

*CVACOC?*

# THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

Engle Branch, Texas.

*10, 14, 84*

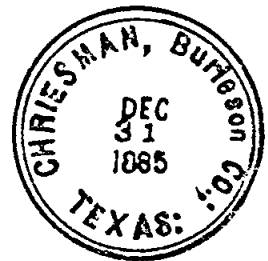


TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Editor's Page . . . . . 3  
A Texas Soldier's Due Letter. . . . . 5  
Prices Are News. . . . . 8  
Postal History of Austin, Travis Co., Texas, 1840-1865 . . . . . 10  
Miscellany . . . . . 14

\*\*\*

Our cover again features some unusual Texas postal markings. At the top of the cover is the very rare straight-line NACOG used in the Mexican-Texas period in Nacogdoches. Just below the Journal title is shown a newly-discovered straight-line cancel from Eagle Branch, Texas. This post office was established in 1884 in Bastrop County. The name was changed to Rosanky in 1893. At the bottom left of the cover page is a postmark used in Bolivar, a Denton County town which had a post office from 1872 to 1906. On the right is an example of a marking used in Chriesman, a Burleson County post office established on Feb. 13, 1885

# 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

A PROGRESS REPORT: Well, the Texas Postal History Society has just completed its first full calendar year of operation, and can now boast a membership roster of exactly 90 collectors. We are still growing, too, with new members being reported in each quarterly Journal. This issue, which is dated December, 1976, did not get in the mails to you until early January. My apologies for this; the holiday season caught up with me. This is the first time, though, that the Journal hasn't been mailed in the same month as it was dated. I'll try to get future issues out on time.

DUES: Please, right now while you are thinking about it, write out your check for \$5 to pay your 1977 dues and send it to our Secretary. This will make his job much easier, and will help our treasury out. If you need a receipt, let him know and he'll send you one. If you're wondering about membership cards, there aren't any. I hope you will not mind this. Richard and I made a joint decision to forego these because of (1) the expense and (2) the work required to get these printed up and mailed out to the members. Both of us are volunteering our efforts and figured you would want us to concentrate on producing a quality quarterly Journal rather than some membership cards that would likely wind up in the bottom of a drawer. At least, that's where all of mine seem to gather.

MEETING: IMPORTANT!!! The second annual meeting of the Texas Postal History Society will be held the weekend of Feb. 12-13 in Houston. We'll meet at the Holiday Inn at the intersection of West Loop 610 and Richmond St. This is just on the other side of the Loop from the Galleria shopping center, a fact that will surely tempt all non-collecting spouses to make the trip, too. (The address of this Holiday Inn is 3131 West Loop South, Houston 77027. The phone number of the Inn is 713-621-1900.) Make your plans now to spend the weekend with us. We have reserved a meeting room (Room 370) all day both days, so there'll be plenty of space. Bring your collections, your duplicates, and have some fun. If you bring some duplicates, you can help other people build their collections and also help pay for your trip. Activities of the weekend are as yet rather unstructured, but then that seemed to be the most appreciated feature of our first meeting last year. We do hope to arrange some short talks on their specialties by some of our veteran collectors, but these details are not yet certain. We'll let you know about this at the meeting on Saturday morning. We'll try to have the coffee pot and the early bird meeting going by 9:30 or so. TPHS member Ed Leissner of Houston (8715 Cavell Lane, Houston 77055; ph. 713-461-2405) will be glad to aid anyone seeking help with reservations, directions, etc. See you there.

## THE EDITOR'S PAGE, Cont.

AMARILLO: TPHS member Tom Higley of Amarillo, who is also president of the Amarillo Golden Spread Stamp Club, writes that a new postal facility will be dedicated in Amarillo on Feb. 18. That club hopes to assemble a showing of old Amarillo covers to display at that event, and Tom is seeking help from PHS members who have such material. If you are willing to "lend" some of your Amarillo covers to that group, get in touch with Tom at 3505 Linda Dr., Amarillo, TX 79109. He promises to take good care of any loaned covers, and to give you full credit in the exhibit. He also promises to return your covers promptly after the ceremony.

