

St. Nelson County Sept. 1921
 REGISTER OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

Including Certificates issued by the County Superintendent, and Certificates and Diplomas, valid as Certificates, presented for Registration.

NAME	POST OFFICE	White	Male	AGE	Years experi- ence in Texas	Years experi- ence in other States	NATIONALITY	NATIVE
		or Colored	or Female					
Wm Hecker Garner	Langview	M	M	32	11	-	Ain	Texas
Mrs Annie Griffin	Kilgore	F	F	32	2		Ain	Texas
Miss S. E. Teague	Langview	F	F	51	36		American	Ala.
Chas. Lee Parrey	Halloville	M	M	50	25		American	Texas
Miss Victoria M Barry	Halloville	F	F	24	6			
Miss Mary Crow	Gladeview	F	F	20	1			Kansas
Mrs Annie Griffin	Kilgore	F	F	31	2			Texas
R. J. James		M	M	20				
Mrs O. L. Donelson		F	F	10				
Mary E Alexander		F	F					
Miss Jessie Jones	Langview	F	F					
Mr Rafe Koon		M	M	31	11			
Miss John S Buckley	Langview	F	F					
Miss Nellie Lee Meador		F	F	18	2			
" Zelma Russell		F	F	21	1			
" Calista Davis		F	F	23	3			
Mr L. H. Morton		M	M	58	10	20		Mo
Miss Mabel M. Moxon		F	F	22				Texas
Miss R. E. Still		F	F	27	5			
Rebecca L. Liles		F	F	24	4			

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Kind of Certificate or Diploma	Grade of Certificate or Rank of Diploma	BY WHOM ISSUED	Date	Date	Date	SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON CERTIFICATE IF ANY
			of Issuance	of Expiration	of Registration	
State	Permaunth	Annie H. Blanton	7/6/20		8/27/21	
State	Second	" " "	Apr 1 1920	1926	8/30/21	
County	Permaunth	J. I. Smith	June 22, 1894		8/31/21	based on 5475-14 Bishop College
State	Permaunth	J. M. Draley	Jan 29 1912	death	8/31/21	B. S. Degree from
State	Permaunth	W. J. Daugherty	Aug 3 1917		8/31/21	P. D. Normal graduate
	Second	A. Webb Blanton	June 7 1920	8/31/24	9/3/21	
	Fresh		8/11/21	8/31/25	9/3/21	
County	Second	Mulson	9-3-21	8-31-22	9-3-21	
State	Second	Annie H. Blanton	5-12-19	8/31/23	9/5/21	
State	Kindergarten	Per.	12-31-20		9/9/21	
State	Second		8/15/21		9/9/21	
	Fresh		5/24/20	8/31/26	9/9/21	
	Second	W. J. Daugherty	4/16/18	8/31/22	9/10/21	
	Fresh	Annie H. Blanton	8/7/19	8/31/23	9/10/21	
			8/11/21	8/11/23	9/10/21	
	Permaunth		7/26/21		9/10/21	
			8/31/21		9/10/21	

REGISTER OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

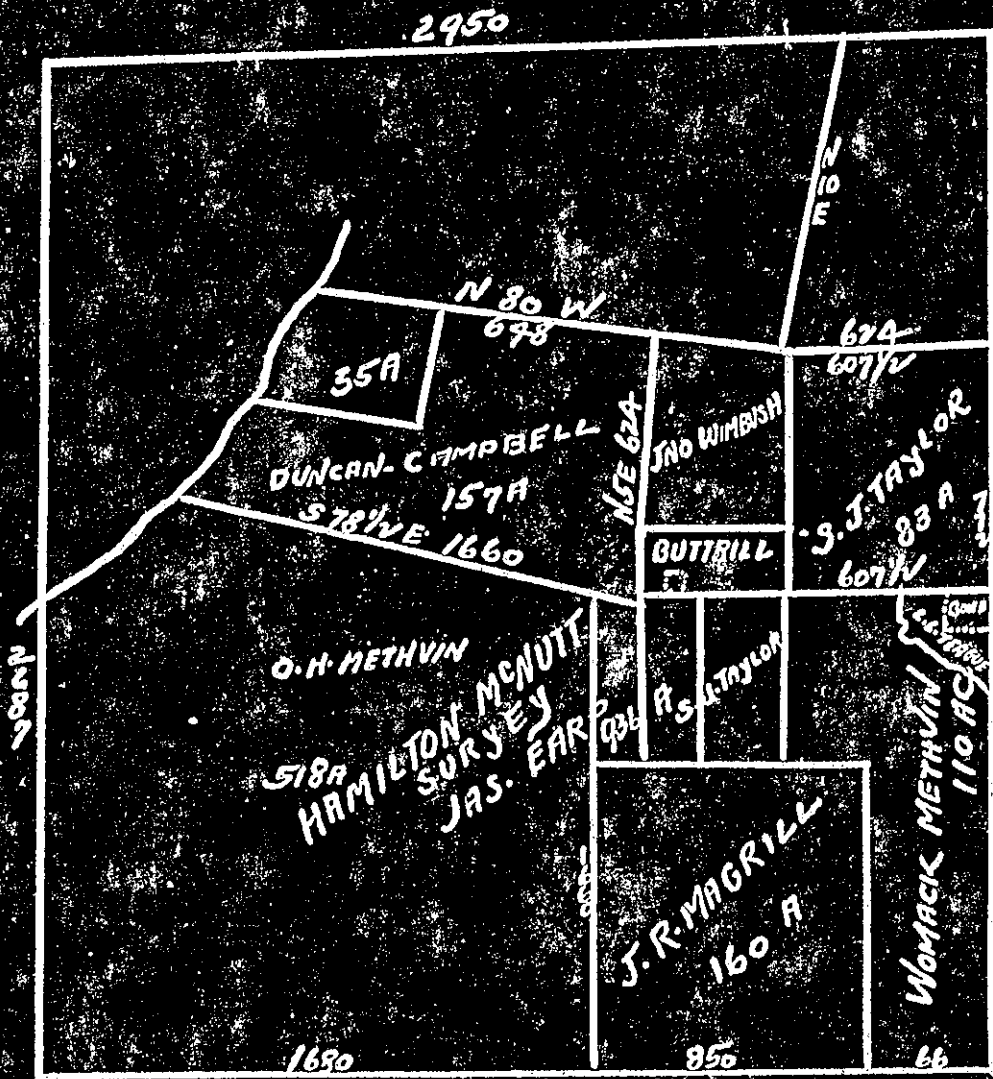
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NAME	POST OFFICE	White	Male	AGE	Years experi- ence in Texas	Years experi- ence in other States	NATIONALITY	NATIV.
		or Colored	or Female					
J. M. Pruitt	Longview	M	M	21	2		Am	Tex
Margie Lawrence	Hallsville	M	F				"	"
Seaborn Jones	Paducah	M	M	20	0		Am	Tex
Alyson Garrett	"	M	F				"	Texas
Willie Henderson	Longview	M	F				"	"
Grace	"	"	"				"	"
L. J. Cooper	Hunter	M	M				"	"
S. E. Teague	"	M	F				"	"
Joe McClure	Longview	M	F				Am	"
Mrs Jennie Bonds	Longview						"	"
Elizabeth Kammath	"						"	"
Betha L. Jackson	"						"	"
J. A. Hunt	Kilgore	M	M				"	"
Willie Bradford	Longview						"	"
L. N. Morton	Longview	M	M				Am	Tex.
Leonard R. Fowledge	"	M	M				Am	"
Eddie Phillips	"	M	F				"	"
R. H. Williams	Kilgore	M	M	20	1		Am	Tex.
Ethel Brown	"	M	F	22	5		Am	Tex
Lucie Wood	"	"	"	19			"	"

REGISTER OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

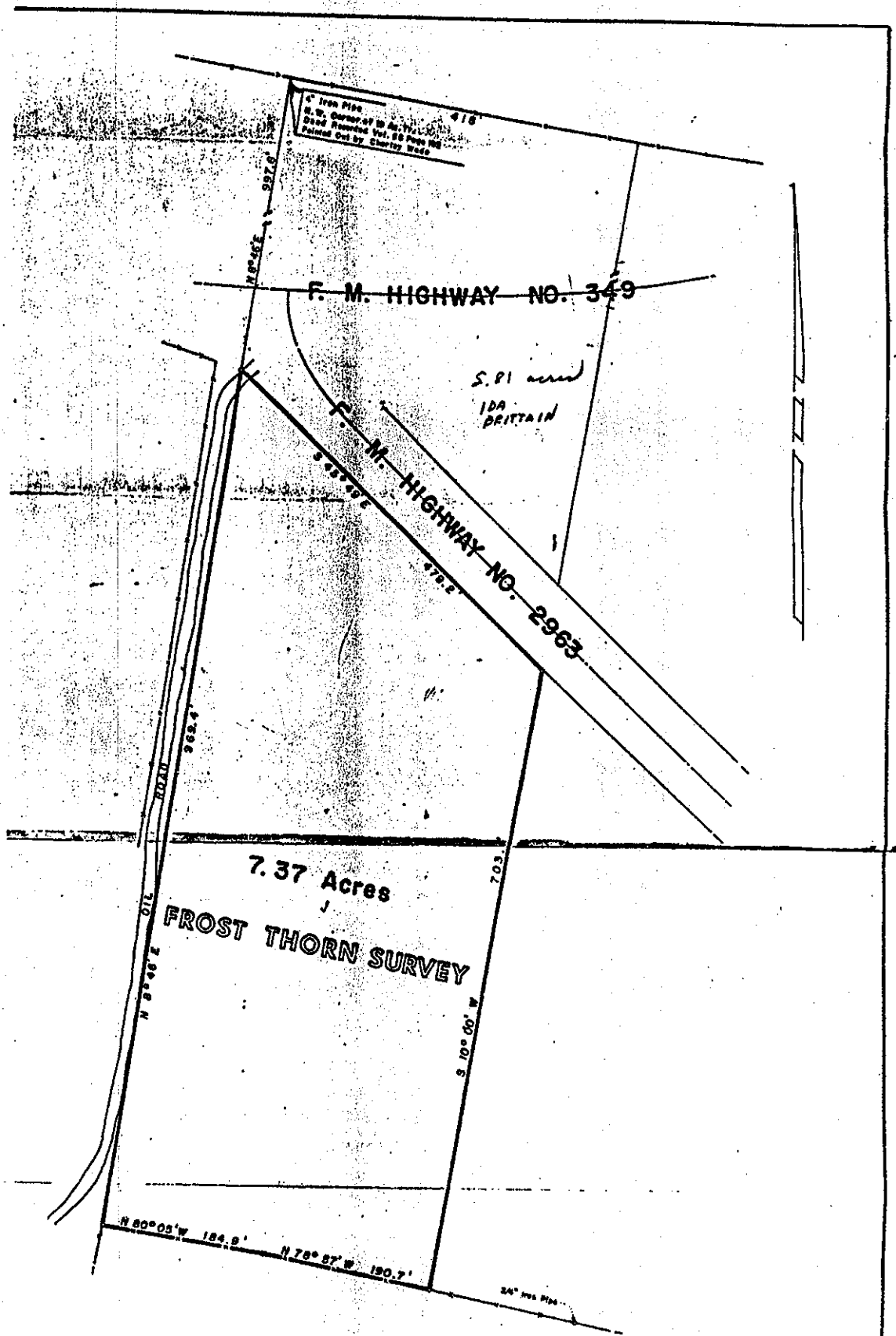
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Kind of Certificate or Diploma	Grade of Certificate or Rank of Diploma	BY WHOM ISSUED	Date	Date	Date	SUBSEQUENT ACTION ON CERTIFICATE IF ANY
			of Issuance	of Expiration	of Registration	
State	first	W. F. Doughty	7/31/15	8/31/19	7/14/15	
"	sec	"	7/17/14	8/31/18	7/14/15	
"	second	"	5/20/14	8/31/18	9/4/15	
County	second	W. E. Jones	9/4/15	8/31/19	9/4/15	
State	per.	F. M. Brady	7/26/13		life	
"	sec.	W. Doughty	6/6/14		"	
"	first	F. M. Brady	7/7/12		4 years	
Local	per	J. Smith			life	
Sec.		S. W. J. Sankub				
First						
sec.	State	W. F. Doughty	7/17		out 8/31/18	
	Permanent	W. S. Sutton				
State	first		7/27/15	8/31/21	9/10/15	
State	per				Life	
City	first	S. J. Block	9/1/12	9/1/16	9/18/15	
State	"	W. F. Doughty	9/1/15	8/31/19	9/18/15	
City	"	S. J. Block	9/4/15		Sept 25/15	
First	First	W. F. Doughty	8/15/15	8/3/19	Oct 14/15	
State	1st		8/20/14	8/2/20	"	
"	"		8/24/15	8/3/21	"	



