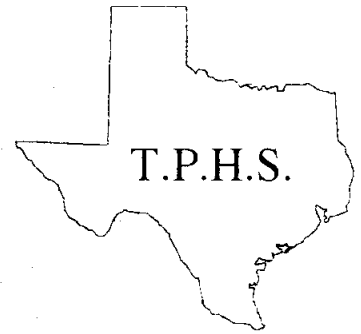


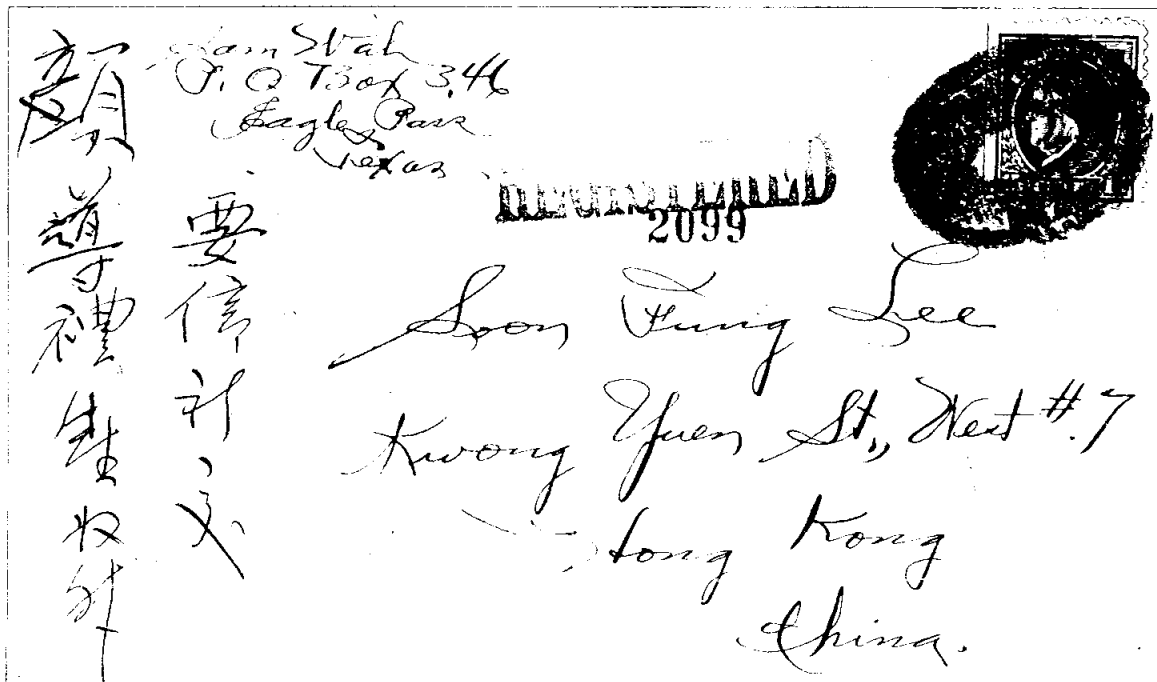
The Texas Postal History Society Journal



Volume 22, Number 1 - Spring 1997

E.F. Christman, Jr., President

Martin Margulis, Editor



An interesting cover from Jim Stever. This is a registered letter from Eagle Pass, Texas to Hong Kong with name and address of addressee in Chinese at left. Back has purple double-circle Eagle Pass registry handstamps dated Dec. 6, 1923 plus a Seattle registry handstamp dated Dec. 14. Stamp is 15 cent gray Scott No. 514 issued 1n 1917 paying 5 cents UPU rate + 10 cents foreign registry fee.

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THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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*(Dues to The Texas Postal
History Society are \$10 per
year payable to the
Secretary-Treasurer.)*

Affiliated With:



From the President . . .

I hope all of you read the insert written by Mike Ludeman on his proposal to set up the Texas Postal History society on the World Wide Web which was included with the Winter issue of the Journal. Although we've received just a few replies, all of them have been very positive. Dick Byne of San Antonio wrote to let me know that "I've checked out Mike Ludeman's web page on the internet and it's a great one! I'd surely like to see his page as the home of the Texas Postal History Society and would strongly recommend that it be given official sanction."

And it has and this has now become a reality. Be sure and read his article beginning on page 9. In it he tells of his hopes and goals for Texas Philately on the internet. It is both informative and provocative and I'm sure you'll enjoy it.

We are switching our annual T.P.H.S. meeting to the Greater Houston Stamp Show for 1997. That is the new name for the old HOUPEX stamp shows. The dates are September 5-7, 1997 and it will be held in the Humble Civic Center. Hopefully, we can schedule a time on Saturday, September 6th. I'll have all the information on our meeting in the next issue of the Journal, but look at your Stamp Show schedule and keep Saturday, September 6th in mind as you decide which shows you'll attend in 1997.

I've received no answer to my query on the town of Waverly - New Waverly. If you have some facts or information, I'd still like to hear from you. Who has some more covers to Lizzie Johnson? Or from her to her many friends in Texas?

Don't forget that you can request information or provide comments on our Query page. It is very simple. Just write them up and send them on to Martin Margulis.

That's it for this issue.

Good Collectin',
Ed

A RARE TEXAS HANDSTAMP AND THE REASON FOR ITS USE

by R.H. Stever

Throughout its life, the Republic of Texas was hard up for cash. They could not afford to pay postmasters a salary. That's one of the primary reasons why early post offices were in general stores, hotels or other business establishments. Postmasters had to be able to make a living and feed their families. The post office commonly occupied a corner in some proprietor's shop. This was even true for many years after statehood, especially in small communities.

