

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

Site of Naming of LONGVIEW  
in 1870  
450 feet south

Where railroad surveyors  
Commented on the "long  
view" seen from the crest  
of the hill, and chose  
this name.

Marker erected by  
Christian Reinhardt, Sr., Society  
and  
Texas State Society

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
1962-

TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL SURVEY  
COMMITTEE

DEC 16 1963

RECEIVED

12/11/65 DP

18" x 28" official Texas Historical Marker  
Gregg County

LONGVIEW\*

NAMED FOR "LONG VIEW" FROM ROCK  
HILL WHEN SURVEYORS LAID OFF  
TOWNSITE IN 1870. INCORPORATED  
JUNE 24, 1871. BECAME COUNTY SEAT  
OF GREGG COUNTY; ALSO RAILROAD,  
AGRICULTURAL AND LUMBER CENTER.

740

ITS HISTORY INCLUDES AN 1894  
BANK ROBBERY--THE LAST RAID OF  
THE NOTORIOUS "DALTON GANG".

EARLY HOME OF GOVERNORS THOMAS  
M. CAMPBELL AND JAMES S. HOGG.

SINCE NEARBY 1931 LATHROP WELL  
EXTENDED EAST TEXAS OIL FIELD  
INTO WORLD'S LARGEST, IT HAS BEEN  
A PETROLEUM, FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL,  
MEDICAL, CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS HUB.

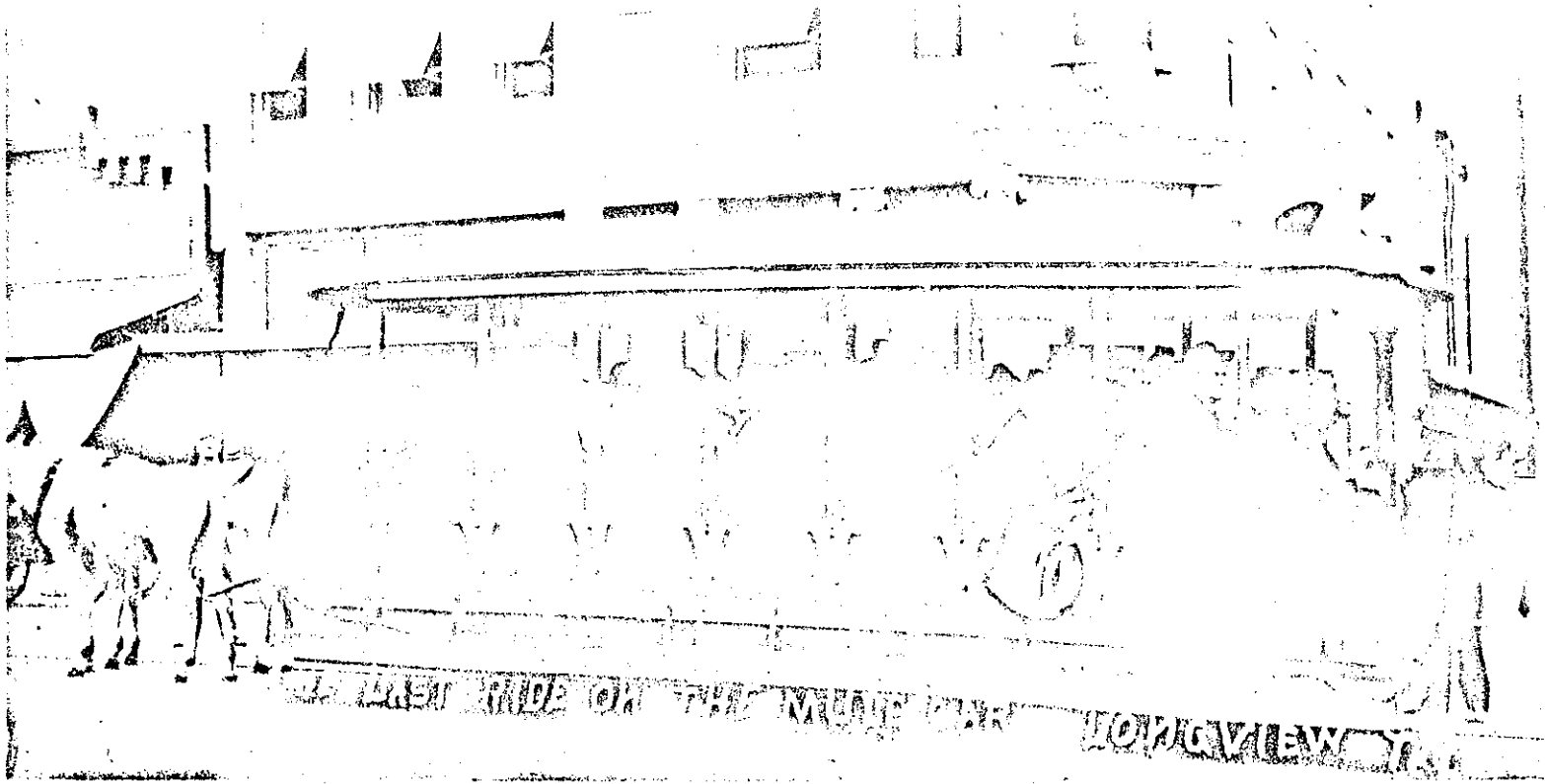
HOME OF ~~L~~<sup>E</sup>TOURNEAU COLLEGE.

HISTORIC SITES MARKED.\*\*

(1965)\*\*\*

\*3/4" lettering  
\*\*1/2" lettering  
\*\*\*1/4" lettering

*Lower case  
By phone 12-14-65  
Mr. De Jours  
Pres of College  
EMR*



"History of Gregg County" prepared by the Longview Junior Chamber of Commerce. Located at Barker History Center, University of Texas.

## LONGVIEW

The roots of Longview grow deep in the Gregg County soil as it has a longevity which, in effect, dates back to 1849 when 1,031 acres of land sold for a puny \$5.06 plus court costs.

The purchase was made by James Earp and James Starkey. The land block was bounded on the east by the Harrison County line and on the west by what today is known as Sixth Street in the Gregg County seat. In the midst of this acreage was an already founded town—Earpville, named for one of the purchasers.

As early as 1841, in the days of the Republic of Texas, it had been laid out as a townsite. A half dozen crude houses, a church and a store which also was relay horse-coach station made up the town.

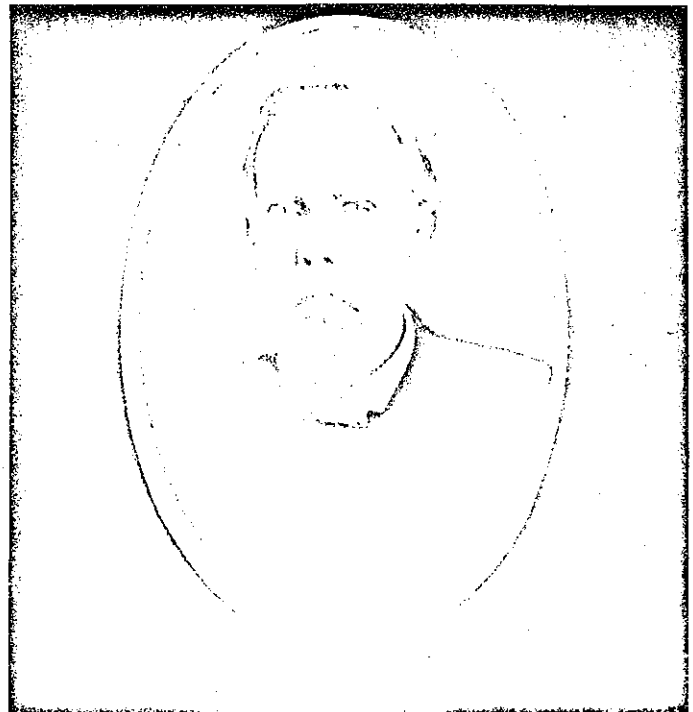
Rev. Job Taylor owned and operated the station at which the dusty, sweating horses pulled to a stop on the line which came from what is Louisiana, via Camden (now Easton), through Earpville to Winona, Crockett and Santone. The station occupied the present sight of Booth's Courts on East Marshall. The stage stop was abandoned on the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845.

Today, little but memories and legend remain of this travel point which in its time held a prominent place in the activities of a frontier town.

As time passed the tiny settlement faded away and

the Methodist Church was moved into the community later to be known as Longview. The church was set at the corner of what is now Whaley and Fredonia.

O. H. Methvin Sr., a man with vision and desire, set the wheels going for the creation of Longview



T. D. CAMPBELL, SR.  
One of First Mayors



**G. A. BODENHEIM**  
Popular Early Mayor

proper when in 1870 he deeded 50 acres to the Southern Pacific Railroad with the understanding the railroad would purchase an additional 50 acres and run a line through his property and build a permanent railroad station within the townsite.

At that time the locations of the present courthouse and Presbyterian Church were open fields. The railroad gave the land to the county for the courthouse site.

On June 24, 1871 Longview was incorporated under

as county seat by the voters.

The first business section of Longview lay along West Tyler with most of the buildings being rough frame structures. In 1877 a roaring fire swept through the town destroying most of it.