Plat showing original subdivisions
Hamilton McNutt Survey

SCALE 100 POLES = 1 MI



APPLICATION FORM FOR OFFICIAL TEXAS HISTORICAL MARKER

Texas Historical Commission
State Marker Program
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711

Title of Marker (subject to revision by THC staff) ▶ SITE OF OLD EARPVILLE	County ▶ GREGG
Marker Location (street address and town or specific directions from nearest town on state highway map) ▶ 1107 E. Marshall Ave., Longview, Texas (U.S. 80 East)	
Distance and direction of subject from marker site ▶ few feet N. of U. S. 80 right of way	If not on post, type of surface to which marker will be attached (wood, stone, etc.) ▶ on post
Owner of Marker Site ▶ Judge W. R. Hughes Estate (John M. Smith, attorney for Judge Hughes' Estate)	Address P. O. Box 2072 Longview, Texas City, Zip 75606
Sponsor of Marker ▶ Gregg County Historical Commission	Address 417 Mobberly Ave. City, Zip Longview, TX 75602
Signature of County Chairman ▶ <i>Norman W. Black, D.D.S.</i>	Address 417 Mobberly Ave. City, Zip Longview, TX 75602
Person to whom marker is to be shipped* ▶ Norman W. Black, D.D.S.	Address 417 Mobberly Ave. City, Zip Longview, TX 75602 Telephone (required) (214) 757-2261

**If marker is to be placed on highway right-of-way, it will be shipped to your district highway engineer.*
Please consult the back of this page for specifications of the markers available. Check the items desired below. Approval of the application and narrative *must* be obtained from the county historical commission, as indicated by the county chairman's signature on this form, before forwarding the material to the Texas Historical Commission. Please *do not* send payment if ordering subject or building markers; funds will be requested once the application has been approved by the State Marker Committee. Sales tax must be added to the price, except if purchased by a tax-exempt organization. Applicants may order a marker with a socket to attach to their own post; however, the cost is the same as a marker furnished with a foundry post.

SUBJECT MARKERS

- 16" x 12" grave marker (comes with mounting bar) \$225
- 27" x 42" subject marker with post \$650
- 27" x 42" subject marker without post \$600
- 18" x 28" subject marker with post \$375
- 18" x 28" subject marker without post \$300
- I (We) request that RTHL designation be considered for this marker.
(Please see signature line below)

BUILDING MARKERS

- 16" x 12" building marker with post \$350
- 16" x 12" building marker without post \$300

Applications for building markers will automatically be considered for the RTHL designation. Please read carefully Texas Marker Policies 13 through 18, and indicate that you have done so by signing below.

Signature of owner _____

PAPERWEIGHTS

Please indicate quantity desired.

- 1 3" x 4" plastic paperweight mounted with replica of marker \$90
Allow two months from completion of marker for receipt of paperweight.
- Medallion paperweight \$40
Allows four lines of engraving; please indicate desired wording.

DIRECTIONAL SIGNS

Please indicate quantity desired and give location(s) on form above:

- 24" x 24" Historical Markers In City sign \$80
These will be shipped to and placed on your town's city limits signs by the District Highway Engineer.

- Black and White (for farm-to-market roads, state and U.S. highways)
- Green and White (for interstate highways)

- 18" x 22" Historical Marker directional sign \$80
In black and white only. For city and county roads. Applicant must supply post and be responsible for placement.

- With arrow pointing straight ahead
- With arrow pointing left
- With arrow pointing right

OTHER

- National Register plaque \$ 50
- 12" x 6" supplemental plate \$110
- 16" x 12" building marker plate only (see policy #15) \$190
- Replacement medallion (see policy #15) \$110
- Bronze stars (for replacement on 1936 granite markers) \$ 25
- Bronze wreaths (for replacement on 1936 granite markers) \$ 25
- Bronze seals (for replacement on 1936 granite markers) \$ 65
- Bronze plates (for replacement on 1936 granite markers) \$185
- Certificates of commendation 50c each



Gregg County Historical Commission

NORMAN W. BLACK
Chairman

417 Mobberly Avenue
Longview, Texas 75602

Phone
214-757-2261

Very little documentary evidence has been available of the community which existed before it became known as Longview (circa 1870). The following paper provides much needed information dealing with the old town of Earpville, Texas. Prior to this research, an often reiteration that the East - West boundaries of Earpville were the Gregg - Harrison county line on the East and Sixth Street on the West along present U. S. 80, has been corrected. The boundaries of Earpville were vague, but it is known that residents as far West as Grace's Creek received mail at the Earpville Post Office and the Methodist Church was first located near the East end of present day E. College Street, which is approximately ten blocks South of U. S. 80.

EARPVILLE HISTORICAL MARKER APPLICATION

In the mid-1840's portions of East Texas were sparsely settled. Indians had been the predominant occupants of this land until 1839. Anglo-Americans from the Deep South began to realize the advantage to moving to this new state and making a home among the forested, rolling hills. Many of these pioneers were farmers, betting their entire life on the inexpensive, rich, fertile land of southeast Upshur County. (This area became Gregg County in 1873.)

There were several roads scattered throughout Upshur County because of its proximity to the town of Jefferson and Shreveport. People from as far west as Dallas traveled the Marshall-Tyler Road - now U.S. Hwy. 80 - to these cities to sell their cotton, wool and hides and to purchase supplies. Oxen drawn wagons, often with as many as 100 wagons in a train, followed this road. The drivers were jolly and rough. They could pop their long cow whips so fast that the sound resembled a kettle drum. (1) Many early settlers entered the eastern portion of Texas along this same narrow, clay road. Among this group was the Earp (Arp) family.

According to some of his descendants, James Earp came to Texas from Lawrence County, Alabama, about 1835. His brother, Benjamin Earp, made the trip with him. The Republic of Texas issued Land Certificate No. 333 to James for 4,605 acres (a league and a labor) on May 2, 1835, in Nacogdoches County. Benjamin received Land Certificate No. 331 for 1,476 acres (1/3 league) at the same time and place. (2) When Benjamin died near "Saline" on January 25, 1837, James became administrator of his estate. (3) Between 1845

and 1849, James Earp traveled to Alabama and returned to Texas with a number of family members. The heavily wooded section along the Upshur/Harrison County line seemed an ideal location for their new home. Some of James' older children had married and earlier established their own homes in different parts of East Texas. (4)

The oldest child of James and Mary Earp, a daughter, Orlenia Paralee Earp, married Benjamin A. Van Sickle on Jan. 30, 1838. Van Sickle commanded a company of volunteers in a fight with the Cherokees on July 15 and 16, 1839. Appointed as a Deputy Surveyor for Nacogdoches County, he also served in 1837 on the first Grand Jury in the county. The Van Sickle's settled near the Rusk/Cherokee County line close to Striker Creek on the Jacksonville-Henderson Highway. The Van Sickle plantation was in Rusk County. (5)

James' son, Robert Earp, married a widow, Martha Jordan, on November 30, 1844, at Henderson, Rusk County, Texas. (6)

William Earp moved his family to Texas with his brother, James' family. Their 78-year old father, Cullin Earp, came along with them. The genealogical research papers of family descendants reflect the varied phonetic pronunciations of the Earp surname. "Arp" is on a Deed of Trust in 1820, Madison County, Alabama, and "Harp" on the Marshall County, Alabama 1840 Census. (7)

After his return to Texas, the first land purchase recorded for James Earp was on June 30, 1848. He and his son-in-law, James Starkey, attended a public auction on the steps of the Upshur County Courthouse. They placed the highest bid for 1,031 acres of land being sold by the county for unpaid taxes. The amount - \$5.06 plus court

costs. The acreage was part of the Alexander Jordan Headright. The eastern boundary was the Upshur/Harrison County line, and the western boundary, the Hamilton McNutt Survey. (8)

Earp extended his land holdings on November 19, 1849, when he paid Hamilton McNutt \$462 for 936 acres of his Headright. This land adjoined the western boundary of the 1,031 acre tract. (9) James Earp chose 518-1/2 acres of this land as his homestead. (10) He chose to locate the family home near the Marshall-Tyler Road at the base of the largest rock hill in the area -- where Longview's water towers are now located. People referred to land located about one-half mile south of the home as "Earp's Flat Forty-Acre Field." (1)

By 1850 there were quite a few Earp's living within Upshur County. The recurring suggestion of a kinship between the Texas family and the notorious businessman, lawman and gunfighter, Wyatt Earp, seems to be unsubstantiated. The "Family History Of Cullin Earp, James Earp and William Earp and Some Of Their Descendants; 1763-1977" does not list Walter Earp. Walter, Wyatt's grandfather, was born about 1797 in Virginia. (11) This family history would list him if they shared a common ancestry.

Cullin Earp was not a head of household after moving to Texas. The 1850 Upshur County Census lists him as a member of the J. Casselbury (Castleberry) household. Family members believe the wife of J. Casselbury (Castleberry), C. Casselbury, was William Earp's daughter. (12)

The population of East Texas definitely increased upon the arrival of the Earp clan. The following are known members of the

Earp family as recorded in the Upshur County Census of 1850:

House No. 180 - James' 26-year-old daughter, Louisa, and her 32-year-old husband, J. M. Glasco, a surveyor. They had two young children.

House No. 300 - William Earp, age 50, and his wife Hannah, age 41, with nine of William's children. Five by his first wife, and four by his second wife, Hannah. There were two other Earp's in the household: C. Earp, a 24-year-old male and E. Earp, a 22-year-old female. Their relationship to the rest of the family is unknown.

House No. 301 - J. Casselbury, 28-year-old male, C. Casselbury, 25-year-old female and four children. The oldest child was nine years old. Cullin Earp was A member of this household.

House No. 302 - Alexander Earp, age 20, and a female, Lerula, age 22. Also, Elizabeth Earp, age 4 months.

