

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

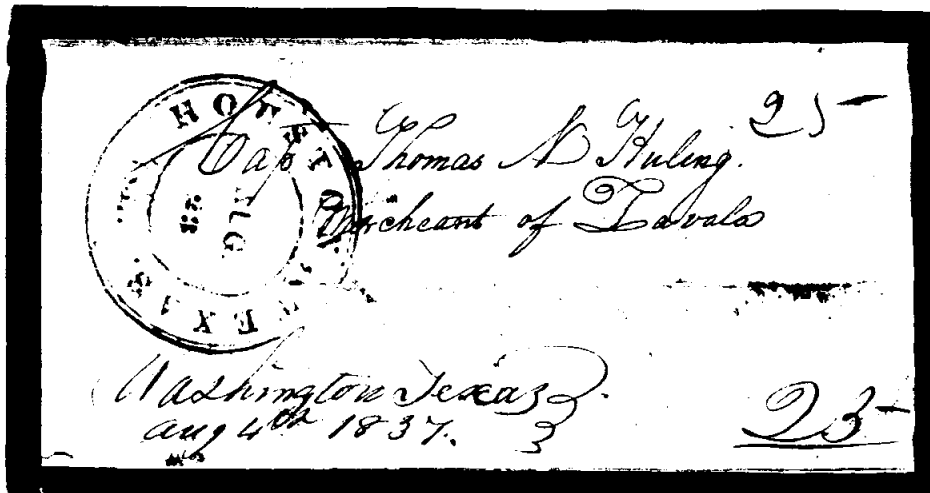


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On the front cover is a folded letter carried from Washington, Texas, via Houston, to Zavala by horseback. It is dated August 4th, 1837. The postmaster at Houston apparently stamped the cover with his triple circle, black, 36mm. postmark, adding the 25¢ due rate in the upper right hand corner. Only three examples of this postmark have been reported.

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Dues \$10 per year payable to Secretary-Treasurer

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE



There are two important matters that need your immediate attention. These are the T.P.H.S. dues for 1992, and the election of officers of our society for the 1992-1993 term.

Stapled to the face of this issue of the Texas Postal History Society Journal is a pre-addressed dues envelope for your convenience in transmitting your 1992 dues to the Sec.-Treasurer. The dues are still \$10.00 per year. Your prompt attention to this matter will be beneficial to both the Society, and to yourself. For you, it assures uninterrupted delivery of your Journal; for your Secretary-Treasurer and President, it means less work and less expense when reminders to tardy members can be avoided.

Stapled to the face of your Journal there is also an election ballot. Our T.P.H.S. constitution provides that there will be an election of officers on odd numbered years. In compliance with this directive, a nominating committee was appointed during the spring by your President. The committee presented a slate of candidates who have agreed to serve the Society if elected. Would you please take a moment to mark your ballot and return it to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Jim Alexander, at 5825 Caldwell Drive, Waco, TX. 76710. You may find it convenient to enclose both your 1992 dues, and the ballot in the same envelope.

It was explained in the last Presidents Page that we were initiating a new feature called The Best Texas Illustrated Cover. You will find, toward the back of this issue, the first eight Illustrated Covers entered in the first competition. To be a success, this competition requires that fellow society members pick the cover they feel is best out of this group. Once you have made your choice simply enter the number of the cover on a postcard or in a note and forward it to Wm. H. P. Emery, 1421 Schulle Dr., San Marcos, TX. 78666. Six weeks after publication of this issue, votes will be counted and a winner determined. The cover selected by the most members along with the owners name will be announced in the next issue of the Journal.

TEXAS REPUBLIC POSTAGE RATES
by R. H. Stever

In October 1933 Harry M. Konwiser published a monograph entitled "Texas Republic Postal System". On pages 15-17 Konwiser discussed the various letter rates imposed by the Texas Congress during the existence of the Republic. This was set out in paragraph form which has created some difficulty in locating a specific rate desired. Furthermore, some rates are inaccurate and some are missing entirely, such as those for the year 1845.

Next comes Alex L. ter Braake who authored an A.P.S. Philatelic Handbook published in 1970. This impressive volume, "TEXAS, The Drama of Its Postal Past", has a section beginning on page 73 entitled "Texas Republic Postal Rates". ter Braake devised a useful, easy-to-understand chart of the various rates clearly indicating the year, the distance in miles, the single letter rate and the effective date with a column for ship rates of letters transported by sea. This chart is a vast improvement over Konwiser when one is trying to decipher the rate or rates of a particular cover. Here again, some of the rates, distances of rates and effective dates are inaccurate.

More recently, the Fourth Edition of the American Stampless Cover Catalogue published in 1985 lists in simple tabular form on page 340 of Volume 1 the single letter rates utilized during the Texas Republic period. Rates for the various distances plus ship rates are listed under effective-date headings. Once more, there are inaccuracies.

A comparison of the above three "sources" reveals much rate confusion during the middle years of the Texas Republic. For instance, there is general agreement among the three for the 1836, 1844 and 1845 rates, but several differences in rates and the distances applicable during the years 1837 to 1843. Texas Republic covers are wonderful postal history items. Many have both Texas and U. S. manuscript rate markings as well as Bryan and Ricker handstamps, ship markings, etc. In order to understand these beauties, though, it's absolutely necessary to have the proper rate information at hand.

In 1966, James M. Day, under the auspices of the Texas Library and Historical Commission, published a two-volume work entitled "Post Office Papers of the Republic of Texas". While most of these two books consist of transcriptions of early government letters concerned with postal matters, there are buried within them transcriptions of acts of the Texas Congress pertaining to rates of postage. This is the true rate information source, the acts of the Congress. Assuming Day's typesetter made no errors (a valid assumption), this is the accurate dope. Unfortunately, Day's work only encompasses the

years 1836 to 1840, leaving an information gap, for the later years of the Republic, especially the questionable years 1841, 1842 and 1843. Thus, it has been necessary to go to the Texas Archives to fill in the proper rate information for the years unreported in Day.