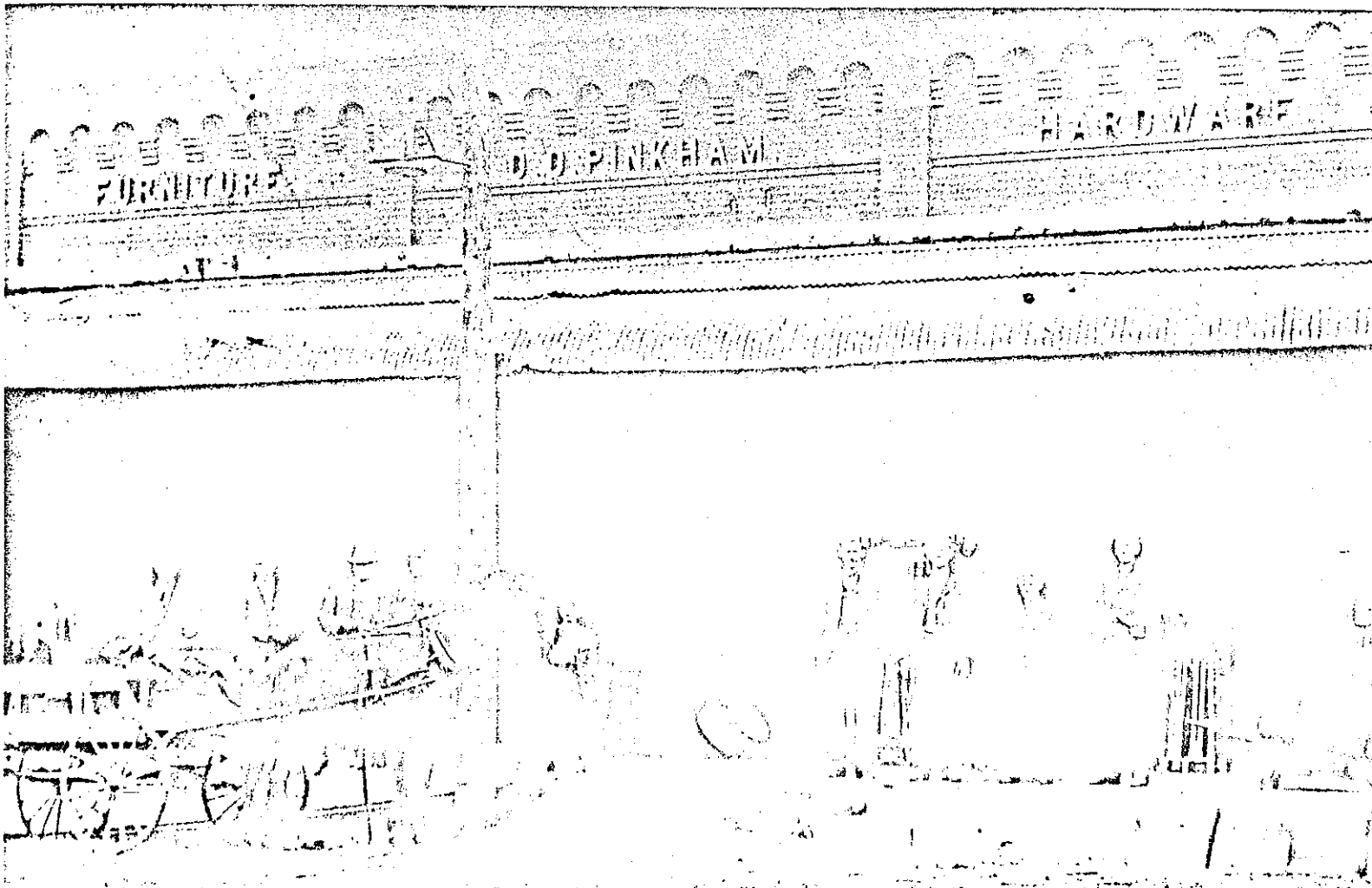
However, the residents were quick to take up the task of rebuilding and it was not long before new and improved structures appeared to replace the charred buildings.

A short time later Longview was hit by another tragedy when an epidemic of small pox ran rampant and claimed the lives of many settlers. Pest houses were established to care for the stricken patients during the height of the disease.

James Hogg, the first native Texan to become governor of the state, operated one of the first—if not the first—newspapers in the town. The newspaper office was located on what is now Bank Street.

For a number of years Longview went along its way, dependent on a farm economy coupled with the advantages of being a transportation center for its area.

But as the town and its residents prospered the need for new and additional services grew and in 1904 the leaders saw the first municipal waterworks come into being. The water came from an Artesian well located on the corner of Marshall and High Streets and was



**D. D. PINKHAM HARDWARE AND FURNITURE STORE**

there was a great deal of interest in names, but there is no doubt that such interest has been greater in recent years. Parents of our generation ordinarily try to give their children suitable, euphonious names and many persons spend a great deal of thought in giving their summer homes amusing or interesting names.

There has been less interest evinced in the naming of cities, and until very recently most towns were named either for some former home of the early settlers (New Amsterdam, Paris, New London, etc.) or because of some geographical feature or oddity. Thus many towns bear strange and not particularly pretty names, as for example String Town, Soddy, Slick, Peeled Chestnut, or High Point.

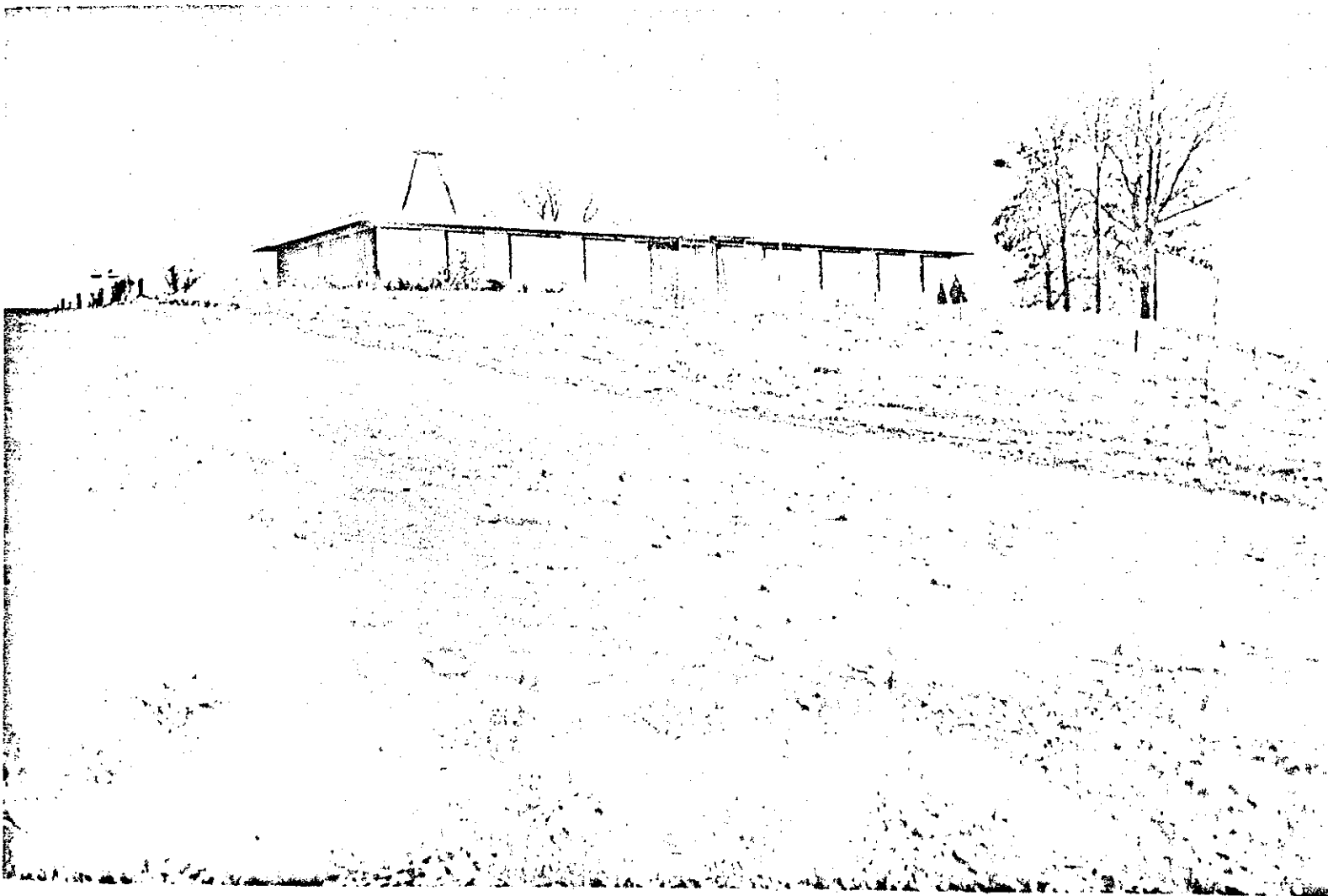
Longview is obviously one of the cities that was given a simple topographical name, but some of the history in connection with the naming is quite interesting for there are divergent opinions as to the origin of the name. All factions appear to agree on two points, the first being that before the naming and incorporation of Longview in 1871 part of it was included in a community settlement known as Earpsville (usually pronounced Arpsville.) This townsite which was platted in the latter part of 1853 and was so known until 1866 was centered about a group of dwellings located in the present 900 block on East Marshall Avenue. This land was then in Upshur County.

Very early records of Upshur County record a deed

mile Southwest from the town of Earpsville and within the newly laid out town of Longview" or in what we now call "The Junction".

The second point of agreement is the fact that Longview was so named because, standing on a certain hill in the town and looking about, one had such a long view. But now begins the divergency of opinion—WHAT certain hill and WHO first noted the fact? One group of protagonists agrees with Judge Levy who insisted that the hill in question was one known as "Rock Hill". As his authority he quoted O. H. Methvin, Sr. who, with his wife, in 1870 conveyed 150 acres of land which was laid out for the city that became Longview. Rock Hill is part of this acreage, located between the present High and Center streets, nearly two blocks north of Methvin street, close to the old Methvin home, and at the present site of the water tower. In recent years this hill has lost much of its height as a great deal of rock has been quarried there for construction purposes, but it was the view from the top of this hill that Judge Levy believed gave Longview its name.

He believed it so strongly and so wished to settle the matter definitely that when he compiled the history mentioned above he had William Wyatt Pierce, a nephew of Mr. O. H. Methvin Sr. and reared by him, make a sworn statement to the effect that he had often heard Mr. Methvin state that the name Longview was applied "from the fact that standing on Rock Hill as commonly



Is this the hill?

her husband to see the site of the newly laid-out town. "What a long view from here", she exclaimed, to which her husband replied, "You have just named the new town." (One wonders if Mr. Long might have favored this name as a sort of personal memorial.)

There is another group in town, however, very positive in their declaration that Mr. Methvin and his followers are mistaken. One of this latter group is Mrs. Julia Casey McCreary, who was born in Longview in 1878 and has lived her entire life on North Sixth Street. Mrs. McCreary and many of her friends are certain that the hill from which the "long view" was first noted was the hill on which the Knights of Columbus hall now stands. Although this hill still dominates the eastern section of the city it, too, seems to have lost altitude, for Mrs. McCreary remembers how she and one of her sisters, the late Mrs. Rose Hopkins, and two friends who still live nearby, Mrs. Rosie Hart Knight, and Miss Mollie Chaney, used to climb this hill, at that time thickly covered with pine trees. In those days, it seemed a long, hard walk for their short little legs, Mrs. McCreary recalls, but at the top they were rewarded by being allowed to play around the old home of Dr. Stansbery. His was a "gingerbread" house, with an ornate cupola on the top and many people climbed up to the cupola to get an even better view than from the hill top. It was from the porch of Dr. Stansbery's house, Mrs. McCreary states, that one of a group of men, looking over the land that was to be the new town, exclaimed, "What a long view there is from here." "True," agreed another, "and what a good name for our new town."