House No. 324 - James Earp, a 52-year-old-farmer, and his wife, Mary, 48 years old. The census shows five of their children in the home. A young man 23 years old, W. Wilson, lived with them. His relationship to the family is unknown.

House No. 326 - Robert Earp, the 30-year-old son of James and Mary, and his 27-year-old wife, Martha and their two children. This was also the residence of B. Earp, a male, 21 years old.

With the influx of so many members of one family, the settlement soon became known as Earpville. The community was on the stagecoach line that ran from Louisiana through East Texas and on to San Antonio.(13)

Earp and Starkey sold the 1,031 acres of land they picked up at tax auction in 1848, to Job and Septimus Taylor on June 30, 1854. (14) Dr. Job Taylor, a practicing physician and lay-preacher, operated a stagecoach stop in Earpville. Travelers could enjoy a good hot meal while the driver hitched up a fresh team of horses for the remainder of the trip to Shreveport. The Inn offered comfortable rooms if overnight lodging was necessary. (15) Job Taylor owned property on both sides of the Marshall-Tyler Road - now East Marshall Avenue in Longview. A small section on the south side of the road adjoined the

Teague Property - a likely location for his stagecoach stop. (16) The Texas Historical Marker on the Teague home at 322 Teague Street in Longview, shows the north boundary of that property to have been on the stagecoach line. (17)

Earpville opened a post office shortly after authorities extended the post road on to Jefferson through Earpville to Winona and Tyler. (18) Several records of early East Texas post offices list Earpville from 1850 until August, 1867. (19) Following are the names of the postmasters who served there and the dates on which they were appointed:

Septimus J. Taylor	June 10, 1850
James Earp	February 29, 1856
James Earp	July 12, 1861
D. A. Dickard	August 24, 1861
Jonathan R. Magrill	January 24, 1862

The Confederate States of America made these last three appointments. Officials dropped the Earpville post office on November 5, 1866, but reopened it on August 20, 1867. Sidney McKinley was the appointed postmaster at that time. That same month, the doors of the Earpville post office closed permanently. (20)

A Warranty Deed dated October 4, 1851, refers to Earpville, (21) but May 17, 1854, is the first reference to lot numbers in the townsite. (22) Researchers have not located a plat for the town, but legal references list several lot numbers, the highest found - Lot No. 23. (11)

Jacob Womack purchased 129 acres of the 936 James Earp bought from Hamilton McNutt in 1849. He paid \$1,000 to James and his wife on May 28, 1851. (23) O. H. Methvin bought it from Womack on

December 18, 1852. (24) On June 26, 1855, James Earp paid Silas A. Smart \$200 for 100 acres of land (25) and on March 9, 1855, paid \$350 to Milton P. Smart for an additional 100 acres. Grace's Creek was the western boundary of this property. (26)

Between 1850 and 1860, other businesses joined Earpville's stage-coach stop and post office. The little community grew rapidly and became diversified. In 1860 the Earpville post office served 276 people - 134 white males and 142 white females. Thirty-eight men continued farming, but there were several new occupations: One saddler, seven laborers, three merchants, one carpenter, one overseer, three blacksmiths, one wagon maker, and one minister. (27)

James Earp abandoned farming and opened a small store. Considered honest and hospitable, he led other settlers in making Earpville the social and commercial center for the farmers who lived along the stagecoach route.(28) Each Saturday the men gathered at Earp's store, most of them with their rifles, for a day of target shooting. The most accurate marksman of the day took home a gallon of whiskey or a quarter of butchered beef as a reward for his skill. (1) There were two other merchants in the community - W. W. Clark and W. S. Awalt.

Richard Methvin, a wagon maker, had a wagon shop in Earpville. (He was the father of O. H. Methvin.) J. Casselbury (Casselberry) was one of three blacksmiths. The saddler was W. C. McBride, husband of James Earp's daughter, Frances. (27)

The Methodist congregation began holding religious services about 1840 on land located near the end of present-day East College Street in Longview. After 20 years of use, members considered the

one-room, log structure unsafe. The church leaders decided it would be more convenient to a greater number of people if a new church located closer to the stagecoach stop in Earpville.

Dr. Job Taylor led workmen in erecting a frame building on land located north of Marshall-Tyler Road, between present Eighth Street and Ninth Street. (29) Beginning in 1860, various denominations met in this building. The worshippers did experience one minor inconvenience at the new location - noise. The cause? Hogs squealing and grunting under the building. The solution? Long poles stored under the church building to remove the animals before each service. In 1874 the frame structure moved to the corner of North Fredonia and East Whaley Streets in Longview. It became the First Methodist Church of Longview in 1875. (15)

Only a few Earpville children had attended school before 1850; (30) by 1860, several of them were students. (27) The early records do not list a school in Earpville. (31) However, D. A. Dickard, postmaster for the community in 1861, was a teacher. (27) Perhaps he held classes in private homes or the church building.

The citizens of Earpville were among the most progressive and hard working of the Upshur County pioneers who came to East Texas during the infancy of the state. The Earp family entered politics in 1856. Residents elected Alexander Earp as County Sheriff in 1856. (They chose his son, Captain Alex Earp, to fill this same position in 1882.) (32)

When the War Between the States began, many Upshur County men enlisted. Most of the men in Company 10, Texas Dismounted

Cavalry were from Upshur County. Alex Earp was their captain. Family members who served under Captain Earp were: Henry Earp, Richard W. Earp, James C. Earp, Cullin R. Earp, and Peter Rogers. (33)

In late summer of 1862, Smith County established a Confederate Post four miles northeast of Tyler. This post, Camp Ford, served as a training post for Confederate inductees and a prison. Throughout the war, trainees served as guards for the Federal prisoners. (34)

Amanda Magrill Whitelock, daughter of Jonathan R. Magrill remembered watching the "Yankee" soldiers marching through Earpville on their way to the Tyler stockade. The Magrill home set atop the knoll on the south side of the Marshall-Tyler Road, between present North Seventh Street and Charlotte Drive. After the war ended, the prisoners, well-dressed officers and low-ranking, bedraggled soldiers, followed the same route on their return to their northern homes. The residents of Earpville fed the hungry and allowed the tired men to sleep on their porches. Mrs. Whitelock recalled one of the officers being ill when he arrived in Earpville. The Magrill family took him into their home, placed him in one of their beds, and cared for him during the night. His only means of payment in gratitude were the words: "You and yours will never be molested by Northern soldiers." They never were. (28)

James Earp died on August 7, 1861. (2) His daughter, Louisa Glasco, requested the home place become her portion of the estate. Per a Copy of a Court Decree, dated February 23, 1866, the Commissioners deeded her the 518-1/2 acres of land. (10)

Louisa Glasco sold her father's home place to Orsamus H. Methvin

and John R. Magrill on January 27, 1868, for \$1,300. (35) On April 1, 1869, Magrill sold his portion to O. H. Methvin, Jr. for \$500. (36) Orsamus H. Methvin, Sr. and his son, O. H. Methvin, Jr. divided the land between them. Junior took the land north of the Marshall-Tyler Road; Senior took that which lay south of the road. (37)

On April 7, 1870, Orsamus H. Methvin, Sr., sold 100 acres of his portion of Earp's original 518-1/2 acres to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. for \$1.(38) He sold them an additional 50 acres for \$500 in gold in September 1870. This tract adjoined the western boundary of the 100 acres previously purchased. (39)

In 1870, railroad surveyors stood near the O. H. Methvin home on the high rock hill and looked out over the southern part of the land recently purchased from Methvin. As they scanned the terrain they saw land deeded by Methvin "for the purpose of aiding said Company in the construction of their said Road ... Believing that said Road will enhance the value of lands along the line and near the same and for the purpose of aiding therein and opening up and developing the recourses of the County (38) A member of the railroad group commented on the long view. This became the name of a new town built along the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way; the land of "Earp's Flat Forty-Acre Field - Longview. (1)

The piercing sound of metal spikes being driven into railroad ties interrupted the peace and tranquility of Earpville residents as the line moved westward from Hallsville. This signaled the beginning of the end for the community.

With the coming of the railroad, all attention focused on

Longview. Earpville began to fade and lose its identity. Many new residents were unaware a thriving community preceded the bustling railroad town. One of the last references made to Earpville is a legal document dated September 3, 1877: "said lands in the old town of Earpville, and said to contain 10 acres..." (40)

The entire community of Earpville was within the Hamilton McNutt Survey. The eastern boundary of that survey crosses East Marshall Avenue near Teague Street in Longview. A professional engineer, Mr. Lee Newman, reviewed old maps and legal documents to relate Earpville's location, as shown on C. W. Pressler's 1893 Map of Gregg County, to Longview's current city blocks. Mr. Newman, President of Hart Engineering Company in Longview, compared the location of the creek near Earpville to the same creek found on the 1933 General Land Office Map of Gregg County. The 1933 map shows the Port Bolivar & Iron Ore Railroad, which is now Cargill's Long Park in Longview. He also considered Earpville's location along the eastern boundary of the Hamilton McNutt Survey. Newman concluded Pressler's map placed Earpville near the western boundary of Longview's City Block No. 72. This is the 1100 Block of East Marshall Avenue, north of the road. (41)

Records show the approximate location for several of the residences of Earpville, its stagecoach stop and the Methodist church. Using documents and newspapers accounts, the past can connect with the present by placing some of Earpville's structures on a 1988 street map of Longview. James Earp's home was situated near the end of North Center Street. (1) His son, Robert, and his family lived

