

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

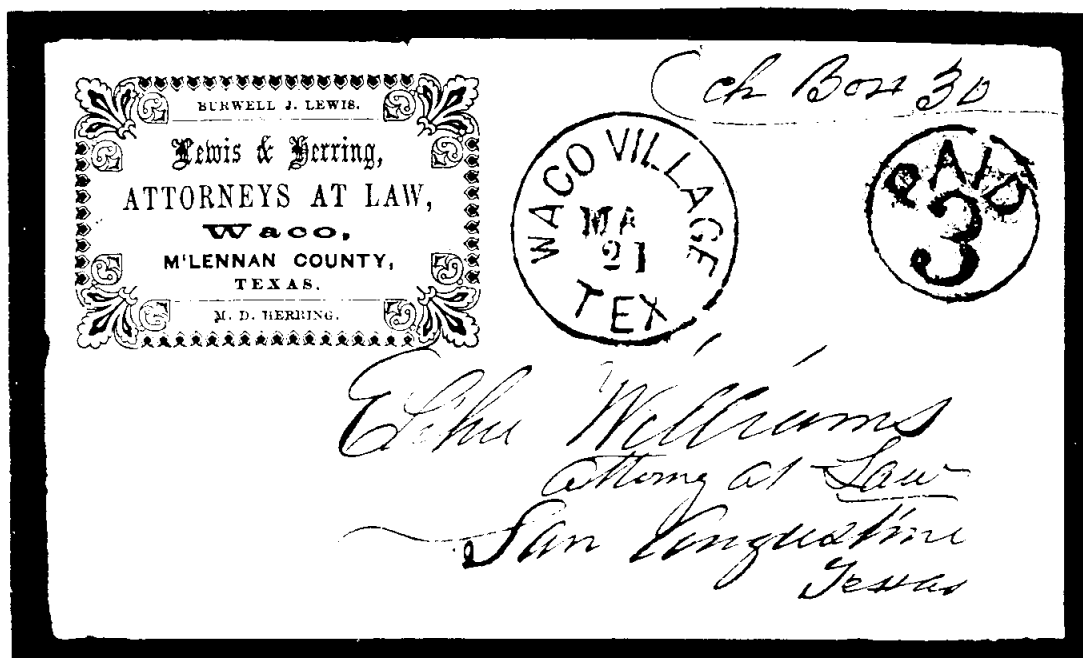


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Our thanks to Jim Alexander for sending us the picture of the Waco Village stampless cover appearing on the front cover.

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Dues \$7 per year, payable to Secretary-Treasurer

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Annual Meeting at Austin, Texas in March, 1985

The year has gone by in a hurry. Our annual meeting has been scheduled for Friday afternoon at 7:00 P.M. on March 1, 1985 at Austin, Texas, Villa Capri Motor Hotel, 2400 N. Interregional (I-35). This is in conjunction with Texpex-Auspex Philatelic Exhibition. I had hoped to get the meeting on Saturday but all time was booked on that day.

The Texas Postal History Society meeting in October at Fort Concho in San Angelo went begging. We have never had such a poor turnout. This brings up the matter of WHAT DO YOU WANT? In the past meetings have been held strictly as a society happening without other philatelic events going on, while others have been held at stamp show locations. Some of you have indicated you like it one way and others want it another. Some persons expressed a desire for more than one meeting a year. Unless better attendance and participation takes place we may have a difficult time keeping our group going. So far, unlike many other postal history or philatelic organizations, our membership has remained stable with perhaps an additional few each year. We do need to exchange ideas, material and to continue friendships on a personal basis. I want to ask a favor - when you send Jim Alexander your dues in the envelope he provides would you take a couple of minutes to indicate if you want one or more than one meeting each year and are you interested in attending? Do you desire meetings of the society in conjunction with other events or a separate affair? Would you attend meetings more often if they were in certain locations? If answer is "yes" then give names of cities. Please slip your comments in the mail with your check. In order to do anything of any consequence in connection with the Sesquicentennial we must proceed with a project on the agenda now but I have received no input. Norman Cohen was to present something along these lines at Stampshow in Dallas but I still don't know what it is. Come to Austin full of ideas!

At Stampshow our publication was entered in the literature competition and received a Silver-Bronze award. The issues submitted were under the editorship of Gordon Hyatt. Also in literature Bill Emery received a Silver medal for "Tales of Early Texas: Some Forts That Protected It and Some Mail Routes That Served It"; Richard Frajola's "U.S. Postal History-Eastern Inter-City Express" was winner of a Silver-Bronze medal.

Member Hubert Skinner had two exhibits in the Champion of Champions section indicating that they had each received a grand award at a national exhibition. They were: "Civil War New Orleans, Postmaster Provisional Stamps and Postal History, 1861-1865"

and "New Orleans Postal History 1792-1860".

In open competition at Dallas our members did well with Gold medals going to James Bowman for "The Confederate States of America, 1861-1865"; Nonie Green for "U.S. Registered Mail 1845-1925", this also received the APS research Medal; Vermeil medal to Bill Emery for "Early Texas Mail Via Ship Saddle and Stage"; Silver-Bronze medal to Gene Gaddy for "Postal History of Dallas County". Congratulations to all these members for their fine presentations.

In response to a request for help regarding the project of John Germann and Mike Ludeman mentioned in the last issue of our journal, a communication has been received from Walt Schmidt who states that he has just completed a work entitled "Texas Post Offices and Postmasters Under Six Flags". Walt indicates that it will be published in the near future. We will be watching for the issuance of this book.

Best Wishes to each one of you for a Happy New Year.

