

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL



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The front page of the Journal bears a cover illustrating in blue, what the future Texas State Capitol Building was to look like. Construction occurred from 1883 to 1888. The envelope bears the name and return address of the Capitol Building Commission composed of the Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and Land Commissioner.

The cover is franked by a Scott #210, two-cent stamp and is cancelled with a black, 28mm. cds, dated October 18, 12M, 1886. The stamp is also tied by a black, oval, 6-bar obliterator which was part of a duplex device.

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Dues \$10 per year payable to the Secretary-Treasurer

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Our TEXPEX meeting was another good one. But of course that's the only kind we have! Bill McDaniel's program presentation was a slide display of his "find" of an old Gulf Coast family correspondence. Although it has now been years since he was able to bring this remarkable cache of covers to light, I felt like I was seeing these covers for the first time and they had just been taken out of a trunk where they had carefully been stored for more than 100 years. An unusual showing and demonstration of why we all like

"postal history".

Next year, the Texas Philatelic Association will celebrate it's 100th Anniversary. TEXPEX '96 will be a special anniversary meeting and will be held in San Antonio. Who would like to volunteer to present some phase of Texas Postal History for our program next year? It's not too early to schedule our program for next year. Let me hear from you regarding your program ideas.

I'm pleased to report that the Distinguished Philatelic Texan's Award at this years TEXPEX meeting was given to Bill Emery. He joins a group of Texas collectors who have given lots of service to promote and enhance Texas Philately. The T.P.H.S. now has five members in this prestigious group. In addition to Bill they are Jim Stever, Bill McDaniel, Nonie Green, and yours truly.

Many of you are interested in old maps to use with your Texas collecting areas. A recent listing from the Northern Map Company has a number of maps in their Texas category. Included are:

1. Railroad maps as of 1899
2. Civil War Maps
3. Old State maps which show the towns, villages roads, railroads, forts, rivers, etc.

The address for the Northern Map Co.
11639 Cherokee Circle
Dunnellon, Florida 34431

That's it for this time.

Good Collectin'
Ed

GUEST EDITORIAL:

WAKE-UP CALL FOR THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

By Jim Stever

As all members are aware, Editor Bill Emery is retiring at the end of this year. Through the years Bill has begged and pleaded for articles for the Journal. Too often nothing would be forthcoming and Bill would have to do the writing himself in order to make up a reasonably full issue with some substance to it. Fortunately, Bill has a very fine collection of Texas postal history and has thus had material to fall back on.

Now we have a new Editor, Martin Margulis, coming on stream in 1996. Martin is an experienced editor, having put out the Empire State Postal History Journal in New York. He will be a great editor who will bring some new ideas to our society. But Martin has moved to Texas only recently - within the last three years. Martin is going to need articles from all of us. In New York he had a backlog of articles to draw from when needed. He does not have that here.

Every member has a favorite cover, has a cover with a story, has a problem cover he needs help with, has something worthy of an article for our Journal. It doesn't have to be long - a good xerox and a few paragraphs - or several pages of town cancels, Doanes, RPO's, or any Texas related study. I know we can do it - each of us. We've got time between now and the first of the year.

Tell yourself that you are going to get Martin an article so that he can "hit the ground running" with our TPHS Journal come next February. Do it today.

Send your articles to:

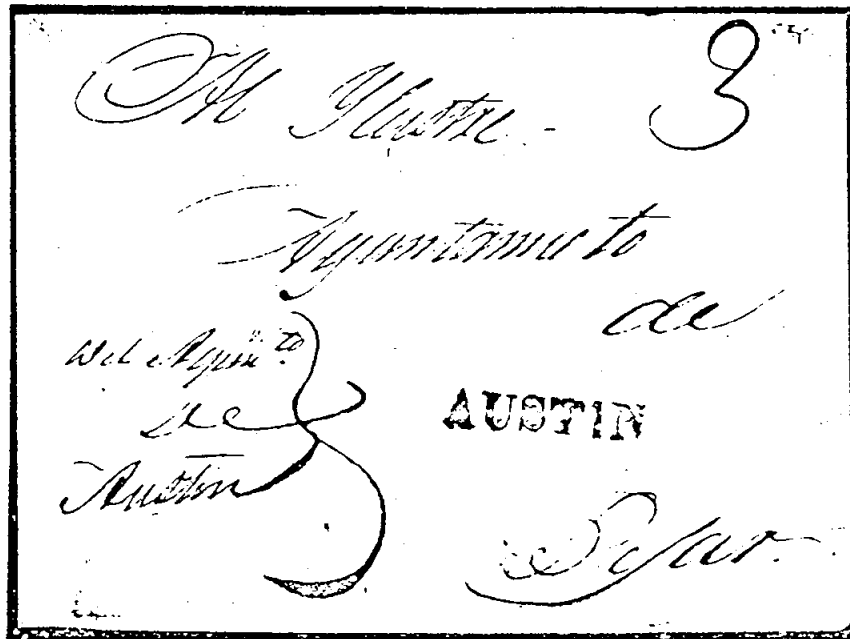
Martin Margulis
4159 Steck Ave., Apt. 113
Austin, TX. 78759-8512

MAY 1957

E.G.

Spain In America *Early Postal System of Texas
Under the Spanish-Mexican Postal System

By Joe Fincher



—From the collection of Joe Fincher

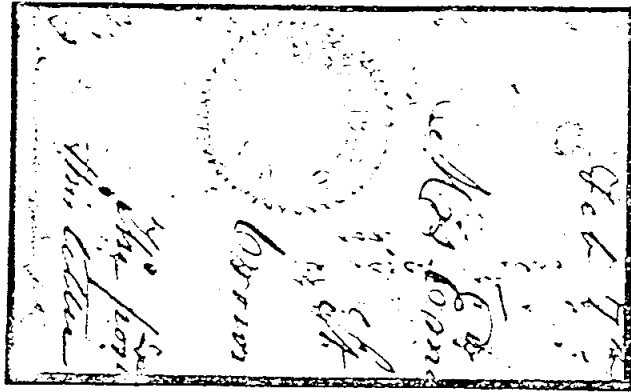
Fig. 1. Austin Type 1. Austin to Bexar, rate 3 reales.

Information on the early postal system of Texas is so scarce that much work and research is necessary to find out meager facts. Milton Lindheim has done that work and written a short description. By the kind permission of Harry Lindquist and STAMPS Magazine, we quote from Mr. Lindheim's article. It is one of the most useful of stamp articles concerning Texas material.

"From the beginning of the settlement of San Antonio de Bexar, the Apaches raided, terrorized and murdered the Spanish colonists. At night these Indians frequently penetrated to the very heart of the town—around the central plazas—and stole horses from corrals in which they were tied to the doors of the dwellings. The audacity, courage, and aggressiveness of these savages knew no bounds.

"Between San Antonio and the Rio Grande stretched a vast, uninhabited wilderness—the hunting grounds for fierce Apache bands. A lone rider who dared pass through this area took his life in his hands. And yet, sensing the urgent need of binding the more distant outposts of the Spanish crown with the settled section of the South, General Teodoro de Croix had in 1778 recommended the establishment of a royal postal service from the capital of Mexico into Texas and other Northern provinces.

* Reprinted from The Postal History Journal No.1
May 1957



—From the collection of Joe Fincher

Fig. 2. Nacogdoches Type II. On small piece of cover.

