

GLADEWATER*

FOUNDED 1827[#] AS ST CLAIR,
3 MI, EAST. MOVED TO PRESENT SITE
ON GLADE CREEK AND T & P RAILWAY
IN 1872. POPULATION INCREASED
FROM 500 TO 7000 AFTER DISCOVERY
OF OIL IN 1931, WHEN IT BECAME
PRODUCTION AND REFINING HUB.

MANUFACTURING, CLOTHING, MEDICAL,
FARMING AND DAIRY CENTER.

HOME OF ANNUAL EAST TEXAS
QUARTER HORSE SHOW AND THE
RICHEST SELF-SUPPORTING CEMETERY
IN THE WORLD.

ROUND-UP ASSOCIATION SPONSORS
JUNE RODEO, NATIONALLY KNOWN,
IN UNIQUE ARENA IN ABANDONED
SALT WATER DISPOSAL PIT.

HISTORIC SITES MARKED.**

(1965)***

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

a station on the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad in the early 1880's. A brick plant established in 1880 made the brick for the courthouse at Emory. A post office was established by 1910, when population was one hundred and the village had two stores, a school, and two churches. Population was 150 in 1920; by 1930 the post office was replaced by rural delivery from Alba. In 1947 two businesses and an estimated population of fifty were reported.

Ginhouse Lake. Ginhouse Lake is a small lake formed by an old channel of Red River in northeastern Bowie County.

Ginsite, Texas. Ginsite, in southwestern Cottle County, received its name from the establishment of the Walling Gin in the early 1900's. In 1940 the village had two stores and a population of fifty.

Gipaw, Texas. Gipaw, on Bitter Creek in northwestern Hall County, had a post office from 1903 until 1912.

Girard, Texas. Girard, in northeastern Kent County, was named for the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, which cut the townsite from its holdings on the Spur Ranch.⁹⁷ In 1909 the site became a shipping point on the Wichita Valley Railroad. M. A. Darden built a store and F. S. Woody, a cotton gin. By 1930 Girard was a post office and had two churches; a population of 350 was reported in 1930 and in 1947.

Girvin, Texas. Girvin, in northern Pecos County on the Pecos River and the Kansas City, Mexico, and Orient Railroad, is a local market and post office for a ranching area in which some diversified farming has begun. The village had a population of fifty in 1915, when E. P. Kennedy had a post office in his general store. Three businesses and a population of seventy-five were reported in 1940.

Girvin Butte. Girvin Butte, with an elevation of approximately 2,800 feet, is south of Girvin in eastern Pecos County.

Gist, Texas. Gist, in extreme southeastern Jasper County on the Orange and Northwestern Railroad, was established in 1906 on the site of Slade's Camp, a former logging camp. A townsite was laid out and named for J. W. Gist, a pioneer resident. In 1912 the Tomme Lumber Company built a mill with a capacity of 15,000 feet daily, and from 1917 to 1946 Gist was the western terminus of the Sabine and Neches Valley Railroad. Gist oil field in Newton County is two miles southeast of town. Estimated population in 1948 was 150.

Givens, Texas. Givens, in Lamar County, was named by the local merchant, Asbury Whitten, for his father-in-law, Joseph Givens, an early settler in the region. The agricultural community had a population of 125 in 1945. *A. W. Neville*

Glade, Texas. Glade, in northeastern Tarrant County on a mail route from Grapevine, is a school, church, and crossroads community which reported one store and a population of twenty in 1910 and 1940.

Glade Creek. At least four Texas streams are known as Glade Creek. Arranged in alphabetical order according to the counties in which they head, they are:

(1) Glade Creek, an intermittent stream rising in southeastern Hopkins County and flowing east seven miles to join Big Cypress Creek in southwestern Franklin County.

(2) Glade Creek, rising in extreme southeastern Upshur County and northern Gregg County and

flowing north about five miles into Little Cypress Creek.

(3) Glade Creek, rising in the southwestern portion of Upshur County and flowing almost directly south about twelve miles into the Sabine River just west of the city of Gladewater.

(4) Glade Creek, an intermittent stream rising in central Wood County and flowing south five miles to a junction with Lake Fork Creek.

Gladewater, Texas. Gladewater, near the Upshur county line in northwestern Gregg County, was originally called St. Clair and was located near Lake Devernia on land owned by Jarrett Dean. In 1872 the community moved to the Texas and Pacific Railroad a few miles west on Glade Creek and was called Gladewater. An unincorporated town of five hundred in 1931 when oil was discovered, it immediately doubled its population, was incorporated, and adopted a commission form of government. A center for gasoline and oil refining, dairying, and truck farming, Gladewater also has a furniture factory, cabinet shops, stables, and the richest self-supporting cemetery in the world. The town has a library, a community center, and a wealthy school district. The Gladewater Roundup Association uses a unique arena in an abandoned salt water disposal pit. Population increased from 4,454 in 1940 to 5,310 by 1950.

Thelma Hall

Gladstell, Texas. Gladstell, in northwestern Liberty County on the Texas and New Orleans Railroad, was named by George and Will Grogen, local lumber mill owners, for their daughters, Gladys and Estell. The only census reports, in 1920 and 1930, indicated a population of fifty.

Gladstone, Texas. Gladstone, in western Walker County, was a post office as early as 1896, when four businesses and a population of forty were reported. By 1933 the post office had been discontinued but population was given as one hundred. The town has not been listed in the *Texas Almanac* since 1933.

Gladwin, John. John Gladwin served as the first editor of the *Galvestonian*⁹⁷ in 1838 under Samuel Bangs,⁹⁷ the publisher. Gladwin spent much time with newspaper work, and at one time he also served as editor of the *Commercial Intelligencer*,⁹⁷ succeeding John S. Evans.⁹⁷ Gladwin died in October, 1839.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: Douglas C. McMurtrie, "Pioneer Printing in Texas," *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, XXXV (1931-1932); Ben C. Stuart, *The History of Texas Newspapers* (MS., University of Texas, 1917).

Gladys City, Texas. Gladys City, in Jefferson County four miles south of Beaumont, was laid out as a townsite by Pattillo Higgins in 1898 and was named for Gladys Bingham. With the discovery of Spindletop Oil Field⁹⁷ in 1901, the name was changed to Guffey.

Glanton, John Joel. John Joel Glanton was born about 1820. In 1846 in San Antonio, Texas, he married Joaquina Menchaca, daughter of José Antonio Menchaca.⁹⁷ On January 13, 1847, Glanton enrolled in the United States Army as a private in Walter P. Lane's⁹⁷ company of Texas Cavalry. Transferred to the 1st Regiment, John Coffee (Jack) Hays's⁹⁷ Texas Mounted Volunteers, on September 1, 1847, Glanton was mustered out on April 30, 1848. Early in the Mexican War he got into difficulties with Zachary Taylor⁹⁷ because of shooting a Mexican at Madelina and was ordered put in irons. According to Lane's *Recollection's*,