



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 16th, 2025
6:30 P.M.**

**Program:
Bill O'Neal
Texas State Historian
2012-2018**



Jose Tequila Restaurant

**1205 East End Blvd.
South**

Marshall, TX 75672

Phone:

903-472-5695

Bring a Friend



Rest well Compatriot

Jeff Norgard

2025 Texas Division Awards: Superior Camp Award, Four Star Camp Award, 100% Retention Award, Best Camp Newsletter Award.

2025 SCV National Outstanding Camp Award, 2023 & 2024 SCV National, ATM Superior Camp Winner

Compatriots:

Brothers, as we move into September, let us pause to remember both our victories and our struggles. We suffered a great loss this past month with the passing of our Compatriot, Jeff Norgard. His devotion and fellowship will be missed, and we honor his memory by continuing the fight he so firmly believed in. Yet, even amid sorrow, we find encouragement in the recent promise by this administration to restore the Reconciliation Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery, a beacon of unity that speaks to the true spirit of our heritage. But our work is far from over. The enemies of our history continue their relentless push to erase our past, whether through renewed attempts to halt the restoration of the memorial or through dangerous measures like the Strickland amendment that seeks to rename our military bases, streets, and assets. These are battles we must face with courage and resolve. With determination, unity, and faith, let us press forward together to defend the truth of our history and the honor of our ancestors.

At your service,

Robb McMahan, Commander



Camp Meeting August 19th. Pictures by Albert Colvin



Robb gets our meeting going



TX DV Gold Cross for Roger Opelia



SCV National Commendations Awards for Allen, Tom, Pete.



SCV Merit Award for Pete



SCV Distinguished Award for Albert, Commendation for TJ



Distinguished for Bill



SCV ATM Outstanding Camp Award for our Camp





Mrs. Lynda attended also

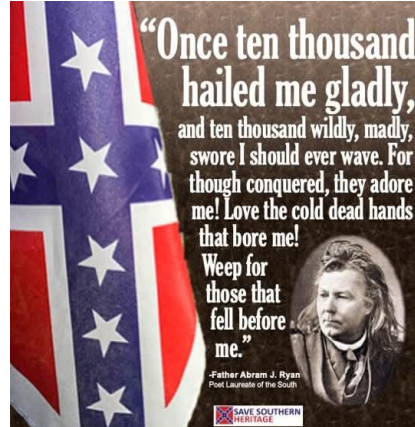
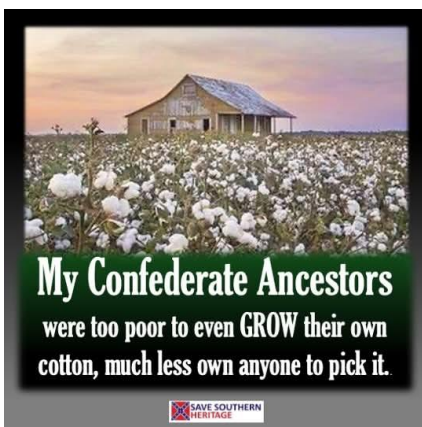


David Hill presented us a program on Texas Monuments



We got our 2023 & 2024 misspelled Awards replaced.

Singing Dixie



Overcorrection? Cracker Barrel Adds Confederate Flag To Logo And Changes Name To 'The South Will Rise Again'



Remembering Brother Jeffery Hanns Norgard 3/19/1957 – 8/18/2025. You touched us all.



Swearing in 2/11/21



Swearing in to the MC 2021



Bronze Cross 2023



Guardian 2024



Silver Cross June 2025



We will miss Jeff and Pooch



Marshall, Texas, Aug. 19th 2025

On behalf of our Camp I would like to offer our most heartfelt sympathy for your loss of your brother, father and grandfather and our Brother Compatriot Jeff Norgard. Jeff joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans, W. W. Heartsill Camp #314, Marshall, Texas. He was sworn in as a member on Feb. 11, 2021 by the Army of Trans Mississippi Commander J. C. Hanna. Jeff was a hard working member of our Camp when his health would allow him. Jeff became a guardian of the grave of Pvt. John G. Morris, Co. F., 2nd Regiment Texas Cavalry and Unknown Confederate Veteran #5 both at Marshall Cemetery. Jeff saw that their graves and tombstones were clean and maintained and also flagging their graves.

