

Santee-Cooper Destruction

To The News and Courier:

The Santee-Cooper project should never have been undertaken for the following reasons. The destruction of this area is not needed in any way for electric power, nor for a waterway into South Carolina. Engineers have stated, that ten million dollars spent for an electric manufacturing plant with steam used as the motive power and coal as fuel, would produce as much electricity as the forty to fifty million dollar project now involved, and be much more dependable. The Santee-Cooper project to get its power will have to have water spread over a vast area as only in this way can water be had in sufficient quantity to give the power needed. The usefulness of the held water as a navigable waterway on which powered boats could be used to advantage, is far-fetched, for in this day and time of good roads, with trucks taking freight to and from all points on roads with a speed of 30 to 60 miles per hour, even the railroads are being put out of business, and where boats in coastal sections did once a thriving business, they are now but few of them left, a pittance of the past. Who would use Santee-Cooper water to carry freight on, when they could haul by truck at a smaller cost and have delivered any where in the state, from any other part of the state, in a few minutes or hours. The Santee-Cooper project is not needed for any good reason, its need was for the bringing of government money into South Carolina, and we would be much better off if never a New Deal dollar had gone into any state of the forty-eight. Now let's look into the destruction of this vast area to be flooded, here are located plantations on which there are now standing some of the most beautiful homes, such as the Palmer home. There are also many planters who are making fine crops of all kinds on these lands to be flooded, there are many people making a living in this section who will have to find land somewhere else, and start life's struggle all over once more. I am told that some of those living in this section are completely bewildered, and desperate as to the future, not knowing what they will do. Were there good reason for destroying this area, there might be some excuse for so doing, but there is none. Now let's come to the great unused lands and forest with its wild life, is there anywhere else in this state to take its place? There is not. Nature has presented to South Carolina a forest with wild life preserve, which no money should buy, let it stand as a monument of nature's glory, let us not destroy it for what could be easily had in a power plant at a cost of ten million dollars. I am a land owner, I know that government has the right to condemn, and destroy property where it be needed for the general good, but if government uses its power without reason, to the injury of its citizens, then the people will destroy those who make such ill use of their power. Here is hoping that the Santee-Cooper project is never carried through, and that those who live there may continue to have their homes, homes which to them could not be replaced.

JOHN F. SOSNOWSKI, SR.

Blame for Ballots

To The News and Courier:

With reference to your editorial of May 19 under the caption "Who Shall Hold Two Offices?" I am enclosing herewith South Carolina Reporter, Vol. 177, No. 8 of November 30, 1935, with marked pages 427, 428, 437, 438 and 439 which I understand refer to the status that then existed, among others, of the occupancy of the office of mayor of Charleston by the Honorable Burnet R. Maybank, who at the same time was also occupying the office of chairman of the board of directors of the Santee-Cooper authority, which former office he did not resign; and yet the supreme court seems to have upheld the validity of his acts in the latter.

If this be correct, then I see no reason why the Honorable R. M. Jefferies may not also hold two positions, namely, general counsel of the Santee-Cooper authority and state senator.

Of course, we all know that the Santee-Cooper is a public project.

I am not taking sides in this matter, as I don't care whether Senator Jefferies or Mayor Maybank held or are now holding two or a dozen offices, for it seems that the constitution and statutes can be stretched by some lawyers and legislators to fit the occasion; but I am very much interested in the unique way that constitutional inhibitions and other provisions can be complied with, making the average layman wonder if he really reads them in the constitution at all. Sometimes I have to pinch myself to find out if I am really reading these provisions.

Take the matter of the open ballot now used in general elections, I am much interested in that; and I understand that the constitution and statutes of South Carolina guarantee a secret ballot. However, when I read another decision in 167 S. C. 313, 166 S. E. 338, I find in effect that it is held that the constitutional guarantees are complied with by the present procedure of laying on an open table at the polls ballots that may be seen by everybody, and with the names of opposing candidates printed on separate tickets, one of which cannot be picked up without everybody present knowing how you vote.

This decision says, "We are in full accord with the assertion of the petitioners that a voter is entitled, under the provisions of our constitution, the statutes of the state, and the decisions of this court, to the right of secrecy in casting his ballot in the general elections."

But, after our supreme court hands down this decision, that is the end of it. The supreme court has done its duty and can go no further, as it has no police authority and is not a part of the executive branch of the state government.

(Section 2304 of the S. C. Code) "A provision of the statute, among other things, in the effort to secure secrecy of the ballot, provides that 'such ballot (cast in the general election) shall be so folded as to conceal the name or names, question or questions thereon, and so folded shall be deposited in the proper election box.'"

This is a wonderful provision of a law to guarantee secrecy. You pick up a ballot that the election judges and everyone standing near sees and recognizes to be either Democrat, Republican, Socialist or what not, and just so you fold it "as to conceal the name or names" on the ticket, it at once becomes a secret ballot, and complies with the decision of our supreme court. This is not the fault of the supreme court as that body has no authority to

laws. Don't blame the supreme court. It has done its duty and cited the law.

The blame can only be placed upon the executive and legislative branches of our state government.
CITIZEN.

LAND PURCHASING PLANS ARE ARGUED

Jefferies Says Titles to
Santee in Fee Simple
'Absolute Necessity'

Columbia, May 24.—Special: The senate judiciary committee was told this afternoon that the Santee-Cooper project authority must obtain fee simple title to the lands it condemns for the proposed power development or there would be no development.

The statement came from Senator R. M. Jefferies, general counsel for the Santee-Cooper authority, at a hearing before the committee on the special bill now before the assembly, designed to speed up acquisition of lands for the project. In the bill is a provision prescribing fee simple titles for lands condemned for the project and landowners are opposing the provision.

"I tell you earnestly and frankly," Jefferies declared, "the fee simple provision is absolutely necessary to get a forty million dollar project for South Carolina."

This statement from Jefferies came at the conclusion of a two hour hearing at which the senator made the charge that the power companies are still fighting Santee-Cooper and brought a voluntary statement from a holder of stock in the South Carolina Power company that he frankly was with the landowners because he believed he was thereby protecting his interests as represented by his stock in the company.

A dramatic situation was precipitated when Jefferies said he was "very much impressed" by the fact that "one of the largest owners of power company stock in the state" had sent a telegram to two senators asking them to support the landowners, and kill the fee-simple provision.

Point Clarified

Senator W. Brantley Harvey, of Beaufort, who was presiding, immediately stopped Jefferies to inquire if the telegram had been sent to any members of the judiciary committee.

"In fairness to the senators, in view of what you have said, this should be clarified," Harvey said.

Jefferies said the telegram had not been sent to members of the

(Continued on Page Eight)

Once more many landowners were present. Also attending was D. M. Cooper, general manager for

Santee-Cooper Landowners Agree on Terms for Sales

Original Proposals are Improved in New Conditions, Say Landholders. Provisions Becoming Law

Columbia, May 11.—Special: The conditions under which landholders in the Santee-Cooper power project area will give up their properties to make way for the vast development planned there were agreed upon here this afternoon and the process of translating the provisions of the accord into law was started.

It was made clear that the compromise was not a wholly happy one for these landowners, and the decision on their part had an obvious accompaniment of sadness, but they adhered with the belief that it was the best "trade", as one put it, they could make, and with the knowledge that the new conditions greatly improved, from their point of view, the original proposal.

After the landholders, meeting in the senate chamber, reached their agreement, it was transmitted to the judiciary committee of the house of representatives. A bill embracing the new provisions was given a unanimously favorable report by the committee and doubtless will come up on the house floor next week, possibly Wednesday.

The bill is one designed to hasten the acquisition of land for the \$40,000,000 PWA project. It sets up a new condemnation procedure. To this procedure the landowners who had interested themselves in the bill had already agreed, but they had vigorously opposed some of the conditions in the hearing before the judiciary committee on the original bill last Tuesday. It was the differences on these conditions that were compromised in the bill agreed upon today.

The landowners had opposed the condemnation of their properties in fee simple, had objected to the broad powers for condemning lands beyond the proposed reservoirs and had demanded some definite specifications governing their moving out of the area when the time came.

Under today's agreement they did not get, in detail, everything they asked, but their leaders and their attorneys consider that what they did get vastly improves their situation.

The chief changes provide the following:

(A) That the lands would be sold in fee simple on the condition that if the development is not completed in five years, the original owner will have the right to redeem the land by paying the authority the original purchase price, less damages. The damages which would be paid for could be general damage to the land, depreciation in the value of the land and "special" damages. The special damages, it was explained by D. McK. Winter, one of the landholders' attorneys, could include such things as inconvenience in having to move and other tangibles.

"The sky would be the limit in this," Winter said. In the event of disagreement over the amount of damages a board of arbitration would render a decision, from which there could be an appeal to the court of common pleas.

(B) That the authority be limited in the lands it could condemn in fee simple. The lands to which it could acquire title in fee simple could be only those to be covered by the impounded waters, those on which structures, dams and dykes could be erected and those not exceeding 100 feet beyond the high water line of the reservoirs.

(C) That no landowner will be required to move out of his property before January 1, 1940, and then only after notice of ninety days had been given him. And any removals thereafter would be made only after a ninety day notice. If, in the meantime, a farmer had planted a crop, he would be paid the value of it if ordered to move and if had not been harvested.

(D) That former owners of the 100-foot space which the authority would own outside the high water mark would have the right to cross this land at convenient places for the purpose of reaching and leaving the waters edge.

These are the four new provisions

agreed upon and approved by the judiciary committee.

The landowners' attorneys had sought to have the authority accept easements, rather than titles in fee simple then, in conferences which followed Tuesday's hearings there had been a temporary agreement under which easements would have been given which, a year after the project had been in operation would be exchanged for fee simple titles. But this agreement failed to last and that under which fee simple titles would go to the authority immediately was accepted, with the important proviso that after five years, in the event the project should not be completed, the owners could redeem the lands.

In limiting the lands to which a fee simple title would be granted to those of the reservoirs and the structures and the 100 feet outside the highwater mark, the landowners consider that they have reserved for private development and use much land that might have been taken over by the authority, according to their attorneys.

The agreement did include a provision, however, under which the authority can condemn and acquire easements for water rights, flowage rights and rights for the control of health.

It was explained to the landowners that today's agreement did not close the door to future changes in this bill. It was pointed out that, assuming it would pass the house, it could possibly be amended when it reached the senate, and that, if desired, there would be opportunity for the landholders to be heard further when the bill reaches a senate committee.

J. Rutledge Connor, of the Rocks Plantation, in the upper basin of the project, presided over the meeting. The changes in the bill were explained by Mr. Winter, by Solicitor Frank McLeod, of Sumter, and by Representative Rembert C. Dennis, of Berkeley county. Present, when the bill was ap-

AUTHORITY MAKES BOND ISSUE PLANS

\$18,000,000 Indenture to Be Signed Soon for Santee Project

Press proofs of the indenture whereby the South Carolina Public Service authority will pledge its assets to the amount of slightly in excess of \$18,000,000 to the South Carolina National bank, as trustee, will be ready in a few days, it was announced yesterday by Robert M. Cooper, general manager. The indenture will be considered by Mr. Cooper, R. M. Jefferies, the general counsel; the trustee; Kenneth Markwell, public works administration engineer; Gerald L. Shealy, auditor, and Meade Keller, PWA attorney.

Signing of this indenture will mark the issuance of bonds by the authority. It is pointed out that in the issuance of the bonds by the authority, there is no obligation on the state or any political subdivision. The act creating the authority provided that the people of the state should not at the present time or hereafter be taxed for this development, and that only the properties and the revenues of the authority could be pledged in the payment of its obligations.

The authority will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon in Columbia and probably will continue its session tomorrow morning.

SANTEE WORK ASSIGNED

Wilkinson to Make Study of Flood Control Needs

Washington, May 16.—Special: The war department announces that Colonel Jarvis J. Bain, Division engineer of the South Atlantic division in Richmond, Va., has been assigned the preparation of a report on the review of the Santee river, which was submitted during the seventy-third congress. The report was called for by resolution of the committee on flood control of the house of representatives as adopted May 2, and was drawn up with a view to determining whether any flood control improvement of the Reedy river, South Carolina, is advisable at this time.

The field investigation has been assigned to Major Reading Wilkinson, district engineer at Charleston, S. C.

J. H.

Raps 'Discrimination'

To The News and Courier:

In an editorial in The News and Courier of May 15 you ask "Has the federal government, purchasing lands for the Tennessee Valley, Buzzards Roost and other projects, insisted upon fee simple title to the lands? Or has it been content with easements?"

I have the following from the Tennessee Valley authority: "It is the task of the Land Acquisition department to secure for the authority whatever rights are needed pertaining to land involved in the authority's projects. Most of the work concerns the acquiring of complete ownership of large tracts of land for reservoir purposes. It includes also the securing of right-of-way easements for transmission lines, and such miscellaneous rights as highway, flowage, and core drill boring permits".

Of the total of 9,309 tracts purchased outright by the authority as of July 1, 1938, only 505 tracts or 5.43 per cent "had to be acquired by condemnation because of refusal to sell". "The average cost of \$51.82 an acre for the total 497,610 acres acquired includes urban as well as rural property and covers all improvements and structures on the land, as well as timber and mineral rights".

I understand that the Tennessee Valley authority is a federal government agency and, like other federal agencies, requires fee simple titles.

As is shown above and as was pointed out recently, I believe by Mr. Markwell, PWA engineer with the Santee-Cooper project in only about 5 per cent of the more than 9,000 tracts purchased outright in the Tennessee Valley was it necessary to resort to condemnation proceedings. However, these Tennessee landowners were paid an average of \$51.82 per acre for their lands whereas, according to the information at hand, the South Carolina Public Service authority has planned to pay an average of only \$13.30 per acre (or approximately 25 per cent of the Tennessee prices) for these South Carolina lands.

Had the South Carolina Public Service authority shown the same disposition to pay a fair price for the lands in the Santee-Cooper basin as was shown in the Tennessee Valley it is probable that many of those now opposing this project would not be doing so for it would be remembered that this Santee-Cooper project from an economic point of view is superior to most of the projects in the Tennessee Valley.

In the same issue of your paper is a letter from Mr. S. N. Haws of Walterboro, in which he says "Millions of taxpayers' funds have gone into these projects. Some are designed for permanent worthwhile uses like Santee-Cooper. Others are for beautification and recreation. Others are for recovery and others for mere relief of certain classes. Some or all may be justified by the results". Mr. Haws continues "South Carolina has approved and has been heavily taxed to pay for such projects. There is no reason why we should be denied the few crumbs we get".

This latter statement is especially interesting since it appears from his letter that Mr. Haws is quite familiar with the Santee-Cooper project and is probably in intimate contact with its personnel. But does Mr. Haws contend that these people in South Carolina should be contented with a few "crumbs" rather than that they shall be paid just compensation for their lands? Why in the name of justice, if "South Carolina has been heavily taxed" to pay for such projects in other states, as Mr. Haws so correctly states, should the federal taxes (levied on the same basis in all states) not be meted out to pay these South Carolina people for their homes and lands with the same measures that are used in other states?

What is keeping South Carolina poor is that she is paying tribute in the form of internal revenue taxes, import tariffs and discriminatory freight rates to support the balance of the country and getting in return for her labor a few "crumbs". It is time that this discrimination be ended.

GEORGE R. FISHBURNE.

'Title' Legislation

To The News and Courier:

You have lately published so many letters from critics of the South Carolina Public Service authority (I believe this is the title by which the body of politicians is styled, who have charge of the Santee dam project. I am accustomed to hear them spoken of simply as the dam authority. The tone used indicating a different spelling of "dam") that I hesitate to ask for more in the same connection.

However, there is something at stake more important, I think, than the construction of the dam and the destruction of valuable property in some sections.

There is a bill before our legislature which the authority is attempting to lobby through, which, if enacted into law, will effect the title to all real property in South Carolina. The bill, I am thankful to say, has failed to pass in the house, but an attempt is to be made to get it through the senate. This bill provides for acquiring of a fee simple title to property by condemnation proceedings.

To make the bill seem more fair and harmless a preliminary form of arbitration is provided for, but as either party has the right to appeal to a jury, the law remains very much as at present, except that a fee simple title is acquired.

The question arises, can the state convey something that it does not possess? If it can convey the fee simple title of land, supposed to be owned by one of its citizens, then it must claim title to the land. In this case the sooner we realize we are living under a Communistic form of government the better. It is only in red Russia that the state claims title to the land.

The right of eminent domain has long been recognized as necessary for the public welfare. Under certain circumstances the state justly has the right to seize and use private property for the public benefit, but when that use ceases the property reverts to the owner. The law as it stands provides for all the power necessary if those seeking to obtain the lands are acting in good faith and intend to use the lands only for the purposes stated in the proceedings. Asking for more than this is evidence of an ulterior motive.

Every property owner should be warned of the danger in this bill so that he may communicate with his senator. It may be his turn next to have his property confiscated—not for the public benefit, but for some other project in which the taxpayers' money is used to obtain political patronage. The bill represents an attempt to invade one of the most ancient and sacred rights of private property.

Instead of granting more power to the authority the legislature should appoint a committee to investigate the management. On the evidence they themselves have furnished they should be fired.

The judiciary committee was shown a letter from Mr. Jefferies in which he had notified Washington when they were applying for the grant that no new legislation would be required to carry out the project. Now at this late day, he comes asking for the passage of such a law, claiming it is necessary for the completion of the dam. This, to my mind, would indicate the need of another attorney.

Mr. Cooper has been quoted as saying they were offering all the lands were worth and "a little bit more". If he, with a force of thirty land agents in all this time, has been able to purchase only about 3 per cent of the lands needed, he should be replaced with someone who understands such business. If he made such a showing working for a concern not using taxpayers' money he would lose his job before tomorrow.

Everyone knows that, in the present distressed condition of the agricultural industry buying farm lands at good prices is about the easiest job a man can find.

J. D. COZBY.

Pineville.

COM
LOCOM
AMER

Santee Dam Specifications Due for Final Approval Soon

Board Meets Friday. PWA Puts Project Staff Here

Specifications for the \$7,000,000 Santee dam and complementary structures in the Santee-Cooper project now are in the hands of the printers and will go before the authority for final approval when the board of directors meets here this week-end.

Dam construction may be divided into four contracts, for the 7.6 mile dam, the 3,200-foot tail canal, the concrete spillway and the gates.

The authority's directions are to see the work already under way at the Pinopolis dam site tomorrow at 1 p. m., and will meet at Moncks Corner at 4 o'clock. A preliminary session probably will be held here tomorrow morning. The board's last session of this week will be here Saturday morning.

As the federal government is putting up the money for the \$40,300,000 navigation and hydroelectric undertaking, it has a large organization in Charleston to work with the public service authority on all phases of the project. There are three separate federal Santee-Cooper project agencies here, the PWA project engineer's office, the resident project auditor's office and the project labor adviser's office.

PWA Has Many Here

Kenneth W. Markwell, as project engineer, has the largest staff of the federal agencies, forty persons working in and from his office and three more due today. There are five under the project auditor, C. L. Shiely. The project labor adviser, R. D. Clowe, has two labor relations men under him, James F. McGowan and Eugene Bush.

Mr. Shiely's staff consists of George LaMar, assistant project auditor; Gerard Blount and John H. Tiencken, audit clerks, and Miss Dorothea McDonald and Miss Aimee Wilbur, clerk stenographers.

Mr. Markwell's staff consists of J. H. Moore, assistant project engineer; H. T. Poe, principal engineer; E. B. Miller, principal engineer (mechanical); L. S. Harmer, principal engineer (hydraulics and electrical); S. P. Darlington, elec-

trical engineer; J. H. Winter, hydraulics engineer; M. G. Parsons, cost engineer; John B. Dotterer, associate engineer, and L. L. Rogers, Jr., and W. L. Brewer, Jr., junior engineers.

Others Listed

Also, H. B. Shannon, acting land acquisition director; Frank H. Haskell, acting timber expert; O. K. Griffith, engineer appraiser (land); E. H. Alley and Roy I. Walter, timber cruisers, and R. R. Johnson, John E. Causley, J. M. Norton and D. Brown, pacers and checkers. Also, W. Meade Keller, principal attorney; S. N. Vance, chief resident engineer inspector, Howard F. Eckworth, resident engineer inspector, and Van C. Smathers and Alton D. Berry, assistant resident engineer inspectors.

Once more many landowners were present. Also attending was R. M. Cooper, general manager for the project.

W. G. Belser maintained that the

personally; don't misunderstand me—but for the people in my county I submit that considerably more of them want it

earthwork, drainage and related problems. Since the date of his appointment in 1934 as state engineer of the PWA for Tennessee, he has been on leave of absence from the firm. During the World war, Mr. Markwell was a cadet aviator, with the rank of gunnery sergeant, in the United States marine flying corps.

"In the ten months that he has been a resident of South Carolina, Mr. Markwell has made a thorough study not only of the scope of the Santee-Cooper project but of the state and its citizens," the authority said. "He is delighted that the opportunity was given him to live in South Carolina, where he has relatives and many friends, and he is thoroughly convinced that great benefits will derive from construction of the project not only to the coastal section but to every section of the state."

Also, Miss Joyce Moser, office manager, and the following members of the project engineer's office staff: Mrs. Edna M. Coates, Miss Roberta A. Marsh, Miss Maybelle R. Witham, Irving M. Karesh, Mrs. Mabel E. Thompson, Miss Esther L. Lassiter, Miss Louise Cauthen, Miss Johanna C. Henken, Miss Rebecca E. Willis, Miss Nellie V. Joseph, Miss Margaret E. Poole, Miss Lila L. Steele, A. B. Betancourt, Jr., and Miss Mary Geraty.

The three stenographers reporting today are Miss Lorena Powers, of Greenville; Miss Evelyn Kirkland, of Allendale, and Miss Julia Phillips, of Washington and this state.

Markwell Has Final Check

The South Carolina Public Service authority, in a news release yesterday, described Mr. Markwell's work as follows:

"As the representative of the public works administration and the federal government, it is the duty of Mr. Markwell's office to check all plans and specifications and pass upon all phases of the work as the project progresses. His is the final approval necessary for every step of the development. A distinguished engineering career and broad experience supervising many other large projects resulted in Mr. Markwell's selection and appointment last summer by Administrator Harold L. Ickes."

Before coming to Charleston in July, 1938, Mr. Markwell was for more than a year chief project engineer for the public works administration with supervision of twenty-two power projects costing \$30,000,000 in four states of the Tennessee Valley area. Prior to that, as state engineer of PWA for Tennessee from 1934 to 1937, he had charge of the \$50,000,000 public works program in Tennessee, which included several large power developments.

As project engineer for the Santee-Cooper development in South Carolina, Mr. Markwell heads a staff of experts, specialists in all phases of hydraulic, mechanical and electrical engineering; also a staff of thirty resident engineer inspectors. This group represents only the public works administration's interest in the project and functions solely to see that these public funds are spent wisely and efficiently. They are separated from but act as a check upon recommendation, plans and specifications of the engineers of the South Carolina Public Service authority and the contractors and engineers engaged in the actual work of construction.

Born in Oklahoma City, educated in New York city, at the University of Arkansas and the University of Oklahoma, from which he was graduated in civil engineering in 1920, Mr. Markwell for a period was engaged in highway construction in Arkansas. He then became connected with Cass Gilbert, architect, in New York city, and for nearly six years was in charge of design of the \$28,000,000 municipal improvements program at Memphis. In 1926 he entered private practice in Memphis as the senior partner with the engineering firm of Kenneth Markwell & Associates, specialists in inland waterway and port development, including hydro-analysis,



KENNETH MARKWELL

Eight-mile Dam Across Santee River and Swamps Will Control Floods, Won't Make Mudhole, Engineers Say

Construction of an eight-mile dam across the Santee river and its swamps will not convert the Santee river into a mudhole, according to project engineers, but will do away with the disastrous floods which periodically swell that river, and will make available for cultivation vast acreages which heretofore have been subject to flood.

The federal power commission has ruled that at least 500 cubic second feet will have to be passed into the Santee over the spillway of the Santee dam. Engineers say the effect of the dam will be to control floods and decrease the velocity of the Santee because of its lesser volume. The effect of the tide will be felt somewhat farther up the river, not for a great distance, because of the elevation of the Santee above the sea, they contend.

The elevation of the Santee at Wilson's Landing, where the spillway will be located, is thirty-five feet above the Cooper river elevation at the site of the Pinopolis tailrace.

It is probable that the spillway, which will be of concrete with taintor gates at intervals of about fifty-two feet, will be built on a peninsula caused by a sharp bend or "ox-bow" in the river. After the spillway has reached a certain height, the earthen dam probably will be built, with openings left for the present watercourses. Should no floods occur during construction, it will be a simple problem to close up all the watercourses almost at once by use of sheet piling, straw and brush mattresses, diverting the flow over the spillway.

Taintor Gates Control Flow

As the height of the dam rises, the flow can be controlled by raising the taintor gates. These taintor gates will be operated by a large traveling crane which would move along the top of the spillway. This would be augmented by hand operation machinery for use in emergency.

Because there is a ridge between the upper end of the Pinopolis reservoir and the lower end of the Santee reservoir, the water will be passed from the Santee reservoir into the Pinopolis reservoir by a diversion canal. The surface levels of the two reservoirs will be so nearly the same that vessels navigating the two bodies of water will be able to pass from one to the other without the use of locks. The rate of flow from one to the other will be a maximum of three feet per second.

In addition to the Pinopolis dam, a series of earthen dikes will have to be built at the lower end of the Pinopolis reservoir to prevent overflow of a considerable acreage adjoining the project.

The tailrace of the Pinopolis lake will follow almost entirely the line of the old Santee canal, but it will be widened and deepened to twenty feet and straightened in one or two places. The exit probably will be somewhat lower on the Cooper river than old Santee canal's outlet. The Cooper river also will be straight-

ened and widened in its upper reaches to care for navigation.

From the power house at Pinopolis to the Cooper river, approximately 5,000,000 cubic yards of material will be excavated, and in the Cooper river approximately 3,000,000 cubic yards will be removed. In the diversion canal between the two lakes, approximately 5,000,000 cubic yards of earth and approximately 1,000 cubic yards of rock will be excavated.

