



THE MARSHALL GUARDIAN ***IN MEMORY OF THE*** ***HARRISON COUNTY BOYS***



Dedicated to the memory of the **Sergeant William Williston Heartsill** Company F 2nd Texas Cavalry, C.S.A

Next Meeting...

Tuesday,
September 17th, 2024
6:30 P.M.

Program:
Famous people connected to the Confederacy by Frank Crisp



Jose Tequila Restaurant
1205 East End Blvd.
South
Marshall, TX 75672

Phone:
903-472-5695

Bring a Friend



W. W. Heartsill

2024 Texas Division Awards: Distinguished Camp Award, Four Star Camp Award, Community Service Award, 100% Retention Award, Best Camp Newsletter Award.
2023 & 2024 SCV, ATM Superior Camp Winner

Compatriots and my Brothers All:

We had a great meeting with guest and some of our new members who transferred to our Camp. We watched the movie that Johnny Anderson produced on the history of the Georgetown, TX. Confederate soldier monument. This video explained why and for whose memory it was placed for. After discussion we decided we could make our own version about our monument. 2nd Lt. Commander Robb McMahan has taking the ball and is heading for the end zone. He will have his starting version to show us. I had the honor to present awards that I brought back from the Reunion for our members and friends. I also presented Guardian Awards to our Camp members who have stepped up to care and maintain a Veterans gravesite. I have included some pictures to show what can be done when you volunteer. I might not be easy but it will be rewarding. Give it a try. We need to reflag the two old cemeteries here in Marshall before Veterans Day. The flags are ordered we need to set a date to get it done. Positive comments are received when a fresh flag is flying throughout the tombstones. Come and help us when we put out a time and date. Brother Frank has paid our \$1000.00 donation for the 21st Century Hero Fund.

Bill Elliott, Commander, at your service.

Camp Meeting August 20th. Pictures by Albert Colvin



Meritorious Service Award for Albert Colvin



Distinguished Service Award for Frank Crisp



Guardian Award to Tom Scarborough



Guardian Award to Allen Land Bourne



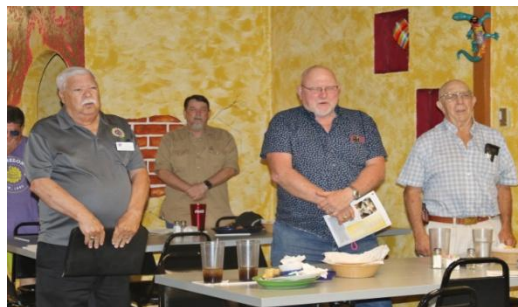
Guardian Award to Jeff Norgard



Guardian Award to Albert Colvin

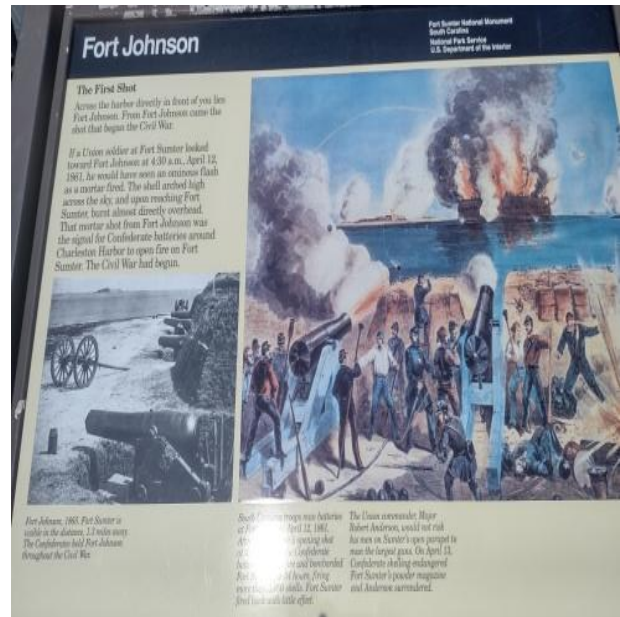


Owen Carroll speaks about the Reunion



New transfers to our Camp, Joe Reynolds, Dexter Whatley and Pat Tomberson

Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor



I always assumed that when the firing upon Ft. Sumter began the cannons were firing from Charleston but they came from Ft. Johnson on James Island, which was across Charleston Harbor and closer to Ft. Sumter.

