



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 18, 2025

6:30 P.M.

Program:

**Belinda McMichael:
"Remembering our Rebel
Women Ancestors and
their Sacrifices for our
South."**



Jose Tequila Restaurant

**1205 East End Blvd.
South**

Marshall, TX 75672

Phone:

903-472-5695

Bring a Friend



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

Greeting Compatriots:

As we move into the holiday season, I want to thank everyone who attended our October meeting and helped make it a success. During the meeting, we agreed to plan a Christmas party this year in place of the December meeting, and we would like everyone's input on where to hold it. The two options currently being considered are Jose' Tequila's, where we usually meet, and Café Italia, which is just down the highway. I will be sending out an email soon so all members can vote on their preference. We'll announce the final decision at our November meeting and share details by email so everyone can make plans to attend. We had a very informative presentation by Bobby Herring on the currency of the confederacy. Back then the government made more money than they had funds in the bank to cover it. Sound familiar? We know a lot more now what might be real or be fake.

Our guest speaker for November meeting will be Belinda McMichael, presenting **"Remembering our Rebel Women Ancestors, and their Sacrifices for our South"** This promises to be an excellent program, and I encourage you to bring your wives or significant others to join us for this special evening.

I also would like to extend my sincere thanks to everyone who came out on October 25th to help clean up Greenwood Cemetery. Your dedication and hard work are deeply appreciated.

I look forward to seeing all of you at our next meeting on November 18th.

In your service,

Robb McMahan, Commander

Camp Meeting September 16th. Pictures by Albert Colvin



Robb gets our meeting going.



1st Lt. Pete Craig



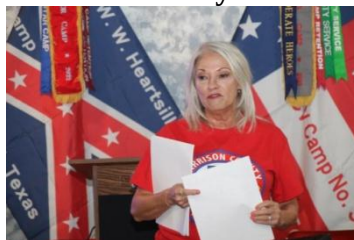
2nd Lt. Daryl Ware



Announcements



Tommy Holmes, Carthage Camp



1st Lady Kathy McMahan



Randy speaks out



Bobby Herring gave the program on Confederate currency



Questions afterwards



"Atta Boy" for Bobby



learning a lot?



Mrs. Ann joined with us



Carson and Frank



Bobby explaining money

Greenwood workday Oct. 25, 2025: Some Before and after:



Before and after



Before



Finding Marcel



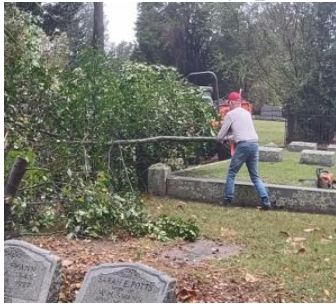
Before



After



More workday pictures:



Working on a plan

Albert helping

Marcel getting it going



More workday photos by Albert Colvin: October 25, 2025, hard work, great fellowship



Something to think about. Know your enemy BLM, my view.

The **Black Lives Matter groups** are more coming to the limelight on what a scam they are. More and more are coming out how they have become another way for their leaders to steal the money for themselves. Here is another one in the news last week who lined their family's pockets on the money donated to assist low income families. This article and information came from the *Daily Caller News Foundation*, wire service.

A Black Lives Matters (BLM) activist has taken a plea deal in a Fargo, North Dakota, case in which she and her husband are accused of diverting taxpayer money meant for her nonprofit to family members, according to local outlet InForum. Faith Shield-Dixon, founder of the Faith4Hope Scholarship Fund, will plead guilty to three felony counts of theft out of five, citing a plea agreement she signed Oct.1. The deal follows years of allegations of financial mismanagement by BLM leaders after their organizations received lavish funding.

The attorney for Shields-Dixon did not respond to the Daily Caller News request for comment. Her husband, Charles, faces his own felony trial for the case in November, according to InForum. Shields-Dixon's police-related advocacy included filing a complaint against the Moorhead Police Department in 2020, alleging that she was afraid for her life during a traffic stop and telling a police oversight board in 2024 that she had been unlawfully jailed in Fargo. Following George Floyd's death in 2020, BLM leaders used their organization's funds to buy luxuries such as a massive Southern California mansion and to pay an art company run by the father of a BLM activist's child to produce an extensive live stream event. BLM organizations have even dealt with internal disputes over money, including when fellow activists accused Black Lives Matter Grassroots Director Melina Abdullah in 2022 of spending the nonprofit's funds on a vacation to Jamaica.