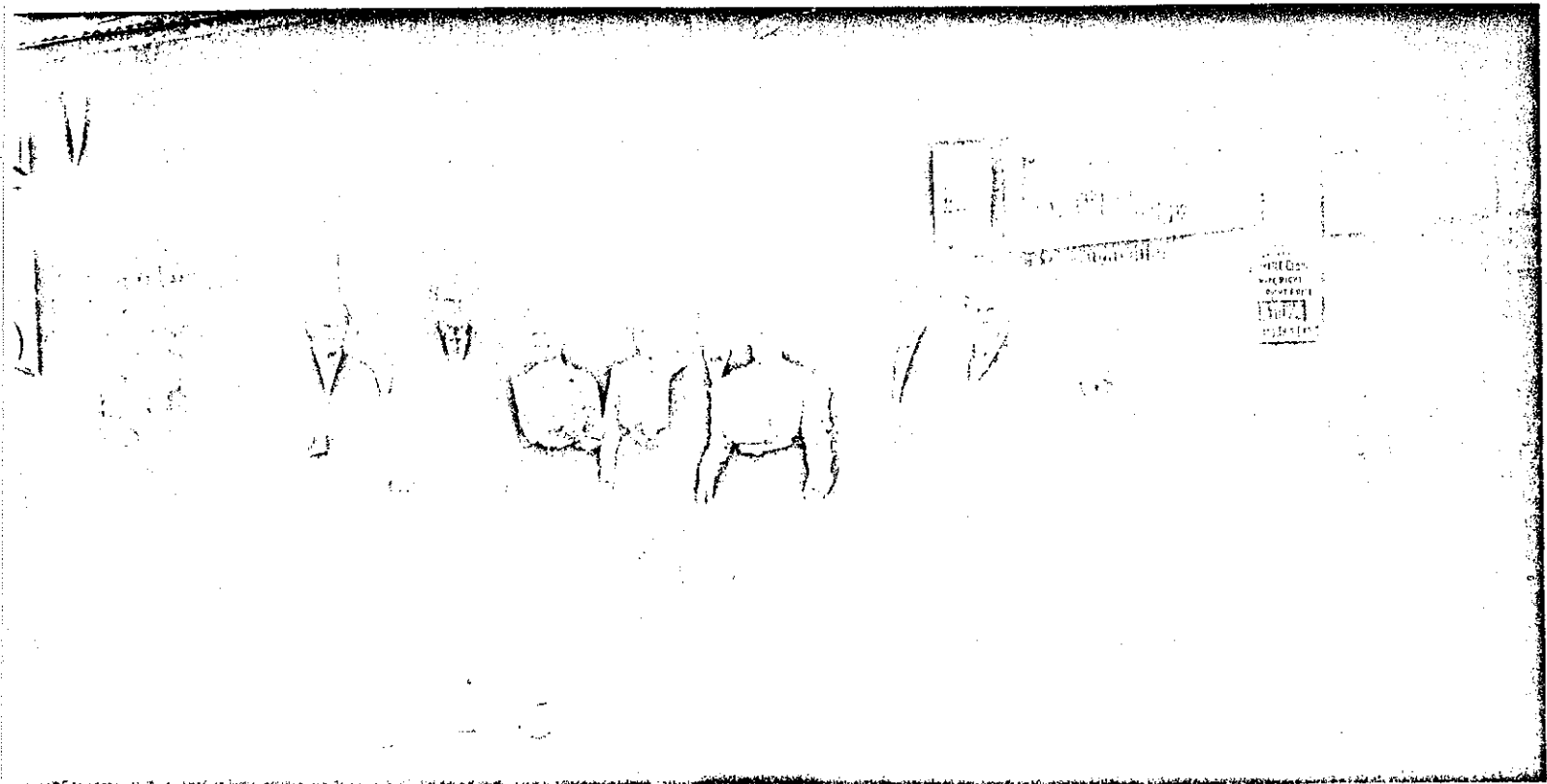
So the friendly controversy continues. It will probably never be settled and is possibly not very impor-

lina.

Response to an inquiry sent to Longview, Washington, reveals that that city was named for a Mr. Long, an industrialist and civic leader, whom the townsfolk wished to honor when they decided to build a new town near his large sawmill. Such names as "Long-Bell," "Long Port," "Ray Long," and "Longview" were considered by the committee, the latter finally being chosen because it was Mr. Long's choice. But the matter was not to be settled so easily. When the committee applied for a post office they learned that there was already a Long View in existence. This, however, proved to be a settlement of only three families who were not too attached to the name and who readily agreed to relinquish it in return for \$24.00 with which to build a covered platform near the railroad for their mail delivery. The name was considered a bargain at that price. The money was paid. Then, upon petition, the three year waiting period was waived and Longview, Washington, became a reality in January, 1923.

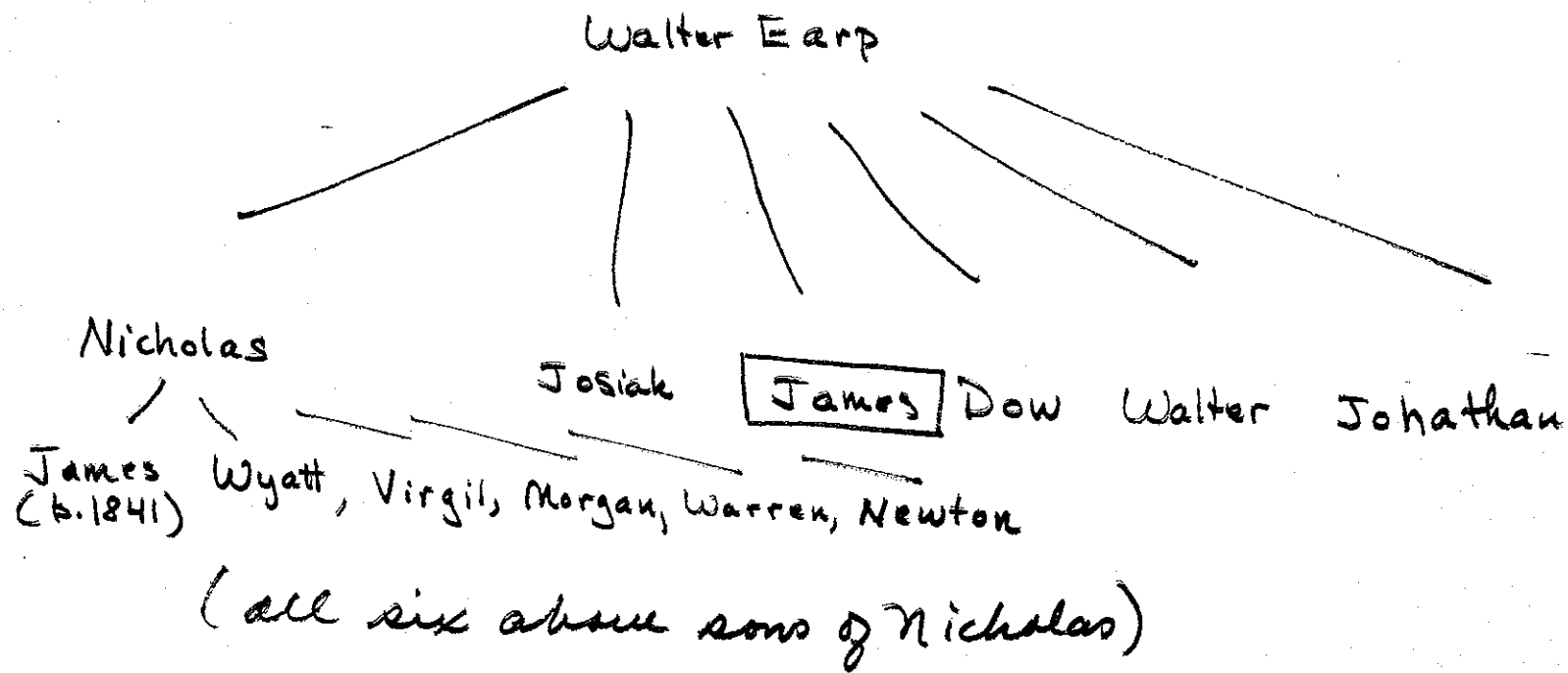
Longview, North Carolina, has not been heard from, but it is reliably reported that its name came from the long view that is possible across the lake on which the city is situated. (Wonder how many famous hills they have?)

Probably one reason is as good as another for choosing a name, and quite possibly one name is as good as another. However, we like Longview better than most names and feel grateful that whoever made the historic remark about the long view was something of a grammarian. Suppose he (or she) had remarked instead, "Well, I declare. From here you sure can see a fur piece!"—Courtesy of Marguerite L. Singletary.



STORE PERSONNEL, 1908—Posing in front of the T. D. Coupland Dry Goods Store are, from left to right, Searcy Birdsong, T. D. Coupland, Cornie Birdsong, Minnie Shellman, C. E. Bailey, Kate Roe, Tom McLain and J. Willis

Booth. That hitching post upon which Mr. Booth rests his hand was removed—to be replaced many years later with a similarly shaped contrivance known as a parking meter.



Sketched above is a skeleton family tree of the Earp family. The James Earp indicated by the square was in all probability the founder of Earpville. James Earp, b. 1841, would have been too young to have founded the city, and I have found no other mention of a James Earp in the biographies so far consulted.

Pat Morrison, May 10, 1968

"History of the Creation of Greeg County, Texas" by Richard B. Levy.  
This is a manuscript located in the Gregg County vertical file, Barker  
History Center, University of Texas.

White Oak

Springhill

Omega

Tryon.

EARPVILLE.

Earpville was a community settlement, laid out and platted as a townsite, just prior to the year 1854, and was located in the Southern portion of Upshur County which was afterwards included in Gregg County at the time of its creation. There does not appear registration of the map and plat of the town, but the fact is made to appear that it was an established town by the recitals in recorded deeds. For instance, a deed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to Will and G. G. Wagner, of date December 23, 1870, of Record in Book "N" Pages 221-2, Deed Records of Upshur County, Texas, conveys a certain described lot as located "in Upshur County about three-fourths of one mile Southwest from the town of Earpville and within the limits of the newly laid out town of Longview." There are other recorded deeds with the similar recital of "the town of Earpville."

Earpville, after its establishment, was constituted and was continued to the year 1866, as a post office on the stage lines in operation of the carrying of the public mails. The post road system had been established in the first instance by the Congress of the Republic of Texas. By an Act of the Eighth Congress of the Republic of Texas, approved January 27, 1844, Vol. 2, Pages 952-53, "amends laws of



Texas, the carrying of the public mails, weekly on certain post routes, was authorized. Section 6 of the Act provided:

"Be it further enacted that the mail running from Nacogdoches to Henderson, in the County of Rusk, be continued to Marshall in the County of Harrison, weekly, as other mails."

The same post road route was extended in 1854 to Earpville, carrying weekly mails and it ran from Henderson to Marshall via Camden, and to Jefferson and from Jefferson over the Jefferson Road, as it is known, to Earpville, and thence on to Winona and Tyler.

Earpville was also a terminal point on the stage line for the relay or change of horses hauling the stage operated for carrying passengers and the public mails.

Earpville was commonly called "Steal Easy," occasioned by the incident: One of the flock of geese owned by a resident swallowed a fish hook attached to a line with bait still on it owned by a traveller camping in the town, and the camper took the goose to the caretaker and offered to pay, and the caretaker laughingly remarked, "That is an easy way to steal."

#### LONGVIEW.

Longview was an established town before and at the time of the creation of the new County of Gregg on April 12, 1873. It was located in the Southeastern portion of Upshur County, and was included within the boundary lines of the newly created County of Gregg.