To build the dikes, approximately 5,000,000 cubic yards of earth will be excavated. About 1,200,000 cubic yards of the material from the Santee canal improvement will be used on the Pinopolis dam.

Pinopolis on Peninsula

As a result of the construction, the town of Pinopolis would be on a peninsula jutting out into the lake. Many communities now in the interior would become waterway ports. Construction of the entire project would bring navigation to the confluence of the Wateree and Congaree rivers.

Two proposals have been made for carrying navigation to Columbia. One is by construction of another dam at the confluence of the two rivers, and the other is by dredging a channel. The dam, it has been said, would create a large lake, eliminating the curves in the river and shortening the distance by about half to Columbia.

The Atlantic Coast Line's railroad track from Eutawville to Ferguson probably will have to be abandoned. The A. C. L. bridge at Rimini will be closer to the water than at present. State Highway 15 to Summerton probably will be relocated by the highway department as a result of building of the project.

TOWERS TO BE PUT AT PINOPOLIS SITE

Construction Progress on Santee Project Will Be Pictured

With construction work under way on the Pinopolis dam of the South Carolina Public Service authority, officials and engineers of the authority soon will be provided with towers at the dam site from which they can record accurately the progress of the job.

Two or three towers are to be put up. Official pictures will be taken from them, to show the progress at the various phases of construction on this part of the \$40,300,000 Santee-Cooper power and navigation project.

It is customary to erect tower

on jobs of this kind, so that the pictures can be taken from a fixed point. They are to be erected by the contractor, of either wood or steel.

The W. C. Shepherd company, of Atlanta, is at work on its east Pinopolis dam contract. Sub-contractors are doing initial work on the huge contract of the Central Engineering company of Davenport, Iowa, for the west dam, power house and lock. Gangs of men may be seen at work burning brush and otherwise clearing the land in the dam site area, which is near Moncks Corner and Pinopolis.

With a lift of seventy-five feet, the Pinopolis lock will have the greatest lift of any lock in the country, so far as engineers here are informed.

About 100 men have been employed so far on labor activity. There is to be a gradual increase during the next few weeks. The big jump will come when contracts are let for the Santee dam, which will be what is believed to be the longest in the country.

The Santee dam is to be broken into several contracts. There will be about thirty on the entire Santee-Cooper project. Contracts for

the dikes, of which there are to be about twenty-seven miles, will be broken into comparatively small units.

While the power house and lock will be at the Pinopolis dam, the Santee dam is considered by some as the most vital work on the project. The Santee is a treacherous river, always presenting the threat of a washout while work is in progress and before control of the stream has been established.

The Santee river is the largest stream in the United States emptying directly into the Atlantic ocean. The Susquehanna is a larger stream, but it empties into Chesapeake bay. The federal power commission is interested greatly in the navigation feature of the Santee-Cooper, and its license permitting diversion of Santee waters is one of the few, if not the only one, it has given for diversion of a navigable stream.

Model to Be Constructed

Construction of a model of the entire Santee-Cooper project, including dams, power plant and streams, to be placed on the site so visitors may visualize the completed whole, was discussed at a meeting of the South Carolina Public Service authority in Columbia yesterday. The News and Courier was informed last night from the authority's local office.

The board discussed also the type of power plant to be built at Pinopolis and the question of leave and vacations to be granted employees. The latter question will be decided at the next meeting, but it was indicated that the principles to be adopted will be like those underlying the state system instead of those of the federal system.

The board adopted a system of paying labor, other than executive and clerical forces, in the health and sanitation departments on a weekly instead of a semi-monthly basis.

A resolution to accept legal assets and data of Murray & Flood, engineers, and the Columbia Railway and Navigation company and others, was adopted.

LAND PURCHASING PLANS ARE ARGUED

Jefferies Says Titles to
Santee in Fee Simple
'Absolute Necessity'

(Continued from Page One)

committee and he was not required to name them, but he waved a copy of the telegram.

"The utilities are still giving us all the trouble they possibly can," Jefferies said with emphasis.

In a few minutes Jefferies was interrupted by a man standing in the back of the senate chamber, where the hearing was held.

It turned out to be R. A. Easterling, of Denmark, who said he wanted to say he was "with the landowners" in their trouble.

Easterling said he had sent the telegrams. Jefferies began questioning him and Easterling said he owned no land in the project area but did own stock in the South Carolina Power company, of Charleston, and that he was here opposing the fee-simple provision as a means of protecting his interests.

Easterling had stopped Jefferies to volunteer that he was the author of the telegram to say exactly why he was supporting the landowners.

After the incident had passed, Jefferies continued his argument in favor of the fee-simple provision. He cited an act passed by the general assembly in 1928 to support a contention that the attempt to require fee simple was nothing new. He read an act passed in 1928 which authorized the old Columbia Railway and Navigation company to condemn lands in fee simple in the same area when that company contemplated the same development.

No New Right

"We are not asking for a new right, but for the same right the legislature gave the Columbia Railway and Navigation company—a subsidiary of the International Power company—in 1928," the attorney declared.

Jefferies also said that the Buzard Roost commission held the same condemnation rights possessed by municipalities and that municipalities enjoy the right to condemn in fee simple.

With J. Edwin Belser and W. G. Belser, Columbia attorneys, representing them today, the landowners, through their lawyers, once more contended that fee simple titles are not necessary and urged that easements be granted instead.

Following the two hour hearing, the judiciary committee held a short meeting and then announced it would make no decision until tomorrow morning. The bill has passed the house, which deleted the fee simple provision. When it reached the senate, the judiciary committee restored it. Now it has been asked to take it out again.

Governor Burnet R. Maybank, former chairman of the Santee-Cooper authority, and now chairman of its advisory council, sat through the entire hearing, but did not take part. Senator Jefferies noted the governor's presence when he began his argument.

Once more many landowners were present. Also attending was R. M. Cooper, general manager for the project.

W. G. Belser maintained that the purposes of the project would be fully served by easement, since easement would give the right of water flowage, which, he says, is all that is needed to develop power.

"Why take from the landowner rights not necessary for this purpose?" Mr. Belser asked. "Some day the lake (reservoir) might cease to exist."

Belser observed that it might be more advantageous to the authority itself to take easements, as the people would, he said, give up their lands more readily.

Questions Constitutionality

Questioning the constitutionality of the proposed plan, Belser said: "When you take more than is necessary for the public use you cease taking it for the public use and you therefore violate the constitution."

The contention of the authority's attorney has been that fee simple title is requested so that the bonds the PWA proposes to issue would have adequate basis. Belser, replying to that contention, pointed out that the bonds would be, under the theory, liquidated by revenue from the power sold, and that power would be produced from flowage of the water, and therefore easement would permit the necessary flowage. He said the soundness of the proposed securities does not depend at all upon getting a fee simple title to the lands.

Project Favored

Representative Marion F. Winter, of Berkeley county, made a statement and defended the fee simple provision, even though he said, "I feel there is a great deal of merit in what he (Mr. Belser) has to say."

"I feel that the people of the state and the majority of the people in the area (of the project) are in favor of the project," Mr. Winter, who said he himself owns land in the area, continued.

When he had read a letter in which the general counsel for PWA Administrator Harold L. Ickes said the lands to be acquired "should be owned in fee simple to insure their unimpeachable use and operation in order to give rise to such (the project's) revenues".

The letter was one from Abe Fortas, the general counsel to Ickes, and was written to Representative Thomas S. McMillan, of the national house of representatives. McMillan had asked Fortas for a ruling.

Winter said he himself had first asked Lawrence M. Pinckney, state WPA administrator, if fee simple titles were required by the WPA before proceeding with projects and Pinckney had replied in the affirmative.

Representative Winter said it was now "down to the simple question of whether we want to block the project or go on with it. It is not my sentiment to give fee simple title but it is not my sentiment to block the project. I am in the position of wanting the money—not

personally; don't misunderstand me—but for the people in my county. I submit that considerably more than 50 per cent of them want it whether fee simple is given or not. We should give them fee simple or drop the whole matter."

Winter warned that Jefferies, if this provision is not left in the bill, would go to the federal court where, it was pointed out, under the federal water power act, the land could be condemned in fee simple. Santee-Cooper has been licensed by the federal water power commission and under the power act bodies hold such licenses can go to the federal court and demand the land necessary for the project.

Speak Against Provision

Jefferies said that without the six million dollar WPA land-clearance money there could be no project and reiterated that WPA demands fee simple. And under PWA, he added, there is an "absolute rule" that the sponsor must own the project. But for the fact, he said, that the PWA has a policy which keeps it out of state legislative affairs, it would have had men here today testifying to its rules. Jefferies said.

J. Rutledge Connor, president of the Landowners association, and F. K. Simons, another landowner, spoke against the fee simple provision.

Mr. Connor told of visits of land agents, surveyors and engineers to his property, "The Rocks" plantation but said none could tell him anything about Santee-Cooper plans except the immediate job on which they were working.

He said no effort apparently had been made to appraise his property. Then, last June, he said he wrote to Chairman Maybank and that the letter was answered July 4 by Mr. Jefferies. Connor said he had asked for a statement on land acquisition.

"I'm ready to take my medicine under what the constitutional laws say," Connor told the committee.

Then he spoke on what he said was the uncertainty of the project and said this was a disadvantage to the landowners.

"There have been so many 'ifs,'" he said. He recalled that announcements were made which, he said, declared 10,000 men would be at work last October and then in December—and so on. Then he added: "You see how many men are working today. How much law have they bought?"

It is believed that this was the final hearing in the long fight over the bill. Should the senate pass it as passed by the house, then the fee simple would be left out, but should it restore the provision, the measure would then have to go back to the house for concurrence or non-concurrence in the senate amendment—if such should be made. Should the house concur, the bill then would go to the governor for his signature, but if the house should stand out again for deletion of the fee simple provision, it would have to go to free conference.

Belvidere Will Shrink Again If Santee Crosses Berkeley

Negro 'Street' Remains at Orangeburg
County Plantation, Where Fortune was
Made in Cotton at 75 Cents a Pound

By F. M. KIRK

Euatawville, Oct. 12.—Special: There was a time when Belvidere plantation for more than a century a seat of the Sinkler family, was bounded north and south by two crystal streams. The waters of Santee, rushing by on the north, were then as clear as the icy waters that flow lazily from Berkeley Springs on the south.

But as the white man developed in his devastating way, the lands he had taken from the red man, Great Santee, as though to avenge the wrong done to the Indians, changed from crystal clearness to a reddish hue, an everlasting memorial to an unhappy race. Soon, if plans for the Santee-Cooper development materialize, red water will meet odorifer water and a rusty mixture will cover much of the fertile lands where James Sinkler made a fortune in cotton culture during the last years of the eighteenth century.

The years have made little change at Belvidere. The house, built about 1795, is probably in as good condition as it was a hundred years ago. Situated on the crest of a gently rising hill, it faces east and commands a beautiful view of a great expanse of green lawn, dotted with trees.

Negro "Street" Persists
The negro "street" is just as it was in ante-bellum days. Each little house is neatly white-washed, and each has its little garden. The chapel, built for slaves, still stands. Descendants of those slaves have their prayer meetings in the same house of worship as did their forefathers.

And the garden at Belvidere is still a riot of glorious colors in spring. Only one sad change is to be found at the old place. When General Charles St. George Sinkler died in the summer of 1934, the last of the Belvidere Sinklers, men passed away. Belvidere is different, without General Sinkler.

The plantation is a mile north-west of the battlefield of Euataw Springs which is a part of it. The old Nelson's Ferry road runs close to the house. Captain James Sinkler, who owned the estate at Belvidere,

sixty miles from Charleston, the sound of the cannonading during the bombardment of Fort Sumter was heard. A few years later, they could see the dull glow in the sky that told of the tragic burning of Columbia.

During the war federal gunboats came up the Santee several times and passed within a mile of Belvidere. On one occasion a gunboat was sent up the river with a message to Charles Sinkler from Admiral Dahlgren, an old friend. The message was delivered by Lieutenant O'Kane. Mr. Sinkler's reaction to the message from his old friend reminds one of General Robert E. Lee's loyalty to Virginia.

"I am surprised," he said stiffly to Lieutenant O'Kane, "to see that Dahlgren writes he supposes I am loyal to the United States. He knows very well that my loyalty belongs to my state and only through the state to the government."

"Certainly, sir," answered the embarrassed Yankee. Before leaving for his gunboat, he signed a proclamation from Admiral Dahlgren, which amounted to nothing, as later events were to prove. Before sailing, however, the officer, sent to Belvidere some tins of coffee and biscuits, and crystallized sugar. Mr. Sinkler reciprocated with a lamb, fresh butter and vegetables.

The officer was scrupulously polite, quite different from those who were later to visit Belvidere. He wrote saying his men had killed some hogs in the swamp, thinking they were wild, but that on seeing they were Mr. Sinkler's, he wished to pay to them the money was refused.

Where Sinklers Ruled Rich Fields and Famous Stables



BELVIDERE

haved, well during the whole course of the war. And they remained faithful to their master. A humorous story is related of Mingo, who had been sent on a long trip by Mr. Sinkler. On his return he was asked for news. His answer was: "Well, Mingo, I hear that Charles you has evaporate and that the country is peised with Revels and skites."

Finally came the dreaded raiders under the command of General Hartwell. Over the lawn swarmed negro soldiers, whooping and yelling. Smokehouses were broken open, and provisions destroyed. Many came into the house, cracking long whips over the heads of the defenseless women, shouting "Darned rebels," and destroying everything within sight.

A message was sent to General Hartwell's headquarters at Euataw, begging for protection. Captain Torrey was sent with a guard, and the house was afterwards protected.

the raiders, and many of those who left later returned.

When Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was published, Mr. Sinkler summoned the plantation and announced the news to them, and said that he intended to divide his provisions with them. This was done.

"Daddy Bull's," remarks after Hartwell's raid was characteristic of most. "Well, I never expected us to hear freedom come and knock at my door and I refuse it, but that is what me and my family have done for the sake of you all."

The Nelson's Ferry road is almost abandoned now; freedom has come to a plantation of slaves; King Cotton seems about to be dethroned; but the lawn of Belvidere is as green as ever. Little is changed.

McMinn's NONOPIN cures



WALNUT GROVE PLANTATION HOUSE

Confederates and Refugees Sheltered at Walnut Grove

Federals Stripped Shutters and Doors from Plantation House in Santee Basin and Threw Out Furniture and Valuables

By F. M. KIRK

Eutawville, Oct. 19.—Special: Walnut Grove, now the home of Fred Connor, is one of the historic plantations in Upper St. John's parish whose destiny depends upon plans of the Santee-Cooper project. It lies in that area along Highway 45, dotted with ante-bellum plantations, which will be covered by Santee river waters if the dam project materializes.

The house, built in 1818, stands on land slightly higher than the surrounding country and may possibly escape the rush of Santee to the sea by way of Cooper river. Most of the planting lands, however, on which the plantation's existence depends, will be submerged.

The settlement of St. John's parish seems first to have centered around the Black Oak section, where French Huguenots secured grants in the seventeenth century following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. As more emigrants arrived, the community spread upwards towards Eutaw Springs, which became known as Upper St. John's.

Walnut Grove appears to have been one of the early grants in the upper part of the parish. The rich lands along the river made it one of the most prosperous sections in the state, and soon St. Stephen's planters were forsaking their plantations to settle in St. John's.

Grant Dates to 1757

The nucleus of the plantation now known as Walnut Grove was granted to James Roberts in 1757. It then contained five hundred and ninety acres. Constant additions greatly increased the size of the tract.

brother, James, and went to live at Dawshee, another of his father's St. John's plantations. Later he moved to Laurel Hill, still another of Captain Gaillard's plantations in St. Stephen's parish.

In 1832 Thomas Gaillard moved to Alabama, where he devoted himself to writing. He is the author of a "History of the Christian Church," a "History of the Presbyterian Church," and numerous papers, most of them devoted to defending the principles of the Union party, of which Richard Yeadon, former editor of The Charleston Courier, was secretary.

Nothing is known of the house formerly standing at Walnut Grove in which Gabriel Gignilliat lived. The present house was built in 1818 by James Gaillard. In general architecture, it closely resembles the Rocks, where the builder's father lived. The same type of hand carving, for which the section is famous, adorns the mantels and panels of the interior.

Cultivation Intensive Yet

In 1881 the place was sold by the heirs of James Gaillard to Frederick Connor, whose grandson now lives there.

Walnut Grove is typical of many plantations in Upper St. John's. The fertile fields, which have been cultivated continuously for more than a century, are still intensively planted.

North of Walnut Grove, separated only by Highway 45, for generations known as the River road, lies Pond Bluff, granted to James Fludd in 1758. General Francis Marion bought Pond Bluff in 1773 and made his home there. About the same time the general's nephew, Robert Marion, secured Walnut Grove. Apparently, Robert Marion never lived there, but remained at his father's plantation, Belle Isle, in Berkeley, where General Marion is buried.

In his "Upper Beat of St. John's," Professor Frederick Porcher says Walnut Grove was the homestead of Gabriel Gignilliat. Gignilliat, who was Robert Marion's brother-in-law, died in 1803. With his death, the Gignilliat name, once so numerous in Berkeley county, ended in this section.

The plantation was bought the following year (1804) by Captain John Palmer, of St. Stephen's parish. Captain Palmer, son of "Turpentine John", had bought Springfield, a nearby plantation, some years before. He continued to live, however, in Pineville, of which he was considered the patriarch.

\$9,000 Paid for Place

By 1808, Captain Peter Gaillard, of the Rocks, had made several fortunes in cotton culture. He already owned several plantations in St. Stephen's and St. John's parishes, but he gave his friend, Captain Palmer, \$9,000 for Walnut Grove and deeded it over to his son, Thomas.

Thomas Gaillard was more a literateur than a planter. In 1812 he exchanged Walnut Grove with his

James Gaillard was too advanced in years to enter active service during the War Between the States. He did his part by turning his home a place of refuge for defenseless women and Confederate scouts. It is said that his house was always filled with those whose fathers and husbands were with the armies. Confederates were always welcomed to the

As Walnut Grove lies between Nelson's Ferry road to the west and the River road to the east, it was in easy access to their way to the front, and it was always a place of refuge for them when they visited the section.

Because of his activities Gaillard was a marked man. Yankee raiders, and few plantations suffered the ruthless destruction of property as did Walnut Grove.

Wrecked by Federals

"Mr. Gaillard is at this the oldest and most respected inhabitant of this country," wrote Peter Frederick A. Porcher in 1861. Gaillard lived there for more than 60 years than for his estimable character. But neither his character nor his age could save him from the brutality of General A. S. Johnston, who, never having distinguished himself in the presence of an enemy, gave ample proof of his prowess by the ferocity with which he chastised the defenseless, unarmed men, women, and children of this parish, after the Confederate troops had abandoned it.

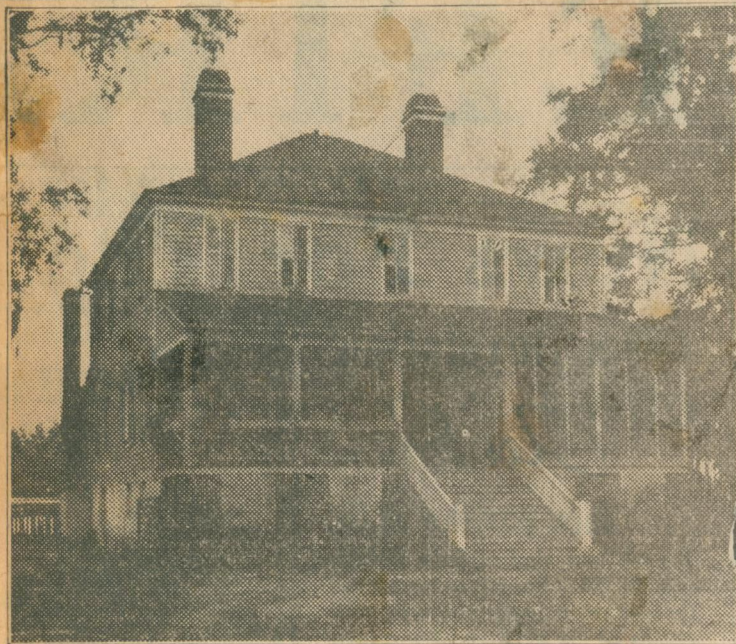
When General Hartwell's army arrived at Walnut Grove the two Confederate scouts riding from the house, where they had been given breakfast.

Adjutant General Torrey, General Hartwell, was enraged to discover that the master of the house had been sheltering "wackers" as he called the proposed to burn the house immediately ordered every

The courageous women came out on the piazza, but refused to come further, realizing the minute they descended the steps, the house would be on fire. Their bravery saved them.

They stood on the piazza as soldiers ripped off all shutters, doors and threw out all furniture and valuables. A few slaves were saved. Several slaves hid until the raiders had left.

Where Glory Remains Along Santee



THE ROCKS

Rocks Plantation, Eutawville, Included in Santee Project

There Captain Peter Gaillard, One of Marion's Men, Made Fortune in Cotton in Early Years of the Nineteenth Century

By F. M. KIRK

Eutawville, Sept. 21.—Special: "It was possible to equal the Rocks, to surpass it was impossible." Thus wrote Professor Frederick Porcher in 1868. But, with the construction of the great dam near Pinopolis to impound the waters of Santee river in the gigantic Santee-Cooper project, the historic plantation, still a model of successful farming, will be inundated.

It was at the Rocks plantation in Upper St. John's parish, seven miles east of Eutawville, that early experiments in cotton were so successful that an impetus was given the new staple crop. Other planters had tried cotton before, but Captain Peter Gaillard was among the first, on his lands at the Rocks,

ice on both sides during the Revolution. On one occasion he was sent to capture General Marion. He later served under his command.

With the outbreak of hostilities and the bitter feeling that arose between Whig and Tory he remained neutral. His emigrant

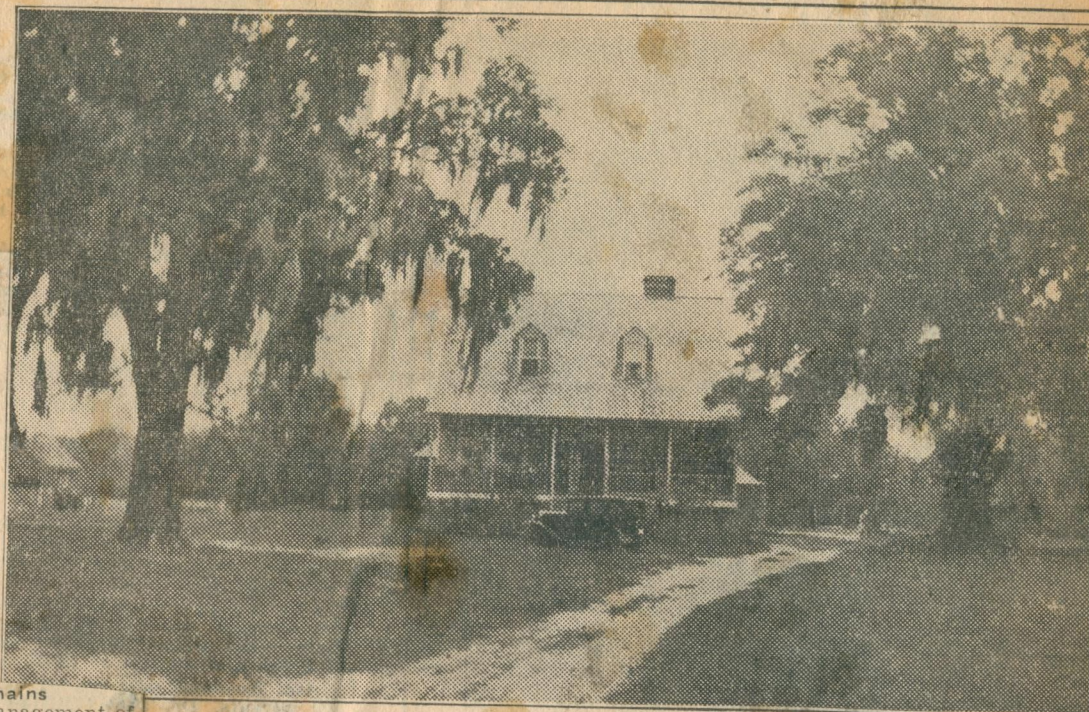
Its Glory Remains
Under the careful management of Mr. Connor the Rocks retains all its ante-bellum glory. Every detail of the house has been preserved and cared for, and Professor Porcher's description of it in 1868 may well fit it in 1935: "This house was a model of elegance, neatness, and comfort, and all the appointments of his homestead were planned and executed with so much care, and taste, that the Rocks became a standard by which all other homesteads were judged." All lands on the place are cultivated intensively. The interior of the Rocks presents some of the finest handiwork to be found in a section of the state for the beauty of its woodwork. The decorations are not ornate, and the beauty of the work lies in its restraint and in the perfection of its detail.

The plantation gets its name from the limestone formations there. The rock crops out to the surface in several places. Behind the house are two large ponds, fed by limestone springs. The water is dammed and generates electricity for the plantation's use.

Fights with Marion

One of the oldest tournament fields in the state was at the Rocks. It is said to have been

Francis Marion Plantation House in Berkeley County



POND BLUFF

Santee Dam Lake to Take in Francis Marion's Plantation

Pond Bluff House, on River Bluff, Now Home of Direct Descendants of Man to Whom General's Widow Willed It

By F. M. KIRK

Pinopolis, Sept. 14.—Special: Pond Bluff, once the home of General Francis Marion, situated on a bluff of Santee Swamp, where the partisan leader so often made his elusive retreats, will be covered by the river he knew so well, if plans for the Santee-Cooper project materialize.

Located four miles east of Eutaw Springs in Upper St. John's parish, the plantation is now the home of Joseph Palmer Simons and his sister, Miss Julia Simons, direct descendants of Colonel Keating Lewis Simons to whom the place was willed by the general's widow.

