who married January 30, 1728-9, Constance Reynolds.

*John Farr was the son of Thomas Farr (will dated 21 October, 1729, proved 31 March, 1731) and Elizabeth Emperor, who died November 15, 1725.

(b) Elizabeth Holmes was the daughter of Francis Holmes, who married (20 March, 1739-40) Elizabeth Branford, daughter of William Branford. She subsequently (May 8, 1757) married Thomas Smith. Her will is dated May 8, 1773, and probated January 12, 1781.

Francis Holmes was the third of the name, being the son of Francis (will proved 1726) and Elizabeth Simmons (died 20 May, 1771, aged 76 years), daughter of John Simmons. They were married 8th March, 1721.

The last named Francis Holmes was the son of Francis, whose will was dated May 4, 1726, and proved June 9, 1726.

surprising feature of this heirloom is its size, and no doubt the half dozen were all uniform. The cloth measures five and one-half yards in length, and is over three yards wide. The whole fabric is in beautiful preservation, though one hundred and twenty years old. It belonged to the Misses Ann and Charlotte Cripps, sisters of Mrs Caroline (Daniel) Ravenel, who gave it to their nephew, Henry Edmund Ravenel, father of the present owner, on the occasion of his marriage, in June, 1849. The name "Cripps" is worked into the cloth. Whether any more of the set are preserved I do not know.

*John Farr must have been a member of the Assembly of the province about 1687, for we find that Governor James Colleton, having called the Assembly together at that time to make changes in the fundamental constitutions, appointed him on a committee which framed a new Code to be known as "*Standing Laws*." This Code, however, was rejected by the proprietors in England.—*Oldmixon's History of South Carolina. Carroll's Collections, vol. 1, p. 92. McCrady's Prop-Hist., p. 225.*

In 1685 he was a Deputy of the Lords Proprietors.—*Ibid. p. 210.*

Descending Mazyck Line, Condensed, Showing General Connections.

(Mazicq)
 Father of Emigrant, Paul Mazyck = Elizabeth Van Vick,
 daughter of James
 Van Vick of Flan-
 ders.

Isaac Mazyck, *emigrant*, born 11 June, 1661; died 10th March, 1735-6.

Isaac Mazyck married October 14, 1693, Marianne Le Serrurier, born 4th October, 1675; died 3d April, 1732.—*S. C. Gazette*. They had twelve children.

The third child, Elizabeth, married John Gendron, and to them trace back many of the Palmers, Balls and Gailards.

Fourth child, Isaac, born 6th March, 1699; died 26th July, 1770; married Jeanne Marie de St. Julien, December 5, 1728, and from them came Porchers, Wilsons and Ravenels.

Fifth child, Paul, born October 5, 1702; died January 18, 1748; married Catherine de Chastignier August, 1729, and was the father of Charlotte, who married Daniel Ravenel. She (Catherine) was born 17th September, 1711; died 17th January, 1748-9.

Seventh child, Marie, married Isaac Chardon 9th July 1730.

Eleventh child, Benjamin, married Damaris Elizabeth Ravenel.

Twelfth child, Stephen, of Woodboo, born 27th November, 1718; died 24th April, 1770; married 1740 to Susanne Ravenel.

Isaac Mazyck, or Mazicq, was a merchant from the island of *Rhé*, opposite La Rochelle. He emigrated to Charleston in 1686, established a very extensive commer-

cial house and made a large fortune. His immediate descendants intermarried with Ravenels, St. Juliens and Gendrons, and devoted themselves to agriculture in St. Johns, where their descendants still own the plantations settled by them.

Ascending Line of Catherine Prioleau.

April 26, 1786.	
Catherine Prioleau	Daniel Ravenel (1762-1807.)
Oct. 19, 1766.	
Samuel Prioleau b. Aug. 25, 1742. d. 1813.	Catherine Cordes. b. 1744. d. Oct. 16, 1832.
Oct. 14, 1789.	
Samuel Prioleau b. Dec. 25, 1717. d. Jan'y 3, 1792.	Providence Hext. b. _____ d. Feb'y 18, 1775.
Samuel Prioleau Will dated Oct. 5, 1751. Will proved May 8, 1758.	Mary Magdalen Gendron. b. Oct. 13, 1694. d. 1763.
Rev. Elias Prioleau Emigrant, born in Saintonge, France. D.cd, 1699.	Jeanne Burgeaud.
Samuel Prioleau Pastor at Foss and also at La Rochelle. Died February, 1683. (Possibly born about 1618 at Venice.)	Jeanne Merlat.
*Pastor Elisha Prioleau Seigneur de la Viannerie. Died, 1650. Pastor at Jonzac and also at Niort.	St. Jean.

*According to E. M. Gallaudet, LL.D.

According to the account commonly received, verified by a record in the family Bible of Elisha, brother of Elias, dated Sept. 3, 1734, made in America, and still existing, Samuel Prioleau, father of Elisha and Elias, was the son of Antonio Priuli, Doge of Venice 1618-1623.

See also, "Howe's Hist., Presby'n Church."

"Ramsey's Hist. South Carolina." quoted elsewhere.

Descending Prioleau and Gendron Line—Showing Connections only (Gendron).

The Huguenot emigrant was Phillippe Gendron, born at Maran, Province d'Aunis, France. He died in 1724. Married Magdelaine Chardon, widow of Louis Pasquereau. She was the daughter of Chardon de ———, and of de ——— Chardon & Tours en Tourenne.

		From them		
Mary Magdalen,	—————		—————	Samuel Prioleau.
b. Oct. 13, 1694.				Will dated Oct. 5, 1751.
d. 1763.				Proved May 8, 1759.
		Oct. 14	1739.	
Samuel Prioleau	—————		—————	Providence Hext.
b. Dec. 25, 1717.				b.
d. Jan. 3, 1792.				d. Feb'y 18, 1775.
		Oct. 19	1766.	
Samuel Prioleau	—————		—————	Catherine Cordes.(a)
b. Aug. 25, 1742.				b. 1744.
d. 1813.				d. Oct. 16, 1832.
		April 26,	1786.	
Catherine Prioleau	—————		—————	Daniel Ravenel.

(a) Mrs. Prioleau and her children were among the families who took refuge in Philadelphia about the time of the siege of Charleston in 1780, undergoing much hardship there.

1. *Generation I.* The Huguenot Emigrant was René Ravenel, Sieur de la *Massais, born at Vitré in Bretagne, September 26, 1656; married Charlotte de St. Julien, Demoiselle de Meslin, daughter of Pierre Julien de St. Julien, Sieur de Malacare, and his wife, Jeanne Le Febvre, born at Vitré May 15, 1668; married at Pompion Hill, Plantation, West Branch Cooper River, October 24, A.D., 1687, by Rev. M. Trouillart.
2. *Generation II.* (1) Jeanne Charlotte, born 1690; married John Corneille, of Cork, Ireland, February 20, 1709-10; had two children, of whom no record is obtainable.
3. (2) Daniel Ravenel, of Somerton, in St. Johns Berkeley, born 1692; married Elizabeth Damaris, born in Charleston December 17, 1690, daughter of

* Sometimes written "La Haute Massais." I do not know by what authority.

- Pierre de St. Julien, born at Vitré July 4, 1669, and his wife, Elizabeth Damaris Le Serrurier, born at St. Quentin in Picardy.
4. (3) René Louis Ravenel, of Pooshee, born 1694; married Susan de Chatagner, widow of Alexander Thesee de Chatagner, and daughter of Henri Le Noble and his wife Catherine Le Serrurier.
 5. (4) Paul Francis, born 1696.
 6. (5) Mary Amey, born 1698; married Paul de St. Julien, son of Pierre de St. Julien, and his wife, Elizabeth Damaris Le Serrurier.

Generation III. Stock 1. The Children of Daniel Ravenel of Somerton and his Wife Elizabeth Damaris de St. Julien.

7. (1) Elizabeth Damaris de St. Julien, born 1721; married Benjamin Mazyck of Goose Creek.
8. (2) Charlotte, born May 8, 1723; died August 25, 1729.
9. (3) Catherine, born January 10, 1725; died February 11, 1725.
10. (4) Marie, born April 17, 1727; married Nathaniel Broughton of Mulberry; died April 6, 1762.*

*NOTE.—For this line the following old letter gives all the information I possess:

“DEAR SIR:—I find upon reference to my papers that Nathaniel Broughton, the father of the Commodore, married Mary, daughter of Daniel Ravenel, and had issue by her.

“1. Nathaniel, who died within the lifetime of his father.

“2. Thomas, who married Mary Ann, daughter of Philip Porcher.

“3. Elizabeth Charlotte, who married Alex. Mazyck, and Sarah, Ann, Daniel and Henrietta, who died unmarried.

“After Mrs. B.'s death he married his housekeeper, Ann Cook, by whom he had no issue.

“Should you wish to extend that branch of your family chart, it will afford me pleasure to contribute any information in my power.

“I remain, with much respect, yours,

“SANFORD W. BARKER.

“To Dr. Henry Ravenel.

14th October, 1846.”

11. (5) Anne, born April 26, 1729; died 1796; married Thomas Cordes July 6, 1749. No history.
12. (6) Catherine, born April 23, 1730; died November 11, 1731.
13. (7) Daniel of Wantoot, born 4th May, 1732; married, first, to Sarah de St. Julien, daughter of Pierre de St. Julien and his wife Sarah Godin in January, 1757; she died November 17, 1757; married, second, to Charlotte Mazyck, daughter of Paul Mazyck and his wife Catherine de Chagtagner, November 12, 1759. Sarah St. Julien was the sister of the wife of General Wm. Moultrie, of Revolutionary fame, and who was twice Governor of South Carolina.
14. (8) Elizabeth Jane, born November 17, 1734; died 1809; married Daniel Ravenel of Chelsea. (See Stock 2C.)
15. (9) Amelia, born November 7, 1735; died January 15, 1736.

Generation IV. Stock 1A. The Child of Daniel of Wantoot and his Wife Charlotte Mazyck.

16. (1) Daniel, of Wantoot (Secundus), born April 11, 1762; died August 15, 1807; married April 26, 1786, to Catherine Prioleau, daughter of Samuel Prioleau, Sr., and his wife Catherine Prioleau, née Cordes. She died August 28, 1849; aged seventy-nine years, eleven months and two days. Buried at Somerton. For her genealogy see Prioleau table.

Generation V. Stock 1A. Children of Daniel of Wantoot (Second) and his Wife Catherine Prioleau.

17. (1) Catherine, born May 5, 1787, lived only a few days.

18. (2) Daniel, born October 26th, 1789; died September 7, 1873; buried at Somerton; married March 10, 1812, Caroline Cripps, daughter of John S. Cripps. She was born August 27, 1791; died January 27, 1844. (See Cripps table).
19. (3) James, M.D., born November 5, 1790; married Henrietta Gourdin, October 8, 1812. Their issue, Henrietta, married Charles Macbeth. Dr. James Ravenel died October 31, 1817; buried at Somerton. Mrs. James Ravenel afterwards married James Gaillard of St. Stephens, and died at Walnut Grove plantation, in Upper St. Johns, March 14, 1860.
20. (4) John, born March 24, 1793; died July 10, 1862; married Sept. 10, 1818, to Anna Elizabeth Ford, of Morristown, New Jersey, born July 21st, 1791; daughter of Gabriel Hogarth Ford, who (Mr. Ford) married January 26, 1790, Frances Gualdo, daughter of John Gualdo, a nobleman of Vicenza, Italy, who (John Gualdo) married in London Mrs. Frances Compton *née* Allen. John Ravenel married, 2d, Eliza McEvers, who died without issue.
21. (5) Henry, born October 10, 1795; died August 11, 1859; married February 7, 1828, to Elizabeth Peronneau Coffin, born 1807; died November 5, 1869.
22. (6) Edmund, born December 8, 1797; died July 27, 1870; married (first) Charlotte Ford, daughter of Timothy Ford and his wife *née* De Saussure; married (second) Louisa C. Ford, daughter of Timothy Ford and his wife *née* Prioleau. His second wife died December 13, 1886.
23. (7) Mary, born March 4, 1800; died February 22, 1886; married Dr. John McCall; issue, Catherine Cordes McCall, born April 5, 1822; died July 24, 1838.

24. (8) Elizabeth Prioleau, born December 19, 1802; died at an advanced age 21st July, 1886.
25. (9) William, born in Charleston October 23d, 1806; died November 10, 1888; married May 31, 1836, to Eliza Butler Pringle, daughter of James Reid Pringle and his wife Elizabeth McPherson. Mrs. Ravenel was born December 6, 1814; died August 6, 1888.

Generation VI. Stock 1A. Family of Daniel Ravenel (3d Daniel) of Charleston and his Wife Caroline Cripps.

26. (1) Daniel Edward, born December 19, 1812; died August 4, 1833; buried at Somerton.
27. (2) John Cripps, born October 12, 1814; died July 21st, 1838; buried at Somerton.
28. (3) Elizabeth Farr, born August 19, 1816; died June 28, 1822; buried at Somerton.
29. (4) James, born February 2, 1818; died July, 1880; married November 4, 1841, to Augusta Winthrop, daughter of Jos. Augustus Winthrop and his wife Maria Evelina Parker. Mrs. Ravenel born January 24, 1822; died February 26, 1891.
30. (5) Catherine Prioleau, born May 1, 1820; died August 27, 1821.
31. (6) Samuel Prioleau, born March 2, 1822; living; married December 6, 1865, to Mrs. Margaretta Amelia Parker, *née* Fleming, now living.
32. (7) Henry Edmund, born March 25, 1824; died December 15, 1863; married June 19, 1849, to Selina Eliza Porcher, of St. Johns Berkeley, daughter of Philip S. Porcher and his wife Selina Sophonisba Shackelford. Mrs. Ravenel was born October 9, 1828. Living.

33. (8) William Chardon, M.D., born May 27, 1828; living; married January 11, 1855, to Emily Thurston, daughter of Robert Thurston and his wife Eliza Emily North. Mrs. Ravenel living.

Generation VII. Stock 1A. Family of James Ravenel (Son of Daniel) and his Wife Augusta Winthrop.

34. (1) Caroline, born November 7, 1844; died June 17, 1889; married November 16, 1869, to Daniel Elliott Huger Smith; living.
35. (2) Alice Winthrop, born March 13, 1846; died November 12, 1846.
36. (3) Alice, born October 2, 1847; died July 24, 1857.
37. (4) Maria Winthrop, born January 7, 1851; living.
38. (5) Augusta, born December 14, 1853; living.
39. (6) Susan, born January 12, 1859; died August 6, 1859.
40. (7) A son, not named, born January 13, 1864; died shortly.

Generation VII. Stock 1A. Family of Samuel Prioleau Ravenel (Son of Daniel) and his Wife Margaretta.

41. (1) Samuel Prioleau, born 1868; living.
42. (2) Marguerite Amélie; living.
43. (3) Clarissa Walton, born November 28, 1872; living.
44. (4) Caroline Elize, born 1874; living.
None married at this date, 1896.

Generation VII. Stock 1A. Family of Henry Edmund Ravenel (Son of Daniel) and his Wife Selina Porcher; married June 19, 1849.

45. (1) Samuel Porcher, born June 6, 1850, in Charleston; baptized by Rev. C. W. Howard, of the French Protestant Church; died September 5, 1851.

46. (2) Catherine Prioleau, born Charleston, January 28, 1852; baptized by Rev. C. W. Howard; died November 25, 1852.
47. (3) Ellinor Porcher, born Paris, France; baptized by Rev. Mr. Ryland, of the Wesleyan Chapel, Paris, at residence of parents, 97 Rue St. Dominique, Faubourg, St. Germain.
48. (4) Daniel, born April 6, 1855, at residence of Daniel Ravenel, Esq., corner Water street and East Battery, Charleston, S. C.; baptized by Rev. Charles Dana; married December 31, 1896, at Mount Pleasant, S. C., to Mary Gaillard Smith, daughter of S. Porcher Smith, Esquire.
49. (5) Henry Edmund, born September 3, 1856, at "Seneca Plantation," Oconee county (then Pickens district), S. C.; married April 14, 1886, to Agnes Moffett Adger, daughter of the late Wm. Adger, and his wife Margaret Hall Moffett. Resides at Spartanburg, S. C.
50. (6) Elizabeth Porcher, born at "Seneca," December 21, 1858.
51. (7) Mazyck P. Ravenel, M.D., born June 16, 1861.

Generation VII. Stock 1A. Family of Wm. C. Ravenel and his Wife Emily Thurston.

52. (1) Louis, born May 14, 1858; living; married _____, to Julia Irvin Junkin, daughter of Rev. W. T. Junkin, a Presbyterian minister, native of Virginia. Mrs. Ravenel born _____; died February 6, 1893.
53. (2) Robt. Thurston, born May 16, 1860; living; married to Eva Berkeley Carter, of Virginia.
54. (3) Emily Chardon, born January 11, 1869; living; married February 18, 1890, to R. Murdock Walker.

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Family of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Huger Smith. She was born Caroline Ravenel, Daughter of James Ravenel.

- 55. (1) Eliza Huger Smith, born March 16, 1871.
- 56. (2) Caroline Ravenel, born December 7, 1872.
- 57. (3) William Mason, born November 15, 1874.
- 58. (4) Alice, born July 14, 1876.
- 59. (5) James Ravenel, born February 11, 1878.

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Family of Henry Edmund Ravenel (Son of Henry Edmund) and his Wife Agnes M. Adger; residence Spartanburg, South Carolina; married April 14, 1886.

- 60. (1) Margaret Ravenel, born January 24, 1887.
- 61. (2) Selina Ravenel, born October 23, 1888.
- 62. (3) Agnes Moffett Ravenel, born April 6, 1892.
- 63. (4) Nannie Paul Ravenel, born October 3, 1894.

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Family of Louis Ravenel (Son of Dr. Wm. C. Ravenel) and his Wife Julia Junkin.

- 64. (1) Julia Irvin Ravenel, born February 6, 1893.

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Family of Robert T. Ravenel (Brother of same) and Eva Carter.

- 65. (1) Isabel Carter, born March 1, 1893.

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Family of Mrs. R. Murdoek Walker (Sister of above), born Emily Chardon Ravenel.

- 66. (1) Catherine Poyas, born November 23, 1890.
- (2) William Ravenel, born February 8, 1897.*

* Too late for enumeration.

Generation VI. Stock 1A. Ravenel. Family of Dr. James Ravenel, born November 5, 1790, and Henrietta Gourdin (March 17, 1794—March 14, 1860); married October 12, 1812.

He is the third child of Daniel of Wantoot (Second) and his wife Catherine Prioleau.

- 67. (1) Gendron Prioleau, born September, 1813; died September, 1817.
- 68. (2) Theodore Gourdin, born September, 1815; died July, 1817.
- 69. (3) Henrietta Gourdin, born October, 1816; married Hon. Charles Macbeth, January, 1835.

Mr. Chas. Macbeth died November, 1881; his wife Henrietta G. died March, 1888.

Generation VII. Stock 1A. Ravenel-Macbeth. Family of Henrietta G. Ravenel and Hon. Charles Macbeth; married January, 1835.

- 70. (1) Charles Johnston, born December, 1835; died April, 1880; married October, 1876, to Mrs. Isabel M. Ravenel, née Deveaux, widow of Dr. René Ravenel of Pooshee. No children.
- 71. (2) Henrietta, born September, 1837; married William Henry Cain.
- 72. (3) James Ravenel, born January, 1839; died June 24, 1893; married Agnes W. Pearson.
- 73. (4) Robert , born May, 1840; died March, 1850.
- 74. (5) Richard Yeadon, born February, 1842; married November, 1881, to Mary Louise Gaillard. No children.
- 75. (6) Malcolm, born March, 1844; died June, 1848.
- 76. (7) Melville, born March, 1846; died October, 1858.
- 77. (8) James Gaillard, born February, 1848; married Ann Mary Evans.

78. (9) Mary Catherine, born November, 1851; married Dr. Joseph P. Cain.

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Macbeth-Cain. Family of Henrietta Macbeth and Wm. H. Cain; married December, 1856; both living—Pinopolis.

79. (1) Charles Macbeth, born January, 1859.
 80. (2) Anne Palmer, born July, 1860; married W. Huger Fitzsimons, attorney at law.
 81. (3) Henry Stevens, born January, 1864; died April, 1865.
 82. (4) Melville, born September, 1865; married J. I. Westervelt.
 83. (5) James Ravenel, born March, 1875; died July, 1877.

Generation IX. Stock 1A. Cain-Fitzsimons. Family of Anne P. Cain and Wm. Huger Fitzsimons; married January, 1887. Residence, Charleston.

84. (1) James Cain, born November, 1889.
 85. (2) William Huger, Jr., born February, 1893.
 86. (3) Samuel Gaillard, born April, 1894.
 (4) Marguerite, born October 17, 1896.*

Generation IX. Stock 1A. Cain-Westervelt. Family of Melville Cain and John Irving Westervelt, Jr.; married the 27th of August, 1891. Reside at Pelham, S. C.

87. (1) Melville Cain (son), born June 7, 1893.
 88. (2) Irving Westervelt (daughter), born July 15, 1894.

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Macbeth-Pearson. Family of James Ravenel Macbeth and Agnes Wallace Pearson, of Columbia, S. C.; married December 24, 1862.

89. (1) James Ravenel, born October 27, 1863. Not married; residence in Idaho.

* Too late for enumeration.

90. (2) Malcolm, born July 11, 1865; married November 26th, 1890, to Clara Pelagie Mitchell, born November 24, 1867.
91. (3) Ellen Pearson.

Generation IX. Stock 1A. Macbeth-Mitchell. Family of Malcolm Macbeth and Clara Pelagie Mitchell; residence, St. Louis, Mo.

92. (1) Claire Berthold, born October 25, 1893.
 (2) George Kerr, born September 24, 1896.*

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Family of Jas. Gaillard Macbeth and Ann Mary Evans; married April, 1880.

93. (1) Julia Chamberlain, born January, 1881.
 94. (2) Charles , born March, 1882.
 95. (3) Noble Evans, born February, 1884.
 96. (4) Henrietta Ravenel, born April, 1886.
 97. (5) James Gaillard, Jr., born April, 1888.

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Macbeth-Cain. Family of Mary C. Macbeth, born November 22, 1851, and Dr. Joseph P. Cain, born February 18, 1836; married March 14, 1872.

98. (1) Henrietta Gourdin, born May 9, 1873; married December 9, 1897, to Henry Stevens Gaillard, son of James and Elizabeth Gaillard, of the Rocks Plantation, born August, 1864.
 99. (2) William, born May 21, 1874.
 100. (3) Katherine Macbeth, born September 24, 1875.
 101. (4) Elizabeth Macbeth, born February 9, 1877.
 102. (5) Joseph Palmer, Jr., born June 20, 1878.
 103. (6) Mary Macbeth, born November 21, 1879.
 104. (7) Julia Anna, born April 5, 1881.

* Too late for enumeration.

105. (8) Charles Macbeth, born July 17, 1882.
 106. (9) Caroline Porcher, born November 29, 1883.
 107. (10) James Ravenel, born September 29, 1885.
 108. (11) Robert Malcolm, born March 28, 1888.
 109. (12) Francis Gendron, born December 18, 1889.
 110. (13) Melville Johnson, born May 27, 1893; died July 9, 1893.

Generation VI. Stock 1A. Family of John Ravenel (Son of the Second Daniel of Wantoot) and his Wife Anna Elizabeth Ford.

111. (1) St. Julien Ravenel, born December 15, 1819; died March 16, 1882. Married March 20, 1851, to Harriott Horry Rutledge, only child of Edward Cotesworth Rutledge and his wife Rebecca Motte Lowndes. She was born August 12, 1832.
 112. (2, 3) Anna, Frances, twins, born September 10, 1821. Anna died September 28, 1821; Frances died September 16, 1821.
 114. (4) Alfred Ford Ravenel, born December 22, 1822; died December 12, 1893. Married December 15, 1846, to Harriott Horry Huger, born August 23, 1822; died July 8, 1857.

Mrs. Ravenel was the daughter of Col. Francis Kinloch Huger and Harriott Lucas Pinckney, who was the daughter of General Thomas Pinckney and Elizabeth Motte, daughter of Rebecca Motte.

Col. F. K. Huger is famous for his attempt to rescue LaFayette from Olmutz in 1798.

115. (5) Francis Gualdo, born June 28, 1825; died July 1, 1862. Killed in battle at Malvern Hill.
 116. (6) Gabriella, born July 31, 1827 (living). Married May 21, 1850, to J. Motte Alston Pringle, born ; died November 27, 1886.

117. (7) Frances Harrison, born October 30, 1829 (living); married E. Horry Frost, born November 11, 1827; died September 4, 1897, in his seventieth year.

Generation VII. Stock 1A. Family of Dr. St. Julien Ravenel (1819-1882) (Son of John, Son of Second Daniel of Wantoot) and his Wife Harriott H. Rutledge; married March 20, 1851.

118. (1) Harriott Rutledge, born January 26, 1852 (survives); married Louis McClean, April 28, 1897.
119. (2) Anna Eliza, born October 9, 1853; married December 20, 1883, to G. Herbert Sass (survives). Resides Charleston.

Their children: (1) Herbert Ravenel. (2) Harriott Rutledge.

120. (3) John Ravenel, born October 2, 1856 (survives.)

121. (4) Lise R., born September 29, 1857; married Wm. Wallace Childs, 1895. Residence, Atlanta (survives).

122. (5) Edward Rutledge, born October 17, 1859; married October 14, 1889, to Isabella Jones (survives).

One child, Leonard Jones.

123. (6) St. Julien Ravenel, born January 6, 1861; married June 13, 1893, to Frances Moore Clarke. Residence, Atlanta, Ga. (survives).

One child, St. Julien.

124. (7) Frances Gualdo, born March 26, 1865; married October 20, 1887, to Henry Buist. Residence, Charleston (survives).

Children: (1) George Lamb. (2) Harriott Ravenel.

125. (8) Frank Gualdo, born December 22, 1869 (survives).

126. (9) Helen L., born June 15, 1872 (survives).

Generation VII. Stock 1A. Family of Alfred Ford Ravenel (1822-1893) (Son of John, Son of Daniel of Wantoot 2d) and Harriott H. Huger.

127. (1) Frances Huger, born May 8, 1848; died May 20, 1848.

128. (2) Elizabeth Huger, born October 25, 1852 (survives).

129. (3) Frances Lucy, born February 13, 1855; died July 26, 1855.

130. (4) Alfred Ford, born June 7, 1857; resides in Roanoke, Va.

Generation VII. Stock 1A. Pringle. Family of Gabriella Ravenel, Daughter of John, Son of Daniel 2d of Wantoot, and Motte Alston Pringle.

131. (1) Anna Eliza, born March 16, 1851; married E. B. Hume March 4, 1875; died January, 1896.

132. (2) Hess Alston, born November 9, 1852; died —

133. (3) John Ravenel, born June 21, 1855; dead.

134. (4) William Bull, born October 5, 1857; married Beulah Beatrice Arnold of Newnan, Ga., April 3, 1895; address Newnan, Ga.

135. (5) Mary Ravenel, born June 6, 1859; married Miles Brewton Hamilton, April 10, 1883.