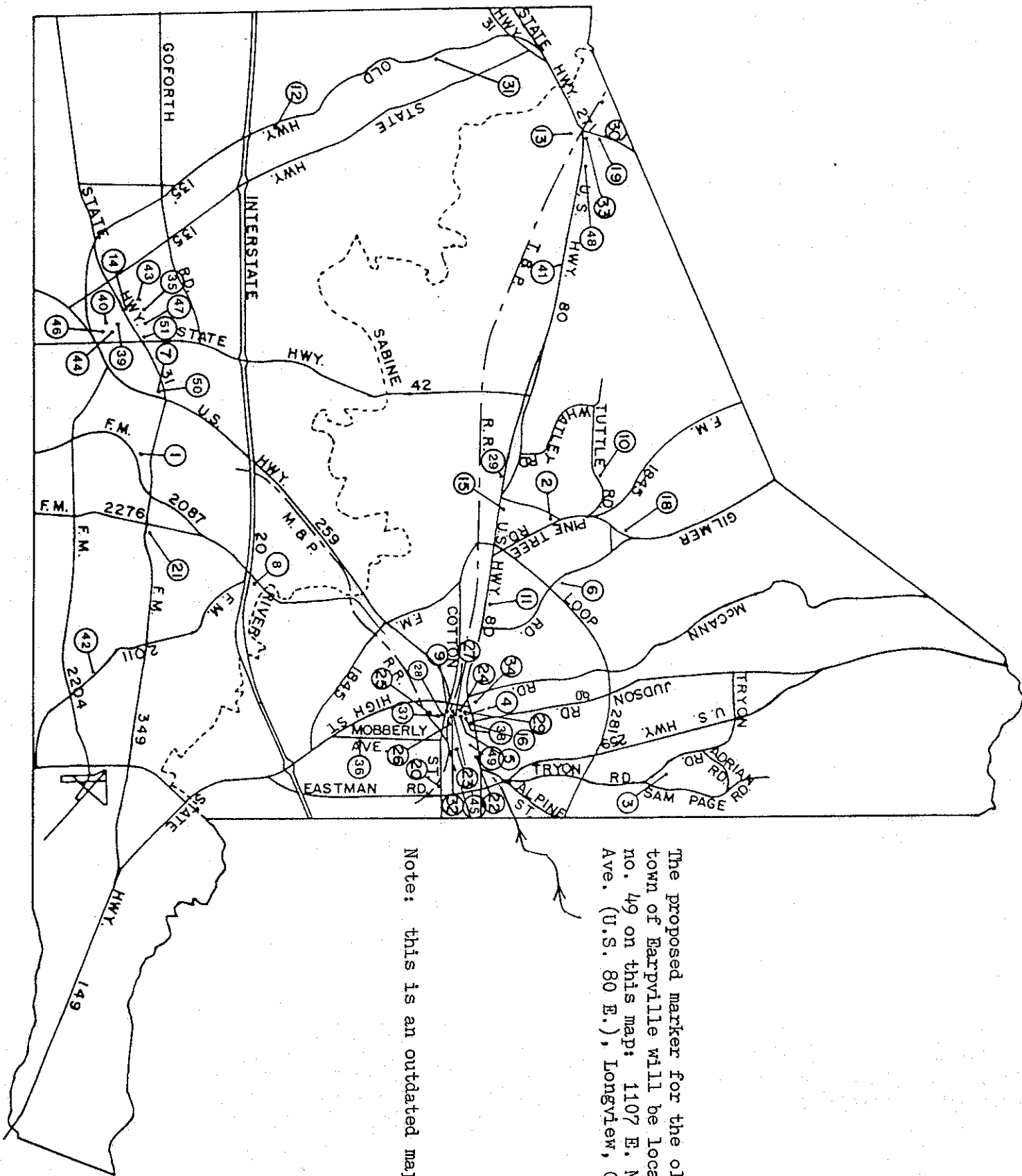
next door. The Earp's nearest neighbor to the north was Hamilton McNutt and his family. (27) The homesite of the McNutt's is in the northwest corner of the McNutt Survey; perhaps, near the intersection of McCann Road and East Fairmont Street. (41)

Early residents recall the home of O. H. Methvin, Sr. standing north side of the 100 block of West Whaley Street. (42) The Methvin's were James Earp's nearest neighbors to the south. (27) The John R. Magrill home, the Methodist Church and the stagecoach stop all occupied land near East Marshall Avenue between North Sixth Street and Teague Street. (28)

The land boundaries of Earpville are not as important as the spirit of the people who made their homes within them. We can only speculate what might have been if the Earp family had not chosen this location. Land purchasers for the railroad must have preferred land near an established community over uncleared, uninhabited, forest land. Earpville furnished the foundation on which the town of Longview was built. The pioneers of Earpville deserve recognition as major contributors to early East Texas; especially to Longview and Gregg County.

August 25, 1988

Charlotte B. Teske
P. O. Box 3424
Longview, Texas 75606



Note: this is an outdated map.

The proposed marker for the old town of Barville will be located at no. 49 on this map: 1107 E. Marshall Ave. (U.S. 80 E.), Longview, Gregg Co.

APRIL 12, 1973

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

*This Certificate
covers plots with
dark back ground.*

CERTIFICATE

THE STATE OF TEXAS ¶

COUNTY OF GREGG ¶

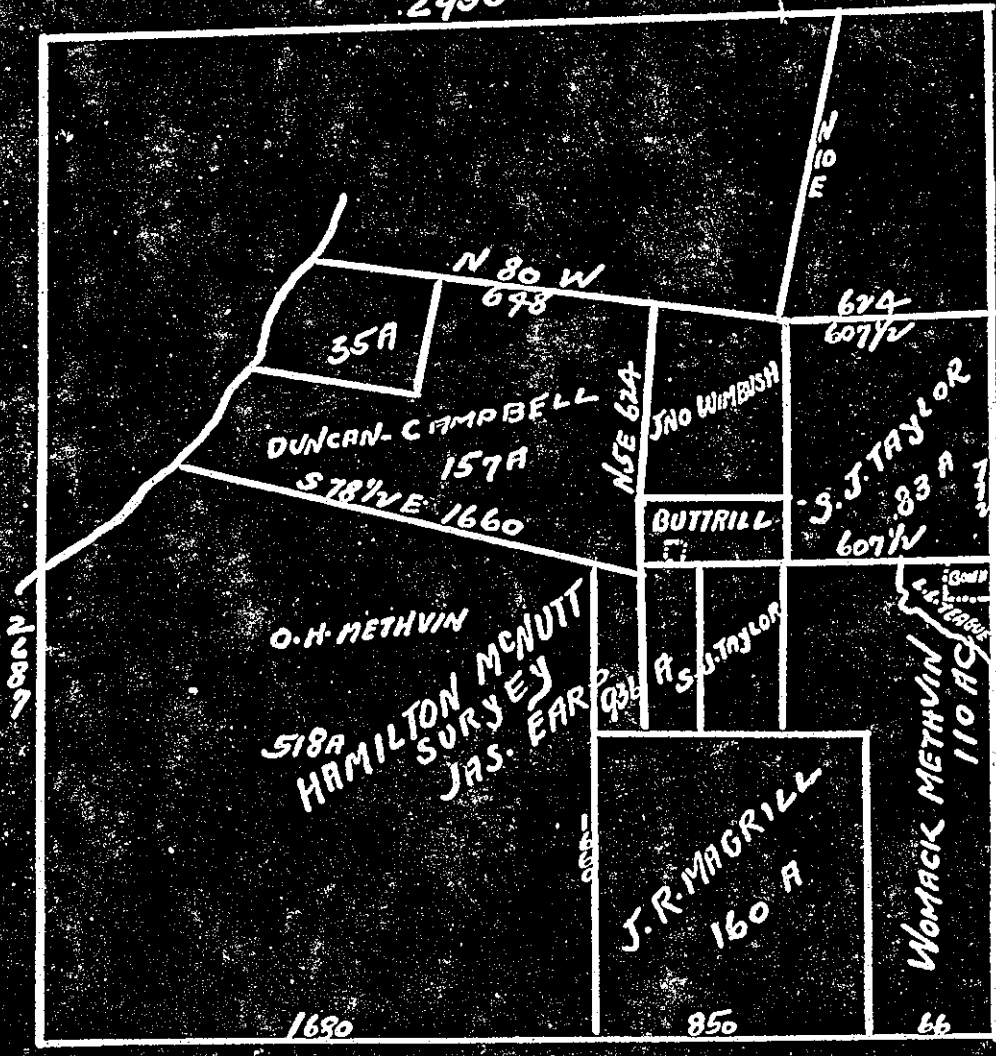
We, BARNETT & CLARK ABSTRACT COMPANY of Longview, Texas, hereby certify that the foregoing pages numbered from 1 to (80) inclusive, comprise a true and correct abstract or copy of all instruments filed or recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Gregg County, Texas, and of all suits filed in the District Courts of said County, affecting the title to that certain real property fully described on the caption page hereof.

Witness our signature at Longview, Texas, this the 7th. day of August, A.D. 1935 at 8 o'clock, A.M.

BARNETT & CLARK ABSTRACT COMPANY

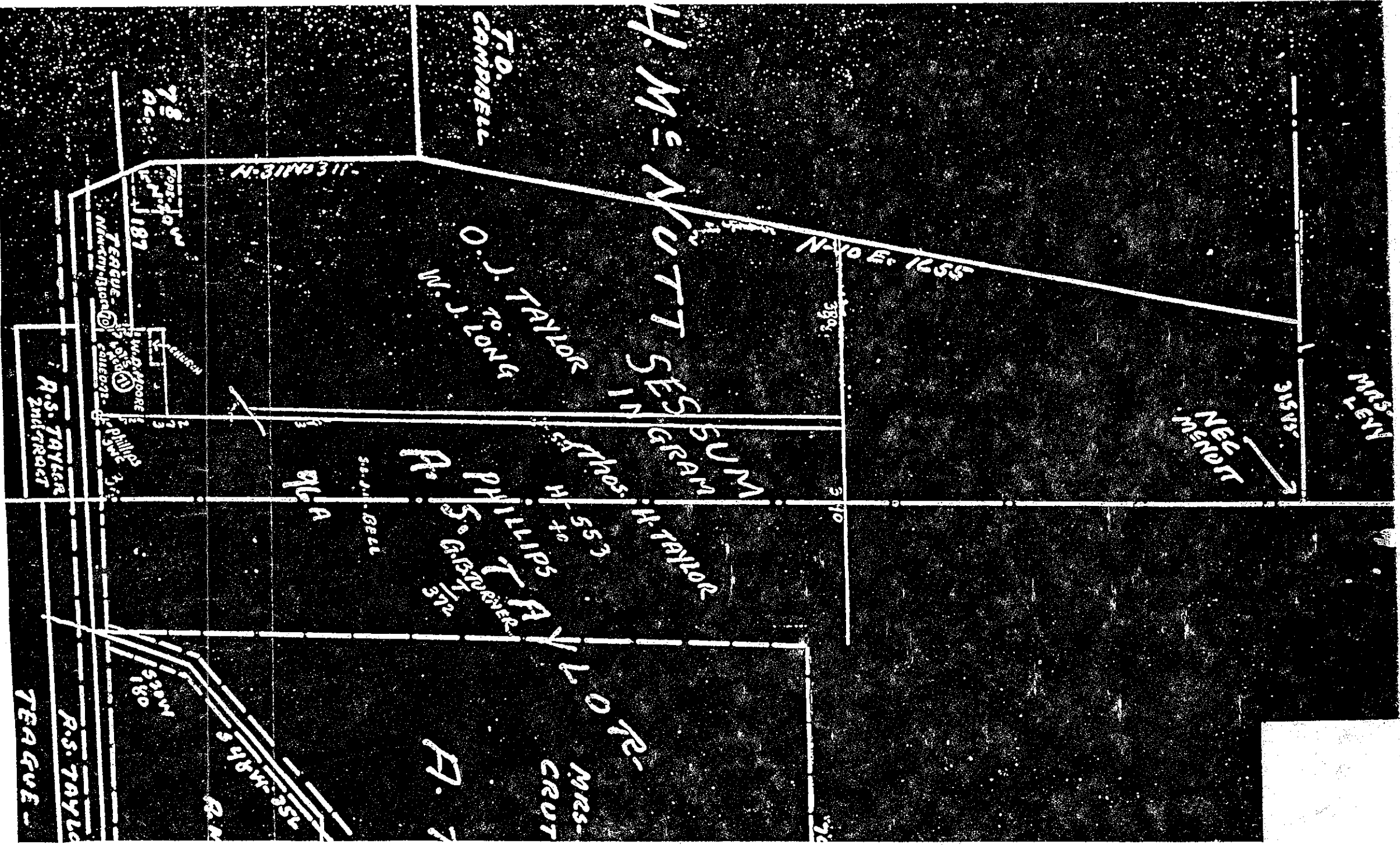
By *[Signature]*

2950



Plat showing original subdivisions
Hamilton McNutt Survey

SCALE 100 POLES = 1 MI



MRS. A. LEVY

NEED
MEND

3545'

N 40 E 1255'

H.M. & A. COTT
SE 1/4

T.D. CAMPBELL

N 31 W 3 1/2"

