



Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club

EST. 1885

A History by Clare G. Weakley, Jr.

Dallas, Texas

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PREFACE

In 2004 I had a fortuitous meeting with an interesting man named Clare Weakley. Among many things he was a preacher, amateur historian and an active member of the Dallas Historical Society. Clare grew up at the Dallas Hunting & Fishing Club with his brother and father. As you will see in this book, Clare had many fond memories of the club and a keen respect for the valuable role it played in the early days of Dallas. We found a lot of common ground that day and I was fascinated by the history of the "oldest country club in Texas". Clare's father was President and long-time secretary for the club and passed on tremendous knowledge and the minute books of the club to Clare. He spent hours painstakingly researching and interviewing old members to compile the history of the club. He published the history in 1992 and updated it in 1996.

At a follow-up meeting, Clare told me that God had put it on his heart that he should give me an all the club records in his possession knowing that he was getting old and I had an appreciation and desire to preserve the history. He had a premonition that, one day I would purchase the club and bring it to its former glory as a prestigious place for gentlemen sportsmen and their families.

I read the history with great interest and did a little research of my own. I learned that the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club is the fourth oldest hunting club in the US behind, Winous Point Shooting Club in Lake Erie, Ohio (1856), Cuivre Club in Missouri (1881) and Swan Lake Gun Club in Illinois (1884). Although I grew up going to some of the venerable old duck clubs, I didn't realize this phenomenon of the late 1800's were Americas first "country clubs" and pre-dated the first golf clubs in the US (the oldest golf club being Oakhurst founded 1884.) I learned that in the 1960s, the bylaws were changed to restrict the transfer of equity memberships to only spouses or direct decedents of members. As I came to experience, this change of bylaws resulted in just a handful of equity members that really cared about hunting and fishing and therefore would invest the money to maintain a high standard of excellence. Starting in 1980, non-equity members such as myself were allowed in. These 41 non-equity members were the heaviest users but did not have a vote.

For the past 12 years, my family and I have enjoyed the club immensely. Each of my three sons shot their first duck there. We caught fish and they learned to drive on the dirt roads. We explored as much of the club as we could in its overgrown condition and discovered, all sorts of waterfowl, woodcock, deer, foxes, hogs, rabbits, coyotes, river otters, beaver, bobcats and other abundant wildlife.

Clare's premonition planted the seed in my head that would later grow to reality but it would take over a decade. Over the years, I attempted unsuccessfully to suggest improvements to the club in order to make it more valuable to the members while staying true to the original purpose. Improved wildlife habitat, trails, dog kennels, rifle ranges, a big clubhouse to replace the one we lost in 2001 all require money. Understandably, the leadership and the fifteen equity members (by then, few of them were sportsmen) didn't have the desire to spend money making improvements.

In 2016, the club was offered for sale and I took the opportunity to purchase it and restructure it for the next 130 years. I hired the best environmental engineers and architects, the best wildlife specialists and the best construction crew and staff I could find. My desire is to continue the proud and important heritage of the club as a place for Dallas' finest families to enjoy the sporting life and create memories and friendships.

I am grateful to Clare Weakly and the many contributors to this history. I hope you enjoy this reprinting and I look forward to reading the sequel someday.

Joe Crafton
May 19, 2017

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS by Clare Weakley

Footnotes and photo credits are expected to appear in any serious historical work. You will quickly observe none appear here. There are two reasons for this. First, I really could not take the time necessary to compile an index or a list of footnotes. This short history of the DALLAS HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB was done mainly to satisfy my own curiosity, and was not planned to be a study book. Second, few, if any footnotes were in the sources I used. In fact, many of the compilers of Dallas' history seemed to have no interest in footnotes nor any desire to supply them. So, I had no way of confirming some of their material from the original sources. However, since all are respected historians, I relied on their integrity without checking their sources.

For these reasons, I simply give credit to my main sources of this history, and attach a bibliography for all those wishing to confirm this material. In it is the opportunity to follow the trails I followed.

Two of my most important sources were William L. McDonald's DALLAS REDISCOVERED, followed by A.C. Greene's DALLAS: THE DECIDING YEARS. Without these two historians, I would have missed most of the unusual and significant episodes in the history of the City and County of Dallas. All the other sources cited in the bibliography played an essential and unique role in the finished product.

Eight other helpers assisted me in this project by lending their unique talents and knowledge. Each is due credit for helping me find obscure information on the Club and its members.

Linda Sharp, American Service Foundation, Inc., Dallas, spent many hours copying historical records in the Dallas Public Library. Brice Holcomb, Lawyers American Title Company, Dallas, researched the Club's land titles. Jacob Young, computer supervisor for the Texas Secretary of State, Austin, created a special program to research the list of corporate charters issued by Texas up to 1886. Bill Harvey, biologist for the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife, Austin, kept me straight on the proper names of fish. Robert Kaplan, Southwest Land Title Company, Dallas, did the title search on the Thomas-Green-Todd-Glascock property. Fred Longmore, Warwick Historical Research, Dallas, wrapped up research on the 1913-1922 membership list, as well as the mayor's list. Dr. Richard Fullerton, Curator, Dallas Museum of Natural History, confirmed the alligator story.

INTRODUCTION

Childhood is a time of wonderful adventures. New experiences fit into the learning processes to yield life-long memories. Especially treasured are the times in our youth when we are doing grown-up things with grown-up people - especially our parents.

Three of the contributors to this story were greatly impacted by their childhood experiences at "The Lake" -. From their earliest days, Bud Walker and Jim Griffin were impressed by the Club, its members, and its activities. My memories started when I was eight years old, after my father joined the Club in 1936, and took me on outings there. The three of us remain especially enthusiastic about our experiences at the Club, and want to preserve its history for all the members.

My search for the historical background of the Club yielded surprises from the beginning. The significance of the Club in the development of Dallas immediately emerged as I began biographical investigation of its founders. This significance was even more magnified as I reviewed the backgrounds of later members.

It became obvious the Club was a retreat ground for Dallas' leading businessmen. Here, away from their offices and homes, they came to know and appreciate each other in new and deeper ways. From this association, lasting friendships developed even among business competitors. Thus, I believe the Club was the hothouse of the renowned "Dallas Spirit", if it was not indeed the seedbed of that spirit.

Although the Club appears to be the oldest club of its type in Texas, it was not necessarily the first such club in the country. Mary Phinney an anthropologist with the Dallas Park Department, has studied the hunting and fishing club phenomena in the United States. Her research shows the beginning of such clubs was about 1880. These clubs proliferated throughout the country, through the last two decades of the nineteenth century.

In each case the pattern was the same. Business and industrial leaders from established cities and towns incorporated hunting and fishing clubs in rural and secluded areas, which were accessible by railroad. Often these club founders were Civil War veterans who wanted an unspoiled place to enjoy their camaraderie and engage in outdoor sports and relaxation.

A renowned example of such a club was the South Fork Hunting and Fishing Club, established in 1879 about sixty-five miles from Pittsburg, and accessible by rail. The founders of that club were Andrew Carnegie, Henry Frick and Andrew Mellon, who wanted an informal place for hunting and fishing, because the existing clubs to which they belonged were too formal, and were not male only clubs. The South Fork was in the mountains of Pennsylvania and teemed with deer, occasional bear, lynx and panther, and the river was full of trout. The lake was deep enough for yachting, and the dam was fifteen miles north of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. When the dam broke in a heavy thunderstorm, it caused the Johnstown Flood, which killed 2,209 people on May 31, 1889. This controversial disaster was blamed on the members of the club.

So, the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club was similar to other such clubs, but different in its own way. It was different because it has continued to attract many of Dallas' most important leaders. It was different because out of it developed the "Dallas Spirit" which energized the important economic complex, the City of Dallas, where there were no natural resources to support such an event.

Dallas is now one of the most important and best known cities in our country. It is one of the few American cities which is known throughout the world. The oligarchy which brought this about was directed by the renowned "Dallas Spirit."

While outsiders have found ways to criticize Dallas' dynamic growth and the men and methods which brought it about, we natives are thankful for their foresight and efforts.

I hope it isn't trite for me to say it's an awesome experience for me to walk the lanes, levees and the clubhouses where so many legends walked before me. I still enjoy speculating on who occupied my locker in the years before I did.

Clare G. Weakley, Jr.
Dallas, Texas
July 1, 1992

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Dallas Hunting
and Fishing Club

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THE BEGINNING

Whether by accident or by intent, the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club is Dallas' best kept historical secret. The Club is the oldest club of its type in Texas, and a unique time capsule of Dallas history.

Founded by pioneer leaders of the city, it was the private retreat of those men who developed Dallas into the "Queen City of the South." Its early membership list is a who's who of Dallas' business leaders.

However, its illustrious membership is only part of the story. The land remains in an unspoiled condition with an historical pedigree of its own. It is a place of serenity and seclusion only fifteen minutes from downtown Dallas. Beyond the land, the buildings - seventy-five to one hundred and five years old - have been in continual use and have been modified little since they were built. The clubhouse, c.1885, is one of the oldest continually used habitational buildings in Dallas County.

**Editor's Note – The Clubhouse burned in 2001 and was replaced with the men's locker house.*

The club is Dallas' second oldest existing club, (Idlewild, 1884), its first country club, the tenth oldest organization still active here, and has the county's first lake. It pre-dates the Dallas Morning News by six months. The property was populated only by a few Indians and hordes of wild game before the Republic of Texas gave colonization rights to the Peter's Colony in 1841, the same year that John N. Bryan staked out his city of Dallas.

While there is much written history on the northern half of Dallas County, little exists about the southern half. The Texas Historical Commission believes that Allauson Dawdy (Alanson Dowdy), a Mexican war veteran who came to Dallas County in 1847, was granted a license to operate a ferry where Dowdy Ferry Road crosses the Trinity River as early as 1854. The extent of Dawdy's property holdings cannot be determined, but the eastern landing for the ferry is now owned by the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club. A commercial ferry crossing the Trinity at this southern point in the county indicates that the "Dowdy Ferry Road" was an important route for early settlers who were numerous enough to justify the ferry. Fees, by 1876, were one dollar per wagon, ten cents for a man and horse, and five cents for each pedestrian. Dowdy's Ferry was replaced by a permanent bridge in 1888, three years after the club was incorporated.

Two miles west of the river, about 1860, a small settlement developed to satisfy some of the consumer needs of the travelers along the road and the early settlers in the area. Its earliest name is not recorded, but later, in 1872, it was named Hutchins in honor of W.J. Hutchins, President and owner of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad that came through that village before going on to Dallas where it arrived on July 16, 1872. The railroad made the southern part of Dallas County more accessible and led to the creation of Dawdy's recreational lake that was purchased by John Timothee Trezevant on October 29, 1884. Trezevant bought the lake from S.W. Dawdy (A. Dawdy, Attorney-in-Fact) and Albert C. Vining for the club that was incorporated on February 10, 1885.

Vining, a pioneer settler of the area, owned a mill and gin in the village of Hutchins. Evidence of his ownership of part of the lake property is in the deed and in the name of the lower lake dam - Vining Levee. This name indicates that Vining was involved in building the dam on Prairie Creek to create the lake which covered part of his property as well as some of S.W. Dawdy's land. Property for the club was accumulated over several years, beginning with the Dawdy purchase. Later three more parcels were obtained from Albert Vining and other pieces from H.L. Buchanan, N.E. Bryant, Jesse Dawdy and J.C. Moore. This land had earlier belonged to area and Hutchins' pioneers S.C. Attenberry, H.M. Rawlins, R.L. Creswell, W.H.C. Shelton, Allauson Dawdy, T.J. Sharp, W.C. and S.E. Heath, Anna M. Martin, S.H. Attenberry, J.J. Attenberry, S.P. Samuel, S.J. Squire, O.B. Dawdy and W.C. Dawdy.

Early on, Hutchins became an important distribution center because of the H.&T.C. Railroad. Soon it had gins, grist mills, four stores, a blacksmith, a school and three physicians. Later on,

the county poor farm was established on the northeast side of the town. Hutchins' early prosperity was known well enough to attract Sam Bass and his gang, who robbed the train there in 1878.

East of the town, A.C. Clarke had a mill in a grove of trees. Hutchins' annual picnic was held in the grove. On July 13, 1875, the Dallas County Pioneer Association organized and voted to hold picnics on its anniversary each year thereafter. Hutchins was scheduled for the first picnic on July 13, 1876, presumably in Clarke's grove. Perhaps because of Hutchins' growing importance as a recreational site for Dallasites, Al Vining and Alan Dawdy teamed up to create Dallas County's first lake. We cannot be sure of the date of Vining's dam, but the lake was well known by 1884, before Trezevant bought it for the club.

Nathan Adams remembered the lake in his bank's history book, HISTORY OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN DALLAS. He wrote that on San Jacinto Day 1884, he went on a young people's excursion to "Hutchins Lake" by train - the H.&T.C. On this outing he met his wife-to-be. Because of his memory, we know the lake was developed enough and popular enough to attract organized recreational outings. Those going to the lake boarded the H.&T.C. at its East Dallas terminal, reached by mule-drawn streetcars routed from downtown Dallas to the depot. On arrival in Hutchins, the two mile wagon ride to Hutchins Lake was over a rutted road and Dowdy's Ferry. Early Dallasites seemed to have few recreational opportunities if this bottom-bruising and time consuming trip was done for fun.

HISTORICITY

The lake is shown on the Dallas County maps of 1886 and 1900. A few earlier maps exist which are not entirely accurate. One dated about 1850 does not show the lake at all. Sam Street's 1900 map lists it as "Dowdy's Club Lake," which, of course, is incorrect. Fin and Feather Lake is correctly listed on that map, even though that club was not created until 1893, at least eight years after Trezevant began the Dallas Hunting & Fishing Club. Other Dallas County maps dated 1855, 1861 and two undated, do not display the lake.

Sam Street's error can best be explained by the apparent planned privacy of the founding members of the club. Various members purchased land parcels and held them in their own name for long periods of time before transferring title to the club. While Vining's sales to the club were recorded in 1889, Trezevant held the 1884 original property title nine years before filing a quit claim transfer to the club. One piece of property went from A.C. Dawdy's estate to three members of the club, and was not transferred to the club until about 1900. Another piece of land went through a thirty day two-party title flip in 1901. The last purchase of property was filed on January 29, 1903.

Street's 1900 map shows five owner occupied buildings in a cluster at the same location as the club's present buildings. John P. Worley's 1900 description of the club states: "Property consists of about 600 acres on which is situated five clubhouses, two lakes, one of 160 acres open water and one of 300 acres; located two and a half miles east of Hutchins in Dallas County." At that time the club had forty-three members. Its first manager, J.C. White, (1885-1905), was still there.

When the second keeper, Addison P. Walker (1905-1924), and his wife, Maude, came to the club, the original "Dowdy's Club Lake" buildings were still there, including the men's clubhouse (1885). All the earlier buildings, except that clubhouse, were replaced between 1910 and 1922. The replacement buildings are the keeper's cottage (1910), Mike Thomas' house, now the family cottage (1915), and the ladies' clubhouse (1922). Barns, sheds, duck blinds and piers were added by A.P. Walker. Some of those structures have been renovated, others are now gone.

All the buildings still have the original hardware on doors and windows. Especially interesting are the locks on the men's clubhouse locker doors. The family cottage was built by the legendary cotton baron, Mike H. Thomas, for entertaining his family and friends. Boisterous parties were held there during the roaring twenties which led to a rule change that prohibited

members from building personal houses on club property in 1931. Thomas donated the house to the club for the benefit of all members and their families.

In early Texas, hunting and fishing were more a matter of necessity than of choice. Both Indians and outlaws stole what horses and milk cows the settlers could bring here. Only oxen were immune from those depredations. With few animals for farming, hunting was necessary to fill the family larder. In those early times the Trinity was reported to flow clear with an abundance of fish attracted to almost any kind of bait. Buffalo, deer, bear, and game birds were abundant. During Dallas' early years, prairie chickens roosted on cabin roofs, and deer ravaged gardens. Ducks and geese, having no lakes for resting spots, flocked on the creeks and the river. In the southeastern most corner of Dallas County, a wedge shaped piece of land known as Bois D'Arc Island, a favorite hunting spot of W.H. Gaston, deer were "as numerous as sparrows" even through the 1870's.

As Dallas modernized and farming developed, hunting opportunities lessened but the desire to hunt did not, so when John T. Trezevant discovered he could buy Dowdy's Club Lake, he went for it. Teeming with fish, it was the major local port of call on the Canada-to-coast migratory waterfowl route. In season, flocks of ducks landed on the lake even through the 1940's.

Club founders were the "good old boy" cadre of Dallas businesses. Confederate veterans coming here for a new start after the devastation of the war, brought with them a camaraderie that emphasized business cooperation rather than competition. From the beginning, they knew their prosperity depended upon Dallas' progress, so they worked together to develop the town into Texas' major city. It was through these early club members that the Dallas Spirit became the heartbeat of the city. Nurtured in all the cooperative public enterprises, that spirit matured in them as they shared time at the lake in poker parties, duck hunting, squirrel and rabbit shooting, and fishing with one another. The friendship was so strong among them that they often shared the same office building and built their homes in the same neighborhoods. This, along with their necessary daily meetings at the downtown livery stables, hotel dining rooms, and the Saturday baths at the downtown barber shops, kept these club members bound together in all of their ambitions and activities.

CLUB FOUNDERS 1885

JOHN T. TREZEVANT and William H. Gaston, two civil war veterans, both with limitless vision and gregarious natures, were founders of the club. Trezevant, twice wounded in service to the South, joined Jefferson Davis in a life insurance venture shortly after Appomattox. Sent to Arkansas by Davis to promote the company's products there, he soon had two revelations. First, he realized Dallas had more potential than the whole state of Arkansas, and came on over. Next, he discovered selling life insurance in early postwar times was neither fun nor profitable, so, on arriving in Dallas, he began selling property and casualty insurance as well. Here he joined with James Dargan to create a profitable general insurance agency, known as Dargan and Trezevant, later becoming Trezevant and Cochran. Dargan was also a founding club member. From this beginning, Trezevant became a loved leader of the city, helping to found not only the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club, but also the Dallas Golf Club, Dallas Country Club, State Fair of Texas, Dallas Club, and the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. His business interests included mortgage banking, general banking, and real estate development. His home on Cedar Springs at Dickason Street became the Cipango Club building, standing until September 1991.

WILLIAM HENRY GASTON - Captain Billy - was elected captain of Company H, First Infantry Regiment, Hood's Texas Brigade, when only twenty-one years old. His troops, older than their leader, nicknamed Gaston, "Boy Captain." Off to a fast and brave start, Gaston contracted typhoid fever and was sent to Richmond to recover. Regaining his health in 1863, he was assigned to the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy to serve as a purchasing agent under Colonel A.T. Rainey, who commanded Company H before Gaston was promoted to captain. Discharged and paroled on June 2, 1865,

Gaston returned to his father's three hundred and twenty acre East Texas cotton farm near Plentitude. His two brothers were fatalities of the war, which left him the only remaining son of Robert Gaston, an early State Representative. After two years of farming, Gaston saddled his horse and came to Dallas with his wife and bags of gold coins, source unknown. Arriving here in April of 1868, he started Dallas' second bank after T.C. Jordan's first bank that lasted only one month.

Capitalizing the bank with twenty thousand dollars in gold, while carrying his friend Aaron C. Camp as a partner, Gaston started creating a chain of business activities that were responsible in a large way for Dallas' success. After capitalizing the bank, he bought a business lot at Main and Record Streets (Jefferson Street) for the bank from saddle maker John Tenison for twenty-five hundred dollars. A month later, construction of Dallas' first bank building began on the north side of the courthouse. Soon after, he bought ten acres of land from the Ross brothers for his home site. He paid one hundred dollars an acre for the property, where the Belo mansion now stands, and was chastised by James M. Patterson for paying too high a price, thereby inflating land values. Undaunted, Gaston bought a livery stable, again carrying a partner, and continued accumulating land for a four hundred acre plantation east of Dallas. He later built his plantation home on it at a location that is now Swiss Avenue, and the site of Dallas Theological Seminary, and sold the Ross Avenue property. Ultimately, Gaston's plantation developed into the separate bedroom community of East Dallas, a city dedicated to clean family living, free from the bars and brothels that covered the western downtown area of Bryan's original town site.

