

AUSTIN

THE  
TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY  
JOURNAL

R. F. D.  
SEP 2 1903  
CAMPBELL,  
TEXAS



TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Editor's Page. . . . . 3  
A Question of Ownership. . . . . 4  
More On Those 1936 Texas Centennial Covers . . . . . 6  
A Houston Texas Postmaster's Provisional Usage . . . . . 8  
The Cover Page . . . . . 9  
Another Texas Cow Tale . . . . . 10  
Membership Changes . . . . . 13  
Book Notes . . . . . 13  
Prices Are News. . . . . 14  
Tracking the Elusive RFD . . . . . 15  
The First TPHS Auction . . . . . 16

\*\*\*

Several quite interesting cancellations are shown on our cover. At the top is the rare straightline "AUSTIN" cancellation of the Mexican and Spanish Texas era (pre-1836). This marking was used not in the present-day capitol city of Austin, but in San Felipe de Austin, which is now in Austin County east of Houston. The capitol city was not yet in existence in the Mexican and Spanish periods. Just under the Journal title is an example of the scarce RFD marking used by Campbell, Texas, a Hunt County community. And, below that marking you'll find Junction City marking showing the postmaster's name. This Kimble County post office was founded in 1877 as Junction City; the name was changed to Junction in 1894. To the right, you'll find a nice Marlin cancel showing the County and also the words Post Office.

# THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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

President and  
Journal Editor:  
Charles Deaton  
Box 12814  
Austin, Texas 78711

## THE EDITOR'S PAGE

Secretary-Treasurer  
Richard Mayerson  
515 S. Main St.  
Lockhart, Texas 78644

This Issue: Once again, we have a really nice assortment of articles for our members. There's something for everyone from the Confederate buff to the collector of those 1936 Texas Centennial covers. And speaking of those 1936 covers, the short article on this subject in the last Journal has brought to light a possible "catalog" listing of these items compiled years ago by a prominent Texas philatelist. You'll find the details on Page 6.

Finances and Dues. Our Secretary-Treasurer tells me our treasury will be pretty flat after paying for the postage and printing of this Journal issue you're reading right now. We still have the December issue to go in this fiscal year, so if any of you would care to send in your 1977 dues (\$5) early, it would help get us over the hump. (In case you're wondering, all of our members have received all issues of the Journal so far, whether they joined in January or August, so for dues purposes, everyone must ante up again for the calendar year 1977 soon.) We'll also make a little money on the auction in this issue. If anyone has a few duplicates they'd like to donate to be sold in these auctions for the benefit of the club, it would be most appreciated.

The Wheat Study. Negotiations are now underway between Jim Wheat and the Quarterman Publishing Company of Massachusetts. Quarterman, probably the premier philatelic printing firm in the country right now, is most interested in publishing the Wheat study in book form. We'll keep you posted on this. Because of the length of the study, any published work will probably carry a hefty price tag, and that's the only possible drawback we see to this.

Meeting: We're planning to have another week-end get-together solely for TPHS members early next year. You'll find more details about this in the next issue. Tentative plans are to have the meeting in Austin since it's pretty centrally located.

All Members: Your editor is putting in this special request: How about sharing some interesting cover or portion of your collection with the rest of the TPHS? Our club so far has been better than most philatelic organizations at getting articles provided by a number of different authors. Still, there are many club members out there who have not been heard from at all. They have sent in no articles, no letters of inquiry, no pleas for assistance in research help, and no communications of any kind. I know from visiting with many of you at various stamp shows that almost any member of the TPHS has covers, albums, and collecting interests that would prove fascinating to the other members. How about letting us in on your collecting pleasures? I'll be glad to provide such editorial help as may be needed, so let me hear from you!

## A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP

By Herman Herst, Jr.  
(Reprinted from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News)

Collectors of old letters, manuscripts, and documents have been watching the progress of a legal action taking place in North Carolina with interest. It involves the state's efforts to claim ownership of some papers, long ago the property of the state, but thrown away in some forgotten house cleaning program.

In throwing them away, did the State give up claim to them and did ownership pass to the minister and his wife who happened to find them on the garbage pile? It would seem that the answer is obvious, but it is not that easy.

