

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

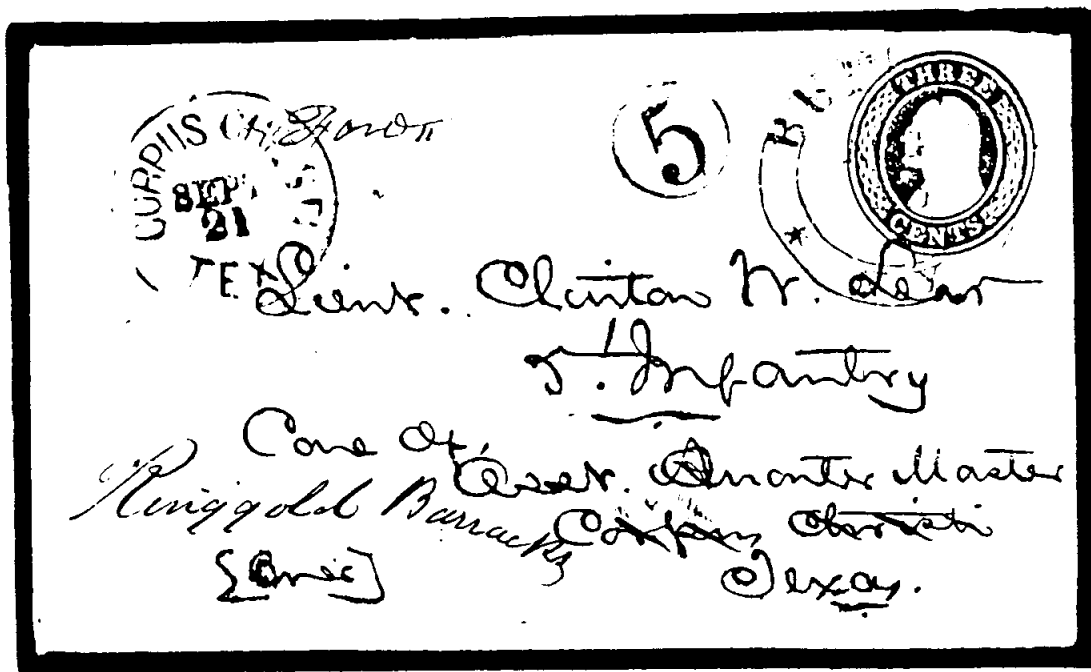


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Illustrated on the front cover is an interesting stamped envelope (Nesbitt U-9, die 5) issued in 1854. It was cancelled by a fancy, 35mm., double-circle postmark used in Buffalo, N.Y. from 1853-55. The cover also bears a Corpus Christi circular-date-stamp, and a due 5¢ circular stamp received when it was forwarded to Ringgold Barracks. A copy of this cover was loaned to the author of the article on Fort Ringgold by R.H. Stever.

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Dues \$10 per year payable to Secretary-Treasurer

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Vacancy

For me Spring has been uneventful with regard to acquiring new covers or in researching those already in hand. I hope that for other members of the T.P.H.S. it has been a more active period. Some of you must have acquired new covers, or have others in your collection of past years for which the story has yet to be told. Please, won't you take a little time to dig-out one or more such items and share their story with the members of our group. You will be helping the organization, your editor, and ultimately you will be helping yourself via the pride you feel in having your article appear in print.

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING AND TRADING SESSION

The Annual Spring Meeting and Trading Session has become somewhat of a tradition with T.P.H.S. members. The latest meeting was held on March 18th at the Holiday Inn in San Marcos, Texas. With nearly ten percent of our membership in attendance, this meeting turned out to be one our better get-togethers of recent years. What may have been lacking in numbers was more than made up for in enthusiasm. Covers were traded, bartered, and sold, with everyone getting something new to add to their collection.

T.P.H.S. COVER AUCTION

At the Spring Meeting, members discussed and agreed that an occasional auction might stimulate interest in our organization. Ed Leissner has volunteered to run the first of these auctions and in this issue you will see the results of his efforts. Your comments, suggestions, and/or help are all solicited. Your organization needs your help and your participation if we are to succeed in ventures of this type. Please, do what you can to make this a success.