Pond Bluff is but one of the many historic plantations in Upper

that General Marion was sent to recuperate from a broken ankle during the siege of Charleston, then escaping capture with the fall of the city. Marion's temperance was a fortunate thing for the cause of American liberty. The story often told is that he jumped from a second-story window to escape a drinking party, breaking an ankle.

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that an impetus was given
w staple crop. Other planters
ried cotton before, but Cap-
Peter Gaillard was among the
on his lands at the Rocks.

a success.
tain Gaillard, the builder of
ansion that still stands and is
the home of J. Rutledge Con-
was a descendant of the Hug-
ot emigrant of that name, and
born at Wambaw, St. James
n, Santee, in 1757. He later re-
d to St. Stephen's parish, liv-
at White Plains plantation
e, with Samuel DuBose, he cul-
ed indigo.

"First" Santee Flood

e period from the end of the
lution to the introduction of
n as a money crop was a dis-
us one to most of the planters.
John's and St. Stephen's par-
t. To add to the financial em-
barrassment occasioned by the loss
the bounty on indigo formerly
by the British crown, the San-
river, for the first time, began
ing over its banks, carrying
everything to ruin.

le such freshet carried practi-
ally all of Captain Gaillard's crop.
Adding it difficult to raise food
s for his hundred-odd slaves.
tain Gaillard bought the Rocks
1794, for the main purpose of
ing provisions. Planters of that
had almost despaired of plant-
for profit.

vo years later he experimented
cotton, with far greater suc-
than General Moultrie, whose
at Northampton a few years
had been a complete failure.
tain Gaillard's success gave the
ed impetus for the new money
crop, and his crop for the year 1799
1800 freed him from debt and
n the handsome fortune he left
heirs at his death in 1830.

Sold to Connors

he residence at the Rocks was
t, apparently, about 1800. Cap-
Gaillard, one of the founders
the village of Pineville in 1794,
continued to live there until the
cess of his new lands induced
to make his home in St. John's
ish.

beautifully executed plat of the
cks and Belmont, an adjoining
llard plantation still in posses-
on of the same family, drawn in
1800, by Thomas Gaillard, the cap-
tain's son, shows that the Rocks
was made up of several tracts pur-
chased by Captain Gaillard. One of
these was part of the lands granted
1758 to T. Lynch; another of the
lands granted to W. Flud in 1771;
and another of the lands granted to
Flud in 1807.

The place was inherited, at Cap-
tain Gaillard's death, by his son,
Samuel, who was an officer in the
United States navy and served on
historic constitution. Samuel
Gaillard's daughter, Elizabeth, next
inherited it. She married James
Gaillard, Jr., of Walnut Grove. It
was bought from the estate of the

ment to capture General Marion.
later served under his command.

With the outbreak of hostilities
and the bitter feeling that arose
between Whig and Tory he re-
mained neutral. His emigrant
father was loyal to the king from
whom he received his grant. When
Cornwallis called into the field most
of those who had taken protection
under his proclamation, a force was
organized to hunt out General
Marion and his men in Santee
swamp. Peter Gaillard was placed
second in command of the expedi-
tion.

It must have been a relief to him
when the Swamp Fox suddenly fell
upon the expedition at Black Mingo
and dispersed it. For upon the
death of his father soon after,
Peter Gaillard wrote his boyhood
friend, Samuel DuBose, an ardent
patriot, asking him to use his in-
fluence with General Marion to
have him taken into his command.

Whittling His Hobby

The contact was soon made, and
General Marion welcomed him in.
Marion met him with his staff at a
designated spot and escorted him
into his camp. From that time on
he took an active part against the
British. He later served under
General Moultrie. He was under
the command of Col. John Laurens,
and was present with him when the
latter fell.

Captain Gaillard was fond of
whittling with his knife. It is said
that the balustrades of the piazza
of his Pineville house bore full evi-
dence of his hobby. With the build-
ing of his new house at the Rocks,
he gave up the habit of carving his
house to suit his fancy. Every day
after dinner, however, a servant
brought him a cypress shingle, so
that the captain could whittle to his
heart's content, without damage to
the house.

In spite of this caution, however,
the balustrade became carved,
though for a different purpose.
There is a new railing around the
piazza now, but the former had a
series of carved notches on the top

rail. These were said to have
served as a unique sun dial for the
last Gaillard owner of the place.
When the sun cast a shadow on a
certain notch, a conch was blown
for the noon hour.

Marriage Unites Lands

Marion probably moved to Pond
Bluff immediately after purchasing
it in 1773. His plantation adjoined
lands of his cousin and future wife,
Miss Mary Videau. Thus by the
marriage of the owners, a large
tract of land was united. The
wealthy Miss Videau was a large
land owner. The last of her line, she
had inherited all the property of her
mother and of her two brothers.
The elderly couple were married
after the Revolution which was ad-
jacent to both the general's and his
wife's estates. It was then owned
by Charlotte Ashby, a daughter of
the general's brother, Gabrielle, and
the widow of Anthony Ashby. The
wedding was a double affair, for the
same evening Marion's widowed
niece married her first cousin.
Theodore Samuel Marion, the son
of the general's brother, Job.
Pond Bluff derives its name from
the topography of the land. The
name is doubly descriptive. There
is a pond near the house, which is
set on a bluff of the river swamp.

The original house in which Mar-
ion lived was destroyed about
1816. It was located about fifty
yards immediately behind the pres-
ent dwelling. It is described as a
comfortable, one-story building. The
old house seems to have been
standing when Mrs. Marion made
her will, apparently in 1815.

House Built Before 1830

The present house was built for
Colonel Simons's widow, Mrs. Anne
Cleland Simons, between 1825 and
1830, by Joseph Palmer, of Spring-
field plantation. The house, like
the former, is a one-story structure.
The rooms are large and beautif-
ly proportioned.

It was undoubtedly to Pond Bluff

One of the oldest townships in
fields in the state was at the
Rocks. It is said to have been

"Hotter in the House"

Marion answered: "It's hot out
here, but it's a d----- sight hotter
in the house."

After Mrs. Marion's death Little
Pond Bluff was sold by Richard
Singleton, who married her adopted
daughter, to Governor James B.
Richardson. It is probably now a
part of the tract now known as
Black Branch, owned by a Mr.
Bryant, of Orangeburg.

Fate interposed to block General
Marion's desire to perpetuate his
name. Francis Marion Dwight, his
grand-nephew and adopted son,
who, at the general's request and
by act of legislature dropped his
name, in 1799 married Char-
laugher of Gideon Kirk, of
Pleasant plantation, St.
She died the same year,
he later married her twin sis-
ter, Harriet, and went to Mount
Pleasant to live. From his mar-
riage came eight children—all
daughters.

House Described

Situated in the midst of a yard
of many acres, covered with mag-
nificent specimens of live oak, the
house presents a striking appear-
ance at any angle. It is high above
the ground, and consists of two full
stories and an attic. The interior
is simply but beautifully decorated
with hand carving. A beautiful
feature of the living room is the
black marble mantelpiece.

Simons to whom the place was will-
ed by the general's widow.

Pond Bluff is but one of the
many his

St. John's to be covered by the up-
per basin, according to plans for
the development.

As one drives from Pinopolis to
Eataville on the old Congaree road
(highway 46), one enters Upper St.
John's which became, in reality, an
independent parish with the Church
of the Epiphany (The Rocks) as its
center in 1808. Here, scattered along
the Congaree road, the River road
(Highway 45), and the Nelson's
Ferry road leading from Highway
46 across Highway 45 to the old
ferry on Santee river, were the
homes of numerous wealthy plant-
ers in days dating back before the
Revolution.

Indian Relics There

Upper St. John's is interesting in
the number of old plantations still
owned by descendants of colonial
owners. Here many original royal
grants are still in a highly-culti-
vated state. Descendants of slaves
often live on the same tracts as did
their ancestors brought from Africa.
Most of the plantations have their
burying-grounds. Almost invariably
negroes are brought for burial back
to the homes of their slave fore-
fathers.

Like the rest of the parish, the
history of Upper St. John's goes
back to Indian uprisings long before
the Revolution.

Indian relics are numerous in the
section and the remains of an old
Indian village are to be found at
Pond Bluff. A burial urn was found
on the village site a few years ago
by the present owner. He presented
it to the Heye Indian foundation of
New York.

The tract of land now known as
Pond Bluff plantation was granted
by George II to James Flud in
1758. It descended to William Flud,
who transferred it to John Mat-
thews. The latter sold it to General
Francis Marion in 1773.

Apparently the general made it
his home from that time until his
death in 1795. Marion was born on
the Goatfield tract near Cooper river
in St. John's Parish in 1732. As a
child he moved with his family to
Prince George Winyah. He returned
to Berkeley county about 1756. He
lived one year near Frierson's Lock,
and then appears to have lived at
Hampton Hill, a part of his brother,
Gabrielle's, plantation, Belle Isle, St.
Stephen's parish, where he and his
widow are buried in the family
century.

a fortunate thing for the cause of
American liberty. The story so
often told is that he jumped from

second story window to escape a
drinking party, breaking an ankle
in his fall.

The jolly custom of the time was
to lock all doors during a drinking
bout until everyone was thorough-
ly drunk. Marion, not wishing to
get drunk, and unable to leave in
the customary manner, took the
window. He was sent to his plan-
tation to nurse his ankle until he
could report for duty, during which
time the city fell into the hands of
the British.

As the union of the elderly couple
was without issue, each adopted an
heir. Marion adopted as his son,
his grand-nephew, Francis Marion
Wright. Mrs. Marion adopted as
her daughter the general's grand-
niece, Videau Ashby.

According to Marion's will, made
in 1787, his property was to go to
his widow. At her death it was to
descend to his adopted son, on the
condition that he drop the Dwight
from his name and become his
namesake. The will was not prop-
erly executed and at his death he
was judged intestate.

Adopted Son Shared Out

According to law, his widow in-
herited one-half the property of her
husband. The remaining half went
to his nephews and nieces. In-
heritance, according to the law, ex-
tended only to children of the first
generation. Thus Marion's adopted
son did not share in the inheritance
of real property, as, being a grand-
nephew, he came one generation too
late.

Mrs. Marion bought out most of
the property of the other heirs. At
her death in 1816 one-half her prop-
erty went, by will, to Rebecca
Singleton, the daughter of her
adopted heir. The remaining half,
including the house site, went to
her relative, friend, and attorney,
Colonel Keating Lewis Simons. It
has never passed out of the Simons
family.

The rich, rolling, river lands of
Pond Bluff have been cultivated
successively and successfully from
its earliest history.

Many interesting and conflicting
stories are told of Mrs. Marion. The
story that the general always toss-
ed his hat in the window before en-
tering to learn her disposition is
well known.

Another anecdote says the gen-
eral was seen on a hot summer day
walking back and forth in front of
the house, bare-headed in the broil-
ing sun. A friend stopped and said:
"General, it is terribly hot out
there in the sun, why don't you go
in the house?"

Springfield and Its Carving In Valley of Santee Dam Lake

One Hundred and Twelve Year Old House
Overlooks Fertile Fields at Border of
Berkeley and Orangeburg Counties

By F. M. KIRK

Eutawville, Sept. 28.—Special: When Joseph Palmer built his mansion at Springfield plantation in 1817 he built for posterity. He constructed his house of hand-hewn black cypress which defied the elements. The building today is in as good condition as it was a century ago.

Construction of the house was under way about the time that stockholders were sadly realizing that the old Santee-Cooper canal was a financial failure, and none dreamed that a second Santee Cooper canal would be projected.

The old canal, completed in 1800 probably helped Joseph Palmer. It gave him an opportunity to lease slaves, during an agricultural depression, on the construction work. The second canal, if materialized, will flood the fertile fields, still cultivated by his descendants. It will necessitate the destruction of the magnificent mansion he built.

Springfield is now the home of the widow of the last male owner, Edmund G. Palmer (grand-son of the builder), and of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. McGuinness. It is located in Upper St. John's parish, Berkeley county, six miles east of Eutaw-springs. The plantation has never passed out of the hands of the Palmer family.

Family Name Changed

Thomas Palmer, who spelled his name Pamor, the English emigrant, left three sons: Joseph, David and John, and a daughter, Elizabeth. John is the ancestor of the Springfield line.

John Palmer, who made a fortune out of turpentine on his plantation, Gravel Hill, in St. Stephen's parish, commanded in his will that his sons forever after spell their names "Palmer" rather than "Pamor."

The last will and testament of "Turpentine John", as he was known, has been rigidly carried out by his descendants in the spelling of the name. In this section, however, the pronunciation of the original spelling has been retained.

It was Turpentine John's son, Captain John Palmer, who pur-

lands they sold to Captain Palmer by royal grants considerably before the Revolution. Captain Palmer and his son, Joseph, to whom the plantation was willed, constantly added to their holdings, as a number of old plats at Springfield indicate. Some of these tracts so added date back to grants made in the early years of the eighteenth century.

There is no record when the earlier house was built or when it was taken down; for apparently there was an earlier residence on the place. Joseph Palmer was living at Springfield when he commenced construction on the present house. It is said by some that Joseph Palmer was born there in 1776.

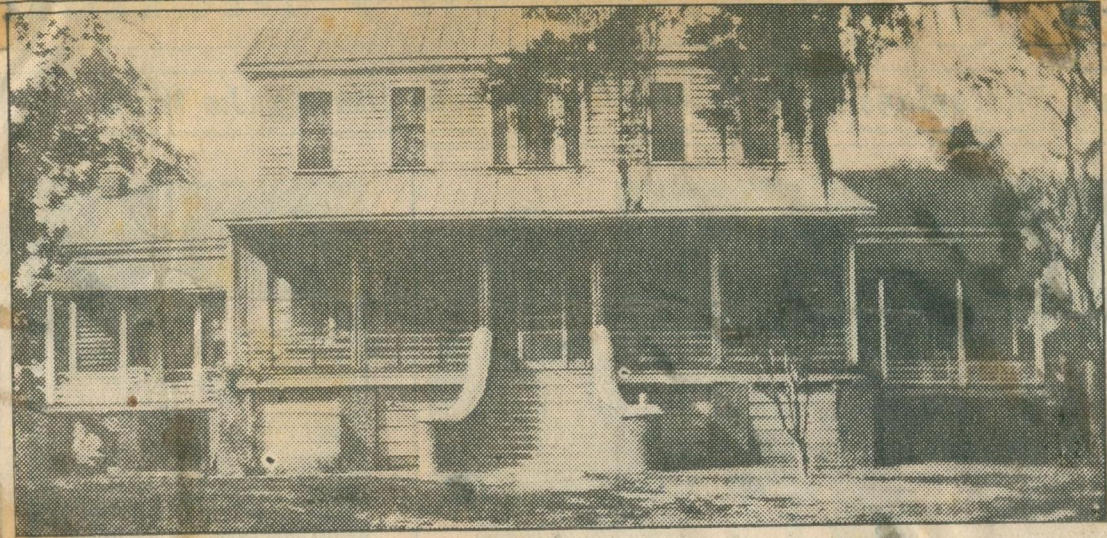
No house in Berkeley county, and few anywhere, can boast the elaborate and beautiful carving that adorns the interior of Springfield. Hand carved by slaves with tools still in possession of the family, the ornateness and intricacy of the designs present an unrivaled picture of beauty. In her account of the Palmer reunion held there last December, Miss Flora B. Surles aptly describes the woodwork as "giving one the impression of something made of lace rather than of wood."

The two front entrance rooms, serving as drawing room and dining room, have high mantels elaborately decorated to the ceiling. The cornices above doors and windows and the wainscoting and frieze carry out the same design. Other rooms have simpler decorations. The rooms are large and well proportioned. A small wing on either side of the main body of the house, gives the building excellent proportions.

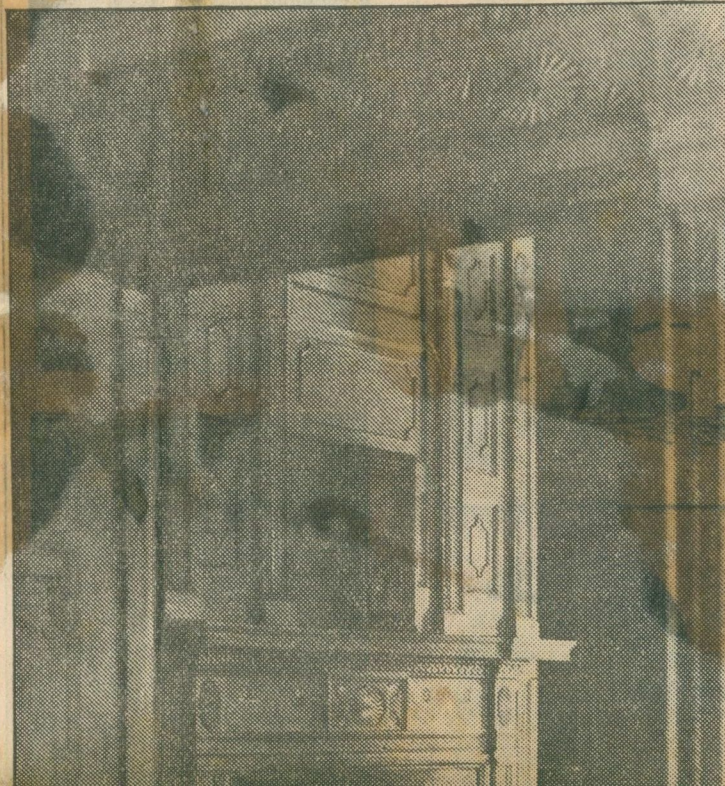
Founder of Pineville

Captain John Palmer, father of

Finest Carving in Berkeley Decorated Mantels, Panels Here



SPRINGFIELD



May 1st 39

DIGGING STARTED AT PINOPOLIS DAM

Batesburg and Darlington
Concerns are Low on
Automobile Bids

Work described as the first actual digging on the \$40,300,000 Santee-Cooper power and navigation project was begun yesterday by the W. C. Sheppard company, of Atlanta, which has the contract for the east Pinopolis dam.

The Sheppard work, consisting of stripping the soil in preparation for the foundation of the dam, is being

ever, the pronunciation of the original spelling has been retained.

It was Turpentine John's son, Captain John Palmer, who purchased the tract now known as Springfield, some time probably before the Revolution, from Isaac Couturier and Thomas Palmer, the latter being the captain's brother.

Captain John Palmer, apparently, never lived at Springfield. He settled Richmond plantation, St. Stephen's parish, in 1769 and lived there until his death in 1817. Though his chief interests centered in St. Stephen's parish, his journal, now at Springfield, has many interesting entries regarding his activities on his "lands in St. John's Parish". As late as 1783 he mentions "planting indigo at Springfield". Many planters were beginning to forsake indigo about that time.

Finest Carving in County

Isaac Couturier and Thomas Palmer apparently secured the

small wing on either side of the main body of the house, gives the building excellent proportions.

Founder of Pineville

Captain John Palmer, father of Joseph the builder, was an active partisan during the Revolution, and served as an aide to General Marion. In 1794 he was one of the founders of the village of Pineville which soon became the summer home of all planters in the community. He took an active part in the affairs of the parish and wrote an historical sketch of St. Stephen's Parish for Ramsey's History of South Carolina, which was published in Charleston in 1809.

The captain's father, "Turpentine John" of Gravel Hill, and his uncle Joseph, of Wehdo, were both too far advanced in years to take active parts in the Revolutionary struggle. Both, however, were ardent Whigs and earned the hatred of the Tories during that bitter partisan period.

Both were seized by their enemies and carried to Blagden church, which was then a British post. There the two brothers were thrust into the dark and clammy confines of the Colleton family vault. Not so much as a blanket was given them to keep off the chill air of their gloomy prison.

When they were eventually liberated from their dungeon the brothers were so weakened that it took

them two days to reach Gravel Hill, only ten miles away. Such was their condition, and such their fear of further imprisonment that each took turns carrying the other on his back.

Executor for Many

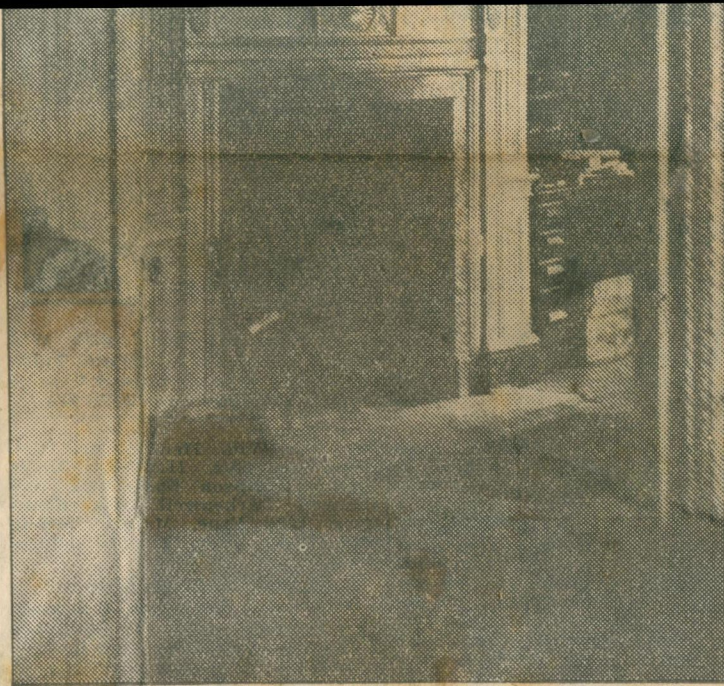
Joseph Palmer, I, of Springfield, was outstanding in his community for the regard and affection in which he was held by his neighbors. "Few persons", says Professor Frederick A. Porcher, "have ever had so many trusts confided to them as executors; and none has ever discharged them more assiduously or more faithfully."

He seems to have been impulsive at times in speech and action. On one occasion a minister preached a political sermon in the lower parish which gave offense to all St. John's. So offended was Joseph Palmer with the sermon that he declared that the clergyman should never enter his house. (Famed though it was for its hospitality).

Not long after, while Mr. Palmer was away from home, the political parson drove up to Springfield and asked for a night's lodging. The mistress of the house, fearful of the scene to follow, bade him welcome, and nervously awaited the return of her husband.

It was night when Joseph Palmer returned, but Mrs. Palmer met him before he entered the house to warn him of the unwelcomed guest.

"Damn him", cried Mr. Palmer. "Is he here?" Then he strode into the drawing room to greet the minister with every courtesy that hospitality demanded. Never did the minister realize the relief to his hos-



CARVING AT SPRINGFIELD



EUTAW PLANTATION is another of the type of home which will be moved or razed for the Santee Cooper project. Situated in upper St. John's parish, this building is the home of William Henry Sinkler and is on a tract secured by James Sinkler before the Revolution war. The sixth generation of Sinklers must move from this house if it is to be razed.

Pinopolis dam.

The Sheppard work, consisting of stripping the soil in preparation for the foundation of the dam, is being speeded this week as more equipment reaches the site, near Moncks Corner.

A. E. Cossens, construction superintendent for the Central Engineering company, of Davenport, Iowa, said that first digging on the west dam at Pinopolis would begin in about a week. The sub-contractors, Sammons & Robertson, have about seventy men at work unloading large equipment and on other preliminary phases of this job. The Central contract, for more than \$4,000,000, is one of the largest single contracts on the project.

The South Carolina Public Service authority announced low-bidders on five trucks. The Ridge Motor company, of Batesburg, with unit price of \$529.97, was low on three 1939 red standard pickups (Plymouth), and the Darlington Motor company, of Darlington, with unit price of \$754.55, on two 1939 red 1 1/2-ton trucks (Chevrolet).

Successful bids are subject to the approval of the public works administration project engineer.

May 19 to 30 'EMINENT DOMAIN' BILL IS FAVORED

Judiciary Group Recommends That Fee Simple Clause Be Restored to Measure

Columbia, May 18.—(AP): The senate judiciary committee voted favorably today on the bill known as "the state eminent domain act" but recommended restoration of the provision for acquisition by the Santee-Cooper authorities of fee simple titles to the land necessary for its big hydroelectric and navigation project.

The fee simple provision was cut out of the bill yesterday by the house, which gave the authority power only to obtain easements.

A favorable report was given to a bill by Senator Brown, of Barnwell, commissioning the same powers over to give the state public service intrastate transportation rates as the interstate commerce commission has over interstate rates.

Springfield today retains the charm of former years. The dwelling is located in the midst of a yard filled with moss-draped trees. The house has been kept in perfect repair, and all lands are extensively cultivated. Historic Rocks church (Church of the Epiphany) is located about a mile north-east of the house, and is surrounded on all sides by the plantation lands.

Long Fear of River Ends with Santee

Historic Sites Will Be Submerged When Power Work Begins

By F. M. KIRK

PINOPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Special: Here in a community whose very existence is threatened by annihilation, uncertainty prevails and doubt as to the future disturbs what once was tranquility.

The actual approach of the \$37,500,000 Santee-Cooper hydro-electric development, a project that has been actively discussed for twenty-odd years, brings to the minds of St. John's residents many problems, solutions to which may determine their fate. One vital question that seriously affects this plantation country is: what plantations will be submerged, what plantations will be so water-logged as to be useless for planting purposes?

Under the law of eminent domain the government has the right to condemn private property for purposes considered to be for the public welfare. Yet, many landowners honestly question the lasting good and the permanent welfare to be accomplished by flooding more than two hundred square miles of private property, lands sacrificed to make a lake bed. In the meantime, they are wondering what they are going to get for their farms and plantations and where they are going to make their homes.

Plantation owners in this historic community take issue with reports that the lakes of the Santee-Cooper project will affect only homes

Red Waters Finally Push Inhabitant Away from Banks

First settlers built their homes down in the swamps of Santee on the very bank of the river, as early maps of Mouzon and others show. As up-country was developed, natural resources exploited, and forests destroyed, nature's control over the mighty river was broken.

Disastrous freshets flowed over the rich lands and destroyed indigo and others crops. Planters were forced to build new homes on the high lands away from the swamps. Others already had led the way, for St. Juliens, Ravenels and others already were established when the search for safety commenced.

Santee floods wrecked the finances of Peter Gaillard, but Upper St. John's he accumulated an even greater fortune, and built a home for posterity. Joseph Palme deserted his home in Pineville for St. Stephen's parish to build his house of ever-lasting cypress at Springfield.