"Despite the dangers and hazards of such travel, couriers were engaged, and on February 15, 1779, Governor Don Domingo Cabello of Texas informed the general that the royal mail service was in operation as ordered. Soon a direct route was covered from San Antonio via El Presidio de Rio Grande (now called Piedras Negras) and Monclova to Arispe.

"Unquestionably many a courier died by Apache hands, but another took his place. The mail went on.

"On February 1, 1780, Cabello received permission to frank all official mail. He was ordered, however, to maintain a record of accounts.

"In the year 1802 Don Francisco Galvan was postmaster of San Antonio. Meanwhile other post offices were functioning at La Bahia (Goliad) and Nacogdoches, Texas, the latter office being in charge of Don Jose Luis de la Vega.

"By the authority of General Felix Maria Calleja, the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico), the postmaster-general, Don Andres Mendivil Amirola appointed on November 30, 1815, Don Basilio Benavides to be the first postmaster at Laredo, and ordered him to see to it that his couriers were armed for both offense and defense.

"By October 1820, the republican forces were in complete control of Mexico, including Texas, and a Mexican national administration had replaced that of the Spanish government. Thenceforth all postal appointees were Mexican officials.

"While Don Jesus Maria de Ybarra was postmaster of San Antonio, he was directed, on November 16, 1822, to turn over his office to Don Erasmo Seguin. Nevertheless, it was not until April 6 of the following year that the appointment was signed at Saltillo, Coahuila. It was Don Erasmo, who, in 1820, had procured for Moses Austin an impresario's contract—the first and only land grant and concession ever obtained by an American from the crown of Spain. Immediately after assuming office, Don Erasmo requested that San Antonio be created a first class post office and that he be paid the customary salary of four hundred pesos that went with the rating. Notwithstanding Seguin's political influence, the Mexican postmaster-general refused his request. Then in October, 1835, General Perfecto Cos, the Mexican

military commander in Texas, learned of the liberal activities of Juan Nepomuceno Seguín, the elder son of Don Erasmo, and removed the father from office.

"Some two months later, when Colonel Ben Milam led a band of determined American and native Texans in an attack on San Antonio, Juan Nepomuceno Seguín, as captain of Texas volunteers, witnessed the capitulation of General Cos which led to the evacuation of all Mexican forces within the state. With this event Spanish-American mail service in Texas, ceased to exist.

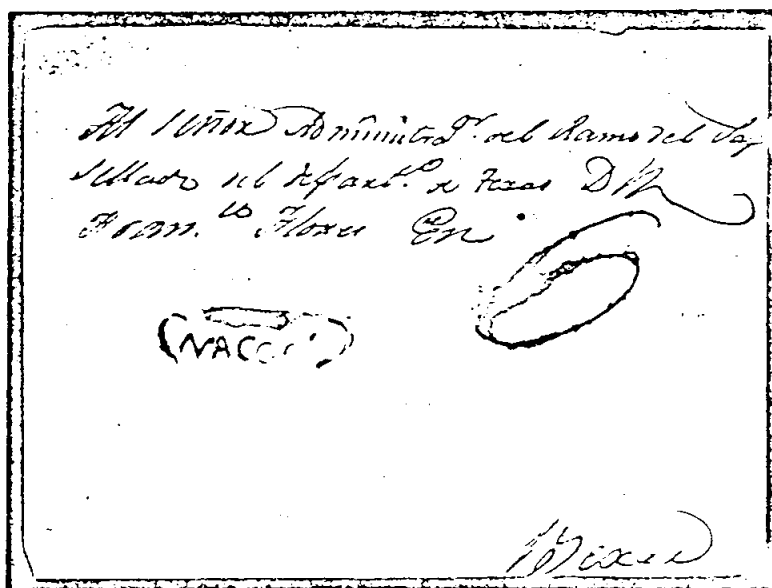
"At first all Texas was under the Department of Bexar with headquarters in Bexar (San Antonio). This territory was administered by an officer with the title of "Jefe Politico," which in English means Political Chief. The Jefe Politico was appointed by the Governor of the State of Teas and Coahuila."

In 1831, all East Texas was organized as the Department of Nacogdoches, with the Jefe Politico living in Nacogdoches.

In 1835, the Department of Brazos was organized, consisting of all central Texas with the seat of the government located in Austin.

Only in recent years has the marking of Austin of the Department of Brazos been found, and twenty years ago it was generally unknown. Mr. T. E. Flick wrote of it as follows in THE TEXAS PHILATELIST:

"... but of the Department of Brazos no postmark has yet been discovered by me. The seat of the government of the Department being San Felipe de Austin, it is doubtful if a postmark ever existed because early mail of the Republic of Texas days shows the postmark of San Felipe de Austin in manuscript. It is also to be remembered that San Felipe de Austin was burned during the War of Independence and any existing cancelling device may have been destroyed."

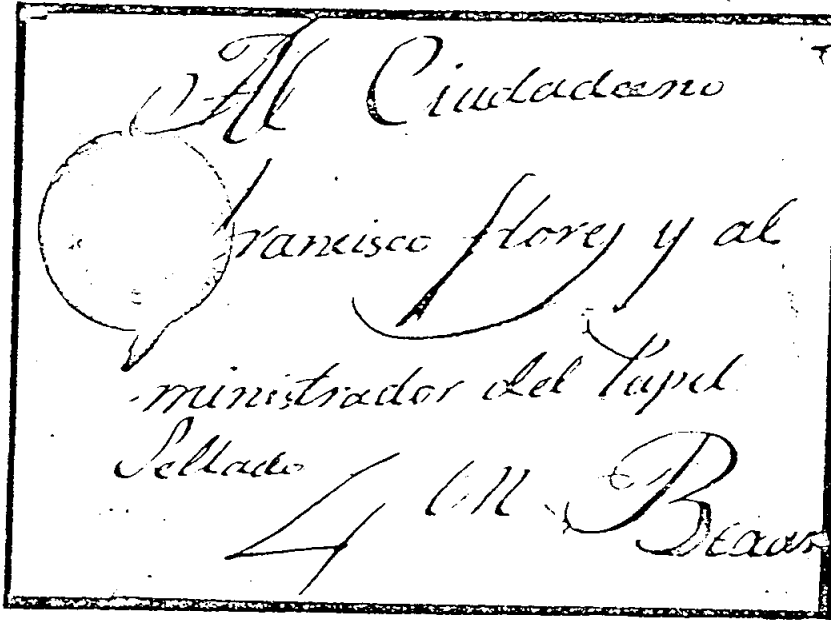


—From the collection of Joe Fincher

Fig. 3. Nacogdoches Type I. Nacogdoches to Bexar, rate 6 reales.

Towns and Villages

Until the establishment of the Austin Colony by Stephen and Moses Austin, Texas was primarily a wilderness inhabited by Indians, with a few Spanish settlements that had grown up around the missions. On an early map made in 1825, the following towns, missions and villages were shown: ARKOKISSA, CENIS VILLAGE (Indian Village), APACHE VILLAGE (Indian Village).



