



To every friend of Greenwood Cemetery:

On behalf of all the members of Greenwood Cemetery Association, I invite you to join with us in preserving, improving, and beautifying this precious historic landmark of our city.

"Preserving Our Heritage, 2000" is a special campaign to raise funds to stop the deterioration of the cemetery and make improvements that will safeguard this community asset for many years.

I urge you to become a member of the association and help us maintain the architectural, historical, and environmental integrity of our cemetery by your generous gift to "Preserving Our Heritage, 2000."

Sincerely,

Talmadge Booth, President

Post Office Box 4625 • Longview, Texas 75606

Trustees, 2000-2001:

- Talmadge E. Booth, President
- W. D. Northcutt, III, First Vice-President
- Eugene W. McWhorter, Second Vice-President
- Doris McQueen, Secretary-Treasurer
- Betty Bodenheim, Robert A. "Boots" Cashell, Ann Lacy Crain
- David S. Houston, Anne Price Mackenzie
- Gordon L. Northcutt, Charley G. Rader

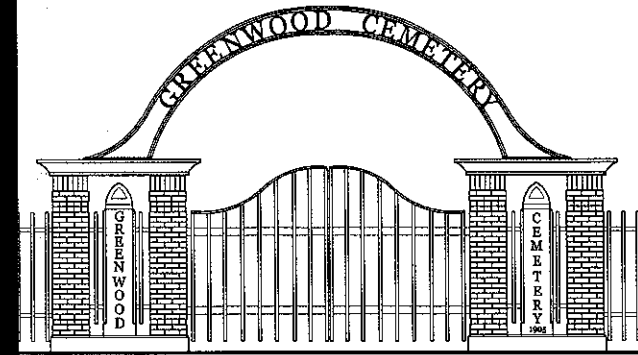


ESTABLISHED in 1877 as the cemetery for the new town of Longview, Greenwood was originally a private venture. Later, the municipal government assumed limited responsibility for perpetual care. Graves in Greenwood's quiet and beautiful setting, immediately south of Good Shepherd Medical Center, range from the grand and historic to the simple and touching. Still active for burials, this cemetery is a unique civic treasure.

Greenwood Cemetery Association consists of people who cherish the cemetery and wish to help restore, preserve, and beautify it. Chartered as a non-profit corporation, the association receives and administers tax-deductible gifts for those purposes.

The association has determined that the cemetery is in especially urgent need at the present time because of the following:

- Inadequate protection by a low, decrepit fence
- Decline of grass and plantings during droughts
- Loss of grave identities by vandalism & neglect
- Blurring of plot boundaries by road degradation
- Deterioration of former landscaping



Preserving Our Heritage, 2000

Because of these needs, a strong new preservation effort is required. Accordingly, the association is conducting a two-year campaign to raise funds for the following:

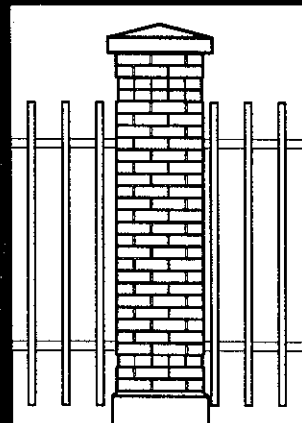
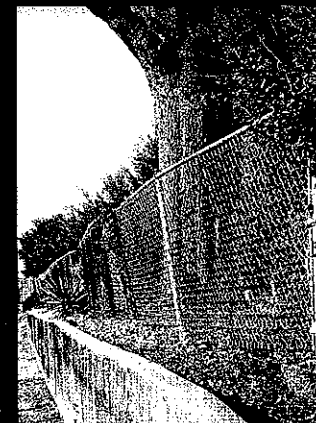
- Six-foot iron fence with brick columns and new entry incorporating the historic gateposts \$ 130,000
- Sprinkler system throughout the cemetery35,000
- Maintenance and restoration of markers15,000
- Restoring neglected roads in the cemetery10,000
- Landscape restoration and improvements10,000
- Addition to endowment funds50,000

Campaign Goal \$ 250,000

- Budgeted by City, FY 2000 and 2001 \$ 36,000
- Expected advance commitments75,000
- Available association funds5,000

Total raised at beginning of campaign . . . \$ 116,000

Needed now from friends like you . . . \$134,000





Gregg County Historical Commission

Norman W. Black, D.D.S.
Chairman

417 Mobberly Avenue
Longview, Texas 75602

Phone 903-757-2261
Fax # 903-753-5337

CITY OF LONGVIEW
City Secretary
P.O. Box 1952
Longview, Texas 75606

Babyland

Mausoleum

AB20

AB19

AB18

AB17

AB16

AB10

AB11

AB12

AB13

AB14

GRACE HILL CEMETERY

AB15

AB5
(Addn)

AB6

AB7

AB8

AB9

Main Road

No. 3
(Addn)

No. 2
(Addn)

No. 12

No. 11

No. 10

No. 9

No. 4
(Addn)

No. 1
(Addn)

No. 5

No. 4

No. 3

No. 2

Behymer Lot 4

Gate

Gate

Sec. C

Sec. B

Sec. A

MARSHALL AVENUE (US 80)

Block 2

CEMETERY PLAT Grace Hill Cemetery

Lot:

①	②	③	
CONNORS			
④	⑤	⑥	
Lot 4	Unknown Child		
①	②	③	
④	⑤	⑥	
①	②	③	
LOWERY			

Bohmer

East Texas cemeteries are links to their resic

listen closely this Halloween. The dead might be talking.

But don't be alarmed. It's not the chain-rattling, haunting kind of talking.

Instead, the dead are spinning their tales into the web of history even as they rest in local cemeteries — cemeteries that play an important role in preserving the past, according to Dr. Norman Black. Black is a Longview dentist who has headed the Gregg County Historical Commission for 15 years.

"We don't have anything spectacular here, but we do have some oddities," Black said.

Among those oddities is a mystery that captivated Longview in 1975.

That year, the Longview News-Journal, then the Longview News Co., was expanding its facility. And on Jan. 16, 1975, construction workers unearthed a cast-iron casket at First and Tyler streets, according to newspaper articles provided by the Gregg County Historical Museum.

"We really don't know where it came from," Black said. A historical team from Southern Methodist University came to Longview to investigate the discovery. A skull and several bones were still inside the casket, and investigators determined the body was that of a 6-year-old girl.

"I felt like it was a girl because some of the mud and clay (that had seeped into the coffin) had preserved some of the clothes," Black said, including what looked like patent leather shoes with 1-inch heels.

Researchers estimated the girl was buried between 1870 and 1890. Newspaper reports said

some local residents remembered that a cemetery had once been located in that area, but if it had been, it wasn't a city cemetery. And some suggested that someone on a train traveling through Longview had buried the child there.

The mystery, however, was never solved. The small casket is now on display in the historical museum, and a man anonymously donated a grave in Grace Hill Cemetery to rebury the child on May 30, 1975.

A grave near Kilgore also carries the answers to another mystery that never will be solved. Karen Silkwood, a former chemical technician at a plutonium fuels production plant in Oklahoma, is buried in the Darville Cemetery.

In November 1974, Silkwood discovered that she had been exposed to plutonium, and as a member of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union, she was an outspoken critic of plant safety. On Nov. 13, 1974, she left a union meeting to meet with a New York Times reporter to talk about dangerous plant conditions.



Kevin Green/Staff Photographer

A headstone for the grave of Richard B. Levy sits in Greenwood Cemetery in Longview. Levy is one of 37 Confederate soldiers buried in the cemetery.

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She never made it. Silkwood died in a one-car wreck, which wreck investigators said occurred when she fell asleep. Tests later showed that her blood contained twice the amount necessary to induce drowsiness of the drug Quaalude. Her story later was depicted in a movie, "Silkwood."

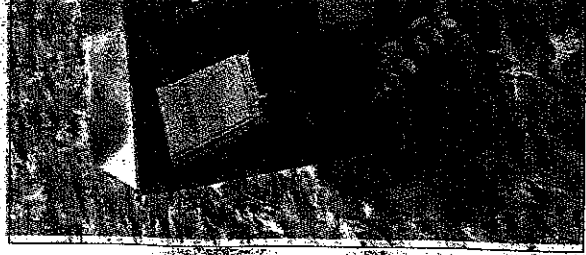
Black said Silkwood had relatives in the Kilgore area and that is why she was buried in the Darville Cemetery. Her tombstone carries the simple message, "Rest in peace."

Nowhere but in East Texas could the wealth of the oil field have played a role in the development of a cemetery. In this case, it's Rosedale Cemetery in Glade-water. Rosedale is one of three cemeteries in Gregg County with a historical marker.

"It was the richest cemetery in the world because it had two oil wells on it," Black said.

The cemetery association was established in 1911, according to the historical marker. The wells were drilled in 1932 and plugged in 1972, but not before the association was able to benefit from the money the wells generated.

According to information Black provided, the cemetery sold



The headstone of W.T. Larn Green/Staff Photographer

burial permits instead of lots. "This allowed the surface mineral rights to remain with the association," Black's informant said.

The cemetery association got the money to build streets in the cemetery.



At right is the grave site of Karen Silkwood in Kilgore's Darville

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traveling through
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to rebury the child
5.

A grave near
Kilgore also car-
ries the answers
to another mys-
tery that never
will be solved.
Karen Silk-
wood, a former
chemical tech-
nician at a plu-
tonium fuels
production
plant in Okla-
homa, is buried
in the Danville
Cemetery.

In November
1974, Silkwood
discovered that
she had been
exposed to plu-
tonium, and as
a member of
the Oil, Chemi-
cal and Atomic
Workers'
Union, she was
an outspoken
critic of plant
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The cemetery association used
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the cemetery.

The headstone of W.T. Tardy, the founder of East Texas Baptist University, is seen in Greenwood Cemetery in Longview.