Confederate Fort Sumter by Richard W. Hatcher III of Secession Camp # 4

The political and military events leading up to April 1861 are well chronicled. South Carolina seceded on December 20, 1861, whereupon it claimed sovereignty over all U.S. facilities, especially Charleston Harbor's defenses and arsenal in the city. By the 26th, only the claim concerning Fort Sumter remained. The tense stalemate was broken on April 12-13, 1861, when Confederate bombarded the fort for 34 hours after which the Union garrison surrendered it. What is not well known is that Sumter's role in the Confederate war effort was just beginning. The CSA would hold the Fort until February 18th, 1865.

Confederate honored U.S. Major Robert Anderson's request to depart the Fort after they fired a 100-gun salute and lowering the U.S. garrison flag. But the 47th round fired prematurely detonating an explosion of nearby blank rounds. This tragic accident killed one crew member, mortally wounded another, and injured three more. The Federals quickly constructed a coffin, and the first soldier to lose his life in the war was buried in the fort's parade grounds. The salute ceased at the 50th round, the U.S. flag was lowered, and the Federals were ferried to waiting U.S. ships outside the harbor to be taken north. Gen. Beauregard, South Carolina Gov. Francis Pickens, and other military and political officials entered Fort Sumter and raised the First National and South Carolina flags these were the first Confederate flags raised over Fort Sumter's damaged exterior and smoldering interior ruins. Wild cheering erupted from the fort, spread to vessels crowing the harbor, to Charleston, and to the defenses that had bombarded Fort Sumter. This was on April 13, 1861, and W. W. Heartsill and the boys of the W.P. Lane Rangers took the oath from Judge Frazer on April 19th, 1861, 6 days after Fort Sumter fell in the days before the internet.

The H. L. Hunley:



On February 17, 1864, maritime history was made as the H.L. Hunley submarine sailed out into the Atlantic Ocean and sank the Union ship, the USS Housatonic, changing forever how war would be fought on water. The Hunley was a great engineering achievement many years ahead of its time in design and equipment. It was then and is still now a great human story of legendary courage, bravery, inventiveness, and commitment to duty. Built in Mobile, Alabama in the spring and summer of 1863, the Hunley was the third attempt by Horace Hunley and others to build a successful attack submarine which could sink ships of the federal fleet blockading southern ports. Since it was the product of the privateers to help the southern cause and was not owned by the Confederate government, it was not then and is not now referred to as the CSS Hunley though it would be used for the Confederate cause. Originally designed to carry its explosives on a floating buoy on a rope behind it when it sailed under boats to attack, this system was too susceptible to the ocean currents and useless if the federal ship dropped chains around its hull so no submersible could swim under it to make the explosive come in contact with the ship and detonate. The explosive delivery system was later redesigned to carry 110 pounds of explosives on a bottom spar attached to the Hunley's hull and designed to explode with controlled precision under the vessel's attack. The submarine was shipped to Charleston from Mobile and arrived on August 12, 1863, to help break the federal blockade of the port. The privateer crew assigned to the sub did not move aggressively enough to suit Gen. P.T. Beauregard who was in command of the defenses of Charleston, and on August 26, 1863, he ordered the boat seized and replaced with military volunteers. On August 29th, 1863, this inexperienced crew was involved in the sinking dockside at James Island drowning five crew members. The submarine would be raised weeks later. Thereafter, General Beauregard would allow the privateers to resume crewing the vessel. While on trial runs in Charleston harbor, Horace L. Hunley, the chief financier of the project, would take a crew out into the Charleston harbor and order the submarine to dive under the vessel, the Indian Chief. Things went wrong with cutting off the flow of water into the front flood tank, and the sub sank, taking Horace Hunley and the other seven crew members to their deaths. Some weeks later the vessel was raised and reconditioned. It was subsequently crewed by Captain George Dixon and seven volunteers who would sink the USS Housatonic but also lose their lives.

