

PEGASUS

Journal of the Dallas Genealogical Society



RESEARCH ISSUE – SUMMER 2015
VOLUME 3, NUMBER 1

Pegasus: Journal of the Dallas Genealogical Society

The Publications Committee chose the name *Pegasus* for our journal because the winged horse is regarded as the symbol of the Muses and of aspiring to great accomplishments, and, more importantly, because a Pegasus has been an icon of the City of Dallas for decades.

First erected in 1934 on the roof of the Magnolia Petroleum Co. headquarters on Commerce Street, the winged horse sign, fabricated by Texlite Signs in Dallas, became one of Dallas's most enduring and recognizable landmarks. In 1959, it became the logo of Mobil Oil when it merged with Magnolia Petroleum. The city conferred landmark status to the sign in 1973. In 1976, it became the property of the City of Dallas.

In 1978, the Magnolia Building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Developers bought the building in 1997 and converted it to the present-day Magnolia Hotel. In 1999, in anticipation of Dallas's Millennium Celebration, the original sign was taken down and put into storage when a new sign was commissioned. A completely new sign was lit for the first time at midnight on 1 January 2000. This work was accessioned into the Public Art Collection in 2000.

In the spring of 2015, after a two-year restoration project, the original Pegasus sign was installed on City of Dallas Property in front of the Omni Hotel at 555 S. Lamar Street (the corner of Lamar and Young Streets). The restored sign rotates on top of a twenty-two-foot-high oil derrick.

Articles Solicited for *Pegasus: Journal of the Dallas Genealogical Society*

The DGS Publications Committee is actively seeking articles that showcase both genealogical research and writing and compilations that feature unpublished genealogical records. Articles may be submitted by members and non-members of DGS, both hobbyists and professionals. Articles may not have been previously published elsewhere.

There will be two categories of publication: research issues that feature articles (case studies, methodologies, family genealogies) and records issues that feature transcriptions, abstracts, or indexes of records not yet filmed, digitized, or published elsewhere (e.g., cemeteries, family bibles, civil, religious, business groups, etc.).

To encourage article submissions, DGS will compensate authors for their material upon publication. We are one of a handful of societies to reward authors in this manner.

Guidelines for submission and payment terms can be found at: <http://dallasgenealogy.org/prod/index.php/journal-articles>.

Send submissions or questions to: pegasus_editorial@dallasgenealogy.org.

On the Cover

Night view of the neon Pegasus on the roof of the Magnolia Hotel, 1401 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas. Used with permission of The Magnolia Hotel, Dallas.

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From the Editor...

As we enter the third year of publishing *Pegasus*, the Publications Committee and I hope you are enjoying it. This issue is packed with some great summer reads that we are sure you will find interesting, intriguing, and educational:

- “As the Angus Roam,” which took first place in the 2014 DGS Writing Contest, was written by Deborah R. Harvey and Gary E. Wood. Their story examines the wandering Angus family from Virginia, where the primary focus is on Thomas J. Angus (1859–1930), who eventually ended up in Dallas and lived a colorful life.
- Jennifer Shipley-Sullivan shares the story of Fannie Young Moore (1877–1976), a vibrant woman who was born and raised in Texas, settling in Dallas by 1923. Fannie, who lived nearly one hundred years, experienced many things during her lifetime, some of which are showcased in this article.
- Janet Paulos Khashab explores her Mexican heritage through traditional research and DNA. The article centers on Janet’s grandmother, Josepha Castaño (1893–1977), who lived in various places in Mexico and Texas and survived the Mexican Revolution.
- The iconic Pegasus sign was the inspiration behind the title of this journal. Marianne Szabo’s article explains the history of the original sign, which has now been restored and erected in front of the Omni Hotel on Lamar Street.

Remember, submissions for *Pegasus* are always welcome. We are on the lookout for research articles as well as transcriptions, abstracts, or indexes of various records not yet filmed or digitized. Details can be found on the DGS website at <http://www.dallasgenealogy.org/prod/index.php/journal-articles>.

In closing, I would like to thank all of the contributors for this issue, the Publications Committee, and our wonderful proofreaders. This issue would not be possible without all of you.

Julie Cahill Tarr, Pegasus Editor

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AS THE ANGUS ROAM

2014 DGS Writing Contest First Place Winner

by Deborah R. Harvey and Gary E. Wood

“My restless roaming spirit would not allow me to remain at home very long.”

—Buffalo Bill

Thomas J. Angus was born on 11 June 1859 in the small village of Lowesville on the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Amherst County, Virginia.¹ He died seventy-one years later in Dallas, Texas, far from his eastern roots. His life story included many of the elements of life in Texas at the turn of the century, from rowdy barroom brawls and shootouts to the potential riches of entrepreneurial business and real estate developments. His wandering carried him across the country and among all levels of society from serving time in the Texas prison system to socializing among the Dallas elite.

Even before Thomas was born, his father, Zebulon Angus, had begun to show nomadic tendencies.² The offspring of Zebulon exhibited similar tendencies to wander. As can be seen from the records of their lives, Thomas and the rest of this Angus family would roam far and wide across the United States.

Parents and Siblings

Zebulon Angus was born in Virginia about 1819.³ He married Frances Harvie in Nelson County in 1838.⁴ Frances probably died between 1840 and 1843, perhaps in childbirth.⁵ In 1843, Zebulon married Eliza A. P. Scruggs in Amherst County.⁶ Eliza was also born in Virginia around 1825.⁷ Zebulon and Eliza were the parents of seven children:

1. Sarah F. Angus, born 5 February 1845; died 29 August 1932.⁸
2. Julia Angus, born about 1846.⁹
3. Elizabeth Angus, born about 1848; died 13 July 1871.¹⁰
4. Mary A. Angus, born about 1850.¹¹
5. Sophronia Jane Angus, born 27 June 1853; died 22 December 1928.¹²
6. Thomas J. Angus, born 11 June 1859; died 27 June 1930.¹³
7. Robert T. Angus, born 10 September 1861; died 1 April 1927.¹⁴

By 1850, Zebulon had moved into nearby Augusta County and was working as a blacksmith. His growing family now included his wife Eliza, and his daughters Sarah, Julia, Elizabeth, and Mary.¹⁵ The family was fairly

mobile, as Zebulon has deeds of trust recorded in Amherst County in 1844 and 1854, indicating that the family's residence in Augusta County was short-lived or that Zebulon continued to do in business in Amherst County while residing in Augusta.¹⁶ The birth of Thomas in 1859 in Amherst County indicates that the family was back in Amherst by the end of the decade.¹⁷

However, by 1860 the family was once again on the move, living in nearby Pocahontas County, Virginia (now West Virginia). The household now included Zebulon, who again indicated his trade as blacksmith, Eliza, Sarah (age fifteen), Elizabeth (age eleven), Mary (age eight), Sophronia (age six) and Thomas (age one).¹⁸ Julia is not shown; it is likely she died young.

As the Civil War began, Zebulon Angus chose to fight on the side of his native state, the Confederacy. Zebulon provided some blacksmith services to the Confederate Army as a private citizen in 1862 at Bath Alum Springs in Bath County, Virginia.¹⁹ In 1863, he joined the 18th Virginia Cavalry as the regiment's blacksmith.²⁰

Sometime during the 1860s, the Angus family began to disperse. There is no record of when Eliza passed away, but it is likely after 10 September 1861, when her last child, Robert, was born, and before 1870, when Sophronia, Elizabeth, and Robert are residing with a number of relatives and other families in and around Amherst County.²¹

Following the war, Zebulon spent some time in Georgia, where he was listed in the 1872–1875 list of residents required to pay property tax. He was listed as a defaulter, indicating he might have moved out of the area without having paid his two-dollar tax bill.²² In February 1885 he deeded over his interest in the proceeds from the sale of the land from his mother's estate.²³ It is unknown when or where he passed away.

In 1870, Elizabeth "Bettie" Angus was living with the Marcellus Fulcher family in Amherst County.²⁴ She married Morris W. Wright on 22 February 1871.²⁵ Sadly, she died only a few months later on 13 July 1871.²⁶

Sarah F. Angus, the oldest daughter, met a Union soldier, James Vanderburgh Calkins, who was in the central Virginia area after Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Sarah and James Calkins were married in February 1866. She and her husband lived in Bradford, Pennsylvania, in 1870. In 1872, they moved to Cuba, New York, where they resided until their passing. The couple did not have any children.²⁷ Sarah stayed in touch with her family, returning to Virginia several times to visit friends and relatives.²⁸ She died 29 August 1932 in Cuba, New York.²⁹

It appears Sarah may have played matchmaker for her sister Mary. In 1870, Mary was in the household with Asa N. Bates, an engineer, in Page County, Virginia. The couple had two children, Asa N. (age two) and Annie S. (age four months).³⁰ Asa Bates came from Carrollton, New York, only a few miles from Bradford, Pennsylvania, where Sarah had moved after marriage.³¹ In 1872, son Elmer Ernest Bates was born in Nebraska.³² In 1877, Asa filed for a patent for a device to simplify oiling of railroad parts and was living in Dallas, Texas.³³ The Dallas City Directory indicates in 1880 that Asa was still in town and working as an engineer.³⁴ As the story unfolds, it seems likely Sophronia, Thomas, and Robert followed their sister Mary and her husband Asa as they moved about the country.