Prosecutors accused Shields-Dixon of accepting \$350,000 in grant money for the Faith4Hope Scholarship Fund, which was meant to assist low-income families, and directing \$124,000 of it to businesses run by family members. Shield-Dixon told InForum that her sentencing hearing will reveal what precise illegal actions she will confess to. "There, my attorneys and I will explain exactly what did and did not happen with the respect to the grant funding I accepted from the city of Fargo and state of North Dakota," Shields-Dixon said in a statement. "Then-and only then-should anyone draw conclusions about me, my family and the decisions I made in this matter." ***She doesn't sound remorseful to me?***

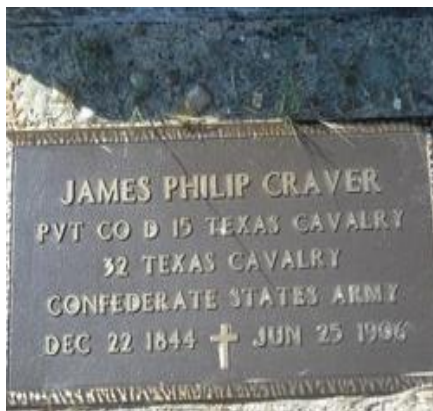


Faith Shields-Dixon in action



I like her shirt!

Hometown Hero: James P. Craver, 1844-1906, Liberty Cemetery, Harleton, Texas

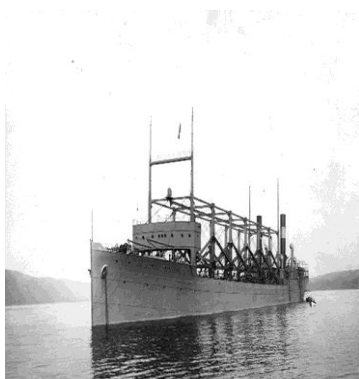
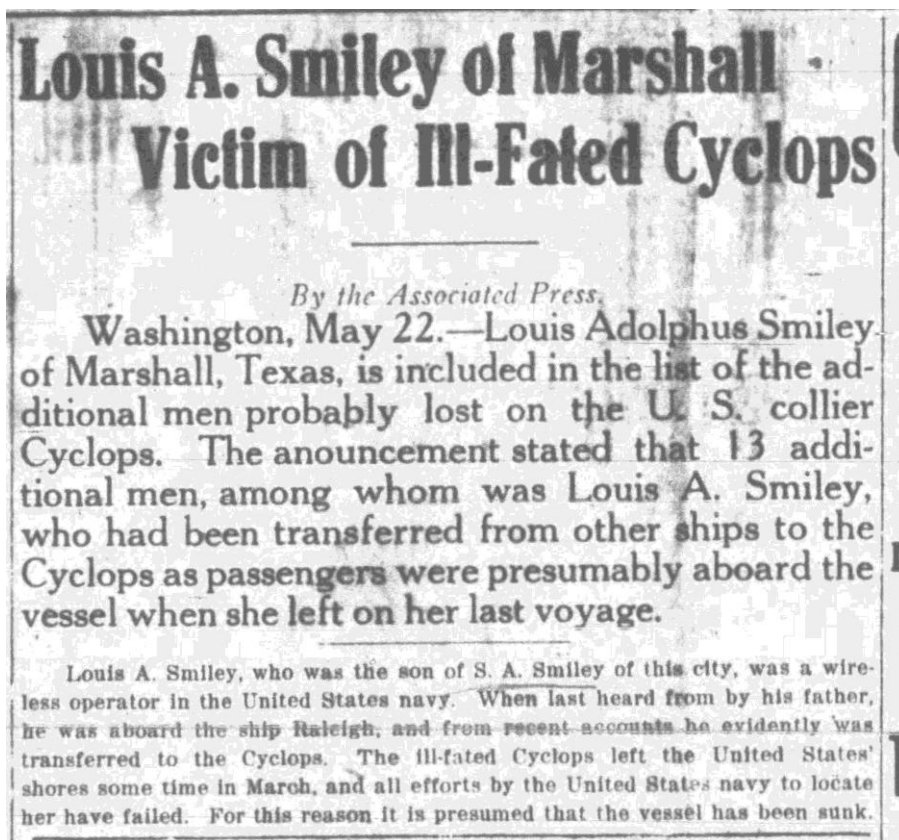


Article from the Confederate Veteran magazine 1906

The W. P. Lane Camp, Marshall, Texas mourns the death of another loyal, faithful, and beloved comrade. James P. Craver was born on December 22, 1844, in the State of Georgia. He entered the Confederate service December 20, 1862, as a private in Company D, 32nd Texas Infantry, and was mustered out of the service at the close of the war in 1865. As he was when only a boy true and faithful to his country and her cause, so when the war was over he addressed himself with the same unswerving fidelity and zeal to the building up of her wasted places, to the encouragement of his fellow-men, and to the establishment of that golden rule which requires us to do as we would be done by. At Kennesaw Mountain he was shot through the right lung, and one rib was taken out and carried off. He was believed to be dead, and was taken to the dead house, where he remained all night. The next morning he was discovered to be still living, and was taken back to the hospital, and after many weeks of suffering, he recovered and returned to his command. Comrade Craver's death occurred on June 25, 1906, at his home, in Harleton, Texas, and the next day with willing hands but sorrowing hearts we laid him in his grave with the usual ceremonies in the presence of his large family and many sorrowful friends.