TEXPEX-89

The 93rd annual meeting of the Texas Philatelic Association is to be held in Dallas, June 2-4, 1989. Location of this years convention is at the Grand Kempinski Hotel, 15201 North Dallas Parkway, in Dallas, Texas. Come one, come all, for a really great time in Dallas. The T.P.H.S. will meet for their annual meeting Friday, June 2nd at 3pm in the Waterford Room A of the Grand Kempinski Hotel. Please come, we need your support.

ELECTIONS

Article 5 from "The Constitution of the Texas Postal History Society", states in part, "There shall be a President, a vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer. These officers shall be elected by a simple majority of the members casting ballots and shall serve a term of two years in office. The term of office shall start January 1st in even numbered years ----."

Article 6, goes on to state, "Any member may place in nomination one candidate for any office by petitioning in writing the Secretary-Treasurer prior to October 1st of odd-numbered years. All candidates must agree to their nomination before their names may be listed on the ballot."

The following slate of officers has agreed to be candidates for office in the Texas Postal History Society for 1990-91:

William H.P. Emery - President
John Germann - Vice-President
Jim Alexander - Secretary-Treasurer

One final note that seems needed as we look to the future of the Texas Postal History Society. Our organization, if it is to survive, must receive greater participation from its members. There is a need for more volunteers for office, new articles for our Journal, and feasible ideas on how to hold and increase our membership. The best efforts of your current President may have fallen short of expectation, but if this is fact, then now is the time for the membership to nominate a candidate who will better provide the leadership needed for the future.

COURTHOUSE COVERS

By R.H. Stever

Courthouse covers are those big unwieldy covers that no one particularly wants. The reason they're called "courthouse" is because they most often carried legal documents such as depositions and were commonly addressed to County Clerks. Collectors don't like them. They don't fit on an album page in the normal horizontal manner but have to be mounted vertically or at an angle. Furthermore, they don't fit in cover stock books or sometimes even the average cigar box. In short, they're awkward.

But philatelically, they can be gems. For one thing, the contents were often heavy and required excess postage. Many such covers bear high-value stamps or block or strips of low values. For example, a couple recent discoveries are franked with 24-cent 1869's. These are not to be sneezed at. Secondly, the history and/or postal history story told by courthouse covers can be fascinating and significant.

Because they are bigger than the ordinary cover, there's room for more stamps, room for more docketing, room for more postal markings, room for more signatures on legal mail, etc. In other words, there's room for more of the ingredients that make for an interesting piece of postal history.

A case in point is the illustrated cover. It originated at old San Patricio. I say "old" because it is one of the oldest communities in South Texas. Traffic northbound out of Matamoros to Goliad and Bexar crossed the Nueces at the famous Santa Margarita crossing. And there on the north bank, Irish empressarios John McMullen and James McGloin established San Patricio de Hibernia in 1828. This little predominantly Irish community played an important role in early Texas history, during the Revolution, during the turbulent Republic years and later during the early statehood and Civil War eras.

In fact, it was during the latter period, in November 1863, that one of the most infamous events in Texas history took place at San Patricio. That was the trial and subsequent hanging of Chepita Rodriguez on what was freely acknowledged to be circumstantial evidence. She remains today the only woman ever executed by the State of Texas.

And now back to the cover. It's a courthouse cover that contained a deposition. Receipt and posting of such trial evidence in those days had to be signed for by the postmaster. And so postmaster Owen Gaffney of San Patricio wrote "San Patricio, TX Oct 29 '61" across the top of the envelope along with "10 paid" to cover the Confederate postage for carriage to Refugio. Then he certified receipt of the deposition from Thos. H. O'Callaghan,

the notary who took the deposition and who signed the reverse of the envelope.

Two years later Thos. H. O'Callaghan was the prosecuting attorney in the Chepita Rodriguez trial and Owen Gaffney was the foreman of the jury. And so this seemingly worthless and uninspiring courthouse cover, like many such covers, has an historical tale to tell. It bears the signatures of two of the leading characters in that famous trial.