O. H. Methvin, joined by his wife, M. R. Methvin, by deed of date April 7, 1870, conveyed to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, One Hundred Acres of land, of the H. McNutt Survey situated in Upshur County, Texas. The deed was filed for record on July 15, 1872 and recorded in Vol. "0", Page 672, Deed Records of Upshur County, Texas. The deed was later recorded in Gregg County in Vol. 59, Page 302, Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas. O. H. Methvin, joined by his wife, also by deed of date September 28, 1870, conveyed to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company another tract of Fifty Acres of land in the H. McNutt Survey in Upshur County, Texas. The deed was recorded in Upshur County, in Vol. "0", Page 674, of the Deed Records of Upshur County, Texas. The deed was later recorded in Gregg County, Texas, in Vol. 59, Pages 302-303 of the Deed Records of Gregg County, Texas. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in May, 1870, laid out and platted the 100 acre tract of land into Lots, Blocks, Streets and Alleys, and lots were sold in reference to the plat and map. The map was later placed of record in Vol. "0", Page 6, Record of Deeds of Gregg County, Texas. The Southern Pacific Railway Company, also, in October, 1870, laid out and platted the fifty-acre tract of land into Lots, Blocks, Streets, and Alleys, and lots were sold in reference to the plat and map.

The name of "Longview" was placed upon the plat of the townsite and applied to the newly laid out town by its Engineers surveying the tract of land, according to the repeated statements made by O. H. Methvin in his lifetime, as a representation of the range of vision from the top of

the then existing Rock Hill, as it was called. Standing on the top of that rock hill, a person looking in a Southerly direction would have a "long view", and plainly see certain objects quite a distance away lying beyond Sabine River. Accordingly, "Longview" was the name given to the townsite. The Rock Hill, as known at the time, was a solid bed of rock covering about five or six acres of ground and was about fifteen feet high above the surface of the ground, and was located near the residence of O. H. Methvin, Sr., and between High Street on the West and Center Street on the East and North of and adjoining the North boundary line of Block Three of the original map of Longview.

The rock in the hill was gradually quarried out of the hill and was used for building purposes, thus reducing the hill to its present level at the date of 1942. Rock taken from the hill was used in constructing the approach to the bridge of the International and Great Northern Railway spanning Sabine River near Longview. The foundation of the First Presbyterian Church built in 1874 and the foundation of the first Court House built in Longview in the year 1878 was built of rock taken from the hill.

At a time prior to the survey and platting of the townsite of Longview, the Southern Pacific Railroad was being constructed Westerly from Marshall, Texas, to Hallsville, Texas, and had been constructed to Hallsville. The local office and the machine shops of the Company were located at Hallsville. In 1870, Hallsville was incorporated as a town

---

---

# WYATT EARP

*Frontier Marshal*

By \_\_\_\_\_ Lake (?)

---

---

## CHAPTER I

### THE MOULD OF A MAN

THE frontier breeds men. Good or evil, law-abiding or lawless, the pick of the strain are fighting men.

For two sanguinary centuries in which North American civilization battled westward, Earps were in the vanguard of those hardy, self-reliant pioneers who led the course of empire across the wilderness. To an Earp, intrepid confidence in his own strength, his own sagacity, his own courage, became a birthright; utter loyalty to the clan and a firm belief in the native dignity of his manhood, hereditary complements.

Wyatt Earp, of the sixth American-born generation of his family, was destined to a time and territory of which it was written that there was no law west of Kansas City and, west of Fort Scott, no God. Environment was fated to test the fullest worth of his heritage.

Wyatt Earp's paternal ancestors were Scotch. James Earp, first of the blood to reach American soil, settled in Fairfax County, Virginia, in the latter half of the seventeenth century. During the French and Indian Wars and the War of Independence, a half-dozen Earps fought in the Colonial armies. As early as 1760, their adventurous sons had visited the Ohio Valley, and soon after the Revolution, Wyatt Earp's great-grandfather sold his Fairfax County holding, to settle near the later site of Wheeling, West Virginia, on land received for military services. Wyatt's grandfather, Walter Earp, was then a boy. Later, Walter Earp was sent to the Atlantic seaboard to study law. He returned to the frontier, opened a law office in the village of Wheeling, began to work

TxU

farm property near by, and married the daughter of a neighboring Scotch family. To this union Wyatt Earp's father, Nicholas Porter Earp, was born in 1813.

Now, Walter Earp moved west again, to Hartford, Kentucky, where he acquired another large landholding and resumed the practice of law. At Hartford, Nicholas Earp married for the first time, his wife dying soon after the birth of Newton Earp, her only child. On July 30, 1840, at Hartford, Nicholas Earp married Virginia Anne Cooksey, as his second wife. The Cookseys, an English family, had settled in Eastern Virginia, in the early eighteenth century, and later had moved to an Ohio Valley land grant, where Virginia Anne was born in 1823.

Nicholas and Virginia Earp purchased a plantation near Hartford, on which their eldest sons were born, James in 1841 and Virgil in 1843. Nicholas Earp read law with his father and appeared occasionally at the Kentucky bar, but his interest and abilities were naturally with the development of land. He worked his father's farm with his own until the influx of settlers to Kentucky in the boom of 1843 brought cash buyers for the land at a handsome profit for father and son.

Lorenzo Earp, Nicholas's brother, who had pressed on to the West, sent back glowing word of the richness of Illinois soil. Walter and Nicholas Earp responded to his urging, and once more took their places in the van of the pioneers. They reached Monmouth, Illinois, in the summer of '43. Father and son each took a section of virgin prairie near the village; Nicholas began to develop both properties while his father opened a law office in the little town.

Western Illinois, in 1843, was raw frontier, overrun by border ruffians, renegades, and stock-thieves who made life hazardous for the peaceably inclined. Insistence that Warren County could rid itself of undesirables, if the law-and-order faction would show as much spirit as the outlaws, was speedily exemplified by Walter and Nicholas Earp in protecting their own property, and in a fashion which led neighbors

*This is not  
the gap Earp  
of Carpsville*

to dependence upon them in matters of the kind. Walter Earp was elected judge of the Illinois Circuit Court; Nicholas was commissioned a deputy sheriff to serve without pay. It has been recorded that Nicholas Earp as a volunteer peace officer established a precedent for fearless efficiency which might well have motivated his more famous son.

In 1845, a daughter, Martha, was born to Nicholas and Virginia Earp. By this time Nicholas had brought his raw land to a highly productive state. When the United States declared war on Mexico in the spring of 1846, he sold the farm readily, moved his family into Monmouth, and joined a cavalry regiment. He was invalided home from Mexico in 1847.

Colonel Wyatt Berry Stapp had been Captain Earp's commanding officer during his military adventure, and when a third son was born to Nicholas and Virginia Earp at Monmouth on March 19, 1848, he was christened Wyatt Berry Stapp Earp.

When Wyatt was two years old, his parents moved across the Mississippi River to Pella, Iowa, where two sons and a daughter were born to them: Morgan, in 1851; Warren, in 1855; Adelia, in 1861. For a time Nicholas Earp found contentment here; again he was plowing virgin soil.

While the influence of Nicholas Earp was the more apparent in his children's lives, Virginia Anne Cooksey unquestionably contributed no small portion of that high courage for which her sons were famed. Certainly, in one outstanding test of the qualities through which pioneer men and women might survive, her fearless initiative in the face of a greater danger than any man may know equaled that displayed by any one of forty frontiersmen in her company at the time.

All of which is not to exclude from his rightful consideration the half-brother, Newton Earp, who set up no mean record for valiant conduct on his own account, but who never was associated with the full-brothers in the various enterprises which took them the length and breadth of the frontier,

For that matter, the identities of Nicholas Earp's six sons have been so thoroughly jumbled in the legendary accounts of their joint and separate careers that it may be advisable to fix them definitely before taking up the thread of their family life.

The famous fighting triumvirate of the clan which, under Wyatt's leadership, won frontier-wide acclaim as 'The Fearless Earps,' was composed of Wyatt, Virgil, and Morgan Earp. James Earp was barred from later affrays of major caliber by a wound received during the Civil War; Warren was kept from the more sanguinary encounters by his youth and his brothers' intent.

The extent to which Wyatt, Virgil, and Morgan Earp shared their common heritage as they carried the Earp tradition to its high place in the history of the West may be surmised from the purely physical likeness which in their young manhood often led casual acquaintances to error. When, for example, the first council of Tombstone, Arizona, wished to appoint Virgil Earp as town marshal, the messenger summoned an Earp to whom the badge of office had been handed before the recipient revealed that he was Wyatt. On another occasion, E. B. Gage, a Tombstone mine-owner, gave a saddle-horse to Morgan Earp in the belief that he was transferring ownership to Wyatt, who in an earlier conversation had sought to purchase the animal.

'As the result of our resemblance at the time we went to Tombstone,' Wyatt once recalled, 'Virg, Morg, and I were the subjects of some betting. To settle the argument, we were weighed and measured. Boots off, there wasn't a quarter-inch difference in our heights; each was just over the six-foot mark. There wasn't three pounds difference in our weights, and not one of us scaled above a hundred and fifty-eight. Virg was the heaviest, Morg a shade heavier than I. When you add that each of us had wavy, light-brown hair, blue eyes, and a mustache of the sweeping variety then in Western fashion, you may understand why our comings and goings often were reported inaccurately and why certain

persons in Arizona ascribed supernatural qualities to the Earps.'

Wyatt's earliest recollections were of a family reared to the belief that ownership of land constitutes man's most desirable lot, a creed that was tempered by what he called the curse of the itching foot.

'Father's love for the soil and for making things grow was fanatical,' he said. 'Even when he made our home in town, he would have forty, eighty, or one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation somewhere outside. He never rented, always owned; and he never sold a farm that was not greatly improved over the condition in which it had been acquired.'

'One reason for his success with farms was a belief that he was under personal obligation to every living, growing thing. To this he added practical experience and as much theory as he could get from farm papers of the day. He was particularly fond of animals and as forward-looking with them as he was with land. Neighbors who poked fun at his ideas were, a few years later, following methods he had adopted earlier through studying his job. He developed and sold farm lands steadily throughout my boyhood and that he acquired a competence in the process is some evidence of his ability as a pioneer.'

'This love for land, and for animals, seems to have been an Earp trait for generations, always offset by the itch to get to some place that was new. With all the roaming my brothers and I did, we were forever acquiring real estate — farms, cattle ranches, mining claims, and town lots.'

'Father's regard for the land was equaled by his respect for the law and his detestation for the lawless element so prevalent in the West. I have heard him say many times that, while the law might not be entirely just, it generally expressed the will of the decent folks who were trying to build up the country, and that until someone could offer a better safeguard for a man's rights, enforcement of the law was the duty of every man who asked for its protection in any way.'

'My grandfather and he were in accord on that matter, as well as in the belief that the Western country could never

amount to much until the lawless element had been put down. They had greater contempt for those who lacked the courage to enforce the law than for the outlaws themselves, and expressed it freely. We boys had their opinions literally drummed into us. It doesn't seem far-fetched to assume that they had lasting effect.'

Nicholas Earp likewise held certain convictions concerning the value of education. His children took what village schools could offer and were required to follow more advanced studies at home. Wyatt, until he was sixteen, was looked upon as the family's successor to the grandfather's legal practice and was coached with this career in view until a taste of frontier adventure blasted parental hopes.

In the matter of religion, Nicholas and Virginia Earp appear to have been unusually tolerant for their time and place. They were members of a Protestant congregation and with their children attended services regularly, but Wyatt remembered clearly the greater freedom which the Earp youngsters enjoyed, as against that of playmates with more devout parents.

