



THE MARSHALL GUARDIAN

IN MEMORY OF THE HARRISON COUNTY BOYS

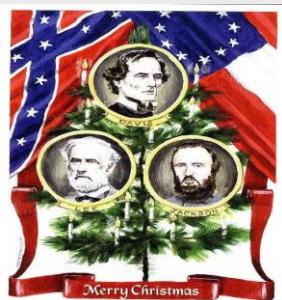


Dedicated to the memory of the Sergeant William Williston Heartsill Company F 2nd Texas Cavalry, C.S.A

Next Meeting...

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

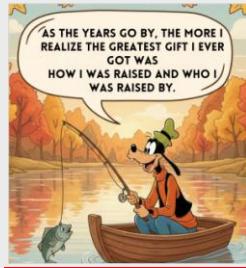
**Program:
Camp Christmas Party
and Camp Awards**



**Café Italia Restaurant
5555 East End Blvd.
South
Marshall, TX 75672**

**Phone:
903-923-9527**

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:

I send my warmest regards to each of you as we enter this Christmas season. Our November meeting was truly special. Belinda McMichael did a wonderful job with her spoken performance about Southern women and children who were affected by the war. You could have heard a pin drop while she spoke. I was a powerful reminder of the sacrifices made on the home front, and I know everyone there was moved by her words. I also want to extend a heartfelt thank you to all the ladies who joined us that evening. Their presence made the meeting more enjoyable.

Please remember to mark December 6th on your calendar for the Ore City Christmas parade. We have been invited to march in the parade which starts at 5:30pm and we will muster between 4:30 and 5:00pm. Please let Bill know if you will be able to attend. Muster location is in the lot at the Sonic Drive Inn and the Dollar General, this is located at the intersection of N. Peach at Rebel St., Peach is one block east of Hwy 259, North of Iris St. and 6 blocks north of Texas 154.

As a reminder, we will not have our regular camp meeting this month. Instead, we will gather for our Christmas dinner at Café Italia, located at 5555 East End Blvd S. (US 59). The dinner will be on Dec. 16th at 6:00PM. Please RSVP to me directly as soon as possible so we can give the restaurant an accurate count. You can reach me by email at robb@lastrebel.net or by phone at 310-490-4341

I hope to see everyone at Café Italia as we enjoy good food, fellowship, and close out the year together.
At your service,

Robb McMahan, Commander

Camp Meeting November 18th. Pictures by Albert Colvin



Robb gets our meeting going.



Daryl, gives the charge.



new member TJ Burrow



The McCain's & Wilson's



Taylor Camp visitors



The Ware's



Randy tells a tale



cousins Chuck & Alan



the McMichael's



Outstanding one woman play by Belinda McMichael enjoyed by all



Gifts for Mrs. Belinda

Louis A Smiley's tombstone installed Nov. 2nd and dedicated on Nov. 8th, photos by Albert



Getting the tombstone installed



Teamwork



The dedication



Tom says a prayer of dedication

the attendees

Mrs. Ann with us

Flags for Veterans Day at Marshall and Greenwood Cemeteries:



The Texas Ranger's Badge:



Pictured is a modern Texas Ranger's badge. Beside it is a 1948 Cinco Pesos identical to the one the badge is made from. This combination of materials and craftsmanship represents every badge awarded to a Texas Ranger since 1962, but the tradition dates to nearly a century earlier.

Beginning in the mid 1870's western lawman's badges began to come into fashion. Each of these badges was unique in its own way, but they almost invariably consisted of a five-point star cut from a Mexican 8 Reals or newer 1 Peso coin. This was done either directly by a lawman or by a commissioned jeweler. Mexican silver coins were an obvious choice to make high quality badges from; they were abundant yet expensive, their foreignness meant that they were legal to alter, and their convenient size and shape meant that a badge could be fashioned from one with minimal effort. The earliest known western badge to survive today belonged to Ranger Ira Aten was made around 1880 from an 8 Reales coin. In 1962, Ranger Hardy L. Purvis and his mother donated 62 Five Pesos silver coins from 1947 and 1948; this was enough to make one badge for each commissioned officer at the time. Today there are less than 200 Rangers serving the state of Texas and the Cinco Peso Badge remains one of the most highly respected symbols in the West.

