



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,
November 19th, 2024
6:30 P.M.**

**Program:
Chuck McMichael, 72nd
Commander in Chief
ATM Councilman**



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:

Well the day we have been waiting for over the last 4 years has come and gone. Again a chance to turn our country around, and go back to the world of common sense, not a country of those that think they know it all, and have all the answers on how we should live in their world. Pray for our Country and our 47th President. Compatriot Saxton and I had a good time attending the cemetery walk the Gen. Gregg Camp hosted. Now that we have cooler weather it is time to do some more work at our cemeteries. At our next meeting I will be appointing a nominating committee so we can vote at the December meeting and swear in our officers at the January meeting. I was sworn in as your Commander at the Jan. 2019 meeting. I have enjoyed every minute serving as your Commander but it is time for a change if anyone wishes to take the ball and run with it. Our program this month will be Past Commander in Chief Chuck McMichael who is informative and entertaining. He is now serving as our ATM Councilman so he can share what is going on in the ATM and the SCV plus what is going on in the Gen. Taylor Camp. Always fun with Past CinC Chuck.

Bill Elliott, Commander, at your service.



Camp Meeting October 15th. Pictures by Albert Colvin



Frank Crisp presented the program on people with Confederate ties.



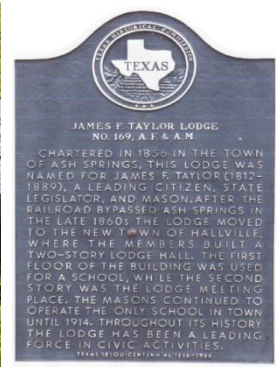
Mrs. Ann and Mrs. McCain joined with us. A lot of visiting before and after the meeting



When I was sworn in 2016.

Fun, Fellowship, information, and Brotherhood are all parts of our meetings.

Hometown Heroes, James Franklin Taylor, 1812-1889, Marshall Cemetery



10/7/24, 2:56 PM

James Franklin Taylor (1812-1889) - Find a Grave Memorial

TAYLOR, JAMES FRANKLIN (1812–1889). James Franklin Taylor, planter, state representative, and state senator, son of Robert Taylor and Letitia (Pipes) Taylor, was born in Adams County, Mississippi, on February 25, 1812. He was raised in Mississippi and married Mary Burbank Holman of Massachusetts in 1839. Census records suggest that they relocated to Arkansas shortly afterward. In 1844 Taylor immigrated to Texas and settled in Harrison County. He established a large plantation about six miles west of Marshall and quickly became one of the leading citizens of the community. An active member of the Whig party, Taylor was elected as a representative for Harrison, Smith, and Upshur counties for the Second Texas Legislature from 1847 to 1849 and as a senator for the Third Texas Legislature from 1849 to 1850. He resigned from office in October 1850 amid disputes over his support of the Pearce Bill (see COMPROMISE OF 1850), but was promptly reelected in November to serve in a special session that ultimately ratified the bill. Taylor did not seek another term but remained a prominent fixture in state and local affairs. In 1856 he was appointed to the board of trustees of Luther Rice Baptist Female Institute in Marshall, and in 1859 he was named grand master of the Masonic Lodge of Texas. Like many other Texas Whigs, Taylor supported slavery but opposed secession over the issue. As the Whig party disintegrated in Texas amid increased political tensions, Taylor became a key organizer in the growing Opposition party, which materialized as the Constitutional Union Party in 1860.

During the Civil War, Taylor remained loyal to Texas and the Confederacy despite his opposition to the Democratic party. In 1861 he was named chairman of the Harrison County Committee of Public Safety (see COMMITTEES OF PUBLIC SAFETY).

Following the Civil War, Taylor continued his active role in Harrison County business and politics. He became a steward of the local Methodist Episcopal Church and served as a delegate to a number of general church conferences. He also aided in the construction of a Masonic lodge and school in Hallsville, Harrison County, which was named the James F. Taylor Lodge, No. 168 in his honor. In 1871 he was a founding partner of East Texas Cotton, Woolen, and Cotton Seed Oil Manufacturing Company. In 1878 Taylor was a founder and leader of the Citizens' Party of Harrison County, a group formed in 1878 to overcome the dominance of the Republican party after the end of Reconstruction. The Citizens' Party was also the first party to institute the white primary, a tactic designed to disenfranchise black voters in a county where African Americans constituted a majority of the population. Taylor died of pneumonia on March 6, 1889, in Marshall, Harrison County, Texas. He was given a Masonic funeral and buried at Marshall Cemetery.



October 05, 2024

Game-Changing Firearms of the American Civil War

The American Civil War (1861-1865) was one of the most transformative conflicts in military history, particularly in terms of the development and use of firearms. The war marked a significant shift from traditional muskets to more advanced weaponry, which played a key role in shaping the strategies and outcomes of battles. Here's a look at the most prominent firearms used during the Civil War and their impact on the conflict.