PRICES REALIZED: Prices in the auction listed in the last Journal are as follows: Lot 1, \$2.50; 2, \$2.50; 3, \$3.50; 4, \$3.00; 5, \$2.50; 7, \$2.00; 10, \$2.00; 18, \$5.00; 19, \$3.50. Other lots were unsold. If we get more material together, we'll have another sale in March.

COMING: In the next issue (unless plans go astray), we'll have that article and listing of all Texas RFD markings, and a story about an 1843 letter from a just-released Texan prisoner of war (?).

## Miscellany, Cont. from page 14:

Because of this, says Tissig, the German postal unit was discontinued and Italian POW's at Fort Meade were then put in charge of handling mail for German POW's. Anyone know anything else about this? It seems to me this would be a most fascinating subject of study for a postal historian.

\*\*\*\*\*

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.

## A TEXAS SOLDIER'S DUE LETTER

By Brian M. Green

Under the Confederate Constitution soldiers were permitted by law to send their mail postage collect. It was required that the sender endorse his name, rank, and unit on the envelope/cover. It would then be stamped or marked the amount of postage due to be collected from the addressee upon its arrival at its destination.

Illustrated here is one that was sent in the above manner but instead of utilizing an envelope, the soldier simply folded his letter (which was written on a book order form and thus qualifies for the homemade category) and sent it accordingly. The contents, which are of better than average interest, are as follows:

"Private

Camp on Bayou Boeuf  
Rapides Parish, 42 miles from  
Alexandria, 45 miles from  
Opelousas.

Monday, Mch 16th 1863

Dear Father

I have heard nothing from home since the letter forwarded from Sabinetown, I suppose we will find letters at Opelousas. Our arms have not reached this side of the Mississippi. When Capt. Alexander was at Alexandria they were looking for a boat from Shreveport, which was to proceed immediately after the arms.

Genl E. K. Smith is in command of the Trans Mississippi Department, as you have heard before this. It is reported that he is going to take ten thousand of the Arkansas army and bring them to this state. If the portion of this state which the enemy have possession of, is as wealthy and bountiful as this, as I am told it is, I think it should be retaken if possible. It has been raining lightly since last evening and this morning we are waiting for orders to strike tents, but do not think we will have to today. The wet tents would add greatly to our already heavily loaded wagons. Besides this the rain has affected the road a little, which has heretofore been excellent. We expect to reach Opelousas in three days travel from this camp. There I believe we stop a few days. Our boys that have been coming in, say that our division has left a very bad name behind them - I hear of many things having been done that I had not known before. I lament it very much. The fault lies in many places, both high and low. During the last several days affairs have been conducted a little better. We now have a guard around the camp at night. On the march we are kept regularly in line with an advance and rear guard.

Day before yesterday, about dusk, an open carriage drove by our camp containing two ladies and a driver. Some villain in camp threw a chip or stick and struck one of the ladies on the head injuring her severely. Some of the men have been allowed to do bad things and have not been informed on, but this act went to far to be borne at all. We have tried to find out who did the act, and if found out an example will soon be made.

I am anxious for Col. Riley to join us. With all his faults he will not allow depredations to be committed by the soldiers. It is true that he is much disliked, but the bad men fear him. I hope he will soon be here.

My horse is doing very well. He is in as good condition as he was when I left home. We are all well - the health of the division is very good.

I hope you are all well

Love to all

Ja. F. Starr

P.S. This letter consider as private as I have made some complaint in it.

The writer, James F. Starr, endorsed the folded letter with his name and unit (Co. H, 4th Regt. T.M.V.). It bears a red Cheneyville, La postmark dated Mar. 17 (1863) and is addressed to his father, Dr. James H. Starr, at Nacogdoches, Texas. Dr. Starr was put in charge of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate Post Office Department.

His son, James F. Starr, enlisted September 21, 1861 at Nacogdoches, Texas, at the age of 18. He was enrolled in the 4th Texas Mounted Volunteers at San Antonio September 29, 1861. He participated in the Battle of Valverde, New Mexico Territory on February 21, 1862, in which he was wounded. On April 25, 1863, he was appointed Cadet.