136. (6) Fannie Ravenel, born February 23, 1861; married J. R. Pringle Ravenel, April 29, 1897. (See No. 187).

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Hume. Family of Ann Eliza Pringle and Errington Burnley Hume. (Mr. Hume is an Englishman.)

137. (1) Joseph, born October 1, 1876.

138. (2) Arthur Pringle, born February 3, 1879.
 139. (3) William Burnley, born August 16, 1880; dead.
 140. (4) Fanny Eliza, born September 7, 1882.
 141. (5) Gabriella, born October 14, 1883; dead.
 142. (6) Errington Burnley, born June 12, 1886.
 143. (7) William Pringle, born August 3, 1888.

Mr. and Mrs. Hume resided long in Charleston, and then changed their residence to Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia.

Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Hamilton. 'Family of Mary Ravenel Pringle and Miles Brewton Hamilton; married April 10, 1883.

144. (1) James, born September 4, 1884; dead.
 145. (2) Gabriella Ravenel, born May 11, 1886.
 146. (3) Rebecca Motte; born May 26, 1888; dead.
 147. (4) Daniel Heyward, born February 13, 1893.

*Generation VII. Stock 1A. Family of Frances Harrison Ravenel, Daughter of John, and her Husband *E. Horry Frost; married February 9, 1860.*

148. (1) Ella R. (Gabriella), born April 2, 1861.
 149. (2) Frank Ravenel, born October 17, 1863.
 150. (3) Edward Downes, born September 10, 1866; died: Februrry 14, 1892.
 151. (4) Anna Gualdo, born April 13, 1869; died August 21, 1881.
 152. (5) Harriet Horry, born September 25, 1872; married December 30, 1896, at Charleston, to William Hutson Priolean, M.D.

*Note.—Mr. Frost was a genial and accomplished gentleman. He cultivated the higher side of life, at the same time that he achieved large financial success. He was at the head of a prominent business house, and also president of more than one corporation.

Generation VI. Stock 1A. Family of Henry Ravenel (Son of Daniel 2d of Wantoot and Catherine Prioleau) and Elizabeth Peronneau Coffin; married February 7, 1828. She was born 1807; died November 5, 1869.

153. (1) Mary Coffin, born March 28, 1829; died March 22, 1894.
 154. (2) Henry, born November, 1830; died July 15, 1832.
 155. (3) William Parker, born November 24, 1832; died December 5, 1887; married Anne Alicia Bee.
 156. (4) Daniel, born September 5, 1834; died September 4, 1894; married Harriet Anne Parker, daughter of Dr. John Waring Parker, of Columbia, and Catherine Calhoun. (See No. 215.)
 157. (5) Elias Prioleau, born February 24, 1837; died July 24, 1863, in Confederate service.

Generation VII. Stock 1A. Family of Daniel Ravenel (Son of Henry) and his Wife Harriet A. Parker.

158. (1) Elizabeth Prioleau, born November 2, 1866.
 159. (2) Daniel, born February 3, 1875.
 160. (3) Emma Catherine, born June 18, 1878; died June 19, 1879.
 161. (4) Selina Waring, born July 7, 1880; died July 23, 1881.
 No marriages.

Generation VII. Stock 1A. Family of William Parker Ravenel and Ann Alicia Bee his Wife.

162. (1) Henry, born December 15, 1856; died February 1, 1890; married January, 1881, to Annie Agnes Campsen.
 163. (2) William Bee, born 5th November, 1859; married November 9, 1880, to Jeannie G. Ellis.
 164. (3) Rebecca, born October, 1861; died July, 1862.

165. (4) Anne Alicia, }
 166. (5) Jane North, } born December 31, 1863.
 167. (6) Elias Prioleau, born October 28, 1869; married
 April 10, 1893, Mary Deas Holmes.
 W. P. Ravenel married 2d, on August 25, 1880,
 Caroline Walker, daughter of Rev. Charles
 Bruce Walker and his wife Caroline Simkins
 Jeter of Edgefield, S. C. She was born Janu-
 ary 21, 1850. One child.
168. Bruce Walker Ravenel, born July 18, 1881.

*Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Family of Henry Ravenel
 (1856-1890, Son of William Parker) and Annie Agnes
 Campsen his wife, who was born September 15, 1859;
 married January 21, 1881.*

169. (1) Henry John, born November 6, 1881.
 170. (2) Charles Oscar, born November 18, 1883.
 171. (3) Alma Mary, born July 17, 1888.
 172. (4) Frank, born October 29, 1889.

*Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Family of Elias Prioleau
 Ravenel (Son of William Parker) and Mary Deas Holmes.
 She was born 14th June, 1871; married April 10, 1893.*

173. (1) Elias Prioleau, Jr., born November 20, 1895.

*Generation VIII. Stock 1A. Family of William Bee Rav-
 enel (Son of William Parker) and Jeannie G. Ellis.*

174. (1) William Bee, born October 14, 1882.
 175. (2) Susan Ellis, born May 31, 1874.
 176. (3) Alice Prioleau, born June 29, 1892.

*Generation VI. Stock 1A. Family of Edmund Ravenel
 M.D. (Son of Daniel of Wantoot 2d) and Charlotte
 Ford, his first Wife.*

177. (1) Mary Louisa, born October 8, 1827; died Decem-
 ber 23, 1887. She married January 24, 1860,
 Col. William Davie DeSaussure.* No issue.
 Same and Louisa C. Ford, his second Wife.

NOTE.—Since page 156 was run off Mr. Daniel Ravenel (son of Daniel), born February 3, 1875, married Ida Harriet Poppenheim, February 2, 1898.

* He was born in Columbia December 12, 1819. He served through the Mexican war as Captain of Co. H., Palmetto Regiment, and after-

178. (2) Charlotte Mathilda, born 28th November, 1830; died May 21, 1881.
179. (3) Mary Magdalene, born February 12, 1832; died June 9, 1832.
180. (4) Theodosia, born 12th April, 1833; died 7th June, 1833.
- 180½. (5) Theodosia, born 2d August, 1834; died 12th August, 1834.
181. (6) Emma, born January 1, 1836.
182. (7) Theodosia, born 26th October, 1838; died July 14, 1848.
183. (8) Edmund, born 2d November, 1840.
184. (9) Caroline, born 25th December, 1843; died 21st December, 1867.

Generation VI. Stock 1A. Family of William Ravenel (Son of Daniel of Wantoot 2d); born 23d October, 1806; died 10th November, 1888; married May 31, 1836, to Eliza Butler Pringle; born December 6, 1814; died August 6, 1888; Daughter of James Reid Pringle and his Wife Elizabeth McPherson.

185. (1) Julia Pringle, born 9th March, 1837; died 4th June, 1863.
186. (2) Catherine Prioleau, born December 19, 1838.
187. (3) James Reid Pringle, born June 1, 1840; married Fannie Ravenel Pringle, April 27, 1897. (See No. 136.)
188. (4) Elizabeth McPherson, born November 12th, 1841.
189. (5) Mary Pringle, born 16th November, 1733; died 14th September, 1856.
190. (6) William, born December 20, 1845, died 24th August, 1863, of a fever contracted on guard duty in the Confederate service, while a cadet.
191. (7) Edward, born January 4, 1848; married December 9, 1897, to Wilhelmina Kruger.
192. (8) Rosa Pringle, born February 28, 1850.

wards on the plains as captain in the U. S. Army prior to the Civil War. He was killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863, commanding the 15th South Carolina Regiment.

He and his wife are buried in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church, Columbia, S. C., where stand monuments to their memory.

193. (9) Julius Pringle, born March 24, 1852; died May 7, 1853.
194. (10) Arthur Ravenel, born April 27, 1854; died April 30, 1855.
195. (11) Eliza Pringle, born October 18, 1856; died October 5, 1857.

Generation III. Stock 1D. Mazyck. Family of Dararis Elizabeth (Ravenel) and Benjamin Mazyck of Goose Creek, a Son of Isaac Mazyck, the Huguenot Emigrant.

196. (1) Daniel.
197. (2) Stephen, born 1755, married Miss Young.
198. (3) Isaac.
199. (4) Charlotte, died July, 1777; married 1st, William-son; married 2d, Sept. 16, 1770, John Beamor Waring.*

Generation IV. Stock 1D. Mazyck. Family of Stephen Mazyck and Mary Young, who was his 2d Wife.

200. (1) Benjamin, born 1789; died December 30, 1821.
201. (2) Paul, died 1821.
202. (3) Alexander Stephen, died June 21, 1828.
203. (4) Margaret, married February 24, 1824, to James S. Hopkins.
204. (5) Jane Mary, married 1st Henry O'Hara, 2d Geo. Elfe.
205. (6) Caroline married Dr. Charles L. Desel.

Generation IV. Stock 1D. Waring. Family of Charlotte Mazyck and John Beamor Waring.†

206. (1) Daniel Mazyck, born 1772; married Harriet Mazyck.

*NOTE.—Three other children, Marianne, Paul, Benjamin.

†NOTE.—Two children, Benjamin and Anne, died young.

207. (2) Elizabeth, born 1773; died December 11, 1851, at age of 78 years; buried in Parker family lot, Washington Street Churchyard, Columbia, S. C. She married George Parker, born —; died January 23, 1854. *From them*
208. *Generation V.*, Dr. John Waring Parker. Names of other children not known to me. He married Catherine Devaul Calhoun.

Generation V. Stock 1D. Waring. Family of Daniel M. Waring and Harriet Mazyck.

209. (1) John Mazyck, married Ann Ball Scott, *from whom*
210. *Generation VI.*, Elizabeth, who married Thomas B. Miles.

Generation VI. Stock 1D. Waring-Parker. Family of Dr. J. W. Parker, who was a distinguished physician and long had charge of the State Lunatic Asylum at Columbia, S. C., and his wife Catherine Devaul Calhoun.

He was born January 24, 1803, at Beach Hill, S. C., died October 11, 1882, at Columbia. She was the daughter of Ezekiel and Frances Calhoun, of Abbeville, S. C.; born January 29, 1807; died May 1, 1892. They were married March 29, 1827.

211. (1) Jane Elizabeth, born June 12, 1828; died December 5, 1828.
212. (2) Frances Augusta, born in Abbeville, S. C., April 16, 1830; baptized by Rev. McPherson; married John Waties, December 12, 1853.
213. (3) Benjamin Waring, born September 12, 1832; died April 10, 1838; baptized by same.
214. (4) Ephraim Calhoun, born May 26, 1834; died March 19, 1838; baptized by Rev. H. Spain, Abbeville.

215. (5) Harriet Ann, born in Abbeville December 21, 1836; baptized by Rev. McPherson; married January 24, 1866, to Daniel Ravenel, Charleston (son of Henry). See stock "1A" for their children. (See No. 156.)
216. (6) Selina Waring, born April 18, 1839; baptized by Rev. C. Betts, in Columbia; married December 18, 1866, to Edward Frost Parker.
217. (7) Sarah Lucia Parker, born July 8, 1841; died January 9, 1844; baptized by Rev. Whiteford Smith.
218. (8) Anna Maria Parker, born August 24, 1843; baptized by Rev. Chas. Betts; married Walter Gregg, December 18, 1866.
219. (9) Emma Holmes, born June 25, 1846; died April 8, 1876; baptized by Rev. Mr. Laird.
220. (10) Epps Howell, born May 20, 1848; baptized by same; married Arthur Mazyck of Charleston.

Generation VII. Stock 1D. Parker-Waties. Family of Frances Augusta Parker and John Waties. Mr. Waties died April 29, 1873.

221. (1) John Parker Waties, born December 2, 1856.
222. (2) Thomas Waties, born April 27, 1858; married George Campbell.
223. (3) Mary Sumter Waties, born January 29, 1860; married January 29, 1879, John P. Thomas, Jr., a prominent attorney of Columbia, S. C.
224. (4) Cathérine Calhoun, born March 19, 1868.

NOTE.—The line of Dr. J. W. Parker was principally obtained from John P. Thomas, Jr., attorney at law, Columbia, S. C.

Generation VIII. Stock 1D. Waties-Thomas. Children of John P. Thomas, Jr., and Mary Sumter Waties.

225. (1) John Waties Thomas, born December 27, 1879.
 226. (2) Mary Sumter Thomas, born March 7, 1885.
 227. (3) Caroline Gibbes Thomas, born March 12, 1887.

Generation VII. Stock 1D. Parker-Parker. Family of Selina Waring Parker and Edward Frost Parker. He died in Abbeville in 1888.

228. (1) Catherine E. Parker, born —.

Generation VII. Stock 1D. Family of Anna Maria Parker and Walter Gregg; married December 18, 1866.

229. (1) John Parker, born November, 1867; married Jem Jones.
 230. (2) Sallie Edwards, born March 19, 1869; married April 21, 1895, to Wilds Wallace.
 231. (3) Walter, born October 2, 1870.
 232. (4) May Chisholm, born March 17, 1873.
 233. (5) John Waties, born August 5, 1874; married April, 1896, to Maude Hale.
 234. (6) Charles Eli, born August 4, 1878.
 235. (7) Frank Calhoun, born July 30, 1880; died November 20, 1881.
 236. (8) Daniel Ravenel, born December 4, 1881; died July 1, 1882.
 237. (9) Anna Parker, born 1884.

Generation VIII. Stock 1D. Family of John Parker Gregg and Jem Jones.

238. (1) Alice, born —
 239. (2) Walter M., born 1896; died 1896.

Generation VIII. Stock 1D. Family of Sallie Edwards Gregg and Wilds Wallace.

240. (1) Walter Gregg Wallace, born 1896.

STOCK II.—LINE OF RENÉ LOUIS RAVENEL.

Generation III. Stock 2. Family of René Louis Ravenel, born 1694, Son of the Emigrant, and his Wife Susanne de Chastignier, Widow, Daughter of Henry and Catherine Le Noble.

René Louis lived and died at "Pooshee," which came to him through his wife. (See mem. by Dr. Henry Ravenel elsewhere.)

241. (1) René.

242. (2) Henry, known as "Henry of Hanover," born June 25, 1729; died April 5, 1785; married September 13, 1750, to Mary St. Julien, his first cousin, daughter of Mary Amey Ravenel and Paul de St. Julien.

243. (3) James.

244. (4) Elizabeth.

245. (5) Susanne, who married Stephen Mazyck of "Woodboo."

246. (6) Daniel of "Chelsea," who married his first cousin, Elizabeth Jane Ravenel, daughter of Daniel of Summerton.

Generation IV. Stock 2A. Family of Henry Ravenel of "Hanover" Plantation (Son of René Louis) and his Wife Mary de St. Julien.

He was born June 25, 1729; died April 5, 1785. She was born —; died April 16, 1779; they were married September 13, 1750.

Note.—The name "Chastagnor" is variously spelt. I am unable to determine its correct form. "Chatagner," "Chasteiner," et alias. "Summerton" plantation is often found as "Somerton."—H. E. R.

247. (1) Henry, born June 26, 1751; died February 22, 1823.
248. (2) Mary, born March 25, 1753; died May 18, 1753.
249. (3) Paul René, born January 30, 1755; died November 10, 1755.
250. (4) Mary, born August 31, 1756; died September 8, 1756.
251. (5) Susanna, born October 29, 1757; died February 6, 1758.
252. (6) Amy, born January 7, 1759; died —.
253. (7) Mary, born January 30, 1760; died November 15, 1775.
254. (8) René, of Poosee plantation, born April 14, 1762; died February 10, 1822; married his first cousin, Charlotte Jackey Mazyck, daughter of Susaune Ravenel and Stephen Mazyck of Woodboo.
255. (9) Paul de St. Julien, born November 5, 1765; died January 30, 1820. Married, first, Susanna Lloyd; second, Abigail Pierce.
256. (10) Eliza Amy, born June 14, 1767; died September 9, 1783.
257. (11) Stephen, born August 16, 1770; died December 24, 1818; was elected Secretary of State December 20, 1794; married Catherine Mazyck December 11, 1800; no issue.
258. (12) Daniel James, born January 30, 1774; died October 31, 1836; was elected Secretary of State December 5, 1810.
259. (13) Catherine Damaris, born January 1, 1776; died August 27, 1777.
- 260-261. (14-15) Peter de St. Julien, M.D., and James Le Noble (twins), born March 27, 1779; James died June 2, 1782; Peter died September 17, 1808, accidentally shot by a friend while hunting deer.

Generation V. Stock 2A. Family of René Ravenel of Pooshee (First), Son of Henry of Hanover and his Wife Charlotte Jacque (or Jackey) Mazyck, married February 14, 1788.

He was born April 14, 1762; died February 10, 1822. She was born June, 1764; died November 21, 1826, in 62d year.

262. (1) Henry, born May 23, 1790; died October 17, 1867; known as Dr. Henry Ravenel of Pooshee; married first, Catherine Stevens; second, Esther Dwight; third, Elizabeth Porcher.
263. (2) Susan Mazyck, born December 8, 1792; died August 8, 1860; married Charles Stevens.
264. (3) Charlotte Mazyck, born February 25, 1795; died May 5, 1835; married Isaac Porcher.
265. (4) John Stephen, born April 6, 1797; died October 9, 1833; married Susanna Ann Wilson.
266. (5) Maria, born March 2, 1799; died April 25, 1850.
267. (6) Catherine, born March 15, 1801; died September 15, 1834.

Generation VI. Stock 2A. Family of Henry Ravenel, M.D., of Pooshee (Son of the First René of Pooshee). Married June 17, 1813, to first Wife Catherine Stevens, Daughter of Oneil Gough Stevens and his Wife Catherine Richbourgh. She was born February 1, 1792; died June 12, 1816.

268. (1) Henry W. Ravenel, born May 19, 1814; died July 17, 1887; married first, Elizabeth G. Snowden; second, Mary H. Dawson.
- 269 (2) A daughter born June 8, 1816; died in infancy.

Henry Ravenel, M.D., was again married to Mary Esther Dwight January 19, 1819; she was born October

25, 1797; died January 11, 1820. No issue by this marriage.

Henry Ravenel, M.D., was married May 24, 1821, to his third wife Elizabeth Catherine Porcher, daughter of Thomas Porcher and Charlotte Mazyck. She was born January 4, 1798; died March 19, 1846.

His children by her:

- 270 (3) Elizabeth Julia, born March 6, 1822; died October 7, 1827.
- *271.(4) Thomas Porcher, born January 4, 1824; residence Pinopolis, S. C.; formerly lived at "Indian Field" plantation, near Black Oak; married February 11, 1846, Elizabeth Margaret Wilson; she was born February 7, 1827.
272. (5) Charlotte Mazyck, born May 18, 1825; died September 30, 1827.
273. (6) René, born November 13, 1826; died July 27, 1875; married Isabel De Veaux February 26, 1856.
- *274.(7) William Francis, born September 19, 1828; married Ellen M. DuBose.
275. (8) Elizabeth Charlotte, born April 15, 1830; died August 4, 1836.
- *276.(9) Maria Catherine, born June 8, 1832; married Percival R. Porcher, who was fatally shot at Haw's Shop, Virginia, May 28, 1864.
277. (10) John Charles, born July 24, 1834; died March 29, 1836.
280. (11) Henrietta Mary, born December 20, 1835; died June 18, 1888.
- *281.(12) Rowena Elizabeth, born November 22, 1837; married Dr. Richard Y. Dwight.

*These four, with Mr. J. H. Porcher and Messrs. Isaac and Percival Porcher, are the only living persons of unmixed Huguenot blood. See a note elsewhere on this subject. H. E. R.

Generation VII. Stock 2A. Ravenel-Snowden. Family of Henry William Ravenel and Elizabeth G. Snowden, his first Wife; married ———.

282. (1) Lydia S.
 283. (2) Charlotte St. Julien, born ; died 1880.
 284. (3) Henrietta Elizabeth.
 285. (4) Emily, born September 26, 1846; married Edward G. Cain, born May 23, 1845.
 286. (5) Henry St. J., born April 29, 1848; married October, 1878, to Mary Francis Prindle.

Ravenel-Dawson. H. W. Ravenel and second Wife Mary H. Dawson.

287. (6) Caroline Deas, married Edward H. Lucas 1877.
 288. (7) Susan Stevens.
 289. (8) Elizabeth G., married May, 1893, to John W. Ashhurst.
 290. (9) Mary Huger.
 291. (10) Tiphaine, married 1895, to Joseph H. Burgess.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Ravenel-Cain. Family of Emily Ravenel and Edward G. Cain, married October 6, 1869.

292. (1) Elizabeth Snowden, born at Pinopolis July 31, 1870; married Michael Kennan 1891.
 293. (2) Ann Gendron, born, Somerset, February 2, 1872.
 294. (3) Henry Le Noble, born Pinopolis, October 9, 1874.
 295. (4) Charlotte St. Julien, born Florence, October 10, 1876; died July 8, 1882.
 296. (5) Edward Gendron, born Charleston, February 10, 1879.
 297. (6) Henry Ravenel, born Somerset, February 26, 1881.

298. (7) Thomas Ravenel, born Pinopolis, November 17, 1883.
 299. (8) William Henry, born Pinopolis, February 7, 1885.
 300. (9) Daniel James Cahusac, born Pinopolis, February 8, 1887; dead.
 301. (10) Ravenel Cain, born Darien, Ga., November 11, 1888.
 302. (11) Emily St. Julien, born Darien, Ga., June 17, 1891; died May 18, 1892.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Family of Caroline D. Ravenel (Daughter of Dr. Henry W. Ravenel) and Edward H. Lucas, of Florence, S. C.; married 1897.

303. (1) Henry Ravenel, born April 5, 1879.
 304. (2) William Simons, born May 7, 1881; died July 20, 1882.
 305. (3) Edward Huger, born March 13, 1883.
 306. (4) Huger Dawson, born April 28, 1889; died May 27, 1889.
 307. (5) Simons, born September 2, 1885.
 308. (6) Marion Dubois, born May 2, 1890.
 309. (7) Everett Edgerton, born September 15, 1892.
 310. (8) Caroline Ravenel, born March 20, 1895.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Family of Henry St. Julien Ravenel (Son of Henry W. Ravenel) and his Wife Mary F. Prindle; married October, 1878.

311. (1) Lydia Snowden, born July 11, 1879.
 312. (2) Sophie Livingston, born November 17, 1880.
 313. (3) Henry St. Julien, born August 26, 1883.
 314. (4) Henry William, born July 26, 1887.

*Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Children of Elizabeth Gail-
lard Ravenel (Daughter of Dr. Henry W. Ravenel of
Aiken) and her husband John W. Ashhurst; married
May, 1893.*

315. (1) John William.

316. (2) Henry Ravenel.

*Generation VII. Stock 2A. Family of Thomas Porcher
Ravenel (Son of Dr. Henry of Pooshee) and his Wife
Elizabeth Margaret, born Wilson.*

317. (1) Henry Le Noble, born January 1, 1847; died
October 17, 1884.

318. (2) Samuel Wilson, born April 12, 1848; married
Marguerite Kinney; residence, Booneville, Mo.;
no children.

319. (3) Thomas Porcher, born October 3, 1850; married
Emily Howard; residence, Savannah, Ga.

320. (4) Elizabeth Catherine Porcher, born September 25,
1852.

320½. (5) René Louis, born November 17, 1855; died June
29, 1857.

321. (6) Margaret Deas, born October 15, 1857.

322. (7) Florence Hartley, born October 12, 1860; mar-
ried Lewis S. Lucas December 13, 1881.

323. (8) Mary Mazyck, born July 26, 1864; died De-
cember 17, 1865.

324. (9) Heyward Ravenel, born July 8, 1868; married
Marguerite Hamilton Seabrook, February 6, 1896.

*Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Family of Thos. P. Ravenel,
Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga., and his Wife Emily
Howard. They were married November 24, 1887.*

Miss Howard was the granddaughter of Rev. C. W.
Howard, who was, prior to the incumbency of Dr. C. S.
Vedder, the much-beloved pastor of the Huguenot Church

in Charleston. Dr. Howard moved to Georgia, where he died. He was possessed of fine talents, and wrote excellent articles for agricultural papers, particularly on the subject of grasses.

325. (1) Thomas Porcher Ravenel, born September 6, 1888; died June 29, 1889.

326. (2) Emily Guerard, born September 17, 1890.

327. (3) Elizabeth de St. Julien, born January 22, 1893.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Family of Florence H. Ravenel and Lewis S. Lucas, of Whitehall Plantation, St. John's, Berkeley. Married December 13, 1881.

328. (1) Elizabeth Ravenel, born March 2, 1883.

329. (2) Florence Le Noble, born May 10, 1889.

330. (3) Henry Ravenel, born April 14, 1891.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Family of Heyward Ravenel (Son of Thomas P.) and his Wife Margaret Hamilton Seabrook.

They were married February 6, 1896. Residence, Savannah, Ga.

331. (1) Henry Le Noble Ravenel, born January 10, 1897; died June 8, 1897.

Generation VII. Stock 2A. Ravenel-De Veaux. Family of Dr. René Ravenel (Son of Henry) of Pooshee and Isabel M. De Veaux, his Wife. Married February 26, 1856.

332. (1) René, born December 14, 1856; married Maria S. Jervey December 23, 1879. (See No. 398.)

333. (2) Stephen De Veaux, born January 5, 1858; married Estelle Strozier, Cordele, Ga., July 6, 1897.

334. (3) Julius DuBose, born March 6, 1859; died December 26, 1859.

335. (4) Elizabeth C. P., born April 6, 1860; died April 6, 1881.
336. (5) Peter Porcher, born December 23, 1861; died October 6, 1878.
337. (6) Marion De Veaux, born February 5, 1863; died May 25, 1864.
338. (7) William, born June 21, 1864; died September 7, 1865.
339. (8) Isabel De Veaux, born July 17, 1865; died August 20, 1865.
340. (9) Percival P., born August 13, 1867.
341. (10) Ammie D., born July 6, 1868; died September 14, 1870.
342. (11) Anne B., born September 29, 1869; died August 9, 1871.
343. (12) Maria Poreber, born January 13, 1871.
344. (13) Isabel S., born April 18, 1872; died November 15, 1873.
345. (14) Nina Dwight, born December 21, 1873.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Family of René Ravenel (Son of Dr. René of Poashee), born December 14, 1856, and his Wife Maria S. (Jervey.)

- 346 (1) Catherine Stevens, born February 27, 1881; died July 28, 1881.
347. (2) Isabelle Marion, born June 25, 1882.
348. (3) Charles Jervey, born November 6, 1884.
349. (4) René, born August 4, 1887.
- 350-1. (5-6) James Jervey and Stephen De Veaux, born April 16, 1890; Stephen D. died November 22, 1892.
352. (7) Maria Jervey, born August 6, 1892.
353. (8) Florence Ward, born February 28, 1895.
- (9) Damaris St. Julien R., born January 6, 1898.

Generation IX. Stock 2A. Cain-Kennan. Family of Elizabeth Snowden Cain (Daughter of Edward G. Cain) and Michael Kennan. Married 1891. (Line of H. W. Ravenel.)

354. (1) Emily Ravenel.*

355 (2) Evelyn.*

Generation VII. Stock 2A. Family of William F. Ravenel (Son of Henry of Pooshee) and Ellen Maria DuBose, Daughter of Samuel DuBose and Ann Stevens.