1. Springfield Model 1861 Rifle-Musket

The Springfield Model 1861 was the most commonly used firearm by Union soldiers during the Civil War. This .58 caliber, single-shot, muzzle-loading rifle-musket was renowned for its accuracy, reliability, and range. It had a rifled barrel, which allowed for greater accuracy over long distances (up to 500 yards). The weapon was loaded by pouring gunpowder into the muzzle, followed by a bullet wrapped in paper, making it a slow process by modern standards, but still a vast improvement over earlier smoothbore muskets.

2. Enfield Pattern 1853 Rifle-Musket

The Enfield 1853 was the second most popular firearm used by both Union and Confederate forces, imported from Britain due to its superior craftsmanship and availability. Similar to the Springfield in design, it was a .577 caliber, rifled musket with a long range and accuracy. Confederate soldiers in particular relied on Enfield rifles due to limited domestic production capabilities, and it was prized for its precision.

3. Colt Army Model 1860

The Colt Army Model 1860 was the most widely used revolver by Union cavalry units and officers. This six-shot, .44 caliber percussion revolver was highly valued for its stopping power and ease of use in close-quarters combat. Soldiers could carry multiple loaded cylinders for faster reloading during battle, making it a highly effective sidearm in both cavalry charges and trench warfare.

4. Spencer Repeating Rifle

The Spencer Repeating Rifle was a game-changer in Civil War combat due to its lever-action mechanism, allowing soldiers to fire seven shots before reloading. The rifle used metallic rimfire cartridges, which were

more reliable and faster to reload than traditional paper cartridges. Though introduced in the later years of the war, it gave Union forces a significant advantage, especially in cavalry and skirmish units. The Spencer's rapid rate of fire helped turn the tide in several key battles.

5. Sharps Rifle

The Sharps rifle was another innovation, used predominantly by Union sharpshooters and cavalry units. Known for its accuracy at long ranges, the Sharps rifle was a breech-loading firearm, which meant it could be loaded at the rear of the barrel rather than through the muzzle. This design allowed for faster reloading and more sustained fire. It played a crucial role in sniping and hit-and-run tactics, making sharpshooters a feared element on the battlefield.

6. Henry Repeating Rifle

The Henry Repeating Rifle was one of the first lever-action rifles capable of firing 16 shots without reloading, thanks to its tubular magazine. This .44 caliber rifle had a distinct advantage over the slower-loading muskets and single-shot rifles, and its high rate of fire earned it the nickname "sixteen-shooter." Though expensive and relatively rare, it was highly prized by soldiers fortunate enough to carry one, providing immense firepower in battle.

7. Whitworth Rifle

The Whitworth rifle was one of the most accurate rifles of the Civil War, used primarily by Confederate sharpshooters. Manufactured in Britain, this .45 caliber, hexagonal-bore rifle could hit targets at distances of over 1,000 yards. It was significantly more precise than most rifles of the era, and its range allowed Confederate snipers to target Union officers and artillery crews from a safe distance.

8. LeMat Revolver

The LeMat revolver was a unique and favored firearm among Confederate officers. This revolver featured an unusual design, with a nine-shot cylinder and a second barrel that could fire a shotgun shell. The LeMat's combination of revolver and shotgun made it versatile in both close combat and ranged firefights. However, its complex design made it difficult to maintain, and it was not as widespread as other handguns.

9. M1841 Mississippi Rifle

The M1841 Mississippi rifle was one of the earliest rifled firearms used in the Civil War, particularly by Confederate forces. This .54 or .58 caliber rifle was known for its accuracy, especially at medium ranges. It was

favored by Confederate infantry for its reliability and range, and it remained in use despite being somewhat outdated compared to newer rifled muskets.

10. Artillery and Cannons

While not a firearm in the traditional sense, the use of artillery was crucial in the Civil War, with cannons like the 12-pounder Napoleon playing a decisive role in many battles. Both the Union and Confederacy used a range of smoothbore and rifled cannons, capable of firing explosive shells, solid shot, or grapeshot. Artillery was responsible for a large portion of battlefield casualties, especially in defensive positions and during sieges.

Impact of Civil War Firearms on Tactics and Warfare

The Civil War saw a dramatic shift in battlefield tactics due to advancements in firearms technology. The introduction of rifled barrels increased accuracy and range, leading to a greater emphasis on trench warfare and defensive positions. Traditional tactics of massed infantry charges became increasingly ineffective and deadly, as troops could be picked off at greater distances.

The advent of repeating rifles like the Spencer and Henry also allowed for faster rates of fire, which changed the dynamics of skirmishes and close-quarters combat. Cavalry units, traditionally used for charging, were often repurposed for scouting and raids due to the firepower of these new weapons.

In conclusion, the firearms used during the Civil War revolutionized warfare, introducing innovations that shaped the future of military conflict. From the reliable Springfield rifle to the groundbreaking Spencer Repeating Rifle, these weapons transformed both strategy and the experience of soldiers on the battlefield.

Grace Hill Cemetery memorial walk Longview, Oct. 19th, pictures by Albert Colvin



We presented Brandon Moore his Dad Jimmy Moore lifetime achievement award.

