

# THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

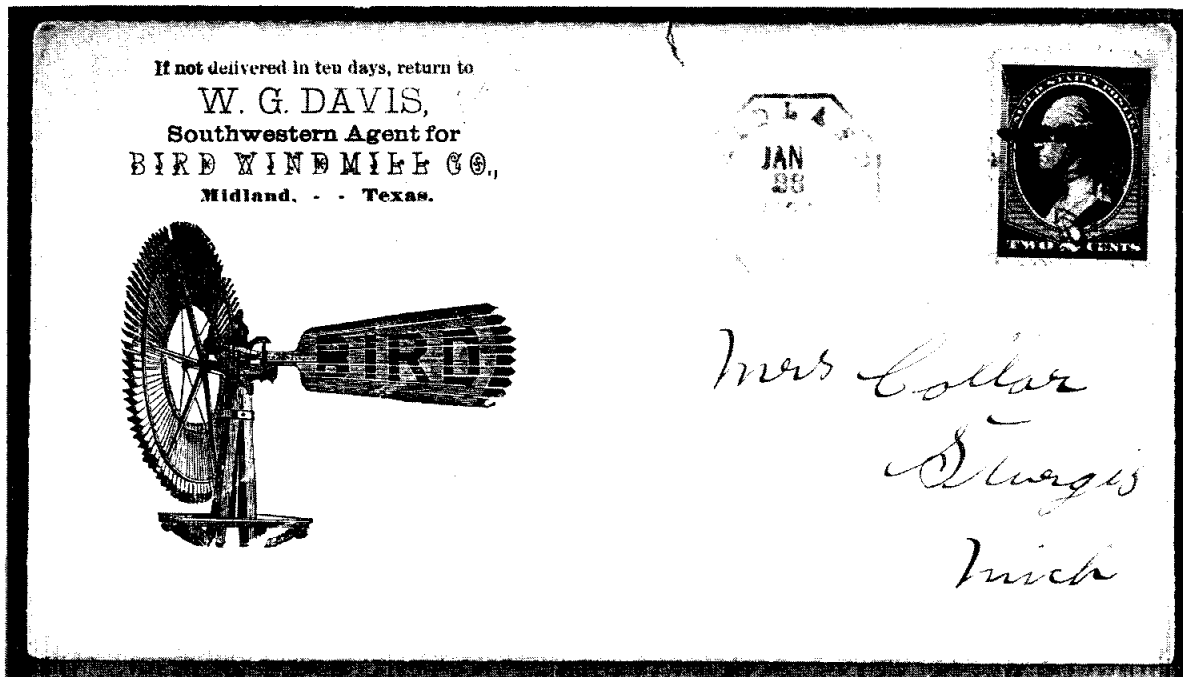


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Pictured on the front of this issue in an attractive illustrated advertising cover from Midland's dealer and agent for the Bird Windmill Company. Anything from Midland in 1887 is a bit unusual, since there were not too many people there at the time, and little correspondence was generated. But this cover has a nice octagonal postmark to go along with the pretty windmill. Those of you familiar with the advertising cover market will also recognize that windmills are among the most popular advertising covers currently.

# THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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

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## THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

This is the last time I'll be writing as your President, since my term expires with the end of 1978. It was been a most rewarding experience for me, and I have been quite pleased to see the TPHS keep growing over the last few years. From December of 1975, when our first Journal was mailed out, to December of 1978, we have grown to a group of about 100 members. More have joined and then dropped out along the way, but it would appear that we have located a hard-core group of about 100 members who feel the TPHS is a group worthy of their support. Looking back, we've had a number of very worthwhile articles in our Journal in that time, including Creighton Hart's report on the 1847 issue in Texas, Edith Doane's study of Texas RFD postmarks, and the recent series of articles on 1936 covers, which have apparently really started some collecting interest in these covers. I will still be serving as editor of the Journal, so you will still be hearing from me on a regular basis.