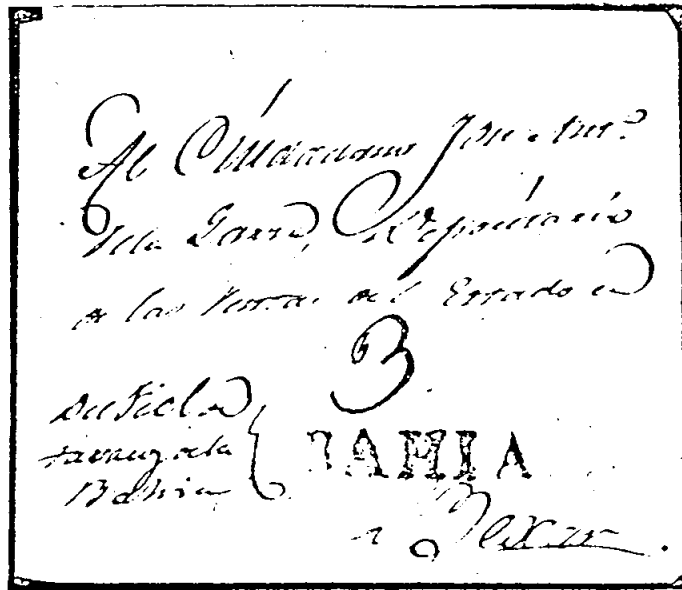
—From the collection of Joe Fincher

Fig. 4. Nacogdoches Type III. Nacogdoches to Bexar, rate 4 reales.

La Bahia was settled on the site of Santa Dorotea, an Aramana Indian village in 1749. First occupied by the Spanish until the Mexican revolution, its name was changed to Goliad in 1821 by the Congress of Coahuila. The army of the Texas republic captured it on October 12, 1835 under the command of Collingsworth and Ben Milam. It is one of the three oldest municipalities in the state and is very rich in early Texas history.

Copano was established in the 1820's on the Aransas Bay and was the principal harbor for vessels, whose cargos were destined for Goliad, Bexar and the Irish colonies on the Nueces. It was surveyed and platted between 1840-1845 by James Powers, and was an important seaport until 1880, when the inhabitants all moved to the new county seat, Refugio, and left it as it is today, a ghost town.

San Fernando De Bexar The name of Bexar was applied to the village of San Fernando de Bexar as well as the presidio of San Antonio de Bexar. The original town, located on the site of an Indian village, was established in 1691 by Father Damian Massanet, who named it San Antonio de Padua. The Presidio of San Antonio de Bexar and the mission of San Antonio de Valero was established in 1718, and in 1720 the mission of San Miguel de Aguayo was built. A group of Canary Islanders arrived there in 1731 and three East Texas missions were moved there: San Juan Capistrano, San Francisco, de la Espada, and Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna.



—From the collection of Joe Fincher

Fig. 5. Bahia Type I. Bahia to Bexar, rate 3 reales.

The Gutierrez-Magee Expedition, an episode of the Mexican revolt against Spain, captured Bexar in March, 1813, holding it for about five months. In August, at the battle of Medina River, the royalists crushed the revolt, and Bexar remained in Spanish hands until 1821, when Iturbide invaded Texas and established Mexican rule. In 1824 Coahuila and Texas were united in statehood and the town lost most of its importance as a capital. After twenty odd years as a Mexican city it was taken on December 5, 1835 by Texas Republic forces led by Ben Milam and Col. F. W. Johnson.

Campeche (now Galveston), a Karankawa Indian site, when settled in 1817 was on the east end of Galveston Island. The first garrison of Mexican soldiers occupied the town in 1830 or 1831 to guard the custom house. In April, 1836, it became the temporary capital of the Republic.

Laredo was established in 1755 by Thomas Sanchez de la Barrera y Gallardo on a site about thirty miles from Nuestra Senors de Dolores which was in present day Zapata County. The mission Villa de San August de Laredo was built in 1762. During the Mexican War, Laredo was taken for the Republic of Texas when Mirabeau B. Lamar assumed command of the town.

Trinidad De La Libertad, located in western Henderson County (Liberty) on the Trinidad River, by the road to San Felipe. Settlers located here before 1835, at a ferry on the Trinity River operated by Zach Smith.

San Felipe de Austin was chosen by Stephen F. Austin as the site for the headquarters of his first colony as well as those of the Baron de Bastrop in July 1823. It was located at the old Atascosito crossing of the Brazos River in eastern Austin County. It was the first unofficial capital of all the Anglo-American settlements as well as the location of several of the conventions and a seat of the provisional government of the Republic of Texas. When Sam Houston and the Texas army withdrew from the Brazos River, the town was burned and was not rebuilt until 1837.

The Mission San Jose de Aguayo, established in 1749, five miles from the Alamo in San Antonio.

The Mission San Juan Capistrano, established in 1731, 11 miles from the Alamo in San Antonio.

The Mission of San Francisco de la Espada, established in 1731, on the San Antonio River near San Antonio.

The Mission of Nuestra Senora del Rosario, established in 1754, four miles west of Bahia (Goliad).

The Mission of Nuestra Senora del Refugio, established in 1794, on the site of the present town of Refugio.

The Mission San Antonio Valero, established in 1718, in San Antonio.

The Mission of the Purisima Conception, established in 1731, on Mission Road near present San Antonio.

The site of old Fort Saint Louis was also shown. Fort Saint Louis was a fort of a temporary nature, built by LaSalle and the French in 1685.

A map made in 1835 by E. L. Lee of Cincinnati shows the wonderful growth of the state in just ten years after the Austins started the original colony at San Felipe de Austin. In addition to the towns and villages listed from the 1825 map we can add the new ones listed below:

Bolivar was originally chosen for a town site in the early 1830's and had an advantageous location at the head of tide water on the Brazos River. It was a point of embarkation for cotton grown on the rich plantations of that district, but had not developed into a large town because of the competition from Brazoria, at the mouth of the river, as a port of call.

Galveston

Cole's Settlement was a village situated near the Brazos, above San Felipe de Austin.

St. Patrick was a village established by Irish colonists in McMullen's and McGloin's Grant, on the right bank of the Nueces River.

Powhattan was a townsite laid out in 1834-35 by Dr. Archer and Mr. Williams, located at the mouth of Dickson's Creek, on the western shore of Galveston Bay.

Anahuac, an Indian word meaning "high plain water", was first settled in 1821. It was the site of many difficulties between Anglo-Americans and the Mexican officials.

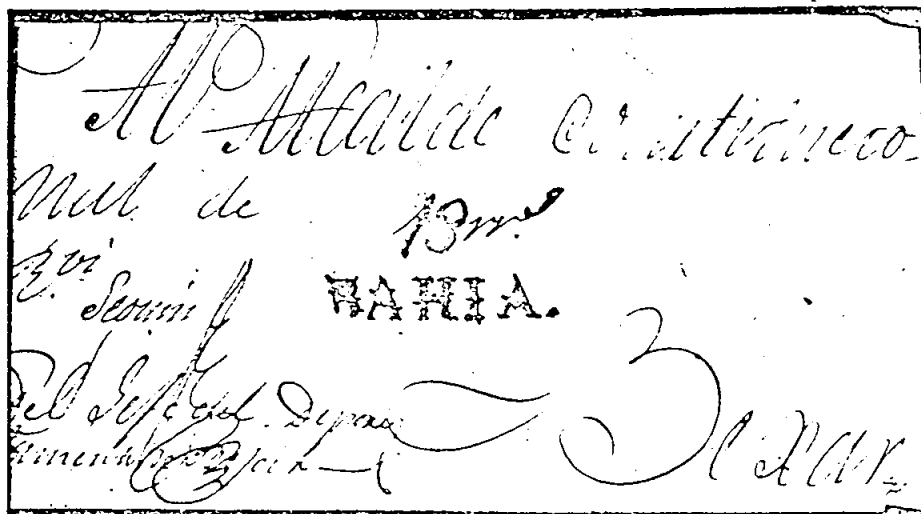
Clarksville was a township laid out by James Clark in 1833 in Red River County, which in a few years became an educational and agricultural center.