'As we grew older,' Wyatt recollected, 'we were given to understand that it was our conduct toward others which really counted, were thoroughly grounded in this practical creed, and left to our own devices as far as religion was concerned.'

"Religion," my father once said to me in later years, "is a matter which every man must settle for himself. Your mother and I tried to make you children understand your responsibilities, to yourselves and to others; beyond that we did not expect to accomplish much."

'That,' Wyatt observed, 'is as typical of my parents as anything I can recall.'

In the early fifties, Nicholas Earp responded again to the urge of pioneering blood and went overland to California in search of a new home. He took no part in the frenzied hunt for gold, but pinned his hopes for the future to agricultural land with an ample water supply. He decided to settle in San

Bernardino County and returned to Iowa to move his wife and children westward. Protracted illness, which ended in the death of Wyatt's sister, Martha, first postponed the Earp migration to California. Then, the spring of '61 brought the Civil War.

Although Southern born and raised, Nicholas Earp was stoutly opposed to secession and he entered the service of the Union, with his old rank of captain and as provost marshal of Marion County. In this capacity he recruited and drilled three companies of troops for Federal service, and sent his three oldest sons to the front.

Newton joined the Fourth Iowa Cavalry; James and Virgil Earp returned to Illinois to enlist. Newton and Virgil served with the Union forces until the spring of '65, but James, after receiving a severe wound at Fredericktown, Missouri, was sent home as permanently disabled in the summer of '63.

'While my brothers were at war,' Wyatt said, 'I gained my lifelong sympathy for the man with a hoe. We were living in town, but Father had an eighty-acre piece just outside the village which he planted to corn upon the declaration of war, and for which he made me responsible. I was barely thirteen, but I was warned that if I didn't bring that corn crop through, my brothers in the army might go hungry. Father was too busy recruiting and drilling troops to do anything about the cornfield. So, with Morgan, who was ten, and Warren, who was six, as helpers, I cultivated and harvested that eighty acres of corn.'

'According to the standards by which he had been raised, there was nothing a son of Nicholas Earp could do to preserve the family's repute in Pella but bring that corn crop through, and we had as fine a yield that year as any man in our district.'

'With the second spring of the war, Wyatt was hoeing the same eighty acres for another crop of corn. One morning while his father was absent, as the boy thought, in the western part of the county, Wyatt ran away from the job, heading for Ottumwa and an army recruiting office. Greatly to his

Letters of George Washington Earp to Mrs. William Irvine (now Colyn):

GEO. W. EARP (Retired)  
Income Tax Attorney  
Joplin, Missouri

November 25, 1957

Room 321  
Connor Hotel

Mrs. William Irvine,

Replying to your Airmail letter of the 22nd inst. I am now 93 years old. Am the only living first cousin of Wyatt. My father was Jonathan, Wyatt's father was Nicholas. We all lived near here at Lamar, Missouri just after the Civil War. I am the only living relative that worked with Wyatt at Dodge City in the early days. I was a Deputy U.S. Marshal there. I lived at Dodge City, Garden City and west to the Colorado line for 10 years, then was sent by the Government to Wichita, Kansas, where the Federal Courts were held and remained there for 40 years. Lived altogether in Kansas 50 years. I was born here in Mo.

I lived with Newton Earp and family for awhile in 1885 at Garden City, and well remember Effie and the other children, and corresponded with Newton's daughter, Alice Earp Wells, of Vallejo, Calif., until her recent death. Newton was a half-brother to the other boys and the oldest. James, Virgil, Wyatt, Morgan and Warren were all full brothers. Wyatt was first married in Lamar, Mo., where we all lived when he was about 21, his wife died in a year afterwards. His second (third) wife visited me in Wichita, Ks. after Wyatt died. I corresponded with Wyatt until his death. I collaborated with Wyatt and Stuart N. Lake in writing Wyatt's life story. (Wyatt Earp, The (sic) Frontier Marshal).

74

My grandfather's name was Walter Earp. He died in Monmouth, Illinois. His sons, my father and his brothers were named Nicholas, Josiah, James, Dow, Walter and Jonathan. My father Jonathan and Walter were twins.

I was out there in western Kansas in the 1886 terrible blizzard, when many new claimsettlers froze to death.

Newton's wife was one of the finest and sweetest women I ever knew.

I had three brothers, John, Walter, William, all older than I. I am the only one left of ten children in our family. Besides my brothers stated above I had six sisters, named Martha, Mary, Sarah, Barbara, Dorcas and Nettie. Married names, Martha Robertson, Mary Purdy, Sarah Hatfield, Barbara Robertson, Dorcas Earl and Nettie Harbur.

My sisters Martha and Barbara married brothers.

I am sorry I do not know of any Earp family history, and the above is all the information that I can give you.

Sincerely yours,  
(Signed) GEORGE W. EARP

CONNOR HOTEL  
JOPLIN, MISSOURI

July 16, 1958

Mrs. William Irvine  
17001 S. E. Oatfield Rd.  
Milwaukie, Oregon

Dear Mrs. Irvine:

Replying to your letter of the 11th inst.

I don't know of but the two marriages of Wyatt. I never heard of any but Urilla Sutherland, at Lamar in

75



Everett Earp's dark hints about Wyatt's departure from there, coupled with Mrs. Colyn's revelation from George Earp that Wyatt had asked him to conceal his Lamar years from Lake, opens many channels of speculation.

Whatever the case may be, there is much mystery surrounding the Missouri years of the Earps -- the years about which Wyatt kept Lake in the dark.

Letter of Everett Earp to Mrs. Merritt Beeson, 1954, from Lamar, Missouri.

Dear Mrs. Beeson, Dodge City, Kansas (*sic*)

Your letter received and note what you say in regard to the family tree of the Earps and of writing of my book. About the time I started the book I had a severe heart attack. And in fact, I have not been any too well since, but am lots better the past 6 months.

Father's name was Walter M. Earp and cousin of Wyatt S. Earp and brothers. Wyatt wore his first police star here at Lamar. Was Lamar's first Constable, age 21. My father was his deputy, age 17 and then in later years Father was constable of Barton County, Lamar, and I was his deputy at the age of 16 for years (*sic*). Also Wyatt was Lamar's first Constable and I was the last as Mo. voted out constable in 1950 and went to County Sheriffs. And Wyatt's father, Nicholas, was the first justice here when the town was first organized.

I and James, Wyatt's bro., had our picture taken in 1916 at San Bernardino, Calif. I and my first wife separated in 1916 at Long Beach, Calif. Also I had 2 boys, Floyd and Roy which they staid (*sic*) with her and she died last Jan. the 4th and was buried in Oakland. A Lamar, Mo. girl and boys born here. I spent 8 years in Calif. 1911-1919. Dr. Townsend was our physician at Long Beach (*undecipherable*) of which I am one of the Stock Holders in his paper and strong for the Townsend Plan. I guess you have heard of Roy M. Earp of Oakland, Calif., my youngest boy. One

of the Chief Inspectors of Oakland. Every so often there are write ups of him in True Detectives.

Wyatt was married here in Lamar to his first wife when he was Constable, to Willa Sutherland. She lived 3½ months and is buried here in the East Cemetery. (*George Earp says she lived about a year, which seems to be borne out by the 1870 census, taken nine months after her marriage, in which she is listed.*) And Wyatt, Virge, Morgan and James, after her death, had a 20 minute street fight with her 2 brothers, Fred and Bert Sutherland and 3 Brummet boys, Granville, Loyd and Garden. (*The 1870 census lists the latter as Jordan.*)

Lots happened here when the Earp boys lived here, but never mentioned in the Frontier Marshal book, and Wyatt had a reason no (*sic*) to mention it, or of not living in Lamar, which I know. (*Intriguing -- what?*) Father's sister, Sarah, attended the wedding of Wyatt and Willa here at the old Lamar House Hotel run by her father then -- Jimmy Sutherland. (*He is listed as William in the 1870 census.*)

We lived across the street when Harry S. Truman was born. I packed him on my back here when he was a baby. The Trumans lived here in this house after he was born -- about 2 years.

Father died in this house in 1945 and mother in 1923. We have owned this house, that is the Walter Earp family, for about 40 years, all but about 2 yrs. I and wife own it now. Since father's death, bought out the heirs. If you care to have for your museum I'll send you large portraits of Father and I. Harry Truman and Father's picture taken together at the Truman Birthplace and Chief Inspector Roy M. Earp of Oakland. I have one of Wyatt's Guns and his Billy Cane. I am making Canes from the room in which Harry was born (from the flooring), one of which sells for \$6.00. When my book is finished, I'll let you know.

Thanks for the letter and write again.  
(Signed) CHIEF E.M. EARP

Wyatt Earp by \_\_\_\_\_ Boyer (?)

# Gregg County Traced From Time of 'Hunting Grounds' To Present Development

Where Indians Once  
Roamed, Oil Wells  
Now Flowing Wealth

From Early Pioneers And Organization Of  
County In 1873, Walter E. Jones Tells  
Story Of County, Its Rapid Progress And  
Predicts Future Holds Unlimited Possibili-  
ties.

By WALTER E. JONES  
BACKGROUND

Early maps of Texas show that northern Gregg County was part of the hunting grounds of the Caddo Indians, and South of Sabine was occupied at times by various Texas Indian tribes. They were generally peaceful and were, more or less, attached to the locality; growing crops of corn, pumpkins and other food crops.

Gregg County North of Sabine was, during the first part of the nineteenth century, a part of the "Neutral Ground"; which was a tract of land East and North of the Sabine river, set aside after the purchase of Louisiana by the United States in 1803 as a buffer strip between that nation and the Spaniards, who owned Texas. This area was occupied by free-booters, desperadoes and all kinds of outlaws.

Among the persons who occupied this strip or operated from it as a base was Phillip Nolen. Ellis P. Bean, who was with him on his ill-fated expedition into Texas, and who was one to escape and later to become a man of influence with the Mexican government, tells us in his memoirs that in 1816, he and the Nolen party crossed the Caddo (just below Jefferson), and went as far west as the Trinity river; this brought Nolen's party through Gregg county. They probably followed the route of the old "Red Rock" road, which was one of the earliest routes from Jefferson to the Dallas country. This old road passed through Tyron and Judson communities.

Soon after the year 1800 the Cherokee Indians were driven across the Mississippi river. They met with no opposition west of that river, as they were on good terms with the French in Louisiana, and found it easy to take Northeast Texas from the Native Indians. These Indians continued to play an important part in Texas' affairs until 1838. They were a source of danger to the colonists of the south during the revolutionary period, although they never took actual part in any of the conflicts between the colonists and Mexico. This was largely due to the influence of Ellis P. Bean, Stephen F. Austin and Sam Houston. Remaining evidences of the Cherokees are plentiful. In the past many arrowheads, tomahawks, and many other Indian relics have been found in this county. There are several collections owned by Gregg county citizens; the most impressive of which is owned by R. O. Kinley, Jr., which consists of several hundred Indian relics. Also, there are several known Indian burial places in the county. Too, we have at our southeastern boundary, Cherokee Bayou, and the old Cherokee Trace crossing Gregg county north and south. It was the route over which the Cherokees traveled when driven from East Texas by President Lamar in 1838. The Cherokee Trace crossed the Sabine river a mile or more west of the Longview waterworks, went through the Pine Tree and White Oak communities, and left the county near Columbus Landers place. It was later used as a military road from South Texas to Fort Lawson on Red river.

