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PLANNING DEPARTMENT

NOMINATION FORM
HALF MILE OF HISTORY

Section A: Nomination Information

Name of Nominated person, place or event: Col. Bryan Marsh

The nominee is being honored for outstanding contributions in the area(s) of (please check all that apply):

<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/Media	<input type="checkbox"/> Philanthropy
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government/Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion
<input type="checkbox"/> Arts and Culture	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science
<input type="checkbox"/> Aviation	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention/Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/> Sports
<input type="checkbox"/> Business/Corporate Leadership	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> Community Service	<input type="checkbox"/> Medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil/Gas	

Section B: Nominator's Information

Name of person making nomination: Elizabeth Swann Marsh Ellis (Betsy Ellis)

Address: 801 Troup Highway

City: Tyler

State: TX

Zip: 75701

Daytime telephone: 903-531-8897

Email: betsymsmith@etmc.org

Relationship to nominated individual: Cousin

Nominated Individual's year of birth: 1833

Nominated Individual's year of death: 1901

Section C: Narrative

The narrative section of the application is the most important. It is the primary source of information judges use to make their selection of new inductees. The two-page narrative submittal must utilize size 12 Times New Roman font and be double spaced. Please include a recommended 25-30 word marker caption at the end of the narrative. Any additional material will be referred to only for verification of accuracy of the nomination. No submitted materials will be returned.

The narrative section must contain an explanation of the nominee's enduring contribution that make this person/place/event worthy of the honor. Please describe the impact the nominee has had on the community, county, region, nation and/or world. For Individuals, please include any honors earned by the nominee as well as a list of organizations in which the nominee has been involved. Also, please indicate their educational background as well as the length of time the individual has lived in Smith County. Inclusion of photos is preferred but optional. Do not send original photos. All submitted materials will become property of the City of Tyler and its Historical Preservation Board.

Please submit nominations to:

City of Tyler Historical Preservation Board
Attention: Half Mile of History
P.O. Box 2039
Tyler, Texas 75710



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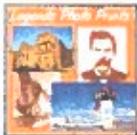
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Christian "Chris" Madsen (1851-1944) - Born in Denmark, Madsen claimed to have been a soldier in the Danish Army before immigrating to the United States in 1876. Immediately, he enlisted in the U.S. Cavalry which soon put him in the midst of the various Indian Wars taking place on the plains. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he joined Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders. After some 15 years in the military, Madsen left the army and went to work as a U.S. Deputy Marshal in Oklahoma in 1891. Working with Hack Thomas and Bill Tighman, the three became known as the Three Guardsmen and were largely responsible for wiping out the lawlessness in Indian Territory.

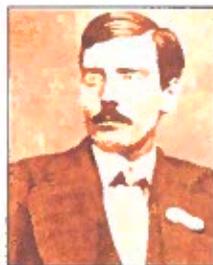
Earning a reputation as a fighter who would never surrender, he was instrumental in hunting down Bill Doolin and the rest of his gang. During the First World War Madsen tried to enlist, once again, in the United States Army but was rejected as being too old. In his sixties he was appointed chief of police at Oklahoma City.

Christian Madsen died peacefully at the age of ninety-three in Guthrie, Oklahoma on January 9, 1944. Chris Madsen is buried in the Frisco Cemetery in Yukon, Oklahoma.



Chris Madsen was a member of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders before becoming a U.S. Deputy Marshal

Bryan Marsh (1833-1901) - Born in Alabama in 1833, Marsh later relocated to Texas, settling in near Tyler. During the Civil War, he served with distinction as a captain in the Texas Cavalry. In the battle of New Hope Church, Georgia he was wounded in 1864, resulting in the loss of his right arm. However, that did not stop him from becoming the captain of Company B, Frontier Battalion of the Texas Rangers in 1880. In February, 1881, the company quelled a riot situation in San Angelo. When budget restrictions disbanded his company in 1881, Marsh returned to Smith County where he served as sheriff for many years. He died March 25, 1901 in Tyler. Ranger Jeff Milton described his Captain this way: "... he would drink right smart and scrap right smart. He was an old Confederate war colonel with one arm shot off at the shoulder, and the other hand almost gone. But he would fight his shadow; wa'n't afraid of anything."