For the postal historian, a courthouse cover can be a real treasure. Don't overlook them.

<p>Wm M. Wattonside vs Jas J. Nottingham</p>	<p>5m 87 1000. 24 Oct 26 '61 10 paid To the Clerk of the District Court Pueblo Texas</p>
<p>Deposition of John W. Vineyard</p>	<p>I hereby certify that I have received the within deposition from the hands of Thos H. O'Callaghan the Notary before whom they were taken and whose name is written and the seal this 22 day of Oct 1861 Owen Gaffney Not. Master San Antonio</p>

Rec'd from the
Clerk of the Dist
Court Oct 29th 1861
P. O. Pueblo, P. Mex.
26 1/2 Cents
Wm M. Wattonside
vs
Jas J. Nottingham
Deposition of
John W. Vineyard
Thos H. O'Callaghan
Notary Public
San Antonio Co

FORT RINGGOLD - A TEXAS BORDER FORT 1846 - 1944

By William H. P. Emery

Following the Mexican War, troubles along the Rio Grande River did not cease. For its security, the United States established a series of eight Border Forts extending from Brownsville, northwest to El Paso. See Figure 1. At the mouth of the Rio Grande, the U.S. Army established a post in March 1846, referred to in dispatches as the "Camp on the left bank of the Rio Grande". Later, this post was renamed Fort Brown. Some 100 miles farther upriver, Fort Ringgold was established in 1848. Other Border Forts along the Rio Grande, were Fort McIntosh at Laredo (1846), Fort Clark at Brackettville (1852), Fort Duncan at Eagle Pass (1849), Camp Hudson on the Devil's River (1857), Fort Quitman on the river in southern Hudspeth County (1858), and Fort Bliss at El Paso (1849). Each of these posts was staffed with at least one cavalry unit, since in the 1850's this was the only way to move troops over large areas in a short time.

Fort Ringgold, later known as Ringgold Barracks, was established by Capt. J.H. LaMotte of the 1st United States Infantry on October 26, 1848. He selected a site on the east bank of the Rio Grande, then known as "Davis' Landing".

The location of Fort Ringgold was about one-half mile below Rio Grande City, at the head of navigation on the river. The Mexican town of Camargo lies five miles south of the post, while to the northwest Mier is twenty-five miles, and Guerrero is roughly sixty-five miles. On the American side of the Rio Grande, San Antonio is 110 miles due north, and Corpus Christi is approximately the same distance to the northeast.

Fort Ringgold was named for Brevet Major Samuel Ringgold, who joined Gen. Zachary Taylor at Corpus Christi in 1845, took part in the early phases of the Mexican War, and died of wounds received at the Battle of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846.

Initially the post was called Camp Ringgold, for it was intended to be a temporary establishment. However, in 1850, despite many difficulties including shortage of lumber and an epidemic of disease, the post was made more permanent. Buildings were erected, and the name was changed to Ringgold Barracks. See Figure 2. In 1859, the longevity of this facility was made tenuous by Gen. D. E. Twiggs who ordered the post closed in February.

Raids by Juan N. Cortina into South Texas during the fall of 1859 caused the return of U.S. troops to Ringgold in December of that year. In the early part of 1861 federal troops were again withdrawn from the post in anticipation of hostilities between the North and the South.

During the Civil War, Ringgold Barracks was occupied only on a part-time basis. Col. John S. (Rip) Ford occupied the post for part of 1862, and Gen. Hamilton P. Bee took it over during 1863, finally leaving the post vacant after November 2, 1863.

Federal troops returned to Ringgold Barracks at the close of the Civil War, and occupied it continuously until 1898, when they were replaced by National Guard troops at the outbreak of the Spanish American War. Slated to be abandoned in 1906, the military property was removed, and title to the reservation was transferred to the Department of the Interior. Proposals were made to sell the land as townsite lots. However, before this could take place, internal troubles in Mexico (1913) caused the U.S. Government to send troops to Ringgold Barracks. The reservation was transferred back to the War Department. Federal Troops occupied the reservation from 1913 to the close of World War II.