O.J. TAYLOR
W. J. TONK

SUM
GRAM

S. J. MOORE
H. J. PHILLIPS

PHILLIPS
S. J. MOORE
TURNER

ROTHMAN

S. J. MOORE
BELL

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Mrs. CRUT
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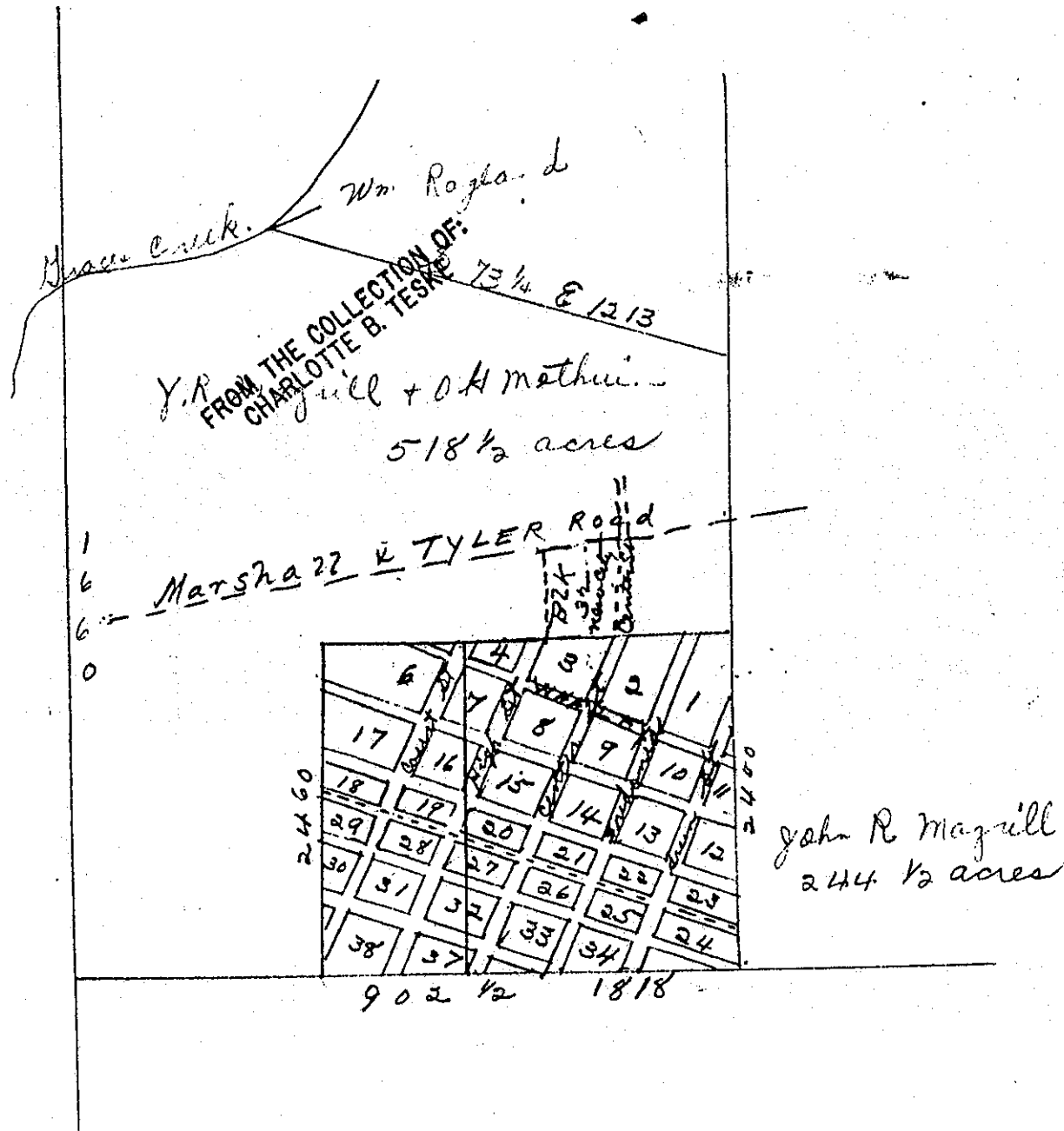
TEAGUE
MAY 1870

W. J. MOORE
1870

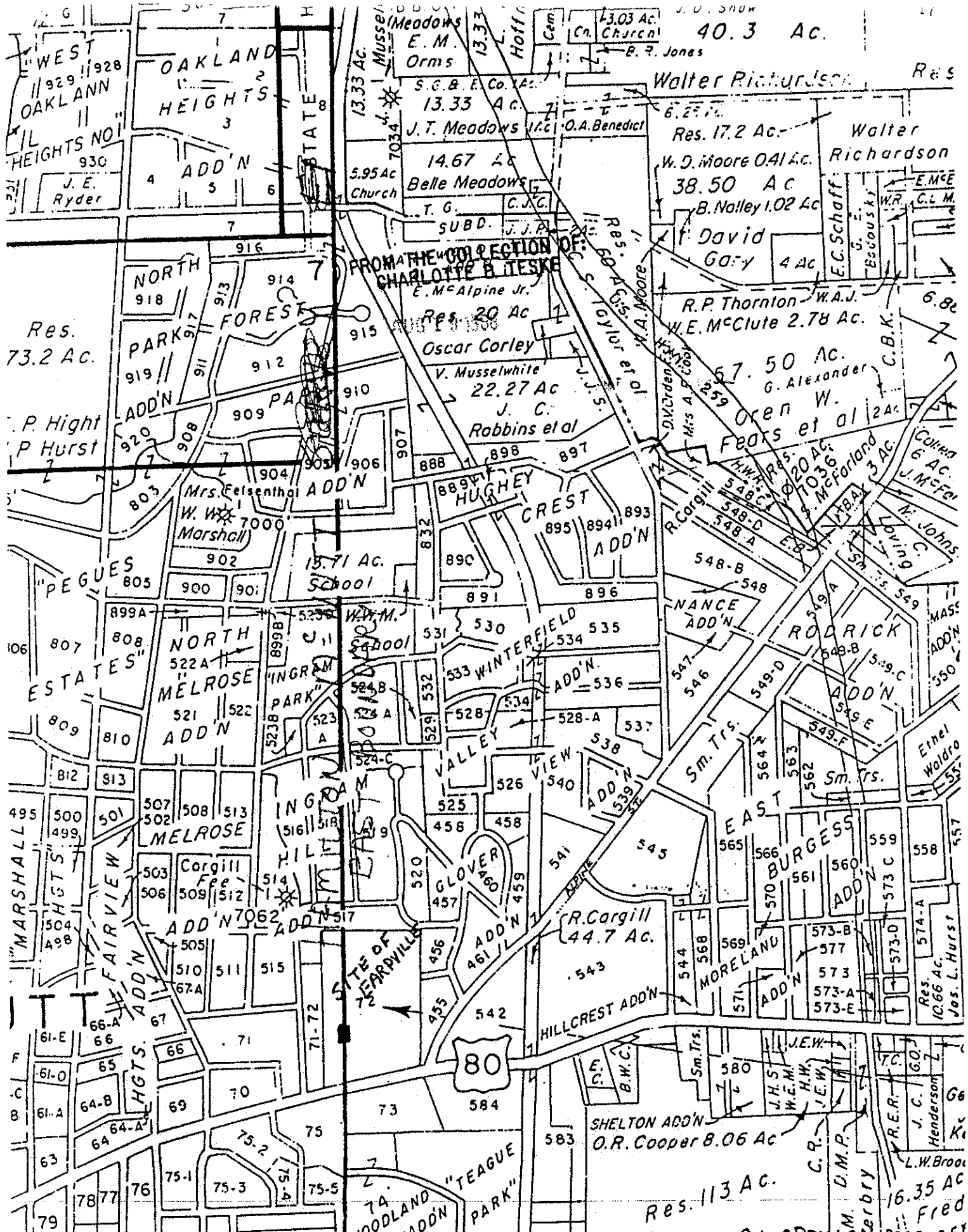
R. S. TAYLOR
2nd tract

R. S. TAYLOR

TEAGUE



CERTIFICATE: E. P. BURNETT, ABSTRACTER,
LONGVIEW. APRIL 18, 1938



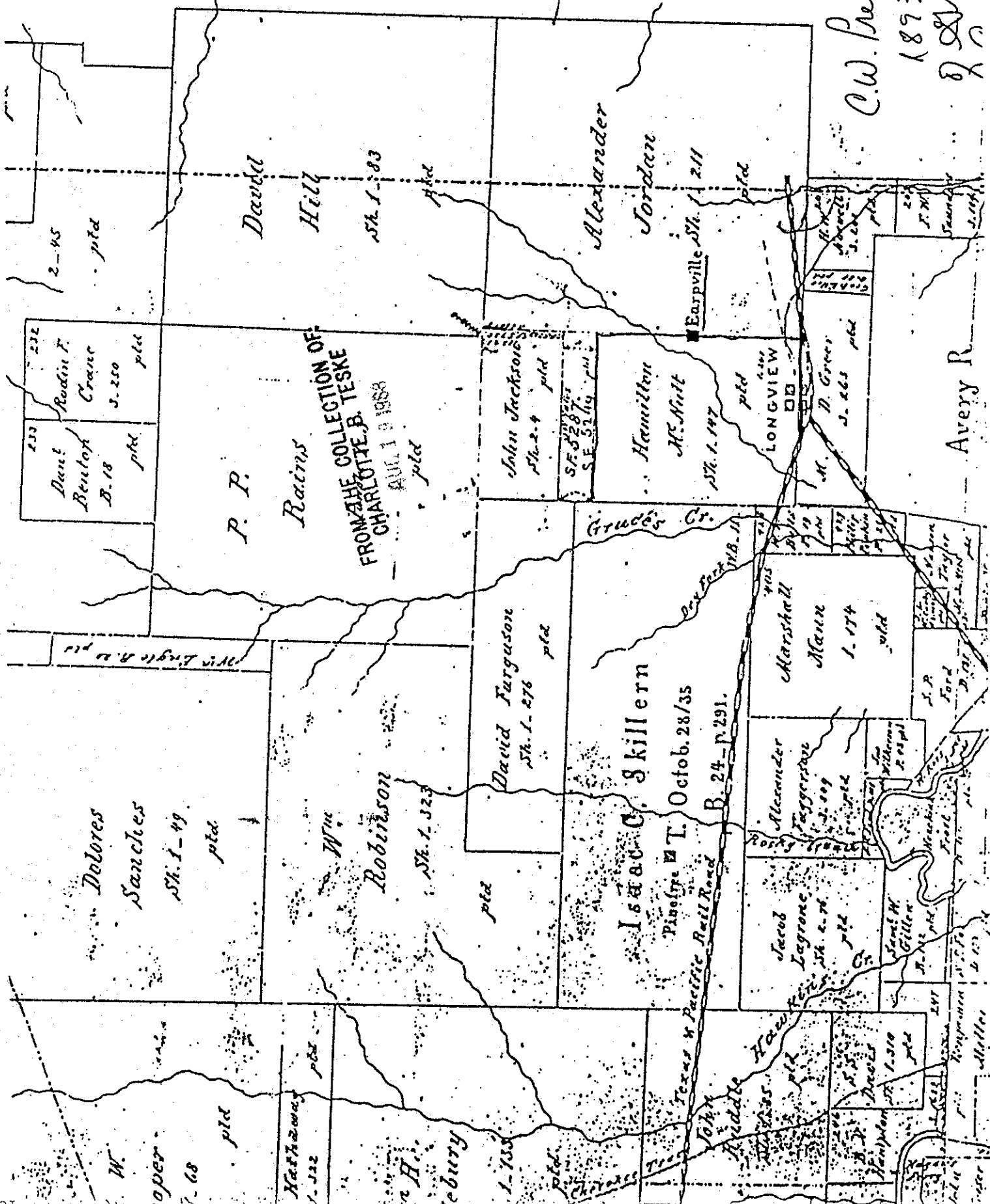
LOCATION OF EARLY COMMUNITY SURVEY LINE, LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS OF LAND IN EARPVILLE. PER LEE NEWMAN, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, HART. ENG. CO. LONGVIEW