By gifts of money and East Dallas land, along with bond sales through his bank, Gaston helped Dallas attract two railroads. With the north-south H.&T.C. arriving in 1872, and the east-west T.P. crossing it here in 1873, Dallas became the only Texas city with four compass points of trackage. The four-way transportation system made Dallas the "Queen City" of Texas, and led to its population growth, increasing real estate values, and creating a dynamic mercantile complex.

From the beginning, fortunes were made here in real estate, banking, cotton, and wholesale distribution simply because of the transportation system which Billy Gaston subsidized out of his own pocket. Gaston is also known as the chief founder and subsidizer of the Texas State Fair, serving as director for eighteen years, and president for six years.

CHARTER MEMBERS

Twenty-three other charter member joined Trezevant and Gaston in paying two hundred dollars each to finance the club's five thousand dollars start-up capital. The initial directors were Trezevant, who also served as president for the club's first ten years, J. C. O'Connor, J.B. Herford, Paul Jamison, and R.V. Tompkins.

J.C. O'CONNOR along with R.V. Tompkins, organized the Dallas Compress Company in 1874, and in 1876 added a large grain elevator. A man of many talents, O'Connor came to Dallas as the contractor who built the H.&T.C. Railroad. He became a partner in the cattle business of J.B. Wilson, (Wilson Building), and went on to be a leading banker as president of the powerful City National Bank, later merged into the First National Bank in Dallas. He was also founder and officer of Dallas City Gas and Light Company. He bought W.E. Hughes Bank and was a close business associate of club members Davis, Marsalis, Trezevant, Reardon, Tenison and Simpson. He was a mayor of Dallas, and a founder of the Dallas Club. In his later years, he built Galveston's jetties and harbor, and died a millionaire many times over.

JOHN B. HERFORD was a confederate veteran of the battles of Bull Run, Manassas and Gaines Mill, who moved to Dallas in 1872. First, a merchant on Main Street, he later became a partner with Judge J.D. Kerfoot in the fire insurance agency of Kerfoot and Herford, and still later was a special agent for Royal Insurance Company. Herford was also a partner in the Eureka Soap Works, and served as city secretary for five years.

PAUL H. JAMISON came to Dallas before 1870. By 1883 he was a prosperous contractor and brick manufacturer in the partnership of Leftwich and Jamison. Their brick works covered several acres on both sides of Cadiz Street at Akard. He installed the first automatic brick making machine in Dallas, and increased their production to five million bricks a year. Prior to that time, all bricks were hand made. He sold the bricks for Billy Gaston's 1884 Gaston

Building, and oversaw the construction of it. Gaston rewarded him with a bird's eye maple Baldwin piano for his effort.

R.V. TOMPKINS handled the business of the Dallas Elevator and Compress Company, Texas' first combined grain elevator and cotton compress while his partner, O'Connor, tended to the bank. Tompkins was also one of the Dallas Club founders.

ALFRED DAVIS was in the wholesale grocery business with club member Jules E. Schneider under the name of Schneider and Davis. Davis kept the store while Schneider developed a myriad of businesses to serve Dallas' growing population. Davis also was a founder of the Dallas Club on March 12, 1887.

JOHN N. SIMPSON, a confederate colonel, came to Dallas to make his fortune after the Civil War. Here he was a banker, real estate developer, railroad official, and farmer. He was vice-president of the American Exchange National Bank that he and W.E. Hughes purchased from Billy Gaston. He was also a vice-president of the M.K.&T. Railroad and was a founder of both the Dallas Golf and Country Club and the Dallas Club.

JAMES T. DARGAN, another Confederate veteran, was Trezevant's first insurance partner. As a fire insurance specialist, he came to Dallas in 1875, a year earlier than his partner. Dargan led Trezevant into specializing in property insurance rather than life insurance. Together they built the largest agency in the South. Along with club members J.C. O'Connor and E.M. Reardon, Dargan and Trezevant capitalized Security Mortgage and Trust Company of Dallas. Dargan was manager of this very prosperous business which built a showcase office building. That building later became the southwest corner of the original Sanger Brothers' downtown Lamar Street store complex. Dargan joined with club member Tom L. Marsalis and other early capitalists to build the elevated steam railroad from Dallas to Oak Cliff. In 1893 he bought out Marsalis' Oak Cliff Water and Electric Companies.

W. E. HUGHES, another Confederate colonel and cattleman, was owner of the Grand Windsor Hotel and a director of J.C. O'Connor's City National Bank. The Grand Windsor, Dallas' best hotel from 1882 to 1893, was host to visiting celebrities, and furnished the finest table in town. In partnership with club member John N. Simpson, he bought Gaston's Exchange Bank.

ROBERT GIBSON, president of Howard Oil Company, a cotton oil refiner, was a Confederate major who came to Dallas in 1877. A cotton man, Gibson specialized in cottonseed and its uses. He became an officer in both the Texas Cottonseed Crushers Association and the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers Association. He served as an alderman in Dallas.

W.H. FLIPPEN was founder of the private bank, Flippen, Adoue and Lobert. He was always part of the network of Dallas business leaders. His son, Edgar, married the daughter of Highland Park founder, John Armstrong, and was president of Flippen-Prather Real Estate Company, developers of Highland Park.

SAMUEL J. ADAMS was also a private banker. He was senior partner of the firm Adams and Leonard, with offices located on the northwest corner of Elm and Austin Streets. They made early investments that led them into fortunes. An early settler, in 1873, Adams was vice president of the Dallas branch of Harrill-May Company, General Agents (insurance), and progressed into banking, as did many insurance agents of his day. He also was an officer and director of the Patton-Worsham Wholesale Drug Company. As a banker, he was required to foreclose on one of Dallas' early newspapers, the Dallas Herald. He sold the paper in 1878, and through a progression of mergers, it joined with other papers, and finally passed into the Dallas Morning News in 1885. Microfilms of the early Dallas Herald newspapers are on file at the Dallas Public Library and are a great source of information on the city's history.

D.H. MORROW, a prominent lawyer, was a member of the firm of Simpkins, Morrow and Blewett. His home was on the corner of Corsicana and Ervay Streets, in the exclusive South Dallas development known as the Cedars.

COLNEL WILLIAM G. STERETT, an early settler and city alderman, arrived here before 1873. Later, he became the owner and editor of the Evening Times. The Times and Sterett's

services were acquired by Colonel A.H. Belo for The Dallas Morning News in 1885. His personality and work there were unique enough for Ted Dealey to devote an entire chapter in his book, *DIAPER DAYS OF DALLAS* to Colonel Bill Sterett. Dealey's final statement about Sterett was this, "He was one of those men in whose arms a baby never cried." A grand story teller, Sterett was quoted far and wide. As a political reporter for The Dallas News, both in Texas and in Washington, he was a friend of important politicians and was known everywhere for his sagacity and humor. An avid hunter, he participated in one of the last buffalo hunts to the Little Wichita River of Oklahoma in 1876. On that hunt, seven buffaloes were bagged along with numerous turkeys and quail.

Whenever the weather turned cold and the ducks came south, Sterett dropped everything to head for the club. His hunting prowess there earned him the honor of having a duck blind named for him. Working to the last day of his life, Sterett died October 2, 1924.

FRANK A. AUSTIN arrived in Dallas in 1870 and entered into the jewelry business. He was elected alderman in 1872. By 1884, he also managed Waters-Price Oil Company, an early marketer of petroleum products, specializing in kerosene distribution.

EDWIN W. REARDON was from a Pennsylvania banking family when he came to Dallas about 1880. He was later recruited by the Seaboard National Bank in New York to become an organizer of Dallas' Fourth National Bank. When the bank consolidated with O'Connor's and Trezevant's City National Bank, Reardon became cashier. He was many times a director of the Dallas State Fair and its first treasurer, serving in that post twice. He was a director and officer for the Fourth National Bank. Recruited to other banks, he served as a director and officer in several banks and became president of the American Exchange National Bank for five years. At the time, that bank was Texas' largest. Reardon died in 1924, five years before his bank's consolidation with City National that later became First National Bank in Dallas on December 31, 1929.

J.W. WEBB was an early jeweler, beginning here before 1873. He was the city's premier fine goods merchant, selling clocks, sterling, plated silver, watches, eyeglasses and general jewelry.

ROBERT COCKRELL'S family was the second owner and primary developer of Dallas. His father, Alexander, purchased Bryan's remaining property in 1852 for seven thousand dollars. Bryan had sold only eighty-six lots by that time. The Cockrell family owned all the river front property, as well as the ferry and bridge, the first luxury hotel, the sawmill, a flour mill, and a large brick commercial building. Robert managed the saw mill. Robert was born on January 16, 1852, and died on May 21, 1886, a year after the club was incorporated.

W. J. CAMPBELL's family arrived in Dallas County in 1851 when he was nineteen years old. He was a Confederate veteran serving the CSA as a carpenter. In Dallas he worked at surveying and accumulated three farms. He specialized in fruit culture and had the largest peach orchard in the area.

TOM L. MARSALIS was as important to Dallas' growth as any other citizen. His was a "rags-to-riches-to-rags" story that deserves a book of its own. In 1871, at age nineteen, he came to Corsicana, Texas. There, in partnership with Moses D. Garlington, he began a wholesale grocery business that followed the H.&T.C. Railroad into Dallas in 1872. Over the next sixteen years, his business grew to one with a sales volume of \$20,000,000 a year, operating from a one acre building with a side track holding seven rail cars at a time. Marsalis was a leader of the development of Dallas. He did the first downtown street paving, organized the first fire company helped organize the Merchant's Exchange, and owned four grocery stores. With an investment of one million dollars he began the development of Oak Cliff. In that city, he created a complete water system, built an electric power plant, a large hotel, a school house, and dedicated a one-hundred-and-sixty-acre park that is now the Dallas Zoo. He was also a director of the Dallas State Fair. The 1893 panic, America's second worst depression, put Marsalis into bankruptcy. Selling his holdings here, he went to New York and became the president of the American Grocery Company.

WILLIAM J. KAIN was a partner in the real estate investment firm of Kain and Campbell. With partner Arch W. Campbell, Kain accumulated large land and building holdings in the city. He was a self-made man who was on his own from the age of ten. He came to Dallas in 1876 and

worked his way up by buying exceptional property and building exceptional buildings on it. He was also a founder of Little Sandy Club.

JULES E. SCHNEIDER was always a member of the city father's inner sanctum. In partnership with club member Alfred Davis, they owned Schneider and Davis Wholesale Groceries. His interests extended to many areas that included the State Fair, where he served as a director for many years, and as president for one year. He was also a founder of the Merchant's Exchange. He was president of the Dallas Gas and Fuel Company that began distributing electricity only four years after Edison invented the incandescent bulb. Profits from that utility monopoly leveraged him into property accumulation and other business ventures. He was a director and officer of the famous City National Bank. He was president of the Consolidated Street Railway Company (1884), which had the transit monopoly for three years. His wealth was established as early as 1879, when he built a mansion on the northeast corner of Ross and Akard.

ANDREW J. PORTER was the manager of the A.J. Weir Plough Company. Because of its railroads, Dallas quickly became an agricultural center. The majority of Texas' cotton was grown within a hundred-mile radius of our Queen City. Dallas became one of the largest inland cotton exchanges in the U.S. by 1879. Dallas County milled flour was a huge business as early as 1877, following Cockrell's first mill in 1874. Agricultural implement sales were the reciprocal side of this commerce - cotton, grain, flour, cattle and hides went out, and implements came in. By 1879, Dallas was the world's second largest distribution point for agricultural implements. Porter and others occupied in this business became extremely wealthy in short order.

CHANGING TIMES – CHANGING MEMBERHSIP

Of the forty-three members on the 1900 list, only four were Club founders. These were Billy Gaston, Bill Kain, John Simpson, and Bill Sterett. Attrition of the early members can be accounted for by several causes. One of the most important conditions of membership in the Club in the first twenty-five years was an endurance for primitive facilities and the difficulties in traveling to and from the Club. To reach the Club, members had to take the H.&T.C. from the East Dallas Depot to Hutchins. On arrival in Hutchins, they were met by the keeper's horse and wagon, and driven to the lake over the rutted and difficult two-mile road to the River. On arriving at the Club, accommodations were in the three-room Clubhouse with dormitory living in the old farm houses which were razed and replaced by 1915. Food was prepared in the keeper's farmhouse kitchen by the keeper's wife. Members had to endure cold water washes from well water, long treks to the outhouses, and nights lit only by kerosene lanterns and candles. Fish and game was, of course, dressed there and some of it, no doubt, was cooked by the keeper's wife and consumed on the premises. However, any game brought back to Dallas was wrapped in newspapers and carried in baskets without ice. In addition, bathing facilities were restricted, if they existed at all. Therefore, these leading Dallas businessmen would return from their trips dirty, smelly, and with their game in hand.

The stress of this type of recreation could soon dampen its allure for even the most hearty outdoorsman. Therefore, as Dallas developed more in town recreation, competition for the early member's time was intense. The founders were also aging and perhaps lacked the necessary exuberance and energy to continue this arduous type of recreation. Now there was more to do in town, and it was more comfortable to stay there.

From a population of 10,385 in 1880, Dallas grew to 38,067 in 1890 when it became the largest city in Texas. By 1900 the population was 42,638, reflecting a fourfold growth in twenty years. Along with the numerical expansion came new cultural growth.

Among Dallas' refinements were the organization of the first public water works in 1881; the first telephone exchange, 1881-1882; downtown street paving with bois d'arc blocks, along with the first free bridge across the Trinity River in 1882. Both electricity and tennis arrived that year. By 1883, Dallas constructed its first sewer line along Main Street, designed to dump into the Trinity and free the downtown from outhouses and chamber pots. Indoor electric lighting and the first public school came the same year. Saloons, gambling and brothels were still the premier recreations. In 1884, Dallas had a hometown brewery. That year, 52,000 kegs of suds were consumed - two and one-half kegs for every man, woman and child. The Merchants

Exchange - forerunner of the Chamber of Commerce - became the parent of Dallas' bachelors' Idlewild Club in the fall of 1884. In 1885, those needing new diversions could learn to roller-skate, read the newest newspaper in town, The Dallas Morning News, or join the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club.

On March 12, 1887, founding Club members R.V. Tompkins, J.C. O'Connor, J.N. Simpson and Alfred Davis incorporated the Dallas Club. They took along with them many of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club members as founding members of the new Dallas Club. This was an exclusive gentlemen's club with membership restricted to business, civic and professional leaders, and was established on the order of English business clubs. They built a four story building on the northwest corner of Commerce and Poydras streets, at a cost of \$45,000 in 1888. The luxuries included electricity, indoor plumbing, a bar, a restaurant, a library, meeting rooms and apartment rooms for members. From this time on Dallas' business elite could enjoy their camaraderie in luxurious surroundings as well as at the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club.

As 1888 came into being, baseball came with it. Also coming was a new hospital to replace the first two-room hospital that received little use. Conditions had improved enough that year for the construction of the Turtle Creek water pumping station to give fuller access to indoor plumbing. Then in 1891, Dallas gained its first football team. The following year the new courthouse, "Old Red," was built.

The great depression of 1893 that shook out Tom Marsalis no doubt shook out some other members. During its two-year life, that depression also took out five Dallas banks, but by 1896 the city was on the move again.

The First Baptist Church sanctuary was built. Two years later came the magnificent St. Paul Hospital, and Dallas' first skyscraper, the seven-story Linz Building.

During this period horse racing at the State Fair provided entertainment in season. The famous Grand-Windsor was a place for social gatherings, and was acclaimed by all for its extensive menus that included game and fish of all types. An opera house first opened in 1873 and continued to show all types of drama. Coming of age in 1883, the Dallas Opera House opened in a new building, and continued in full service until it burned in 1901.

No doubt business activity consumed much of the club members' time, and cut into their leisure. An 1888 visitor reported that Dallas had many evidences of wealth and general prosperity. He commented on the size of the buildings and the vibrant pulse of the downtown area, jammed with vehicles, pedestrians and goods.

However, the greatest competition for the founding members of the Club came at the hands of its own founding father, John T. Trezevant. This began in late spring of 1896 when Trezevant was driving his buggy past the intersection of Lemmon and Oak Lawn. On a vacant lot there he saw four acquaintances hitting small white balls with stick-like clubs. Invited to try, he was told that this was a new game called "golf." On his first swing, he hit a ball soundly for about 150 yards. That one stroke made me a golfer, despite the fact that on the next two or three strokes I missed the ball by several inches," he confessed. From that moment on, he became a pied-piper, leading several Club members into the white ball addiction.

By 1897 Trezevant had already organized an informal golf club. Its first tournament in 1898 was won by J.C. O'Connor, so he was gone from the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club forever.

The "Dallas Golf and Country Club" was incorporated on January 17, 1900, and Club members Trezevant, Tenison, O'Connor, Duke, Ferris and Reardon were among its founders. Not all completely traded their shotguns and cane poles for golf clubs. Tenison, Duke and Ferris retained some of their reason and remained active in the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club. Trezevant, however, was completely lost to golf, the new club and its in-town, Saturday night socials. His priorities, which he listed when asked, were, "Golf and my home, cleanliness, personal and civic."

Both the in-town Dallas Club and Dallas Golf and Country Club social clubs provided ways to include wives in the recreational activities of their husbands. While this, and the difficulty in traveling to the Club lake caused some members to drop out, still others were eager to join for

the benefits of the membership of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club. Prestige of the Club was enhanced by the business successes of many of these turn-of-the-century members.

Included with Gaston, Kain, Simpson and Sterett on the 1900 list were G.G. Wright, President and E.O. Tenison, Vice President. Kain was both Secretary-Treasurer and a Director. John Gaston, A.A. Jackson, E.O. Tenison and G.G. Wright were also Directors.

According to the first corporation statute of the State of Texas in 1871, all early corporations were limited to a fifty year term. Therefore, in 1935, the original charter of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club expired, and a renewal was required. This was completed on February 25, 1935, when the fifty-six existing members applied for a replacement charter, and each member was listed in the charter. Of these fifty six, fifteen have been discussed in the prior pages of this history. These fifteen are: James P. Griffin, A.A. Green, Jr., W.D. Felder, Dr. W.W. Samuell, Hugo Schoellkoph, G. Marby Seay, Charles L. Tarver, George N. Aldredge, A.A. Jackson, Dr. Whitfield Harral, John L. Young, LR. Munger, and R.M. Williams. The balance of the fifty-six are those who had joined the Club after 1922.

MANAGEMENT CHANGES

Billy Gaston was a deer hunter. As deer disappeared from Dallas County and the Bois d'Arc Island, Gaston ranged eastward into Henderson County to hunt deer several times a year. According to Ralph W. Widener, Jr., in his book, WILLIAM HENRY GASTON, Gaston began hunting deer in Henderson County as early as 1897. His favorite spot was on the property of a man named Gage whose place was about ten miles southwest of Athens on a creek called Coon Creek. He so enjoyed the land and hunting opportunities there that he and some others bought the land and began to acquire members for a new club. On June 13, 1902, they incorporated a club under the name Koon Kreek Klub. Nine Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club members joined the new club and were listed on the 1902 membership list of the Koon Kreek Klub. There remains even today a great deal of speculation about the name of the new Klub because of the initials of it are, of course, KKK. It appears that Gaston's activities at the club southwest of Athens diverted his attention from the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club. In 1906, Gaston was elected the fourth president of the Koon Kreek Klub, and dropped out of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club. One of the 1902 members of the Klub was E.O. Tenison, who remained active in the Club as an officer and a director.

Although the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club remained only a nineteenth century farm with lakes through the first decade of the twentieth century, the far-sighted members were planning to bring in as many new conveniences as possible. Toward this end, they hired a new keeper in 1905.

The original manager, J.S. White, and his wife had not experienced the marvels of modern living that began changing Dallas from 1880 forward. White's twenty year effort during the first years of the club earned him the respect and loyalty of the founding members. As his tenure ended, the members sought a new keeper who could upgrade the facilities and make the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club a modern country club on par with the best.

The new manager they found was Addison P. Walker, a young graduate of Texas A & M with a mechanical engineering degree. Ad Walker brought with him his wife Maude, Texas' third registered nurse, who graduated from the University of Michigan. Their two sons, Stewart and Bud, were three years old and one year old, respectively, when the Walkers came.

CLUB MODERNIZATION

The modernization of the Club ran into another snag soon after Walker came on board. Having regained the members lost to the new in-town activities, an additional problem caused a diversion and a delay that was not overcome until about 1910.

