

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

9th Annual CCOD Philatelic Seminar, March 12, 1983

**SALUTING THE
TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY
SOCIETY**



HALL OF STATE BUILDING ★ DALLAS



9th CCOD

**Philatelic Seminar
& TPHS Meet**



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We have received the following information regarding housing in Dallas:

La Quinta
10001 N. Central Expy.
Dallas
Phone: (214) 361-8200
Single \$37.50
Double \$41.00 + tax

Holiday Central
4070 N. Central Expy.
Dallas
Phone: (214) 827-0880
Single \$46.00
Double \$53.00 + tax

We suggest you make your reservations as soon as possible, as there is a market show in Dallas that week-end and all hotels are filling rapidly.

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Dues \$5 per year, payable to Secretary-Treasurer

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

As I reported to you in the last issue of our Journal, the Annual Spring Meeting of the T.P.H.S. is to be held in Dallas on March 12th. We are invited to meet in conjunction with The Collectors Club of Dallas, at their annual spring seminar. The site of this years seminar is the Hall of State Building on the Texas State Fair Grounds in Dallas, Texas.

Our hosts have worked many hours planning a program that will stimulate and excite every collector of philatelic material. Featured at this meeting will be a one man postal history exhibit by Gordon Bleuler and a presentation on the current status and plans of the TEXAS 1986 SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION by a staff member of this organization. You may recall seeing small facets of Mr. Bleuler's collection in three, color illustrated articles, he prepared for The American Philatelist since August 1980. Now you have the opportunity of a life time to see these rare and often unique items first hand, observing their true shades and hues so often missed by the camera. No dealer you could visit, no catalogue you subscribe to, could hope to present the depth and breadth of postal history materials to be exhibited at this showing.

Don't wait until you hear the plaudits others make regarding this exhibit; and then wish you had attended. Make your reservations now! Pack your bags. Collect together all your duplicate covers. Be ready to make a "beeline" for Dallas on March 12th.

Current plans call for the T.P.H.S. to hold its annual business meeting at 11 AM. The period 9-11 is set aside for renewing old friendships, horse-trading, and inspections of old Texas covers. A local restaurant on the State Fair Grounds will attempt to satisfy your noontime requirements for food.

The afternoon portion of the program, arranged by the Collectors Club of Dallas, will feature a representative from the Texas 1986 Sesquicentennial Commission. From this speaker we will be able to learn what plans have been already formulated. With his help we may very well learn what specific type of project that our society could best participate in. It will certainly provide those who attend the opportunity to ask questions, discuss options and formulate what we will do as our part in this 1986 celebration.

PEOPLE - PLACES - and PHILATELY

The Texian Connection

by Norma Watz

LaSalle's navigational error in 1685 was instrumental in the establishment of Spanish settlements in the great region north of the Rio Grande, the area which we know now as Texas. Mission La Bahia del Espiritu Santo, established in 1749 at its present site of Goliad, was first located near the site of old Fort Saint Louis on Espiritu Santo Bay. (See Mission La Bahia card shown with Texas Centennial postmark)

The Spanish missions provided the small nucleus of civilization which was observed by Moses Austin when he began to develop the idea of colonization in 1820. Following the death of his father, Stephen Fuller Austin proceeded to carry out plans to establish a Texas colony.

He was given permission to settle 300 families and the terms were that "each head of a family and each single man would be granted 640 acres, with 320 additional acres allowed for a wife and 160 acres for each child, plus a further additional 80 acres for each slave." In January, 1823, a new agreement was reached following the revolution which ended Spain's control over Mexico.

The Mexican Imperial Colonization Law of 1823 divided land into grazing and farming for the purpose of distribution. Austin's first grant was for 300 families. This group is best known as "the First Three Hundred" and their place bears a likeness in history to the early United States settlers of Jamestown and Plymouth.

In addition to the original 300, Austin had three other contracts to bring settlers to Texas in 1825, 1827, and 1828. Among the latter group were several plantation owners from Alabama. John S. Menefee, who later became the Postmaster of Texana, was among the Alabama contingent, and his account of the 40 day trip was documented in the May 20, 1880 issue of the Texana "Clarion" newspaper as follows:

"We left Alabama October 30, 1830, and came through the Choctow nation by Natches to the Mississippi. We had to repair the boat and set ourselves across, except the ferrymen steered the boat and collected for the ferrying. We crossed the Sabine to Gaines ferry and came by Nacogdoches and crossed the Trinity at Robbins ferry and the Brazos at San Felipe.

Leaving San Felipe, we crossed the Colorado at Beason's ferry a little below where Columbus is and followed the old Attasconsite road, crossing the Navidad at Hardy's.

Thence to Major James Kerr's on the Lavaca, from which we followed wagon tracks made by F.G. Keller. We arrived at our destination on the Navidad December 9, 1830."

Mr. Menefee went on to describe how life was in those formulative years:

"There we lived in peace and quiet, no taxes, no duties to pay; no law - except a law unto ourselves; all friendly, socially

sober and moral; good crops and prosperous times; no courts, no suing, fighting, or quarreling; no sheriff, no constable, no justice of the peace, no serving on juries, no working on roads; no lawyers fees or costs to pay, and very little doctors' bills; no branding yearlings; no killing hogs in the wrong mark; no using another's horse without permission; no worms to get the cotton; plenty of corn, bacon and beef. Those were the happy days, the like of which we never expect to see again in this world."

