

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

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

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

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

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

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

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