Nonie Green, President

EDITOR'S COMMENT

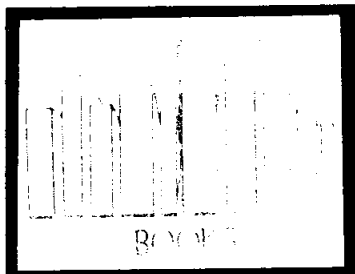
Our thanks to Bill Emery, John German, George Cosenti, Ronald Simpson, and Norma Watz for the fine articles in this issue of the Journal. As you can see, this issue covers a wide range of interesting topics. You will note that, in her article on research material, Norma Watz suggests that it would be good to reinstate the "Book Section" in the Journal. Your editor heartily agrees. If you have read a book or article or know of some type of research material that would be of use to the rest of us TPHS-er's, let the rest of us know! Just write a short (or long) description of your "find" and send it to John Whitehead, P.O. Box 966, Longview, Texas 75606.

Along the same line, we are in need of material to go in the next issue of the Journal. A lot of you have ideas for articles you intend to write "someday" -- well now is the time!

Attached to the front of your Journal you will find an envelope in which to send your 1985 dues to Jim Alexander, our distinguished treasurer. Get those in soon so he can get our 1985 membership list together. See you in Austin!

OLD TREASURES -- NEW PLEASURES

by Norma Watz



In the December 1975 issue of "The Texas Postal History Society Journal" (Volume I, Number 1) Editor Charles Deaton initiated THE BOOK SECTION and wrote: "It has been my experience that any time a couple of postal history buffs get together and start talking about covers, the conversation will sooner or later turn to postal history reference books. "Where did you find out about that marking?" or "How did you know that town was established in 1874?" are typical of the questions that will quickly turn cover conversation into book discussions. Because of this, I hope THE BOOK SECTION can become a regular part of the TPHS Journal. If you know of good books, philatelic or otherwise, that contain information of interest to cover collectors, please share your knowledge with the rest of us. Just send the name and author, along with a few words about what it contains, and I'll list it here. I'll write up some of the more obvious works in this issue to get the ball rolling. Your contributions are earnestly solicited." Following were writeups about "The Handbook of Texas"; "Texas, the Drama of its Postal Past"; "Standard Flag Cancel Encyclopedia"; and "American Stampless Cover Catalog."

The close kinship between philately and the print media brings endless delights to those who count reading as one of life's finer pleasures. For the Texas postal historian, reading becomes a lifelong adventure, filled to the brim with facts and occasional fiction. For these reasons, the writer hopes that the membership will agree that an exchange of book reviews and notes would be both worthwhile and enjoyable and carried in at least some of the issues of TPHS Journal.

In the "new" department, it should be noted that Charles Deaton is still accepting orders for his upcoming book concerning the philatelic history of the 1936 Texas Centennial Celebration. The book will sell for approximately \$15 and orders may be placed with him at 7273 Brompton Road, Houston, TX 77025.

The Texas State Historical Association, 2/306 Richardson Hall, University Station, Austin, TX 78712 will furnish a current Publications List when so requested. (T.S.H.A. membership entitles members to receive a 15% discount.) In addition to books and periodicals, TSHA also offers maps, such as, Contours of Discovery: Printed Maps Delineating the Texas and Southwestern Chapters in the Cartographic History of North America, 1513-1930. This is a set of 22 maps, 18 in color, contained in a 17"x22" portfolio.

Presidial Press, Box 5248, Austin, TX 78763 has "Papers of the Texas Revolution - 1835-1836" by John H. Jenkins, General Editor, available in 10 volumes. This work was the winner of the Sons of the Republic of Texas - Summerfield G. Roberts Award.

In the "old" department, the acquisition of eight volumes of "The Stamp Specialist" during the past year by the writer has brought about a renewed reverence for our philatelic statesmen of earlier years. Accompanying this article is an illustration of one of the letters which Publisher H. L. Lindquist furnished with the books, which is self-explanatory and furnishes a keen insight into the relationship between the readers and Editor-Publisher.

One of the most unusual articles is entitled "Paper" by James H. Obrig, whose work is described as "a non-technical history and description of the more commontypes (of paper) as used in philately." Hinged onto the book pages are 4"x6" samples of paper, which can be lifted and studied by the reader! Some of the examples include: US Government paper machine-made wove, calendared; Machine-made wove paper, antique, rag content; Handmade wove paper, antique; Laid paper; Pelure paper; Chalk paper; Quadrille paper; and Granite paper.

Among the three dozen advertisers in the first volume of "The Stamp Specialist" was Elliott Perry, who attempts to answer the question "What are Pat Paragraphs?" in a way "so as many birds as possible will be hit with one shot" and he relates the story about two travelers sightseeing on a Hudson River steamboat not far north of New York City. When asked "What's over there?" the one replied "Yonkers." Whereas, the next question was, of course "What are Yonkers?" Perry stated that although more than 50,000 copies of Pat Paragraphs had been mailed since publication began in 1931, the question of "What are Pat Paragraphs?" was still being asked.

These resplendent books are now out-of-print but often show up in auctions and book stores specializing in such literature. The American Philatelic Research Library, P. O. Box 338, State College, PA 16801 has many titles available to APS and APRL members. (Write for a copy of rules for new borrowers if you have not used their library services previously.)

For SASE, Texana Books, 4810 Rockford, San Antonio, TX 78249 will send a booklist of available titles. Their inventory changes often and is always interesting, and their prices are very moderate.



Another source of reference material is Old Texas newspapers. Most are on microfilm at the Texas State Library and some other libraries across the State, so check with your local Library for more data. Some are available for purchase from Bell & Howell Company; Micro-Photo Division; Old Mansfield Road; Wooster, OH 44691.