About ten years ago, the original of the report of Lewis and Clark to President Jefferson was found in a Minnesota attic. The Federal Government immediately sought to recover the papers, with the claim that they were Federal property. It was an interesting case, but the courts held that once the Government had reproduced them and disposed of the originals, they were up for grabs. The fortunate finders won title, and sold them at a huge price.

A dealer in Elizabeth City, N.C. named B. C. West, Jr. purchased two documents signed by William Hooper, one of North Carolina's signers of the Declaration of Independence. At the time the instruments were drawn, North Carolina was a Colony; Hooper was "attorney for the King." The dates were 1767 and 1768.

The minister who found them turned them over to the Greensboro, N.C. Historical Society, from whom Mr. West obtained them, in a perfectly legal fashion. When Mr. West offered them for sale, the State of North Carolina instituted action to seize them.

One would think that a person as informed as one holding the office of Chief of Archives and Records for the State would be better informed, but such is not the case. Dr. Thornton Mitchell, who occupies that office, apparently does not think much of dealers, collectors, and institutions, without whom such rare manuscripts would be allowed to rest, unappreciated, on the garbage pile for ultimate destruction. Such institutions, Dr. Mitchell remarked, "perform a disservice to the preservation of public records."

Happily, Mr. West on October 24, 1975, in the Elizabeth City Superior Court received a favorable ruling from Judge John Webb. One would find it difficult to foresee a different outcome, but North Carolina has not given up. The decision of Judge Webb is being appealed to a higher court.

It costs North Carolina little to pursue this ridiculous action which, if sustained, threatens the title of covers in our stamp collections, and even our stamps themselves, if it can be proven that they were once owned by a state or municipality. The State taxpayers will pay the costs. But Mr. West has already put

out \$2,700 from his pocket in fighting the State's unjust claims, and the costs of an appeal have been placed at an additional \$5,000.

The Manuscript Society, realizing that instances of this sort must be knocked down lest they result in additional suits, is helping Mr. West's legal expenses with a fund. The Society, being a non-profit organization, enjoys tax exemption, so contributions to the West Fund are deductible. We have sent a check to help Mr. West, and would like to think that other readers might be equally interested in objecting to this senseless bureaucratic legal action.

Checks, inscribed to "West Fund" may be sent, payable to the Manuscript Society, to Mr. Richard Maass, P. O. Box 270, White Plains, N.Y. 10602.

Members of the Manuscript Society have been generous in their help, since they realize what a dangerous precedent loss of this appeal might make. Several have volunteered their time and travel expenses to go to North Carolina to testify, and they will have to do it a second time in the appeal. We hope that our hobby of philately will be no less generous in helping Mr. West.

As the philosopher once said, there, but for the Grace of God go I. It could happen to any of us tomorrow if North Carolina established its right to seize a collectable item which they threw away years ago, and that has passed through several legitimate hands, only to be confiscated on its re-appearance.

\*\*\*

**COVERS**

&

**POSTAL HISTORY**

**Philatelic Literature**

Specializing in all types of U.S. and Texas covers.

Texas material available by city, county, area, etc. Many DPO's are now in stock.

CHARLES DEATON  
Box 12814  
Austin, Texas 78711

This Space For Rent

Prospective Tenants  
Should Address In-  
quiries to Editor.

## MORE ON THOSE 1936 TEXAS CENTENNIAL COVERS

By Charles Deaton

The brief article in the June Texas Postal History Society Journal on the 1936 Texas Centennial covers brought a most interesting response from Travis Land, 4243 Chestnuthill Drive, San Antonio, TX 78218. Travis purchased a collection of these covers some time ago and found included in the lot a type-written listing of the various cities which processed these covers. The undated listing was apparently prepared by Louis Lenz, a real old-timer in Texas philatelic circles. Lenz served as president of the Texas Philatelic Association in 1929-1930, and is now deceased. The listing follows:

---

A LIST OF SPECIAL CENTENNIAL HISTORICAL CACHETS THAT WERE AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR TEXAS CITIES DURING THE YEAR OF 1936 AND THE NUMBER OF EACH POSTED AS REPORTED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE POSTMASTERS.

