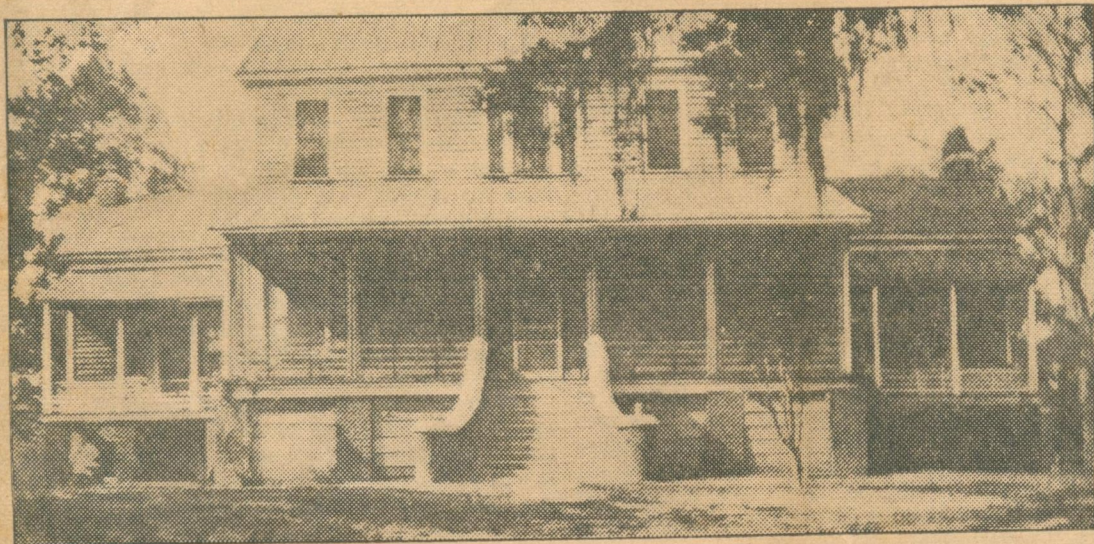
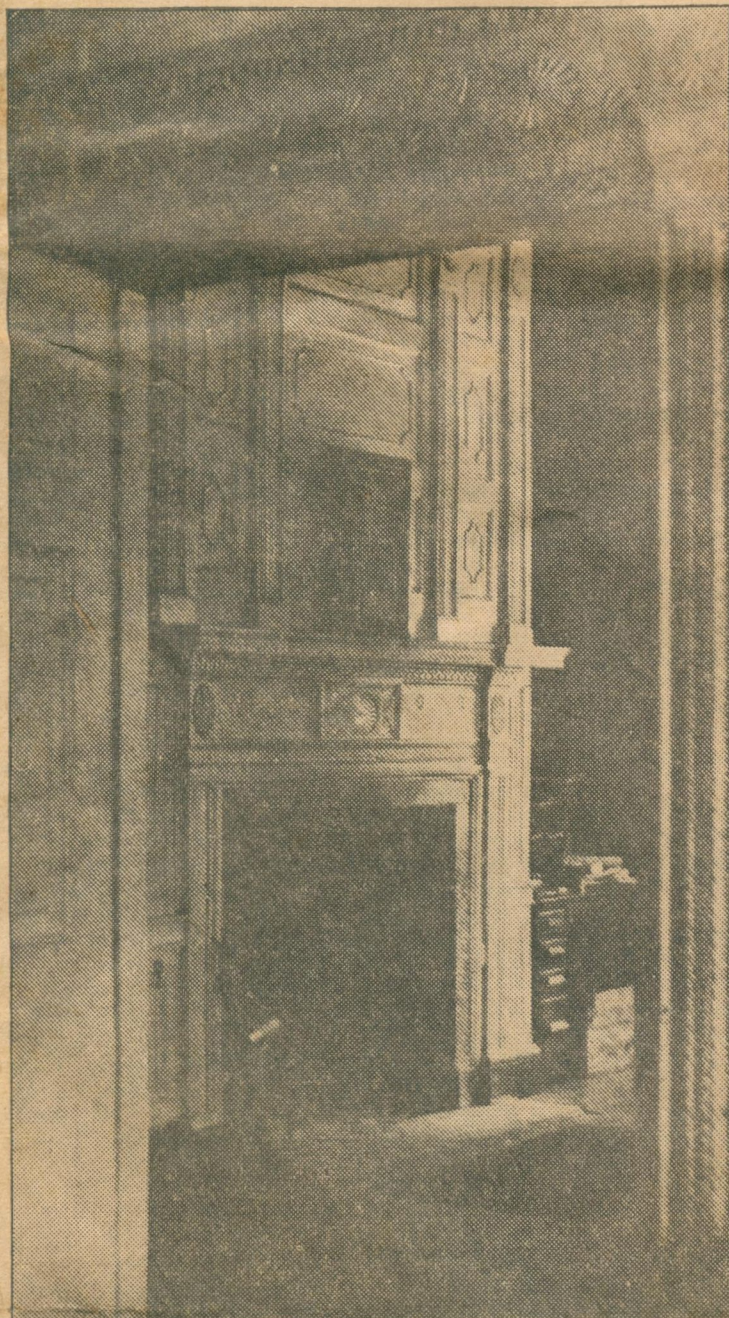


