



Louis Manigault Travel Journal, 1850-1885
SCHS 528.00

Description: .5 Linear Feet (1 box)

Biog./Historical Note: Louis Manigault (1828-1899) was a Charleston, S.C. businessman and plantation owner. He was the son of rice planter Charles Izard Manigault (1795-1874).

Scope and content:

Bound volume containing a travel journal and related clippings, photographs, art work and ephemera, mainly documenting Louis Manigault's travels in China, Southeast Asia, Central America, South America and California from 1850 to 1852. Part of the journal consists of original diary entries dating from 1850 to about 1852, as well as annotations and entries added or rewritten later by Manigault in the 1850s and as late as 1885, and there are a few notes dating even later about the ownership of the journal. The clippings, art work and other material dating from 1817 to the 1880s are pasted or tipped in on many pages. The journal is divided into two volumes, the first of which chronicles Manigault's sea voyage from New York to China, his experiences in Canton, Shanghai and other Chinese cities, his observations about Chinese culture, religion, and places of worship, and an incident in which he and a traveling companion were attacked and robbed by Chinese bandits.

Volume two continues Manigault's accounts of China and also documents his travels to the Philippine Islands, a sea voyage back to America, and his arrival and adventures in California during the gold rush era. First in San Francisco, Manigault describes conditions there and the generally rough character (and profane language) of the forty-niners in California: "In 1851 the country was filled with the offcasts and exiles from almost every nation, the true and perfect scum of the earth. Never have I seen such a heterogeneous mixture of the human race!" Disguised as a miner, Manigault also traveled to Sacramento and nearby areas to see the mining operations and briefly try his hand at panning for gold. Traveling back to Charleston (S.C.) by sea, he made stops in places such as Peru, Panama and Cuba.

Of note are several color lithographs created by Jose Baturone and Augusto Ferran, noted artists of the California gold rush, depicting some of the forty-niners.

Accompanying the journal is a collection of correspondence (1946-1948) which documents the travel journal's preservation and rescue in the 20th century, as well as efforts to edit and publish

the journal. During World War II, the journal was concealed in an Episcopal church on Luzon (Philippines) during the Japanese occupation and later retrieved and returned to Manigault descendants in the United States. The letters also note that the Manigault journal narrowly escaped destruction in 1865 when it was removed from Columbia (S.C.) just before the arrival of the army of General Sherman. A detailed note added into the journal by Louis Manigault in 1872 described the circumstances of its rescue in 1865.

Preferred citation: Louis Manigault Travel Journal, 1850-1885. (0528.00) South Carolina Historical Society.

Contents of section prefatory to Volume One:

Pages I-II: Letter to Louis Manigault regarding a British officer, Col. Robert Mackenzie, along with a portrait of Mackenzie (1880), who was one of LM's travelling companions in China.

Pages III-IV: Clippings about "Islands of the South Indian Ocean" (1876-1880).

Page V: Clippings and an engraving relating to Major-General Philip Anstruther, a British officer who served in China and was taken prisoner and confined in a cage by the Chinese for six months. Also includes notes about Mackenzie and Anstruther by LM. The pages following page V contain an index to names, places and subjects covered in the journal. Included in the index are some clippings and a pen sketch of Javanese people in a boat drawn by Charles Izard Manigault ("CIM") in 1817.

Pages VI-VII: Contains notes about Mr. E. H. Green, a friend of LM in Manila in the 1850s who came to visit him in Charleston in 1881; and a letter (1870) about Green from a former acquaintance in Manila.

Pages VIII-IX: Includes photographs of Louis Manigault (1850) and Charles Izard Manigault (1856 & 1873), and the house at 6 Gibbes Street (1870) in Charleston. Also, an obituary of CIM.