Prepared by: Louis Lenz, Lafayette, Louisiana

PLACE	DATE	NUMBER
San Antonio	March 6	10,000
Goliad	" 27	11,400
Houston	April 21	60,000
San Antonio	" 21	5,000
El Paso	" 21	5,000
Paris	" 29	10,000
San Marcos	May 1	5,000
Uvalde	" 7	1,000
Fredericksburg	" 8	13,000
Velasco	" 14	4,000
Amarillo	" 15	461
Brownsville	" 16	12,000
Groesbeck	" 19	2,000
Plainview	" 23	5,000
San Augustine	" 30	2,093
Austin	June 1	4,054
Port Lavaca	" 2	3,000
Jacksonville	" 3	6,500
Dallas	" 6	12,000
Corpus Christi	" 8	2,232
Fort Stockton	" 11	5,000
Galveston	" 19	3,500
Childress	" 25	2,200
Stamford	July 2	2,500
Eagle Pass	" 4	2,000
Ysleta	" 16	3,000
Fort Worth	" 18	9,300
Driftwood	" 28	309
"	" 29	528
"	" 30	292

PLACE	DATE	NUMBER
Driftwood	July 31	207
Johnson City	Aug. 20	2,067
San Angelo	Sept. 7	5,000
Longview	" 14	3,000
Tyler	Oct. 2	500
West Columbia	" 3	5,000
Mexia	" 15	2,900
Beaumont	" 17	1,500
Nacogdoches	" 16	4,500
Refugio	" 21	2,000
Waco	" 29	1,400
Cuero	Nov. 11	8,302
Mission	Dec. 4	4,000
Austin	" 29	(?)

Can anyone provide more information on this listing prepared by Lenz? If it is accurate, then it can be assumed that 39 different Texas cities prepared and serviced these cacheted covers. (There are 41 towns shown above, but Austin and San Antonio are both listed twice.) Two of the towns, Ysleta and Velasco, have since had their post offices discontinued.

The really scarce towns would appear to be Amarillo, Driftwood, and Tyler, all of which had fewer than 500 covers serviced. Most other towns had several thousand covers serviced, and while that is not a particularly large number, there should be enough of them around for the collectors of this material.

On many of these covers, a number of other special cachets and handstamps have been applied, so there's much room for specialized collecting in this area. And, if one is able to acquire a full set of these covers, there are other related items, such as the seals pictured below, that can be collected and displayed to show the philatelic side of the 1936 Texas Centennial Celebration.

## UNITED STATES COVERS

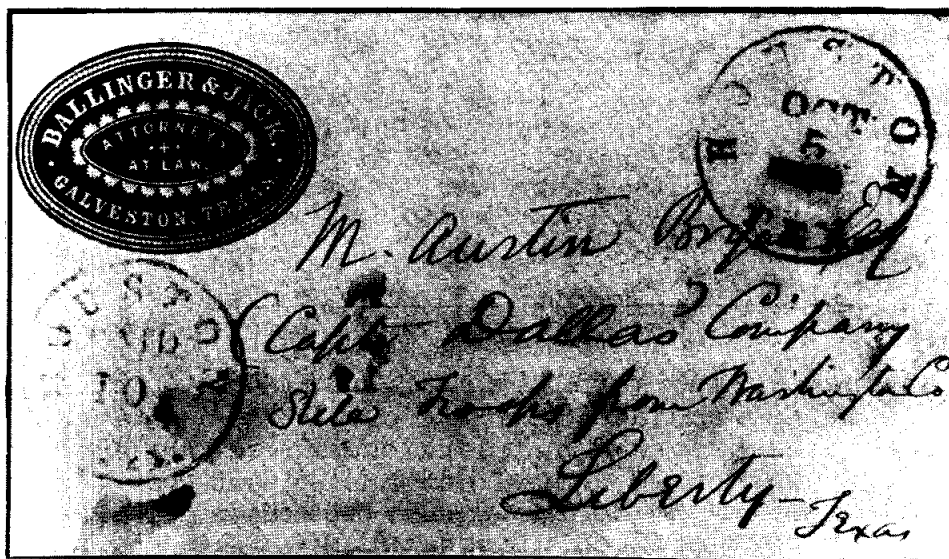
Fine Stock of Covers Including:

- Black Jacks
- Fancy Cancels
- Early Air Mails
- Advertising
- Confederates
- Territorials
- Civil War
- Expresses
- Southern

J-B Stamps, P.O. Box 28757, Dallas, Texas 75228

## A HOUSTON, TEXAS POSTMASTER'S PROVISIONAL USAGE

By Brian M. Green



The delay in the issuance of the first Confederate government adhesives (October 16, 1861) caused the various postmasters in the states comprising the Confederacy to resort to temporary measures to meet the postal needs of their respective cities and towns. As a result, handstamped paid and postmasters' provisionals evolved until such time as the government adhesives were received as stock.