In 1870, Sophronia Angus was living with the elder Edmond and Elizabeth Crawford and working as a housekeeper in Nelson County, Virginia.³⁵ Presumably, she traveled with her sister Mary to Ponca, Nebraska, where she married William Washington Willcox around 1874.³⁶ The Willcox family lived in Ponca near the in-laws of Sophronia's sister, Mary.³⁷ The Willcox family remained in rural Nebraska west of Sioux City, Iowa, for the rest of their lives, producing nine children and many more offspring in future generations. Sophronia died on 22 December 1928.³⁸

Robert T. Angus, the youngest child of Zebulon and Eliza, was born 10 September 1861 in Pocahontas, West Virginia.³⁹ In 1870, Robert was living with his grandmother Elizabeth Angus in Amherst County.⁴⁰ In 1880, he was living with his cousin John Camden and working on the Camden farm.⁴¹ Just four years later, in 1884, he enlisted in the United States Army in Texas as a railroader.⁴² He likely became interested in the railroad because of the work of his brother-in-law Asa Bates. Railroading got into his blood and led him into a career traveling across the Midwest. He lived in Macon, Illinois; then Pueblo, Colorado; and finally Reno, Kansas.⁴³ He married the former Anna L. Woesner, and the couple had one child, Ray Lewys Angus.⁴⁴ Robert died on 1 April 1927 in Reno, Kansas.⁴⁵

Thomas J. Angus

The most colorful member of the family was Thomas "Tom" J. Angus. Tom roamed from the mountains of the Blue Ridge in Virginia to the growing metropolis of Dallas, Texas. He spent fifty years in Dallas. In that time he left his mark, or several marks, on the city. He was famous and infamous, a shrewd businessman, and a bit of a ruffian. His story is one of a young man finding his way in the Wild West.

The earliest record of Tom in Texas is in the 1880 city directory for Dallas, where he is shown as working as a teamster for Todd Flouring Mill.⁴⁶ Tom

soon opened one of the first hack services in Dallas.⁴⁷ In 1886, he partnered with Frank Atwater to operate Angus and Atwater, a hack line company.⁴⁸ He would continue to show his entrepreneurial flair and business acumen for the next three decades in Dallas as the city went through explosive growth.

Tom also exhibited a toughness and a penchant for settling disputes loudly and physically. He was fined for fighting “Mexican Joe” in January 1882, and for assault in October 1882.⁴⁹ He was fined for abusive language in 1884, and for assault and battery in 1885 and 1886.⁵⁰ According to the *Dallas Daily Herald*, in September 1885, Tom and another man “had a little fistic exercise in front of the Grand Windsor,” and then in March 1887, the court listing in the *Dallas Daily Herald* eloquently stated Tom was fined three dollars “for getting satisfaction out of another fellow.”⁵¹ In addition to these events, Tom had numerous other charges that were dismissed in court, including fighting in 1882 and 1883, assault and battery in 1887, and disturbing the peace in 1888.⁵²

Tom Angus had developed a reputation for toughness that spread far and wide. In 1889, a Topeka, Kansas, newspaper article about Frank James, the brother of the deceased outlaw Jesse James, stated that Frank had recently been in Dallas, Texas. The writer of the article noted Frank James had met Tom Angus, “who has the reputation of being a bad man himself.”⁵³

In addition to looking for trouble, Tom Angus was looking for love. He appeared to find it in the person of Ida V. Puckett, whom he married on 24 June 1882.⁵⁴ Ida became disenchanted not long after that, as she expressed concerns for Tom’s intimacy with another young lady in asking for a divorce in October 1882.⁵⁵

It was the combination of Tom’s interest in the fairer sex and his willingness to confront those with whom he disagreed that led to a tragic encounter that would generate headlines across the country in 1889.⁵⁶ Tom became enamored with a lady known by the name Dolly Love. Dolly was “a sporting woman,” who ran a bagnio in Dallas. Miss Love also attracted the attention of Charles Bradley, a professional baseball catcher with his own reputation for toughness.⁵⁷ In the late months of 1888, there were numerous occasions of disagreements and threats between Tom Angus and Charles Bradley. After Charles Bradley had an argument resulting in his slapping Miss Love, Tom decided to end the arguments. On the morning of 16 January 1889, Tom Angus shot and killed Charles Bradley in front of the Cabinet Saloon at the intersection of Main and Austin Streets in downtown Dallas.⁵⁸

The murder quickly garnered national attention, with stories on the pages of newspapers from New York to Chicago to Washington, DC.⁵⁹ Several

baseball players wrote an open letter attempting to garner financial support to assure “able counsel may be obtained to conduct the prosecution” of Tom Angus.⁶⁰ As for Tom, he gathered an attorney team that included R. B. [Bob] Seay. Seay had never had a client go the gallows or even to the penitentiary.⁶¹ R. B. Seay would go on to become a prominent judge in Dallas.⁶² Tom Angus was found guilty, lost an appeal, and was sentenced to five years in prison.⁶³

The shooting of Charles Bradley was the low point for Tom Angus, and his fortunes began to turn. While he was being held awaiting trial, Miss Martha “Mattie” Shipp fell in love with Tom. They were married at her parents’ home in 1890.⁶⁴ When Tom’s appeal was denied, Mrs. Angus attempted to garner signatures on a petition to request his pardon.⁶⁵ Tom served time in the prison in Rusk, Texas, and eventually secured a pardon from Governor James Stephen “Big Jim” Hogg for good conduct.⁶⁶

While Tom was in prison, Martha sought and received a divorce; they remarried after his release from prison.⁶⁷ Tom was involved with at least two other incidents of physical violence: shooting a man in 1895 and being shot in 1903.⁶⁸ No records have been found of further convictions. Now that he had a settled love life and a more mature temper, he turned his focus to business.

Tom Angus remained in the hack and livery business, but also began to buy and sell properties, some of which he improved with small buildings, such as sheds and barns, before selling.⁶⁹ His roaming now was focused as he traveled the country to New York and Chicago on business trips.⁷⁰ He began to develop partnerships to expand his reach into other business ventures, joining Joseph Lawther in a feed store.⁷¹

By the mid-1910s, his real estate deals had grown in value. For example, he bought a corner lot on Main Street for \$68,000 in 1912 and sold a lot on Elm Street in 1915 for \$60,000.⁷² The buildings he erected in this period were no longer sheds, but office buildings.⁷³ Tom Angus was still in the newspaper headlines, but he had come a long way from stories of fighting to a story about a record-making real estate purchase of a lot on Main Street for \$175,000.⁷⁴

Tom Angus had gone from fighting in the streets to fighting City Hall, as he led a move by businessmen to overturn new restrictions and regulations.⁷⁵ He was active in political and social circles. When his old partner Joe Lawther became the mayor of Dallas, Tom sent him and other politicians turkeys for Christmas.⁷⁶ He also hosted a celebration at his sprawling ranch for Judge R. B. Seay, who had served as his attorney on the appeal of his Bradley murder conviction, and who had been a church Bible class leader for fifty years.⁷⁷

Working from a rough start in life with a broken family without roots, through the roaming years of a young man searching for his place in society,

Tom Angus developed the skills and relationships to become a successful businessman in the growing western city of Dallas. He bought a 3,000-acre ranch in Denton, Texas.⁷⁸ In 1921, he joined two other investors in starting North American Savings and Loan.⁷⁹ As a businessman in his sixties, Tom owned the Texan Hotel in downtown Dallas, expanding it in 1925.⁸⁰

Thomas J. Angus passed away on 27 June 1930 at his home in University Park, just sixteen days after his seventy-first birthday. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery in Dallas, Texas.⁸¹

For all the roaming the Angus family had done, they had apparently kept in touch. The only surviving sibling, Sarah F. (Angus) Calkins, received a telegram saying her brother, Thomas J. Angus, had died in Dallas after an operation. The newspaper article that described this communication noted only:

Mr. Angus, who was born at Lowesville, Va., June 10, 1859, had extensive business interests in Dallas, including a large ranch. He is survived by his widow.⁸²

Looking back, that message might not have captured the fullness of his life.

Author Biography

Deborah R. Harvey is a professional genealogist with over twenty-five years of experience researching family history records across Virginia and the South. Ms. Harvey's educational training includes: completion of the National Genealogical Society's Home Study Course, the Boston University Certificate in Genealogical Research, and the ProGen Study Group. She has attended genealogical conferences and events including Samford University's Institute for Genealogical and Historical Research and Fairfax County Genealogical Society and National Genealogical Society conferences. Ms. Harvey is completing her portfolio for submission and review by the Board for Certification of Genealogists. She is currently accepting research clients at Back2rootsgen@gmail.com.

Gary E. Wood is a native of the Lowesville area on the Amherst and Nelson County line in Virginia. An engineer by training and an administrator now in real life, he has been involved with genealogy research as a hobby since 1984. He feels fortunate to have a number of colorful characters in his family tree, which keeps the journey back in time interesting. Gary and Thomas J. Angus are first cousins, four times removed.

ENDNOTES

1. Texas Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate no. 28425 (1930), Thomas J. Angus; "Texas Death Certificates, 1903–1982," database and digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://>

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ancestry.com : accessed 23 March 2013). Also, "Brother Dies in Texas," *The Patriot and Free Press (Cuba, New York)*, 3 July 1930, p. 4, col. 6; digital images, *Old Fulton New York Post Cards* (<http://fultonhistory.com> : accessed 23 March 2013), search for "Thomas J. Angus."

2. 1860 U.S. census, Pocahontas County, Virginia, population schedule, Thorny Creek, p.75, dwelling 572, family 526, Zebulon Angus; National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) microfilm publication M653, roll 1371.

3. 1850 U.S. census, Augusta County, Virginia, pop. sch., District No. 2½, p. 399A (stamped), dwell. 1116, fam. 1126, Zebulon Angus; NARA microfilm publication M432, roll 934.