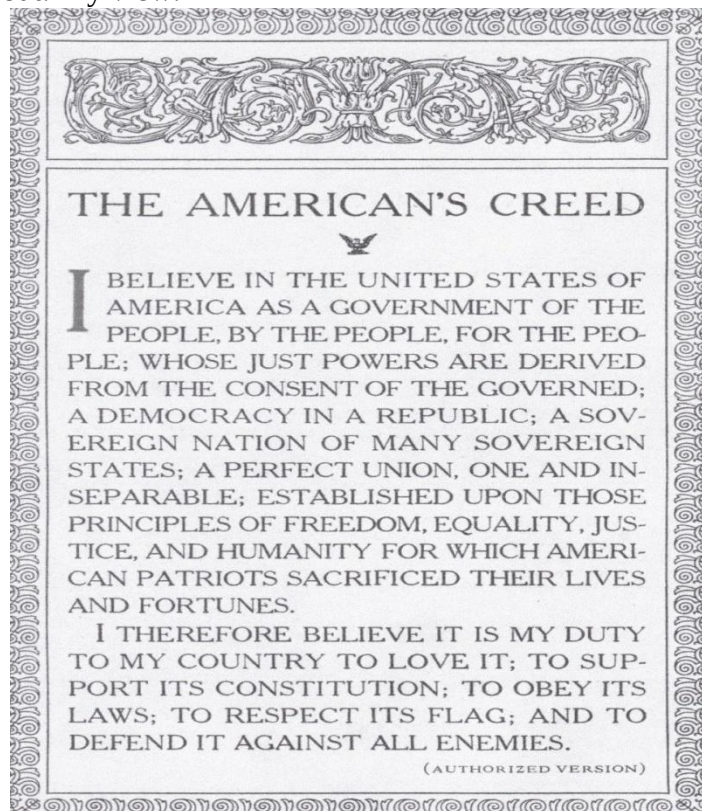
Jeff also helped out our Camp when we changed out the flags on Confederate Veterans graves and had work days at area cemeteries. Jeff and Pooch looked after the 35 Confederate Soldiers buried at Scottsville Cemetery between Marshall and Waskom. They made sure the flags were straight and replaced those in need. Jeff travelled to area Camp meetings to meet new Brothers. Jeff and I attended the MC Spring Run together where in a fundraising auction Jeff bought a 6ft x 8ft Battle Flag to mount on the wall of his shop. Jeff was so proud of winning the top bid for this flag and wanted a picture holding it.

We know you all will miss Jeff and so will our Camp. We became Jeff's family here in Marshall.

Bill Elliott

Bill Elliott, Past Commander, SCV Camp #314, 5th Brigade Commander, Texas Division.

Something to think about. My view.



The SUVCW is really stuck in old fashion traditions. Every meeting has opening and closing ceremonies. Sometimes this takes up as much time as our meetings. We all recite the American Creed as part of the opening of a Camp meeting. I thought I would share its history and some areas in the wording that should make you think about their meanings. It came about during WW I. Here is the story.

The idea of laying special emphasis upon the duties and obligations of citizenship in the form of a national creed originated with Henry S. Chapin. In 1916-1917 a contest, open to all Americans, was inaugurated in the press throughout the country to secure "the best summary of the political faith of America. The contest was informally approved by the President of the United States. Through Mayor James H. Preston, the city of Baltimore, as the birthplace of the Star-Spangled Banner, offered a prize of \$1,000, which was accepted, and the following committees were appointed. The winner of the contest and author of the creed selected proved to be William Tyler Page of Friendship Heights, Md., a descendant of President Tyler and also of Carter Braxton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was read and acceptant into the Congressional Record, No. 102, April 13, 1918.

So a Nation of a government, of the people, by the people, for the people? **In today's world, who are the people? Since the government does not listen to the people anymore?** A sovereign nation of sovereign states. **Our ancestors were not allowed to have their sovereign states.** Justice and Humanity for which American Patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes? **Unless they were Confederates, then they don't count.** To obey its laws, **but the government does not enforce our laws about the borders?** Defend it against all enemies, **except ANTIFA and illegal immigrates?** Maybe we need to send this to all the elected in Washington, DC.