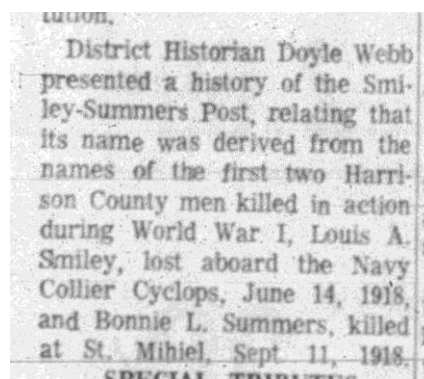
Veterans Day: Remembering L.A. Smiley



USS Cyclops



Louis A. Smiley

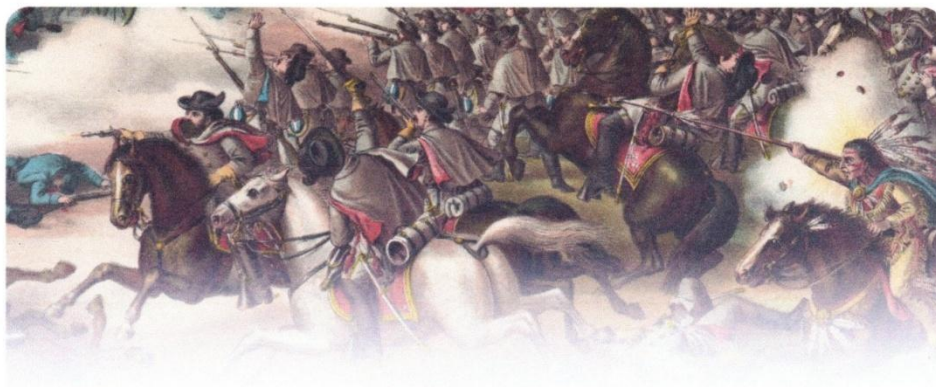


Naming of Marshall Post

USS Cyclops (AC-4) was the second of four *Proteus*-class colliers built for the United States Navy several years before World War I. Named after the Cyclops, a race of giants from Greek mythology, she was the second U.S. naval vessel to bear the name. The loss of the ship and 306 crew and passengers without a trace occurred sometime after 4 March 1918.

As the loss occurred during World War I, she was thought to have been captured or sunk by a German raider or submarine because she was carrying 10,800 long tons (10,973 t) of manganese ore used to produce munitions, but German authorities at the time subsequently denied any knowledge of the vessel.^[1] The Naval History & Heritage Command has stated she "probably sank in an unexpected storm",^[2] but the cause of the ship's loss is not known.

The Partisan Ranger: Article from a past issue of the TexDIV Reporter



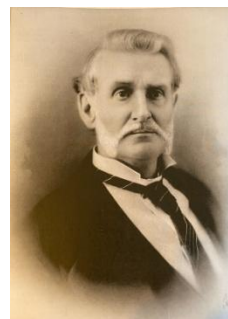
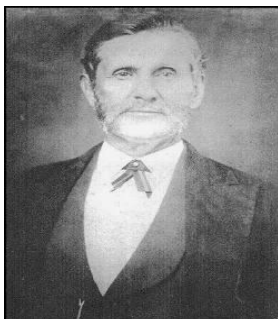
Unconventional Times, Unconventional Measures; Partisan Rangers: A Narrative.

The term "partisan ranger" refers to individuals who conducted guerrilla warfare during the War of Northern Aggression on behalf of the Confederacy. Some of the most famous partisan rangers from the Confederate side include John S. Mosby, William Quantrill, and even Nathan Bedford Forrest used this type of warfare to his advantage. Mosby, known as the "Gray Ghost," was particularly successful in disrupting Yankee operations in Virginia and became a legendary figure in Southern lore. Notable partisan rangers include Walter P. Lane and John H. Morgan, who conducted raids behind Union lines.

Walter P. Lane established the First Texas Partisan Rangers for operations west of the Mississippi in June of 1862, less than 2 months after the Partisan Ranger act was passed by the Confederate Congress that April. Rather than the standard 10 company structure, Lane had 14 in total consisting of 600 men who furnished their own supplies such as arms, equipment and horses. Largely successful until the fall of Vicksburg, the First Texas Partisan Rangers consolidated with the Second Texas Cavalry Brigade took part in the Red River Campaign fighting in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Monett's Ferry and Yellow Bayou.

The Partisan Rangers Act was a law passed by the Confederate Congress on April 21, 1862. The act authorized the formation of partisan ranger units, which were essentially irregular guerrilla forces, to fight for the benefit of the Confederacy in hopes it would advance the nation's defense goals.