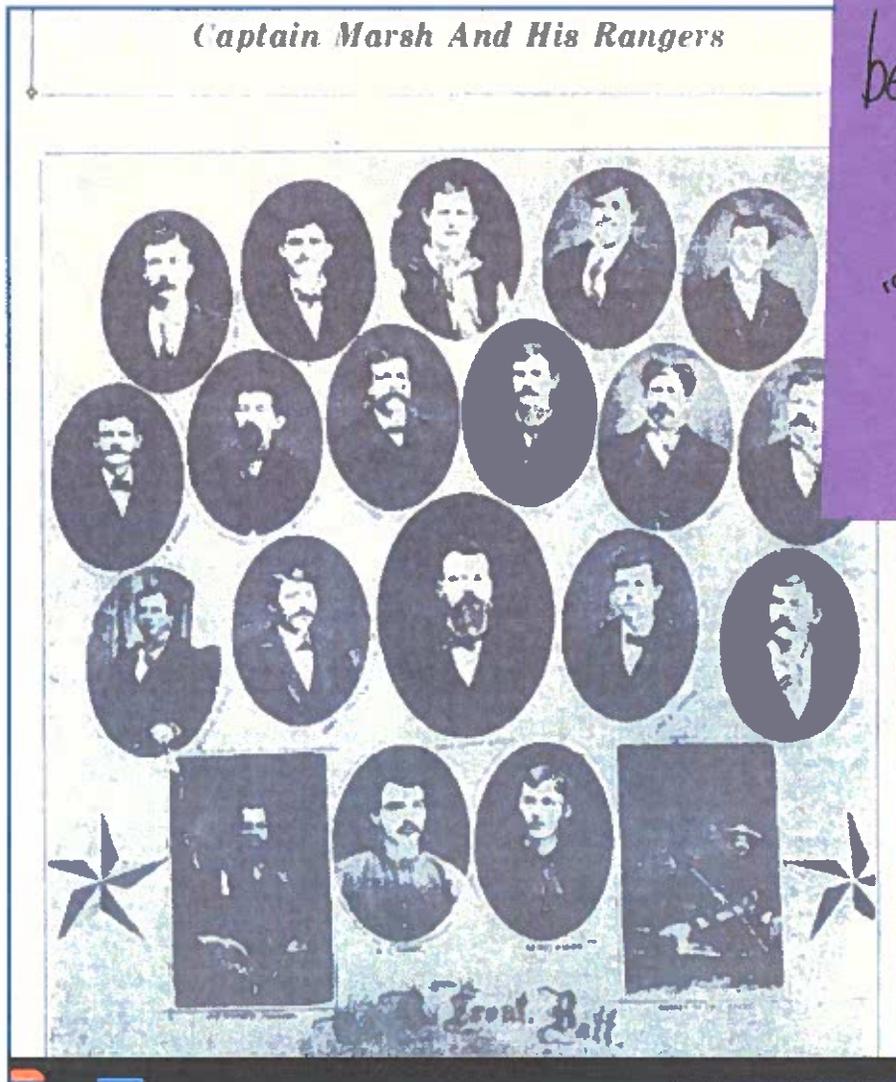
Edward "Ed" Masterson (1852-1878) - Born in Henryville, Ontario, Canada on September 22, 1852. Ed and his family moved to Wichita, Kansas in 1869. Three years later, Ed, along with brothers, Bat and James, became buffalo hunters. In July, 1877, Ed became an assistant marshal in Dodge City. Later that year, he was shot in the chest by Bob Shaw during an altercation at the Lone Star Dance Hall. Though severely wounded, he lived to become Dodge City's marshal. On March 15, 1878, he joined with his brother, Bat, who was by then the Sheriff of Ford County, and Charles Bassett to capture two train robbers.