After 98 years as a military outpost, no recorded action was ever mounted against the fort, and only two minor incidents involving troops from this post are recorded. Gen. Robert E. Lee used the post during the fall of 1859 to force Juan Cortina to return to Mexico. The second use of the post in military action was by Confederate Col. Rip Ford who used it as a base to mount guerrilla warfare on Federal outposts in the Rio Grande Valley area during the fall of 1862.

Inspection reports by Bvt. Lt. Col. Freeman, Asst. Adjt. General, on July 14, 1853, and by Col. J.K.F. Mansfield, May 12-14, 1856, give considerable insight into the early staffing, development and purpose of this Border Fort.

Col. Freeman's report is in part as follows:

"This post stands on a high bank of the Rio Grande, above all inundations, and will be an important point as long as that river is the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Within half a mile is the town called Rio Grande City, a place of some notoriety in the late frontier disturbances. Its stationary population is about 300 souls. The ground used for military purposes does not belong to the Government, but should be purchased while it can be obtained at a moderate cost. A mail is received at Rio Grande City once in two weeks, from New Orleans, via Corpus Christi, and there is also a weekly mail communication with Brownsville and Laredo. In addition, a special express is sent to the post monthly from San Antonio."

With regard to the command Col. Freeman states:

"The garrison consists of Company B, Mounted Riflemen and Companies A & I, 7th Regiment of Infantry."

By 1856, when Col. J.K.F. Mansfield inspected the post, conditions had changed noticeably with sizable increases in men, armament, buildings and with the advent of considerable illness.

Col. Mansfield reported the following:

"This post was under the command of Lt. Col. & Brevet Col. C.A. Wait, 5th Infantry, who has been in command since 2nd April, 1856. His force consists of five companies of the 5th Infantry, 1 company of mounted rifles and 1 company of the 4th Artillery----- . Aggregate force at command 10 officers & 380 men of the line."

Mansfield concluded his report as follows:

"There seems to be no necessity for so large a force here at this post, and as the quarters are limited and it is sickly, I would recommend the number of Troops be reduced to one Company of Artillery and one Company of Mounted Infantry, that is to say infantry with saddle mules at hand ready to mount for a scout after Indians on short notice. So small a force could readily be relieved once in two years as it will become debilitated by sickness. The population of Rio Grande City within a mile, maybe estimated at about 500 but 3/4 Mexican race, but very peaceable, and 15 miles higher up the river is Roma, another increasing village of about 500 souls and 1/2 American. There are no Indians about here, but a few scattering Lipans who come over from the Mexican side to commit depredations."

In 1869, a new post standing farther back from the river was constructed. It was composed of the following buildings: four company barracks, five buildings for officers quarters, a hospital, bakery, guard house, adjutants office, and library. See Figure 3.

Toulouse in his book Pioneer Posts of Texas (1936), describes the facilities of the new post constructed in 1869-70.

"The barracks were each two stories high, 135 feet long by 40 feet wide, the latter inclusive of porch in front and rear 9 feet wide, supported by Moorish arches. Each building contained, on the first floor, a reading room, a wash room, a company office, and a room for the first sergeant. The second story was occupied as a dormitory; iron bunks were used and each soldier had a separate bed, provided with two blankets and one single bedsack filled with hay. All the rooms and the dormitory were amply provided with the necessary fixtures and furniture. Each barrack was intended for one company, but the increase in command had made it necessary to quarter four of the smaller companies in two buildings, which had resulted in no special inconvenience, as they were sufficiently spacious to accommodate one-hundred men each. Two sets were used by the infantry and two by the cavalry. Those of the infantry were built facing the line of the officers' quarters. At right angles to these, and running back, were the two cavalry barracks, one at either extremity, forming three sides to an oblong square, the line of the laundresses' tents completed the square as shown in the diagram. (See Figure 3). The parade ground lay between the officers' and infantry quarters, and was flanked on one side by the hospital and on the other by the adjutant's office, guard house, and bakery. The kitchens in the rear of the company barracks were two small pent-roof structures, detached from the main building and furnished with ranges and shelves. The cavalry quarters had their kitchens in the lower stories, adjoining the dining rooms, an objectionable arrangement in this hot climate for obvious reasons."