Pages X-XIII: Includes a transcript of a letter (1880) from LM to Col. Robert Mackenzie regarding his life and world travels; being attacked by "Chinese miscreants" with short swords who inflicted "several severe wounds"; the Confederate War and LM's life afterwards. Also (on page XIII) a death notice (1884) about Philip Anstruther, with LM's notes about him and his cruel captivity at the hands of the Chinese.

Pages XIV-XV: Entry entitled "Narrow escape of this Journal, during the Confederate War" (1872). (See transcript at the end of this document.)

Pages XVI-XVII: Notes about Chinese writing entitled “Respecting the Chinese Characters upon the opposite page.” The Chinese writing shown depicts Louis Manigault’s name and the name of a Chinese emperor. One page includes the note: “I give this Journal to Josephine Manigault Jenkins, Charleston So. Ca. 11th July 1894, from her affectionate Father, L.M.” A note in pencil (in a different handwriting) follows: “Given to my son Hawkin 1924.”

Page XVIII: Small photograph of LM in profile (1863); a clipping; two English postage stamps from Hong Kong (1866); and a note about China, or “Cathay.”

Page XIX-XX: “Preface.” A two-page preface to LM’s journal of his travels. Covers his first thoughts about travel abroad, his father’s wish that he first spend a year “in a Counting House,” and his determination to go to China. The preface ends with the note: “On board the Oriental, Capt. Theo. Palmer 19th May 1840 Sunday.”

VOLUME ONE:

The first section of the journal begins with LM’s farewells to his family on April 27, 1850. They drink Manigault champagne (a label of which is pasted in). LM is seen off from Charleston by his father and two brothers, Charles and Gabriel. The first volume of the journal continues through page 269, followed by “Volume Second” (pages 1-265).

“Commencement du Voyage” (page 2).

“New York” (begins page 7). Dated May 1, 1850, this section records LM’s impressions of the city and includes his descriptions of the ship *Oriental*.

“Mon Depart du New York” (begins page 22). Dated May 18, 1850, this section recounts LM’s departure on the *Oriental* and his descriptions of some of the passengers at the beginning of the voyage. Also included is a passage in French entitled “l’Adventure du Capt. Palmer.”

“Sur Mer” (begins page 28). Recording his sea voyage, LM mentions some disputes with another passenger about slavery. LM later makes the observation: “What a vast difference there is between a Yankee and a Southerner. It is almost as if they were from separate countries.” The “Yankees” laughed at LM for eating hominy (“which they called Grits”) at breakfast. LM socializing with other passengers. Pages 32-37 are headed: “Abstract of Ship *Oriental*’s Log from New York towards Canton 1850.” This section includes daily notations of latitude and longitude, the ship’s course, distance traveled, and wind direction, with log entries about the weather and sailing conditions. A few clippings are also included, including an article about the ship *Oriental*, an obituary of Robert D. Edmundston, and a notice (1863?) about the capture and burning of the ship *Jacob Bell* by the *CSS Florida*. The *Jacob Bell* was a ship owned by A.A. Low & Brothers of New York, described in a note by LM as “a miserable set of abolitionists.”

“Dos Vistas de la Isla de San Pablo” (pages 38-39). This passage about Saint Paul’s Island in the Indian Ocean is in French and includes a clipping about the island as well as some drawings by LM.

“La Mer!” (begins page 40). About sea travel and his voyage; sighting a whale (p. 48); and a passage in French about an encounter with an English ship, followed by passages in English and French.

“Pour Mon Frere Gabriel” (begins page 50). Passage in French.

“Vents Alizes du N.E.” (begins page 55). A passage in French which includes clippings about Hong Kong.

“The Island of Saint Paul” (page 59). A poem by “J. Izard.” LM’s note: “These verses I wrote as my Editorial for the ‘Oriental Express’...having composed them just after passing Saint Paul’s.” The Express was a weekly shipboard newspaper. Pages 60-61 record facts about the ship Oriental, including a list of passengers, and feature an engraving of the clipper ship. Page 62 includes notes made by LM in 1863 concerning a photograph of him made that year (and removed from the journal in 1866). LM also comments on the “boyish manner” in which his travel journal of the 1850s was written.