Although the Stampless Cover Catalogue's tabular style may be preferred by many, this writer has always liked ter Braake's chart and herein presents it in revised form to once and for all set straight the Republic's letter rate structure. All of the rate and distance information comes from the acts of the Texas Congress.

Texas Republic Postal Rates *Single Letter Rates*

YEAR	Distance in Miles							Ship Rate	Effective	
	0	20	40	50	100	150	200			>200
1835										
1836	6¼	12½	18¾	25		37½		6¼	12-12-35	
1837	6¼		12½	25					6¼	12-20-36
1838								6¼	12-18-37	
1839	12½	25		37½	50			6¼		
1840									2-6-40	
1841	25	50		75	100			50	1-28-41	
1842	12½		18¾	25		31¼		6¼	*3-31-42	
1843	12½	25		37½		50		12½	3-31-43	
1844	12½			25				6¼	3-1-44	
1845	10			20				5	4-1-45	
1846	United States Rates								2-16-46	

*Postage to be paid in gold, silver or exchequer bills.

Revised Texas Republic postage rate chart adapted from Alex L. ter Braake. A comparison will show corrected rates for the years 1838, 1839, 1842 and 1843 plus clarification of effective dates.

The chart shown here is ter Braake's chart with changes made to show correct distances and postage rates. Also, ter Braake's effective dates for the various rates are somewhat confusing. This data has been rearranged with year dates added to more clearly present the periods of rate validity. The original rates were apparently set by the Revolutionary Council at San Felipe by a decree dated December 12, 1835. This is prior to the official beginning of the Republic on March 2, 1836.

Another area of confusion is the date when United States postage rates in Texas after annexation (December 29, 1845) actually became effective. The Stampless Cover Catalogue, on the same page as the aforementioned rate table, gives a date of March 29, 1846, whereas ter Braake's chart shows May 29, 1846. The March date may be a typo resulting from misreading of a manuscript. According to the PLR for 1847 (Wierenga reprint), the subject act of the United States Congress was dated May 29, 1846. However, this act was retroactive to February 16, 1846, which is the actual date when the government of the Republic of Texas had concluded all pending matters and ceased to exist. The logistics of transfer of authority resulted in Republic rates continuing after annexation into early 1846. (Refer to cover illustrated by Karl Gebert on page 2 of the February, 1991 issue of The Texas Postal History Society Journal). Covers posted in Texas after February 16 but prior to May 29, 1846 prove U. S. rates were being applied even though the authorizing legislation had not yet been enacted (ter Braake, Figure 126).

In revising ter Braake's chart there was a temptation to add a column for way letters. As everyone knows, there were fewer post offices during the Republic era than later and thus a greater likelihood of way letter charges. This could help solve some puzzling covers. During the Republic period many letters were written at one location and posted at another. The Postal act of December 20, 1836 specified a fee of 6½¢ in addition to the other postage charges. When the rate structure was changed on December 18, 1837, the act passed was rather short and made no mention of way letters but did "repeal" the previous postage rates and specify new ones. In all probability, however, way letters continued to pay the old fee of 6½¢.

On February 6, 1840 a long and comprehensive postal act was passed by the Texas Congress. This act was a thorough updating and consolidation of all previous postal regulations. The rates established on December 18, 1837 and continued through 1838 and 1839 were again continued through 1840. This was set out in Section 11. Then, in Section 16, the subject of way letters was addressed. The old rate of 6½¢ was reiterated.

The act of January 28, 1841 was once again a short one. With the exception of the ship letter rate being raised from 6½¢ to 50¢, no other specific postage rates were enumerated, merely the statement that "the rates of postage as heretofore fixed by law . . . are hereby doubled . . ." One could assume the way letter fee was also doubled. The act passed February 1, 1842 repealed all previous postal acts, reduced the ship letter rate to the old 6½¢, and specified other new postage rates but again failed to mention way letters. Contrary to the previous acts, this act named a future date, March 31, 1842, as the effective date for the rate changes. The following year, on January 16, 1843, the postage rates were again changed. This time, way letters were to be charged 12½¢ "instead of the postage heretofore designated by law". This sentence would seem to indicate that the way letter charge had been 6½¢ since 1836 even though not specifically mentioned in some previous acts. Like the previous year, the 1843 act became effective on March 31.

The postal act approved January 27, 1844, effective March 1, 1844, simplified the postage rate structure and returned the way letter fee to 6½¢. The final postal act of the Texas Congress, enacted January 30, 1845 to become effective April 1, 1845, reduced postage rates including those for way letters. The latter charge was set at 5 cents. Thus, the way letter fees throughout the Republic era seem to coincide with the ship rate with the possible exception of the year 1841 when that high 50-cent ship rate was imposed.

Finally, the Texas Republic did not have currency or coins in denominations of one-fourth or one-half cents. Although many covers stipulate the correct postage, for example 6½ cents ship rate, as a practical matter the fractional cent was not paid. Thus there are some Republic covers with postage expressed only to the nearest cent.

Hopefully, the rate information described herein will help those dealers, collectors and historians fortunate enough to possess any of those fascinating Republic of Texas letters.

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Special thanks are due the American Philatelic Society, Inc., which owns the copyright on the ter Braake book, for permission to publish the rate chart in revised form.

R. H. S.

THE MORRIS RANCH STORY

By Bill Henderson

A request for a last day of operation postmark brings forth a three page, handwritten letter detailing the historical operation of a post office about to be closed. The writer of the letter is the last post mistress of the Morris Ranch Post Office, Mrs. Lela C. Byrd, who in February 1954 wrote the following and transmitted it in the envelope shown in Figure 1.