"The officers' quarters were each 54 feet long and one and a half stories high. Excepting the commanding officers quarters, each building had two halls, each 7 feet wide, running through the center from front to rear. A partition separating the halls divided the building into halves, each half forming a set of quarters and containing four rooms, two on the lower and two on the upper floor, each 18 feet square. The commanding officer's house was 40 feet wide, 50 feet long,

and had a hall 10 feet wide running through the center. It contained six rooms, each 18 by 18 feet, and one 18 by 36 feet. Each set of quarters was provided with dining room, kitchen, and out-houses, communicating with the first floor by means of a covered and latticed way."

"The bakery was 43 by 34 feet, had a porch in front 12 feet wide, and contained a sleeping room, store-house, bake-room, and two ovens."

"The guard-house was of the same dimensions as the bakery. It contained a guard-room, 20 by 16 feet, and a prison-room of the same size. There were also three cells between the two rooms, each 4 by 8 feet. The average occupancy was 20, giving about 250 cubic feet of air space to each prisoner. The ventilation of the prison room was effected by means of four small barred windows near the ceiling. It was (the building) totally inadequate for the number of occupants."

"The adjutant's office was an oblong building which was divided into three rooms, each 18 by 18 feet."

"The quartermaster's and commissary store-room were in the old company barracks, already spoken of, situated on the rivers banks. It was old, rickety and infested with vermin. Aside from its insecurity, it was unfit for public stores, particularly commissary articles, on account of the damage and destruction wrought by insects. It was poor economy to delay the construction of a suitable store-house."

"The stables of which there were four, were temporary make-shifts, built of up-right beams, supporting a brush roof."

Mail that reached Ringgold Barracks, or mail that was sent from this post, is today, quite scarce and difficult to acquire. Thus, the author of this article felt most fortunate to acquire the cover originating at Ringgold Barracks in 1877, and to have been offered the loan of the 1854 cover addressed to Ringgold Barracks via Corpus Christi. This was like a key to a lock, stimulating this writer to research and learn more of this Border Fort.

Figure 4 illustrates a cover posted from Buffalo, New York to Corpus Christi, and forwarded to Ringgold Barracks in 1854. The year date is not evident on the cover, but is derived from three facts: 1) The envelope is a Nesbitt U-9, die 5, issued 1854, 2) The Buffalo cancel is listed in the American Stampless Cover Catalogue as 1853-55 and 3) Lt. Lear died in 1854. This cover, addressed to Lt. Clinton W. Lear, Asst. Quartermaster at Corpus Christi, was prepaid by the 3¢ stamped envelope, but since it had to be forwarded to Lt. Lear at Ringgold Barracks, it was re-rated as due 5¢ by the Corpus Christi post office. Presumably this cover was carried by stagecoach from Corpus Christi to Rio Grande City where a courier from the post picked up the mail. The U.S. Postal Route was #6305, with twice monthly service to the lower Rio Grande Valley.

It is an interesting side-light to this cover that it may well have been the last letter ever received by Lt. Lear. Heitman in his Historical Register and Dictionary of the U.S. Army records that Clinton W. Lear, died Oct. 26, 1854. Possible too, is the fact that Lt. Lear may