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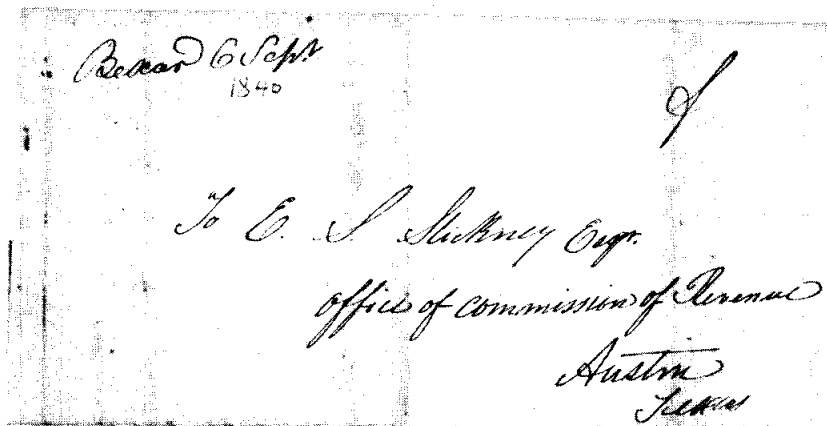
**WELCOME:** Let's extend a welcome to Bill Emery of San Marcos, our new President. Bill is a professor of biology at Southwest Texas State University. The keeper of the ballots, Ed Leissner of Houston, reports that Bill was elected by an overwhelming margin. Also elected overwhelmingly were Vice-President Rick Rodgers, and Secretary-Treasurer Ed Leissner, both of Houston. I have known all these men for years, and I am most confident that our society will have excellent leadership in the future.

**SPRING MEETING:** Our spring meeting will be held at the U. T. Arlington library in Arlington on Saturday, April 28. We'll have full information on this in the next issue of the Journal, but you should mark this date on your calendar now. Rick Rodgers has been in touch with the folks at the library, and says they'll provide meeting rooms and tables for us, and will try to have a special display of their Texas maps or manuscripts. Out incoming officers are trying to drum up support for two meetings each year, so if you agree, contact them and let your views be known.

**SPACEPEX:** Texas postal history exhibits did quite well at the SPACEPEX show in League City in November. Rick Rodgers took the Grand Award with his Houston Postal history, and Charles Sawyer took the Reserve Grand with his showing of Confederate handstamped paid covers.

## TAXES? HOW IT WAS IN THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS IN 1840

By Gordon Hyatt



For a number of years I have had in my collection a letter written in September of 1840 by the first Tax Collector of Bexar County to the office of Commissioner of Revenue in Austin. This letter is chuck-full of history.

The writer of the letter, Mr. Franklin Lofitte Paschal, was not only the Assessor but also the first Sheriff of Bexar County during the Republic and also on the San Antonio city council. He was born in Georgia, January 15, 1810. He joined the Texas Army as a lieutenant in Major Augustus Parker's Co. organized in Rome, Ga., and was commissary of Thomas Jefferson Greene's Brigade. Paschal joined a Ranger Company and was wounded while on scouting duty near Leon Springs. He went home but came back to Texas in 1839, settling in San Antonio where he was made sheriff and Tax Assessor and Collector. He represented Bexar County in the House of the Eight Congress 1834/44. He married in 1844 and had six children. Paschal died in San Antonio in February, 1884.

His letter is in answer to an inquiry regarding a previous report, and in this letter he lists the owners of slaves in Bexar County, the number of slaves and their ages. It seems they needed this information for tax purposes. It is particularly interesting that in 1840 Taxes were assessed on slaves, live stock, clocks, and watches, land and playing cards.

The currency of this period consisted mostly of Government paper, audited treasury drafts, promissary notes, and bonds. There was only small bank of issue, that is issuing notes. The currency generally was greatly depreciated much as our dollar is today, being worth about twenty-five cents on the dollar. Spanish coins were in wide use.

At the time this letter was written Bexar (San Antonio) was almost 100 years old. The population in 1840 numbered about 2,000 of whom slightly more than 100 were Anglo-Americans. Austin was still less than a year old.

Postally one can always find considerable interest in mails of the Republic period. Being Government business there is no postmark other than a manuscript "Free". Postal records of the year 1840 indicate that a contract mail route had not yet been established between San Antonio and Austin. One can only surmise therefor that this letter may have been carried over the "El Camino Real" road to Bastrop where it connected with a mail route from Houston to Austin. The mail was carried by horseback or mule, there being no bridges or few ferries. Also, this being an unsettled area there was always danger from hostile Indians.

