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"Whip them like the Mischief:" The Civil War Letters of Frank and Mintie Price

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**“WHIP THEM LIKE THE MISCHIEF:”
THE CIVIL WAR LETTERS OF FRANK AND MINTIE PRICE”**

edited by Jimmy L. Bryan, Jr.

In 1994, Marc B. Smith, Jr., of Fort Worth donated a series of Civil War letters written by Frank and Mintie Price to the Special Collections Division of the University of Texas at Arlington Libraries. The collection consists of handwritten transcripts by Mary Martha Hackney, a distant cousin of Smith, and includes correspondence from October 1861 to November 1864. The Hackney Papers include seven letters written by Mintie from San Augustine to her husband, who served in Virginia with the First Texas Infantry. After his wife died late in 1862, Frank served with the First Texas Partisan Rangers in Louisiana and wrote home to his wife's father and sister, William and Mary Garrett, who kept his children. The collection includes thirteen of these letters. A letter to Frank from his sister and brother-in-law, Tempe Price and A. W. McLaurine of San Augustine, make a total of twenty-one letters. The collection also includes notes entitled “Thoughts about B. F. Price” which Hackney prepared for a presentation to the History Club of Fort Worth and provides additional biographical and genealogical information on the Price family.¹

Benjamin Franklin “Frank” Price was born in North Carolina on August 12, 1827, to Elijah and Temperance Thomas Price. The family moved to Alabama in 1830, where Price served in the state legislature. He brought his family to Texas in 1841 and established a plantation and a mercantile store at San Augustine. In 1849, Frank Price entered a partnership with Benjamin F. Benton and purchased the San Augustine *Union*. They changed the title to the *Red Land Herald* and operated the newspaper until they sold it in 1851. On October 20, 1853, Price married Clementine “Mintie” Garrett, with whom he had three children, John, Mary, and William.²

Born in Texas in 1836, Mintie Garrett was related to two of the most prominent families of San Augustine County. Her grandfather, Jacob Garrett of Tennessee, came to Texas in 1824. He served as *alcalde* of the Ayish Bayou District in 1830 and was a delegate to the Conventions of 1832 and 1833. His son William Garrett, Mintie's father, participated in the Battle of Nacogdoches in 1832 and in the Texas Revolution. He established a plantation and was San Augustine County's largest slaveholder in 1860. On October 20, 1833, he married Mary Crutchfield Cartwright, sister of Matthew Cartwright, a wealthy San Augustine merchant and land speculator. Their father, John Cartwright, brought their family to Texas in 1825. Late in 1862, Mintie Price contracted typhoid fever and died after a seven-week illness on December 18. Her sister, Mary Garrett, living with their father, suffered from the same disease but recovered. She took over the care of the Price children while Frank served in the Southern army.³

In San Augustine early in 1861, Frank's former newspaper partner Benjamin F. Benton organized a company for the Civil War styled the “Texas

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Invincibles." Frank and his brother Elijah Price joined the unit. In the election of officers, the soldiers made Frank first lieutenant and Benton captain. The company marched to Richmond, Virginia, where on October 11, 1861, the Confederate Army mustered the unit as Company K, First Texas Infantry, part of the celebrated Hood's Texas Brigade. The regiment saw its first action on May 7, 1862, at the Battle of Elthan's Landing, but Frank Price probably did not participate. By May 16, he had resigned his commission under the recent Conscription Act which prompted a re-organization of the regiment.⁴

Frank Price enlisted in the First Texas Partisan Rangers by July 1863. His activity from his resignation to his re-enlistment is not known. Family tradition says he did not return home until after war's end, but he likely returned to San Augustine when his wife died in December. Whether Price joined the partisan rangers in June 1862 during the unit's organization or during its re-organization in March 1863 is not certain.⁵

Acting under a commission issued by General Earl Van Dorn on June 5, 1862, Colonel Walter P. Lane of Marshall organized a regiment of partisan rangers, recruiting heavily among veterans such as Frank Price, who had left their former units under the Conscription Act of 1862. The Confederate Congress passed "AN ACT to organize bands of partisan rangers" on April 21, 1862. These partisans acted as guerrillas behind enemy lines but possessed the legal sanction of their government. In case of capture, they received protection as prisoners of war while independent guerrillas were prosecuted as criminals. Units organized under this law were allowed to join the Confederate Army as regulars, and Colonel Lane apparently raised his regiment with that intention. The First Texas Partisan Rangers never acted as guerrillas. At Jefferson in the summer of 1862, Colonel Lane mustered fourteen companies; most Civil War regiments only counted ten. The organizational history of the unit remains difficult to trace. It underwent two re-organizations in which Lane reassigned company commanders and designations. To further confuse the matter, no muster roll survived.⁶

Lane's Rangers initially served in northwest Arkansas and participated in the battles of Prairie Grove (December 7, 1862) and Van Buren (December 28, 1862). The unit suffered greatly during the winter, which prompted a reorganization at Jefferson in March 1863. At this point, Frank Price probably joined Company E as a private and served with it during the campaigns in Louisiana. He served a brief time in the brigade's quartermaster's department and probably accepted a promotion to lieutenant at that point as he held that rank by January 1864. Early in the summer of 1863, Lane managed to get his cavalry reassigned to Louisiana where they participated in the Confederate effort to draw Union forces away from the besieged Port Hudson, resulting in the battles of Thibodeux (June 20, 1863) and Donaldsonville (June 28, 1863). Lane's Rangers later fought at Cox's Plantation (July 12, 1863) and Grand Coteau (November 3, 1863). In December, the regiment marched to Houston to counter Union movements on the Texas coast. No fighting resulted and the Rangers spent the remainder of the winter in the vicinity of Houston.⁷

In the spring of 1864, when Union General Nathaniel P. Banks launched his Red River Campaign, Confederate commanders rushed the First Texas Partisan Rangers with other Confederate units to northwestern Louisiana. Lane's soldiers made a stand at Wilson Farm (April 7, 1864) and participated in the Battle of Mansfield (April 8, 1864), at which the Confederates thwarted Banks' advance. For the next forty days, Southern forces clashed with Banks as he retreated down the Red River. Lane's Rangers fought at Pleasant Hill (April 9), Monette's Ferry (April 23), Bayou Rapides (April 28), Wilson's Landing (May 2), and the closing action of the campaign, Yellow Bayou (May 18). Frank Price served throughout the ordeal commanding Company B, a position he accepted on April 10.⁸

Frank Price and Lane's Rangers continued to scout and picket in Louisiana until August 1864 when the regiment marched into Arkansas and managed one final action at Brewer's Lane (September 11, 1864). In December, Lane's Rangers returned to Texas and for the remainder of the war operated in the vicinity of Austin rounding up deserters. The companies of the First Texas Partisan Rangers disbanded at war's end.⁹

Frank Price returned to San Augustine. Hackney suggested that a romance might have been brewing between Frank and his sister-in-law, Mary Garrett, but a marriage did not occur before 1867. In the summer of that year, Frank gathered a herd of cattle and drove them to New Orleans, where he contracted yellow fever and died on September 26. At a later date his descendants removed his body for reburial in San Augustine.¹⁰

Seven letters from the Hackney Collection follow. Two letters from Mintie Price describe conditions at San Augustine early in the war, including details on local organization of troops, supply shortages, and profiteering. Her letters provide a glimpse of the reaction of San Augustine's affluent to these shortages and of the network of family support on the home front. Frank's letters provide information on the often overlooked 1863 campaigns in southern Louisiana as well as the 1864 Red River Campaign. He describes the action at Thibodaux, Bayou Bourdeau, and Monett's Ferry as well as a vivid account of campaigning in the hot Louisiana summer. Any researcher interested in the topics contained herein should consult the Hackney Papers at the Special Collections, University of Texas at Arlington, for additional information.

