

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

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

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

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

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