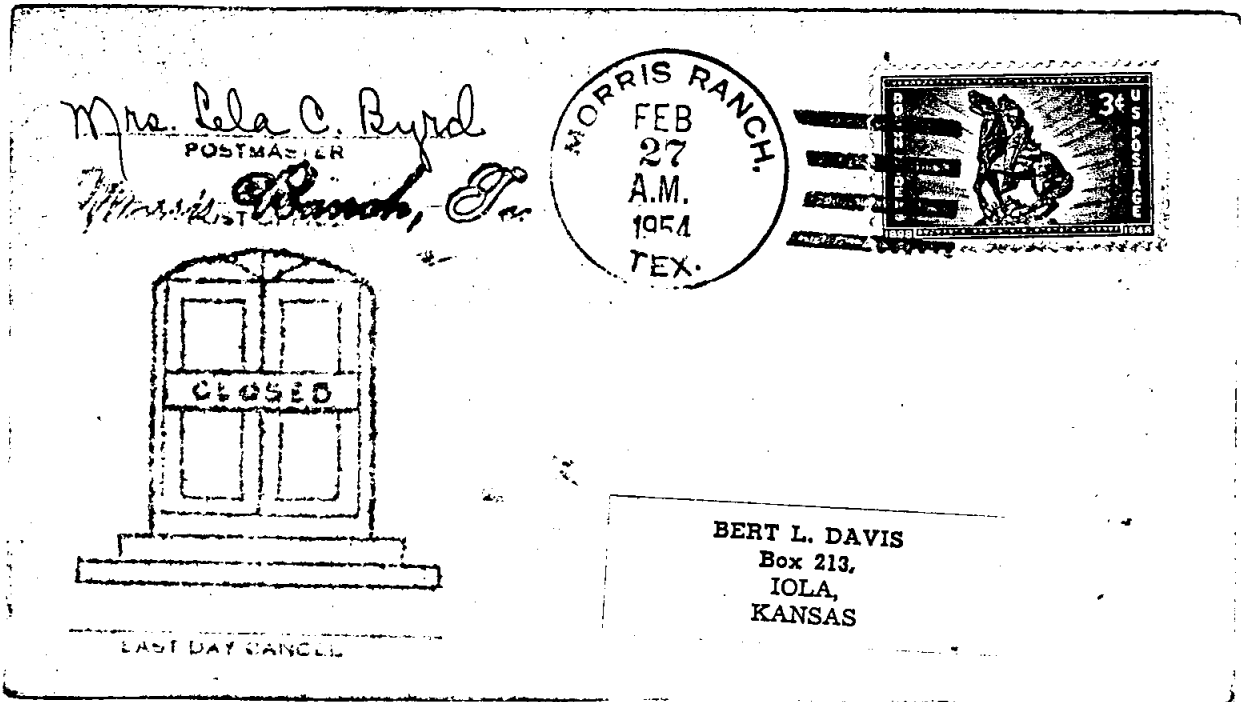


Figure 1

Morris Ranch post office closes Feb. 28, 1954. Memories of more flourishing days are coming to life in Morris Ranch these days as pioneers recall the coming of the post office to this Gillespie County community six decades ago.

The memories are being reviewed since the official order has been received that the Morris Ranch Post Office will close Feb. 28, 1954.

Termed an "Old Landmark", the post office is just that, and it is one of the few evidences of a community located on the Perdarnales River that back just before the turn of the century made its mark on the history of Gillespie County and much of the nation by becoming one of this country's leading race horse training centers. Established by a pioneer family from the east after whom it was named.

The post office was opened June 1893, when Guy Anderson was named as the first postmaster. His tenure of service is not given, but he was succeeded by Charles Morris.

In 1910 Charles' brother, Clayton Morris was named postmaster and he served a longer tenure than anyone, holding the position for 27 years.

In 1937 the present Mrs. L.H. Billings was named post-mistress and served for seven years, before being succeeded in 1944 by the present postmistress, Mrs. Lela C. Byrd.

A pioneer assistant to at least two of the postmasters was Louis Bierschwale, who held this position for 34 years.

In the olden days, the mail was handled by Jack and Reginald Morris, son of Clayton, who once served as the rural mail carrier that covered a route out of that office and was really in tune with the Morris Ranch atmosphere for he carried the mail between Kerrville and Morris Ranch by gig.

Reginald Morris well remembered one of the pioneer carriers who operated out of Kerrville, but lived in Morris Ranch. He was Abijak Lee, who sported a flowing mustache. "Many's the time", Reginald said, "when I remembered Abijak coming in with his mustache frozen into a solid mass."

Morris also reminisced over the hey-days of the ranch. Most of the buidings he said, were erected in 1892 and at its peak over 100 people were directly or indirectly employed with the operation of the Morris Ranch and the race horse development, among them Max Hirsch, now a world famous horse trainer.

Originally the Morris Ranch covered 42 sections of land, which is close to 27,000 acres.

In addition to those working on the ranch there was a constant flow of folks coming to the ranch, all of whom used the post office extensively.

The post office occupies a portion of the Morris Ranch store now being operated by the husband of the postmistress, but they are not sure whether they will continue the store after the post office closes. It all depends on how business is once the post office is out.

Naturally, very few in the community are happy over the removal of the post office, for in addition to its sentimental value it did afford conveniences they are not quite sure they will have after the post office is gone.

After Feb. 28th, people living in the area will get their mail on R.R. II out of Fredericksburg or will be served by the Fredericksburg-Kerrville star route carrier.

Morris Ranch, as such, will no longer be the address of the residents in the community. It will either be Fredericksburg or Kerrville, with the proper route designations.