Corpus Christi was settled in 1832 by Henry L. Kinney; was used as a military base in 1845 by General Zachary Taylor en route to Mexico.

Brazoria was founded in 1828 on the Brazos River by John Austin. The citizens of Brazoria led in the Battle of Velasco and when the Texas Revolution began most of them joined the Texas Army. The town was burned April 22, 1836 by General Jose Urrea.

Gonzales was established in 1825 as the capital of the DeWitt Colony. The town was destroyed in July, 1827 by the Indians, was rebuilt again on the Guadalupe River in 1828. It was destroyed a second time on March 12, 1836 when Sam Houston's army retreated after the fall of the Alamo. It was again rebuilt after the battle of San Jacinto.

Dickinson was settled on a land grant of and named for John Dickinson on August 19, 1824, located 21 miles Northwest of Galveston, in present Galveston County.



—From the collection of Joe Fincher

Fig. 6. Bahia Type II. Bahia to Bexar, rate 18 reales.

Columbia, founded in 1826 by Josiah Hughes Bell, served as the capital of the Texas Republic from September to December, 1836.

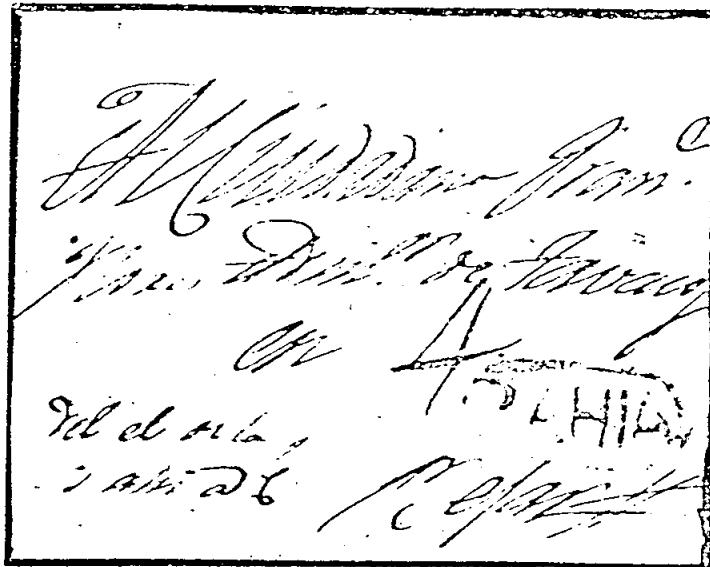
Harrisburg was settled in 1826 on the banks of Buffalo Bayou by John Richardson Harris. A small sawmill cut lumber for local use, and port facilities were set up for ships. Freight was brought by water to Harrisburg and then overland to San Felipe de Austin and other towns in that area. Harrisburg was burnt to the ground April 16, 1836 by General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. Shortly after the Revolution, the city of Houston, laid out on the bayou above Harrisburg, became seat of both Harrisburg County and the Texas Republic.

Jonesborough, Red River County, was established in 1817; was a flourishing trade and river town until the shifting of the river channel in 1841, from which it declined to the ghost town of today.

Bastrop was located on the old San Antonio Road crossing of the Colorado River. It was originally called Mince, but the name was changed to Bastrop when the town was incorporated on December 18, 1837. The first settlers arrived in 1829.

Nacogdoches. Named for the Nacogdoches Indians who originally inhabited this area, it was first visited by La Salle in 1687. The mission of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe de los Nacogdoches was built in July 1716 by Domingo Ramon. The mission was abandoned in 1762 when France ceded Louisiana to Spain. In 1779, Nacogdoches was resettled by Gil Antonio Ibarvo and his followers.

In 1813 the Gutierrez-Magee Expedition entered Texas using Nacogdoches as a base. After the failure of the Gutierrez-Magee Expedition, forces under Joaquin de Arredondo destroyed the town. A provisional government for the Republic of Teas was organized by Dr. James Long in 1819. After the failure of the Long expedition, a Spanish military force occupied the town. When the Mexicans won their independence from Spain, they set up a municipal government in 1821. From then until the birth of the Republic of Texas, Nacogdoches was the seat of activity in behalf of the new republic.



—From the collection of Joe Fincher

Fig. 7. Bahía Type III. Bahía to Bexar, rate 4 reales.

Marion, in Angelina County, was a town of over two hundred buildings in 1831, located on the Angelina River eleven miles northeast of the present Lufkin. The county seat was moved to Jonesville in 1854 and the town went out of existence in 1899.

Matagorda, was established in the late 1820s at the mouth of the Colorado River. It was an important river town and port until ravaged by a destructive storm in 1894.

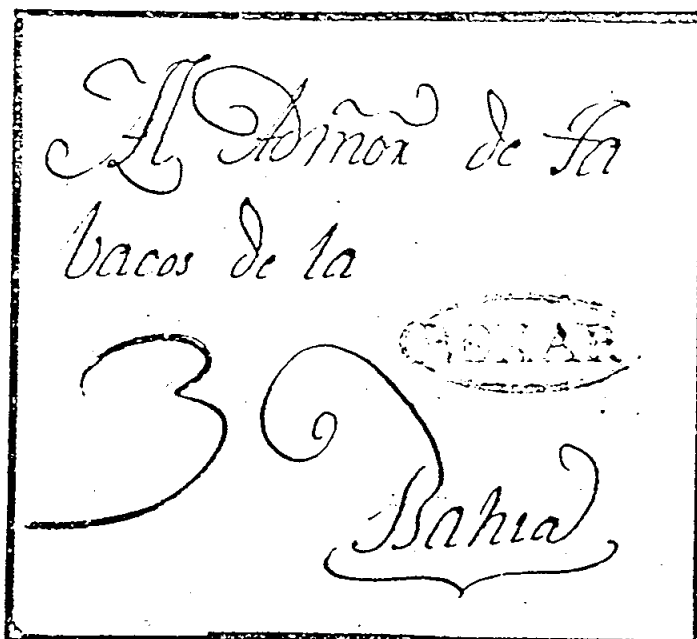
New Washington was laid out as a townsite by James Morgan in the 1830s. Located in Harris County at the northwestern extremity of Galveston Bay, it was burned by Mexican forces under Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna in April, 1836.

Velasco, located in southern Brazoria County four miles from the mouth of the Brazos River, was the landing place for Stephen F. Austin's colonists in 1821. It is quite rich in Texas history. It was the scene of the battle of Velasco and was one of the temporary sites of the capital of the Texas Republic.

Victoria was established in 1824 by Martin de Leon. It was located on a site earlier known both as Las Sabinas or Cypress Grove. Five alcaldes served the town under the government of Coahuila and Texas before the establishment of the Texas Republic.