Sketch depicts first site of "The Galveston News" around 1842.

To everyone participating in the postal history "paper chase", the writer wishes Good Hunting and enjoyable reading!

October, 1939



The Stamp Specialist

DEAR SUBSCRIBER:

Well, here it is, and we hope you are going to like it. It's been a lot of fun getting the new publication started for nearly everyone we spoke to about it was enthusiastic over the idea and inspired us to do our best.

We have made the issue much larger in number of pages than we intended, and, in fact, more than we can afford as a steady thing, but we had so many interesting articles that it was a tough job to part with any of them and we are already impatient to get out the next issue so that we can show you the swell articles that we had to hold over.

A publication like THE STAMP SPECIALIST naturally appeals to a limited circle of advanced collectors—but we have already found that the number is much larger than we had estimated. Our original estimate of 2500 was exceeded before this first issue went to press, so now we believe that we can more than double this number.

The way we hope to do this—quickly—is to enlist the cooperation of every charter subscriber. We believe that there are many collectors and dealers who will want the magazine as soon as they see it—

SO - -

Will you show your copy to your friends and at your clubs and make a special effort to get us at least one new subscriber?

If you will do this we can keep up the present size and even enlarge it.

BUT - -

Be sure to tell them that we cannot supply any copies of the first issue—it was sold out before it was off the press—and their only chance to get one is to pry it loose from an original charter subscriber at a substantial premium.

Will you get your man?

Cordially,

H. L. LINDQUIST

To The Publisher:

Here is the name and address of a new subscriber to start with No. 2 of THE STAMP SPECIALIST.

.....
.....

\$5.00 is enclosed.

Subscription secured by:

.....
.....
.....

Date.....

Send to THE STAMP SPECIALIST, 2 West 46th Street, New York, N. Y.

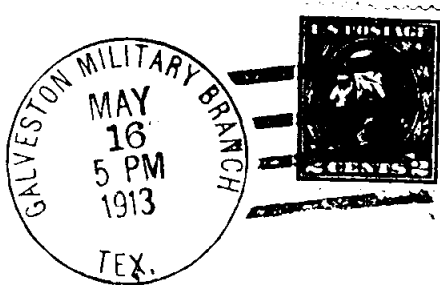
TEXAS CITY CAMP, TEXAS

By Ronald D. Simpson, 2007 Delphi Lane, Houston, Texas 77067

The Texas City Camp was established in March 1913 as an assembly point and training camp for the U.S. Army Second Division. The Second Div. was to consist of ten regiments of infantry assigned to three brigades (4th, 5th, and 6th), the 6th Cavalry, 4th Field Artillery, an engineer battalion, a Signal Corps company, an ambulance company, a field hospital, and assorted headquarters and service troops with a total of 11,000 men. The Second Div. was to be the advance guard for an Expeditionary Force into Mexico, if intervention in the Mexican Revolution became necessary. On 17 August 1915 the Texas City Camp was destroyed by a hurricane which devastated the Galveston-Texas City area.

Postal service for the camp was established as a Military Branch of the Galveston post office by April 1913. By the end of October 1913, the Military Branch was transferred to the Texas City post office as a Military Station, where it continued to operate until the 1915 hurricane.

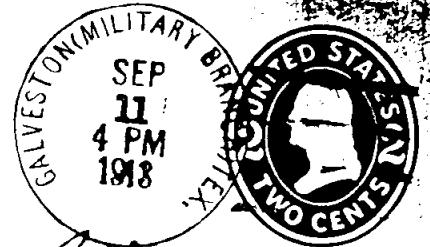
Two types of postmarks of the Galveston Military branch are known. The first (Fig. 1), consists of a circular single ring measuring 32 mm in diameter with four bars and the wording GALVESTON MILITARY BRANCH at the top and TEX. at the bottom. The earliest dated use seen by the writer is that of 16 May 1913 and the latest dated use seen is that of 8 August 1913. The second postmark (Fig. 2), consists also of a circular single ring measuring 32 mm in diameter with four bars and the wording GALVESTON (MILITARY BRANCH) TEX. at the top. The only date seen by the writer is that shown in Figure 2. Postmarks of the Texas City Military Station have not been seen by the writer and would appreciate any information concerning this postmark on covers and cards. This postmark should be much more common than the Galveston Military Branch as this station was in operation for a longer period of time.



*The Reducing Co,
4181 Broadway
New York
N.Y.*

FIGURE 1

I.C.



*J. M. Mills,
Aurix Falls Fraction System,
Aurix Falls,
S. D.*

FIGURE 2

CAMP CHARLOTTE, IRION COUNTY, TEXAS

1867 - 1899

By William H.P. Emery

One of the little-known military camps of West Texas was a post in the northwest corner of present day Irion County, called Camp Charlotte. (See Map) It was located on a mesa over-looking the Middle Concho River, just below the mouth of Kiowa Creek. This camp lay some 55 miles west of present San Angelo, and two and one half miles due west of where today's Texas State Highway 163 passes over the Middle Concho River Bridge.

For hundreds of years, the area had been a favorite river crossing for Indians going down the Great Comanche Trail from Oklahoma, through West Texas, into Northern Mexico. When settlers began moving westward, they intercepted this broad Comanche Trail, which led to occasional confrontations at the fords and water holes. Such incidents usually involved only a few individuals, and were soon forgotten by both Indians and the traveling settlers. However, when settlers began to establish permanent residence, usurping scarce sources of good water, and then began killing off the Indians "life sustaining", buffalo, the Indians felt their whole culture threatened; and a large area of West Texas became a bitter battlefield.