On Nov. 24, 1835, the Texas Ranger was officially formed by the provisional government, initially serving as scouts and couriers. In the following years they took on a bigger role in fighting hostile Indians and Mexican incursions. It was not until the decades after the Civil War that the Rangers began taking on more law enforcement duties. The number of Ranger companies currently authorized by the Texas Legislature is now 6. Just a FYI, the Texas **Constable** was created by Stephen F. Austin in 1826 after receiving his land grant in 1823.

Home town Hero: Daniel Doppelmayr. With help from Bill T. Whitis and the HCHM

Dan was born on July 4, 1834 in Floss, Bavaria, Germany. And he died on August 27, 1902 in Marshall. The Doppelmayr family first started arriving in America in New York and settling into the Syracuse, NY area. Their sister Mary married Meyer Weisman there. Dan and his older brother Meyer came to the East Texas area of Jefferson and Marshall in the late 1840's as both were recorded in the 1850 Census. Meyer became a US citizen in 1850 and Dan in 1857. They opened a confectionery store in Marshall, becoming the first Jewish business in Marshall. Meyer owned the Pacific Hotel in Jefferson. Daniel joined the group of men forming up the Col. John Gregg's Regiment on May 1st, 1861, in Hopkinsville, KY, they became the 7th Texas Infantry Regiment on Oct. 4th, and Dan was assigned to Company D under Captain K.M. Van Zandt, it is recorded when he joined he brought one double-barrel shotgun loaned to him by L.P. Alford. Dan was 26 years old.

The 7th was captured at the fall of Ft. Donelson in 1862 and Dan became a POW, he was exchanged in time to return back into the newly reformed Texas 7th where they served in the defense of Vicksburg, fighting in the battle for Raymond, MS. in 1863 where the 7th losing over 50% killed, wounded or captured. Dan is on the list of the wounded at Raymond. The 7th was then assigned to Gen. Bragg where they fought at Chickamauga and Chattanooga; from there they fought in the Atlanta campaign, then were assigned to Gen. Hood and fought at Franklin, TN. in 1864.

When the remains of the Army of Tennessee surrendered in 1865 in North Carolina, Dan was paroled and had to get back to Marshall. According to W. C. Pierce who served with Dan that during the entire war Dan had a \$20 Gold coin he had carried sewn in his clothes, was used to pay for transportation and food to get back to Marshall. Dan got home and carried on with his businesses. He wrote his family in Syracuse and informed them he needed help in his businesses and this brought his nephew Joe Weisman and Dan's brother Jim to Marshall. He turned his store into the "Marshall Dry Goods" and with Joe Weisman open a clothing store on the downtown square, He later sold it to Joe and then it was moved to North Washington become "Joe Weisman Company" Dan married Fannie Young and Joe Weisman married Fannie's sister Lena, making Dan and Joe not only uncle and nephew, but also brothers in law. When the Salamander Fire Company formed in 1870 Dan was a charter member and officer. Dan and Fannie had a son James who died suddenly while off in school in Ohio in 1883 at age 15 and 4 daughters Bertha, Bella, Flora and Della. Fannie passed away at age 56 in 1900 and Dan followed her in 1902 at age of 68. Dan was responsible for bringing several future business leaders to Marshall which several where his relatives and were Jewish. In 1881 the Hebrew Benevolent Society bought a plot of land between Speed and Wall Street's to create a Jewish cemetery and the Doppelmayr's purchased plot #1. The Temple Moses Montefiore was organized in 1887 and Dan was selected the first president. Dan and his family were like a lot of Confederate Veterans; they served and came home to make Marshall what it became.