356. (1) Samuel DuBose, born May 23, 1856; died April 10, 1857.

357. (2) Wm. De Chastignier, born August 25, 1859; married Elizabeth S. Fitzsimons February 15, 1883, in Pinopolis, S. C.

358. (3) Theo. DuBose, born June 16, 1863; married Elizabeth Brisbane Fishburne February 13, 1890.

359. (4) Anne Stevens, born March 19, 1865.

360. (5) Elizabeth Porcher, born November 1, 1867; died July 13, 1868.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Family of †Wm. DeC. Ravenel and Elizabeth S. (Fitzsimons). Married February 15, 1883. Residence, Washington, D. C. She was born July 17, 1860, in Charleston. Is the daughter of P. Gaillard Fitzsimons and his Wife Julia, née White.

361. (1) Julia Fitzsimons, born December 10, 1883.

362. (2) Samuel DuBose, born March 24, 1885; died August 18, 1885.

363. (3) Gaillard Fitzsimons; born July 7, 1886.

*NOTE.—These properly should be numbered 317 and 318.

† Mr. Ravenel is the second officer in the United States Government Fish Commission office at Washington, D. C.

364. (4) Ellen DuBose, born February 4, 1888; died June 23, 1894, from effects of a fall.

(5) Wm. DeC., Jr., born July 31, 1896.

*Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Family of Theodore D. Ravenel and Elizabeth B. (Fishburne). Married February 13, 1890. She was born December 3, 1869.**

365. (1) Theodore, D., born November 30, 1890.

366. (2) William Francis, born August, 1892; lived two days.

(3) William Fishburne, born November 17, 1895.

Generation VII. Stock 2A. Ravenel-Dwight. Family of Rowena E. Ravenel (Daughter of Henry of Pooshee) and Dr. Richard Y. Dwight.

367. (1) Elizabeth Ravenel, born Pinopolis, September 14, 1864; died Aiken, September 12, 1865.

368. (2) Rowena Ravenel, born Northampton, January 3, 1868; died Pleasant Green, Mo., February 17, 1873.

369. (3) Isaac Marion, born September 30, 1869; died Pleasant Green, Mo., February 12, 1873.

370. (4) Henry Ravenel, born July 21, 1873, at Pleasant Green, Mo.

371. (5) Richard Yeadon, born June 21, 1876; died January 26, 1878, in Missouri.

372. (6) Henrietta Le Noble, born October 6, 1877; died May 9, 1880, at Pleasant Green, Mo.

Generation VII. Stock 2A. Family of Maria Catherine Ravenel (Daughter of Henry of Pooshee), born June 8, 1832, and Percival R. Porcher, born July 17, 1829; he died June 3, 1864.

373. (1) Henry St. Julien, born April 24, 1857; died June 10, 1858.

* Mrs. Ravenel's father was Wm. Henry Fishburne; her mother John Anna Benjamin, a great-granddaughter of Commodore Alexander Gillon.

374. (2) Isaac De Cherigner Porcher, born August 18, 1859.
375. (3) Percival R., born January 28, 1861; married November 28, 1893, to Martha Dwight Mitchell, born August 3, 1858.
376. (4) Elizabeth R., born October 9, 1862; died October 12, 1863.
377. (5) Maria Stevens, born August 25, 1864; died January 10, 1867.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. Family of Percival R. Porcher (Second) and Martha Dwight Mitchell. Married November 28, 1893.

378. (1) Eudora Mitchell, born December 13, 1894.
 (2) Percival Ravenel, Jr., born September 5, 1897.
 (Too late for numbering.)

Generations VI. Stock 2A. Ravenel-Stevens. Family of Susan Mazyck Ravenel (Daughter of René, the Son of Henry of Hanover) and Charles Stevens. Married October 31, 1816.

She was born December 8, 1792; died August 8, 1860.
 He was born 1790; died October 4, 1833.

379. (1) Catherine Ravenel, born September 23, 1817; died February 28, 1868; married William Jervey, November 8, 1839.
380. (2) Charles Augustus, born July 1, 1819; died January 13, 1821.
381. (3) John Calhoun, born 1820; died October 16, 1831.
382. (4) René Ravenel, born April 24, 1821; died November 17, 1827.
383. (5) Charlotte Mazyck, born August, 1824; died October 9, 1826.

384. (6) Laura Ann, born 1826; died March 21, 1860; married Peter G. Snowden.
385. (7) Henry Le Noble, born 1827; died September 7, 1862; married Henrietta Gaillard.
386. (8) Maria Catherine, born July 14, 1831; died July 25, 1855.

JERVEY LINE.

- Generation 1.* René Ravenel, Emigrant.
2. René Louis Ravenel.
 3. Henry Ravenel of Hanover.
 4. René Ravenel, son of Henry.
 5. Susan Mazyck Ravenel, married Charles Stevens.
 6. Catherine Ravenel Stevens, married Wm. Jervey.

Generation VII. Stock 2A. William Jervey and Catherine Ravenel Stevens his Wife, and their Descendants.

387. William Jervey was born at Charleston, S. C., November 17, 1810, and died on the River James, Virginia, September 9, 1870.
- Catherine Ravenel Stevens was born at Pineville, S. C., September 23, 1817; died at Charleston, S. C., February 28, 1868.
- William Jervey and Catherine Ravenel Stevens were married at Charleston, S. C., by Rev. Christian Hanckel, May 8, 1839.

CHILDREN.

388. (1) Susan Ravenel was born at Charleston, S. C., July 3, 1840, and survives.
389. (2) Mary Catherine was born at Charleston, S. C., August 8, 1842, and died at Sand Hills, near Columbia, S. C., September 27, 1843.

390. (3) Charles Stevens was born at Charleston, S. C., October 7, 1844, and died at Charleston, S. C., February 10, 1845.
391. (4) James Laird was born at Charleston, S. C., March 14, 1846, and died at Summerville, S. C., March 24, 1888; married, first, Sallie E. De Veaux, July 1, 1869; second, Mary Gantt, August 3, 1880.
392. (5) William St. Julien was born at Charleston, S. C., April 26, 1847, and survives; married Mary Caroline Green, January 24, 1878.
393. (6) René Ravenel was born at Charleston, S. C., March 5, 1849; died at Charleston May 20, 1897; married Sallie Screven June 29, 1871.
394. (7) Francis Postelle was born at Charleston, S. C., June 8, 1850, and died December 15, 1851.
395. (8) Charles Stevens (second) was born on Sullivan's Island, August 8, 1851, and died June 20, 1882.
396. (9) Elizabeth DuBose was born at Charleston, S. C., March 6, 1853, and survives.
397. (10) Catherine Stevens was born at Charleston, S. C., November 10, 1854, and died January 5, 1856.
398. (11) Maria Stevens was born at Charleston, S. C., June 8, 1856, and survives; she married René Ravenel, December 23, 1879, at Pinopolis, S. C. (See 346-353 inclusive.)
399. (12) Alice Le Noble was born at Charleston, S. C., March 12, 1858, and died March 28, 1858.
400. (13) Henry Le Noble was born at Charleston, S. C., July 23, 1859, and died April 1, 1860.
401. (14) Laura Ann was born at Charleston, S. C., March 28, 1861, and died November 29, 1865.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. James Laird Jervey Married Sallie Elizabeth De Veaux at Columbia, S. C., July 1, 1869—Children :

402. (1) Catherine Stevens was born at Pinopolis, S. C., October 16, 1870, and died May 1, 1871.
403. (2) Sallie De Veaux was born at Cedar Spring, S. C., December 4, 1871, and died July 6, 1872.
404. (3) William St. Julien was born in St. John's Parish, S. C., April 10, 1873, and survives.
405. (4) James Laird was born at Northampton, S. C., November 29, 1874, and survives.
406. (5) Stephen De Veaux was born at Pinopolis, S. C., September 16, 1876, and survives.

James Laird Jervey again intermarried with Mary Gantt at Charleston, S. C., August 3, 1880—
Children :

407. (6) Lawrence Merritt was born at Charleston, S. C., May 16, 1881, and survives.
408. (7) Mary Laird was born at Charleston, S. C., June 11, 1883, and survives.
409. (8) Richard Gantt was born at Charleston, S. C., August 30, 1886, and survives.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. William St. Julien Jervey Intermarried with Mary Caroline Green at Columbia, S. C., January 24, 1878—Children :

410. (1) Amaryllis was born at Charleston, S. C., January 18, 1879, and survives.
411. (2) Allen Jones was born at Charleston, S. C., December 26, 1880, and survives.

Generation VIII. Stock 2A. René Ravenel Jervey Inter-married with Sallie Screven at Charleston, S. C., June 29, 1871. He died May 20, 1897.—Children:

412. (1) John Screven was born at Charleston, S. C., March 16, 1872, and died March 2, 1873.
413. (2) William was born at Charleston, S. C., June 9, 1873, and died December 16, 1893.
414. (3) René Ravenel was born at Charleston, S. C., November 27, 1875, and survives.
415. (4) Walter Wilson was born at Charleston, S. C., January 12, 1878, and died April 10, 1881.
416. (5) Charles Stevens was born at Charleston, S. C., March 18, 1880, and died April 29, 1881.
417. (6) Benjamin Screven was born at Charleston, S. C., —, 1881, and died the same day.
418. (7) Edward Marion was born at Charleston, S. C., February 25, 1883, and survives.
419. (8) Ellen Screven was born at Charleston, S. C., September 10, 1885, and survives.
420. (9) James Postelle was born at Charleston, S. C., January 24, 1887, and survives.
421. (10) Sallie Screven was born at Charleston, S. C., February 20, 1888, and survives.
422. (11) Catherine Ravenel was born at Charleston, S. C., September 4, 1889, and survives.

Generation V. Stock 2A. Stevens-Snowden. Family of Laura Ann Stevens—1826-1860, and Dr. Peter G. Snowden. She was the Daughter of Susan M. Ravenel and Charles Stevens.

423. (1) René R. Snowden married Caledonia Ferguson. Their children (*Generation VI.*) as follows:
424. (1) Charles René Snowden.
425. (2) Annie Wilmer Snowden.

426. (3) Marion Gaillard Snowden.
 427. (4) Edwin Ferguson Snowden.
 428. (2) Lillie, married Miller of Florida.

Their children (*Generation VI.*):

429. (1) Claudia Stevens Miller.
 430. (2) Arthur Snowden Miller.
 431. (3) William.
 432. (4) Mary.
 433. (3) Susan, married — Lakin of Florida, and died
 434. leaving only one child named (1) Kathleen.

Generation V. Stock 2A. Stevens-Gaillard. Family of Henry LeNoble Stevens (Son of Susan Mazyck Ravenel and Charles Stevens) and Henrietta S. Gaillard. Married March 8, 1849.

He was born November 19, 1827; died in Virginia from a wound received at second battle of Manassas, August 30, 1862. She was born September 25, 1829.

435. (1) Charles, born December 15, 1854; married Mary W. Sinkler.
 436. (2) Henrietta L., born November 4, 1862; married J. St. C. White.

Generation VI. Stock 2A. Family of Charles Stevens (Son of Henry L. Stevens) and Mary Wharton Sinkler his Wife.

Married February 20, 1884. He was born December 15, 1854. She was born May 25, 1857.

437. (1) Elizabeth Allen, born December 31, 1884.
 438. (2) Henrietta G., born September 2, 1888; died September 14, 1888.
 439. (3) Laura Ann, born September 11, 1889.
 440. (4) Henry L., born May 23, 1892.

441. (5) Caroline Sydney, born September 2, 1896; died November, 1896.

Generation VI. Stock 2A. Family of Henrietta L. Stevens (Daughter of Henry L.) and J. St. Clair White.

Married November 1, 1881. He was born ———. She was born November 4, 1862.

442. (1) Henry Stevens, born June 4, 1882.
 443. (2) John St. Clair, born October 18, 1888.
 444. (3) Thomas Porcher, born January 19, 1894.

Generation VI. Stock 2A. Family of Charlotte Mazyck-Ravenel (Daughter of the First René of Pooshee) and Isaac Porcher.

He was born 1778; died February 12, 1849.

- *445.(1) Percival R., born July 17, 1829; died June 3, 1864; killed at Haws Shop, Virginia. Married his cousin, Miss Maria Ravenel, daughter of Dr. Henry of Pooshee, in whose line find his descendants.

*A point of great interest is that the family of Dr. Henry Ravenel, of Pooshee, and his wife, Elizabeth Porcher, are the last and only representatives of the *pure French blood*. For more than two hundred years not a drop of blood has entered this line except the absolutely pure Huguenot strains.

Mr. Thos. Ravenel, Mr. Wm. F. Ravenel, Mrs. Maria Porcher, and her two sons, Messrs. Isaac and Percival, Mrs. R. Y. Dwight, and Mr. John Henry Porcher—these seven persons are believed by Dr. Robert Wilson to be the only living Huguenots of unmixed extraction.

Another remarkable fact is the small number of names possible to enroll in our family and its connections. If every line indicated in these tables should be brought down to date, the whole enumeration would still be small. This is because our people have been exclusive in marrying. They have, especially in St. Johns, gone very little beyond their own circle, but from start to finish the cousins have loved and married. It is a striking evidence of the power of propinquity.

446. (2) Elizabeth St. Julien, died young.
 447. (3) John Henry, born March 9, 1835.

*Generation VI. Stock 2A. Ravenel-Wilson. Family of
 John Stephen Ravenel and Susanna Ann Wilson.*

He is the son of first René of Pooshee. He was born April 6, 1797; died October 9, 1833. She was born May 4, 1802; died November 5, 1855.

448. (1) Elizabeth Wilson, born January 2, 1829 (survives.)
 449. (2) Daniel James, born 1830; died March 22, 1836.
 450. (3) Robert Wilson, born 1831; died August 4, 1832.
 451. (4) John Stephen, born January, 1834; died June 21, 1834.

No further account of this line. With the death of Miss Elizabeth Ravenel it will be extinct.

*Generation V. Stock 2A. Family of Paul De St. Julien
 Ravenel* (Son of Henry of Hanover) and his First Wife
 Susanna Lloyd.*

He was born November 5, 1765; died January 30, 1820. She was born —————; died February 6, 1790. They were married January 17, 1786, at Woodboo.

452. (1) Paul, born January 6, 1787; died November 7, 1791.
 453. (2) Mary Martha, born December 25, 1789; died June 18, 1855; married Daniel Broughton, April 17, 1817. No issue. They lived at Chelsea.
Paul De St. Julien Ravenel and his second wife Abigail Pierce of Newport, R. I., sister of Mrs. Francis Marion. She was born —————;

*NOTE.—See Mr. Thos. Ravenel's article for Paul de St. J. Ravenel's Revolutionary War record, Appendix.

*They were married in died September 7, 1851.
1810.*

454. (1) Caroline C., born 1812; died September 1, 1889; married, first Robert Mazyck; second Dr. Samuel C. Webster, by whom no issue.
455. (2) Benjamin Pierce, born January 4, 1818; died August 16, 1856. Married Sarah Marion, his first cousin.

Generation VI. Stock 2A. Family of Caroline C. Ravenel (Daughter of Paul de St. Julien) and her first Husband Robert W. Mazyck.

456. (1) Abigail de St. Julien, married Morris.
457. (2) Henrietta Elizabeth, married Beckman.
458. (3) Maria Marion, married Burdell.

Caroline C. Ravenel's second husband was Dr. Samuel C. Webster. By him one son, who died in infancy.

*Generation VI. Stock 2A. Family of *Benjamin Pierce Ravenel and his Wife Sarah Pierce Marion.*

459. (1) Maria, married Johnson. She (and an infant) died of yellow fever in Charleston, leaving one son.

Generation IV. Stock 2B. Family of Susanne Ravenel, Daughter of René Louis and Stephen Mazyck of Woodbo.

460. (1) Susanne, born December 15, 1740.
461. (3) Mary, born September 5, 1743; married Isaac Mazyck.

*NOTE.—Benjamin Pierce Ravenel died at St. John's Island, Porto Rico, West Indies, of yellow fever, August 16, 1856. He was mate and supercargo on a vessel from Charleston. Had been a sailor in his younger days, and made several voyages across the Atlantic. He owned "Brunswick," and lived there. Also lived several years in Fairfield district.

462. (5) Elizabeth, born January 23, 1748.
463. (6) Stephen, born November 17, 1749; married Ann Wilson.
464. (9) *Catherine Marianne, born April 9, 1761; married, first, John Cordes; second, Dr. Samuel Wilson. (No issue.)
465. (10) Charlotte Jackey, born June 11, 1764; married René Ravenel, son of Henry of Hanover. (See Stock 2A.) Four other children as follows: Second, Marian, born February 7, 1742; fourth, Elizabeth, born January 23, 1748; seventh, Catherine, born April 15, 1752; eighth, John, born April 30, 1754.

Generation V. Stock 2B. Family of Mary Mazyek (Daughter of Stephen) and Isaac Mazyek. He was born August 5, 1730; died 1784.

466. (1) Mary, born September 25, 1774; married April 2, 1788, to Dr. Samuel Wilson, born January 24, 1763; died March 14, 1827.
467. (2) Susannah Le Noble.
468. (3) Isaac de St. Julien, born January 25, 1729.
469. (4) Elizabeth Le Serrurier, born October 15, 1782; died July 5, 1847; married April 2, 1797, to Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., born July 10, 1770; died March 11, 1821.

Generation V. Stock 2B. Family of Charlotte Jackey Mazyek and René Ravenel, born 1762; died February 10, 1822. (See René Ravenel.)

*Catherine Marianne (Cordes) was Dr. Wilson's fourth wife. Her niece, Mary Mazyek, was his first wife.

*Generation VI. Stock 2B. Line Dr. Samuel Wilson.
Family of *Mary Mazyck, Daughter of Isaac, and Grand-
daughter of Stephen of Woodboo, and Dr. Samuel Wilson.*

She was born September 5, 1774. He was born January 24, 1763; died March 14, 1827. Married April 2, 1788.

470. (1) Isaac Mazyck, born January 26, 1789; died 1829. Married his cousin Ann Mazyck, granddaughter of Stephen of Woodboo.
471. (2) Robert, born January 25, 1790; died September, 1790.
472. (3) Stephen, born same date—twins; married Martha Buxton.
473. (4) Samuel, born May 19, 1791; died July 1, 1881; married, first, Mary Mazyck; second, Elizabeth, her sister; third, Louisa Carrere.
474. (5) William Handy, born January 15, 1793; died April 4, 1849; married Mary Condy.
475. (6) Alexander Barron, born February 11, 1794; died November 18, 1840; married Sophia Sheppard.
476. (7) Mary Mazyck, born February 4, 1796.

*Generation VII. Stock 2B. Wilson-Mazyck. Family of
Isaac Mazyck Wilson (Son of Dr. Samuel and Ann Mazyck,
third Child of Stephen Mazyck) and Ann Wilson.*

477. (1) Mary, who was the first wife of John Hume.

*NOTE.—“Mary Mazyck was thirteen years and seven months old when she married Dr. S. Wilson. She had seven children, and died at twenty-one (1795), leaving six surviving her. Dr. S. Wilson married four more times, one wife being a Miss Blake, about the age of Mary Mazyck when she married, and another being Catherine Cordes, *née* Mazyck, his first wife's aunt. His fifth wife survived him.

Elizabeth Le Serrurier Mazyck, my grandmother, was the younger sister of Mary. She was fourteen years and five months old when she married Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., younger brother of Dr. S. Wilson.”—*Letter Dr. Robt. Wilson*, November 4, 1896.

478. (4) Nancy, who was the second wife of John Hume.
 479. (2) Isaac, married Jane Wilson.
 480. (3) Stephen, married Elizabeth Smith.
 (No account of posterity of any of these.)

Generation VII. Stock 2B. Wilson-Buxton. Family of Stephen Wilson (Son of Dr. Samuel) and Martha Buxton.

481. (1) Samuel, married, first, Myra Barraud; second, Miss Cocke, by whom two children.
 482. (2) Mary C. A. Wilson, second wife of James Mazyck Wilson; married June 7, 1848. (See line of Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr.) No children.

Generation VIII. Stock 2B. Wilson-Barraud. Family of Samuel Wilson (Grandson of Dr. Samuel) and Myra Barraud.

483. (1) M. Catherine, married Richard C. Marshall.
 484. (2) St. Julien.
 485. (3) Carey Barraud, married Miss Cocke.
 (No account of posterity of either of above.)

Generation VII. Stock 2B. Wilson-Mazyck. Line Dr. Samuel Wilson. Family of (3) Samuel Wilson (Son of Dr. Samuel) and Mary Mazyck.

He was born May 19, 1791; died July 1, 1881, in his ninety-first year.

486. (1) Elizabeth, born —; died September 9, 1880; married first, William Ramsey; second, Robert Macbeth.
 487. (2) William M., married Elizabeth Webb.
 488. (3) J. Bachman, married Martha Martin.
 489. (4) Mary, married S. Legare.
 490. (5) Louisa, married C. Edwards.

No account of the descendants of the four last mentioned.

Generation VIII. Stock 2B. Family of Elizabeth Wilson (Granddaughter Dr. Samuel Wilson) and William Ramsey, first Husband.

- 491. (1) William M.
- 492. (2) Samuel Wilson.
- 493. (3) Mary Henrietta.
- 494. (4) Georgianna.
- 495. (5) John.
- 496. (6) Anna.
- 497. (7) Thomas Broughton.

No further account of this line. It would be easily procurable in Charleston, however.

Generation VII. Stock 2B. Wilson-Condry. Family of (4) William Handy Wilson (Son Dr. Samuel and his Wife Mary Mazyck) and Mary Condry.

He was born January 15, 1793; died April 4, 1849.

- 498. (1) Elizabeth, married Knox.
- 499. (2) Mary, first wife of John Brailsford.
- 500. (3) Julia, second wife of same.

No further account of this line.

Generation VII. Stock 2B. Wilson-Sheppard. Family Alexander Barron Wilson (Son Dr. Samuel and his Wife Mary Mazyck) and Sophia Sheppard.

He was born February 11, 1794, died November 18, 1840.

- 501. (1) Alexander, married M. Magwood.
- 502. (2) Sophia, married Benjamin Marion.
- 503. (3) Radcliffe.
- 504. (4) Helen.
- 505. (5) St. Julien, married Miss Vincent.

No further account of these.

WILSON LINE.

- Generation* 1. René Ravenel, emigrant.
 2. René Louis Ravenel.
 3. Susanne Ravenel, married Stephen Mazyck.
 4. Mary Mazyck, married Isaac Mazyck.
 5. Mary Mazyck, married Dr. Samuel Wilson.
 6. From whom, Isaac Mazyck Wilson *et al.*

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5. Elizabeth Le Serrurier Mazyck, daughter of Isaac, married Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr.
 6. James Mazyck Wilson.
 7. Rev. Robert Wilson, D.D.

Generation VI. Stock 2B. Family of Elizabeth Le Serrurier Mazyck (Granddaughter of Susanne Mazyck of Woodboo, née Ravenel) and Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr.

Married April 2, 1797. She was born 1782. He was born July 10, 1770; died March 11, 1821.

506. (1) Mary Mazyck, born July 31, 1798; died April 9, 1800.
 507. (2) Robert Alexander, born August 3, 1800; died April, 1808.
 508. (3) Susannah Ann, born May 4, 1802; died November 5, 1855; married John Stephen Ravenel, 1797-1833 (son of René, son of Henry of Hanover). (See Stock 2A.)
 509. (4) Samuel Munro, born August 24, 1805; died May 9, 1832; married March 4, 1826, to Margaret H. Deas.
 510. (5) Judith Isabel, born July 26, 1807.
 511. (6) Catherine Marian, born March 28, 1809; died January 12, 1847; married April 8, 1845, to Samuel E. Crocker.

512. (7) James Mazyck, born July 21, 1814; married, first, Ann Isabel How, *née* Gibbes; second, June 7, 1848, Mary C. A. Wilson. No children by second marriage.

Generation VII. Stock 2B. Family of Samuel Munro Wilson (line Dr. Robert Wilson) and Margaret H. Deas, married March 4, 1826.

He was born August 24, 1805; died May 9, 1832.

513. (1) Elizabeth Margaret, born February 7, 1827; married February 11, 1846, to Thomas Porcher Ravenel, son of Henry of Poosee. (Stock 2A.)

Generation VII. Stock 2B. Family of Catherine Marian Wilson (line Dr. Robert Wilson) and Samuel E. Crocker, married April 8, 1845.

514. (1) Catherine Wilson, born January 4, 1847; died October 31, 1853.

Generation VII. Stock 2B. Family of James Mazyck Wilson (line Dr. Robert Wilson), and his first Wife Ann Isabel How, née Gibbes.

He was born July 21, 1814; died October 20, 1887. She was born March 13, 1811; died February 13, 1847. They were married March 7, 1837. (He married second, Mary C. A. Wilson, June 7, 1848, by whom no issue.)

515. (1) *Robert, born October 28, 1838. Married first, Mary Susan Gibbes. She was born August 21, 1838; died October 22, 1860. Married second, April 22, 1862, to Nanna Shand.

*He is rector of St. Luke's Church (Episcopal), Charleston, and is a gentleman of literary ability and genealogical turn of mind. He has allowed me to copy his family table relating to the Ravenels. It has been my principal source of information in the line of René Louis Ravenel.—H. E. R.

516. (2) Samuel, born February 16, 1840; died May 27, 1842.
517. (3) Susan Ravenel, born April 27, 1843.
518. (4) Emily Thurston, born February 4, 1845; died February 4, 1846.

Generation VIII. Stock 2B. Family of Rev. Robert Wilson of Charleston and his first Wife Mary Susan Gibbes.

519. (1) Sue Guignard, born October 17, 1860.
Rev. Robert Wilson and his second wife, Nanna Shand. She was born December 11, 1835. They were married April 22, 1862.
520. (2) Mary How, born January 26, 1863. Married Elias Ball, April 2, 1891.
521. (3) Peter Johnson Shand, born February 7, 1865. Died November 15, 1885.
522. (4) James Mazyck, born May 1, 1866; died February 2, 1897. Married first to Susan W. Gibbes, on December 9, 1890. She was born June 27, 1861; died August 11, 1891. Married second to Julia White, born September 2, 1870. They were married November 12, 1895.
523. (5) Robert, physician, born August 23, 1867; married November 27, 1895, Harriet C. Cain.
524. (6) Henry Ravenel, born September 17, 1869; died January 17, 1870.
525. (7) Nanna Shand, born March 22, 1871; died April 12, 1871.
526. (8) Rebecca Wright, born March 15, 1874; died July 17, 1874.

Generation IX. Stock 2B. Family of Mary How Wilson (Daughter Rev. Robert Wilson) and Elias Ball. Married April 2, 1891.

527. (1) Mary Wilson, born May 24, 1892.

528. (2) Nanna Shand, born May 17, 1893.

529. (3) Jane Shoolbred, born May 3, 1895.

(4) Julia Cart, born January 19, 1898.*

Generation V. Stock 2B. Family of Stephen Mazyck (Son of Stephen of Woodboo) and his Wife Ann Wilson.