[No. 1]

San Augustine, Texas
Jan 5, 1862

My Dear Frank,

I have again seated myself to perform the pleasant task of writing to you – And I assure you it is a very agreeable way of passing off my time these dull and lonesome Sundies. I could go to church and do sometimes, but I find more pleasure in writing to you dear Frank.

Your sister Mary came out the other day and paid that long promised

visit. She has been sick nearly ever since you left – but is getting better. Dr. Jack is giving her Strichnine pills and I think it will cure her. Jane Rhoté was with her out here.¹¹ She is just as full of mischief as ever – She advised me to take the same pills too to make me look young by the time you come back – but I do not think I shall follow her proscription. I am not atall [sic] uneasy about my own appearance I am anticipating how you will look and how long it will be before you return. I think it would be wise in you to come home pretty soon. I think you are risking a little too much by staying there and so much sickness around you. Oh! Frank you must come. There is no use of your staying there you will not have a chance to whip any Yankees or be in any fights so I think you had better abandon that place at once. It makes me feel so uneasy to hear of so many deaths and I feel that there will be more ere long, but I hope not.¹²

Sis has been up to Mr. [Sexton's] and says that he will leave on the 13th of this month for Virginia. He says that he intends to go out to see you all – But I hope by the time he gets there you may be many miles from that ever memorable place Richmond¹³

There has nothing new transpired worthy of communicating since I last wrote so I am at a loss how to finish this long letter I have commenced. Pa is at the plantation as usual. Mr. Chapman went down New Years day as overseer. I hope he will make a good one for Pa is sadly in need of someone to assist him, although he is getting well, he has not been trouble with his shoulder lately.¹⁴

Gran Ma¹⁵ has been down to see us. She has just left and Johnny thought he would ride to the branch on behind the carriage. Well he popped on and the buggy started. (You never saw such eyes as his before) Johnny thought he was gone and it was quite amusing to see how frightened he was but he at last succeeded in getting off. I do not think he will try it again soon. He looked too funny – with his eyes as big as a moon and as if he was glued to the buggy behind. He is well and as fat as you ever saw him. Suck and Willie are both well and as bad as ever.¹⁶

Well Frank I must now tell you something of our hardships and how Mr. J.D. Thomas sells salt. It is 20 dollars a sack and I suppose he [stinted?] his own meat to get to sell the salt and he lost all of his meat – Some people are very glad that it is so. I think myself that it served him right¹⁷

Everyone complains very much about not having any sugar and coffee, and I hear is not a piece of Calico in town. I do not know what we are to do for Calico and shoes. We will have to go to spinning and weaving I suppose and making moscosins. It would be right funny to see us all in Homespun with about those widths in our dresses, would look beautiful – [paper cut off] are getting right hard. I have not heard any news of the Mason [&] Slidell affair since last week.¹⁸ I hope though that Old England will hurry and open the blockades

I must close now for it is getting late, wishing you good health, better

health and best health. I remain as ever you affectionate and devoted wife

Mintie

P.S.

Dear Brother

It is so late that I cannot write you a long letter so I thought I would just inscribe a few line in hurry to finish out his long letter I have had a [jollie time] this new years week – and I hope it will continue. Annie Marie Cartwright and I went up to Mr. [Sexton's] and spent a pleasant time with Miss Anne Coffman.¹⁹ I got some beautifull little cedars to set out in the yard. I am going to have the front yard look beautifull by the time you come back.

I have not seen Mrs. Jamie Watson lately, but she sends her love to Jessie and for every time I write and so I will take the liberty again. Mr. & Mrs. H are both well.²⁰ Remember me to all inquiring friends. I remain as every your Sister.

Mollie²¹

[No. 2]

San Augustine
Feb. 24th 1862

My Dear Frank,

I have today had the pleasure of receiving a nice long letter from you bearing the date Jan 28th and also one for Pa dated Feb 7th. The mails have been so irregular lately that we do not receive out letters weekly. I am glad that you have had another letter from us and hope you may receive many more. I feel so thankful when I here from you and you are still enjoying good health.

You spoke of reinlisting. You must not think of such a thing until you come home and see us and then if the War continues I will let you go back, but as far as getting a battallion here you just as well talk to the wind. John Brook has come back after recruiting and all the young men that were left here and all that have returned from the war are going back with him²² – Besides Dick Waterhouse company, he has a good many now. Judge Dickson is Capt.²³ You could not get any but the old men. I heard today that a man had come in the Stage to draft all who were not willing to go. I would not like to be in their shoes, would you? Sis and I were at church today and heard Mr. Sam Williams preach Mrs. Simpsons funeral. He delivered a very good sermon. We saw Jimmy Roberts and also your sister Mary. They were both looking very well and Jimmy has one of the sweetest little babies you ever saw.²⁴ We went home with Uncle Matthew and dined and spent the afternoon had a very pleasant time.²⁵

One of you old friends John [G.] Walker passed through town on the stage this morning on his way to Nacogdoches. He was in Colonel Terrys Regiment and was wounded. He was carrying his family to Nacogdoches.²⁶

There has been another company formed in Nacogdoches lately. Henry & Jim Curl both have gone. They are at some little place in the upper part of the

State. They are to start to Kentucky the first of March. Cousin William Crouch is anxious to go also.²⁷ They heard from the Missouri Boys not long ago. Meck and Lon Cartwright, Bud Holman, Tom Davis and in fact all the boys were enjoying excellent health. Lon and Tom Davis were on their way to a party in Fort Smith. They are having nice times up there I recon.²⁸

We are hearing more favorable news from Kentucky and Tennessee ever time, hope we may turn the tables on them at Fort Donaldson [1 word] and whip them like the mischief. We hear they are fighting there.²⁹

I will now say a word for the children. They are all sleeping very sweetly at present I read both of your letters to them and they were as still as mice. Johnny is progressing finely reading. He will have a second reader next week. Suck is learning her ABC's but she is too great a figet to learn fast. Willie cried for your dyguerritype everytime he sees it and says He would know his Pa if he was to come home. They are all well and enjoying fine health. Pa is at the Plantation as usual. He and Grandpa Wallace are together I recon. As Colonel Wallace is assessor now. I wrote to you before that he held the office.³⁰