“Java” (begins page 63). Passage includes LM’s sketches of a Malay canoe and the filed teeth of Malaysians; Java scenes (colored sketches); a diagram of the Southern Cross constellation; etc.

“A woman drowned by her husband in the river at Chin-hae” (begins page 66). A passage, dated November 1850, about LM witnessing a person in a sack weighted with stones thrown into a river to be drowned. LM noted that he had seen the bodies of infants and young children which had been thrown into wells in China.

“China Sea” (begins page 84). The ship reached Hong Kong on August 8, 1850.

“Hong Kong” (begins page 90). An obituary (1860) of Commodore David Geissenger, USN, is pasted in this section; also, a note to LM by Robert Mackenzie, and a clipping about a British military memorial at Hong Kong.

“Ma Visite a Macao” (begins page 97). Passage in English.

“Mon Depart de Canton” (begins page 114). This passage, which begins on October 4, 1850, is about LM’s departure from Canton, China after a sojourn of about two months. Page 115 recounts his first meeting with Capt. Robert Mackenzie, a Scotsman in the British Army. LM also describes a journey by ship on a river.

“Shanghai” (begins page 122). Includes clippings of obituaries of Bishop Boone (1864), who died in Shanghai. Descriptions of Shanghai and its people. Some excursions in the vicinity of Shanghai. Includes clippings illustrating Chinese people, and a drawing of a man being punished

in a wooden collar or stock (p. 141). Here and elsewhere in the journal, LM makes many observations about Chinese religion and religious practices and places of worship.

“Ningpofu” (begins page 145). LM and Captain Mackenzie leave Shanghai for a trip to “Ningpo” by river boat. Descriptions of the place; observations about Christian missionaries in China. This section also deals with an excursion to a place called Cheen-tung, a visit to a monastery (and descriptions of a bell there), and a visit to a village called Tong-Una (beginning page 171), where they felt themselves in danger from the inhabitants. Their return to Ningpo and a trip to the city of Ting-hai, an island called Pootoo, the city of Chapoo (“inhabited chiefly by Tartars” – p. 198), and return to Shanghai.

“Amoy” (begins page 213). LM leaves Manila for Amoy, and after spending some time here, goes to Hong Kong and from there leaves for Canton. From Canton, he makes an excursion to an area called Pak-Wan-Shan (the White Cloud Mountains), where he and his traveling companion Edward Cunningham were attacked and robbed by a gang of Chinese men (begins page 234). A newspaper clipping about the incident is pasted on page 239.

“Voyages de Louis Manigault de Charleston” (pages 241-242). A chart shows LM’s itinerary from April 1850 to January 1852. On page 243, there is a poem by LM (“lines I wrote at Shanghai”), and on page 244, a poem “On Parting.”

“Temple de Honan” (begins page 245). Description of a Buddhist monastery. On page 249, there is a clipping depicting a battle at the White Cloud Mountains.

“Notes” (begins page 250). “Note A” concerns LM’s strong resemblance to his father. “Note B” concerns some ships. On page 251, there is a list of “Officers on board U.S. Sloop of War ‘Marion,’ now at Manila 10 Feb. 1851.” A passage on page 252 concerns the island of Fernando de Noronha. A note on page 253 concerns Lt. Elias Vanderhorst (1825-1850), a midshipman from South Carolina who died of yellow fever in South America in 1850.

“What I learnt of Chinese at Shan., Chn., Ning., Chap., etc.” (page 256). Lists Chinese words and their English translations. On the following pages (257-258), there is a passage concerning sea birds, with related drawings and clippings.

“Official Report, of an Attack made upon two Americans (Manigault and Cunningham) by Chinese at ‘Pak-Wan-Shan;’ forwarded by the Legation of the United States in China, to the ‘Department of State’ at Washington D.C.” (pages 260-269).