530. (1) Stephen, married Susan Waring. (No account of their heirs known to me.)

531. (2) Robert, married, first, Helen Wilson; second, Caroline P. Ravenel.

532. (3) Ann, married her second cousin, Isaac Mazyck Wilson, son of Dr. Samuel Wilson. (See line of Mary Ann Mazyck, daughter of Susanne Ravenel and Stephen Mazyck of "Woodboo.")

BARKER AND BROUGHTON LINES.

Generation 1. René Ravenel, emigrant.

2. René Louis Ravenel.

3. Daniel Ravenel of Chelsea.

4. Elizabeth Damaris, married Alexander Broughton.

5. Mary Broughton, married Philip Porcher Broughton.

6. Christiana C. Broughton, married S. W. Barker.

* Too late for enumeration.

Generation IV. Stock 2C. Ravenel-Ravenel. Family of Daniel Ravenel of Chelsea and his Wife Elizabeth Jane Ravenel, his first Cousin, Daughter of Daniel Ravenel of Summerton.

533. (1) Elizabeth Damaris, married Alexander Broughton.
 534. (2) Susan Ann.
 535. (3) Charlotte Amelia, married Peter Porcher. No account of their issue.

Generation V. Stock 2C. Ravenel-Broughton. Family of Elizabeth Damaris Ravenel and Alexander Broughton.

536. (1) Alexander, married C. Harris.
 537. (2) Elizabeth, married Thos. Broughton.
 538. (3) Mary, married Philip Porcher Broughton.
 539. (4) Susannah, died unmarried.
 540. (5) Daniel, married Mary Martha, daughter of Paul de St. Julien Ravenel, and died childless.

Generation VI. Stock 2C. Broughton-Broughton. Family of Elizabeth Broughton and Thomas Broughton. He died February, 1829, aged 45. She died——, 1857.

541. (1) Susannah Jane, born March 17, 1811; died July 15, 1869.
 542. (2) Marianne Charlotte, born May 2, 1812; died January 26, 1863.
 543. (3) Thos Alexander, born April 3, 1814; died November 3, 1892.

Generation VI. Stock 2C. Broughton-Broughton. Family of Mary Broughton (Daughter of Elizabeth Damaris Ravenel and Alexander Broughton) and her husband, Philip Porcher Broughton. He was born 1785; died May 19, 1822.

544. (1) Susannah Broughton, born October 25, 1810; died November 22, 1892.
545. (2) Christiana Constantia, born June 2, 1813; died February 8, 1893. Married Dr. Sanford W. Barker April 22, 1835.
546. (3) Philip Alexander, born —; died October 29, 1820.
547. (4) Caroline Tertia, died in infancy.
548. (5) Thomas, died in infancy.

Generation VII. Stock 2C. Broughton-Barker. Family of Christiana Constantia Broughton, and Sanford William Barker. Married at South Mulberry Plantation, April 22, 1835. He was born August 2, 1807; died June 25, 1891.

549. (1) Sanford William, Jr., born January 13, 1837; died October 12, 1858.
550. (2) Henrietta Catherine, born September 28, 1839; died August 20, 1843.
551. (3) Philip Porcher, born December 22, 1840; died September 26, 1858.
552. (4) Mary Elizabeth, born July 20, 1842; died October 9, 1858.
553. (5) Henry Lewis, born November 1, 1845; who survives, and is the polite authority for these notes on the Broughton and Barker families. He lives at South Mulberry.

554. (6) Thomas Broughton, born February 17, 1850 ;
died March 18, 1889.

NOTE.—“The Broughtons lived at North Mulberry, familiarly known as ‘Mulberry Castle.’ In 1808 what remained of the original grant was divided between Thomas and Philip Porcher, sons of Thomas Broughton; and Philip Porcher, the youngest son, settled at ‘South Mulberry,’ where he died, and where his descendants have always lived. In 1835, six years after the death of the late Thomas Broughton, in order to settle his estate, Mulberry Castle was sold to the late Thomas Milliken, and has since passed into possession of his grandson, Major Theodore G. Barker, the present owner.”—*Letter Henry L. Barker, November 15, 1896.*

“‘Mulberry Castle’ is one of the most interesting old places in Carolina. Situated on a bluff above the Cooper river, where the channel makes a wide and graceful curve coming close behind the house, one has in front a view of splendid rice fields extending at least fifteen miles down the river toward the south. The house is of brick, and must have derived its name from its turret-shaped corners. Some old cannon are fixed in the ground in front, and the bricks still bear the marks made by British soldiers in the Revolution. The house was built early in the eighteenth century, and is of quaint and picturesque design. ‘South Mulberry’ is close at hand.”—H. E. R.

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This index is offered to facilitate the use of the tables, being purposely relieved of many names of persons who died young. Some changes have been made in the tables since the index was prepared, and this, with accidental causes, may have produced slight inaccuracies. But the references will be found correct enough for practical use, in bringing the subject sought before the eye, although the particular name may have been moved backward or forward one number or more.

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 474. Wilson, William H., married Mary Condry.
 487. Wilson, Wm. M., married E. Webb.
 30. Winthrop, Augusta, married James Ravenel.
 197. Young, Miss, married Stephen Mazyck.

DIARIES.

The following is copied from two old sheep-bound memorandum books, from which I have omitted some unimportant parts. They constitute a rather remarkable record, on account of their age, but are chiefly of local interest, containing very little outside history.

Notwithstanding some repetition, and probably some errors on the part of the copyist in deciphering the memoranda, these pages are worthy of attention. The authorship of some parts is not easy to determine, but most of it is certain :

Diary in Possession of Mr. Thomas P. Ravenel.

Small book bound in calf, written partly by Mr. Henry Ravenel, of Hanover. The authorship of the latter part of it is doubtful.

Henry Ravenel married to Mary De St. Julien the 13th of September, 1750. We came to live at home, called Hanover, the 13th of April, 1751, and went back to Pooshee the 9th of June, and my wife was delivered of a son on the 26th of said June. Then we came home again the second time the 1st of October, 1751. On Friday, the 27th of March, 1752, we went back to Pooshee (Cou^s Pet^r St Julien died that evening.) * * * * *

Harry very sick with a scarlet fever and I with a hard fever the next day. On Monday, the 30th, in the evening, my wife miscarried of a boy, and lay very ill with the fever and a pain in one shoulder for five weeks.

1752.

On Monday, the 20th April, I went to town and returned the 23d or 24th. On Saturday, the 16th of May, 1752, we came home the third time.

On Monday, the 20th of July, there rose a smook and very black clouds, with thunder and lightning, which made the earth so dark that I could scarce deseru my wife from the front porch to the back, and then we had a great shower of rain as ever I saw for 20 minutes, and hard wind, which was very comfortable in such a dry season.

On Tuesday, the 14th of July, 1752, met at Somerton's old Ditch Mr. René Ravenel, Doct^r Keith, Mess^{rs} Daniel, James, Daniel and Hen^y Ravenel, Benj. De St. Julien, and laid out a road thro' the Swamp at the Indian Field, 20 degrees N. E., and just as we had eat dinner a fine shower of rain drove us all home.

On Wednesday the 22d, we met again (Hen^y St Julien and Doct^r Keith excepted), and put up stakes both sides the path 20 feet wide, (and all came and dined with me at Hanover.)

On Monday, 3d of August, my father began to saw for the breeches.*

On Monday the 10th we began to open the road with Wantoot's and Cou^s Daniel's negroes.

On Wednesday the 12th begun to drive the piles for the first breach, and finished by Frid^y.

1752.

On Monday the 17th of Augst we begun the middle and second breach.

Wednes^d 19, begun the 3d and last ditto, and the same day sent two of my negroes.

Thursday 20th, sent 10 more.

Tuesday 18, begun to pole the cosey,† and Wednesday begun to throw up dirt.

Thursday, 14 September. Finished poleing the cosey, and Friday 15 the hardest wind that ever I heard, and rain; it lasted from 10 o'clock to 1 in the afternoon at the heights, and blow'd down our fowl house, the roof of our corn house, negro kitchen, cooper-shop and two negro houses, and all the corn which was not turn down, which was above half, flat to the ground, and put water over the ears of the rice, but not hurt it much, as it was not ripe.

29. it rained all day, and the 30, Saturday, very and rainy. About evening there was shower of rain and wind almost as hard as the last, and then it lulled from 8 o'clock till 12, when the wind shifted from the east to the northwest, which blow'd as hard as the hurricane for about two hours, but did no damage on land, but at sea it did. Sunday morning 9, I could see but $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of my rice out of the water.

Tuesday 17 October. I went to town and return^d Saturday the 21st. Found Harry sick.

24 Tuesd^y. I begun to cut rice and dry it on high land.

29 Sund^y. Mr. Durand preached the first Sunday after living on this parish. (A cloudy day.)

MARCH, 1753.

9th. Friday afternoon we went to Poooshee the third time to stay.

25. Sunday night at 8 o'clock my wife was delivered of a daughter at Poooshee.

APRIL.

18. Our child died Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock with a thrash and oppression, and was buried on Thursday at Poooshee. My wife * * * * * sick for four or five Weeks.

*Means "bridges."

†Means "causeway."

MAY.

16. Wednesday I went to town.
 18. Friday came back to Poosee.
 20. Monday morning we came home to Hanover from Poosee the third time.

AUGUST.

9. Friday evening we had a very great storm of wind, rain and thunder, which set a tree on fire in the swamp that burnt all Night.

Aug^r 22d. Wednesday afternoon it Rained three or four Hours, which, with what had Rain'd the week before, raised the Swamps as high as in the Hurricane last fall, so that 'twas almost over y^e Rice.

1754, Jan^y 29th. I went to Town with my Wife and returned the 5th Febr^y.

6th March. I went to Town, and the next day to Dorchester and back to Town. The 10th return'd to Poosee and came home next day around by Biggin.

April 13. Saturday morning there was a great white frost and Ice in a trough as thick as a Dollar. (Seen by Hen^y De St. Julien.)

30th. A white frost and very dry winds.

June 22. Saturday very high Easterly winds and Cloudy Weather very much like the fall weather from the Monday and two or three good Showers of Rain after a very great Drought that every thing was perishing.

1755.

Thursday 30th January. Between 12 and 1 o'clock my Wife was deliver'd of a son. (N. B. The Parish church was burnt this month.)

Sunday the 15 June. He was Baptized at M^r Monck's in St. Stephen's Parish, his name Paul René, and his Sureties were Mrs Mary Monck and his Uncle and Cou^s Daniel Ravenel.

Monday 10th November. Paul René dyed at 9 o'clock in the morn^g, and lay dying from the Saturday night with the fever and inward fits. He was buried the next day in our Orchard.

1766.

May 30. Sunday at 2 O'clock we had a very great Shower of Hail, which was two Inches thro' in thickness, and knocked Down all our fruit and Ruined our cabbage, beat off some Shingles from our House.

August the 25th. The Lake full wth water wⁿ it had been entirely dry, which was never known before.

August, 1766.

31st. Tuesday at 12 o'clock our Daughter Mary was born, and Baptized 8th September, and dyed that night. She was buried in the Orchard. She was Baptized by Mr. Durand, and for Sureties her Grandfather and mother and Eliza De St. Julien.

1757.

My Daughter Susana Born Saturday the 29 October at 8 o'clock in the morning, she was Baptised Monday afternoon the 14 Nov^r (the same day Sar^h Ravenel died) by M^r Durand; and her Suritys were Cath^r Taylor, Eliz^a St. Julien and James Ravenel.

1759 My Daughter Amy born 7th Jan^y (and was very Ill for 3 weeks Jawfalls & Fitts) she was Baptised the 19th Wednesday by Mr. Durand (private Baptism). N. B. She was born Sunday morn^e at 3 O'clock.

1760 My Daughter Mary born Wednesday Night at 12 O'clock the 30th Jan^y and Baptised by M^r Harrison of Goos creek parish, her surityes are James Ravenel and M^{rs} Susan Mazyck and Charlotte Ravenel.

1760 a White Frost the 1, 3 and 4 May and very cold for ab^t two Weeks and a Drought of 5 Weeks from the 5th of April, a shower of Rain ab^t the 10 May another the 21st and a Drouth till the 6 of July, now a great Fresh, Rain 6 hours hard which has fill'd all the Swamps (when there was no Water in any of the creeks) cover'd all the Rice and Dams and break a great many of the Dams (but the corn lost by the Drouth). Nov^r 6 Eat a very good and large Watermelon (the last out of the Garden).

1761.

Black Frost with very high N. W. Wind the 6th and 7th of April.
May 10 a very high Fresh.

1762.

René Ravenel born Wednesday (at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 O'clock) the 14th April, and was Baptized the 10th June by M^r. Durand (at Wantoot the same day W^m Mazyck was marr^d to Mary Mazyck) his suretyes are Mess^{rs} Daniel Ravenel, Sen^r and Jun^r, and Miss Eliz^a Ravenel.

1763, April.

The dryest Winter ever known in Carolina, so that Begin Swamp was dry the most part of the Winter, (that is the Creek's was all dry) and May the latest Frost this Spring ever known.

September 20th the first White Frost.

1764, January 4th, Wednesday Begin to clear the first land on Plantation Settled on Santee River in St. John's Parish, called Marques.

Feb^y 7, Tuesday, Raised the first House there for an overseer or Dwelling House.

March 14 Finish clear^s and Fencing.

15 Begin to Dig the first L^d

1764.

April 16 plant the first Indigo at Santee.

1765.

March 18, very cold weather, 6 or 7 black Frosts one after the other so that the Land was frozen'd hard from the 11th at Night to the 18th morning.

The 20th the Rev^d M^r Levi Durand, Rect^r of St. John's Parish, departed this Life having lived in the parish since Oct. 1753.

April 14, 1765, Black Frost, Ice as thick or thicker than a Dollar at 8 O'clock in the morning.

May 14 a white Frost.

July 3, 4, and 5 very cold, Westerly Winds.

N. B. My Son Paul St. Julien was born the 5th Novem^r, Tuesday morning 9 o'clock, 1765, and was Baptised in April, 1766, at the church by the Rev^d. M^r. Hockley; his Suritys Daniel and Ja^s Ravenel his Uncles, and Elizabeth Ravenel, Ju^r.

My Daughter Eliz^a Amey Born Sunday morning 10 o'clock, the 14th June, 1767, and Baptised at home by the Rev^d. M^r. Keith the 6 July, her surietya M^r Alex^r Mazyck, Miss Elizabeth Ravenel (Pooshee) and Miss Sus^a Mazyck ju^r.

1767.

November 12, The first white frost; 14, 15 and 16 Black frost and after this very Warm Weather for the season.

1769.

April the 6 and 7 very Cold and high Wind with white Frost and black frost with Ice.

April 12 White frost with Ice. N. B. no hott weath^r till after the middle June.

October the 26 The first white and Black Frost.

N. B. Very hott weather till now (N. B. the hottest summer from the latter end of June that has been for several years).

April 3 and 4 Black Frost with very high and cold North Winds very last April.

1770.

My Son Stephen born Thursday night 11 O'clock, the 16th August.

October 2^d the first White Frost.

December 3^d first great black and wh^t Frost (very Warm Rainy weather all the Fall of year).

1771.

February 10th My son Stephen was Baptised at the church by the rever^d Samuel Hart; his Suritys were Meas^r Paul and Stepⁿ Mazyck and Miss Eliz^a Mazyck.

May The latest Frost and Snowing that ever was known in Carolina.

Nov^r. 4 The 1st White frost, 25 the first ice.

Nov^r, 1771.

29 The first hard frost to Kill Indigo and other greenz.

The latest Fall ever kno.

Dec^r. 4. sleet all the afternoon and Night, the next Day Cold and cloudy, the snow lay on the Ground 4 Days tho' the sun shined the 3 and 4th Day after.

N. B. The 19, Saturday, was a great Rain which with wh^t had fallen the Monday before raised the Waters higher than had been known since 40 odd years; the Water was 4 feet over my Dam, came up to the orchard and within 70 y^{ds} of the Barn, the Water was 3 feet Deep over the Savana Land back of the Barn, over the highest part of the Swamp going over the Cossey by Indian field it was upwards of 4 feet deep so that the Water came up to the foot of the Hill where my chair path goes in at Somerton's Ditch.

1772 April 20, 21 and 22 great White Frost with Ice.

May 4, very cold Northerly Winds till the 8th, then some warm weather; 14 and 15 cold Easterly Wind.

Oct^r very hott all this Month.

Nov^r. 1772.

4 the first white Frost; 6 the first Ice.

1773, February.

22 { The coldest weath^r
23 { for some years past
24 { with Snow and Sleet.

March the 1st. N. B., a very moderate Winter.

Novemb^r the first white Frost, and the 10 the first Ice.

1774, Jan^r 30.

My Son Daniel Ravenel born Sunday Even^g 6 o'cl^k, a very Rainy Day.

February, snow a Night and a day very thick.

April 4 and 5 White Frost and thick Ice; 6 and 7 Cold Rain and Wind; 9 very Cold Wind. N. W.

June 18th, Friday, mov'd from Hanover to Ch^s Town with my family to Live.

Very Cool and dry weather all September, and very hott all the Month of October, the Thermomitor at 82 and 86 several days; very rainy from 1st August.

1775, November 20, Come up with my Family from Town to live at Hanover again.

1776. Jan^r 1st, My Daughter Catherine Damaris Born Monday Even^g 4 o'clock.

March, a very cold and Whet Winter.

1777, August 27, Wednesd^y, my Daug^r Cath^r Damaris died at 7 o'clock in morn^g.

Oct^r 30 and 31st, first wh^t Frost.

Novr. 7, The first Ice.

1778, April 4, great White frost and Ice; 8th white frost and Ice. August 10, very high wind at North East, and heavy Rains from 3 O'clock in the Morn^g, at noon The Wind shifted to North West and continued, with the Rain till 12 at Night, which blew down a great deal of corn and a great many Trees; the Water very high in Swamp.

1779, N. B. March 16, White frost, 20 January 12, 14 March; then White and black frost three mornings. April 29 and 30 White frost and Ice kill all the Corn, Fruit, etc.

1779, March 27, my sons Peter De St Julien and James Le Noble (Twins) were born Saturday night $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 O'clock.

1779, June 1st, a very Cold and dry Spring. Septem^r 1. a dry Summer and the Hottest since 30 y^{rs}.

1780, March 1st, The Coldest Winter since 30 yrs.

1781, March 1st, the Warmest Winter ever known. May (the first Week) the last Frost. June 1st, a very cool Spring.

1781, June 22, a very hard gust of Wind at W. N. W. (with Rain) blow'd down a fodder House almost New and Strong Built; and Several Trees about the House, or Yard, and great Part of the Fences.

August 10, very high Wind at N. W. with rain, from Thursd^y Night 'till Saturday morn^g blew down the fodder House at Brunsw^k and Damaged the Corn.

October 13, Gen.^l Stewart with 2,000 of the British Troops and Militia Tories came to Wantoot and remained there 'till the 22^d November, in which time the Militia was here every day take^x my Rice, Corn, pot^s — &c.

1782.

April, a Moderate Winter and black Frost the 2, 3 and 4 Instant.

June, a very Cool and late Spring, no fruit of any Value, not a Peach.

Sept^r 1, a very Moderate Summer; the first part very Wet and the latter very dry.

October 10th, The first white and Black Frost.

December, the first part of the Winter dry, but often Cloudy, dry till the Sp^g.

1783, April 10, the last White Frost.

Sept^r 2, Tuesd^y Morn^g to the — — very Coald weath^r for the Season; wind at North West.

1783, Tuesd^y Morn^g Sep^r 9, My Daughter Eliza Amey died at 7 o'clock after a sickness of Five Months and three weeks, aged 16 y^{rs} and 3 Months, and Buried the next Day in our Orchard.

1785.*

April 5, M^r Henry Ravenel Died and was buried in the Orchard, aged 54 years.

1787, Thursday Morning, Dec^r 20, Miss Elizabeth Ravenel of Poo-shee, Died. Aged 60 years, and was burried at Poo-shee, 22d, after a very long sickness, a very rainy day.

May 23d, 1790, Henry Stephen Ravenel was born Sunday Morn^g 1 O'clock, Son of René and Charlotte Ravenel.

*From 1785 to 1822, written no doubt by the first René Ravenel of Poo-shee, son of Henry of Hanover.

1795.

A Very Moderate winter until February and then very severe Cold.

1808.

Septem^r 17th, Peter De St. Julien Ravenel died at 9 o'clock at night; his death was occasioned by an accidental shot in the head at half past eleven O'clock on the same day; aged 29 years, 5 months and 21 days.

1809.

A moderate Warm and Wet winter.

March 28th and 29th, Severe frost and Ice. all the fruit destroy'd and vegetation completely kill'd

1809.

Sep^r 8, a Severe Hurricane,

1810.

October 9th. The first frost and Ice,

1812.

June 3d, The hottest Weather for many years, the mercury this day at 98, a Wet Summer until the beginning of September.

1814.

April 16th and 17th, great White frost to destroy all the crops, fruit, &c. A wet Summer.

1813.

Aug^t 27, a great Hurricane.

1816.

April, very cool all this Month with Several White frost.

1816.

A very dry Summer. October 8, frost and Ice.

1817.

A dry Winter until the first of May then very wet Summer.

Aug^t 8th, very high Wind with great rain.

Novem^r 19th, the first frost and Ice.

1818.

A very wet Winter to the latter end of March.

1818.

Decem^r 24, Stephen Ravenel Died at 10 O'Clock A.M., on Thursday, of a Consumption, aged 48 years, 4 Months and 8 days and was buried at Hanover on the Saturday following in the family burying Ground. He had been Consumptive for about 2 years previous.

1819.

A very Warm Winter, particularly the Months, Decem^r and Jan^y but March very cold and part of April; scarcely any Rain from Nov^r to April. The last 21st April.

June 16th, the greatest drought for many years, no rain to put water since Novem^r last, the big swamp so dry that but one Creek had water, and that scarcely run, today it has rained all day and a great fall of

water in the course of the day. There was a little rain on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday night.

1820.

January 11th, Mrs. Esther Ravenel Died at 9 o'clock A.M., on Tuesday, of 2 days' illness in a fit, and was buried at Poooshee the day following.

January 30, Mr. Paul De St. Julien Ravenel Died at 10 O'Clock P.M., on Sunday of a Consumption, aged 54 years, 2 months, 25 days, and was buried at Poooshee on the Tuesday followg; he had been Consumptive for about one year.

1821.

Jan^y. 13, died at Poooshee of a croup, of five hours' Sickness, Charles A. Stevens.

1821.

October 22, The Wettest Summer remembered for several years.

1822.

February 10th, Mr René Ravenel Died at Poooshee at 5 o'clock P.M., on Sunday of a Consumption, aged 59 years and 10 months, and was buried at Poooshee on the Tuesday following in the family burying Ground, he had been consumptive for about a year.

From this point to the list of negroes of March, 1744, the memoranda are said to be made by Dr. Henry Ravenel, of Poooshee, son of René.

H. E. R.

1823.

February 22, Mr. Henry Ravenel died at Hanover at 5 o'clock A.M., aged 72 years and eight months, and was buried at Hanover in the family burial ground.

1826.

Novr 24, Mrs. Charlotte J. Ravenel, widow of René Ravenel died at Poooshee of bilious fever in the 62nd year of her age, and was buried at Poooshee in the family graveyard.

Stephen Mazyck of Woodboo, died on the 23 November, 1832, and was buried at Poooshee on the 24.

1833 Dr. D. Edward Ravenel, son of Mr. Daniel Ravenel of Charleston, died in Pine Ville on the 4 of August, and was buried at Somerton on the 6.

1833 Mr. Charles Stevens died in Columbia on Friday the 4th of October, and was brought down and buried at Poooshee on tuesday the 8th. A.E. 43.

Wednesday the 9th of October, 1833, John died, aged about 10 months.

April 24th, Henry St. Julien, son of Percival and Maria C. Porcher (formerly Maria Ravenel) was born at 45 minutes after 12 at night.

1859, Dec. 26th, Julien Du Bose Ravenel Son of René and Belle Ravenel died 26 December, 1859.

1860, March 20, Laura Snowden, wife of Dr. P. G. Snowden and daughter of Charles and Susan Stevens, died.

Henry D. Porcher died this year, and George Porcher in Nov. 1859.

August 1860, Mrs. Susan M. Stevens died in Pineopolis, aged 68.

Stephen Ravenel died at Pine Ville and was buried at Poooshee on Friday the 11th. In the Same grave with him lay the remains of an infant Son named Robert Wilson Ravenel, who died in Charleston in August, 1832, and was brought up and interred at Poooshee.

21st June. 1834. John S. Ravenel, infant son of J. S. and Susan Ravenel, died in Charleston, August, 1834. Mary Mazyck, daughter of Robert W. Mazyck, died in Pine Ville and was buried at Poooshee.

Catherine Ravenel, Daughter of René Ravenel, died in Pine Ville on Monday, the 15 of September, 1834, and was buried at Poooshee on the Wednesday after; aged 33 years and 6 months.

Sept. 22, 1834. Susan Mazyck, daughter of R. W. Mazyck, died in Pine Ville and was buried at Poooshee.

October, 1834, John C. Stevens, son of Charles and Susan Stevens, died in Pine Ville and was buried at Poooshee.

1835, on the 5th of May, Charlotte Porcher, wife of Isaac Porcher, and daughter of René and Charlotte Ravenel, died of a lingering illness, after confinement, and was buried at the Old Field plantation in St. Stephens parish; aged 40 years and 2 months.

1836, 22d March. Daniel James Ravenel, son of J. S. Ravenel and Susan A. Ravenel, aged about 6 years, died at Poooshee of scarlet fever and was buried in the burial ground.

March 29th, 1836. John Charles Ravenel, son of Henry and Elizabeth Ravenel, died of scarlet fever at Poooshee, and was buried the next day in the old family burying ground.

July 22, 1836. Daniel Broughton died in Pine Ville, aged near 45 years old, and was buried the next day at Poooshee.

Nov. 15, 1838. Mary St. Julien Mazyck, daughter of Robert and Caroline Mazyck, died in Charleston and was brought up and buried at Poooshee on the 19th.

June —, 1854. Mary Mazyck, daughter of R. W. Mazyck and Caroline, died in Charleston, and W. F. Ravenel and Percival Porcher brought it up and she was buried at Poooshee. They carried down Francis, a son of the Rev'd Mr. DeHon, one day, to be buried in Charleston, and the next day brought up Mary Mazyck.

Elizabeth Gaillard Ravenel, wife of Henry W. Ravenel, died at Poooshee on the 5th day of February, 1855, and was buried in the graveyard at Poooshee.

18 June, 1855. Mary Martha Broughton, wife of Daniel Broughton and daughter of Paul De St. Julien Ravenel, died on Sullivan's Island, and was brought up and buried at Poooshee by the sister of her husband.

1867, April 10. Daniel Dubose, son of William and Ellen Ravenel. (Evidently means to record death, but the writing is lost or interrupted.—H. E. R.)

Record by Henry Ravenel, of Hanover, resumed:

A List of my Negroes Returned to Cap'n James De St. Julien, 29 March, 1744.