Illustrated above is one of the types issued by the Confederate postmaster of Houston, Owen L. Cochrane, in the form of the PAID 10 in red (Scott 40XU2). These provisionals were prepared by removing the date logos from the post office canceller and inserting "PAID" and the values "5" and "10" in the mortise.

The cover bears the blue embossed corner card of Ballinger and Jack, Attorneys at Law in Galveston, and is postmarked Oct. 5 (probably 1862 by usage). It is addressed to Austin Bryan, Capt. Dallas' Company, State Troops from Washington Co., Liberty, Texas.

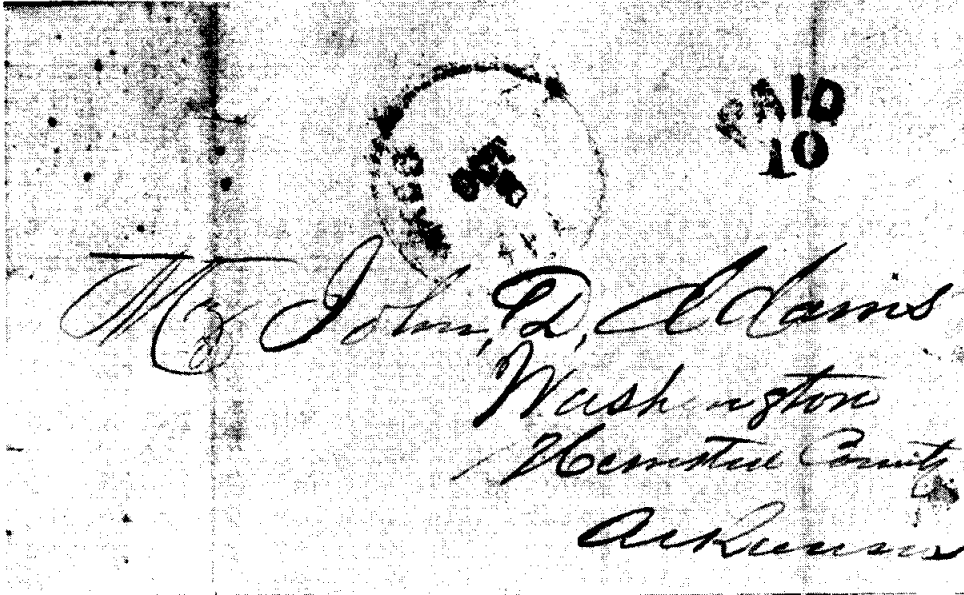
The author is most desirous of having any information on Austin Bryan and his military unit as a search of the Confederate records in the U.S. Archives in Washington, D.C. failed to reveal anything on either the man or his unit. Correspondence may be addressed to 3404 Floyd Ave., Richmond, VA 23221.

---

(Ed. note: This name, M. Austin Bryan, will be familiar to many of you. He was a nephew of Stephen F. Austin who came to Texas at the age of 14 (in 1831) with his family. He was quite active in Texas affairs. I have sent a xerox copy of information about him to Mr. Green; anyone who can provide information on his unit in the Confederacy should write to Mr. Green at the above address.)



## THE COVER PAGE



TPHS member Jim Shannon of Waco, our resident expert on the postal history of Waco Village, Texas, sends in the above cover and a note about his research into the question of just exactly when Waco Village became Waco:

"The explanation of the blank space after WACO in the postmark on the folded letter pictured above was provided recently when a friend loaned me a copy of the 1961 Confederate Stamp Alliance reprint of the pamphlet A List of Establishments, Discontinuances, and Changes in Name of the Post Offices in the Confederate States since 1861.

"The Texas listings in this pamphlet reflect that at least 24 new post offices were established, 119 were discontinued, and 29 experienced changes in name during the war by directive of the Confederate States Post Office Department.

"Although neither the original publication nor the reprint contain any information as to when the pamphlet was printed, it must have been before October 8, 1863 since that is the date on which this folded letter was postmarked and, as of that date, it can be seen that WACO VILLAGE had already been reduced to WACO.