END OF VOLUME ONE

VOLUME TWO:

“Canton” (begins page 1). Descriptions of Canton and its gardens. Observations on Chinese tea and the tea trade. A drawing on page 13 depicts streets along the Pearl River at Canton. Anecdotes and observations about foreign merchants in Canton (“Money is the only thing they are in search of in China but beyond that naught is cared for” – pg. 17).

“Concerning the Ivory Globe bought at Canton” (begins page 27). LM purchases an ivory ball “which is said to contain 22 balls” to take back to Charleston with him. A loose note in the journal records the later owners of this ball and gives its present location as the Columbia Museum of Art (2013). Also on page 27, LM writes about Dr. Peter Parker (1804-1888), a physician, missionary, and the acting charge d’affaires at Canton. LM also writes about Parker’s hospital in Canton, factories in the city (p. 33 ff), the Feast of Lanterns in September (p. 37), kite flying, and the Cantonese dialect (p. 39). There is a clipping about Robert B. Forbes on page 42.

“Conclusion” (begins page 43). LM’s reflections about his visit to the far east, and about east/west relations. “Finis!” is inscribed on page 46, followed by a poem “composed by Louis Manigault, on board ‘Linda,’ for Mrs. Peter Parker, Canton, China” (pages 47-52). On page 54, there is a photograph of E. H. Green of Manila (later a railroad magnate in the United States), with related notes by LM.

“Manila” (begin page 55). Description of Manila and its people. LM writes about Mr. W. W. Wood, a native of Baltimore who died in Manila in 1880 (p. 80). Visits Laguna de Bay, a lake (p. 86). A map of this lake is on page 89. LM visits other places in the Philippines.

“Conclusion” (begins page 109). LM’s reflections about Manila and the Philippines. A note (dated “Summer of 1863”) at the bottom of page 111 concerns LM and his family drinking the last box of black tea he brought from Canton. The next several pages have clippings of illustrations pasted on them, mostly scenes of China.

“1851” (begins page 119). LM departs Canton to embark on the ship Linda (described as a “Peruvian Bark”). He writes about the voyage and the ship’s crew. On page 137, there is a watercolor sketch of Chinese junks at sea by LM. On the following pages there are more color sketches of various places along the voyage to San Francisco, California.

“California” (begins page 152). LM arrives in California and writes about the gold rush which brought so many there. Page 153 has a “Map of the Mining District and Bay of San Francisco” (1851) that LM purchased in San Francisco. LM describes the people there and notes that of all the places he has visited, California “interested me the least.” A clipping about San Francisco is on page 158. LM comments here: “Here life itself was not safe, and almost every paper informed us of some dreadful murder, or horrible crime, every one was armed.” LM determines to visit the mines, though he warned not to do so. LM comments on the “energy” of the people (p. 160), and the love of money (p. 161). On page 162, LM writes of a friend from Charleston who left San

Francisco and died in Charleston years later. A colorized engraving of a miner at work is on page 164. On page 164, LM describes a meeting with a black man and comments on the inequality of the races. The black man, he writes, “seemed glad enough to see me, a Carolina gentleman who knows all about Negroes, for here in California they are called the ‘damned niggers,’ by the miners, being looked upon with contempt, however, there are only a very few in this country at present.” LM visits Congressman J. E. Holmes and reports their conversation about politics (p. 165). On page 167 there is a color sketch of a “damned Yankee” miner inscribed with his profane language. LM notes here: “Be it well remembered that this is no language of mine, but that of the country!!”

