

THE MARSHALL GUARDIAN



IN MEMROSY

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

Next Meeting...

**Tuesday,
August 17th, 2021
6:30 P.M.**

SPEAKER

Ann Brannon

**How to apply for an VA
marker for your ancestor**

Dinner Belle Restaurant

**4803 East End Blvd.
South**

Marshall, TX 75672

Phone:

903-923-9678

Bring a Friend



W. W. Heartsill



Compatriots:

We are now starting a new fraternal year. Your dues are now due. If you have not sent them in bring them to our Aug. 17th meeting. We had a great meeting last month. We had 17 of our members, 2 from other Camps and 1 visitor. We watched short PSA videos the SCV has put out for recruiting new members. Mike Hurley, TJ Henigan and I had the honor to represent our Camp at the National SCV Reunion, see my report, we had a great time. On August 21st at 10 AM we will tour the military service museum at the old City Hall. We will be toured by Mrs. Ann Brannon, please come and see the memorials to those of our community who served. We are passing the bucket out our meetings to raise funds to replace the flags on our Confederate hero's graves at our cemeteries. Bring a little extra cash to throw in the bucket. Mrs. Ann Brannon will be sharing how she has applied and received VA makers for our Confederate Soldiers. She gets them and we will install them.

Bill Elliott, Commander



Our July Meeting: SCV Movie Night



Commander Elliott sets up the movies



Members watching the show.



All singing Dixie at the close of the meeting.



Compatriot Jeff Norgard who is also a member of the Mechanized Cavalry tells of his 1st ride with the MC to an Mt. Enterprise event.

Pictures from the 126th National Reunion, Kenner, Louisiana. Hosted by the Gen. Beauregard Camp #130



Cutout of Gen. Beauregard



Heartsill Camp with the General



T.J. receives the Commander in Chief Challenge Coin from Commander in Chief Larry McCluney.



TJ trying out Gumbo for the 1st time.

We prayed our respects at Metairie Cemetery



Gen. Dick Taylor



Gen. John Bell Hood



Gen. P.G. T. Beauregard buried with 150 others in the Army of Tennessee crypt.



Army of Northern Virginia crypt



Albert Colvin in the middle is always taking pictures for us and we got him in a picture with Joe Reynolds and me.

Report from the 126th SCV Reunion:

The Executive Secretary. Reported we have 23910 members, plus 4597 life members and 435 Cadets for a total of 28,932 Compatriots. We have 849 Camps with 5 more new Charters to be issued after Reunion. We had 130 Camps and 406 members registered for 874 delegates votes that were the voting strength at this Reunion.

Commander in Chief Larry McCluney stated that his main motto for his term has been **“If not us? Who? If not now? When?”** And we heard these questions over the Reunion. This is a good question if we are the decedents of Confederate Veterans. We must live the Charge given to us every day. He was glad to meet TJ as a 12 year old compatriot attending the Reunion as a delegate for his Camp. We must prepare to pass on the torch to our decedents also.

Lt. Commander in Chief Jason Boshers report was over the who, what and where that we must work on to rebuild our Camps after all the setbacks of the COVID period. He talked about the importance of Communications and reaching out to keep our membership informed on our Camps, Divisions and National. We must promote who we are and what we stand for in our Communities. He also expanded on the Face Book weekly podcast called the SCV-Chat. It is on every Monday night at 7PM they have a large following and bring good information on what is happening around the SCV. They are starting a new podcast for Thursday nights at 7PM called Around the Confederation. This is just a new way to reach out to the membership. I have watched a few of the of the SCV-Chat but watching now when there is still sunlight out make me fill guilty that I should be out mowing. As the seasons change so will I.

SCV National Awards: We had 3 members of our Camp receive awards from the National, submitted thru the Texas Division. Mike Hurley and Frank Crisp were awarded Distinguished Service Medal and I received the Commendation Award and a recruiting certificate.

Also from the Reunion



**Cap handle of walking stick of W.W. Heartsill
broom handle**



Wood links carved from a

While I was visiting with other Compatriots you learn a lot about our Order. I was talking to Robert Edwards of Benton Ark. Who serves as the Councilman for the Army of Trans – Mississippi. He saw my name badge had I was with the W. W. Heartsill Camp. He jumped on the name W.W. Heartsill. He said he has and has read Heartsill's Book. He then told me that Heartsill had come and testified before the Arkansas Legislators about the importance of funding the Arkansas Confederate Home. He then pulled out his phone and started looking for pictures to show me. He has in his possession a wood walking stick made for Heartsill out of the wood of the old Confederates home that was replaced by the funding that Heartsill testified for. The cane camp was engraved with W. W. Heartsill's name and dated 1907. Robert said it was one of his prized possessions and that he had been offered \$2500 for it. I had him send me a picture of it that I forwarded to Emily Steele who is W. W. Heartsill's great-granddaughter in Austin. She sent me back a picture of a hand carved links of chain that Heartsill had carved out of a broomstick while he was a Prisoner of War at Camp Butler in Springfield, Ill. Small world? W. W. Heartsill's memory lives on.

General Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard 1818-1893: info from the Reunion Booklet

He was the 1st prominent general of the Confederate States Army. He was born on his mother's family's plantation and raised on the "Contreras" sugar cane plantation about 20 miles outside of New Orleans, in a French Creole family. He attended New Orleans private schools and later went to a "French School" in New York. During his four years in New York, beginning at age 12, he learned to speak English, as French had been his first and only language in Louisiana. Upon enrolling in West Point, Beauregard dropped the hyphen from his surname and treated Toutant as a middle name to fit better with his classmates. From that point on, he rarely used his first name and preferred "G.T.Beauregard". He graduated second in his class in 1838. His army friends gave him many nicknames: "Little Creole", "Bory", "Little Frenchman", "Felix", and "Little Napoleon".

At West Point he trained in artillery and engineering, Beauregard served with distinction as an engineer officer in the Mexican War. The family plantation in St. Bernard Parish was renamed "Contreras" by his mother in honor of his victory in the Battle of Contreras during the war. He returned from Mexico in 1848 and for the next 12 years, he was in command of what the Engineer Department called "the Mississippi and Lake defenses in Louisiana." Much of his engineering work was done elsewhere, repairing old forts and building new ones in Florida coast and in Mobile, Alabama. He also improved the defenses of Fort St. Philip and Jackson on the Mississippi River below New Orleans. He worked on a board of Army and Navy engineers to improve the navigation of the shipping channels at the mouth of the Mississippi. He created and patented an invention he called a "self-acting bar excavator" to be used by ships in crossing bars of sand and clay. While serving in the Army, he actively campaigned for the election of Franklin Pierce, the Democratic presidential candidate in 1852, and a former general in the Mexican War, who had been impressed by Beauregard's performance at Mexican City. Pierce appointed Beauregard as superintending engineer of the U.S. Custom House in New Orleans, a huge granite building that had been built in 1848. It was sinking unevenly in the moist soil of Louisiana due to poor foundation and construction. Beauregard had to develop a reconstruction / renovation program. He served in this position from 1853 to 1860 and stabilized the massive structure successfully which still serves as the US Custom House today on Canal St. During his service in New Orleans, Beauregard became dissatisfied as a peacetime officer. He briefly entered politics as a reform candidate for mayor of New Orleans in 1858, where he was promoted by both the Whig and Democratic parties to challenge the Know Nothing party candidate but was narrowly defeated. Employing the political influence of his brother-in-law US Senator John Slidell, Beauregard obtained an appointment as superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy on January 23, 1861. He relinquished the office after five days when Louisiana seceded from the Union and became the first brigadier general in the Confederate States Army. He commanded the defenses of Charleston, SC., at the start of the Civil War at Ft. Sumter on April 12, 1861. Three months later he won the First Battle of Bull Run near Manassas, VA. Beauregard commanded armies in the Western Theater, including at the Battle of Shiloh in Tennessee, and the Siege of Corinth in northern Mississippi. He returned to Charleston and defended it in 1863 from repeated naval and land attacks by Union Forces. His greatest achievement was saving the important industrial city of Petersburg, VA., in June 1864, and thus the nearby Confederate Capital of Richmond, from assaults by overwhelming superior Union Army forces. In April 1865, Beauregard and his commander, General Joseph E. Johnston, convinced President Davis and the remaining cabinet members that the war needed to end. Johnston surrendered most of the remaining armies of the Confederacy, including Beauregard and his men, to Major General William Tecumseh Sherman.

After Bull Run, Beauregard advocated the use of a standardized battle flag other than the “Stars and Bars” Confederate 1st National Flag to avoid visual confusion with the U.S. Flag. He worked with Johnston and William Porcher Miles to create the Confederate Battle Flag. Confederate women visiting Beauregard’s army contributed silk material from their dresses to create the first three flags, for Beauregard, Johnston and Earl Van Dorn; thus, the first flags contained more feminine pink than martial red. However, the official battle flag had a red background with blue St. Andrew’s cross and white stars. Throughout his career, Beauregard worked to have the flag adopted, and he helped to make it the most popular symbol of the Confederacy. Today, he is proudly hailed as the father of the Confederate Battle Flag. After the war, Beauregard was reluctant to seek amnesty as a former Confederate officer by publicly swearing an oath of loyalty, but both Generals Lee and Johnston counseled him to do so, which he did before the mayor of New Orleans on September 16, 1865. He was one of many Confederate officers issued a mass pardon by President Andrew Johnson on July 4, 1868. His final privilege as an American citizen, the right to run for public office, was restored when he petitioned the Congress for relief and the bill on his behalf was signed by President Grant on July 24, 1876.