Washington (Washington on the Brazos) started with a ferry across the Brazos River operated by Andrew Robinson in 1822. The General Council of the Provisional Government met there and the ad interim government was organized there.

San Augustin The oldest settlement was the home of the Ais Indians. In 1716, the Mission of Nuestra Senora de los Ais was established by Father Antonio Margil de Jesus. Threats of a French invasion forced the mission to be abandoned in 1719, but it was re-established on the present site of San Augustin in 1721 by the Marquis de Aguayo. In 1827 it was known as the Ayish Bayou District until 1834 when the municipality of San Agustine was created.



—From the Joe Fincher Collection

Fig. 9. Bexar Type I. Bexar to Bahia, rate 3 reales.

"The fine, heavy laid papers carried innumerable watermarks—a picador or horseman with a lance and a charging bull, crowns and scepters, Maltese crosses, wreathed donjons, and crests. These central motifs had many variations in ornate designs."

Postal Rates

So far as the compiler is concerned, this chapter could be written with one symbol, a ?. I have been unable to find references of any kind on this subject. As all of the covers, with the exception of two, are faces and the complete covers carry no rate marking, not too much can be found from a study of the covers I have seen. As a matter of record I have made a list of rates as shown on covers or pictures of covers in my possession.

Austin to Bexar—3 reales, 4 reales, and 6 reales

Nacogdoches to Bexar—6 reales, 4 reales, and 3 reales

Bahia to Bexar—3 reales, 18 reales, 4 reales, 2 reales, 8 reales,
20 reales

Bexar to Monclova—3 reales and 2 reales

Bexar to Bahia—3 reales, 4 reales, 6 reales, 12 reales, and 14 reales

Postmarks

Handstamped postmarks were not used until the early 1800s. At that time, woodcuts or some typeset postmarks were used, usually straight line town names only. The rates are all manuscript on the covers I have seen, mostly in black ink. The postmarks occur in black and red and also in a faded brown.

The black handstamps usually denoted that postage had been paid, the red that postage had not been paid and was to be collected on delivery.

Other Postmarks

Bexar—I have seen another type of the Bexar marking which looks very much like the Bahia type III. I do not have a photo of this cover as the owner refused to let one be made.

Austin—The type I has been reported in two sizes but I have not seen the other nor have I been able to secure a description.

Galveston—A most interesting cover from here has been reported in Harry Konwiser's column "Postal Markings" in STAMPS magazine of July 3, 1954.

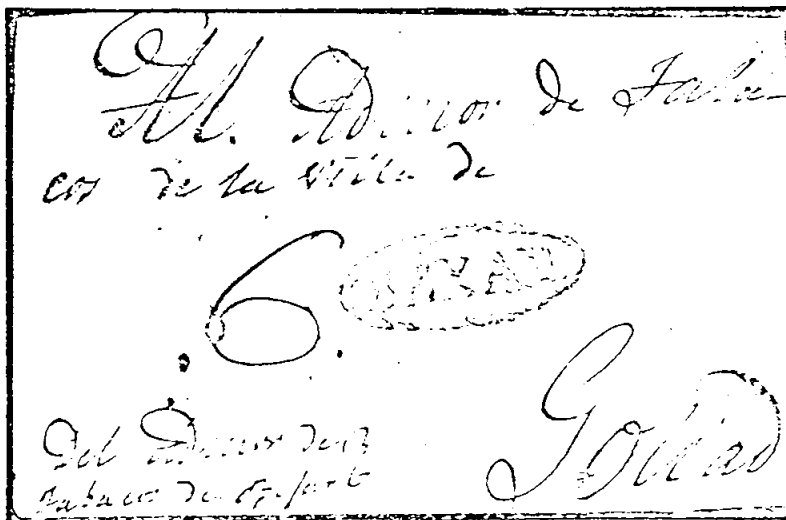
"An Early Mexican-Texas Letter.

"A memo at hand reads that C. H. Redman, of Virginia had a letter written at Anahuac, January 24, 1832, addressed to San Jacinto and carrying markings (handstamped) reading JUANA MARTINA/DE GALVEZTON in black, with FULRIO DE/GALVESTON in red. This letter was written to David Austin and refers to the unfairness of Mexican land laws of April 30, 1830.

"The same memo says an authority on English (as used in Mexico) is probably in error. It is more likely that the "Juana" part of "Juana" is English. This meant Custom House. Then "Galvezton" is unusual. But 'Fulrio' is 'What is it?'"

Later more was published in Mr. Konwiser's column about this Galveston cover.

"In our column of July 3, 1954 we mentioned a letter written at Anahuac, January 24, 1832, addressed to San Jacinto and carrying markings (handstamped) reading JUANA MARTINA/DE GALVEZTON in black and FULRIO DE/GALVESTON in red.



—From the collection of Joe Fincher

Fig. 10. Bexar Type I. Bexar to Goliad, rate 6 reales.

"A reader who prefers to remain unidentified writes; 'The word Juana in Spanish is just what it is in English—a woman's name—and has nothing to do with Customs House, the Spanish for which is ADUANA, without a J.

"While it is not possible at this distance to make a positive statement regarding the handstamped impression which you give as FULRIO DE GALVESTON, it is my considered opinion, on the basis of a wide experience with the Spanish language, that it is actually PUERTO DE GALVESTON, which translates into English as the Port of Galveston.

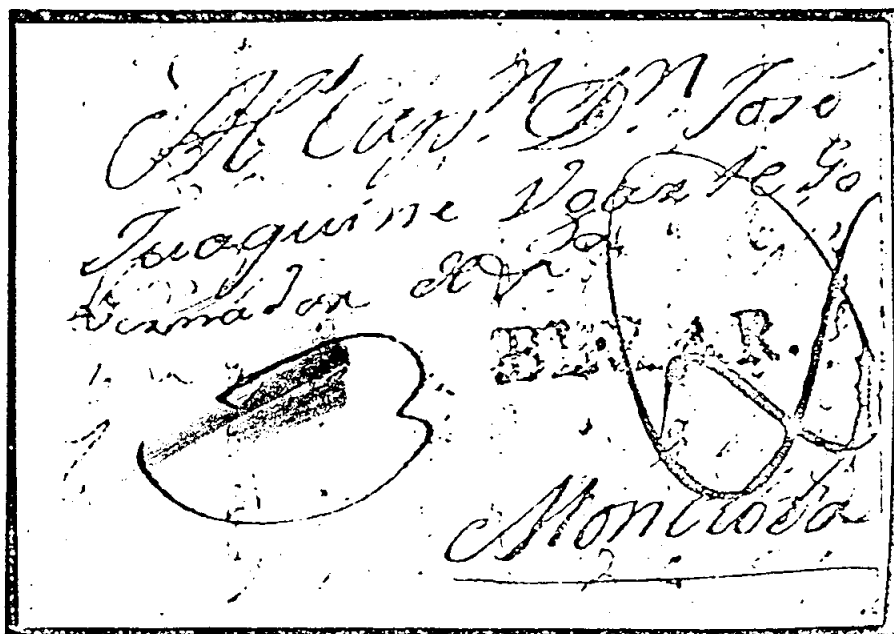
FULRIO
PUERTO

"As you see, the second, fourth, and sixth letters of both words are identical, and the other three are so similar that when taken from a poorly struck handstamp they could be easily confused."