Old Plantation to Make Way for Progress



Springfield Plantation



PALMERS REUNITE AT HISTORIC SITE

Springfield Plantation Sees
Life Again as Its Doom
Nears with Santee

Eutawville, Aug. 7. — Special: Stately, old Springfield plantation, the site of which is to be covered by the muddy waters of the Santee after completion of the Santee-Cooper project, was alive again today as approximately 250 members and friends of the Palmer family gathered for a reunion—perhaps the last major event in the life of the historic plantation.

The present owners, Mrs. Edmund Gaillard Palmer and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. McGuinness, were hosts to the large crowd, representing members of the clan from New York to Miami, Fla.

The visitors discussed old times, ate basket lunches amid a setting of massive cedars, crepe myrtle and hanging moss, then visited other old landmarks in the path of the power project.

Springfield, in St. John's parish, Berkeley county, was settled by John Palmer, grandson of Thomas, the Emigrant, and his wife, Anne Cahusac Palmer before 1787. It has been the home of successive generations of Palmers since that time.

The present plantation house, constructed of black cypress timber on the style of the period in which it was built, was built by Joseph Palmer, son of John and Anne Cahusac, for his wife Catherine Porcher Palmer in 1817-1818. The house was willed to Dr. Joseph Palmer at the death of Joseph Palmer, Sr.

Dr. Joseph Palmer died in February, 1905, and the home came into possession of his son, Edmund Gaillard Palmer, in 1912 and has re-

TIP UPON QUOTAS FOR CORN SOUGHT

Reporting Board Forecast
on Size of Crop is Due
Next Wednesday

Washington, Aug. 7.—(P): Administration farm officials will learn this week whether they must poll farmers on the question of setting up a marketing quota on this year's corn crop.

They will get their tip from a federal crop reporting board's forecast, to be issued Wednesday, on the size of this year's corn crop.

Under provisions of the new crop control law, the agriculture department must propose marketing quotas, restricting sales by individual corn growers, when the August crop report indicates "excessive" supplies, as defined by the act.

If a quota system were imposed, each corn belt farmer would be required to store what the agriculture department decided was his share of the total national surplus or corn, or pay a penalty of 15 cents a bushel if he sold it or fed it to stock.

Excessive supplies of corn are defined by the farm law as 17.7 per cent more than the quantity needed to meet a normal year's domestic consumption and export requirements. While not yet finally determined, the excessive supply level may be set somewhere between 2,800,000,000 and 2,850,000,000 bushels, officials said.