The Republic's postal authorities, in lieu of a salary, allowed a postmaster a percentage of postal receipts paid at his office. The important phrase here is "paid at his office." In the case of unpaid mail, the postmaster at the originating office got zilch whereas the postmaster at a Texas post office where the recipient paid the due postage got all the benefit. As might be expected the percentage of receipts accruing to small-town postmasters was often pitifully low.

Republic of Texas postal regulations required foreign mail—mail going out of Texas—to be prepaid. Mail destined for the United States was generally routed through the Galveston post office and on to the Texian agent in New Orleans who placed it in the United States mail. The postmaster at Galveston collected the 6¼ cents. Postmasters at inland Texas post offices from where foreign mail originated prior to passing through Galveston could get a percentage of the Texas inland postage but the 6¼¢ ship postage was only for the account of the Galveston postmaster even though the entire amount was collected at the inland post office. The Texas Postmaster General clarified this point in a letter to the postmaster at Victoria who had registered a complaint. The reasoning was that the Galveston postmaster had to collect an incoming letter and see that it was placed on a New Orleans-bound ship and he was therefore due compensation for his forwarding effort.

Some mail was put on shipboard at ports such as Velasco, for example, from where it went directly to New Orleans. The Galveston postmaster didn't get his cut as no Republic postage was paid. Mail of this type paid only the United States postage at New Orleans which often included a 2¢ ship captain's fee. In fact, avoiding payment of Texas postage, inland as well as ship, may be the very reason why so many Republic letters were hand-carried to New Orleans. Many republic covers have a notation in the lower left corner which reads "Politeness of Mr. So and So." As might be expected, there were people in Texas who realized that if they could circumvent the Galveston post office, a saving of 4¼¢ could be realized by paying only the United States postage, 25¢ plus 2¢ ship fee instead of 25¢ United States plus 6¼¢ Texas ship rate. That may seem insignificant now but it was a fair amount in those days.

Figure 1 is an example of a letter that originated in Galveston but paid only the United States 2¢ ship fee. The sender, instead of taking his letter to the post office, gave it to a forwarding agent and paid 27¢ (25¢ + 2¢ US) rather than 31¼¢ (25¢ US + 6¼¢ Texas). This cover was lot 180 in the 1994 R.A. Siegel "Camina" sale. A rare oval handstamp was applied to the cover by A.F. James, a commission merchant in Galveston, who evidently forwarded mail which by-passed the Galveston post office. According to the auction lot description the letter is datelined Galveston, March 23, 1840. The lot description also says "only recorded example of this forwarding agent's marking, illustrated in ter Braake" (p. 76). Mail from inland Texas communities was already in the republic's postal system and was routed through the Galveston post office on its way to "foreign" destinations. Thus only mail originating in and around Galveston, such as the Figure 1 cover, was likely to be handled by forwarding agent A.F. James.

Since the Camina sale, another cover with an A.F. James forwarding agent handstamp has surfaced (Figure 2). Now there are two known and others could possibly turn up in the future. This one is also datelined Galveston with a date of April 5, 1840, about two weeks later than the Figure 1 cover. Its destination is Dubuque, Iowa Territory and like the Figure 1 cover, paid only the 27¢ United States postage by avoiding the Galveston post office.

A two-volume 1000 page early history of Galveston by Charles W. Hayes went to a printer in Cincinnati in 1879. When the printing plant burned, only one original proof survived. Nearly a century later, in 1974, the Jenkins Garrett Press of Austin did a printing from the surviving proof. Nowhere in this extensive and comprehensive work is any mention of A.F. James prior to 1840. Hayes describes in detail early residents and early businesses in Galveston during the first three years of the Republic. But A.F. James apparently was not in Galveston until 1840. Hayes mentions the population explosion which Galveston experienced in 1838 and 1839. And Hayes also states that the father (name unknown) of H.B. Andrews erected a large warehouse and engaged in the commission and forwarding business in 1839.

The inference here is that the great influx of immigrants probably included A.F. - Alfred F. - James sometime in late 1839 or early 1840. James may have been an employee of the elderly Mr. Andrews or may have purchased the business from Mr. Andrews in early 1840. Thus the March and April 1840 use of the A.F. James commission merchant handstamp.

Author Hayes goes into the events leading up to, during, and following the Galveston "Charter War" of 1840. It seems the city council levied some taxes and adopted some stringent regulations which angered and embittered many Galveston citizens. Galveston's representative in the Texas congress pushed a new city charter through that body. The result was a mayor, city officials and aldermen elected under the new charter in opposition to those officers elected under the old charter. The "old" mayor refused to turn over the archives and called a new election for June 20, 1840. A.F. James was elected alderman in which capacity he served on a committee investigating the legality of the old charter group's actions during this famous period when Galveston had two city councils. He served on other civic committees after this controversy was resolved. In March 1841 he was elected City Recorder and in March 1842 City Clerk. A.F. James was subsequently appointed Port Warden whose duty was to collect fees from vessels entering the port.

The point of all this is that A.F. James was occupied with city obligations and apparently not involved with the commission and forwarding business except for a short time in the spring of 1840. Thus the probability of there being many more covers bearing the A.F. James handstamp is minimal even though some local mail continued to avoid the Galveston post office.

The Congress of this fledgling Republic which was so strapped for cash voted to double the postage rates in 1841 except for the ship rate which was increased eight-fold from 6¼¢ to 50¢! Small wonder so many 1841 letters were hand carried to New Orleans. Aside from the howls of protest it is likely the Republic's coffers suffered from lack of revenue because of these exorbitant rates. They were substantially reduced, including the ship rate which was returned to 6¼¢, in 1842. Nevertheless, the practice of by-passing the Galveston post office, whenever possible, became ingrained with Texans and continued until the end of the Republic.