Arch Campbell had a business dispute with Ed Tenison over a decision Tenison made as Campbell's banker at the City National Bank. Campbell then quit the Club in 1905 to start Little

Sandy at Hawkins, Texas on the Texas and Pacific Railroad line. The original land purchasers of Little Sandy, along with Campbell, were Club members Gli G. Wright, J.B. McDougal and W.J. Kain. Wright and Kain were officers and directors of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club in 1900.

Gil Wright purchased a Missouri corporation and renamed it Little Sandy. Together the four purchased one thousand one hundred and sixty-one acres with three natural lakes. From this beginning, a dozen Club members on the 1900 roster eventually joined Little Sandy, including founders Kain, Sterett, and Jamison.

In return for locomotive water from one of their lakes, Campbell induced the Texas & Pacific Railroad to stop at the gate when flagged. Thus, rail transportation to that more distant facility was obtained, and a clubhouse was built there in 1909 with additions in 1910.

A close relation developed between the members of both clubs, so that over the years forty-four Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club members also held memberships in Little Sandy. By 1912, Ed Tenison and Arch Campbell settled their differences. That year, Tenison also joined Little Sandy. The most recent Club member to hold dual memberships was Dr. Arch J. McNeill, who retired from the Club in September 1991.

Of the eight duck blinds Walker built while keeper, five were named for members. Each of these five, Tenison, Campbell, Sterett, Aldridge and Smith, were members of both the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club and Little Sandy. The honor of having duck blinds named for them indicates their devotion to both the Club and their hobbies of hunting and fishing.

After 1910, Club activities moved forward at an increased pace. Prosperity improved everywhere, and Club members began a major upgrading of the Club facilities. Ad Walker's youngest son, Bud, (H.D. Walker), remembered the period of 1910 to 1924 in a taped interview that was recorded on August 1, 1990. At that time Bud was the 86 year old Chairman Emeritus of NCNB, Garland. His memories are the oldest available eye-witness account of the Club.

With a typical banker's talent for remembering assets, Bud listed all the assets of the Club, from the facilities through the members, which he called the top people of Dallas. Very important to Bud was the recollection of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club as a true production farm. According to him, his father raised fifteen to twenty hogs at a time, maintained five to six milk cows, four horses, some twenty head of cattle and pens of chickens. The garden consisted of five acres, which included a peach and an apple orchard.

THE CLUB AS A FARM

The farm had excess to sell to vendors of the Dallas produce markets who came to the lake to buy fruit and vegetables. The smoke house was always filled with cured pork and ham. The cellar accommodated the canned peaches, plums and vegetables, as well as storing the sweet potato crop after its harvest. Bud and his brother milked the cows and had a manual cream separator that made it possible for the kitchen help to churn country butter. After the new keeper's house was built in 1910 with its large dining room, the members and their families regularly came to the Club on weekends for country dinners. Maude Walker offered Sunday chicken dinners at \$1.50 each, plus tips. She was assisted in this work by the black help who lived in a small cabin on the main road between the front gate and the Club buildings.

Bud and his brother rode horse back to school in Hutchins where they stabled their horses during class hours. On return to the Club in the afternoons, their chores included looking after the livestock and the gardens. On the weekends they looked forward to the coming of the members who provided them opportunities for association with adults as well as the attendant opportunities to earn tips by assisting the members.

AUTOMOBILES

The advent of the automobile in Dallas made it possible for the members to use the Club in a more regular way. The first automobile was driven in to Dallas on October 5, 1899, by a visitor from Terrell, Colonel E.H.R. Green, Ben Cabell's political crony. In 1900, the first automobile to be owned in Dallas was a gift from Jay Gould to his Dallas manager of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. In 1901, automobiles were plentiful enough to cause the enactment of Dallas' first traffic ordinance, which established a seven mile per hour speed limit. The speed limit was necessary because Elm Street had been smoothed with asphalt applied over bois d'arc blocks. This made it possible for auto drivers to speed through downtown Dallas. The smooth surface was a dry weather phenomenon, however. Even through the 1920s, after heavy rains, the bois d'arc blocks would rise up through the asphalt to mar the surface. Therefore, speed limits were as much to protect the vehicles from road damage as they were to protect the pedestrians and horse-drawn wagons from collisions. As early as 1902 the first automobile dealership was established in Dallas, and the club members great love-affair with the horseless carriage was ended.

Shortly after the first automobile dealership in Dallas was established, Oldsmobile was franchised here. In 1903, the Cadillac agency came into Dallas, and by 1907, there were enough cars throughout the state to cause Texas' auto licensing act. That year, Buick came to Dallas. Club member Roy Munger bought the franchises for Cadillac, Ford and three other minor manufacturers in 1909. One of Munger's unfortunate business decisions was to sell the Ford distributorship and maintain the three minor manufacturers, along with the Cadillac distributorship. However, Munger's involvement in the automobile industry had a heavy impact on the Club. By 1912, the keeper's wagon had been replaced by a gas jitney so those members coming to Hutchins by train could be driven to the lake in the jitney, rather than by horse and wagon. By 1914 the automobiles were much more comfortable, and all had windshields, tops and spare tires. Increased popularity and ownership of automobiles brought about road improvements, and soon all the members were driving to the Club rather than coming to it by train. Their only real problem was learning to operate the cumbersome vehicles after spending a lifetime handling the reins of gentle and obedient horses.

CLUB MEMBERSHIP 1900

Membership records from 1886-1899 are not presently available, and it has not been determined that they exist. However, the 1900 membership list, published by John F. Worley, is posted at the club. Changes in the character of Dallas from 1880 to 1900 contributed to changes in the membership roster.

WILL R. ALLEN was the owner of one of Dallas' first and largest sporting goods stores located at 264 Elm Street. He resided at 486 South Lamar.

WALTER BACK was a partner in the wholesale produce company of Back and Hares, known for fancy groceries and special teas and coffees. His store was at 298 Elm Street, where he also lived.

ADOLPH BESSARD operated a grain, feed and hay business on McKinney Avenue.

BEN E. CABELL was a U.S. Marshall, and was the county sheriff in 1900. He was the son of a Confederate general and owned a livery stable before his election to sheriff. In 1903 he was elected mayor of Dallas, with the financial help of Colonel E.H.R. Green, son of Hetty Green, the "Witch of Wall Street." That election was reputed to have cost Green \$25,000 and is detailed in chapter twenty-one of Arthur H. Lewis' book, THE DAY THEY SHOOK THE PLUM TREE. Cabell lived in the Cedars at 119 Pocahontas Street.

ARCHIBALD W. CAMPBELL, for whom the Campbell Duck Blind was named, was Club founder's William Kain's partner in business development. Campbell's home was at 141 Olive Street.

FRANK T. COLLINS was treasurer of Club member W.D. Garlington's Garlington Enterprises. His home was on South Ervay near Grand.

HAMILTON COOKE was the Dallas general manager for the New York Life Insurance Company. His mansion was in East Dallas at 605 Swiss Avenue at the intersection of Peak Street.

JAMES R. CRAVENS was state agent for American Central Fire Insurance Company, and a business associate of John Trezevant and Sam Cochran. He resided at 432 Gaston Avenue.

ROYAL A. FERRIS, a Waxahaxie native, was recruited to Dallas as cashier of the Exchange Bank by founding Club members W.E. Hughes and John Simpson. Ferris created and served as president of Dallas Consolidated Traction Company, a merger of two mule-drawn lines that were converted to electricity. Afterwards, for thirty-three years, he was president of the American Exchange Bank. He was a director of Southwestern Bell Telephone, Texas Power and Light, Southwestern Life and Republic Insurance Company. Many times a director of the State Fair, he was twice its treasurer. Ferris Plaza and Royal Lane bear his name. Ferris' home was at 542 Fairmont Avenue.

WILLIAM D. GARLINGTON was the son of Moses Garlington, Tom Marsalis' grocery partner in Corsicana and Dallas. Moses Garlington's success allowed him to create extensive mercantile holdings, including the Arlington Hotel. Son William took over the business, M.D. Garlington and Company. William lived in the mansion Moses built on McKinney and Maple where the American Red Cross headquarters was built in 1948.

JOHN H. GASTON was one of Billy Gaston's sons. Following in the captain's footsteps, John was a partner in the bank of Gaston and Gaston, an officer of the State Fair, and a founder of the Dallas Golf and Country Club. John lived in Hutchins.

JAMES L. HARRIS, Attorney, was partner in the famous firm of Harris, Ethridge and Knight. Harris' home was at 341 Cole Avenue.

JOHN WILLIAM HENRY was secretary of the J.W. Crowds Drug Company, of Crowds Street fame. Henry lived at 313 Routh.

LEE H. HUGHES owned farms and lived in town at 119 Allen Street.

ALBERT A. JACKSON owned A.A. Jackson Produce Company. He had a large colonial house built on the corner of Oaklawn at Gillespie in 1905.

HENRY J. MARTYN was an independent real estate broker, whose residence was at 219 Sange.

JOHN HICKMAN MILLER was a partner in the firm of Fife and Miller, carriages and buggies, with offices at Elm and Market. His home was at 801 Ross near the Belo property, which was originally W.H. Gaston's property.

SAMUEL T. MORGAN was the president of the Dallas Brewery and the Dallas Cistern Factory. The brewery marketed two popular beers, "Dallas Splits" and "Tipperary." This brewery was in business until prohibition ended its life in 1926. Morgan's home was at 353 Browder Street.

MARTIN L. MORRIS was an attorney in partnership with William M. Crow, doing business as Morris and Crow in the North Texas Building. Morris lived in Oak Cliff, at the corner of 10th and Washington, and later became president of Oak Cliff State Bank and Trust Company.

EDWARD A. MOSELY was in the sporting goods business with Club member W.R. Allen, doing business as W.R. Allen Company. He lived at 189 North Harwood.

WILLIAM C. PADGITT was one of the famous Padgitt brothers, (William and Jessee), who had three business locations in Dallas. Padgitt Brothers manufactured and wholesaled harnesses, saddles, saddle hardware, leather, shoe findings, buggies, carriages, horse collars, belts, suspenders, luggage, etc.". William lived at 331 Ross, and was a neighbor of Jules Schneider.

HARRISON R. PARKS was a partner in the firm of Parks and Wilhite, general agents for a Dutch fire insurance company. Parks officed at 301 Main, and lived at 757 Ross Avenue, within shouting distance of Club member John H. Miller.

RICHARD E. POTTER was a capitalist and owner of Texas Land and Mortgage Company. He resided at 165 Masten.

JOHN W. ROACH was a farm owner who lived in the City of Oak Cliff at 204 Ewing Avenue.

RUSSELL V. ROGERS owned the Palace Drug Store at 271 Main and lived at 264 Worth. The Palace was Dallas' main prescription pharmacy, remaining open all night. The Palace bragged, "nowhere else will you find accuracy, purity and ability so well combined."

JAMES D. SCHOFIELD was another winner in the agricultural implement business. He was president of the Texas Implement and Machinery Company, and resided in Oak Cliff at 105 Highland.

WALTER B. SHARP was a successful wildcatter and oil drilling contractor who was active in the development of Spindletop. He was one of the first directors in the company that became Texaco. His mansion was at 494 Swiss Avenue on the northwest corner of Peak.

EDWARD O. TENISON, for whom the Tenison Duck Blind is named, was the son of pioneer saddle maker, John Tenison. At thirteen, Edward began his banking career as an office boy at the City National Bank. He rose to president, stopping on the way to be the first managing director of Dallas' 11th District Federal Reserve Bank. Tenison built his mansion at 3015 Cedar Springs Row. His neighbors along Cedar Springs were Club members W.D. FELDER, SHEP KING, J.T. TREZEVANT, and J.B. ADOUE. He gave the 105 acre Tenison Park to Dallas in memory of his son. He purchased that land from Club member W.W. Samuell for one hundred thousand dollars in 1923. Tenison always listed hunting and fishing as his main hobbies.

JOHN R. TENISON, brother of Edward, helped run the families' Tenison Brothers Saddlery Company, along with brother Albert. Edward found time to be secretary and treasurer in spite of his high-powered banking career. John lived at 472 Ross Avenue, near Club member William Padgitt.

MIKE H. THOMAS, cotton baron and builder of the family cottage, at one time was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Dallas. Generous to a fault when in the chips, Mike owned M.H. Thomas and Company, Bankers and Brokers, located in the North Texas Building on Main, between Lamar and Poydras. Thomas was born on the family's one-thousand-acre farm near Richardson, and began by selling newspapers on downtown streets. From that beginning, he became a five dollar a week wrapping clerk at Sangers. By 1887 he had his own cotton firm that went under in 1893, as did Tom Marsalis' enterprises. Afterwards, on a borrowed one hundred thousand dollars, he came back and made over twenty million dollars in cotton brokerage. During his heyday, he built the Thomas Building on Wood Street. He and his wife were leaders in Dallas civic affairs of all sorts. Mike was a founder, president and seventeen-year director of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. His home was on the corner of Worth and Washington Streets. His parties at the Club in the Thomas (family) cottage are legendary. Thomas was one of those people who epitomized the saying, "You can take the boy out of the country, but you can't take the country out of the boy." His rural ways caused him many social problems during his lifetime.

FELIX P. WEBSTER, one of the famous Dallas English cotton men, was a member of the cotton firm of H.L. Edwards and Company. He resided at 342 Gaston, and was a neighbor of Club member James Craven.

GILBERT G. WRIGHT, president of the Club, was a popular attorney, who officed at 247 Main Street in the heart of Dallas' business district. He lived at 257 Worth, near Mike Thomas. He helped start the Little Sandy Club.

Other club members at this time, for whom no historical data has yet been found, are T.A. FERRIS, G.A. FOOTE, J.B. MCDUGALL, I.D. NEWSOME, THOMAS A. PIERCE, J.L. WHITE, and B.D. WILSON.

AT THE CLUB

There was a small levee dividing the upper and lower lakes during the early years of the Club. Regular water level changes, due to rain and drought, constantly damaged the small levee so greatly that it had to be replaced in 1918 by a larger levee. At that time, the "mile long" levee, running on the west and south banks of the lower lake, was also installed. Most of the work was done by men and mules, with mules dragging the dirt in skidding buckets called slips.

Bud's memories of the weather variations at the lake were not extensive. However, he did recall the driest times, when the lower lake would shrivel down to an acre or two. On another occasion, it was so cold that they could drive an automobile across the ice into the upper lake. The wettest time was the second greatest Dallas flood, which occurred on May 25, 1908, when the Trinity crested at fifty-two and one half feet. The only greater flood was the one of 1858, which washed away the young village of Dallas. During the 1908 flood, the Walker family was isolated for over two weeks. Bill Sterett wrote of this in a short story in the Dallas Morning News, wherein he commented that the Walker family of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club had not been heard from in over two weeks. The greatest drought was to come long after Bud's time. In the great Dallas drought of the 1950s, both lakes went completely dry.

One of Bud's fondest memories was of his dog, Mack, a brown Chesapeake retriever, which was a gift from Club members J.C. Duke and Colonel Bill Sterett. Mack was a constant companion of Bud and his brother Stewart, and worked hard for the Club members whenever he was called upon to be a retriever in a duck blind. Mack turned out to be a great snake catcher and fish catcher, as well as a game retriever. Over the years he developed an immunity to the water moccasin venom, and was especially effective in catching and killing the snakes at the drought times when they congregated in the smaller pools at the lower lake. Mack lived under the front steps of the keeper's cottage, and was the official greeter for all the members as they chugged down the main road in their noisy and smoky automobiles. He joyously greeted them with more enthusiasm than was generally appreciated.

The poker games in the Clubhouse at the round table were more notorious for their length than for the high stakes. Often lasting all night, the Walker boys kept the fire burning and the lanterns lit and clean. The poor lighting caused the members to install a carbide gas lighting system as soon as it was feasible. The main Clubhouse and the keeper's cottage were outfitted with this lighting system. Ad Walker reserved the gas plant maintenance for himself. However, the boys salvaged the carbide containers for minnow tanks. The wood burning fireplaces remained the only heat in the Club buildings until the liquefied petroleum gas system was installed after World War 11. Bags of the hard rubber poker chips remained in the main Clubhouse even through the thirties as a memento of these poker games.

The members were generous tippers to their boy helpers. However, none were quite so generous as Mike Thomas and his brother DeWitt on cleanups after their notorious spaghetti dinner parties. For cleaning up the Thomas house after these parties, the Walker boys would receive gratuities of fifty dollars each.

As a hunting and fishing lake, the Club had few equals. Fishing was especially good in the upper lake, where members could expect to catch twenty-five crappie, (white perch), and bass within two hours. Trot lining for catfish yielded an abundance of channel cat averaging five to six pounds. The record catfish in those days was one of ninety-six pounds. The rough fish were so abundant, they were netted, and fish venders came from town to buy them for sale in the Dallas fish markets. The technique for catching the rough fish, carp and buffalo, was to string a net across the lower lake. Once the net was in place, the Walker boys would get in boats and pound on the boat bottoms to create enough noise to run the fish into the net. After two or three runs, the fish became smarter than the boys, and quit running into the net.

Duck season was a special time for the Club members. Having friends throughout the country, they arranged to be telegraphed from Canada when the ducks took off on their first migratory flight south. Other friends along the way, especially in Wisconsin, would report the progress of

the flocks. The members computed that it took about five days for the trip from Canada to the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club. Therefore, after receiving the reports, they waited in the duck blinds to greet the arrivals.

At that time, there was no limit and ninety to one hundred ducks per blind was not an uncommon daily hunt. Later the limit went to twenty-five ducks per person per day, and that limit was always reached. The waterfowl were so abundant that the lesser ducks, such as the bluebill and teal, were disdained by the members. M.D. Felder said it wasn't worth wasting a ten cent shell on a five cent duck, when he bypassed shooting at bluebills. Each of the members had their own collection of wooden decoys, which they stored in large locked boxes near the boat landings. These wooden decoys had to be set out in cold and blustery weather.

This, again, was a chore for the Walker boys, who helped maintain the lines and weights on the decoys, and put them out in the mornings and took them up for the members in the evenings. Also, at that time, live decoys were legal. Thus, the Walker boys would take out the live decoys and put them near the blinds so their constant quacking would attract the migratory ducks to land on the lake. This was a cold and wet business, and many of the live decoys retaliated by splashing cold lake water over those who handled them.

The only disagreeable part of the hunt came when it was time to clean the game. Cleaning and picking a duck has always been plain hard work. Multiplied by the hundreds that required this, the Walker boys worked late into the night, assisted by the black help employed at the lake, to dress the days kill.

The members apparently tired of drinking muddy well water, and installed a fresh water system, which included a cistern filtered through a coal filtering plant. Rain off the roof of the Clubhouse was routed into gutters and into a holding tank where it then filtered through the coal filters into a final cistern, which was at the well head immediately east of the driveway in front of the keeper's house. This well had a continuous chain bucket system. When the crank was turned, miniature buckets on a continual chain brought the water up and dumped it into the spout, so that there was no need to raise and lower a cumbersome and heavy bucket.

This water system remained in use until 1918 when the bathrooms were installed along with inside plumbing. At that time, running water was needed, and a well was dug that was powered by a pump driven by a gasoline engine. The new bathrooms had flush toilets, showers and hand basins, but no hot water. Later, the gasoline driven pump was replaced by a windmill and elevated tank for gravity feed pressure. In that year, electricity for lighting came and replaced the gas light system.

The cold water showers were a bit beyond the members' endurance. They established a water heating system by installing a wood-fired water heating system immediately south of the men's bathroom, on the porch of the main Clubhouse. The wood heater also warmed the bathroom.

The arrival of small gasoline engines, similar to the ones that ran the water pump, allowed more labor saving devices to be used at the Club. A gasoline engine driven saw was used for cutting up the smaller pieces of wood used in the wood-burning cooking stoves that were in the keeper's cottage, the family cottage and the ladies' cottage. Even through the forties, these wood-burning cooking stoves were used by the members and the keeper's wife. The sticks of wood burned in these stoves were two to three inches wide and about twelve to fifteen inches long. Large stacks of them were kept inside beside the stoves for convenience.

Even though the gasoline engines were acceptable at the Club, and gasoline boat motors came on the scene as early as the nineteen twenties, outboard boat motors were not permitted on the Club lakes until about 1943.

The task of rowing boats around the lake was eased through the Club's purchase of Mulligan boats. Mulligans were metal boats, with round bottoms, and outfitted with two places for rowers, so that two sets of 2 oars could be used at the same time. They were easier to row due to their round bottoms. This made the boats faster, and Although the Mulligan boats are now gone from the lake, reminders of this period remain in a dozen of more of their seventy-five year old oars that are still stored over the rafters in the storage house immediately

northwest of the family cottage.