4. "Virginia Marriages, 1740–1850," database, *Ancestry.com* (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 March 2014), entry for Zebulon P. Angus and Frances Harvie, 1838.

5. 1840 U.S. census, Amherst County, Virginia, no township, p. 219A (stamped), line 22, Leixton P. Angers [Zebulon P. Angus]; NARA microfilm publication M704, roll 550. Zebulon is shown as the head of household with one white male and one white female between the ages of twenty and twenty-nine indicating that Frances was probably alive in 1840.

6. Amherst County, Virginia, Marriage Bonds (1842–1843), p. 389, 1843 entry for Angus-Scruggs; County Clerk's Office, Amherst.

7. 1850 U.S. census, Augusta County, Virginia, pop. sch., District No. 2½, p. 399A (stamped), dwell. 1116, fam. 1126, Zebulon Angus.

8. "Mrs. Calkins to Have Birthday," *The Patriot and Free Press (Cuba, New York)*, 4 February 1932, p. 1, col. 3; digital images, *Old Fulton New York Post Cards* (<http://fultonhistory.com> : accessed 23 March 2013), search for "Sarah F. Calkins." Also, Vivian Karen Bush, indexer, "Christ Church, Cuba, NY Index, Vol. 2," The USGenWeb Project, *Allegany County, New York GenWeb* (<http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~nyallega/christch2-burials.html> : accessed 23 March 2014), entry for Mrs. Sarah Calkins, 30 August 1932.

9. 1850 U.S. census, Augusta County, Virginia, pop. sch., District No. 2½, p. 399A (stamped), dwell. 1116, fam. 1126, Zebulon Angus.

10. Amherst County, Virginia, Marriage Register Book 3: 4, 1871 entry for Morris W. Wright and Elizabeth Angus; County Clerk's Office, Amherst. Also, 1850 U.S. census, Augusta County, Virginia, pop. sch., District No. 2½, p. 399A (stamped), dwell. 1116, fam. 1126, Zebulon Angus. Also, "Virginia Death and Burials Index, 1853–1917," database, *Ancestry.com*, (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 March 2014), entry for Bettie A. Wright, Amherst County, 13 July 1871.

11. 1850 U.S. census, Augusta County, Virginia, pop. sch., District No. 2½, p. 399A (stamped), dwell. 1116, fam. 1126, Zebulon Angus.

12. *Find A Grave* (<http://findagrave.com> : accessed 28 March 2014), entry for Sophronia Jane Angus Willcox, memorial no. 112487749.

13. Texas Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate no. 28425 (1930), Thomas J. Angus.

14. "Virginia Births and Christenings, 1853–1917," database, *FamilySearch* (<http://familysearch.org> : accessed 28 March 2014), entry for Robert T. Angus, 10 September 1861. Also, "Death Notices of Members of Fraternal Orders," database, *Kansas Historical Society* (http://kshs.org/portal_research : accessed 26 March 2014), entry for R.T. Angus, 1 April 1927.

15. 1850 U.S. census, Augusta County, Virginia, pop. sch., District No. 2½, p. 399A (stamped), dwell. 1116, fam. 1126, Zebulon Angus.

16. Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book Z: 25, Zebulon P. Angus to Thos. G. Hill; County Clerk's Office, Amherst. Also, Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book CC: 141, Zebulon P. Angus to Wm. Sandidge; County Clerk's office, Amherst.

17. Texas Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate no. 28425 (1930), Thomas J. Angus.

18. 1860 U.S. census, Pocahontas County, Virginia, pop. sch., Thorny Creek, p.75, dwell. 572, fam. 526, Zebulon Angus.

19. *Confederate Papers Relating to Citizens or Business Firms, 1861–65*, Virginia, document 245, p.3, Z. P. Angus; digital images, *Fold3* (<http://fold3.com> : accessed 23 March 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication M346, roll 20.

20. *Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Virginia*, 18th Cavalry, Z. P. Angus; digital images, *Fold3* (<http://fold3.com> : accessed 23 March 2014); citing NARA microfilm publication M324, roll 155.

21. “Virginia Births and Christenings, 1853–1917,” database, *FamilySearch* (<http://familysearch.org> : accessed 23 March 2014) entry for Robert T. Angus, 10 September 1861. Also, 1870 U.S. census, Nelson County, Virginia, pop. sch., Massies Mill, p. 32 (penned), p. 395B (stamped), dwell. 237, fam. 247, Sophronia Angus; NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 1665. Also, 1870 U.S. census, Amherst County, Virginia, pop. sch., Temperance, p. 28 (penned), p. 557B (stamped), dwell. 227, fam. 209, Bettie Angus; NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 1633. Also, 1870 U.S. census, Amherst County, Virginia, pop. sch., Temperance, p.78 (penned), p. 582B (stamped), dwell. 599, fam. 578, Robert Angus; NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 1633.

22. “Georgia Property Tax Digests, 1793–1892,” database and digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 26 March 2014), entry for Z. P. Angus, Sugar Hill district, Militia district number 550; citing Georgia Tax Digests (1890), p. 100.

23. Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book PP: 397, Z. P. Angus to J. D. Fauver, 4 February 1885, County Clerk’s Office, Amherst.

24. 1870 U.S. census, Amherst County, Virginia, pop. sch., Temperance, p. 28 (penned), p. 557B (stamped), dwell. 227, fam. 209, Bettie Angus.

25. Amherst County, Virginia, Marriage Register Book 3: 4, 1871 entry for Morris W. Wright and Elizabeth Angus.

26. “Virginia Death and Burials Index, 1853–1917,” database, entry for Bettie A. Wright, Amherst County, 13 July 1871.

27. “The Death Roll: James Valkenburg [Vanderburgh] Calkins,” *The Cuba (New York) Patriot*, 15 August 1919, p. 1, col. 5; digital images, *Old Fulton New York Post Cards* (<http://fultonhistory.com> : accessed 23 March 2013), search for “James V. Calkins.”

28. “Fifteen Year [*sic*] Ago: Personal Mention,” *The Patriot and Free Press (Cuba, New York)*, 2 April 1942, p.3, col.1; digital images, *Old Fulton New York Post Cards* (<http://fultonhistory.com> : accessed 23 March 2014), search for “Sarah F. Calkins.”

29. Bush, “Christ Church, Cuba, NY Index, Vol. 2,” The USGenWeb Project, *Allegany County, New York GenWeb*, entry for Mrs. Sarah Calkins, 30 August 1932.

30. 1870 U.S. census, Page County, Virginia, pop. sch., Springfield, p. 33 (penned), p. 442 (stamped), dwell. 245, fam. 237, Asa N. Bates; NARA microfilm publication M593, roll 1670.

31. 1860 U.S. census, Cattaraugus County, New York, pop. sch., Carrollton, p. 70 (penned), p.930 (stamped), dwell. 559, fam. 553, Asa K. N. Bates; NARA microfilm publication M653, roll 726.

32. Texas Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate no. 42371 (1948), Elmer E. Bates; “Texas Death Certificates, 1903–1982,” database and digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://ancestry.com> : 30 March 2013).

33. Asa N. Bates, machine for oiling slides and glides, patent file no. 204524 (1878); *The Portal to Texas History* (<http://texashistory.unt.edu> : accessed 22 March 2014), search for “Asa N. Bates.”

34. “U.S. City Directories, 1821–1989,” database and digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 26 March 2014), entry for Asa N. Bates; citing *Dallas City Directory*, 1880, p. 61.

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35. 1870 U.S. census, Nelson County, Virginia, pop. sch., Massies Mill, p. 32 (penned), p. 395b (stamped), dwell. 237, fam. 247, Sophronia Angus.

36. 1900 U.S. census, Dixon County, Nebraska, pop. sch., Ponca, p. 129A (stamped), dwell. 61, fam. 63, William Willcox; NARA microfilm publication T623, roll 919.

37. 1880 U.S. census, Dixon County, Nebraska, pop. sch., Ponca, enumeration district (ED) 68, p. 17, dwell. 147, fam. 156, C. W. Bates; NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 746. C. W. Bates is an older brother to Asa N. Bates as shown in the 1860 federal census in Carrolton, New York, and has a son named Asa. James E. Bates, another brother, is also in the town; dwell. 16, fam. 19. William and Sophronia Willcox are shown in 1880 in Ponca, Nebraska; dwell. 92, fam. 99.

38. Willcox family records regarding Sophronia Jane Angus and William Washington Willcox, Lois Arlene (Rose) Hintz, compiler (privately held by Suzy (Hintz) Gonzales [ADDRESS FOR PRIVATE USE] Council Bluffs, Iowa), as documented by Lois Arlene (Rose) Hintz, granddaughter of Sophronia Jane Angus and William Washington Willcox.

39. "Virginia Births and Christenings, 1853–1917," database, *FamilySearch*, entry for Robert T. Angus, 10 September 1861.

40. 1870 U.S. census, Amherst County, Virginia, pop. sch., Temperance, p.78 (penned), p. 582B (stamped), dwell. 599, fam. 578, Robert Angus.

41. 1880 U.S. census Amherst County, Virginia, pop. sch., Temperance, ED 22, p.16 (penned), p. 299D (stamped), dwell. 138, fam. 140, Robert Angus; NARA microfilm publication T9, roll 1353.

42. "U.S. Army, Register of Enlistments, 1798–1914," database and digital images, *Ancestry.com* (<http://ancestry.com> : accessed 23 March 2014), entry for Robert Angus, p. 38 (penned); citing NARA microfilm publication M233.