Those men, and others, though they had escaped the threat of Santee. Now their descendants must seek escape from a flood mightier than any in that red river's long history. No previous flood menaced the homes of the living and the graves of the dead.

Near Macbeth, close to the site of the proposed power dam, stands a cross marking the spot where was established the Huguenot church in this community almost two and a half centuries ago. The cross probably will escape the deluge. It will stand a forlorn reminder of all that lies beneath the water, a memory to those who made the long trip from France to found the homes buried beneath Santee, near which they, themselves, are buried.

Close to Black Oak church runs the old Santee canal, a big, empty



THIS SKETCH, showing a part of the area to be affected by the \$37,500,000 Santee-Cooper project.

project will affect only barren and worthless lands. In refutation of such broad statements they point to ante-bellum plantations, many of them dating back prior to the American revolution, some of which are still owned by descendants of the original grantees, many of which still are actively cultivated.

Threatened by the waters of Santee, which once attracted hardy Huguenots and sturdy pioneers are Pond Bluff, once home of General Francis Marion; Northampton, once home of General William Moultrie; The Rocks, home of the wealthy cotton pioneer, Peter Gaillard; Pooshee, proprietary grant of the St. Julien family; Hanover, Germanic-sounding plantation of a French St. Julien, still standing after two hundred and twenty-odd years—and a score and more of others.

* * *

The Rocks, under the efficient management of the Connor family, is the equal, and probably the superior, of the plantation that made cotton history in Peter Gaillard's day. General Marion's home is cultivated more intensively than it

500,000 Santee-Cooper project, includes the two lakes and the area section in which the two plantations illustrated below are situated.

was a century ago, still owned by the family to whom it was willed by the general's widow. The broad acres of the Sinkler estate at Belvidere, adjoining Eutaw Springs, and near which is situated the race course of the St. John's Jockey club, is in a high state of cultivation.

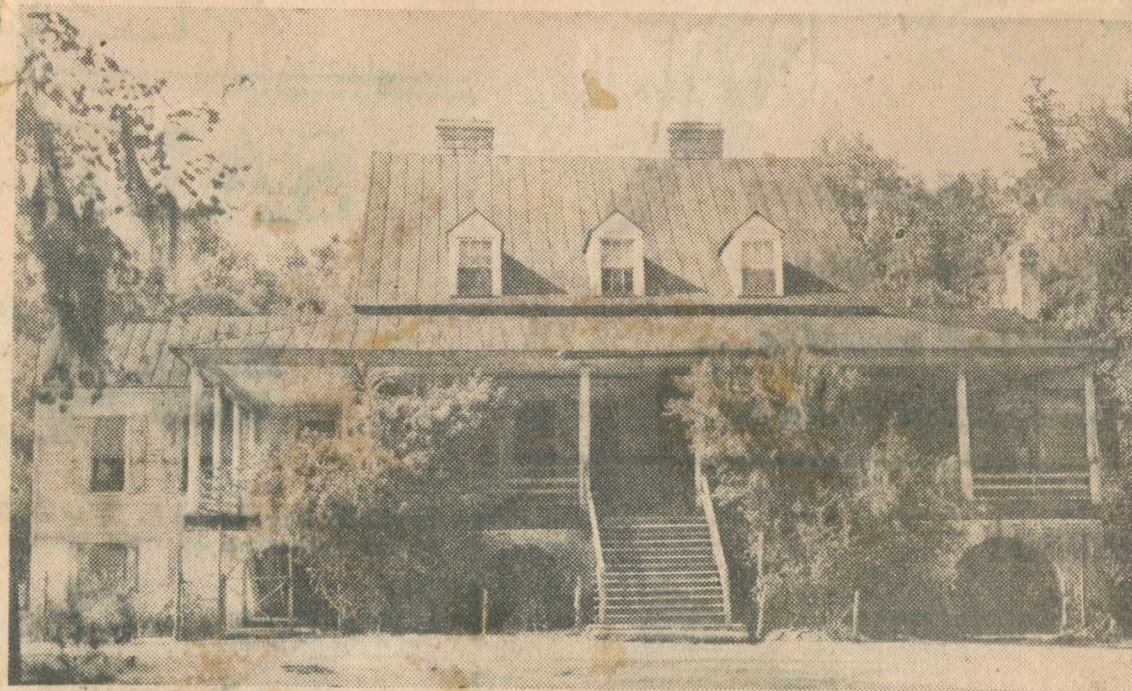
Other places, many of them, are planted. On other plantations which have long since passed out of the hands of the families that once owned them hundreds of negroes happily their small farms. In addition there are many other small farms. Northampton, with its adjoining tracts, is the valuable estate of Clarence Dillon and A. M. Barnes, of New York, on which game teems in abundance. Thousands of other acres are owned or leased by Yeamans Hall and the Oakland Hunting club.

* * *

By an act of 1706 that area stretching from Cooper river northwesterly to Santee was designated as St. John's parish. It was the last refuge of early settlers. Many of the



WHITE HALL Represents the type of structure which lies in the path of the huge Santee-Cooper project.



EUTAW PLANTATION is another of the type of home which will be moved or razed for the Santee Cooper project. Situated in upper St. John's parish, this building is the home of William Henry Sinkler and is on a tract secured by James Sinkler before the Revolution war. The sixth generation of Sinklers must move from this house if it is to be razed.

even greater attempt to accomplish the same purpose.

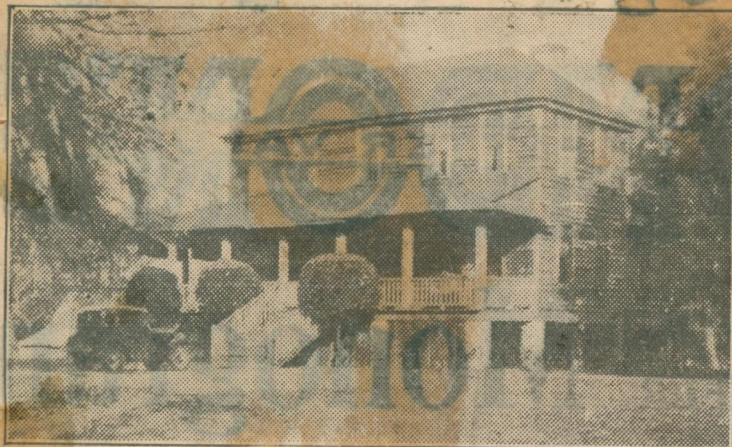
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Within the area threatened with submersion are the cemeteries of the Rocks and Black Oak churches, and the plantation burying grounds at Mt. Pleasant, Pooshee, Somerton, Hanover, and others. The dead care but little. It is a hurt to the living to see the graves of loved ones covered.

People in St. John's cling with passionate devotion to the homes they love. Many live on homes where their families have lived for generations, some on plantations that have never passed out of the families of original owners. Here they are close to all they love; here they are among friends and relatives. Now they must scatter; new homes must be settled; friendships must be severed; new interests must be cultivated. One cannot help but think of the Acadian.

Pinopolis looks wistfully at its towering pines and wonders if they, too, must go to make way for the much-heralded progress. Unofficially, the pine here is sacred.

One does not have to stay long in this community to sense the uncertainty that pervades everything. One feels the resignation of many to a development whose construction they never thought would be commenced.



"MOUNT PLEASANT"

Japonica 17 Inches Around Grows on Santee Plantation

Broken Brick Terraces at Mount Pleasant
Recall Garden for Which Place was
Once Famous—Ever in Kirk Family

(This is one of a series of stories appearing in The News and Courier on plantations in the Santee Valley):

Pinopolis, Nov. 2.—Special: The stream that flows from Loch Dhu springs through Mount Pleasant plantation in Upper St. John's parish, Berkeley county, is as clear as the lochs of Scottish highlands, as it takes its way to Santee river. But the waters from the fountains, named by Scot emigrant William Kirk, will change its color, if the Santee is dammed for hydro-electric power.

The crystal lake will flow backward from Santee and flood lands that have been planted more than a century and a half. Santee will cover the cemetery where William Kirk's descendants are buried, close to the home where they lived and died.

William Kirk, Scot emigrant, arrived in Charleston in 1741 and received grants of land in Craven county. As Craven county was never well defined, and went out of existence as a unit when the Lords Proprietors went out of commission in 1719, these grants probably were the nucleus of Mount Pleasant.

The plantation is one of the oldest in Upper St. John's. The house, which was destroyed by fire in 1887, was built before the Revolution. The present house was built several years after the original homestead was destroyed.

7 Miles from Eutaw Springs

The house site is located on the banks of the lake formed by damming the stream flowing from Loch Dhu Springs. The plantation is now the property of Richard S. Kirk, the sixth generation from emigrant William. The place has never passed out of the hands of the family.

Loch Dhu, the adjoining Kirk plantation, was settled by Robert James Kirk, grandson of the emigrant, who in 1816 built the house that stands there. Like Mount Pleasant, Loch Dhu has never passed out of the hands of the family. It was the boyhood home of Robert J. Kirk, of Florence, consul to Denmark during Cleveland's Administration.

Though British born, William Kirk, with his four sons, took an active part in the Revolution. When the British occupied Charleston in 1780, his family, who were then in the city, were among those ordered out because of Revolutionary activity.

was the owner of Mount Pleasant. Gideon, and most of his descendants, are buried in the family cemetery, which lies only a hundred yards east of the house.

After the death of Gideon Kirk in 1797, Mount Pleasant passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Francis Marion, the grand-nephew and adopted son of General Francis Marion.

Changes Name to Marion

Francis Marion was born a Dwight. On the understanding that he would become the general's namesake and heir, he dropped his surname, by act of the Legislature.

His act proved futile, however, for the general's will was not witnessed and he was judged intestate. His adopted son inherited only some of his personal property.

Francis Marion was recalled from a northern academy when the general died in 1795. Four years later he married Charlotte, daughter of Gideon Kirk. She died the following year and he married her twin sister, Harriet, in 1801. He moved to Mount Pleasant, apparently, after his first marriage.

General Marion's wish to perpetuate his name was not fulfilled. His namesake was the father of eight children. All of them, however, were daughters.

One of these daughters, named for General Marion's wife, married Richard Yeadon, editor of The Charleston Courier. Another, Gabriella, married her first cousin, Philip Couturier Kirk, of Loch Dhu.

Garden on Lake Shore

Francis Marion died in 1833. His widow survived him twenty-three years. One daughter died young. The other seven all married, and Mrs. Marion lived alone on the plantation until her death in 1856.

She devoted most of her energies to the garden for which the place was famous. This extended from the house to the lake at the foot of the yard. Though little remains of the old garden, vestiges linger to remind one of its former glory.

Along the banks of the lake remnants of brick terraces still show. And in the present garden stands an immense japonica, probably planted before Mrs. Marion's time. The tree, largest of its kind in this section, measures seventy inches in circumference at the base, and is more than a 100 years old.

Peggy, a pet servant of General and Mrs. Marion, was part of the personal property inherited by the general's adopted son. She lived to be more than a hundred years old, it is said, and was a constant companion of Mrs. Marion.

Mrs. Harriet Marion ruled her domain in no uncertain terms. Her sole protection was a gigantic negro woman who slept in the house.

How Slave Got Whipped

On one occasion a slave attempted to break into the house and steal some money kept in a secretary.

The dusky Amazon protector of the household collared the intruder, single-handed, and held him until Mrs. Marion arrived. The mistress of the plantation held her own court. She sent for her son-in-law at Loch Dhu, a quarter of a mile away, who, under her supervision, applied the lashes she meted out.

The old house was burned the year after the earthquake that rocked Charleston so disastrously. It is supposed that the tremors damaged the chimneys, then more than a century old, and that a crack in one of the flues was responsible for the fire.

Mrs. Marion willed Mount Pleasant to her grand son, Dr. Philip Sidney Kirk, son of Philip Couturier and Gabriella Marion Kirk, of Loch Dhu. Dr. Kirk saw service in the War Between the States as a surgeon in the Confederate army.

His son, the late Richard Singleton Kirk, formerly of Charleston and later of Mount Pleasant plantation, followed in his steps as a physician. The present owner plants the lands first cultivated by William and Gideon.

—Spillway of Santee Dam—



607 SANTEE RIVER AT WILSON'S LANDING, looking from the south bank upstream at the proposed location of the spillway outlet of the eight-mile Santee dam, which will form the upper of the two lakes of the Santee-Cooper project. The spillway probably will be located on Black Oak island. It will result in a slowing down of the velocity of the river at this point because of a reduction of the volume of water.



608 PHOTOGRAPH IS TAKEN looking north, down the center line of the location on Black Oak island for the spillway for the Santee dam. The spillway will be near Wilson's Landing, on the Santee river. (Photos by Harry T. Poe, assistant PWA engineer for the project.)



WHITE HALL

White Hall's Carved Friezes In Path of Berkeley Flood

Front Door, Built for Slaves to Open, Until
This Day Carries No Lock—Live Oaks
Shade Large Plantation Yard

By F. M. KIRK

Pinopolis, Aug. 31.—Special: White Hall, now the home of the heirs of the late Lewis Simons Lucas, like so many historic plantations of St. John's, Berkeley, lies in the Pinopolis basin of the projected Santee-Cooper development. Like Ophir, Northampton, and other adjoining plantations it is destined to sink beneath the man-made lake of Santee waters.

The present magnificent residence, located five miles from Pinopolis, was built about 1824 by Thomas Porcher, of Ophir plantation. Prior to that time the place was owned by a family of White, who kept a tavern about a mile northeast of the present house site.

In colonial days, when heavy stage coaches lumbered over the rough and muddy trail from Charleston to the Upcountry, taverns were spaced at convenient distances along the road to give travellers rest from their journey. Such a tavern was kept at White Hall on the Congaree road, some six or eight miles from Old Moncks Corner and a similar distance from Forty-Five Mile house, where General Nathaniel Greene wrote to the Continental congress his report of the Battle of Eutaw Springs.

His Art in Capitol

It is not known who was the original grantee of White Hall, or when the tavern was established; but it was probably the birthplace of Blake Leay White, who was born in 1748. The first authentic date of the place is 1774, at which time White made a return to the commissioners of high roads of eight slaves at White Hall.

Blake Leay White was later elected a commissioner of high roads for St. John's parish, and played a prominent part in the affairs of the parish. His son, John Blake White, was a distinguished South Carolina artist, several of whose paintings hang in the senate lobby in Washington.

No Lock on Door

The front door to the older part of the house takes one's mind back to ante-bellum days. There is no lock. There has never been one. Front doors didn't need locks in those days. When, after an absence, the master returned to his home, no matter what the time, day or night, he expected his doorman to open the portal for him.

During the troublesome times of the War Between the States, with the men on the field of battle, defenceless women of St. John's often faced the serious problem of negroes, roused into rebellion by northern soldiers. Such an occasion occurred at White Hall. The following is taken from the diary kept at Pooshe plantation by Miss Charlotte St. Julien Ravenel, which was published with the diary kept at Northampton by Miss Susan R. Jervey, by the St. John's Hunting club in 1921:

"March 10, 1865. We received notes from White Hall and Sarazins and also a letter from Alice Palmer. Quite a treat. The White Hall negroes behaved shamefully; they rushed into the house, tore down the curtains, carried off the bedding and blankets and trunks, and are grumbling now that they have not enough. We hear that one man asked Cousin Marianne (Miss Marianne E. Porcher) to step out and take a dance, that they were all equal now."

Miss Jervey's diary confirms the incident.

White Hall plantation was purchased by Thomas Porcher, of Ophir, who built the house for his eldest son, Thomas, who married Catherine, daughter of Captain Peter Gaillard, of The Rocks, Upper St. John's. A daughter of this marriage, Elizabeth, married Dr. Charles Lucas, originally of Santee, but then of Charleston. It was through this marriage that White Hall came into the hands of the Lucas family.

Drowned in Surf

The only son of Thomas and Elizabeth Porcher, Thomas Francis, was drowned in 1861 in the surf at Sullivan's Island in an attempt to save his sister and a niece, who were in bathing. Hearing the alarm given for their assistance, he dashed from the house and, with heavy military boots on, headed into the surf. His body was never recovered.

The house is situated in the midst of an enormous yard dotted with wide-spreading liveoaks. A pond lies to one side of the building which, during recent droughts, went dry for the first time in the memory of any one connected with community.

In 1854 a wing was added. It was constructed by master carpenters, for so closely does it blend with the architecture of the main building, that not a break is apparent in the hand-served frieze under the eaves. Every room in the house is decorated with exquisite carving, every inch hand-made.

Somerset Plantation is One of the Historic Places Doomed by Santee-Cooper Project

Property Dates to 196—Now Owned by Cain Family

By F. M. KIRK

Pinopolis, Aug. 17. — Special: A two miles from Pinopolis Somerset plantation, on which located one of the finest plantations in Middle St. John's. Lying above the centuries-old oaks around it, it stands, proud the history of its past, quietly sitting the doom threatened it by waters of the projected Santee-Cooper dam development.

One of the few plantation homes in this community still inhabited by the families of ante-bellum owners, it remains in good repair. It is still the seat of that hospitality which made the South famous in a happier day. Built on conventional style of Colonial times, it is distinguished from neighboring houses by a slate roof. It is now owned by the heirs of the Dr. Joseph P. Cain.

Somerset, like most of the adjoining tracts, traces its history back to that period of Huguenot migration shortly after the founding of Charleston. Unlike most of the neighboring plantations, however, it was not originally owned by a Huguenot. Somerset is closely linked in tradition and history with sister plantation, Somerton.

Grant Made in 1696

The two places had their nucleus in a grant of 804 acres made to John Stewart in 1696. Some accounts place this date at an even earlier period. During a period of Huguenot settlement, French emigrants soon had a newcomer of a different faith in their midst; for 60 years after receiving his grant, Stewart conveyed it to the Rev. William Screven, considered by some to have been the first Baptist minister to come to South Carolina. According to tradition, not backed up by available historical facts, the Rev. Mr. Screven deeded the tract for the purpose of founding a town, at what later became Somerton plantation, as a haven for Baptists.

Apparently Mr. Screven abandoned his plans, for in 1704 he sold his 4 acres, together with an additional 300 acres he had secured, probably by grant, to Rene Ravenel, the Huguenot emigrant.

It was not until 1736 that a finite distinction was made between the two places. In that year John Ravenel, son of emigrant Rene Ravenel, conveyed 725 acres of land called "Somerset" to his brother Daniel Ravenel.

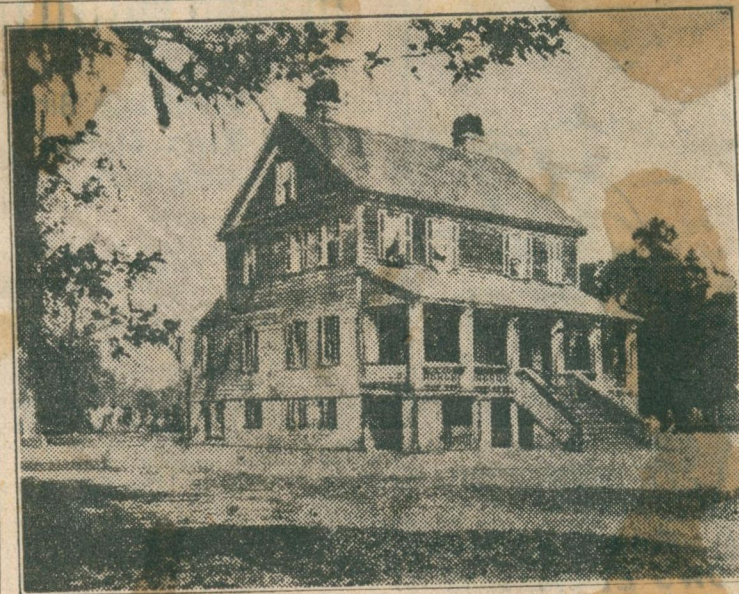
For many years the tract of land witnessed a series of diversions and additions and changing of hands, gradually, however, building up into a larger and larger plantation.

Through marriage, the place passed into the hands of the Mazyck family. The tract was purchased jointly by Isaac M. Dwight and William Cain in 1827, the latter securing the house site. Since that date Somerset has remained in the hands of the Cain family.

Remodeled in 1854

No records are extant as to the fate of the building of Somerset house. It is only known that it was remodeled by William Cain in 1854.

William Cain was undoubtedly



Above is picture of the residence on Somerset plantation, near Pinopolis, which will be sacrificed under the plans to develop the Santee-Cooper canal.

one of the most outstanding men of his day in St. John's and was well known to the entire state. For many years he was member of the state legislature, having served in both houses. He was a member of the electoral college which elected Polk as president of the United States. He also served as lieutenant governor of South Carolina. He was a captain of "minutemen" during the Nullification period, and was a signer of the ordinance of secession.

The fertile lands of Somerset yielded rich harvests of cotton, which was shipped far and wide.

In an address before the St. John's hunting club at Indianfield plantation in 1907, the late Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson paid the following tribute to William Cain:

"The last of these commanding figures that gave dignity and conserving tone to the St. John's hunting club of a half century ago, and which loom on the horizon of memory into a magnitude which is perhaps nearer their true proportions than that which appealed with the diminishing effect of familiarity to the contemporary eye, is that of Mr. William Cain, of Somerset. Tall of stature, dignified in presence and deliberate in all his movements, Mr. Cain exhibited to all a gentle courtesy and polished address which testified conclusively that these traits were not the exclusive heritage of pure Huguenot descent. . . . Like the others, Mr. Cain was a successful planter of long cotton and his crops usually brought the top of the market. I do not know any better illustration of his courteous good humor than the pleasant and unprotesting smile with which he accepted the statement of a gentleman who was credited with seeing many things and telling more, that walking through the streets of Paris he had been surprised and gratified at seeing a number of familiar round bales of St. John's Berkeley, all marked 'W. C.'"

PROVIDENCE DATE SET

Schools Open September 5.

Faculties Announced

Holly Hill, Aug. 17. — Special: The Providence high school will open its 1935-36 session September 5. Faculty members are eager to make this one of the school's most successful years. Plans and preparations will be in readiness on the opening date.

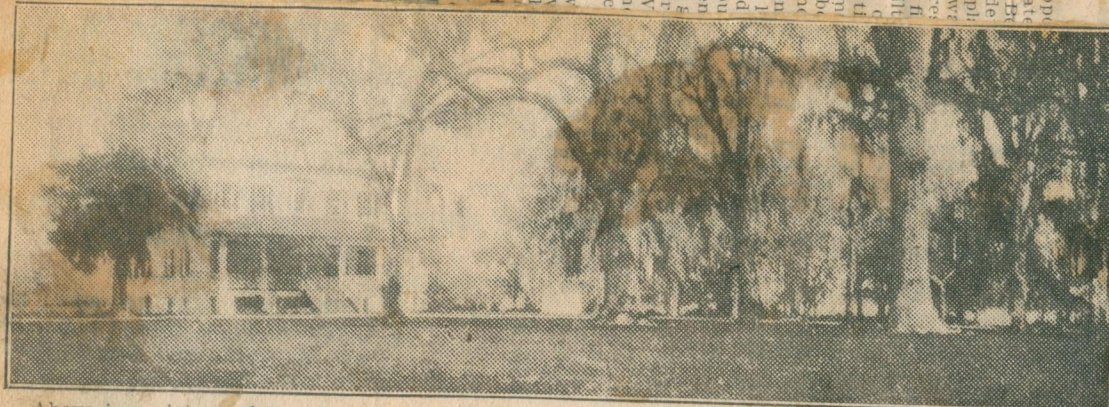
All patrons and visitors are invited to attend the opening. Parents entering children for the first time are especially urged to be present.

A faculty meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon, September 4 at 4 o'clock.

The following are the list of teachers: Grammar school, Miss Estis Smith, Holly Hill; Mrs. Marguerite O. Phillips, Greenwood; Miss Elizabeth Rhodes, Forsyth, Ga.; Miss Susannah Barnwell, Florence; Miss Grace Hitt, Cross Hill. High school, Miss Arbutus Belue, Blacksburg; Miss Virginia Gee, Cameron; C. E. Chapman, Darlington; C. A. Gray, Holly Hill.

The Misses Rhodes, Phillips, Barnwell and Mr. Chapman are new teachers in the Providence school. Miss Rhodes received her degree from Bessie Tift college, Forsyth. She has taught several years in South Carolina schools. Miss Phillips is a Lander college graduate, having had two years of teaching experience. Miss Barnwell is a University of South Carolina graduate. She has taught for the past two years in Florence county schools. Mr. Chapman was teacher of vocational agriculture in Pageland last year.

Many a family in lower South Carolina is connected by blood and by tradition to Somerset, and many a family sadly awaits the day that an historic land mark and a family shrine is obliterated by muddy Santee.



Above is a picture of the old residence on Northampton plantation which will be sacrificed to the rising waters of the Santee-Cooper project. The plantation was once the property of General William Moultrie.

Santee-Cooper's Value

To The News and Courier:

A considerable storm of protest has developed against the Santee-Cooper project by individual landowners, taxpayers and wild-life devotees.

Just now, there is a direct drive by a landowners' Association of the Santee Basin; a protest backed by some money. The full statement has been run as a paid half-page advertisement in the larger newspapers of South Carolina at considerable cost. The statements and questions raised are interesting and generally pertinent but they come rather late for practical results.

The project has been under discussion for over a century; actively for four or five years. The feasibility has been fully investigated and approved. The money is available. Contracts have been let and the project is well under way. This protest comes like an application for a new trial after the evidence is all in and a decision rendered.

Contracts and commitments have been closed to absorb most of the funds and it is very unlikely that any new government authority would suddenly brush aside and destroy an investment of this size.

Looking at the project from the view-point of some landowners, it is a sad situation. Some homes will be flooded. Some lands and locations with all their intimate associations will have to be sold and abandoned.

In such cases, most liberal cash compensations will doubtless be awarded. Money may not fully cover compensation. Sentiment and feelings are not measured by that yardstick.