In 1916, the keeper's cottage, as well as the clubhouse, was renovated. The Club was fortunate in obtaining help from the county in improving and rebuilding the Prairie Creek dam, known as the Vining Levee.

Some of the interesting bits of history over the next fifteen years include the fact that in 1917 the members voted to prohibit drinking of intoxicants on the property anywhere except in the men's clubhouse. At that time women were banned from the clubhouse. In 1918, the members voted to install wood stoves in the men's clubhouse and the ladies' clubhouse, and to put in electric lighting in all the buildings on the property. The new ladies' clubhouse was authorized in 1919 to be built at a cost not exceeding four thousand dollars. Also, three additional duck blinds were built at the lower lake. At that time, the keeper's salary was raised to one hundred dollars a month. In addition, too many fish were being caught by the members, and a fish limit was imposed to control excessive catches. In 1920, the Club voted to allow ladies to be members of the Club when their husbands died and they inherited the stock. In 1921, an ice box was purchased for the keeper's house, and the price of meals was set at seventy-five cents. A limit of twenty-five ducks per person per day was established.

In 1922, a dam improvement was voted to raise the levels of the lake, provided that the work did not exceed a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. The Club proceeded with these improvements in 1923, and they were completed six months later in September of that year. In 1924, the spillways on each end of the main levee were enlarged to take care of flood water and prevent further damage to the levees.

In April of that year, the Club voted to give Hood Smith the authority to sell the entire property for \$60,000. A year later he reported back that he was unable to find a buyer for the property at that price. So, the members voted to continue to operate and maintain the Club the best they could on limited income.

In 1925, a limit of twenty-four people as guests to a party at a time was established. Apparently this rule was in reaction to some of Mike Thomas' larger and louder parties in the Thomas' house.

By 1928, the keeper's salary was increased to one hundred and fifty dollars a month. The prosperity of the Club apparently had improved to make this raise from one hundred and twenty-five dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars. This made the keeper's job a well-paid job in those days, for besides the income, he also had his house with expenses paid, the complete use of the property for running and raising cattle and for his garden, as well as the opportunity to fish and hunt. In addition, the keeper's wife had an income from the meals she served, and they were also provided help from a black couple who were paid through the Club.

In 1929, the automobile shed or garage was in need of repair, and the officers voted to repair it and also to buy additional boats.

In 1930, fish barrier screens were installed at the far north end of the upper lake, and that lake was stocked with seventy-five hundred white crappies and fifteen hundred bass. A new gravity feed tank and tower were installed at the windmill. By 1933, the depression had begun to take its effect upon the Club, and the keeper's salary was reduced to one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month, and the black helper, who was receiving forty dollars a month, was terminated in the budget cut.

In these times, fish and game was abundant, and fish stories were equally abundant. A snapshot of a seventy-eight pound Opelousas catfish was tacked on the wall in the men's clubhouse. All members aspired to get a fish larger than that one. The myth was that large catfish denned up in the flume tunnel under the levee between the upper and lower lakes. The prevailing yarn was that the best way to catch these giants was for the fisherman to stick his arm up the tunnel and let the catfish grab his hand. Then the fisherman could work his hand behind the gills and wrestle the giant to shore. While this was a good story, no one every attempted to prove its truthfulness. So, the seventy-eight pounder retained the record as the second largest fish ever caught after the ninety-six pounder reported by Bud Walker.

Duck hunting was still good to excellent at the lake at these times, and on into the forties. On one occasion, some hunters went to a blind with a boat loaded nearly to the gunnels with people, guns and other equipment. During the day, they shot so many ducks that on their return the boat sank. There were no witnesses to the events after the sinking of the boat, and the survivors didn't talk much about it. Probably, the ducks floating away were gathered more quickly than the guns and the other cargo in the boat. In any event, the bedraggled and half-frozen hunters ultimately reached the clubhouse. With the aid of the Club's stores of firewood and firewater they thawed out, but even the firewater did not encourage a discussion of their accident in any detail.

Two neighboring lakes also enjoyed the abundance of ducks in this section of Dallas County. On the west side of the Trinity immediately adjacent to the Club's lower lake was the Lancaster Country Club lake. Originally chartered on May 2, 1904 as the Farmer's Club Lake, charter #13188, Lancaster was founded by five Hutchins residents, and apparently had no close relationship with the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club.

Just northwest of the intersection of Dowdy Ferry and the Trinity River, was the Fin and Feather Club. That club was originally chartered with #6065 on June 10, 1893. It was re-chartered as the "New Fin and Feather Club" on May 28, 1912, charter #24558.

At least five members of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club were listed on that re-charter. The 1931 membership lists of that club also show eight members of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club were also members of Fin and Feather.

In spite of this close relationship, or perhaps because of it, an intense competitiveness developed between the two clubs as respects to which enjoyed the best hunting and fishing. Elzy delighted in harassing the helper at Fin and Feather with stories of the prowess of Club members and the quantity of the game at the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club. He would ask the helper at Fin and Feather. How many ducks did you folks get over today?" Regardless of the answer, whether it be one duck or one thousand ducks, Elgie would roll his eyes and inquire, "is that all you all got?"

Still another area hunting and fishing club, the Trinity Rod and Gun Club, charter #7786, was established on May 26, 1897. It was located on the west side of the Trinity just south of what is now the intersection of South Loop 12 and the Trinity River. This club later became the Lemon Lake, and is now owned by the City of Dallas and operated as the Joppa Preserve. Unfortunately, its charter at the office of the Secretary of State is so dimmed by age that it is impossible to extract a founding members' list from the charter copy. Over the years, the Club has changed little. It still remains a place of seclusion and serenity with much of its wildlife intact. The great oak, cottonwood and pecan trees have only grown older and larger. The wildflowers in the pasture are as prolific as ever. Owls patrol the woods and pastures, and are apt to land in trees near the clubhouses to hoot at sleepers at night just as they did fifty years ago. Left alone, this place would quickly revert to its full natural state before the intrusion of the white man. As recently as 1980, this was demonstrated by a proliferation of alligators in the lake. In the 1970s, the alligator was placed on the endangered species list and was allowed to multiply without restraint. Dallas County's wild alligator colony at Palmetto Swamp in Bois d'Arc Island multiplied to such an extent that it overflowed into surrounding waterways. Over seventy of the reptiles found their way into the Club lakes. Under the permit to remove endangered species that become a danger to humans or livestock, these alligators were eradicated from the lakes in the 1980s. One of the alligators that was shot was a large male, eleven feet nine inches in length weighing three hundred and sixty pounds. It took six men to load this giant onto a truck to send it to the Dallas Museum of Natural History for taxidermy mounting and display. This old reptile was the most unique wild life specimen ever harvested from the Club property. Rightfully, he could be called its mascot because of his uniqueness. He now has his own display at the Dallas Museum of Natural History where one can see him and hear his story.

Second to "Old Bullwinkle" in uniqueness would be the ninety-six pound catfish that was taken during Addison Walker's tenure as keeper. Unfortunately, there were no pictures of that fish and therefore, there is no permanent record of that catch. The snapshot of the seventy-eight pound Opelousas catfish is long gone from the Club premises. Therefore, the only remaining

evidence of these unique specimens is Old Bullwinkle, who continues to entertain visitors at the Museum.

CHILDREN AT THE CLUB

While the Walker boys lived at the Club, they kept minnows available for the members. They seined creeks from Garland to Waxahachie, and kept the minnows in the carbide canisters that were left over from the gas generating plant. These minnows were sold for one cent each to the members. After the Walker boys left the Club, the live bait problem became more acute for the members. So, after running water was obtained, the members built concrete minnow tanks, both at the entrance to the road leading to the north pier, as well as at the live decoy duck pen. As a result of these new facilities, minnows could be purchased in large quantities at wholesale prices, and were available to the members after they arrived at the Club, as was done when the Walker boys were in the minnow business.

Just as the Club was a paradise for the Walker boys when they were growing up, it was also a paradise for the member's sons. Member's younger sons were always welcome guests at the Walker house. Quite often they would stay over for a week or ten days with the Walkers during their school vacation times. The large loft in the keeper's cottage served as a dormitory when the sons vacationed at the lake without their parents.

When the collection of boys was not engaged in swamp rabbit hunts and wild turkey hunts down in the Trinity River bottom, they assisted in such endeavors as harvesting wild grapes for wine production. At that time, three large wild grape arbors existed at the Club. One was immediately to the left of the main gate, and remnants of it can still be seen in the few vines that creep over the main gate sign and fence. The other two arbors were down in the Trinity bottoms.

Wagon loads of these grapes were brought to the main house, and a wine master was brought in from Dallas to oversee the crushing and bottling of the juice, which was then fermented in the cellar of the keeper's house.

ELGIE

When 1936 shoved 1935 off the calendar, economic conditions were improving and optimism was on the rise. The country was moving from one from almost nothing to one with a little something. Dallas won the Texas Centennial Exposition for Fair Park. The influx of visitors to the area made the outlook brighter. The income of the Club had increased to a point where a black helper could be rehired.

The new helper was a man named Elgie who came with his wife, Lizize, to live in the helper's two-room house midway between the gate and the main buildings on the north side of the main road. While the minutes indicate the helper was making forty dollars a month when he was terminated because of the depression, they do not indicate the salary which Elgie and his wife received when they were hired in 1936. Elgie had served time in Huntsville for murder, and was on parole when he was employed. Being grateful for his newly acquired liberty, Elgie turned out to be one of the best hands the Club had ever employed. He came with an immense amount of energy and imagination, and was always smiling and cheerful, with a new story to tell, or a new way to assist the members in their enjoyment of the Club.

Elgie's constant companion was a scarred-up old brown bulldog with a white eye patch named Ponto. Ponto's countenance and coat did not invite many strokes. However, he was a gentle mutt, who had endured many snake bites and had acquired the venom immunity necessary for a dog's survival at the Club. Trained by Ponto, Elgie went about his chores from morning till night, seven days a week.

In effect, this black superman ran the Club by starting each day feeding livestock, milking the cows, running the separator to extract the cream from the milk and slopping the hogs with the skimmed milk. Regular maintenance of the Club required him to mow the grass, keep the fences, brush the blinds, brush under the piers and keep the piers in good repair. During

hunting season he put out the members' decoys and took them in. His most appreciated chore was bringing hot lunches to the members in the blinds in cold weather.

Bertha Todd, assisted by Elgie's wife, Lizzie, prepared the duck hunter's breakfast and lunch during the hunting season. The hot lunches were put in World War I military mess kits and wrapped in newspapers for insulation. Mason jars of coffee, sweetened and creamed, were also wrapped in newspapers, and the entire lunches were placed in baskets. Elgie and Poncho then walked with the food baskets to the lower lake boat landings. Rowing out to the blinds in a gray Mulligan boat, he delivered the lunches while Poncho faithfully waited on shore. The winning event of every duck hunt was the sight of Elgie rowing out with the lunches, while wondering what treats would be in the mess kits that day. The one sure entree in the menu each time was the mason jar of coffee.

Besides Elgie's maintenance chores, his duties also included cleaning the fish and game of the members. His dexterity and speed in cleaning fish, scaling crappie and skinning catfish was unmatched. He could accomplish this while telling his stories about his stay at Huntsville or other tall tales about the tracks of "varmint" that he had seen at the Club. His only failing was that he was unable to explain exactly what a "varmint" was.

Elgie's wife, Lizzie, assisted by keeping house for the Todds. At that time laundry was still done in black iron laundry kettles heated over wood fires in the rear of the keeper's house. On sunny days, Elgie's wife could often be seen at this chore, or making homemade laundry soap from lard and wood ashes. Her duties also included keeping the clubhouses clean, and the linens fresh at all times.

THE CLUBS INFLUENCE

The Club was so loved by Mike Thomas that in 1904 he bought several acres of land immediately north of the main gate. Although Thomas never got around to building a house on his property, his land has stayed in the hands of the Club members and Club keepers. Club member Abe Green purchased the land after Mike Thomas' death in 1933. About 1934, Green²⁰ built a house on the property. Upon his death, he left the property to keepers Dee and Bertha Todd. Todd later sold the property to his daughter, Lola, and his son-in-law, Jack Glascock. The Glascocks continue to reside in that house at this time. Jack and Lola were the fifth keepers of the Club.

**Editor's Note -by 1993 this house was abandoned and the lot had become DBar Trailer Park.*

As the facilities of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club were improved, and the membership enhanced by even more of Dallas' business leaders, so were the other clubs which Club members helped to found in Dallas. J.T. Trezevant was the president of the Dallas Golf and Country Club from 1900 to 1906. From 1906 until 1912, Club member J.C. Duke was its president. As J.C. O'Connor had won the first golf tournament, the versatile man for all seasons, Colonel Bill Sterett, won the second amateur state tournament.

In 1912, that club sold their property between Oak Lawn and Turtle Creek for one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars cash. They subscribed many new members and bought new facilities in Highland Park. A new corporate charter for the Dallas Country Club was applied for on March 30, 1911. Turtle Creek was dammed in several places where it wandered through the grounds. The proceeds from the sale of the original property, along with the capital generated by new members, allowed the Dallas Country Club to not only purchase the new property clear of debt, but also to build a large three-story and basement Elizabethan clubhouse on the banks of the creek near the intersection of Beverly and Preston Roads.

In 1905, the Munger family had begun the development of the Munger Place Addition on the far reaches on East Dallas. The Mungers, like Trezevant, were "shakers and movers." They inspired the founding of the Lakewood Country Club on October 31, 1912. Along with Club members Roy and Collette Munger, and others of the Munger family, fifteen members of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club were on the Lakewood Country Club founder's list.

Of all Club members during Bud Walker's residence there, he remembered some twenty of them as being active and very significant in the life of the Club. These Club members were, of course, greater assets than the facilities they built. These members constituted the leaders of Dallas.

CLUB MEMBERSHIP 1913 - 1920

M.H. WOLFE was president of M.H. Wolfe and Company, Inc., cotton brokers, on the fifth floor of the Cotton Exchange Building. He was also vice-president of the Security National Bank, and lived at 2617 Maple Avenue. The Club minutes from 1913 through 1917 listed additional Club members who were important in the history of Dallas.

CHARLES S. BARRY was secretary and treasurer of the Murray Company. The Murray Company was a manufacturer of cotton gin systems and equipment. A close competitor of the Mungers' Continental Gin Company, Murray also had International Marketing. The association of Barry and the Mungers at the Club is another example of the Dallas Spirit at work among business competitors. Barry lived at 4833 Swiss Avenue.

MURRELL L. BUCKNER was general manager and secretary-treasurer of the Union Terminal Company, owner of the railroad depot. He lived at 3723 Lemmon Avenue.

D. FRANK CARDEN was senior partner in the law firm of Carden, Starling, Carden, Hemphill & Wallace. His home was at 3107 Oak Lawn.

SAM P. COCHRAN lived at 909 South Ervay in the Cedars. He was J.T. Trezevant's insurance partner, as well as president of both the Title & Guaranty Title Company, and Duncan-Green Lumber Company. The lumber company had many acres of pine, and a large sawmill, and sold yellow pine throughout the country. Easily the most avid Shriner in Dallas, he directed the construction of the Scottish Rite Cathedral at 500 S. Harwood.

T. MARVIN CULLUM was president and founder of Cullum and Boren Sporting Goods. The store, located at 1509-11 Elm Street, stocked all items of sporting goods, and was a supplier of the Mulligan boats purchased by the Club. Marvin was a P.K., son of the Reverend Marcus H. Cullum, founder of Oak Lawn Methodist Church. The family came to Texas from Tennessee in 1873. He lived at 4000 Gillon.

LAMONTE DANIELS was president and general manager of Texas Harvester Company, and vice-president of The Farm Tractor. A friendly competitor of J.C. Duke in the Dallas Spirit, Daniels benefited from Dallas as the center of the agricultural implement business in the Southwest. His home was at 5100 Live Oak.

EDWARD GRAY was a lawyer and astute businessman. He was senior partner of Cockrell, Gray, McBride & O'Donnell. He was also president and trust officer of Dallas Trust and Savings Bank. He served as president of Dallas Title & Guaranty Company, and was vice-president of U.S. Bond and Mortgage Company. A director of Southwestern Life Insurance Company, he was a business associate of Club members Vardell, Harral, Ferris, Wilson, Aldredge, Higgenbotham, Trezevant, Schoelkopf, Daniels, Seay and the Mungers. His home was at 3609 Gaston Avenue.

A.A. GREEN, JR was a life insurance and financial consultant. Starting with his father as Texas general agent for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, he later associated with Southwestern Life Insurance Company. In partnership with Robert Maxwell, he became a leading producer of annuities and life insurance. His first home was at 3608 Maplewood Avenue. After purchasing Mike Thomas' property north of the Club gate, he built a house on it, and lived there until his death, (c. 1945).

JAMES P. GRIFFIN was a longtime member of the Club. Joining in 1915, he remained active until he had a stroke in the Sterett Blind on November 11, 1951, while hunting with Clare Weakley, Sr. and his son, James B. Griffin. Having a colorful career, he worked his way up to president of the Texas Electric Railway Company, serving until it was finally dismantled in

1948. Living a year after his stroke, he died September 17, 1952. His home was at 5109 Swiss Avenue.

GEORGE W. LOUDERMILK owned a mortuary under his name. A friendly competitor of Ed and Hood Smith, in the Dallas Spirit, he was active in the Club. He was superintendent of Dallas' two best cemeteries, Greenwood in North Dallas and Oakland in South Dallas. His firm later became Loudermilk-Sparkman, a forerunner to what is now Sparkman-Hillcrest. He resided at 1937 Main Street.

JOHN T. MCDONOUGH was president of the Murray Company, cotton gins. According to the Club's 1917 membership list, the presidents of two of America's largest and most competitive gin companies were Club members at the same time. McDonough and S.I. Munger's willingness to associate in their leisure reflects admirably on their spirit and natures. McDonough lived at 3009 Maple Avenue.

NICHOLAS NIGRO was an Italian immigrant who made a success in Dallas. His produce and commission house was established in 1893. By 1908 his company occupied 20,000 feet at 190 Commerce. With cold storage, he was the largest supplier of perishable fruit and vegetables in the area. He was an early dealer in special Mexican products. A sportsman, he was also an early member of both Koon Kreek Club and the Trinity Rod and Gun Club. His home was at 2804 Routh Street.

C.W. ROBINSON was the president of Texas Seed and Floral Company, located at 219 Elm Street, founded under another name in 1873. The firm wholesaled crop and garden seeds. Having its own nurseries and greenhouses, Texas Seed sold products in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Robinson lived at 4208 Junius.

HARRY L. SEAY was another successful lawyer-businessman. A partner in the law firm of Seay and Seay, he was also president of the Southland Life Insurance Company. He was vice president of Dallas Transfer Company, Electric Express & Baggage Cars, and Vibrelithio Construction Company, as well as a director of Texas Transfer and Warehouse. With both Seay and Vardell as Club members, Dallas' two largest hometown life insurance company presidents shared their recreational time together in the harmony of the Dallas Spirit. Seay's home was at 3707 Beverly Drive.

MALCOMB F. STERETT was a manager of the Hobson Electric Company, founded in 1894. Jobbers of heavy and light electrical equipment and supplies, the company served the entire southwest, equipping the lighting companies in many cities. He went on to create a specialty company, Electric Appliance Company, and was its secretary. Son of Colonel Bill Sterett, Malcomb lived at 4208 Beverly.

JOHN L. YOUNG was a partner in the law firm of Marshall & Young. His home was at 800 N. Harwood.

JAMES R. BOWER was the president of the Adolphus Garage, and vice president of the Grove Hill Cemetery. He lived at 4209 Bordeaux.

M.W. TOWNSEND was a partner in the law firm of Dabney and Townsend in the Praetorian Building. Townsend resided at 4010 Rawlins.

EUGENE MUNGER was an executive supervisor in the Continental Gin Company. His residence was at 4927 Junius.

JOHN SPARGER was a foreign exchange broker serving the Dallas Cotton Brokers. He officed at 205 Cotton Exchange Building, and resided at 3915 Gillon.

LEE H. HUGHES was a real estate broker and investor, in partnership with his brother, Will. Officing in the downtown Scollard Building, Lee lived at 2629 Live Oak.

THOMAS A. BOWER was the manager of Roy Munger's Automobile Company. He resided at 4815 Gaston.

WILLIAM A. WEBB was the chief operating officer of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas (KATY) Railroad. His home was at 4037 Lemmon Avenue.