I do not think that you will see Ridly there soon. It is reported that he intends to be married soon to Miss Midonia Powell. He was here the other day with his long tail yellow on. Sis laughed enough at his coat. Have you one like it? I think they are very nice.³¹

I must close now as it is getting late and I have written all that I can think of. Wishing you all the good Luck and health anybody could. I remain as ever your

affectionate wife
Mintie

Sis and the children join me in love to you and Lije.³²

[No. 3]

Parrish of Assumptions
8 miles of Donaldsonville
July 1st 1863

My dear Sister³³

I have just learned that a gentleman from Capt McCoy's company³⁴ will leave our camp today to go to Texas and I take the pleasure in writing you a letter by this opportunity. When our regiment left the camp below Alexandria I did not dream of the difficulties and dangers ahead, but sis I am resigned to meet the fate of our brave soldiers. Our regiment in company with Col Stone's and Col Phillip's³⁵ marched almost day and night to form a junction with Genl Green and Mouton³⁶ at [Thibodaux]ville in bayou [Lafourche]. Genl Mouton's headquarters is now at [Thibodaux] and Genl Green's is at [Paincourtville] a small town ten miles from Donaldsonville on bayou [Lafourche]. Our regiment is stationed on the bayou between Genl Green and the [fort] and has picket duty to do every day. We have a force of about twelve thousand men

now on the bayou and I do hope that Mouton will not order us into the [fort] at Donaldsonville and [I] think it impossible to take it. I wrote your Pa a few days ago and when I wrote to him we were under orders to take the [fort] at all hazard, but Col Lane knowing the utter impossibility of taking the place would not carry his men into the slaughter pen.³⁷ I wish you could have seen Rowdy in the charge upon [Thibodaux]ville, I never saw a better cavalry horse, about three hundred of the best horses of the regiment was selected by Lt Col Crump³⁸ to make the charge, and I can assure you that Rowdy stood the fire of the enemies guns as well or better than the rider. The cowardly Yankees could have killed all of us while we were crossing the bridge of [Thibodaux] but they only fired three rounds before they skedaddled and then such a yell;

In one hour after we entered the town, the victory was ours and our capture of commissary stores and negroes is estimated [at] two hundred thousand dollars. I suppose that you have heard it was a great and glorious capture of arms and munitions of war were captured by our forces to the amount of about 1000 stands, twelve pieces of artillery.³⁹

Now Sis just imagine that you had been away from home as long as I have and you had not heard a word from your friends. I think you would be almost in a hopeless and desponding condition. well this is my situation. I have had slight fever for two days but am clear of fever this morning. I expect the lack of sleep and expousre to the hot sun is the cause of me having fever. I have done a soldiers duty every day since I left Alexandria until yesterday when my heart and strength failed. I must rest a day or two and then I am ready again. Sis you and your Pa must not let the first opportunity pass of sending me a letter for if I could get a letter from you and know that my little ones were well and happy then I should feel better contented.

Your sincere Brother
B. F. Price

P.S.

Meck's well and makes a brave and gallant soldier.⁴⁰

B. F. P.

[No. 4]

Centerville, Bayou Teche
La. July 27th, 1863

My Dear Sister,

After a long and hazardous raid down the Mississippi River and on the Bay of Berwick our army has called a halt on Bayou Teche near Centerville. You can scarcely imagine the hardships which we have undergone in this expedition in hard marching, fighting and starving, but we are still cheerful and hopeful that our loss of Vicksburg and Port Hudson⁴¹ will not hurt us so bad but what we will soon recover from these misfortunes. I have not received but one letter from home since I left and that was the first one that you wrote,

but I am anxiously expecting another everyday. I know that you will write me something about my dear little ones; every opportunity. Sister you may think it strange, but it is true, that I dream of my little Willie almost every night. I sometimes see him sleeping and at other times I see him in your arms crying. I never see him playing; what means such continued [impressions], I do not know. I hope they are not bad omens. I try to dispel these gloomy feelings but they seem to increase. I have been detailed to serve in the Quartermaster Department at Genl Majors Headquarters on Capt W.H. Bassetts staff. Meck has also been appointed in the same department, so we will still remain together. When you write, direct your letter to me, Genl Majors Brigade, Capt. Bassetts Staff.⁴² My appointment is temporary as the Brigade is only temporarily organized. I expect to go back to Col Lanes Regmt after a while, if the Brigade does not continue its organization. Mr Evan S Lowell who was wounded at the Battle of Bayou [Lafourche] near Donaldsonville died on the fourth day after the fight in the Hospital at Napoleonville. Sister I know that you will be glad to learn that Col Lane gives me more credit for galantry [sic] in the [Lafourche] fight, than any man in his whole regt. I do not know that I deserve the credit that he gives me as I only did my duty as a good soldier.⁴³ Four gunboats came up the Bayou last evening and shelled us a little, but did no damage. We expect them again today. If they come we will fight them.⁴⁴ There is a good deal of dissatisfaction among our soldiers because they do not get any pay. Lanes Regiment has not been paid a dollar for more than nine months. Some of the boys say they will not fight any more, untill they are paid. I would have written to you by Lt. Chaffin, but I did not know that he was going home until after he was gone. Capt. Edwards has been very sick but is getting well.⁴⁵

I wish you would make me a nice overshirt and send it by Lt. Chaffin when he comes back. Remember me to all the Family and tell your pa, that he must come to see me this fall if he can leave home. Oh how much I desire to see you and the children – but I cannot leave my post.

Adieu Sister
B. F. Price

[No. 5]

[Opelousas] La Nov 24, 1863

My Dear Sister

I have been waiting for several weeks for an opportunity to send you a letter and I now have a safe and good chance of sending a letter by your uncle George Cartwright who is here after his son Sanford. Sister you cannot imagine the feelings of joy expressed by Sanford when his Pa came into the hospital and he saw him. He cried for a few moments and I tell you it brought the tears in my eyes to see them meet. Sanford was very badly wounded on the leg and is not yet able to sit up. I was sitting by his side talking to him when his Pa came into the hospital.⁴⁶ Sister you said in your last letter that I must do

all I could to keep the Yankees from coming to Texas. Well I tell you candidly that I think that if every Southerner would do as much as I do and will do, the Yanks will never molest you and my dear little ones. I would write you all about the Battle on [Bourbeau] Bayou, but I know that you have heard all and more too about it then I can write. I will only mention my own escape on that memorable day. About three oclock in the evening after our men had been fighting two hours, I was sent to the front of the lines to assist in getting the wounded off the field. While I was there, about five or six hundred Yankees came up within one hundred yards and commenced firing upon us, and this was one of the times that I had to leave in a hurry. I regret that we could not get our wounded but they were exchanged the next day. It was a glorious victory for us as we killed two or three times the most men and took about six hundred prisoners.⁴⁷ I heard some good news from Genl Walkers division today. It is said that they have captured two transports and sunk two in the Mississippi River.⁴⁸ Our little army has been catching from [ten to twenty] Yankees every two or three days since the Battle on the 3rd inst. But it has been our misfortune to loose about one hundred of our bravest and best men. Col Bagly's Regt was surrounded at Camp Pratt and about one hundred of them taken prisoners a few days ago. They belong to Genl Greens old Brigade.⁴⁹ Sister I have a bad pen very dim light to write by and I know you will excuse this badly written letter. Thus are a great many things that I would like to write about if I had a good pen and light. I received your letter by Capt Edwards and also my overcoat which came in good time. I received also by Lt. Chafin those nice yarn socks and overshirt. It is truly a blessing to have a good kind sister. To hers and other dear images my thoughts often wonder and now may Gods Holy angels guard bless and protect you. good night.