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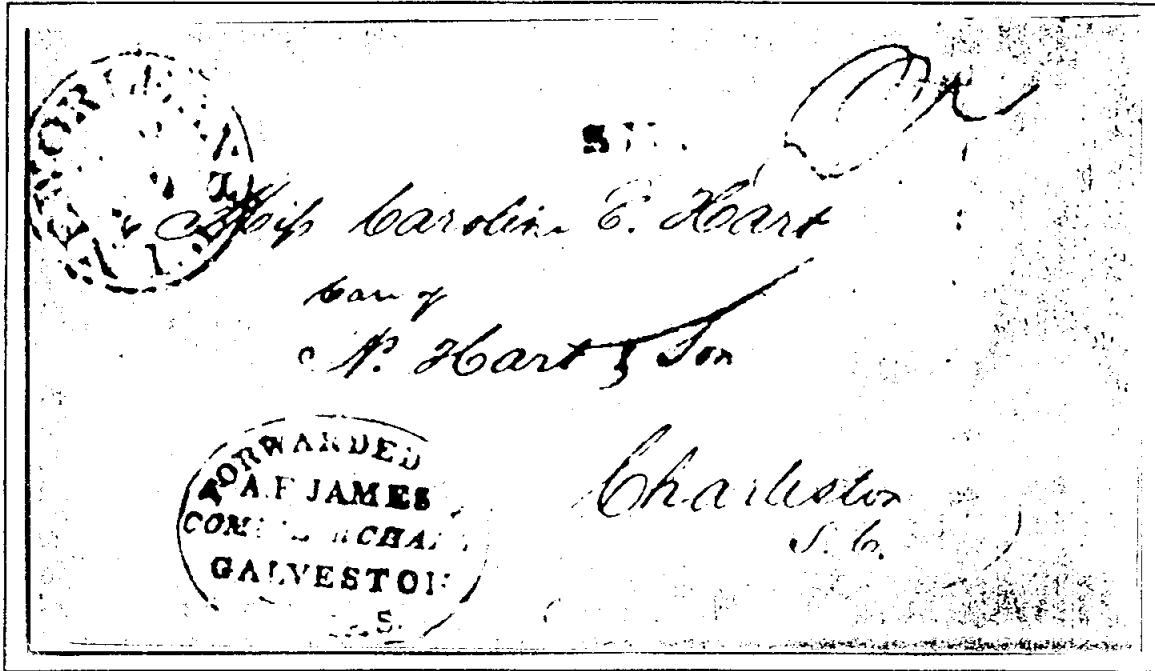


Figure 1. Galveston, March 23, 1840 to Charleston, S.C. Forwarded to New Orleans by A.F. James, Galveston commission merchant. Rare handstamp. Paid 27¢ US postage and ship captain's fee. (Courtesy of American Philatelic Society.)

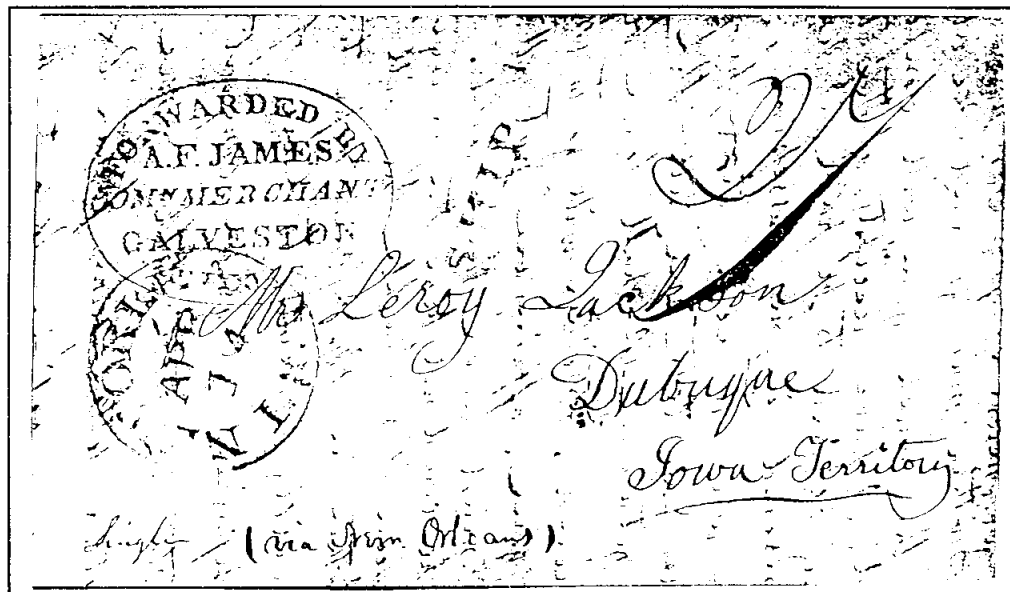


Figure 2. Originated Galveston, April 15, 1840 to Dubuque, Iowa Territory. Handstamp of A.F. James who forwarded letter to New Orleans by-passing Galveston post office. Paid 27¢ US postage and captain's fee.