HENRY F. SPEER was president of Pure Ice Company, Dallas' largest ice plant and public cold storage warehouse. Club member A.A. Jackson was the vice-president. Speer lived at 1848 South Boulevard.

SAWNIE R. ALDREDGE was senior partner in the law firm of Aldredge, Smith and Madden, at 1702 First National Bank Building. Sawnie was later elected mayor. His home was at 4704 St. Johns Drive.

DAN M. CRADDOCK was a partner in the insurance firm of Craddock and Smith, which later became Ellis, Smith & Company. He lived at 3205 Oak Lawn.

HUGH PRATHER was vice-president and general manager of Flippin-Prather Real Estate. That firm owned Highland Park, and were the exclusive agents for it. They built and owned the Highland Park Village, one of America's first shopping centers. Prather lived at 3628 Beverly Drive.

FREEMAN HALL was Marby Seay's partner in the insurance firm of Seay and Hall. His home was at 2508 Maple Avenue.

HORATIO H. ADAMS was a financier operating as an individual investor. A busy Dallas supporter and member of many clubs, Adams was the main promoter of Dallas' Coliseum, (Fair Park Auditorium). He also was a mainstay in obtaining SMU for Dallas. His home was at 4824 Reiger Avenue.

GEORGE N. ALDREDGE was a son of the pioneer judge, G.N. Aldredge. George was secretary of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, and went on with the mergers to become one of the first directors of the First National when it was established on December 31, 1929. In 1932, he was a vice-president of that bank. He has the distinction of having a duck blind named for him, and was considered to be the best shot of all the Club members. He lived at 5125 Live Oak.

TOM L. BRADFORD was a founder and a director of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company, where he served as vice president and treasurer. His home was at 2405 Maple Avenue.

J.C. "JIM" DUKE was the manager of the John Deere Plough Company in Dallas. His name was associated with all the social clubs established in Dallas, and was the last president of the Dallas Golf and Country Club before it reincorporated as the Dallas Country Club. His home was at 3002 Maple Avenue.

W.D. FELDER was the owner of W.D. Felder and Company, cotton brokers. His home, also, was on the Cedar Springs row. He was a director of the City National Bank at the time of his membership in the Club, and his neighbor, E.O. Tenison, was the president of that bank. Felder became a founding director of the First National Bank, and was the man who gave Bud Walker his first job, starting Bud on his career in cotton and banking. Felder's offices were on the third floor of the Cotton Exchange Building. His home was at 3402 Cedar Springs

JACK GILLESPIE was president of the Dallas National Bank. Earlier, he was cashier of Tenison's bank, and resided at 5015 Crutcher.

DR. WHITFIELD W. HARRAL was a socially prominent physician in Dallas. He was a founder of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company, (1905), and its medical director. He also was a founder of the Lakewood Country Club. He lived at 3823 Lemmon Avenue.

SHEPPARD W. KING, JR was the president of King, Collie and Company, cotton brokers, in the Cotton Exchange Building. He was president of the Dallas Cotton Exchange in 1912. He built a home at 3417 Gillespie just off Cedar Springs in 1908. After living there two years, he decided he didn't like it, and went to Europe for an extended vacation while he had the house

torn down and rebuilt. The replacement house still stands and is the Mansion, the cornerstone of the Mansion Hotel.

COLLETTE MUNGER was the manager and director of the Munger Place Addition that began in 1905 in East Dallas. He lived at 5400 Swiss Avenue.

LEROY (ROY) MUNGER has been listed as the owner of the Munger Automobile Company, which was located at 1606-08 Commerce Street. Roy sold Cadillacs and other prestigious automobiles throughout Texas, and created a moving and storage business in 1912. He was also a founding director of the First National Bank in Dallas, and resided at 4309 Gaston Avenue.

STEPHEN I. MUNGER patriarch of the Munger family, helped make the family fortune with his brother Robert by improving on Eli Whitney's cotton gin with numerous patents. The family operated the Munger Improved Cotton Machine Manufacturing Company, later the Continental Gin Company here in Dallas, and helped make Dallas the leading manufacturing center of cotton gin machinery. Both Collette Avenue and Munger Boulevard are reminders of this family. His home was at 4533 Ross Avenue.

G. MARBY SEAY was a partner in the general insurance firm of Seay and Hall. Seay was a director of the Texas Federal Housing Administration. The Seay family was a leading commercial family in Dallas, producing prominent lawyers, manufacturers, real estate agents and insurance men. He was one of the original directors of the First National Bank in Dallas. His home was at 5517 Gaston Avenue.

DR. W.W. SAMUELL was the founder of the Samuell Clinic. He accumulated large amounts of land in East Dallas, and is the namesake of Samuell Boulevard. He sold some of his property to E.O. Tenison, who donated it to the city for Tenison Park. Upon Samuell's death, he bequeathed the six hundred and forty acre Samuell Farm on what is now IH 20 to the City of Dallas. It continues to be operated by the Park Department as an example of a turn-of-the-century farm. His home was at 6120 East Grand.

HUGO W. SCHOELLKOPF was vice-president of G.H. Schoellkopf's Saddlery Company. His ancestor, Gottlieb H. Schoellkopf, was an early settler in Dallas, where he entered the saddle making business contemporary and competitor of John Tenison. Gottlieb was here the end of the Civil War. By 1867, he and Tenison and others had as a before helped give Dallas the dubious distinction of being the world center for leather and buffalo hide trade. The buffaloes hide trade, funneled through Dallas, led to the near extinction of the buffalo. Hugo was also an early director of the First National Bank in Dallas.

ED C. SMITH was the founder and chairman of Ed C. Smith and Son, Funeral Home. This one of the more prominent funeral homes in Dallas. Along with George W. Loudermilk's Mortuary, the Smith Funeral Homes had a near monopoly on the burial business in Dallas. Ed C. Smith and Son still exist today under the name of Ed C. Smith and Brothers Funeral Home on Samuell Boulevard.

HOOD F. SMITH was Ed Smith's son, and president and operator of the Ed C. Smith and Son Mortuary. A duck blind was named in his honor for his efforts as an officer and director of the Club. He lived at 3602 Rawlins.

CHARLES L. TARVER was the president of Tarver, Steele and Company Cotton Buyers in the Cotton Exchange Building. He was vice-president of the Shipper's Warehouse Company and he lived at 3801 Beverly.

DEWITT S. "DUDE" THOMAS was the younger brother of Mike Thomas. Dude was vice-president of M.H. Thomas and Company on the fourth floor of the Cotton Exchange Building. He started as a telephone operator for Mike, and was always with him in his club memberships, including Little Sandy and Lakewood Country Club. Later, Dude was a co-host at the famous spaghetti dinners at the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club, and was remembered for being a bit too loquacious for some of the other members' tastes.

THOMAS W. VARDELL was a founder and the first president of the Southwestern Life

Insurance Company. He was also one of the first directors of the First National Bank in Dallas. His home was at 3824 Miramar.

R. MAX WILLIAMS was the managing Dallas director of Jenks-Gwynne and Company, stockbrokers in Dallas. His home was at 1904 Park Row.

GEORGE N. ALDREDGE was a son of the pioneer judge, G.N. Aldredge. George was secretary of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank, and went on with the mergers to become one of the first directors of the First National when it was established on December 31, 1929. In 1932, he was a vice-president of that bank. He has the distinction of having a duck blind named for him, and was considered to be the best shot of all the Club members. He lived at 5125 Live Oak.

TOM L. BRADFORD was a founder and a director of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company, where he served as vice president and treasurer. His home was at 2405 Maple Avenue.

J.C. "JIM" DUKE was the manager of the John Deere Plough Company in Dallas. His name was associated with all the social clubs established in Dallas, and was the last president of the Dallas Golf and Country Club before it reincorporated as the Dallas Country Club. His home was at 3002 Maple Avenue.

W.D. FELDER was the owner of W.D. Felder and Company, cotton brokers. His home, also, was on the Cedar Springs row. He was a director of the City National Bank at the time of his membership in the Club, and his neighbor, E.O. Tenison, was the president of that bank. Felder became a founding director of the First National Bank, and was the man who gave Bud Walker his first job, starting Bud on his career in cotton and banking. Felder's offices were on the third floor of the Cotton Exchange Building. His home was at 3402 Cedar Springs

JACK GILLESPIE was president of the Dallas National Bank. Earlier, he was cashier of Tenison's bank, and resided at 5015 Crutcher.

DR. WHITFIELD W. HARRAL was a socially prominent physician in Dallas. He was a founder of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company, (1905), and its medical director. He also was a founder of the Lakewood Country Club. He lived at 3823 Lemmon Avenue.

SHEPPARD W. KING, JR was the president of King, Collie and Company, cotton brokers, in the Cotton Exchange Building. He was president of the Dallas Cotton Exchange in 1912. He built a home at 3417 Gillespie just off Cedar Springs in 1908. After living there two years, he decided he didn't like it, and went to Europe for an extended vacation while he had the house torn down and rebuilt. The replacement house still stands and is the Mansion, the cornerstone of the Mansion Hotel.

COLLETTE MUNGER was the manager and director of the Munger Place Addition that began in 1905 in East Dallas. He lived at 5400 Swiss Avenue.

LEROY (ROY) MUNGER has been listed as the owner of the Munger Automobile Company, which was located at 1606-08 Commerce Street. Roy sold Cadillacs and other prestigious automobiles throughout Texas, and created a moving and storage business in 1912. He was also a founding director of the First National Bank in Dallas, and resided at 4309 Gaston Avenue.

STEPHEN I. MUNGER, patriarch of the Munger family, helped make the family fortune with his brother Robert by improving on Eli Whitney's cotton gin with numerous patents. The family operated the Munger Improved Cotton Machine Manufacturing Company, later the Continental Gin Company here in Dallas, and helped make Dallas the leading manufacturing center of cotton gin machinery. Both Collette Avenue and Munger Boulevard are reminders of this family. His home was at 4533 Ross Avenue.

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CLUB MEMBERSHIP 1935 AND BEYOND

In the come-back year of 1936, eight new members joined the Club. Albert G. Chaney of the United Advertising Corporation was the first. Following him was Dallas Smith, a partner in Ellis Smith & Company. Also joining was John L. Babcock, Secretary and Manager of Merchant's Delivery Service and Big A Transfer and Messenger Service. Another member was Dr. Bedford Shelmire, well-known dermatologist and member of the County Medical Society.

Dallas' largest casualty insurance company was the Group, officing in James P. Griffin's Interrurban Employer's Insurance Building. Griffin recruited all the executive staff of the Employer's Insurance as members. Joining then was Homer A. Mitchell, president, general manager and founder of the Texas Employer's Insurance Association, pioneer writers of worker's compensation in Texas by virtue of a 1914 act of the State Legislature. Mitchell was also president of the Employer's Casualty Company, vice-president of Gulf State Security Life Insurance Company, and vice president of Trinity Building and Loan Association, and vice-president of Dallas Housing Company. Along with him came Louis A. Guthrie, secretary and claim manager of the insurance companies, Clare G. Weakley, vice-president of sales and marketing for the companies, and Austin F. Allen, executive vice-president of the companies. Allen later became the Chairman of the Board of the insurance companies, and was a staunch and important member of Dallas' oligarchy.

In 1937, Jack T. Martin, secretary of the Employers Insurance Group also joined. Another member was Henry E. Catto, manager of E.A. Pierce and Company, stock and commodity brokers in the Kirby Building. H. C. Cate, retired Dallas businessman joined that year. Edgar E. Watts, vice-president and treasurer of the Employer's Insurance Company became a member, as did William C. Gipe, another retired Dallas businessman. Also joining was George M. Griffiths, a manager of the Griffiths Company.

W.M. LINGO was the president and owner of Lingo Lumber Company, and resided at 3919 Beverly Drive. Lingo Lumber Company at the time was one of Dallas' largest building supply houses. Its sign was orange, and its logo was a black cat with its back arched. During the 1930s, almost all new residential construction in Dallas had one of these signs on it, stating, "Lumber furnished by lingo Lumber Company." Earlier, Lingo had purchased the cabinet shop of I.E. Cunningham, a pioneer woodworker who furnished much of the paneling for the Scottish Rite Cathedral. Lingo's business was located at 2630 San Jacinto Street.

BEN LEE BOYNTON was the vice president of Security and Loyalty Insurance Company that owned the Fireman's Insurance Company, with offices in the Wholesale Merchants Building. Boynton lived at 4004 Windsor Avenue.

SAWNIE R. ALDREDGE was from the famous Aldredge family and was an attorney with the firm of Aldredge, Shults and Madden, in the First National Bank Building. His home was at 4704 St. John's Drive. He was a former Dallas mayor.

NEWTON AYRES owned a chain of variety stores named Duke and Ayres, and resided at 5307 Gaston Avenue.

T.L. BRADFORD, JR. was vice president and treasurer of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company. His home was at 4909 Cedar Springs.

EDWARD A. BROWN was chairman of the board of the Magnolia Petroleum Company and

Magnolia Pipeline Company, forefather of Mobil Oil Corporation. His offices were in the Magnolia Building, Dallas' tallest building. His home was at 5914 Swiss Avenue.

JAMES A. DORSEY was president and general manager of the Securities Service Corporation. His home was at 4512 St. John's Drive.

DR. SIM DRIVER was a partner in the Carrell-Driver-Griard Clinic and the Dallas Orthopedic Hospital and was a member of the Dallas County Medical Society. His specialty was orthopedic surgery and their clinic was known throughout the South for its expertise in this field. The clinic was located at 3701 Maple Avenue, and his home was at 4805 St. John's Drive.

DEVEREUX G. DUNLAP was the managing partner of Dunlap-Swain Company, Inc., and vice president of Merchants Delivery Service, Consolidate Parcel Service, Inc., and Big A. Transfer and Messenger Service, Inc. His major operations were under the name of Dunlap-Swain Tire Company, wherein he and Club member Jack Swain owned many downtown parking lots and a string of automobile service stations. His home was located at 4332 Hall Street.

RALPH E. FAIR was president of Ralph E. Fair, Inc., and Associated Pipe Line Company, and vice-president of Lucey Petroleum Company. An important oil operator, Fair lived at 4114 Edmondson.

T.W. GRIFFITHS' father came to Dallas from England in 1883. He established the largest building material company in Dallas, Griffiths and Company, which was located at 918-944 S. Lamar. In 1917, the family purchased a large lot at 4205 Lakeside, overlooking Connor Lake. In 1923, they built their mansion there, and it has been occupied by members of the family ever since. Griffiths managed the family enterprise.

FRED HARRIS was a lawyer with offices at 718 Federal Building, and resided at 612 S. Beckley.

JOHN R. HAVEN was a vice-president of the Republic National Bank and lived in the Southland Hotel.

FRANK (PINKY) HIGGINS was a professional baseball player who started his career at Dallas Adamson High School and progressed to the University of Texas. He was a strong player both as a batter and a fielder for the A's, Red Sox and Tigers. He returned to the Red Sox in mid-season in 1946 at age thirty-seven and helped the Red Sox win the World Series. He had a .330 batting average, and was appointed the manager for the Red Sox in the Ted Williams era.

THOMAS H. OBENCHAIN was president of the Dallas Union Trust Company, and vice-president of the Wise County Land Company and North East Texas Company. His home was at 4242 Armstrong Parkway.

JUSTIN MCCARTY was owner and president of Justin, Inc., S. McCarty Company and Justin McCarty, Inc. His offices were at 904 Commerce, and he lived at 4438 Westway Avenue.

ROBERT L. MAXWELL was Abe Green's partner in financial consulting and life insurance for the Southwestern Life Insurance Company. His offices were at 702 Southwestern Life Building, and his home was at 4000 Windsor Avenue.

J. SMITH OWNBY was president of Dallas Factors Corporation, Exporters Realty Company and Shippers Warehouse Company, and vice-president of the Esperanza Livestock and Land Company. He officed at 504 Cotton Exchange Building, and resided at 3703 Crescent Avenue. J. Weldon Royall was vice-president of the Republic National Bank & Trust Company. Royall came from a banking family in East Texas that owned the Royall National Bank of Palestine. Interestingly, a relative of his became the chairman of the board of the competing First National Bank in Dallas in 1936. Royall's home was at 4332 Avondale.

ALBERT T. WALRAVEN was president of Walraven Bros., Inc., and A.T. Walraven Book Cover Company, and vice-president of Collegiate Press. This company was best known for

printing the paper book covers which were required for all public-school textbooks. These covers carried advertisements of the famous Dallas businesses at the time. Walraven's business was listed as 1509 Caruth, and his residence was at 1010 N. Bishop.

DR. W.T. WHITE was a physician and surgeon and member of the Dallas County Medical Society. His offices were in the Medical Arts Building, and his home was at 4929 Swiss Avenue.

W.A. DIFFEY was the Texas manager for the Capitol Life Insurance Company. He officed in the Tower Petroleum Building, and resided at 5816 Gaston Avenue.

JOHN L. PUTERBAUGH was secretary and treasurer of the Trinity Cotton Oil Company. His office address was 701 Bellview, and his residence was at 1807 South Boulevard.

RICHARD A. HIGGINS was retired, and lived at 6918 Clayton Avenue.

J.B. O'HARA was the president and general manager of the Dr. Pepper Company and the Circle A Ginger Ale Company. His office was located at 429 Second Avenue, and his home was at 4404 Beverly Drive.

STEPHEN W. NICHOLLS was owner of S.W. Nicholls Company, an important distributor and installation engineering company. They specialized in rubber and tile flooring, sound quilting, and electric refrigerators. Nicholls' business was located at 209 Exposition, and his residence was at 4357 Edmondson.

JAMES A. BOWER was president of the Adolphus Garage Company and vice-president of the Grove Hill Cemetery Company. His office was at 1326 Commerce, and his home was at 4209 Bordeaux.

ALEX CAMP was partner in the firm of Camp and Camp, with offices in the First National Bank Building. He was a city councilman, and lived at 4902 Bennett Street.

J. BEN CRITZJ. Ben Critz was vice-president and general manager of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. He officed in the Cotton Exchange Building, and lived at 4327 Arcady Avenue.

FRANK CULLINAN was an oil man and president of Republic Production Company. He officed in the First National Bank Building, and lived at 4512 Lakeside.

IRA P. DEALOACHE had his office at the northwest corner of Preston Road and Northwest Highway. It is still there, occupied by Ebby Halliday. He was the real estate developer of Preston Hollow.

EARL FAIN was the president of Fain-Townsend Company, investment bankers, with offices in the Cotton Exchange Building. His residence was at 4336 Livingston.

FRED MANGET was the Dallas director of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, and his home was at 4225 Fairfax Avenue.

J. FRED SCHOELLKOPH was the president of The Schoellkoph, Company with offices at 806 Jackson. He was a director of the First National Bank in Dallas, and his home was at 3905 Beverly Drive.

JOHN A. PONDROM was the owner of Pondrom & Company, investment securities. He was a director of the First National Bank in Dallas, and lived in Texarkana, Texas. He was also a founder of the Koon Kreek Klub.

GEORGE PATTULLO'S occupation is unknown. His address was 1120 Park Avenue, New York City.

GEORGE A. ROBERTSON was a member of the law firm Robertson, Robertson and Payne, with offices on the twelfth floor of the First National Bank Building. His residence was at 5410 Ross Avenue.

GEORGE W. BRIGGS was vice-president and trust officer of the First National Bank in Dallas. Briggs' residence was at 3721 Hall Street.

DR. DEWITT SMITH replaced Whitfield Harral as medical director for Southwestern Life Insurance Company. His home was at 4521 Highland Drive, and his offices were in the Southwestern Life Insurance Company Building.

MURRAY SAMUELL officed in the Kirby Building and was owner of Murray Samuell and Company. His residence was at 4212 Fairfax.

S.S. PERKINS was the president of the Perkins Dry Goods Company, on the corner of Jackson and Austin Streets. His residence was located at 4416 Lakeside Drive.

J.C. NOWLIN, JR. was the Dallas general agent for Lykes Brothers Steamship Company. His office was at 917 Cotton Exchange Building, and his home was at 3551 University Boulevard.