At this point, the records in the U.S. Government Archives leave off. The author would appreciate any further information on Starr's military (as well as post-war) service and especially just what his appointment as a Cadet meant. Correspondence may be sent to Brian M. Green, 3404 Floyd Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221.

you to be borne at all. We have  
 found out who did the act.  
 found out an example  
 made.

Very truly to yours  
 J. H. Starr  
 Due 10c  
 J. H. Starr  
 Nacogdoches  
 Texas

or by air  
 Orders for volume  
 is in as good condition  
 second inclusive, addressed to us  
 was when I left home  
 all well - The health of the divis  
 ion is very good.  
 desired, will be sent by mail at your risk; the price of  
 them may be sent at ours.

Very respectfully,  
**MOORE & WALKER.**

I hope you are all well  
 Love to all  
 J. H. Starr

P.S. This letter consider as private  
 as I have made some complain  
 in it.

Letter and envelope from soldier James F. Starr in Louisiana to father James H. Starr in Nacogdoches.

## PRICES ARE NEWS

By Ed Leissner

Offerings of Texas postal history during recent months have been somewhat limited. However, those items available have brought good prices.

During the course of an auction season some interesting items will usually appear and some interesting things will occasionally happen. During the past season we watched an interesting situation. Richard Wolffers, of San Francisco, offered in his April, 22, 1976 sale, a cover described as a "Pre-Confederacy southern stampless, Austin, Texas triple line," with photo, had an estimated value of \$50-75. This cover was withdrawn at the time of the sale. This was not the end of this desirable cover, however. In Wolffers' auction of June 10, 1976, the cover again appeared, and was offered as a "Texas Republic, 1842 stampless..." and was bid in at \$80. Possibly Ed Glass passed the word along about this.

Bruce W. Ball, Box 553, Fairhope, Ala. 35432, continues to bring Texas material to the marketplace. On May 14, Ball offered, at auction in New Orleans, the Harrie S. Mueller collection of Confederate States material. Noted in the sale were over 40 Texas items related to the Confederate period. Among these items was a U. S. entire used after secession and struck with a black "La Grange, Texas April 5, 1861" CDS. It had an estimated price of \$30-40, and brought \$41. In the Postmasters Provisionals section, an Austin 9XU1 on legal official cover with the Austin double line CDS, described as faulty but attractive, brought \$115 against an estimate of \$400. A Beaumont, Texas 12X2 faulty copy brought \$550. In the Handstamped Paid section, a "San Antonio, Texas Paid" blue CDS and red "Paid 5" in circle brought \$46 against an estimate of \$30-50. In the General Issues, a 10¢ blue, No. 2, tied by an "Eagle Pass, Texas" CDS brought \$65 against an estimated price of \$40. A pair of 5¢ blue No. 4's tied by a "San Antonio, Texas Paid" CDS brought \$70 against a \$90 estimate. A vertical pair of the 5¢ blue No. 6 tied by the San Antonio CDS, with an estimate of \$25-30, sold for \$55. A horizontal pair of the same stamp with the same strike realized \$42 against an estimate of \$20.

On June 26, Ball had an auction in Houston that contained a number of interesting Texas items. In the stampless cover category, a Republic folded letter with an Austin, Texas September, 17, 1840 dateline (mss?) and enclosure, brought \$62.50 against a \$100-150 estimate. A very fine black, straight-line "Brazos May 25, 1847" marking of the Mexican War period, estimated at \$50-75, sold for \$80. And what about this price? A 3¢ copper, No. 11, with four fine margins tied on an 1853 folded letter with a gem "Crockett, Texas" CDS grought \$55 against a \$50-75 estimate. It was a beauty. In the Confederate section, a horizontal pair of No. 7 tied to piece by a bold "Huntsville, Texas" CDS brought \$55 against a \$50 estimate. A No. 11 tied by a black "San Antonio" CDS on a cover described as very good hit the \$35 mark though estimated at only \$15-30.