One of the earliest indications of the white establishment was the "Butterfield Overland Stage". In less than one year, (1857-1858), workmen for this enterprise constructed dozens of stations, each with a shelter for stock tenders, a corral for the mules and all placed near available good water. These stations were approximately twenty miles apart, which allowed the introduction of fresh horses in relays to maintain a maximum speed for the stage over the entire route. One of the "swing-stations" built on the Butterfield Overland Route was located on the south bank of the Middle Concho River just below the mouth of Kiowa Creek, ten miles east of a "home-station" called "Head of Concho", and twenty-five miles west of "Johnson's Station".

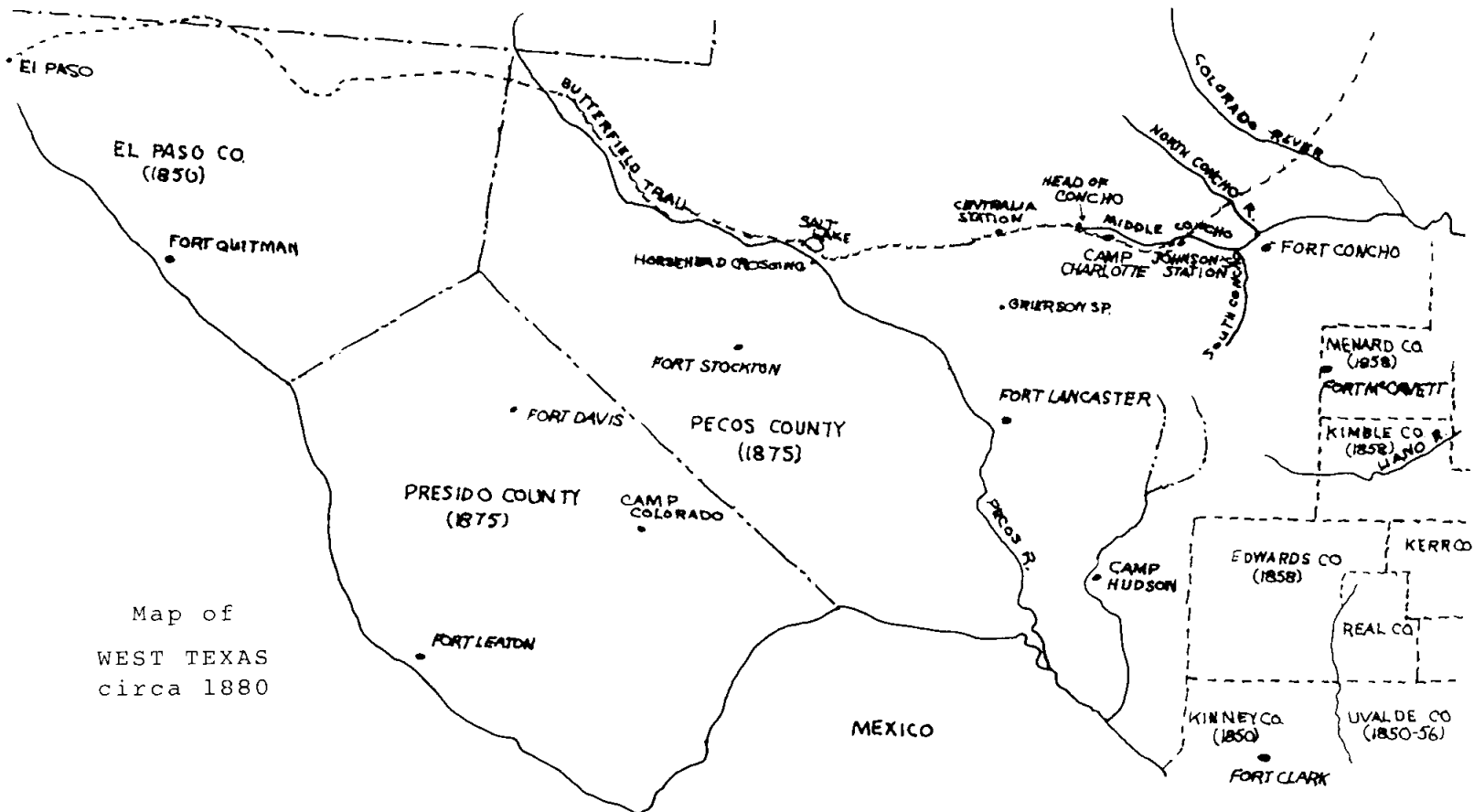
For ten years, from 1857-1867, travelers, settlers, and even the mail stages passing westward were largely responsible for their own security. Neither Texas Rangers nor Federal troops were present in sufficient numbers to provide regular protection for those that entered or passed through West Texas.

During the summer of 1867, the stealing of cattle and killing of travelers between the Concho River and Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos River impressed both state and federal authorities with the need for immediate action. In response to pleas from Governor Throckmorton, the U.S. Army assigned 25 companies to the Texas Frontier. General Edward Hatch reactivated Fort Stockton with four companies of the 9th U.S. Cavalry, Col. Wesley Merritt moved into Fort Davis with six companies of the 9th Cavalry and four companies of the 41st Infantry, and Col. Ronald MacKenzie, with eleven companies of the 4th U.S. Cavalry, reactivated various smaller posts throughout the area.



Miss Addie Heard
Mesquite
Galien
Co
Tex

Figure 1



Map of
WEST TEXAS
circa 1880

Records indicate that Camp Charlotte was established during June of 1867 by Lt. Peter M. Boehm, while on scout to Horsehead Crossing and Salt Lake. It is also part of the record, that on June 24th, Lt. Boehm detached part of his unit to provide the first military protection afforded drovers and cattle passing west over this section of the "Old Butterfield Trail". In July 1867, Lt. Boehm was relieved by Brvt. Major M.J. Kelly, commanding a full company of the 4th U.S. Cavalry.