However, the very next month found Ed shot on April 9th, while trying to disarm a drunken cowboy by the name of Jack Wagner. Masterson was able to shoot back, hitting Wagner in the chest. Ed then walked across the street to George M. Hoover's saloon, where he told the tale, before sinking. He was taken to his room, where he died 30 minutes later. Jack Wagner also died the next day. Ed was buried in the at Fort Dodge Military Cemetery.

Also See: [Newspaper accounts of Ed Masterson's death.](#)

James "Jim" Masterson - (1855-1895) - Jim was born on September 16, 1855 in Quebec and moved with his family to Wichita, Kansas in 1889. After hunting buffalo with his brothers, he opened a saloon in Dodge City, Kansas. A year later, his brother Ed, who was serving as the Ford County Sheriff, was killed in the line of duty and was replaced by brother Bat. Jim became the Assistant Marshal in Dodge City, Kansas in June, 1878. Working for Marshal Charlie Bassett, Masterson also worked with Wyatt Earp, who was serving as a Deputy Marshal. In November, 1879, he was promoted to Marshal when Bassett had exceeded the number of terms that he could serve. When a new mayor was elected in Dodge, Jim lost his job. Ten days later, he





betsymsmith@etmc.org
 9035318897
 "line"

We are indebted to Mr. John Hoffer, of San Angelo, for the accompanying photographs of members of Captain Marsh's Company B, Texas Rangers. The group picture was taken by M. C. Ragsdale, an early day photographer, shortly after the trouble at San Angelo, when the negro troops stationed at Fort Concho shot up the town of San Angelo. The trouble was caused by the killing of a negro soldier by a white man named McCarty, during a drunken brawl in a saloon. Led by rumors that McCarty was in hiding at the Nimitz Hotel the colored troops formed and marched into the town, clamoring for vengeance. Within the hotel the wildest excitement prevailed as volley after volley of shots raked the walls announcing that the building was surrounded. The hotel at that time was the refuge of many women and children of the town, as their men folks had presumed there would be less danger there than at any other place in San Angelo while the ugly mood of the soldiers lasted. After riddling the building, the troops dispersed. No fatalities resulted from the raid, but the citizens of the town began to arm themselves, and an appeal was sent to Captain Marsh's company of Texas Rangers. The latter responded gallantly; they made a hurried trip to the scene of disturbance, called upon Colonel Grierson, who was in command of the post at Fort Concho and informed him that if any more of his troops crossed over into San Angelo within ten days they would be carried back "feet first." The commander cooperated with the Rangers and peace was restored.

Mr. Hoffer writes us as follows: "The pictures forming the enclosed group were taken by Ragsdale at Fort Concho following the raid of the negro soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel

Grierson, at the time they shot up the little post town of San Angelo in 1881 . I got the individual pictures together and had the group picture made at the same time. Our captain, Bryan Marsh, had been sheriff of Smith county, and had recently taken command of the company, succeeding Ira Long of Wise county. I was first sergeant of the company at the time, and Marshall Gibson and J. M. Sedberry were corporals. Of the eighteen members of the company in the group I do not know of any living except W. F. Buchanan and myself, although I hope there are others. I had the picture copied from the original for your use.”

The names of the men in the group are: Top row—Frank Chapman, J . H. Williams, W. F. Buchanan, L. B. Wells, David Gains. Second row—Corporal J. M. Sedberry, William Paugh, B. H. Markley, G. W. King, N. L. Jenkins, D. H. Brown. Third row—Corporal Marshall Gibson, Charles Threntam, Captain Bryan Marsh, first Sergeant John W. Hoffer, R. Fisher. Fourth row—Jim Werner, teamster; A C. Grant, Howell Brown, a Texas Ranger in full dress.

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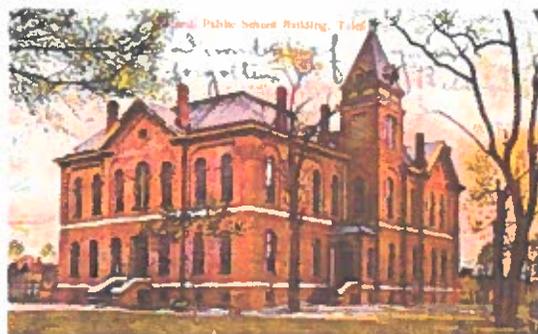
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Scott's Genealogy Blog

Friday, July 24, 2009

Marsh Public School Building, Tyler TX

From a post card in my personal collection:



The post card has "Marsh Public School Building, Tyler TX" printed on it.