S & A Auctions of San Antonio offered some Texas material in their November 20 sale. A Houston stampless, with a July 4, 1846 CDS and X, both in red, with enclosure, brought \$42. A Confederate No. 11, used on a letter datelined "Sour Lake, Texas, June 21, 1864" sold for \$80.

Western Auctions, Inc., 3868 Carson St., Torrance, California 90503, held an interesting auction on November 26 at a San Francisco stamp show. In a section of Texas covers, a fine 1845 stampless letter addressed to Ashbel Smith, Charge d'Affaires du Texas, at Paris, with a red London, blue Bruxelles, and orange French entry markings brought \$62.00. An October 26, 1845 stampless from Houston with the red CDS with bars in the middle and "Double, 40" marking in ms. brought \$100. An 1847 SFL with a straight-line "Brazos September 30" and a historic letter hit the \$105 mark. An 1850 SFL with the rare black straight-line "Corpus Christi October 28, 1850" reached \$260, possibly a new high for this marking.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### MEMBERSHIP CHANGES REPORTED BY THE SECRETARY:

##### New Members

GEIS, Stephen E., 6705 Kirkwood, Fort Worth, TX 76116 (817-738-6385).  
Stampless, cancellations, state revenues.  
KETTENBRINK, E. C., Jr., 3605 Sinclair Ave., Midland, TX 79701  
West Texas postal history and state revenues.  
RHODEHAMEL, Robert H., 5320 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46208  
(317-255-2867) U.S. postal history.  
ROBINSON, William B., 1641 Bruce Lane, Green Bay, Wisc. 54303 (414-499-3877). Wisconsin postal history, will exchange.  
VICKERS, Edward Moore PJA, Box 2303 Station A, Meriden, CT 06450  
WALSTON, Royce, 2001 Hermanson Dr., Waco, TX 76710 (817-772-5908)  
Pre-1900 Waco, TX covers; US singles and Duck hunting stamps

##### Address changes

DEGNER, D. H., to 2743 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53208  
FRENCH, Dan, to 3935 North St., Beaumont, TX 77706

##### Name change

Stephens, Jane K., to Fohn, Jane K.

## POSTAL HISTORY OF AUSTIN, TRAVIS CO., TEXAS, 1840-1865

By Edward B. T. Glass

(Editor's note: With this issue, Ed Glass begins a series of articles on the postal history of Austin. Ed now lives in Albuquerque, but grew up in Texas and spent many years living in Austin. He and his charming wife attend stamp shows in Texas on a somewhat regular basis, and many of you probably met Ed at the TEXANEX show in San Antonio last year, where he exhibited his collection of Austin stampless covers.)

The following article is being written by a postal historian who is almost exactly 700 miles away from his subject and archival reference material. Conclusions are based solely on a personal collection, a few reference books, xerographic copies from collector-friends, and publications of various auction houses. Any conclusions are those of the author, and I welcome any corrections or additions to the following statements. I have prepared a chart showing the dates of use of the various postal markings (to be published later), and a very few items so listed are "deductive" as to the type or dating; this was done for occasional covers when they would fit into the sequence only as "deduced."

## EARLY REFERENCE WRITINGS MENTIONING "AUSTIN, TEX." POSTAL MARKINGS

(1) TEXAS REPUBLIC POSTAL SYSTEM, by Harry M. Konwiser. Published by H. L. Lindquist Publications, New York, with the assistance of the Texas Philatelic Association, in 1933. This was for years considered the original, definitive work on Texas postal history. Konwiser acknowledges the writings of Mary Austin Holley, TEXAS (1836); H.P.N. Gammel, LAWS OF TEXAS, I, II, (1898); and W. L. Newsom, THE POSTAL SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, "Southwestern Historical Quarterly," XX, (1916-1917).

Konwiser, with the information available to him, seems not to have realized the difference between San Felipe de Austin, the village in Stephen F. Austin's colony in 1823 in the Department of the Brazos, later in Austin County, and present-day Austin, established in 1839, and later in Travis County.

He does not acknowledge in this publication the straight-line AUSTIN postal marking (see Fig. 1) used during the Mexican period from San Felipe de Austin (1827-1832). He mentions and illustrates only postal markings used in Austin, Travis County, while writing about the history of San Felipe.