Though the post office will be closed down, there is little reason to believe that the community will loose its identity, since the staunch old buildings seem destined to remain for many years to come, and the Morris Ranch waterfall, located a few miles west of the general store, will probably always be known as the Morris Ranch waterfall, at least for generations to come.

A WHISTLE-BLOWER FROM THE MEXICAN WAR

By William H. P. Emery

Continued from the last issue.

From the letter of an anonymous soldier, to Wm. L. Marcey Secretary of War, appearing in the last issue of the Texas Postal History Society Journal, we learned that, "the Quartermaster of this place is not doing the fair thing." The soldiers allegations continued as follows; "The said B.O. Payne, is drunk the best part of his time, and is a disgrace to be called an officer of the United States."

A request to the National Archives and Records Administration, in Washington, D.C. concerning information pertaining to Capt. B.O. Payne brought forth details that seem to warrant inclusion in this tale of a "Whistle Blower".

Capt. B.O. Payne was "employed" out of the Ordinance Office in Washington, D.C., on May 22, 1846. His compensation was at the rate of three dollars per day, to commence upon his arrival at the post in Galveston, Tx. His duties included command of the Ordinance Depot at Galveston and of public property that was or might be deposited there. This information was conveyed to B.O. Payne by a letter signed by Col. G. Talcott of the Ordinance Office in Washington.

On the 16th day of September 1847, approximately one month after the "whistle-blowers" letter, a tragic accident occurred at the Ordinance Depot in Galveston. This accident involved directly Capt. B.O. Payne.

A salute was to be fired honoring the victories of the American Army at Churubusco and at Contreras. As the 24 pound piece was being loaded, in preparation for the salute, it prematurely discharged killing two soldiers and also severely injuring Capt. Payne.

A subsequent inquest was held, which after hearing several witnesses, completely exonerated Capt. B.O. Payne of any negligence in the deaths of the two soldiers.

Later in 1848 the wounded officer petitioned the Committee on Invalid Pensions for financial assistance. See Figure 2. The 30th Congress in January 1849 approved his request for a pension and granted him \$20. per month for the remainder of his life.

Thus ends the tale of the "Whistle-Blower" and the object of his complaint.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Report No. 31.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 725.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

• B. O. PAYNE.

JANUARY 17, 1849.

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the petition of Captain B. O. Payne, praying for a pension, having had the same under consideration, ask leave to submit the following report:

It appears that the petitioner, while at Galveston depot, in the State of Texas, in the service of the United States as ordnance officer or government agent, was, in the month of September, 1847, severely injured by the accidental discharge of a twenty-four pound piece, by which he lost the thumb of the right hand, and the middle finger of the left hand; the left forearm being so injured and shattered as to render it entirely useless.

These facts are proved by the certificates of Colonel G. Talcott, of the ordnance corps, and by Alexander Witherspoon, assistant surgeon of the United States army,

From a careful examination of the papers in the case, and from a *personal* interview, the committee are unanimously of opinion that the petitioner is a worthy and deserving man, and that his case is one which strongly commends itself to the favorable consideration of Congress. They have, therefore, reported a bill for his relief.

Figure 2

JOHNSON'S INSTITUTE 1852-1872

By William H.P. Emery

A recent purchase of covers, each containing an enclosed letter, pointed this author toward an interesting story of an early frontier school. The earliest of the letters acquired was November 24, 1859. See Figure 1. The latest was a Confederate cover dated March 22, 1861. The first cover carried the manuscript notation by the postmaster, Cannonville, Texas.

Cannonville is a "Ghost Town" in north-central Hays County, some four miles south of Dripping Springs, and approximately 20 miles northwest of San Marcos. A post office operated at this site from August 28, 1857 until November 9, 1859. Mail service was then moved to Capt's Mills, approximately 10 miles north of Cannonville. It is obvious that sometimes the postmaster at a closed office continued to service the mails even after his official duties had ceased.

The remaining four letters of the correspondence bear the manuscript notation of Capt's Mills which is also a "Ghost Town" of Hays County. Its official dates of operation were November 10, 1859 to November 5, 1866. According to the records Capt's Mills was located on Bear Creek approximately 17 miles southwest of Austin and 30 miles north of San Marcos.

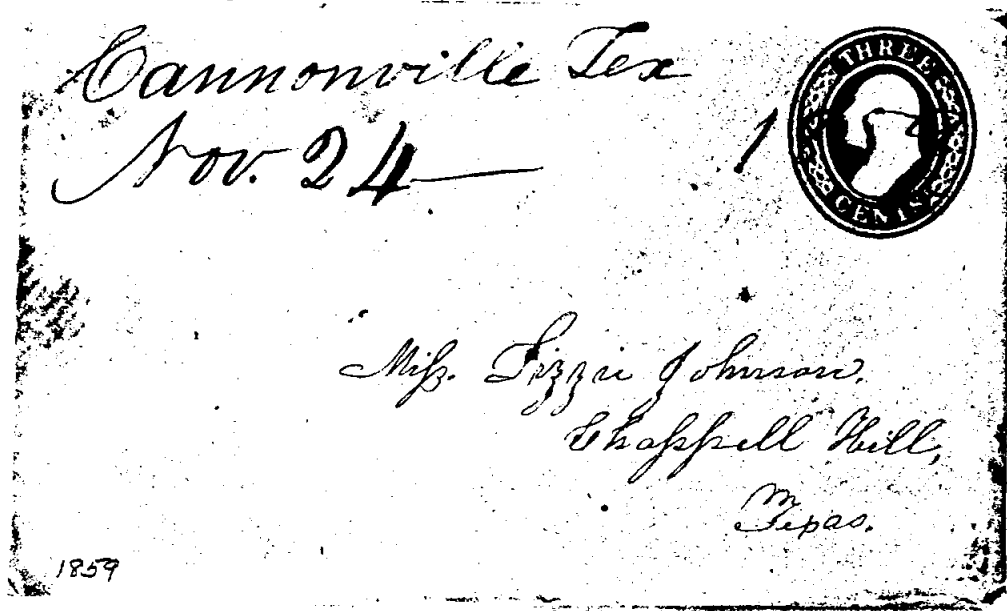


Figure 1

In each of the five letters there are references to a school the writers are operating and to boarders who are either arriving or departing from the school. Since the letters bear complete signatures of Catherine H. Johnson, Thomas Johnson or Annie M. Johnson and are all addressed to Miss Lizzie Johnson, it was an easy matter to find information about them.