"At the close of the war the United States Post Office reinstated the WACO VILLAGE postmark which remained in use until October 11, 1866 when it was permanently changed to WACO."

## ANOTHER TEXAS COW TALE

By Norma Watz

To the casual observer traveling along Highway 59 through Wharton County, the appearance of a small "cracker-box" type building, bearing the sign "U. S. Post Office, Pierce, Texas," seems highly insignificant. Little remains visible to indicate this spot as the home of the famous cattle baron whose empire covered 250,000 acres, famous today for its oil and gas production.

Wharton County was first settled in 1824 as a part of Stephen F. Austin's Colony. Egypt, the oldest town in the county, played an important part in the Texas War of Independence, but it is Pierce, both the town and the man, who captivates those who are history buffs as well as those who like individuality.

Abel Head (Shanghai) Pierce, a native of Rhode Island, began his career in Texas in 1854 by working for W. B. Grimes of Matagorda County. His annual salary was \$200 plus his board. The legend is told that when his salary was due for the first year, he was ambitious to get into the cattle business and proposed to take his pay in cows and calves, to which Grimes agreed. The legend goes that Grimes then unloaded a bunch of old cows ten to twenty-five years old at \$14 a head on Pierce.

When asked about it, Grimes would reply he was "teaching a Yankee the cow business." After Pierce had been working for Grimes a while, Grimes told him he would give him \$1 a head for all the mavericks he would brand with the Grimes brand. The next year Pierce worked hard and doubled the number he branded. After he was paid, one of his fellow cowboys asked him if Grimes had settled with him for the cattle he had branded that year and Pierce replied, "Yes. but I'm d--- glad he didn't ask me whose branding iron I used." It was his own. He had collected his first year's salary from Grimes, with interest.

Pierce obtained his nickname "Shanghai" from his appearance. Tall and large-framed for his age, with pants that were too tight and too short, he bore a noticeable resemblance to an old Shanghai rooster on the Grimes place. One day one of his companions jokingly called him "Shanghai" and the name stuck. At first he resented the nickname but later came to enjoy it.

Once when he was in Tulsa, Oklahoma, then Indian Territory, he registered at the hotel and the clerk asked twice about his name. Pierce replied in booming tones, "I'm Shanghai Pierce from Texas, by Gad, the Noah Webster of the cow business."

Shanghai Pierce left the Grimes employment to enlist in the Confederate Army and later returned after the war and went into business for himself. He established the famous Rancho Grande ranch in 1871. It was estimated that at the close of the Civil War there were a million head of ownerless wild cattle in this section of Texas, so he had plenty of material to work on.

The opening of the Chisholm Trail brought Pierce a new market and his first shipment to Abilene, Kansas consisted of 2500 head of cattle tended by twenty cowboys. The drive took four months. When he reached Kansas, he would say, "Well, boys, here are my sea lions; they came right up out of the Gulf of Mexico."

In the 1880's, Pierce concluded that ticks caused fever in cattle. He toured Europe to find a breed of cattle immune to ticks. Although he returned without a definite solution, he was convinced that Brahman cattle were most likely to be immune.

When the New York, Texas and Mexican Railway Line came through Wharton County in 1881, Shanghai wanted the train to stop there so he built the station himself and gave it his name. Because Pierce was the center of Wharton County, Shanghai had visions of it becoming the county seat. He had 160 acres surveyed to become the Pierce Townsite. He dedicated to the public all the streets, a large two-block "Public Square," a one-block "Courthouse Square," and a one-block "Academy Square" and cemetery grounds. He built a 22-room hotel as a haven for train travelers. In all, he laid out 64 blocks.

Pierce Station was a post office which served the El Campo area for many years before El Campo had a post office. The "Station" was omitted from the official name on June 18, 1895. (Ed. note: According to the Jim Wheat study, Pierce Station post office began operation on Nov. 15, 1886.)

The town of Pierce never developed according to Shanghai's dreams. He built a home at his ranch headquarters which still stands today. He established a Negro convict farm near the banks of the Colorado River. Buildings in which the prisoners were housed still stand today and bars may be seen on the windows.

A. H. (Shanghai) Pierce died in 1900. His nephew, Abel Pierce Borden, was sent to India in 1906 to import Brahman cattle to fulfill Pierce's theories that the cattle would do well on the Texas Gulf Coast. A total of 51 head reached the United States by boat and were landed off the New Jersey coast in 1906. This then was the beginning of the famous Brahman cattle in Texas, which have long since replaced the Longhorns.