Writing on the same subject, Charles W. Brock of Fort Worth, Texas, a collector of the early issues of Mexico says:

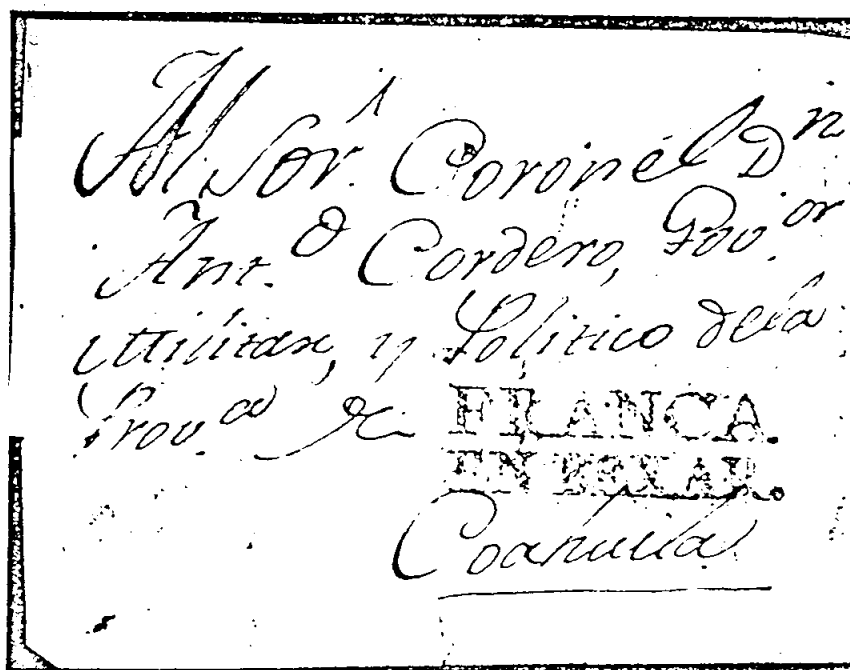
"Since it seems that the actual cover mentioned is no longer available for examination and what may be deduced from the information on hand will be quite conjectural, I should like to add my 'nickles worth' in offering a suggestion as to a possible solution to the markings mentioned.

"This solution is quite simple, and is based on the fact that a rubber or wooden or even metal handstamp will wear out unevenly, will be inked, at times unevenly, and will be applied at times unevenly.



—From the collection of Edwin Mayer

Fig. 11. Bexar Type II. Bexar to Monclova, rate 3 reales.



—(above) From the collection of Joe Fincher

—(left) From the Perez collection



Fig. 12. (above) Bexar Type III. Bexar to Coahuila.

Fig. 13. (left) Bexar Type IV. Franqueado en Bexar.

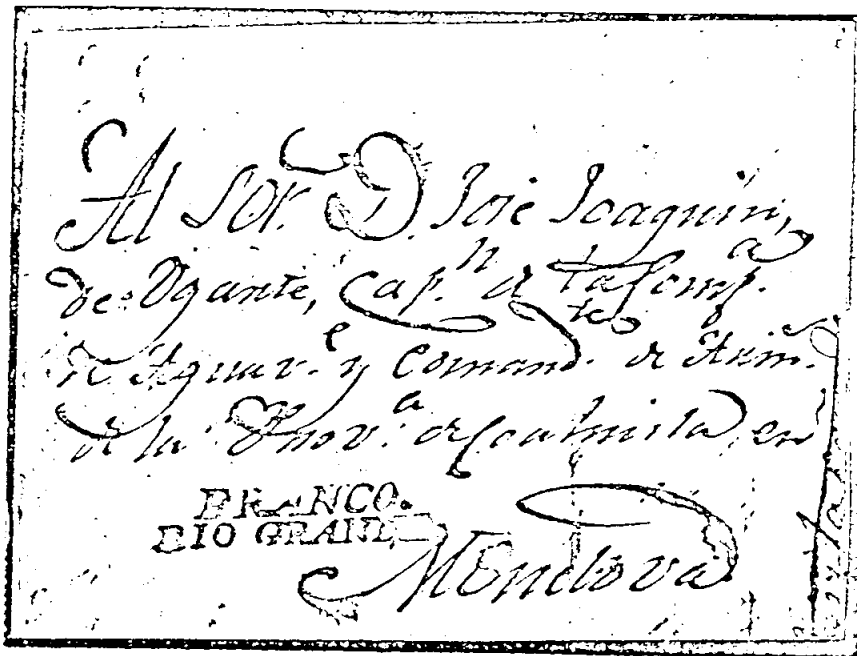
"It is my belief that the first marking mentioned is simply that, as you have intimated, of the customs establishment at Galveston, the full wording being ADUANA MARITIMA/DE GALVEZTON. The second marking which in its present form FULRIO means absolutely nothing, I take to be an uneven strike from a worn handstamp reading PUERTO DE GALVESTON."

Rio Grande—I have seen two covers franked FRANCO RIO GRANDE and have been asked if they came from a Texas town. Rio Grande City is the only town of the same name I have been able to locate in Texas. However, this city, in Starr County, was not established until 1847 and was first known as Rancho Davis.

Condition

Of all the covers I have seen, there were only five complete letter sheets and the balance were all "faces only". Complete letter sheets are illustrated in figure 8, 11, 12 and 14. This is one phase of cover collecting where one does not sneer at "faces only"; they are much sought after and make a most desirable addition to a collection.

Possibly the reason for the scarcity of entire covers is due to the fact that private correspondence was almost non-existent in those days and most of the



—From the Edwin Mayer Collection

Fig. 14. Rio Grande.

mail was official government correspondence. As most of it was large in size and rather weighty, this might account for these "faces only," or perhaps obstacles in the process of "liberation." A good portion of these must have come from government files. The original finders seemed to have just cut the fronts from the document wrappers, most of them with small and irregular margins. For the most part, the covers are bright and clean, the handstamp marking rather crude but quite legible.

Value

Placing a value on any old cover is a hazardous business, especially old classics such as these. So few have been sold in public auction sales a pattern of value has not been fully established. As an example the most common value, based on the number I have seen, has an auction record of from about fifteen to forty dollars in different sales in the past two years, the lower figure was reached in the past few months. In this field, as in most, these covers are worth exactly what they bring. What they bring at auction, of course, depends on how many interested buyers are trying for the same lot and just how high they are willing to bid to secure it.

Fifteen years ago there were certainly not hundreds of these covers resting in dealer's bargain boxes, but one would show up every now and then at a very nominal price. It has just been in the past two or three years that so much interest has been shown in these fine old covers and as they are "discovered" by more collectors, future prices will reflect this interest. The appeal of Texas-Mexican covers is wide. They fit into any number of specialized collections—stampless, Texas, Mexico, Spain, United States, Territorial, etc.

Conclusion

As I limit my collection of material from Mexican-Texas to the territory confined in the present borders of Texas, I have limited this article to that part. There are some wonderful markings that could well be included in such an article as this from other parts of the country—Mexico, New Mexico, and even California.