The settlement which became Menefee's new home was Santa Anna, located near the junction of the Navidad and Lavaca Rivers. Later, when inconsistent Mexican policies led to discontent among the colonists, Santa Anna was changed to "Texana" and on February 17, 1837, John S. Menefee was appointed to the office of Postmaster for the town of Texana by Robert Barr, Postmaster General of the Republic of Texas. Menefee kept precise postal records which have been preserved and were used in the studies of earlier postal historians, Harry M. Knowiser and Alex L. ter Braake.

Texana (Jackson County) declined after the first railway was built about ten miles to its north. The campsite serving the men who were building the railway was named "Macaroni Station" since most of the laborers were Italians. Macaroni Station was later called "Ednaville" and today, it is known as Edna, present county seat of Jackson County. The adventuresome Allen Brothers tried once to buy Texana, but were unsuccessful, so they ventured further east and founded the city of Houston.

John Menefee was not the only Texian who marveled at the peaceful way of life the colonists enjoyed. Mary Austin Holley's comments in her book "Texas" were similar: "All are happy because busy and none meddle with the affairs of their neighbors because they have enough to do to take care of their own. They are bound by a common interest, by sameness of purpose and hopes."

We are further indebted to the foresight of Mary Austin Holley for her chronicles on the establishment of mail: (From "Texas" - pages 188-193)

"The general council of Texas, in session last fall at San Felipe, taking into consideration the necessity of having facilities of communication established throughout the country, accordingly organized a Post Office Department and appointed a Postmaster General, under whose directions the following mail routes have been established."

(Summary of Mail Routes Established
Oct-Dec 1835)

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| #1 - Weekly - From San Felipe to Robbin's (on Trinity River)
Via Whitesides' in Cole Settlement; Washington; Fanthorp's; Sim's | 118 miles |
| #2 - Weekly - From <u>Robbin's to Nacogdoches</u>
Via Albridges'; Master's; Williams' | 110 miles |
| #3 - Weekly - From <u>Nacogdoches to Gaines'</u> (on Sabine River)
Via Steddams'; San Augustine; Robinson's | 63 miles |
| #4 - Weekly - From <u>San Felipe to Velasco</u>
Via Fort Bend; Orozimbo; Columbia; Brazoria | 98 miles |

- #5 - Weekly - From San Felipe to Liberty 107 miles
Via Hunter's' Harrisburg; Lynchburg
- #6 - Weekly - From Liberty to Culcasiu, U.S. 107 miles
Via Beaumont (on Neches); Cow Bayou
- #7 - Once in 2 Weeks - From Jefferson to San Augustine 122 miles
Via Chambersburg; Zavala
- #8 - Once in 2 Weeks - From Whitesides' to Viesca 85 miles
Via Tenoxtitlan; New Nashville
- #9 - Once in 2 Weeks - From San Felipe to Victoria 100 miles
Via Mercer's; Texana
- #10 - Once in 2 Weeks - From Victoria to San Patricio 100 miles
Via Goliad; Refugio
- #11 - Weekly - From San Felipe to Matagorda 90 miles
Via Phillip's; Cook's Island
- #12 - Once in 2 Weeks - From San Felipe to Mina 90 miles
Via Wade's; Gotier's; Eblin's; Burlleson's
- #13 - Once in 2 Weeks - From San Felipe to Gonzales 90 miles
Via Beason's; Daniel's
- #14 - Once in 2 Weeks - From Gonzales to Bejar 76 miles
Via Sandie's; Cibolo
- #15 - Once in 2 Weeks - From Bejar to Goliad 90 miles

The routes outlined in this summary were later updated as new routes were authorized, according to Gammel's Laws of Texas. Names were often changed, as were the rates. Manuscript rate markings were later replaced by handstamped town postmarks.