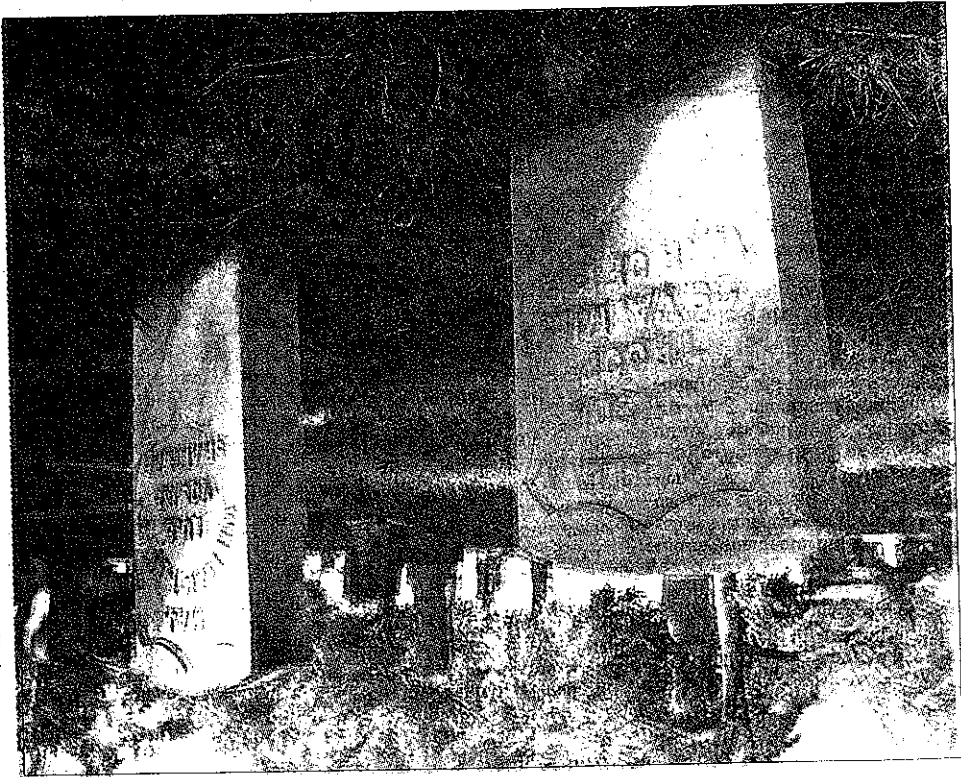
Kevin Green/Staff Photographer

"They had a house for the care-
taker," Black said.

The two other Gregg County
cemetaries that have received his-
torical markers are New Provi-
dence, on Judson Road next to
Hurwitz, and Winterfield Ceme-

See Cemeteries, 12C





ABOVE: Family members are buried side-by-side in Greenwood Cemetery in Longview. Both of the men buried were veterans.
LEFT: This cast-iron casket was found in 1975 at the site of the Longview News-Journal by construction workers. The remains of a 6-year-old girl were found in it. The casket is on display at the Gregg County Historical Museum.
Photos: Kevin Green Staff Photographer

Cemeteries

From 1C

either side of him also served in the military. Maj. William T. Levy was a member of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War and Richard B. Levy fought in the Civil War.

"Thirty-seven Confederate soldiers are buried in the Greenwood Cemetery, Black said.

"It's really the most outstanding cemetery in the county," Black said, and many residents who have played important roles in the area's development are buried there.

But perhaps one of the most remarkable cemeteries is on private land and north of Lone Star and isn't open to the public. Black said the cemetery, known as Black Mountain Cemetery, appears to have tombstones bearing the names of English people and dates from the early 1700s.

"History books said the English weren't even in this part of the world," Black said.

"The cemetery has never been fully investigated or researched, he said.

"They'd have to rewrite the history books," Black said.

terry, in northeast Longview. Black said a fourth cemetery probably will receive a historical marker soon, Greenwood Cemetery, located between Fourth and Fifth streets.

"The cemetery is one of two in the area home to War of 1812 veterans.

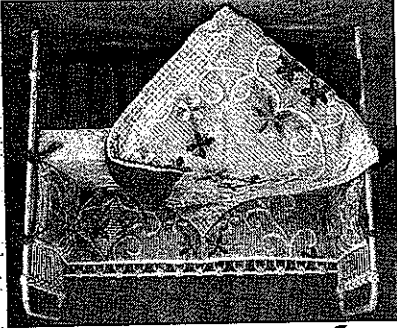
"That's really unusual," Black said.

John B. Levy has a simple headstone which says he served in Atkinson's Troop in the 19th Virginia Militia during the War of 1812. Family members buried on



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Chenville... For Infant or Toddler

the body was that of a 6-year-old girl.

"I felt like it was a girl because some of the mud and clay (that

BLOCK 2

Lot 1 - Lowrey

Lowrey, Mr. Edgar 1-17-76 3-16-46 (1) Welch F.H.
Lowrey, Laura B 4-7-1880 9-15-25 (4)
Mrs. D.M. Lowrey Interred 4-17-52 (2)

Lot 2 - Lowrey

Annie Eliza Lee Int. 9-6-1966 (1)
Lee, Lewis G 1-8-1872 1-16-1926 (4)
Mary Evelyn Lee 12-31-1981 (2)

Lot 3 - Lowrey

Ala C. Lee Int. 5-5-1972 (1)
Preston Lee Interred 11-2-50 (4)
Gordon Whatley Int. 11-1-58 (2)
Lisa Diane Redman Int. 8-5-1965 (6)

Lot 4 - Behymer

Behymer, Ollie 10-9-1882 6-18-1925 (1)
Unknown Int. 5-29-75 (2) Child found at LNJ (old bus station)

Lot 5 - Connors

Connors? Concrete Slab (1)
Connors, Cora Int. 2-14-59 (4)
Turlington, Sam W. 4-12-44 (2)
Beckham, Snobie T. Internment 5-7-75 (5)

Lot 6 - Gene E. Coats

Jones, William E. 12-20-7 (4)

Lot 7 - Scott

Scott (1)
Harry W. Scott 6-19-1982 (2)
Scott (3)
Scott (6)

Lot 8 - Tyra

Tyra, Pearl, Wife of J. C. Tyra 11-6-1885 9-12-1925 (3)

Lot 9 - Blalock (Eubanks)

Moore, Mahala 4-25-1851 4-30-1926 (1)
owner - Billie Carol Eubanks Dannheim (4)owner
Eubanks, Baby 2-27-1936 2-27-1936 (2)
owner - Linda Jane Eubanks Crotts (5)owner
Elsie Eubanks Int. 12-11-1972 (3)
Grover C. Eubanks Int. 11-1-1959 (6)

Lot 10 - Florea

Price, Mrs. S.H. Age 79 -1 -1 July 17, 1932 (1)

Lot 11 - Russell

Russell (Mother) Mrs. Clara (1)
W.D. Russell 3-13-1900 7-24-1947 (5)

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- ¹ "Plat", *Deed Records of Upshur County, Texas*, (July 15, 1872), vol. O, p. 672.
- ² H.P.N. Gammel (comp.), *The Laws of Texas 1822-1897...* (10 vols.; Austin: Gammel Book Co., 1898), p. 183.
- ³ Richard B. Levy, *History of the Creation of Gregg County, Texas*, unpub. Manuscript, Longview, Tex., [n.d.], p. 20.
- ⁴ "Deed", *Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas*, (March 26, 1877), vol. C., p. 634.
- ⁵ "Deed", *Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas*, (July 21, 1877), vol. D, pp. 29-32.
- ⁶ "Plat", *Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas*, (March 23, 1874), vol. A, p. 266.
- ⁷ "Deed", *Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas*, (August 1, 1884), vol. H, p. 215.
- ⁸ Sanborn Maps, files, Gregg County Historical Commission.
- ⁹ Talmadge Booth, *Greenwood Cemetery*, unpub., Longview, Tex., [n.d.].
- ¹⁰ Longview News, April 14, 1939. (John B. Dickson's thesis, *History of Gregg County, Texas*, University of Texas, (January, 1957), p. 117.)
- ¹¹ Talmadge Booth, personal communication, (October 1999).

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- Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas*, (March 23, 1874), vol. A, p. 266.
- Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas*. (March 26, 1877), vol. C, p. 634.
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- Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas*, (August 1, 1884) vol. H, p. 215.
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- Sanborn Maps, files, Gregg County Historical Commission.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTABLE PEOPLE BURIED IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY

Jere Clemmons Turner. Born in Helena, Arkansas, Turner came to Longview with the railroad as it advanced westward from Hallsville in 1972. At the time he was a bookkeeper for railroad supply. He built a two-story frame house at 503 E. Methvin St. in 1874, which still stands. The house has an Official Texas Historical Marker. Turner built the first business establishment in Longview that was a grocery store. Later he entered the banking business helping form the Citizens Bank. Turner raised thoroughbred horses, some of which he showed at the Dallas Fair. He was the first to import Jersey cows from the Jersey Isles into East Texas. He was once called "the dean of Longview citizens" for his civic and business activities. Turner was an active participant in the formation of Gregg County responsible for raising the fifty dollars necessary for the application to the legislative committee on Counties and County Boundaries. He died March 18, 1923.

John B. Levy. John Benjamin Levy is the only veteran of the War of 1812 buried in Greenwood Cemetery. (Another 1812 veteran from what is now Gregg County, Lemuel Adams, is buried in Peatown Cemetery.) Very little about Mr. Levy survives in our records: no vital dates. His headstone states: "Atkinson's Troop 29 Va Mil War of 1812". However, his son, Richard B. Levy, was the first clerk of Gregg County and later was the Secretary of State of the State of Texas. The latter's son, Judge R. B. Levy, Jr., served in the Spanish-American War. Judge Levy's two sons, Richard and Edmond were graduates of West Point. Both Richard B. Levy and Richard B. Levy (Jr.) are buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Franklin Lucilius Whaley. F. L. Whaley was born in Hancock County, Georgia September 23, 1829. He married Mary Caroline Rogers from Tennessee in Harrison County in 1855. In 1870, they moved to Longview where Whaley established a hardware business. They built a one and one-half story frame house at 101 E. Whaley St. that still stands across from the courthouse. It was one of the earliest homes built in Longview and now has an Official Texas Historical Marker and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Whaleys were charter members of the First Baptist Church of Longview and donated some of the land for the first parsonage. Whaley served as mayor of Longview from 1891 to 1894. North Street in Longview was re-named Whaley Street in 1935. He died October 28, 1908.

George Addison Kelly. G. A. Kelly was born October 17, 1832 in Greene County, Tennessee. He lived with his father in Natchitoches, Louisiana for a few years. As mate on a steamship he came to Jefferson, Texas in 1852. He began making cow bells with John A. Stewart four miles west of Jefferson. In order to improve his cow bells he went to Louisville, Kentucky to learn more about foundry work. When Stewart died in 1860 he became sole owner of the small plant. Kelly enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1860 but was ordered to remain at his foundry to make military supplies. A devastating fire in

1880 destroyed his plant and foundry. Salvaging what he could, Kelly moved to Longview in 1882 and formed the Kelly Plow Company, the second industry in Texas. Here he produced the famous "Kelly Blue" plow known throughout the South. Mr. Kelly served as mayor of Longview from 1884 to 1888. He died October 2, 1909.

Britton Buttrill. Born March 3, 1813 and died June 25, 1897. Very little information is available for a man who meant so much to the creation of Gregg County. He also served as the first Treasurer of Gregg County. "No honor has been paid to Buttrill for the work he did on behalf of Gregg County" according to Frank W. Johnson in his five volume *Texas and Texans* (1914), such as the naming of a street for him. In 1997, at the dedication of the Official Texas Historical Marker intitled, *The Courthouses of Gregg County*, the marker was dedicated to Bluford W. Brown, Britton Buttrill and General John Gregg. "...he was Longview's early tavern keeper and one of her most public-spirited citizens. He it was who performed a service for Gregg County, circulating the petition necessary for presentation to the [legislative Committee on Counties and County Boundaries]. He secured the needed signatures which made possible the creation of the county", states Johnson. He has been called Longview's Paul Revere because he traveled, horseback, over the area gathering the needed signatures.

