

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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