"Post Returns" for Fort Concho, May 1868, reveal that Camp Charlotte was somewhat more than a mere "picket-post" on the Middle Concho River. Drawings which accompany the post returns, indicate that Camp Charlotte consisted of a stockade type structure. Its outside dimensions were approximately 190 x 115 feet. Located at each corner, on the outside, were elevated parapets designed for the defense of the inner stockade. Within the structure was the company stable (75 x 150 feet) with a twenty-foot run-around. The trooper's tents were pitched at regular intervals along the inside walls of the stockade. Toward the front, or east side of the structure, there were special tents for the wagoner, the blacksmith, the stable police and the forage man. At the west end of the stable, there were additional special tents for the cook, the tailor, the saddler and the mess. On the outside of the stockade, adjacent to the main gate was the guardhouse and the officer's quarters.

During the summer of 1868, H.C. Logan of the "San Antonio Herald" took a trip from San Antonio to El Paso, going via Fredericksburg, Mason, San Angelo, Camp Charlotte and Fort Stockton. His reports dealing with Camp Charlotte describe it as a "picket-post" garrisoned by a full company of the 4th U.S. Cavalry. To emphasize the importance of this post on the Middle Concho River, he notes in his article that, "he saw five herds, ranging from 1000 to 3000 cattle each, moved by the post during a twenty-four hour period".

It is also evident from a report in the Texas State Gazette of Austin (Aug. 9th, 1869), that the Indians were undaunted either by the presence of Camp Charlotte, or by the presence of U.S. Cavalry troopers assigned to it. The article notes that Indians drove off six mules from the mail station at Camp Charlotte. They were pursued by Capt. Gamble with a small detachment of the 9th U.S. Cavalry out of Fort Concho. Capt. Gamble's report indicates that after some time on the trail of the Indians, his unit gave up the chase and returned to post without the mail company's mules.

Further evidence that the problem with Indians continued, is contained in post-returns for Fort Concho of Oct. 1872. The report states that, "On Oct. 6th, about one half mile south of Camp Charlotte, a band of Comanche Indians attacked eight cowboys and their small military escort." In the ensuing exchange of gunfire, the drovers herd or "remuda" of horses, stampeded and were chased into the hills by the Indians. At least one Indian was killed and two more were wounded. The soldiers recovered from the dead Indian, and from one of the Indian's pack mules, new mules, new blankets and haversacks, only recently issued by the Indian Agent on their reservation. Recovery of these items left little doubt among the soldiers that the attacking Comanches were using their reservation as a haven for rest and supply, and were leaving the reservation to carry out raids on immigrants traveling the trails to the west.

In May 1871, Gen. William T. Sherman, commander-in-chief of the army, accompanied by Randolph B. Marcy, inspector-general of the army, visited the Texas frontier to

see if conditions were actually as bad as the letters, petitions and newspaper accounts made it out to be. What they observed could not have been more impressive if the Indians, the troops and the frontier citizens had staged the events for the army officers.

As Gen. Sherman traveled the road from Fort Griffin to Fort Richardson, he observed burned out homes and abandoned fields. Shortly after arriving at Fort Richardson, word came in that on the very road the general had traveled but an hour earlier, Indians in force had attacked a wagon train, killing seven men, wounding one and causing five others to ride for their lives.

This affair brought swift changes in the "defensive policy" that had been followed by the U.S. Army for a quarter century. Under the "new army policy" the Indians off the reservation were to be attacked and their supplies destroyed. The army also made it more difficult for the Indian to use the reservation as a sanctuary.

During the summer of 1874, the U.S. Department of Interior transferred control of the Comanche, Kiowa, Cheyenne and Araphoe Indians to the War Department. Almost immediately, Gen. Sherman ordered forty-six companies (circa. 3000 men) into the field against the hostile Indians. Throughout the summer and early fall, the troops fought numerous engagements. Several Indian chiefs were apprehended and punished. Their tribes were returned to the reservations, their supplies were destroyed and all their animals were shot. The Indians discovered they no longer had safe sanctuaries from the troopers, and that continuation of the conflict was becoming increasingly costly in both lives and resources. More and more Indian groups returned to the reservations and a relative calm settled over West Texas. This calm, interrupted by only occasional Indian raids, lasted well into 1879. The troopers, however, continued to mount frequent "scout missions" searching for renegades, seeking out water-holes and making detailed maps of the area. The troops were put to work improving roads, establishing telegraph lines, planting gardens and constructing hospitable quarters. Loneliness and the environment replaced Indians as the prime enemy.

From the letters of Dr. Samuel L.S. Smith, a number of passages have been taken which tend to show some of the problems foremost on the minds of the men who occupied small military posts in West Texas like Camp Charlotte. Regarding a "cavalry scout" Dr. Smith writes in a letter dateline Camp Charlotte, Texas, Apr. 28th, 1879 ----- "on my return here from a scout to the south and east across the headwaters of Spring and Dove Creeks to the South Concho River in the direction of Fort McKavett, it did my heart good to receive your letters. There was no other officer along except the Captain and myself. As we rode over the country, which was rough and rocky and difficult to travel, we commented on Texas generally and this portion in particular. It was first a rocky ridge and then a broad valley with not a drop of water the whole distance to Spring Creek. - 30 miles. We camped for the night at a water-hole about 60 miles from running water, and as soon as the horses were sent out to graze, we began to unpack our blankets and cooking utensils and made preparation for the night, but first I went down to one end of the pond and removed the soil from about my eyes, ears, and neck, for you must know that one can't ride at the head of a column of horsemen with the wind blowing on your back without getting covered with dust. After my abolution, I felt better for it is perfectly wonderful how quickly a little soap and water will take the tired feeling out of ones limbs."