FROM THE COLLECTION OF CHARLOTTE B. TESKE

MAP CITY OF LONGVIEW. AN OPINION BASED ON MAP OF PUBLIC RAILROAD BED (NOW CARGILL'S LONG PARK, LONGVIEW)

HARRISON CO

C.W. Beards
1893 Map
D. C. Mag



David B. 18 pld
Rodin F. Crane 3-250 pld

David Hill
Sh. 1-83 pld

Alexander Jordan
Earpville Sh. 1-211 pld

P. P. Rains
FROM THE COLLECTION OF CHARLOTTE B. TESKE
AUG 19 1988

John Jackson
Sh. 2-4 pld
SF 5287
SE 31/4 pld

Hamilton M. Hill
Sh. 1-147 pld

LONGVIEW
M. D. Green 3-265 pld

Avery R

Dolores Sanches
Sh. 1-49 pld

Robinson
Sh. 1-323 pld

David Ferguson
Sh. 1-276 pld

Isaac C. Skillern
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B. 24-P. 291.

Marshall Mann
1-174 pld

W. oper 7-68 pld

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H. ebury 1-738 pld

Alexander Taggart
Sh. 2-109 pld

Sam W. Gillen
Sh. 2-109 pld

Samuel W. Dyer
Sh. 1-310 pld

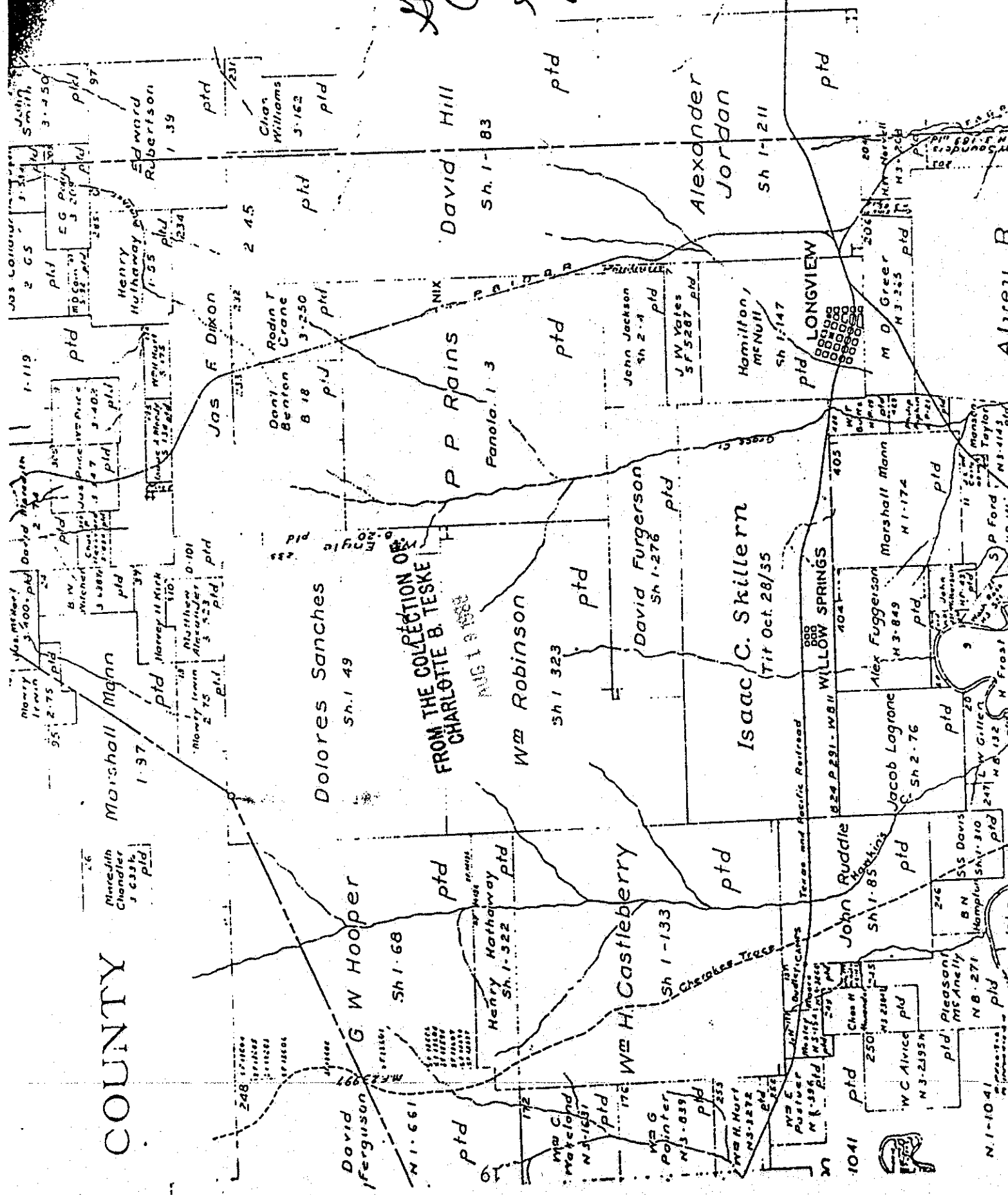
Miller

COUNTY

Aug 7
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1933

COUNTY



COUNTY

FROM THE COLLECTION OF
CHARLOTTE B. TESKE
MAY 1 1933

Alvey R.

Marcellus
Chandler
3 639
pld

Marshall Mann
1 37

Dolores Sanches
Sh. 1 49

David Ferguson
N. 1-661

G W Hooper
Sh. 1-68

Henry Hathaway
Sh. 1-522

Wm H. Castleberry
Sh. 1-133

Wm Robinson
Sh. 1 323

P P Rains
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John Ruddle
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Longview

W C Alvord
N. 3-2195

Jacob Lagrone
Sh. 2-76

Alex Fuggerson
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Marshall Mann
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A. MCNUFF H.R.

H.R.

FROM THE COLLECTION OF:
CHARLOTTE B. TESKE

1906 1-1-1906

A. JORDAN H.R.

East Line McNutt 1827
A Jordan Sur.

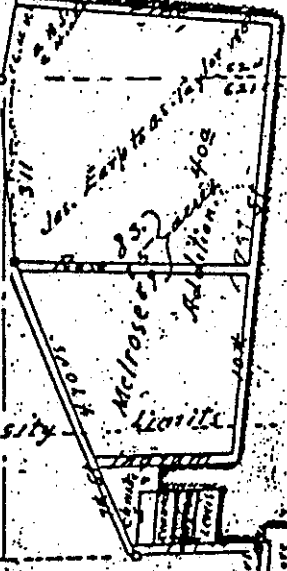
337^{1/2}
A. McNutt Sur.

16.55 AC.

310^{1/2}

Miss Lettie Ingram
2.5^{1/2} Acres
More or less

Section Path
75.5
75.5
75.5



Call 1897
1137^{1/2}

Lot 72
W.R. Hensley

Surveyed and
Platted By
W.D. Elish
County Surveyor
March 1957.

Longview - Marshall

1107 E MARSHALL AVE
1970 CITY OF LONGVIEW DIRECTOR
NEAR BEGINNING OF TEAGUE STREET

390^{1/2}
Road

old - Jefferson Road

City - Longview

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- 1 "James Earp Most Important Citizen in Area in 1856", Longview Morning Journal, (May 3, 1970).
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- 3 "Accounts of Executors & Administrators", Nacogdoches County Records, (1848), Book A, p. 6.
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- 5 Ibid., p. 12.
- 6 Ibid., p. 15f.
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- 8 "Tax Sale Deed", Upshur County Records, (Aug. 4, 1849), Vol. B, p. 212.
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Vol. B, p. 420.
- 10 "Report of Commissioners of Partition & Decree of Court", Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas, (Feb. 23, 1866), Vol. F, p. 37.
- 11 Frank Waters, The Earp Brothers of Tombstone, (University of Nebraska Press, 1960), p. 28.
- 12 Parsley, op. cit., p. 4.
- 13 John Britain Dickson, "History of Gregg County, Texas", unpub. B. A. thesis, (University of Texas, 1957).
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- 23 Ibid., Vol. C, p. 318.
- 24 Ibid., Vol. D, p. 358.
- 25 Ibid., Vol. F, p. 243.
- 26 Ibid., Vol. E, p. 716.
- 27 "Population Schedule", Eighth Census of the United States, (1860).
- 28 Bernice Northcutt, "An Interview with Mrs. Amanda Magrill Whitelock", Longview News and Journal, (April 1948).
- 29 First Methodist Church, Longview, Texas, One Hundred Years - First Methodist Church, Longview, Texas, 1850-1950, (1950).
- 30 "Population Schedule", Seventh Census of the United States, (1850).
- 31 Doyal T. Loyd, A History of Upshur County, Texas, The Gilmer Mirror, (1966), pp. 14-19.
- 32 Ibid., p. 71.
- 33 Ibid., p. 53.
- 34 Robert W. Glover, Tyler & Smith County, Texas: An Historical Survey, American Bicentennial Committee of Tyler - Smith County, (1976), p. 39.
- 35 "Warranty Deed", Deed Records of Upshur County, Texas, (Jan. 27, 1868), Vol. L, p. 327.
- 36 "Deed", Deed Records of Upshur County, Texas, (April 1, 1869), Vol. M, p. 472.
- 37 "Partition Deed", Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas, (May 5, 1880), Vol. F, p. 26.
- 38 "Warranty Deed", Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas, (April 7, 1870), Vol. 59, p. 301.
- 39 Ibid., p. 302.
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⁴¹ W. D. Elliot, Abstracters Plat, (1937), Barnett Abstract & Title Co., Longview, (Feb. 10, 1955), p. 259.

⁴² Donna Knox, "O. H. Methvin Regarded as Founder of Longview", Longview Morning Journal, (May 3, 1970).

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- Waters, Frank, The Earp Brothers of Tombstone, (University of Nebraska Press, 1960), p. 28.



Gregg County Historical Commission

NORMAN W. BLACK
Chairman

417 Mobberly Avenue
Longview, Texas 75602

Phone
214-757-2261

Charlotte Teske is a member of the Gregg County Historical Commission.

Charlotte is a professional writer whose favorite subject is East Texas history. She is the author of Roamin' Through Longview, a 39 page historical guide booklet, and the editor of Tour East Texas magazine, published by Leisure Host, a division of Selig Inc.

EARPVILLE HISTORICAL MARKER APPLICATION

In the mid-1840's portions of East Texas were sparsely settled. Indians had been the predominant occupants of this land until 1839. Anglo-Americans from the Deep South began to realize the advantage to moving to this new state and making a home among the forested, rolling hills. Many of these pioneers were farmers, betting their entire life on the inexpensive, rich, fertile land of southeast Upshur County. (This area became Gregg County in 1873.)