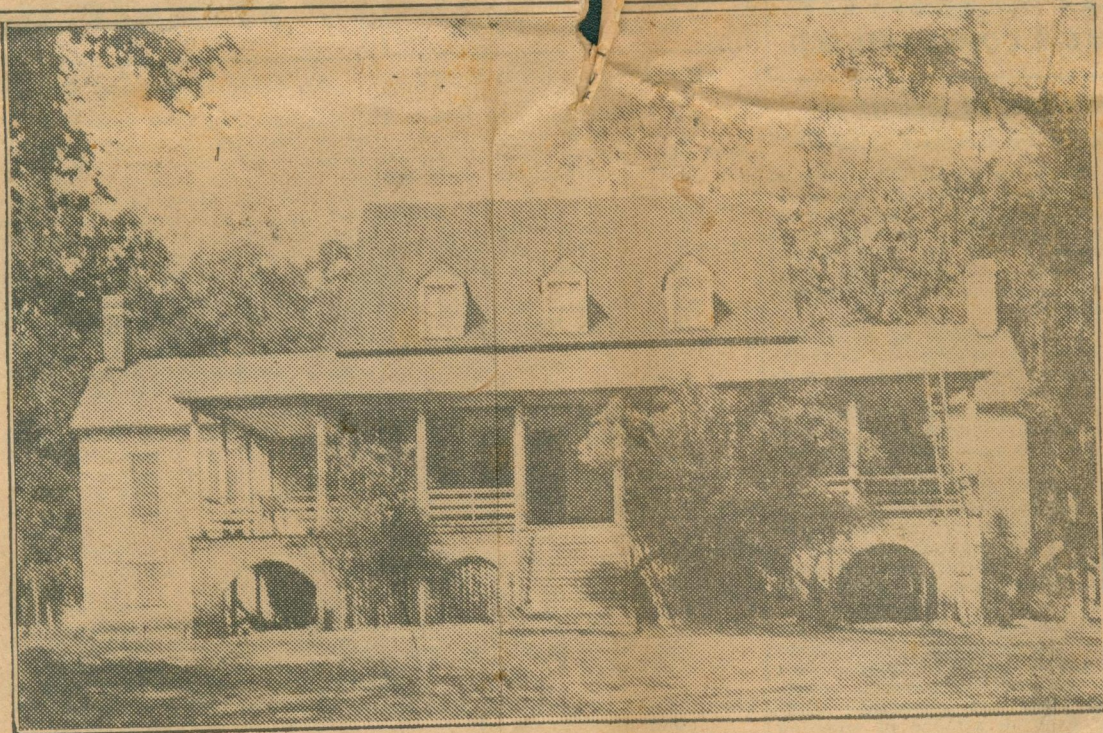
Private forecasts place the crop in excess of 2,500,000,000 bushels. Such a production added to a surplus from last year—officially estimated at between 375,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels—would place the indicated total supply well above the level making a marketing quota referendum mandatory.

Anticipating a report indicating a bumper crop, agriculture department officials have made tentative arrangements to conduct a referendum about September 3.

The election would be in Illinois and Iowa and in the principal corn-producing counties of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. Quotas would apply to corn growers in this region only. They would have to be approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting.

Lindbergh Forced Down At Le Havre

Le Havre, France, Aug. 7.—(U.P.): Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh made a forced landing at Beville airport, near here, today, when a plane in which he was flying from Illiec island to England developed motor trouble.



EUTAW

Sinkler Plantation at Eutaw To Be Swallowed by Santee

There Famous Race Horses were Trained
Century Ago, There Yankee General Put
Up While His Men Spread Horror

By F. M. KIRK

Eutawville, Oct. 5.—Special: The fourth and fifth generations of Sinklers live at Eutaw in the house built by William Sinkler in 1808. If plans materialize for the construction of the Santee-Cooper development, the present generations will be the last to live in the historic house, for it will have to be abandoned and torn down to make way for the red waters of Santee.

Eutaw is located three miles east of Eutawville, and one mile west from the battle field of Eutaw Springs. The house is built on the bluff of the creek flowing from the springs.

The plantation is a part of the tract secured by James Sinkler, of Old Santee, St. Stephen's parish, when he was granted lands in St. John's, probably shortly before the Revolution. On part of his grant he built his plantation, Belvidere, still in possession of the Sinkler family.

James Sinkler was the son of the Scot emigrant who settled at Tucker's plantation near Bonneau. After the emigrant's death the family moved to Lifeland, which belonged to Peter, the brother of James. James lived later at his own plantation, Old Santee, until acquiring Belvidere, and building the mansion there that still stands.

Like Captain Peter Gaillard, of the Rocks, he made early experiments in cotton, which will be discussed in another article of this series.

Always in Same Family

Eutaw was built for William, son of James, at the time of the former's marriage. The name Henry was added to a son of the same name. The middle name was continued, and the third and fourth Sinkler men of the same name now live in the house, and cultivate the lands that have never passed out of the hands of the family.