In the same letter of Apr. 28th, Smith writes regarding a Texas Norther.... "We had scarcely got settled in camp before a heavy black cloud arose in the southwest and threatened rain, but no one paid much attention to it. In the course of half an hour, a brisk gale began to blow and in less time than it requires to write it, the fly of my tent was torn from its fastenings and flopping in the wind, while the Captain's, and the Lieutenant's on the farther end of the line were torn into strips. I expected any moment to see my tent blown down, and I presume it would have been, if I had not just tightened it and piled stones over the tent pins. It stood the gale all night, but my bed and things were covered with dust almost beyond recognition, and in a short time thereafter, the rain poured down in torrents. There was a little hail at first, but the larger portion of the storm passed to the south of camp completely swamping an Infantry and a Cavalry Company, then stationed at Grierson's Spring, 34 miles from here, the other enroute to Camp Lancaster on the Pecos. The horses of the Cavalry Company stampeded in every direction and men have been scouting the plains north, south, east and west endeavoring to head off and capture the runaways."

It appears from a passage in a letter by Dr. Smith of Apr. 30th, 1879, that army cooks and their cooking changes little from one generation to the next. He writes.....

"I was quite interested in reading the description of the doings of the Cooking Club narrated in your welcome letter of the 6th inst., but could not help wondering what its inventive members would do were they out here "in the wilderness" with me, in working up material which is every day dished up as a gustatory sacrifice by our cook - a soldier. There is plenty of everything, game, fish, etc. in profusion, but the individual mentioned doesn't seem to know just how to do it, or rather, just how not to do it. I believe he studies the intricacies of the latter half of the above expression and carries out his ideas to their remotest ramifications, to my serious inconvenience in loss of sleep and restless state of mind. To illustrate, the other day I suggested that he try his mental powers in an endeavor to bake or roast a number of nice Irish potatoes, and after giving minute directions said, "Do you understand? - Well go and do it." In the course of time - we only have two meals a day when away from the post - he announced dinner, and brought on his roast potatoes, but "Holy Mother" an Irishman would not have recognized them. They were so changed in appearance, besides they were not done - almost raw and hard as stones. I was somewhat disgusted and asked, what in the world he had been doing with them, to which he replied, "The wind must have prevented them from cooking, for they had been on the fire for more than two hours rolled up in hot ashes". The Captain sat by chewing his cud until he could not stand it any longer, and expressed a strong inclination to make the cook carry a log for four hours as a punishment, and to teach him to take more interest in his culinary education....."

After 1881, the West Texas frontier became much less dangerous. More and more settlers moved in, and communities arose under the umbrella of protection afforded by the army posts. The Camp Charlotte post office opened in 1885, with Mr. James C. Snodgrass as the postmaster. In 1891, when the cover shown in Fig. 1 was posted, Mr. Snodgrass was still postmaster, earning an annual compensation for the year 1891 of \$38.92. The post office

closed in 1899. Shortly the settlers moved away, the site was absorbed into a large ranch, and today nothing remains but a marker and a wind swept mesa above the Middle Concho River.

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Smith, Dr. Samuel L. S. Three Letters - Dateline "Camp Charlotte, Texas"
Copies loaned to author by Mrs. Nonie Gree.

MILITARY POST OFFICES IN TEXAS DURING WORLD WAR II

by John Germann and George Cosentini

World War II had a profound influence on the operations of the U.S. postal system in Texas. It indirectly gave rise to such new civilian post offices as Clute and Lake Jackson and, since Texas was a favorite training ground for all branches of the armed services, it spawned a host of military post offices throughout all regions of the state. Below is a list of those military offices which operated during the years 1939-1945.

A few notations about the data:

1) The Offices:

- a) The list includes only those installations which had their own post offices on base.
- b) With the exception of a few stations (designated by an "S"), all were branches of their parent offices.
- c) For many of the post offices listed, a collector may find the name of the office in the return address only.
- d) Several of the offices, such as Fort Sam Houston, had multiple Money Order and COD units which operated at various times. For the sake of simplicity and space, these have not been listed.

2) The Dates:

- a) Since the information was gleaned primarily from the U.S. Postal Guide and monthly supplements to same, the establishment dates are somewhat tentative. The opening dates listed were backdated by one month from their initial appearance in the guides.
- b) Since the list deals with the war years only, discontinuation dates are given only if the office closed prior to V-J Day. All others survived the war.

The authors sincerely invite assistance from readers in correcting inevitable errors of omission and commission. For example, several offices established during the war were not included in the list because it was uncertain as to whether they were truly military in nature, namely - Bannister (El Paso - 1942); Dick Dowling (Houston - 1944); Exell (Amarillo - 1942); Liberator (Fort Worth - 1943); and Trailer (Freeport - 1943). If any of these were indeed military offices, again such advise would be most welcome.