This just happens to be one of the contributions of the citizen to his

Former Home of Moultrie Doomed in Plans for Canal

Was Scene in 1800 of Breakfast Celebrating Opening of Original Water Passage. Property Dates Back to 1716

By F. M. KIRK

On the formal opening of the old Santee canal in 1800 a breakfast was given at Northampton plantation by General William Moultrie. The event was to honor Major Senf, engineer in charge of the project, and other prominent citizens of the state who had been instrumental in the realization of a half-century dream.

STARTS LIFE SENTENCE

Sherwood Rabon is Placed in State Penitentiary

Conway, Aug. 24.—Special: Sheriff H. E. Sessions has returned Thursday afternoon to take Sherwood Rabon, young white farmer of the county, who was sentenced by Judge Shipp in June to life imprisonment after his conviction for killing Julius Singleton, his landlord. Rabon was tried jointly with Mrs. Minnie Singleton, the widow of the deceased. She also received a life term, but an appeal in her behalf has been perfected and she remains in the Horry county jail where she has been since court in June. Rabon maintains his innocence.

RABIES INSPECTOR HELD

On the formal opening of the new Santee canal there will be no celebration at Northampton. For General Moultrie's home, the old canal itself, and much of the neighboring country, will be under the red waters of Santee as they seek their way for the first time in nearly a century back to Cooper river and on to the sea, many miles from the outlet provided by nature.

Northampton, located some two miles west of Black Oak church and the locks of the old canal, is now the property of A. M. Barnes and Clarence Dillon, of New York city. It was purchased a few years ago from the late Percival Ravenel Porcher, a descendant of the original St. Julien owners.

Peter, the eldest son of the emigrant Pierre de St. Julien de Malacare, willed the place to his sister, Elizabeth, wife of General William Moultrie. Apparently, therefore, the tract was secured by the emigrant St. Julien or by his son, Peter, around 1700.

Built About 1716

which blocked Santee from flowing to its new destination. He planned to divert Santee into Cooper by himself removing the last barrier.

Sending his servant from Northampton to make sure that all arrangements were completed, he sat down at the general's table to make merry with his host and the dis-

tinguished visitors, and, in company with them, set out for the canal after breakfast.

The Frenchman's surprise was little short of apoplexy when, upon reaching the scene of his little drama, he found the show stolen from him. The last spadeful of dirt had been removed and Santee was running triumphantly to Cooper.

Investigation divulged that the servant, wishing to spare his master possible inconvenience and embarrassment before the assembled visitors had himself shoveled out the dirt. The servant lost his job.

Northampton and the several ad-

joined plantations comprising the hunting preserve of the present owners, fairly teem with game. Through protection and proper care quail, turkey and deer are plentiful and are multiplying rapidly. Possibly duck may take the place of the game to be driven out.

Water Had Started

been removed and Santee was running triumphantly to Cooper.

Who Shall Hold Two Offices?

Is Santee-Cooper a private or a public project?

In a dispatch from Columbia telling of the defeat of the "fee simple" bill this is said:

"Tonight, Santee-Cooper advocates were looking to the senate. They expressed the hope that the body would restore the fee simple provision, which Senator R. M. Jefferies, Santee-Cooper general counsel, has insisted is essential to the progress of plans for the development."

If Santee-Cooper is not a private enterprise, by what right has its general counsel a seat in the senate?

The general counsel for the state of South Carolina is Attorney General Daniel. He represents for you, the citizens, numerous and various interests. He is the public lawyer. Why is he denied a seat and vote in the senate?

Wherein is the distinction between a lawyer representing one great public interest and all public interests?

Your fourteen circuit solicitors are counsellors for the public, with limited and prescribed duties. Why is not Mr. Figg, of Charleston, not also a senator or representative in the general assembly?

The News and Courier is not concerned about Mr. Jefferies more than about others. He is far from the exceptional legislator as to whom the question of double relation is here and now raised.

If Santee-Cooper is not a private project

its counsel holds a position in the nature of a public trust. If the policy of the state to allow paid counsel for a public Authority to sit and vote in the legislature and represent as a lawyer this or that project, The News and Courier offers no objection to Mr. Jefferies or other individual acting in double capacity. It objects to counsel at the state tax commission, the highway department or other state agency being denied the privilege.

Has the state highway department a paid attorney in the legislature? If it has, a seat therein should be declared vacant.

n Santee

Red Waters Finally Push Inhabitants Away from Banks

first settlers built their homes deep in the swamps of Santee on the very bank of the river, as early maps by Mouzon and others show. As the up-country was developed, natural resources exploited, and forests destroyed, nature's control over the mighty river was broken.

Disastrous freshets flowed over the rich lands and destroyed the indigo and others crops. Planters were forced to build new homes out in the high lands away from the swamps. Others already had led the way, for St. Julien, Ravenel and

compensations will doubtless be awarded. Money may not fully cover compensation. Sentiment and feelings are not measured by that yardstick.

This just happens to be one of the contributions of the citizen to his government. The right of condemnation often works hardships on the individual but it is one of the necessary requirements of society. The interests and desires of the individual must bow to the necessities and even to the whims and mistakes of the government.

The people of South Carolina sympathize with these local homeowners who are inconvenienced and saddened. But nothing can be done about it now.

The policy of government promotion of public utility and many other projects is being questioned and scrutinized. The whole policy may finally collapse. But now, it is being tested from Passamaquoddy and the Florida ship canal, across to T. V. A. and Grand Coulee.

Millions of taxpayers' funds have gone into these projects. Some are designed for permanent worthwhile uses like Santee-Cooper. Others are for beautification and recreation. Others are for recovery and others for mere relief of certain classes. Some or all may be justified by the results.

South Carolina has approved and has been heavily taxed to pay for such projects. There is no reason why we should be denied the few crumbs we get. Our seasoned senators and representatives in congress have been selected by use for their wisdom. They have done what seemed fit to them.

If they are wrong we will receive the full impact of the collapse. If there are any benefits, we are entitled to them. Governments and outside engineers, financiers and experts have approved this project as to feasibility and worth.

The project is well under way and, in all probability, will be completed. Its final cost will arouse but little interest.

The main considerations for South Carolina is the use we make of this power and transportation. It may flood the state with electric power for which there is now but little use. That will certainly mean cheap power and it is inconceivable that cheap power could work to our disadvantage. Lack of highways and power have been our main handicaps. Now we have both.

The stage is set for unprecedented and very necessary industrial development. Our agriculture has gone to pot and out people are impoverished. Industrialism is our only salvation.

in the H. county jail where she has been since court in June. Rabon maintains his innocence.

RABIES INSPECTOR HELD

Coroner's Jury Charges Illegal Operation to Him

Rutherfordton, N. C., Aug. 24.—(P): A verdict of death as the result of an illegal operation performed by Edgar Hill was returned by the coroner's jury at the inquest today into the death last week of Mrs. Fay Tessner, of near Rutherfordton. Hill, a county rabies inspector, was ordered held without bond for trial.

RUN OFF RELIEF ROLLS

Negroes Fear Government to Make 'Icicles' of Them

Sargent, Texas, Aug. 24.—(U.P): Monkey-freezing experiments in California halved local relief rolls after town wags warned negroes that the government will adopt a similar experiment with persons on relief.

Of each 100 bushels of corn produced in the United States, 42 bushels are fed to hogs, 18 bushels fed to cattle, 14 to horses, 10 to poultry, 1 to sheep, 3 are consumed by livestock in cities, and 9 go into industrial use, with the remainder used for seed or exported.

Henry W. Ravenel, the botanist, son of Dr. Henry W. Ravenel of Pooshee, purchased the place from Theodore S. DuBose and lived there until he moved to the upper part of the state. It was later bought by Henry Le Noble Stevens, a nephew of Dr. Ravenel of Pooshee.

Henry Stevens, who married Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Gaillard of The Rocks, seems to have been a man outstanding for his ability and his popularity. He was an early volunteer in the Confederate army. Wounded in the Second Battle of Manassas, he died soon afterwards in Warrenton, Va.

House Burned in 1842
Northampton house burned in 1842. The upper story was destroyed, but the fortress-like walls of the half-story were undamaged and the house was soon restored with no serious loss. The house is now in beautiful repair. Surrounded by numerous outbuildings, all snow-white, and its yard, planted to Italian rye grass during the winter, it presents an ante-bellum look.

An anecdote is told of that Northampton breakfast 135 years ago.

Major Senf, who appears to have made himself thoroughly unpopular with the planters of the community, demanded full credit for all he thought he was due, and was fond of dramatizing.

about Mr. Jefferies more than about others. He is far from the exceptional legislator as to whom the question of double relation is here and now raised. Has not the senator from Greenwood been of counsel for the Buzzard Roost project? Senator Sims of Orangeburg has been a salaried attorney for the welfare, or social security, project. In past years many legislators have held trusteeships of state colleges. Some hold them now.

Built About 1716

The house, a square building with a half story of massive brick walls, was built about 1716 by, it is thought, Benjamin, grandson of the emigrant, Benjamin, dying without issue, Northampton reverted to his father, and then to Elizabeth.

The Revolution ruined many planters of St. John's. With the removal of the bounty from indigo, the planters had no staple crop. Cautiously, at first, they turned to cotton as a money crop. It was General Moultrie who first in South Carolina attempted cotton on a large scale on his plantation at Northampton.

As early as 1748 a shipment of cotton had been exported from Charleston. The cultivation of the crop grew slowly, however, and it was not until towards the close of the century that it became a financial success. In 1788 Kinsey Burden raised the first crop of long cotton in South Carolina on his lands in St. Paul's Parish. Five years later, in 1793, General Moultrie made the first experiment on a large scale by planting one hundred and fifty acres of Northampton to long cotton.

Probably because of his inexperience in the cultivation of the crop, the experiment was a complete financial failure. It is said that his yield was only nine pounds per acre. From that time, however, the movement spread rapidly. Five years later, in upper St. John's, Captain Peter Gaillard, of The Rocks, and Captain James Sinkler of Belvidere were averaging better than two hundred pounds per acre for which they received seventy-five cents per pound.

Work Done by Slaves

The cultivation of the crop was a crude process. All work was done by slave labor. Cotton was planted in hills four or five feet square. Four workings were considered sufficient to raise a crop. First the cotton was hoed "flush" in a "hoeing-down" process. Afterwards it was hoed up.

According to old accounts, mules were a rarity in St. John's. On Pooshee plantation, adjoining Northampton, during a time when 500 acres of cotton were cultivated, there was but one mule on the place, chiefly used to meet the canal boats at the Black Oak landing to bring freight. Oxen were used to haul straw for the manufacture of manure. Cultivation was done entirely by hand labor.

General Moultrie's son, who inherited the place, died at an early age, unmarried. At his death Northampton was sold. Subsequently, it has changed hands a number of times.

about Mr. Jefferies more than about others. He is far from the exceptional legislator as to whom the question of double relation is here and now raised. Has not the senator from Greenwood been of counsel for the Buzzard Roost project? Senator Sims of Orangeburg has been a salaried attorney for the welfare, or social security, project. In past years many legislators have held trusteeships of state colleges. Some hold them now.

Can a counsel for a project speak and vote unbiased in the legislature for the general interests of South Carolina?

The News and Courier believes that the senator from Spartanburg or of Marlboro can and will vote on the fee simple proposal with equal consideration for the two sides in the controversy, weighing the arguments without bias or prejudice. Can counsel for Santee-Cooper do that?

As a result of a furious political agitation in South Carolina, this was written in the constitution in 1895:

"No person shall be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly while he holds any office or position of profit or trust under this state, the United States of America, or any of them, or under any other power, except officers in the militia and Notaries Public; and if any member shall accept or exercise any of the said disqualifying offices or positions he shall vacate his seat."

The provision is in the constitution this day. Time and time again it has been abused and violated the last forty-four years. The membership of paid counsel for special projects in recent years brings it squarely and sharply before the citizens.

Should a circuit judge be eligible to election to the legislature? Why not? He would vote on questions and later be asked to declare the law upon them. The counsel for a project votes as senator on questions upon which he must advise as a lawyer. In the question of fee simple and easement the whole state of South Carolina is concerned.

Santee-Cooper, however worthy project it may be, is not yet the state of South Carolina.

indigo and others crops. Planters were forced to build new homes out in the high lands away from the swamps. Others already had led the way, for St. Juliens, Ravenels and others already were established when the search for safety commenced.

Santee floods wrecked the finances of Peter Gaillard, but in Upper St. John's he accumulated an even greater fortune, and built a home for posterity. Joseph Palmer deserted his home in Pineville in St. Stephen's parish to build his house of ever-lasting cypress at Springfield.

Those men, and others, thought they had escaped the threat of Santee. Now their descendants must seek escape from a flood mightier than any in that red river's long history. No previous flood menaced the homes of the living and the graves of the dead.

Near Macbeth, close to the site of the proposed power dam, stands a cross marking the spot where was established the Huguenot church in this community almost two and a half centuries ago. The cross probably will escape the deluge. It will stand a forlorn reminder of all that lies beneath the water, a memory to those who made the long trip from France to found the homes buried beneath Santee, near which they, themselves, are buried.

Close to Black Oak church runs the old Santee canal, a big, empty ditch, an ugly reminder of man's first attempt to divert Santee to Cooper, soon to be covered by an

even greater attempt to accomplish the same purpose.

Within the area threatened with submersion are the cemeteries of the Rocks and Black Oak churches, and the plantation burying grounds at Mt. Pleasant, Pooshee, Somerton, Hanover, and others. The dead care but little. It is a hurt to the living to see the graves of loved ones covered.

People in St. John's cling with passionate devotion to the homes they love. Many live on homes where their families have lived for generations, some on plantations that have never passed out of the families of original owners. Here they are true to all they love; here they are true to friends and relatives. Now they must scatter; new homes must be settled; friendships must be severed; new interests must be cultivated. One cannot help but think of the Acadian.

Pinopolis looks wistfully at its towering pines and wonders if they, too, must go to make way for the much-heralded progress. Unofficially, the pine here is sacred.

One does not have to stay long in community to sense

In the Path of Santee River's Rush for Charleston



POOSHEE PLANTATION HOUSE

Historic Pooshee Plantation Will Be Swallowed by Santee

Home of St. Julians and Ravenels Century Ago was Called Model for Planters. Thousands of Dollars Made Annually

By F. M. KIRK

Pinopolis, Aug. 10.—Special: Like another Atlantis, Berkeley apparently is destined to yield a part of its most historic section to the waters. The lakes to be formed by the Santee river under the proposed Santee dam project will cover an area in Berkeley and Orangeburg counties rich in history and tradition.

Here in the lake basins, particularly the Pinopolis basin, lie dozens of plantations that played important parts in Colonial and Revolutionary history. Many of these plantations have long since been abandoned. Others have passed into other hands. Some are still in possession of descendants of the original families.

St. John's was a very well developed and prosperous community. The late Professor

Indians were numerous in the section at the time of its settlement, which probably accounts for the name. The scene is probably true of Wampee and Wantoot.

St. Julien sold Pooshee to his brother-in-law, Henry L. Noble, who decided to build a house there. In-law, Rene Louis Ravenel, the emigrant Rene Ravenel. A house was built in 1716.

No record is known of what hap-

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 his plantation an amount of stable manure equal to 4,448 single horse carts. Other interesting features of Dr. Ravenel's system are given.

Following the custom of many St. John's plantations, the family cemetery is situated only a short distance from the house. Here lie the remains of many of the St. Julians and Ravenels.

Sees No Room for Debate

To The News and Courier:

I note in your issue of today, May 22, the editorial from which I quote the following: "As to the fee simple and easement question in relation to properties to be condemned in the Santee-Cooper basin there is room for difference of opinion and honest debate".

Seemingly in support of the fee simple side of the argument, you state that the site of Coopersville was purchased in fee simple from Colonel Taylor 10 years ago and in the other instance the property on the Savannah river was "bought" in fee simple by the

This will require further litigation to determine the extent of the damages and what is he, the farmer, to do for a living in the meantime?

Will he not be compelled to use the money he receives for his home and lands at once to purchase, if he can, another home and farm in order to live and pursue his occupation? He will not in any probability have money available for such a purchase and could not, if he did, operate the two which may be widely separated. Not one in one hundred could ever regain his old homes and it will simply mean that the authority may use the lands for any purpose they deem fit. They may sell it for advanced prices to one of the great pulp wood companies, who have come here—not to get cheap power—but because of the valuable timber produced on these lands.

It may be used by the government to found a colony of northern negroes as is now being advocated for the South, or for any other purpose.

Had the authority acted toward the people of the basin with any degree of fairness and justice and offered reasonable prices the fee simple title to the lands could have been purchased by amicable negotiations with the property owners just as all other power companies have purchased theirs.

It may be recalled that the authority at first reported that their land agents were being courteously received by the land owners.

This was true. They were aided in locating land lines and given other assistance in their work. The farmers had been assured by all representatives of the authority from Governor Maybank on down that they would be liberably paid for their lands and fully compensated for any damages they might suffer. Under these circumstances most of them were perfectly willing to sell.

Their dismay and indignation may be imagined when agents with a one dollar bill and an option in which the price of the land was fixed without consulting the owner began calling on them tendering the dollar and telling them to sign on the dotted line or else.

Why is it that the Duke Power company could carry out their numerous developments without condemning an acre of flooded lands?

Why is it that the vast Tennessee Valley authority purchased 95 per cent of their holdings by direct dealings with the landowners, only condemning 5 per cent?

Why did the Buzzard development have to condemn one tract?

Why is it that the Santee-Cooper

their demands than others is a supposition too absurd to entertain.

The reason is that other developments paid from \$37 to \$51 per acre while the Santee-Cooper offers about \$13. They have, practically, made no effort to get the lands by amicable negotiations. The power of eminent domain has been used as a threat to intimidate farmers and force them to sell at the price they fix.

The legislature not only should not grant them additional powers but should withdraw from them the power of eminent domain, they now have, because of their abuse of that power.

J. D. COZBY.

Pineville.

Wants Explanation

To The News and Courier:

Will the promoters of the Santee-Cooper project or the Public Service authority explain how it is that heretofore they have claimed that flood control on the lower Santee as one of the main virtues of the development?

A pamphlet on every legislators' desk in 1934 stated how the fertile lands below the dam at Wilson's landing could be cleared and made the most wonderful farms in the country with no more floods to worry about.

Less than two weeks ago one J. V. N., Jr., writes the same thing—and yet on the 18th of May ten days after J. V. N.'s article, comes out another piece, saying the spillway on the Santee will be built with a capacity to discharge 800,000 cu. ft. of water per second. This is more than double the record of any previous amount of water going down the river and they must expect this allowance to be necessary from the experiences of the Chickamauga dam on the Tennessee river.

In 1936 during the last big flood on the Santee all the roads and bridges crossing were in great danger and it would not take much more water to wash them away. Are the people taken to be a bunch of simpletons or do they really expect another Moses to be in command and bid the water be merciful?

T. C. LUCAS.

Georgetown.

Revolutionary history. Many of these plantations have long since been abandoned. Others have passed into other hands. Some are in possession of descendants of original families.

The section was one of the most highly developed and prosperous community. The late Professor Frederick A. Porcher in a memoir of Upper St. John's, Berkeley county (that section between Pinopolis and Eutawville), published in 1868, lists sixty-six plantations. In his "Reminiscences of St. Stephen's Parish," the late Samuel DuBose lists fifty-three plantations.

Leaders of Colony

Not all these plantations will be covered. A large number, however, of those in St. John's will be submerged, and, probably, some of those in St. Stephen's parish.

In or near the Pinopolis basin are Pooshee, Somerton, Somerset, Wantoot, Northampton, Wampee, Ophir, Woodlaw, Hanover, Chapel Hill, and many others. As one travels farther on to Eutawville are The Rocks, Walnut Grove, Springfield, Eutaw, Belvidere, Loch Dhu, Pond Bluff, and others. On these plantations lived the men who gave their names to many families scattered throughout South Carolina. There lived the Ravenels, Porchers, St. Juliens, Marions, Sinklers, Coulturies, and others.

There also lived the artist John Blake White. And there lived the soldiers, Marion and Moultrie. There those eminent botanists, Thomas Walter, Francis Peyre Porcher and Dr. Henry W. Ravenel, experimented. And from there came such students as Professor Frederick A. Porcher.

Proprietary Gifts

The section is one of the oldest in South Carolina, and was settled only a few years after Charleston was moved to "Oyster Point". The settlers in the Pinopolis area were chiefly French Huguenots.

Apparently there was no difficulty in securing ample lands from the Lords Proprietors. Thus in 1688 the Lords Proprietors granted Wantoot with 1,000 acres to Pierre de St. Julien de Malacare. In 1705 their lordships granted Pooshee, also, to St. Julien with 1,000 acres.

Pooshee is particularly interesting in that at the present day, almost two hundred and fifty years after its grant to the emigrant St. Julien, it is owned by direct descendants of the original owner. Only for a brief time has it been out of the hands of the family, and even for that period the family had a pecuniary interest in it. It is now owned by the two brothers, P. R. and R. D. Porcher, descendants of those two emigrants who had such an important part to play in their community's development: Pierre de St. Julien and Rene Ravenel. A large portion of the place, including the house site, will be covered with water from the Santee project.

the name. The same is probably true of Wampee and Wantoot.

St. Julien sold Pooshee to his brother-in-law, Henry Le Noble, who deeded it in 1714 to his son-in-law, Rene Louis Ravenel, son of the emigrant Rene Ravenel. A house was built in 1716.

No record is known of what happened to the original structure, but the present house was built in 1804 by another Rene Ravenel. The western wing was not added until 1852, when Dr. Henry Ravenel, father of the noted botanist, Dr. Henry W. Ravenel, built it for reasons, apparently, utilitarian rather than architectural.

Under careful management Pooshee flourished. In the prosperous period of nullification, Dr. Henry Ravenel possessed plantations above and below Pooshee along the public road for a distance of fourteen miles, except for a break of a few hundred yards, where the lands of Wantoot plantation touched the Black Oak road. Dr. Ravenel attempted to close this break by offering \$48,000 for Wantoot with its slaves. The offer was refused by Charles Macbeth who, it is said, netted in five years \$100,000 on the place.

Spring Forms Clear Pool

Today the Pooshee tract consists of some four thousand acres.

Leading from the road from Bonneau to Black Oak church, the avenue is only a few hundred yards from the church, and the locks of the old Santee canal. Touched by one Santee canal, it will be flooded by another.

Though uninhabited for many years, the house is still in a fair state of preservation. A spring of icy water flows from a hillside a few yards from the house, and forms a pool, transparent as glass. In former days the spring was bricked in, and part of the wall still remains.

Recently a dam has been thrown across an old rice field canal, and, as a result, a lake of some hundred odd acres has been formed.

The rich lands of Pooshee have seen the rise and fall of three great staple crops of South Carolina, Indigo, rice and cotton.

Place Self-sufficient

Under the management of Dr. Ravenel the place was almost self-sufficient. All food was raised to maintain a large force of slaves. Flocks of sheep were kept, and from them and from cotton, cloth for slaves as well as blankets were manufactured at home.

The following quotation is from H. E. Ravenel's "Ravenel Records," published in 1898:

"The Southern Agriculturist" for July, 1831, has a detailed account of the management of Pooshee, written by the editor, Mr. J. D. Legare. He regarded the various operations there carried on as a model for planters. He showed that under Dr. Ravenel's system, the productive-
his lands had been doubled

room for difference of opinion and honest debate".

Seemingly in support of the fee simple side of the argument, you cite the fact that the site of Columbia was "purchased" in fee simple from Colonel Taylor 153 years ago and in the other instance the property on the Savannah river was "bought" in fee simple by the state.

If this editorial was intended as a reply to my letter on the same subject, published simultaneously on the same page, it seems that I failed to make clear the point I wished to emphasize.

Neither I, nor any one that I know of, questions the right of the authority to "purchase" or "buy" in fee simple the title to the lands flooded or any other they may need and having so purchased them the right to use them for a power development or for any other purpose. It will be their land. If the Santee-Cooper authority gets a fee simple title in the same manner as the fee simple titles you mention were obtained there would be no complaint. Colonel Taylor was not forcibly ejected from his plantation and a jury drawn to fix his damages, neither was the property so acquired on the Savannah. The cases you cite are in no way analogous to the present proposed method of acquiring lands.

Under the terms of the bill I was discussing in my letter, the authority and all future state authorities and commissions, will be empowered to eject forcibly landowners from their property, on the pretext that acquirement of the land is necessary to the public welfare, and after doing so it may use the lands for other and entirely contrary purposes if they desire, and may not be required to use the property at all for the purposes set forth in the proceedings. They may use it in a land speculation or what not. This and nothing less than this is the right that is obtained when a fee simple title is conveyed.

Do I understand that The News and Courier considers the justice of such a law as this a "question on which there may be room for difference of opinion and honest debate?"

It is true that a provision in the bill gives to the owner of the property the position of a preferred purchaser if the property is not used for the stated purposes within five years. He may buy back his property for the price he received, less any damages done to the property.

Why is it that the vast Tennessee Valley authority purchased 95 per cent of their holdings by direct dealings with the landowners, condemning 5 per cent?

Why did the Buzzard velopment have to condemn one tract?

Why is it that the Santee-Cooper authority can purchase only 3 per cent and wish to condemn 97 per cent?

That the people in the Santee basin are more unreasonable in

In the Path of Santee River's Rush for Charleston

Powers Opposed

To The News and Courier:

The proposed change in the law of eminent domain in regard to the acquiring of land by the South Carolina public service authority for the Santee-Cooper project is a violent departure from the past principles of the exercise of the law of eminent domain. The authority could make a failure of the purpose for which the property in the Santee-Cooper basin was secured and actually sell this land or it could be used for other purposes; such as a timber reserve, or a private hunting reserve or for any other purpose public or private.