San Antonio 6th September 1840

To

O. S. Stickney Esq:

Sir I have the honour of herewith transmitting to you a list of the ages of the Negroes and names of the owners, it would have appeared on the return had not the collom for missilaneous articles been so small that where a person owned several negroes and other articles subject to a specific tax that the ages could not be prepared and I was under the impression that the amount would show the ages.

The following is a list:

George Blow one negro 19 years  
William Elliot one 2 yeares one 13 D<sup>o</sup> and 23 D<sup>o</sup>

Jose Casiano one 24 years one 7 D<sup>o</sup>  
 Miguil Areinager one 40 D<sup>o</sup> one 20 D<sup>o</sup> one 3 D<sup>o</sup>  
 W. L. Adams one 22 D<sup>o</sup> one 28 D<sup>o</sup>  
 W. L. Adams atty of A. L. Adams one 14 one 25 one 45  
 Lanclot smithers one 28  
 John D. Morris one 17  
 Erasmo Sequin one 20 D<sup>o</sup>  
 S. A. Marrick one 35 one 32 one 28 one 22 one 11  
                   one 8 one 6 one 4 one 2  
 R. L. Higgenbotham atty of U. P. Rarr one 52  
 John W. Smith one 25 one 2

This may be something supprising to a person who is not acquainted with the population of Bexar County, that their were so few cattle, horses, negros, clocks, watches \_\_\_\_\_ returned, but to a person who is acquanited it is not, as the most of our population are Mexicans and have no negroes and scarsly ever make use of a watch, or have a clock as they are generally poor and have but little.

While I was visiting the different precincts, I employed a Mexican to go with me, who was well acquainted with all the Mexican population and who knew all the property most of them had, and to inform me in case any person he knew did not give me their property or omitted any part: Under the tax law I was under the impression that each individual was entitled to 25 head of cattle and four horses and mules free of tax and made that deduction; the horses and mules being for farming purposes. It is almost impossible to keep horses or even cattle as they are almost daily driven away by Indians and marauding Mexicans.

As the list is sent I presume it may not be in form but as I suppose it is to compare with the amount of tax I hope it will meet your approbation. The errors which you spoke of have been corrected.

I am Sir yours with.

Respect

F. L. Paschal

Assessor Bexar County

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DIRECT TAXES OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS 1840

The following list shows taxes on the most important items:

Land, one-half per cent ad valorem

If the owner be a non-resident of the Republic one percent.  
No land to be valued at less than one dollar per acre.

Wholesale mercantile establishments

100 dollars for license, and one-quarter percent on the amount of goods sold.

Retail mercantile establishment

100 dollars for license, and one half percent on amount sold.

If wines or spirits be rended, 100 dollars additional.

Auctioneers - two percent on amount of sales.

Agents or brokers - \$100 license

Tavern keepers - \$250 license

Boarding house keepers and restaurateurs, not selling wines or  
or spirits: \$50 license

Billiard - table - \$250 license

Theatre - \$200 license

Museums and exhibitions - \$50 license

Race Course - \$100 license

All money loaned out at interest - One-half percent on the amount loaned.

Each white male in the Republic, over 21 and under 45 years of age - \$1 dollar

Each negro, under 15 - \$1.00

Each negro, over 15 and under 50 - \$3.00

Each negro, over 50 - \$2.00

Each carriage, saddle or pleasure horse: \$1.00

All neat cattle, except 25, 10 cents per head

Stallions standing for the season, a tax equal to the price charged for the season.