B.F. Price

[No. 6]

Rapides Parish La
Ap 27th, 1864

My Dear Sister,

I thank heaven that I have been spared to write you a few hasty lines, which I hope may prove to you that you are not forgotten amidst the storm of Battle. While many of my comrades have fallen in the hands of a heartless enemy and others fill bloody graves upon their native soil I am still spared to avenge our wholesale wrongs. On the morning of the 23rd at the Ferry on Cane River below [Cloutierville] our Dismounted Cavalry took position in line of Battle to receive the advancing columns of Genl Banks⁵⁰ about 10 o'clock heavy skirmishing proved to me that a battle was to be fought at this place. Our Regiment which had taken position about two hundred yards above the Ferry was not ordered about a half mile to the left, to prevent the enemy from flanking us, but also dear sister in a very short time we were flanked and be it said to the credit of Lanes Regiment that for an hour it held an overwilming force in check until the enemy could not stand our fire any longer, when they

raised a yell and charged upon our little squad of four undred dismounted cavalry. We fought them until they came up in twenty steps. I gave them the benefit of six rounds from my six shooter. We lost thirty prisoners five killed and nine wounded. The enemys loss is estimated at one hundred killed and wounded. Thirty killed dead on the field.⁵¹ I regret to say that we have no General. Genl Bee gave up the Ferry without any resistance and came very near sacrificing half of our cavalry.⁵² We retreated out on the road above Carrol Jones⁵³ and the next morning turned our column in the direction of Alexandria. Yesterday morning we made our appearance on the hill on the bayou, called McNuts Hill. Here Sis was a magnificent sight a full view of twenty thousand Yankees moving in columns of infantry in front and cavalry to cover their retreat. immediately in their rear was Genl Majors with fifteen hundred cavalry and on McNuts Hill Genl Bee lead a charge upon the rear of the retreating columns of the enemy. They were repulsed with slight loss and then the enemys Batteries commenced to shell us, but not to our serious injury. they only killed one man.⁵⁴ Thus closed the day. We stopped and the Yankees retreated to Alexandria, buring corn cribs, sugar mills and negro quarters. Oh Sis, Heaven ought to arrest their desolating career. Little Billy Holman⁵⁵ fought like an old veteran soldier by my side on the 23rd. He was cool and killed his share of the enemy. I loaded his gun and gave him a good position to fight from. He went back to the Battle field the next day and got himself a nice saber which he will keep as a trophy of his valor. I thank you for your prayers. God will bless you with a free country and a happy spirit Lend.

Your devoted Brother
Frank

[No. 7]

Morgans Ferry on the
[Atchafalaya]
Aug. 3, 1864

My dear Sister,

Do not think that I have been negligent in writing to you for I have not been so situated during the past month, that I could write to you. I had spell of fever and since my recovery continually after the Yankees across the [Atchafalaya] has made it out of my power to write. I came back to the regiment last night after a scout of five days with only six men with me. Some days the Yankees run me and then again sometimes they had to trot. In the fight a few days ago we killed and wounded about twenty = among the number was Col Garrison.⁵⁶ our loss was two men killed and three wounded. We have been expecting a heavy fight for several days but the loss of their col may make them stay in their fortifications at Morganza. I am almost worn out. the weather is so hot and the bayou water that we have to drink so warm that it almost vomits one to drink it. I still hope that it will soon be over and we can again enjoy the blessings of peace and a free and happy land will welcome back to their homes the gallant souls, not many survive. God grant this bloody

and mournfull drama. Sister it is a sad, sad thing and yet we bear it with fortitude and patiense that it may not be worse. I am sorry that my feeble arm cannot do more to bring about an honorable pease, but I must not [left blank] and be content if I can with my labor. I wish I had some officers in the company to help me but they are all still absent and the consequence is that I do not get any rest. I cannot imagine why Lt. [Weeks]⁵⁷ does not come back as his furlough has been out several weeks. It may cost him dearly if he does not have a good excuse. Nothing but sickness will excuse him. Tell Johnny that I sent him a saber with the hopes that when I come home, he could sit down by my side and read me all about how our brave boys cut the Yankees heads off in a the [sic] battles. I would also be so happy to hear that the could read and write good. I know that I should try to bring him something that would please him if I was to hear that he loved his books. All of our Brigade has left and and our regiment is to stay here a while in Piquet. I will be glad to get into the Hills of Texas or anywhere else from this place. It is a mean place to stay at. Sister I am sorry that you place yourself in such an humble attitude about your letters to me, when they are better written than mine, both in compositon and execution. Learn then the truth, that I appreciate them, esteem them, and shall always treasure them as welcome messengers of affection that has so often turned a gloomy heart and restless spirit into gladsome sea of hope, joy and pleasure. I must decline the compliment you would pay me when you say that my letters are more sinsible than yours. If dr. Jack does take a notion to get married I hope he will not leave San Augustine. I think Miss Mary Raguet is a nice Lady but not very pretty. Jack and Mary are both old enough to get married if they want to and I hope will live happy together. I hope Jack will invite me to the wedding as I know that he is one of my best friends. Tell him to wait till fall and maybe so I will get a chance to eat something once more. I am fond of cake and wedding dumplings.⁵⁸ May God bless and protect you through this life and reward you in eternity is my prayer.

B. F. Price

I expect to send this letter in a day or two by Sanford [Cartwright] and David Sharp of Sabine County. They will get furloughs to go home and will take letters for the boys Sanford has been transferred to our company and goes home to get a horse I have not heard of my horse yet and unless I am lucky It may be I never will hear of them. I am sorry to hear of the death of Capt John Grass. He was a good and galant officer. I shall begin to look for or five days more.⁵⁹

Goodbye.

NOTES

¹Frank Price wrote from Virginia, but that correspondence has not survived. The collection includes a copy of orders that Frank received while in Virginia detailing him to transport prisoners to Richmond. A series of seventeen letters by Mary Garrett to Frank Price apparently remain in the family's possession, copies of which are not included with the collection. Mary Martha Hackney Papers (Arlington: Special Collections Division, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries; cited hereinafter as HP).