The Handbook of Texas, Vol. 3, provided the initial reference material. It had entries for both Thomas Jefferson Johnson and to Elizabeth (Lizzie) E. Johnson.

Under Thomas Jefferson Johnson, it was learned that he was married to Catherine Hyde Johnson, and together they had opened a school called Johnson's Institute in Hays County. The institute was a family enterprise with Mr. Johnson, his wife, son and three daughters, all teaching at the school.

The school was located near Capt's Mills in north Hays County, about 17 miles southwest of Austin. It was on a ranch consisting of 630 acres, in a flat valley between two prongs of Bear Creek. Directly opposite the site of the school was a large, 1000 foot tall peak called Friday Mountain.

Johnson in 1852 built a number of single room cabins, roughly 16 feet square, out of native logs, with puncheon floors. Each building had two doors, a chimney of native stone, but without windows. The cabins furnishings consisted of split log tables and benches. Supplemental light was provided by tallow candles.

When the coeducational school opened in 1852 it was attended by 40 pupils. Cost of tuition, room, and board at Johnson's Institute ranged from \$12. to \$14., for a term of three to four months. Pupils came from as far away as Gillespie County, but a majority were from either Hays or Travis. Pupils from Austin, Onion Creek, and surrounding areas made up fully fifty percent of the school enrollment. At the time, it was advertised as the first school of higher learning west of the Colorado River.

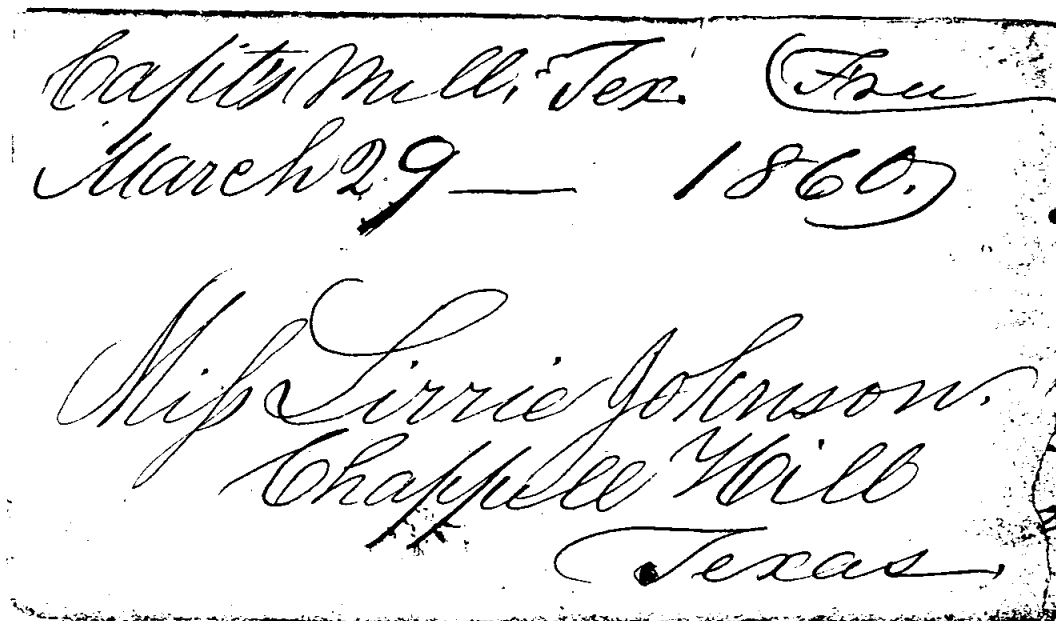
The range of course work varied from 1st grade reading, writing, and arithmetic, through high school level mathematics, languages and spelling. Music and piano lessons were also a part of the schools offerings. It was reported in an article in the Austin Daily Tribune in 1941 that many of the students at the Institute could spell and define every word in Webster's Dictionary.

Thomas Jefferson Johnson, founder of this school was born in Norfolk County, Virginia on October 8, 1805. As a teenage boy he migrated to Kentucky to do his college work at Augusta College, later moving to Jefferson City, Missouri to teach school. He was married to Catherine Hyde in Franklin County, Missouri, on May 7, 1837. Mr. Johnson moved to Texas in 1840 where he taught school first at Huntsville, then Lockhart, and third in Webberville. According to one of his relatives, Emily Jones Shelton, writing in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, Vol. 50, 1946, "...he was offered the present site of the University of

Texas as a location for his institution. He refused because of his vigorous opposition to liquor and the drinking which accompanied city life." Professor Johnson was nicknamed "Old Bristle Top" because his hair looked like a round sphere of bristles. It is reported that he never combed his hair, merely running his moistened fingers upward from the back of his ears to the top of his head.

Figure 2 is cover from Capt's Mills, Tex., March 29, 1860, franked "Free". It contains a letter written by Professor Johnson to his daughter Lizzie Johnson at Chappell Hill, Texas. Since Professor Johnson was also "Postmaster" Johnson he simply marked the envelope "Free" and put it in the mail. This was obviously an illegal use of his franking privilege as the letter contained nothing dealing with post office business.