The act allowed Confederate commanders to grant commissions to individuals who could raise and lead these partisan ranger units with promise of large bounties.



The rangers were authorized to operate behind enemy lines and conduct raids, sabotage, and reconnaissance missions against Federal forces. They were also encouraged to disrupt Union supply lines and communication networks.

The Partisan Rangers Act was controversial, as some Confederate leaders feared that it would lead to undisciplined and uncontrollable forces, while others saw it as a way to counter Union advantages in conventional warfare.

What made Partisan Ranger battalions special was their unique structure and tactics. They were typically composed of mounted infantry who were able to move quickly and strike at enemy targets with surprise attacks.

Partisan Rangers were not subject to the same rules of engagement as regular army units and were often granted more autonomy and freedom to conduct unconventional operations. They were authorized to operate independently and to use tactics such as ambushes and hit-and-run attacks to disrupt enemy operations.

The success of Partisan Ranger battalions led to their widespread use throughout the

Confederate Army, and they played an important role in the Confederate war effort. However, their unorthodox tactics and lack of formal training also made them difficult to control and at times led to abuses against civilians. The use of Partisan Ranger battalions was controversial both during and after the war, and their legacy remains a subject of debate among historians.

Partisan Rangers were identified in the field by a number of distinctive features:

Clothing: Partisan Rangers often wore civilian clothing or a mix of civilian and military clothing, which helped them to blend in with the local population and avoid detection.

Weapons: Partisan Rangers were typically armed with a mix of weapons, including rifles, shotguns, pistols, and knives. They often carried multiple weapons and were skilled at using them in close-quarters combat.

Horses: Partisan Rangers were mounted infantry and relied heavily on their horses to move quickly and evade pursuit. They often rode fast, agile horses that were trained for combat.

Flags: Some Partisan Ranger units carried distinctive flags or banners that identified them as

Confederate forces.

Tactics: Partisan Rangers were known for their unconventional tactics and guerrilla warfare tactics, such as ambushes and hit-and-run attacks. They often operated in small groups and were able to strike quickly and disappear into the surrounding countryside.

Ethnicity: Partisan Ranger units could be diverse. Comprised of different races and creeds, many able to speak in different languages, these irregular militiamen could easily blend in with the community being Black, White, Hispanic, or Native American so as to not draw unnecessary or unwonted attention.

(Continued on page 29)



"More than half a century after the Civil War, a veteran still held the flag his regiment carried into battle."

Around 1920 in Paris, Texas, a Civil War veteran stood proudly in his yard, holding the battle flag of the 9th Texas Infantry Regiment.

Decades had passed since the regiment marched into war in 1861. Thousands of men had fought beneath that very cloth—through the mud, the gunpowder, the chaos of battle. Now, one of them, his hair white with age, lifted it once more.

The photograph is haunting not because of the war it recalls, but because of what it represents: memory made tangible. A flag that had once led soldiers into fire now fluttered quietly in a veteran's hands, a relic of a world almost gone.

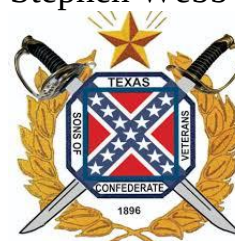
Images like this remind us that history is not just dates and books—it is people, lives, and the symbols they carried. What once was a call to war had become, by 1920, a thread of remembrance.

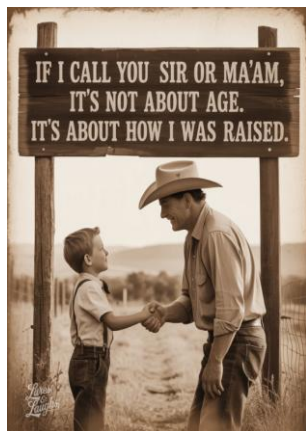
[#HistoryInPhotos](#) [#CivilWarLegacy](#) ~Weird Pictures and News

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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September & October Camp members anniversaries and birthdays.

November SCV entry dates: Chad F. Crisp, Nov. 4, 2003, 22 years

November Birthdays: Frank T. Crisp, Nov. 19, 1960, T.J. Henigan, Nov. 17, 2008

December SCV entry dates: Hart Hudson & Owen Hudson, Dec. 30, 2021, 4 years, Jesse Heim, 12/12/2007, 18 years, Rex McGee, Dec. 4, 2014, 11 years, Frank Crisp, Dec. 28, 2001, 25 years, Allen Bourne, Dec. 28, 2016, 9 years, Pete Craig, Dec. 28, 2016, 9 years, Albert Colvin, Dec. 2, 2002, 23 years.

December Birthdays: Hart Hudson, Dec. 27, 2007, Carson McCain, Dec. 30, 1957