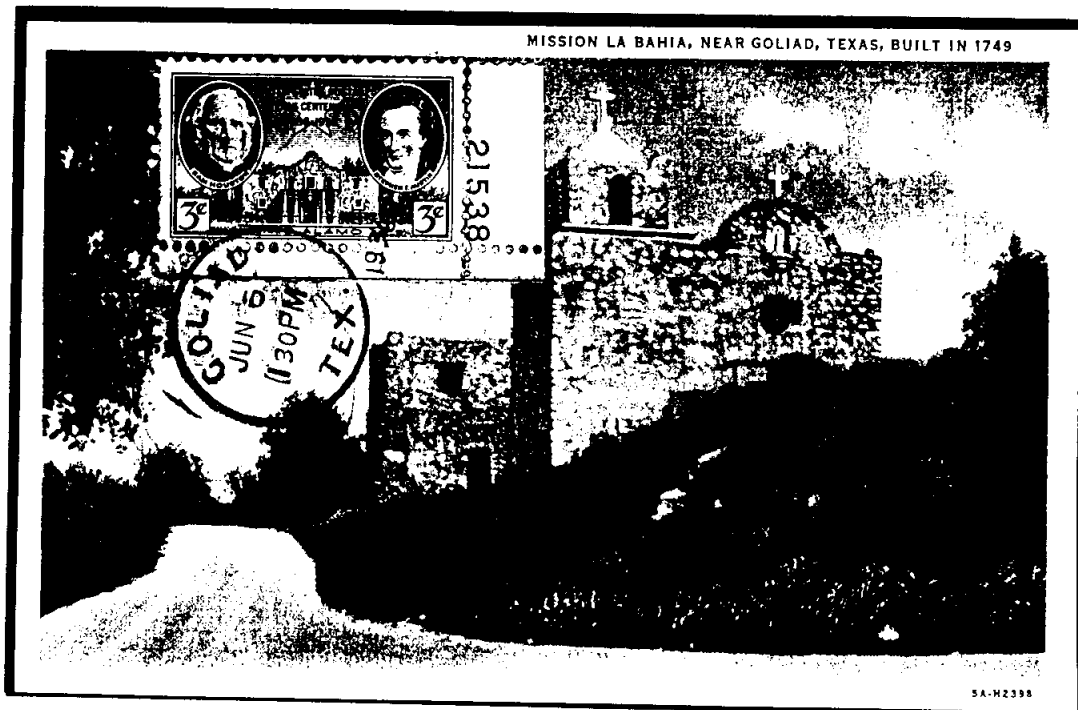
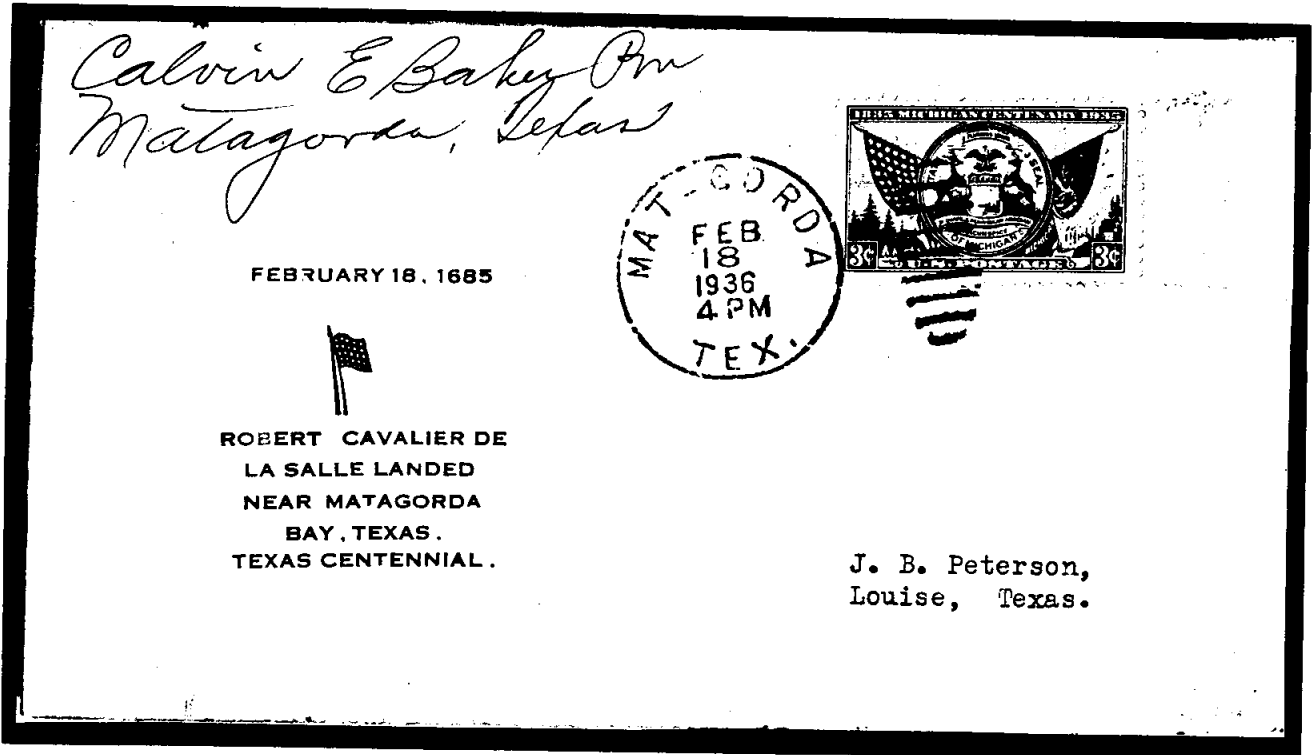
The town of Matagorda was established in 1829 as a port for the Austin colony and its post office is still active. An 1838 recorded Matagorda postmark shows a double-lined oval with the word "Texas" flanked by stars, with a line in the center for filling in the date. Matagorda cover shown bears a Texas Centennial marking.

(The TPHS newcomer may wish to note that the names of the Brazos and Colorado Rivers were reversed on an early Spanish map and have remained erroneously named ever since. "Colorado" being Spanish for "the color of red" was originally meant to be the name of the present-day Brazos River. On the other hand, "Brazos" being Spanish for "having many arms" or, i.e., many tributaries, was meant to be the name of the present-day Colorado River.)

By 1840, around 119 post office existed in Texas. Much of their success can be credited to John Rice Jones, often called the father of the Texas postal system. To him, and to the countless other stout-hearted men and women whom we admiringly call the "Texians," we are profoundly grateful indeed.