CLUB ROSTER – JANUARY 29, 1935

W. M. Lingo	2630 San Jacinto
Jas. P. Griffin	Texas Electric Railway – Interurban Building
<i>*President</i>	
A. A. Green, Jr.	702 S. W. Life Building
<i>*Vice President</i>	
S. W. Nichols	209 Exposition
B. L. Boynton, Director	Fireman's Insurance Company – Wholesale Merchants Building
S. R. Aldredge	First National Bank Building
Newton Ayres	5307 Gaston Avenue
T. L. Bradford, Jr.	Southwestern Life Insurance Company
E. R. Brown	Magnolia Petroleum Company
James A. Dorsey	Securities Service Corp – Dallas Bank and Trust Building
Dr. Sim Driver	3701 Maple Avenue
Ralph E. Fair	Lucey Petroleum Co – Tower Petroleum Building
W. D. Felder	Cotton Exchange Building
Tom W. Griffiths	918 South Lamar
Fred Harris	Federal Reserve Bank
Johd. R. Haven	Republic Bank & Trust Co.
Frank Higgins	919 North Clinton
D. G. Dunlap	Dunlap-Swain Tire Co.
T. H. Obenchain	Dallas Union Trust Co.
Justin McCarty	904 Commerce
R. L. Maxwell	702 S. W. Life Building
Smith Ownby	Cotton Exchange Building
J. W. Royall	Republic Bank & Trust Co.
<i>*Treasurer & Chairman of Grounds Committee</i>	
Dr. W. W. Samuell	Medial Arts Building
Hugo Schoellkopf	806 Jackson Street
G. M. Seay	First National Bank Building
Chas. L. Tarver	Tarver-Steele Co. – Cotton Exchange Building
A.T. Walraven	1509 Caruth
<i>*Director</i>	
Dr. W. T. White	Medical Arts Building
W. A. Diffey	Tower Petroleum Building
J. L. Puterbaugh	701 Belleview
Richard A. Higgins	6918 Clayton
J. O. O'Hara	c/o Dr. Pepper Co. – 429 2 nd Avenue
Alex Camp	First National Bank Building
Ira DeLoache	Preston Road
Dr. Whitfield Harrell	3823 Lemmon Avenue
A. A. Jackson	2114 Main
Fred Manget	4225 Fairfax
J. H. McDonough	3200 Canton
Geo. Pattullo	1120 Park Avenue, New York City
J. A. Pondrom	Texarkana, Texas

Geo. A. Robertson	First National Bank Building
J. L. Young	First National Bank Building
George Aldredge	c/o First National Bank
J. R. Bower	1326 Commerce
Geo. W. Briggs	c/o First National Bank
J. P. Critz	Cotton Exchange Dallas
Earl Fain	Cotton Exchange Dallas
L. R. Munger	2213 Munger
S. B. Perkins	Jackson & Austin
Murray Samuell	806 Jackson
Dr. Dewitt Smith	c/o Southwestern Life Insurance Co.
R. M. Williams	c/o E. A. Pierce Co, - Kirby Building
Frank Cullinan	First National Bank Building

In 1938 JOHN CATTO, also a member of the Fin and Feather Club, became a member. RAY E. HUBBARD, vice president of G.E. Hubbard & Son, Inc. and vice-president of the T & N. M. Royalty Corporation, joined. Hubbard later became a long-time chairman of the Dallas Parks Department, and Lake Ray Hubbard is his namesake, a reward for his civic work for the city of Dallas.

WALTER W. LECHNER, president and owner of W.W. Lechner, Inc. became a 1938 member, as well as TOM P. ELLIS, partner with Dallas Smith in Ellis Smith & Company. In 1939, BENNETT L. WOOLEY, owner of Pacific Petroleum Company and president of Blue Bonnet Oil Refining Company, joined, as did EDWARD F. DOYLE, a retired businessman. 1940 heralded in the membership of WILLIAM H. CLARK, Jr., a partner in the law firm of Clark and Rice, along with WILL R. WILSON, vice-president of the Cullum and Boren Company.

Entrepreneur and investor H. DELOACH MARTIN, owner of the Martin Candy Company and other consumer product distributing companies, joined in the Club in 1941. In 1942, the membership of ROBERT S. HARRISON, of the New Process Roofing and Supply Company; was recorded, along with that of PAUL P. STEED, a well-known independent oil operator.

JAMES B. GRIFFIN, secretary of the Texas Electric Company, and son of James P. Griffin, joined the Club in 1943, along with MATIN B. CAMPBELL, managing director of radio stations WFAA, WBAP and KGKO.

In 1944, the prosperous attorney and socialite JOHN A. ERHARD became a member, along with THOMAS M. LUCAS, loan officer of Southwestern Life Insurance Company.

In 1945, three additional memberships were recorded. These new members were J. L. PRICE, regional manager of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, GUS W. PHARR, independent cotton broker, and ROY H. BUELL, president and owner of Buell Lumber and Manufacturing Company.

TOM C. GOOCH, president of The Times Herald Printing Company, editor-in- chief of the Daily Times Herald and Chairman of the Board of KRLD Radio Corporation joined in 1946. Along with him came WILLIAM T. HARRIS, a wholesaler and manufacturer's representative, and JAMES C. MITCHELL, a vice-president of the Employer's Insurance Group. FREDERICK M. MAYER, president of the Continental Supply Company was another 1946 recruit.

No members were added in 1947, but 1948 recorded six new ones. Dr. WILFRED J. ALLISON, a physician specializing in internal medicine and member of the Dallas County Medical Society became a member. With him was JOSEPH K. LINDSEY, a lawyer, and JESSE BARKER, a retired businessman. Also, joining that year was RALPH L. RUSH, president of Trinity Drilling Company. REAGAN J. CARAWAY, an independent oil operator, and ROBERT BURGHER, the Guatemalan consul.

In 1949, J.L. RUSH, vice-president of Trinity Drilling Company joined, as well as THOMAS B. COCHRAN, a partner in Cochran & Cain, oil operators. RUFUS F. NICHOLSON, vice-president and cashier of Republic National Bank also joined that year.

Three new members were admitted to the Club in 1950. These were: CHESTER L. MAY, RALPH A. BEATON, and MARTIN A. ROW. Starting as a meter reader for Lone Star Gas

Company, May rose to the position of vice- president in charge of distribution. His contribution to the growth of Lone Star Gas Company is legendary. He donated a moose head to the Club when his wife, Viola, decided that it was time for it to find a new home. That moose head hangs on the east porch of the men's clubhouse, and has been overseeing the activities of the Club through its glassy eyes for the last forty years. Beaton was a retired businessman, and Row was the legal counsel for Sun Oil Company.

Three new members were also listed for the year 1951. These were: ZACH K. BRINKERHOFF, owner of Brinkerhoff Mortgage & Loan Company and Brinkerhoff Oil Well Drilling Company; R. S. MC FARLAND, vice-president of Cotton Import & Export Company; and ROBERT L. HARDY, a real estate developer.

In 1952, ALTON W. CHERRY, an independent oil operator joined, as well as well-known physician W.K. STROTHER JR., a partner in the clinic of Strother & Devereux, along with L.A. Snyder, a retired businessman who lived in Lakewood.

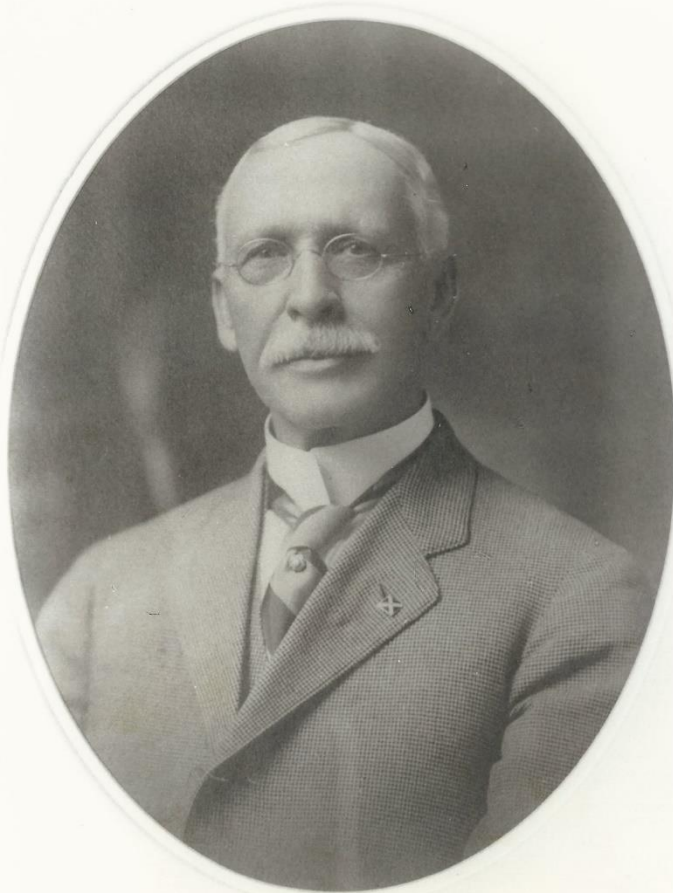
During the next five years, the Club was troubled by the great Dallas drought. During this period, the lake became entirely dry and by 1954 the membership was investigating ways to pump water out of the Trinity into the lakes to prevent the ultimate tragedy of loss of the fish stock. Finding that there was no practical way to save the lakes, the members voted to catch and deliver large catfish to the Dallas Aquarium.

The brave members joining in this period were WILLIAM H. WILDES, president of Republic National Gas Company (1953), STANLEY S. PARKER, vice-president and division manager for the National Tank Company (1953); MARION S. CHURCH, attorney, (1954); LESTER T. POTTER, assistant to the president of Lone Star Gas Company, and later president of that company, (1954); FRED H. MOORE, department manager for the Magnolia Petroleum Company, (1955); JAMES C. REID, executive vice-president and general manager for Southern Union Gas Company, (1956) FREDERICK R. MAYER, president of Exeter Drilling Company,(1956); D.O. REDMAN, vice- president of the Employer's Insurance Group, (1957), who joined when the lakes were completely dry, and bragged that he was the only member ever to join the Club when there was no water in the lakes. Also, joining was O.O. GRINDELL, manager of Ginn and Company, (1958).

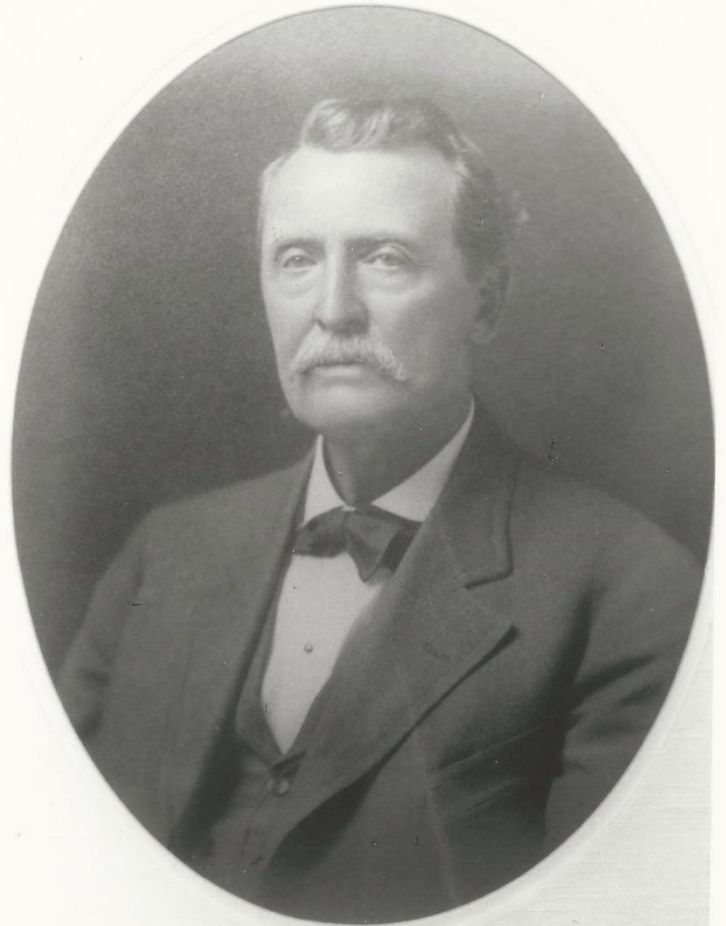
In 1958, the drought broke, and the lakes flooded and were filled once again. The members voted to restock the lakes at that time. Fortunately, some levee work and digging out of the lakes had been done during the dry time, so the lakes were in good shape and ready for restocking and regeneration.

Joining the Club after the 1958 rainbow were the following members: DUNCAN BEECKMAN, attorney for the firm of Teake, Henry, Golden and Burrow, (1959); JESSE J. BRILEY, partner in the contracting firm of Allhands and Briley, (1959); HARRY W. BASS, SR., Chairman of the Board of H.W. Bass & Sons, Inc., an international oil company, (1960); QUINN B. CURBY, president of the Howard Cotton Company, (1960); T.M. SELMAN, a retired businessman, (1960); LLOYD M. MILLER, L.M. Miller Insurance, (1961); ROBERT G. STOREY attorney, Storey Armstrong & Steger, (1962); MOSE C. BRANUM, electrical contractor, (1962); JOHN H. HILL, partner of Southwestern Production Company and now president of Esperanza Energy Corporation. Hill, a neighbor and friend of Lyndon B. Johnson, was the member who completed the loop on modernizing transportation to and from the Club when he arrived there by helicopter in 1964. Other new members at that time were HOWARD C. CARR, president, American Uniform Rental Service, (1963); RALPH W. SMITH, JR., retired Chairman of the Board of Cullum and Boren and Toy World, (1963); MRS. RALPH HAMM, Ralph Hamm Insurance, daughter of Zach Brinkerhoff, (1964); WALLACE L. HALL, president Weber, Hall, Cobb & Caudle, investment bankers, (1964); CARL W. SMITH, account executive of Fidelity Union Life Insurance Company, (1965); LEONARD VOLK, architect, (1966); DR. DAVID R. WEAKLEY, Weakley Dermatological Clinic, (1966); GEORGE W. RIDDELL, Riddell Realty and Appraisal Company, (1967); T.C. FORREST, president Forrest & Cotton, Inc., structural engineers, (1967); HUGH FOWLER, owner of Hugh Fowler Entertainment Agency, (1968); DAVID D. REDMAN, JR., retired purchasing director for the City of Richardson and ten-year president of the Club during the 1980s, (1969); LESTER L. MAY, attorney and former United States attorney, (1970); HARRY W. BASS JR., Chairman of the Board of H.W. Bass & Sons, Inc., (1971); DR. DAVID S. SHELMIRE, dermatologist, (1972); FRITZ L. LYNE, partner of the

law firm of Lyne, Klein, French and Womble, (1974); T. SSCOTT ROBSON, re-insurance, (1975); HUGH FOWLER III, president of Hugh Fowler Entertainment Agency, (1980); GEORGE W. RIDDELL, JR., real estate appraisals, (1980); FRANKLIN T. BUELL II, president of Elliot Shiels Planing Mill, (1981); DAVID T. WENDEL, (1981); IVAN DILBECK, (1981); R. REID HYDE, (1983); MICHAEL H. DILBECK, (1988); T. MC CULLOUGH STROTHER, (1990); HAZEN E. ROBSON, (1990); FRANKLIN T. BUELL III, (1990).



COL. JOHN T. TREZEVANT, 1842-1931
Founder and First President of the Club, (1884-1895)



CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. GASTON, 1840 - 1927
Builder and Benefactor of Dallas
"Gaston Lane"

All photos of the Club in this collection are by Clare G. Weakley, Jr.

Capt. William H. (Billy) Gaston raised the money for the Confederate memorial statue in Greenwood Cemetery, c. 1901. Gaston is believed to be the model for the statue.



"Old Republic" pecan tree at main boat house, upper lake, with trunk diameter of four feet. This tree is estimated to be over one hundred and fifty years old, dating back to the time when Texas was a republic.



Family cottage (Thomas house) from southwest corner



Ladies clubhouse from southeast corner



Upper lake from southwest corner at main levee



Men's clubhouse in afternoon sun from southwest corner



Pasture in summer bloom of wild flowers



Lower lake from northwest corner at the junction of the Vining and "mile-long" levee



Wilderness trail, south side of lower lake, in winter sun



The prize catfish was caught by Dee Todd. It weighed 104 pounds and was displayed in the Cullum and Boren store in downtown Dallas.



Old Bullwinkle, club "mascot", taken from lower lake and now in his own habitat display, Dallas Museum of Natural History, Fair Park, Dallas.
He is 11'9" long, and weighs 350 pounds





Bud and Stuart Walker.



The men's clubhouse burned in 2001.



Bust of Col. John T. Trezevant at Dallas Country Club.

South-Western Telegraph Company.

THE PUBLIC are notified, that in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated, by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message, and while this Company will, as heretofore, use every precaution to insure correctness, it will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of repeated messages, beyond an amount exceeding two hundred times the amount paid for sending the message; nor will it be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeatable messages, from whatever cause they may arise, nor for delays arising from interruptions in the working of its Telegraphs, nor for any mistake or omission of any other Company, over whose lines the message is to be sent to reach its place of destination.

All messages will hereafter be received by this Company for transmission, subject to the above conditions.
N. GREEN, Pres't, Louisville, Ky.

Head Quarters May 18 1862

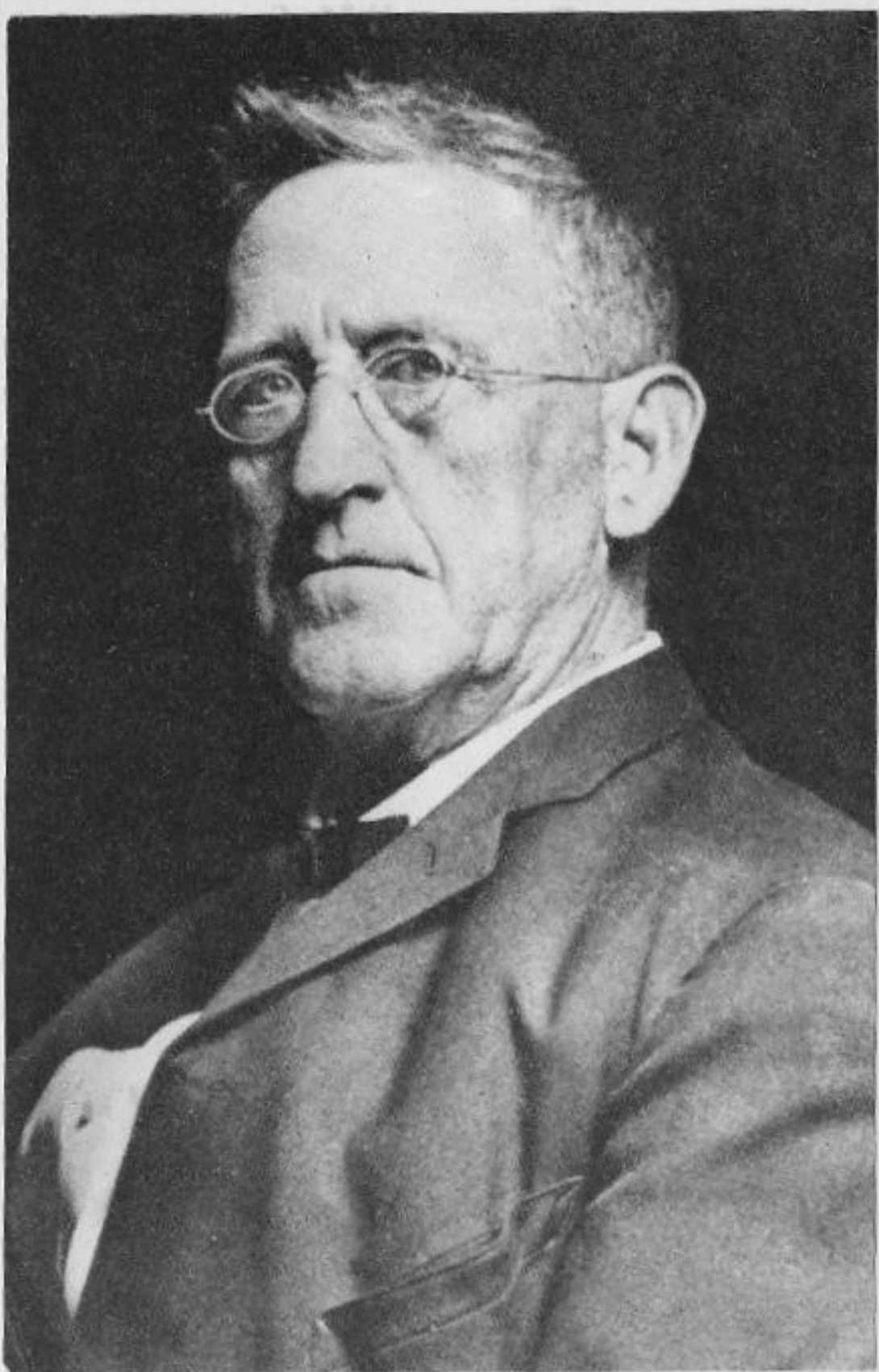
By Telegraph from Memphis Tenn 1862

To Gen Beauregard

If Gunboats can aid us now
or hereafter in holding this
river between Fort Pillow and
Vicksburg in gaining entire
possession of it, would it
not be best to take iron
from the mobile & Ohio rail-
road & Memphis & Ohio road,
send it down the miss
& up the Yazoo & by
casing some of our best
boats with it & with Cotton
Bales convert them into
Gunboats & rams.