William George Northcutt. W. G. Northcutt was born September 17, 1837 in Cobb County, Georgia. He served in the Confederate Army under General Stonewall Jackson, General Jos. E. Johnston and General Hood. At the age of 32 he and his wife, six children and relatives moved to Harrison County, Texas. After staying there making furniture for a year he moved west to the new town of Longview in late 1870. He established his home and business, the Northcutt Hardware and Furniture Company in 1870. He also had a monument works and an ornamental tin works. He made the first bricks in Longview. Northcutt and his wife were charter member of the First Baptist Church of Longview. He rented the upstairs of his hardware store to Gregg County for use as the second temporary courthouse. Northcutt died in Longview, June 9, 1909.

John Tyson Smith. Born October 29, 1845, he moved with his parents and eleven siblings to a 230-acre farm in eastern Upshur County in 1885. He served under General John B. Magruder in the Civil War. He built a house at 412 N. Center Street in Longview in 1872. Smith was elected County Judge of Gregg County in 1887 and served five consecutive terms, through 1898. In the late years of his term he also served as County Superintendent of Schools. After public office Smith entered the business of store building and renting in Longview and adjacent Longview Junction. Some of these buildings stand today. The second story of one of his downtown buildings was converted into a theater and from 1902 through 1915 he owned and operated the Smith Upstairs Opera House. His memory was honored in 1978 with an Official Texas Historical Grave Marker. There is an Official Texas Historical Marker for Methvin on the Gregg County Courthouse lawn. He died May 16, 1916.

Willis Early Booth. Mr. Booth was born 1-27-1851 in LaGrange, Georgia and moved to Upshur County, Texas in 1852, settling with his parents about sixteen miles north of present Longview. He moved to Longview in 1871 and was married here in 1874. Booth

established a hardware store selling furniture, buggies and wagons. His last home was a fine-wood frame house in Earpville, which is now a part of Longview, at the southwest corner of Teague Street and present East Marshall Avenue (U.S. Hi-way 80). The house was demolished in the early 1930s to make room for Booth's Tourist Courts - East which was owned by his sons, J. W. and T. E. Booth. This establishment was demolished and replaced by a drug store. These sons developed vast real estate holding in Longview.

Reese E. (or C.) DeGraffenreid. Born in Franklin, Tennessee in 1859, DeGraffenreid graduated from the University of Tennessee Law School before he came to Texas, in 1883, where he practiced law in Longview. He was elected from the Third Congressional District of Texas to the Fifty-fifth Congress, becoming the first U.S. representative from Longview. He was re-elected twice. DeGraffenreid was known in Washington as a very fine orator and was often sought for this purpose. He died in Washington, D.C. August 30, 1902.

Frank Taylor Rembert. F. T. Rembert, as he was known in Longview, was born November 9, 1853 at Wesson, Copiah County, Mississippi. Rembert came to Texas in 1872, settling in Crockett as a railway agent. He came to Longview in 1877 as a railway telegraph operator. He was one of Longview's progressive pioneer citizens and soon became the wealthiest man in the city. He married Kate Womack of Marshall on November 5, 1878 and lived in a fashionable one-story white frame house at 316 South Fredonia Street, which stands today in good repair. In 1879, Rembert entered the mercantile business, built the Palace Hotel, the Rembert Theater for vaudeville and motion pictures as well as many other buildings on South Fredonia St. and Cotton Street. He became a cotton buyer and during ginning season rows of his cotton bales lined Cotton Street. He loved fine horses. Rembert, with his wife, liked to drive his carriage drawn by a pair of black horses, followed by two Dalmatian dogs through the streets of Longview. Rembert bought the first automobile in Longview, a Buick. He bought the Guarantee State Bank of the Longview Junction, nationalized it, changed the name to the Rembert National Bank and moved it to downtown Longview. (Years later this building became the home of the Gregg County Historical Museum.) Rembert died June 9, 1926 and his remains lie, with his wife and two children, in the fine stone mausoleum. There are no stones, names nor dates here, only the name **Rembert** carved in stone at the top of the mausoleum.

O. H. Methvin. Born March 10, 1815 in Baldwin County, Georgia he came to Texas about 1848 with his father, Richard R. Methvin, and settled in Upshur County. Methvin purchased 518½ acres of land which previously had belonged to James Earp, founder of adjacent town of Earpville (1841) April 1, 1869. In 1870, Methvin sold 150 acres of this land to the Southern Pacific Railroad (later purchased by the Texas and Pacific Railroad) for \$501.00. This land was platted by the railroad for the new town of Longview. Methvin, thus, has often been called the "founder" or "father" of Longview. Many descendants remain in Longview. Methvin Street is named for him. Although a son was named O. H. Methvin, Jr., Methvin always signed his name, "O. H.". His family supposes his name was Ossamus Hitch Methvin, Sr. He died in Longview in 1882.

James Knox Bivins. Born in Henry County, Georgia, April 13, 1845, he came to Texas in 1853 with his parents settling in Upshur County, the part which later became Camp County. He early developed a life-long occupation in lumber and, in this interest, founded the community named Bivins about 1884. There he married, then moved to Longview in 1905. With his brothers' association he enlarged his timber holdings and lumber mills. He served gallantly for the Confederacy in the Civil War. He died in Longview 3-23-1921. (See list of Civil War Veterans buried in Greenwood Cemetery.)

Bluford Washington Brown. b. 9-23-1829, d. 10-28-1908. Brown was a member of the Thirteenth Legislature from Upshur County when on January 17, 1873 he introduced a bill to create a new county out of Upshur County to be named Roanoke. He proposed to have the new county's name changed to Gregg in honor of General John B. Gregg under whom he served in the Civil War. He built the house at 104 W. Whaley in Longview, which still stands. It is designated with an Official Texas Historical Marker entitled, the Brown-Birdsong House at 104 W. Whaley Street in Longview. Many of his descendants live in Gregg County.

Gabriel August Bodenheim. G. A. Bodenheim ("Bodie") was born August 13, 1873. He came to Longview from Vicksburg in 1898, married a local Methodist girl, Willie Bass, and was converted from Judaism. He was a flamboyant and dynamic cotton broker. He served as a colorful mayor of Longview from 1904 to 1920 except for two years. During this time he expanded the city limits of Longview by one-half mile in each direction, taking in most of Longview Junction. He is credited with the modernization Longview experienced during his tenure. A small, beautifully landscaped park developed in downtown Longview bore the name Bodie Park. This park, in 1935, gave way to the six-story Glover-Crim Building. Later, he organized the Bodenheim Insurance Agency with his sons, Edwin and Roland. Bodie always wore a red carnation in his lapel. He died August 12, 1957.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY

The oldest cemetery in Longview began as a private cemetery in the early 1860's. It became Longview's first public cemetery, "Longview Cemetery", in 1877. The land was purchased by J. M. Cornes March 26, 1877 from the Texas Land Company of Anderson County in consideration of \$160, the land described as four acres. (Note 1. Gregg County Deed Records Vol. C, Page 634-635 Attached)

April 21, 1877, Andrew S. Taylor and J. M. Cornes, County Surveyors, filed a plat with streets and alleyways deeded to the City of Longview. Enough lots for 1392 gravesites were to be held for sale by Cornes and Taylor, not counting the gravesites for Potter's Field on the North end. The cemetery property was two blocks East of the city limits of the town of Longview. (Note 2. Gregg County Deed Records Vol. D, Pages 29-32 Attached)

The first burial ground or cemetery was known as the Boring and Leake Cemetery located upon a tract of land lying on the North of the right of way of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, and on the South of the present street known as Cotton

Street. The building of the Salvation Army is located upon the North line of the cemetery ground. This cemetery was afterwards abandoned and all the bodies of the interred were removed to the newly laid out cemetery of date April 21, 1877, called "Longview Cemetery". (Note 3. HISTORY OF GREGG COUNTY, TEXAS, by John Britain Dickson, B.A. Thesis presented to the Faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Texas in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts, The University of Texas, January, 1957.)

A deed addition to the "Longview Cemetery" was recorded August 1, 1884. A tract of land 155' by 270' dedicated the South portion from what we know as the front entrance North. It contained 150 plots of various sizes estimated at least 2,000 graves. A plat was filed with streets and alleyways deeded to the City of Longview by A. S. Taylor and J. M. Cornes with gravesites reserved by them to be held for sales. (Note 4. Gregg County Deed Records Vol. H, Pages 215-216 Attached)

In 1905 granite columns were added to the front entrance and the cemetery was re-named "Greenwood Cemetery".

In 1971, pursuant to a request by Talmadge Booth, President, Greenwood Cemetery Association, City Secretary Jo Ann Metcalf re-

quested platting where lots could be sold. (See attached letter and map.)

Replatted map shows where grass street was to make room for 60 additional gravesites between arrows East to West.

Early graves in the cemetery are Lillie Ellison 1864 and Mary E. Ellison 1866.

This cemetery holds many who are now legend -- the famous and the infamous, from Longview's first U.S. Congressman Reese Calhoun DeGraffenreid to a Dalton Gang member. (Dalton Gang's Last Raid Historical Marker is located at 200 N. Fredonia in Longview.)

Most of the early mayors, doctors, and church, civic and business leaders are buried here. Orasmus H. Methvin who sold one hundred acres of land to the Southern Pacific Railroad is buried here. This sale was the property on which Longview was founded.

Greenwood Cemetery also holds a span of Longview's military history. Scattered throughout are Confederate soldiers' graves.

Resting here is Benjamin Levy, the only soldier from the War of 1812 buried in Longview.

[By Texas Historical Commission Staff, 3/27/00]

[28 lines, 298 words]

WHEN LONGVIEW WAS PLATTED IN THE EARLY 1870s, ITS FIRST CEMETERY, KNOWN AS THE BORING AND LEAKE CEMETERY, WAS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE NORTH OF THE RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY. IT WAS SOON EVIDENT THAT THE GROWING CITY WOULD NEED A LARGER, MORE CENTRALLY LOCATED BURIAL GROUND. J. M. CARNES, A COUNTY SURVEYOR, PURCHASED FOUR ACRES ON THIS SITE IN 1877 FROM THE TEXAS LAND COMPANY AND DEEDED IT TO THE CITY OF LONGVIEW. WITH THE 1884 ADDITION OF A SMALL TRACT ON THE SOUTH END OF THE CEMETERY, THERE WAS SPACE FOR AN ESTIMATED 3,392 GRAVES EXCLUSIVE OF A POTTER'S FIELD FOR PAUPERS' GRAVES. RECORDS SUGGEST THAT THE EARLIEST MARKED BURIAL ORIGINAL TO THIS SITE IS THAT OF IDA DENNY (1874-1878). THE GRAVES FROM THE BORING AND LEAKE CEMETERY WERE REINTERRED HERE, AND THE EARLIEST HEADSTONE FROM THAT GRAVEYARD IS THAT OF LOUISA STROUD (1820-1856).