Bristo, 45,	}	Hibo.
Hector, 39,		
Fortune 37,	}	S. Caroline.
Cuffey, 36,		
Harry, 31,	}	S. Caroline.
Tome, 19.		

A List of Negroes, age, which Bought.

1730. April 17. Tye born, Son of Phillis.
 1738. Lizea Born, 8 October. Daughter of Lizet.
 1747. James born, 25 Febr. Son of Lizet.
 1741. Harvey born, 1 August. Son of Bess.
 1743. Hercules born, 4 August. Son of Lizet.

A List of Negroes Born at Clowter.

- 1743
 Dec. 29. Sarah born, 29 Dec.
 Daughter of Bess and Bristo.
 1745. Pompey born, Oct'r 2, Son of Bess and Bristo.
 1749. Sue, daughter of Brooker, born 23 July.
 1752. Caty, daughter of Brooker, born, 15 March, 1752.

A List of Blankets given to my negroes, March, 174 3/4.

The blankets were few. They were evidently luxuries, not necessities.—H. E. R.

The list covers 1746, 1747, 1748.

A List of Negroes, Ages, bought and from Clowter.

- Class, born 4 Feb'y, 1737. (Dead.)
 Dick, son of Susana; born Sept'r, 1743.
 Harry, son of ditto, born Septemb'r, 1745.
 Pompey, son of ditto; born Jan. 1747/8 (1748).
 Peter, son of ditto, born 4th of March, 1752.
 Hercules, son of Lizet and Harry, born 4th August, 1743.
 Sue, daughter of Brookah, born 23d July, 1749.
 Caty, daughter of ditto, born 15 March, 1752.

A List of Negroes born at Hanover since I came to Live here, viz.:

1752. Tommey, son of Dorothy, born 12 May.

And so on.

Then follows a long list of births and deaths of negroes, extending to 1825, but it could scarcely have been in ended as a complete record.

DIARY—SECOND BOOK.

Hénry Ravenel, latterly of Hanover, but born at Poooshee, was the son of René Lewis Ravenel (who was the 3rd child and 2nd Son of René Ravenel, The Huguenot Emigrant) and Susanna Eliza, wife of the above René Lewis. Su-anna Eliza was, at the time of her marriage with René Lewis, the widow of De Chastignier, and daughter of Henry and Catherine Le Noble Henry Ravenel was born at Poooshee on the 25th of June, 1729, old stile.

Mary De St. Julien was the daughter of Paul De St. Julien and Mary Amey Ravenel. Mary Amey was Sister of the above named René Lewis, and youngest child of René the Huguenot. Mary St. Julien was born at Hanover on the 13th of November, 1734, old stile.

Henry Ravenel and Mary St. Julien were married at Poooshee (the residence and home of her Uncle René Lewis) by the Rev^d Mr. Cummings, on the 13th of September, 1750, O. S.

(A literal copy from an old record of the births, &c., &c., of the children of the above marriage.)

1751. My son Henry was born at Poooshee on Wednesday the 26 of June, O. S., and was baptised at Poooshee by Rev^d Mr. Stones,* Rector of Goose Creek Parish, on the —. His Sureties were my father and mother, René and Susanna Ravenel. and brother-in-law, Stephen Maz. yck.

1753. My daughter Mary (No. 1) was born at Poooshee the 25 March, Sunday night at 8 o'clock, and died at Poooshee the 18 of April, and was buried at Poooshee not baptised.

1755. My son Paul René was born at Hanover on Thursday, 12 o'clock at noon, the 30 January, and was baptised on the 15 June at Mrs. Monk's house in St. Stephens Parish, by the Rev^d Mr. Keith, Rector of said parish. His sureties were Mrs. Mary Monk, and his Uncle and Cousin Daniel Ravenel.

(The Parish Church was burnt this month, Jan^y, 1755.)

Monday, 10 Nov'r. Paul René died at 9 o'clock in the morning, and lay dying from the Saturday night with the fever and inward fits. He was buried the next day in our orchard.

1756. My daughter Mary (No. 2) born tuesday 31 August, at 12 o'clock at noon, and was baptised the 8 of September by the Rev^d Levi Durand, Rector of St. Johns. Her sureties were her Grand father and mother, René and Susanna Ravenel and her Aunt Eliza De St. Julien, and she died the same night and was buried at Hanover.

1757. My daughter Susanna born, 29th of October, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and was baptised 14 of November by the, Rev^d Levi Durand. (The same day Sarah Ravenel died.) Her sureties were Miss Catherine Taylor, Miss Eliza De St. Julien, and her Uncle James Ravenel. My daughter Susanna died the 6 of February, 1758.

1759. My daughter Amey born the 7 January (and was very ill for 3

*Stoney.

weeks with the jaw-fall and fits), and was baptised the 19th by Mr. Durand; private baptism.

1760. My daughter Mary (No.3) was born the 30th January, Wednesday, 12 o'clock at night, and was baptised at the Church by Mr. Harrison, Rector at Goose Creek parish. Her Sureties were her Aunt Susanna Mazyck, her Cousin Charlotte Ravenel and her Uncle James Ravenel.

1762. My son René was born Wednesday $\frac{1}{2}$ past 12 o'clock, the 14 of April, and was baptised at Wantoot the 10 of June by Mr. Durand. (The same day William Mazyck was married to Mary Mazyck.) His sureties were his Uncle and Cousin Daniel Ravenels and his Aunt Elizabeth Ravenel.

1765. My son Paul De St. Julien born the 5 of November, and was baptised at the Church in April, 1766, by Mr. Hockley, the Rector of the Parish. His Sureties were his Uncles Daniel and James Ravenel and his Aunt Elizabeth Ravenel of Chelsea. Mr. Levi Durand, who had been Rector of the parish, died on the 20 March, 1765, having lived in the Parish since October, 1752.

1767. My daughter Eliza Amey born the 14th of June, Sunday morning, and was baptised at home by Rev^d Mr. Keith, the 6th of July. Her Sureties were her aunt Elizath Ravenel of Pooshee, Miss Susanna Mazyck, Sen^r and Mr. Alex. Mazyck.

1770. My Son Stephen was born the 16th of August, thursday night at 11 o'clock, and was baptised the 10th of February after at the church by the Rev^d Mr. Samuel Hart, Rector of the Parish. His sureties were Messrs. Paul and Stephen Mazyck and Miss Eliza Mazyck.

1774. My Son Daniel James, born the 30th Jan^r, Sunday ev'g at 6 o'clock, and was baptised at the upper chappell by the Rev^d. Sam^l. Hart the 29th May. His Sureties were Messrs. James and Henry Ravenel (his Uncle and Brother) and Miss Marian Mazyck.

1775. My daughter Mary died in Charleston on Wednesday Noon, 15th Nov., and was buried at the French Church the next day.

1776. January 1st. My daughter Catherine Damarise was born Monday at 4 o'clock in the eve, and was baptised at home by the Rev^d Mr. Hart the — April. Her Sureties were her brother Henry and Miss Susanna and Catherine Mazyck.

August 27th, 1777. Wednesday my daughter Catherine Damarise died at 7 o'clock in the morning.

1779, My Twin Sons Peter De St. Julien and James Le Noble were born the 27 of March, Saturday night at 10 o'clock, and was baptised at home by the Rev^d Mr. Samuel Hart, 17th of April, Saturday noon. The Sureties were, for Peter De St. Julien, cousin Anne Cordes, Mr. Phillip Porcher and Henry Ravenel, Jr. For James Le Noble, Mrs. Charlotte Ravenel, his Uncle James Ravenel and his brother René Ravenel (The same day that their dear mother was buried by Mr. Hart).

My dear beloved wife Mary departed this life the 16th day of April, Friday mor^e at 10 o'clock, and was buried the 17th in my orchard after almost 3 weeks illness.

My dear Son, James Le Noble, departed this life Sunday ev^e, 2nd of June, 1782, and was buried the next day in our orchard.

1783. Tuesday mor^e, Sept^r 9th, My Daughter Eliza Amey died at 7 o'clock after a sickness of 5 months and 3 weeks, aged 16 years and 3 months.

*1785. Mr. Henry Ravenel, father of the above family, died the 5 of April, aged 54 yrs.

*1787. Tuesday mor^e, December the 20th, Miss Eliza Ravenel of Poooshee, died, aged 60 years, and was buried at Poooshee the 22nd, after a very long sickness; a very rainy day.

Memorandum book kept by René Ravenel, commencing 1785.

April 5th, 1785. Henry Ravenel, Senr, of Hanover, Died; Aged 55.

November 31st, 1785, Est. Henry Ravenel was apprais'd at Hanover by Mess^{rs} Benjamin Gignilleat, Peter Wither and Blake Leag White.

January 17th, 1786, Paul Ravenel was married to Miss Lloyd at Woodboo, by the Rev^d Mr Ellington of Goosse Creek.

Feb^y 7th, was sold at Hanover, part of the Est. Henry Ravenel, decaas'd Feb^y 14th, Henry and René Ravenel took of this a part of the negroes of Est. Henry Ravenel.

Apr^r 10th, Paul Ravenel took his part said Est.

January 6th, 1787, Paul Ravenel, son of Paul, was born in Charleston.

Decembr 20th, Elizth Ravenel Poooshee, Died.

Feb^y 14th, 1788, René Ravenel was married to Charlotte Jacky Mazyck, Daughter of Stephen Mazyck of Woodboo, by the Rev^d Mr Hart. Rector of St. Stephen's Parish.

Feb^y 18th, 1785, Divided the negroes which I got by my Wife.

Feb^y 19th, apprais'd the Est. of Elizth Ravenel by Mess^{rs} John Cordes, Stephen Mazyck and Daniel Ravenel.

Feb^y 28th, 1788, came home without my Wife to stay.

July 8th, 1788, Went to Town with my Wife to stay the fall Months.

July 21st, Returned from Charleston.

August 6th, Went to Charleston.

August 27th, came up to St. Johns.

Sept^r 13th, Return'd to Charleston.

Sept^r 29, came up to St. Johns.

*It is not known by whom these two entries (1785-1787) were made, but very likely by René Ravenel, 1st, of Poooshee (1762-1822), who no doubt compiled the preceding part of Book 2 from the first diary printed, and perhaps from other records also.

Octobr 11th, Went to Charleston.

November 3d, Came up from Charleston wth my Wife.

Novr 14th, Paul Ravenel, mov'd from Christ church Parish with his family, came to Poooshee and stayed until the 18th, and then went over to Hanover to stay untill he settled his negroes and built at Hardput,

1789.

July 14th, Went to Charleston with my Wife to stay the Fall Months.

July 31st, came up from Charleston.

August 15th, Went to Charleston.

Sept 23, Went to Charleston.

Octobr 7th, Came from Charleston.

Octobr 18th, Went to Charleston.

Octobr 24th, Came from Town with my Wife.

Novr 15th, Went to Charleston wth my Wife.

Novr 17, Came from Chas'ton alone.

Decembr. 7th, My Wife came up from Charleston with the Family at Woodboo.

Novembr 9th, Miss Susanna Mazyck Died in Charleston, was brought up and inter'd in Poooshee Orchard; aged 48 years and 10 months.

1790.

January 27th, Mrs. Susanna Mazyck Died and was buri'd at Poooshee; aged 60 years and 2 months.

N. B.—Mary Martha, Daughter of Paul Ravenel, was born 25th December, at Hardput, 1789.

1790.

Feb^r 6th, Mrs Susanna Ravenel, Wife of Paul Ravenel, Died at Hardput, and was buried at Poooshee the 8th; and the same day their Daughter Mary Martha was Baptiz'd by the Rev^d Mr O'Farrel of St. Stephens.

April 20th, Sent for the Negroes that were left me by my Aunt Mazyck's Will.

May 23d, on Sunday morning, 1 o'clock, my Son Henry was born.

May 23, Went to Town with my Family to stay the Fall months.

Sept^r 1st, came up from Chas'ton.

Sept^r 9th, Went to Charleston.

Sept^r 23d, My Son Henry was baptiz'd in Charleston by the Rev^d Mr. Rob^t Smith.

Octobr 5th, Came up from Charleston.

Octobr 14th, Went to Charleston.

Novr 2nd, Came up from Charleston with my Family.

1790.

Octobr 1st, Bought a Silver Watch from John James Himeby for Eight Guineas; maker's name, Eardley Norton, London, N^o 4490.

1791.

July 12th, Went to Charleston with my family to stay the fall months.

August 5th, Came up from Charleston.

August 19th, Went to Charleston.

Sept 5th, Came from Charleston.

Octobr 27, Brought my Family from Charleston.

Novr 7th, Paul, Son of Paul Ravenel, Di'd at Mr Capers at Sewee and was buried there.

1792.

Sept. 29th, White Frost.

Octobr. 22d, Ice as thick as a Dollar.

December 8th, My Daughter Susanna was born at Six o'clock, in the Evening on a Saturday.

1793.

March 7th, My Daughter, Susanna Mazyck, was Baptized at Mr John Cordes, at Santee by the Rev^d Mr O'Farrell.

May 16th, My Children, Henry and Susanna were Innoculated with the Small Pox by Doctr Samuel M^cCormick.

July 3d, Went to Charleston to spend the fall Months with my Family.

July 29th, Came from Charleston.

August 6th, Went to Charleston.

Sept 10th, Came from Charleston.

Sept 15th, Went to Charleston.

Octobr 22d, Came from Charleston with my Family.

Octobr 28th, Very Cold Sleet and Snow'd thick.

1794.

February 11th, Went to Charleston.

Feb 15th, Returned from Charleston.

June 17th, Went to Pine Ville, S^t Stephens with my Family to spend the Fall Months.

June 23d, My Son Henry began School to Mrs Whitehouse at Pine-Ville, S^t Stephens.

July 22d, Went to Charleston and returned the 27th.

Octobr 25th, Return'd to Pooosbee from Pine Ville with my Family.

November 17th, My Son Henry began School at Woodboo to Mr Peregrine O. Joints.

December 20th, Stephen Ravenel was Elected Secretary of State by the Legislature at Columbia.

1795.

February 25th, My Daughter, Charlotte was born at 1 o'clock on Wednesday Morning.

April 19th, White Frost.

April 24th, White Frost.

May 29th, Peregrine Oyborn Joint left Woodboo who my son Henry was going to School to.

June 23, Removed in the Pine Land near Tomdaws (?) Hole with my Family to spend the Fall Months, since call'd Wood Ville.

Octobr 18th and 19th, large white Frosts.

October 26th, Removed to Poooshee from Woodville with my Family.

December 9th, John Christopher Hantz came to live with me as an Overseer for his Victuals and Clothes.

1796.

January 1st, My Negroes return'd home from the Santee Canal after working there three years.

May 9th and 10th, White Frost.

June 5th, My Daughter Charlotte, was baptized at home by the Rev^d Mr Peter Manigault Parker, Rector of St Johns Parish.

June 14th, Removed to Woodville with my Family to spend the fall Months.

June 18th, A Fire broke out in Charleston which burned a part of the Town, Among which were the Houses of D. Ravenel and Mrs Mazyck.

June 25th, Went to Charleston.

July 1st, Returned from Charleston.

Octobr 28th, Returned to Poooshee from Woodville with my Family.

Novembr 2d, White Frost, first this Winter.

1797.

January 10th, John Christopher Hantz, who had been in my employ for 13 months, left me to return to Germany, his Native Country.

January 20th, Mr Lewis Boyce came in my employ as an Overseer.

April 6th, My Son John Stephen was born on Thursday Morning at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 o'clock.

May 8th, My Son John Stephen was baptized by the Rev^d Mr Peter Manigault Parker, Rector of St Johns Parish.

June 12th, Removed to Woodville with my Family to spend the fall Months.

June 23th, Went to Charleston.

June 30th, Return'd from Charleston.

October 11th and 12th, White Frosts.

October 24th, Return'd from Wood Ville with my Family to Poooshee.

1798.

January 7th, Went to Charleston.

January 10th, Return'd from Charleston.

February 5th, Went to Charleston with my Wife, also Henry and John.

February 10th, Return'd from Charleston.

April 16th, very Cold Weather, Ice.

May 22, Went to Charleston to serve as a Juror on the Petit Jury.

May 26, Return'd from Charleston.

June 8d, Hanover Plantation was apprais'd by the Following Gentlemen; Peter Porcher, James G. Wiare, Thomas Porcher and George Porcher, which Plantation Stephen Ravenel has agreed to take at £700 which price it was apprais'd at, the Negroes at Hanover were also appraised and divided between Stephen Ravenel, Daniel J^r Ravenel and Peter De S^t Julien Ravenel.

1796.

June 19th, Henry went up to Pine Ville to live with Mr John Cordes and to go to School to Mr McDow tutor to Mr Peter Gaillards Children.

June 17th, Removed my Family to Wood Ville to spend the Fall Months.

July 2d, Went to Charleston.

July 7th, Return'd from Charleston.

Sept^r 29th and 30th, White Frost and Ice.

Octobr 8th, 9th and 10th, Attended at Biggon church as one of the Managers of the Election.

Octobr 24th, Removed from Wood Ville to Pooshee with my Family.

Octobr 27th, Henry left Mr McDow's who he had been going to School to all the Summer at Pine Ville.

1798.

December 7th, Went to Charleston.

9th, Came up from Charleston.

1799.

Januv 2d, Henry began School to Mr Edward O'Conner, at Wantoot.

January 15th, Went to Charleston.

18th, Return'd from Charleston.

My Daughter Maria was born on Saturday night, the 2d of March, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 o'clock at night, and was baptized on the 8th of the same Month by the Rev^d Mr Peter M. Parker, Rector of S^t Johns Parish.

March 31st, Went to Charleston.

April 4th, Return'd from Charleston.

1799.

April 11th, Cold Weather, Ice.

15th, Large White Frost.

May 3d, Mr. Edward O'Conner broke'd up School at Wantoot, who my Son Henry had been going to for four Months.

May 6th, White Frost.

May 20th and 21st, Slight White Frost.

May 28th, A most violent Storm of Wind, Rain and Hail came up about three o'clock in the afternoon, the hail was as large as a Musket Ball, after the Storm was over there was a smoke that rais'd from the ground that you cou'd scarce discern an object at 50 yards distance, the Hail was near three Inches thick on the Ground at Mr Thomas Porcher's; his Crop of Corn and Cotton was nearly destroy'd, the cloud came from

the South West and Another from the North West, which appear'd to meet over Mr Porcher's House, everything in Mr Porcher's Garden was entirely destroy'd. We could scarcely hear each other speak across the House for the No'ise of the Hail falling on the House, the Hail remain'd on the Ground in some places until the third Day.

June 10th. Henry went to Pine Ville to stay with Mrs Cordes to go to School to Mr McDow.

June 21st. Removed my Family to Wood Ville to spend the Fall Months.

1799.

July 1st. Went to Charleston.

5th. Return'd from Charleston.

15th. A very warm day, the coolest Spring and Summer I ever remember'd untill this time.

September 20th. A very Cool Day, from the first of the month to this time, the warmest weather ever was known for the time of year.

N. B.—On Sunday Night last a very severe Thunder Storm. Six Pine Trees were struck with lightning within One Hundred yards of the House at Wood Ville.

October 23d. Removed with my Family from Wood Ville to Pooshee.

October 26th. Henry left Pine Villa, where he had been going to School all the Summer to Mr. William McDow.

1799.

Nov. 13th. Ice as thick as a Dollar—the first frost this fall.

December 21st. Stephen Ravenel was elected Register of the Mesne Conveyance Office for Charleston District at Columbia.

1800.

January 1st. Began to Saw for a dwelling House.

January 6th. Rais'd a House for an Overseer's House.

January 10th. The greatest Snow Storm I ever saw. It began to snow in the morning about 1 or 2 o'clock, and snow'd until 12 o'clock, when it began to fall very thick with Sleet, and continued until some time in the Night. The Snow was from 6 to 7 Inches on the Ground.

January 30th. Snow'd the greatest part of the Day, the third time this Winter.

February 4th. Opened the road in Front of the House.

Feb'y 11th. Snow'd thick from 9 O'clock until 1 O'clock, the fifth time there has been snow this Winter.

Feb'y 18th. Went to Charleston with my son Henry.

Feb'y 22d. Return'd from Charleston.

Feb'y 22d. Bought the Ten following Negroes from Peter Ravenel for the sum of Three Hundred Pounds.

Vis.: Cotto, Judy, Marlborough, Delia, Cate, Hagar, Diana, Massey, Heter, and Marlborough.

Feb^y 28. Snow'd and Sleeted thick for several hours; the Sixth time there has been Snow this Winter.

March 30th. Snow and Sleet, the Seventh time there has been Snow this Winter, four times it lay on the Ground.

April 6th. Went to Charleston with Henry.

April 10th. Return'd from Charleston; 15th, White Frost.

May 6th. The Gentlemen of the Neighborhood met and Dined on the Road near my gate and drew up Rules for the forming a Club. Also agreed with Coll Senf to build a House for a Club House. The Dinner was provided by Mr. George Porcher, one of the Members of the Club.

May 28th. A great Rain, which fill'd all the Swamps and Ponds. There had been a great drowth. No heavy Rain had fallen since the 3d of April.

June 24th. A great fall of Rain, a higher Fresh in the Swamp than has been since last October, carry'd away the Bridges on the Road, the Water run'd over the Bank of the Santoe Canal in several places and made a breach in the Bank Ten Feet. N. B.—The Santoe Canal Bank broke in three places in Wantoot, and carry'd away about 25 or 30 Feet of the Bank in each place. Run'd over the Bank in a Number of places. This is the highest fresh that has been for several years.

June 27th. Remov'd my Family to Wood Ville.

July 14th. Henry and Sukey went to Pine Ville to live with their Aunt Cordes to go to School, Henry to Mr. McDow and Sukey to Mrs. Whitehouse.

The Warmest Weather I ever felt from the middle of July untill about the 15th of August.

Octobr 4th. A gale of wind in Charleston blew down several Houses in the neighborhood of Cannons borough and kill'd a Woman, in Charleston unslated a number of the Houses and damaged several of the Wharfs. On Sullivan's Island the Tide was three feet over and blew down three houses. A great number of Schooners and Wood Boats were sunk and broke to pieces.

Octr 7th. A large White Frost.

24. Remov'd from Wood Ville to Poooshee with my Family.

25th. Large White Frost and Ice.

N. B. On the 22d Peter Ravenel sail'd in the Ship South Carolina, Captⁿ Pelor, for New York.

Octobr 29th. Henry and Sukey left school at Pine Ville, where they had been going the Summer, Henry to Mr. McDow and Sukey to Mrs. Whitehouse; they had both been staying with their Aunt Cordes.

Novr 16th. The Rev^d Mr Parker commenc'd preaching in the Overseer's House at Gen^l Moultries, Southampton.

Novr 20th. Sleet and Snow'd thick, and very cold for several Days.

Decembr 9th. Went to Charleston with my Son Henry.

11th. Stephen Ravenel was married to Miss Catherine Mazyck in Charleston, at the house of William Mazyck, in Archdale Street.

14th. Return'd from Charleston December. Got in an exchange from Isaac Mazyck a silver watch, Cap'd and Jewel'd, Maker's name Alexander Hare, London, No. 185.

1801.

February 11th. Snow an Inch on the Ground.

February 12. Went to Charleston with my Son Henry.

February 15th. Return'd from Charleston.

March 9th. Henry went to stay with Mrs. Cordes at Peru to go to school to Mr. McDow at Mr. Peter Gaillard's.

March 15th, On Sunday Night, at 10 O'clock, my Daughter Catherine was born.

March 26th and 27th, Large White Frosts and Ice.

March 30th, Very cold with Ice.

April 10th, Large White Frost.

April 11th, Large White Frost and Ice.

April 14th, White Frost.

April 24th, White Frost.

May 3rd, My Daughter Catherine was baptized by the Reverend Mr. Parker.

May 9th, Nathaniel McCants put up a House for a Club House on the Road near the Canal for the Sum of Twenty Five pounds.

June 6th, A very black Cloud came up from the N^o West at 2 O'clock attended with the greatest gale of Wind I ever saw, it blew down my Stable and a number of Trees about the Woods, it was so dark from the blackness of the Cloud and the Dust that I could not see an object 50 yards.

June 9th, Remov'd my Family to Wood Ville.

June 11th, Found Dinner at the Club.

June 15th, Sukey and Charlotte went to Pine Ville to stay with their Aunt Cordes and to go to School to Mrs Whitehouse.

June 15th, Rais'd a Shed to my House at Wood Villa.

July 3d, Put up a Conductor to the House at Wood Ville.

August 2d, A cloud came up from the N. W. about 3 O'clock in the Afternoon with a heavy Rain and the severest Thunder I ever heard in my Life, there were at least a dozen claps of Thunder that appeared to be on the House.

October 20th and 21st, White Frost and Ice.

29th, Remov'd my Family from Wood Ville.

30th, Henry, Sukey and Charlotte left Pine Ville where they had been staying all the Summer with their Aunt Cordes to go to School.

1802.

January 8d, Lewis Boyce left my employ as an Overseer where he had been for five years.

January 9th, Watts Corwin began to work at Carpenter's Work for me.

January 15th, Henry began School with Doctr Smith.

January 17th, Came up from Charleston and brought up a Coach imported from Philadelphia by Mr John Pricleau, which carriage cost £168.

January, hired the Negroes at Hanover belonging to Stephen and Daniel James Ravenel at Fifteen pounds pr hand, and to have the use of the Plantation.

January 20th, Henry began to go to dancing School to Mr Lege.

March 8th, Henry Hardy Brown commenced Overseeing at Hanover for 85 £ pr year.

March 15th, Sukey and Charlotte went to Pine Ville to stay with Mrs Whitehouse to go to school to her.

March 22d, Henry brok'd out with the Measels in Town.

April 10th, Henry came up from Town, the school brok d up untill the first day of May.

April 15th, William Leaton, Junr, came into my employ as an Overseer for 5 £ (?), pr month.

April 30th, Rais'd a House near the Spring for a work Shop and Cart House.

May 4th, Henry went to Charleston with Daniel Ravenel and Family.

May 24th, Henry Martin came from Charleston to live with me as a Tutor to my children, and on the 26th began to keep school with Susanna, Charlotte and John.

June 1st, Conrad Elmendorf and — Allen began to work as carpenters for me and work'd ten days.

June 20th, Henry came from Charleston and the next day began to go to school to Henry Martin, Tutor to my children.

June 11th, Removed with my Family and Mr Martin to Woodville.

June 24th, Harriett Wiars began school to Mr Martin.

July 18th, The Hall chimney to the House at Poooshee was struck with a flash of Lightening.

July 20th, Henry Hardy Brown left Hanover.

September 14th, John Laws commenced Overseeing at Hanover at 4 £ (?) pr Month.

October 29th, Large white Frost and Ice.

30th, White Frost.

November 2d, Black Frost with thick Ice.

2d, Removed from Wood Ville to Poooshee with my Family and Mr. Martin, Tutor to my children.

Nov. 18th, Henry Martin, Tutor to my Children, left me to go to Charleston.

Decembr 16th, Henry Martin return'd from Charleston and on the 20th commenced Keeping School for my Children again.

1803.