²According to one source, Price and Benton later published the *East Texian* at San Augustine between 1857 and 1858, but surviving issues at the Texas State Archives do not support this. Donaly E. Brice to the editor, August 12, 1996, editor's files: "Thoughts about B. F. Price," HP; George Louis Crocket, *Two Centuries in East Texas: A History of San Augustine County and Surrounding Territory from 1685 to the Present* (Dallas, 1932), pp. 220, 246; *Founders and Patriots of the Republic of Texas: The Lineages of the Members of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas* (3 vols. Austin, 1963-1985), III, p. 111; Frances Terry Ingmire, *San Augustine County, Texas, Marriage Records, 1837-1880* (St. Louis, 1980), p. 8; Marilyn McAdams Sibley, *Lone Stars and State Gazettes: Texas Newspapers before the Civil War* (College Station, 1983), p. 365; Ron Tyler, ed., *The New Handbook of Texas* (6 vols., Austin, 1996), I, p. 494.

Henson and Parmalee cite that Jacob Garrett came to Texas in 1827. Mintie Price was buried in the Garrett Cemetery in San Augustine County. For more information on the Cartwright Family see Margaret Swett Henson and Deolece Parmelee, *The Cartwrights of San Augustine: Three Generations of Agrarian Entrepreneurs in Nineteenth-Century Texas* (Austin, 1993), pp. 62, 149, 220; Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, I, pp. 1004-1005, III, pp. 98-100; Matthew Cartwright to Lon Cartwright, December 23, 1862, Cartwright Family Papers (Austin, University of Texas at Austin; hereinafter cited CFP); Anna W. Cartwright to Lon Cartwright, January 31, 1863, CFP; *Caucasian Cemeteries of San Augustine County, Texas* (3 vols., San Augustine, 1993), I, p. 288; J.B. Sanders, *1860 Census of San Augustine County, Texas* (Nacogdoches, 1968), p. 49; Ralph A. Wooster, "Wealthy Texans, 1860," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, LXXI (October 1967), pp. 163-180.

"The date of organization for the Texas Invincibles appears to have been July 11, 1861. Soon after Price left Virginia, Captain Benton was killed at Gaines' Mill on June 27, 1862. Harold B. Simpson, *Hood's Texas Brigade: Lee's Grenadier Guard* (Waco, 1970), pp. 44, 72, 97-103, 123-124; ---, *Hood's Texas Brigade: A Compendium* (Hillsboro, 1977), pp. 72-77.

"Thoughts," HP; *Marshall Texas Republican*, June 21, 1862, February 26, 1863.

"Due to growing "irregularities," the Southern Congress passed a law on February 17, 1864 that repealed the Partisan Ranger Act of 1862 and called for the disbanding of all partisan units not regularly enlisted in the Confederate Army. Lane's Partisans fell under this exemption and continued to serve. "Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Texas" (Washington, 1960; hereinafter cited CSR), Roll No. 192; [U.S. War Department], *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (1880-1901 reprint, 128 vols., [Harrisburg, Pa.], 1985; hereinafter cited OR), Ser. 3, Vol. III, pp. 148-164, Ser. 4, Vol. I, p. 1094, Vol. II, pp. 42-49, 279-294, 585, Vol. III, pp. 189-194.

"CSR, Roll No. 192; B.F. Price to [Mary Garrett], July 1, 1863, HP; B.F. Price to [Mary Garrett], 27 August 1863, HP; B. F. Price to [Mary Garrett], January 5, 1864, HP; OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXII, Pt. 2, pp. 775-776, 827-828, 830, Vol. XXVI, Pt. 1, pp. 186-232, Pt. 2, p. 508, Vol. XXXIV, Pt. 2, p. 932; *Marshall Texas Republican*, May 2, 1863.

"B.F. Price to [William] Garrett, 17 April 1864, HP; OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXXIV, Pt. 1, 616-625; Walter P. Lane, *The Adventures and Recollections of Gen. Walter P. Lane, a San Jacinto Veteran, Containing Sketches of the Texan, Mexican and Late Wars with Several Indian Fights Thrown in* (1887 reprint, Austin, 1970), pp. 108-110.

"Ms. Hackney reported that Frank received his discharged at Mansfield, Louisiana. CSR, Roll No. 192; "Thoughts," HP; OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XLI, Pt. 1, pp. 753-754, 855-858, Pt. 2, pp. 1045, 1049-1050, Pt. 3, pp. 926-927; *Dallas Herald*, May 11, 1865; *Henderson (Texas) Times*, December 17, 1864.

¹⁰Descendants reburied Frank Price's remains in the Garden of Memories Cemetery. *Founders*, III, 111; "Thoughts," HP.

¹¹Mary Thomas Price (1828-1882) was a sister of Frank Price. On February 21, 1845, she married Samuel S. Davis, who died in 1859. Dr. Jack was probably Dr. Isiah Jackson Roberts (1818-1877), a native of San Augustine County and a son of Isaac E. and Elizabeth Bickham Roberts. He was known as "Jack" Roberts and served in the Confederate Army as a surgeon. Jane Hollis (ca. 1834-1878) was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Hollis [see note 20]. She married German-born John C. Rohte on November 16, 1852. *Caucasian Cemeteries*, I, pp. 256-257, II, p.

59, III, p. 35; Crocket, *Two Centuries*, p. 343; B. F. Price to [Mary Garrett], August 3, 1864, HP; Ingmire, *Marriage Records*, pp. 3, 9; Sanders, *1860 Census*, p. 9; Mrs. V. K. Carpenter, *1850 Texas Census* (in 10 parts, Huntsville, Ark., 1969), pp. 1709, 1710; Mrs. McXie Whitton Martin, *1870 Edited Census of San Augustine County, Texas*, (In.p.), p. 26; Mary S. Estill, ed., "Diary of a Confederate Congressman, 1862-1863," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XXXVIII, (April 1935), p. 274n.

¹²In camps near Richmond, Company K suffered eighteen deaths due to disease between November 1861 and February 1862. Simpson, *Compendium*, pp. 72-77.

¹³Mintie's sister was Mary Garrett [see note 33], but the "Sis" mentioned here probably was Frank's sister Mollie, who according to the postscript of this letter, had recently visited the Sexton's. She was not listed in Elijah Price's household in 1850 and may have been married by that time. Franklin Barrow Sexton (1828-1900) was a San Augustine lawyer who came to Texas with his father's family in 1831. He served in the Confederate Congress (1862-1865) [see note 19]. Carpenter, *1850 Texas*, p. 1709; Estill, ed., "Confederate Congressman," pp. 270-301; Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, V, p. 982.

¹⁴Mintie's "Pa" was William Garrett (1808-1881), a native of Tennessee and son of Jacob and Charity Taylor Garrett [see introductory text]. The overseer Chapman could not be identified. Henson and Parmelee, *Cartwrights*, p. 62; Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, III, pp. 99-100.

¹⁵The identity of Mintie's "Gran Ma" remains uncertain. Her maternal grandmother, Mary Crutchfield Cartwright, died in 1848. Her paternal grandmother, Charity Taylor Garrett, may not have come to Texas. One source cited her husband as a widower in 1827, but another placed her in Texas, dying about 1840. Carolyn Reeves Ericson, *Nacogdoches — Gateway to Texas: A Biographical Directory, 1773-1849* (Fort Worth, 1974), p. 57; *Founders*, I, pp. 270, 272, II, p. 123; Henson and Parmelee, *Cartwrights*, p. 315.