Located on the bluff of Eutaw creek at the end of a long avenue, the house presents a striking picture as one approaches it. Through

of Belvidere) was destroyed by the British.

Through the treachery of one of his tenants, Peter Sinkler was betrayed into the hands of the British and was first compelled to witness

the destruction of his property at Lifeland. He was then taken to Charleston, without being allowed to take leave of his wife and daughters. At Charleston he was imprisoned in the old Exchange building without a change of clothing and without bedding.

Typhus fever broke out in the unsanitary prison, and Peter Sinkler soon died.

It is said that South Carolina owes the heirs of James and Peter Sinkler almost one hundred thousand dollars which was advanced by the brothers as a loan to the state during the Revolution.

Hospital for Federals

When General Hartwell led his raid through this section toward the close of the War Between the States, Eutaw was made his headquarters. The women of the house were compelled to move to the upper story of the house, leaving the lower floor to General Hartwell and his staff.

One of the outbuildings was made into a hospital, and there were treated Northern soldiers wounded in the many skirmishes with Confederate scouts during the raid, and

Trophies of the Race

There are many trophies at Eutaw to attest the success of William Sinkler's blooded horses. A jockey costume, in the Sinkler colors, more than a hundred years old, is still in possession of the family.

Hercules was as valuable a possession to William Sinkler as was his stable of thoroughbreds. The trainer's reputation, "The History of the South Carolina Turf", tells us, was widespread, and he was well known in Virginia. It was Hercules who trained Albine, finest of South Carolina horses.

Albine, bred by Colonel James Ferguson, of Dockon plantation, Cooper river, was raced against the Virginia bred Planet, then considered the finest race horse in America. The race was run on the Char-

two of the... to be buried there. General Hartwell was commissioned to his rank to make himself popular. He exerted little effort, then, and his stay was one of horror to the men upstairs.

From their dormer could see the long line camped on both sides of the avenue. From those could see and hear the undisciplined soldier, crazed negroes. Even band would play and would dance the plan little understanding to suddenly thrust upon the broad piazza were general and his staff, amusement upon the. From those same dormer the women of the house the destruction of hold goods. Thirty-five clothes and valuable buried under the blankets. They were discovered.

How King Was

In former days the Eutaw was famous. remain to remind of glory. One of the was said to have been of an African king, ants still live on. The grandson seemed quite amused at the his princely grand- When a slave ship the coasts of the kingdom gladly rounded up tribesmen and took sell to the white men. the sale was complete satisfaction of the black king was in his white customers, the guest aboard the promptly weighed away with him.

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Located on the bluff of Eutaw creek at the end of a long avenue, the house presents a striking picture as one approaches it. Through Spanish moss, draped from low-hanging branches, one sees a large, roomy, house, set high from the ground on graceful, arched brick work. The roof is low, for the main body of the building is only a story and a half. Dormer windows in the red roof give light and ventilation to the comfortable rooms in the half-story, and add to the attractiveness of the house.

An eastern wing was added in 1820, and a corresponding wing was added to the west in 1838. The piazza is wide, and runs around the sides of the house to connect with the wings.

The history of Eutaw is closely connected with that of the South Carolina turf. The Sinklers were horse lovers, and some of the finest race horses in the South were bred at Eutaw and Belvidere. When William Sinkler moved to Eutaw, one of the first things he did was to build a mile race track east of the avenue in front of the house. There, under the expert supervision of his trainer, Hercules, horses were trained for some of the biggest races in the country.

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Albine, bred by Colonel James Ferguson, of Dockon plantation, Cooper river, was raced against the Virginia bred Planet, then considered the finest race horse in America. The race was run on the Charleston course in February, 1861, and consisted of two four-mile heats.

Both heats were won by Albine. The time made by the mare was the fastest ever made on the Charleston track and in America. It has never been equalled. The first heat was run in seven minutes thirty-six and one-half seconds; the second in seven minutes forty-two and one-half seconds.