J. F. Fitzgerald -
Ord Office

J. F.



COL. WILLIAM GREENE STERETT

COL. WILLIAM GREENE STERETT

Col. William Greene Sterett, originally a lawyer, began reporting for the *Dallas Morning News* in 1885 and continued his successful journalistic career until his death in 1924, except for a five-year stint as Texas's state fish, game and oyster commissioner. As the *News's* first correspondent at the capitol in Washington in 1889, his outgoing manner won him many friends. Soon gaining a reputation as a storyteller and a writer with an inimitable style, he scored many notable scoops for which he became known as "Colonel Bill of Capitol Hill." He seemed to have a knack for getting to the big men and eliciting a story. His mind was a directory of people and a catalog of facts. Tom Finty, Jr., said of him, "He hunted news as he hunted birds, intelligently."

Col. Sterett loved hunting and fishing, and whenever the weather turned cold and the ducks flew south, he headed to his favorite hunting grounds, the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club. After he returned to Texas from Washington in 1899 he took up golf, joining Dallas Golf and Country Club a few years later around 1905. At the club this popular member never lacked for a great story, and always seemed to draw a crowd. His unique written versions of golf contests or club news kept readers coming back for more. Upon his death in October 1924, the board entered a long memorial tribute in the club minutes. In part it said, "Col. Sterett was gifted with a strangely fascinating eloquence that equally entranced the scholar and the unlettered man. In the locker room and on the golf course we have listened to him in his inimitable way, and never a dull moment for any of his audience. Truly the Dallas Country Club has lost one of its most interesting, one of its most worthwhile, and one of its most beloved members."

May 11, 1931 – The Dallas Morning News

COL. JOHN TREZEVANT OBITUARY

Death Ends Career Of Dallas Resident More Than 50 Years

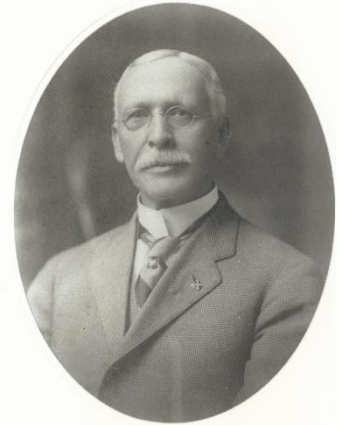
COL. J. T. TREZEVANT

Dallas Civic Leader Dies In Hospital

Col. J. T. Trezevant Was Active Many Years in Public Life.

Began as Engineer

Wounds in War Between States Turned Career to Insurance.



Col. John Timothee Trezevant, who would have been 89 on his next birthday, died at a local hospital at 2:30 a. m. Sunday, after an illness of several weeks. He lived at 2925 Cedar Springs.

Col. Trezevant came to Dallas in 1876. He was born Oct. 18, 1842, Shelby County, Tennessee, of which Memphis is the county seat, the son of Brooks Roberts Trezevant and Rachel Godwin Trezevant. Both his parents were born in Virginia. His father was descended from one of the famous Huguenots who fled France to America 1685 at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His mother's ancestors came from England and settled in Virginia during colonial days.

Col. Trezevant's father died when the boy was only 15 years old, and young Trezevant had to go to work, but he was well advanced in his studies, and two years later, was proficient in the practical work of his profession of civil engineering. He was placed in charge of a division of railroad under construction and supervised the work of 500 men.

Wounded During War of States.

At the outbreak of the war between the States, he was engaged in building the Memphis & Little Rock Railway. Although only 19 years old, he enlisted in the defense of the Southland as a private in Company A, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, and afterward, in Cheatham's Division, Polk's Corps. At the battle of Shiloh, where Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston fell, Col. Trezevant was desperately wounded by two bullets, one of which struck him in the throat and plowed its way through to the back of his shoulders, while the other shot shattered his left leg at the knee.

After being in bed nearly a year from his wounds, Colonel Trezevant was discharged from the army in 1863, but the following summer, he got back into the fray as a Lieutenant of Engineers, and served until he surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., in April, 1865.

He returned to civil life, but on account of his wounds was unable to perform the active work necessary in his engineering profession, and he became a clerk in an agricultural implement store. In 1867, he entered the insurance business. The following year, while he was living in Memphis, the Carolina Life Insurance Company was organized with Jefferson Davis as president. The former head of the Confederacy asked Colonel Trezevant to become general agent for the company in Arkansas, and he moved to Little Rock. He first came to Dallas in 1876, and at first, was a member of the firm of Dargan & Trezevant, managers for the Fire Insurance of Philadelphia, and La Caisse Generale of France. He had been in the insurance business continuously since that time. The firm name was changed to Trezevant & Cochran in 1888.

Colonel Trezevant attained prominence for his many activities in Dallas. As president, he directed the building up of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club, the first club of its kind in Dallas County. He served as head of that organization for ten years. For ten years, he was president of the Dallas Golf and Country Club. He was president of the Security Mortgage and Trust Company, the Dallas Consolidated Street Railway Company and various small real estate corporations. For two terms, he was president of the State Fair of Texas, and for twelve years, was chairman of the executive committee of the fair. For many years, he was vice president of the City National Bank and also of the Street Railway Company, and was a director in both of these companies.

One of Leading Citizens.

While he was active in business life, Colonel Trezevant was generally regarded as one of Dallas' most progressive and leading citizens. When the matter of establishing The News in Dallas was up, he took a prominent part, and was most instrumental as far as Dallas' interests were concerned in bringing The New to Dallas. He was, for a time, a member of the board of directors.

He was one of the first Dallas citizens to become interested in golf and was active in establishing the Dallas County Club. At the time of his death, he was the only honorary member of the club. Colonel Trezevant had traveled extensively, both in this country, and in Europe. He was very fond of general literature, and possessed what was said to be one of the finest libraries in Texas. He had long been a member of the Episcopal Church. Once, he remarked, "When I am dead and gone, if there are any meetings hereafter, I shall expect to meet those with whom I have been pleasantly associated during this life."

His favorite hobby, so he said, was "Golf and my home; cleanliness, personal and civic."

He was married last to Mrs. J. E.[?] Redfield of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Eva O'Neill of Dallas, daughter by a previous marriage, is the only surviving child.

Funeral services will be held at 3:30 p. m. Monday from the residence, 2925 Cedar Springs road, with Bishop Harry T. Moore officiating. Burial will be in Oakland Cemetery.

Active pallbearers will be Sam P. Cochran, F. D. Cochran, T. L. Lauve, James C. Jones, W. J. Stone and E. L. Hurst.

Honorary pallbearers will be H. C. Dunn, R. H. Stewart, J. A. Pondrom, Ed Rose, George Waverley Briggs, Henry Coke, E. J. Gannon, G. B. Dealey, A. V. Lane, M. M. Crane, Edward Gray, Nathan Adams, W. C. Connor, Dr. J. O. McReynolds, Dr. A. I. Folsom, George W. Jalonick, John S. Aldehoff, Sam Leake, Gross R. Scruggs, Edgar L. Flippen, Dero Seay, H. L. Edwards, E. J. Kiest, Percy Freeman, J. E. Lee, Dick Clark, Shep King, J. L. Lancaster, J. K. Hexter, Dr. R. W. Baird, Dr. George Carlisle, Lang Wharton, James R. Walsh and George Speer.

Sec. II, p. 1, col. 7-8; cont. Sec. II, p. 6, col. 8

MEMORIES FROM JAMES B. GRIFFIN

James B. Griffin is the member who has the longest continual association with the Club. Jim was born July 25, 1916, nine months after his father, James P. Griffin, joined the Club on April 10, 1915. Like Bud Walker, Jim grew up in association with the Club. He took membership in the Club in 1943 and still remains active. His seventy-six year association with the Club provides us with an eye-witness account of the events recorded in the Club minutes, as well as many memories not recorded.

Confirming Bud's recall of the farm, one of Jim's earliest memories as a boy was drinking fresh milk given to him by Stuart and Bud Walker after they had completed the milking of the Walker cows.

Dee Todd and his wife, Bertha, replaced the Walkers in 1924 when Jim was eight years old. Jim's memories of the Club increase from that time on. According to him, the Todds continued to operate the farm along the same lines as their predecessors. They also had cows, pigs, chickens and a prolific garden. They cured their own ham, bacon and ground sausage. They continued to turn out bountiful meals for the Club members when they ate in the keeper's cottage. Especially remembered were the duck hunter's breakfasts that were enough to founder a lumberjack. Starting with coffee, milk and oatmeal, the breakfast progressed on through scrambled eggs, sausage, bacon, ham, biscuits, homemade preserves and cream gravy.

After the breakfast, the toughest decision a young boy had to make was whether to remain in the clubhouse with the warm fire and warm beds or go out with the grownups into the duck blinds for the cold day of duck hunting. The excitement from the great expectations of the day's hunt always overcame that temptation to stay back in the warm clubhouse.

Duck hunting season was the favorite time of the members of the Club. They would make sacrifices to arrive there in time to cut cards to win a place in the choicest blind for the following day's hunt. Jim remembers one time when his father left a Texas-Oklahoma football game in order to get to the Club in time to draw for his blind on the following day.

Some of Jim's most vivid and interesting experiences at the Club are related to the duck hunts with his father. There were so many good times, and so many good hunts that Jim's memory centers on the unusual experiences that he had in the blinds, rather than on the normal hunts.

Comfort was sought by the members as they hunted in the cold blinds. Therefore, when portable radios and portable heaters became available, the members took them into the blinds. On Saturdays, they would listen to the college football games on the radio. On at least one occasion, a portable radio was dropped into the lake, much to the disappointment of Jim and his father, who missed the outcome of the game. On another occasion, the portable kerosene heater failed to work on one of the coldest days. Although it was a borrowed heater, in frustration Jim was tempted to toss it in the lake because it wouldn't work. The heater was manufactured in England and the English instructions were indecipherable to an American.

One of Jim's best memories was of a day when the lake was covered with thin skim ice and the oars of the boat broke through the ice as they rowed into the blind. As the day progressed, the ice thickened. It would then withstand the weight of a duck as the ducks attempted to land on the water. Jim and the other hunters had more fun watching the ducks land on the ice and skid across the lake than they did at shooting at them. On another occasion, the lake was so flooded that Jim and his father had to sit on top of the blinds rather than inside them. Their zeal for hunting was so great that they made this effort and found that it was a lost cause, because the ducks would not come into their decoys while a hunter was in view on top of the blind.

The Club remained a major port-of-call for ducks on the route from Canada to the coast, and an varieties of ducks made a stop there. These included Redheads, Canvasbacks, Mallards, Bluebills, Gadwalls, Canada geese, and a lesser Canada goose known as a Hutchins goose. The Gadwall was a more nervous duck that would inspect the blind, by circling it, and on each

rotation around the blind, it would move further away, so it was necessary to shoot those ducks on the wing on their first pass by the blind.

Each hunter had his own folklore as respects to the best time and best way to hunt ducks. Jim remembers on one occasion the north wind blew in and the acorns were rattling off the roof of the clubhouse and all the hunters were sure that the following day would be a great duck hunting day. Going out to the blinds with great expectations, they returned without having fired a shot.

On the days that the members did not hunt ducks, they always had an alternative. Swamp rabbits were plentiful and rabbit hunts were fun for all. On rabbit hunts, members were assisted by the black helper, who would yell encouragement and direction by saying, "There he goes, there he goes." During winter, when the land was covered with ice and snow, the members went out with the helper's assistance to flush the fat rabbits. When the rabbits were shot in full gallop, they would skid on the snow to a stop.

Since fishing had no season, it went on every day of the year, including winter fishing from the duck blinds, spring and fall fishing in the button willows, and year round successful trot line fishing. Pier fishing gave the opportunity for all to enjoy that sport.

Jim remembered one fishing occasion when his father and another member found a hot spot, and the first day they caught seventy fish. On the second day, their take dropped to fifty, and on the third day, their take dropped to twenty-five. They lamented their bad luck that third day.

Cane poles and trot lines were popular with the members. Occasionally, a new comer would try a rod and reel only to be kidded by the old hands who insisted that there was really no sound way of catching fish except with a cane pole and a cork.

During the spring flood time, Jim recalled the spillways flooding over. On those occasions, they fished the spillways. Once the catch was so great that they filled their boat. When a washout of the spillway caused most of the fish to be lost, restocking was necessary.

Another recollection of Jim's ties fishing to Mike and Dude Thomas' famous spaghetti dinners. Apparently Dude Thomas was the main cook. He cooked spaghetti in a washtub on the wood stove in the Thomas' house. Jim and Dude put the leftover spaghetti in gunny sacks and baited fishing holes with it. This was a very successful fish attractor. They did it on a regular basis so that Thomas' overnight guests could be assured of a successful fishing trip the following day.

DALLAS HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB.

Chartered 1885. **1900=1901**

Property consists of about 600 acres, on which is situated five club houses; two lakes, one of 160 acres open water, and one of 300 acres; located 2½ miles east of Hutchins, in Dallas county.

OFFICERS.

G. G. Wright, President.
E. O. Tenison, Vice-President.
W. J. Kain, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. S. White, Manager.

Directors—John H. Gaston, E. O. Tenison, A. A. Jackson, W. J. Kain, G. G. Wright.

MEMBERS.

G. G. Wright.	F. P. Webster.
E. O. Tenison.	J. W. Henry.
W. J. Kain.	J. H. Miller.
John H. Gaston.	M. L. Morris.
A. A. Jackson.	S. T. Morgan.
E. A. Mosely.	M. H. Thomas.
H. J. Martyn.	W. H. Gaston.
J. B. McDougall.	R. E. Potter.
Walter Back.	A. W. Campbell.
I. D. Newsome.	W. R. Allen.
Ad. Bessard.	H. R. Parks.
B. E. Cabell.	T. R. Pierce.
F. T. Collins.	W. C. Padgitt.
Hamilton Cooke.	J. W. Roach.
J. R. Cravens.	R. V. Rodgers.
R. A. Ferris.	J. N. Simpson.
G. A. Foote.	J. D. Schofield.
T. A. Ferris.	W. G. Sterett.
W. D. Garlington.	W. B. Sharp.
L. H. Hughes.	J. R. Tenison.
J. L. Harris.	B. D. Wilson.
J. L. White.	

By-Laws and Rules

Dallas
Hunting and Fishing
Club



September 20, 1917

MELTON, DALLAS

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President.....Hood F. Smith
Vice President.....La Monte Daniels
Secretary.....Jas. R. Bower
T. L. Bradford.....John Sparger

GROUNDS COMMITTEE.

T. L. Bradford
Hood F. Smith
W. G. Sterrett

LIST OF MEMBERS.

✓ Aldredge, Geo. N.	✓ Morris, M. L. (*) JUDGE
✓ Barry, Chas. S. °	✓ Munger, C. H. °
Bower, Jas. R. °	✓ Munger, L. R. °
✓ Bradford, T. L. °	✓ Munger, S. I. °
Buckner, M. L.	✓ Morgan, S. T. °
✓ Carden, D. Frank	✓ McDonough, J. T. °
✓ Cochran, Sam P. °	✓ Nigro, N. °
Cullum, T. M.	Robinson, C. W.
✓ Daniels, La Monte °	Seay, Harry L.
✓ Duke, J. C. (*)	✓ Smith, Hood F. °
✓ Felder, W. D. °	✓ Sparger, John °
✓ Ferris, R. A. °	✓ Sterrett, M. F.
✓ Gray, Edward °	✓ Sterrett, W. G. (*)
✓ Gillespie, Jack D.	✓ Tenison, E. O. ° (*)
✓ Green, A. A. Jr., °	✓ Thomas, D. S.
✓ Griffin, Jas. P.	✓ Thomas, M. H.
✓ Harral, Whitfield °	✓ Wardell, T. W. °
✓ Jackson, A. A. °	✓ Williams, R. M.
✓ Loudermilk, Geo. W. °	✓ Young, John L. °

BY-LAWS
DALLAS HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB

PREAMBLE

The Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club was formed for the purpose of making and maintaining a pleasure resort for the benefit of its members, and their families and in the discharge of their duties the Officers and servants of the Club are to bear this fact in mind, and it is in the light of this declaration that all by-laws, rules and regulations are construed.

Section No. 1. Any person desiring to become a member of the Dallas Hunting and Fishing Club shall submit a written application for membership to the Board of Directors, which application must be signed by two members in good standing, as well as by the applicant.

The application shall be immediately posted, with its date, upon the bulletin board at the Club House for two weeks. At the expiration of said two weeks, the Directors shall, unless the application has been previously withdrawn, vote on said application.

If the applicant is unanimously elected by the Board of Directors, the applicant may then purchase a share of stock from the Club for the sum of Five Hundred (\$500.00) Dollars, within ten days after his election. Or he may, within ten days after his election, purchase stock from anyone who has it for sale; but in the event of his buying from any source other than the Club, as provided above, he must pay the Club a membership fee of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00).

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No proxy will be allowed in the election of members. If one or more members protest to the President, or, in his absence, the presiding officer, against the election of an applicant while his name is posted at the Club House, said protest shall act as a negative vote and the applicant shall not be elected to membership.

The name of any member, or members, protesting as above, shall not be divulged by the President, except, upon request of a member of the Board of Directors, at a regular meeting of the Board, the President shall give the name or names to the Board in confidence.

Each member, before receiving a certificate of membership, shall sign an agreement on his part to abide by the rules and by-laws of the Club then in existence, or as they may hereafter be amended or adopted, and agree to pay dues, fixed in accordance with the by-laws, promptly as they mature.

Stock is redeemable by the Club at its option, as hereinafter provided, for two-fifths (2-5) of its value as fixed by the Club at the time of the surrender of the stock.

Any member desiring to surrender his stock to the Club shall file with the Secretary, in writing, a resignation, either by delivering it in person to the Secretary or by sending it by registered mail. After such notice has been filed with the Secretary the member's dues shall cease and he shall forfeit all privileges as a member of the Club. The stock shall be redeemed at the Club's option at such time as the Directors may elect and the Club may have on hand sufficient funds to legally pay the redeemable value of the stock.

Section No. 2. In the event of the death of a member, his stock shall be treated in the

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same manner as that of the living, except that there shall be no dues charged against same from the time of death of such member until it passes into the hands of an accepted member.

Section No. 3. No person who has not been regularly elected a member of this Club and who has not had issued to him a regular certificate of membership, by the Directors, shall be entitled to enter upon the premises of the Club, or be entitled to any of the privileges of membership, no matter in what manner such person may have become possessed of the certificate of membership.

Section No. 4. A regular meeting of the Club shall be held on the Third Tuesday in September of each year, provided that if from any cause such meeting is not at that time held, it shall be held as soon thereafter as practicable. The President may call a meeting at any time upon his own motion, and he shall do so upon written request of any five members in good standing, and if he fails or refuses to do so, then five members in good standing can do so, through and by the Secretary.

Section No. 5. The stockholders shall, at their regular meeting, select from among their own members five who shall constitute the Board of Directors, until the next annual meeting, in whose care, control and management all the properties and affairs of the Club shall be confided; subject only to such limitations as may be prescribed by the Club in its by-laws and rules and regulations.

Section No. 6. In case of a vacancy in the Board of Directors, from any cause whatever, the President shall, immediately upon the occurring of the vacancy, call a meeting of the stockholders to fill the

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vacancy, which shall be done in the same manner and under the same rule and procedure as the election of the Directors at the annual meeting.

Section No. 7. The Board of Directors shall select, from among its own members, a President, one Vice-President and a Secretary. The Secretary shall be ex-officio Treasurer.

Section No. 8. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Club and Board of Directors, shall exercise a careful supervision over the properties and affairs of the Club, and shall execute all contracts in the name of the Club, to which it may be a party.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President.