Each pleasure carriage, per wheel - \$1.00

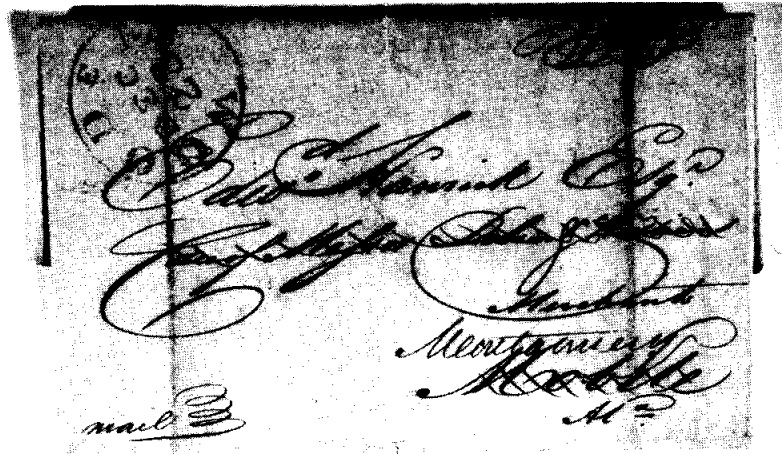
Each gold watch - \$3.00

Each silver watch - \$1.00

Each pack of playing cards, sold, loaned, or given away - \$3.00

## A DOUBLE VALUE COVER

-Bill Emery -



I was recently asked by our hard working editor if I would lend a helping hand by writing about one or more of my covers. Having some knowledge of the diverse collecting interests of our Texas Postal History Society members I was faced with a problem as to which cover I could choose that would have the widest appeal. The cover I have chosen probably would take no exhibit prizes in the category of Postal History, but I shall try to develop, for those of you who read this, some of the interesting historical facets that this cover caused me to research and learn about. Certainly it is a cover I was jubilant in acquiring, and one for which my knowledge and interest, have continued to expand throughout the years.

Shown above is a stampless folded letter from the Mexican period of Texas History. This letter began its journey from Stephen F. Austin's Colony of San Felipe de Austin November 27, 1833. Like numerous other letters originating in Texas and destined for correspondents in the United States of the North it was privately carried across the Sabine River and entered into the United States mail at Woodville, Miss. The red 33mm circle postmark indicates that the letter was posted in Woodville on



December 23rd, nearly a month after it began its journey out of Texas. It also appears from manuscript markings on the letter that the individual who carried the letter out of Texas paid a 25 cent fee to the Woodville postmaster to insure the letters delivery in Mobile, Ala. It may be presumed that since the letter was addressed in care of Messers Dobson and Williams, Merchants, that Mr. Nathaniel Williams, a younger brother of the writer was the one who corrected the address and sent the letter on to Edward Hanrick Esq. in Montgomery, Ala. The markings on the letters face do not indicate any additional postage was paid and thus it seems probable that the letter was again entrusted to a private carrier for final delivery in Montgomery.

Stampless folded letters somewhat similar to this are not uncommon and are frequently seen in dealers stocks. The real value, or as I have titled this article, the "double value cover" becomes apparent only if and when you research and assimilate the "who," the "what," the "why" and the "where" relating to the letter's contents.

The "who" of this letter is Samuel May Williams. Williams was a close associate of Stephen F. Austin and has been described as the second most powerful man in Texas during this period. History indicates that in addition to his close association with the Father of Texas, he was in his own right a successful businessman, a land speculator, a surveyor, a politician, a diplomat, father of the Texas Navy, founder of Texas' first bank, cofounder of Galveston and the first Anglo-American to serve as postmaster in Texas. He was appointed by the Mexican Government to be the postmaster at San Felipe de Austin in early 1826, and served in this capacity until 1835. Though he was a duly appointed official of the Mexican postal system, had intimate knowledge of mail schedules, and ready access to the postoffice, he chose to send this letter as well as many others by private carrier for delivery to the U. S. mails and his correspondents in the United States.

The "what" revealed by a reading of the letters contents is a brief glimpse into what may be the earliest land speculation in Texas. Williams writes, "...I have procured one more of eleven leagues, and one of six leagues, which makes in all 30 of the 44 engaged."

The historical significance of Williams' penned remark became apparent to this collector only after several hours of library research.

In 1828 under the Mexican Colonization Law it became possible for individual Mexican citizens to buy Texas lands in tracts of eleven leagues (48,708 acres or 75.9 sq. mi) for prices ranging from \$100-\$200/league. This amounted to less than 5 cents per acre for the best land available in the State of Texas. The intent of the law was two-fold; first was to provide added

capital for the government's treasury and second to induce Mexican citizens to colonize the sparsely inhabited areas of Texas. During the first few years the law was in effect few citizens took advantage of the opportunity. History records however, that after 1830 a dramatic increase in applications were received and processed. It is also recorded fact that in 1830 James Bowie went to Saltillo and returned with fifteen eleven-league grants which he had induced Mexican citizens to apply for and from whom he had then purchased their grants. Many Mexican citizens perceiving an opportunity for profit applied for the eleven-league grants. These were subsequently sold to land speculators like Williams and Bowie.