THE CEMETERY WAS RENAMED GREENWOOD IN 1905, THE SAME YEAR GRANITE COLUMNS WERE ADDED TO THE MAIN ENTRANCE. USE OF POTTER'S FIELD WAS DISCONTINUED IN THE 1930s. BURIALS OF INTEREST IN THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY INCLUDE A VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND 37 KNOWN CONFEDERATE VETERANS. ALSO LOCATED HERE ARE THE GRAVES OF THREE PEOPLE KILLED DURING THE 1894 ROBBERY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LONGVIEW BY THE INFAMOUS DALTON GANG AND A FAMILY THAT FELL VICTIM TO THE 1900 GALVESTON STORM.

MANY PIONEERS AND PROMINENT LONGVIEW CITIZENS ARE INTERRED HERE, INCLUDING BRITTON BUTTRILL, WHO WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN RAISING SUPPORT FOR THE CREATION OF GREGG COUNTY; BLUFORD W. BROWN, WHO IS CREDITED WITH NAMING THE COUNTY GREGG; AND O. H. METHVIN, WHO SOLD 100 ACRES TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FOR THE TOWNSITE AND IS KNOWN AS THE FOUNDER OF LONGVIEW. GREENWOOD CEMETERY IS A CHRONICLE OF THE SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF THIS AREA.

[Rewritten on behalf of Greenwood Cemetery Association Board of Trustees 5/7/00]

[28 lines, 298 words]

IN 1877, J. M. CORNES PURCHASED FOUR ACRES ON THIS SITE AND, WITH COUNTY SURVEYOR A. S. TAYLOR, PLATTED "THE LONGVIEW CEMETERY." IT LAY BARELY OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMIT AND IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE JUNCTION SUBDIVISION PLATTED IN 1874 BY THE INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD. IN 1884, CORNES AND TAYLOR EXTENDED THE CEMETERY TO MAGRILL STREET BY ACQUIRING 155 FEET OF THE SUBDIVISION. THERE WAS SPACE FOR AN ESTIMATED 3,392 GRAVES, PLUS A POTTER'S FIELD OF 0.4 ACRE AT THE NORTH END. MOST REMAINS IN THE PIONEER BORING AND LEAKE CEMETERY (LOCATED SOUTH OF WHAT BECAME THE EAST END OF COLLEGE STREET) WERE REINTERRED HERE. THE EARLIEST HEADSTONE FROM THAT GRAVEYARD IS THAT OF LOUISA STROUD (1820-1856). THE EARLIEST MARKED BURIAL ORIGINAL TO THIS SITE IS PROBABLY THAT OF IDA DENNY (1874-1878).

THE CEMETERY WAS RENAMED GREENWOOD IN 1905, THE SAME YEAR GRANITE COLUMNS WERE ADDED TO THE MAIN ENTRANCE AND THE CEMETERY CAME WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS, PRESUMABLY BEING ACCEPTED FOR CITY MAINTENANCE THEN. BURIALS IN GREENWOOD INCLUDE A VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND 37 KNOWN CONFEDERATE VETERANS. ALSO LOCATED HERE ARE THE GRAVES OF THREE PEOPLE KILLED DURING THE 1894 ROBBERY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LONGVIEW BY THE INFAMOUS DALTON GANG AND A FAMILY THAT FELL VICTIM TO THE 1900 GALVESTON STORM.

MANY PIONEERS AND PROMINENT CITIZENS ARE INTERRED HERE, INCLUDING O. H. METHVIN, WHO GAVE AND SOLD 150 ACRES TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FOR THE TOWNSITE AND IS KNOWN AS THE FATHER OF LONGVIEW; BLUFORD W. BROWN, WHO AS STATE LEGISLATOR SECURED THE CREATION OF GREGG COUNTY AND IS KNOWN AS ITS FATHER; AND BRITTON BUTTRILL, THE EARPVILLE STAGECOACH STOP OPERATOR WHO BECAME A FOUNDING COMMISSIONER AND FIRST TREASURER OF GREGG COUNTY. GREENWOOD CEMETERY IS A CHRONICLE OF THE HISTORY OF THIS AREA.

Texas Historical Commission Staff (ECB), 3/27/00

I approve this text as written.

27"x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Gregg County (Job # 03500)
Location: 705 Magrill Street, Longview

Please consider the revisions as noted on this copy.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY

(signature)

WHEN LONGVIEW WAS PLATTED IN THE EARLY 1870s, ITS FIRST CEMETERY, KNOWN AS THE BORING AND LEAKE CEMETERY, WAS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE NORTH OF THE RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY. IT WAS SOON EVIDENT THAT THE GROWING CITY WOULD NEED A LARGER, MORE CENTRALLY LOCATED BURIAL GROUND. J. M. CARNES, A COUNTY SURVEYOR, PURCHASED FOUR ACRES ON THIS SITE IN 1877 FROM THE TEXAS LAND COMPANY AND DEEDED IT TO THE CITY OF LONGVIEW. WITH THE 1884 ADDITION OF A SMALL TRACT ON THE SOUTH END OF THE CEMETERY, THERE WAS SPACE FOR AN ESTIMATED 3,392 GRAVES EXCLUSIVE OF A POTTER'S FIELD FOR PAUPERS' GRAVES. RECORDS SUGGEST THAT THE EARLIEST MARKED BURIAL ORIGINAL TO THIS SITE IS THAT OF IDA DENNY (1874-1878). THE GRAVES FROM THE BORING AND LEAKE CEMETERY WERE REINTERRED HERE, AND THE EARLIEST HEADSTONE FROM THAT GRAVEYARD IS THAT OF LOUISA STROUD (1820-1856).

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(2000)

PLEASE CHECK ONE AND SIGN:

Texas Historical Commission Staff (ECB), 3/27/00

I approve this text as written.

27"x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Gregg County (Job # 03500)
Location: 705 Magrill Street, Longview

Please consider the revisions as
noted on this copy.

Raymond M. Webb, D. A. A.
(signature)

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(2000)

27"x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Gregg County (Job # 03500)
Location: 705 Magrill Street, Longview

GREENWOOD CEMETERY

IN 1877, J. M. CORNES PURCHASED FOUR ACRES ON THIS SITE AND, WITH COUNTY SURVEYOR A. S. TAYLOR, ESTABLISHED "THE LONGVIEW CEMETERY," DEDICATING ITS STREETS TO PUBLIC USE. IT LAY BARELY OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMIT AND IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF THE JUNCTION SUBDIVISION PLATTED THREE YEARS EARLIER BY THE INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD. IN 1884, CORNES AND TAYLOR EXTENDED THEIR CEMETERY TO MAGRILL STREET BY ACQUIRING 155 FEET OF THE SUBDIVISION. PLOTS PROVIDED SPACE FOR AN ESTIMATED 3,392 GRAVES EXCLUSIVE OF A POTTER'S FIELD. MOST REMAINS IN THE PIONEER BORING AND LEAKE CEMETERY (ON WHAT BECAME THE EAST END OF COLLEGE STREET) WERE REINTERRED HERE. THE EARLIEST HEADSTONE FROM THAT GRAVEYARD IS THAT OF LOUISA STROUD (1820-1856). THE EARLIEST MARKED GRAVE ORIGINAL TO THIS SITE APPARENTLY IS THAT OF IDA DENNY (1874-1878). THE CEMETERY WAS RENAMED "GREENWOOD" IN 1905, THE SAME YEAR IT WAS INCLUDED WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS. BURIALS IN GREENWOOD INCLUDE A VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND 37 KNOWN CONFEDERATE VETERANS. ALSO LOCATED HERE ARE THE GRAVES OF THREE PEOPLE KILLED DURING THE 1894 ROBBERY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LONGVIEW BY THE INFAMOUS DALTON GANG, AND THOSE OF A FAMILY THAT FELL VICTIM TO THE 1900 GALVESTON STORM. MANY PIONEERS AND PROMINENT CITIZENS ARE INTERRED HERE, INCLUDING O. H. METHVIN, WHO DEEDED 150 ACRES TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FOR THE TOWNSITE AND IS KNOWN AS THE FATHER OF LONGVIEW; BLUFORD W. BROWN, WHO AS STATE LEGISLATOR SECURED THE CREATION OF GREGG COUNTY; AND BRITTON BUTTRILL, THE EARPVILLE STAGECOACH STOP OPERATOR WHO BECAME A FOUNDING COMMISSIONER AND FIRST TREASURER OF GREGG COUNTY. GREENWOOD CEMETERY IS A CHRONICLE OF THE HISTORY OF THIS AREA.

(2000)

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In order to facilitate delivery of the marker, neither post office box numbers nor rural route numbers can be accepted. If the marker is to be placed on the highway right-of-way, it will be shipped directly to the district highway engineer.

Name: Dr. Norman Black

Street address: 417 Moberly Ave., Longview, Texas 75602

Phone: 903-757-2261

TYPE AND SIZE OF MARKER DESIRED (Please check one only.)

Subject Markers

This type of marker is solely educational in nature and conveys no legal restrictions to the property. Subject markers are appropriate for topics such as cemeteries, church congregations, businesses, persons, events, and institutions. These markers should not be attached to buildings. If the marker is to be attached to a surface other than the foundry-provided post, please provide the requested information in the space below.

- 16" x 12" grave marker (comes with mounting bar) \$250
- 27" x 42" marker with post \$950
- 27" x 42" marker without post (see below) \$900
- 18" x 28" marker with post \$650
- 18" x 28" marker without post (see below) \$600

If not on post, to what (block of granite, gatepost, etc.) will the marker be attached?
Type of material? (wood, stone, etc.) _____

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Markers

Markers conveying the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation are reserved solely for historic structures deemed worthy of preservation for their architectural integrity and historical associations. The RTHL designation does carry a measure of legal protection for the structure (see Marker Policies 13 through 18) and for that reason we must have a legal description (lot and block numbers) for the property to be designated. The most commonly used marker for conveying this designation is the medallion and plate (also referred to as a building marker); however, the 18" x 28" or 27" x 42" size marker may be ordered for those who wish a greater amount of historical information to appear in the marker text. Careful attention should be paid so as not to damage historic building material if the marker is to be mounted directly onto the structure. The THC staff can provide alternate ideas for mounting upon request.

- Medallion and 16" x 12" plate with post \$400
- Medallion and 16" x 12" plate without post (see below) \$350
- 27" x 42" marker with post \$950
- 27" x 42" marker without post (see below) \$900
- 18" x 28" marker with post \$650
- 18" x 28" marker without post (see below) \$600

If not on post, to what (building, gate, etc.) will the marker be attached?
Type of material? (wood, stone, etc.) _____

Legal description of property (lot and block number; metes and bounds): _____

Before forwarding your material to the Texas Historical Commission, please check to make sure you've included the following items. Incomplete applications cannot be considered and may be returned to the applicant.