The Jefferson Monument:

Jefferson's Richard Taylor Camp, UNC, unveiled its Confederate monument on July 10, 1907, six blocks north of its present location on the courthouse lawn. Although members of the Camp and nearby Robert E. Lee Chapter of the UDC had debated the merits of erecting a monument for several years, the two organization garnered little public support until neighboring city of Marshall unveiled a memorial in January 1906. So many Jeffersons participated in the ceremonies in Marshall that Jefferson's citizens vowed to build their own monument to the Confederacy, a memorial that would, of course, surpass Marshall's. Jefferson's city leaders organized an unveiling celebration that included a parade, cannon fire, a musical program, all with an eye to outdoing Marshall's recent ceremony. United States Senator Charles Allen Culberson, who had spent his childhood in Jefferson and had been elected in 1894 and 1896 as the state's governor, served as the primary speaker at the celebration. The Camp originally planned to place the monument in Oakwood Cemetery but decided instead, after the memorial's arrival, to set it in a small park (only 115 by 150 feet) on the north side of Broadway at the corner of Line and Polk Street, six blocks north of the courthouse and town square. In the 1930's Joseph McCasland became County Judge and had the monument moved to the Courthouse. So it did not make it to its designed location of Oakwood Cemetery for the second time. In the middle of the monuments front is a line missing that appears to have been roughly removed. For years people thought floated around "for a lost cause" had been removed. The truth is the line **"In Oakwood Cemetery"** had been removed because the monument never made it there.



Jefferson's monument



Cadet Jaxon Haddad

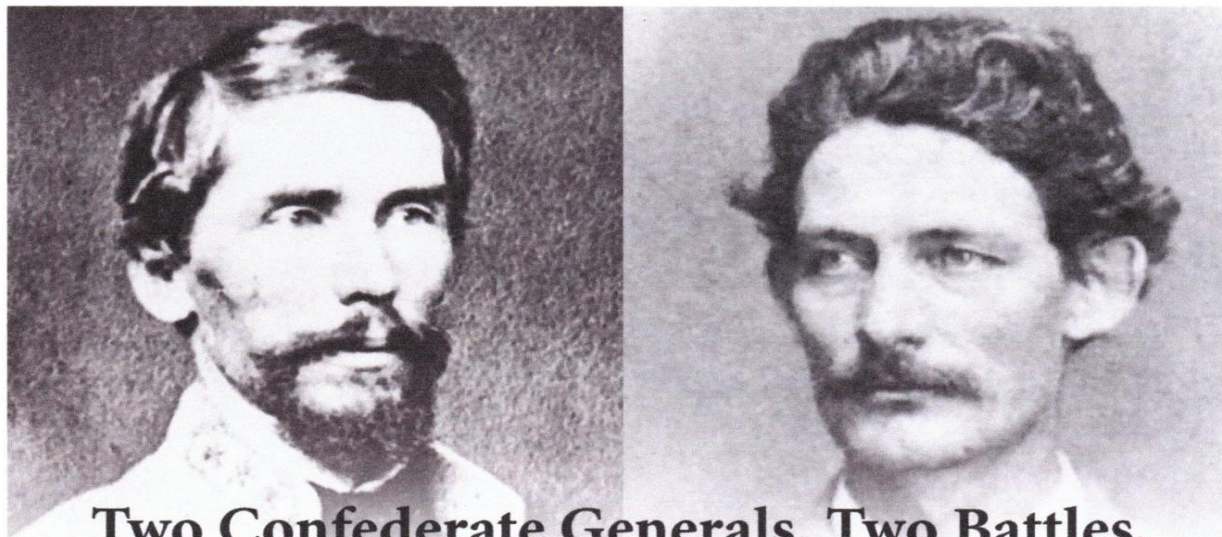


Compatriot Tommy Tumlinson

I received an email on June 16th, 2025 from the Richard Taylor's SCV Camp 1308, Shreveport Camp commander Allen Lawrence that Tommy Tumlinson a member of his Camp that the monument's soldier had a dirt dabbler's nest over its right eye. He was asking if they needed to get permission to clean the face. I emailed our members in Jefferson Roger Opelia and Wes Hamilton to see if they could get us permission to clean its face. Before I got an answer Compatriot Tumlinson and his grandson Cadet Jaxon made the soldier be able to see out of both eyes again.

I went to the August meeting of the Taylor Camp and offered our Camp's gratitude for their work.

Two Confederate General, two battles, two deaths and three burials. Generals Patrick R. Cleburne and Hiram B. Granbury: By Mike Nichols, Ft. Worth Star Telegram:



Two Confederate Generals, Two Battles, Two Deaths And Three Burials.