#### Beginning of White Occupancy

Gregg county was a part of Nacogdoches county, being considered so by the Spaniards during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when they were trying to acquire dominion over East Texas through their missions in the vicinity of Nacogdoches. Also, when Mexico became a Republic and made a land grant to Hayden Edwards in 1821 this county was part of his grant, but was never occupied by his colonists. We can get the close relation of this area to the old settlement, from the fact that later, after

Original located in Gregg County vertical file at Barker History Center,  
University of Texas. No date given.  
*Longview Daily News*

As has been stated, the first roads were Indian trails; the oldest of which were those used by the Caddo Indians and the Free-Booters of the "Neutral Ground." The next is Cherokee Trace, which has just been discussed. Austin's map of Texas, drawn in 1829 helps us to locate many of the things of importance in this area. He shows a road crossing Gregg county at old Camden. We now know that this was a route laid off from the ferry on Trinity river between San Antonio and Nacogdoches to old Port Caddo below Jefferson. A man by the name of Trammel had the ferry rights on the Trinity, and about the year 1827 or 1828, made the trip from Nacogdoches to Caddo on horse back, laying off Trammel Trace on the trip. In our land records, we find the Jonesboro road as early as 1838, and soon after, we find the Fredonia road crossing Sabine at the old Fredonia boat landing and going on to Gilmer, and the old Red Rock road crossing the county east and west, from Jefferson to the black land belt. Also, during the Republic of Texas, the old stage coach route from Nacogdoches, Louisiana by Bethany, Arpville and on to Starrville passed through Gregg county, east and west.

#### Early Land Grants

East Texas has had great difficulty in the matter of land titles. The Impresarios from 1822 to 1829 obtained land grants and the Mexican government issued certificates to the settlers. It seems that even around Nacogdoches, San Augustine and the parts of East Texas occupied by the Spaniards, during the years 1700-1820 nothing was done about land titles. This matter in East Texas was never settled until after the Fredonia Rebellion. Even, then no patents to the land in this part of the state were granted until the year 1835. During that year seven grants were issued for land in the southeastern part of Gregg county. These were made to John Walling, Dinsmore Simpson, Francisco Castro, John Matthews, Frost Thorn, Henry Hoover and Eleanor Bradley. They were made in the Spanish language and recorded in Coahuila, Mexico. However, they were recognized by the Republic of Texas.

The earliest patents issued by the Republic of Texas were the William Castleberry, John Ruddle, Isaac Skilern, G. W. Hooper, James Ferguson north of the Sabine and the surveys around Kilgore issued in the year 1838, the year that the Cherokees were driven out. Almost all of Gregg county was surveyed and given out to persons under patents during the next twenty years after Texas Independence. The early surveyors were from Nacogdoches, but after Rusk county was organized in 1843, and Upshur county in 1846, the surveyors were located at Henderson and Gilmer, Texas.

#### The Early Settlers

Although most of this land was patented prior to the statehood, not many of the original grantees actually moved onto this land. After acquiring title these men would sell or trade their certificates to other persons who might or might not ever live on the land. Also, we have many references in the land records showing that surveys were often made for persons who never secured their

more such of the state made by Thomas D. Rooks, which were never proven up. Also, we find where speculators traded for land after it had been patented. Examples are the Cartwrights, who lived in the neighborhood of San Augustine and who bought land in the north end of the county.

However, this land soon passed into the hands of actual settlers who began pouring into Gregg county during the era of the Republic. Among the first were the Castleberrys, Roddens, Calloways, Harris, Whites, Fegues, Wyches, Mitchells, Blackburns, Arps, Welborns, Johnsons, Phillips, Kilgore, Irwins and hundreds of others. The south side of the river was first occupied by white settlers, and by 1846 had taken on the appearance of a settled community. The old settlements were Camden, Peatowm, Danville and Fredonia. North of the river, the earliest settlements were Arpville, Killingsworth Community, Pine Tree and Bethel. Trade was mostly overland by freight wagons from Jefferson and from Shreveport. Cotton was rafted down Sabine river from Camden and Fredonia. The older plantations were put into cultivation by slaves prior to the war between the States, but most of the improving of the land was done by small land owners who came to build homes for their families.

While Gregg county was not organized until 1873, it is known that many of its citizens served in the Confederate army. The Union Army of occupation had its headquarters at Marshall and operated from there in administering affairs in this area. Gregg county suffered from carpet-bag and scalawag misrule, although it was still a part of Rusk and Upshur counties. It was during the administration of Edmond J. Davis as governor that the legislature passed the bill authorizing the creation of Gregg county, and it is said that it was the political "horse trading" of the Harrison county representatives of the "Carpet Bag", "Scalawag, Negro Legislature" that prevented the west end of Harrison county from joining Gregg county as was first planned.

When the Confederate soldier came home from the war, everything was in ruins and his slaves were freed. It looked as if there was not much to live for, but the negroes in most instances stayed to make a crop in 1865 and began working as free men that winter for their former masters. However, there was much for both races to suffer and to learn before they became adjusted to the new relation they bore to each other. But in the next two or three years there was a new awakening in this section of the state.

#### The Railroads

The International and Great Northern, and the Texas and Pacific Railroads both came to and crossed the county by 1872. Longview, Kilgore and Gladewater came into existence and the county changed over night to a shipping, trading and manufacturing county, whereas it had been purely agricultural. People began building towns, trading at home and laying the foundation for a great civilization.

#### The Organization of the County

Gregg county was organized in 1873

county in 1873 before making it one of the smallest counties in the state.

The act creating Gregg county passed the legislature April 12, 1873, and was approved by the governor in May of that year. A commission composed of John F. Witherpoon, as president, T. A. Harris, William Welborne, Solomon Awalt, Britton Buttrell and John Page, and H. G. Williams, was appointed for organizing the county. Andrew S. Taylor, who was the first county surveyor, prepared the field notes. He was assisted by J. M. Glasco, county surveyor of Upshur county. This committee met and ordered an election for selecting the county seat and the election of officers. This election was to be held June 25 and was to continue four days. The commission selected Longview, Walker's Store, Davenport's Mill, Welborn's Store and Gladewater for voting places. The officers elected were H. B. Levy, clerk; M. S. Durham, sheriff; Britton Buttrell, treasurer; A. S. Taylor, surveyor; T. D. Campbell, Justice of the Peace, Precinct Number One; J. M. Spartman, Justice of the Peace, Precinct Number Two; John W. Lawrence, Justice of the Peace, Precinct Number Three; W. H. Payne, Justice of the Peace, Precinct Number Four; and, W. P. Victory, Justice of the Peace, Precinct Number Five.

The largest number of votes, which was six hundred and six, was cast for Mr. Victory. The surveyor received five hundred and ninety-eight, Longview and Awalt were in nomination for the county seat, and the vote was Longview five hundred and twenty-four (524), and Awalt one hundred and twenty-five (125). This must have been a spirited election since there were several who were defeated, but who were very prominent citizens. T. D. Campbell was opposed by John F. Witherpoon for Justice of the Peace in Longview. The vote stood 267 to 250. In each of the other five precincts the competition was lively. At this time, the Justices made up both the commissioners' and the County Court. They were Justices of the Peace as well as Tax Assessors in their precincts.

The election judges for the first election were W. S. Welborne, H. G. Williams, John Page and F. S. Whaley. Jesse Hoskins and J. A. Moddox served as clerks. The bonds of the sheriff and treasurer were fixed at \$20,000 and that of each Justice was fixed at \$2,500.

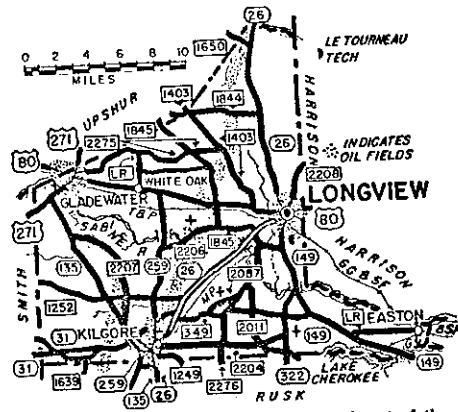
It is interesting to note that the matter of county finance came up early, and the sheriff, who was also county tax collector reported several times "no collections." The court effected a loan from F. S. Whaley, July 31, 1873 in the sum of \$200 to bear interest at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per month. T. D. Campbell and H. B. Levy signed this note. Also, a request was made of Upshur county to furnish a certified copy of the tax rolls, which it promptly refused to do, claiming that it should collect the tax for 1873. The matter was taken up with the attorney general and comptroller, and they held against Upshur county. The rolls were then certified.

The first court appointed judicial directors as follows: Precinct No. 1, Joseph W. Boring; Precinct No. 2, J. W. White; Precinct No. 3, T. O. ...

nich has over 6,000,000 visitors yearly. Birthplace, Pres. Dwight Eisenhower.

Whitesboro, farming-recreational center; gateway upper Lake Texoma; garments, meat processing. Van Alstyne, home of many commuters; electric co-op headquarters; plants make auto tire patches, building tile, stone. Pottsboro, Gordonville, recreational centers; Howe, Bells, Tloga, Gunter, White-wright among local markets.

**GREGG COUNTY**



A populous, leading petroleum county, heart of the famed East Texas oil field (H-19). Created, organized 1873 from Rusk and Upshur Counties. Named for Confederate Gen. John Gregg. Small in area, timbered terrain of hills, sandy, clay and alluvial soils. Some pine, hardwood, lumber, pole, pulpwood production. Many recreational areas in county or nearby.

Oil production, processing and industrial developments around Longview, Kilgore, Gladewater dominate economy. From 1931 to 1960, county produced 1,907,538,283 bbls. of crude oil. Population, industries, wholesaling, distribution and other economic developments increased sharply for three decades. Beef cattle, improved pastures, truck crops, roses and other nursery products dominate relatively limited agriculture.

Area (sq. mi.).....	284	Auto reg.....	30,450
1962 Pop. (est.).....	73,094	Poll taxes.....	17,987
1960 Pop.....	69,436	No. employed.....	14,872
1960 Urban pop.....	52,976	Wages paid.....	\$64,717,184
Altitude (ft.).....	300-500	Mfg. value.....	\$21,849,000
Ann. rainfall (in.).....	46.16	Retail sales.....	\$117,502,000
Jan. temp. avg.....	48	Whl. sales.....	\$71,142,000
July temp. avg.....	84	Bank deposits \$84,952,000	
Mean avg. temp.....	66	Tax values.....	\$147,211,130
Growing season (da.)	250	Income, total \$134,100,000	
No. farms.....	493	Mineral value \$72,503,500	
Farm income.....	\$2,314,144	1960 oil (bbls.)	28,330,618

**LONGVIEW** (1960 pop. 40,850; 1962 est. 43,100), county seat, among 25 largest Texas cities, immediate retail area pop. totals 55,000. Manufactures include chemicals, petroleum, heavy machinery, plastics, truck trailers, automotive equipment, hats, farm machinery, metal hardware; two hospitals, six clinics; LeTourneau College; former Greggton now in Longview; East Texas Boat & Trade Show in April, Gregg Exposition, Livestock Show in October, between Longview, Kilgore.