- completed application form signed by the county historical commission chair or marker committee chair
- narrative history with reference notes and bibliography
- photograph of the proposed marker location (do not use instant/Polaroid photos)
- map indicating marker location and other sites related to the marker topic
- historic photo of property and current photographs of all elevations (RTHL markers only)
- legal description of property (RTHL markers only)
- floor plans (RTHL markers only)
- site plan (RTHL markers only)

Mail completed applications to:

History Programs Division, Texas Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Austin, Texas 78711-2276 512/463-5853

Additional items, including directional signs and replacement parts for 1936 markers, are available. Please contact the History Programs Division for a separate order form.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY

The City of Longview is located in Gregg County in north east Texas. The town was platted into blocks and lots by the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1870.*1 Gregg County was created in 1873 by excising the southern portion of Upshur County north of the Sabine River and enlarged in 1874 with a portion of Rusk County south of the Sabine River.²

The first cemetery in Longview began as a private cemetery in the early 1860s and was known as the Boring and Leake Cemetery. It was located upon a tract of land lying north of the right-of-way of the Texas and Pacific Railway and south of present Cotton Street. A building of the Salvation Army is located immediately north of the cemetery ground.³

Soon after Longview was founded it was realized the growing city would need a larger, centrally located and properly laid out cemetery. Therefore, four acres of land were purchased by J. M. Carnes on March 26, 1877 from the Texas Land Company in consideration of \$160.00. This land was to be named Longview Cemetery.⁴

Andrew S. Taylor and J. M. Carnes, county surveyers, filed a plat with streets and alleyways and deeded it to the City of Longview April 21, 1877. Lots for 1,392 grave sites were to be held for sale by Taylor and Carnes, not counting the grave sites for a potters field on the north portion of the property. This cemetery property was two blocks east of

*Shortly after this the Southern Pacific Railroad was purchased by the Texaa and Pacific Railway.

the city limits of the town of Longview⁵ and located in the area later known as the Longview Junction.⁶

The old Boring and Leake Cemetery was later abandoned and all the remains of the bodies of the interred were removed to the newly laid out cemetery.³

An addition was made to Longview Cemetery in 1884 with the dedication of a tract of land 155 feet by 270 feet on the south end of the cemetery. This land was deeded by the same Taylor and Carnes who were involved in the original tract. With this addition the cemetery now includes an entire city block bounded on the south by Magrill Street, Padon Street on the north and Fourth and Fifth Streets on the west and east, respectively. It contained 150 plots of various sizes and estimated at 2,000 graves. This plat was filed with streets and alleyways as was the original plat and deeded to the City of Longview by the same A.S. Taylor and J. M. Cornes with grave sites reserved by them to be held for sales.⁷ (At the time of the deed recording the only one of these streets with a name was Cemetery Street which was later changed to Magrill Street)⁸.

In 1905, two granite columns were added to the front (south and only) entrance and the cemetery was re-named Greenwood Cemetery.

About the middle of the cemetery there was a wide grassy street coursing east to west. It seemed logical that this area could be used for additional burials as all the cemetery lots had long been sold. In 1971, pursuant to

a request by Talmadge Booth, President of the Greenwood Cemetery Association, City Secretary Jo Ann Metcalf suggested platting indicating where lots could be platted and sold. (See attached letter and map.) Thus, sixty additional grave sites were made available.⁹

In addition to the granite columns at the entrance there is a black wrought iron gate and the entire cemetery is enclosed with a very good chain length fence. The streets are paved with asphalt and the alleyways are grass. Many very large oak trees shade most of the cemetery and crepe myrtles are outside the fence on the south side. Within the cemetery are two Official Texas Historical Grave Markers and thirty-seven Confederate Veterans are buried.

Greenwood Cemetery is a very historic cemetery for this city and county containing graves of important and pioneer citizens of early Longview and Gregg County. Bluford W. Brown was responsible for the county being named Gregg in honor of General John Gregg of Civil War fame. Britton Buttrill is called by some the Paul Revere of Gregg County having traveled by horseback around the county raising the final few dollars needed as the fee for the subject of creating the new county to be brought before the Committee on Counties and County Boundaries. Ossamus Hitch Methvin sold the one hundred acres of land to the Southern Pacific Rail Road which became the town of Longview.¹⁰ Many early Longview mayors and Gregg County judges are interred here. This cemetery holds many who are now legend; the famous and

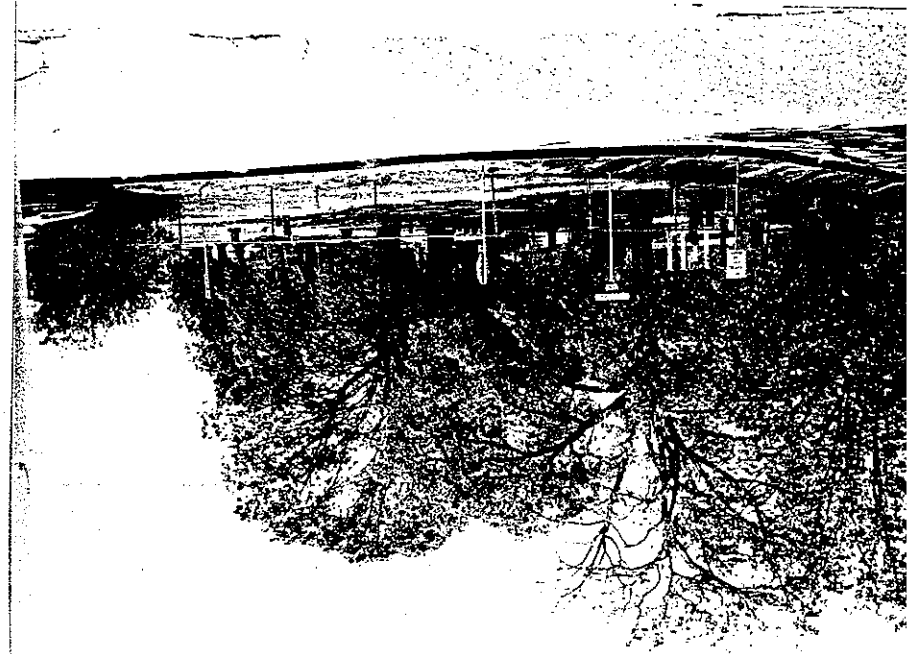
infamous, from Longview's first U.S. congressman Reese Calhoun DeGraffenreid to a Bill Dalton Gang member. The Dalton's Last Raid Official Texas Historical Marker is located at 200 N. Fredonia Street in Longview. The cemetery also holds a span of Longview's military history and includes the grave of Benjamin Levy, the only soldier from the War of 1812 buried in Longview.¹¹

Talmadge Booth, edited

and supplemented by

Norman W. Black, D.D.S.

NE CORNER - Pardon and Fifth Sts.



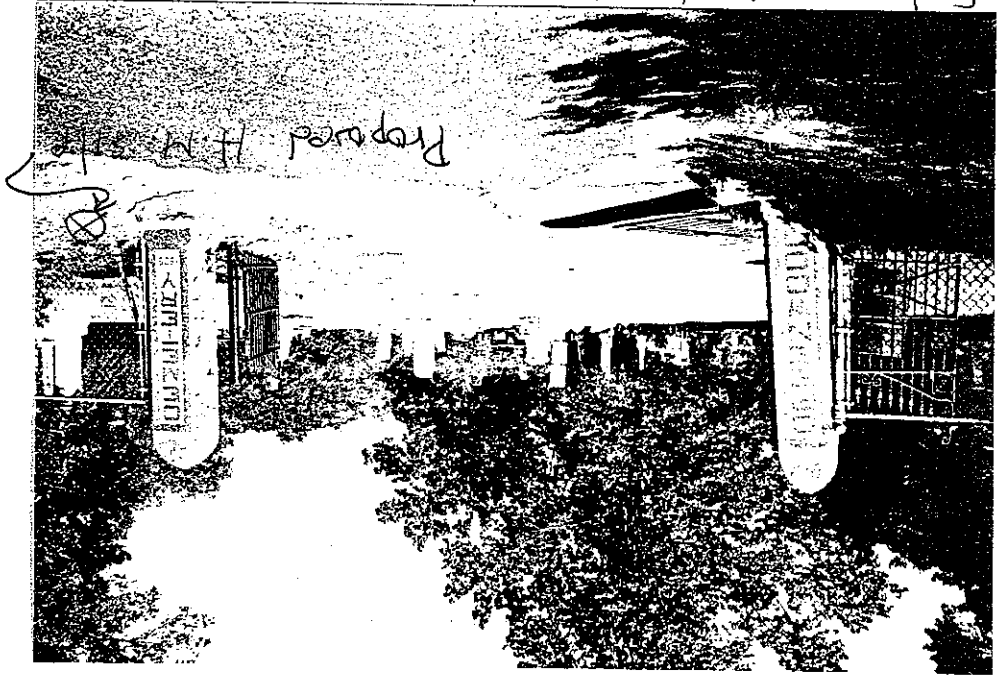
Grassy St. - Looking west



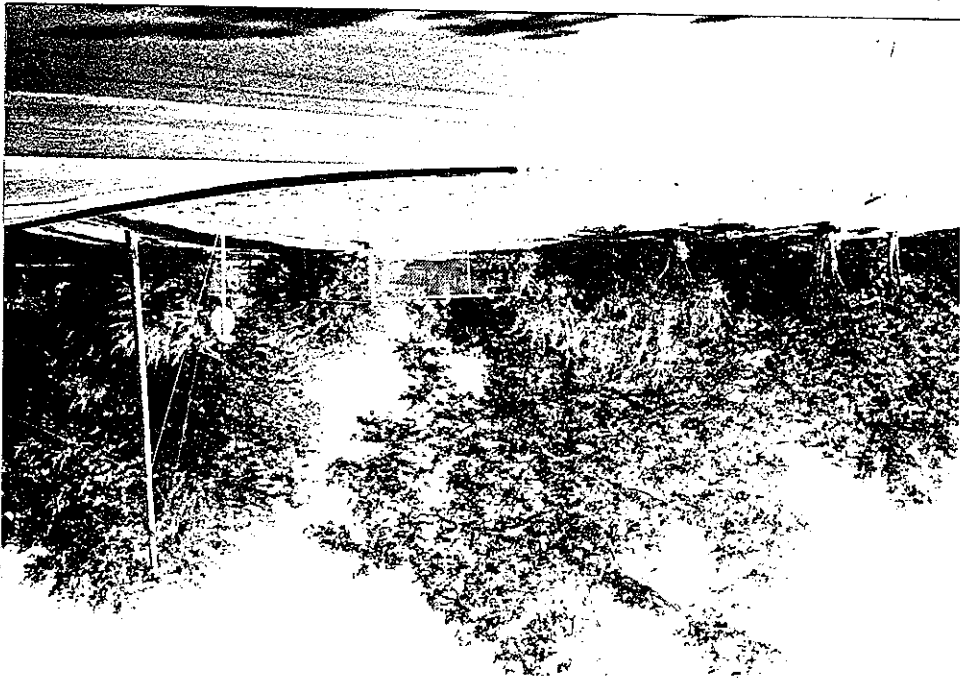
Grassy St. - Looking east



Entrance - South side. Mayhill St.