Blast from the past: Info found by Brother Daryl Ware, from *The Tri-Weekly Herald*, May 18, 1875, Marshall, Texas

Hon. Jefferson Davis Invited to Visit Marshall by the City Authorities, at Request of Several Prominent Citizens. Invitation and Reception Committees Appointed. At a meeting of the Mayor and Common Council, held at the Mayor's office yesterday at 12 o'clock pm at which several prominent citizens of Marshall were present, among whom was Gen. W. P. Lane, Gen. A.T. Hawthorn, ex-Gov. Edward Clark, Maj. Wm. Stedman, and others, the following proceedings were had. Mayor T. W. Stedman, and others, the following proceedings were had. Mayor T. W. Stedman, after having called the meeting to order, stated that he had done so at the solicitation and request of several of our prominent citizens: that it was universal wish of our community to have the distinguished statesman, orator, and soldier, Jefferson Davis, who is on tour through our State, to visit our city, that we might cordially welcome him, and extend to him the hospitality of our citizens and city. That the distinguished gentleman had received earnest solicitation from other cities, and had been received throughout the State, in the warmest and most cordial manner. Mayor Stedman further stated that Col. George Noble, General Superintendent of the *T&P Railway*, had tendered a special car and train to the Committee of invitation, in which they might go and convey Mr. Davis from Dallas to Marshall in case he should conclude to honor us with a visit. On a motion of Alderman Lancaster the following resolution was unanimously adopted. *Resolved*, That the Hon. Jefferson Davis be cordially invited to visit the city of Marshall and accept of the hospitalities of the city, and that in order to extend the distinguished gentleman a hearty and proper welcome, *Be it further Resolved*, That two committees, one a committee of invitation, the other a reception committee, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to invite and receive our guest in the proper manner. It was further resolved that the duty of the invitation committee should go to Dallas and extend the invitation in accordance with the above resolution, and should Mr. Davis do us the pleasure and distinguished honor to accept, escort him to Marshall. The duty of the committee of reception shall be to select an orator to receive Mr. Davis, and to make all such preparations as they may deem necessary to make his stay pleasant during his sojourn in our city. The following is the list of gentlemen to serve on the committees:

Committee of Invitations: Col. E.B. Sexton, Gen. A.T. Hawthorn, Col. George Noble, T.W. Stedman, Mayor, Maj. Wm. Stedman, Gen. W.P. Lane, L.W. Lloyd, Alderman.

Committee of Reception: Ex-Gov. Ed Clark, Alderman Batler, Geo. H. Crain, James Turner, Maj. H. Kretz, James F. Taylor, Dr. E. P. M. Johnson, J.B. Lancaster, S.G. Alexander, Hon. M.D. Ector, Col. J.W. Ross, George Merzbacher, W. B. Heard, J.H. Callaway, W. R. Jennings, R. Knight, John F. Womack, T. G. Twyman, A. Sears, Dr. Jas. H. Starr, C.M. Raguette, Ed. Fry, A.R. Starr, W. H. Newman, Volney Hall, J.W. Pope, S.D. Rainey, L.L. Sherrod, G.M. Phillips, W. S. Coleman, Col. R. W. Loughery, J.M. Curtis, W. H. Able, J. H. Walker, W. C. Pierce, T. A. Elgin, George N. Knight, Tom Montgomery, S. H. Russell, John T. Greer, Gus Taylor, G. B. Lipscomb, H. McKay, John R. Mahone.

On motion a vote of thanks was voted for Col. George Noble, General Superintendent of the *T&P Railway*, for so generously and kindly tendering the committee of invitation a special car and train for the accommodation of our expected guest.