Bibliography

No credit is due or asked by the compiler of this article. I make no pretense of doing more than making available information that has been published in years past. Most of the research has been done by the late T. E. Flick, a real student of Texas postal history. This information was secured from personal letters from Mr. Flick and articles he wrote and published years ago in *THE TEXAS PHILATELIST*. Valuable information came from the *STAMPLESS COVER CATALOGUE* and the *TEXAS REPUBLIC POSTAL SYSTEM*, both priceless books by Harry Konwiser. Much came from *STAMPS* magazine, through the kindness of Harry Lindquist, especially from an article by Milton Lindheim.

I would like to thank those listed below for information, loan of material, thoughtful help and many kindnesses without which this article could never have been written: J. D. Woodward, Norman Brock, Alice Lee Erickson, J. Ruiz-Perez, Edwin Mayer, J. K. Bash, Charles Brock, A. Hooker, Joe Perez, William Moody III, L. M. Ricks, L. Lenz, *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, the personnel of The Latin-American Library of the University of Texas, Barker Library and The Handbook of Texas, edited by Webb and Carroll.

The surface has only been scratched. Will you share any information you have with me? Pictures of covers are especially wanted.

Review

Bermuda—The Handstruck Stamps and Cancellations

BERMUDA—THE HANDSTRUCK STAMPS AND CANCELLATIONS, by M. H. Ludington. Published by Robson Lowe, Ltd. 40 pp. Paper bound. Illustrated. Cost 16 Shillings, including postage from Robson Lowe, 50 Pall Mall, London, England.

This 40 page monograph contains a record of the first Colonial post offices in BERMUDA, in 1812, and gives us pertinent information about the handstruck stamps and cancellations through 1955.

BERMUDA has a special appeal to postal historians for it is the only part of the British Empire where postmasters used their handstruck stamps in order to manufacture local adhesives.

This book is well illustrated and the edition is limited to 500 copies, so we suggest members act at once if interested.

Exhibition

Perforation Centennial

Towner K. Webster, president of the Three Cent 1851-57 Unit of the American Philatelic Society, has announced that the unit is sponsoring the Perforation Centennial, July 1 to 31, at the National Philatelic Museum, Philadelphia. Information may be had by writing to the Committee, National Philatelic Museum, Broad and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia.

T.P.H.S. SALE NO. 12

CLOSING 45 DAYS AFTER PUBLICATION

SEND ALL BIDS TO:

ED LEISSNER
711 CANTERBURY HILL
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- 01. "NICHOLSON TEXAS CALVARY", ms @ TL on hand carried env., add. to Bastrop, Texas, no postal markings. Civil War, env. torn & reduced @ left, toning & creases...EV \$12.00
- 02. ANGELINA CO. CHEESELAND, DPO, 3 circ. blk. strike w/1885, G bar killer on U229 w/c.c.,VF (P)...EV \$50.00
- 03. ARCHER CO. MANKINS, (dpo) ppc w/ms canc. 9/2/09 on #331...EV \$5-6.00
- 04. AUSTIN CO. CAT SPRINGS, PPC w/bcs 1907 on #300, postcard shows guest scratching fleas (?),VF...EV \$5.00
- 05. AUSTIN CO. SCHOENAN, (DPO) bcs 1896 w/target, "Schoenau" error on U311, nice cover (P)...EV \$12-14.00
- 06. AUSTIN CO. WALLIS, 3 cent green banknote w/dbl circle, early date of P.O, corner off stp...EV \$14.00
- 07. BEXAR CO. SAN ANTONIO, #26 tied w/lge bcs, enclosure dated 1858, "tomorrow I start for El Paso, I shall go with a mule train of some ten wagons...etc.", Jack Ass mail cover, corner off stp, very historical letter...EV \$55-65.00
- 08. BEXAR CO. SAN ANTONIO, entire U10 circa 1860, blue "Ballon", VF and scarce strike (P)...EV \$30.00
- 09. BEXAR CO. SAN ANTONIO, U82 bcs w/cork, date line 1874, back flap off...EV \$10-12.00
- 10. BEXAR CO. SAN ANTONIO, w/3 cent green Bank Note bcs 1877, w/cork to LAVERNIA, VF, neat cover...EV \$12.00
- 11. CALDWELL CO. PRAIRIE LEA., 3 cent banknote w/lge letters in black circular canc, w/fancy star killer, 1858, nice cover(P)...EV \$15-18.00
- 12. CAMERON CO. BROWNSVILLE, #264 pr. bcs 1898 w/cork to Chicago, VF...EV \$4.00
- 13. COLEMAN CO. SANTA ANNA, #301 tied w/bcs 1903, addressed to "(brand symbol - Spade) Ranch Colorado, Mitchell, Co., Texas", a rare cover to a ranch w/o address, (P)...EV \$75-100.00
- 14. COMAL CO. FISCHER STORE, reg. cover w/bcs & target killer 1904 on 8 cent blk 306 & U385, to New Braunfels, minor tear @ T, nice cover (P)...EV \$16.00
- 15. COMAL CO. NEW BRAUNFELS, R.F.D. #2, 1905 in pencil, #319 canc. w/ms...EV \$7-10.00
- 16. COMAL CO. NEW BRAUNFELS, 3 cent green entire w/bcs & cork w/Joseph Land cc, VF...EV \$8-10.00

- 17. COMAL CO. NEW BRAUNFEL #319, ms canc. w/R.F.D. in pencil...EV \$10.00
- 18. COMAL CO. NEW BRAUNFELS, Sesquicentennial canc. Apr. 17, 1995, on 20 cent gov. p.c (P)...EV \$3.00
- 19. CORYELL CO. GATESVILLE #230, 1 cent Columbian, 2 copies tied to cover w/bcs & 6 vertical bars w/cc, VF...EV \$14.00
- 20. CROSBY CO. ESTACADO, DPO w/#209, 213, on reg. cover circa 1888, early W. Tex. use, rough @ R, w/209 damaged...EV \$22-24.00
- 21. DALLAS CO. DALLAS, 2 copies of 3 cent green on 3 cent entire (9 cent rate) w/fancy cork, circa 1875, cc "Hides, Wool and Cotton", VG (P)...EV \$25-30.00
- 22. DALLAS CO. DALLAS, UX5 gov. post card, circ 1877, bcs w/cork...EV \$4-5.00
- 23. NEW ORLEANS, bcs on Galveston, circ 1857, stampless w/STEAM 6 in circle w/Galveston Factor Co imposed, Galveston to New Orleans w/the 6 cent rate, F-VF (P)...EV \$85.00
- 24. GALVESTON CO. GALVESTON, #65, w/bcs. stp. is canc. w/lge star, slt. damaged, w/encl. in Germannn, 1866 (P)...EV \$24.00
- 25. GUADALUPE CO. SEGUIN, 3 cent green bank note w/bcs and cork, cover torn into stamp @ rt....EV \$3-4.00
- 26. HALE CO. COPENHAGEN (DPO) U385 w/bcs 1904 & target canc..., VG...\$10-12.00
- 27. HALE CO. HALE CENTER, #219s bcs 1898 w/target, w/cc "Spade Ranch", F...EV \$10-12.00
- 28. HARRIS CO. HOUSTON, #114 tied w/bcs, dateline 1870, corner off stp...EV \$12.00
- 29. KENT CO. JAYTON, U311, 2 cent green entire (1895) bcs w/target, slt. red. @ L...EV \$3-5.00
- 30. FAYETTE CO. SCHULENBURG, magenta, circ. 1873, on 3 cent green entire w/black grid killer, neat cover...EV \$15.00
- 31. LIBERTY CO. GRAND CANE ms paid 3 April 7, 1955, the cover is tattered, the encl descriptive of the frontier (P)...EV \$35.00
- 32. LYNN CO. LYNN (DPO) #279 B bcs 1903 w/target killer, VG...EV \$8-10.00
- 33. McLENNAN CO. PERRY (DPO) bcs 1800 & target on two 1 cent bank note, morning cover (P)...EV \$18.00
- 34. MEDINA CO. CASTROVILLE, 3 cent bank note, 2 copies (dbl rate) circ. 1877, flap torn (P)...EV \$20-22.00
- 35. NACOGODOCHES CO. NACOGODOCHES, lge dbl circle 1884, w/Maltese Cross on 2 cent brown bank note, some foxing @ top (P)...EV \$20.00
- 36. NUECES CO. CORPUS CHRISTI, 3 cent green banknote, dateline 1879, Mourning black edges, unusual...EV \$20-25.00
- 37. NUECES CO. CORPUS CHRISTI, bcs 3 cent green banknote, tied w/cork, circa 1880, F...EV \$8-12.00
- 38. PALO PINTO CO. PLEASANT VALLEY, DPO, 3 cent U10 w/bcs. circa 1857, F...EV \$40.00
- 39. SHELBY CO. TIMPSON, bcs 1907 on U395, VF...EV \$5.00