<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>PARENT (& COUNTY)</u>	<u>DATES OF OPERATION</u>
AIR BASE	- BIG SPRING (Howard)	- JUL 1942 -
AIR BASE	- BROWNSVILLE (Cameron)	- JUN 1943 - DEC 1944
AIR BASE	- BRYAN (Brazos)	- APR 1943 -
AIR BASE	- CHILDRESS (Childress)	- DEC 1942 -
AIR BASE	- DALHART (Dallas)	- SEP 1942 -
AIR BASE	- DALLAS (Dallas)	- OCT 1942 -
AIR BASE	- FORT WORTH (Tarrant)	- JUL 1942 -
AIR BASE	- GALVESTON (Galveston)	- MAY 1943 -
AIR BASE	- GREENVILLE (Hunt)	- JUL 1942 -
AIR BASE	- MARFA (Presidio)	- OCT 1942 -
AIR BASE	- MIDLAND (Midland)	- DEC 1942 -
AIR BASE	- PARIS (Lamar)	- APR 1943 -
AIR BASE	- PECOS (Reeves)	- SEP 1942 -
AIR CORPS	- SAN ANGELO (Tom Green)	- DEC 1940 - JUL 1941
changed to Goodfellow Field		
AIR CORPS	- VICTORIA (Victoria)	- AUG 1941 - FEB 1942
changed to Foster Field		
AIR FIELD	- HARLINGEN (Cameron)	- MAY 1943 -
was Army Air Base and then Army Gunnery School		
ALOE AIR FIELD	- VICTORIA (Victoria)	- JAN 1943 -
ARMY AIR BASE	- EAGLE PASS (Maverick)	- JUL 1942 -
ARMY AIR BASE	- HARLINGEN (Cameron)	- JAN 1942 - JUN 1942
changed to Army Gunnery School		
ARMY AIR BASE	- LUBBOCK (Lubbock)	- JAN 1942 -
ARMY AIR BASE	- SHERMAN (Grayson)	- JAN 1942 - MAR 1942
changed to Perrin Field		
ARMY AIR BASE	- WACO (McLennan)	- APR 1942 -
ARMY GUNNERY SCHOOL	- HARLINGEN (Cameron)	- JUN 1942 - MAY 1943
was Army Air Base; changed to Air Field		
ARMY NAVIGATION SCHOOL	- HONDO (Medina)	- JUL 1942 -
ARMY TECHNICAL VILLAGE	- AMARILLO (RS) (POTTER)	- Between JUN 1943/DEC 1944 -
ASHBURN GENERAL HOSPITAL-	McKINNEY (Collin)	- MAR 1943 -
AVIATION CADET CENTER	- SAN ANTONIO (Bexar)	- AUG 1942 -
BIGGS FIELD	- EL PASO (EL Paso)	- OCT 1942 -
BLACKLAND ARMY FLYING		
SCHOOL	- WACO (McLENNAN)	- SEP 1942 -
BOMBARDIER	- SAN ANGLEO (Tom Green)	- AUG 1942 -
BOMBARDIER SCHOOL	- DEL RIO (Val Verde)	- DEC 1942 - JAN 1944
changed to Laughlin Army Air Field		
BOMBER VILLAGE	- DALHART (Dallam)	- FEB 1944 (?) -
BORDERS FIELD	- CUERO (DeWitt)	- APR 1943 -
BROOKS FIELD	- SAN ANTONIO (Bexar)	- Pre-war -
CABANISS FIELD	- CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces)	- JUL 1941 - APR 1943
changed to Navy 10044		
CAMP BARKELEY	- ABILIEN (Taylor)	- FEB 1941 -
CAMP BOWIE	- BROWNWOOD (Brown)	- NOV 1940 -
CAMP FANNIN	- TYLER (Smith)	- APR 1943 -
CAMP HOOD	- KILLEEN (Bell)	- AUG 1942 -
CAMP HOWZE	- GAINESVILLE (Cooke)	- AUG 1942 -
CAMP HULEN	- PALACIOS (Matagorda)	- NOV 1940 -
CAMP MAXEY	- PARIS (Lamar)	- JUL 1942 -
CAMP SWIFT	- BASTROP (Bastrop)	- MAY 1942 -

CAMP WALLACE - GALVESTON (Galveston) - FEB 1941 -
CAMP WOLTERS - MINERAL WELLS (Parker) - FEB 1941 -
CUDDIHY FIELD - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - JUL 1941 - APR 1943
changed to Navy 10045
DUNCAN FIELD - SAN ANTONIO (Bexar) - AUG 1942 - MAY 1943
ELLINGTON FIELD - HOUSTON (Harris) - MAR 1941 -
FLYING SCHOOL - PAMPA (Gray) - NOV 1942 -
FORT BLISS - EL PASO (El Paso) - Pre-war -
FORT CLARK - BRACKETTVILLE (Kinney) - FEB 1943 - DEC 1944
FORT CROCKETT - GALVESTON (S) (Galv.) - Pre-war -
FORT D.A. RUSSELL - MARFA (Presidio) - SEP 1942 -
FORT SAM HOUSTON - SAN ANTONIO (Bexar) - Pre-war -
FOSTER FIELD - VICTORIA (Victoria) - FEB 1942 -
was Air Corps
GOODFELLOW FIELD - SAN ANGELO (Tom Green) - JUL 1941 -
was Air Corps
GUNNERY SCHOOL - LAREDO (Webb) - OCT 1942 -
HARMON GENERAL HOSPITAL - LONGVIEW (Gregg) - NOV 1942 -
HENSLEY FIELD - DALLAS (Dallas) - NOV 1942 -
HOSPITAL - BASTROP (Bastrop) - JUL 1943 -
HOSPITAL - SAN ANTONIO (S) (Bexar) - AUG 1941 -
HOSPITAL - WICHITA FALLS (Wichita) - JAN 1943 -
INTERMENT CAMP - HEREFORD (Deaf Smith) - MAR 1943 -
JONES FIELD - BONHAM (Fannin) - JAN 1943 -
KELLY FIELD - SAN ANTONIO (Bexar) - Pre-war -
LAUGHLIN ARMY AIR
FIELD - DEL RIO (Val Verde) - JAN 1944 -
was Bombardier School
LOVE FIELD - DALLAS (Dallas) - JAN 1943 -
MARINE CORPS AIR STATION- FORT WORTH (Tarrant) - FEB 1943 - AUG 1943
changed to Navy 10199
MCCLOSKEY HOSPITAL - TEMPLE (Bell) - AUG 1942 -
MOORE FIELD - MISSION (Hidalgo) - JAN 1942 -
NAVAL AIR - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - MAY 1941 - APR 1943
changed to Navy 10048
NAVAL HOSPITAL - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - SEP 1942 -
NAVAL RADIO SCHOOL - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - SEP 1942 - MAR 1943
was Naval Training School
NAVAL RESERVE AVIATION
BASE - DALLAS (Dallas) - AUG 1941 - JUL 1944
NAVAL TRAINING SCHOOL - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - JUL 1942 - SEP 1942
changed to Naval Radio School
NAVIGATION SHCOOL - SAN MARCOS (Hays) - DEC 1942 -
NAVY 10039 - ORANGE (Orange) - FEB 1943 -
Note: Receiving Station, then Naval Barracks
NAVY 10043 - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - APR 1943 -
Note: Auxiliary Air Station; was Rodd Field
NAVY 10044 - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - APR 1943 -
Note: Auxiliary Air Station; was Cabaniss Field
NAVY 10045 - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - APR 1943 -
Note: Auxiliary Air Station; was Cuddihy Field
NAVY 10046 - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - APR 1943 -
Note: Auxiliary Air Station - Waldron Field
NAVY 10047 - KINGSVILLE (Kleberg) - APR 1943 -
Note: Auxiliary Air Station - Kingsville Field