B I B L I O G R A P H Y :

- "Texas" by Mary Austin Holley
- "Texas - the Drama of Its Postal Past" by Alex L. ter braake
- "Texas Republic Postal System" by Harry M. Konwiser
- Texas Almanacs - 1857, 1949, 1961
- Texana "Clarion" Newspaper - 1880
- "History of Wharton County" -- by Annie Lee Williams
- Family History - by F.R. Heard



Republic of Texas Covers Hard to Spot

Postal History

by Richard B. Graham

One of the more interesting aspects of covers pertaining to the postal history of the Republic of Texas is that they are often not easily distinguished from covers of the United States stampless period from the 1830's and 1840's.

Texas covers were mailed under postal laws and regulations adapted from similar U.S. laws. While rates were usually higher, often only town markings and dates, with a knowledge of history, make identification of such covers positive.

The cover shown with this column has no rate marking, since it went free. Although it bears a steam packet purser's handstamp, a knowledge of the addressee, Dr. Ashbel Smith, and the steamer Columbia, is required to recognize this cover as a bit of Texas postal history.

Dr. Ashbel Smith's career was an odd potpourri of professions, not unusual with pre-Civil War men in public life.

Born in Hartford, Conn., Smith graduated from Yale in 1824 and studied law for a time, then went back to Yale's Medical Department and graduated from there in 1828.

He served the counterpart of today's internship in the hospitals of Paris and practiced medicine in North Carolina.

He then went to Texas and in 1836 was appointed surgeon general of the newly independent Republic of Texas.

In this post, in common with most of the officials of the Texas government in the late 1830's, Smith had the franking or free mail privilege.

This privilege, which entailed writing "free" and one's signature and official capacity rather than paying postage on letters sent, was probably more important yet in regard to mails received, since at that time mail was usually sent collect.

Texas postal rates were high and the franking privilege saved public officials substantial outlays of cash which would otherwise have to be recovered from a government perpetually in financial straits.

The cover shown is addressed to Dr. Smith in his capacity as surgeon general and was marked "free" (I assume) by the Texas postal representative at the point it entered the Texas mails. It probably originated at New Orleans, as we shall see.

The steam packet Columbia was a steamer built in the east and owned by 19th century steamship mogul Charles Morgan.

Morgan had initiated the use of steamships on the New York-Charleston, S.C., coastal route and later expanded his operations into the Gulf of Mexico.

In 1836, after Texas independence, he put Columbia (and later several other steamers, such as the luxurious New York) on the route between New Orleans and Galveston.

Mails originating in the United States and addressed to Texas -- from east of the Mississippi, at least -- were sent to New Orleans and there handed over to an agent of the Texas post office, who took charge of them and sent them on to Texas.

However, the Morgan line had no mail contract with the Republic until 1845, just before Texas was annexed to the United States, and Texas mails were carried by the line presumably on a trip-by-trip basis.

Covers bearing the purser's handstamps of Columbia and later, New York, were almost certainly handed to officers aboard those steamers and when the ship reached port, these loose letters were given to the Texas postal authorities and a fee per letter collected.

The markings of Columbia, mostly in black but with a few in red, are known on covers dating between November 1837 and November 1838, according to the standard work on Texas covers, Alex L. ter Braake's Texas, the Drama of her Postal Past (American Philatelic Society 1970).

As is the case with most such handstamps, they had no postal significance, but were applied by clerks or pursers aboard the ship as advertising. Happily, in this case, the marking verifies the cover's origin.

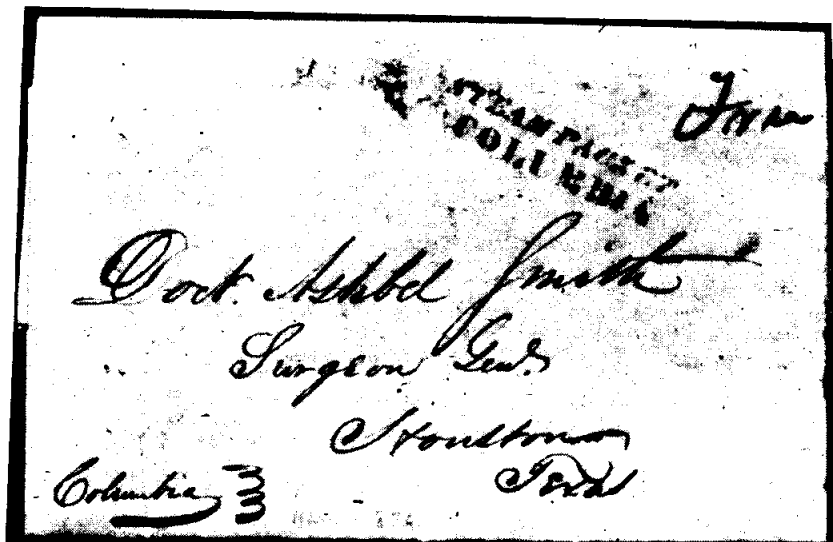
All that we know of Columbia (and this columnist could find no picture of her) is that she was a sidewheel paddle steamer of 450 tons, accommodating about 200 passengers.

Ashbel Smith's checkered career of physician, lawyer and politician had "diplomat" added when he became minister for the Texas Republic to England, France and Spain during the 1840's.