The two men, each in their mid-thirties, died on the same day on the same battlefield. The last words of one (“Never let it be said that Texans lag in the fight”) were overheard. The death of the other came in a cloud of battle smoke so thick that no one saw him fall. Both men were generals. Both were trained as lawyers. And both would be buried three times before their mortal remains came to rest.

HOUSTON MONDAY JANUARY 25, 1864

We are as yet without much information regarding the part Texas troops bore in the battle of Missionary Ridge. We notice Smith's Texas Brigade gallantly held their place, being commanded by Col. Granbury, of the 7th, after the fall of Gen. Smith, that the 6th, 10th and 15th consolidated, led by Col. Mills, who was wounded, as was also Maj. Sanders, who lost an arm, was led by Gen. Cleburne in a charge which inflicted great injury upon the enemy. When these regiments were engaged the enemy was bloodily repulsed.

In this era of instant and endless news coverage, we forget how slowly news traveled in the days before BT (before Twitter). Case in point: On January 25, 1864, the Houston Tri-Weekly Telegraph printed a report on the role of Texas soldiers in the War for Southern Independence's Battle of Missionary Ridge in Tennessee. The Battle of Missionary Ridge had been fought on November 25, 1863—two months before the newspaper account was published.

Of particular interest the report mentions Confederate officers Colonel Hiram Bronson Granbury and General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne.

Patrick Ronayne Cleburne (left) and Hiram Bronson Granbury (right) survived the Battle of Missionary Ridge. But one year later and 130 miles away on November 30, 1864 Cleburne and Granbury (by then a general) were killed at the battle of Franklin in Tennessee. Four other Confederate generals died in the battle.

"The space between the enemy's first line and the main line was about two hundred yards. The ground was level, and I don't think there was a tree or bush between them. The fire and destruction were beyond description. I went up to the works with Granbury's brigade. Generals Granbury and Govan, and their staff, were on foot. About halfway between the first and main line General Granbury was killed. I was within ten feet of him and remember well the last words he spoke: 'Forward, men; never let it be said that Texans lag in the fight.'"

"One, not in the battle of Franklin, might think it strange that such a conspicuous character as General Cleburne should be killed and his death not witnessed by anyone; but the fire was so terrific and the smoke so dense that one could not distinguish an object at twenty feet distant. The morning after the battle information came to our headquarters that General Cleburne's body was found. I immediately went in search of it and found it laid out on the gallery of the McGavock brick house—boots, pocketbook, diary, and sword belt gone. I afterward found the latter on a soldier, who claimed to have found it. His (General Cleburne's) face was covered with a lady's handkerchief finely embroidered. Who placed his body there I have never been able to ascertain? General

Cleburne received but one wound and that was from a Minnie ball which passed through his body. I procured coffins for Generals Cleburne and Granbury and Colonel Young, of the Tenth Texas, carried their remains to Columbia for interment, sent a courier ahead to have three graves dug in some suitable place in the country there; reached Columbia late in the evening. The remains of these three heroes lay, during that night, in the parlor of Mrs. Mary R. Polk. While the body of Cleburne was lying in Mrs. Polk's parlor."

"The following verses were placed upon his coffin, written by the talented and accomplished Miss Naomi Hays, niece of ex-President Polk, who afterward married the late lamented Major W. E. Moore, chief commissary of the Army of Tennessee:

*Fare thee well, departed
chieftain!
Erin' land sends forth a wail,
And O my country sad
laments thee,
Blow, ye breezes, softly o'er
him,
Fan his brow with gentlest
breath;
Disturb ye not the peaceful
slumber—
Cleburne sleeps the sleep of
death.
Rest thee, Cleburne, tears of
sadness
Flow from hearts thou'st nobly
won.
Mem'ry ne'er will cease to
cherish
Deeds of glory thou hast done.*

"Funeral rites were

performed the next day by the Right Rev. Bishop Quintard. The bodies were borne to the cemetery and placed in graves beside General Strahl and Lieutenant Marsh, of his staff. After the burial, I discovered that these gallant men were buried in that portion of the cemetery known as the 'potters' field', between a row of negroes and Federal soldiers. I felt very indignant, and so expressed myself. General Lucien J. Polk, brother to General and Bishop Leonidas Polk, was present, and most kindly offered me a lot in the Ashwood Cemetery, six miles south of Columbia, which kind and generous offer I most thankfully accepted. The next day I obtained a detail from the commandant of the post and disinterred Generals Cleburne, Granbury, and Strahl, Colonel Young, and Lieutenant Marsh. I disinterred General Strahl and Lieutenant Marsh at the request of Bishop Quintard. Having only a slight acquaintance with those gentlemen, I did not feel authorized to remove their remains from where their friends had planted them, but did so at the earnest request of Bishop Quintard, who I know was a warm friend of General Strahl and Lieutenant Marsh. Five graves were dug in Ashwood Cemetery, in a row, where I buried these five noble and gallant soldiers. (1)