“Departure for Sacramento and the Mines” (begins page 168). LM “disguises” himself in clothes resembling those of other Californians, and armed with a “loaded pistol,” a Bowie knife, and \$150.00 in gold, he smears dirt on his face. On page 169 there is a hand-colored lithograph of two men fist fighting, with dialogue added by LM. The artist is Jose Baturone, who is noted as an artist of the gold rush. LM boards a steamer for Sacramento; he also observes the people, including the Chinese. On page 171 there is a color lithograph of two men drinking at a bar, by Jose Baturone. On page 172 LM comments on the scarcity of women in California: “Where there are no females in a place the best society is apt to become corrupted and coarse.” LM describes drunken men on the steamer “who are cursing, swearing, and using every manner of most indecent language.” On page 173, there is a color lithograph of two drunk men by artist Augusto Ferran; LM comments here: “The greatest curse to Mankind! Drink! California 1851.” LM has a servant traveling with him, a boy named Frederico. They arrive in Sacramento on June 27, 1851. LM convinces a man in a horse-drawn cart to give him and Frederico a ride by offering gold. LM uses rough language with the man and tells him that they are runaway sailors. Eventually they meet up with a miner panning for gold in a river. LM tries his hand at it and describes the process. He comments on page 179: “Hope! Hope! and bright expectations of gain, buoy you along for a time, yet too often does ill-success, bad luck, poverty, hunger and death overtake the Miner. Many of them have spent months at the mines, some with success but the great mass not.” As they begin the drive back to Sacramento, they pass by an Indian with his wife, and then have a dangerous encounter with a miner who wants a ride. They encounter a woman who runs a “stopping house,” where they spend the night. They sleep in a small room that becomes crowded with about 20 other men, all drunk, who strip themselves naked because of the heat. The next day, LM observes Mexicans “lassoing wild cattle.” Returning to Sacramento, LM tells the cart driver that he is in fact a gentleman from South Carolina and that “the Mexican boy” with him is his servant. LM tries to get a room in a hotel, but is turned away because the proprietor thinks he is a miner. The proprietor attacks him and throws him out into the street with curses. LM and Frederico go to a river, bathe themselves, and LM dresses himself “like a gentleman.” They also go to a barber shop, where LM gets a shave. They return to the same hotel, where LM introduces himself as a gentleman from South Carolina. The proprietor apologizes and gives him a room. The next day, LM returns to San Francisco by steamer. On page 187 there is a watercolor sketch of a veiled Peruvian lady. On page 188, LM leaves California by steamer, bound for Panama. On

page 189, there is a clipping about Capt. James T. Watkins of the steamer San Francisco. On page 193, there is a colored engraving of a waterside view of Islay, Peru. LM describes a brief stopover at Mazatlan (Mexico), where he was “besieged” by prostitutes, “some of whom were exceedingly good looking.” On page 195, LM writes: “One large woman actually caught me by my clothes, and I have ever remembered her manner and appearance trying in every way to entice me away, all of which failed.” On page 196, there are colored cards depicting Mary and Jesus, and on page 197, another clipping about Capt. J. W. Watkins, with related comments by LM. The next several pages have more illustrations of Peruvian scenes, an albatross, and a clipping about the Chincha Guano Islands. On page 202, LM inserts a passage about the “Pak-Wan-Shan affair” in China (the attack on LM and Edward Cunningham) “continued from Volume 1st, p. 269.” Tipped in here are illustrated clippings about “California scenes” and people. On page 203, a document dated 1822 is pasted in. It is written in Spanish, issued by the “Administracion de Correos de Mendoza,” and the name “Carlos Manigault” appears on it.