When the Civil War came, he became a soldier, organizing and leading the Confederate 2nd Texas Volunteers in several battles east of the Mississippi. When the war ended, he retired to his plantation near Galveston.

Probably his most lasting accomplishment came from the postwar years, when, according to Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography of the 1880's, he was instrumental in the establishment of a state university and served as president of its board of regents. His picture, dating from those years, is shown with this column.

(Originally appeared in Linn's Stamp News, Copyright 1983 by Amos Press Inc.)



Brazoria, Texas, 1831

by Wm. K. McDaniel

The cover illustrated in this article originated at Brazoria, Texas, on February 18, 1831. It bears a New Orleans COS ("MAR 3"), and straight line "SHIP" marking, both in red. The manuscript "27," also in red, indicates postage due (25¢ U.S. postage plus 2¢ ship fee).

The letter is from Abram Phelps to his brother, Timothy, in Orford-Ville, New Hampshire. Research has indicated that both were eventually employed as teachers in the area.

In view of its graphic description of conditions in the area during the period, the letter is reproduced here almost in its entirety, and reads as follows:

"Brazoria, Texas

February 18 Anno Domini, 1831

Dear Brother,

I have at length landed on the distant shores of Texas, fatigued and hungry, thirsty, and bruised from head to foot. Instead of sailing from Orleans to Texas in 4 days, we were out 15. We came in sight of the port on the 4th day, but were then driven on to the westward ninety miles. When returning, we encountered a tremendous storm which lasted 4 days; during which we lost both boats and our anchor, and were on allowance of provisions and water six days. The ship was very flat-bottomed, consequently rolled nearly over at every wave. We were thrown from our births, mess chairs, tables, trunks, etc., were piled in one promiscuous heap. Yet after all the danger, I was much pleased with the appearance of the Gulf. It seemed like vast mountains of fire, a spectacle combining much more grandeur and sublimity than I ever anticipated. However, I think I could enjoy myself quite as well by a New England fireside as sailing on the Gulf of Mexico at this season, notwithstanding its sublimity....I like the appearance of Texas much better than I expected. It is entirely free from marshes and swamps. It consists of immense rolling prairies, interspersed with forests principally consisting of Live Oaks. The soil is much superior to Louisiana or Mississippi. It produces excellent sugar and cotton....Cattle are raised without any expense beside branding. The prairies afford an inexhaustible quantity of grass both in summer and winter. The forests are full of game and birds of the gayest plumage. Went on shore while coming up the river. Shot one buck and assisted to kill a wild boar....He furiously attacked six of our company, and obliged us to climb trees, however 12 or 15 shots brought him to the ground....I think Texas offers more inducements...for immigrants than any part of this U. States. Every man is, with a wife, entitled to one league square of land, only paying the expense of surveying, an unmarried man one fourth the same quantity....Some planters value their lands as high as \$5 per acre. I have no doubt a league well selected will in five years be worth 10 to 20 thousand dollars. The weather is very mild....I have no need of a coat....Domestic manufactures of very high cotton shirting retail at 25 cents the yard. An ordinary ready made coat is worth \$40. Trading to this country from the North is very profitable at present as goods are introduced free of duties. Wool of a course kind may be purchased for 4 to 6 cents per lb., any quantity. The Brazos River, like all the rivers in the Southern Countries, is very deep and not more than 8 or 10 rods wide at the mouth. It is navigable for ships 100 miles and steamboats nearly 500. This river and the Colorado run parallel to each other for 500 miles about 40 miles distant.

I am now at the Thos. Westalls, one of the first planters in Texas, where I expect to stay during the summer and as long as I stay in the county....From the gallery in front of the house can be seen hundred of cattle, horses, deer, swans, geese, ducks, cranes, all feeding promiscuously together. Large droves consisting of 2 or 3 hundred deer may run at almost any time in the day.

My school will commence on the last of Inst. month....At present it will afford much better pay than a school in N.H. Tuition is from 12 to 17 per quarter in English.... Shall write you in May, and the rest of my correspondence, as I shall then have an opportunity to send them immediately to N.Y. by a ship from this place. After, probably shall write no more till Oct., as there will be no communication between this port and Orleans.

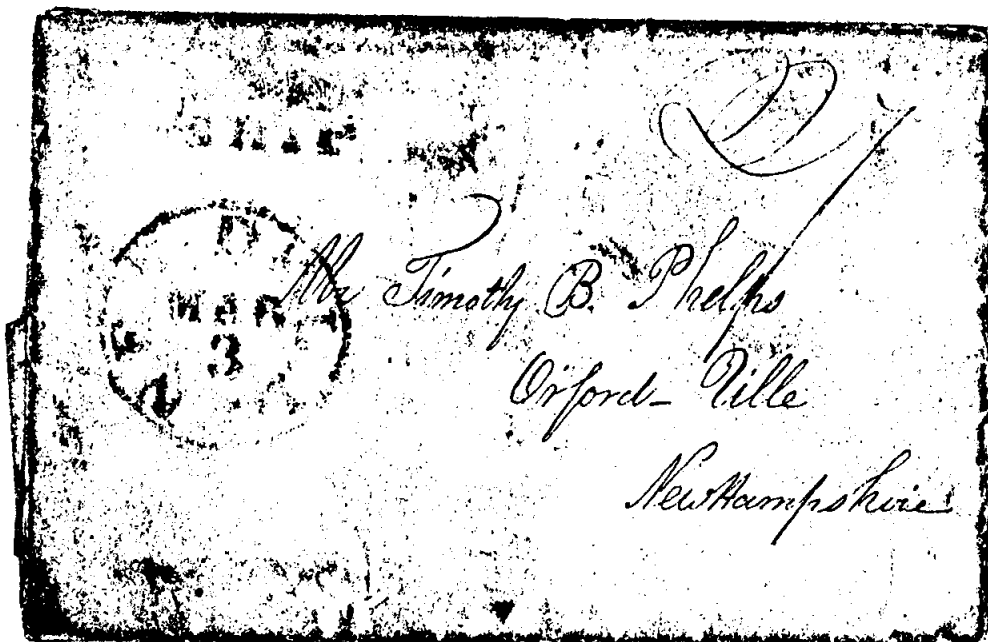
Yr Brother,
Abram Phelps"