Under the present laws of South Carolina and under the established principles of the exercise of the right of eminent domain the authority would be under compulsion to carry the project to a successful conclusion and to use it for the purposes for which the lands were condemned or all the acquired lands would revert to their previous owners. Under the present proposed law the authority could drag out the construction of the project over a period of five years and then fail to carry the project to a successful conclusion, and the land would not revert, or if the project failed within a period of five years the previous land owners are required to repurchase the land if they wish to possess it again. When we consider that the legal representative of the authority used the word "if" at the hearing before the legislature thus expressing doubt as to the completion of the project, a doubt which is in the mind of every citizen of South Carolina, it does not appear reasonable that the authority should be given the right to obtain a fee simple title to the lands under any condition and certainly it does not seem reasonable that the land owner should be deprived of his property with such a doubt existing and be forced to repurchase it if he wishes it back.

Such a departure from the principles of the exercise of the right of eminent domain affects not only the land owners in the area to be affected by this project but all the property owners of the state of South Carolina. This bill if passed with the fee simple provision establishes the principle that property can be condemned for a public purpose, with a doubt expressed as to the carrying out of that purpose. Such a principle if established means that the homes and property of any citizen of South Carolina

the land-owners, but since he has also to swallow fee simple it would appear that the three-man board is only bait, but very excellent bait, for the authority to obtain this unnecessary and unneeded additional power. This bill gives them an extension of the power to exercise the right of eminent domain much broader than the powers they now have, and the powers previously granted to them by the legislature far exceed those needed for the purpose of this project. We, therefore, ask our state legislature and our fellow citizens of South Carolina to consider long and well before they allow the South Carolina public service authority or any other agency of a public nature the powers to be given in this bill and in the manner and for the purposes in which these powers are to be exercised.

BERKELEY.

Woods and Waters

April in Santee Swamp.

To the Editor of Woods and Waters: One afternoon (I would not like to say how long ago) I left the plantation and coming to the Old Santee Canal took a path on the bank and by a short cut arrived at "Belle Isle" about sundown. My host was always glad to see me, as we were congenial chums, both of us fond of the woods. I killed my first deer at his place.

This visit was for two or three days, so after supper we talked over arrangements for the following day and decided to go out into the swamp to try the "brim" the next afternoon. About 3 o'clock we left, taking the dogs with us and a boy to bring back the fish, and one way to the lagoons in the swamp we would try to get a shot at a deer. The dogs were sent round by another path and the boy was to turn them loose at a certain time. Shortly after being left on a blind path I heard them in full cry and going for the river. A yearling left the bunch of seven and came my way, but stopped about seventy-five yards for a few seconds and then quartered to my left. I took a long drag at him just as he was entering a thicket and did not think I touched him. I then followed the path and arrived at the lagoon and found signs of her being hit.

The "brim" bit just as fast as we dropped the lines and in a short time we had more than the boy could carry. On our way home, just as we passed the spot where the yearling took the thicket the dogs broke away and went through the brush and

At the hearing by the judiciary committee of the senate on the "fee simple" question last Wednesday counsel for the Authority, Mr. Jefferies, also senator from Colleton, "made the charge that the power companies are still fighting the Santee-Cooper" and brought a voluntary statement from a holder of stock in the South Carolina Power company that he was "with the landowners because he believed that he was thereby protecting his interests as represented by his stock in the company."

Mr. H. A. Easterling, citizen of South Carolina, arose in meeting and pleaded guilty to being a stockholder in the power company, from which we infer that he is not a man afraid of his shadow. (We wish we had bonds of the South Carolina Power company so that we could confess it, but we are not qualified as Mr. Easterling is.)

Senator Jefferies owns no more stock in the Santee-Cooper "project" than we do, than South Carolina Power owns (it is a taxpaying corporation), than Mr. Easterling owns — all of us taxpayers are shareholders in the project, but Counsel Jefferies having brought Power Man Easterling into the hearing and Mr. Easterling having spoken in the fashion of a man not ashamed, it occurs to The News and Courier that a comparison of the interest in dollars which as counsel the senator from Colleton has in the project and the dollar interest in the power company of Citizen Easterling of Denmark, S. C., would be instructive to the other South Carolinians.

At this hearing Lawyer Winter of Berkeley county spoke for fee simple, intimating that 50 per cent of the citizens of Berkeley would like to have money for lands, and Lawyers Belser & Belser, hired counsel for landowners, spoke for them. For how much are these lawyers hired? It is none of our business, but for how much Counsel Jefferies is hired is our business, as we have got to contribute to his fees for fee simple championship, the corporation that is The News and Courier and its employees being taxpayers and the "project" being a blessing of heaven bestowed on all the people, counsel and executives included.

At the hearing, who represented solely and exclusively the people of South Carolina? Certainly Easterling and the company are not

This will require further litigation to determine the extent of the

their demands than others is a supposition too absurd to entertain.

Plea for Justice

To The News and Courier:

There has been introduced in the house of representatives a bill fathered by the chief attorney of the South Carolina public service authority, otherwise known as the Santee-Cooper project, which has been drawn for the purpose of expediting action in acquiring lands necessary for the construction of the project. This is the main reason set out by the sponsor of the bill, who is a state senator, and chief attorney for the public authority at one and the same time. The Great Teacher once said, "A man cannot serve two masters. He will either love the one, and despise the other."

This bill was not desired nor sought after by the land owners in either the Santee or Pinopolis reservoirs. They know that under the right of eminent domain their property can be condemned and taken away from them for the public use. The law has been in effect for many years providing the procedure, and guaranteeing to the owner who is deprived of his property a just and fair recompense for the loss of his property and the damage done to him. It appears to have been fairly administered in other undertakings of a similar nature such as Lake Murray, Buzzard Roost, and others. If the existing law was all that was necessary in those instances, why has it been found necessary to change the procedure for the Santee-Cooper project? Why should it be necessary to expedite this phase now?

The public authority, and those connected with it, have on all occasions stated that the project was going through to completion and nothing would stop it. The supreme court decision upholding the validity of the act, was handed down over a year ago. The money, over forty million dollars has been set aside, for the use of the authority in obtaining lands among other things, for over a year, so it is claimed. Yet not an acre of land was optioned until about six weeks ago. Very few land owners have even yet been approached regarding a purchase price. The land owners will sell their property. They know that

point out and it is this: After waiting for over a year after the go ahead signal was given before any attempt was ever made to acquire a single piece of property in the area to be flooded, the land owner is allowed only ten days in which to accept or reject the price offered for his land. Why ten days in which to accept the offer, against over a year in which to make the offer? Where do the scales of justice balance here?

I am just a woman. Would that I were a Portia, and could plead my cause before the legislature, I would make them see the injustice that is being wrought and wreaked upon these people, my people, should they pass Senator Jefferies's new condemnation bill. My old home, "Bond Bluff" on the banks of the Santee, will to my great grandfather by Mrs. Francis Marion, and has been in continuous possession of my family ever since, will be submerged beneath the waters of that great artificial lake. This grand old plantation is now in a high state of cultivation under the splendid management of my brother, Joseph P. Simons. My heart is still there with memories of childhood. Even the bones of General Marion resting further down the river at Belle Isle with his brothers and sisters and dear kin, I understand, (though I hope this is untrue) will be consigned to the deep, or transplanted somewhere far removed from the land of his love where once was heard "The Song of Marion's Men" as portrayed by that beautiful poem which will live forever in the hearts of the descendants of those who followed the "Swamp Fox", fighting for the only sweetheart he ever knew, "LIBERTY".

GENNIE SIMONS SMITH.
2818 Blossom Street.
Columbia.

All Counties to Send Men
Sammons & Robertson, of Huntington, W. Va., has requisitioned six men for Friday to help in moving

Such a principle if established means that the homes and property of any citizen of South Carolina can be taken for a purpose or a project for a promised and doubtful benefit in that home owners and property owners would be surrendering the ancient rights and safeguards protecting them in the possession of their property. It would appear that the price of the surrendering of these property rights is a price too high to pay.

not only for the people of the Santee-Cooper basin but for every property owner or would-be property owner in the state of South Carolina.

The legal counsel for the authority has stated that granting of fee simple by condemnation is necessary for the financing of the project. This argument does not appear reasonable if we remember that the federal government has allowed the authority to let about nine million dollars in contracts and to proceed with the work. We must also bear in mind that the loan and grant agreement between the authority and the PWA does not require the title to such property to be in fee simple, and under the agreement the PWA only requires a lien upon the income of the project as security of the bonds to be issued. The legislature has already passed an act by which the authority can have the bonds issued on a lien against the income of the project. Must we assume that there is a serious doubt in the minds of the officials of the PWA that the project will not be completed in that they are now supposedly urging the legal counsel of the authority to force through a bill containing a provision granting a fee simple title in order that they may have some way of acquiring property with a salvage value with which to recover a portion of the vast sum of money to be poured into the construction of a project, about whose completion the authority's legal counsel has expressed a doubt. "If" has been a word used in connection with this project since its inception and doubt as to its completion or beginning has lurked in the minds of everyone since the South Carolina public service authority was created. These things being true, on what reasonable basis can the legislature be asked to give this authority the power to condemn land in fee simple? If it is the desire of the authority to speed up the process of acquiring land they can do this under the proposed bill without the acquiring of a fee simple title. It would appear the three-man arbitration board is to the advantage of

the doos broke away and went through the swamp. After a big opening I was posted and my companion not very far behind. A short time we knew the moon was shining brightly and I do not think the bunch passed more than thirty yards from me, but straining my eyes as I did I could not make them out. They took the canal like a drove of cattle and we walked home to a "brim" supper, having sent the boy ahead with the fish.

Next morning while enjoying the "brim" breakfast (brim and hominy is hard to beat) we had a visitor, a neighbor of my host—a grand old man, a little peculiar. He was asked to join us at breakfast, but said, "No, I only take a biscuit and a cup of coffee for breakfast, but those brim do smell good." We urged him as each relay of fish was brought in (two at a time), we only taking out the shoulder with a fork. After refusing again and again, and just as we had finished he concluded to change his mind and took his seat at the head of the table. We had an engagement to meet for a hunt, and knowing he did not care to go my friend told him to make himself at home and, saying goodbye, we left. When we returned in the evening the old butler came in and greeted us:

"I nebber see nobody enjoy herself so much wid fish. God knows how much he git way wid. He beat you and Mass L. clean and if he habn't ob hab bad luck fo' hit a bone, I tink you would fine um right yer now. He do me good fer watch um. Teng God he hab plenty. For if 'Janie' only ge um a biscuit and a cup coffee for he breakfast, he sure hab a camp meeting yer dis morning."

Mass Walter, you reddey for supper?"
Cap.
Charleston, S. C.

Who Speak for the State?

The judiciary committee of the senate of South Carolina is composed of lawyers. Only one member of the senate is an attorney of record for the Santee-Cooper Authority. If his vote and influence in the senate have been and are useful to the Authority it may be that it would have been expedient for the Authority to hire the whole senate, also the house, as counsel, or, at least the judiciary committee of each house. Mayhap in 1940 it will have other and numerous counsel in the general assembly. The Authority has \$40,300,000 available, and from time to time one hears expressions indicating that the people of South Carolina should fall down and worship it.

company are not the state. Nor is the Santee-Cooper Authority. The house of representatives is a body that has voted against the fee simple title proposal and is not to be thought of as voting against South Carolina. Mind-changing is always possible. Watch 'em.

Farmer Rutledge Connor also is of South Carolina, he is a landowner in the region and opposed to giving up fee simple title to his land. Inasmuch as a senator in good faith is for the project, trying to take Mr. Connor's fee simple title from him and is paid for it, The News and Courier suggests that the general assembly appropriate a sum to Mr. Connor as a fee for defending it, which he should have additional to what the Authority may pay him for his land.

The News and Courier respectfully submits that if persons are to be paid both as senators and counsel for attacking fee simple land titles in the senate, cornfield lawyers who own land should be paid for practicing law, for defending them.

Having completed our remarks, Ladies and Gentlemen, thanking the South Carolinians, the judiciary committee, the learned counsel on both sides, Citizens Easterling and Connor, and our humble though incorporated fellow citizens the power companies, The News and Courier mentions that it is time now for everybody to fall down and worship forty million three hundred thousand dollars.

Let the best paid priests of the project conduct the service.

ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF LABOR FOUND

State's Response to Calls for Santee-Cooper Men Held Encouraging

(By a Staff Correspondent)

Moncks Corner, May 17.—Special: South Carolina will be able to supply all the labor needed by contractors on the Santee-Cooper project, C. O. Winter, in charge of the project office of the state employment service, said today.

must, but they do want a fair and reasonable price for their land, and feel that they are entitled to some remuneration for the complete destruction to their homes and their means of making a livelihood. They will become practically an exiled people forced to go other places among other people to start life anew. Many of these people are nearing the sun down of life, and this thing is a stark tragedy in their lives.

The land owners in that region, about one hundred of them, myself among the number, appeared before a legislative committee last week to protest against Senator Jeffries' bill though it does not go under his name. A number of injustices were pointed out and objected to by these people. Some few things were modified. The land owners not being members of the legislature like Senator Jeffries were simply in the position of taking the best that they could get. They do appreciate however the concessions which he did make from his original bill. I need not go into them.

At the hearing young Mr. Thomas H. Pope, Jr., a member of the judiciary committee of the house, asked Mr. Jeffries why was the bill necessary. We the people who are vitally interested in this bill, hope that he and others in the general assembly will make the proponents of the bill prove to their satisfaction that this bill is necessary and essential to the completion of the Santee-Cooper power project. And one other thing that I would like to

"So far the response over the state has been wonderful," Mr. Winter said. "The men are coming in rapidly. We are optimistic about our chances of having about 300 men at work at the dam site within two weeks."

Labor on public works administration contract jobs is handled by the service, which has offices in all sections of South Carolina.

A large proportion of the workers at Pinopolis will be skilled laborers. There is to be a gradual increase in employment, but the big spurt will not come until construction begins on the Santee, or upper, dam, for which bids will be opened July 1.

So far requisitioned have been about seventy men by Robert Lee, a sub-contractor for the Central Engineering company, of Davenport, Iowa, which has the \$4,172,181 contract for the west dam, lock and power house at Pinopolis, and twenty-four men, twelve skilled and twelve unskilled, by the W. C. Sheppard company, of Atlanta, which has the Pinopolis east dam contract.

a sub-contract with Central.

Lee's men were secured under an emergency order allowing them to be taken from the Moncks Corner neighborhood, for immediate clearing work. Other workers are to come from all South Carolina counties proportionately. The labor force must be drawn from this state so long as the supply.

The Sheppard concern has moved considerable equipment to the site of its \$138,675 job. Digging has begun. Albert Sheppard, superintendent on the job, said the work would require approximately six months. His men have secured quarters at Pinopolis.

S. A. Fleweger, office manager here for Central, predicted that his company's peak of about 400 would be reached in October or November. Sammons & Robertson, which must dig the hole before Central can do the other portions of its \$4,172,181 job, will have a peak of about 200. F. B. Daniel is construction superintendent for Sammons & Robertson. A. E. Cossens, as Central's superintendent, is over the entire Pinopolis construction setup, with the exception of that of the Sheppard company.

Offices to Be Built

Mr. Fleweger said his company would build an office at the dam site within a month. Central will limit itself to building camp facilities for the present, pending further progress by Sammons & Robertson. Central plans to start in a few days, probably next week, on offices for the public works administration and a doctor and its other camp buildings.

Central has not decided whether it will build these quarters with its own labor, or let the job under contract.

Each camp house will provide for sixteen men. The number of houses will depend on the total of laborers needed.



The old brick oven in the yard.

The dam, or Pinopolis.

Powers Opposed

the land-owners, but since he has also-to swallow fee simple it would

Deserted Woodlawn House One of Largest in Berkeley

Italian Marble Mantels Adorn Historic Old Mansion in Santee-Cooper Valley—17 Rooms were Not Enough for Its Guests

The story below is one of a series appearing in The News and Courier on plantations in the way of the Santee-Cooper hydro-electric project.

By F. M. KIRK

Pinopolis, Dec. 21.—Special: Woodlawn, built by Stephen G. Deveaux some time during the first decade of the nineteenth century, is, perhaps, the most imposing of all the historic old houses in St. John's parish to be demolished to make way before the diverted tide of Santee, which threatens to sweep over much of this section with the development of the Santee-Cooper hydro-electric project.

The ballustrade that once encircled the roof garden has gone, but from the point of vantage offered by the balcony, high above the ground, one still can see relics of the glory for which the plantation was famous in ante-bellum days.

Mighty oaks show where once the avenue led towards Black Oak church, three miles away. Remains of outbuildings linger yet. The house itself, built of the finest of heart long-leaf pine, is still in good repair, though long uninhabited.

Edwards First Owner

Edward Edwards appears to have been the original owner of Woodlawn plantation. It was he who sold the tract to Stephen G. Deveaux, master builder, who had inherited Belle Isle, final resting place of General Francis Marion, from his step-father, Robert Marion, the general's nephew.

The mother of Woodlawn's builder was Esther Gignilliat, a sister of Gabriel Gignilliat, who is said to have lived at Walnut Grove in Upper St. John's, and with whom the Gignilliat name disappeared from Berkeley county. After his mother's second marriage, Stephen went to live with his step-father at Belle Isle.

Robert Marion seems to have been greatly attached to his stepson and, having no children of his own, left the plantation to him in his will.

Robert Marion also owned Walnut Grove. Probably Stephen G. Deveaux often went there as a young man to see his Uncle Gabriel, as father, who was business for his son.

At Pond Bluff, was a younger brother, Marion, who was a younger brother of Gabriel Marion, Robert Marion's father. At Walnut Grove, Deveaux's son

Woodlawn house has been described as the finest dwelling between the Cooper and the Santee. Certainly it is the largest. This statement excludes, of course, Mulberry and lower Cooper river plantation houses. Seventeen rooms are included under Woodlawn's towering roof; and sundry store rooms and closets are not included. To take care of the "over flow of guests" a lodge was maintained near the "big house," perfectly appointed in every particular.

The overflow of guests was probably occasioned by numerous nephews of William F. Ravenel who spent the winter months at Woodlawn to attend the Pineville academy, five miles away.

In most St. John's houses the hall runs two rooms deep to the back door. That at Woodlawn runs three rooms deep into a storage room. Between the back rooms the hall widens out to make room for the stair, whose walnut rails guide one to the second floor on up to the third floor, and still up to the balcony on the flat roof.

The second story hall, like that of the lower floor, is of room design. Patterns in different room vary. Handsome mantels of Italian marble adorn the two front rooms in lighter colors.

Two Mantels of Marble

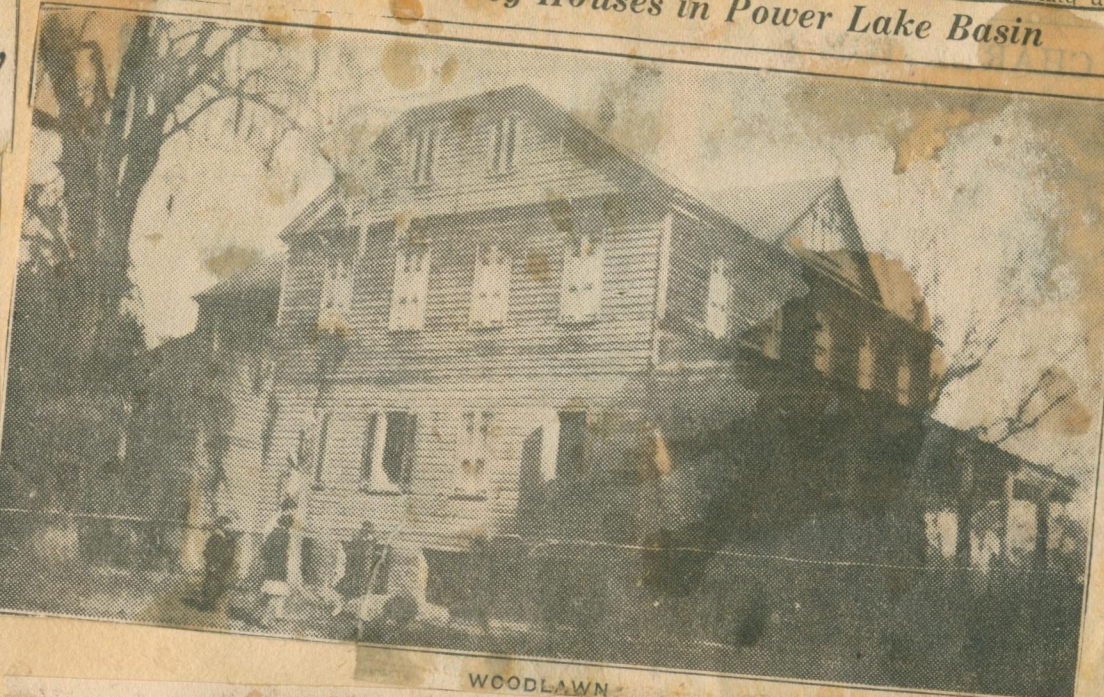
The rooms are large, and are of excellent proportions. Hand carving, while not elaborate, is beautifully executed and is of original design. Patterns in different room vary. Handsome mantels of Italian marble adorn the two front rooms in lighter colors.

Every detail at Woodlawn is carefully

for Charleston

At the hear
the s

of Largest Berkeley Houses in Power Lake Basin



WOODLAWN

Last in the Santee Old Plantation in Path of Big Power Project is Thrown Open for Final Show with Reunion

By FLORA B. SURLES

EUTAWVILLE, Aug. 13.—As the Palmers of ancient times made pilgrimages to their sacred and beloved shrines, so the Palmers of South Carolina, descendants of Thomas and Sarah (Saunders), Eng-on the lower floor, is of room design. Patterns in different room vary. Handsome mantels of Italian marble adorn the two front rooms in lighter colors.

The occasion was a Palmer reunion, at which Mrs. Edmund Gaillard Palmer and her daughter and her son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Joseph McGuinness, were hosts. From New Jersey to Florida they came, or more of them, many to view for the first shrine made sacred to them by generations and a flower of prosperous ante-bellum life to lie at the

After dinner these descendants, by request, assembled on the lawn and raised their blended voices in spirituals which through generations had come down to them from Hagar, Hector and Puddy. And not until at their own request they be allowed to pay their respects to "Miss Leize" and other older members of the family had been granted, did they disperse and partake of their own nourishment from a table left half filled.

Inside the house, the main attraction Sunday—particularly for those whose first visit it was—was the beautiful and delicately carved woodwork, for which Springfield has long been outstanding among early South Carolina plantation houses. Many were spell-bound as they gazed at mantels, window and door frames, and cornices and wainscots in each room, carved in intricate pattern from floor to ceiling. The small sharp tools with which this carving was done by skilled slave craftsmen on the place and from neighboring plantations were also objects of interest; as were an old imported double-barrelled musket inscribed "Porcher 1787", and the remains of handsome Wedgewood china from which generations of Palmers and their illustrious guests had eaten and drunk.

Eutaw, Belvidere, The Rocks, and other neighboring plantations whose traditions will be disturbed by the Santee-Cooper project were visited by the reunionists Sunday, whose spirit may be summed up in the closing thought of Mrs. Gaillard's Springfield Plantation: "Progress, the insatiable monster, demands that all that area of St. John's Berkeley, merged by the muddy waters of the Santee. We sub-

Out-of-state relatives included: Mr. G. Palmer, of Asbury, N. J.; R. H. sons, R. H., Jr., and Ellison Capen; Catherine Gaillard Palmer, of Jacksonville; Mrs. Martha Palmer Magruder, of Jacksonville; Mrs. Mrs. Florine Hill Lehman, Mrs. Lila Legare Palmer, Lehman, and Carver P. Lehman, of Coconut Grove, Fla.; Mrs. M. A. Mahoney, Miss Betty Mahoney, Marion Palmer, of Monroe, N. C.; Dr. and

Among friends from Charleston who attended were: Mr. and Mrs. Darrel Jervey, Mrs. Arthur Grimball and Miss Jennie Stokes. Other friends included: Miss Julia Kirk, Mrs. J. Rutledge Connor, and Herbert Clark of Eutawville; Mr. and Mrs. James Everett, Pineville; T. E. Huggins, Lois Jean Huggins, Frances Anne Huggins and Margaret Moore, Hemingway; Mrs. Ethel Meelze, James Meelze, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Fitter, H. W. Gillison and Bill Derinbecker, wa-

The rooms are large, and are of an excellent proportions. Hand carving, while not elaborate, is beautifully executed and is of original design. Patterns in different rooms vary. Handsome mantels of Italian marble adorn the two front rooms. They are black, with veins of lighter colors.

ing the union in the Plan man its l

ing plantations whose traditions will be disturbed by the Santee-Cooper project were visited by the revisionists Sunday, whose spirit may be summed up in the closing thought of Mrs. Galliard's Springfield plantation: "Progress, the insatiable monster, demands that all that area of St. John's Berkeley, with its beautiful homes and historic associations, be submerged by the muddy waters of the Santee. Who are we, the last of a family of kindly, hospitable, gentlefolk to withstand such demands?"

Deserted Woodlawn House One of Largest in Berkeley

Italian Marble Mantels Adorn Historic Old Mansion in Santee-Cooper Valley—17

Sees Only Grief for Berkeley In Santee-Cooper Development

Henry R. Dwight of Pinopolis States Views of Local Opponents to Hydro Project.

(Henry R. Dwight of Pinopolis wrote recently to his county seat newspaper, the Berkeley Democrat of Moncks Corner, a letter stating some of the views in regard to the Santee-Cooper project held by landowners in the basin who are reluctant to sell. This letter The State reprints by request.) Berkeley Democrat.

Probably no words that I might use, would express more clearly or more fully, my mental reaction to the communication in your issue of March 16, and signed, "A Citizen of Berkeley County," than the words of the old adage, "The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse."