As a lifelong Democrat, Beauregard worked to end Republican rule during Reconstruction. His outrage over perceived excesses of Reconstruction such as heavy property taxation, was a principal source of his indecision about remaining in the United States and his flirtation with command positions in foreign armies, which lasted until 1875. He was active in the Reform Party, an association of conservative New Orleans businessmen, which spoke in favor of civil rights and voting rights for former slaves, hoping to form an alliance between African-Americans and Democrats to vote out the Radical Republicans in the State Legislature. Beauregard’s first employment following the war was in October 1865 as Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. In 1866 he was promoted to President, a position he retained until 1870, when he was ousted in a hostile takeover. This job overlapped with that of President of the New Orleans and Carrollton Street Railway (1866-1876), where he invented a system of cable-powered street railway cars. Once again Beauregard made a financial success of the company. In 1869 he demonstrated a cable car and was issued U.S. Patent 97,343. It still operates today as the world-famous New Orleans streetcar lines. After the railroad companies, he spent time briefly at a variety of companies and civil engineering pursuits, but his personal wealth became assured when he was recruited as a Supervisor of the Louisiana State Lottery Company in 1877. He and former Confederate General Jubal Early presided over lottery drawings and made numerous public appearances, lending the effort some respectability. For 15 years the two General served in these positions, but the public became opposed to government-sponsored gambling and the lottery was latter closed down by the legislature. Beauregard served as Adjutant General for the Louisiana state militia from 1879-1888 where he laid out the framework for the modern National Guard system in existence today. In 1888 he was elected as Commissioner of Public Works in New Orleans.

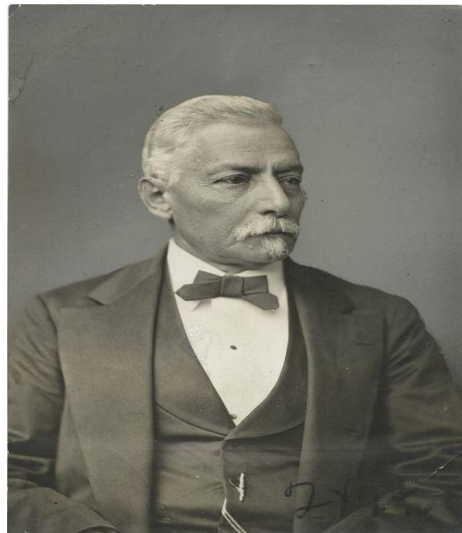
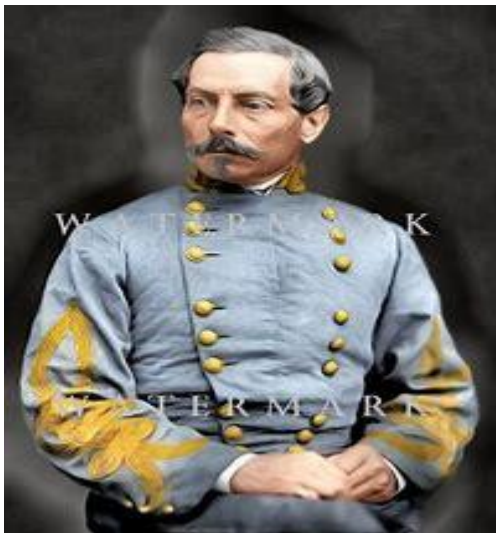
When General John Bell Hood and his wife died of yellow fever in 1879, leaving ten destitute orphans in New Orleans, Beauregard used his influence to get Hood’s memoirs published, with all proceeds going to support the children and worked to find them adoptive homes. He was appointed by the Governor of Virginia to be the Grand Marshal of the festivities associated with the laying of the cornerstone of Robert E. Lee’s statue in Richmond.

When President Jefferson Davis died in New Orleans in 1889, Beauregard refused the honor of heading the funeral procession, saying “We have always been enemies. I cannot pretend I am sorry he is gone. I am no hypocrite.” Beauregard was admired by many because of his work after the war and when he went to a meeting in Waukesha, Wisconsin in 1889, he was given the title by a local reporter of “the Sir Galahad of Southern Chivalry”. A Northerner at the meeting welcomed him, commenting on the fact that 25 years ago, the North “did not feel very kindly towards him but the past was dead and now they admired him.” Beauregard responded by saying “As to my past life, I have always endeavored to do my duty under all circumstances from the point I entered West Point, a boy of seventeen, up to present.”