**Kilgore** (1960 pop. 10,092; 1962 est. 10,500), commercial center for major oil area; famed for 1,000 steel derricks in business district; offices of Federal Petroleum Board, Texas Railroad Commission Oil & Gas Division. Industries include bathroom fixtures, wax products, clothing; publishing; oil field supplies; recycling; livestock feeds. Municipal hospital; East Texas Treatment Center for handicapped; Kilgore College, famed for Rangerettes; home of Van Cliburn, international concert pianist.

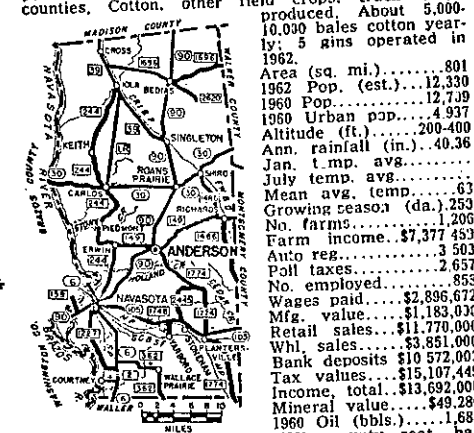
**Gladewater** (1960 pop. 5,742; 1962 est. 5,942), com-

mercial center, oil and farming area; hospitals, clinics; country club; industries include oil, furniture, machines, tools, clothing, timber, railway-bus operations. Other trade centers include White Oak, Clarksville City.

**GRIMES COUNTY**

Southeastern county (L-17). Created, organized 1846 from Montgomery County. Named for Jesse Grimes, signer of Texas Declaration of Independence. Level, fertile bottomlands along Navasota and Brazos Rivers, western boundary. Remainder hilly and pine-oak timbered. Small oil production.

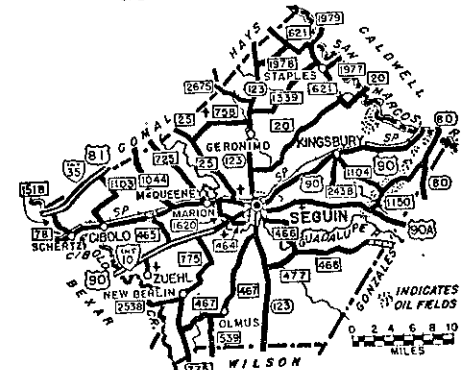
Three fourths farm income from beef cattle, poultry dairying. Among state's leading dairy counties, Cotton, other field crops, truck crops



**ANDERSON** (1960 pop. 400), county seat, has Fanthorp Inn and other historic structures. Commercial center for central part of county.

Navasota (1960 pop. 4,937; 1962 est. 4,750), banking and commercial center for parts of Grimes, Brazos, Waller Counties. Industries: foods, charcoal, timber; oilfield equipment; hospital built 1963; adjacent home for aged; library built 1963. (See index, Landmarks, History.)

**GUADALUPE COUNTY**



South Central county (N-14). Created, organized 1846 from Bexar and Gonzales Counties. Named for river.

Blackland prairie and Post oak Belt terrain, level to rolling. Loam, sandy loam and sandy soils. Bisected by Guadalupe River. Oaks, mesquite, elms, other trees. Many popular recreation areas.

A leading hog-producing county; diversified crop, livestock production includes field crops, pecans.

Complete  
Linen  
Rental  
Service

**CITY LINEN SERVICE**

4506  
Cole Ave.  
LA 6-8314  
Dallas

but escaped death because of a faulty execution. He operated with Cullen M. Baker's "v" gang for a time before going to Salt Lake City and then to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was arrested for shooting a soldier from Fort Leavenworth. Longley escaped after two weeks and went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he worked for the government. Jailed again for murder and sentenced to a thirty-year term, he escaped after nine months and took refuge with the Ute Indians. After a brief arrest for counterfeiting at Boggy Depot, he returned to Texas and lived for intervals in Lee, Comanche, Brown, Coleman, and Mason counties. He was arrested in Mason County but managed to buy his freedom. In November, 1875, he was working near Waco when he returned to his home in Bell County and killed Bill Sciler. Arrested in Delta County, he escaped into Indian Territory on June 12, 1876, and fled to Sebastian County, Arkansas, and then back to Bastrop County, Texas. Again in Lee County he shot Wilson Anderson to avenge the murder of a cousin, Cale Longley. For Anderson's murder, Longley was finally arrested in De Soto Parish, Louisiana, on May 13, 1877. He was imprisoned in Giddings and later in Galveston, Texas, when his trial was appealed. With a record of thirty-two killings, he was hanged in Giddings on October 11, 1878.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** T. U. Taylor, "More about Bill Longley," *Frontier Times* (September, 1931); Owen P. White, *Trigger Fingers* (1926).

**Longview, Texas.** Longview, on the Texas and Pacific and the International-Great Northern Railroads, is the county seat of Gregg County. The section was settled early in the 1800's, some of the land grants having been given by the Mexican government prior to 1836. After 1850 there was rapid development by planters from the Old South. The town was named in 1870, when surveyors for the Texas and Pacific Railroad were impressed by the long-distance view which was possible from the village.

In 1882 Longview had an estimated population of 2,300 and was an incorporated town with a wagon factory and a foundry in successful operation. In 1930 the population was 6,000; with the discovery of oil in the 1930's the population more than trebled. During World War II, the location of Harmon General Hospital near by also increased the population. After the war the hospital site became the location of the LeTourneau Technical Institute, "v" a combination technical school and industrial plant producing engineering equipment and "house-laying" machines.

Longview is an industrial city with oil refineries, machine shops, wholesale and jobbing houses, food processing plants, a box and crate factory, a farm implement factory, and a steel plant to reduce iron ore with natural gas and is the loading end of the "Big Inch" oil line. The city has seven hospitals, the Nicholson Memorial Library, fine schools, a community building, numerous churches, and many civic, cultural, and recreational organizations. The city is the home of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce. "v" A daily newspaper, established by James Stephen Hogg, "v" has been published since 1871.

*Thelma Hall*

**Longview and Sabine Valley Railway.** The Longview and Sabine Valley Railway Company, which projected a road from Longview through East Texas to the Gulf, was fostered mainly by

Longview citizens. They failed to interest other capital and, after building eleven miles to Camden (now Tally's) by 1878, stopped construction. The road became a part of the Gulf, Colorado, and Santa Fe in 1897.

*S. G. Reed*

**Longworth, Texas.** Longworth, in south central Fisher County on Plum Creek and the Panhandle and Santa Fe Railroad, was established about 1902 and was named for the F. M. Long ranch, where gypsum was discovered. In 1948 the town had a school, a church, five businesses, and population of two hundred.

**Lonnie, Texas.** Lonnie is a rural community in the ranching section north of the Prairie Dog Town Fork of Red River in central Childress County.

*Ida Howard Taylor*

**Lonsdale, Texas.** Lonsdale, a Nacogdoches County agricultural community and flag station on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, is north east of Nacogdoches, from which it receives its mail.

*R. B. Blake*

**Lookout, Texas.** Lookout, in eastern Bexar County seven miles northeast of San Antonio, a rural community and school district. The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad maintains station at the site.

**Lookout Mountain.** Lookout Mountain, northwestern San Saba County, has an elevation of 1,600 feet.

**Looney, James.** James Looney, twenty-eight years old and single, came to Texas from Kentucky in 1828. General Land Office records show that he applied for but never received land in Texas. He was a member of the Convention of 1832 "v" as delegate from Snow River District (Tyler County).

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** *Biographical Directory of Texas Conventions and Congresses* (1941).

**Looney, Joseph K.** Joseph K. Looney, list as a member of Green C. DeWitt's "v" colony, came to Texas from Kentucky in 1828 and was granted land in Stephen F. Austin's third colony on Canebranch Creek in present Jackson County. The one-fourth league grant indicates that he was single. He represented Lavaca District (Jackson County) at the Convention of 1832. "v"

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** *Biographical Directory of Texas Conventions and Congresses* (1941).

**Looney, Samuel.** Samuel Looney, a native Kentucky, with his brother, James Looney, "v" in 1828 moved to Texas, locating in the Snow River Settlement on the Neches River in present Tyler County. Samuel Looney was a delegate to the Convention of 1832, "v" serving on the committee on Indian affairs and the committee to draft resolutions asking for separate statehood for Texas. He was active in the militia of his neighborhood and was described by a contemporary as a brave man of superior ability. On April 8, 1834, Looney was hanged as an accomplice to Barney Finch, for the murder of Charles Luigi. He had been tried before the acting alcalde of San Augustine, Charles Taylor. "v"

**BIBLIOGRAPHY:** *Biographical Directory of Texas Conventions and Congresses* (1941); Annelia Willard and E. C. Barker (eds.), *Writings of Sam Houston* (1938); H. P. N. Gammel (ed.), *Laws of Texas* (1898).

*R. B. Blake*

**Looneyville, Texas.** Looneyville, in northwestern Nacogdoches County, is an agricultural community with a crossroads store and a population of forty.

*R. B. Blake*

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Wilson Gregg, *Alexander Gregg, First Bishop of Texas* (1912); Charles Gillette, *A Few Historic Records of the Church in the Diocese of Texas During the Rebellion, Etc.* (1865); Joseph Blount Cheshire, *The Church in the Confederate States* (1912).

W. J. Battle

Gregg, Alexander White. Alexander White Gregg, son of James W. and Susan C. Gregg, was born in Centerville in Leon County, Texas, on January 30, 1854 (one reference gives January 31, 1855). He attended the common schools of Texas and was graduated from Kings College, Bristol, Tennessee, in 1874. He tutored for a time at Kings before he studied law at the University of Virginia. Admitted to the bar in 1878, he began to practice at Palestine, Texas. He served in the Texas Senate from 1886 to 1888. He was elected as a Democrat to the Fifty-eighth Congress and served eight terms, March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1919. He died in Palestine, Texas, on April 30, 1919, and was buried in East Hill Cemetery.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927* (1928).

Gregg, John. John Gregg, son of Nathan and Sarah P. (Camp) Gregg, was born in Lawrence County, Alabama, on September 2, 1828. He graduated from LaGrange College, Alabama, in 1847, taught school, and read law before moving to Fairfield, Texas, in 1854. In 1856 he became judge of the Thirteenth District. He returned to Alabama in 1858 to marry Mary Frances Garth. Resigning as judge in November, 1860, he signed the call for the Secession Convention, of which he was a member and by which he was sent as delegate to the provisional Congress of the Confederacy in Montgomery, Alabama. In September, 1861, he returned to Texas and, as colonel, organized the 7th Regiment, Texas Volunteers. With his regiment he joined the Confederate Army in Tennessee and was captured at Fort Donelson. Upon his exchange, he rejoined the army in Mississippi and was promoted to brigadier general in August, 1862. Transferred to the army of Virginia, he was put in command of Hood's Texas Brigade. Gregg was killed on October 7, 1864, while leading a division on the New Market Road near Fort Harrison. He and his wife were buried at Aberdeen, Mississippi.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Howard T. Dimick, "Four John Greggs of Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, LI (1947-48); Amelia W. Williams and E. C. Barker (eds.), *Writings of Sam Houston*, VIII (1943).