The plantation naturally derives its name from its location on Eutaw creek, flowing from Eutaw Springs. The name Eutaw comes from the Indian tribe of that name, which used this section as a hunting ground. Dr. David Duncan Wallace, in his recent "History of South Carolina", says the Eutaws, some times known as the Etiwans, were of the Cusabo group, and were of the Muskogean stock.

Few families suffered more during the Revolutionary and Confederate wars than did the Sinklers. During the Revolution, practically all the property of Peter of Lifeland, and James of Old Santee (later

the coats of the gladly rounded tribesmen and to sell to the white the sale was co tual satisfaction black king was his white custo the guest aboa promptly weigh away with him

Carolinian Finds Italians

NOT ONE BEGGAR MET ALL SUMMER

Oleander Trees, Trimmed
and Trained, Line High-
ways for Miles

SERENADED AT HOTEL

Americans Choose Concert at
St. Mark's Square Over
Songs of Gondoliers

BY HELEN KOHN HENNIG

Europe is old—old in the sense of a civilization which has mellowed, and of buildings which have stood for thousands of years, so it is not remarkable that those South Carolinians who traveled abroad a hundred and fifty or even two hundred years ago found conditions physically so similar to those which were encountered in the summer of 1935.

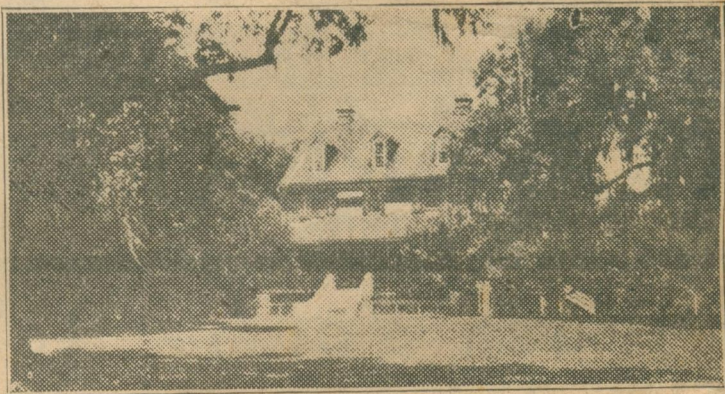
The eyes of the world are upon Italy. The question in the minds of men is whether Italy is going to war with Ethiopia, and if so, how much the other nations will become embroiled. From a month's stay there, it seems that war for Italy is inevitable, largely because the people of Italy have become enthused over the prospect of proving their loyalty to their newer, better fatherland by offering their lives in her service. After years of peace propaganda, after the millions of dollars which have been spent to educate the people of the world toward peace, after the horrors of the great war, I found a spirit manifest, showing that national pride and patriotic loyalty pushes every thought of peace into the background. Casual observation of the morale of the Italian people would indicate that if war is declared with Ethiopia, it will be a war which meets with the approval of the people. The guide in Florence, the clerk in Milan, the lawyer in Rome, and the shop people in romantic Venice, all feel that Italy needs and must have territory for her growing population and wealth for her poverty stricken. They are not passively willing to go to war, but they are actively eager to prove their devotion, if necessary, by giving their lives and the lives of those dear to them.

Troops Moving Everywhere

A trip through Italy this summer was a succession of militaristic impressions. Each stop showed hundreds of boys assembled in training camps; each trip showed war maneuvers, transportation of troops, and constant assembling of munitions. It was suggested that these evidences of preparation were the usual summer encampments similar to those held in America, but it was hard to concur in that belief after one sounded the spirit of the Italians.

The Italy of today is not the Italy of the past. In 1774 Ralph Izard wrote from Rome that he found "the French slaves and that there was no freedom in Italy." Perhaps it might be said that there is no freedom in Italy today, but if the Italian people are enslaved politically by a dictator and a cen-

Hunting Lands Will Be Flooded



OPHIR

Porcher Family Will Lose Last of Estates to Santee

Lands of Once Mighty Nation to Disappear
Under Berkeley Lake—Ophir Used
by Yeaman's Hall Sportsmen

By F. M. KIRK

Pinopolis, Sept. 7.—Special: Ophir plantation, six miles northwest of Pinopolis, is one of the ancestral homes of the Porcher family. First owned by a Porcher, it has never passed out of the hands of the family, and is now owned by Henry F. Porcher, of Memphis.