Section No. 9. The Secretary shall be the custodian of all records, papers and vouchers belonging to the Club. He shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Club and shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and Stockholders, shall issue all notices and keep all correspondence which may be required and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed.

Section No. 10. The amount of the annual dues shall be \$100.00 per year and shall be due and payable by each member annually in advance on the third Tuesday of September, beginning with the year 1914, and no notice of this fact shall be considered necessary, and any member who shall become 30 days in arrears for privileges extended to a guest, or for annual dues shall not be entitled to enter upon the premises of the club, nor to hunt or fish upon said premises of the Club, nor participate in any elections.

When any member's indebtedness to the

Page 4

guests to the lake at one time without obtaining permission from the President, Vice-President or Secretary, in the order named. It shall be the duty of said officer applied to to grant permission for any reasonable request. If, however, in the opinion of the officer applied to, owing to several parties desiring to use the grounds at the same time, or owing to a holiday and the probability of a large number of members being present, the grounds or houses are apt to be overcrowded, or if the Keeper is apt to be unable to furnish meals or accommodations, he shall refuse such permission. Or, if, in the opinion of the officer applied to for such permission, a member is unduly using the Club grounds, is taking guests who do not obey the rules of the Club, or do not respect the rights and privileges of other members, or their guests, who may be present at the same time, he shall refuse to grant same.

Should any member take more than five (5) guests to the Lake without first obtaining permission as provided herein, the Keeper shall report the number in excess of five (5) to the Secretary, who shall enter a fine of Five Dollars (\$5.00) against said member for each guest in excess of five (5).

The provisions in this section permitting members to take guests to the Lake is for the purpose of extending to the members the privilege of entertaining their friends to a reasonable extent. Under no circumstances shall a member have the right, either directly or indirectly, to extend to a non-member the privilege of entertaining guests or paying for their own entertainment at the Club, nor shall a member abuse this privilege by continually taking people as his guests to the Club to the extent of in any way interfering with the rights of other members.

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Club, accrued from non-payment of dues or from any other source, shall equal the redeemable value of the stock at that date, then the membership shall automatically become forfeited and the stock of the member shall be automatically surrendered to the Club without notice or action on the part of the Club, and the Club, or its Directors may, without notice to the member, dispose of the stock and fill the membership.

Section No 11. Only members of the Club, and non-resident guests, as defined herein, shall be admitted to the Club grounds for either fishing or hunting from October 15th to February 1st, inclusive.

A member may take a non-resident guest (i. e., a guest who does not reside in Dallas or an adjoining county) to hunt or fish between October 15th and February 1st, provided, however, that if there are sufficient members present to fill the choice blinds in the upper lake and the member desires the guest to shoot from such blind, then the member must surrender his place in such blind to said guest. The same guest shall not shoot on the upper lake, as above, more than one time during a season. Nothing herein is to be construed as preventing a member from taking a non-resident guest, as described, to hunt on the lower lake, provided the member accompanies and remains with his guest while hunting.

From February 1st to October 14th, inclusive, a member may take guests to the lake for the purpose of taking meals, spending the day, or boating on the lake, but not fishing, without charge. A member taking a guest to fish will be required to pay a fee of \$1.00 for each 36 hours, or portion thereof, that said member has his guest on the Club grounds.

No member may take more than five (5)

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Any member taking a guest, or guests, to the Lake must remain at the Lake until the last guest, or guests, have left the grounds.

Section No. 12. The Board of Directors shall have authority to employ some person to supervise and keep in repair all properties of the Club. All monies of the Club shall be subject to order of the Board.

Section No. 13. The term "member of a member's family" as used in these by-laws does not include grown brothers or grown sons or the brother-in-law of such member, or any male over 21 years of age, but is intended for the immediate family of the members, who must be accompanied by a member of this Club or his wife.

Section 14. The Board of Directors shall have the power to make such additional Rules and Regulations regarding hunting and fishing and bathing in and about the premises of the Club as they may deem proper, not inconsistent with these by-laws, provided, that such Regulations may be abrogated or altered at the pleasure of the Club at any of its meetings.

Section No. 15. No ducks or other game birds shall be killed on the Club property except in accordance with the game laws of the State of Texas and of the United States.

Section No. 16. No horses or other stock shall be hitched or turned loose in the yard enclosing the houses at the Club property; no shooting will be allowed in said yard, except that the Keeper is permitted to shoot chickens anywhere, and there shall be no shooting at any trees or targets around the Club property where horses are allowed to run or be hitched.

Section No. 17. In case any member of this Club, by failure to comply with any

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provisions herein contained, shall, by reason of such failure become suspended from the privileges of said Club, it shall be the special duty of the President to notify the Keeper to refuse such member admission to the grounds of said Club.

It shall be the duty of the Keeper, or any member, to report to the President any violation of the rules or by-laws of the Club by any member, and the Secretary shall notify said member to appear before the Board of Directors for a hearing, upon which, if the Directors shall find him guilty, they shall instruct the Secretary to enter a fine of Five Dollars (\$5.00) against said member. In default of appearance of said member before the Board, he may be adjudged guilty if the Directors shall so decide. If a member continues to violate or disregard the by-laws, rules or regulations of the Club, it shall be the duty of the President to warn said member, and if after said warning the member continues to violate said by-laws, rules or regulations, the Board of Directors shall call him before them, and unless he gives satisfactory explanation and agrees to abide by the by-laws, rules and regulations in the future, he shall be suspended from all privileges of the Club for such a time as the Directors may decide upon.

Section No. 18. No rifle shooting shall be permitted at any time on the property of the Club.

Section No. 19. These by-laws shall take effect from and after their passage and may be altered or repealed, and any others may be enacted, at any meeting of the Club at which a quorum is present. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the members in good standing, present in person or by proxy for business.

Section No. 20. A resident guest, within

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RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rule No. 1. The Board of Directors shall meet on the first Monday of January, April, July and October, at 4 p. m., and at any other time on call of the President, when all bills and accounts against the Club must be presented.

Rule No. 2. Any person not a member of the Club found trespassing upon the premises of the Club shall be vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Rule No. 3. No trapping, netting or any device whatever shall be used other than hook and line for the purpose of catching fish, except in the bait ponds, and then only for the purpose of procuring bait, except by special permission of the Directors.

Rule No. 4. The Keeper of the grounds shall not hunt or fish unless some member is present, and then only with his consent. The Keeper must see that all these rules are carried out to the best of his ability, and, if any of them be violated, to report the same at once to the President of the Club.

The sum of (50 cents) shall be due and payable for each meal furnished by the Keeper to members and visitors; the said sum per person shall be due and payable to the Keeper by any member ordering meals for themselves or visitors, whether consumed or not.

Whenever a member desires to order a special meal, or to take more than five (5) guests to the Lake for meals, he shall make special arrangements with the Keeper as to price to be charged for same, and if, on account of the number of guests, additional help is necessary, he shall, at the Keeper's request, provide same. If a member stays

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the meaning of these by-laws is a resident of the County, or adjoining counties, where-in a member resides, and the fees of all guests must be paid by the member taking them to the lake, and under no circumstances shall any guest be permitted to pay, directly or indirectly, the fee or any part thereof.

Section No. 21. There shall be a Grounds Committee consisting of the President, a Director, and a member not a Director, who shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors.

This Committee, subject to the direction of the Directors, shall have full charge of all property and grounds of the Club, of all employees, buildings and implements. They shall employ or remove all employees, and procure such articles and supplies as may be necessary, and from time to time make such alterations and improvements as may be necessary.

It shall be their particular duty to look after and see that all levies, blinds and grounds are kept in proper condition, and to regulate the distribution of all water.

This Committee shall meet at its own discretion at least once a month during the hunting season.

Page

in a blind during a meal prepared for him, he shall pay for said meal. If a member desires a meal brought to a blind, either by the Keeper or a member, he shall pay an additional charge of 25 cents for service.

There shall be no smoking in the dining-room by members or their guests.

Rule No. 5. Any amount due the Keeper by any member, which is not paid within thirty (30) days shall, upon the Keeper's filing with the President or Secretary a written statement showing the amount due, be charged to said member and the charge stand as a debt the same as annual dues.

Rule No. 6. No member or guest may take or use any of the Club property for purposes other than intended. No property used in the Club houses may be taken or used out of the houses. For each and every violation of this rule there shall be a fine of \$5.00, which will be charged the same as dues against the member for each violation.

Rule No. 7. Ladies' Club House.

First. This house is for the use and occupancy of ladies only. Gentlemen, however, are permitted to occupy it when accompanied by ladies.

Second. No private property of any member of any kind is permitted to be kept in this house.

Third. When this house is not in use it must be kept closed in every particular.

Rule No. 8. From the 14th day of October to the 30th day of December, inclusive, there shall be a daily drawing for blinds in which all members on the grounds may participate, either in person or by proxy; said drawing to take place at 6 p. m., except Saturdays, or the day preceding a holiday, when such drawing shall take place at 9 p. m. No persons are allowed to occupy blinds except members of the Club or non-resident guests.

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The fact that the lake is owned and supported jointly by all members in order that they may enjoy the shooting, fishing and other privileges, must be borne in mind by every member. Accordingly, every member is expected to do all in his power to see that his fellow members, as well as himself, have every possible opportunity to get their rightful share of the shooting, etc.

If any member has, during the preceding twenty-four (24) hours killed the legal limit of ducks out of a blind, he shall not draw or take a place in a blind during the next twenty-four (24) hours until all members present at the lake, who have not been so fortunate, shall have made their choice of blinds. This rule is made for the purpose of endeavoring to fix a rule which, if necessary to be enforced, will serve to prevent any member from selfishly taking advantage of another member, and to prevent a member, who is not fortunate, from having to assert his rights. Every member pays his share of the expenses and is entitled to a full share of the shooting. No member should selfishly endeavor to get it all.

Each blind may be occupied by not to exceed four (4) persons.

If, during the hunting season, a member takes his wife, children, or other members of his family to the lake with him, he shall see to it that the members who are hunting are seated at the table before taking his family to the table.

Members will respect other members' property, and if decoys, shells, oars, paddles, etc., are found, return them to the Keeper and not place them in their lockers.

Rule No. 9. No boys will be allowed to hunt on or around the main or upper lake between October 15th and February 1st, inclusive, and at no time will any boy be allowed to roam at large over the

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grounds or enter the Club house in such manner as to interfere with the members.

All boys over twelve years of age will be treated as men (unless they are members of a member's family), and the same fee will be charged members taking them as for men.

Rule No. 10. There shall be no drinking of beer or intoxicants on the Club premises, except in the Gentlemen's Club Room.

A member desiring to have intoxicants on the Club premises shall keep same in his locker, and should he desire to drink or serve same, it must be done in the Gentlemen's Club Room.

This rule is especially intended to prevent members, or their guests, from serving drinks on the porches around the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Club Houses and to prevent drinking on the lawn.

Under no circumstances shall a member leave empty bottles on the lawn or about the Club Houses.

Rule No. 11. The Secretary may employ some competent person not a member of the Club to assist him in the performance of his duties, and such person, as compensation for his services, shall be entitled to all the privileges of a member, except voting.

Rule No. 12. Decoys must be taken up when the blinds are vacated, or they will be taken up by the Keeper, at a charge of one cent each, or a minimum charge of twenty-five cents, when less than twenty-five decoys are taken up.

Rule No. 13. Members using Club Boats are required to return them to the Boat House, or leave them in some convenient place for the Keeper, and notify the Keeper so he can bring them in.

Rule 14. It shall be the duty of the

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President to see that sufficient live decoys are kept on the Club grounds during the season to supply all members. There shall be no private duck pens on the grounds.

All by-laws, rules and regulations conflicting with the foregoing are hereby repealed.

1627 Dallas Co. 36
 3rd 2174 36
 Newgrange Texas
 1860
 Name of Willis A. Shelton
 320 Aers.
 1875
 Correct and map of Dallas County
 May 1858
 E. C. Fryler
 Corrected
 30
 Put into the hands
 of W. A. Shelton
 Original
 No 804 Vol 9
 Received July 12, 1858
 Martin
 C. P. Martin 20/12/58

1. Certificate
2. Field notes
3. Des of land
4. Clerk's Certificate

No 715
 THE STATE OF TEXAS, }
 County of Dallas } To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it Remembered, That, on the 14th day of October A. D. 1858, came
 Willis A. C. Shelton and claimed three hundred and twenty acres of
 land as a settler, in the colony granted to Peters and others, and took and subscribed the following oath, viz:

I, Willis A. C. Shelton
 do solemnly swear that I emigrated to Texas, and entered the Colony which was granted to Peters and others, as
 a Colonist, prior to July 1st 1848, I was then over 17 years of age
 and that I have since continued and still remain a settler in said Colony, and have performed all the duties required of
 me as a good citizen, and that I have never heretofore received land from the Government of Coahuila and Texas, nor of
 the Republic or State of Texas, as an emigrant or Colonist. So help me God.

Willis A. C. Shelton
 (mark)

Be it further known. The facts set forth in the foregoing affidavit are fully corroborated by testi-
 mony given on oath by the persons who hereunto sign their names.

John A. C. Shelton
A. C. Hawks

Be it further known. That Willis A. C. Shelton is entitled to
three hundred and twenty acres of land within the limits of said Colony, the said Shelton
 having emigrated to the Colony under the Second contract.

The land selected by the aforesaid
 Colonist has been surveyed by the Colony
 Contractors but cannot be herein desig-
 nated there being no map or field notes
 of the Colony in possession of the Commissioners
 therefore the said Shelton is entitled to
 have his land surveyed by the County
 or District Surveyor Conditioned that
 his claim shall not be transferred

THOMAS WILLIAM WARD, Commissioner, duly appointed and qualified under the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to secure to all actual settlers within the limits of the Colony granted to Peters and others, commonly known as Peters' Colony, the land to which they are entitled as Colonists," do hereby certify that the within is a true copy of the entry in my Record Book.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto sign my name and make the impress of my Official Seal, at the town of Dallas this 14 day of October A. D. 1850

[Handwritten signature]

Pills & S. Rutter

No 715

①
 P. L. D. 74
 Survey of the 3rd
 Court of the State
 under the Act of
 March 11th 1850

The State of Texas, Survey No. 4
 County of Dallas, of 320 acres
 of land lying in Dallas County
 about 1 1/2 miles S. E. of Dallas
 of the Trinity River and made for
 W. H. C. Shelton by virtue of his
 Colony certificate No. 715
 issued the 14th day of October 1850
 by Thomas W. Ward Commissioner
 for Peters Colony

Beginning at a stake in the north west boundary
 of said Survey No. 18. 15.
 and 310 yds south 45° W from the west corner of
 said Survey from which a barometer in h. 20 w
 1/2 ft and a barometer 10 in h. 30 & 6 w
 thence west 190 w to a cottonwood 4 ft on the
 bank of Trinity River from which a leaning cotton
 wood 2 ft h. 29 w 7 w
 thence down said River with the meandering
 track south 17 w 112 w thence S 50 w 164 w
 thence S 2° E 115 w thence S 11 w 418 w
 thence S 30 w 340 w thence S 45 w 340 w
 thence S 12 w 150 w thence S 30° E 115 w
 thence S 75° E 110 w thence east at 90 w
 a stake on the bank of said River from which a
 barometer 15 in h. 31 w 2 w and a spanish oak 15 in
 h. 39 w 11 w
 thence east 990 w to a stake

in the edge of a large lake from which
a millow 16 in to 5 1/2 w 8 w and a millow
12 in to 2 1/2 w 4 w

Thence north at 650 w said lake 150 w
wide in all 109 1/4 ft to a stake in said boundary
of survey ne 1/4 B Post oak 18 in to 2 1/2 w 8 1/2 w
Post oak 16 in to 7 1/2 w 1 1/2 w

Thence north 45 w with said boundary 456 w
to the beginning

Variation 1° 50" E

Surveyed the 6th day of December 1854

Bearing tree marked thus #

W. A. Smith
J. A. Smith

cc

John H. Cole
County Surveyor

I, John H. Cole County Surveyor for
Dallas County do hereby certify under
my official oath that the survey designated
by the foregoing Plot and field notes was
made by me on the 6th day of December 1854
and that the lines boundaries and corners and
the marks natural and artificial thereof are
truly described therein and that said survey
is correct and made according to law and
that said field notes are recorded in Book A
Page 470 Given under my hand this
12th day of March A.D. 1855

John H. Cole
County Surveyor

② Title 2194
Kearney's 3^d Class
Field notes 320 acres
H. H. O. Shelton
Filed March 8/55

Patented July 12. 1855
McCartin

W. H. Shelton
830 acres
Certificate of Survey
Land Office
Presented in Court
Page 470

Dallas Texas June 27th 1853

J. Crasby Esq
Com. of L. Office

for

I herewith file a description of the
land which I claim for the heirs of Wm H. C. Shelton
by virtue of his emigration to and settlement in the
Colony granted to Peters and others as a Colonist
Squire

Three thousand and twenty acres off the West
part of fractional Section No. 9 Township N. 2 South
and Range No. 2 East as conveyed by said Com-
pany in Dallas Co Texas.

Given under my hand and seal for
said date 27th June 1853

Wm H. Shelton Esq
Adm^r of the Estate of
Wm H. C. Shelton Dec^d

State of Texas
Dallas County

I solemnly appear before the under-
signed County Clerk for the County of Tarrant Wm
H. Shelton Adm^r of the Estate of Wm H. C. Shelton
Dec^d who is to me well known and acknowl-
edges the execution of the foregoing instrument
of writing to be his own true act as such
Administrator for the purposes therein specified
In testimony whereof I have
hereunto set my hand and
affixed my official seal this 2nd
July 1853

A. H. HENNINGSEN

③ File 9194
Description of land
Wm H. C. Shelton
Filed July 11th 1853

Wm H. C. Shelton
Adm^r
32 acres

State of Iowa
Dallas County

I Alexander H. Norton, County Clerk
for said County do hereby certify that at the
May term A.D. 1853 of the said County Court in and
for said County, Wm. H. Shelton was by the
Consideration of said Court, duly appointed
Administrator of all goods singular the
Estate of Wm. H. Shelton late of said
County deceased and that he is still acting
with full power, as such Administrator
In witness whereof I have
hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal
this 2nd day July 1853

A. H. Norton Clerk

County Clerk
Certificate
Wm. H. Shelton
Wm. H. Shelton

Book only 117833

Wm. H. Shelton
Wm. H. Shelton

July 2nd 1853

(7)

APPENDIX

Game Log

While the Club was not incorporated until February 10, 1885, it was operating informally soon after Trezevant purchased it on October 29, 1884.

For the first fifteen years, a fish and game log was kept. In the log each member's catch and kill was recorded by date and by species.

The log was a two-page wide spreadsheet that gave the member's name, date of outing, and a record of his take. To the right of the date, headings of each column were listed: Mallard - Teal - Widgeon - Bluebill - Redhead - Canvasback - Wood Duck - Black Duck - Pintail - Spoon Bill - Brant - W. Goose - Squirrel - Quail - Total Fish.

The first listed hunter was A.W. Campbell, who bagged three Mallards on December 13, 1884, before any blinds were built. Other hunters that December were Jamison, Sterett, Tompkins, Austin, Marsalis and Dargan.

By April 1885, the fish catch was recorded by species, with Bass and White Perch. (Crappie), being added to the log. Catfish catches were not tabulated, but snipes were added to the bird list.

Throughout the fourteen years recorded on the log, the same fine female handwriting made the record. Presumably this log was kept at the Club by Mrs. J.S. White, whose given name is unknown.

Keeper's Roster

To this time, there have been only nine keepers at the Club. Most of the keepers have long tenures from between thirteen to twenty years. Listed below are the keepers and dates of their employment at the Club. Unfortunately, the given name of J.S. White's wife is not known:

John S. White and wife Allie	1885 - 1905
Addison P. Walker and wife Maude	1905 - 1924
Dee Todd and wife Bertha	1924 - 1942
Roy Brady and wife Roberta	1942 - 1956
Jack Glascock and wife Lola	1956 - 1975
Wayne McBride and wife Maydeen	1975 - 1988
Jerry Higgs and wife Cathy	1988 - 1989
Doug Minnox and wife Jill	1989 ..._ 1990
Kelly Wimbish and wife Lori	December 1, 1990

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Portraits of J.T. Trezevant and W.H. Gaston, through the courtesy of the State Fair of Texas. The original photographers are unknown. The copies were done by Bradley Photographers, Dallas.