(2) U.S. STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG, by Harry M. Konwiser (ed.). Published by Van Dahl Publications, Inc., Albany, Ore., in 1952 (Fifth Edition). Again Konwiser fails to recognize the difference in the two Austins. This may seem strange for such a leading philatelic scholar and researcher, but, then, Texas material probably had a very limited band of followers, and the difference probably was not recognized by many of them. Konwiser does list a straight-line

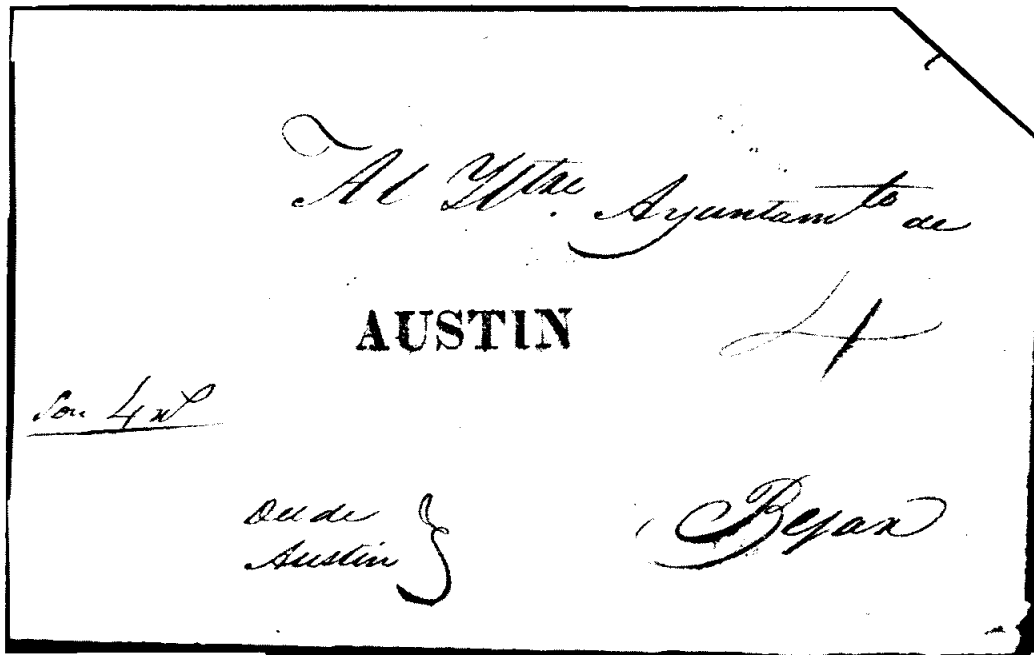


Fig. 1. The straight-line AUSTIN marking used during the Mexican period in San Felipe de Austin.

AUSTIN marking of the Mexican period, but does not say anything about its location.

(3) "Spain in Texas," by Joe Fincher. Published in "Postal History Journal," Vol. 1, Number 1, a publication of the Postal History Society, Inc.

Mr. Fincher, in his article about the early postal history of Texas under the Spanish and Mexican authorities, seems to have been the first writer to have done the necessary research to illustrate a straight-line AUSTIN marking. He stated that only recently (at the time of his writing) had such a marking from San Felipe in the Department of Brazos been discovered. He quotes T. E. Flick, writing some twenty years previously in the "Texas Philatelist," as saying that no postmark from this Department had yet been discovered. Flick also stated that one was not expected, since all material from San Felipe then known had manuscript postal markings.

Since this example, at the time Fincher wrote, was the only one he had observed, his illustration designates is at Type 1. Actually, it is the second type, a black marking. The first type was a red mark (see references 5 and 6, following).

(4) AMERICAN STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG, by E. N. Sampson (ed.). Published by Van Dahl Publications, Inc. Albany, Ore., in 1965. Mr. Sampson, or "Nort" as he is known to anyone who has dealt with him, took over the editorship of the Stampless Cover Catalog from Konwiser with this edition. He repeated most of Konwiser's text. This

is understandable; if an editor gets no new information, how can there be much change in format and listings?