Catherine Hyde Johnson was born in 1810 in North Carolina. Details regarding her education are not available. It is known that she had six children, three boys and three girls. The girls were Emma, Elizabeth and Annie. All the girls became pupils in the Institute, and later taught school there. The boys were John, Benjamin, and William, but only Benjamin stayed on with the family to teach in the Institute. He managed the Institute after his fathers death in 1868.



Capt's Mills, Tex. (Free)
March 29 - 1860.
Miss Lizzie Johnson,
Chappell Hill
Texas

Figure 2

T. U. Taylor writing on the history of Johnson's Institute in the Frontier Times, February 1941, gives considerable detail regarding Mrs. Johnson and her part in the school. According to Taylor, she was largely responsible for overseeing the girls conduct and their wardrobe. She also managed all the cooking and food preparation. Since there were no stoves, all the cooking was done in the fireplace, over outdoor fires, or in dutch-ovens. In addition to the duties mentioned above, she was in charge of music instruction. The music room was

directly above the kitchen. Taylor writes, that Mrs. Johnson would start the pupils practicing on the piano scales, then slip down to the kitchen. If a student struck a false note, Aunt Katy would thump on the ceiling to remind the student she had heard. The student knew that the thump on the ceiling meant that she was to repeat the scales without error.

In 1867, things were going so well at the Institute, that Professor Johnson hired a prominent Austin stone mason, named Fielding Roy to build a two and one half story, ten room, "L-shaped" stone building to house his pupils. The stone building was used exclusively for the girls who were enrolled at the school. Boys who were boarded on the grounds had to use the log cabins.

By 1867, enrollment had grown to 200 pupils and housing them all on the grounds of the Institute was a problem that exceeded the available housing. Many of the pupils had to make arrangements with near by farmers for board and lodging.

Professor Johnson died September 2, 1868. His grave is on the grounds of the Institute, now known as the Friday Mountain Boys Ranch. Mrs. Johnson died some fifteen years after her husband on February 12, 1883, and is buried beside her husband. The obituary for Professor Johnson, printed in the Austin paper of September 18, 1868, is shown in Figure 3.

Mr. Thomas Johnson departed this life in Hays county, Texas, on the 2nd of September, 1868.

He was born in Norfolk county, Virginia, October 8th, 1805; removed with his parents to Missouri, but was principally educated by Dr. Ruter, at Augusta College, Kentucky. Bro. Johnson professed religion and joined the Methodist Church at the age of eighteen. About forty years he labored as a teacher. The last twelve years of his life he was engaged in teaching, building up a fine school on Bear Creek, in Hays Co., which he has left to be carried on by his family, of whom there is a wife and six children. His end was peace. To a friend he remarked: "I knew not before, how easy it was to die," and closed life with the word "glory" trembling upon his lips.

JOHN W. PHILLIPS.

AUSTIN, Sept. 18, 1868.

Figure 3

Benjamin Johnson, the son, managed to keep the Institute open until 1872, when after 20 years of service on the frontier it finally closed its doors for the last time. It appears that a less aggressive search for pupils led to declining enrollment and finally to an unprofitable financial picture. Thus ends the story of a pioneer institution of higher learning in Central Texas.

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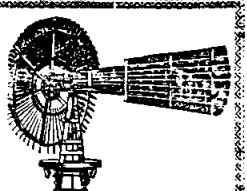


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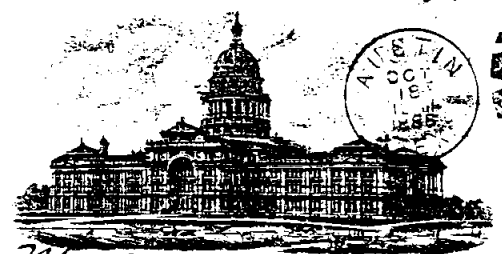


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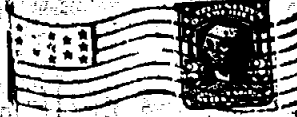
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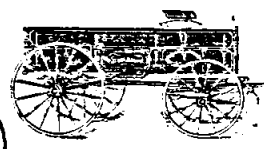


Mr. G. H. C. Anderson
R. F. D. 4,
Carlville,

STACKE BROS
SAN ANTONIO
TEXAS
GILBERT DAVIS
WIRE



Mr. Richard Faltin,



COMFORT, Tex.