There were several roads scattered throughout Upshur County because of its proximity to the town of Jefferson and Shreveport. People from as far west as Dallas traveled the Marshall-Tyler Road - now U.S. Hwy. 80 - to these cities to sell their cotton, wool and hides and to purchase supplies. Oxen drawn wagons, often with as many as 100 wagons in a train, followed this road. The drivers were jolly and rough. They could pop their long cow whips so fast that the sound resembled a kettle drum. (1) Many early settlers entered the eastern portion of Texas along this same narrow, clay road. Among this group was the Earp (Arp) family.

According to some of his descendants, James Earp came to Texas from Lawrence County, Alabama, about 1835. His brother, Benjamin Earp, made the trip with him. The Republic of Texas issued Land Certificate No. 333 to James for 4,605 acres (a league and a labor) on May 2, 1835, in Nacogdoches County. Benjamin received Land Certificate No. 331 for 1,476 acres (1/3 league) at the same time and place. (2) When Benjamin died near "Saline" on January 25, 1837, James became administrator of his estate. (3) Between 1845

and 1849, James Earp traveled to Alabama and returned to Texas with a number of family members. The heavily wooded section along the Upshur/Harrison County line seemed an ideal location for their new home. Some of James' older children had married and earlier established their own homes in different parts of East Texas. (4)

The oldest child of James and Mary Earp, a daughter, Orlenia Paralee Earp, married Benjamin A. Van Sickle on Jan. 30, 1838. Van Sickle commanded a company of volunteers in a fight with the Cherokees on July 15 and 16, 1839. Appointed as a Deputy Surveyor for Nacogdoches County, he also served in 1837 on the first Grand Jury in the county. The Van Sickle's settled near the Rusk/Cherokee County line close to Striker Creek on the Jacksonville-Henderson Highway. The Van Sickle plantation was in Rusk County. (5)

James' son, Robert Earp, married a widow, Martha Jordan, on November 30, 1844, at Henderson, Rusk County, Texas. (6)

William Earp moved his family to Texas with his brother, James' family. Their 78-year old father, Cullin Earp, came along with them. The genealogical research papers of family descendants reflect the varied phonetic pronunciations of the Earp surname. "Arp" is on a Deed of Trust in 1820, Madison County, Alabama, and "Harp" on the Marshall County, Alabama 1840 Census. (7)

After his return to Texas, the first land purchase recorded for James Earp was on June 30, 1848. He and his son-in-law, James Starkey, attended a public auction on the steps of the Upshur County Courthouse. They placed the highest bid for 1,031 acres of land being sold by the county for unpaid taxes. The amount - \$5.06 plus court

costs. The acreage was part of the Alexander Jordan Headright. The eastern boundary was the Upshur/Harrison County line, and the western boundary, the Hamilton McNutt Survey. (8)

Earp extended his land holdings on November 19, 1849, when he paid Hamilton McNutt \$462 for 936 acres of his Headright. This land adjoined the western boundary of the 1,031 acre tract. (9) James Earp chose 518-1/2 acres of this land as his homestead. (10) He chose to locate the family home near the Marshall-Tyler Road at the base of the largest rock hill in the area -- where Longview's water towers are now located. People referred to land located about one-half mile south of the home as "Earp's Flat Forty-Acre Field." (1)

By 1850 there were quite a few Earp's living within Upshur County. The recurring suggestion of a kinship between the Texas family and the notorious businessman, lawman and gunfighter, Wyatt Earp, seems to be unsubstantiated. The "Family History Of Cullin Earp, James Earp and William Earp and Some Of Their Descendants; 1763-1977" does not list Walter Earp. Walter, Wyatt's grandfather, was born about 1797 in Virginia. (11) This family history would list him if they shared a common ancestry.

Cullin Earp was not a head of household after moving to Texas. The 1850 Upshur County Census lists him as a member of the J. Casselbury (Castleberry) household. Family members believe the wife of J. Casselbury (Castleberry), C. Casselbury, was William Earp's daughter. (12)

The population of East Texas definitely increased upon the arrival of the Earp clan. The following are known members of the

Earp family as recorded in the Upshur County Census of 1850:

House No. 180 - James' 26-year-old daughter, Louisa, and her 32-year-old husband, J. M. Glasco, a surveyor. They had two young children.

House No. 300 - William Earp, age 50, and his wife Hannah, age 41, with nine of William's children. Five by his first wife, and four by his second wife, Hannah. There were two other Earp's in the household: C. Earp, a 24-year-old male and E. Earp, a 22-year-old female. Their relationship to the rest of the family is unknown.

House No. 301 - J. Casselbury, 28-year-old male, C. Casselbury, 25-year-old female and four children. The oldest child was nine years old. Cullin Earp was A member of this household.

House No. 302 - Alexander Earp, age 20, and a female, Lerula, age 22. Also, Elizabeth Earp, age 4 months.

House No. 324 - James Earp, a 52-year-old-farmer, and his wife, Mary, 48 years old. The census shows five of their children in the home. A young man 23 years old, W. Wilson, lived with them. His relationship to the family is unknown.

House No. 326 - Robert Earp, the 30-year-old son of James and Mary, and his 27-year-old wife, Martha and their two children. This was also the residence of B. Earp, a male, 21 years old.

With the influx of so many members of one family, the settlement soon became known as Earpville. The community was on the stagecoach line that ran from Louisiana through East Texas and on to San Antonio.(13)

Earp and Starkey sold the 1,031 acres of land they picked up at tax auction in 1848, to Job and Septimus Taylor on June 30, 1854. (14) Dr. Job Taylor, a practicing physician and lay-preacher, operated a stagecoach stop in Earpville. Travelers could enjoy a good hot meal while the driver hitched up a fresh team of horses for the remainder of the trip to Shreveport. The Inn offered comfortable rooms if overnight lodging was necessary. (15) Job Taylor owned property on both sides of the Marshall-Tyler Road - now East Marshall Avenue in Longview. A small section on the south side of the road adjoined the

Teague Property - a likely location for his stagecoach stop. (16) The Texas Historical Marker on the Teague home at 322 Teague Street in Longview, shows the north boundary of that property to have been on the stagecoach line. (17)

Earpville opened a post office shortly after authorities extended the post road on to Jefferson through Earpville to Winona and Tyler. (18) Several records of early East Texas post offices list Earpville from 1850 until August, 1867. (19) Following are the names of the postmasters who served there and the dates on which they were appointed:

Septimus J. Taylor	June 10, 1850
James Earp	February 29, 1856
James Earp	July 12, 1861
D. A. Dickard	August 24, 1861
Jonathan R. Magrill	January 24, 1862

The Confederate States of America made these last three appointments. Officials dropped the Earpville post office on November 5, 1866, but reopened it on August 20, 1867. Sidney McKinley was the appointed postmaster at that time. That same month, the doors of the Earpville post office closed permanently. (20)

A Warranty Deed dated October 4, 1851, refers to Earpville, (21) but May 17, 1854, is the first reference to lot numbers in the townsite. (22) Researchers have not located a plat for the town, but legal references list several lot numbers, the highest found - Lot No. 23. (11)

Jacob Womack purchased 129 acres of the 936 James Earp bought from Hamilton McNutt in 1849. He paid \$1,000 to James and his wife on May 28, 1851. (23) O. H. Methvin bought it from Womack on

December 18, 1852. (24) On June 26, 1855, James Earp paid Silas A. Smart \$200 for 100 acres of land (25) and on March 9, 1855, paid \$350 to Milton P. Smart for an additional 100 acres. Grace's Creek was the western boundary of this property. (26)

Between 1850 and 1860, other businesses joined Earpville's stage-coach stop and post office. The little community grew rapidly and became diversified. In 1860 the Earpville post office served 276 people - 134 white males and 142 white females. Thirty-eight men continued farming, but there were several new occupations: One saddler, seven laborers, three merchants, one carpenter, one overseer, three blacksmiths, one wagon maker, and one minister. (27)

James Earp abandoned farming and opened a small store. Considered honest and hospitable, he led other settlers in making Earpville the social and commercial center for the farmers who lived along the stagecoach route.(28) Each Saturday the men gathered at Earp's store, most of them with their rifles, for a day of target shooting. The most accurate marksman of the day took home a gallon of whiskey or a quarter of butchered beef as a reward for his skill. (1) There were two other merchants in the community - W. W. Clark and W. S. Awalt.

Richard Methvin, a wagon maker, had a wagon shop in Earpville. (He was the father of O. H. Methvin.) J. Casselbury (Casselberry) was one of three blacksmiths. The saddler was W. C. McBride, husband of James Earp's daughter, Frances. (27)

The Methodist congregation began holding religious services about 1840 on land located near the end of present-day East College Street in Longview. After 20 years of use, members considered the

one-room, log structure unsafe. The church leaders decided it would be more convenient to a greater number of people if a new church located closer to the stagecoach stop in Earpville.

Dr. Job Taylor led workmen in erecting a frame building on land located north of Marshall-Tyler Road, between present Eighth Street and Ninth Street. (29) Beginning in 1860, various denominations met in this building. The worshippers did experience one minor inconvenience at the new location - noise. The cause? Hogs squealing and grunting under the building. The solution? Long poles stored under the church building to remove the animals before each service. In 1874 the frame structure moved to the corner of North Fredonia and East Whaley Streets in Longview. It became the First Methodist Church of Longview in 1875. (15)

Only a few Earpville children had attended school before 1850; (30) by 1860, several of them were students. (27) The early records do not list a school in Earpville. (31) However, D. A. Dickard, postmaster for the community in 1861, was a teacher. (27) Perhaps he held classes in private homes or the church building.

The citizens of Earpville were among the most progressive and hard working of the Upshur County pioneers who came to East Texas during the infancy of the state. The Earp family entered politics in 1856. Residents elected Alexander Earp as County Sheriff in 1856. (They chose his son, Captain Alex Earp, to fill this same position in 1882.) (32)

When the War Between the States began, many Upshur County men enlisted. Most of the men in Company 10, Texas Dismounted

Cavalry were from Upshur County. Alex Earp was their captain. Family members who served under Captain Earp were: Henry Earp, Richard W. Earp, James C. Earp, Cullin R. Earp, and Peter Rogers. (33)

In late summer of 1862, Smith County established a Confederate Post four miles northeast of Tyler. This post, Camp Ford, served as a training post for Confederate inductees and a prison. Throughout the war, trainees served as guards for the Federal prisoners. (34)

Amanda Magrill Whitelock, daughter of Jonathan R. Magrill remembered watching the "Yankee" soldiers marching through Earpville on their way to the Tyler stockade. The Magrill home set atop the knoll on the south side of the Marshall-Tyler Road, between present North Seventh Street and Charlotte Drive. After the war ended, the prisoners, well-dressed officers and low-ranking, bedraggled soldiers, followed the same route on their return to their northern homes. The residents of Earpville fed the hungry and allowed the tired men to sleep on their porches. Mrs. Whitelock recalled one of the officers being ill when he arrived in Earpville. The Magrill family took him into their home, placed him in one of their beds, and cared for him during the night. His only means of payment in gratitude were the words: "You and yours will never be molested by Northern soldiers." They never were. (28)

James Earp died on August 7, 1861. (2) His daughter, Louisa Glasco, requested the home place become her portion of the estate. Per a Copy of a Court Decree, dated February 23, 1866, the Commissioners deeded her the 518-1/2 acres of land. (10)

Louisa Glasco sold her father's home place to Orsamus H. Methvin

and John R. Magrill on January 27, 1868, for \$1,300. (35) On April 1, 1869, Magrill sold his portion to O. H. Methvin, Jr. for \$500. (36) Orsamus H. Methvin, Sr. and his son, O. H. Methvin, Jr. divided the land between them. Junior took the land north of the Marshall-Tyler Road; Senior took that which lay south of the road. (37)

On April 7, 1870, Orsamus H. Methvin, Sr., sold 100 acres of his portion of Earp's original 518-1/2 acres to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. for \$1.(38) He sold them an additional 50 acres for \$500 in gold in September 1870. This tract adjoined the western boundary of the 100 acres previously purchased. (39)

In 1870, railroad surveyors stood near the O. H. Methvin home on the high rock hill and looked out over the southern part of the land recently purchased from Methvin. As they scanned the terrain they saw land deeded by Methvin "for the purpose of aiding said Company in the construction of their said Road ... Believing that said Road will enhance the value of lands along the line and near the same and for the purpose of aiding therein and opening up and developing the recourses of the County (38) A member of the railroad group commented on the long view. This became the name of a new town built along the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way; the land of "Earp's Flat Forty-Acre Field - Longview. (1)

The piercing sound of metal spikes being driven into railroad ties interrupted the peace and tranquility of Earpville residents as the line moved westward from Hallsville. This signaled the beginning of the end for the community.