January 6th William Layton, Junr left my employ as an Overseer, where he had been living Eight Months.

January 15th, Discharged John Laws from my employ at Hanover.

January 18th, Thomas Dison came in my employ as an Overseer at Ten Dollars pr Month.

January 20th, Samuel Wiare came to live with me to go to School to Mr Martin.

February 8th, Catherine Ravenel, Wife of Stephen Ravenel, Died at Mr Thomas Porcher and on the 10th was buried at Hanover.

February 15th, Snow'd a part of the day and night, the Snow lay three Inches thick.

February 28th, Harriet and Eliza Wiare began School to Mr Martin.

March 8th, Daniel Born began Overseeing at Hanover at Nine Dollars pr Month.

March 15th Charles Horsby began to work as a Carpenter for 5 shillings (?) pr day. N. B.—Hired Hanover plantation and the Negroes from Stephen Ravenel for £18 pr hand.

March 23d. My Wife was delivered of a Son which lived about an hour and on the same day was buried in the burialground on this place.

March 23d. A Severe gale of Wind, Rain and Hail blew down a great part of the Fences and took off the roof of two Negroe Houses.

April 2, Peter D. Ravenel arrived in Charleston from Philadelphia in the Brig Charleston, Capt^a Hughes. in 8 Days.

April 6th, Went to Charleston with Henry.

April 9th, Return'd from Charleston with Henry. Peter D. Ravenel and Daniel and James Ravenel came up to spend the hollidays with Henry.

April 17th, 18 and 19th, Large white Frogs and Ice as thick as a Dollar, killed a great part of the Cotton.

May 17. Began the Brick Work to the Foundation of my House.

May 31st, Went to Charleston with Henry. Also Peter Ravenel.

June 5th, Return'd from Town in company with Mr Martin, Peter D. Ravenel and Daniel J. Ravenel.

June 9th, Found Dinner at the St. Johns Club.

June 15th, Remcved to Wood Ville with Family, Also, Mr Martin and Peter D. Ravenel.

June 21st, Put up a Room to West end of the Piazza at Wood Ville.

June 27th, Rais'd my House at Pooshee.

June 28th, A very severe Storm of Wind Rain and Thunder with

some Hail, a great number of Trees throw'd down and great Quantity of Corn destroy'd.

July 9th, Stephen Ravenel sail'd in the Brig Concord, Captⁿ ———, for New York, in company with Mr Paul Mazyek, Sen^r and a number of other Passengers.

August 10th, Put up a Shed to the West end of the Barn at Poooshee for a Stall.

Novembr 2d, Removed from Wood Ville to Poooshee with my Family, also, Mr Martin and Peter D. Ravenel, who were staying with me.

November 2d and 3d, White Frosts.

Novr 5th, Stephen Ravenel arrived in Charleston from the Northward in the Stage.

December 6th, Charles Hornsby left me who had been working on my House.

Decembr 10th, Daniel Born left my employ.

1804.

January 10th, Went to Charleston with my Son Henry.

January 21st, William Beamis began to work at the Carpenter's work for me.

January 23d. Came up from Charleston.

March 21st, Went to Charleston with my Wife and Sukey and Charlotte.

March 28th, Return'd from Charleston with my Wife and Daughters.

March 29th, A severe Hail Storm with a heavy Rain and some Thunder.

N. B.—The 10th of March Mr Thomas Porcher's Son Thomas came here to go to School.

April 11th, Large white Frost.

12th, White Frost and Ice.

30th, James White and Five Negroes began to work to the Chimneys to my House.

May 3d, Mr ——— Dean began to Work at Carpenter's work at 5s. (?) pr day.

May 19th, Mr Thomas Porcher's Son, Thomas, left us, where he had been staying to go to School to Mr Martin.

June 5th, Charles Green began to work for me at Carpenter's work at 5s. 6d. (?) pr day.

June 18th, Removed my Family to Wood Ville.

June 19th, Harriet and Eliza Wiare began School to Mr Martin.

June 20th, James White and William Briche began School to Mr Martin.

N. B.—Henry Martin and Peter Ravenel removed here with my Family to stay the Fall Months.

June 24th, Went to Charleston.

24th, Henry Ravenel came here to spend the fall Months.

25th, Charlotte White began school to Mr Martin.

28th, Came up from Charleston.

Sept 7th, A Cool day after one of the warmest Summers that has been felt for Many years, the Thermometer stood for a fortnight from 90 to 94.

Sept 8th, A severe Gale of Wind that lasted for 24 Hours in Charleston and Savannah, and along the Sea Coast it was a Hurricane, at Sullivan's Island between fifteen and Twenty Houses were throw'd down and carried away, in Charleston a House was wash'd away, the most of the wharves much damaged, and great destruction among the Shipping. The Accounts from Savannah state that a great deal more destruction is done to the Town and the Shipping than in Charleston.

Sept 15th, Charlotte and James White and William Breckell left Wood Ville where they had been going to School to Mr Martin.

Octobr 11th, White Frost.

20th and 21st, White Frost.

27, Large White Frost and Ice. Samuel and Harriet Wiare left of School to Mr Martin.

28th, Large White Frost.

29th, Removed to Pooshee with my Family from Wood Ville.

Octobr 31st, Henry Martin left me. He had been living in my Family near three years as Tutor to my Child^a.

Novr 8th, Found Dinner at Club.

Decembr 22d, Removed my Family in my new House.

1806.

January 1st, My Son John went to Mr Thomas Porcher's to go to School to Mr Cary.

January 8th, My Son Henry went to Town to Stay with Mrs Daniel Ravenel and on the day following began School at Dr Smith's.

January 16th, Went to Town with my Wife, Sukey and Charlotte.

January 18th, Susan and Charlotte began School to Mr Hughes.

January 21st, Henry began Dancing to Mr Lege.

January 22d, Susan and Charlotte began Dancing to Mr Lege.

January 23d, Came from Town with my Wife.

February 5th, Old Lezoff Died, Aged 87 Years.

April 8th and 9th, Slight white Frost.

April 9th, Went to Charleston with my Son John and return'd the 14th.

April 28th, Large White Frost.

April 29th, Daniel, James, John Ravenel and Stephen Wilson came from Town with my Son Henry to spend the Holliday.

May 16th, Daniel, James, John Ravenel and Stephen Wilson went to Town with Henry.

May 31st, My Son John came home from Mr Thomas Porcher's, where he had been going to School to Mr Cary for five Months,

June 2d, My Daughters, Susan and Charlotte, came from Town with their Uncle Paul.

June 5th, My Children (Henry excepted), began School to Dr William Elliot Lee.

June 6th, A Severe Thunder Storm came on between 8 and 9 O'clock at Night, a very severe flash of lightning nearly stuned me as I stood at the back door, I think it was carry'd down by the Conductor.

June 14th, Removed my Family to Wood Ville, also Dr Lee and Dr Ravenel.

June 15th, Mary Ravenel came to Wood Ville to spend the Summer with us.

June 18th, Henry came from Town and began School the day following, to Mr Lee, he left Dr Smith's School on the 10th of the Month.

June 19th, Samuel and Harriet Wiare began School to Dr W^m E. Lee.

July 1st, Miss Rebecca Jackson began School to Mrs Will^m E. Lee.

15th, Sumter McKilvey, Son of Coll McKilvey, began School to Mr William Elliott Lee.

23, Henry and Stephen Ravenel came to Wood Vills to stay with me to spend the Fall Months.

August 16th, A warm day, the Thermometer at 93 at Midday, at past. 11 O'clock at night, 85, the warmest day this Summer.

October 23, Large White Frost with Ice.

25, Large White Frost and Ice.

25th, Removed from Wood Ville with my Family.

27th, Large Frost, very cold for the Month, Octo.

Octobr 28th, Large Frost. with a great deal of Ice, Thermometer at 84.

N. B.—On the 28d, Samuel and Harriet Wiare, Rebecca Jackson and James S. McKilvey left School.

Novr 1st, 2d and 3d, Very warm Weather, the Thermometer from 80 to 82.

15th, Henry went to Town with Mrs Ravenel and Sons from Wantoot.

Decembr 6th, Dr William Elliott Lee left me, he had been with me six Months as a Tutor.

8th, Henry came from Town.

1806.

Jan^y 5th, Susanna and Charlotte went to Town to stay with Dr Samuel Wilson, and on the day following began School to Miss Hill.

13th, Went to Charleston with Henry and attended six days as a Juror.

- 19th, Return'd from Charleston.
- 23d, Bought a Boat from George B. Artope for 300 Dollars,
- 24th, Thomas Dyson left my employ were he had been living for three years.
- 25th, Rais'd a House near the Spring for Poultry House.
- Feb^y 18th, Peter Ravenel and my Son Henry sat away for Viena on Savanah River.
- 25th, Hiram Burket came into my employ as an Overseer at 10 Doll^s pr Month.
- 24th, Henry arrived at the Village of Vienna.
- 27th, Henry began School at the Rev^d Mr Waddle's, five miles from Vienna and boarded at Mr Waddles.
- March 20th, My Wife went to Charleston with Maria and Kitty.
- April 1st, Charlotte return'd from Town with Maria and Kitty.
- 11th and 12th, Large Frost with thick Ice; the coldest Weather I ever felt at this Season of the year, the Cotton that was up kill'd, Mulberry, Walnut and many other leaves kill'd entirely. The Thermometer was at 39 and at 41.
- 20th, A great fall of Rain, after the dryest Winter and Spring that I ever remember'd, the last heavy Rain was the last of June.
- 29th, Went to Charleston with my Son John.
- May 20, Came from Charleston with John.
- 6th, A very warm day, the Thermometer at 91.
- 19th and 20th, A Great fall of Rain a higher fresh than has been for two years, Carryed away Goose creek Bridge and some Bridges on Ashley River and did some damage to the banks on the Tide Lands and other parts of the country.
- May 23th, Hiram Burkett left my employ, he went away in a Clandestine manner without informing me of his going.
- June 5th, Went to Charleston.
- 10th, Return'd from Charleston with Susan and Charlotte.
- 13th, Remov'd my Family to Wood Ville, Peter and Mary Ravenel came, also.
- 14th, A severe storm of Rain and Thunder, the first severe Storm this Summer. A large Fodder House was sat on fire at Mr Pric'au's by Lightening, and burn'd down.
- 29th, Found Dinner at the Muster.
- 20th, Henry and Stephen Ravenel came here to spend the fall Months.
- July 25th, Hugh Sheridan came from Town as a Tutor to my Children.
- 28th, My Daughters and my Son John began School to Mr Sheridan. Also, Mr Francis Peyres 3 Daughters.
- Aug^t 12th, My Brother Henry sat away for the Cawtawba Spring.
- 12th, A Severe gale of Wind which blew for 24 Hours from the North, blew down a great many Trees, there was not as much injury

done in Charleston as the Gale in 1804, 'tho it blew with more Violence up here than it did then. Accounts from the Neighborhood of George Town says the Gale was much severer there than it was up here.

Aug^t 23, Rais'd a Fodder House near the Spring 60 Feet by 20.

Octobr 9th, Found Dinner at the Club.

9th, 10th and 11th, A great deal of Rain, the highest Fresh that has been for several years, carried away two of the Bridges on the Causeway.

Novr 1st, Hugh Sheridan left me, he had lived three Months with me as a Tutor to my children.

1st, 2d and 3d, Large white Frost with Ice.

3d, Removed from Wood Ville to Pooshee.

1807.

Jan^y 4th, Mrs Daniel Ravenel and Miss Elizabeth Prioleau came here from Charleston to see her Son, John Ravenel, who was very Ill here, they stay'd nine Days and then carry'd John over to Wantoot.

Janu^y 5, Susannah, Charlotte and John went to Charleston, the Girls to stay with Dr Samuel Wilson, and John with M^{rs} Mary Mazyck, his Aunt.

7th, John began School to M^r Marlboro' Hambleton.

12th, Susanna and Charlotte began School to Miss Hill.

17th 10th, Samuel Packer commenced Overseeing for me at 10 Dol. pr Month.

March 7th and 8th, A great fall of Rain, the highest Fresh that has been for many years, carry'd away the bank of the Santee Canal in several places, broke the banks around the Field at Wantoot and Somerton in several places, carry'd away the bridge across the Canal between Wantoot and Somerton, and one of the Bridges on the big Causeway.

March 16th, John began to learn dancing.

18th, Went to Charleston.

22d, Return'd from Charleston.

April 10th, My Wife went to Charleston with Maria and Kitty.

23d, My Wife return'd from Charleston with the two children.

May 3d, White Frost.

2d, Went to Charleston.

June 6th, Return'd from Charleston with Susan, Chariotte and John.

13th, Removed my Family to Wood Ville, also Mary and Peter Ravenel.

July 9th, Mr William Eoad came from Charleston as a Tutor to my Children, and the day following began to keep School at the rate of 50 Dollars pr Quarter.

Aug. 3. I was appointed a Commissioner on the high Roads.

15th. Daniel Ravenel of Wantoot died in Charleston and was brought up and inter'd at Somerton Burial ground.

Sept 1st, 2d and 3d. The Warmest Weather that has been this Summer, the Thermometer stood at 92 and 98.

8th, A Rainy day, which is very acceptable after a long spell of dry and very Warm Weather.

Octobr 20th, A large White Frost, Ice $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick, thermometer stood at 38.

20th, William Warren Reed left me. He had lived in my Family a Quarter as Tutor to my children.

24th, James Ravenel came from the Catawba Springs and spent several days at Wood Ville.

29th, Removed my Family from Wood Ville.

1808.

Jan. 6th, Susanna & Charlotte went to Charleston with Mrs. Ravenel of Wantoot, and on the 11th began school to Mr. Marlboro Hambleton.

18th, My Son John began School at the Pine Ville Academy to Mr. Alpheus Boker.

19th, The Gentlemen in the neighborhood met near black Oak and raised the church.

26th, Samuel Packer left my employ.

Feb. 5. Mary Ravenel went to Town with James Ravenel.

8th, Hiram Burkett commenced overseeing for me at 12 dollars per month.

March 4th, Went to Charleston.

9th, Return'd from Charleston.

13th, The Rev^d Mr. Gadsden perform'd divine service in the Church near black Oak.

April 6th, White Frost.

18th, Easter Monday, Large White Frost, killed the Cotton partially.

24th, The Rev^d Mr. Bowen, from Charleston, performed service at the church near Black Oak.

May 6th and 8th, White Frosts.

14th Mary Ravenel and Susan and Charlotte came up from Charleston.

16th. William F. Moore engaged with me as a Tutor to my daughters, and began to keep school the day following for \$75 for the Summer Season.

June 10th. Removed my Family to Wood Ville.

19th. A severe Thunder Storm and great rain.

26th. Henry returned home from Vienna.

July 26th. Bought a Boat from Samuel Wyly Lane of Camden for \$420.

Sept. 17th. Peter D. Ravenel died. He was shot with a Swan Shott in the left Temple, in the morning at 11 o'clock, by Mr. Peyre, near

Buck Hall Swamp, were he was a Hunting with a Number of Gentlemen from Pine Ville, he Died that Night at 9 o'clock and was inter'd the next Day at Hanr.

27th. Very cool Weather for the season. The Thermometer stood at 49.

Octobr 7th, White Frost thick on the Ground.

26th, White Frost.

28th, Removed my Family from Wood Ville.

Novr 5th. Old Hannah died, supposed to be about 88 years old, her grand Daughter had been a grand Mother for several years.

16th, Large Frost, the first froat to kill the vegetation.

17th, Will F. Moore left me to go to Mr. Thomas Porcher as a Tutor.

27th, My Son Henry went to Charleston.

Decembr 13th. Henry return'd from Charleston.

1809.

Jan. 14th, My Son Henry went to Charleston where he commenced the Study of Physic with Dr. Samuel Wilson.

26th, My Son Henry came up from Charleston for a few days.

30th, Henry, Susan and Charlotte went to Charleston.

February 6th, Charlotte began School to Mr. Marlboro Hambleton.

February 8th, Hiram Burket left my employ.

13th. Went to Charleston.

19th. Returned from Charleston.

March 2d, 8th and 29th, Large Frost and thick Ice, the vegetation in general kill'd, Thermometer 39 and 41.

April 12th, Mary and Susan came from Town.

18 and 14, Large white Frost and Ice; kill'd the corn.

25th. My Daughter Charlotte left School.

27th, Henry and Charlotte came from Town.

May 16th, Went to Charleston with Henry.

20th, Return'd from Charleston.

June 2d and 3d, Very cool spell of weather, Thermometer at 54 and 57.

15th, Removed my Family to Wood Ville.

June 17th, Henry came up from Charleston.

July 18th, Rain every day from the 1st to this day, the coolest summer that has been for many years.

Sept 13th, A great fall of Rain rais'd the Swamp higher that it had been any time in the Summer.

Octobr 1st, The Rev^d Mr. Reynolds preached in the Church near black Oak.

26th and 27th. Slight White Frosts.

30th, Finish'd a Kitchen and a Dairy and Meat House.

Novr 5th, Slight Frost.

6th, Large Frost. Ice Kill the Vegetation.

10th, Henry went to Charleston to sail for Philadelphia.

18th, Henry sailed in the schooner Phillip, Capⁿ Williams, for Philadelphia.

23d, Very Cold Weather, Sleet and Snow'd, the Snow two or three Inches thick.

Decembr 2d, My Son Henry arrived at Philadelphia, after a passage of 15 Days, boisterous Weather.

1810.

Jan. 21st, Very cold, Sleet and Snow'd, Thermometer at 21.

29th and 30th, Very cold, a great deal of Sleet, some Snow, Thermometer at 34.

February 3d, Stephen Mazyck of Woodboo Died in his 61st Year.

10th, Susan, Charlotte and Maria went to Charleston with the Family at Woodboo.

13th, Charlotte and Maria began School to Mr. Marlboro Hambleton.

March 8th and 9th, A great fall of Rain, a high fresh in the Swamps, the Water over the Causway nearly as high as the Fresh this time three years.

March 11th, My Son Henry left Philadelphia in the Brig South Carolina, Capⁿ Green, and on the 19th arrived in Charleston, on the 24th came up to St. Johns.

April 4th, I went to Charleston with John.

8th, Return'd from Charleston with John.

11th, Large White Frost.

18th, My Wife went to Charleston with Henry and Kitty.

23d, My Wife return'd from Charleston with Henry and Kitty, Mary and Susan.

May 8th, Henry went to Charleston, and the day following return'd with his Sisters Charlotte and Maria.

May 30th, Henry went to Charleston.

June 13th, Removed with my family to Wood Ville.

N. B.—On the 10th June Mr Snowden officiated in the Church near Black Oak the first time.

July 14th, From this time to the 21st a very warm spell of Weather, the Thermometer stood from 90 to 93½.

24th, very cool Weather, the Thermometer down to 65 in the morning.

Sept^r 3d, Very cool, Thermometer at 54.

12th and 13th, A very severe gale of Wind and Rain from the N. E. in Charleston; several wood Boats were broke to pieces, and some sank in the Dock, the highest fresh I ever seen from one Night's Rain.

October 9th, White Frost, Thermometer at 42.

15th, Henry went to Charleston, and on the 21st sailed for Philadelphia in the Charleston Packet, Capt. Bruce.

- 27th, Removed my Family from Wood Ville to Pooheea.
 Novbr 5th, Raised a Stable 46 Feet by 28.
 Decembr 5, Daniel James Ravenel was elected Secretary of State by the Legislature at Columbia.
 31st, A great fall of Rain, sleet and Snow.

1811.

- Januy 8th, My Daughters Susan, Maria and Kitty went to Charleston with Mrs Ravenel from Wantoot.
 10th, My Daughters Maria and Kitty began School to Mr Marlboro, Hamelton and on the same day began at dancing School to Mrs Fayalle.
 29th, My Niece Mary and Daughter Charlotte went to Charleston, with their Uncle Daniel James Ravenel.
 Feby 2d and 3d, A great fall of Snow, Sleet and Rain.
 19th, Very cold Weather, Thermometer at 24.
 Feby 28th, Went to Charleston.
 March 3d, Return'd from Charleston.
 April 8th, My wife went to Charleston with my Daughters Susan and Charlotte.

- 14th and 15th, White Frost, Thermometer at 43 and 45.
 April 18th, My Wife, and Four Daughters and Niece Mary, came up from Charleston.
 June 14th, Removed my Family to Wood Ville.
 15th, My Son Henry arrived in Charleston in the Ship Eliza, Captⁿ Lessie, from New York in 11 days.
 20th, Henry came up to Wood Ville from Charleston.
 July 6th, The Club House near black Oak Store was rais'd.
 Sept^r 10th, A severe gale of Wind and great fall of Rain, a higher Fresh in the Swamp than has been for four years. In Charleston there was a Tornado or Whirlwind that passed over the Town which threw down and unroofed a great many Houses and killed about 20 People.
 Sept^r 12th. Dined in the new Club House near black Oak the first time

Octobr 26th, White Frost, the first this fall.

- Novr 18th, Removed my family from Wood Ville
 December 1st, Large White Frost with Ice; the first frost to kill the vegetation.
 16th, A severe shock of an Earth Quake was felt, the severest ever felt in America.

1812.

- Januy 10th, A great Snow Storm, the Snow was from 7 to 8 Inches on a level on the ground; the snow was thicker on the ground than ever I saw it.
 15th, My Daughters Maria and Kitty went to Charleston, and on the day following began School to Mr. Marlboro Hamilton, and on the 18th began dancing to Mr Fayalle.

N. B.—13th My Son John Went to Pine Ville and boarded with Mrs Harriet Gaillard.

Jan'y 23d, A Severe shock of an Earth Quake was felt in different parts of the country; it was more severely felt than the one in December.

Feb'y 7th, Two shocks of an Earth Quake, one in the Morning at 4 o'clock, and another at 11 O'clock at Night; the first of these is said to be severer than the two others.

15th, Raised a House for a Corn House, — feet by — .

March 1st, Mary, Susan and Charlotte went to Charleston.

31st, John went to Charleston.

April 6th, John return'd from Charleston.

12th, A very rainy day and very cold, Thermometer at 46.

19th, Susan and Charlotte came up from Charleston.

May 19th, Henry went to Charleston, and on the day following came up with his sisters Maria and Catherine.

June 3d. A very warm day, the Thermometer at 98; the warmest day that had been felt in Charleston for years.

June 8th, Maria and Kitty began school at the Pine Ville Academy and boarded at Mrs Harriet Gaillard. A very warm day, the Thermometer at 95. A severe storm of Wind and rain.

10th, Removed my Family to Wood Ville.

July 7th, A very warm day, Thermometer at 95.

October 30th, Removed my Family to Pooshee.

Novr 14th, Large Frost, the first that killed the Vegetation.

17th, My Son John went to Charleston.

Decembr 2d, My Son John came from Charleston.

10th and 11th, Snow and some Sleet.

1813.

Jan'y 4th, Maria and Kitty went to Charleston.

5th, Maria and Kitty Began School to Mrs Marion, and on the day following began Dancing to Mr Peter Fayalle.

19th, Mary, Susan and Charlotte went to Charleston with their Uncle Daniel.

11th, John went to Pine Ville to board with Mrs Gaillard, and on the day following began School at the academy to Mr Lowry.

Feb'y 1st, Mary, Susan and Charlotte came from Charleston with Henry.

April 12th, Henry and John went to Charleston and return'd on the 15th of the Month.

22d, Maria and Kitty came Charleston.

June 1st. My Daughters Maria and Kitty began School at Pine Ville academy to Mr Lowry, and boarded with Mrs Harriet Gaillard.

11th, Removed my Family to Wood Ville.

17th, My Son Henry was married to Miss Catherine Stevens, at Mr Isaac Porcher's in Pine Ville.

21st, Henry came from Pine Ville with his Wife to Wood Ville.

Aug^r 17th, A very warm day, Thermometer at 92 at Wood Ville.

27th, A severe Gale of Wind, it begin to blow from N. E. about 7 o'clock in the evening and by 10 O'clock, the Wind was very high from N, and continued so until 3 O'clock, when it abated a little; it rained very hard all the time of the Gale, which made a higher Fresh than had been for many Years, the Bridges about were Floated away, the Road was completely obstructed with the trees that fell across of them, it was impossible for a Carriage of any kind to Travel; the Water on Sullivan's Island was considerably higher than it was in the Gale in 1804; several Houses were washed away on the Island and upwards of 20 Lives were lost. In Charleston great damage was done to the Wharves. I had my Fodder House and Cotton House blow'd down and all my Fences; my crops generally suffered considerably, the water was over the Ears of my Rice for 24 Hours; for three days after the Gale the Thermometer was from 88 to 89½.

Aug^t 14th, Began to Work the first Work on the place formerly called Coutourier's (?) old Field, where Henry is about settling.

Sept^r 30th, Thermometer at 55 at 7 O'clock mon^s.

Octobr 12th and 14, White Frost, Thermometer at 44.

29th, Removed my Family from Wood Ville.

Novr 1st, Large Frost and Ice, kill'd all the Vegetation, the Thermometer at 32.

1814.

Janv 5th, My Son John and My Daughters Maria and Kitty Went to Pine Ville to the Academy, and boarded with Mrs. Harriet Gaillard.

5th, James Haynes commenced overseeing for me at \$10 pr month.

Febv 5th, Susan and Charlotte went to Charleston with Doctr and Mrs Chesolm.

March 1st, A very cold day. Thermometer at 24.

2d, Susan and Charlotte came from Charleston with their Uncle Daniel.

April 17th, White Frost and Thermometer at 34.

Bought a Boat from Henry Hunter near Camden for \$450.

May 17th, Susan and Charlotte went to Charleston.

9th, My Grand Son Henry was born at ½ past 4 O'clock in the Afternoon.

June 1st, A severe Thunder Storm, one of the Trees near the Spring was struck with Thunder.

3d, Susan and Charlotte came from Charleston.

13th, Removed my Family to Wood Ville.

N. B.—May 27th, A very warm day, Thermometer at Hanover stood at 95.

- July 6th, Very warm, Thermometer at 92.
 28th, Wind blew high from the South from 11 O'clock untill in the Night; blew down a great deal of Corn and injured the Crops very much.
- Aug^t 5th, Very warm Weather, Thermometer at 91.
 22d, A very cool day, from the 1st of the month it had been very Warm and a great deal of hard Thunder, the Thermometer several times up to 90.
 26th. A great Storm of Wind, Rain and Thunder, the Thermometer at 91.
- Sept^r 25th. My Grand Son Henry William was baptized at the Church at black Oak by the Rev^d Mr. Snowden, his Sponcers were, his Father, my Daughter Susan and my Son John.
- Octobr 13th. Sent four Negroe men to Charleston to work on the Public Works on the Neck.
 17th. Slight White Frost.
 22d. Large White Frost.
 24th. Large White Frost with Ice, kill'd the Vegetation.
 26th. Removed my Family to Pooshee from Wood Ville.
- Decembr 1st. My Son John and Daughters Maria and Catherine left Pine Ville, where they had been at School at the Academy, and boarded with Mrs. H. Gaillard.
 26th. A great Snow Storm with a high Wind from it and the Thermometer at 16.
- 1815.
- Jan'y 23d. My Wife went to Charleston with My Son John and Daughter Catherine.
 25th. My Daughter Catherine began school to Mrs. Talvande.
 28th. My Wife and Son John return'd from Charleston.
 Feby 3d. My Son John went to Charleston to stay awhile.
 25th. My Son John return'd from Charleston, where he had been staying for some time.
 April 24th. Went to Charleston.
 25th. My Daughter Catherine left Mrs. Talvande's where she had been at School.
 27th. Return'd from Charleston.
 27th. Jessy Dubose commenced overseeing for me at \$10 per month.
 May 2d. John went to Charleston.
 4th. John return'd from Charleston with his Sister Kitty.
 21st. My Daughters Susan and Charlotte went to Charleston with Henry and his Family.
 June 5th. Mary and my Daughter Charlotte return'd from Ch'ston.
 6th. Removed my Family to Wood Ville.
 15th. A very cool spell of Weather from the 1st of the Month, the

Thermometer for several mornings at 61. To this time it has been the coolest June I ever recollect.