There is still no indication that the difference between the two Austins is recognized. The straight-line AUSTIN is still listed in the Mexican period, only in black, without any dating.

(5) THE PRE-STAMP POSTAL MARKINGS OF MEXICO, by Otto Yag and John K. Bash. Published by the Mexico-Elmhurst Philatelic Society, Inc., Elmhurst, Ill. The first edition was published in 1965; a second edition, with supplements, was published in 1973.

These authors list two types of straight-line AUSTIN townmarks. The first, their type TX 1, is in red; the N of AUSTIN is out of line with the other letters, and the estimated date of use is 1810. This date is not only improbable, but completely impossible. Stephen F. Austin did not even arrive in Texas to fulfill his grant contract (or rather, that of his father, Moses Austin) until 1821, and the site of the capitol of this grant, San Felipe de Austin, was not selected until 1823. The grant, later known as the Department of Brazos, ran from south of the Old San Antonio Road to the Gulf Coast, and lay east-west between the Lavaca and San Jacinto Rivers, including the rich bottom lands of the Colorado and Brazos rivers.

Their second type, TX 2, is listed in black; all letters are "in-line" and are of a "bolder" typeface. The estimated date of usage is 1830.

(6) TEXAS: THE DRAMA OF ITS POSTAL PAST, by Alex ter Braake. Published by the American Philatelic Society in 1970. This writer, in his listing of Mexican period postal markings, illustrates three markings from San Felipe de Austin. The first, which is probably unique, is a straight-line S. FELIPE, in black, dated August, 1826. The second, a red, straight-line AUSTIN, is dated September, 1827. The third, a black straight-line AUSTIN, was noted on several letters between February, 1831 and November, 1832. Mr. ter Braake notes that Yag and Bash (see preceding reference) are mistaken in some of their dating assumptions regarding the AUSTIN markings used from San Felipe de Austin.

Since his "masterwork" series on Texas in the "American Philatelist" (journal of the American Philatelic Society) was brought to an untimely, premature termination by the then editor of the "American Philatelist," Alex never had the opportunity to begin what would have been, typically for him, a meticulous study of the postal history of Austin, Travis County, Texas.

(7) AMERICAN STAMPLESS COVER CATALOG, by E. N. Sampson, (ed.). Published by Van Dahl Publications Inc., Albany, Ore., in 1971. Prior to this edition, due to an increased interest in Texas postal history, this writer and others concerned with the subject began submitting new material and "deductive" judgments on what had been published to date. This particular edition is, in all due modesty, more precise than the earlier versions. There is a clear distinction

between the townmarks of Austin during the Mexican, Republic, Statehood, and Confederate periods. There is also a clearer differentiation between the markings from Austin and San Felipe de Austin.

There is still room for a great deal of refinement in the analysis of the postal markings of this one particular town. Additional material has appeared. This information will probably appear in the revised stampless cover catalog now being prepared by Henry M. Spelman III. Please send him any Texas material that might be an additional contribution to our mutual knowledge.

I do hope that our editor will allow this writer to start an article with what seems to be a bibliography. It should not be considered as such. A formal bibliography will come at the end of this series in the usual writing tradition.

The forgoing was written for the encouragement of the average, isolated collector, or would-be postal historian who, like this writer, is afraid to write since he does not know where to look for reference material.

The average collector, again like myself, would consider the "printed word," as noted above, to be Gospel, and not to be questioned. Do NOT assume this attitude. The type of research we (the Texas Postal History Society) propose to do will add to the mass of available information. It is not my intent to show earlier writers as being unknowledgeable. They worked, after all, with the information they had. We now have additional information that will augment theirs, and I hope will contribute to the general benefit of this society.

Texas postal history, regardless of period of time, is just beginning to open up. Any collector may have, in one of the proverbial "show boxes," a cover that will completely blow apart the preconceptions of previous writers or authorities. Re-examine any covers you have and let the TPHS members know about your findings. Share your knowledge or theories with us. If you are wrong, at least you'll find that out, too.

