



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,
December 17th, 2024
6:30 P.M.

Program:
Robb McMahan, 2nd Lt. CM
“The words of Shelby Foote”



Jose Tequila Restaurant

1205 East End Blvd.
South

Marshall, TX 75672

Phone:

903-472-5695

Bring a Friend



Gen. W. P. Lane

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 fun and informative meeting in November. ATM Councilman and Past CinC Chuck McMichael’s caught us up on what is going on with the SCV. He informed us on the 21st Century Hero plan and Brother Daryl showed us his certificate and medal he received as a member of the Hero fund. We also had as our guest SCV Chief of Staff J.C. Hanna, and Past CinC Paul Gramling and Lady Linda. Chuck and Paul talked Wes Hamilton to also attend and Wes signed up to reactivate his SCV membership into our Camp. 1st Lt. CM Pete Craig explained he had bought a bunch of Christmas wreaths at Hobby Lobby if anyone was interested in a reusable wreath. Brother Robert Bailey gifted our Camp a combo SCV-MOS&B Banner that was in Jimmy Moore’s collection for our Camp’s use. We had a great clean up day at Concord Cemetery, great weather, a little hard work but greater accomplishments. We also paid a visit and a little work on CSA Vet Guy Shaw family plot. We will be electing our Camp Officers for the future. Brother Robb has found some great info by Civil War author Shelby Foote to share with us. I wish all a Blessed Merry Christmas.

Bill Elliott, Commander, at your service.



Camp Meeting November 19th. Pictures by Albert Colvin



We gather, eat and visit



Robert Bailey presented our Camp One of Jimmy Moore's Flags.

Past CinC McMichael tells what is going on with the SCV



Daryl's 21s Century Award



Gifts from our Camp



Welcome back Wes Hamilton



Gifts for our Guest.



2 Past CinC's and the SCV COS



TJ's 16th Birthday

Concord Cemetery work Day Nov.23rd , pictures by Albert Colvin

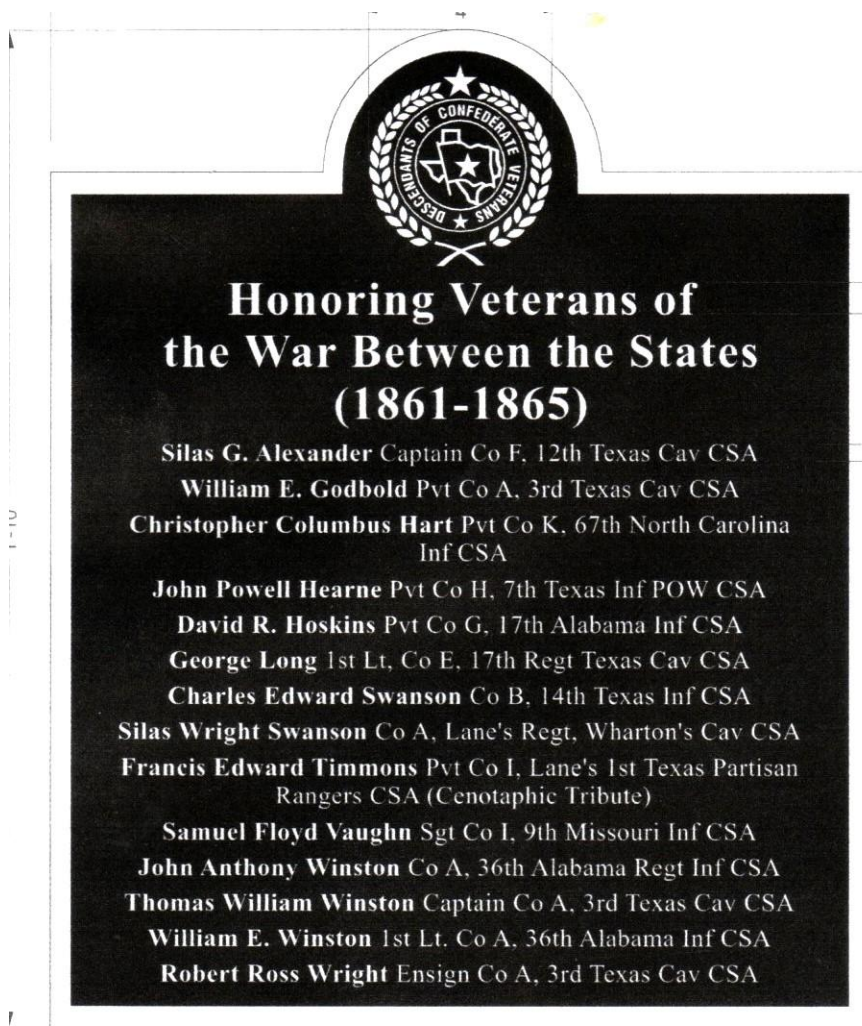


We will be going back for some touch up and to try to re bond or seal the tops of 1st Lt. William Winston and Charles E. Swanson.