The Little Virginia Courthouse: 1848-1888, from the pamphlet *Harrison County Hallmarks*



The Little Virginia Courthouse

Immediately after Marshall was designated the county seat of Harrison County in 1839, the commissioners ordered the erection of a frame and log building to serve as a courthouse. It was built on the southeast corner of the town square on the site where now is located the Federal Court Building. The rustic structure served the purposes of the county until the rapid growth in population made it necessary to consider a larger and more permanent courthouse. A committee was appointed by the Commissioners Court on April 10, 1848, to inspect and superintend the construction of what was to be known as the "Little Virginia Courthouse." It was to be placed in the center of the square with sufficient ground around it to provide for beautification. The lines of the brick building were to follow those commonly identified with government buildings in the state of Virginia. When it was built, the people of Harrison County pointed with pride to this attractive municipal addition to the community. It served its purpose well until the question of building safety caused the county commissioners to appoint on February 16, 1887, "T. W. Winston, J. S. Wagon, A. P. Starr as a committee to examine

the courthouse and hear expert opinion and determine the condition as to safety and report to the commissioners court the second Monday in March." On April 3, 1888, plans and specifications for a new and enlarged courthouse were accepted by the Commissioners Court. Bids were called not to exceed \$50,000.00. On June 11, 1888, bids were opened. James Higgins, the lowest bidder, was awarded the contract. Upon its completion in August, 1889, the building was acclaimed one of the most beautiful in Texas. Ten years later on June 8, 1889, while workmen were repairing the building, a fire was accidentally started. The courthouse was completely destroyed. In 1900 a new courthouse was erected on the square in the same location of its predecessor. It served the county's needs until 1964 when the present imposing modern five-story brick building was erected on the southwest corner of the square. The Commissioners Court agreed to keep the old county courthouse to provide office space for certain government agencies and for such other needs as the county requires. Marshall now has the unique distinction of having two courthouses for the same county at the same time.

Judge Charles Alexander Frazer: 11/25/1824 to 6/15/1870



Official portrait Judge Frazer



Buried Marshall Cemetery

Judge Frazer served as the Judge of the 6th Judicial District which covered the counties of Harrison, Cass, Upshur, Wood, Smith, Cherokee, Rusk and Panola. In his book W. W. Heartsill states that on April 19th, 1861 once all the men were registered and their horses and equipment were inventoried and then the gathered in front of the Courthouse and sworn into service of the State of Texas by Judge Frazer. After riding to San Antonio they were transferred under the command and service to the CSA on May 23rd, 1861.

Blast from the past:



Photo of the back side of the Marshall, Texas T & P station. Written below the image are "T & P Marshall, Texas Station - elevation 375 (1915-16 era) wagons and stage coach from Hotel Marshall await the arrival of the next train". From the Don Watson Collection. Part of the collection entitled Texas & Pacific Railway Collection provided by The Grace Museum to the Portal to Texas History.

More of our past pictures:



Photo-postcard of the Northeast corner of the Harrison County Courthouse square in Marshall, Texas, ca. 1952. Recknagel Drug Store is in the left foreground and the trees next to the courthouse are on the right. The courthouse is not visible. Hotel Marshall is visible as well as Home Furniture Co. and Kariel Clothes Co. on the east side of the square. Creator unknown - This collection was provided by the Harrison County Historical Museum to the Portal to Texas History.



My wild Confederate Rose (*Hibiscus Mutabilis*) grows next to my fence and returns every year.

Other pictures from the past:



Marshall Firefighters late 40's on the Square at the 1926 Central Station, 1936 ALF engine



Ladder training at the training tower at Twyman @ Main St.#8 a 1941 ALF 75 ft. ladder.

In Memory of the Confederate Companies from Harrison County, Texas

2nd Texas Cavalry Co. F “Walter P. Lane Rangers”
 3rd Texas Cavalry Co A “The Texas Hunters”
 1st Texas Infantry Co. E “The Marshall Guards”
 7th Texas Infantry Co. D “Bass Greys”
 7th Texas Infantry Co. H “Texas Invincibles”
 17th Texas Cavalry Co. E “Hendricks Company”
 17th Texas Cavalry Co. K “Clough Rangers”
 14th Texas Infantry Co. B “Clough and Hill Avengers”
 14th Texas Infantry Co A. “Marshall Mechanics”
 14th Texas Infantry Co. H “Cypress Tigers”
 8th Texas Cavalry Co. F “Harrison County Lancers”
 1st Cavalry Regiment TX Partisans Rangers Co. E
 1st Cavalry Regiment TX Partisans Rangers Co. L

Captain Sam J. Richardson
 Captain T. W. Winston
 Captain F. S. Bass
 Captain K M Van Zandt
 Captain W. B. Hill
 Captain S. B. Hendricks
 Captain Gil McKay
 Captain W. L. Pickens
 Captain N. S. Allen
 Captain John Miller
 Captain Phil Brown
 Captain Hec McKay
 Captain Stephen Webb





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

Union troops proudly displaying candy they have stolen from Southern children. (1864)



How True?

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.