With the coming of the railroad, all attention focused on

Longview. Earpville began to fade and lose its identity. Many new residents were unaware a thriving community preceded the bustling railroad town. One of the last references made to Earpville is a legal document dated September 3, 1877: "said lands in the old town of Earpville, and said to contain 10 acres..." (40)

The entire community of Earpville was within the Hamilton McNutt Survey. The eastern boundary of that survey crosses East Marshall Avenue near Teague Street in Longview. A professional engineer, Mr. Lee Newman, reviewed old maps and legal documents to relate Earpville's location, as shown on C. W. Pressler's 1893 Map of Gregg County, to Longview's current city blocks. Mr. Newman, President of Hart Engineering Company in Longview, compared the location of the creek near Earpville to the same creek found on the 1933 General Land Office Map of Gregg County. The 1933 map shows the Port Bolivar & Iron Ore Railroad, which is now Cargill's Long Park in Longview. He also considered Earpville's location along the eastern boundary of the Hamilton McNutt Survey. Newman concluded Pressler's map placed Earpville near the western boundary of Longview's City Block No. 72. This is the 1100 Block of East Marshall Avenue, north of the road. (41)

Records show the approximate location for several of the residences of Earpville, its stagecoach stop and the Methodist church. Using documents and newspapers accounts, the past can connect with the present by placing some of Earpville's structures on a 1988 street map of Longview. James Earp's home was situated near the end of North Center Street. (1) His son, Robert, and his family lived

next door. The Earp's nearest neighbor to the north was Hamilton McNutt and his family. (27) The homesite of the McNutt's is in the northwest corner of the McNutt Survey; perhaps, near the intersection of McCann Road and East Fairmont Street. (41)

Early residents recall the home of O. H. Methvin, Sr. standing north side of the 100 block of West Whaley Street. (42) The Methvin's were James Earp's nearest neighbors to the south. (27) The John R. Magrill home, the Methodist Church and the stagecoach stop all occupied land near East Marshall Avenue between North Sixth Street and Teague Street. (28)

The land boundaries of Earpville are not as important as the spirit of the people who made their homes within them. We can only speculate what might have been if the Earp family had not chosen this location. Land purchasers for the railroad must have preferred land near an established community over uncleared, uninhabited, forest land. Earpville furnished the foundation on which the town of Longview was built. The pioneers of Earpville deserve recognition as major contributors to early East Texas; especially to Longview and Gregg County.

August 25, 1988

Charlotte B. Teske
P. O. Box 3424
Longview, Texas 75606



Gregg County Historical Commission

NORMAN W. BLACK
Chairman

417 Mobberly Avenue
Longview, Texas 75602

Phone
214-757-2261

Very little documentary evidence has been available of the community which existed before it became known as Longview (circa 1870). The following paper provides much needed information dealing with the old town of Earpville, Texas. Prior to this research, an often reiteration that the East - West boundaries of Earpville were the Gregg - Harrison county line on the East and Sixth Street on the West along present U. S. 80, has been corrected. The boundaries of Earpville were vague, but it is known that residents as far West as Grace's Creek received mail at the Earpville Post Office and the Methodist Church was first located near the East end of present day E. College Street, which is approximately ten blocks South of U. S. 80.

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GALVESTON ISLAND

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

(512)463-6100

March 10, 1989

Dr. Norman W. Black
417 Mobberly Ave.
Longview, Texas 75602

RE: SITE OF EARPVILLE
18 x 28 subject marker with post (Job #01789)

Dear Dr. Black:

This letter is to notify you that the State Marker Committee has reviewed and approved the above-referenced topic for an Official Texas Historical Marker.

At this time, payment for the marker is due. A check, in the amount of \$405.00 (\$375.00 if paid for by a tax-exempt organization), should be made payable to the Texas Historical Commission and sent to the letterhead address as soon as possible.

Once payment is received, the application will be placed in line to have the marker inscription written. The inscription will not be written until after funds have been received. When the text is prepared, a copy will be sent to you and any parties listed below for review and approval.

The Texas Historical Commission wishes to congratulate you for your efforts to record and preserve Texas history.

Sincerely,

Frances Rickard, Director
State Marker Program

cc: Judge W. R. Hughes Estate

P.S. An additional \$97.20 (\$90.00 without tax) is due for the requested replica paperweight. Thank you.

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

Texas Historical Commission Staff (CJB), 4/11/89

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Gregg County (Job #01789)

Location: 1107 E. Marshall Ave., Longview

SITE OF***
EARPVILLE*

THIS SITE WAS ONCE WITHIN THE
BOUNDARY OF THE COMMUNITY OF
EARPVILLE, SETTLED IN THE LATE
1840s BY JAMES EARP (d. 1861) AND
MANY OF HIS RELATIVES FROM
ALABAMA. LOCATED ON A STAGECOACH
LINE, THE SETTLEMENT AT ITS
HEIGHT BOASTED A POST OFFICE,
STAGE STOP, METHODIST CHURCH, AND
RETAIL BUSINESSES AND WAS THE
COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL CENTER
FOR FARMERS IN THE REGION. PART
OF JAMES EARP'S ORIGINAL HOME-
SITE WAS SOLD TO THE SOUTHERN
PACIFIC RAILROAD IN 1870. IT BECAME
THE SITE OF THE NEW TOWN
OF LONGVIEW AND SIGNALLED THE
DECLINE OF EARPVILLE.**

(1989)***

*3/4 inch lettering
**1/2 inch lettering
***1/4 inch lettering



Gregg County Historical Commission

NORMAN W. BLACK
Chairman

417 Mobberly Avenue
Longview, Texas 75602

Phone
214-757-2261

May 5, 1989

Cynthia J. Beeman, Historian
State Marker Program
Texas Historical Commission
P. O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

RE: SITE OF EARPVILLE Subject Marker

Dear Cynthia:

Enclosed is the signed and dated card concerning the above named site. Last Tuesday we had the "annual" meeting of the GCHC with 95+% of the membership (21) present and all read and wholeheartedly approved the inscription. Thank you for such a fine job!

Honorable John M. Smith, attorney for the Judge Hughes Estate, also approved of the inscription.

Sincerely,

Norman W. Black, D.D.S.

Enc.



Gregg County Historical Commission

NORMAN W. BLACK
Chairman

417 Mobberly Avenue
Longview, Texas 75602
March 14, 1989

Phone
214-757-2261

Frances Rickard, Director
State Marker Program
Texas Historical Commission
P. O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

RE: SITE OF EARPVILLE
18 x 28 subject marker with post (Job #01789)

Dear Mrs. Rickard:

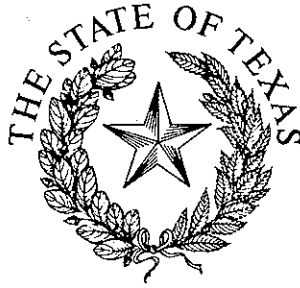
Enclosed are two checks: one for \$375.00 from me for the Gregg County Historical Commission; another for \$97.20 from me for the researcher, Charlotte Teske.

Thank you and your department for your continuing work in preserving Texas' historical heritage.

Sincerely,

Norman W. Black, D.D.S.

enc. - 3.



CURTIS TUNNELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

(512) 463-6100-

May 16, 1989

Dr. Norman W. Black
417 Mobberly Avenue
Longview, TX 75602

Re: SITE OF EARPVILLE
18" x 28" Subject Marker with Post

Job. # 01789

Dear Dr. Black:

This is to advise you that we have ordered the above referenced marker for casting. The completed marker should be ready for shipment within eight to ten weeks. A copy of the final inscription as it was sent to the foundry is enclosed for your files.

If you have not already done so, this would be a good time to begin planning the marker dedication ceremony. We would advise you, however, to avoid setting the dedication date to coincide with the shipment date as estimated above. That estimate does not take into account potential shipping errors or other unforeseeable delays, which might upset the best laid dedication plans. A guide to assist you with your dedication plans is available upon request from our office. Since this is a state program, we suggest your state representative and/or senator be included in the program, as well as your county judge and commissioners who have appointed your commission.

Enclosed please find a form for announcing the date of your marker dedication ceremony in the THC's monthly newsletter, The Medallion. Please read the form carefully, as notice must be made well in advance of the scheduled dedication in order to appear in the preservation calendar.

We would appreciate having copies of any publicity, programs, or other memorabilia from the ceremony to complete our file on this marker. If you have a state legislator participate in a dedication program, please send us a clear black-and-white photograph of his or her part in the ceremony, and we'll consider it for publication in The Medallion.

Thank you for your continued support and good work toward the preservation of the history of our state.

Sincerely,

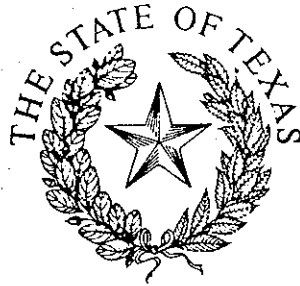
Frances Rickard

Frances Rickard, Director
State Marker Program

FR/crl

cc: Judge W. R. Hughes Estate

The State Agency for Historic Preservation



CURTIS TUNNELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 12276

AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

(512) 463-6100

June 26, 1989

Dr. Norman W. Black
417 Mobberly Avenue
Longview, TX 75602

RE: SITE OF EARPVILLE
18" X 28" subject marker w/post

Dear Dr. Black:

The above referenced marker has been shipped as indicated below. If this marker is not received within one week from the date of this notice, please contact Sylvia at the Southwell Company at 512/223-1831, immediately, so it can be traced. Please be prepared to give her the following information:

Job No. 01789 Date Shipped 6/14/89 Via CENTRAL

Shipped to: SAME AS ABOVE

Sincerely,

Frances Rickard

Frances Rickard
Director
State Marker Program

FR/hjb

cc: Judge W.R. Hughes Estate