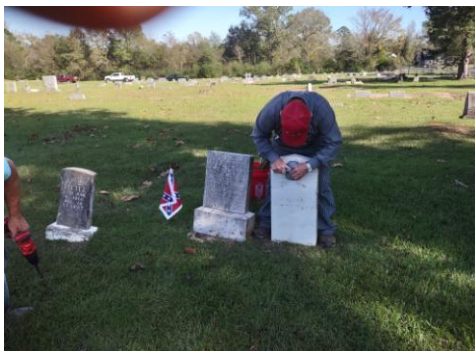
We had a great work day at Concord Cemetery. Great fellowship and we got a lot done. We even changed out an old American Flag for a new one. 4 family plots cleared of growth, 13 tombstones cleaned and one tombstone repaired.

Proposed Marker Design to be placed and paid for by the DCV.



Confederate Vets at othe Cemeteries

Concord- Jonesville		Plots
Alexander, Silas G.	Concord 1818-1885 Captain, Co. F, 12th TX Cav.	109 Broke in half, working on repair
Godbold, William E.	Concord 1833-1871 Pvt. Co. A, 3rd TX Cav.	14
Hart, Christopher Columbus	Concord 1845-1916 Pvt. Co. K, 67th NC Inf.	7
Hearne, John Powell	Concord 1837-1902 Pvt. Co. H, 7th TX Inf. POW Ft, Douglas	14 released 1863 sent subsitute in place
Hoskins, David R.	Concord 1845-1928 Pvt. Co. G, 17th Ala. Inf	38
Long, George	Concord 1837-1914 1st Lt. Co. E. 17th Regt. TX Cav.	68
Swanson, Charles Edward	Concord 1844-1862 Co. B, 14th TX Inf.	66a died: 2/62-10/1/62 near Camp Nels
Swanson, Silas Wright	Concord 1846-1865 Co. A. Lane's Regt., Wharton's Cav	66a
Timmins, Francis Edward	1833-1894 Co. I, 1st TX Partisan Rangers Lane Cav	He is in Panola, wife at Concord
Vaughn, Samuel Floyd	Concord 1844-1916 Sgt. Co. I, 9th Missouri Inf	36/65
Winston, John Anthony	Concord 1843-1873 Co. A., 36th ALA. Regt. Inf.	66
Winston, Thomas William	Concord 1828-1903 Captain, Co. A, 3rd TX Cav	66 a-b
Winston, William E.	Concord 1842-1922 1st. Lt. Co. A. 36th Ala. Inf.	66-a-b
Wright, Robert Ross	Concord 1840-1888 Ensign, Co. A, 3rd TX Cav.	7



When we finished at Concord we rode up to the T.C. Lindsey Store (son in law of) Dr Samuel F. Vaughn, Sgt. Co. I, 9th Missouri Inf. buried at Concord Cemetery and had a cold drink and a slice of hoop cheese. We looked at the W. P. Lane UCV Camp 621 members ribbon in the display case and then went to Leigh, TX and cleaned the family tombstones of the Guy Shaw family located in the Antioch Cemetery. We found someone had placed a battle flag on his grave at this all back cemetery. I decided to reprint Guy's story from our September 2022 newsletter to remember this Black Confederate Soldier. We salute Pvt. Guy Shaw for his service

The story of Gus Shaw, Co. B, 14th Texas Infantry:



Guy & Catherine Shaw and their daughter Alice Shaw Tittle holding Claudia A. Taylor.

At the 2022 National Reunion I was visiting with David Hill the Past Commander of the Gen. Richard Taylor Camp in Shreveport. He asked me if I had ever visited the grave of Confederate Veteran Guy Shaw, who is buried at Antioch Cemetery in Leigh, at the intersection of 134 & 1999. I told him I had been by there several times over the years but why would a Confederate Soldier be buried in the cemetery of a Black Church's? Well Guy Shaw was a Black Confederate Veteran,

So when the Marshall News Messenger came out on Saturday with a front page story about the passing of Mike Campbell a Texas historian who wrote several articles about Harrison County before and after the Civil War. From his books I found stats on how many men served in the Civil War from Harrison County. At the closing of the article on Mike Campbell was his work on finding the facts about Black Confederate Soldier Guy Shaw. So this reminded me I needed to see what I could find out about Guy Shaw. I first looked in my copy of the "Red Book" Harrison County, Texas in the Civil War. There he was on page 356, Shaw, Guy (Black), born 1844, at Franklin County, North Carolina, died 22 July 1931 at age 78, Harrison County, Texas, Spouse Catherine, married October 1911, Harrison County, Pension #38567, Service, Co. B, 14th Texas Infantry, served from May 1862 until July 1865, surrendered near Houston, Texas July 1865. The 14th was formed in Harrison County by Gov. / Col. Edward Clark after he returned to Marshall after serving the 1st year of the War as Governor of Texas. So I went to Fold3 to look up the service records on Guy Shaw of Co. B. 14th Texas Infantry. Guess what? No records on Guy Shaw, Black Confederate soldier of the 14th.