After slapping the power companies in the face and patting the Santee-Cooper authority on the back, the writer says in paragraph 5: "there never was a great development carried out that did not inconvenience someone." The writer thus brushes aside with a wave of the hand, the desolation of plantations and farms, the destruction of homes, the ruin of churches, the desecration of cemeteries, and the exile of a whole people (over a thousand), white and Negro. Inconvenience does seem a moderate word indeed, to describe all this villainy, and one is inclined to wonder if the writer has ever visited the large section of country which it is proposed to destroy. Has he talked to the people to be forced to sell their lands and be exiled, and ascertained their attitude? Probably not. In the same paragraph he speaks of the "progress of a million people and the economic welfare of thousands who live in Berkeley county." He does not furnish a single fact to sustain that astounding statement, nor does he give one single reason

In connection with the above I will quote a part of a letter from Mr. Nicholas G. Roosevelt to The Berkeley Democrat of May 1, 1930: "The claim is made that the construction of this plant will tend to develop the local community industrially. As the transmission of electrical energy can be now accomplished so economically there is very little advantage to an industry locating at or near a power plant. In fact the great bulk of the power developed in hydro-electric plants is utilized at distant points, and while this development would undoubtedly furnish relatively clear power locally, it is probable that the rate would be the same a hundred miles away."

"After considering the foregoing facts, one is forced to conclude that it is entirely possible that the damage caused to the local community by the development of this power will more than offset the advantages that may be realized." I have been informed that at the town meeting at Moncks Corner last Friday night, Mr. Kennedy, assistant to Mr. Cooper, stated that it could not be expected that any large industries would locate in that town.

The writer does not refer to the difference in figures as to the amount of arable land, given in the report to Washington (32,800 acres) and those given out by Mr. Cooper in Charleston (9,000 acres). He does not explain why two large pulp mills have come to South Carolina without waiting for the Santee-Cooper power. He does not tell us that all the power from Lake Murray is sold in North Carolina, when according to the promises of this project, we here in the state are yearning for more power. We are not told that not one single new industry has come to Co-

SANTEE CEREMONY HAS BEEN PUT OFF

Health Precautions Cause
of Cancellation of Ickes
Address

Ground breaking ceremonies for the Pinopolis dam of the Santee-Cooper project were ordered postponed yesterday because of the Charleston health situation, but there was no break in the first phases of construction activities on the \$40,300,000 power and navigation project.

Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator and secretary of the interior, was to have spoken at ceremonies a week from today at the Pinopolis dam site.

Robert M. Cooper, general manager for the authority, said the authority's board of directors, which met here yesterday, would set another date for the event.

"The members of the board took into consideration the prevailing feeling of uncertainty in and around Charleston and the various restrictive measures promulgated by the health authorities," he said, "and decided that, in a spirit of cooperation with the people of Charleston and its environs, it were better that such a gathering as is anticipated for the ground breaking exercises should not be held at this time."

Regrets Need for Postponement
"The board of directors is extremely regretful of the necessity for its action, but it considers this action wise after conferences with various health organizations."

"The board is hopeful that the postponement will not be to a too

of Largest Berkeley Houses in Power Lake Basin



SCOTTIE—Bucko in Blue, Brown, Black

What Is It Studyin' About?

Not yet having heard a reasonable explanation of the gnawing eagerness of the Santee-Cooper Authority to acquire fee simple title to the lands in the basin rather than an easement that would enable it to do no more than develop a navigation and hydro-electric "project", we begin to put to ourselves a question.

What is the Authority studyin' about?

Is it hedging? Is it deeply thinking that if the project as now divulged to the public should fail it might be as well to have the land for other purposes to fall back on?

Is there "ile in them thar swamps"? Or lime in one or another form that might be turned into money? Or mayhap red gold itself?

Fee simple, remember, is title to the center of the earth beneath and to the zenith of the blue cerulean.

As has been most truly observed, landowners parting with a fee simple title receive a better price than those parting with a mere easement. The purchaser of a fee simple title, as the Santee-Cooper Authority, is in a measure speculating in land and must pay for what it buys.

On the other hand a gent unwilling to part with his fee and consenting to sell an easement may speculate in land, "suspicioning", as the saying is, that the marl in the land may have monetary value or that peradventure a gusher may one day gush. (Borings for oil in the neighborhood of Summerville and in Georgetown county had not generated a tribe of economic royalists at last accounts.)

This at any rate is too plain to be disputed: the Santee-Cooper Authority betrays an extraordinary, possibly an exaggerated voracious if not insatiable covetousness for fee simple title to the lands in the basin while proclaiming that it wishes no more than to submerge them by damming rivers

That is foundation for a theory that the

"Mr. Pearce was very optimistic about the future of the project now that it has started, and he believes that the people of the state will be solidly behind it just as are those, he said, who have studied and approved it and know of its actual and potential value to the state."

Officials of the authority were in Columbia Thursday and yesterday for meetings of the board of directors.

Explaining the Santee-Cooper objectives, Mr. Pearce said:

"This project was projected for the purpose of industrializing the state and thereby cause a cessation of the emigration of South Carolina youth in other fields. In other words, it is the hope of those who proposed the Santee-Cooper hydroelectric navigation and flood control project that it will create jobs for the surplus population and keep it within the borders of the state, particularly those accomplished young men who have failed to get work and are becoming a part of the successful men of other states."

Navigation Feature Cited

"Another thing has been lost sight of, and that is the navigation feature of the project. It is believed by businessmen and economists that the open inland waterway between Charleston and Columbia will cause the railroads to establish a water rate, thereby lowering the traffic charges on freight to inland cities and towns."

The Santee-Cooper will generate 700,000,000 kilowatt-hours in a year of average water flow, and of this generation, 450,000,000 kilowatt-hours will be firm power and the balance will consist of secondary power, Mr. Pearce said. The drainage area of the two reservoirs will be approximately 15,000 square miles and they will be connected by a diversion canal seven and one-half miles in length, to be excavated with a mean bottom width of 200 feet and a minimum depth of ten feet.

Mr. Pearce pointed out that originally the loan and grant for the construction of the project was \$34,300,000 but since that time an additional \$6,000,000 grant has been

ded: Mr. R. H. Capen; Mrs. of Jacksonville; Mrs. Joseph Palmer Magruder; Mrs. Lilla Legare Palmer; Mr. of Coconut Grove; Miss Betty Mahony; and Mrs. N. C. Dr. and Mrs. children, Mary and Marion.

nor does he give one single reason for thinking such results attainable.

In paragraph 6, the writer thinks he has found a landowner who has become conscience stricken, and who under the hypnotic influence of this new revelation of divine will, and in mortal fear of Divine wrath, is ready to rush to the office at Moncks Corner and make arrangements for being as Mr. Ickes has so kindly said, or so many of us poor mortals, dump his home, his lands, his church, his community life and the graves of his loved ones in the lap of the authority as an offering on the altar of "prosperity and progress." When this specimen is found it is to be hoped that it will be placed on exhibition, for it will indeed be a rare bird.

In paragraph seven, speaking of wages to be paid out to employees, the writer says: "The vast majority of these will spend their wages in Berkeley county." It has been repeatedly stated that these workmen are to be furnished from the relief rolls, each county having its quota. If this is true, is it to be imagined that all of these men will bring their families to Berkeley? If not, is it not inevitable that the greater part of the wages will be sent to other counties to support those families? And is it not almost a certainty that the contractors will have stores along the line of work, and get back in profits some of the wages paid out.

In paragraph nine, the writer refers to Mr. Maybank: "He made it clear from the start that the interest of the people of Berkeley county would receive every consideration." This does not square with the statement of Mr. Maybank at the dam-site on August 24, 1938, that "only one or two people will be affected," an amazing statement to come from the chairman of the authority. Nor does it square with the prices that are being offered for lands and homes. Also in paragraph 14 it is stated: "The South Carolina Public Service authority is determined that every person owning land in the area to be covered by water shall receive the full value of his property." The above comment will apply to this statement also. The writer says in paragraph 18: "Thousands of acres of land have already been acquired." I have been informed that only two tracts are on record; the Roosevelt and the Wiley lands. Let us have the names of the sellers, the acreage and the location.

In paragraph 19, the writer draws the veil, and we look across Jordan to the Promised Land! Hear him: "A great day lies ahead for Berkeley and I should like to see every citizen lay aside selfishness and co-operate to bring progress and prosperity to our section." It is assumed that "selfishness" consists in the desire to keep ones home, lands, church, and burial grounds, instead of being a willing exile to any place the authority deems proper. As to "progress" and prosperity," the writer does not offer a single explanation of how these great blessings are to be derived from the project.

We are not told that not one single new industry has come to Columbia because of the Lake Murray plant.

A beautiful picture has been held up to the poor people of this and nearby counties of radios, lights, cook stoves, washing machines and the multitude of electric appliances now on the market, but it has not been the theory to purchase any of these desirable conveniences. The simple fact is, and the writer knows it, that they have not, and will not have the money to do so. If he will go over this county from Honey Hill to Pringleton and from Alvin to the Dorchester and Charleston lines, he will see for himself that this is too sadly true.

Mr. Editor, this whole Santee-Cooper project was conceived in sin and born in iniquity—the sin of reckless spending, and the iniquity of ruthless destruction. It has never been demonstrated that the results obtained would justify the exile of a whole people and the annihilation of a whole country. All that has been said in its defense, from the inception of the project, has been pure assumption and unsustained statement. These people from all over the state, lawyers, surveyors, appraisers who are working for the authority, would have us believe that we are standing in way of progress by opposing this progress. They seem to forget that they are attempting to take from us the things, that during all ages and in all countries, have been dearest to the human heart—home and country; the things that men of all ages have fought for, bled for and died for.

While my greatest love is for the plantations in this lower basin, because my family connections have lived here for many years, I want it distinctly understood that my sympathies are deep and sincere for the poorer home owners among our white population. One finds the names of these small farmers in the census of 1790, and they are still living, many of them, on the lands that have been in their families for 100 years or more. They have their community life, their churches and their cemeteries which are as dear to them as to any other citizen, and they are entitled to as much consideration and sympathy as those who are better off in worldly goods. And then there is the Negro population who are nearer to the soil, possibly, than the whites. For over 200 years they have followed the hoe and the plow, and today are truly "sons of the soil." If any one deludes himself that this proposed exile is not a major tragedy to these humble people, let him talk to them and get their view.

22-123 and let us show you. This is a BARGAIN. Phone 65x70 REDUCED Price for quick sale. Register in each room. Hot shower. Hardwood floors. Furnace living rm., kitchen, tiled bath with sitting of 3 nice bedrooms, dining rm., very attractive brick bungalow, convenient. We are offering for sale this In Heath Wood Section, in lovely

action wise after conferences with various health organizations.

"The board is hopeful that the postponement will not be to a too distant date."

Action of the authority came after conferences with health officials. Tom B. Pearce, chairman, expressed disappointment because of the postponement.

The authority's directors will resume their session at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Yesterday they considered reports of J. L. M. Irby, new director of the land acquisition department; T. Frazier James, safety engineer; Dr. A. W. Blizzard, botanist; Dr. L. L. Williams, Jr. of the United States public health service, acting health director for the authority, and Fred H. McDonald, industrial engineer.

Kenneth Markwell, public works administration project engineer here, said there had been no discussion with him of any possibility of delaying work.

"I regret very much that the circumstances are such the ceremonies must be postponed," he said. "I hope that the situation soon will clear up to such an extent that it will be proper and appropriate to hold the ceremonies."

Officials will be guided entirely by the opinions of the proper health officials, and there will be no slowing of construction activities so long as there is no danger to the health of the workers, it was said.

Both contractors on the job have informed the public works administration that heavy equipment already has been shipped to the site.

"I anticipate that forces will be increased every week, beginning immediately," Mr. Markwell said.

About 75 Men at Work

Sammons & Robertson, sub-contractor under the Central Engineering company on the west Pinopolis dam, now has about seventy-five men at work. The W. C. Sheppard company, of Atlanta, expects to have fifty or more men at work next week on the eastern portion of the Pinopolis dam. A. L. Sheppard is construction superintendent for this company.

The Sheppard company now is debating whether it will put up housing facilities or allow its workers to find their own housing. The Central company, which has the larger contract, will put up camp facilities next week.

A. E. Cossens, construction superintendent for Central, said quarters would be built for about 500 laborers, separate units for whites and negroes. His company expects to have a peak load of about 700, including men working for the various sub-contractors under the Central contract.

for fee simple title to the lands in the basin while proclaiming that it wishes no more than to submerge them by damming rivers

That is foundation for a theory that the lands have a potential value hitherto not dreamed of. It would tend to cause the landowners, and their neighbors from whom injuries of land condemnation and assessment will be drawn, to raise their sights, to say that if they estimated the land values at \$50 an acre three months ago the mysterious eagerness of the Authority to have the land—at any reasonable cost—with fee simple titles justifies them in asking \$250 an acre now.

No one will deny the right of the Authority to speculate in Santee-Cooper lands and the right of the landowners, white and colored, also to speculate is undeniable. This great good even at this early day must be imputed to the Santee-Cooper Authority: it has created a land boom in the Santee-Cooper region by its gentle pleading for fee simple titles. It may not be "ile" in "them thar lands", but one can't help guessing that there is something smellable.

In our opinion, the Santee-Cooper lands are worth 500 per cent more now than when the Authority (whenever we hear that word "Authority" we find ourselves lifting the right arm in salute) began to discover them.

In the language of one of our least appreciated statesmen, "You can't take that away from the Santee-Cooper Authority!"

POPULAR SUPPORT OF SANTEE SEEN

Pearce Points to Hope of Job Creation—Haskell is Official Photographer

Declaring "it would appear that the real objectives of the project have been lost sight of because of its magnitude", Tom B. Pearce, chairman of the South Carolina Public Service authority, yesterday predicted that all the people of the state will favor the Santee-Cooper project when they become acquainted fully with it.

An authority statement at Columbia said:

ten feet. Mr. Pearce pointed out that originally the loan and grant for the construction of the project was \$34,300,000 but since that time an additional \$6,000,000 grant has been made by the works progress administration for clearing timber out of the basin. In the original allocation, \$15,345,000 was a direct grant and \$18,995,000 is to come from bonds floated by the authority. These will be revenue bonds.

Only Authority is Liable
"In this connection," Mr. Pearce said, "I want to point out the fact that the full faith and credit of the state or any of its political subdivisions are not pledged against monies expended in the acquisition of lands for the construction of the project. The authority itself is only liable for the bond issue. The act creating the authority forever pledges and guarantees the state against any liability whatsoever in connection with the project. In other words, the taxpayers of the state do not pay a nickel for anything that the authority is doing. After the construction period has passed and the project has begun operation, maintenance, operating costs, and creation of a sinking fund for bond retirement will have to be provided for out of operating revenues."

Frank H. Haskell, Jr., of Columbia, has arrived here to assume his duties as official photographer for the authority. He is working out of the general manager's office under W. J. Cormack, educational director and office manager.

Mr. Haskell was educated at the University of South Carolina. He was a reporter for the Columbia Record, did photographic work for Newsview and general reporting and photographic work for the International News Service at Columbia. He will photograph the progress of work on the project, Mr. Cormack said.

Another Santee Angle

Political Project

To The News and Courier:
The question

The question of the Santee-Cooper project ever being completed seems to be coming in the open at last. There seems grave doubt if there is enough money to complete the job, as they have planned it.

Now the landowners in the Pinopolis basin are fighting to get a fair return for their lands and their homes. I hope they will be fairly and generously dealt with. I have consistently opposed the whole thing from the first hearing of the United States engineers in Georgetown years ago, and have made some effort in opposition since. My neighbors on the lower Santee are mostly Northerners and what opposition they have made has been in Washington, I believe, as they would be classed as "economic royalists".

It seems only fair to say at this time that in my opinion that we of the lower Santee have not been taken into consideration at all in the plans for expense or damages. There is also no provision made for the damages of the growth of hardwood timber in the Santee swamp below the dam for about seventy-five miles from Wilson's landing to Lynche's Ferry.

This swamp will average not less than three, and one-half miles wide making some 262 square miles or 168,000 acres. I know if the flow of the river is diverted that the growth of the timber will be almost stopped. One expert stated it would die. If this vast and fertile swamp land could be drained and cultivated there would be another answer to this question, but as the plans of the project are to divert the normal flow of the river and use this vast swamp as a wasteway in time of freshets, this whole region should properly come under consideration for damages. It is true that

It is true that the Santee delta below Lynche's Ferry is no longer used for rice culture on any commercial scale, but it is still a wonderful feeding ground for ducks and other wild life, migratory and native. As Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Gourdin have so truly stated, if there is so much

If there is so much doubt about the economic value of the project, even if it is ever finished, and grave doubt of it being finished, should not the legislature consider all these angles that have not come before them, for this bill will increase in taxes to the people the cost of the abandoned rice lands. Cane are paying five or six times as much now as when it was planted

To The News and Courier:

I have been keeping in close touch with the situation surrounding the Santee-Cooper project and am prompted to say that it is a straightout political masterpiece, designed solely to give special friends and relatives easy, high salaried jobs.

The only difference between Hitler and our government is that Hitler takes what he wants openly before the eyes of the people. Our government is taking underhanded, sneakingly, blindfolding the South, but open-eyed to those in Washington, and the Wall Street guiding angels.

Already, six months before actual work begins on the Santee-Cooper project, men and women have been appointed, placed in high salaried, high ranking jobs drawing high salaries. Their photographs are shown in the newspapers. They are eating, drinking, feasting, having a big time. That's all right, the South's great grandchildren can stay under the yoke and pay off the debt. Why should we worry?

Home owners, guard your homes,
do not let them be destroyed by the
parasites.

If we have any clause in our constitution whereby the United States government is given authority to wreck, take a man's home regardless of whether he wants to dispose of it or not, then we have no constitution, rights or freedom. Every person should shoulder a gun and protect his own rights, and property, defying any man to set foot upon it.

The Santee-Cooper project is not essential by any means to industry but aplenty politically. We need no more electric power plants, some are now operating only part time. We need no more political lies that with Santee-Cooper rural

electricity will be available everywhere at a cheaper rate. This project will cost every citizen in South Carolina an average of \$10 a kilowatt before a shovel full of dirt is ever thrown on the project. Our present power companies could have twice the users of current if they were made to reduce rates by our legislature and the United States government. That was another promise of the New Deal, but politicians and bribes put the lid on it. If the power companies would suspend their rate hike and get behind the cheap electricity

The authority's statement, prepared at the request of this newspaper, recites statistical data which was given the PWA and others interested in the project.

Historic Lands Included

Historic Lands Included
The Santee basin, where the development is located, lies between the Black river on the north and the Edisto river on the south, and the Santee is formed by the Congaree and Wateree rivers which converge near Fort Motte. The Wateree river, which is the southern part of the Catawba river, rises in the mountains of western North Carolina and the Congaree, which is formed by the convergence of the Broad and Saluda rivers at Columbia, likewise has its beginning in the western North Carolina mountains. The Santee river is between Charleston and Georgetown, while the Cooper river is practically a tidal estuary even to its uppermost reaches and is, therefore, a comparatively short stream.

The project is situated in an historic land where those pioneers who first came to America settled. The drainage area is

The drainage area of the project is approximately 15,000 square miles, and two large reservoirs will form artificial lakes by the construction of dams across the Santee river and the Pinopolis basin. The Santee basin will cover an area of 155 square miles with a maximum depth of thirty-five feet, and the Pinopolis reservoir ninety-five square miles with a maximum depth of sixty-five feet. Between these two reservoirs, a diversion canal seven and one-half miles long will be excavated and it will have a mean bottom width of 200 feet and a minimum depth of water of at least ten feet. It will be a navigation channel and will supply water to the power plant facilities at Pinopolis.

The Santee diversion dam across the Santee river will be located near Wilson's landing and will be about eight miles in length, consisting of a pump sand fill about 23,000 feet long on the north side of the river, a spillway of about 3,400 feet long and a rolled earth fill about 16,000 feet long from the north end of the spillway to the southern abutment. The spillway will be of reinforced concrete of a sloping deck type and will be capable of discharging safely a possible maximum flood of 800,000 cubic feet a second, more than twice the greatest flood ever recorded up to the great flood of 1907.

The territory directly tributary to the project has an area of 32,000 square miles and contains a population of 2,000,000 persons.

The potential freight movement that will be available over the improved waterway is estimated at 1,600,000 tons a year.

The development is capable of producing 700,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy during a year of average stream flow, of which 450,000,000 will be firm power and the remainder secondary power.

EUTAWVILLE, Aug. 13.—As the Palmers of ancient times made pilgrimages to their sacred and beloved shrines, so the Palmers of South Carolina, descendants of Thomas and Sarah (Saunders), English emigrants who had land grants in Berkeley county as far back as 1707, made a final pilgrimage Sunday, August 7 to historic Springfield plantation, a cherished family shrine in old St. John's Parish near Eutawville.

The occasion was a Palmer reunion, at which Mrs. Edmund Gaillard Palmer and her daughter and her son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Joseph McGuinness, were hosts. From New Jersey to Florida they came, 200 or more of them, many to view for the first time a shrine made sacred to them by generations of tradition, and a flower of prosperous ante-bellum civilization soon to lie at the bottom of the Santee-Cooper basin.

The house and its twelve acres of rolling green lawn dotted with clumps of long-standing, moss-festooned sycamore, cedars, holly and crepe myrtle trees and its typical old plantation outbuildings, was opened at 11 o'clock and filled by noon. Seven states, including South Carolina, were represented by Palmers or Palmer connections and friends. The oldest living descendants of Thomas and Sarah present were: Mrs. Catherine Porcher Langley, of Porcher's Bluff, Christ Church parish, great-great-great-granddaughter; Arthur Palmer Gaillard, of Ninety-Six, great-great-great-grandson; and Mrs. Leize Palmer Gaillard, of Ninety-Six, great-great granddaughter. Interest centered in the latter as the nearest living relative of Joseph Palmer, grandson of the Emigrants, the builder of the present Springfield house, and because of her timely authorship of a printed story, Springfield plantation, which with its plate illustrations of the exterior and the interior of the house was acquired by many as a souvenir of the occasion.

Grandchildren and great-grandchildren, some of them infants in arms, were brought Sunday that they might be inoculated with the blood-soil ties that so strongly characterize early pioneer families of South Carolina, and in mature years be able to say "We were once at Springfield". The youngest of these were little Henrietta Palmer Gourdin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gourdin of Pineville, and little Harriette Claire Sinkler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Sinkler, Jr. of Reidsville, Ga. These little ones, with their parents and grandparents, were

Among those who registered as members of the family present were: From Charleston: Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Gaillard; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stoney, Randall Stoney and Theodora DuBose Stoney; Miss Alice Palmer; Mr. and Mrs. Cola B. Palmer and their daughter Penelope; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Palmer and their daughters Grace and Samuella; Dr. and Mrs. James Ravenel and their sons James and Henry; Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Allison; Miss Helen Allison; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wayne and their son Edward, Hugh Wayne; Mr. and Mrs. Bacot Wayne and their children Mary and Bacot, Jr.; Dr. and Mrs. Frank Hubbard Cain; their son Frank, Jr.; James Ravenel Cain; A. John A. Warren; Mrs. Mildred Palmer Warren and Mrs. Esther Gaillard; Mr. and Mrs. William Lawton.

From Mount Pleasant: Mrs. Catherine Porcher
Langley and her daughters Misses Catherine and
Clara Langley; Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Gregorie and
their children Anne, Ferd, Esther, Sarah, Elizabeth
and Mary; Dr. Anne King Gregorie and Miss Flora
Belle Surles; Mrs. Arthur T. Waync; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Porcher and their children Philip, Jr., and
Daisy;

From Eutawville: Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Simons, their
son Frank; Misses Julia Simons, Lydia Simons and
Josephene Simons; Mr. and Mrs. William Henry
Sinker, Sr. and Mr. and Mrs. William Henry
Sinker, Jr., and their daughter Harriette Claire of Sink-
plantation; Miss Mary Palmer; Mr. and Mrs. P. L.
Stacker and Miss Anne Stacker; Mrs. A. C. Snowden;
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Weiking; Mrs. F. M. Palmer;
Mr. and Mrs. Henrietta Miles and Mrs. Miss
Beth Miles; Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Miles; Miss

The Lawyers of South Carolina.

To the able lawyers, the learned judges and the promising young attorneys, we bid hearty welcome to Columbia. They come armed with precedents—they have been here before and we hope that they will never cease to come till the Great

all these angles that have not come before them, for this land all brings in taxes to the state now even though abandoned rice lands. Ours are paying five or six times as much now as when it was planted in rice and the timber holding at substantial rates. I do not want to be a nuisance, but if this thing is the only way to get the public money and is just being bluffed through in spite of the damages, I think it were better not to have the money. I said this when the state considered borrowing \$50,000,000 from the R. F. C. to build it some six or seven years ago.

I asked several people why the Pinopolis landowners waited so long to organize and fight until the power companies had lost their suits. The answer was that they had been promised fair prices for their lands, and with the present plight of cotton I suppose it seemed all they could do.

Now the landowners below the dam have not been heard from, but they should be and I for one am speaking up now. I also think we should organize and ask full damages before the courts, our courts, are tampered with.

R. M. DOAR.

Georgetown.

\$1,500,000 SENT SANTEE PROJECT

U. S. Advances Now Total
\$4,075,000, with Rest
Set Aside

The South Carolina Public Service authority yesterday received two checks totaling \$1,500,000 for work on the Santee-Cooper power and navigation project in the South Carolina Lowcountry.

The checks, for \$890,000 and \$610,000, were drawn on the United States treasury by the federal emergency administration of public works. They were mailed to Tom B. Pearce, as chairman of the authority's board of directors. Charles H. Gerald, secretary, said the checks would be turned over to W. P. Conyers, treasurer, and deposited today in the South Carolina National bank.

tics and bribes put the lid on it. If the power companies would suspend about half of these "pencil behind the ear" high salaried men racing all over the country with cars and trailers of demonstration at the expense of the users of electricity, and do more of it at their places of business, they could give the public the benefit of the reduction of at least one third. Then farmers and all would use electric power. All that is needed is that the present plants be enlarged and the output could supply North and South Carolina. There is no need whatever for any Santee-Cooper hydroelectric plant. Do not be fooled that it will bring new industries into South Carolina. Only reduced taxes and power rates will do that, together with courteous cooperation. The present plants can be forced to reduce rates and enlarge if necessary. Most South Carolinians see the drift in this scheme. The New Deal lords think they will force upon us more spending and lending, then about 1940 declare war, and give Mr. Roosevelt a third term. Then the New Deal will rake up what fragments are left after the war if there be any and King Roosevelt to reign.