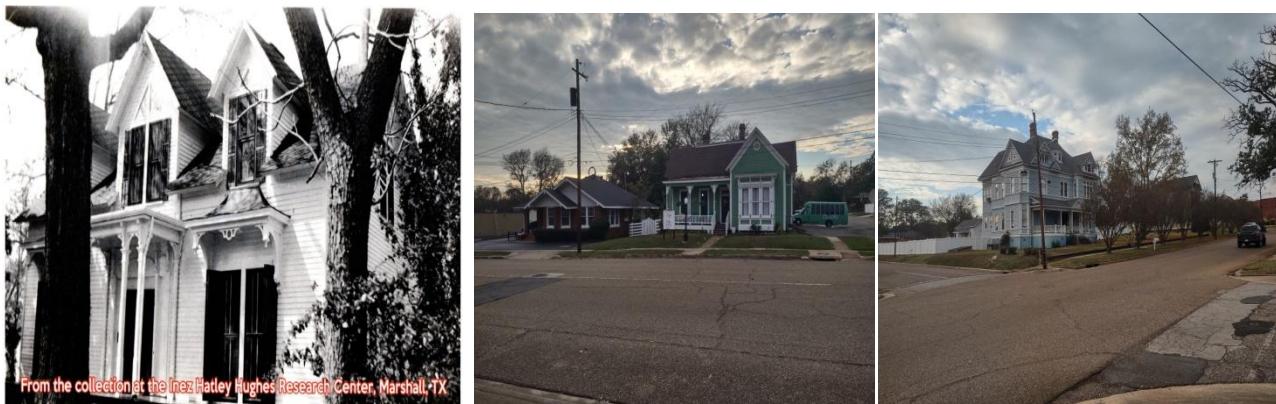




Looking north from the square on Bolivar. Doppelmayer's was at the corner of E. Austin @ Bolivar. Smoke stacks in the background are at the Car & Wheel Foundry seen above Doppelmayer's



Vacant lot where Brownrigg's Insurance burned was the location of Doppelmayer's Confectionary



Doppelmayer home at 413 S. Washington, where this red brick accountant's office is now. Then the Joe Weisman home just north of the Doppelmayer block. When the SW Bell office was built in 1962, Meyer Doppelmayer house and Dan's were torn down. Now it is McMinn & Pope accounting firm. This part of S. Washington made up a lot of the Jewish business men. The Van Hook home is the house just north of the Weisman Home.



Dan in a Confederate Uniform



Dan with his daughters



Something to think about. Know your enemy George Soros, my view.



Dear Republicans take note: Putin banned George Soros in 2015. The Russian government shut down Soros' entire network — the Open Society Foundations and all connected NGOs.

They ruled his operations were “a threat to national security,” banned all funding ties, and made it illegal for his organizations to operate in the country.

Their reasoning: Soros’ groups were “undermining the constitutional order” and “destabilizing society.”

In plain English: They kicked out his influence — completely.

Meanwhile in America, we let Soros and his network buy prosecutors, rig policies, flip cities into war zones, empty prisons, and turn criminals into victims and victims into criminals.

He has bought:

- District Attorneys
- Judges
- Politicians
- Activist groups
- Media narratives

And Republicans just sit there like:

“Well we don’t want to upset our billionaire donors...”

ENOUGH.

America needs to cut him off completely.

Shut down the foundations.

Ban the political money pipelines.

End the influence operations disguised as “non-profits.”

Freeze the funding networks that are destroying cities from the inside out.

If other countries can protect themselves from this level of political manipulation, then America better find a spine and do the same.

Don't Do it!

During the American Civil War, diarrhea was the leading cause of death among soldiers—and remarkably, there was an informal code of honor that discouraged shooting at anyone relieving themselves.

During the American Civil War, more soldiers died from disease than from direct combat, with diarrhea and dysentery among the leading killers. Unsanitary camp conditions, poor diets, and contaminated water supplies created an environment where illness spread rapidly, overwhelming the limited medical knowledge of the time.

Despite the brutality of the conflict, soldiers sometimes recognized an unspoken code of conduct. One such agreement was that men should not be targeted while relieving themselves, as both sides understood the misery and vulnerability of such moments. This small act of restraint reflected a shared human experience, even between enemies.

These informal practices reveal how humanity could still surface in the midst of devastation. They highlight the strange balance between survival, respect, and the harsh realities of war, showing that even in the darkest circumstances, soldiers sought moments of dignity.

The Confederate Soldier:



Out of the scattered and incomplete records of the Confederate Infantry come accounts of heroism and endurance which easily rival those from the North. The Confederate armies lost, in the aggregate, nearly 10 percent in killed and mortally wounded, while the same loss among Northern troops was 5 percent. Most of this was in the Infantry. Although this is not a fair comparison of valor, for there were over 300 Northern regiments which never saw battle, it gives an idea of sacrifices made on the Confederate side.