Well since the second source of info on Shaw came from the late Mike Campbell I thought I could go to his articles on this. His report to the Texas Historical Society on Guy Shaw ended up being a YouTube 7 minute movie. Here is his report. Campbell found that the Veterans pension for Guy Shaw was sworn to in 1910 by William Roswell Hargrove 1842-1932 and Rev. Julian Woodson 1845-1923 who both served in Co. B. 14th Texas Infantry. They both were members of the W.P. Lane UCV Camp #621. Guy Shaw received a pension from the State of Texas for \$8.33 per month or \$99.096 per year. So Campbell went into the records of William R. Hargrove. The Hargrove's came to Harrison County in 1848 from North Carolina. The 1851 census showed that William R. Hargrove born in North Carolina had 41 slaves. His children had listed a William R. Hargrove age 8. The Senior William R. Hargrove died in 1856 and the probate records showed in his assets a slave boy

FATHER OF LOCAL MAN IS BURIED AT MARSHALL SUNDAY

MARSHALL, Texas, May 17.—Funeral services for William R. Hargrove, 90, pioneer Harrison county citizen and father of Ray Hargrove of Shreveport, were held Sunday afternoon from the North Marshall Baptist church with the Rev. W. E. Ray of Leonard, Texas, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Harlan J. Matthews, First Baptist church.

Mr. Hargrove was a Confederate veteran and had many friends throughout the East Texas and North Louisiana area. Deacons of the First Baptist church were the active pallbearers with members of the Walter P. Lane camp, United Confederate Veterans, as honorary pallbearers.

Mrs. L. S. Hollis and Mrs. W. C. Adams of Marshall, Mrs. J. J. ShROUT of Longview are his surviving children. He is also survived by eight grandchildren.

REV. J. WOODSON.

Rev. Julian Woodson, one of Marshall's oldest and most beloved ministers, died at his home this morning at 1:25 o'clock after an illness of several weeks.

The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from his home, 308 South Edwards street. Services will be conducted by Rev. C. A. Perkins of the Methodist Episcopal church, assisted by Rev. W. T. Renfro of the First Methodist church, with interment in Algoma cemetery.

Julian Woodson was born in Tennessee on August 7, 1845. His parents moved to Texas when he was two years of age, and settled in Harrison county, where he grew to manhood. He entered the Confederate army in 1863, serving in Co. B, 14th Texas Infantry, until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, La., and the Saline Rivers, Ark.

He was married in March, 1874, to Miss Cleora Powell. To them was born one son, Chas. E. Woodson, and his wife having died in 1881, he was married again to Mrs. Bettie Aiken, on June 18, 1890. She had two children, John F. and Nina V. Aiken, who grew up to love him as a father, while to the union were born five children. Two died in infancy, while three, Lawrence and Lolla Mae Woodson and Mrs. Della Dean Dobbins, with his wife, survive him. All six-children were present in his last sickness. He



Greenwood Cemetery



Algoma Cemetery South

The Emancipation Proclamation

Contrary to what we have been taught, the Emancipation Proclamation freed not one solitary person. To prove this, one need only to read it. It declared slaves free in areas not under Federal control, but specifically left them in bondage where the Federals were in control. Lincoln had no authority to free slaves in the U.S. or in the Confederacy. His Proclamation was a war measure, as he stated, designed to cause slave insurrections in the South (which did not happen), and to give Europe the impression that the U.S. was waging a moral campaign, and to keep Europe from coming to the aid of the South.

The Annals of America, Vol. 9, published by Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.: "Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation **actually did not free a single slave**, since the regions in which it authorized emancipation were under Confederate control, and in the border states where emancipation might have been effected, it was not authorized."

"The [Emancipation] proclamation **has no constitutional or legal justification** except as a war measure."