July 25th. A very warm day, the Thermometer at 96.

July 30th. My Son John left Wood Ville with his Uncle Stephen to go Travelling in the upper parts of the State.

Aug^t 5th. Thermometer at 96 in Wood Ville.

Sept^r 3d and 4th. Very high Wind and light Rain from the N. East and N. and N. West, injury to cotton.

16th. Very warm, Thermometer at 89, very warm for a Week past; the Thermometer has been from 88 to 90.

19th. Very cool, Thermometer at 55.

Octobr 14th. My Son John return'd from N. Carolina, where he had been Travelling for the — —

26th. Removed my Family from Wood Ville.

Large white Frost, Thermometer at —

Novr 1st. Daniel James Ravenel return'd from the Northward where he had been Travelling.

9th. A seasonable Rain. There had been no Rain since the 4th of Septembr.

14th. Went to Charleston with my Wife.

19th. Return'd from Charleston with my Wife.

29th. My Son John went up to Columbia.

Decembr 12th. My Son John return'd from Columbia.

1816.

Jany 8th. Very cold, Thermometer at 12.

20th. My Son John and Daughter Catherine went to Charleston.

21st. My Daughter Catherine began School to Mrs. Talvande.

Feby 15th. My Son John went to Charleston with his Sisters Charlotte and Maria, and return'd the next day.

18th. A very high all the day and part of the Night, the highest Wind I ever heard at this season of the year.

March 24th. My Son John went to Charleston with Susan and return'd the 26th with Maria.

April 5th. My Son Henry removed to Pine Ville with his Family to live.

8th. My Son John went to Charleston, and on the 10th Return'd with my Daughters Susan and Charlotte.

16th. Went to Charleston with my Wife.

20th. Return'd to Charleston with my Wife.

25th. Very cool, large white Frost.

29th. My Son John went to Charleston.

May 1st. John returned from Charleston with Catherine.

16th. Very cool morning, Thermometer at 38.

21st. Remov'd my Family to Pine Ville to spend the Fall.

June 8th. My Son Henry had a Daughter born, which Died on the day following.

12th. Catherine Ravenel, Wife of my Son Henry, Died at Pine Ville and was buried at Pooshee in the same grave with her infant Child that Died a few days before.

15th. Thermometer at $95\frac{1}{2}$ in my House at Pine Ville.

28th. A great Rain attended with a great deal of hard Thunder, it rained for upwards of an hour, which was very acceptable, it being very dry for some time.

July 26th. Very warm; Thermometer at Pine Ville at 96 at 5 O'clock in the Evening.

Aug^r 17th. Thermometer at 92 at Pine Ville.

25th. Thermometer 93 at Pine Ville.

26th. Thermometer at $95\frac{1}{2}$.

29th. Thermometer at 62.

Sept^r 5 and 6. Thermometer at 92 in Pine Ville.

22 and 23. Very great Rains, more Water in the Swamps than has been for two years.

Octobr 31st. Large White Frost with some Ice.

31st. My Daughter Susanna Mazyck was married to Mr. Charles Stevens, at Pine Ville, by the Rev^d Mr. Snowden.

Novr 6th. My Family removed from Pine Ville to Pooshee.

12th. Very cold, Thermometer at 24.

Decembr 3d. Went to Charleston with my Wife.

8th. Return'd from Charleston.

1817.

My Daughter Catherine went to Charleston to stay with Dr. Robert Wilson.

18th. My Daughter Catherine began school to Mrs. Talvande.

19th. Very cold, Thermometer at 13.

20th. Bought the Plantation Hopewell from Mr. Charles Stevens.

28th. Removed the first Negroes to Hopewell.

Feb^y 4th. Mr. Stevens and Susan went to Charleston to live, they board with Mrs. Blair.

4th. Snow Storm, Snow 3 inches thick, Thermometer at 10.

18th. My Wife and Daughter Maria went to Charleston.

8th. My Daughter Kitty left School.

9th. My Son John and Daughter Kitty came up from Charleston.

17th. My Niece Mary Martha Ravenel was married to Mr. Daniel Broughton, by the Reverend Mr. Charles B. Snowden.

21st. My Niece Mary Broughton went to Chelsea to live.

May 17th. At $\frac{1}{2}$ past six o'clock in the evening a noise was heard like rolling Thunder, which lasted for some time, in some places there was a light seen, and some people saw a smoke.

May 19th. A great fall of Rain, the greatest fall of Water that has been for several Years, made a Fresh in my Swamp.

June 3d. Removed my Family to Pine Ville in Mrs Harriet Gailard's House.

Sept^r 23d. My Daughter Susan was delivered of a Daughter at 8 O'clock in the Evening.

Novr 4th. Removed my Family from Pine Ville.

19th. Large Frost with Ice, everything kill'd.

Decembr 1st. Went to Charleston with my Wife and returned on the 6th.

1818.

Jan^y 1st. Mr Charles Stevens and his Family left Pooshee and removed to Pine Ville to live in the House belonging to the Academy.

Feb^y 1st. Bought a Carriage from Jet St Amon for \$623.

8th. My Grand Daughter Catherine Ravenel, daughter of Charles Stevens, was baptized at Pine Ville Church by the Rev^d Mr Muller, her sponsors were her grand Mother Mrs Mary Porcher and Henry Ravenel, Jun.

April 1st. Went to Charleston with my Wife and Daughter Charlotte and our grand Son Henry and returned on the 11th of the Month.

20th. Large white Frost with thick Ice, Thermometer at 30, all the Cotton and Corn Kill'd down, the leaves on the Trees killed.

24th. Large White Frost with Ice.

May 4th. Large White Frost.

8th. Slight White Frost.

June 1st. Removed my Family to Pine Ville, Remarkable cool Weather for the season.

7th. Very warm, Thermometer at 96.

23d. My grand Son Henry received a very severe wound on his Head from a Horse.

28th. Very warm, Thermometer 93.

July 4th. Left Pine Ville, to Travel in the up Country.

Octobr 5th. White Frost.

15th. Arrived at Pine Ville from the Catawba Springs.

22d. Very cold, thick Ice.

Novr 2d. Removed my Family from Pine Ville.

25th. Went to Charleston with my Wife and Daughter Charlotte.

Decembr 2d. Return'd from Charleston with my Wife and Daughter.

25th. Raised a House near the Stable for a Cart House and Work Shop.

14th. My Son John went to Charleston.

17th. John return'd from Charleston with Susan and Samuel Wilson.

19th. Snow'd, Sleeted and Rain'd the greater part of the day and very cold.

24th. Stephen Ravenel died in his 49th year and buried at Hanover on the 26th.

1819.

Jan'y 17th. Daniel Ravenel commenced reading in the Church at black Oak.

19th. My Son Henry was married to Miss Mary Esther Dwight, Daughter of Dr Samuel Dwight on Santee.

Feb'y 3d. The Negroes belonging to the Estate of Stephen Ravenel were appraised. I drew my Lott and sold the following Negroes to Daniel J. Ravenel—Harriot, Charley, Scipio and George.

15th. George Champlin finished a Plaza to my House at Pooshee.

April 4th. The Rev^d Mr Campbell commenced Preaching at Black, Oak Church.

12th. My Wife went to Charleston with Henry and his Wife and Son, on the 17th they return'd with my Daughter Charlotte.

26th. The President of the United States, James Monroe, arrived in Charleston.

May 7th. Very warm, the Thermometer at 92.

12th. Very cool, the Thermometer at 57.

19th. Very cool, Thermometer at 53.

June 4th. Removed my Family to Pine Ville.

13th. A great Rain which was very acceptable after a very great drowth.

July 1st. My grand Son Charles Augustus Stevens was born at 2 O'clock in the Mor'g.

Sept'r 19th. Very cool, Thermometer at 59.

Octobr 11th. Slight Frost, Thermometer at 44.

22d. Very cold, thick Ice, Thermometer 33.

26th. Removed my Family from Pine Ville.

Nov'r 1st. Raised a Carriage House.

29th. My Wife and Daughter Charlotte and Son Henry went to Charleston, and return'd on the 4th of December.

1820.

Jan'y 11th. Esther Ravenel, Wife of my Son Henry, Died and was buried in the burial ground on the place the day following. Aged 22 years.

30th Paul De St Julien Ravenel Died in his 56th year and buried on the 1st of Feb'y in the burial ground at Pooshee.

1820.

April 4th, Very Cold, thick Ice, Thermometer at 37.

10th, Cold, Ice, Thermometer at 42.

16th, My grand Son Charles Augustus Stevens was baptized at black Oak Church by the Rev^d Mr David Campbell; his Sponsors were Doctr Samuel Wilson, Sen., Mr Samuel DuBose and Miss Susan Wilson.

May 24th, Charles Stevens left Pooshee to go to Charleston with his Family to live.

June 3d, Very cool for the season, Thermometer at 54.

N. B.—Mrs Abigail Ravenel sail'd from Charleston for New Port, Rhode Island, in the Brig Resolution, Capt^a Hopkins.

6th, Removed my Family to Pine Ville in the House belonging to Mrs Cordes.

22d, Removed my Family to Miss Thomas's House in Pine Ville.

June 25th, My grand Son Henry began School to Mr John Severe at the Pine Ville Academy.

Sept^r 10th, A severe Gale of Wind from E. and N. E. with a great fall of Rain, a higher fresh in the Swamps than had been for several years, broke the Santee Canal bank in several places.

October 1st, A Gale from the N. and E., a great fall of Rain, very severe on the Sea Coast and on the Southern Island.

15th, Slight Frost.

25th, Severe Frost with thick Ice.

Nov^r 5, Removed my Family from Pine Ville.

10th, Bought a Boat from Mr Hall of Columbia for \$275.

25th, My Daughter Susan came up to Poooshee from Charleston.

1821.

Jan^y 7th and 8th, Very cold, Thermometer at 28, Sleet and Snow.

13th, My grand Son, Charles Augustus Stevens, Died, and was buried the day following in the burial ground at Poooshee.

20th, Very cold, Sleet and Snow.

24th, Severe cold Weather, Sleet and Snow, the Thermometer at 24, the coldest Weather that had been for Several years.

April 24th, My grand Son, René Ravenel Stevens, was born at 9 O'clock at Night at Poooshee.

May 24th, My Son Henry was married to Miss Elizabeth Catherine Porcher, Daughter of Mr Thomas Porcher, at Ophir.

June 1st, Removed my Family to Pine Ville to live in Miss Ann H. Thomas's House.

Sept^r. 9th, My grand Son, René Ravenel Stevens, was Baptized at Pine Ville by the Rev^d Mr C. B. Snowden; his Sponsors were his Uncle Daniel J. Ravenel and his Uncle John S. Ravenel and Aunt Catherine Ravenel.

Octobr 1st, A Spell of dry Weather, After the Wettest Summer and Spring that has been for many years.

29th, Removed from Pine Ville.

Nov^r 11th, Large Frost with Ice, Killed everything.

From this date the memoranda are no doubt written by Dr. Henry Ravenel, of Poooshee, son of René. H. E. R.

1822.

Sept^r 27th, A severe Gale of wind, it began to blow from N. E. about 10 o'clock, then from N. W., which did a great deal of damage

to the plantation and crops, several houses in Charleston were blown down and some lives lost.

Febr 10th, Died on Sunday evening at 5 o'clock, René Ravenel, aged 60 years and was born 14th of April, 1762.

1823.

Febr 7th, A large fall of Sleet and Snow.

9th, A large fall of Snow, which lasted on the ground for three days.

1826.

Novr 24, Died on Friday Morning at 4 o'clock, Charlotte J. Ravenel, aged 62 years.

1827.

Jany, Moved to Pooshee with my family from Indianfield where I had lived Since Jany. 1823.

May 2, A large white frost, and Ice as thick as a dollar. Cotton not entirely killed but very much injured. Most of the large Cotton in the hills generally killed and in the bottoms and flat lands the bunch altogether destroyed; moreover, a great deal of high wind and very dry, the Cotton looks very unpromising.

1828.

Went travelling to the Virginia Springs with my family—returned to Asheville in No. Ca. on the 15 Sept., and on the 19th my Son, William Francis, was born. Got back to Pine Ville in the 1st day of Novr

1829.

January 12th, Sett off for Columbia with Henry and Edward and Isaac Porcher to go to School to Mr. Daniel, where they remained.

July, 1829, John and his wife and Maria and Kitty left Pine Ville to go up the County for the benefit of Susan's health. Uncle Daniel also went with them.

Decr, 1829, Amy entered the Sophomore Class of Columbia College. A. came down to Pooshee in Company with Mr P'On a few days before Christmas and returned about 15 Jany.

1830.

January 3d, Sett off for Charleston with my Wife and Children, where I remained one week.

February 23rd, Went to Charleston in company with John and Several others from St. Johns to see the Races.

19 March, Received a Secretary and D.

10 and 11 March, 1841, The greatest fresh in the Swamps and more water in the County than ever seen before, having rained incessantly and heavy Showers for 2 days and 2 nights, accompanied the greater part of the time with thunder and lightning.

17 February, 1844, Moved the first negroes to Hardput and commenced work there on the 19th.

May, 1848, The Measles broke out at Pooshee, and in the course of Summer got to Indianfield and Hardput. There has been near 100 cases.

1847.

January 1st, The new Church at Black Oak was consecrated this day and the same day my grand Son, Henry Le Noblo, was born.

15 Decr, Began to put up a House for an overseer to superintend the Turpentine business.

Thursday morning, 25 of April, 1850, Maria Ravenel, daughter of René and Charlotte Ravenel, died at Poochee, aged 51 years, one month and 23 days.

September, 1851, Mrs. Abigail Ravenel, Widow of Paul De Ravenel, died in Pine Ville, aged about 75 years, and was buried at Poochee.

19 January, 1852, commenced the frame of a couple of rooms by an addition 38 feet by 18 to my House at Poochee.

16 March, 1852, Dismiss'd Mr. Cones, having finished the Carpenters part of the work on the new rooms.

1853.

March 25, Robert W. Mazyck died in Charleston of Consumption and was brought up the next day and buried at Poochee.

END OF DIARIES.

The following paper by Mr. Thomas P. Ravenel was the first that I had printed, intending to circulate it in pamphlet form amongst the family; but it was withheld because the larger compilation was so soon entered upon. Although the genealogy might well be eliminated here, in view of all that has gone before, I give the article as a whole, on account of its running comment.

Not the least interesting incidental remark is the refusal of Stephen Mazyck to take protection from the British during the Revolutionary war. The same family characteristic showed itself in Mr. Alexander Mazyck nearly a hundred years later when, after the Civil war, he refused to live under the Federal Government, but went to Canada, where he lived and died an exile of his own choice.

Article prepared by Mr. Thomas P. Ravenel, and which remained in his possession for many years unpublished.

RAVENEL.

THE GENERATIONS AS THEY APPEAR ON THE FAMILY GENEALOGICAL TABLE.

GEN. 1. Daniel Ravenel, of Vitré, in Bretagne. His wife's name was Marie; her maiden name unknown.

GEN. 2. René Ravenel, the Huguenot Emigrant, born in Vitré, France; married in Carolina to Charlotte de St. Julien, daughter of Pierre de St. Julien de Malacare. They had five children, viz.:

GEN. 3. Jeanne Charlotte, born 1690, married to John Curnel, of Ireland; left two children.

Daniel Ravenel, of Somerton, born 1692, married to Damaris Elizabeth de St. Julien, daughter of Pierre de St. Julien de Malacare, the Emigrant. They had five children: Daniel, Anne, Elizabeth Jeanne, Damaris and Mary. (They will appear in the fourth generation.) René Louis Ravenel, of Poooshee, born 1694, married to Susanne de Chagnier, widow, daughter of Henry and Catherine de Noble. He had six children: René, Henry, James, Betsy, Susanne, and Daniel. (They will appear in the fourth generation.) René Louis Ravenel lived and died at Poooshee. He got Poooshee by his wife. Her father bought it from Pierre de St. Julien, to whom it was granted by the Lords Proprietors in 1704.

Paul Francis Ravenel, born 1696, died single. Age not known.

Mary Amy Ravenel, born 1698, married to Paul de St. Julien, son of Pierre de St. Julien, the emigrant. Their children were Henry and Mary, who will appear in the fourth generation. Paul de St. Julien inherited Hanover from his father and built the present house. He commenced to build a brick house, and after burning two or three small kilns of brick he built the rest of wood, and when the chimney was completed he had "Peu-à-Peu" put on the top of it. He died at Hanover in 1741. His will is to be found in the Secretary of State's office in Charleston.

GEN. 4. Daniel Ravenel, of Wantoot, son of Daniel, of Somerton, born 4th May, 1732, married to Sarah de St. Julien, daughter of Peter de St. Julien (son of Pierre de St. Julien the emigrant). With her he had no children. He then married Charlotte Mazyck, daughter of Paul Mazyck. He got Wantoot from Benj. de St. Julien, the brother of his first wife. Left one child, "Daniel."

Anne, daughter of Daniel Ravenel, of Somerton, married Thos. Cordes, of Cooper River. She died a widow about 1796, at Wantoot, being there on a visit to her nephew, Daniel Ravenel.

Elizabeth Jane, second daughter of Daniel Ravenel, of Somerton, married her first cousin, Daniel Ravenel of Chelsea. Had two children, Elizabeth and Susana Charlotte, who will appear in the fifth generation. She died in Charleston in 1808. Buried at Poooshee. pot Sunmarked.

Damaris, third daughter of Daniel Ravenel, of Somerton. Born —; married to Benj. Mazyck, of Goose Creek. He lived at the brick house at Back River. Was a son of Isaac Mazyck, the Huguenot emigrant. Her children were Daniel, Stephen, Isaac, and a daughter. They appear in the fifth generation.

Mary, fourth daughter of Daniel Ravenel, of Somerton. Born —; married to Nathaniel Broughton, of Mulberry. Their children were: Nathaniel, Thomas, Elizabeth Charlotte, Sarah Ann, Daniel and Henrietta. They will appear in the fifth generation.

René Ravenel, son of René Louis Ravenel, of Poooshee, born —; was never married. Died at Poooshee. During his sickness his brother-in-law, Paul Mazyck, of Goose Creek, and his half sister, Catharine Chatagner, came up to see him. They were taken sick on the road and died at Poooshee about the time he did. When the neighbors were invited to R. Ravenel's funeral they found three coffins laid before them. It is said that some, fearing a contagious epidemic, left immediately.

Henry Ravenel, of Hanover, son of René Louis Ravenel, of Poooshee, born at Poooshee, June 25th, 1729. He died and was buried at Hanover, April 5th, 1785, aged 56 years. His wife died April 16th, 1779. He married his first cousin, Mary, daughter of Paul and Mary Amy St. Julien. He owned Hanover and Brunswick, and latterly Poooshee, which was left him by his brother James. He lived during the Revo-

lutionary war, but being old and infirm (lame of one leg) he took on active part, but had all his sons in Marion's camp, and consequently his feelings and principles being known to the British and Tories, he was subjected to great abuse and had his property depredated upon. The enemy would drive his cattle into the yard, kill off the best, leave the refuse there, and insult him and his family, to which the old man would make no reply. He had sixteen children, but six lived to manhood: Henry, René, Paul, Stephen, Daniel James and Peter. They will appear in the fifth generation.

James and Betsy, son and daughter of René Louis Ravenel, of Poo-shee (familiarily known to parish and friends as Uncle Jimmy and Aunt Betsy), lived together at Poo-shee in happy enjoyment of single-blessedness. James Ravenel died —. He left his right and portion of Poo-shee to his elder brother Henry, of Hanover, with a sort of understanding that it was to be left to his nephew, René, who lived with Aunt Betty at Poo-shee until she died, 1787, aged 60 years, and was buried at Poo-shee. It is supposed that old Aunt Betsy left her portion of Poo-shee also to her nephew René.

Susanne, daughter of René Louis Ravenel, of Poo-shee, born —; married to Stephen Mazyck, of Woodboo, son of Isaac Mazyck the Emigrant. They had six children: John, Susanne, Mary, Stephen, Catharine and Charlotte. (They appear in the fifth generation.)

Daniel Ravenel, of Chelsea, son of René Louis Ravenel, of Poo-shee, born —; married his first cousin, Elizabeth Jane (daughter of Daniel Ravenel of Somerton). They had three children: Elizabeth, Susan and Charlotte. (They are in the fifth generation.) He lived at Chelsea and died before the Revolutionary war. His widow and children lived there during the war, and the young men of the family all being in the American army, the widow was subjected to abuse and insult. On one occasion some British soldiers came to her house in the night and demanded admittance and asked who was there. She replied that she was alone with her little children and would not get up to open the door. They told her they would cut down the door. She told them they might cut it if they chose, but she would not open it. One of them chopped the door with his sword; the chops are on the old door now. They left without admittance.

Henry De St. Julien, son of Paul De St. Julien and Mary Amy Ravenel, died young and supposed to be unmarried.

Mary De St. Julien, daughter of Paul De St. Julien and Mary Amy Ravenel, born at Hanover, Nov. 13th, 1739, O. S. Married at Poo-shee by the Rev^d Mr. Comings, Rector of St. Johns, Sept. 13th, 1750, O. S., to her first cousin, Henry Ravenel of Hanover. She died April 16, 1779, at Hanover, where she was buried. They had sixteen children, but six lived to manhood.

GEN. 5. Daniel Ravenel (of Wantoot), son of Daniel Ravenel

(Wantoot), and great grand son of René the Emigrant, born April 11th, 1762, married to Catherine Prioleau, daughter of Samuel Prioleau. He entered Marion's camp in Aug. 1778, at the age of 16, and remained one of Marion's men until the end of the war. He was quite delicate when young and thought to be consumptive, and his good health after was attributed to the rough life of camp. He was once taken prisoner, supposed to have been exchanged, Marion's men being some what Partisan soldiers were allowed to visit their families when in the neighborhood of their homes. On one occasion Mr. Ravenel was spending the night at Wantoot with his family; he was waked by a noise at the front door, and got up and commenced to dress, but before he was dressed Maj. Fraser (since of Charleston) entered the room armed. As one was armed and the other unarmed and undressed, Mr. R. thought it rather unequal grounds for a fight and sprang out of the window; followed by Maj. Fraser through the back door, who pursued him through the bushes at the back of the house, chopping at him with his sword, but Mr. R. having the advantage of light weight, and knowing the ground, eluded his pursuer and escaped. He never was reconciled after at meeting Maj. Fraser on the streets of Charleston enjoying like rights and privileges of citizenship with him, who had fought for the country. This feeling prevailed (and certainly very naturally) with many of our Revolutionary Soldiers.

Mr. Ravenel planted rice at Wantoot at the time the Santee canal was being dug. Col. Charles Senf, engineer and Superintendent of the Canal, who was inclined to be arbitrary where his authority allowed him, on one occasion sent a message to Mr. Ravenel that on a day in July he would be at Wantoot to cut his rice field bank, and take down his mill, as the Santee canal would take his private canal. Mr. R. sent for answer that he (Col. Senf) would do it at his peril, and that he would be there that day prepared to protect his property and himself.

Mr. Ravenel went to his mill that day, armed, but Col. Senf thought it prudent to defer the work, and so reported to the canal company. The company directed him to leave the bank and mill until the crop was harvested. They then took the canal, and the Santee canal is where Mr. R.'s private canal was.

He lived at Wantoot in Winter, and in Charleston in Summer. His family continued to spend a part of the Winter there (and it was a delightful resort to them), until the death of his Widow. Mr. and Mrs. Ravenel had eight children: Daniel, James, John, Henry, Edmund, Mary, Eliza and William.

Daniel Mazyck, son of Benjamin Mazyck of Goose Creek, and his wife, Damaris Ravenel, daughter of Daniel Ravenel of Summerton, lived and died at Somerset. He had three children, Thomas, Sarah St. Julien and Mary, of the 6th generation.

Daniel Mazyck, when young, was a lieutenant of a company in the American Army, and was at the battle of Fort Moultrie.

Stephen Mazyck, familiarly called "Hickory-faced Stephen," on account of his hard and rough features, was the son of Benjamin Mazyck of Goose Creek, and Damaris Ravenel, Daughter of Daniel Ravenel of Summerton. He married Miss Young. He was in the American Army, and when the people about the country took protection, he said he would not, as he never could put reliance on an enemy, and he and his brother left and went to Virginia. He had six children, viz.: Benjamin, Paul, Alexander, Margaret, Jane, and Caroline. (They come in the 6th generation.)

Isaac Mazyck, son of Benjamin Mazyck, of Goose Creek, and his wife Damaris Ravenel, never married, and is thought to have been accidentally killed on Sullivan's Island early in life. He is buried at Summerton.

A daughter of Benjamin Mazyck and his wife Damaris Ravenel (name unknown), married a Waring, and lived at Beach Hill, St. Paul's Parish.

Elizabeth Ravenel, daughter of Daniel Ravenel, of Chelsea, and Elizabeth Jane, was born —; married to Alexander Broughton, and they lived all their lives at Exeter. She died at Chelsea, and was buried at Biggin Church. They had five children, Alexander, Betsey, Mary, Susan, and Daniel (they are in the 6th generation). Mr. Broughton was one of Marion's men in the Revolutionary War.

Susanna Charlotte Ravenel, daughter of Daniel Ravenel, of Chelsea, married Peter Porcher, son of Philip Porcher. During her lifetime they lived with her mother at Chelsea. She was buried at Poooshee.

Charlotte Ravenel, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Jane Ravenel, of Chelsea, was never married. Died at Chelsea, and was buried at Poooshee.

Henry Ravenel, son of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born at Poooshee, June 26, 1761, O. S. was baptized at Poooshee by Rev. Mr. Stones (Stoney?), Rector of Goose Creek Parish. His surtates were his Grandfather and Grandmother, René and Susan Ravenel, and his Uncle Stephen Mazyck. He was never married. Lived for some time at Hanover with his father. He then joined the army, and was one of Marion's men until the end of the war. He was at the battle of Eutaw. Being asked if he had ever killed any British, he replied that he never saw any after the first fire; that he loaded and fired into the smoke. On one occasion, when his party were routed by the British at Orangeburg, he rode down to Hanover in the day, about sixty miles. He was asked how he did it. He replied to his questioner, "If you had had the British at your back you would have found out how."