¹⁶Frank and Mintie Price's children were John B. "Johnny" (1854-1872), Mary C. "Sook" or "Sookie" (1856-1943), and William F. "Willie" (1859-1933). The oldest suffered some misfortune. In a letter dated August 10, 1864, Frank wrote as if his son was dead. "Here I drop a tear and do not write his name," he wrote, "because I never think of him without thinking of a still dearer form, that dwells in the spirit land — I love to dwell upon this subject when I meet danger on the Battle Field or when sickness brings me to my pillow..." Hackney reports Johnny's death in 1863. The census of 1870, however, shows him living with his brother and sister with their grandfather William Garrett. Cemetery records show that he died in 1872 and was buried near his mother in the Garrett Cemetery. *Caucasian Cemeteries*, I, p. 288; B.F. Price to [Mary Garrett], August 10, 1864, HP (quotation in note); "Thoughts," HP; Martin, *1870 Edited Census*, p. 37; Sanders, *1860 Census*, p. 49.

¹⁷Probably Iredell D. Thomas (1805-1866), who opened a store at San Augustine when the town was established in 1834. *Caucasian Cemeteries*, III, p. 295; Crocket, *Two Centuries*, p. 218; Henson and Parmelee, *Cartwrights*, pp. 64, 273.

¹⁸As Confederate commissioners to Europe, James M. Mason (1798-1871) and John Slidell (1793-1871) were intercepted by the U.S. while aboard the British steamer *Trent*, creating an international controversy often known as the "*Trent* Affair." Robert U. Johnson and Clarence C. Buel, eds., *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War* (4 vols., 1884-1888 reprint, Secaucus, NJ, [n.d.]), II, pp. 135-142; James L. Harrison, comp., *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1949* (Washington, 1950), pp. 1510, 1821.

¹⁹Annie Marie Cartwright was probably Mintie's cousin Anna W. Cartwright (1844-1903), daughter of Matthew Cartwright. She presented a flag to Benton's Company upon its departure for Virginia. She married Benjamin T. Roberts on January 10, 1869. Anna M. Kaufman (ca. 1844-1881) was the daughter of David S. Kaufman, the first U.S. congressman from Texas. He died in 1851, and his wife died in 1852. Anna lived with her uncle Frank B. Sexton [see note 13] in 1860 and married John G. Allen on November 2, 1863. Lon Cartwright described her as "a very pretty and intelligent young lady." Lon Cartwright to "John," July 21, 1860, CFP (quotation in note); Estill, ed., "Confederate Congressman," p. 276n; *Founders*, II, p. 159; Henson and Parmelee, *Cartwrights*, pp. 208, 219, 233, 267, 315; Ingmire, *Marriage Records*, p. 13; Sanders, *1860 Census*, p. 7; Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, III, p. 1039.

²⁰The Mrs. Jamie Watson probably was Mary Jane Watson (b. ca. 1841), who was listed with William Hollis' family in the census of 1850 and 1860. Watson was her maiden name. The Mr. and Mrs. "H." were probably William (1800-1871) and Elizabeth Hollis (1812-1879), parents of Jane Rohte [see note 11]. The only Watson serving in Frank's company was a Private William H. Watson. Several Jesse's served as privates with the names of Barnes, Benton, Hail, and McCrowson. Carpenter, *1850 Texas*, p. 1710; *Caucasian Cemeteries*, II, p. 59; Martin, *1870 Edited Census*, p. 26; Sanders, *1860 Census*, p. 9; Simpson, *Compendium*, pp. 72-77.

²¹"Mollie" [see note 13].

²²John Henry Broocks (1829-1901), captain of Company C, Twenty-seventh Texas Cavalry, recruited fifty-five men. He was a merchant in San Augustine before the war and attained the rank of lieutenant colonel. [Mintie to Frank Price], March 8, 1862. HP; Crocket, *Two Centuries*, pp. 122, 336; Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, I, p. 747.

²³Company E, Nineteenth Texas Infantry mustered into the Confederate Army on March 30, 1862. Richard "Dick" Waterhouse, Jr. (1832-1876) lived with his merchant father in San Augustine. He organized the Nineteenth Texas and served as its colonel. He received a promotion to brigadier general in 1865. Felix B. Dixon (1818-1896), who was chief justice of San Augustine County in 1840, served as the company's first captain until he resigned on February 18, 1863 on account of his age. CSR, Roll Nos. 369, 399; *Caucasian Cemeteries*, III, p. 130; Crocket, *Two Centuries*, p. 337; Sanders *1860 Census*, p. 11; Geraldine Smith to the editor, February 23, 1996, editor's files; Ezra J. Warner, *Generals in Gray: Lives of Confederate Commanders* ([Baton Rouge], 1959), pp. 326-327.

²⁴Samuel A. Williams (ca. 1805-1866) was the first Methodist minister stationed in Texas, arriving at San Augustine in 1838. Mrs. Simpson was probably Letitia Simpson (b. ca. 1815), widow of William M. Simpson. Jimmy Roberts could not be identified. Mary Price Davis [see note 11]. Carpenter, *1850 Texas*, pp. 1708, 1709, 1726; Crocket, *Two Centuries*, pp. 275-277; Sanders, *1860 Census*, pp. 15, 49.

²⁵Mintie's uncle, Matthew Cartwright (1807-1870), was the sixth wealthiest man in Texas in 1860 [see introductory text]. Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, I, pp. 1004-1005; Wooster, "Wealthy Texans," pp. 163-180.

²⁶John G. Walker (b. ca. 1829) should not be confused with his cousin of the same name who commanded a division of Texas infantry during the war. Price's friend was captain of Company K, Eighth Texas Cavalry, or Terry's Texas Rangers. He was wounded in the arm on December 17, 1861 at Rowlett's Station, Kentucky, the same action in which the regiment's celebrated colonel, Benjamin F. Terry, fell. On January 9, 1862, Walker received the rank of lieutenant colonel and commanded the regiment at the surrender of Murfreesboro, Tennessee (July 13, 1862). He resigned on October 9 for medical concerns. He later served as provost marshal at Orange, Texas. CSR, Roll No. 53; OR, Ser. 1, Vol. VII, pp. 19-20, Vol. XVI, Pt. 1, pp. 810-811; Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, VI, pp. 795-796.

²⁷Henry T. (1838-1864) and James W. Curl (1843-1932) were sons of Thomas and Laurena Garrett Curl. The mother was William Garrett's sister and Mintie's aunt. The Curl brothers joined Company A, Seventeenth Texas Cavalry at Nacogdoches on February 1, 1862. Henry served as first lieutenant and was with the company when it surrendered with the Southern forces at Arkansas Post, Arkansas (January 11, 1863). He died in the service on April 4, 1864. James received a discharge on July 30, 1862. William C. Crouch (1824-1880) was an older half brother, the son of Laurena Garrett and her first husband, Albert Crouch. William did not join his brothers, serving with the state troops instead. CSR, Roll No. 93; *Founders*, II, p. 123; Carolyn Reeves Ericson, *The People Of Nacogdoches County In The Civil War* (1980 reprint, Lufkin, 1993), pp. 67-68.