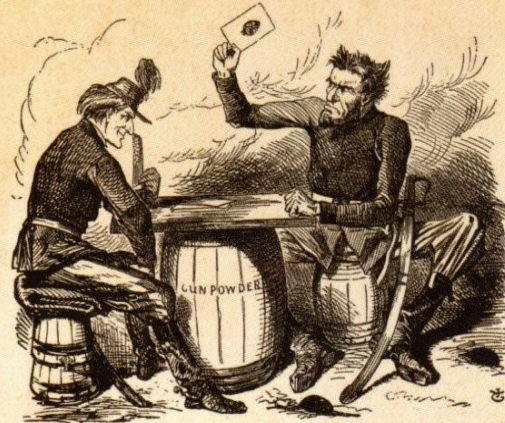
Letter to Sec. of Treas. Salmon P. Chase; 3 Sep 1863 (From Lincoln to Chase)

It is interesting to note that upon issuing the Emancipation Proclamation, 200,000 Union troops immediately deserted. So much for "The Great Emancipator."

It is also interesting to note that during The War of Northern Aggression, there was not one slave insurrection, which speaks volumes for the race relations in the South at that time, before Yankee intervention destroyed everything.



Abraham Lincoln



Lincoln, How He Really Felt

Union President Abraham Lincoln— (Racist, Destroyer of the Republic and Constitution) when asked "Why not let the South go in peace?" Lincoln replied: "I can't let them go. Who would pay for the government?"

Abraham Lincoln, claimed that— "The people of Mexico are most decidedly a **race of mongrels**. I understand that there is not more than one person there out of eight who is pure white."

Union President Abraham Lincoln, In his State of the Union addresses as president, he twice called for the deportation of blacks. In 1865, in the last days of his life, Lincoln said of blacks— "**I believe it would be better to export them all** to some fertile country with a good climate, which they could have to themselves."

Abraham Lincoln, Campaign Speech— "**I am not in favor of making voters or jurors of Negroes**, nor of qualifying them to hold office."

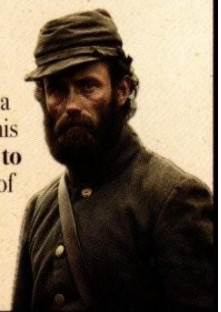
Abraham Lincoln, First Inaugural Address— "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery."

Abraham Lincoln, to Horace Greeley— "I am a little **uneasy about the abolishment of slavery** in this District (of Columbia)."

Abraham Lincoln, to Horace Greeley— "If I could save the Union **without freeing any slave** I would do it."

Abraham Lincoln— "**Negro equality, Fudge!!** How long in the Government of a God great enough to make and maintain this Universe, shall there continue to be **knaves to vend and fools to gulp**, so low a piece of demagoguism as this?"

Can you say "White Supremacist"?



C. S. ARMY UNIFORMS



Confederate Flag

The Confederate Battle Flag is not a flag of slavery or racism. It represents a people who defiantly stood against an oppressive and tyrannical government, and defended their homeland from an illegal invasion, just like the Betsy Ross flag. Compare it to Old Glory which flew over slavery for 88 years, and on the slave ships.



No historical document exists to support that this flag represented hate, slavery, racism, deceit, infamy or repression. Not one flag of the Confederacy was ever described in its placement to represent anything other than the Confederate States of America. No Confederate flag ever flew on a slave ship.

Slavery

Robert E. Lee had freed his father-in-law's slaves, but U.S. Grant had his until the 13th Amendment was ratified. 315,000 Union soldiers owned slaves, which was a greater number than Confederate soldiers who owned slaves. (But, I thought the Yankees fought to "free the slaves".) —Truths of History, Mildred Lewis Rutherford

Yankee Atrocities

Union army murdered, burned, looted, and raped its way across the South committing unspeakable atrocities against civilian old men, women, and children with the full knowledge and approval of Lincoln. This is verified in the Official Records: War of the Rebellion.

Did you know that the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma sided with the Confederacy?

Where Is The Logic?

IF slavery was the cause of the War of Northern Aggression, and IF the North fought to free the slaves, why then:

1. Was a 13th amendment presented in the U.S. Congress and signed by Lincoln in 1861, that would have prohibited the U.S. government from ever abolishing or interfering with slavery in any state? (Corwin Amendment, 2 March, 1861)
2. Was West Virginia allowed to accede to the union as a "Slave" state after 1863? (West Virginia was illegally and unconstitutionally formed)
3. Was slave labor used to build the Capitol building in Washington D.C.?
4. Was the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, applicable only in areas not under the control of the Union? (The Emancipation Proclamation freed not one solitary person, but was a war measure meant to cause a slave uprising, which did not happen. Read it.)
5. Was Union Gen. Fremont's order emancipating slaves in Missouri countermanded by Lincoln and the slaves sent back to their masters?
6. Why did New Jersey uphold its "Lifetime Apprentices" rule until 1866?
7. Why were there six slave states in the Union (Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska) during The War of Northern Aggression? (1860 Census)
8. Was there a U.S. Resolution stating that the war had nothing to do with slavery? (July 22, 1861)

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.



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.