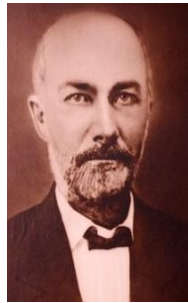
Well the final results were they tried but it did not happen. But these committees did move on to become the Jefferson Davis Homestead Committee to raise money to donated to the cause of helping Davis have funds to buy a home for him and his family, Chaired by Gen. W. P. Lane.

More information found from the above article:

I decided to search a few names from the article Daryl submitted. This is what I found:



Major W.M. Stedman Sr.



Mayor T. W. Stedman



BG. Elkahah B. Greer

The Stedman family moved to Texas from North Carolina in the 1820's living in Rusk County, and Henderson. The Major was a lawyer and also served in the Texas House in the late 1850's and was elected Attorney General in 1863 and turned it down to serve in the CSA. He along with his brother E. B. joined Co. B, 11th Texas Infantry on Feb. 26, 1862 so called "Roberts Regiment", he was 38 years old. In October of 1862 Col. E.B. Greer commander of the 3rd Texas Cavalry was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and appointed as the Chief of Conscription Bureau for the Trans-Mississippi. William and his brother E.B. both transferred to BG Greer's command where he would serve until the War ended. No records show any promotions to the rank of Major but since both Greer and Stedman being lawyers there must have been something. Conscription not only covered manpower but also supplies. Thomas Willis Stedman was W. M. Stedman's oldest son. He joined Co. B, of the 18th Texas Cavalry but Cavalry life did not fit him well as he was sick a lot and he also ended up under Greer's command and became a Corporal. After the war he also became a lawyer and became the City Attorney in 1873 and 1874. In 1875 he was elected Marshall Mayor serving as Mayor in 1875 and 1876. He died in Austin in 1877 at the age of 31 so he must have had medical problems as his obit states long suffering illnesses. Both are buried in the Stedman plot at Marshall Cemetery along with several other Stedman family members. The Major was so fond of Gen. Greer he named his son born in 1876 Greer Pope Stedman. I did not have the Stedman's on my list of Confederate Veterans buried at Marshall Cemetery so 2 more have been added and here is another Confederate Veteran who served as Mayor of Marshall after the War.



What a difference a good Compatriot and Guardian can do:



The Eads Family Plot. Greenwood Cemetery 2A plot 223. 18 family members buried here. Dr. Benjamin Franklin Eads, 3/9/1833 to 2/1/1903. Medical Officer in Confederate Army, Surgeon for Texas State Troops, then regular Army and later surgeon for General Nathan Bedford Forrest's Cavalry. Carried for by Daryl Ware since March 2022.