(To Be Continued)

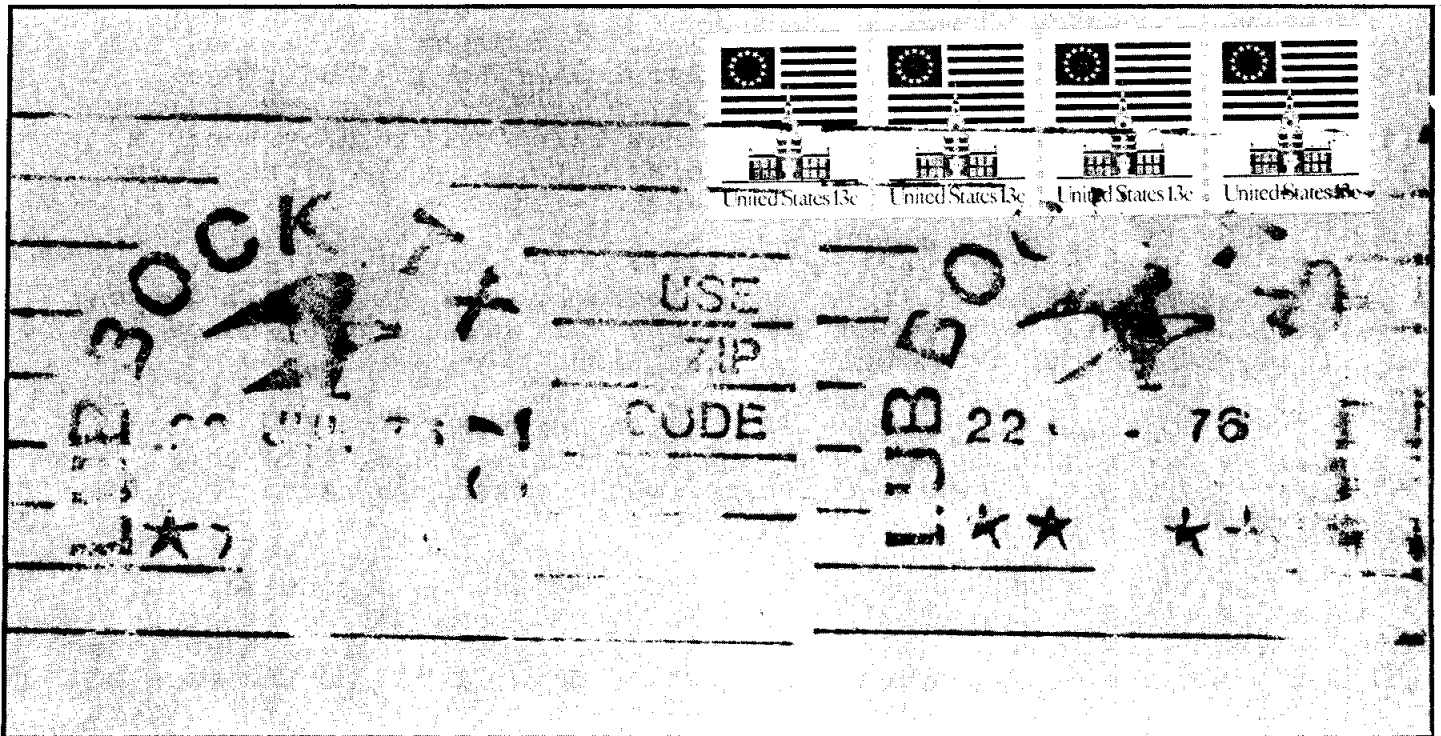
## UNITED STATES COVERS

Fine Stock of Covers Including:

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

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

## MISCELLANY



New TPHS member Ed Kettenbrink of Midland sent in the above cancel from Lubbock. It appears to be the "roller" cancel used on large parcels or "flats" in many post offices. The large, arched "Lubbock, TX 794" and "eagle" are unusual, however; I've not seen this marking from any other Texas city. Does anyone know of similar markings?