NAVY 10048 - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - APR 1943 -
was Naval Air Station

NAVY 10074 - BEEVILLE (Bee) - APR 1943 -
Note: Auxiliary Air Station

NAVY 10075 - HITCHCOCK (Galveston) - APR 1943 -
Note: Served Naval Air Station - LTA (Galveston) to DEC 1944,

NAVY 10092 - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - APR 1943 - JUN 1945
Note: Naval Air Technical Training Center

NAVY 10105 - PORT ARTHUR (Jefferson) - APR 1943 - FEB 1944
was Section Base - Sabine Pass - B.O. Port Arthur

NAVY 10149 - HOUSTON (Harris) - JUN 1943 -
Note: Receiving Station

NAVY 10189 - GALVESTON (Galveston) - AUG 1943 -
Note: Naval Frontier Base; was Section Base

NAVY 10199 - FORT WORTH (Tarrant) - AUG 1943 - JUN 1944
was Marine Corps Air Station; changed to Navy 12026

NAVY 10216 - HOUSTON (Harris) - OCT 1943 -
Note: NAVY V-12 Unit - Rice Institute

NAVY 10338 - GALVESTON (Galveston) - MAY 1944 - JAN 1945
Note: Naval Training and Distribution Center - Camp Wallace

NAVY 10349 - DALLAS (Dallas) - JUL 1944 -
Note: Naval Air Station; was Naval Reserve Aviation Base

NAVY 11004 - GALVESTON (S) (Galv.) - FEB 1943 -

NAVY 11018 - PORT ARTHUR (Jefferson) - APR 1943 - between
Note: Captain of Port JUL/SEP 1945

NAVY 11027 - BROWNSVILLE (Cameron) - MAY 1943 -
Note: Captain of the Port

NAVY 12026 - FORT WORTH (Tarrant) - JUN 1944 -
Note: Marine Corps Air Station; was Navy 10199

NAVY 13032 - GALVESTON (Galveston) - AUG 1945 -
Note: Personnel Separation Center

ORDNANCE DEPOT - TEXARKANA (Bowie) - FEB 1943 -

PERRIN FIELD - SHERMAN (Grayson) - MAR 1942 -
was Army Air Base

PILOT REPLACEMENT CENTER- SAN ANTONIO (Bexar) - NOV 1941 - AUG 1942

PYOTE AIR BASE - MONAHANS (Ward) - NOV 1942 -

RANDOLPH FIELD - SAN ANTONIO (Bexar) - Pre-war -

RECEPTION CENTER - SAN ANTONIO (S) - between JUN 1943/
DEC 1944

Note: Name changed to War Department Personnel Center @ JUL/SEP 1945

RODD FIELD - CORPUS CHRISTI (Nueces) - JUL 1941 - APR 1943
changed to Navy 10043

SECTION BASE - GALVESTON (Galveston) - AUG 1942 - between
JUN 1943/DEC 1944

SECTION BASE - (SABINE
PASS) - PORT ARTHUR (Jefferson) - APR 1942 - APR 1943
was Section Base - Sabine Pass; changed to Navy 10105

SECTION BASE - SABINE PASS (Jefferson) - JAN 1942 - APR 1942
changed to Section Base - Sabine Pass - Port Arthur (B)

SHEPPARD FIELD - WICHITA FALLS (Wichita) - AUG 1941 -

SOUTH PLAINS FLYING
SCHOOL - LUBBOCK (Lubbock) - SEP 1942 -

STINSON FIELD - SAN ANTONIO (Bexar) - AUG 1942 -

TECHNICAL SCHOOL	- AMARILLO (Potter)	- AUG 1942 -
TECHNICAL SCHOOL		
HOSPITAL	- AMARILLO (Potter)	- MAR 1943 -
U.S. MARINE CORPS 12026	-- See Navy 12026	
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION		
FACILITY	- WACO (McLennan)	- Pre-war -
WAR DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL CENTER	-- See Reception Center	
WILLIAM BEAUMONT GENERAL		
HOSPITAL	-EL PASO (ElPaso)	- AUG 1941 -