(Continued on page 17)

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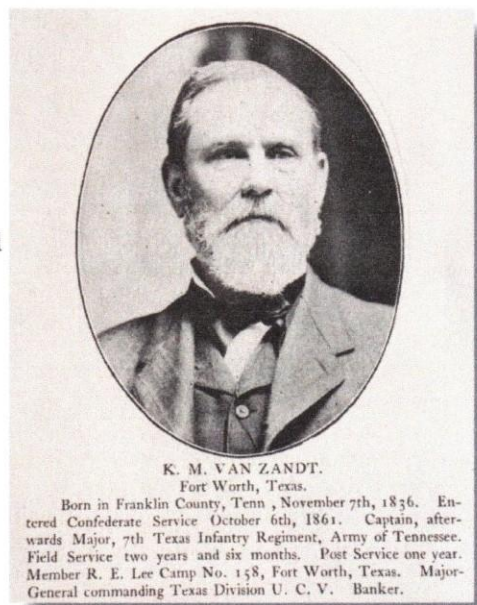
(1) In Campaigns and Battles of the Sixteenth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers, in the War Between the States, a war memoir published in 1885, Confederate Veteran L. H. Mangum recalled the deaths of Granbury and Cleburne and Mangum's role in the original burial (and prompt reburial) of the two generals near the Franklin battlefield.

In 1866, two years after Granbury was killed, Hood County was formed by the State Legislature of Texas and named for Confederate General John Bell Hood. The county seat was named for General Granbury. The Fayetteville Observer located in Fayetteville, Tenn. Reported that the remains of Gen. Patrick Cleburne were finally interred in Helena, Arkansas, his adopted town, on May 29th, 1870.

Fast forward to 1893, Khleber Miller Van Zandt, Fort Worth civic leader and president of Fort Worth National Bank for forty-six years, had fought with Granbury at the Battle of Fort Donelson in 1862 and at the Battle of Missionary Ridge in 1863. Van Zandt wrote in his autobiography that in 1893 the town of Granbury was given permission by General Granbury's sister to move his remains from Tennessee to the town named for him for reburial. The town sent its mayor, Dr. John Doyle, to Tennessee to fetch the remains. When Doyle got to Tennessee, he found that only bones and buttons had survived.

On the train trip back to the town of Granbury, Dr. Doyle stopped in Fort Worth and left the remains of General Granbury with Van Zandt for temporary safekeeping. General Granbury would be honored in a ceremony in Fort Worth and his remains then escorted to Granbury for the reburial ceremony in Granbury's city cemetery a few days hence on November 31—the anniversary of Granbury's death. It is interesting to note that Van Zandt kept the remains of General Granbury in the safest place she knew of the vault of Fort Worth National Bank.

The remains of General Granbury were transported from Fort Worth on a special train of the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railroad. Rufus Columbus Bursleson, who was president of Baylor University (and who in 1854 had baptized Sam Houston), served as chaplain at the reburial ceremony. Before the war General Granbury had been a resident of Waco and McLennan county judge.



Mike Nichols is a former columnist and travel writer for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram and author of Balaam Gimble's Gumption, Lost Fort Worth, and Live From the Boneyard.



Granbury, Texas, named for Gen. Granbury



Cleburne, Texas named for Gen. Cleburne

Preface

There is much the United States should commemorate about the American Civil War.

The Civil War turned a slaveholding republic into a champion of liberty, equality and freedom, and our nation has continually expanded its definition and defense of those values ever since – both between its shores and throughout the world. Through the courageous service and sacrifice of more than two million United States Soldiers from 1861 to 1865, what could have been our nation's end became, instead, our second American Revolution. It made our Union more perfect. The American Civil War was, as Abraham Lincoln immortalized at Gettysburg, "a new birth of freedom."