Previously the authority has received \$2,575,000, bringing the total to the authority by the public works administration to \$4,075,000. The PWA has set aside the remainder of its loan and grant allocated to the authority, all totaling \$34,300,000. In addition, the works progress administration is to do a \$6,000,000 land clearing project for the Santee-Cooper.

Progress is Reported

Robert M. Cooper, general manager for the authority, said work is progressing satisfactorily at the Pinopolis dam site. The W. C. Shepherd company, of Atlanta, has done a "great deal of excavation work on the east dam and considerable clearing" has been accomplished by the Central Engineering company, of Davenport, Iowa, on the west dam, Mr. Cooper said.

In a statement released to The News and Courier, the authority said:

"Those in charge of this development are completely 'sold' on the project as being one that will provide cheap and abundant power for the Lowcountry, which will mean industrialization of the coastal plain, adequate water transportation between Charleston and the interior of the state with consequent lower freight rates for the interior of the state; fine recreational features through the creation of the two great reservoirs, and an improvement in health conditions through malarial and other control features."

the greatest flood ever recorded up to the present time.

Plant Near Moncks Corner

The Pinopolis dam, about two miles in length, will extend north-easterly from a point just east of the town of Pinopolis and will consist of two rolled earth sections totaling about 10,000 feet in length between which will be constructed the reinforced concrete power plant and the navigation lock. The power plant will be situated about four and one-half miles north of the town of Moncks Corner. About twenty-six miles of earth dikes also will be constructed around the Pinopolis reservoir to confine the lake water and to prevent the formation of objectionable large shallow areas along portions of the shore line.

The dam canal below the power plant will extend about four and

one-half miles to the Cooper river and there will be improvements made for about ten miles to the upper portion of the Cooper river to provide a navigable depth of ten feet from the power plant to the city of Charleston. The dam canal and the Cooper river improvement will form a navigation channel with an average bottom width of 320 feet and will have a cross section ample enough to provide for a draw of 33,000 cubic feet of water a second when all generating units of the power plant are in operation.

In a recent address to a group of engineers, Kenneth Markwell, PWA project engineer, had this to say:

"Navigation requirements make it necessary to so proportion both the diversion canal between the two reservoirs and the dam canal from the power station to the Cooper river that the velocity of flow in the channel under maximum operating conditions at the power station shall not exceed three miles per hour in order that no objectionable current will be encountered by craft using the waterway."

180,000 Acres Needed

The various improvements require the acquisition of approximately 180,000 acres of land, of which 101,000 will be situated in the Santee area and 79,000 in the Pinopolis reservoir, and this will require a clearing of 106,000 acres of marginal, swamp and other lands.

The power plant itself will be approximately 280 feet in length and will be of conventional design with a total of 213,300 horsepower and a generating capacity of 181,350 kilovolt-amperes with a 90 per cent power factor.

nearby. These little ones are nine generations removed from the first Palmer settlers in Berkeley county.

Not complaint for the fate of Springfield, nor sadness of farewell to something long held dear was the dominant note among the visitors Sunday, but the spirit of Joseph the builder, who in 1817-1820 planned and constructed his house and grounds to be the seat of a large family, and of large family and neighborhood gatherings. For more than a hundred years this sturdy structure of hand-hewn black cypress timbers, with its twelve large, high-ceilinged rooms, wide porches and rolling acres of shaded lawn, has been noted for its hospitality of the good old-fashioned kind. It required no imagination to picture Joseph and his wife Elizabeth Catherine, (who was the daughter of Peter Porcher of Peru Plantation and Elizabeth Marion) their family of twelve sons and daughters and a contingent of more than two hundred faithful slaves, when first they occupied and operated Springfield house completed in 1820.

Nor had the note of faith and affection between family and slave disappeared from Springfield; descendants of "Maum Hagar" who guarded the family silver during Confederate war raids by suspending it in a bag hidden beneath layers of stiffly starched skirts from her ample waistline, and of "Hector" the carriage driver and "Puddy" the laundress, were on hand Sunday to assist with preparing and spreading the dozen or more varieties of delectable food that covered the one hundred linear foot expanse of table set up by them under a clump of favorite cedars. After dinner these descendants, by request, assembled on the lawn and raised their blended voices in spirituals which through generations had come down to them from Hagar, Hector and Puddy. And not until at their own request they be allowed to pay their respects to "Miss Leize" and other older members of the family had been granted, did they disperse and partake of their own nourishment from a table left half filled.

* * *

Inside the house, the main attraction Sunday—particularly for those whose first visit it was—was the beautiful and delicately carved woodwork, for which Springfield has long been outstanding among early South Carolina plantation houses. Many were spell-bound as they gazed at mantels, window and door frames, and cornices and wainscots in each room, carved in intricate pattern from floor to ceiling. The small sharp tools with which this carving was done by skilled slave craftsmen on the place and from neighboring plantations were also objects of interest; as were an old imported double-barrelled musket inscribed "Porcher 1787", and the remains of hand-some Wedgewood china from which generations of Palmers and their illustrious guests had eaten and drunk.

Eutaw, Belvidere, The Rocks, and other neighboring plantations whose traditions will be disturbed by the Santee-Cooper project were visited by the reunionists Sunday, whose spirit may be summed up in the closing thought of Mrs. Gaillard's Springfield Plantation: "Progress, the insatiable monster, demands that all that area of St. John's Berkeley, with its beautiful homes and historic associations, be submerged by the muddy waters of the Santee. Who are we, the last of a family of kindly, hospitable, gentle-folk, to withstand such demands?"

flow. They are well-mannered people, the lawyers. Apart from the practice of their profession, they are teachers of the people—especially they are instructors, by example, in courtesy. If, occasionally, they quarrel, among themselves, by twos or threes, they reduce fury to form, which is more than other men do. Take them by and large, they are as useful as they are polished and they are the most polished part of the community.

There are those who sneer at lawyers—mostly those whose chief talent is to sneer. The lawyers, of South Carolina, have been a patriotic profession always. In the late war the young men went promptly to the front and the older stayed at home, filled questionnaires for drafted men, spoke in the "drives" and contributed money generously, too. No part of the population was more patriotic, in word and action, and whenever a crisis has confronted the country the lawyers of South Carolina have been foremost to deal with it with energy and courage.

While there have been and always will be lawyers who are demagogues, never in a time of political excitement and upheaval have the majority of the lawyers, or more than a small minority of them, lost their heads or given themselves to self-seeking. Rather they have consented to ignore their political fortunes and stand firm for sound and sensible government.

Indeed, it is to be doubted if the system of law is as good as the lawyers who are learned in it—the practitioners as the by-product of jurisprudence are its vindication.

The keys of the city may be trusted to the lawyers. They are good fellows, good citizens and we believe that the high compliment can be paid to them that as a class they have character of a goodness proportioned to their intelligence and their training—and in training and intelligence it will be conceded that they are not inferior.

And in Phillip Allston Wilcox, president of the association, is embodied the virtues and attainments that has made the profession in South Carolina respected throughout the United States.

SANTEE-COOPER JOKE, A BUBBLE

Continued from page 1

to this conclusion from several transactions had within the last few days. Sometime ago I was approached as attorney for the H. J. Harvey Estate, regarding purchase of lands on which a part of the eastern dam would be located. The price offered was not satisfactory and I advised them that we would not accept the small amount offered, and since the Authority could not raise the offer, we would take Governor Maybank's advice in his campaign speech at Moncks Corner, when he told the people of Berkeley County if the prices offered them for their land were not satisfactory, not to take it, but to let a Berkeley County jury fix the price in a condemnation proceeding, and that he had personally seen to it that the condemnation of lands in Berkeley would be handled by a Berkeley County Jury.

On yesterday, I was advised by Mr. Kennedy, executive assistant to the General Manager of the Authority, that the Authority did not care to go into condemnation, could not pay the

price asked and had therefore moved the dam site so as to miss the larger tract of the two tracts involved, one consisting of about 130 acres and the other about 90 acres. He said that it would be about eighteen months before the smaller tract, on which the Harza Engineering Co.' field office is located, would be needed for clearing purposes.

If a part of a \$4,500,000 dam can be moved so easily it is evident that it is only paper and if it will be eighteen months before they will need land for clearing purposes within a short distance of the dam, it is evident that no clearing will be done until 1941, and then the government administration will have changed hands.

Some weeks ago I

as attorney for Mrs. Charlotte De-Hay, concerning the purchase of about fourteen acres of land in the tail race of the canal, which was appraised at \$7.38 per acre, and a right of way one hundred feet wide across her lands leading from highway No. 52. I advised them that the land for the right of way would cost \$50.00 per acre, this being practically an established price for rights of way by the Supervisor of Berkeley County and the State Highway Department not paying less. Upon the purchase of the right of way she would also

convey the fourteen acres in the tail race at the appraised price, this to be a joint transaction and not several. On yesterday, Mr. Kennedy, the executive assistant, informed me that the PWA was objecting to the price of \$50.0 per acre for right of way, and that the Authority could not purchase the land.

It seems to me that quibbling over Three Hundred Dollars in a Forty Million Dollar project is too childish to inspire any confidence.

Yours very truly,

NORVAL N. NEWELL.

On Holding Two Offices

To The News and Courier:

The writer signing himself "Citizen" has missed the point of the case reported in Clarke vs. South Carolina Public Service (Santee-Cooper) Authority, 177 S. C. 427, 181 S. E. 481.

It decides by inference the very opposite of what he seems to think. In that case a very learned member of the Sumter bar, the Honorable Shepard K. Nash, brought an action on behalf of Frank K. Clarke "attacking" the act creating the authority as unconstitutional. It looks very much like what lawyers call a "friendly suit". The attorneys defending the act were Messrs. Jefferies and McLeod, of Walterboro; Solicitor Figg, of Charleston; W. L. Daniel, of Greenwood, and James H. Fowler, of Columbia. They admitted that three members of the board of directors at the time of their appointment held other public offices, that point, among other grounds, being one upon

For the reason that the South Carolina Public Service Authority is not legally constituted, in that the position of director is an office of honor and profit as defined by the Constitution of South Carolina, and at least three members of the board of directors held at the time of their appointment, and still hold, other offices of honor and profit."

But the court expressly waves this point aside, in the following language:

"For the purposes of this case we deem it unnecessary to decide whether membership on the board of directors amounts to the holding of a public office, for the reason that the only question necessary now to be decided by this court is whether the bonds proposed to be issued and the mortgage and loan and grant agreement to be executed by the authority will be invalid and null and void because now and at the time of their appointment as directors three of them held public offices of honor and profit. Even if these directors are officers of the state, as contended by the plaintiff, and at the time of their appointment as such held and still hold offices of honor and profit, as alleged, nevertheless the proposed acts of the authority would not be invalid for that reason, because, as has frequently been held by this court, an officer has good title to the latest office to which he is appointed, and for the holding of which he has duly qualified."

Thus the very point of whether directors held two offices was avoided, as it was "unnecessary to decide" it. While thus its decision would have been obiter, the court very often in such an important matter even by obiter indicates what its decision would be if the point were directly before it. The fact that the court did not pass upon it even though obiter, would show that it preferred not to do so in the larger interest of the project unless required to do so. The court precedents and those of all other jurisdictions in holding that the acceptance of the later office vacated the first, and that would have left Charleston without a mayor.

It is strange, however, that in the case of Chairman Maybank, of the board of directors, the matter was not presented from another angle. After he had accepted at the time of his appointment as mayor, he was undoubtedly a validly chairman of directors.

Sees Santee Dangers

To The News and Courier:

It is with some hesitation that I ask for space in your valuable paper. Much has been said for and against the Santee-Cooper project. That against it seems to me self evident. Most of that in favor of it seems somewhat visionary and unproven. Mr. Pearce, in a letter to The News and Courier, stresses that the state takes no responsibility whatever for the bonds of the authority, that the money will have to come out of the earning of the development. The News and Courier very kindly answered my letter of the 17 and stated that the state should pay any damages caused by the development. If, as Mr. Pearce says, the state takes no responsibility for the bonds, what says the legislature about damages caused by the authority, created by the state of South Carolina?

If the dam is to be built, I hope, as Mr. Pearce says, that the people of the state, or most of them, will come to appreciate the project, and that it proves as helpful as he thinks, in the upbuilding of the state.

I should not condemn a project because the promoters have vision and may prove of help to our state but I doubt the ability of government, either federal or state, to carry on an enterprise more economically than private corporations. Also, when you stop to consider that every acre of land sold or condemned for a state project comes off the tax books forever, the legislature should consider well before it passes a bill in favor of fee simple titles. They seemed to find this necessary in the Tennessee Valley but I note that the price for acreage paid there was over \$51 and the Pinopolis basin something like \$13.50.

The Florida canal was started and some \$5,000,000 spent and now the United States senate has killed that project.

I see in the Saturday Evening Post where they have been carrying little salmon by airplane from hatcheries to the upper Columbia river to try to save the multi-million dollar salmon industry which the dams there threatened to destroy. If we do this to the Santee we will destroy many phases of wild life unless some can be saved.

W. C. Sheppard company, of Atlanta, will begin its work on the east dam at Pinopolis today, two days ahead of contract schedule. Sub-contract work on the west dam, under the Central Engineering company, of Davenport, Iowa, already has begun. F. J. Kyle is here as construction superintendent for Sammon & Robertson, a sub-contractor for earthwork and clearing under the Central contract.

All contracts let so far have been for less than the original estimates for the work, Robert M. Cooper, general manager of the public service authority, pointed out. The money allotted undoubtedly will prove ample, he said, adding that the late W. S. Lee, chief engineer for the Duke Power company, had estimated that the Santee-Cooper could be done for about \$24,000,000, and that Murray & Flood, New York engineers, had set the figure at approximately \$28,000,000.

Present Costs Greater

The PWA is allowing more for the project because of increases in the cost of labor, machinery and materials, he said, adding that the project is more elaborate now than when conceived.

Declaring that the state of South Carolina has everything to gain and nothing to lose in the Santee-Cooper project, Mr. Cooper said:

"The full faith and credit of the state is not pledged, nor is that of any of its political sub-divisions. We are liable only for the \$18,000,000 to be issued in bonds, which will be secured by a mortgage on the project itself. At any stage of the game, the state of South Carolina is forever guaranteed against any liability."

The act creating the authority definitely limits the liability of the state, Mr. Cooper said, suggesting that familiarity with the act would provide an answer to criticisms of the project.

The public works administration project engineering office is keeping detailed maps showing the progress of land acquisition, as is the authority. All condemnation suits so far instituted have been friendly ones, usually for the clearance of titles. Kenneth Markwell, public works administration engineer, said that in other projects, not more of the suits had been of a friendly nature. He saw no percentage in the suits.

short distance of the dam, it is evident that no clearing will be done until 1941, and then the government administration will have changed hands.

Some weeks ago, I was approached by James H. Powles of Columbia. They advised that three members of the board of directors at the time of their appointment held other public offices, that point, among the grounds, being one of the bonds issued at the bonds issued at:

Historic Sites Will Be Submerged When Power Work Begins

By F. M. KIRK

PINOPOLIS, Aug. 13.—Special: Here in a community whose very existence is threatened by annihilation, uncertainty prevails and doubt as to the future disturbs what once was tranquility.

The actual approach of the \$37,500,000 Santee-Cooper hydro-electric development, a project that has been actively discussed for twenty - odd years, brings to the minds of St. John's residents many problems, solutions to which may determine their fate. One vital question that seriously affects this plantation country is: what plantations will be submerged, what plantations will be so water-logged as to be useless for planting purposes?

Under the law of eminent domain the government has the right to condemn private property for purposes considered to be for the public welfare. Yet, many landowners honestly question the lasting good and the permanent welfare to be accomplished by flooding more than two hundred square miles of private property, lands sacrificed to make a lake bed. In the meantime, they are wondering what they are going to do for their farms and plantations and where they are going to make their homes.

Plantation owners in this historic community take issue with reports that the lakes of the Santee-Cooper project will affect only barren and worthless lands. In refutation of such broad statements they point to ante-bellum plantations, many of them dating back prior to the American revolution, some of which are still owned by descendants of the original grantees, many of which still are actively cultivated.

Threatened by the waters of Santee, which once attracted hardy Huguenots and sturdy pioneers are Pond Bluff, once home of General Francis Marion; Northampton, once home of General William Moultrie; The Rocks, home of the wealthy cotton pioneer, Peter Gaillard; Pooshee, proprietary grant of the St. Julien family; Hanover, Germanic-sounding plantation of a French St. Julien, still standing after two hundred and twenty-odd years—and a score and more of others.

The Rocks, under the efficient management of the Connor family, is the equal, and probably the superior, of the plantation that made cotton history in Peter Gaillard's day. General Marion's home is cultivated more intensively than it

was a century ago, still owned by the family to whom it was willed by the general's widow. The broad acres of the Sinkler estate at Belvidere, adjoining Eutaw Springs, and near which is situated the race course of the St. John's Jockey club, is in a high state of cultivation.

Other places, many of them, are planted. On other plantations which have long since passed out of the hands of the families that once owned them hundreds of negroes happily their small farms. In addition there are many other small farms. Northampton, with its adjoining tracts, is the valuable estate of Clarence Dillon and A. M. Barnes, of New York, on which game teams in abundance. Thousands of other acres are owned or leased by Yeamans Hall and the Oakland Hunting club.

angle. After he had accepted at first the office of chairman of the board of directors and vacated his office as mayor, he was undoubtedly a validly chairman of the board of directors as the court held. But when he again in 1934 was reelected and accepted the office of mayor, he was no longer validly a member of the authority.

Therefore, if in 1935 when the Clarke case was decided, when he

By an act of 1706 that area stretching from Cooper river northwesterly to Santee was designated as St. John's parish. It was the last refuge of early settlers. Many of the

FEE SIMPLE PLAN BEATEN IN HOUSE

Lawmakers Insert Easement Procedure; Boosters of Project Watch Senate

Columbia, May 17.—Special: The Santee-Cooper project's persistent land-acquisition problem encountered a fresh difficulty in the general assembly today when the house refused to approve a plan to have landowners give title in fee simple for properties condemned for the proposed development.

Adopting an amendment offered by Rembert C. Dennis, of Berkeley, the house struck out the fee simple provision of the new condemnation bill and inserted in its place a clause that would require owners to grant only an easement in giving up their lands. Under the easement procedure, the lands would revert to the owners in the event that the project should not be completed.

This was a victory for a group of landowners from the project area who from the beginning have fought the fee simple provision. They had held that this would take their lands from them permanently.

They had agreed to the bill's provision that fee simple titles be given with the understanding that after five years, if the project had failed, the original owners could buy the land back, less damages. However, at the time of this agreement last week, they were careful to state that they reserved the right to attempt amendments to the bill when it came up on the floor.

Says Provision Fair

And today youthful Representative Dennis, making his maiden speech in the house, made a vigorous plea for his amendment.

Representative J. M. Brailsford of Orangeburg, spoke against it. He said that if he had to decide now whether or not Santee-Cooper should be, he would vote against the whole idea, but since it has reached its present stage, he favored the bill, including the fee simple provision. He said this provision, in his opinion, was fair since it would permit the owner to rebuild his property if the project should fail. Another who spoke against the Dennis amendment was Representative John W. Crews.

But when a vote came, the amendment won, fifty-eight to forty-three. The amended bill was then passed and sent to the senate.

Tonight, Santee-Cooper advocates were looking to the senate. They expressed the hope that the body would restore the fee simple provision, which Senator R. M. Jeffries, Santee-Cooper general coun-

SANTEE SUCCESS IS HELD ASSURED

All Money Needed Has Been Put Up, Cooper Says. New Job Begins

With the second of two contractors on the Santee-Cooper project scheduled to begin work at the Pinopolis dam site today, the South Carolina Public Service authority yesterday reiterated that there was nothing in sight to prevent completion of the \$40,300,000 project.

The authority has a contract with the public works administration for all funds needed in the project, with the exception of the more than \$6,000,000 works progress administration clearing job.

build and reconstruct any highways, bridges and structures which will be affected by the construction of said project; and to locate, construct and maintain state highways and bridges along and upon the dams and structures of the Santee-Cooper project."

F. R. Sweeney, engineer for the authority, at present is working on detailed plans for relocating routes as necessary. State Highway No. 45, which goes through the basin, probably will be carried over the project's diversion canal to join with No. 46. The latter route will have to be rerouted into Pinopolis.

No paved roads will be rerouted. United States No. 52 will have a draw span where it crosses the Santee canal, just north of Moncks Corner.

Mr. Sweeney's office is working on plans and specifications for the Santee dam and works, and plans are to advertise within a month. Detailed work required of many agencies prevented the earlier advertisement expected.

Dr. L. L. Williams, Jr., United States public health service official, who is consulting with the authority on mosquito control, said this phase of the work would begin soon. An inspector already is in the Pinopolis area.

Mrs. Sallie Porcher

SANTEE LAND BILL TO BE DISCUSSED

Acquisition Measure Will
Be Given Hearing Today
Before Senate Group

Columbia, May 23.—Special: The Santee-Cooper land acquisition bill will come up for another hearing here tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. This time it will be before the senate judiciary committee, to which it was recommended today.

A group of land owners interested in having the fee simple title requirement taken out of the measure were here today. They expected to appear at tomorrow's hearing and lodge a protest against this provision.

It was included in the original bill, but the house of representatives voted it out. Then the senate judiciary committee restored it. The bill has not passed second reading in the senate.

FEE SIMPLE PLAN BEATEN IN HOUSE, LANDOWNERS HAPPY

(Continued from Page One)

sel, has insisted is essential to the progress of plans for the development. Jefferies was present when the house acted today but tonight he declined to comment on the development.

Meanwhile a legal opinion in Washington was awaited. The first work on Santee-Cooper would be a \$6,000,000 WPA land clearance project. Lawrence M. Pinckney, state WPA administrator, has said that WPA requires the lands of projects on which it works must be obtained in fee simple.

Ruling Awaited

Pinckney, however, has asked the general counsel of WPA at Washington to give him a ruling specifically on Santee-Cooper. That ruling is now being awaited.

Some representatives of the land owners have maintained that the Santee-Cooper's loan and grant contract with the public works administration, from which \$34,000,000 is to be obtained for the project, does not require that fee simple titles to the land be obtained. Jefferies, however, has insisted that fee simple titles would make it easier to sell the bonds PWA would issue for Santee-Cooper.

The house listened intently today to the debate on Santee-Cooper. It apparently was eager for information.

While advocates of the project conceded that the victory of the Dennis amendment was disappointing to them, they expressed confidence that it would not seriously jeopardize the project. It is known, however, that Mr. Jefferies and others considered that it was very important.

In the event this condemnation bill should ultimately be defeated in the assembly, condemnation would have to proceed under existing laws authorizing and governing it.

Sets Up Boards

The bill not only asked for fee simple titles, but sets up boards of referees which would settle land

C., WEDNESDAY MOR.

SANTEE DAM BIDS TO BE ASKED SOON

Officials View Work at
Pinopolis—Fuel Oil
Offers Opened

Plans and specifications for the Santee dam of the Santee-Cooper project will go to the printer this week and bids for this portion of the \$40,300,000 development probably will be opened about July 1, it was learned yesterday after officials had gone to Pinopolis to view work on excavations for the power house, which will be at the lower dam, now under construction.

The spillway of the Santee dam, located at Wilson's landing, will include sixty-two tainter gates, each fifty feet wide, to release 800,000 flow feet of water a second. This will be 25 per cent more flowage than that of the Chickamauga dam, on the Tennessee river. The Chickamauga spillway will allow 600,000 flow feet, though the maximum recorded flood of the Tennessee river is 450,000 feet, compared to 350,000 for the Santee.

The South Carolina Public Service authority yesterday opened bids for from 50,000 to 90,000 gallons of kerosene or crude oil to be used in mosquito control on the two lakes to be formed by the dams. Six proposals were furnished with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey submitting the lowest, offering to deliver No. 2 fuel oil at a flat rate of seven cents a gallon at Moncks Corner.

Robert M. Cooper, general manager for the authority; Kenneth Markwell, public works administration engineer; Charles H. Ger-

of Largest Berkeley Houses

Mantels. Panels Here

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poured or the foundations
the power house.

Over There.

Across the sea our boys have gone,
Beyond our constant loving care;
They battle daily for the right,
On earth, on sea and in the air;
We follow them each hour in prayer;
God keep them safely everywhere.

Keep them from sin, from pain and death;

May they be precious in God's sight;
May strength be given them for each need,

To nobly contest for the right,
And always with them is our prayer,
God keep them safely over there.

Our men and boys can never know

The sting and sorrow of defeat,
But forward in their righteous cause,

They will not hear the word retreat;
In love and pride we breathe the

prayer,
God keep them safely over there.

Our men, our boys, our dearly loved,

We sent you forth across the sea
To battle for that perfect peace

Which brings the truest liberty;
With quivering lips we make this

prayer,
God keep them safely over there.

And those who sleep in sunny France,

Count not as dead, but gone before;
Their lives immortal, brave and true.

But draw us to them more and more;
We say for them the same sweet

prayer,
God keep them safely over there.

—Lila Ripley Barnwell.

Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. Sallie Porcher

To The News and Courier:

Mrs. Sallie Porcher, widow of John Stoney Porcher, formerly of Walworth plantation, Eutawville, died at her home near El Paso, Texas, on Saturday, August 17, in the ninety-seventh year of her age. As a South Carolinian of prominence, daughter of Bishop Davis, and a leader in her family, she deserves remembrance.

Her marriage to Mr. Porcher took place about 1868, and her life in South Carolina early in 1893 and have resided at their home near El Paso ever since. Mr. Porcher died a few years ago, but one son, T. Davis Porcher, her daughter, Miss Ellinor Cordes Porcher, and a grandson, J. Stanley Porcher, continue on the ranch. Captain C. Gadsden Porcher, and his family, and a daughter, Lila, with her husband and son, also survive Mrs. Porcher.

Her son, Julius Porcher, who married Mrs. Porcher's niece, is also living in El Paso.

Her vivid personality will be long remembered.
(Mrs. S. G.) LOLITA CHEVES STONEY

Charleston, Aug. 26.