\*\*\*\*\*

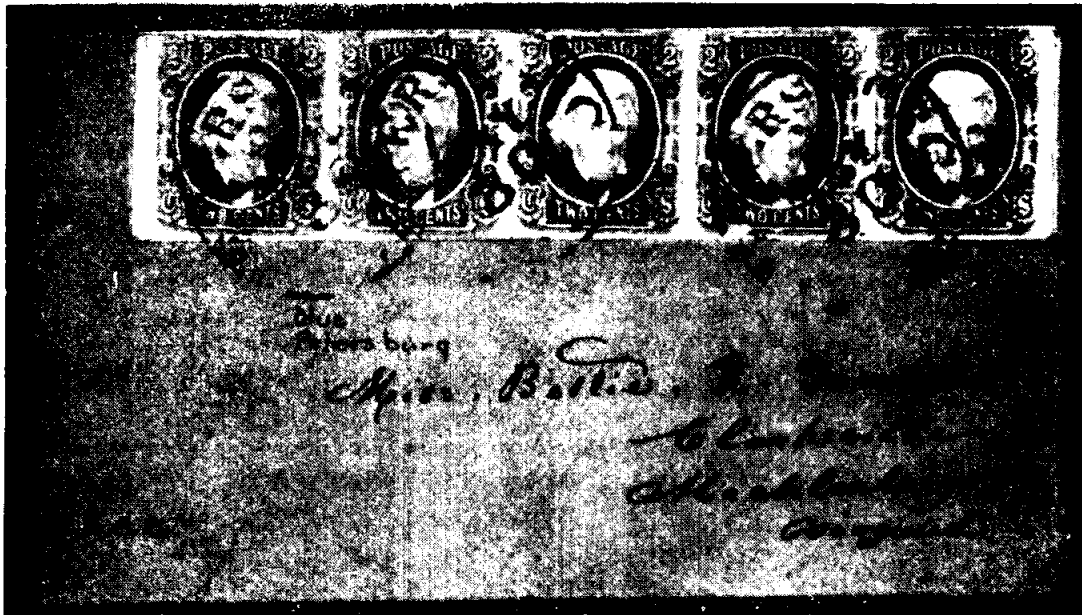
Did you know that, at one time during World War II, all German POW mail was handled through the POW camp at Hearne, Texas? Well, I didn't either until I read an article by Robert Warren Tissig in a recent issue of the quarterly journal Military History of Texas and the Southwest (Inquiries about this publication should be addressed to Editor, Box 5248, Austin, TX 78763. The subscription price is \$8 per year; single copies are \$2 each.)

Tissig writes that this camp was chosen in March, 1944, to handle all mail for all German POW's interned in the approximately 150 camps in the United States. Uncooperative German POW's operated the postal unit under the supervision of US Army workers. Trouble resulted, he notes, "when these German postal workers established an intelligence system directed against cooperative German prisoners in the continental United States. They noted camp censorship and postal markings, gained access to restricted camp rosters, manufactured unauthorized censorship and postmark stamps, and removed the United States' examiners label for their own use."

# *Confederate Postal History*

Edited by

**Francis J. Crown, Jr.**



This anthology contains reprints of 28 articles which form a general outline of many of the important and more popular aspects of Confederate postal history — they have been divided into chapters to present the history of the Confederate postal service in a logical sequence. These articles have lasting value despite the findings since their original publication in *The Stamp Specialist* between 1939 and 1948. Their durability is, in large part, due to the excellence of the authors: August Dietz, Stanley Ashbrook, Lawrence Shenfield, Van Dyk MacBride, and George Malpass, among others. In almost every case the author has chosen a specific subject, thoroughly researched it, and prepared a comprehensive study.

Also included in this 336-page hardcover volume is an introduction by Francis J. Crown, Jr., which includes comments about the authors and a brief history of Confederate philately. A bibliography keyed to the articles, an index to subject matter, and footnotes by Crown have also been added. Any Confederate philatelist should find something of interest in this volume.

**\$30.00 (Postpaid)**

**Quarterman Publications, Inc.  
5 South Union Street  
Lawrence, Massachusetts 01843**

11