This letter provides a fascinating insight into life in the Brazoria County area in the early days. I will be glad to furnish a Xerox of the entire letter upon request, should any reader desire a copy. Send request to 800 Cannan Dr., Angleton, Tx., 77515.

Auth.

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Camp Cooper, Texas
1856-1861
by William H.P. Emmerly

The cover illustrated with this article (Figure 1) bears the postmark, San Antonio, Texas, and a return address of Camp Cooper, Texas. It was cause for this writer to re-visit a library in search of further details relating to this early U.S. Army post.

In The Handbook of Texas, Camp Cooper is identified as an early U.S. Army post. Established on January 3, 1856, by Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston, it was named in honor of the adjutant general of the U.S. Army, Colonel Samuel Cooper. The post was located on the north bank of the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, in present day Throckmorton County. The site is roughly 20 miles north of Albany, Texas, five miles west of the Albany to Throckmorton highway and is located on the property of the present day Matthews ranch. (See Figure 2)

As the name Camp Cooper implies, this army post was initially established as a temporary post without any masonry, stone or timbered structures to house its occupants. According to the official report by Col. J.K.F. Mansfield, who inspected Camp Cooper July 31 - Aug. 3, 1856, all troops and officers were quartered in canvas shelters.

Today, at the site of the Camp Cooper, not a stick or a stone remains to mark the existence of this post. It is as though time has swept the site clean, until now, details of this active and important military post exist only in the pages of history and in an occasional letter written by a lonely soldier residing in the collection of a postal historian.

The purpose of the camp was to protect settlements around, and to the west, of Fort Belknap. It also served to protect the peaceful Indians of the Comanche Reservation from the hostile Indians who refused the reservation life. It appears that the "Reservation Policy in Texas" was primarily responsible for the establishment, location, and purpose which this U.S. Army post performed.

As early as 1853, Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, proposed reservations as the only possible method of successfully handling the Texas Indians. It was to be a cooperative project, in which the Texas Legislature was to supply the land and the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Interior Department supplied the Indian Agents and maintenance. Early in 1854 the Texas Legislature designated 12 leagues of "Public Land" for use in the reservation project.

After considerable searching, Federal authorities located, late in 1854, two tracts of land; one of eight leagues located below Fort Belknap on the Brazos River, the second of four leagues located on the Clear Fork of the Brazos about 35 miles northwest of the first. Indian Agents worked diligently throughout 1855 and 1856 trying to persuade Indian leaders to bring their tribes onto these reservations. At the time Camp Cooper was established, there were fewer than 500 Penateka Comanches under Chief Ketumsee, who occupied the Comanche Reservation on the Clear Fork of the Brazos. More than eighty percent of the Comanches refused reservation life, preferring instead the ancestral freedoms of hunting, roaming, and horse-stealing.

Reservation policy and reinforced army posts, together with the vigorous and highly

mobile scouts of the 2nd U.S. Cavalry Regiment, combined to bring almost complete tranquility to Texas and the Southwest frontier throughout much of 1856.

During the winter of 1856-1857, war parties of Northern Comanches, passing from their homes in Kansas to Mexico and back again, triggered several incidents and tended to have a destabilizing influence on the Texas Reservation Indians. However, it was the summer of 1857 when the frontier situation became unmanageable and a blood-bath of incidents erupted along its entire length. Camp Cooper, with its garrison of 2nd U.S. Cavalry troopers, became a beehive of activity.

Two events appear to have been mainly responsible in causing the Indians to change their tactics and become more violent. First, a Mescalero Apache Chief, Marcus Granza, and two of his warriors were hanged at Hall's Ranch in El Paso, causing the Lipans and Mescalero Indians to declare "war-to-the-knife" on all whitemen. The second event was the U.S. Army's recall in July 1857, of Col. Albert Sidney Johnston, commander of the 2nd U.S. Cavalry Regiment to Washington and the reassignment of a major portion of the 2nd Cavalry outside Texas during the month of August.