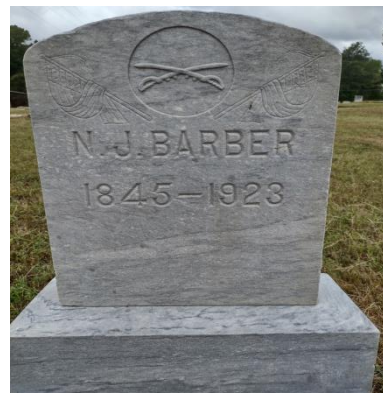


2021 after cutting back the tree

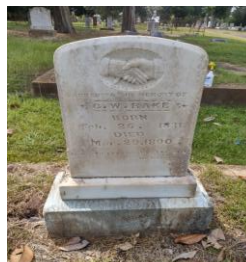


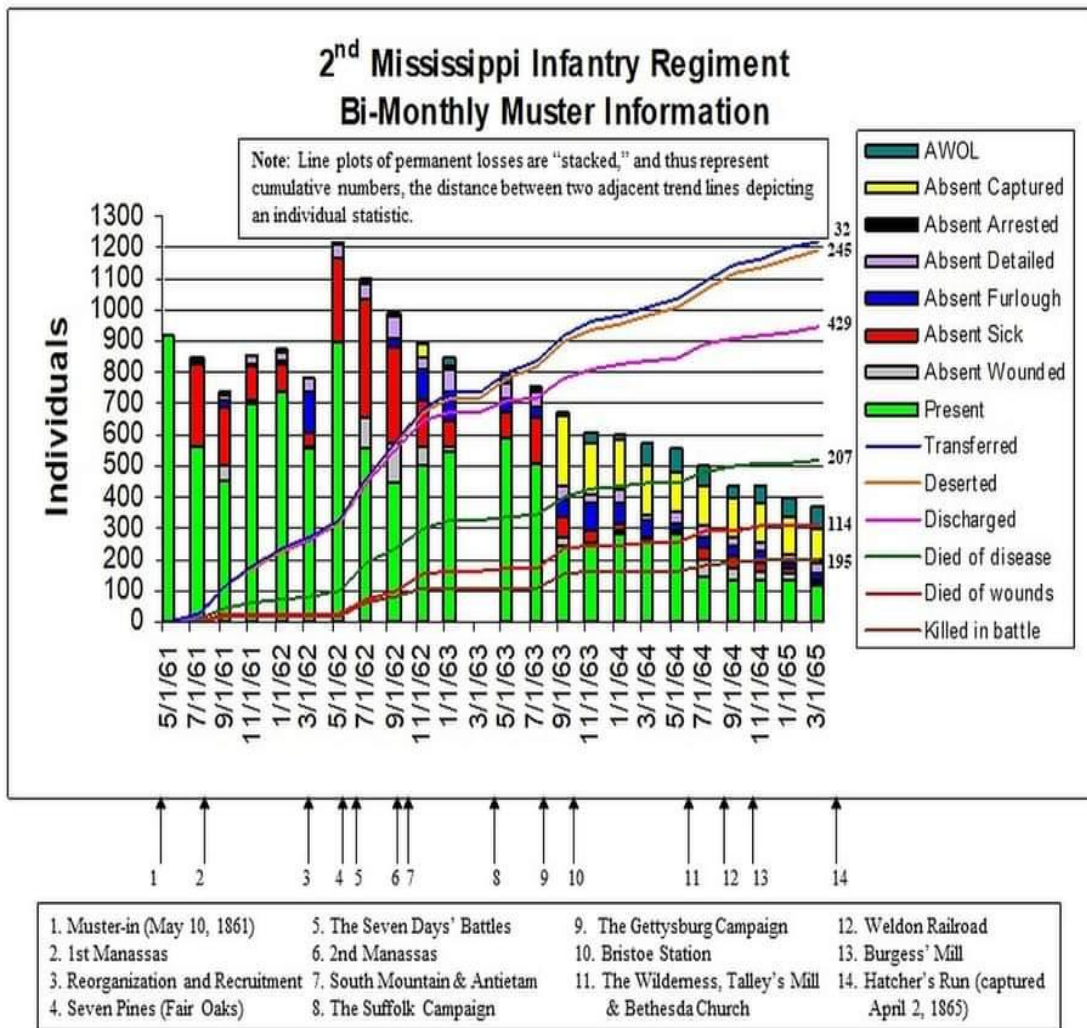
Now working on the fence. Great Job !

John Andrew Ratley, 1830-1910, Co. E, 44th Tennessee Infantry, wounded twice, POW. Scotts Cemetery Scottsville, Texas. Cared for by TJ Henigan since 2021. TJ's GGGG-Grandfather



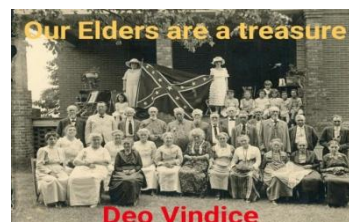
N. J. Barber a member of the UCV, Co. F, 61st Ala. Inf. Notice the swords and flags. Greenwood





A Graphic Illustration of the Life and Death of the 2nd Mississippi Infantry Regiment (May 3, 1861 - April 2, 1865)

The normal size of a Regiment at the start of 1861 was 1000 officers and men. A Regiment was made up of 10 Companies of 100 officers and men. This chart is showing the build up and the fall of the 2nd Mississippi Infantry Regiment from May of 1861 to April of 1865.