Like many of the numerous original Porcher plantations in this section, it lies below the level of the lake to be created by the projected Santee-Cooper development.

Of all the old Porcher estates, only Cedar Spring and Ophir remain in the hands of the family.

From the time of its appearance in Carolina, the Porcher name spread rapidly. Isaac Porcher, M. D., the Huguenot emigrant, whose Huguenot Bible (now two hundred and twenty-eight years old) is still owned by his descendants in Pinopolis, arrived in 1685. Before his death in 1727 he either owned or had owned property at Jamestown Santee, Orange Quarter on the eastern branch of Cooper river, Goose Creek French settlement and upper waters of Ashley river.

Antedates Revolution

His descendants prospered and spread rapidly throughout lower, middle and upper St. John's and St. Stephen's parishes.

It was the emigrant's grandson, Peter Porcher, of Peru, who first secured Ophir some time prior to the Revolution. Upon his death in 1793, Peter left to his three sons his three plantations, Peru, Mexico and Ophir. Judging by the names he chose for his plantations, he must have valued them highly.

His second son, Colonel Thomas Porcher, inherited Ophir and built the house there about 1816. He is the ancestor of all the "Ophir Porchers", and many there are. The Colonel was blessed with twenty-four children, fourteen of whom lived to maturity.

Ophir house is large and beautiful. Like all the houses of that period, it is constructed of hand-sawn lumber. Including a large basement and attic, it is four stories. During recent years it has been leased by members of Yeaman's Hall as a hunting reserve. The house

two canals leading into Ferguson's swamp. In old days these served to store water in a large reserve, which furnished power for a mill operated on the plantation.

An anecdote is told which illustrates the importance of the Porchers in St. John's in ante-bellum days.

A traveler, journeying up the Congaree road (now Highway 46) by stage coach, when passing the White Hall entrance asked the negro driver who lived there.

"Mister Porcher, suh," replied the driver. The question was repeated as they approached the Sarazine avenue.

Again the reply was: "Mister Porcher, suh."

The same question was asked and the same answer received as they passed Chapel Hill, Moorefield, and other Porcher plantations.

Finally the traveler remarked: "Well, there certainly must be plenty of Porchers in this country."

"Yas, suh," answered the dandy. "The Porchers am a mighty nation."

Slaves All Satisfied

There seems to have been little trouble at Ophir with slaves during the War Between the States. When Yankee soldiers marched up the avenue to the house they were met by slaves who assured them that their mistress gave them so much they did not want any more. Whereupon the soldiers marched away without molesting the place.

A large church was built for the plantation slaves, remains of which were standing until a few years ago. There they worshipped on Sundays, contentedly going about their work during the week. Emancipation meant nothing to them.

Of the "mighty nation" or Porchers, only two Porcher men now live in St. John's, both the sons of the late Percival Ravenel Porcher who,



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, 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.

The section was, at one time, a 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, Woodlawn, 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. Julians, Marions, Sinklers, Couturiers, and others.

There also lived the artist John Blake White. And there lived the soldiers, Marion and Moultrie. There those eminent botanists, Thomas

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

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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 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.

Given Indian Names

Indians were numerous in the section at the time of its settlement, which probably accounts for 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

of some four thousand acres.

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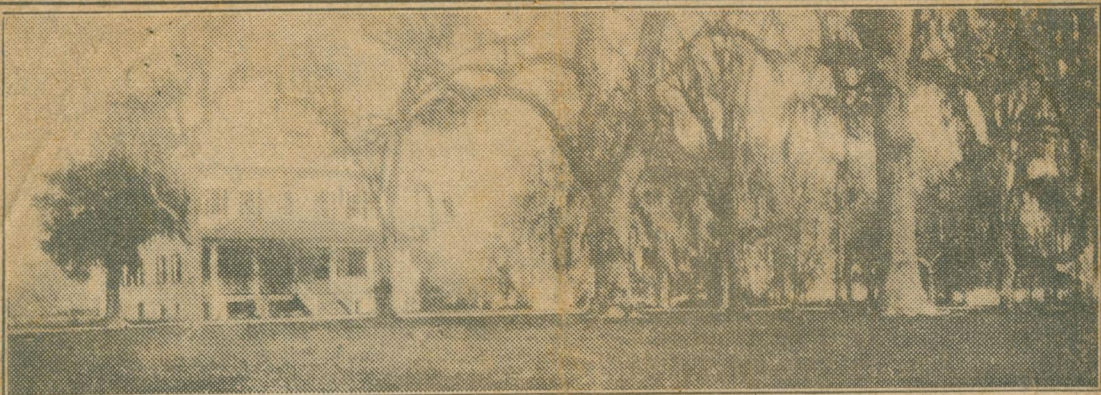
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"The Southern Agriculturist" for July, 1831, has a detailed account of the management of Pooshee, written by the editor, Mr. J. D. Legare. He regarded the various operations there carried on as a model for planters. He showed that under Dr. Ravenel's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