He died in his sleep in New Orleans on February 20, 1893 at his home at 1631 Esplanade Avenue. The cause of death was recorded as “heart disease, aortic insufficiency, and probably myocarditis”

Edmond Kirby Smith, the last surviving full General of the Confederacy, served as the “Chief Mourner” as Beauregard was interred in the Tumulus of the Army of the Tennessee in historic Metairie Cemetery.

He was a true Hero before during and after the War. To have his Monument removed from New Orleans should go down in history as the biggest disrespect to a man that did so much for the City he loved.

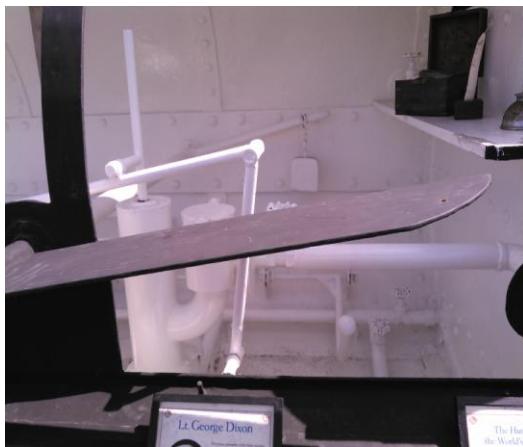
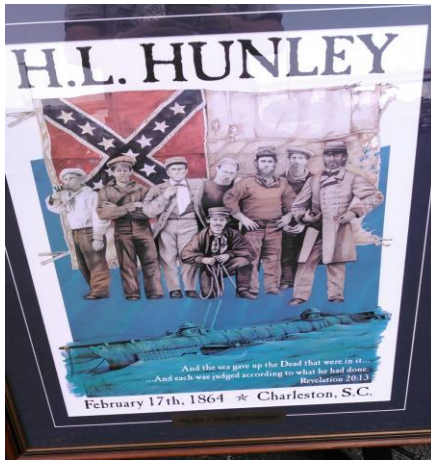


The General during and after the War and his Battle Flag design



An exact replica of the H.L. Hunley was on display at the Reunion.

It was sunk on Feb. 17, 1865.



Steering Controls

Hand cranks was the power



The white plaques identify the crewmen. Their positions are based on artifacts found, and DNA of the Bodies. The Hunley was found in 1995 and raised in 2000.

In Memory of the Confederate Companies from Harrison County, Texas

2nd Texas Cavalry Co. F “Walter P. Lane Rangers”	Captain Sam J. Richardson
3rd Texas Cavalry Co A “The Texas Hunters”	Captain T. W. Winston
1st Texas Infantry Co. E “The Marshall Guards”	Captain F. S. Bass
7th Texas Infantry Co. D “Bass Greys”	Captain K M Van Zandt
7th Texas Infantry Co. H “Texas Invincibles”	Captain W. B. Hill
17th Texas Cavalry Co. E “Hendricks Company”	Captain S. B. Hendricks
17th Texas Cavalry Co. K “Clough Rangers”	Captain Gil McKay
14th Texas Infantry Co. B “Clough and Hill Avengers”	Captain W. L. Pickens
14th Texas Infantry Co A. “Marshall Mechanics”	Captain N. S. Allen
14th Texas Infantry Co. H “Cypress Tigers”	Captain John Miller
28th Texas Cavalry Co. F “Harrison County Lancers”	Captain Phil Brown
1st Cavalry Regiment Partisans Rangers	Captain Hec McKay
1st Cavalry Regiment Partisans Rangers	Captain S. W. Webb





Upcoming National and Texas Division Reunions

2022 Texas Division Reunion: June 3-5, 2022 at McKinney Texas. Info can be found on the Texas Division Website SCV TX Div.

2022 SCV 127th Annual Reunion: July 13-17 at Cartersville GA.

We will be passing the Bucket at our meeting for the Flag replacement fund as they will need changing soon.



Compatriot TJ Henigan receives the Joseph Evans Davis youth award and the National MOS&B Reunion at College Station, TX.

2021 Camp Leadership

Bill Elliott
Camp Commander
(903) 263-9092
Email: etaia@att.net

Pete Craig
1st Lt Commander
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Robb McMahan
2nd Lt. Commander
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Frank Crisp
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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.