“Note in Conclusion” (begins page 205). LM writes here: “Should circumstances (on account of our dreadful war now waging, and the uncertainty of life) not permit me to continue this journal in its present form, although having ample material for so doing, in a few hasty lines I may state that...” LM then gives an abbreviated account of his travels to Peru, Panama, Cuba, etc. In Peru, he fell “desperately in love” with the daughter of a Scottish merchant in Arequipa (p. 205). Clippings and mementos are pasted into the next several pages. The “conclusion” which continues on page 206 and following, bears this note by LM: “Written in the midst of war, January 1865.” Pages 212 through 214 have clippings from Charleston newspapers (1867), some of which concern Isaac E. Holmes (1796-1867), a South Carolina politician. A letter to LM (1851) is tipped in on page 217, and the opposite page has clippings about a festival at Hong Kong. Also on page 217, a letter is pasted in, of which LM notes: “From that Yankee abolitionist R. B. Forbes (head of Russell & Co.) to Mr. Wm. Buckler at Macao.” The letter from Forbes introduces LM as a “young gentleman of family, and modest deportment and well disposed in all respects (excepting that he is a horrid slave holder)...” More clippings relating to China and Peru follow. A draft of a letter (1850) to Mr. Prevost (died 1868) is pasted on page 221. Page 223 features LM’s memoir about “two young señoritas” of a family with whom he briefly stayed while in Peru. Pages 227 to 237 feature copies of letters to LM to persons he met in Peru, written in Spanish. Interspersed among these pages are clippings relating to South America, a receipt (1850), and other travel documents. Page 240 has a passage “About Frederico Garcia, my servant boy, and what became of him.” Frederico made his way to New York after he left LM’s employ, where he found work with a ship carpenter (with the help of a letter of introduction written by LM). Seven years later, he wrote to LM in English as “Frederick Gray” thanking him for his help getting started in life as a ship carpenter. Note here states: “Written in 1870.” Page 239 begins a letter in English from LM to Edward Thomas Gibson of Arequipa, Peru, dated 1854. LM fell in love with his sister Anita, and the letter concerns her death. LM writes of hearing “the startling information of the death of Anita from yellow-fever in Lima.” The letter continues on page 241, where LM describes her as a “pleasing, natural, pure-minded woman” of “extreme beauty.” On

the following pages, clippings about Sir John Bowring and other topics are interspersed, along with travel documents from China. Page 247 begins another letter (1854) about Anita's death, from LM to Frederico Marriott of Gibbs & Company in Lima (a cousin of the Gibson family). LM describes Anita as "approaching nearer my own idea of perfection than any I have yet seen," and "That most perfect Woman I can now imagine. Clippings (1868) about Sir James Brooke, an earthquake in Peru, and other topics, follow. Page 258 has a passage about desert wind storms copied by LM's son Louis (1872). Page 260 has a note from LM from Edward Cunningham, who writes inviting LM to visit him at the Pulaski House. LM notes of Cunningham: "Came to Florida on account of his health, with his wife. Let a man who has once treated me rudely no longer seek my society. I may here remark that most of the Bostonians in Canton care but little for Charlestonians. 'My friend?' Cunningham is no friend of mine. L. M. 1860." There is also a letter (1859) to LM from Cunningham trying to arrange a meeting with him in Savannah, Georgia. LM notes at the end of this letter: "'My friend?' Edward Cunningham, was a miserable Boston Yankee. He treated me coldly after the Pak-Whan-Shan affair. I neither answered this note, nor did I take least notice of him." Following are more clippings, about the ship Oriental, etc.

END OF VOLUME 2

RELATED CORRESPONDENCE:

Notes on the collection of 20th century correspondence relating to the Louis Manigault Journal:

Mostly correspondence (1946-1948) of Robert Emmet Gribbin, Jr. (son of Emma Manigault Jenkins Gribbin, the grand-daughter of Louis Manigault) with Thomas J. Wilson of the University of North Carolina Press (Chapel Hill) about the possibility of publishing a travel journal of Louis Manigault; and correspondence of Robert Emmett Gribbin, Jr. and his mother with the Rev. Vincent Gowen and other Episcopal clergy concerning the preservation and recovery of the Manigault journal, which had been taken to the Philippines by Mrs. Gribbin's brother, Dr. Hawkins Jenkins, a medical missionary, and left there during World War II and hidden away under the rafters of a church (St. Benedict's Church at Besao), and then later retrieved and returned to the family. A quote from one of the letters, written by the missionary who retrieved the journal from the church after the war, states: "It was really most fortunate that the diary was preserved. Fr. Gowen hid it on top of one of the stone arches in the Church, right up under the roof. In spite of the fact that the Japanese removed the galvanized iron roofing, leaving only the inner wooden roof, the book was not damaged either by rain or by the omnipresent ants and cockroaches..." In the same letter (dated August 27, 1948), Emmet Gribbin notes: "The Journal's previous narrow escape...is described by Manigault himself on what was a blank page in the original volume. During the War Between the States he sent the Journal from Charleston to Columbia with other family papers and portraits, but unlike most