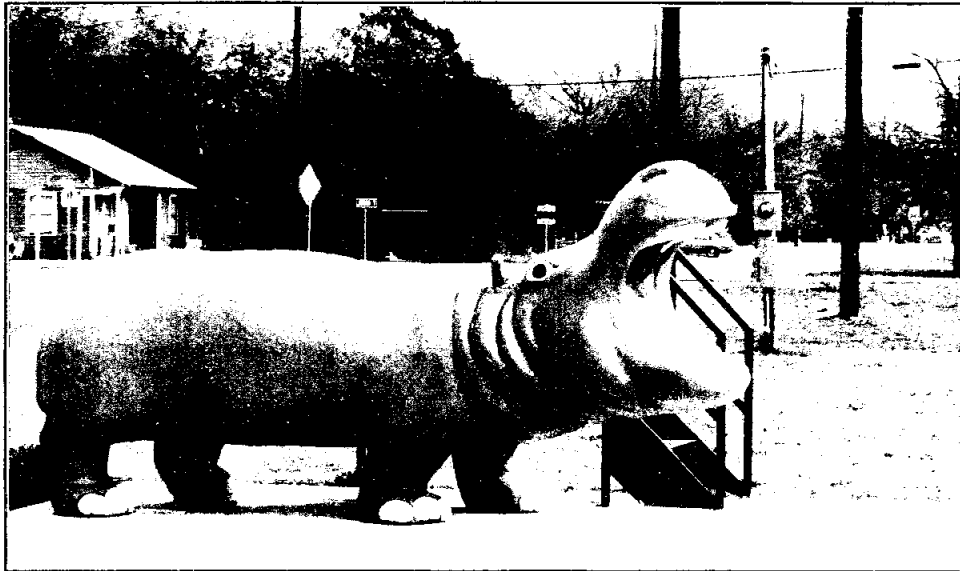
HUTTO, TEXAS

by Martin Margulis

When we (my wife and I) first moved to Austin, Texas, three years ago, we used our spare time to visit the surrounding area. On one occasion, this meant driving up route 79 to visit Hutto and Taylor.

I visited the Hutto Post Office and was greeted as a returning son. Being I am from New York City, I was dumb-founded.

I inquired as to what of interest we could see in Hutto and Taylor and was told nothing would cover it, unless I went to see the Hippo.



The drive around town took about ten minutes—there were two or three interesting houses, and a downtown area consisting of a beauty salon and a photographer.

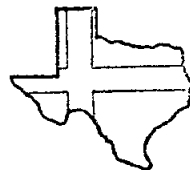
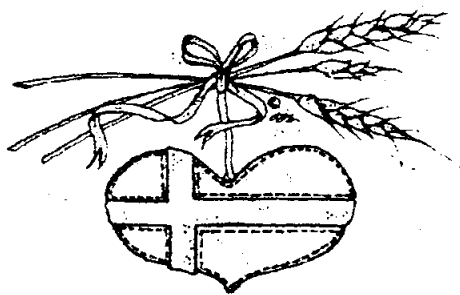
When I saw in Linn's that Hutto was having an "Olde Tyme" Day(s) on October 19, 1996 and the Post Office Department had approved the use of two picture cancellations, I decided to revisit Hutto. This occurred two or three weeks later.

Hutto was named for J.E. Hutto, a charter member of the Hutto Baptist Church which was started in 1882 as a Swedish church. However, the man credited with bringing most Swedes to Texas and the Hutto area was Swante Palm.

Hutto days started in 1982, but this is the first time slogans were approved. 1982 marked the 100th year of Swedish settlement of the area.

The Hutto Post Office is just off Route 79, probably a quarter of a mile from downtown Hutto. It is marked by a largish sign next to the highway and is thus easy to find. It seemed a large building for such a small (about 800 people) community, but has many boxes. (I didn't remember to ask if Hutto had local delivery.) The postmistress is Mary Srneusky who prides herself on the wide selection of stamps she keeps on hand. She hoped to have covers of Hutto Days on sale for three months. However, as that time has passed, you should write if you desire the cancels—Hutto Post Office, Hutto, TX 78634-9998.

In passing, the city has a newspaper, The Hutto Herald, a Chamber of Commerce and a high school with a winning sports program.

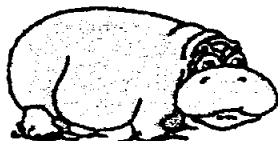


SWEDISH IN TEXAS
STATION
150th ANNIVERSARY
HUTTO, TX 78634-9998
OCTOBER 19, 1996

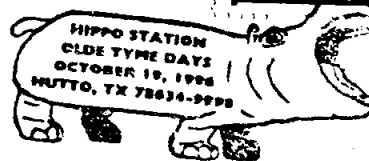


Hutto Olde Tyme Days

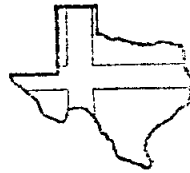
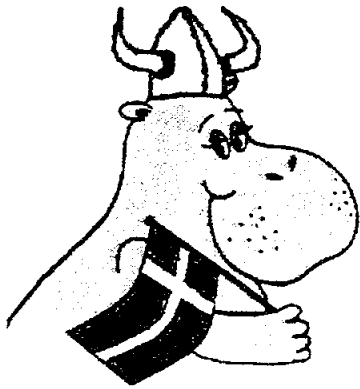
"Hippo Fest"



Saturday
October 19, 1996



HIPPO STATION
OLDE TYME DAYS
OCTOBER 19, 1996
HUTTO, TX 78634-9998

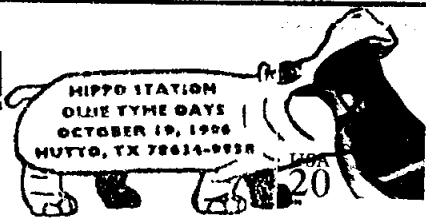


SWEDEN IN TEXAS
STATION
150th ANNIVERSARY
HUTTO, TX 78604-9999
OCTOBER 19, 1996

I'll be one HIP SWEDE at the
Hutto Olde Tyme Days
Hippo Fest

"Hippos and Cotton-Nowhere else
but Hutto The Hippoplex of Texas"

Photo by Whitfield Photography, Hutto, TX



POST CARD

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY AND THE WORLD WIDE WEB

Michael M. Ludeman

As many of you may have noticed from the announcement which was included with the Winter issue of the TPHS Journal, the Texas Postal History Society has gone electronic with a set of web pages on the World Wide Web. In today's world, one can hardly escape the advertising in the media to get connected to the web. In this brief feature, I will try and explain what has been done, and what we might be able to accomplish in the coming years.