S.W. CORNER - McGill and Fourth Sts

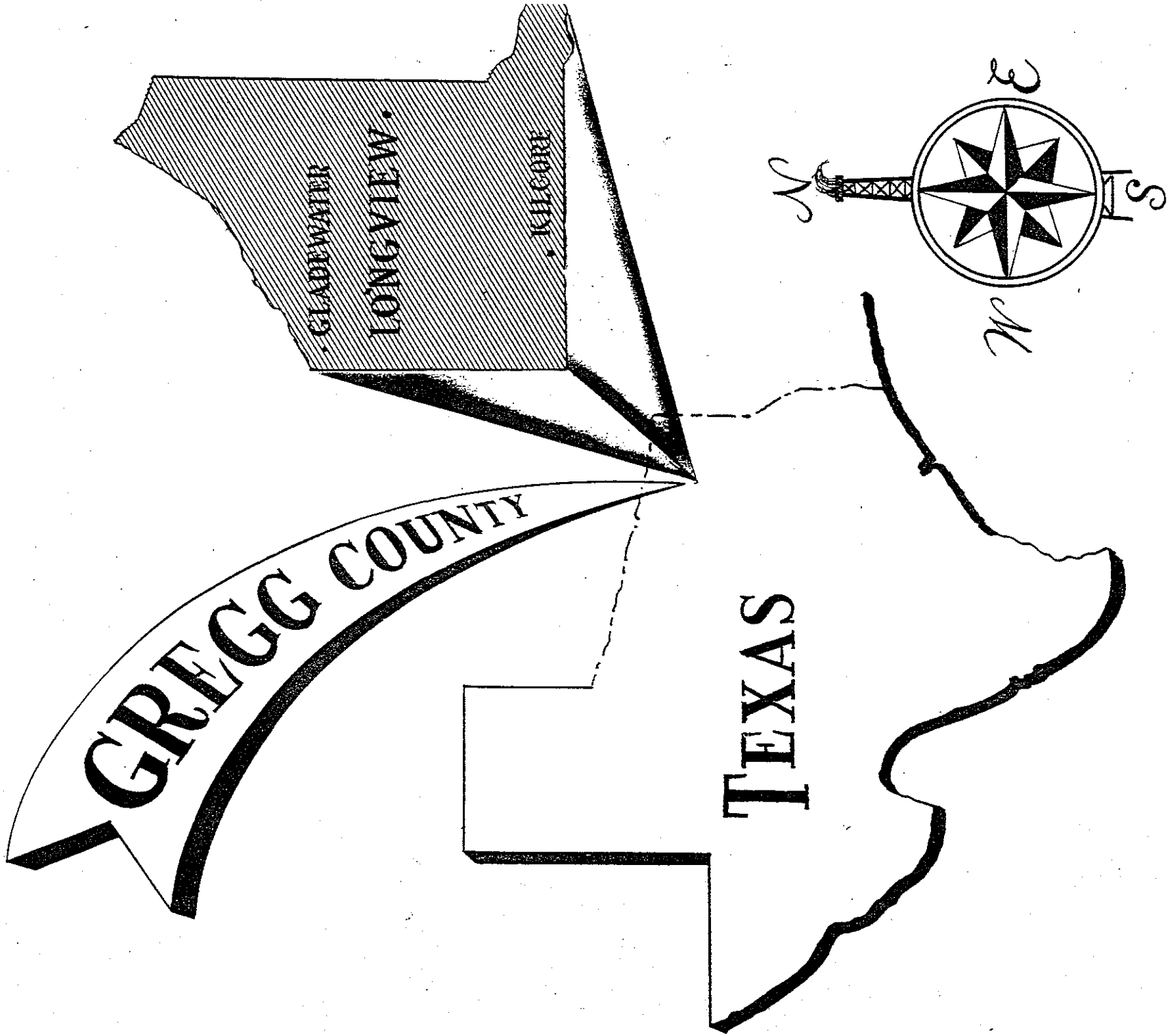


S.E. CORNER - McGill & Fifth Sts



N.W. CORNER - Padon & Fourth Sts.

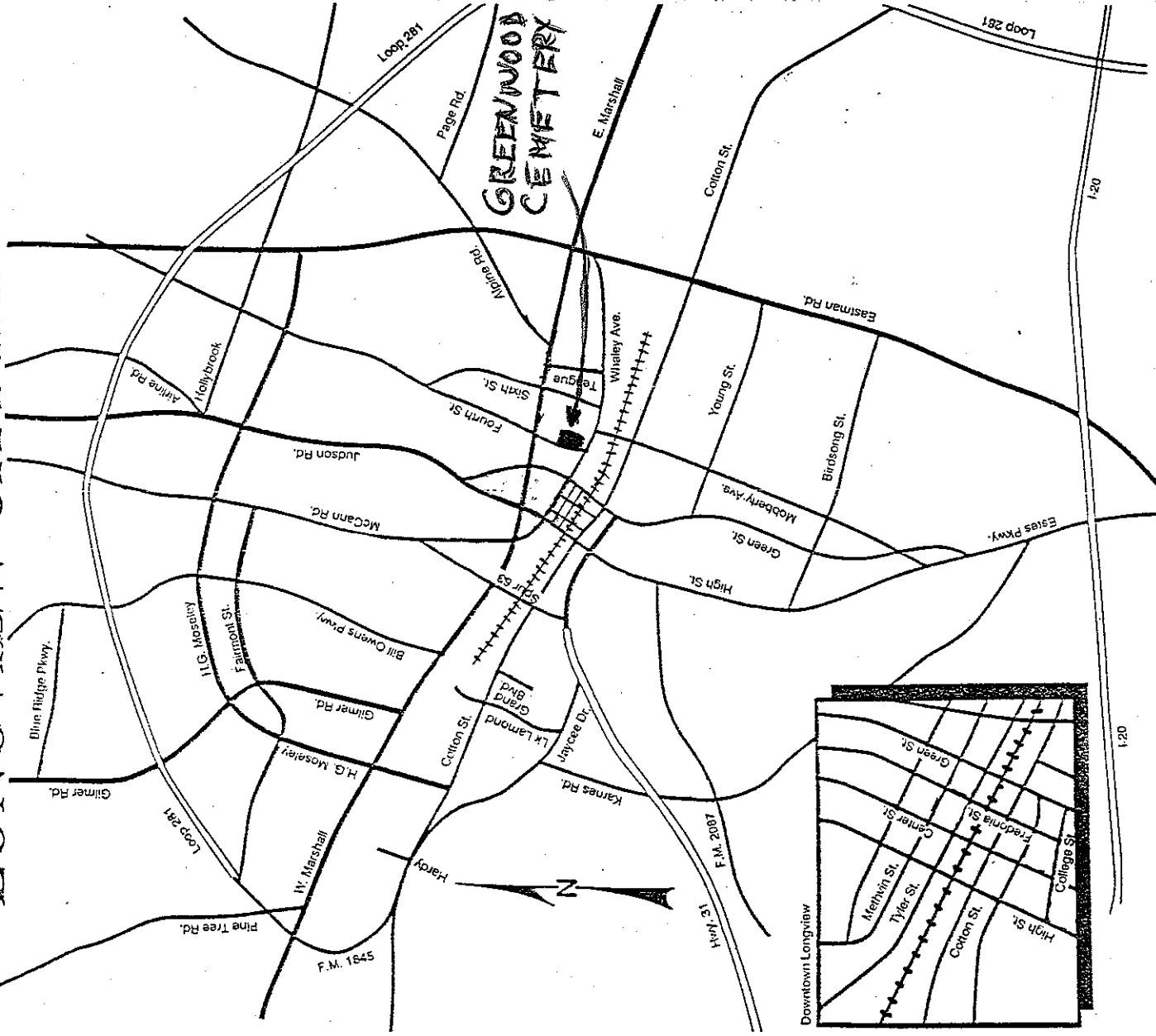




CREGG COUNTY



LONGVIEW CITY MAP



OLDEST BURIAL IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY

It is difficult to document the first burial in the cemetery because we cannot find out when the land was ready for use as a cemetery after it was deeded to the City of Longview April 21, 1877. Also, the dates of removal of the remains from the Boring and Leake Cemetery to Greenwood Cemetery also are not known to exist. It is known that some remains were transferred from distant original burial sites to Greenwood for re-burial. Assuming that the land was probably ready for burials by 1878 (probably before), the oldest date I have found is that of Ida Denny, b. January 6, 1874 - d. May 1, 1878. The earliest grave stone in Greenwood Cemetery is that of Louisa Stroud, b. August 5, 1820 - d. August 19, 1856. There are several burials in the 1860s and 1870s, before 1877, and I would presume most of these were originally in the Boring and Leake Cemetery.

TRENDS

There seems to be no trend in burials in Greenwood Cemetery such as small pox, yellow fever or other epidemics.

NUMBER OF BURIALS

According to the original plat there were 1,392 grave sites available and with the 1884 addition another estimated 2,000 grave sites were added making a total of available grave sites 3,392. This does not include those in the Potters Field at the north end.

A survey of all known graves was made in 1987 by the Gregg County Genealogy Society. This survey was published in a book entitled, *Gregg County Texas Cemeteries Vol IV*. The total burials at that time was 1,365. Since the 1987 survey of burials in Greenwood Cemetery, there have been 28 burials, 3 disinterments for a net addition of 25 burials. Therefore, the most accurate estimate of the total burials is 1,390. This includes the 14 marked graves in Potters Field and the 114 burials from a list titled as follows:

“The following is a list of burials in Greenwood Cemetery as taken from early Gregg County, Texas death records and obituaries from early Longview newspapers. No markers have been found for these names, although some are buried in family plots marked by rocks or rusted funeral markers.” (This list totals 114.)

At this time there are no plats or burial sites available. The Potters Field is full and paupers are now buried in White Cemetery, another City of Longview owned Cemetery. According to the Longview City Secretary, Lois McCaleb, the Potters Field has not been used since the early 1930s.

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE INFAMOUS
DALTON GANG BANK ROBBERY
MAY 23, 1894

During the robbing of the First National Bank James (Jim) Bennet, one of the robbers shot and killed tavern keeper George Buckingham, who, himself, was wielding a double-barreled shotgun. Bennet, the robber, was shot to death and an innocent bystander, Charles S. Learned, b. 9-16-52; d. 5-28-94, was shot and died five days later. Tom Clemmons, to escape the gunfire, dived into a vat of lye. The damage to his respiratory system led to his death twenty-eight months later. Thomas Clemmons, b. 2-24-1850; d. 9-18-96. The three Longview citizens are buried in Greenwood Cemetery with marked graves; however, Bennet was finally buried in Potters Field after having his body hung from a telephone pole in downtown Longview for a couple of days. No stone marks his grave.