The Edward Hamrick Esq. of Montgomery was simply one of a group of investors contacted by Williams who decided to invest in Texas lands using Williams as their agent.

The "why" pertaining to the contents of this letter can be candidly expressed in the philosophy of many modern businessmen who term it the "profit motive." Williams was simply trying to turn a reasonable profit on his investment utilizing his knowledge, position, trust and contacts.

For many of our native born Texans, the "where" relating to this cover is deeply impressed upon their memory from school day history classes. Like the "Alamo," San Felipe de Austin is a shrine, a cornerstone in the history of Texas. It is the site on the Brazos River where Stephen F. Austin chose to locate his colony and which served as the colonial capital of Texas from 1824 - 1836. San Felipe was also the site of the Convention of 1832 and 1833, and of the Consultation of 1835 that led to the Texas Revolution. On Oct. 23, 1835 the Provisional Government of Texas meeting in San Felipe created a Texas Post Office Department and named John Rice Jones the Postmaster General. This Post Office Department was charged with the responsibility of establishing mail routes to various locations throughout Texas.

Thus it could be construed that San Felipe de Austin was the site from which Texas Postal History really began.

There may be those who see the acquisition of covers as a monetary investment. Still others find in the hobby a challenge to accumulate. I personally get the greatest thrill and "double-value" from postal items when I can learn thru research the "who", the "what", the "why" and the "where" of the item's contents.

## THE BEXAR ARCHIVES

By Walter G. Schmidt  
APS, BIA, CCOD, SPA, TPA

The Bexar Archives is the term applied to the collection of official Spanish documents preserving the military, civil, and political life of the Spanish province of Texas and the Mexican state of Coahuila and Texas from 1669 to 1836, inclusive. Some documents dealing with the religious phases of life are also in the collection.

The earliest documents (1660-1734) deal mainly with affairs of the Canary Island settlers. From the earliest dates, reports of Indian raids, depredations, attacks, and all manner of atrocities take up much space in the archives through the closing years of the eighteenth century. At the opening of the nineteenth century, friction on the Texas-Louisiana border is the main topic recorded. Smuggling, Indian troubles, and Anglo-American incursions are featured in the period from 1800 to 1815. The Mexican Revolution of 1810, with its counterpart in Texas in 1811, is vividly recorded in the Archives. This is followed by the Gutierrez-Magee invasion of 1812-1813, the battle of Medina in 1813, the Champ d'Asile incident in 1815, the fiasco of Doctor Long in 1819, the coming of Moses Austin in 1820, the establishment of Anglo-American colonies under the Mexican independent regime in 1821, the Fredonian Rebellion in Nacogdoches in 1828, and lastly, the independence of Texas in 1836.

All sorts of activities are recorded in a variety of ways. Copy books reporting trials of smugglers, highwaymen, thieves, traitors, murderers, foreigners, deserters, and others who failed to comply with Spanish and Mexican laws give an eyewitness view of judicial procedure and everyday life in Spanish Texas over a century ago. Royal orders, official and personal letters from military officers and enlisted men, and civilians present a diffused and sometimes vivid picture of the administrative and financial methods of the government. Reports of occasional inspections, reconnoissance expeditions, explorations, new settlements, diaries, lists of presents to and from Indians and military supplies are other interesting matters recorded in the Archives. Even duels, love affairs and other bits of intimate life are found in these documents.