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As the Angus Roam

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FOLLOWING FANNIE: FANNIE YOUNG (MOORE) JUMPER HAYES MULLICANE (1877–1976)

by Jennifer Shipley-Sullivan

As a child, when my mother went to visit relatives, I was allowed to sit with them if I could entertain myself quietly. I colored, while absorbing all sorts of gossip and family stories. Those about Great-Grandma Jumper stand out in my mind and prompted not only my research into her life, but my desire to tell her story.

Her first name was Fannie and her full name, as inscribed on her tombstone, was Fannie Young Moore-Jumper-Hayes-Mullicane. Wow, what a mouth full! Yet appropriate for a woman who lived to be almost one hundred years old and survived all three of her husbands. Fannie was born during Reconstruction in rural northeast Texas and personally experienced the industrialization and modernization of Dallas.

Through my research, many questions have been answered, more questions have been raised, a few assumptions clarified, and hopefully I have drawn out some facts that help color the ongoing conversation about the history of Dallas. I am honored to share her story.

Early Years (1877–1895)

Fannie Young Moore was born in Clarksville, Red River County, Texas, on 9 December 1877, daughter of Benjamin Franklin “Frank” Moore and Manerva Allis “Alice” Geron.¹ Fannie’s father, Frank Moore, was born in Missouri in 1854.² I heard that his father died when he was little and Frank came to Clarksville from Missouri with his mother. He then lived with his sister and learned to be a carpenter from his brother-in-law. When he was still a very young man, Frank ran away from home and supported himself. But by 1860, he is living with his sister Catherine (Moore) Hashaw in Red River County, Texas.³

Fannie’s mother, Manerva Alice Geron, supposedly came from French Huguenots, who migrated to America many years ago in order to escape persecution. In more recent history, Fannie’s mother came to Texas from Alabama as a young girl because her brother Fleming, at their mother’s wish, was meant to study at the McKenzie College in Clarksville.⁴

Frank Moore and Alice Geron were married on 10 January 1877 in Red River County.⁵ Fannie was born at the end of that year and would be the

eldest of ten children. At this time, not much is known about Fannie's early years. Her mother died when Fannie was a young woman and her father ran off to Arizona years later.⁶ Fannie did, however, stay close to all her siblings throughout her life.

Mrs. Sam Jumper (1895–1919)

Samuel "Sam" Jefferson Jumper Jr. was born on 2 October 1871 in Jumpertown, Prentiss County, Mississippi.⁷ He had moved with his family to Texas in the mid-1880s and lived near Wolfe City, Hunt County, Texas. By his own account, he left home at age sixteen, which was before his father passed away in 1890.⁸

In 1899, an article was published in *The World Wide Magazine* titled "My Texan Elopement," which recants a true narrative involving a twenty-three-year-old Sam Jumper written by a former teacher, John H. Jones, of that area:⁹

The summer of 1894 found me teaching a subscription school at Rainbow...seven miles from Wolfe City.

So I found myself one broiling afternoon...about the veranda of my boarding house...when a lively "Halloa!" came from...Charley Yarbrough, a lanky youth of eighteen or so....

...he broke out suddenly: "Say, Jack Jones, are you in for a lark?"

Miss Sally Steddem had been left an orphan...and was now under the guardianship of Mr. Lem Henslee...[she] had grown into a tall, splendid girl...Lem Henslee's house was never free from such-like lanky youths as the one I was speaking to.

There was one of them, however, who believed himself to be the man of all men—at least, in Miss Sally's eyes. Nobody else thought so, least of all Miss Sally, but Sam Jumper's ardour made him blind to palpable facts. Mr. Lem Henslee strongly objected to Sam Jumper's presence in his house (so did Miss Sally, but Sam would not believe that)...So Sam dodged about very carefully, and caught occasional glimpses of Miss Sally on the sly, and sent her occasional love-letters, over which Lem Henslee roared his ribs out, so to speak, when Miss Sally showed them to him.

But Lem got tired of it and so did Miss Sally....But this only fanned the flame of Sam's passion...and he went about with a wild glare in his eye and a big revolver in his pocket. But Lem Henslee...was not likely to stand much nonsense from such a fellow as Sam Jumper,

Following Fannie

who was about as good looking as a good-for-nothing as you could find...one morning Lem had a visitor....

...[that] unfolded to him a scheme...half an hour later Lem Henslee and [his visitor] were shaking their sides with laughing....

“Boys,” gasped Lem, when he had breath enough, “...Sam Jumper isn’t such a dog-goned idiot as all that.”¹⁰

The story goes on to tell how the boys convinced Sam that Miss Sally wanted to elope to Greenville with him under the cover of darkness and the author of the article, John H. Jones, adorned one of Miss Sally’s dresses on the night of the elopement. The lark did not go very far before Sam figured out that his Miss Sally was an imposter. Word spread of the ruse and for weeks after the affair, all the town could talk about was how pretty Mr. Jones looked in a dress. But for Sam Jumper, the entire town’s laughter was at his expense. The event ended his infatuation with Miss Sally, and he began to set his sights on finding a new girl.¹¹

The summer following the Miss Sally escapade, Fannie and Sam J. Jumper were married on 7 August 1895 in Fannin County, Texas.¹² Fannie was only seventeen. By most accounts, I had heard that my second great-grandfather, Sam Jumper, was a bit of a ne’er-do-well and caused Fannie much heartache. However, the marriage did give Fannie two sons who brought tremendous joy to her life. Those two sons also gave her nineteen grandchildren and many more great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren that she would have the pleasure of knowing throughout her lifetime.

Sam and Fannie set up house in Howland, just south of Paris, with several relatives as neighbors, including her uncle Fleming Geron. Unlike many others at the time, they were blessed enough from Sam’s income as a farmer to own their home.¹³ Fannie’s brother John was living with them at the time, presumably a helping hand.¹⁴ Delbert Lee Jumper, their eldest son, was born on 27 March 1897, and the family appeared to be doing well.¹⁵

On 17 December 1898, Sam boarded a train at Howland heading south towards Commerce. During the ride, a hot cinder from the engine hit and injured his right eye.¹⁶ Sam sued the Texas Midland Railway Company a year later and was awarded \$1,000 as damages for his injury.¹⁷ But the Texas Midland appealed the verdict, keeping Sam tied up in the courts for another two years.¹⁸ Interestingly enough, while the Texas Midland Railroad was at odds with Sam, his hometown of Howland had a bit of a love affair with the Midland’s owner. In 1890, the community (then called Grove) became a stop on the Texas Midland, and in 1897 the town was officially renamed Howland in honor of Howland R. Green, son of the Midland’s owner.¹⁹

Sam's misfortune did not end there. It was about this time that Sam severely injured his left hand and it had to be amputated at his wrist.²⁰ Family lore has it that Sam was on the porch of the Howland general store and had his gun propped up against a post. The gun accidentally went off causing him to lose his hand. And if engine cinders and gun accidents were not enough to keep him humble, Fannie would.



Left: A young Sam Jumper “with that glare in his eyes and a revolver in his pocket.” Right: Sam and Fannie Jumper (note Sam's left hand).

My mother and aunts would often tell the story of how Sam Jumper would come home drunk. One night, Fannie had enough of his ways and, in his drunken stupor, she tied him to the bed. When he came to, she beat him with her cast iron skillet. Horrible as I know it may seem, Sam supposedly stopped his late night drinking. As a side note, my mother made certain that I registered for a cast iron skillet when I married, and as far as I know, every woman (on my mother's side of the family) owns one to this day.

Unfortunately, Sam was not the only family member to endure significant misfortune. Another story I have often heard was that Fannie was working at the stove and her clothes caught fire. Before the fire was put out, she had received many severe burns on her upper body that caused health issues throughout her life. Fannie also had three children who did not survive past childhood.²¹ I have not found any burial records of these three children but have been told that at least one of them was a daughter. What amazes me to this day about Fannie is that despite so many hardships and setbacks, she was able to be a joyful person with a strong faith in God.

My second great-grandfather Sammie and his brother Delbert were the only two children who lived to adulthood. Samuel Augusta Jumper was born on 9 November 1901.²² The brothers were very handsome young boys—Delbert

with his ice-blue eyes and Sammie with his impish grin. I can imagine the kind of trouble the two got into in the fields surrounding Howland and along the Justiss Creek.

Things must have been looking bright for the couple when Sam was appointed postmaster of Howland in March 1908.²³ But this good fortune did not last long. Sam had been in his post for eighteen months when he was arrested for misappropriating funds.²⁴ Sam posted bond and did not have to appear at the court in Paris until March 1911. He pled guilty and was convicted of “raising money orders” and violating the postal laws of the United States for which he was fined \$182.57 and sentenced to five years in the newly built federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.²⁵

The family was renting their home by 1910, implying that they had sold or lost the home that they previously owned a decade earlier.²⁶ This also implies that they were sharecropping or “renting on the shares” where Sam might retain half of the crop, which would likely have been cotton or corn. Both of the Jumper boys, ages thirteen and eight, worked as farm laborers while attending school.²⁷

When Sam was incarcerated in 1911, Fannie was left to provide for her and the boys. However, Fannie did have family living in Howland at the time who, hopefully, worked as a support network—her sister Pearl (Moore) House, brothers John and Charlie, mother-in-law Francis Jumper, two brothers-in-law Dewitt and Victor Jumper, and sister-in-law Eliza Hines.²⁸ Every week, Fannie wrote to Sam and vice versa as he worked in the prison’s laundry facility.²⁹

Fannie stayed on in Howland for a year, then moved to Honey Grove in neighboring Fannin County. Sam’s brother Dewitt and his mother moved to Paris about the same time. I am unaware of any family members that lived in Honey Grove. Presumably she moved there for a better opportunity to support herself and her children. Sam began to write to politicians and the judge in his case, pleading for release. Thankfully, it did not take long and he was granted an early commuted term by Woodrow Wilson in 1913.³⁰

After Sam’s release, the family packed up and left Texas. They moved east to Slocomb, Saline County, Arkansas, where Fannie had relatives.³¹ Her sisters Callie and Maudie were living in nearby Traskwood.³² Their son Delbert had a girl, Miss Myrtie Burnett, who lived back in Texas. The two were engaged to be married. Although Sam posted the bond for the marriage license in Arkansas, the couple was married in July 1917 in Paris, Texas.