Gregg, Josiah. Josiah Gregg, son of Harmon and Susannah (Smelser) Gregg, was born in Overton County, Tennessee, on July 19, 1806. He taught school in 1824, moved with his family to Missouri in 1825, and studied law and surveying until his health failed in 1830. On the advice of a physician he made his first trip across the plains to Santa Fe. He learned the Spanish language and before 1840 he made eight expeditions to Santa Fe. His journal of those trips formed the basis of a book which he began to compile about 1842. In the summer of 1841 and again in the winter of 1841-1842 he visited Texas, traveling up the Red River valley and later going from Galveston to Austin and back by way of Nacogdoches to Arkansas. In 1843 he went to New York to secure a publisher for his *Commerce of the Prairies, or the Journal of a Santa Fe Trader, During Eight Expeditions across the Great Western Prairies, and Residence of Nearly Nine Years in Northern Mexico*, which came out in two volumes in 1844. In immediate success, the work went through two

new editions in 1845, later in a fourth and fifth edition, and in 1857 appeared in a sixth edition under a different title. The work also had a large sale in England and was translated into French and German.

In 1845 Gregg joined an expeditionary force as a guide and a free lance correspondent for the Mexican War. He followed the gold rush to California in 1849 and was in charge of a party of explorers there when he died near Clear Lake, California, on February 25, 1850.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Paul Horgan, "The Lost Journals of a Southwestern Frontiersman," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XLIV (1940-1941); Owen C. Coy, "The Last Expedition of Josiah Gregg," *ibid.*, XX (1916-1917); W. E. Connelley, *Doniphan's Expedition and the Conquest of New Mexico and California* (1907); Maurice G. Fulton (ed.), *The Diary and Letters of Josiah Gregg* (2 vols., 1944).

Gregg, Texas. Gregg, in northeastern Travis County between Pflugerville and Manor, was first settled by William Stiles, who in 1870 donated land for a school called Gilland Creek Academy. The settlement was called Rock Church for a building in which several religious sects held services. In 1888, William Gregg established a store and post office at the site and gave the village its present name. It had one store and a population of ten in 1940.

Gregg County. Gregg County, with 284 square miles, lies in the northern part of East Texas in the timber belt. The rolling surface has numerous streams draining to the Sabine River, which runs through the county from northwest to southeast. Sandy clay soil predominates. The elevation is 350 feet; average temperature, 65.8 degrees; growing season, 252 days; rainfall, 42.28 inches. Gregg County has deposits of lignite and clays, produces iron ore for steel plants, furnishes iron rock gravel for its own highways, and contains approximately half of the East Texas Oil Field.

There was little settlement in the section until after 1838 at which time it was cleared of Indians. Thereafter, settlement was rapid as the county was on the old military highway from Red River to the interior of Texas. After Texas was admitted to the Union, mail and trade routes were established; most of the commerce moved by ox wagon between Shreveport and Jefferson, which then had an inland port. The road had a ferry across the Sabine River near present Gladewater. During the 1850's many wealthy families with slaves came from the Southern states to the east seeking agricultural territories. The county became an aristocratic farming section. Slave labor also led to the rapid clearing and development of the land.

After the Civil War there was a check in immigration, and an economic and political change took place. The railroads, however, stimulated the section, and citizens asked for the creation of a new county which was organized on June 28, 1873, and named for General John Gregg, a Confederate soldier.

From its beginning sawmilling has been a chief industry. Agricultural products are cotton, corn, hay, grain, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, fruits, and vegetables. Roses are also grown commercially. Dairy cattle, swine, poultry, and beef cattle are raised; Gregg County has become noted for its stables of fine horses. Industries related to oil are important, as are more than a hundred manufacturing concerns. Gregg County is also the southern terminus of the "Big Inch Oil Line" built to facili-

tate oil transportation for World War II. With 2.2 miles of improved all weather roads per square mile, Gregg County ranks first in the state. The county also ranks first in oil production, first in wealth per capita, third in income per capita, and fifth in retail sales. Population increased from 58,027 in 1940 to 60,951 by 1950.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Dabney White and T. C. Richardson, *East Texas: Its History and Its Makers* (1940).

*Thelma Hall*

Greggton, Texas. Greggton, on the Texas and Pacific Railroad in central eastern Gregg County, was settled in the early 1900's and known as Willow Springs. Population was 180 in 1920. In 1930, when oil was discovered and a post office established, the name was changed to Greggton, for the county. A center of oil field supply houses, Greggton had a population estimated at 2,350 in 1949.

*Thelma Hall*

Gregory, Edgar M. Edgar M. Gregory went into the Civil War as a colonel in the 91st Pennsylvania Regiment. After his participation in the Richmond campaign in August, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier general on October 17, 1864, and placed in charge of the 2nd Brigade, New York Volunteers. At the end of the war he was appointed assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the Texas area and took over his duties at Galveston in September, 1865. Appointing some twelve local agents to assist him, he attempted to settle the labor situation by promoting the contract system between Negroes and their former owners. He supervised relief work for the freedmen, supervised labor contracts, and, in what he called protection of Negroes from unscrupulous employers, interferred in court cases between Negroes and whites. On April 13, 1866, after commendation by the National Freedmen's Bureau for ability and energy in discharge of his duties, he was relieved of his position and left Galveston for a new assignment. Texans accepted his departure with pleasure.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: C. W. Ramsdell, "Presidential Reconstruction in Texas," *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association*, XI (1907-1908); *Dallas Herald*, April 26, 1866.

Gregory, Thomas Watt. Thomas Watt Gregory, son of Francis Robert and Mary Cornelia (Watt) Gregory, was born on November 6, 1861, in Crawfordsville, Mississippi. Upon graduation from Southwestern Presbyterian University, Tennessee, in 1883, he went to the University of Virginia as a special student. He entered the law school at the University of Texas in 1884, graduated in 1885, and was admitted to the bar. From 1885 to 1900 he practiced law in Austin, serving as Austin city attorney from 1891 to 1894. He declined appointments as attorney general of Texas in 1892 and as district judge in 1896. In 1900 he went into partnership with Robert L. Batts, in the firm which acted as special counsel for the state in prosecuting the Waters-Pierce Case and other anti-trust suits. On February 23, 1893, Gregory married Julia Nalle of Austin; they became parents of four children. He served on the board of regents of the University of Texas from 1899 to 1907. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1904 and again in 1912, when, acting with Edward M. House, he was instrumental in securing the nomination of Woodrow Wilson as President. Wilson appointed Gregory a special assistant to the United States at-

torney general to bring suit against the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad in an anti-trust suit in 1913 and in 1914 appointed him attorney general in his cabinet. As attorney general Gregory created the War Emergency Division of the Department of Justice, enlarged the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and continued to prosecute anti-trust violations. In 1916, upon the retirement of Charles Evans Hughes, Gregory was offered but declined the office of chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Gregory retired from the cabinet on March 4, 1919, and, after a trip to Europe as adviser to the Peace Conference, joined a law firm in Washington, D. C. From 1919 to 1920 he was a member of Wilson's Second Industrial Counsel. Gregory returned to Texas to live in Houston and devoted much time to the problems of the University of Texas. He directed the campaign to finance construction of the Student Union Building, Hart Auditorium, and Gregory Gymnasium, which was named for him. From 1926 to 1928 he was president of the University Ex-Students' Association, and in 1932 he was chairman of the University Union Committee. For many years he was a trustee of the Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary. Austin College conferred an honorary LL.D. degree on him on June 1, 1927; Lincoln Memorial University and Southwestern Presbyterian University also gave him honorary degrees. His published writings included *Reconstruction and the Ku Klux Klan*, an address delivered before the Texas and Arkansas Bar Associations in 1906; *The University and the State*, an address for the University alumni, which was reprinted as *University Bulletin*, Series No. 6; and *Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations*, an address made in Texas before a joint meeting of the Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas Bar Associations.

Gregory died of pneumonia on February 12, 1933, in New York City, where he had gone to confer with Franklin D. Roosevelt.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *Dictionary of American Biography*, XXI (1944); *Who Was Who in America* (1943).

Gregory, Texas. Gregory, in southeastern San Patricio County, was designated as a station on the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad in 1886 and was named by Uriah Lott for W. A. Gregory. A branch line of the road was later built from Gregory to Rockport. By 1900 Gregory had a bank and a population of 122. The Coleman-Fulton Pasture Company established a general store and cotton gin by 1910. Population was 200 in 1920 and was increased by oil activity in the 1920's and 1930's. A map of 1936 showed two schools and two churches. In 1940 fourteen houses and a population of 625 were reported.

Grenet, Edward. Edward Grenet, son of Honoré and Madeleine (Coll) Grenet, was born November 22, 1856, in San Antonio, Texas. He studied art in San Antonio and later in Paris, France. Some of his first paintings, portraits of early San Antonians and Texas scenes, have historic as well as artistic value. Among the best known of his Texas works are "Johann Cerny Backmann," "Ideal Head," "John James," "Eugénie Maruchau," and "Ramona." Grenet married Eugénie Guilbeau on December 18, 1876. She became the father of three children. During the later part of his life, he made his home in Paris, France, where he died prior to 1933.

GRESHAM,

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *San Antonio City Annals of T.*

Gresham, near Newt, beginning of in W. H. F. in other reg battles fought at Appomat, 1863, from t of Virginia. Galveston-T law.

In 1872 G for Galvesto; stockholder, Colorado, an a time as its of the railro routes, securi superintending

He represen Fort Worth, peka, Kansas, made chairma the United Sta a deep water on the Texas c the Fifty-first l bor Bill to pro Galveston one c coast.

Gresham rep in the Texas H to 1891. He wa from the Tenth in 1892 but wa election.

On October 28 C. Mann. He di vember 6, 1920, t tery, Galveston,

BIBLIOGRAPHY: *San Antonio City Annals of T.* Barker and E. W. IV (1914); N. G. ent Other Public

Gresham, T Smith County o established as a and Southwester operated a cottor nation was twenty and a population Greta, Texas.

the station on the Railroad about of Refugio. Namec of the pioneer conc a loading station Greta oil and gas fi is "Money Mott," sed with it lege

Grey Beard. G chief, had his tribe o H-tacado, when his ber 8, 1874, by Fr detachment of infan Territory. The succ camp and recapture.



Norman Black, D.D.S.

LONGVIEW PLATTED  
INTO STREETS/BLOCK  
BY S.P. RR in May &  
October 1870  
- McWhorter p. 52

---

LEVY, P. M.

"S.P. platted the 1st 100  
acres in May, 1870; the  
other 50 acres in October 1870.  
Map later placed in Vol. "O",  
p. 6, Record of Deeds of  
Gregg Co. "