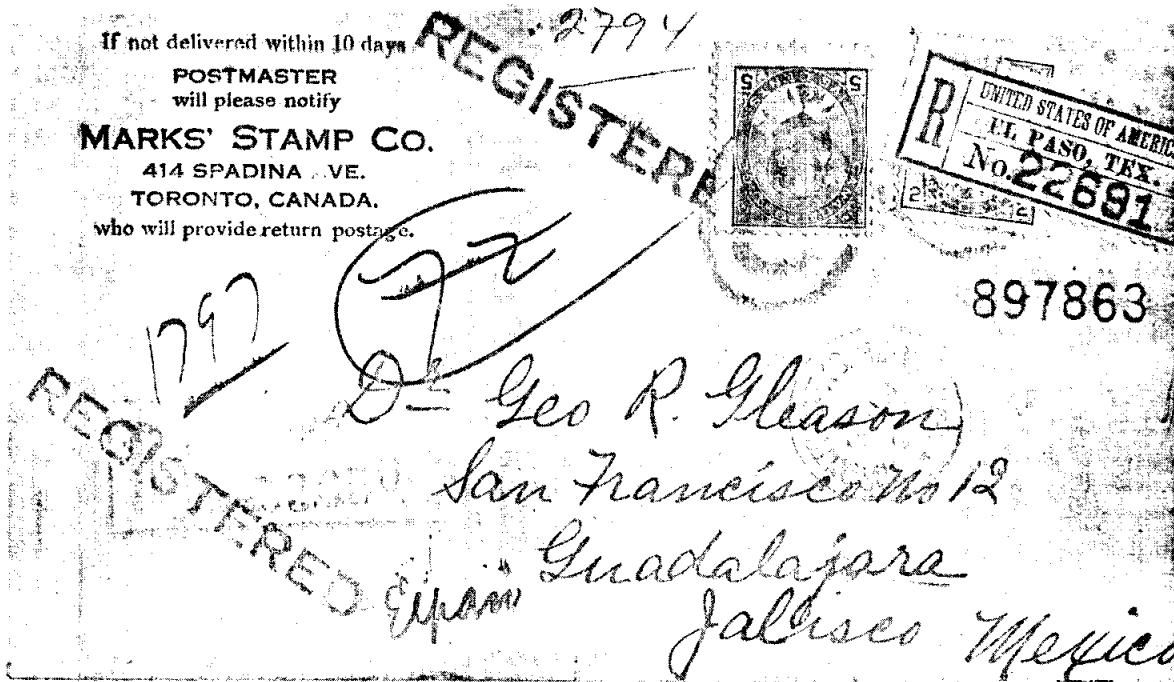
The Bexar Archives, housed in the University of Texas Archives at Austin, consist of 80,795 documents or 205,500 pages. The majority of the papers are manuscripts, written with brown oxidized ink on time-yellowed paper, but there are also some printed documents. The Archives were formed and assembled in the present city of San Antonio, in Spanish times known as San Fernando de Austria or San Antonio de Bexar, when

that city was the capital of Texas under Spanish and Mexican rule. When the Anglo-American capital was subsequently established in Austin, these Spanish and Mexican documents were left in San Antonio, which became the seat of Bexar County. They remained in the custody of the Bexar County Commissioners Court until 30 September 1899, when by a resolution, the collection was transferred to the University of Texas in Austin, except for such documents as would be needed in Bexar County for legal purposes. Under the terms of the contract, among other things, the University was obligated to house these documents in fire-proof vaults, to make a complete calender of them, and to translate the entire collection within a reasonable time. Those documents which were left in San Antonio have been calendered by Carlos Eduardo Casteneda in A Report on the Spanish Archives in San Antonio, Texas, (San Antonio: Yanaquana Society, 1937).

The University of Texas has complied meticulously, with all stipulations of the contract. The documents have been carefully arranged in chronological order and stored in a fireproof vault. A calender was completed in 1932. To expedite the research effectiveness, a 172 roll microfilm reproduction of the original documents in the Spanish language was completed several years ago. To date, all documents dated between 1717 and 1787 and between 1804 and August 1808, have been translated into English. The importance of these translations can hardly be over-emphasized. In order to write an authoritative history of Texas, The historian should be able to read Spanish, German, French, as well as English. Unfortunately for Texas, some of her historians have had only a mediocre knowledge of the English language and none whatever of foriegn tongues. Consequently, they have written solely from English sources, and often from hearsay. In view of this situation, the translation of the Bexar Archives covering the unbiased history of Texas for more than two centuries will be an invaluable aid to future historians.