With Delbert on his own, Fannie, Sam, and Sammie, now sixteen years old, moved back to Texas. At first they were living in Paris, then shortly moved

north to Powderly, a small farming community near the Red River.³³ This would be the last home that Fannie and Sam would share together. Sam contracted tuberculosis and passed away on 11 March 1919. He is buried at Providence Cemetery in Paris.³⁴

Enter Rev. Hayes (1919–1950)

Within the year of her first husband's death, Fannie remarried. Joseph Lorenzo Hayes and Mrs. Fannie Jumper were wed on 5 October 1919 in Lamar County, Texas, by C. R. Summey of the Hinckley Baptist Church in Powderly.³⁵

The newlyweds rented farmland near Powderly on the road to Slate Shoals. Joseph, a widower, came into the marriage with his youngest son Edgar, who was in his teens.³⁶ Sammie was living nearby with Grandmother Jumper and Uncle Dewitt.³⁷ Fannie's son Delbert served in the Great War sometime after he was registered in the draft in June 1918. He did come home safely and Fannie's first grandchild, Joe Jumper, was born in March 1919 (the same month that Sam had died). Delbert, his wife, and new baby boy had moved to El Paso, Texas.

For Fannie and her new husband, sharecropping was a difficult business during this time. Surpluses created after the end of the war caused crop prices to drop dramatically. Cotton sold for forty cents a pound in the Spring of 1920 and had fallen to less than ten cents a year later. Cotton prices continued to float between ten and twenty cents for the next decade, well below historic norms.³⁸ For the sharecropper who could not grow his crop large enough to absorb the price hit, times were hard. Presumably Fannie and Joseph had to take stock of what they were trying to accomplish as farmers.

Dallas was an enticing option as it was growing by leaps and bounds, in large part, due to the oil fields springing up all over Texas. In 1923, the couple left the familiarity of a rural setting for the bright lights of Dallas. Joseph quickly took up work as a carpenter in the building industry that was booming.³⁹

In order to defray the increased living costs in the city, the couple rented many places—sharing expenses with various family members including Fannie's son Sammie and his new wife Gladys, Joseph's youngest son Edgar, and Fannie's sister Maudie.⁴⁰

An interesting exercise in researching this time period in Fannie's life was to track down the current status of all the rental places where they had lived. Please refer to table 1, which is a "before and after" snapshot of the rental homes that Fannie and Joseph lived in before they bought their first home.⁴¹

Table 1
Rental Places

Year	Dallas Address	Current Status
1924–26	2617 Thomas Avenue	Home is still there and has been converted into a dentist office. It is in the historical neighborhood of State Thomas, which is within the affluent Uptown area.
1927	2612 Thomas Avenue	Home is still there and is in the historical neighborhood of State Thomas, which is within the affluent Uptown area
1928	3310 Cobb Avenue	Home is gone. The property is now part of a multi-dwelling building near Baylor University Medical Center.
1929–30	2920 Gaston Avenue	Home is gone. The property is now part of a parking lot associated with Baylor University Medical Center.
1931	2919 Gaston Avenue	Home is gone. The property is now a commercial area next door to Stackhouse Burgers. Stackhouse is in a building that was built back in 1925, which I imagine was originally a home and very similar to the style and type where Fannie lived.
1932	1327 St. Joseph Street	Home is gone. The property is now a Jack-in-the-Box across the street from the Dallas Theological Seminary.
1933	4123 Terry Street	Home is gone. The property is now a vacant lot along the ramp to I-30 near Haskell.
1934–35	1428 W. 12th Street	Home is gone. The property is now a convenience store across the street from Greiner Exploratory Arts School in Oak Cliff.
1936	612 W. 8th Street	Home still stands in Oak Cliff.
1937	710 1st Avenue	Home is gone. The property is now a part of I-30 underpass at 1st Avenue.
1938	3400 Ross Avenue	Home is gone. The property is now an Auto State inspection station.
1939	1417 N. Washington Avenue	Home is gone. The property is now a part of the Century Glass Company.



Top left: Fannie and Joseph Hayes, presumably on their wedding day. Top right: Fannie and the Rev. Joseph Hayes. Below: Thomas Avenue home in the 1920s (Fannie is on the porch to the far right).



In February of 1939, an ad was placed in the *Dallas Morning News* that read:

WEISENBERGER GARDENS—Large garden tracts, rich soil, electricity, shallow water, paved roads, four miles courthouse: \$79 terms. \$1 cash. 50¢ weekly. We finance homes. Salesman Eagle Ford Road, west of Texas Company Refinery.⁴²

This new subdivision was meant for “home builders of moderate means.” It was in the old community of Eagle Ford (near Cement City). The only paved road was Eagle Ford (today called Singleton Boulevard); all the other roads in the neighborhood were dirt. The developers intended to build one hundred four-room houses (not four bedrooms, but four rooms) on one-third acre lots. The neighborhood would have electricity but no running water.⁴³ It might have been humble, but Fannie would finally own her own home since that first one back in Howland. Not only did Joseph build Fannie a house, he built a church!

Following Fannie

Joseph Hayes was ordained a Baptist minister in 1934 and founded the Life Line Baptist Church, which was associated with the Baptist Missionary Association in 1940. The church was at the corner of Eagle Ford (Singleton Boulevard) and Hammerly Drive, right next door to the home Joseph built for him and Fannie.⁴⁴

Both Fannie and the Reverend Hayes grew their church and gave back to their newfound community of Eagle Ford, which was very much a poor working-class neighborhood. I heard stories that Fannie gathered together the velvet scraps from coffin makers and created crazy quilts from them that she gave to the poor. Her husband ministered to the inmates of the Dallas City Jail and to the sick at Parkland Hospital on most Sundays. He led the congregation without ever once taking a salary. He also donated to it from the money he earned as a contractor. Ten years after founding the Life Line Baptist Church, the Reverend Hayes died of heart disease at his home on Hammerly Drive at the age of eighty-three. He was buried at Grove Hill Memorial Park in Dallas.⁴⁵

Uncle Jep (1951–1969)

The Eagle Ford community suffered a great loss with the passing of Rev. Hayes, but Fannie would continue to do the good work with a new companion. Jephthah Monroe Mullicane, “Uncle Jep,” and Fannie were married on 4 May 1951.⁴⁶ He lived in Eagle Ford, was a widower with grown children, worked as a carpenter and, most importantly, was a man of God.



Wedding day of Fannie and Jephthah Mullicane. It should be noted that the newlyweds were eighty-seven and seventy-three years old, respectively.

The newlyweds set up house on Hammerly Drive farther down the street from the Life Line Church. When the Dallas Realtors Wives Club built a community house called Opportunity House in the early 1950s to provide

clothing and skills to the impoverished community in Eagle Ford, Fannie volunteered there. Based on her background and income, she could easily have been a regular customer, but instead she gave her time to help others around her.⁴⁷

Many of the “others around her” included family members. Both her sister Maudie and her sister-in-law Amanda (Hayes) Fair lived on Hammerly.⁴⁸ Her granddaughter (my grandmother) Mary (Jumper) Lucas lived one street over on Weisenberger. In fact, my mother was born at that home on Weisenberger in 1947 and Fannie delivered her. By the 1950s, Fannie had seventeen grandchildren of her own (not to mention the grandchildren of Rev. Hayes and Uncle Jep), plus many more great-grandchildren. She delivered many of these children and helped care for them.

Of these grandchildren were Fannie’s eldest son Delbert’s kids. After spending several years in San Antonio, Delbert moved his growing family back to Paris before also migrating to Dallas later in his life. Unfortunately, Delbert had been ailing for many years from chronic bronchitis that he contracted during the war. Emphysema ultimately set in and on 10 October 1957, Delbert passed away at the home of my great-aunt Ruth Jumper, who had been caring for him. He is buried at Calvary Hill Cemetery in Dallas.⁴⁹

Fannie and Uncle Jep stayed at their home on Hammerly Drive as long as Uncle Jep’s health held out, which was a long time. In fact his good health at such an advanced age landed him an article in the *Dallas Morning News*. The article, dated 15 October 1967, is so well written that I would like to share it in its entirety.

Uncle Jep’s Life Same on 103rd

Jephthah Mullicane was out cutting the grass Friday at his 3112 Hammerly Drive home. Saturday, he celebrated his 103rd birthday.

He’s still agile, explained his spry 89-year-old wife. He cut the grass “just like he was chopping cotton.”

“Uncle Jep” or “Grandpa,” as he is called by his friends and relatives, still takes care of his own yard, even though he gets around on a cane now.

He explained at his birthday party Saturday that being 103 isn’t that much different from being 100, or some of those other ages. Maybe he’s not quite as strong as he used to be.

“Used to be a pretty good coon hunter. But had to give that up the last year or two,” he said.

Following Fannie

A retired carpenter, Mullicane is probably more proud of founding and building the first Assembly of God Church in Van Buren, Ark., 50 years ago, than anything he has done in his 103 years.

“We started with house-to-house prayer meetings with about seven people. Then I built the church,” he related.