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

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.

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

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.

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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.

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 its 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.

The morning of the opening, the Major had carefully left a little soil in the bottom of the canal

WILLIE SPIERS IS CHAMPION LANCER

MISS GOURDIN QUEEN

Best Riders of Many Sections Compete in Tournament at the Rocks

The Rocks Plantation, Dec. 23.—Special: The day dawned clear and fair; the ground made a striking picture as one gazed over the heads of the throng of persons (about 2,000 or more), the tops of perhaps 400 automobiles. The greens and browns of the stately pines and oaks that fringe the tournament ground framed the picture.

With the brilliant colors representing their respective clubs, the lancers, twenty-five in number, lined up before the speaker's stand facing the ladies and officials, there to hear an excellent address by Mr. M. B. Cross of Eutawville, who spoke briefly of the origin of these lancing tournaments. He told how the knights of olden times drew circles upon the breastplates of their armor, and mounted upon their horses, strove to win the favor of the ladies by overpowering their opponents. This pastime proved too hazardous, however, and they suspended rings from standards and attempted to take them on the points of their lances as their mounts galloped at top speed down the course. This in effect is the substance of lancing as it is known today. There is a track of seventy-five yards from starting post to the third ring. The rider gallops past the standards and takes as many rings as he can, the one taking the greatest number being the winner, he taking first prize and the honor of placing the crown of queen upon the head of the lady of his choice. The knight who wins second prize crowns his lady as first maid of honor, and third prize crowns second maid of honor.

In this—the largest tournament of the year—the champions from several sections of the State met to compete for the various prizes, the following knights participating:

Peter Gaillard, Eutawville.
Wesley Farnum, Orangeburg.
Banks Wannamaker, St. Matthews.
Dick Kirk, Eutawville.
David Summers, Cameron.
Henry Weinges, St. Matthews.
Willie Spiers, Eutawville.
R. D. Zimmerman, St. Matthews.
Peter Gaillard, Jr., Eutawville.
C. D. Brearley, St. Matthews.
Carsey McCants, Cameron.
Dibble Moss, Orangeburg.
Francis Kirk, Eutawville.
Eddie Wimberly, St. Matthews.
Robert Marion, Pineville.
Fred Weinges, St. Matthews.
Homer Dantzler, Cameron.
W. H. Sinkler, Jr., Eutawville.
Joe Bates, Wateree.
Herbert Clark, Eutawville.
Charlie Culler, Orangeburg.
Watts Stroman, Eutawville.
Oliver Metts, Eutawville.
W. P. Stroman, Eutawville.
Brice Summers, Cameron.

First honor was won by Willie Spiers, who crowned Miss Julia Gourdin of Pineville as queen. Second honor won by Joe Bates, who crowned Miss Mary McNulty of Columbia, first maid of honor. Third honor won by Herbert Clark, who crowned Miss Marie Russel of Russellville, second maid of honor.

An added feature of the event was a horse race by knights on the mounts ridden in the tournament. This was won by Carsey McCants and was a hard-earned victory. This event carried a prize also.

The visiting knights were guests at luncheon of the Eutawville Tournament Club. Much praise is due Messrs. Connors, upon whose plantation, "The Rocks," these events are held, for the orderly manner of handling the spectators, machines, etc.