1. *The World Wide Web (WWW)*

Since the TPHS most likely has members with varying levels of experience and understanding about the World Wide Web, I will first try and explain what it is. The World Wide Web, also often called the WWW or just the web, is a collection of computers based around the world, all connected to a series of telephone communication lines. Each computer is independently established and operated. All computers which connect to the web agree to use a standard set of interface software so that each computer can communicate directly with each other computer. Each computer is provided with a unique address or name so that no two computers will be confused with each other (something like the USPS guarantees that no two postal patrons are assigned the same mailing address). The amazing part about the web is that all of these connections and address assignments are made on a voluntary basis; there is no corporate entity which operates the web, it is run primarily by volunteers. There is a central clearing house for managing these addresses, and other business matters, but no one is making a profit out of it (sort of like most philatelic organizations).

Information is stored on each of the computers in the form of a web page, which is really just a computer file that can contain text and pictures, analogous to the page in a book or this journal. What makes it different is that these pages can be linked together in any order, and do not have to reside on the same computer. To insure that no two web pages have the same name, they are provided with their own unique address, which is called their Universal Resource Locator, or URL. Each of these computers which is connected to the web is normally referred to as a web site. These web sites are generally commercial ventures, either operated by a business, an educational facility, or a governmental entity. Those which are business oriented may be private, i.e., used only to present web pages related to that business entity, or public, which means that they will "rent" space to individuals or other businesses who want to create a presence on the web.

A key question is how does a beginner become acquainted with the web? The easiest way is to find a family member or friend who will give you a free tour on his own computer. Another possibility is to check with your local library or college. They may have extra computers set up for use by patrons to visit the web.

Another obvious question is how does an individual get connected to the web from his home? First, you need a computer, or one of the new "web" controllers that let you use your television set. I'll skip the technical requirements as they will vary according to your situation. Also, as you may have seen from the media, there are a number of national companies: America On-Line (AOL), Compuserve, GTE, and AT&T, all of whom offer this service. There are also many smaller local web service providers. Each type has their own advantage and disadvantage. Each individual must decide for himself which service offers the best mix of features and costs. As of January 1997, the trend is moving towards a market in which a fee of \$20.00 per month will provide the customer with access to e-mail and unlimited connect time to the web. The disadvantage of this flat rate price structure is that with new customers signing up every day, access to the web is becoming crowded, like our major freeways during rush hour.

Once you have established an account with your selected web service provider, you're ready to go

on-line and surf the web, as the process of visiting web sites is often called. Finding web sites of interest is still an art, not a science at this point. The web is much like the Library of Congress without a good card catalog (and remember it is world wide in scope). One of the first things a new user must learn is how to find the web pages that contain the subjects of his interest. As that could be the subject of a whole other article, I'll skip it for now and just say, "visit the Texas Postal History Home Page for your start."

2. *The Beginning*

Last fall, when I first became interested in using the web as a medium for sharing postal history information, I established an account with a local web service provider. After surfing the web for several weeks, I became convinced that I had found an ideal way to share philatelic and postal history information with other collectors. I decided that I would try and create a virtual encyclopedia of Texas philatelic and postal history knowledge. In my crystal ball, I could envision information about postal history from all periods: the Spanish, Mexican, Republic, Confederate, and Statehood periods. Information about the postal administrations, their postal marking, their ways of doing business, could all be compiled and presented on the web. And one of my first thoughts was to try and make other collectors aware of the Texas Postal History Society and its work. Thus, my first Home Page was born.

3. *The Texas Postal History Society Home Page*

The Texas Postal History Society Home Page can be found at URL

<http://www.computek.net/public/mml/tphs/tphs.html>

which is the starting point for your visit. On this first page is a Welcome Message, which introduces visitors to the Texas Postal History Society, and provides some information about its background and origin.

At the top of the TPHS home page, I also noted that the TPHS is an affiliate organization of both the American Philatelic Society and the Texas Philatelic Society. As part of the APS logo, I have included a link to the APS home page, where there is a tremendous resource of philatelic information about APS and other philatelic web sites. There is a provision for a link to the TPA home page when they create one.

There is also a listing of the current officers of the TPHS. Next there is some information about what our organization does. Most of this information was taken from the latest TPHS membership application. The TPHS Journal is described, and there is a link to a separate page which provides more information about our publication. There is a second link to an annual meeting page, where I have described the meeting held in 1996, and their programs, and will include a notice of the 1997 meeting as soon as it is scheduled. Finally I have a page which describes the membership process, where a viewer can download a copy of the TPHS membership application, fill it out, and send it to our Secretary to join the TPHS.

On the page for the TPHS Journal can be found a wealth of additional information. First, I have listed the Table of Contents for the 1996 issues, and plan to continue this for each new issue. Also, in 1993, member Richard Byne created a cumulative 20 year index for the journal. A copy of this index was provided to me in computer form, and after a minor reorganization, is now available on its own web page. Both a subject and author index are available. The viewer can search for any subject, and find all entries quickly, probably more quickly than finding your copy of the Index in your home library. There is also information about ordering back copies of the TPHS Journal.

At the same time that I created the TPHS home page, I had created a number of other pages which focused on other Texas related philatelic and postal history topics, as well as links to other philatelic web sites. Over the next several months, these all grew, and became cross-linked so that the viewer could move from page

to page with relative ease. Now keep in mind that up to this point, this was all one person's doing, and I had not received any official sanction from the Texas Postal History Society. At the time I sent Martin Margulis the notice to be included in the journal, I had written the TPHS officers to let them know what I had done, and to see if they would like these pages to become the official home page for the organization.