His birthday wish is a trip to Van Buren to visit church members.

“They shore carry me high there.”

The trip, planned for next week, will be Grandpa Mullicane’s first airline flight.

He has had eight children and survived six of them. Living sons are John Mullicane of Irving and Frank Mullicane of Van Buren.

Grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren are too numerous to count, relatives said at the Saturday open house in the community room at Texas Power & Light Building in Irving.⁵⁰

When I first came across this article, I was doubtful—cutting grass at age 103? Surely Jep’s age was being exaggerated. Then I found Uncle Jep on the 1870 census and there he was, six years old.⁵¹ He was not exaggerating at all.

After this article, though, Uncle Jep’s health began to deteriorate. Fannie and Jep moved to a house in downtown Irving to be near Jep’s son John. Eventually, Uncle Jep was moved to a convalescent home in Arlington. He passed away on 31 May 1969 and is buried at Oak Grove Memorial Park in Irving.⁵²

Final Years (1970-1976)

At age 91, Fannie was a widow again and would stay that way. She moved back to her Hammerly home and focused her energies on her family. She stayed for as long as she could in her home then moved to a retirement home with her sister Maudie.

Maudie passed away in 1974.⁵³ Thereafter, Fannie would spend her time with relatives that came to visit. My older sister recalls bringing her doll to visit and Fannie would brush the doll’s hair and play with her. Family that knew her say she kept her wit about her until the end.

In her final days, Fannie was taken care of by my great-aunt Ruth, who also took care of Delbert at her home in Oak Cliff. It is because of Aunt Ruth that we still have so many wonderful photographs and stories of the family that have survived to this day.

There are so many more things about Fannie that I would like to share—so many wonderful things. She loved to garden. I have many plants that have been divided and shared with me that came from Fannie and were given to my grandmother, to my mother, and then to me, such as spider lilies, irises, day lilies, and elephant ears.

Her favorite treat was a cold Dr. Pepper in a bottle and a slice of pecan pie. She grew herbs and vegetables and was a good cook. She canned like many other women at that time. My mother recalls being in the kitchen on Hammerly Drive because it was very small and the floor sloped to one side like a funhouse.



Above left: Early portrait of Fannie Young Moore. Above right: Delbert (left) and Sammie Jumper (right). Right top: Fannie (left) and her sister Lillie “Maudie” Jenkins (right). Right bottom: Delbert (left), Fannie (center), and Sammie, the author’s great-great grandfather (right).



As many things as there are to share, my research has brought up more questions. How did Fannie and Sam meet? Did Sam ever get his monies from the lawsuit against the railroad and why did he steal the money orders from the post office? Why did Fannie go to Honey Grove while Sam was in prison? Why did Sam take out a marriage license in Arkansas if Delbert and Myrtie married in Texas? Whatever happened to the Life Line Baptist Church? Did Fannie and Uncle Jep ever make that plane ride to Van Buren?

Fannie’s story is not through being told, and hopefully it will not stop being told with each generation.

Following Fannie

Fannie Young (Moore) Jumper Hayes Mullicane died on 6 August 1976, which is the same year that I was born.⁵⁴ She is buried at Zion Hill Cemetery in Van Zandt County, Texas. Her son Sammie would later be buried there, after his death in 1982.⁵⁵



Fannie's tombstone at Zion Hill Cemetery.

Author Biography

Jennifer Shipley-Sullivan was born in Dallas, Texas, and has been conducting genealogy research since 1998. Her publications include “Konrad Zeul 1754–1830 Hessian Soldier, Maryland Farmer” in *The Hessians: Journal of the Johannes Schwalm Historical Association* and *Abstract of Wills: Carroll County, Maryland 1837–1852* published by Heritage Books. She and her husband, Jack, live in Grapevine, Texas.

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Following Fannie

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MY ABUELITA, DNA, AND MY FAMILY TREE

by Janet Paulos Khashab, AG®

“Is there any possibility—any chance at all—that DNA is *not* mainstream genealogy these days? ... No. It’s here. It’s here to stay, and it’s here in force.”¹

The latest genealogical tool of choice for many family history researchers is DNA testing. Although some might regard DNA testing as the magic bullet, like other tools, it needs a long apprenticeship and much skill to obtain the best outcome. Whatever the future might bring in DNA applied research, at the moment results of DNA genealogical tests must work with results from other standard genealogical techniques to reach valid conclusions. This article will examine a Dallas case of Hispanic ethnicity in my own family history, which correlates DNA findings with conventional genealogical research. DNA testing can also connect researchers with other perhaps unknown relatives, which can also be an added benefit to the family history. Through one of my DNA test matches I was able to talk to a ninety-year-old female first cousin once removed from my Mexican grandmother’s side, who was able to help me identify people in old family photos.

Table 1 shows the autosomal DNA (atDNA) ethnic breakdown of my test with FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA).² None of these results were unexpected as I had done a thorough job of conventional genealogical research for my own family before taking any DNA genealogy test.³ However, it is important to remember that ethnic DNA groupings depend upon both unique chromosome markers and limited geographical samples. Different DNA testing companies will have different names for ethnic location groups.⁴

First, a short summary of genetic inheritance. We all inherit roughly fifty percent of our autosomal DNA from each of our parents, which is recombined into a unique mixture to form a unique child. Only identical twins share identical mixtures of DNA. Going back in time, you inherit less and less of any single ancestor’s genes. For example, you inherit approximately twenty-five percent from each of your four grandparents; twelve-and-a-half percent from each of your eight great-grandparents, and so on. Since my mother was born in England, as were all her ancestors up to the late fifteenth century when the paper trail stops, I would expect that at least fifty percent of my atDNA could be traced to that area. My paternal grandfather was an Anglo-Texan and I can assume with some certainty that at least twenty-five percent of my atDNA that came from him can be added to my British Isles inheritance.⁵ The remaining approximately twenty-five percent, which is very ethnically mixed must come from my Nuevo León Mexican Abuelita (a Spanish endearment meaning “little grandmother”). Recalculating the percentages of ethnic groupings in

my atDNA that are probably from her, I find that she is about forty-five percent southern European (Iberian Peninsula and southern France), about thirty-five percent American Indian (with Finnish and Siberian added in) and about twenty percent Middle Eastern (mostly Jewish and Arab).

Table 1

“My Origins” Ethnic Makeup for Janet Khashab

Region / Subregion	Percentage of DNA
European	90%
British Isles	76%
Southern Europe	11%
Finland and Northern Siberia	3%
New World	5%
Native American	5%
Middle Eastern	4%
Asia Minor	2%
North Africa	2%
Central/South Asian	1%
Central Asia	1%

Source: “FamilyFinder,” database, *FamilyTreeDNA* (<http://www.FamilyTreeDNA.com> : downloaded 13 April 2015), using the “My Origins” options to query for Janet Khashab; results from this dynamic database require the private password and kit number of this individual.

The interethnic DNA admixture of Latin American populations has been studied by geneticists of the area. They have found that populations in northern Mexico states of Chihuahua, Sonora, and Nuevo León had the highest percentage of European ancestry; but a more recent sample study has found that Nuevo León now has a dominant Amerindian ancestry like elsewhere in the country. The older study reported fifty-five percent European, five percent African, and forty percent Amerindian; the more recent study showed thirty-eight percent European, six percent African, and fifty-six percent Amerindian.⁶ Middle Eastern groupings were not differentiated. The reason for this decrease in European percentage is perhaps found in the educated middle class flight from the northern border states to the United States.⁷

Also, the ethnic mixture in Hispanic/Latino populations in the United States has been studied by genetic researchers and they have made the following conclusions:

European migrant contributors were mostly from the Iberian Peninsula and Southern Europe. Evidence was also found for Middle Eastern and North African ancestry, reflecting the Moorish and Jewish (as well as European) origins of the Iberian populations at the time of colonization of the New World. The Native Americans that most influenced the Hispanic/Latino populations were primarily from local indigenous populations.⁸

This particular study did not address the one percent Central Asian component of my autosomal DNA; however, any historical study of the Middle Eastern region would contain many examples of Central Asian peoples and armies (ancient Medes, Parthians, Achaemenids; medieval Afghans, etc.) moving westward and mixing with the native populations.

The last ethnic group, which is difficult to account for, is the one labeled “Finland and Northern Siberia.” It is important to remember that location indicators for various geno-groups vary among genetic researchers. For example, this is one explanation of a similar anomaly found in a study of the ethnic mix of one individual’s autosomal DNA.

One confusing aspect of this report was the East-Asian component which was higher than the Native American component. The participant has no East Asian heritage. After discussing this situation with the scientists at DNAPrint Genomics, it was determined that the East-Asian and the Native American were actually reflecting the same heritage, Native American, and the values should be combined. This made sense given that the American Indians migrated from Asia between 12,000 and 15,000 years ago.⁹

Therefore, according to this logic, the ethnic percentages in my FTDNA results labeled “Finland and Northern Siberia” should probably be combined with that of “Native American.” Thus my ethnic percentage of Native American would be approximately eight percent, which is close to the result obtained from my AncestryDNA test.¹⁰ The author of this study of minority heritage and DNA also emphasizes the importance of oral history and local historical studies in genealogical research for indications of ethnic roots they can uncover.

My Abuelita’s Story

My grandmother, Josephine, never talked to me of her past in Mexico or of her family.¹¹ If questioned, tears would come to her eyes and she would tell me she did not want to remember those sad times. However, sometimes she would answer a question about a family photo or a curiosity unearthed in a drawer. All relatives, far and near, had disappeared before I was born; the still-living

nieces and nephews fell one by one as victims of my grandmother's wrath for some perceived slight. From the care she took of her personal appearance and the furnishings of her home, I understood she came from an upper-middle-class Hispanic background. She rarely cooked anything and until the early 1950s she employed a live-in maid/cook; later she relied on food delivered from a nearby restaurant.