He was afterwards Captain of a military company that mustered at 45 mile House, and always after enjoyed the title of "Capt. Harry."

Being an old bachelor, and liked and respected by all, he was familiarly called by all his young relations and acquaintances "Old Uncle Harry."

He lived after the war at Brunswick, which place was left to him by his father. The house and settlement on Brunswick then stood South of the present settlement quite near the swamp. He died at Hanover, where he had gone on a visit to his brother Stephen, aged 71 years, 8 months, and was buried at Hanover, in the orchard, now the burial ground.

Mary, daughter of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born at Poooshee, March 25th, 1753, died and was buried at Poooshee, April 18th, 1753.

Paul René, son of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born at Hanover, Jan. 30th, 1755, and was baptized at the house of Mrs. Monk at St. Stephen's Parish, by Rev. Mr. Keith, Rector of said Parish. His sureties Mrs. Mary Monk and his uncle, Daniel Ravenel, of Chalsea, and his cousin, Daniel Ravenel, of Wantoot. He died on Nov. 10th, 1755, buried at Hanover.

Mary, daughter of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born Aug. 31st, 1756, was baptized Sept. 8th, by the Rev. Levi Durand, Rector of St. John's. Her sureties were her grandfather and grandmother and her aunt Eliza de St. Julien. She died the same night and was buried at Hanover.

Susanno, daughter of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born Oct. 29th, 1757, baptized Nov. 14th, by Rev. Levi Durand. Her sureties were her grand-aunt, Catharine Taylor, her half-aunt, Eliza de St. Julien and her uncle, James Ravenel. She died Feb. 6th, 1758.

Amy, daughter of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born Jan. 7th, 1759, baptized on the 19th January, by Rev. Levi Durand (private baptism), died soon after.

Mary, daughter of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born Jan. 30th, 1760, baptized at the church by Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rector of Goose Creek Parish. Her sureties were her aunt, Susan Mazyck, her cousin, Charlotte Ravenel, and her uncle, James Ravenel; died in Charlestown, Nov. 15th, 1775.

N. B.—The old gentleman seemed determined to name a daughter after his dear wife Mary, as this is the third Mary, but he failed, as none attained to womanhood.

René Ravenel, of Poooshee, son of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born April 14th, 1762, was baptized June 10th, by the Rev. Levi Durand. His sureties were his uncle, Daniel Ravenel, and cousin, Daniel Ravenel, and his aunt, Eliza Ravenel. He was married Feb. 14, 1788, by Rev. Mr. Hurst (Rector of St. Stephen's Parish), to his first cousin, Charlotte Jackey Mazyck, daughter of Stephen and Susanne Mazyck, of Woodboo. They had six children who lived to age: Henry, Susanne M., Charlotte, John S., Maria and Catharine, and

one who lived but a few hours. (They will appear in the 6th generation.)

He entered Marion's camp and continued in the army until the end of the war. He and his cousin Daniel (after of Wantoot) were once taken prisoners and General Cornwallis said to them, "You two brothers (as he supposed them to be) can arrange it between you, but the eldest is to go to Charlestown to prison, the younger can go home on parole." Daniel remarked, "Good Lord, I have to go to prison." He was three days the elder. Daniel is supposed to have been exchanged as he was in camp after until the end of the war. Cornwallis forgot or neglected to state the time or terms of the parole and René remained at home about a month and went out again. He was courting his wife at the time he was in camp and used to go to Woodboo to visit her. His brother Harry used to tell him, "You will get caught yet going to see that d—d Tory girl." (Her father, Stephen Mazyck, was a neutral, and being also over age, took no active part on either side.) René came to Poooshee, at the death of his Uncle Jimmy, to live with his Aunt Betsy, and in a few months after the death of his aunt he married; and lived and died at Poooshee.

Soon after his marriage he commenced going to Charleston with his family about July or August to spend the fall months. He lived one summer, 1794, in Pineville. After that he spent his summers in Woodville (East of Poooshee) until 1816, then again spent his summers in Pineville. Died at Poooshee of consumption Feb. 10th, 1822, and was buried at Poooshee.

Paul de St. Julien Ravenel, son of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born Nov. 5th, 1765, was baptized in April, 1766, at the church by Rev. Mr. Jockley, Rector of St. John's. His sureties were his uncles, Daniel and James Ravenel, and his aunt, Elizabeth Ravenel, Jr., of Chelsea. He was married Jan. 17th, 1786, by Rev. Mr. Ellington, of Goose Creek, at Woodboo, to Susanna Loyd. With her he had two children Paul, (born Jan. 6th, 1787, and died 1791), and Mary Martha, born Dec. 25th, 1789. (They are in the 6th generation.)

He lived in Christ Church Parish for a year or two. In 1788 he came up to Poooshee and in a few days after went over to Hanover and remained there until he had settled and built at Hardput, to which place he moved with his family in 1789. His wife, Susanna, died at Hardput, Feb. 6th, 1790, and was buried at Poooshee. He married 1810 to his second wife, Abigail Pierce, of Newport, R. I., at Goshen, where she was on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Francis Marion. He had with his second wife four or five children, but two lived to age, Caroline and Benj. Pierce. (They are in the 6th generation.)

He was a tall stripling during the war (and after a very tall man). One day while returning from school the British took him a prisoner and carried him to their camp at 45-mile house. One of the officers

found him playing at marbles with the negro boys about the camp and told the commanding officer that he may as well let that boy go home as he was playing with the negro boys. When they told him to go, he said he struck a trot and kept it down to Hanover. He was very anxious to join Marion's camp, as it was the ambition of every man and boy at that day to be one of "Marion's men," but his mother would not consent. It is thought that he was out for a short time before the end of the war, though but fourteen or fifteen years old. He had a peculiar nervous winking of the eyes and twitching of the face, so also had some of the other brothers, and this defect was the amusement of the boys of his acquaintance. This peculiarity has descended to some of their posterity of the present day. People called it a trick, but of course descending through generations, it must be attributed to some natural cause more radical than a mere boyish trick. He died Jan. 30th, 1820, and was buried at Pooshee.

Elizabeth Amey, daughter of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born June 14th, 1767, was baptized at home by the Rev. Mr. Keith. Her sureties were her aunt Elizabeth Ravenel, of Pooshee, Miss Susanna Mazyck, jr., and Alexander Mazyck. She died Sept. 9th, 1783, aged 16 years and 3 months. Buried at Hanover.

Stephen Ravenel, of Hanover, son of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, born Aug. 16th, 1770, was baptized Feb. 1771, at the church by Rev. Sam'l Hart, Rector, of the Parish. His sureties were Messrs. Paul and Stephen Mazyck and Miss Elizabeth Mazyck.

He was married Dec. 11th, 1800, to Catherine Mazyck, daughter of Wm. and Mary Mazyck, at the residence of Mr. Mazyck in Archdale Street, Charleston. They had no children. His wife lived but three years, and died Feb. 8th, 1803, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Colonel Thomas Porcher. She was buried at Hanover. He died Dec. 25th, 1818, and was buried at Hanover.

In early life he was Secretary of State and lived in Charleston. He was devoted to hunting and killed a great many deer.

Daniel James Ravenel, of Hanover, son of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, was born Jan. 30th, 1774. Was baptized at the upper chapel (about where and from which the present Chapel Hill plantation was named) by Rev. Sam'l Hart May 21st. His sureties were his uncle and brother James and Henry Ravenel, and Miss Mary Ann Mazyck. He was taken early in life as clerk in his brother Stephen's office of Secretary of State, and was after for several years himself Secretary of State, and resided in Charleston. He came up about 1815 and lived at Hanover with his brother Stephen, who left him Hanover and the negroes at his death. He lived at Hanover an old bachelor and was "Uncle Daniel" for his friends and neighbors. Was for several years Secretary of the St. John's Hunting Club, and a regular attendant. He owned also Brunswick which was left to him by his brother. He died at Hanover Oct.

31st, 1836. He left Hanover and about 70 negroes to his grand-nephew, Henry LeNoble Stevens—and left Brunswick and about 60 negroes to his nephew, Benj. Pierce Ravenel.

Catharine Damaris, daughter of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, was born Jan. 1776. Was baptized in April at home by the Rev. Sam'l Hart. Her sureties were her brother, Henry Ravenel and Misses Susanna and Catharine Mazyck. She died Aug. 27th, 1777, and was buried at Hanover.

Peter De St. Julien and James Le Noble Ravenel, twin sons of Henry and Mary Ravenel, of Hanover, were born March 27th, 1779, and baptized by Rev. Sam'l Hart, April 17th. Their sureties were—for Peter De St. Julien his cousin Ann Cordes, Mr. Phillip Porcher and Henry Ravenel, jr.—for James LeNoble his uncle, James Ravenel, his brother, René Ravenel and Mrs. Charlotte Ravenel. James LeNoble died June 2d, 1782, and was buried at Hanover.

Peter De St. Julien studied and graduated in medicine at Philadelphia. He lived at Poooshee with his brother René and practiced in the neighborhood. He was accidentally shot while hunting deer near Buck Hall by his friend, Mr. Francis Peyre, Sept. 17th, 1808, and died that night. His likeness at Poooshee was taken by one of his fellow students at Philadelphia.

John Mazyck, son of Steven Mazyck, of Woodboo, and Susanne (Ravenel), died a child and is supposed to be buried at Poooshee.

Susanne Mazyck, daughter of Stephen Mazyck, of Woodboo, and Susanne (Ravenel), lived to be grown up, but never married—supposed to be buried at Poooshee.

Mary Mazyck, daughter of Stephen Mazyck, of Woodboo, and Susanne (Ravenel), born ———, married to Isaac Mazyck, (3^d), son of Isaac Mazyck, (2^d), had two children who lived to grow up, viz.: Mary (who married Dr. Sam'l Wilson) and Betsy (who married Dr. Robt. Wilson). Isaac Mazyck was a merchant and lived in Charleston.

Stephen Mazyck, son of Stephen Mazyck, of Woodboo, and Susanne (Ravenel), born ———, married to Ann Wilson (daughter of Dr. Robt. Wilson and Miss Chisolm), had three children, Stephen (who married Susan Waring), Ann (who married Isaac Wilson) and Robt. (who first married Helen Wilson and then Caroline Ravenel). He lived at Woodboo and died there and was buried at Poooshee. Woodboo was left to him by his father. He left it to his son Stephen. After 1796, when his wife died, he lived at Woodboo alone. He built a house at Woodville but probably never lived there.

Catharine Mazyck, daughter of Stephen Mazyck, (of Woodboo), and Susanne (Ravenel), born ———, married to John Cordes. Lived at Peru on Santee and John Cordes died in Pineville. His widow married Dr. Sam'l Wilson, of Charleston, whose first wife was her niece.

Charlotte Jackey Mazyck, daughter of Stephen Mazyck, of Woodboo,

and Susanne (Ravenel), was born June 1764. Feb. 14th, 1788, married her first cousin René Ravenel, of Pooshee, (son of Henry Ravenel of Hanover), and died at Pooshee, on Nov. 24th, 1826—aged 62 years.

NOTE.—Stephen was elected Secretary of State Dec. 20, 1794,
Register Meane Cooveyance for Charleston District, Dec. 21, 1799.

Daniel James Ravenel was elected Secretary of State by the legislature at Columbia, Dec. 5, 1810.

See Diary, ante.

Mr. Thomas Ravenel, the writer of above article, suggested to me to omit the statement that Daniel J. Ravenel was Secretary of State, as he thought it probably an error, having evidently forgotten his authority. I have shared this doubt in preparing the text (page 28), and have also, on suggestion from the same quarter, given Stephen Ravenel the office twenty five years too late, as I was not then familiar with the diaries.

H. E. R.

NOTES.

HUGUENOT CHURCH.—DATE OF FOUNDING.

Reasons for the belief that the Huguenots had a church upon the site of their present building at the corner of Queen and Church streets, as early as 1681, which would give them priority over all other churches, were stated in the Charleston Year Book for 1885. The conclusion was sustained by convincing historical deduction, and by what was regarded as positive documentary proof.

Two facts, *inter alia*, were shown: 1. That under date of March 3, 1881, lot No. 65 of Charleston town lots, which is the same lot as is now occupied by the church, was surveyed for a grant to Michael Lovinge, or Lowell, or Loveing (the handwriting is hard to decipher). In the same bad hand, upon the margin of the grant, is written "ffrench church." In further confirmation of the above, a parchment roll, formerly an archive of the city of Charleston, dated 1725, giving numbers, dates, etc., of town lots, contains this entry: "65-2 (freh chch) 174-March 6-1681- Michael Loveing." General Wilmot G. DeSaussure, who had discovered these documents, who was an able antiquarian in his line, and who did an amazing amount of research into, and reproduction of, old land- and family-records of Charleston, remained firm in his adherence to the conclusions above announced until the time of his death.

2. It was also shown that in June, 1687, Cæsar Moze bequeathed to the church in Charleston a sum of money to be used in aiding to build a church in the country, which implies that the Charleston church was then well established, and had been previously built, or he would have aided it, and not another church.

The claim to the date 1681 was published through various channels, and repeatedly Dr. Vedder, through the local press, invited correction, if any one could show reasons for dissent; but, I believe, the conclusion remained unchallenged for more than twenty years, and until the appearance of General McCrady's Proprietary History of South Carolina.

In that book it is said: "The first church of the French Protestants, known as the Huguenot Church, was erected at some time between the years 1687 and 1698."

Dr. Vedder took the question up in a letter published in the *Charleston News and Courier*, January 14, 1898, and was replied to by General McCrady in the same paper, both gentlemen of course exercising much courtesy. General McCrady gives a very short statement of the transfers of the lot in question, as follows: Lovinge, the original grantee,

conveyed it to Arthur Middleton, October 24, 1684, who devised it to his wife, Mary Middleton, 27 April, 1684-5. She married Ralph Izard, and they conveyed it May 5, 1687, to James Nichols "for ye commonalty of ye French Church."

In other words the French Church did not own the lot until 1687.

But it has been supposed with reason that the lot was held by the earlier owners subject to some trust or lease or license in favor of the church, this being no unusual procedure in case of a church, and there being at the time some legal difficulties in the way of the French corporation holding it in its own name. It must be admitted that the argument for either view is quite strong, but I think unless it is shown that the entries on the documents above quoted were not authentic or contemporaneous, Dr. Vedder has the best of it. The entries can scarcely be questioned.

January 20, 1898.

GENERAL McCRAZY'S HISTORY.—CRITICISM.

As heretofore (page 88) I commented upon General McCrazy's having attributed fanaticism to the French, before I had a copy of his book, let me add, since seeing a copy, that he more than once in his volume bears tribute to the noble character of the French emigrants, and their value to the colony. He speaks of them as a "simple yet heroic people," who were "to impress their gentle manners, their gallantry, their frugality, and, above all, their religious tone, upon those with whom they were to form the people of South Carolina." *Prop.-Hist. of S. Carolina*, p. 48.

"The usefulness and noble character of the French and Swiss" emigrants is recognized on page 233 of the same book, and so elsewhere through its pages. I should not have regarded the suggestion of fanaticism in the first chapter as aimed especially at the French, and certainly not as phrased, with the slightest offence, except that when the passage was called in question by a descendant of the Huguenots, Gen. McCrazy did not disclaim the application, but, on the contrary, sought to fortify it.

One cannot refrain, upon using McCrazy's History, from bearing tribute to the great ability, splendid industry, and untiring research displayed in the preparation of the volume. The book sheds a light upon the period from 1670 to 1719 as much superior to all former histories as the modern electric light is superior to the street lamp of the ancient times. If I could have had it before writing my little book, it would have saved me much outside investigation and labor. One must praise the book even if he dissents from some of its conclusions.

REV. PAUL L'ESCOT. TESTIMONIAL—EARLY HUGUENOT PAPERS AND
QUESTIONS.

The subjoined testimonial to Pastor L'Escot was accidentally heard of by me, and a copy obtained in January, 1898, from the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England. It is reprinted principally on account of the names of the signers, who were doubtless heads of families in the church.

The "Proposition for Carolina," of which I give the substance (also from the Bodleian Library), is originally in the French language. It appears to be a memorandum made by some friend or agent of the would-be emigrants. The date of this paper is uncertain, but the volume in which it is found is described in the catalogue as "Bishop Brompton's papers, 17th and 18th centuries," and the obliging copyist thinks, from the handwriting, that the article was written about the end of the 17th or beginning of the 18th century. It no doubt preceded the general migration. The paper is not signed.

I procured copies of these articles hoping that they might prove to contain some hitherto undiscovered church and family history. They do not reveal new facts, but are interesting to all Huguenots, as suggesting the difficulties encountered at every step, and the pathetic anxieties which occupied the minds of the exiles, as well as for the reason above given.

[MS. Rawlinson B. 376, fol. 154.]

[Endorsed:] Decembris 6^o, 1719. Paulus L'Escot examinatus et approbatus ad diaconatum in Mangoy.

Nous Anciens et Chefs de familles composans L'Eglise Française recueillée à Charlestown en Caroline dans l'Amerique Septentrionale Certifions que Monsieur Paul L'Escot fidele ministre du Saint Evangile a fait entre nous la Fonction de Pasteur de notre Eglise pendant l'espace de Dixhuit ans et deux mois, c'est à dire depuis Noël en l'année 1700 iustqu'au commencement de Mars 1719 et qu'il nous a toujours bien edifié tant par ses Predications et ses Exhortations que par sa conduite et ses moeurs qui ont été sans reproche et de bon exemple parmi nous. Et comme le temps de son engagement avec nous est finj et que se trouvant libre il desire fortement de quitter ce pais cy pour se retirer à Genève et y finir ses jours auprès de ses amis, si Dieu le permet, ne pouvans resister à son desir ni lui refuser le congé qu'il souhaite, nous le recommandons instamment à la Grace de Notre Seigneur, et à tous les bons offices de nos Freres.

Fait à Charleston en Caroline ce 14^e. de Mars 171⁵.

B. GODIN,
SAMUEL PERONNEAU,
ELISÉ PRIOLEAU,
JEAN BEAUCHAMP,
SAMUEL PRIOLEAU,
JEAN GENDRON,
P. (?) . . U FILLIEUX,
CHARLES FRANÇHOMME,
ANDRÉ DU'PUY,

JAMES MAZYCK,
BENJⁿ DE LA CONSEILLERE, ANCIENT,
PAUL DOUXSAINT,
CHARLES MARCHE,
P. BAIOT,*
B. MARION,
ABRAHAM LE SUEUR,
ADAM BEAUCHAMP,
ADRIENNE TATUN(?)ROY.

*Bacot?

[Abstract MS.—Rawlinson C. 984, fol. 217, Bodleian Library, Oxford, England.]

[Endorsed] Proposition en général pour la Caroline.

There are many families who, suffering for the sake of religion in Poictou and Antris, in France, desire to leave the kingdom to have liberty to serve God, and would like to retire to Carolina if they may be able, and for this purpose they wish to know:

- 1st. If the accounts of Carolina circulated in France are sincere.
- 2d. If families leaving France in their own ships, with their personal effects (meubles) and merchandise, would there be received, to buy and sell their merchandise as inhabitants, without passing through England, and without obtaining passports there.
- 3d. If the article above may not be, whether an English ship, or one not English, bound to London, laden with families, merchandise and household goods, and entered at the custom house as for Carolina, and failing there to be laden, if the rights of entry and of exit of England would have to be paid.
- 4th. If those who bought lands in Carolina, as the account states (comme dit la relation), would acquire in buying them, rights of naturalization, or if it was necessary to go to England to obtain it, and how much would it cost per family, and how could it be obtained?
- 5th. To see Messieurs the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, to ask their protection and assurance in obtaining lands, the power to choose the place of residence, and to obtain, if possible, employment, and also to ask them if they might please to give an order to reserve lands near the habitation which the families might take, for considerable families which would come over in a year; and if they might obtain some lands beyond those indicated in the notices (here some confusion, either) for religious purposes, (or) considering the condition in which they were on account of religion, and that they abandoned much property in France.
- 6th. Whether there was a French church in Carolina, and if they could establish one under the good pleasure of the King.
- 7th. Whether it was sufficient that a father of a family should be naturalized in order that his children, of whatever age they might be, and all of his descendants, should succeed to his property in perpetuity.

LUDWELL'S ASSEMBLY.

In 1693 Governor Ludwell called an Assembly, of which René Ravenel was a member. So were Alexander Thette Chastaigner, Esq. (first husband of Mrs. René Louis Ravenel), John Boyd, Esq., Paul Bonneau, Esq., Mons. John Gendron and Mons. — Lebas (*Commons Journal MSS*). These were from Craven county.

General McCrady asserts that Hewatt's statement, that not a single representative was allowed from Craven county in this Assembly, is a mistake, as the journal shows that the six gentlemen above named, all

Huguenots, took their seats. *Hist. of So. Ca. under Proprietary Govt.*, p. 239, note.

But does their election and enumeration in the Journal prove that they were undisturbed in the possession of their seats? In regard to the opposition to the French, Mr. McCrady distinctly concludes that it was the reflex of European influences, as I have stated in chapter 4th. The violence of antagonism did not reach its climax until some years later than 1693.

LAND TRANSACTIONS.

It is worth while to print the following extract from the oldest index to grants in the Secretary of State's office in Columbia:

The most interesting part of it is that showing the large tracts which some of the family bought in the middle and upper parts of the State in the '70's.

They must have speculated on the settlement of the country, and the purchases showed a long foresight. It would be interesting to trace the subsequent sales, and find out how well or ill the ventures succeeded.

The outburst of the Revolutionary war was no doubt an adverse element, and may be supposed to have postponed, if it did not defeat profitable sales:

	LOCATION.	No. of Acres.	Vol.	Page	Date.
Ravenel, Daniel.....	St. Johns.....	200	20	29	April 16, 1771.
" " "	Jr. 96 Dist.....	200	20	29	May 25, 1771.
" " "	Sr. Broad River.....	300	20	36	Jan. 2, 1771.
" " "	Craven	500	18	508	Jan. 14, 1772.
" " "	Broad River.....	2,000	20	22	Feb. 16, 1772
" " Jr.	" "	250	20	18	Feb. 20, 1772.
" " Sr.	Saluda	1,000	20	23	March 3, 1772.
" " Jr.	Broad River.....	2,000	20	25	Mar. 16, 1772.
" " "	96 District	500	20	19	May 25, 1772.
" " "	"	150	20	28	May 25, 1774.
" " "	"	650	20	20	July 2, 1774.
" " "	"	500	20	18	Dec. 15, 1774.
Ravenel, Damaris.....	Berkeley	500	2	516	Feb. 10, 1789.
" Elizabeth.	"	500	2	517	Feb. 10, 1789.
" Henry.....	Granville	629	20	25	June 9, 1772.
" " "	Rocky Creek.....	371	20	24	June 15, 1772.
" James.....	Craven	400	9	211	April 14, 1787.
" " "	"	300	9	240	June 10, 1767.
" " "	Berkeley.....	200	11	353	July 13, 1770.
" " "	Craven	160	11	493	Sept. 25, 1770.
" " "	Berkeley.....	1,000	11	434	Sept. 29, 1770.
" " "	Craven	500	20	26	Nov. 12, 1771.
" " "	Broad River.....	1,000	20	28	Dec. 28, 1771.
" " "	Colleton	1,000	20	27	Jan. 22, 1773.
" " "	Orangeburg	408	20	26	April 4, 1775.
" " "	96 Dist.....	92	20	20	April 5, 1775.
" René.....	Craven	1,000	1	321	Oct. 2, 1733.
" " "	Berkeley	480	1	320	Nov. 12, 1733.
" " "	Craven	516	1	320	Nov. 14, 1733.
" " "	"	481	3	247	Mar. 18, 1734.
" " "	"	819	3	265	Mar. 18, 1734.

CLUB DINNERS.

The subjoined paper preserves the recollection of a very prominent feature of the social life of the planters, viz.: their club meetings. Some of the liveliest anecdotes are told in connection with these club dinners, and it is said that tales of horses ridden into the club-house and made to leap over the dining-table are not imaginary. Nor is it fiction that on one occasion a horse was ridden up-stairs to the second story of a house, and special appliances had afterwards to be used in order to get him out through a window and over a shed.

But passing by the excesses, these neighborhood clubs were undoubtedly effective in keeping alive the fraternal feeling and public spirit of the district. We have seen (Diary) that Dr. Ravenel of Pooshee participated in the formation of the Black Oak Club, and records the erection of their club-house, and that he more than once provided dinner.

The paper which I copy is endorsed, "Original Rules of the St. Stephens Club, November, 1825," and is no doubt a fair specimen of the rules of all such societies:

- "1. This club shall be known by the title of the St. Stephens Club.
- "2. The meetings of the club shall be held at the club-house on the first Saturday in the months of November, December, January, February, March, April, May and June.
- "3. Each member shall find a dinner in the order in which he shall become a member, consisting of a roasted^d Turkey, Two Ducks, Two Fowls or a dish equivalent to the two fowls, one-half of a sheep or sheep dressed according to the option of the finder, one ham or piece of salted beef, one peck of Rice, Two loaves of Bread, Mustard, Pepper, Salt and Vinegar, eight bottles of Madeira Wine, Two bottles of Brandy, one of Gin, one of Whiskey, Twenty-five Spanish and Twenty-five American Segars, Two dozen each of Plates, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, knives and forks.
- "4. That dinner shall be on table at half past one o'clock.
- "5. That a majority of the members shall constitute a Quorum to transact all business before the club except the Election of Members.
- "6. Any person desirous of becoming a member of this club shall apply by letter, or be proposed by a member, and on the succeeding club day he shall be balloted for, and unless he shall have two-thirds of the votes of the whole club, he shall be declared not elected.
- "7. The member finding the dinner shall be President of the day, and the member next on the list shall be Vice-President.
- "8. That no sales, Negro-Trials, or card-playing shall be permitted at the Club House on Club Days.
- "9. That a Secretary and Treasurer be appointed on each anniversary by the President of the Day, to perform all duties appertaining to that office.

*They used the split in those days.

"10. Any member finding more or less than the above rules specify shall continue to find until he finds the proper quantity.

"11. That none of the above rules shall be altered but on the club day in November in every year, which shall be considered as the anniversary.

Members.

William Cain,	John Couturier,	John S. Ravenel,
Stephen G. Deveaux,	Robert M. Palmer,	Robert McKelvey,
Edwin Gaillard,	Samuel Porcher,	Isaac Dubose,
William Dubose,	Isaac M. Dwight,	Sam ^l Palmer,
Philip S. Porcher,	W. Washington Couturier,	Theodore L. Gourdin,
Charles Stevens,	Samuel Dubose,	John G. K. Gourdin."

The club at Black Oak originated as a hunting club, and was called the St. Johns Hunting Club. Deer hunts frequently preceded the club dinners, and if a deer were shot early enough in the morning, the hunters partook of the venison when they assembled at the club-house.

The regulations as to dinner had to be strictly carried out, but did not exclude extra dishes at the option of the "finder" for the day. Vegetables were not out of place, and game was often served.

The Black Oak Club house stood nearly opposite the church on the north side of the road. No vestige of it remains. It was pulled down by the negroes very soon after the first raid of the Yankee army

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