T.P.H.S. SALE NO. 6

1. ARANSAS CO. FULTON, type U163, 1878 green cir. strike, w/green target, also black circ. DUE 3, rough opening @ top, Nice strikes.....EV \$12.00
2. AUSTIN CO. BELLVILLE, U163, 1882 w/target Killer and double circ. @ left w/one minor tear, attractive.....EV \$8.00
3. AUSTIN CO., BELLVILLE, type U311, 1894, bcs w/cork, F.....EV \$4.00
4. BANDERA CO., VANDERPOOL, #300 1907, on ppc w/Weser rec. strike, F.....EV \$5.00
5. BRAZORIA CO., COLLEGE STATION, type U311, 1895, w/A & M corner card, redu. @ L.....EV \$4.00
6. BRAZORIA CO., MANVEL, #279B, 1903, neat cover.....EV \$5.00
7. BROWN CO., FRY, DPO, #725, 1932, bcs, V.F.....EV \$5.00
8. BURNET CO., BURNET, type U311, 1894, bcs w/cork, F.....EV \$4.00
9. BURNET CO., LAKE VICTOR, DPA TYPE 331, PPC 1912, F.....EV \$6.00
10. CALDWELL CO., MAXWELL U349, 1933 bcs on cover front, VF.....EV \$5.00
11. CALDWELL CO., LOCKHART, 1949, #254, Ill. old ct. house, county centennial.....EV \$3.00
12. CALLAHAN CO., BAIRD, U349 COLUMBIAN entire 1893 bcs w/bank CC.....EV \$8.00
13. CAMERON CO., BROWNSVILLE, (#667) bcs w/#65 tied w/cork, F.....EV \$3.00
14. CAMERON CO., BROWNSVILLE type U32, circa 1870 bcs w/l. cork, URC edged.....EV \$5.00
15. CLAY CO. HENRIETTA, circ. 1882, #210 bcs w/checked cork, lawyers CC, F.....EV \$10.00
16. COLLIN CO. McKinney, U227 circa 1864 bcs w/old blk circ. cork, F.....EV \$8.00
17. COLORADO CO. GARWOOD, double circle on UX7, 1882, foldEV \$8.00
18. COLORADO CO. OAKLAND, type U311, 1894, VF.....EV \$5.00
19. COMAL CO. NEW BRAUNFELS, U58 circa 1865, bcs large "balloon type", addressed CALAVERAS CO., CALIF., small piece off UL corner.....EV \$20.00
20. COMAL CO., NEW BRAUNFELS, 1875 blk. circ. balloon w/Killer bars on type U163, slit tear.....EV \$25.00
21. COOKE CO., GAINESVILLE, #220, 1892 w/rec. ARDMORE INDIAN TER.....EV \$6.00
22. COOKE CO., GAINESVILLE 1936 #782, Texas Cent. cachet.....EV \$2.00
23. DALLAS CO. FARMER'S BRANCH, DPO type U163 w/deline TRINITY MILLS 1876, bcs, F.....EV \$20.00
24. DALLAS CO. DALLAS, circ. 1879, bcs w/3¢ green and fancy cork tying stamp, little rough @ T.....EV \$30.00
25. DALLAS CO. DALLAS, #319f(lake) 1909, also w/machine CHARLOTTE, N.C., over Dallas, adv. illust. Hotel Southland, few minor tears.....EV \$8.00
26. DALLAS CO. DALLAS #324, 2¢ Trans-Missil. tied w/1904 machine to folded business pc to El Campo, VF.....EV \$9.00
27. DALLAS CO., DALLS, E6, type 425, 1916, bcs, scarce spec. delivery on cover, F.....EV \$15.00
28. DENTON CO. AUBREY, type U311, 1894, bcs w/cork, F.....EV \$4.00
29. DEWITT CO. CUERO, type 499, 1922(Nov. 11th) the scarce Running Turkey double strike on VF cover.....EV \$100.00
30. DONLEY CO. CLARENDON, #319, se1904, bcs, few minor tears.....EV \$3.00
31. EL PASO CO., EL PASO, in ms. w/"Via Overland Mail" @ LL in ms, "Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Jul 11", bcs, ms "Ford 3¢" and ms "Paid 3cts", the L. side of cover is damaged, but red rate partially remains. This is Butterfield Express cover circ. 1858-61, Scarce.....EV \$28.00
32. FAYETTE CO. FLATONIA w/3¢ green banknote, bcs, circa 1873, F.....EV \$8.00

Our mail sales continue to be successful. We have received bids on almost every lot. This sale has many interesting items. The usual rules apply, the sale will close 45 days after the 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 Sales 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 512-826-1522.

33. FAYETTE CO. RUTERSVILLE folded letter, ms. canc. dated Dec. 28, 1851, w/ms 5 rate, letter is historically interesting and important, attractive and desirable.....EV \$100
34. FT. BEND CO., RICHMOND. #210 w/unusual blue 3 rimmed circle containing stars, 1886, w/cc card, stily foxed @ R, nice item.....EV \$25.00
35. FRIO CO., McLLON, dpo #300, 1908 on ppc, bcs, scarce, VF.....EV \$10.00
36. GALVESTON CO., GALVESTON, 1852 #11, blue circ. strike w/blue circ. Killers, enclosure of business matters, file crease thru slip, F.....EV \$20.00
37. GALVESTON CO., GALVESTON, 1856 U10 to Cold Springs, Texas, FV.....EV \$20.00
38. GOLIAD CO., HELENA, DPO. CONFEDERATE #7, pr. on small lady's engraved cover, addressed to San Antonio, minor repair, desirable.....EV \$125.00
39. GREGG CO., LONGVIEW, U163, circa 1880's, bcs, w/light killer, slit. foxing upper R corner.....EV \$3.00
40. GUADALUPE CO., CIBOLO, type U411, 1908, bcs w/bars Donne, cover is foxed and torn @ top.....EV \$3.00
41. HARRIS CO., HOUSTON, type U10, est. 1855, bcs w/UL & IR corners off.....EV \$8.00
42. HARRIS CO., HOUSTON HEIGHTS, DPO #301. 1903, bcs, F, scarce and desirable.....EV \$70.00
43. JEFF DAVIS CO., FT. DAVIS, type U311, 1889, bcs, LC rough, w/cc.....EV \$6.00
44. JEFFERSON CO., BEAUMONT, type U82, circa 1871, bcs w/target Killer, slit. reduced @ L, neat cover.....EV \$6.00
45. JEFFERSON CO., PORT ARTHUR, #324 2¢ Louisiana Purchase tied w/bcs 1904, w/Dallas bs, w/o flap.....EV \$12.00
46. KERR CO., KERRVILLE, type U278, 1883, w/bcs Castroville rec., VG-F.....EV \$12.00
47. LIMESTONE CO., TEHUACANA, U82, clear strike on slit. reduced stained cover, circ 1870.....EV \$6.00
48. LIVE OAK, LAGARTO, DPO lt. double circle on UX7, circa 1881, VF, scarce strike.....EV \$12.00
49. MARION CO., JEFFERSON, type U163, circa 1880s, bcs w/faint killer, corner card, slit. redu. @ left.....EV \$6.00
50. NACOGDOCHES CO., NACOGDOCHES, circ 1878, to A & M College, bcs w/lined cir. killer, slit. redu.....EV \$4.00
51. PANOLA CO., CARTHAGE, type U10, ms. canc., attractive and scarce.....EV \$45.00
52. PANOLA CO., DeBERRY, #210 tied w/ms date and "DoBerry" canc. bs Waskom 1884, F.....EV \$16.00
53. POLK CO., LIVINGSTON, type U311, bcs w/cork, piece out of back.....EV \$2.00
54. PRESIDIO CO., MARFA, type U311, 1889, bcs w/cc, VF.....EV \$5.00
55. SHELBY CO., CENTER, w/3¢ green tied w/large star in circle, blue circ. strike, 1880 w/cc, VF.....EVC \$26.00
56. TAYLOR CO., HAMBY, DPO type 331 ppc, bcs, F.....EV \$5.00