Josepha Castaño, circa 1908

When I came for long summer visits to her old, gloomy house in Dallas on South Akard, our conversations mostly centered on movie plots. I would tell her the story of a new movie I had seen with my parents and she would tell me the ones of the films of the 1930s and 1940s. We spoke in English since my Spanish did not long survive my transplantation from Mexico, where my father had worked five years for a program of the United States Department of Agriculture as a field interpreter and paymaster. Our family moved to Garland in 1952 when I entered the second grade and by third grade all my Spanish had shriveled from disuse. One day as I narrated the plot of a new western film I had seen, which had as one of its main characters the well-known bandit and

revolutionary, Pancho Villa, she became animated and started to correct the historical inaccuracies of the story.

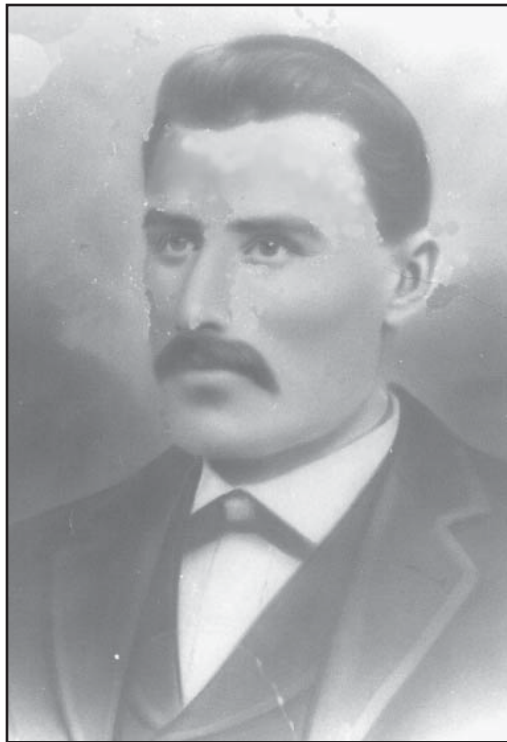
The movie I had seen emphasized the venal side of Villa, but my grandmother dismissed this as irrelevant. The real villain of the Mexican Revolution, according to her, was none other than Emiliano Zapata, who has now attained cult saint status in popular culture and is treated with dutiful respect by most historians.¹²

The story my grandmother told me that day seemed confused and disjointed to my ten-year-old mind, but the main idea was clear: my grandmother and her family had been forced to flee Mexico and come to Texas because Zapata's forces had attacked a neighboring hacienda, killing the occupants, and they feared they would be next. The narrative included a night ride in a wagon with her mother and older sisters, and two brothers (I later found that the two men were actually her brothers-in-law) on horseback accompanying them to a nearby town. The family later moved to various places winding up in Vera Cruz, where they took a boat to another port in northern Mexico and then traveled via Nuevo Laredo to San Antonio and finally Dallas. She even answered my questions about her family and told me she had had three brothers, two of whom had died as infants. The last remaining brother had married a woman of Irish descent in Mexico, but they had lived and raised a family in San Antonio from 1912. She had four sisters; one died as a young teenage girl. My grandmother had been the youngest child and her father had died when she was a schoolgirl. The most curious piece of information was that one of her great-grandfathers had married a French-speaking woman whom he had met in New Orleans. Perhaps it was the air of secrecy my grandmother imparted to these revelations that kept me from telling anyone, even my mother, this story until many years after my grandmother's death. The most lasting effect of the story was on my imagination and it later kindled my interest to find out more about my grandmother's ancestors.

Genealogical and Historical Research on My Hispanic Family Tree

Forty-five years later my quest to find the missing pieces of my Mexican family tree began with the contents of an old trunk. My mother had found it when my grandmother's house was finally cleared out following her death. The trunk contained old pictures, letters, mementoes, and most importantly, old documents concerning properties in Mexico. The deeds gave the names of various people named Castaño, which I knew was my grandmother's maiden name, and the place name of Lampazos de Naranjo in Nuevo León, Mexico, now a small, almost forgotten town about an hour's drive south of Laredo on the old highway to Monterrey. The two persons whose signatures appeared most often on the deeds were Ramón Castaño and Manuela González.¹³

After consulting the civil registers of Lampazos by using the resources of the Family History Library (these records are now all online), I proved these two individuals were my great-grandparents.¹⁴ Working backwards gradually with the civil registers and church records of Lampazos and Monterrey, I was able to construct a fairly complete family tree. I found the names of the three brothers (Nicolás, 1878–1880; Ramón, 1880–1882; and Lucio Ramón, 1883–1940) and four sisters (Fidelia, 1874–1948; María Juana, 1876–1931; Eufemia, 1881–circa 1900; and María, 1886–1989) of my grandmother’s narrative plus a lot of aunts, uncles, and cousins. I also found her true birthdate was 19 March 1893 and that she had been taking at least ten years off her age in her United States records.¹⁵ Inscriptions on the old photographs in the trunk gave me faces to go with many of the names.



Ramón Castaño, circa 1880

The ancestors of Ramón Castaño (1846–circa 1914) and Manuela González (1849–1936) were slowly uncovered. The surname Castaño, which means chestnut in Spanish, is very rare in Mexico and I found that all the Castaños in the Mexican states of Nuevo León and Coahuila could be traced to one man, Diego Castaño, who appeared in Monterrey in the late 1600s and married successively two women of the De La Garza family.¹⁶ In the records, this Diego Castaño is usually listed as a “mestizo” (mixed Indian and Spanish) or sometimes as an “español” but no other information is given.¹⁷ I have not

been able to prove that he was a descendant of the Portuguese explorer Gaspar Castaño, who was one of the original founders of Monterrey and the first to lead an expedition to New Mexico in the late sixteenth century. He was pursued by forces sent by the Inquisition as he was suspected of being a secret Jew.¹⁸ My grandmother explained, rather poetically, that her maiden surname originated from the chestnut color of the hair of many of the family members. It is more likely her surname ancestors were from an area in Spain or Portugal that produced chestnuts or perhaps their complexions were reddish-brown. She also claimed that her family name was from one of the conquistadores, which was not unusual among Hispanic families.

The family of my great-grandmother Manuela González was harder to trace since the surname is so common. However, I found that her family surname usually includes, especially until the mid-nineteenth century, the honorific title “Hidalgo,” which is somewhat analogous to the English title “Sir.” This family is always listed as “español” in the records, but one branch could be traced back to Abraham Ha-Levi, whose granddaughter converted to Christianity, probably under duress, in the fourteenth century and married into a prominent family in Burgos, Spain.¹⁹ Another branch leads supposedly through a bastard son of one of the Kings of Castile and León (not fully proven of course) to, among others, El Cid, Elenor of Aquitaine, William the Conqueror, and my personal favorite, King Aethelred the Unready of England.²⁰ My mother, whose English ancestors I have traced, was more than a little disappointed that I had never been able to go beyond sixteenth century yeoman farmers in the Midlands of England of her family.



General Pablo González, on right

My studies also shed a lot of light on my grandmother’s attitude towards Zapata and the Mexican Revolution and why she and her family, who although northern Mexicans, were in the south where Zapata’s supporters were attacking haciendas. I found that her first cousin Pablo González Garza (1879–1950), “the General who never won a victory,” was responsible for laying the trap that finally resulted in Zapata’s death.²¹ In American and Mexican films depicting this era, he is usually acted by a smarmy, aristocratic-looking Hispanic wearing a fascist-type uniform.²² Actual photographs taken near the field of battle, show

a man with a thick mustache and tired, sad eyes wearing a rumpled, plain uniform without insignia. Apparently, two of my grandmother's brothers-in-law were attached in some way to General González. After her father's death around 1914, Josefa and her widowed mother joined Juana and María and their families in central Mexico.²³

Pablo González became involved in politics after the Mexican civil war ended and his political rival had him arrested for treason, put on trial and then set free in July 1920 in Monterrey, Nuevo León. By December 1920, General Pablo González Garza was in Havana on his way to exile in Texas.²⁴ Josefa and her mother settled in Nuevo Laredo, where Juana owned and managed a boarding house. She had remarried and had a young daughter.²⁵ By 1924, Josefa crossed the border and joined her mother and sister María's family in San Antonio, Texas, where her brother Ramon lived.²⁶ Juana remained in Nuevo Laredo, but most of her children moved to Texas and their descendants can be found in San Antonio and Dallas.

By the end of 1925, Fidelia, María, Josefa, and their mother had all moved to Dallas. Fidelia managed a boarding house and her husband worked at the Adolphus Hotel.²⁷ Fidelia had no children. María was associated with the Mexican café known as El Poblano, which was said to have started in 1862, perhaps not at the later location on Akard and McKinney Streets. From 1928 to 1932 she was running a restaurant with her son-in-law Hector, called the Midway Café at 2214 North Akard Street (also called Highland Street). It was also the family residence.²⁸ By the late 1930s she was joint owner with José Navarro of El Poblano on Akard and McKinney, which had become very popular as it had an outdoor area. The partnership broke up in the late 1940s.²⁹ In 1951, Maria was announcing in advertisements that she was reopening the café, which had been remodeled using perma-stone, but instead this building became the headquarters of the Dallas professional football club. María then located the café at 3622 McKinney Avenue, but sold it by the mid-1950s to Rufus Herrera, who kept it running under the same name into the 1960s.³⁰ María had three daughters and some of her descendants still live in the Dallas area.