PLAN OF POST
OF
RINGOLD BARRACKS
1856

Fig 2

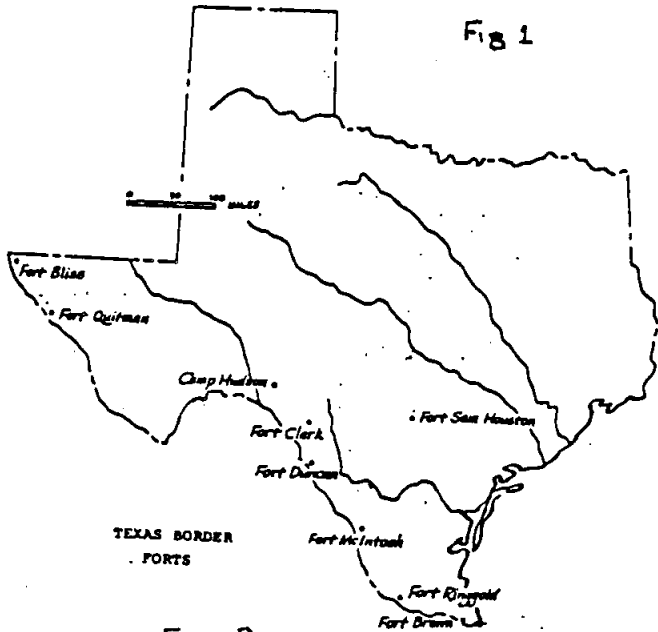
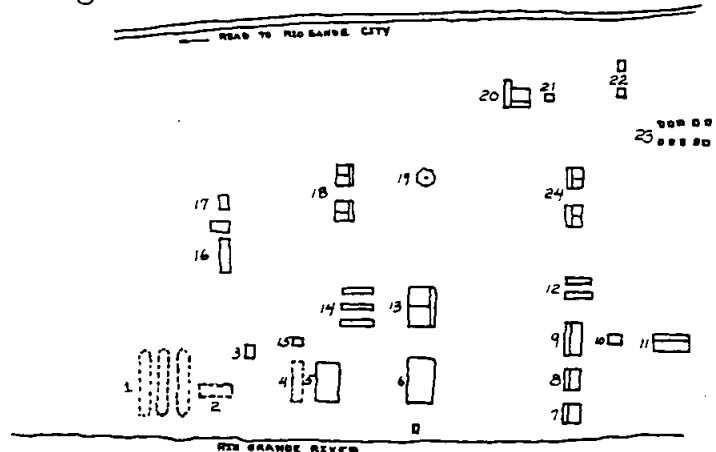
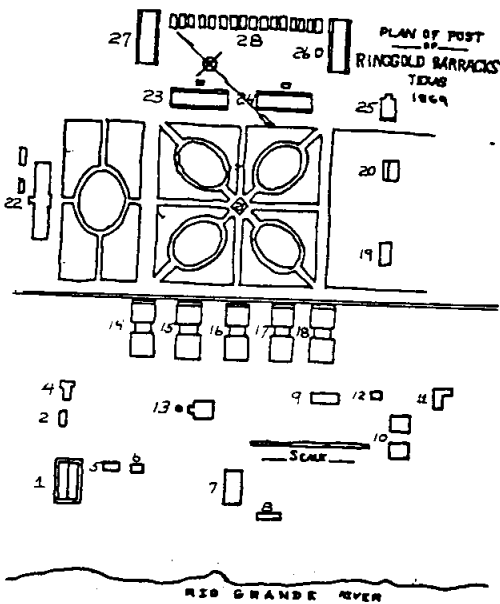


Fig 3



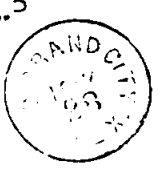


POST 1869

1. Quartermasters Corral
2. Wagon masters Office
3. Storehouse
4. Sutler
5. Stable
6. Blacksmith Shop
7. Commissary Store House
8. Work Shop
9. Quartermasters Bldg.
10. Officers Quarters
11. Officers Stable & Storehouse
12. Library
13. Officers Quarters
- 14-18. Officers Quarters
19. Adjutants Office
20. Guard House
21. Flag Pole
22. Hospital
- 23-24. Barracks
25. Bakery
- 26-27. Barracks
28. Laundress Quarters

POST 1856

1. Hay Stacks
2. Shed
3. Carpenter shop
4. Shed
5. Commissary Store
6. Quartermaster Store
7. Guard House
8. Band
9. Barracks - Inf.
10. Barracks - Inf.
11. Hospital
12. Barracks - Mounted Rifles
13. Barracks - Inf.
14. Barracks
15. Smiths' Shop
16. Sutlers Store
17. Ordnance Sgt.
18. Officers Quarters
19. Flag Pole
20. Commanding Officers House
21. Library
22. Magazines
23. Laundress Tents
24. Officers Quarters