The hostile Indians were quick to take advantage of the weakened condition of the frontier. Throughout the remainder of 1857 and most of 1858, authorities were flooded by complaints of Indian depredations, murders and attacks. January 1858 saw the Texas Legislature pass an act appropriating \$70,000 for frontier defense. It further authorized Governor Runnels to call out any number of troops necessary to protect the frontier. During 1858, three Ranger companies were called up and placed under the command of Capt. John S. Ford, a noted Indian fighter. Even the best efforts of the Ranger companies, combined with those of the U.S. Army troops, were not enough to stop the Indian incidents, or satisfy the white settlers of the region. Settlers irritated by the inability of the troops in controlling the Indian incidents began to form vigilante groups.

On December 28, 1859, the pent-up wrath and frustration of these white settlers erupted when a number of white men ambushed a small hunting party of friendly Indians, killing four men, three women and wounding most of the others. Frontiersmen lauded the deed, but a wave of indignation swept over citizens in other parts of the state when they learned of the "ambush of friendly Indians." Judge N.W. Battle of Waco ordered the arrest of several white citizens believed to be involved in the affair. Governor Runnels directed state troops to assist in the arrests. Neither the state troops nor the Texas Rangers would serve the Judge's warrant. No one could be found who would arrest the suspects; rather, they were treated as heroes by their fellow citizens. Finally the grand jury in Palo Pinto County refused to indict the accused men and the deed went unpunished.

On March 30, 1859, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior, seeing that the Texas Reservation Policy was not working, directed that the Indians should be moved out of Texas to new reservations in the Indian Territory. Thus, on August 1, 1859, Major George H. Thomas with two companies of the U.S. 2nd Cavalry and one company of the 1st Infantry from Camp Cooper began the movement of the friendly reservation Indians north to Fort Cobb, I.T.

Although Camp Cooper was intermittently occupied by U.S. troops up to the beginning of the Civil War, the camp never again saw the activity, nor enjoyed the important role that it had been a part of in its earlier years.