²⁸Americus Peyroux "Meck" Cartwright (1840-1873), Leonidas "Lon" Cartwright (1842-1922), William Sanford "Bud" or "Billy" Holman (1845-ca. 1903), and Thomas Davis (ca. 1835-1911) were troopers in Company E, Third Texas Cavalry, stationed in northwest Arkansas. Meck and Lon were sons of Matthew Cartwright and were Mintie's cousins. Bud Holman, another cousin, was an orphan of Sanford and Clementine Cartwright Holman. He and his sister Anna lived with Mintie's family after Clementine Holman's death in 1847. Tom Davis apparently was not a relative. After being elected lieutenant, Meck left the regiment and joined the First Texas

Partisan Rangers with Frank Price. Federals captured Lon Cartwright at Satartia, Mississippi, on April 8, 1865. Billy Holman and Tom Davis were both wounded at Thompson's Station, Tennessee (March 5, 1863). Holman later served with Frank Price in Lane's Rangers in 1864. W. S. Holman to Lon Cartwright, September 16, 1903, CFP; Henson and Parmelee, *Cartwrights*, pp. 150-151, 227-229; Douglas Hale Papers, Texas Confederate Gravesite Project Collection (Arlington, University of Texas at Arlington Libraries).

²⁹By the time Mintie wrote this, the Confederates had surrendered Fort Donelson on February 16. Johnson and Buel, eds., *Battles*, I, pp. 398-428.

³⁰A wartime photo of Frank appears in Simpson, *Compendium*, p. 481. "Granpa" may have been an honorary title for William W. Wallace (ca. 1806-1886), a San Augustine lawyer who came to Texas in 1855 and served as district judge in 1865. His brother Benjamin Rush Wallace (1800-1878) was probably the "Colonel" mentioned. He was a cadet at West Point but left before graduating and located at San Augustine in 1837. A lawyer, he served in the Republic's Ninth Congress and two terms in the state legislature. Carpenter, *1850 Texas*, p. 1712; Crocket, *Two Centuries*, pp. 244-265; Sanders, *1860 Census*, p. 47; Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, VI, p. 803.

³¹Probably Medora Powell (b. ca. 1847), a daughter of C.B. and Medora Powell. Ridly could not be identified. Sanders, *1860 Census*, p. 1.

³²Elijah "Lige" Price (1846-1903) was born in Texas and was Frank Price's brother. He served with Frank throughout the war as a private in Company K, First Texas Infantry, in Virginia. He received his discharge on September 8, 1862 and joined his brother in Company E, First Texas Partisan Rangers, late in 1863. After the war, he married Eliza Torry Hall and moved to Logansport, Louisiana, where he died. Carpenter, *1850 Texas*, p. 1709; *Founders*, II, p. 58; [A.] W. McLaurin to Frank Price, September 5, 1863, HP; Simpson, *Compendium*, p. 76.

³³Mary Garrett (1832-1883) was Frank's sister-in-law who cared for his children after his wife died and was the recipient of most of his correspondence from Louisiana. Mary contracted typhoid at the same time as her sister but survived. She married Henry W. Sublett on July 15, 1869. *Caucasian Cemeteries*, I, p. 288; Henson and Parmelee, *Cartwrights*, pp. 149, 220; Ingmire, *Marriage Records*, p. 15.

³⁴Probably Hec McKay's company from Harrison County, also shown as Company E. CSR, Roll No. 192.

³⁵B.W. Stone's Second Texas Partisan Rangers and Joseph Phillips' Texas Cavalry, with Lane's First Texas Partisan Rangers, formed James P. Major's Brigade. OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXVI, Pt. 1, p. 227.

³⁶Thomas Green (1814-1864), brigadier general from Texas, commanded a division of cavalry. He was killed at Blair's Landing (April 12, 1864) during the Red River Campaign. Alfred Mouton (1829-1864), son of Louisiana governor Alexander Mouton, received his commission as brigadier general in 1862. Like Green, Mouton fell during the Red River Campaign at Mansfield (April 8, 1864). Warner, *Generals*, pp. 117-118, 222-223.

³⁷Colonel of the First Texas Partisan Rangers, Walter Paye Lane's (1817-1892) concern was well founded. On June 28, General Green and 800 cavalry attacked Fort Butler at Donaldsonville, defended by about 200 Yankees and three gunboats. The federals repulsed the Confederates, who sustained 261 casualties to the defenders twenty-three. Price's report of Lane's reluctance is interesting considering that Lane's regiment failed to engage the enemy and became lost without a guide. Green excused this action, "There is no blame attached to Colonel Lane for the mistake." Soon after Donaldsonville, Green promoted Lane to command Major's Brigade. He achieved the rank of brigadier in 1865. Lane, *Adventures*, pp. 83-107; OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXVI, Pt. 1, p. 228 (quotation in note), pp. 227-229; Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, IV, pp. 62-63; Warner, *Generals*, pp. 173-174; John D. Winters, *The Civil War In Louisiana* (Baton Rouge, 1963), pp. 290-291.

³⁸Richard Phillip Crump (ca. 1825-1869) was lieutenant colonel of the First Texas Partisan Rangers and rose to colonel after Lane received his promotion to brigadier. He died at Jefferson while a federal prisoner during Reconstruction. T. C. Chaddick, "Jefferson's Indomitable Richard Phillip Crump," *East Texas Historical Journal*, (October 1970) VII, pp. 164-170; U.S. Eighth Census (1860), Population Schedules, Marion County, Texas (Washington, n.d.).

³⁹With part of his own and Phillip's Cavalry, Colonel Lane took Thibodaux on June 20. The Rebels routed several Yankee companies, pursuing them to Lafourche Crossing four miles away. They captured over 100 prisoners and stores. Lane recalled that he replaced the old shotguns and rifles of his regiment with new Enfield rifles captured there. Lane, *Adventures*, p. 105; OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXVI, Pt. 1, p. 218; Winters, *Louisiana*, pp. 285-286.

⁴⁰Americus P. "Meck" Cartwright [see note 28].

⁴¹Vicksburg and Port Hudson surrendered to federal forces on July 4 and 8 respectively. Johnson and Buel, eds., *Battles*, III, pp. 534, 597.

⁴²James Patrick Major (1836-1877), brigadier general from Missouri, commanded a brigade of Texas cavalry which included the First Texas Partisan Rangers. He later commanded a division. Captain Bassett could not be identified. Warner, *Generals*, pp. 209-210.

⁴³This battle occurred at Cox's Plantation on July 13 on both sides of Bayou Lafourche south of Donaldsonville. Colonel Lane commanded Major's Brigade on the east side while General Green deployed on the west. Lane routed the forces under a drunk Colonel Joseph S. Morgan and gave Green the opportunity to sweep his side. The engagement was a debacle for the Union and resulted in the court-martial of Colonel Morgan. Evan S. Sowell (ca. 1830-1863) was a San Augustine County farmer. OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXVI, Pt. 1, pp. 204-209, 230-232; Sanders, *1860 Census*, p. 26; Winters, *Louisiana*, pp. 292-293.