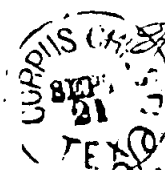
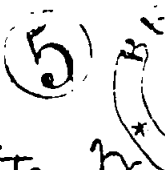
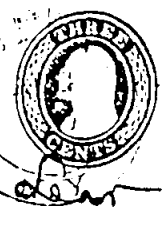
Fig. 5

Capital & Chief of Army
Ringgold Barracks
Signal

The Publisher of
The Nation
 New York City

Fig. 4

Lieut. Clinton N. ...
 5th Infantry
 Care of Asst. Quartermaster
 Ringgold Barracks
 [Name] Texas.

have been one of the deaths at Ringgold Barracks that led Col. J.K.F. Mansfield to describe the post as "sickly" in his 1856 report.

Figure 5 illustrates a registered cover, sent from Ringgold Barracks in 1877, by a Capt. A.B. Kauffman. It is postmarked, Rio Grande City, Tex., May 28th, and is addressed to "The Publisher of the Nation", New York City. The cover is backstamped by a three line stamp, Registered, Jun. 8, 1877, New York P.O.

It appears the cover required eleven days for passage from Rio Grande City to New York in 1877.

Capt. Albert Bradford Kauffman enlisted in the U.S. Army as an infantryman from Pennsylvania on March 18, 1847, rising to Sergeant by August 16, 1848. He appears to have been mustered out of service, but re-enlisted as a private in the 6th U.S. Infantry on Jan. 11, 1850. From there, he rose in rank to be 1st Sergeant by Nov. 21, 1859. On Sept. 12, 1860 he transferred to the 4th U.S. Cavalry, where he rose again thru the ranks to become 1st Sergeant. Kauffman was commissioned a Captain in the 11th Missouri Cavalry on Sept. 14, 1863, and rose to Major before again being mustered out of service on July 27, 1865. He returned to service as 1st Lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Cavalry July 28, 1866, rising to Captain in 1869, and Major in 1891. He transferred to the 4th U.S. Cavalry July 8, 1891 and retired on Jan. 1, 1892.

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T.P.H.S.'s No. 1 Sale

At the recent meeting in San Marcos, it was resolved that a mail sale type of auction would be a good means for members to obtain and dispose of Texas covers. Several members have assembled a few covers that are presented as a first effort. Somehow I was given the task of sales manager to prepare the material for auction. The conditions of sale are as follows:

The sale will be

closed 45 days after the date of the issue of the Journal offering the material.

Bids will be received on your bid sheet signed by you.

The material is guaranteed and refund will be made upon return of the material within 10 days.

Your successful bids will be acknowledge by an invoice, the lots will be mailed upon receipt of payment, only in U.S. funds.

Charge to Sellers will be 5% of gross sale price plus

mailing cost.

Charge to Buyers will be 5% of purchase price plus mailing cost.

The sale price will be a small increment increase over the second highest bid. Sales are restricted to Society members. The auction manager reserves the right to withdraw any lot. We will solicit material for future sales.

Mail your bids to:

ED LEISSNER
711 Canterbury Hill
San Antonio, Texas

78209

1. ARANSAS CO. ROCKPORT. U82. blk., double circle w/blk. target. nice cover.....EMV \$10.00 (P)
2. AUSTIN CO. SEALY, 1907. 329, bcs w/blk. oval 9 line killer, F.....EMV \$3.00
3. BASTROP CO. BASTROP (1868) U59, bcs, w/blk. cork, slt. reduction @ B.....EMV \$8.00
4. BELL CO. BELTON. U59, large blk. circ. w/blk. target, slt. reduced @ L.....EMV \$6.00 (P)
5. BEXAR CO. SAN ANTONIO 1878 #182, lt. bsc w/bold Due 3 in circle, VF.....EMV \$10.00
6. BEXAR CO. SAN ANTONIO 1922 #406 bc machine strike, illustrated Wolff & Marx CC, back shows Alamo, Mission, etc. Nice advertising cover.....EMV \$6.00
7. CALHOUN CO. INDIANOLA U9, large blk. circ. faint strike, few minor tears in flap. Nice and scarce.....EMV \$30.00
8. CHEROKEE CO. RUSK 1896 #220, double circle blk. w/mute bar Killer. Western Union cover, Nice.....EMV \$4.00
9. COLLIN CO. MCKINNEY U165, bcs w/blk target, VF.....EMV \$6.00
10. DENTON CO. LITTLE ELM 1881, postcard, UX5, double oval county strike, also bcs Henderson. small part of Rt. cover is off.....EMV \$5.00
11. FISHER CO. ADAIR (DP) 1894, U311, bcs w/target, VF.....EMV \$5.00
12. GREGG CO. LONGVIEW (1876) U164 bcs w/mute cork, VF.....EMV \$5.00
13. GUADALUPE CO. SEGUIN U9, blk. circ. strike on aged sltly. reduced cover.....EMV \$22.00
14. HARRIS CO. HOUSTON 1904, #319 w/hc machine strike, illust. w/horse advertising blacksmith on Preston Ave., nice and interesting.....EMV \$10.00

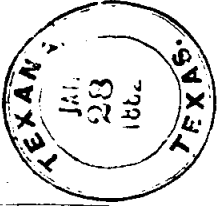
15. HARRIS COUNTY, BRUNNER (DP) 1901, U362, bcs. w/oval Killer. Illust. on front w/bld. and red heart, on rear w/illustrated shoes of era. Nice and desirable cover, VF.....EMV \$12.00
16. HENDERSON CO. ATHENS, U165, blue circular strike w/blue cross roads, cover repaired w/added piece.....EMV \$3.00
17. HOPKINS CO. COMO, 1902, #250 perf pulls, bcs. w/mute cork. cc ills, American Express Company money order, F.....EMV \$5.00
18. JACKSON CO. TEXANA (DC) 1882, U163 q/double circ. and 7 bar cir. Killer, slt. reduced at Rt. Desirable cover.....EMV \$30.00 (P)
19. JEFF DAVIS CO. FORT DAVIS 1890, U311, bcs w/blk cork Killer, VF.....EMV \$6.00
20. KAUFMAN CO. POETRY (DC) 1902, U363, bcs w/target, 2 small holes.....EMV \$4.00
21. NACOGDOCHES CO. NACOGDOCHES 1868, U59, large blk circle w/script date, blk circ. cork, flap missing. Notation on front w/"Dr. Starr", interesting.....EMV \$12.00
22. NAVARRO CO. CORSICANA, 1887, #210 bcs w/illustration of Texas Mill & Elevator Company, stp. a little rough, cover is a beauty.....EMV \$25.00
23. NUECES CO. CORPUS CHRISTI 1911 #332, machine flag canc. illustrated w/cc of "The Tarpon Club Saloon". Nice historical cover.....EMV \$10.00
24. PECOS CO. FT. STOCKTON, #158, bcs w/target, F.....EMV \$12.00
25. ROBERTSON CO. CALVERT, U163, bcs w/checkered Killer, F.....EMV \$4.00
26. SABINE CO. MILAM, script 1873 on #158 (not tied) w/enclosure, slt. rough opening @ rt., interesting cover.....EMV \$5.00

27. SAN AUGUSTINE CO. SAN AUGUSTINE 1894, U311, bcs w/blk. cork, VF.....EMV \$4.00
28. TARRANT CO. MANFIELD, manuscript 1871, #147, w/large Mansfield College cc., w/o back flap, scarce and Fine.....EMV \$20.00
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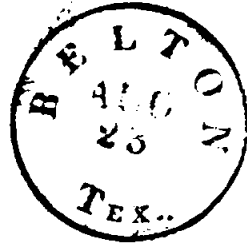
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