Yet this rebirth and revolution came at a terrible price. Between those fighting for the United States and those fighting against them, an estimated 620,000 Americans died in the conflict, and the war's total casualties numbered around 1.5 million. The conflict was deadly, devastating, and destructive: on a per capita basis, the Civil War was eight times more lethal for Soldiers and 10 times deadlier for all Americans than World War II. In absolute numbers, the Civil War killed more Americans than the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and all other conflicts before the Vietnam War combined.

The Civil War impoverished Confederate lands and bankrupted its treasury. The defeated Confederates lived in the literal ruins of the slave society they had fought to perpetuate. While the United States government took forceful steps to end the causes of slavery and subordination through Constitutional Amendments and direct interventions, the destruction caused by their triumph in the war also led it on a path of clemency and mer-

cy towards former Confederates. To some extent, this binding of the nation's wounds was inevitable, as it was the only way to prevent a long-lasting, immensely difficult, and perhaps logistically impossible occupation of the defeated and devastated Confederacy. While the historical facts of the Civil War remained unchanged over the last 160 years, our nation's memory of that war has transformed dramatically over that time. Most importantly, during the end of the nineteenth century and the start of the twentieth century, the South and much of the nation came to live under a mistaken understanding of the Civil War known as the "Lost Cause." As part of the "Lost Cause," across the nation, champions of that memory built monuments to Confederate leaders and to the Confederacy, including on many Department of Defense assets. In every instance and every aspect, these names and memorials have far more to do with the culture under which they were named than they have with any historical acts actually committed by their namesakes.

The origins of the naming of these nine Army bases are both haphazard and historical. During both World Wars, the U.S. Army opened dozens of new training camps and supply depots throughout the nation to train and equip close to 20 million military personnel. Approximately four million men and women served in and around World War I, and more than 15 million served in and around World War II. Although summoned into existence by these wars, and formed by the particular needs of the nation's military, the bases were ultimately placed and named largely due to regional and political considerations.

Pressed for time while arming against immense opponents and global threats, the Army often deferred to local sensitivities and regional connections of a namesake while naming them. Timing and culture mattered; the "Lost Cause" and Jim Crow were prevalent throughout the South and contributed to the hasty naming of bases. When the military asked local leaders for input,

The American Civil War claimed more lives than the U.S. lost in:

the American Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican-American War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, the Korean War, and all other conflicts prior to the Vietnam War ...

COMBINED.

PART I: UNITED STATES ARMY BASES

3

PREFACE

Acknowledgments

The Naming Commission wishes to acknowledge the many individuals, organizations, government officials and agencies that provided us their views and insights.

We are deeply grateful to the Department of the Army, which served as our supporting agency, and all the Department of Defense employees whose assistance was so essential to the success and functioning of the Commission.

The Commission

COMMISSION ON THE NAMING OF ITEMS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE THAT COMMEMORATE THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA OR ANY PERSON WHO SERVED VOLUNTARILY WITH THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



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Vice Chair



LTC Thomas Bestick
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Mr. Jerry Bachman
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U.S. Marine Corps, Retired
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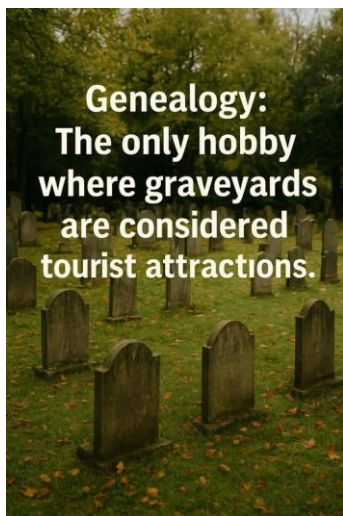
PUBLISHED AUGUST 2022

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, and the newsletter fund.



**Parting thoughts
We must keep on fighting for our rights**

2025 Camp Leadership

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August & September Camp members anniversaries and birthdays.

August SCV entry dates: Robb McMahan, 8/4/2020, Tom Scarborough, 8/18/2020, Wes Hamilton, 8/23/2005, Owen Carroll, 8/20/2002, Chris Hurley, 8/1/2017

August Birthdays: Donnie Weir, 8/19/1960, Hal Fletcher, 8/28/1955, Albert Colvin, 8/9/1941.

September SCV entry dates: Daryl Ware, 9/29/2020, Carson McCain, 9/4/2002, John Cornelius, 9/4/2009, Roby Whittaker, 9/6/2016.

September Birthdays: No birthday boys in September