⁴⁴Probably the U.S.S. *Clifton*, *Estrella*, *Hollyhock*, and *Sachem* on a reconnaissance of the Atchafalaya to the Teche under command of Lieutenant Frederick Crocker. Navy History Division, *Civil War Naval Chronology, 1861-1865* (6 vols., Washington, 1971), III, p. 121.

⁴⁵In 1860, William B. Chaffin (b. ca. 1829) lived with his father James A. Chaffin, proprietor of the Chaffin Hotel in San Augustine. In August 1863, a citizen near Alexandria, Louisiana, charged Chaffin with horse theft. He remained with the regiment and was wounded during the Red River Campaign. Thomas C. Edwards (b. ca. 1827) organized Company E, First Texas Partisan Rangers, and served as major by war's end. He received a commendation for gallantry during the Red River Campaign from Colonel George W. Baylor. [Price to Mary Garrett], August 30, 1863, HP; OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXXIV, Pt. 1, p. 625; Sanders, *1860 Census*, pp. 4, 48; *Dallas Herald*, May 1, 1865; *Galveston Tri-Weekly Herald*, June 17, 1864.

⁴⁶Mintie's uncle, George W. Cartwright (1812-1881), came to Texas with the Cartwright's in 1825. He fought and was wounded in the Battle of Nacogdoches in 1832. He located in Sabine County. His son Sanford H. (1844-1887) was probably wounded at the Battle of Bayou Bourbeau on November 3, 1863. Henson and Parmelee, *Cartwrights*, pp. 4, 53, 55, 151, 165, 315.

⁴⁷Confederates under General Green routed the federals under General Stephen G. Burbridge at Bayou Bourbeau on November 3. Lane's Cavalry fought on the right and lost eight missing. Green reported that U.S. General Godfrey Weitzell appeared with reinforcements two hours after the battle. OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXVI, Pt. 1, pp. 356-361, 393-395; Winters, *Louisiana*, pp. 298-299.

⁴⁸On November 19, 1863, units of John G. Walker's Infantry Division burned the *Black Hawk* to the waterline. Winters, *Louisiana*, p. 299; J. P. Blessington, *The Campaigns Of Walker's Texas Division* ([n.d.] reprint, Austin, 1968), p. 151.

⁴⁹On the morning of November 20, 1863, U.S. General Albert L. Lee captured about 112 men and officers of Arthur P. Bagby's Seventh Texas Cavalry at Camp Pratt, located between Vermillion and New Iberia. OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXVI, Pt. 1, pp. 346-347, 369-370.

⁵⁰Nathaniel Prentice Banks (1816-1894), U.S. major general from Massachusetts, took command of the Department of the Gulf at New Orleans on November 8, 1862. He unsuccessfully attempted to take Texas three times, including the Red River Campaign, a failure which caused his removal from command. Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, I, pp. 369-370; Winters, *Louisiana*, pp. 146, 427.

⁵¹The battle on April 23 occurred at Monett's Ferry on the Cane River. Having reached the crossing before the federals, General Hamilton P. Bee [see note 52] cut off General Banks' retreat to Alexandria and forced an engagement. Under the immediate command of William H. Emory, the Yankees numbered 15,000 while Bee deployed 2000 cavalry and several batteries. Holding Bee's attention at the ferry, Emory sent Henry W. Birge to a ford above the Rebel position, turning

Bee's left flank. Bee sent Colonel George W. Baylor in command of Lane's Brigade to meet Birge, resulting in the action described by Price. Birge forced Baylor back toward the ferry, and Bee, believing the enemy had turned his right flank as well, ordered a retreat. OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXXIV, Pt. 1, pp. 394-397, 610-612, 618-620; Winters, *Louisiana*, pp. 362-365.

⁵²Hamilton Prioleau Bee (1822-1897), brigadier general from Texas, commanded Green's cavalry corps at Monett's Ferry. Confederate General Richard Taylor agreed with Price's assessment of Bee's conduct and blamed him for losing an opportunity to capture Banks' entire force, a view widely expressed in Texas. However, E. Kirby Smith, commander of the Trans-Mississippi, Arthur P. Bagby, and James P. Major, Bee's lieutenants at the battle, and John A. Wharton, who succeeded Bee in command of the corps, all defended his decision to give up the ferry. OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXXIV, Pt. 1, pp. 580-581, 612-615; Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, I, p. 458; Winters, *Louisiana*, p. 365.

⁵³Carroll Jones (b. 1815) was a free black who owned a farm on Point Coupee Bayou along the Opelousas and Natchitoches Road near Cotile. His farm served as a forage station frequented by both Union and Confederate troops during the war. Winters, *Louisiana*, p. 329; Patsy K. Barber, *Historic Cotile* ([n.p.], 1967), p. 21; *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana* ([n.d.] reprint, Tuscaloosa, Ala, 1985), p. 353.

⁵⁴The skirmish near McNutt's Hill occurred on April 26. Lane's cavalry did not participate. OR, Ser. 1, Vol. XXXIV, Pt. 1, p. 583.

⁵⁵William S. "Bud" or "Billy" Holman [see note 28].

⁵⁶Probably Morgan H. Chrysler (1822-1890), colonel of the Second New York Veteran Cavalry who suffered a wound to the neck during a skirmish near Morganza on July 28. He survived and received the rank of brevet major general on May 25, 1865. OR, Ser. 1, Vol. LXI, Pt. 1, p. 179; Edward A. Collier, *A History Of Old Kinderhook...* (New York, 1914), pp. 476-477.

⁵⁷Elbert M. Weeks (b. ca. 1826), lieutenant in Company E, was a San Augustine County farmer. He served previously with Frank Price as a private in Company K, First Texas Infantry. Carpenter, *1850 Texas*, p. 1719; CSR, Roll No. 192; Sanders, *1860 Census*, p. 44; Simpson, *Compendium*, p. 77.

⁵⁸Probably Mary Helen Raguet (1829-1868), daughter of Henry and Marcia Towers Raguet of Nacogdoches. The family came to Texas in 1833. Both she and her brother William died in an accident on the Ohio River near Warsaw, Kentucky. She was unmarried. Dr. Isiah "Jack" Roberts died unmarried in 1877 [see note 11]. *Caucasian Cemeteries*, III, p. 35; Tyler, ed., *New Handbook*, V, pp. 408-409; Carolyn Reeves Ericson, *The People of Nacogdoches County in 1860: An Edited Census* (Nacogdoches, 1978), p. 7; --- and Joel Barham Burk, *Nacogdoches County Cemetery Records* (5 vols., Nacogdoches, 1974-1978). II, p. 56.

⁵⁹David Sharp (b. ca. 1845) lived with his parents James and Mary Sharp in Sabine County in 1860. Captain John Grass and Oliver and Coumly Long could not be identified. Mrs. Helen Gomer Schluter, *1860 Sabine County, Texas Census With Added Family Information And Corrections And Some Civil War Records* ([n.p.], 1983), p. 24.