other Charlestonians who did the same he kept as close a watch as possible on General Sherman's movements. Finally Manigault became convinced that Sherman was heading into the interior of South Carolina so he sent a trusted negro servant to Columbia who took a valise of papers including the Journal to Augusta on the last train out before Sherman arrived and burned the city."

This is what Louis Manigault wrote about the journal's "narrow escape" in 1865 (found on pages XIV-XV):

"Narrow escape of this Journal, during the Confederate War"

This journal was very near being destroyed during the Confederate War, at the burning of Columbia, South Carolina, (February 1865), by the Federal forces under General Sherman.

I was in Augusta, Ga., with my family, consisting then of my wife, and children: Louis & Josephine. The greatest uneasiness and excitement prevailed. From indications of the rapid advance of the enemy, it was thought that the Yankees, on their march through Georgia, from Atlanta to the sea-coast, with little or nothing on our side to impede their progress, would certainly come to Augusta, at that time crowded with refugees. Thinking, like the wisest, that my father's rice plantation known as "Gowrie," on Argyle Island, Savannah River, would be a safe spot to which I could send some of my things, I packed up with care a box containing from seventy-five, to one hundred books, chiefly collected by myself in various parts of the World, and principally historical works, and books of travel, relating to China, South America, and parts of Europe, in English, french, and spanish. These, from their associations, were of great value to me. The box also contained all of my father's letters, and papers relating to my voyage to Europe, and sojourn in Paris, france, during the summer of 1858, with my wife, being an interesting and important epoch in my life, &c. As will be seen in a Volume written by me during the Confederate War, being simply rough notes taken at the time, the Yankees moved on from Atlanta to Savannah, and did not visit Augusta. I visited Gowrie in December 1864, when all the articles sent from Augusta were in safety in the dwelling house. At that very moment, however, the pickets of Sherman's Army were within four or five miles of our High land Tract known as the "Camp," where I slept, and a constant firing was kept up between the Pickets of the contending forces, until at last I got away just in time! Gowrie—dwelling, Thresher, Rice Mill, all the buildings at the Camp, with entire contents, &c. were all committed to the flames!

When thinking the Yankees coming to Augusta, I sent a valise to Columbia, So. Ca. which amongst other papers and letters of value, contained THIS JOURNAL. My cousin Mr. William Henry Heyward, a refugee in Columbia with his family, kindly took charge of it. Watching the enemy's movements after leaving Savannah, I thought Columbia, So. Ca. not a safe place, and at once despatched by rail, my most valuable, and intelligent negro servant called "Captain" * for it, when he brought it in safety to me in Augusta, having just managed this hazardous business in

time, for a day or so afterwards, all communications between Augusta & Columbia was at an end, and (as known) the greater part of the latter town was committed to the flames.

I had also a very narrow escape with the valuable portrait of Mrs. Louis Manigault, which was sent, 1st to Augusta, then to Charleston, and again to Augusta, but this was by a kind Providence saved to me, for my Children. This Volume is not intended as a Chronicler of events during the Confederate War, nor do I care to recall these heart-rending scenes to mind.

__Charleston, South Carolina, August 1872, when this volume was re-bound. L. M.__

*I can say of this servant-boy “Captain” that he behaved perfectly well in every respect during the War, being with me personally, at the end of hostilities. I of course was reduced in circumstances, and could no longer keep him. This boy had been raised in my family, is very black, and speaks french, which he learnt in the family.