Josefa and her mother were living on Young street by 1928 when she met Andrew Paulos (1893–1959), a Greek immigrant, who owned a café in Plainview, Texas.³¹ They were married in 1929 and he claimed her two young children from two other unions as his own.³² He and Josephine never had any other children. He owned a café on Commerce Street in Dallas near the old courthouse in the 1930s and another café on Second Avenue in Dallas until the late 1940s when it burned down. The café was called Andrew's Café and in the summer it served watermelon outside. It did very well and was popular with what was then a working-class neighborhood. In the 1950s, he bought another

café called Cottage Café on Haskell Avenue near Fair Park. It never did as well as Andrew's, probably because most of the nearby residents had by this time moved to the suburbs and the area turned commercial.³³ All these cafés were family run with my aunt Mary working full time with her stepfather; my father usually helped part time, and even my mother was called in if they were shorthanded. Andrew did not allow Josephine to work in them as she always had fights with the customers (according to my mother).



Henrietta (Josefa's niece), Andrew Paulos, and Josefa Castaño

The daughters of Ramón Castaño and Manuela González prospered in Dallas despite facing some prejudice against Mexican immigrants, especially during the economic depression and forced repatriation of the early 1930s.³⁴ Fidelia and María both lived outside the barrio known as “Little Mexico,” usually close to its northeastern border near McKinney Avenue.³⁵ Josephine and her family lived mostly in the middle-class areas east of downtown and she was reported to be Greek like her husband.³⁶ When Josephine died in 1977, her daughter was the informant on the death certificate that claims Josephine was born in Greece on 19 March 1900 and that her father's first name was Raymond but the last name was unknown as was that of her mother.³⁷ My aunt knew the truth but had long ago formed the habit of hiding her heritage to avoid being the target of prejudice.

It has now been almost twenty years since my mother entrusted me with the contents of the old trunk that introduced me to what has become my passionate obsession—genealogy. I have managed to solve most of the mysteries bequeathed to me by my grandmother, Josephine, even the one involving the French great-grandmother. This turned out to be her third great-grandfather, Miguel Chavana. He was born about 1719 in Limousin, France; his original French name might have been Michael Chavanne or perhaps Chauvin. He arrived in New Orleans about 1738 and made his way to Lampazos, where he married in 1751 a probable descendant of the Spanish explorer Alonso de León (1639–1691).³⁸ Miguel and his wife, Catarina, lived on her family’s ranch, Hacienda de San Matias, near Lampazos. The couple had ten children before Catarina died in 1778. One of their children was Antonia Margarita Chavana (1773–1822), who married Francisco Xavier González (1768–after 1824), the son of Miguel’s second wife Antonia Margarita Pérez (1739–1817) and her first husband Antonio González Hidalgo (circa 1735–1774).³⁹ I am a direct descendant of Antonia Margarita Chavana and Francisco Xavier González Hidalgo.⁴⁰ Miguel and Catarina also had two sons, José Ramón (1764–circa 1838) and Lino (1761–circa 1815), who moved to the old Spanish colonial town of Nacogdoches after their father’s death.⁴¹ For tracing my collateral descent from José Ramón Chavana, I qualified for the Texas First Families commemorative certificate.⁴²

So I must give thanks to my abuelita for giving me something better than memories of bedtime stories and home-baked cookies; she bequeathed to me a very interesting family history to investigate with the help of a trunkful of family photos, letters, and records, together with document research and the newest genealogical tool—DNA tests.

Author Biography

Janet Paulos Khashab, despite her unusual name, is of Anglo/Mexican descent. Her father was born in Texas and married her English mother while serving in World War II in England where Janet was born. Her family spent five years in Mexico when her father worked for the United States government there, but returned to the Dallas area before she was seven. Her Spanish language skills did not survive the transplant and she had to relearn them as an adult. Janet graduated from the University of Texas at Austin with a Bachelor’s degree in History with a strong minor in English. She taught English as a foreign language to university students for eight years and then worked at various university libraries as a research assistant for thirteen years before taking an early retirement. She has been tracing her Hispanic and English roots since 1998 and received her accreditation from ICAPGen (International Commission for the Accreditation of Professional Genealogists®) in Mexican research in 2009.

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RESTORED ORIGINAL PEGASUS SIGN NOW AT OMNI DALLAS HOTEL

by Marianne Szabo

As described on the inside front cover of each issue of *Pegasus*, our journal is named after the iconic sign that first was erected at the top of the Magnolia Oil Building in 1934, where it remained until 1999.

The original sign was fabricated in six weeks by Texlite Inc. of Dallas as a welcome to oilmen attending the American Petroleum Institute's first annual meeting in 1934. Constructed of two identical horses spaced fourteen feet apart, each horse measured forty feet long by thirty-two feet high. A quarter mile of neon tubing outlined the details on both sides. The fifteen-ton sign revolved once every forty seconds on top of a fifty-foot tower resembling an oil derrick.



The original Pegasus sign, now restored, as it appeared shortly after the official installation in June 2015. Photo provided by LDWWgroup and used with permission of Omni Hotels & Resorts.

The kiln used to bake each side of the sculpture in one piece also produced parts of B-29 wings during World War II. If winds gusted over thirty miles per hour, a brake stopped the sign from rotating. Texlite brought neon and enamel to Texas—its main business was making porcelain enamel and neon signs for service stations worldwide.

Restored Original Pegasus Sign

Over time the sign's porcelain-coated steel panels became rusted and pitted, while the rotating base also rusted, and the neon tubing broke. After it was taken down, the sign was displayed for a time at the Dallas Farmer's Market, then later crated and put into storage.

In January 2000, a newly-constructed, \$600,000 sign built by Dallas-based Casteel & Associates and American Porcelain Enamel was lit at the top of what is now the Magnolia Hotel, a photo of which appears on each cover of our Research issues. The original panels were used as templates, but galvanized steel was used to prevent rusting for the next one hundred years. Extra neon tubing is available for repairs.

In 2012, Jack West, Vice President of Matthews Southwest, who developed the Omni Dallas Hotel, suggested to developer Jack Matthews that they track down and restore the original sign. Matthews's team looked for it at the Farmer's Market without success, but then in April 2012, with the help of Dallas city workers, they found it in a shed at White Rock Lake.

In the fall of 2013, restoration of the original sign began as a cooperative effort between the Dallas Office of Cultural Affairs and Matthews Southwest. This latest restoration cost \$200,000. It is a two-sided sculpture, with each side consisting of metal with porcelain on top and then with neon tubing as the final layer. The restored sign will rotate on top of a twenty-two-foot-high oil derrick on City of Dallas property in front of the Omni Hotel at 555 S. Lamar Street (the corner of Lamar and Young Streets).

Van Enter Studios restored the sign, while Tony Collins, of Tony Collins Art, built the derrick, and that company will maintain the sign for ten years. At the time this article was written, the corner where the sign is located is still undergoing landscaping and other construction. We will update its status in the next issue of *Pegasus*.

Author Biography

Marianne Szabo is the past DGS Director of Publications Content and is still a member of the DGS Publications Committee. She has ten years of experience as an editor for a business press magazine, three years of experience in marketing and public relations, and thirty years of experience in business-to-business sales. She has been actively pursuing genealogy since 2007, and has had several articles published in various genealogical publications. Her main areas of research are in Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and Slovakia, as well as in numerous locations in the United States. Her family tells her it is handy to "have a genealogist in the family," because when they have a question about family history they have a captive resource.

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Dr. Michael Lacopo

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Founded in 1955, the Dallas Genealogical Society is the oldest continuously functioning society of its kind in Texas.



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Research Issue Summer 2015

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Dallas Genealogical Society

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Objectives

Founded in 1955, the Dallas Genealogical Society (DGS) is the oldest organization of its kind in Texas. Its objectives are:

- To educate by creating, fostering, and maintaining interest in genealogy
- To assist and support the Genealogy Section of the J. Erik Jonsson Central Library in Dallas, Texas
- To collect, preserve, and index genealogical information relating to North Texas and its early history

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Dallas Genealogical Society meetings, which are free and open to the public, are held monthly (except for June-August). Each begins with a social hour and a business meeting, followed by presentations on genealogical and historical topics. Meetings are held in the plaza level Auditorium and East/West Rooms of the Central Library, 1515 Young Street, in downtown Dallas. Guarded parking is available in the garage beneath the library (enter on Wood Street, one block north of Young Street). See the Calendar tab on the DGS website for specific information on topics, time, and location.

Special Interest Groups

DGS has many special interest groups (SIGs) that meet at various dates, times, and locations throughout the Central Library. See the SIGs tab on the DGS website, the DGS eBlast, or the *DGS Newsletter* for details.

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Published since 1976, the *DGS Newsletter* is sent directly to members via print and digital media periodically throughout the year. Non-members can view the newsletter on the DGS website after member distribution. Each issue contains information about major DGS events such as the Spring and Fall Lectures and the Summer Institute, upcoming SIG activities, research trips, and monthly general meeting topics. News about other regional and national society events of major interest is published when available.

Pegasus: Journal of the Dallas Genealogical Society continues the traditions of its predecessors, *The Dallas Journal*, published from 1995 through 2012, and *The Dallas Quarterly*, published from 1955 through 1994. Dallas Journals published from 1990 to 1994 are available as PDF files on the DGS website. Digital copies of the Dallas Journals from 1995 through 2010 are accessible from links on the DGS website under Resources/Journals, and at the University of North Texas's *Portal to Texas History* website (<http://texashistory.unt.edu/explore/collections/DLSJL/browse>).

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