In December, after an exchange of correspondence, it was agreed that these pages would become the official home page. However, because many of the pages which I had created were focused on areas outside of the actual TPHS organization, I began to reorganize them so that the TPHS home page and its links could stand alone as a separate entity. And in parallel, I created a second set of web pages which I now call the Texas Philately web pages. This had the advantage of separating my personal efforts from those which I volunteered to undertake for the TPHS, and protect the TPHS from any liability should I offend anyone within my own pages. The contents of these Texas Philately pages will be discussed in the next section.

But first, where should the TPHS go next with their new web site? This is a call for ideas. There are several possibilities.

We can use these pages to possibly create interest in the TPHS for recruiting new members. We could post an electronic copy of some (certainly not all) of the articles from the TPHS Journal on the web. This would provide visitors with an idea of the quality and scope of some of the material which we publish. We could post a list of TPHS members with their e-mail addresses, so that those members who are computer active could communicate with each other more easily. The La Posta Journal now publishes such a list in each issue. We could post classified ads, where TPHS members could advertise materials for sale, or want lists to acquire new materials. What do you think?

4. *The Texas Philately Home Page*

I mentioned earlier that I had a vision of creating a virtual encyclopedia of Texas Philately and Texas Postal History on the web: a focal point which would contain links to information which would be valuable to the collector, and a place where ideas and information could be exchanged. To my surprise, I was not the first to envision such a concept, as I found several web sites purporting to do this very thing on a world wide scale. Naturally, they are in various stages of development, and none had anything about Texas on them.

The Texas Philately Home Page may be found at the URL address

http://www.computek.net/public/mml/tx_phil/tx_philately.html

or may be reached from the link on the TPHS home page.

A variety of things can be found here at present. The most comprehensive set of pages are those I created for Gray County, Texas, showing post offices, dates of operation, examples of the postmarks used in the town post offices there, and lots of other historical information about the county and its towns. This example is greatly enhanced by the inclusion of some materials from John Germann and Myron Janzen's Post Offices of Texas By County. A second set of pages on Denton County is in preparation. These are a prototype for what I would hope will be 254 such displays for the state.

The following summarizes some of the other types of information which I envision will be placed the Texas Philately web pages. Some of this data is already there, but because of the great size of Texas and the great wealth of information which exists or needs to be discovered, this is a long term project. Each of the subjects described in the following section should be considered to be represented by one or more links, some part of my web site, and other created by others.

4.1 *RESOURCES*

* Information about other philatelic organizations and stamps clubs in Texas.

- * Information about upcoming philatelic events in Texas, e.g. shows, dealer's bourses.
- * Information about philatelic literature with topics in Texas philately or postal history
- * Information about dealers who offer philatelic literature, several have their catalogs of available materials on their own web pages..
- * Information about dealers who offer Texas postal history material, several also have their material listed on their web pages..
- * Information about reference resources on Texas history: books, other articles, etc.
- * Information about other web sites with Texas themes
- * Texas libraries, include the Texas State Library and Archives
- * Texas Governmental Agencies
- * Texas Highway Department
- * Information about sources for Texas maps, contemporary and historical.
- * Information about other web sites with a philatelic theme.

4.2 *EXISTING INFORMATION ON TEXAS POST OFFICES*

- * Lists of post offices in operation, historical and current. Lists of postmasters
- * Lists of secondary postal facilities: stations, branches, Community Post Offices, etc.
- * Lists of hand cancel postmarks used at local offices.
- * Lists of machine cancellations used at local offices
- * Lists of Railroad Post Office cancellations
- * Lists of airmail and airfield postmarks
- * Lists of military bases and their postmarks.
- * Lists of meter postage machines used
- * County related information, town and community histories
- * Photographs of old post office buildings.
- * Maps of postal and historical interest.
- * Similar information for each of the other major postal administrations which operated in Texas: Spanish, French, Mexican, Republic and Confederate States.

4.3 *RESEARCH PROJECTS*

One of the most intriguing prospects for the web is its potential in the support of research projects. Conventional projects are dependent upon the principal researcher having large quantities of material and information available for study. He may be dependent on other collectors with similar interests to share their items with him, and complicated tasks if many items are involved. And often it is unproductive to publish one's results too early, and time consuming and expensive to distribute preliminary drafts to other collectors in paper format. But preliminary results can be published on the web, and viewed by other interested collectors at their convenience. New information can be gleaned from personal holdings, and forwarded to the researcher by e-mail or regular mail if desired. The ability to place images on these pages allows the researcher to illustrate his preliminary results easily and accurately.

I have described several on-going Texas related research projects in my Texas Philately pages, and know of several others that could be included there. Some of these include:

- * Texas post offices by county
- * Texas Doane postmark study
- * Texas Depression four bar study

* Texas self-inking postmark study

By placing this type of information on-line, the process of reaching other collectors and encouraging them to contribute may be improved. This is a whole new subject and a new medium. No one knows how well it will work out until we try.

Other possibilities which could be considered would be the scanning and preserving in electronic form the award winning collections exhibited by our members. All too often, when a collector no longer wants to maintain his collection, it is sold, and individual items are disbursed to the four winds. Items could be scanned and preserved for future study by future generations by applying some forethought. Also, materials in research libraries and archives could be scanned and placed on-line for future study.

I hope you've enjoyed this excursion into what is currently available on the web, and what could be added in the future. Comments or suggestions on all topics discussed would be appreciated and is encouraged. Please send them to me or any officer of TPHS. My e-mail address is mml@computek.net. My mailing address is P. O. Box 166227, Irving, TX 75016-6227. Addresses for the TPHS officers are published elsewhere in the TPHS Journal.

T.P.H.S. SALE NO. 14

Closing 45 days after publication.