57. TRAVIS COUNTY, AUSTIN, #24 on folded envelope w/deline 1859, strike is lt. balloon type, nice and early use.....EV \$25.00
58. WALKER CO., HUNTSVILLE, stampless folded letter, rimless circ. strike(very faint) w/ms Paid and large V stk, letter concerns land, interesting, VF.....EV \$90.00
59. WASHINGTON CO., CHAPEL HILL, type U10, circa 1850's, bcs, F.....EV \$15.00
60. WASHINGTON CO., WASHINGTON, type U83, circa 1871, w/large balloon, bcs and cork, slit. reduction @ L.....EV \$20.00
61. WICHITA CO., WICHITA FALLS, #210, 1887, bcs w/cork, early pin for this city.....EV \$15.00
62. WILLIAMSON CO., TAYLOR POSTOFFICE, #158, tied w/1882, bcs and this unusual Postoffice canc., foxed @ R, but slip and canc. clear.....EV \$30.00
63. WILSON CO., LAVERNIA, 1875 on UX3 w/star, scarce and attractive.....EV \$12.00
64. WOOD CO., QUITMAN, 1894, type U311, bcs, back flap off.....EV \$3.00
65. CALDWELL & FT. W.R.P.O. type 331, 1911, bcs on ppc Tr. 1, VF.....EV \$4.00
66. HOUSTON & EL PASO R.P.O., type U311, 1891, abcs, TR. 20, MARFA CC, tear thru slip.....EV
67. TEMPLE & SAN ANGELO R. P.O., type U411, 1909, bcs TR. 77, ragged @ L.....EV \$5.00
68. TEX. & EL PASO R.P.O., type U311, bcs 1890 Abilene, Tx. cc, F.....EV \$5.00
69. Lot of 23 covers, cards, etc., 1888 to 1929(all Texas), incl. strikes that are attractive, but covers are foxed. Should be worth 50¢ each.....
70. Letter to BENJAMIN HARRISON dated 1892 w/multi color "Grand Army of the Republic" stationery from Dallas, Texas, signed by J.C. Bigger, Pres. of Dallas Republican Club. No envelope, historically important.....EV \$20.00
71. Literature - "TEXAS REPUBLIC POSTAL SYSTEM", by Kouwiser(1933), original signed, hardbound copy, w/slt. crack in binding.....EV \$110.00

LATE ARRIVALS

72. BEXAR CO. SAN ANTONIO, type U58, circ. 1860's, bcs w/large cork cross roads, tear away from canc.....EV \$10.00
73. COLLIN CO. McKinney, 3¢ gm. circ. 1870, bcs w/cork, slit. red, nice cover.....EV \$12.00
74. EL PASO CO., EL PASO, lt. strike, 2 copies, #158, tied to U83 tied w/fancy cork., circa 1873, Chicago carrier, receiv. on reverse, slit. redu.....EV \$15.00
75. GALVESTON CO., GALVESTON to ENGLAND, tied to SUPREME COURT envelope w/Ci. seal and name across front, pr. 2¢ green tied w/cork and red circ. N.Y. P.O., 1875 rec. mks, top of cover is stly. foxed, interesting foreign destination.....EV \$25.00
76. GRAYSON COUNTY, WHITESBOROUGH, U227, bcs (1888) slit. reduced cc., nice cover.....EV \$8.00
77. McLENNAN CO., WACO, 3¢ green circ. 1870's foxed & soiled cover w/interesting cork cc.....EV \$3.00
78. WEBB CO., LAREDO, type U311, 1894 bcs oval killer.....EV \$4.00
79. WILLIAMSON CO., TAYLOR, #432 1¢ coil tied w/large TAYLOR, TEX., st line machine canc. w/Oil Co. corner card.....EV \$5.00

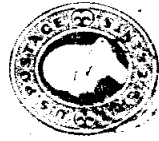
SEND ALL BIDS TO AUCTION MANAGER
ED LLISSNER
711 CANTERBURY HILL
SAN ANTONIO, TX 78209

19

19
The East house

19
19
19

2



62

51

IF NOT CALLED FOR IN 10 DAYS RETURN TO
PARKER & PEARSON,
LAWYERS.



51
Mr. Augustin
Augustine Co
St. Louis Mo

13
Annie Newton
Law of Morris & Baldwin



23

29

29
New house
194 E. Colombe
Bellevue



38

38
New York

33
Antoniello
Dec 31st 1851

33
Mrs Angus

33
Elizabeth Towne



34

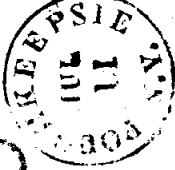
34
Wright-Egypt

42



31
Miss Dean
Chm B

31



31
B. J. Burdick Esq

31
Augustine

31
New York