A tall statue marks the grave-site of Shanghai Pierce in old Hawley Cemetery in nearby Matagorda County. If you like reading old tombstones, this is a picturesque place to do so. Perhaps in all the history of Wharton County, no one could quite measure up to the high degree of individuality that characterized Shanghai Pierce. To this day, people do not agree on the goodness or badness that was known of this man. He was, in my opinion, the most colorful figure in our county's history by just being himself.

Bibliography:

1. The History of Wharton County, by Annie Lee Williams.
  2. Undated articles by S. W. White, from files of the late Jack Hutchins, manager of the Pierce Estate.
- 

--Reprinted from The Texas Philatelist.



The Pierce, Texas Post Office, as seen on U.S. Highway 59.

\*\*\*

## MEMBERSHIP CHANGES REPORTED BY THE SECRETARY:

## New members:

ALEXANDER, Thomas J.; 714 Commerce Bank Bldg; Kansas City, MO 64106.  
Classic U.S. stamps and covers prior to 1865.

ASHMORE, Sherman M.; P. O. Box 4034, Austin, TX 78765. 1936 Texas  
Centennial covers.

ATKINS, Alan T.; P. O. Box B, Milford, OH 45150. Dealer

BERGER, Dr. Charles E.; 225 Oakwood, New Braunfels, TX 78130 (512-  
625-4240). U.S. mint, used, plate blocks; Comal County covers.

DEGNER, Donald H.; Box 1682, Milwaukee, WI 53201; RPO cancels,  
Transfer clerk and terminal RPO cancels.

KRISCHKE, Franklin E.; 1322 Hillcrest Dr., San Antonio, TX 78228.  
Fayette County postal history.

PATERA, Alan H.; 505 Lincoln Ave., Takoma Park, MD 20012.

POOL, Mrs. J. P., Jr. (Lucille); 808 N. West, Victoria, TX 77901  
(512-575-3124). U.S., U.N., Israel, Space, FDC's and all old  
covers.

WALLACE, R. E.; 404 W. 4th St., Fort Worth, TX 76102. Dealer

WATZ, Mrs. W. W. (Norma); 920 Empire St., El Campo, TX 77437 (713-  
543-4325). U.S., Religion on stamps, Revenues, History on  
stamps, Gen. worldwide & covers.

Addr. Chg.: BEERY, Charles to Box 2712, Merced, CA 95340

\*\*\*

BOOK NOTES: (Reported by Ed Leissner) I think a real great volume  
for the libraries of those interested in Forts is Old Forts of the  
Southwest, by Herbert M. Hart. This volume is filled with descrip-  
tions of the history of the individual forts along with pictures  
and diagrammatic sketches of each of the. Directions for reaching  
these ruins are also included. The book features over 22 Texas  
forts, but also includes installations in other states. Printed  
on slick paper, the volume is 192 pages and includes a directory of  
several hundred of the thousand-plus forts of the Old West. It can  
be ordered for \$4.98 plus \$1.50 shipping charges, from Publishers  
Central Bureau, Department 437, Campion Ave., Avenal, NJ 08131.

## PRICES ARE NEWS

By: Ed Leissner

The worth of Texas postal history items continues to increase at auctions. Early covers with clear strikes from the pre-statehood area are especially sought after. However, in general, the old principle that fine postal history items bring fine prices still applies.

Bruce W. Ball, in his auction of March 13, 1976, at New Orleans, sold these items:

- an 1843 folded letter datelined Galveston, Texas, with a blue straight-line SHIP and matching New Orleans CDS, plus "27" and "Steam N. York" in ms. It was described as aged but fine, and brought \$45.
- a Houston, Texas Confederate postmaster's provisional, #40XU1, on faulty cover, went for \$80.
- an Austin, Texas Confederate handstamped paid cover brought \$31 against a \$50-60 estimate.
- a Brownsville, Texas Confederate handstamped paid with matching PAID 10 reached \$140 against an estimate of \$100.
- a Galveston, Texas Confederate handstamped paid cover sold for \$23 against a \$30-50 estimate.
- a repaired LaGrange, Texas Confederate handstamped paid cover went for \$32 against an estimate of \$25-35.
- a vertical pair of CSA #6, tied on a home-made cover by the Galveston double-line CDS reached \$75 against an estimate of \$30-50.