From the book "The Proud Century Tyler Public Schools 1882 - 1982" compiled by Zella Lewis, from the appendix I-I:

Marsh Elementary School is Tyler's oldest elementary school. It was constructed in 1889 as a simple eight room building. This building was closed in 1970 and sold to a religious group for a seminary.

The school was named for Bryan Marsh who was born in Alabama in 1832. Mr. Marsh was a soldier, planter, merchant, Texas Ranger and sheriff of Smith County for twenty years. Young Bryan assumed the difficult responsibility of moving his family to Texas in 1854, shortly after the death of his father, thus fulfilling his father's plan.

Although he followed several occupations, his work as sheriff of Smith County for a period of twenty years merited the praise of many people in Smith County and vicinity who were personally acquainted with him. These people seemed to have a universal affection for the fair-minded, cheerful, optimistic sferiff who never failed to "get his man," although he had lost one arm in the Civil War and never carried a gun. At times his friends expressed concern that he did not carry a gun but he would laughingly remark, "What would a one-armed man do with a gun anyway?" The sheriff would often yell out his name to some desperate law violator and ask him to come out of his place of hiding, and the violater never failed to obey him.

He died in 1901, and a tombstone marks his grave in Oakwood Cemetery in Tyler.

From page 30:

Although on June 7, 1886 the City Council authorized the construction of an eight room frame building for white children in north Tyler, it was not until July, 1889 that the City

Council ordered the purchase of a lot for a school in north Tyler and issued a \$22,000 bond to build it. On August 15 Architect L. Johnston submitted plans for a building and his plans were accepted. In September sealed bids for building and furnishing the new school were opened. The winning bid was \$4,900 for excavation and brick, \$5,375 for carpenter work, \$325 for painting etc., with a total of \$10,590. By April 11, 1890 the building for Northside School was finished and accepted by the board. This school was called Northside for years but later named Marsh School.

When this building was opened on North Bois d'Arc it relieved crowded conditions and housed grades 1-7 in North Tyler. The Hubbard Building then had only the high school students and the elementary ones from South Tyler.

In the words of a former principal in this first school built for white children, "There was no water in the building and none on the school yard. The water was drawn from an open surface well and the children drank from a bucket. Sanitation was most primitive. There were no offices. The principal taught seventh grade and his classroom and the school yard as his office."

On page 165:

When the school doors closed in May, 1970 at Emmett Scott, Marsh and Roberts, they were closed permanently, by order of Judge William Wayne Justice as a means of achieving integration. However, these schools were also chosen because the recent construction of Gentry Parkway caused the enrollment to decline drastically. These students were transferred to Lee, John Tyler and Douglas.

From Texas County Sheriffs by Sammy Tise on page 468 there are several mentions of Bryan Marsh:

- *BREANS MARSH was elected on June 25, 1866 and served until November 1, 1867 when he was removed by General J. Reynolds' Special Order # 195. The first name was hard to read and may be spelled wrong. I think it is probably Bryan Marsh.*
- *BRYAN MARSH was elected a second time on February 15, 1876 and served until November 5, 1878.*
- *BRYAN MARSH was elected a third time on November 2, 1886; re-elected November 6, 1888, November 4, 1890 and served until November 8, 1892.*

From the Oakwood Cemetery photos at

http://www.usgwarchives.net/tx/smith/cemph/oakwood/oakwood_plot2-6/tt01-2-6c430.jpg

Col. Bryan Marsh 17th Tex. Reg. C.S.A. born in Clark Co. Ala. Feb. 9, 1833, died in Tyler Tex. Mar 25, 1901

From <http://www.etgs.org/txsmith/histmark/homes.html>:

Marsh School/Col. Bryan Marsh/Texas Civil War Manufacturing - 800 North Bois D'arc - Granite Marker - 1965

School Named For Texas Confederate Colonel Bryan Marsh - 1833-1901

Alabama Native, Came To Tyler 1854-1861 Was Captain Co. C. 17th Texas Calvary. In 1863 Confederate Campaigns To Prevent Split Of South Along Mississippi River. He Was One Of The 4,500 C. S. A. Men Attacked By 30,000 Federals At Arkansas Post In Jan. 1863. Taken Prisoner There, He Was Exchanged In May. Put Into Bragg's Army In Tennessee. Later, In Atlanta Fighting Lost Right Arm. Returned To Fight Until Lee Surrendered. In 1880's Was Captain Of Co. B, Frontier Btn., Texas Rangers. Quelled Riot Between Town And Soldiers At Fort Concho. Ended Gunplay In Railroad Construction Towns. Fought Indians. Was Smith County Sheriff For 20 Years.

Scott Fitzgerald at 11:42 AM

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1 comment:



uc January 4, 2012 at 2:03 AM

That school is now a church that I go to. Centro Cristiano De Milagros.

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17TH-TX-CAVALRY-L Archives

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From: Charles Temple <chastemple@peoplepc.com>

Subject: [17TH-TX-CAVALRY] Bryan Marsh

Date: Sat, 5 Jan 2008 15:58:06 -0500 (EST)

I have always had a particular interest in Bryan Marsh and Co. C of the 17th Tx Cav. because my g-grandfather, Marquis de Lafayette (Pal) Price, served in Co. C under Capt. Marsh and saved his life in July, 1864, at the Battle of Atlanta. At the time, for various reasons, there were no field officers of the 17th present, and as senior company officer, Capt. Marsh was acting Colonel of the regiment. During an attack on a Union position, Capt. Marsh was shot down with severe wounds to his right arm and left hand. He lay on the ground bleeding to death as most of the regiment retreated. Pal noticed his commander (and pre-war friend) was missing and went back under fire to find him. He located Marsh, managed to stop the bleeding, picked him up, and carried him to safety. Later that day, Capt. Marsh's arm was amputated below the shoulder, and three fingers of the hand were removed. Capt. Marsh was later promoted to Colonel and although unfit for field service, refused to go home!

and served in staff positions for the remainder of the war. Despite his severe handicaps, Capt. Marsh led a Texas Ranger company after the war, and served several terms as sheriff of Smith County, Texas. Pal Price also survived the war and maintained a warm friendship with Capt. Marsh until the latter's death in 1901.

As an aside, two of Pal's brothers, Benjamin Franklin (Frank) and George, also served in Co. C of the 17th, and died at Camp Douglas after their capture at Arkansas Post. Three other Price brothers died while serving in different Texas regiments during the war.

PeoplePC Online

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Colonel Bryan Marsh - Tyler, Smith County, Texas**Address:**

Directions: Marsh Elementary School, 700 block N. Bois d'Arc at Bow St.

Marker #: 5423007740

Year Dedicated: 1963

Size, type: Civil War Subject

Last reported condition: No report

Colonel Bryan Marsh - (Star and Wreath) School named for Texas Confederate. Alabama native, came to Tyler, 1854. 1861 was captain Co. C, 17th Texas Cavalry. In 1863 Confederate campaigns to prevent split of South along Mississippi River. He was one of 4,500 C. S. A. men attacked by 30,000 Federals at Arkansas post in Jan. 1863. Taken prisoner there, he was exchanged in May. Put into Bragg's army in Tennessee. Later, in Atlanta fighting lost right arm. Returned to fight until Lee surrendered. In 1880s was captain of Co. B., Frontier Battn., Texas Rangers. Quelled riot between town and soldiers at Fort Concho. Ended gunplay in railroad construction towns. Fought Indians. Was Smith County sheriff for 20 years.

Decimal degrees: N 32.357463 W -95.302409

Degrees, minutes: N 32 21.448 W 095 18.145

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Sample Marker Image

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