- 40. SMITH CO. TROUP, U385 bcs, lt. canc., cc "First National Bank", F...EV \$5.00
- 41. SMITH CO., TYLER, bcs, type U231, circa 1884, w/lge star, lower rt. corner torn...EV \$8.00
- 42. STEPHENS CO. GUNSIGHT, to Leander w/encl., U311, w/bcs, 1889, tatty open @ R, very interesting (P)...EV \$12.00
- 43. STEPHENS CO. WAYLAND, dpo, bcs 1886 on U278 w/target cork, address to Tonto, Ariz., beautiful dbl. line Globe Ariz., on reverse, w/encl....EV \$20.00
- 44. TOM GREEN CO. FORT CONCHO, circa 1875, w/two 3 cent bank notes tied with blue dbl. circle, reduced @ L, nice cover...EV \$28.00
- 45. TRAVIS CO. AUSTIN, UX5 gov. post card (1877) bcs w/cork...EV \$3-4.00
- 46. TRAVIS CO. AUSTIN, reg. cover w/purple sl. line, 1888, 10 cent, #309, #313, slt. foxing...EV \$20.00
- 47. UVALDE CO. SANSOM, DPO, black circ., Doane on two 300 canc. is 90%...EV \$6.00
- 48. UVALDE CO. UTOPIA, 1902, bcs on #257 w/San Antonio b/s, rough opening on back...EV \$12.00
- 49. WALLER CO. HEMSTEAD, #216 pr., #213, U311 bcs 1888, tied w/cork to Dallas, unusual, VF (P)...EV \$35.00
- 50. WASHINGTON CO. WASHINGTON, type U83, circa 1872, w/lge balloon bcs & cork, slt. reduction @ L...EV \$20.00
- 51. WEBB CO. LAREDO, w/2 cent red, 1937, w/blk of 4 Nuevo Laredo, Scott #707 Mexico, on multicolored "Washington's Birthday Celebration" 1937, VF...EV \$10.00
- 52. WILSON CO. SUTHERLAND SPRINGS, in ms on U82, entire, circa 1875...EV \$22-24.00
- 53. YOUNG CO. GRAHAM, U311, 2 cent green, entire, 1895, bcs w/ cork to Wm. Derringer Co., VF...EV \$5-6.00
- 54. SIEGEL SALE "CAMINA" TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY w/prices. Described as a handbook of Texas Postal history...EV \$12.00

The usual rules apply, the Sale will close 45 days after issue of the Journal featuring the sale. The successful bidder will pay 5% over his successful bid. Your purchase price will be at a slight advance over the second highest bidder. The Sale Manager reserves the right to withdraw lots. The sale is open only to members. We would hope you will have material available for future sales. Sellers' fees are a mere 5% The Sales Manager may be contacted at 210-826-1522.

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15 1/2
17
80 3/4
183

Mr. Brooks

Mr. T. Brooks
Luminae Lodge
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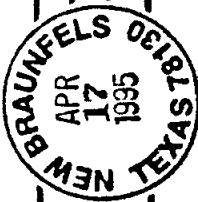


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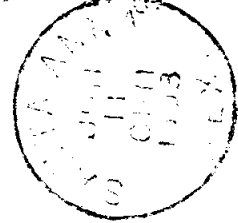


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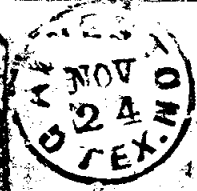


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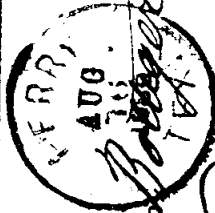
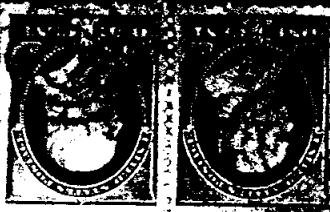
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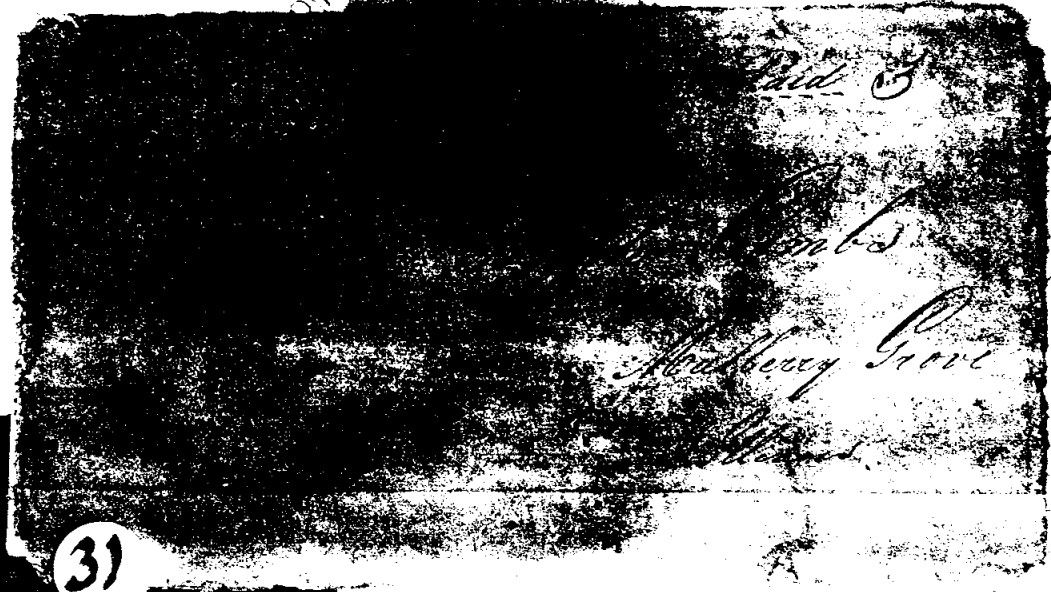
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