S&A Auctions, Inc., 5010 Broadway, San Antonio, TX 78209, had an interesting pre-Republic item in their sale on June 18, 1976. The piece was described as a straight-line DOLORES marking (from Dolores, Texas) on a front only, addressed to Mexico City. The date for this marking was listed as approx. 1820, and the catalog said this was a superb strike, one of only two known. The price realized was \$520, against an estimate of \$1,000.

David G. Phillips, P. O. Box 611388, No. Miami, Fla. 33161, had some Texas items in his May 22, 1976 auction. A real bargain was a Houston cover with a VF single of C10a and five strikes of the purple kicking donkey "he's in Houston" cancel used at the 1928 Democratic Convention in Houston. Estimated at \$10-20, it sold for only \$8.00. A San Augustine, Texas CDS on a fine pink U58 with a crossed-out corner card sold for \$15 against an estimate of \$30-40. Another San Augustine, Texas CDS, on U59, also went for \$15, though estimated to hit the \$30-40 range.

## TRACKING THE ELUSIVE RFD

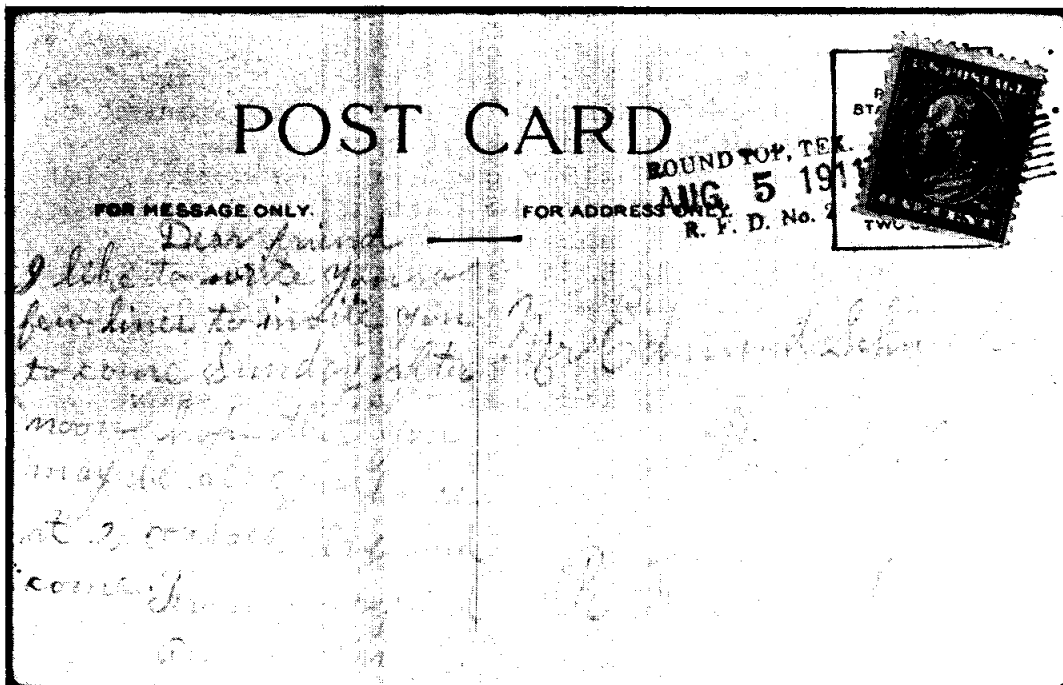
By Charles Deaton

As many of you know, I have for some time now been avidly hunting RFD (Rural Free Delivery) cancels from Texas. These attractive markings are not really old, in postal history terms, since they were not used until the early years of this century. They are extremely hard to find, though.

Pictured here is my candidate for the most unusual Texas RFD marking yet reported. It is from Round Top, a Fayette County community, and is on a postcard, which is common for these cancels. It is the only handstamped flag RFD cancel I've ever seen from Texas. It is not listed among the very few examples known of this cancellation in Frederick Langford's Flag Cancel Encyclopedia. I was lucky enough to find a couple of these in an antique dealer's post card stock.