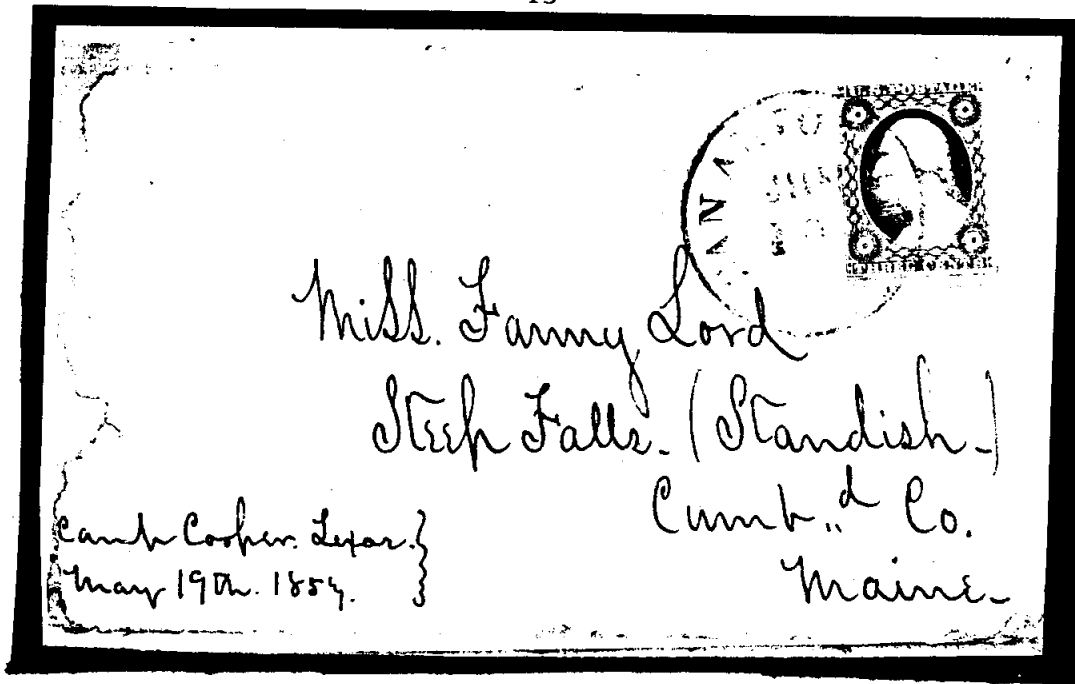


Fig 1

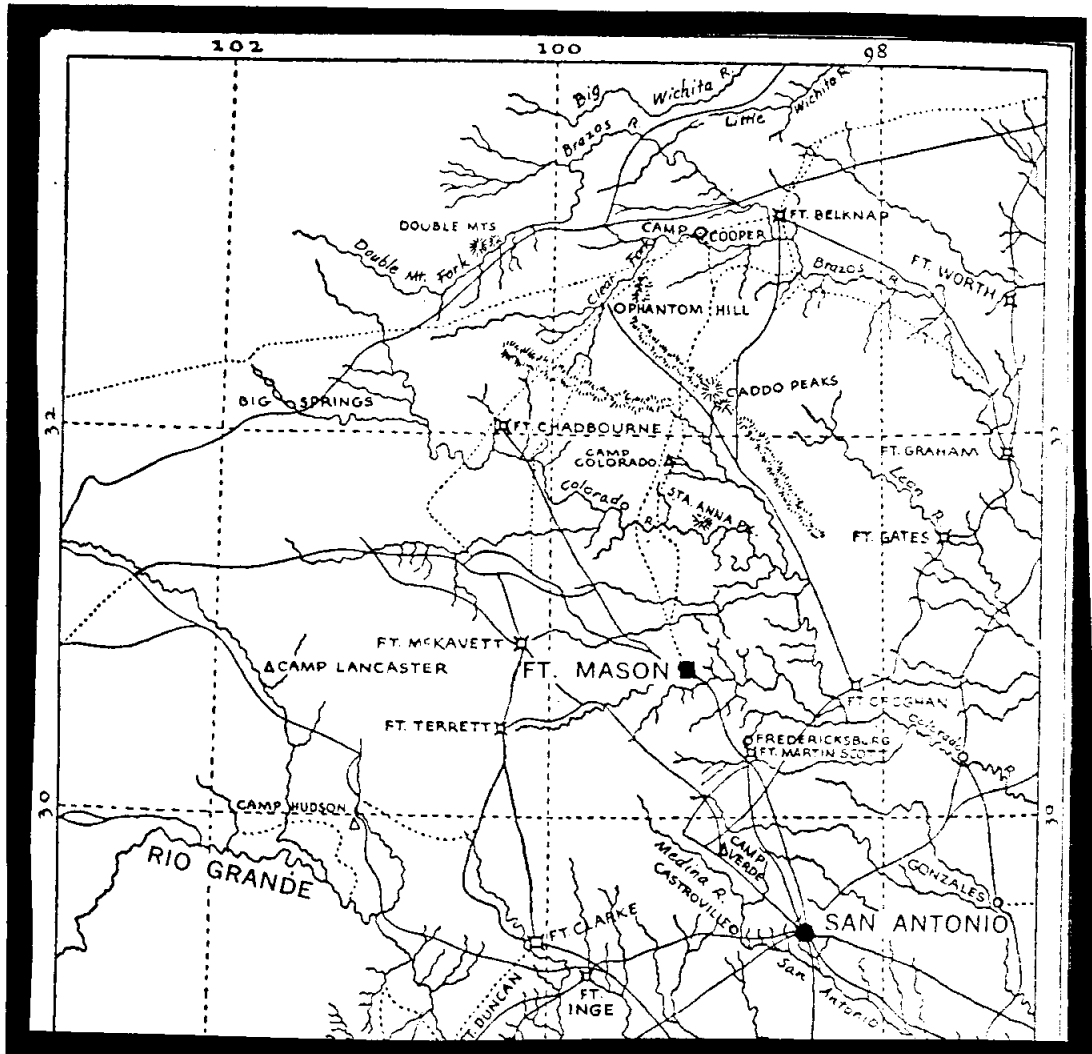


Fig 2.

A Texas Menu
by Gordon A. Hyatt

From a study of early Texas Post Office names, it is quite obvious that many of our pioneer forefathers took their food and drink very seriously, and often named their communities after their favorite food, or were influenced by the availability of a particular food in their area.

The following three menus consist of the names of Texas towns and communities. Note that the majority existed before or around the turn of the century and are now Ghost Towns.

Menu

Incidentally, I included alligator, as it was quite plentiful in the bous and rivers and was considered by many as a delicacy.

Breakfast

Melon (Frio) - 1909-D.P.O.
Oatmeal (Burnet) - 1853-D.P.O.
Cream (Parker) - 1879-1880
Pancake (Coryell) - 1884-1908
Bacon (Panola) - 1903-1905
Ham (Henderson) - 1901-1912
Blackberry Plain (Fannin) - 1871-1873
Plum (Fayette) - 1880 - Operating
Coffeerville (Upshur) - 1852-1915

Lunch

Fruit (Smith) - 1894-1900
Crawfish (Floyd) - 1892-1893
Salmon (Anderson) - 1902-D.P.O.
Antelope (Jack) - 1858-Operating
Okra (Eastland) - 1899-D.P.O.
Tomato (Callahan) - 1893-1898
Bean Creek (Hunt) - 1853-1855
Noodle (Jones) - 1900-1924
Olive (Hardin) - 1884-1920
Onion (Jones) - 1905-D.P.O.
Gourdneck (Rusk) - 1880-1881

Dinner

Sherry (Red River) - 1902-1923
Catfish (Henderson) - 1888-1910
Whitefish (Donley) - 1896-1905
Frijole (Culberson) - 1916-D.P.O.
Lamb (Kimble) - 1892-1893
Alligator (Brazos) - 8/10, 1888-10/29, 1888
Quail (Collingsworth) - 1902 - Operating
Rice (Navarro) - 1872 - Operating
Turkey (Hall) - 1893 - Operating
Cherry (Red River) - 1901-1907
Peach (Wood) - 1902-1929
Raisin (Victoria) - 1892-1914
Cheeseland (Angelina) - 1857-1886
Rich Coffey (Coleman) - 1879-1882
Cogniac (Jasper) - 1903-1904

Bread

Wheat (Scurry) - 1890-1907
Rye (Brazos) - 1904-1906
Alfalfa (Ochiltree) - 1900-1924

Pepper (Rusk) - 1902-1905
Salty (Milam) - 1894-1909

Scrap (Red River) - 1903-1924

* Reference: TEXAS POSTAL
HISTORY HANDBOOK - Charles Deaton