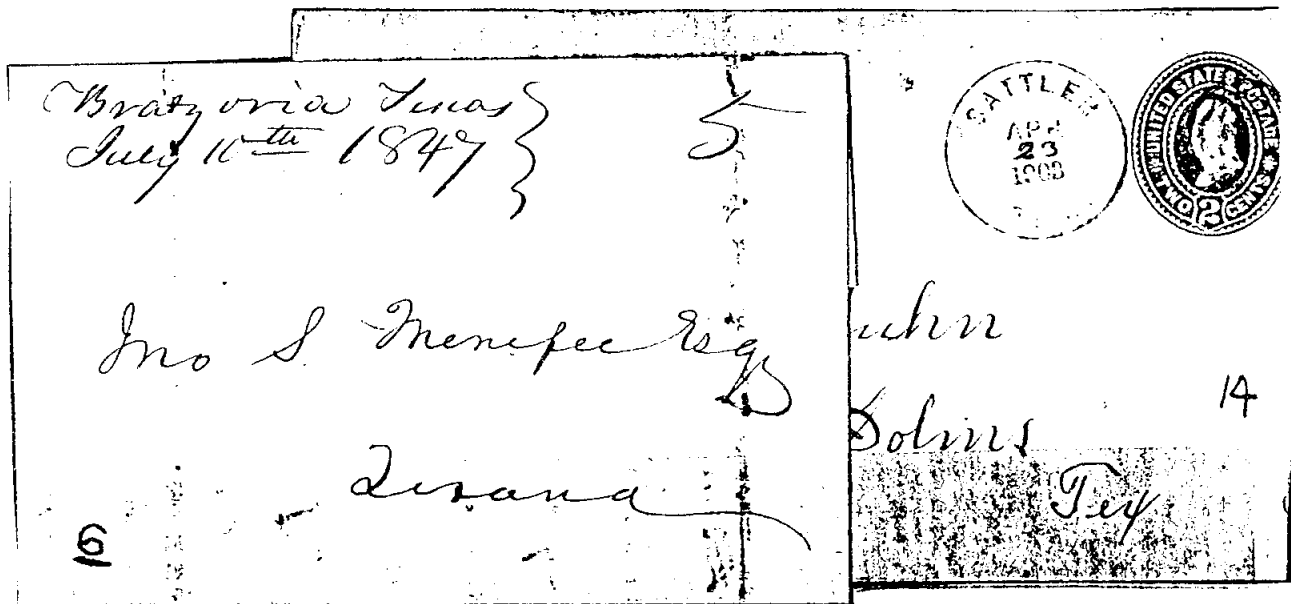
Send all bids to: Ed Leissner, 711 Canterbury Hill, San Antonio, TX 78209.

1. ARANSAS CO.,
ROCKPORT, circa 1870,
target tying #158 to nibbled
cover.....EV \$10.00
2. SAN AUGUSTINE CO.,
SAN AUGUSTINE SFL, ms
w/Paid 10 ms to Austin J. B.
Shaw, comptroller circa
1847.....EV \$80.00 (P)
3. BANDERA CO., BANDERA
bcs on U277 w/target 1896,
F.....EV \$12.00
4. BASTROP CO., BASTROP
stampless cover w/red
circular strike, and large
faint red 5, aged cover
w/foxing, circa 1350's.....EV
\$40.00
5. BASTROP CO.,
SMITHVILLE, bcs 1899 on
U362, w/Austin bs, F.....EV
\$6.00
6. BRAZORIA CO.,
BRAZORIA ms July 10,
1847, 5 ms, rate
w/enclosure, F.....EV
\$100.00 (P)
7. BREWSTER CO.,
MURPHYVILLE 1885 (dpc)
forerunner of Alpine,
established in 18888, bcs
canc., w/Maltese Cross
Killer on 2 cent brown entire,
scarce cover, F.....EV
\$50.00 (P)
8. CALDWELL CO.,
MAXWELL, U349, 1893,
bcs on coverfront, VF.....EV
\$8.00
9. CAMERON CO.,
BROWNSVILLE, small
stampless to St. Macrsalles
France, w/large black
circular canc., w/5 rate and
26 ms shiprate. Red London
and Paris trans, 1852.....EV
\$170.00 (P)
10. CASS CO., DOUGLAS
VILLE, bcs 1887, w/2 cent
213 tied to fancy illust.
Cover of "subsurface
pumps".....EV \$18.00
11. COLEMAN CO.,
COLEMAN, bcs 1887,
w/cork on #210, letter encl.,
env. Opened roughly.....EV
\$7.00
12. COLLIN CO., MCKINNEY,
bcs U163, w/3 line cork,
circa 1880, F.....EV \$7.00
13. COMAL, NEW
BRAUNFELS, large red circ.
W/Paid in circle, canc. Is
light to Campbell in Seguin,
unreported Confederate,
stampless, F.....EV \$125
14. COMAL CO., SATTLER,
bcs w/target canc., 1903 to
Solms, w/New Braunfels
trans, long letter in German,
F.....EV \$15.00 (P)
15. DEWITT CO, stampless
folded letter w/ms Clinton Tx
5, w/bcs Jefferson, Tx,
w/large 5, address to
Concord P.O., dateline
1851, cover foxed but nice
overall, interesting
enclosure.....EV \$120.00 (P)
16. DEWITT CO., CUERO, type
#499, 1922 to scarce
Running Turkey, double
strike on VF cover.....EV
\$100.00 (P)
17. EL PASO CO., EL PASO
U349, 1893 on Columbus
Issue, cc w/bc strike on front
"San Francisco Box",
VF.....EV \$10.00
18. FAYETTE CO., LA
GRANGE ms SFL ms 4
Dec. 46, w/Paid 5 ms,
F.....EV \$80.00
19. GALVESTON CO., FSC
w/blue Galveston in circle
(30mm) w/large blue "10"
circa 1846-50, w/enclosure,
F.....EV \$75.00
20. GALVESTON CO.,
GALVESTON 1848 dateline,
black circ. New Orleans
w/oval way 11",
w/enclosure, F.....EV \$100.00
(P)
21. GALVESTON CO.,
GALVESTON, illust. Galvez
Hotel, bc machine flag
1919, w/3 cent purple
Wash., opened
rough.....EV \$12.00 (P)