I have also found RFD markings from these Texas towns: Tyler, Dallas, Manor, Bartlett, La Porte, San Saba, and Fayetteville. Also, other collectors have reported RFD markings from Belton and Mertens, Texas, but I do not have examples of these in my collection.

Can anyone help me add more towns to this list? I would be interested in learning of others and would be glad to have xerox copies of any in your collection. (Postage and copying costs would, of course, be reimbursed by me.) We are quite hopeful of having a major article on the beginnings of the RFD system in Texas for our next Journal issue. A listing of all known markings would be helpful as an illustration for this article.



## THE FIRST TPHS AUCTION

Use any sheet of paper for your bids. Mail them to Richard Mayerson, 515 S. Main St., Lockhart, TX 78644. The DEADLINE for receiving bids is November 8, 1976.

<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	
1.	"Fort Worth, Tex. 1887" black duplex postmark on nice cover with #210; c/c is Tarrant County Clerk.	MB \$1.00
2.	"Kemp, Tex. 1907" postmark on cover with #319; c/c has return addr. of "Flour Grain and Hay" dealer.	MB \$1.00
3.	"Fort Davis, Tex. 1888" postmark on blue cover from General Merchandise dealer; stamp is #213. To Marfa with backstamp. Cover slightly def. at bottom L., but nice	MB \$2.00
4.	"Houston, Tex. 1894" mach. cancel on nice illus. cover of Capitol Hotel. Stamp is #220	MB \$1.00
5.	"Overton, Tex. 1905" postmark on cover with #319; c/c is from maker of "House Trimmings"	MB \$1.00
6.	"Alice, Tex. 1904" postmark on c/c of San Antonio & Aransas Pass R'y Co. Stamp is #319.	MB \$1.00
7.	"Hillsborough, Tex. 1888" postmark (old spelling) on 1¢ blue stamped env. used to Whitney, Tex.	MB \$1.00
8.	"U.S.S. Texas" flag cancel on 1934 cacheted env. This cancel used only from 1929-1933. Stamp is #727.	MB \$1.50
9.	"Benford, Tex. 1920" 4-bar postmark on 2¢ red Washington stamp. Polk County DPO (1905-1924. Scarce.	MB \$2.00
10.	"Rose Hill, Tex. 1900" postmark on sl. soiled 2¢ red stamped env. Harris County DPO (1852-1905.	MB \$1.00
11.	"Avalon, Texas, 2-16-88" ms. postmark on 2¢ green stamped env. Scarce Ellis Co. DPO (1881-1907)	MB \$2.00
12.	"Kosse, Tex." postmark on 3¢ green stmp. env. of 1880's. nice & clean	MB 1.00
13.	"Winfree, Tex. 1908" 4-bar postmark on view card with #300. Chambers Co. DPO (1885-1919)	MB \$2.00
14.	"Janes, Tex. 1913" 4-bar postmark on 2¢ red stamped env. This is very scarce Bailey Co. DPO. Est. 1-7-1913; Chg. to Muleshoe on 5-2-1914. Only in existence 16 months! Sl. def. at upper right, but still scarce.	MB \$5.00
15.	"Cheapside, Tex. 1910" 4-bar postmark on ppc. Gonzales Co. PO.	
16.	"Harlingen, Texas -Army Gunnery School" mach. cancel on 1945 "Free" soldier's letter with school c/c.	
17.	Manuscript RFD marking on 1909 ppc. from Ledbetter, Tex. Town name is in purple SL; RFD #1 and date is in pencil. Stamp is #300 (def.) and has ms. cancel. slightly soiled.	
18.	"Shiner, Tex./12-22-10/RD 2" <u>all in ms.</u> on ppc. 1¢ green stamp has ms. cancel. nice example of ms. RFD marking.	
19.	Same as lot #18, exc. date is 1911, card is sl. soiled, and stamp is def. (half has been torn off)	
20.	1936 cach. cover from Goliad "mailed at the mission"	
21.	1965 cover from Houston with spec. U.S. Pony Express-Salt Grass Trail" cancellation; stamp is #1213; not cach.	
22.	Bonham, Texas 1929 airport dedication cover; with Cl1.	

SPECIAL NOTICE: LOTS 1-5 WERE DONATED TO TPHS; BID THEM UP AND BENEFIT THE TPHS. ALL PROCEEDS GO TO TPHS TREASURY.