At the National Reunion TJ, Owen and I met the Oklahoma Division Commander who share this information they are handing out in Oklahoma. I will be sharing these handouts.

Quotes From "Honest Abe"

They didn't teach you this in school...



"I will say, then, that I AM NOT NOR HAVE EVER BEEN in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the black and white races—that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with White people; and I will say in addition to this that **there is a physical difference between the White and black races** which will ever FORBID the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, **and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the White race.**" —4th Lincoln-Douglas debate, September 18th, 1858; COLLECTED WORKS Vol. 3, pp. 145-146

"The whole nation is interested that the best use shall be made of these [new] territories. **We want them for the homes of free white people.**" —Abraham Lincoln, October 16, 1854

"Free them, and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this.... **We cannot, then, make them equals.**" —Abraham Lincoln, *Lincoln's Reply to Douglas*, p. 444

"What I would most desire would be the separation of the white and black races." —Abraham Lincoln, Spoken at Springfield, Illinois on July 17th, 1858; from *Abraham Lincoln: Complete Works*, 1894, Volume 1, page 273

"The point the Republican party wanted to stress was to oppose making slave States out of the newly acquired territory, **not abolishing slavery** as it then existed." —Abraham Lincoln in speeches at Peoria, Illinois



#101 order more @ cwipaulk@att.net

Constitutional

Violations

- #1. Lincoln ordered the military blockade of Southern ports. This an act of war. Only Congress can do that.
- #2. Lincoln ordered hundreds of Northern newspapers who dared to speak out against him to be shut down. And their owners and editors were arrested for disloyalty. This is a clear violation of the 1st Amendment.
- #3. Lincoln ordered the arrest of Ohio Congressman Clement Vallandigham for the crime of speaking out against him.
- #4. Ex parte Merryman, Chief Justice of the US Roger Taney, sitting as a judge of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Maryland, ruled that Lincoln had violated the U.S. Constitution when he illegally suspended the Writ of Habeas Corpus. After hearing this Lincoln signed an arrest warrant to have the Chief Justice of the U.S. arrested.
- #5. U.S. Constitution Article III...Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them. (States) **Lincoln committed treason.**
- #6. Lincoln sent Union troops door to door in areas of Maryland, a Union state, to confiscate weapons. This is a clear violation of the 2nd Amendment of the Constitution.
- #7. The Lincoln administration allowed the taking of private property for public use without just compensation or due process of law. This is a clear violation of the 5th Amendment.
- #8. The Lincoln Administration routinely used water torture against the thousands of Northern prisoners arrested and jailed without trial. This violates the 8th Amendment, "Cruel and unusual punishment."





We will be passing the Bucket at our meetings for the Flag replacement fund, newsletter fund and 21st Century Confederate program.



Our 2024 Texas Awards

2024 Camp Leadership

Bill Elliott
Camp Commander/ Editor
(903) 263-9092
Email: etaia@att.net

Pete Craig
1st Lt Commander
(903) 926-9990
Email:petecraig@shreve.net

Robb McMahan
2nd Lt. Commander
(310) 490-4341
robb@lastrebel.net

Frank Crisp
Adjutant
3478 Strickland Springs Road
Marshall, TX 75672
(903) 578-0090
Email: ftc_785@hotmail.com

Dick Brassell
Chaplain
479-544-3717
Pennyb2@hotmail.com

T.J. Henigan
Sgt. at Arms
(903) 407-2185

How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved. Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces. Membership can be obtained through either lineal or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be documented genealogically. The minimum age for full membership is 12, but there is no minimum for Cadet Membership.