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>22. GRIMES CO., ANDERSON
large bcs w/Paid 10 in ms.
To Elnores 20th Regt. @
Galveston. This is CAA
adversity cover made from
business forms.....EV
\$100.00</p> <p>23. GUADALUPE CO., SEGUIN
stampless folded cover
w/black circ. Canc., circa
1862-64.....EV \$80.00</p> <p>24. HALE CO., COPENHAGEN
(D.P.O.) #279d, bcs w/bar
cork, 1903, scarce small
town, VG.....EV \$10-12.00</p> <p>25. HARRIS CO., HOUSTON
balloon circular canc., in
bright red on U.3, circa
1855.....EV \$30.00</p> <p>26. HARDEMAN CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, w/brown
circ. 1892 on U311, w/EI
Dorado rec., F.....EV \$8.00</p> <p>27. Stampless to James Keer in
JACKSON CO., w/st. line
SHIP and 56 ms w/partial
"Wm. Bryant Agent of
Texian Post Office at New
Orleans" on reverse,
F.....EV \$175 (P)</p> <p>28. JACKSON CO., NAVIDAD,
WEESATCHE, EDNA, 3
post marks on PPC, 1906,
F.....EV \$5.00</p> | <p>29. KINNEY CO., STANDART,
dpo, purple circle 1891
w/target #U311, F.....EV
\$14.00</p> <p>30. McLENNAN CO., WACO
VILLAGE, large bcs on #65
w/interesting enclosure,
dateline Apr. 28 '66, nice
cover.....EV \$150.00 (P)</p> <p>31. MEDINA CO.,
CASTROVILLE, large
double circle 1883, killer
target on U163, sit. redc. @
R.....EV \$10.00</p> <p>32. NACOGDOCHES CO.,
NACOGDOCHES, Type
U82, w/circular parallel lines
, killer circa 1875.....EV
\$7.00</p> <p>33. ORANGE CO., MADISON,
FSL 1854, in ms w/paid 3 to
J.J. Herring @ Beaumont,
w/enclosure, interesting,
D.P.O., F.....EV \$125.00</p> <p>34. TOM GREEN, FT.
CONCHO 3 cent green,
banknote tied w/double
circle to Cadet Charles
Grierson @ West point,
circa 1872, F.....EV \$65.00</p> <p>35. TRAVIS CO., AUSTIN, bcs
w/cross-road cork, tying
#210, F.....EV \$6.00</p> | <p>36. UPSHUR CO., GILMER,
FSC, ms w/ms 5 rate to
Marshall, circa 1851.....EV
460.00</p> <p>37. WASHINGTON CO.,
INDEPENDENCE FSC
1830 (?) ms "Fee John B.
Poot, P.M.", probably 1850,
w/enclosure to e.W. Taylor
Houston, the foils in the
letter have separated.....EV
\$100.00</p> <p>38. WEBB CO., LAREDO, type
U311, 1894, bcs, oval
killer.....EV \$5.00</p> <p>39. WILLIAMSON CO.,
TAYLOR, Foreign
Destination bcs 1896, cork
w/neg E tying 1 cent #264, 4
cent # 269 to Germany

w/Lubeck trans. Mark,
F.....EV \$22.00</p> <p>40. ZAPATA CO., ZAPATA
#250, 1901, bcs, pinholes
away from strike &
stamp.....EV \$8.00</p> |
|---|--|---|

The usual rules apply, the Sale will close 45 days after issue of the Journal featuring the sale. Successful bidders will be notified and items delivered upon receipt of payment. The successful bidder will pay 7½% over his successful bid. Your purchase price will be a slight advance over the second highest bidder. The Sales Manager reserves the right to withdraw lots. We hope you have material available for future sales. Sellers' fees are a mere 7½%. The Sales Manager may be contacted at (210) 826-1522. SEND ALL BIDS TO SALES MANAGER: Ed Leissner, 711 Canterbury Hill, San Antonio, TX 78209.



Return to *John Lloyd*
MURPHYVILLE, Presidio Co., Texas
If not delivered within 10 days.



Mr M. F. Brandt
Nassau

7

Monsieur
Henry Lott. agent,
M. W. Gardellin. (isore)
France
par la voie d'Angleterre.

San Antonio *Paid 10*
July 12.
James B Shaw Esq
Comptroller
Austin,
Texas.

- 2 -

1211 SW M/2

HOTEL GALVEZ

21

Galveston, Texas



Postpaid

SEP 17 1919

Mr. B. G. Clements

SHIP

56

STAR

Mr James Keir

Jessana

Jackson

Texas

(over)



Ship. Carriers. Burnett

Oran

New York



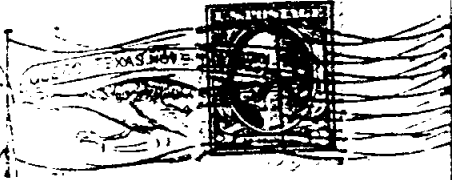
Messrs. J. J. ...
 July 22/54
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 Mr. J. J. ...
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21

30

"Blue birds"

2c Post
County
FORCE
"rare double
strike"



16

San Antonio
at San Antonio
de Reyno

Pais de

Mr. Probate Judge

Fort Bend County



B Long Esq
Harrison County
Concord PO

Blanton 2
Texas 15

78

La Grange
H. B. ...

Mr. Sylvester Gelders
Portland

Conn

20

Nov 11 76