At Antietam the first Texas suffered 82 percent casualties without flinching. In the next two years we have record of at least forty-two Confederate regiments which lost in one day's fighting over half their strength and still remained in the line. There are many vivid descriptions of Garnett's Virginia Brigade, of Pickett's Division, in its celebrated charge at Gettysburg. But what the charge meant in human endurance comes out of statistics; Garnett's Brigade entered the fight with 1,427 men and returned to Seminary Ridge with only 486 on their feet.

When the Confederate infantryman took the field in 1861 he carried everything he, the government and his family could supply, often including a revolver, a bowie knife, and a long list of non-military possessions ranging from banjos to bibles. The first march usually saw the end of the heaviest and least essential objects, and from then on the soldier continued to reduce his load. His knapsack was the first thing to go; a few personal items rolled inside a blanket and slung over one shoulder sufficed. Canteens were useful but in time even they were thrown away in favor of a tin cup. The heavy coat was replaced by a short jacket and the tall boots by tough brogan's. So the Confederate trimmed down until, by 1863, he was the lightest equipped soldier in the world.

The grey jacket was almost universally worn save in warm weather when a cotton shirt sufficed. Cotton could be more easily washed than flannel or merino, and vermin did not seem to propagate in it so easily. The comfort an overcoat gave in cold weather was never worth the trouble of carrying it around the rest of the year, and the soldier who slept out of doors soon learned to do without it. Many men continued to wear grey caps, but slouch hats were more popular. For trousers almost anything served, although sky-blue kersey (often captured from Union stocks) or cotton ones stained with butternut were the more common kinds.

The Confederate foot soldier sometimes dispensed with his percussion cap and cartridge boxes and carried his caps and cartridges in his pockets, and even bayonets were thrown aside if officers were not watchful. A haversack, a blanket, a rubber blanket, a rifle musket and a handful of ammunition, a cup or pannikin, and the absolute essentials of clothing constituted the minimum for the Rebel infantry. Their devotion and powers of endurance overcame the hardships incurred with such a kit and made them easily the equal of their well-equipped opponents.

[Carlton McCarthy, *Detailed Minutiae of Soldier Life in the Army of Northern Virginia, 1861-1865* (Richmond, 1882)..."

In 1956, when I was 10 years old, my Dad bought me the book "Soldiers of the American Army, 1775–1954"....It became one of my favorite books and hooked me on the study of military uniforms...

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

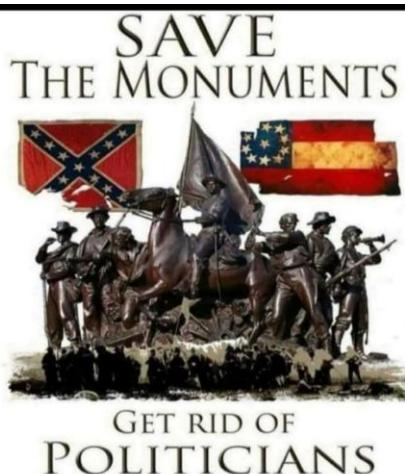
Captain Sam J. Richardson
 Captain T. W. Winston
 Captain F. S. Bass
 Captain K M Van Zandt
 Captain W. B. Hill
 Captain S. B. Hendricks
 Captain Gil McKay
 Captain W. L. Pickens
 Captain N. S. Allen
 Captain John Miller
 Captain Phil Brown
 Captain Hec McKay
 Captain Stephen Webb



Civics 102 - Lessons For Leftists

Government Dependency Is Not "Freedom"
 EBT Cards Don't Work Without Taxpayers
 Your Survival Should Not Require Congress To Clock In
 No Work = No Money = No Government Handouts
 If Your Life Collapses Because The Government Hit Pause...
 You're Not "Oppressed." You're Dependent.
 If You Panic When Benefits Stop...
 You've Given The Government Total Power Over You.
 A Government That Feeds You Can Just As Easily Starve You.
 The Purpose Of A Job
 Is Not Only To Support You,
 But To Keep The Government From Owning You
**Lesson Of The Day: Grown Adults Shouldn't
 Need Politicians To Buy Their Groceries!
 GO EARN A PAYCHECK! Class Dismissed!**

**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 ancestors

2025 Camp Leadership

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September & October Camp members anniversaries and birthdays.

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.

January SCV entry dates: None

January Birthdays: Pat Tomberlain, Jan. 2, 1945, Robert Bailey, Jan. 1, 1952, Clarence Brassell, Jan. 22, 1945, Allen Bourne, Jan. 10, 1947.