TRAGIC EVENT

The great hurricane at Galveston in September 1900 also affected people in Longview. What could be an entire family was lost, drowned September 10, 1900 in the flood. William T. Levy, his wife, Eoline Griffin Levy and two children, Griffin Levy and Wortham Levy. The one headstone lists only their names and the following: died Sep 10, 1900. Drowned in storm in Galveston.

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTABLE PEOPLE BURIED IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY

Jere Clemmons Turner. Born in Helena, Arkansas, Turner came to Longview with the railroad as it advanced westward from Hallsville in 1972. At the time he was a bookkeeper for railroad supply. He built a two-story frame house at 503 E. Methvin St. in 1874, which still stands. The house has an Official Texas Historical Marker. Turner built the first business establishment in Longview that was a grocery store. Later he entered the banking business helping form the Citizens Bank. Turner raised thoroughbred horses, some of which he showed at the Dallas Fair. He was the first to import Jersey cows from the Jersey Isles into East Texas. He was once called "the dean of Longview citizens" for his civic and business activities. Turner was an active participant in the formation of Gregg County responsible for raising the fifty dollars necessary for the application to the legislative committee on Counties and County Boundaries. He died March 18, 1923.

John B. Levy. John Benjamin Levy is the only veteran of the War of 1812 buried in Greenwood Cemetery. (Another 1812 veteran from what is now Gregg County, Lemuel Adams, is buried in Peatown Cemetery.) Very little about Mr. Levy survives in our records: no vital dates. His headstone states: "Atkinson's Troop 29 Va Mil War of 1812". However, his son, Richard B. Levy, was the first clerk of Gregg County and later was the Secretary of State of the State of Texas. The latter's son, Judge R. B. Levy, Jr., served in the Spanish-American War. Judge Levy's two sons, Richard and Edmond were graduates of West Point. Both Richard B. Levy and Richard B. Levy (Jr.) are buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Franklin Lucilius Whaley. F. L. Whaley was born in Hancock County, Georgia September 23, 1829. He married Mary Caroline Rogers from Tennessee in Harrison County in 1855. In 1870, they moved to Longview where Whaley established a hardware business. They built a one and one-half story frame house at 101 E. Whaley St., that still stands across from the courthouse. It was one of the earliest homes built in Longview and now has an Official Texas Historical Marker and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Whaleys were charter members of the First Baptist Church of Longview and donated some of the land for the first parsonage. Whaley served as mayor of Longview from 1891 to 1894. North Street in Longview was re-named Whaley Street in 1935. He died October 28, 1908.

George Addison Kelly. G. A. Kelly was born October 17, 1832 in Greene County, Tennessee. He lived with his father in Natchitoches, Louisiana for a few years. As mate on a steamship he came to Jefferson, Texas in 1852. He began making cow bells with John A. Stewart four miles west of Jefferson. In order to improve his cow bells he went to Louisville, Kentucky to learn more about foundry work. When Stewart died in 1860 he became sole owner of the small plant. Kelly enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1860 but was ordered to remain at his foundry to make military supplies. A devastating fire in

1880 destroyed his plant and foundry. Salvaging what he could, Kelly moved to Longview in 1882 and formed the Kelly Plow Company, the second industry in Texas. Here he produced the famous "Kelly Blue" plow known throughout the South. Mr. Kelly served as mayor of Longview from 1884 to 1888. He died October 2, 1909.

Britton Buttrill. Born March 3, 1813 and died June 25, 1897. Very little information is available for a man who meant so much to the creation of Gregg County. He also served as the first Treasurer of Gregg County. "No honor has been paid to Buttrill for the work he did on behalf of Gregg County" according to Frank W. Johnson in his five volume *Texas and Texans* (1914), such as the naming of a street for him. In 1997, at the dedication of the Official Texas Historical Marker intitled, *The Courthouses of Gregg County*, the marker was dedicated to Bluford W. Brown, Britton Buttrill and General John Gregg. "...he was Longview's early tavern keeper and one of her most public-spirited citizens. He it was who performed a service for Gregg County, circulating the petition necessary for presentation to the [legislative Committee on Counties and County Boundaries]. He secured the needed signatures which made possible the creation of the county", states Johnson. He has been called Longview's Paul Revere because he traveled, horseback, over the area gathering the needed signatures.

William George Northcutt. W. G. Northcutt was born September 17, 1837 in Cobb County, Georgia. He served in the Confederate Army under General Stonewall Jackson, General Jos. E. Johnston and General Hood. At the age of 32 he and his wife, six children and relatives moved to Harrison County, Texas. After staying there making furniture for a year he moved west to the new town of Longview in late 1870. He established his home and business, the Northcutt Hardware and Furniture Company in 1870. He also had a monument works and an ornamental tin works. He made the first bricks in Longview. Northcutt and his wife were charter member of the First Baptist Church of Longview. He rented the upstairs of his hardware store to Gregg County for use as the second temporary courthouse. Northcutt died in Longview, June 9, 1909.

John Tyson Smith. Born October 29, 1845, he moved with his parents and eleven siblings to a 230-acre farm in eastern Upshur County in 1885. He served under General John B. Magruder in the Civil War. He built a house at 412 N. Center Street in Longview in 1872. Smith was elected County Judge of Gregg County in 1887 and served five consecutive terms, through 1898. In the late years of his term he also served as County Superintendent of Schools. After public office Smith entered the business of store building and renting in Longview and adjacent Longview Junction. Some of these buildings stand today. The second story of one of his downtown buildings was converted into a theater and from 1902 through 1915 he owned and operated the Smith Upstairs Opera House. His memory was honored in 1978 with an Official Texas Historical Grave Marker. There is an Official Texas Historical Marker for Methvin on the Gregg County Courthouse lawn. He died May 16, 1916.

Willis Early Booth. Mr. Booth was born 1-27-1851 in LaGrange, Georgia and moved to Upshur County, Texas in 1852, settling with his parents about sixteen miles north of present Longview. He moved to Longview in 1871 and was married here in 1874. Booth

established a hardware store selling furniture, buggies and wagons. His last home was a fine-wood frame house in Earpville, which is now a part of Longview, at the southwest corner of Teague Street and present East Marshall Avenue (U.S. Hi-way 80). The house was demolished in the early 1930s to make room for Booth's Tourist Courts - East which was owned by his sons, J. W. and T. E. Booth. This establishment was demolished and replaced by a drug store. These sons developed vast real estate holding in Longview.

Reese E. (or C.) DeGraffenreid. Born in Franklin, Tennessee in 1859, DeGraffenreid graduated from the University of Tennessee Law School before he came to Texas, in 1883, where he practiced law in Longview. He was elected from the Third Congressional District of Texas to the Fifty-fifth Congress, becoming the first U.S. representative from Longview. He was re-elected twice. DeGraffenreid was known in Washington as a very fine orator and was often sought for this purpose. He died in Washington, D.C. August 30, 1902.

Frank Taylor Rembert. F. T. Rembert, as he was known in Longview, was born November 9, 1853 at Wesson, Copiah County, Mississippi. Rembert came to Texas in 1872, settling in Crockett as a railway agent. He came to Longview in 1877 as a railway telegraph operator. He was one of Longview's progressive pioneer citizens and soon became the wealthiest man in the city. He married Kate Womack of Marshall on November 5, 1878 and lived in a fashionable one-story white frame house at 316 South Fredonia Street, which stands today in good repair. In 1879, Rembert entered the mercantile business, built the Palace Hotel, the Rembert Theater for vaudeville and motion pictures as well as many other buildings on South Fredonia St. and Cotton Street. He became a cotton buyer and during ginning season rows of his cotton bales lined Cotton Street. He loved fine horses. Rembert, with his wife, liked to drive his carriage drawn by a pair of black horses, followed by two Dalmatian dogs through the streets of Longview. Rembert bought the first automobile in Longview, a Buick. He bought the Guarantee State Bank of the Longview Junction, nationalized it, changed the name to the Rembert National Bank and moved it to downtown Longview. (Years later this building became the home of the Gregg County Historical Museum.) Rembert died June 9, 1926 and his remains lie, with his wife and two children, in the fine stone mausoleum. There are no stones, names nor dates here, only the name **Rembert** carved in stone at the top of the mausoleum.

O. H. Methvin. Born March 10, 1815 in Baldwin County, Georgia he came to Texas about 1848 with his father, Richard R. Methvin, and settled in Upshur County. Methvin purchased 518½ acres of land which previously had belonged to James Earp, founder of adjacent town of Earpville (1841) April 1, 1869. In 1870, Methvin sold 150 acres of this land to the Southern Pacific Railroad (later purchased by the Texas and Pacific Railroad) for \$501.00. This land was platted by the railroad for the new town of Longview. Methvin, thus, has often been called the "founder" or "father" of Longview. Many descendants remain in Longview. Methvin Street is named for him. Although a son was named O. H. Methvin, Jr., Methvin always signed his name, "O. H.". His family supposes his name was Ossamus Hitch Methvin, Sr. He died in Longview in 1882.

James Knox Bivins. Born in Henry County, Georgia, April 13, 1845, he came to Texas in 1853 with his parents settling in Upshur County, the part which later became Camp County. He early developed a life-long occupation in lumber and, in this interest, founded the community named Bivins about 1884. There he married, then moved to Longview in 1905. With his brothers' association he enlarged his timber holdings and lumber mills. He served gallantly for the Confederacy in the Civil War. He died in Longview 3-23-1921. (See list of Civil War Veterans buried in Greenwood Cemetery.)

Bluford Washington Brown. b. 9-23-1829, d. 10-28-1908. Brown was a member of the Thirteenth Legislature from Upshur County when on January 17, 1873 he introduced a bill to create a new county out of Upshur County to be named Roanoke. He proposed to have the new county's name changed to Gregg in honor of General John B. Gregg under whom he served in the Civil War. He built the house at 104 W. Whaley in Longview, which still stands. It is designated with an Official Texas Historical Marker entitled, the Brown-Birdsong House at 104 W. Whaley Street in Longview. Many of his descendants live in Gregg County.

Gabriel August Bodenheim. G. A. Bodenheim ("Bodie") was born August 13, 1873. He came to Longview from Vicksburg in 1898, married a local Methodist girl, Willie Bass, and was converted from Judaism. He was a flamboyant and dynamic cotton broker. He served as a colorful mayor of Longview from 1904 to 1920 except for two years. During this time he expanded the city limits of Longview by one-half mile in each direction, taking in most of Longview Junction. He is credited with the modernization Longview experienced during his tenure. A small, beautifully landscaped park developed in downtown Longview bore the name Bodie Park. This park, in 1935, gave way to the six-story Glover-Crim Building. Later, he organized the Bodenheim Insurance Agency with his sons, Edwin and Roland. Bodie always wore a red carnation in his lapel. He died August 12, 1957.



TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The State Agency for Historic Preservation

GEORGE W. BUSH, GOVERNOR

JOHN L. NAU, III, CHAIRMAN

F. LAWRENCE OAKS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 22, 1999

Talmadge Booth
1703 Wood Place
Longview, TX 75601

RE: GREENWOOD CEMETERY
27" x 42" marker w/ post
Job # 03500, Gregg County

Dear Ms. Booth:

I am pleased to notify you that the State Marker Review Board has reviewed and approved the above-referenced topic for an Official Texas Historical Marker.

Payment for the marker, in the amount of \$950.00, is now due. Please complete and return the enclosed payment form at your earliest convenience. Once payment for the marker 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 congratulates you on your efforts to record and preserve Texas history.

Sincerely,

Cynthia J. Beeman
Historical Marker Program Coordinator
History Programs Division
cynthia.beeman@thc.state.tx.us

pc: Dr. Norman Black, Gregg CHC



Gregg County Historical Commission

Norman W. Black, D.D.S.
Chairman

417 Moberly Avenue
Longview, Texas 75602

Phone 903-757-2261
Fax # 903-753-5337

May 7, 2000

mailed 8th

Emily C. Bell, Historian
Historical Marker Program
Texas Historical Commission
P. O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711

RE: GREENWOOD CEMETERY
27" x 42" marker with post
Gregg County - Job # 03500

Dear Emily:

The Greenwood Cemetery Association was recently reorganized, since the above historical marker application was approved. Several well-known and talented people were added to the association, including one of our best local historians, Gene McWhorter. Gene authored *Traditions of the Land: A History of Gregg County*. This was published in 1989 by the Gregg County Historical Foundation.

The newly reorganized association has met several times recently and its president, Talmadge Booth, has delegated Mr. McWhorter to suggest some changes in the text of the marker for historical accuracy and to improve the level of significance of some of the items in the brief history. His accompanying letter will explain this.

I realize that this is not the desired method of suggesting revisions; however, I thought it best to send it to you as he wrote it.

I'm sorry I did not get to see you at the recent Preservation Conference in San Antonio. I just returned late yesterday.

Sincerely,

Norman W. Black, D.D.S.

Enc.

PLEASE CHECK ONE AND SIGN:

Texas Historical Commission Staff (ECB), 3/27/00

I approve this text as written.

27"x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Gregg County (Job # 03500)
Location: 705 Magrill Street, Longview

Please consider the revisions as
noted on this copy.
Enclosed

Approved: Mr. Hobbie, A. D.
(signature)

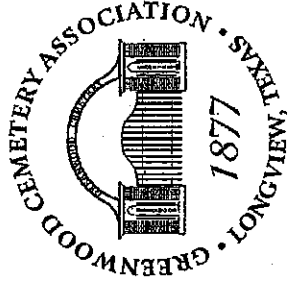
GREENWOOD CEMETERY

WHEN LONGVIEW WAS PLATTED IN THE EARLY 1870s, ITS FIRST CEMETERY, KNOWN AS THE BORING AND LEAKE CEMETERY, WAS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE NORTH OF THE RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY. IT WAS SOON EVIDENT THAT THE GROWING CITY WOULD NEED A LARGER, MORE CENTRALLY LOCATED BURIAL GROUND. J. M. CARNES, A COUNTY SURVEYOR, PURCHASED FOUR ACRES ON THIS SITE IN 1877 FROM THE TEXAS LAND COMPANY AND DEEDED IT TO THE CITY OF LONGVIEW. WITH THE 1884 ADDITION OF A SMALL TRACT ON THE SOUTH END OF THE CEMETERY, THERE WAS SPACE FOR AN ESTIMATED 3,392 GRAVES EXCLUSIVE OF A POTTER'S FIELD FOR PAUPERS' GRAVES. RECORDS SUGGEST THAT THE EARLIEST MARKED BURIAL ORIGINAL TO THIS SITE IS THAT OF IDA DENNY (1874-1878). THE GRAVES FROM THE BORING AND LEAKE CEMETERY WERE REINTERRED HERE, AND THE EARLIEST HEADSTONE FROM THAT GRAVEYARD IS THAT OF LOUISA STROUD (1820-1856). THE CEMETERY WAS RENAMED GREENWOOD IN 1905, THE SAME YEAR GRANITE COLUMNS WERE ADDED TO THE MAIN ENTRANCE. USE OF POTTER'S FIELD WAS DISCONTINUED IN THE 1930s. BURIALS OF INTEREST IN THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY INCLUDE A VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND 37 KNOWN CONFEDERATE VETERANS. ALSO LOCATED HERE ARE THE GRAVES OF THREE PEOPLE KILLED DURING THE 1894 ROBBERY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN LONGVIEW BY THE INFAMOUS DALTON GANG AND A FAMILY THAT FELL VICTIM TO THE 1900 GALVESTON STORM. MANY PIONEERS AND PROMINENT LONGVIEW CITIZENS ARE INTERRED HERE, INCLUDING BRITTON BUTTRILL, WHO WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN RAISING SUPPORT FOR THE CREATION OF GREGG COUNTY; BLUFORD W. BROWN, WHO IS CREDITED WITH NAMING THE COUNTY GREGG; AND O. H. METHVIN, WHO SOLD 100 ACRES TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FOR THE TOWNSITE AND IS KNOWN AS THE FOUNDER OF LONGVIEW. GREENWOOD CEMETERY IS A CHRONICLE OF THE SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF THIS AREA.

(2000)

606 E. Methvin Street

Longview, Texas 75601



Ms. Emily C. Bell, Historian
Texas Historical Commission, Austin
c/o Dr. Norman Black, Chairman, Gregg County Historical Commission
417 Mobberly Avenue, Longview, TX 75602

May 8, 2000

Dear Ms. Bell:

Thanks very much for your letter of April 13 with the proposed inscription for a historical marker at Greenwood Cemetery (Gregg County, Job #03500). Congratulations for an excellent job in distilling a concise history of our cemetery. Please express our appreciation to everyone involved there.

I presented the inscription to our board of trustees at the next regular monthly meeting, which was Thursday, April 27. Some of the trustees are highly respected local historians and genealogists--nearly as knowledgeable as Dr. Norman Black, the modest and tireless dean of Gregg County history for many years.

Having studied the inscription carefully, the board made several corrections and delegated a committee of two trustees to work up the results for presentation to you. To keep the same number and length of lines, the committee also reluctantly omitted some of your words. Rather than marking these changes by hand, they took the neater alternative of scanning your text into a word processor and noting the corrections in the attached copy. Words we would delete are stricken through, and words we would add are underlined. You will see that we also relocated the mention of the Boring-Leake cemetery reinterments and changed the order in which three important people are mentioned toward the end. For clarity in interpreting those marks and verifying the fit within allotted space, I also include a copy of the same text with the stricken-through text omitted and the underlines removed.

We have explained our changes to Dr. Black and secured his approval. If you like, we will be happy to document those explanations.

The board of trustees is presently finalizing plans for a funds campaign to raise \$200,000 for major repairs and improvements at the cemetery. We expect to announce it at the annual meeting of the association at the cemetery in June. It would be very helpful and appropriate if we could time the campaign kickoff to coincide with an unveiling or dedication ceremony for the historical marker. For that reason, we hope very much that we can have the marker well before the end of the summer.

Thank you again for your work on this project which is so important to many people in Gregg County. We look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

Talmadge Booth, President

Copy to Dr. Norman Black

[Corrections by board of trustees of Greenwood Cemetery Association 5/8/00]

GREENWOOD CEMETERY

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THE CEMETERY WAS RENAMED GREENWOOD IN 1905, THE SAME YEAR GRANITE COLUMNS WERE ADDED TO THE MAIN ENTRANCE AND THE CEMETERY CAME WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS. PRESUMABLY BEING ACCEPTED FOR CITY MAINTENANCE THEN. ~~USE OF POTTER'S FIELD WAS DISCONTINUED IN THE 1930s. BURIALS OF INTEREST IN THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY INCLUDE A VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812 AND 37 KNOWN CONFEDERATE VETERANS. ALSO LOCATED HERE ARE THE GRAVES OF THREE PEOPLE KILLED DURING THE 1894 ROBBERY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LONGVIEW BY THE INFAMOUS DALTON GANG AND A FAMILY THAT FELL VICTIM TO THE 1900 GALVESTON STORM.~~

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*[With corrections by Greenwood Cemetery Association Board of Trustees 5/8/00]
[28 lines, 297 words, plus title line]*

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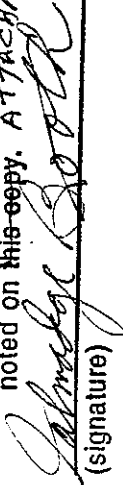
PLEASE CHECK ONE AND SIGN:

Texas Historical Commission Staff (ECB), 3/27/00

I approve this text as written.

27"x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post
Gregg County (Job # 03500)
Location: 705 Magrill Street, Longview

Please consider the revisions as
noted on this copy. ATTACHMENT


(signature)

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(2000)



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MANY PIONEERS AND PROMINENT CITIZENS ARE INTERRED HERE, INCLUDING O. H. METHVIN, WHO DEEDED 150 ACRES TO THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD FOR THE TOWNSITE AND IS KNOWN AS THE FATHER OF LONGVIEW; BLUFORD W. BROWN, WHO AS STATE LEGISLATOR SECURED THE CREATION OF GREGG COUNTY; AND BRITTON BUTTRILL, THE EARPVILLE STAGECOACH STOP OPERATOR WHO BECAME A FOUNDING COMMISSIONER AND FIRST TREASURER OF GREGG COUNTY. GREENWOOD CEMETERY IS A CHRONICLE OF THE HISTORY OF THIS AREA.

22 inches

Scale: 1" = 5"

GREENWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

MARCH 28, 1974, TO
JULY 28, 1999

PRESIDENT
TALMADGE E. BOOTH
VICE PRESIDENT
MINNIE CHERRY COOK ASH
SECRETARY-TREASURER
LAURA BASS SKIPPER
FRANCES CRAIN COOK
EUGENE T. FLEWELLEN
ANNE PRICE MACKENZIE
EUGENE R. McWHORTER
WILMER MEREDITH

REORGANIZED
JULY 29, 1999

PRESIDENT
TALMADGE E. BOOTH
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
W. D. NORTHCUTT III, D.D.S.
SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
EUGENE W. McWHORTER
SECRETARY-TREASURER
DORIS McQUEEN
BETTY MITCHELL BODENHEIM
ROBERT A. "BOOTS" CASHELL
ANN LACY CRAIN
DAVID SMITH HOUSTON
ANNE PRICE MACKENZIE
GORDON LeGRAND NORTHCUTT
CHARLEY GUTHRIE RADER

LATER DIRECTORS
PATRICIA SMITH HOUSTON
W. D. NORTHCUTT III, D.D.S.

GREGG COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN: NORMAN W. BLACK, D.D.S.

20 1/2
inches