BERKELEY COUNTY

Dancing Tourney Will Be Held at Rocks Plantation

Capt. H. B. Kirk
Writes of Such
Events Held in
Berkeley County in
the Past

Eutawville, Dec. 24.—Special: Much attention of late has been paid to the old style lancing tournament. The young men in this community usually try to hold a tournament at The Rocks Plantation each year during the Christmas holidays, and it was from this tournament ground that other parts of the State were awakened to revive the now almost forgotten sport.

The young men in this community have organized a Tournament Club and are expecting to have a tournament at The Rocks on Tuesday, December 29th, Cameron and Eastover to meet with them, and we are expecting twenty-five or thirty knights to compete in this meet.

Each knight is given three runs on his steed and is required to make the distance 75 yards in six seconds, using his lance to take the rings which are hung on arms from posts.

Three prizes will be given for knights scoring highest, and the unmarried knight who makes the highest score has the honor of crowning the queen of the tournament.

There will be a horse race after the tournament, and all horses entered in the tournament will be eligible to enter the race.

The Rocks has had the honor of holding tournaments here since 1862 or 1863.

The Charleston Light Dragoons used to compete with the Eutaw Light Dragoons on these same grounds for honors and Dr. Kollock of your city was one of the knights in this tilting match.

The house on this old plantation was built in 1795 and is in perfect repair.

The plantation is owned by T. L. Connor.

The public is invited to witness this tournament, which will commence at 1 o'clock.

The following is a short sketch by Capt. H. B. Kirk of the tournaments that have been held in Berkeley County:

By CAPT. H. B. KIRK.

Between the years 1850 and 1860

Berkeley County:

By CAPT. H. B. KIRK.

Between the years 1855 and 1860 (I do not remember the exact date) a tournament was held at Pineville. The knights assembled at the race course, where some of the best horses of their day, competed usually, for the Jockey Club prize. A large crowd gathered to witness the efforts and skill of the knights with the lance. Being quite small I do not remember many incidents of that (to me) eventful day. But my mind still retains the fancy costumes of the knights and I remember one dressed in a full suit of armor, with helmet to match, made by himself from pieces of tin sewed together like the scales of a fish. He took no rings, for his horse becoming frightened by the flashing of the tin could not be controlled, but he did take the prize for best and most appropriate dress. Another tourney took place a year or two later at the same place. I remember a good many of the knights. This, to me, was a more elaborate affair than the first. The king at arms, his heralds and retainers added much to the pomp and grandeur of the day. The rules were very strict. A knight could not ride out of his turn, he could not ride at all unless summoned by the herald, who took his orders from the king at arms. One knight was thrown from his horse; he was immediately brought before the king who ordered one of his heralds to take his lance, and he was disqualified from any further participation in the pleasures of the day. The knights did not ride under their own name. The herald would call the knight of Eutaw, the knight of Sumter or the knight of Berkeley and so on as their turn came. Some of their friends did not recognize them until their names appeared.

I do not remember any prize given with the crown. It was honor and glory enough to win the privilege of crowning the lady of his choice, the queen of love and beauty. But this was a prize given for the best riding and horsemanship, and the young man today who is fortunate enough to win this prize has something to boast of. It has often been said (and with truth) that the Southern boys are the finest riders in the country. In this last tourney a knight from Orangeburg County, Mr. Augustus Flood, won the first honors of the day, selecting as his queen, a young lady from Charleston, Miss Alice Gaillard, who later became Mrs. John Palmer. Mr. Elias Ball, reputed to be the finest rider from the Cooper river section, secured the prize for horsemanship.

The first tournament that took place at The Rocks plantation, was in 1862 or 63.

During the Civil War, the boys in this section, too young to join the colors, attracted by the splendid lawn at The Rocks plantation, and with the consent and approval of the genial gentleman, Mr. James Gaillard, who then owned the place, held the first tournament there. This was the beginning of the tourneys and tilts that are held there, and have become so popular. Although over sixty years have passed away and the property owned by other parties, the lawn is just the same, and no change can be seen in the hearty welcome you will receive.

There were no rules at this first tourney, and no time was kept. The boys were supposed to run their horses at their best. The grand prize was the crown, and every effort was made to win it. The girls knowing their knights would soon be in the service sent them off with smiles and good wishes. One girl who had been twice crowned, gave her knight, at parting, a pretty tobacco pouch, his initials embroidered upon it with her own hands. This gift came safely back with him and was treasured for many a year.