## REGISTERED LABELS USED IN TEXAS AND OTHER U. S. LOCATIONS

By Nonie Green



In December of 1882 new Post Office regulations described labels to be used on registered articles leaving exchange post offices in the United States bound for foreign destination except to Canada. "This label is made of transparent paper, and has printed upon it, in a distinctive manner, the capital letter 'R' in Roman text, and the words 'United States of America'. The beginning date of use was January 1, 1883 and the new regulations named the following post offices as being furnished a supply of the labels:

New York, N. Y.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
Boston, Mass.  
Baltimore, Md.  
New Orleans, La.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Tucson, Ariz.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Jacksonville, Fla.  
Fernandina, Fla.  
Key West, Fla.

Brownsville, Tex.  
Carrizo, Tex.  
Eagle Pass, Tex.  
El Paso, Tex.  
Galveston, Tex.  
Laredo, Tex.  
Presidio, Tex.  
Rio Grande City, Tex.  
Roma, Tex.

Only scant information appears in post office official records concerning the labels and by whom or where they were printed is not known although it is surmised that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced them. A number of printings were made as varieties of lettering are known, differences of wording appear for the same cities and reasons for that have not been determined. Some labels are one color only while others are two colors. The earliest date of use of a label does not seem to be on record and it is not known on what dates the various labels were distributed to the towns and cities using them. Other labels besides those listed by the post office have been noted by philatelists and these are Naco, Ariz.; Mobile, Ala.; Tacoma, Wash. Registry labels were also used from U. S. offices in Shanghai and Canal Zone. The most commonly used labels were those of New York and provided more opportunity for study. Barbara Mueller wrote a most interesting article that appeared in the October, 1954 issue of AMERICAN PHILATELIST which covers a comprehensive listing of the New York labels and the varieties known of them.

No records apparently exist or have not been made available to determine the number of labels issued to the places using them, nor the total used or destroyed, so it is anyone's guess as to how many there might be still in existence. Besides the New York labels, those that are more readily available on the market are from San Francisco, Boston and Philadelphia. The Post Office Department issued a directive dated January 24, 1911 to discontinue the use of the labels.

The only Texas label on cover in the writer's collection is one of El Paso (Fig. 1.) with label in red and label number applied in black. The cover originated in Toronto with a Guadalajara, Mexico destination. Double ring oval cancellations are the stamps. The word "REGISTERED" (probably applied by sender) in magenta appears stamped twice. A circular date stamp "Toronto, Ont. (Spadina, Ave.) My 19 - 09" is noted on the front. Manuscript numbers appear in two places as well as "897863" handstamped in blue (all registry markings). The cover traveled to Chicago and there received a registry backstamp (Fig. 2) in green, another in red at El Paso. A Ciudad Juarez boxed registry handstamp was applied on the front in green as well as an oval registry backstamp of the same city on the reverse, dated May 25, 1909. Magenta oval registry markings show the arrival at Guadalajara.

There seems to have no concentrated effort to garner information in this particular phase of postal history and I am sure many worthwhile facts regarding registry labels are in the hands of collectors or reposing in albums or accumulations with little thought being given to the labels. I am interested in pursuing additional facts and documentation of material on these and would appreciate any information from readers. (Nonie Green, 2401 Colorado, San Angelo, Texas 76901 - photo copy costs re-imbursed)

## GALVESTON AND HOUSTON HOSTED AIR MAIL PIONEERS

By Fred Boughner



Figure 1

It may come as news to many local collectors that this area was twice blessed with Pioneer air mail flights. To an Aerophilatelist a "Pioneer" is a card or letter flown between 1910 and 1916 .. years before the American Airmail System began regular service on May 15, 1918. In this early era, the plane manufacturers' flight teams flew at street circuses, carnivals, air meets and county fairs. These Pioneer air mail flights were given official postal sanction to carry air mail as a sort of "stunt" by either the Washington postmaster general or local postal officials. The barnstorming teams of the Wright, Patterson, Curtiss, Berger and Stinson companies flew anywhere and everywhere they could command a crowd.

The illustrations show the 19th Pioneer flight, taken in time sequence, that flew from Galveston on March 17, 1912. It happened like this: The Aero Club of Galveston and the Galveston Commercial Association teamed up to sponsor and air meet at the old National School Grounds in that city. Postmaster, H. A. Griffin, received permission to have air mail flown during the meet although no route number was assigned by the post office.

One of the aviators already flying at the meet, Paul Studensky, was pressed into service as an airmail pilot. A temporary postal station was set up on the grounds and the

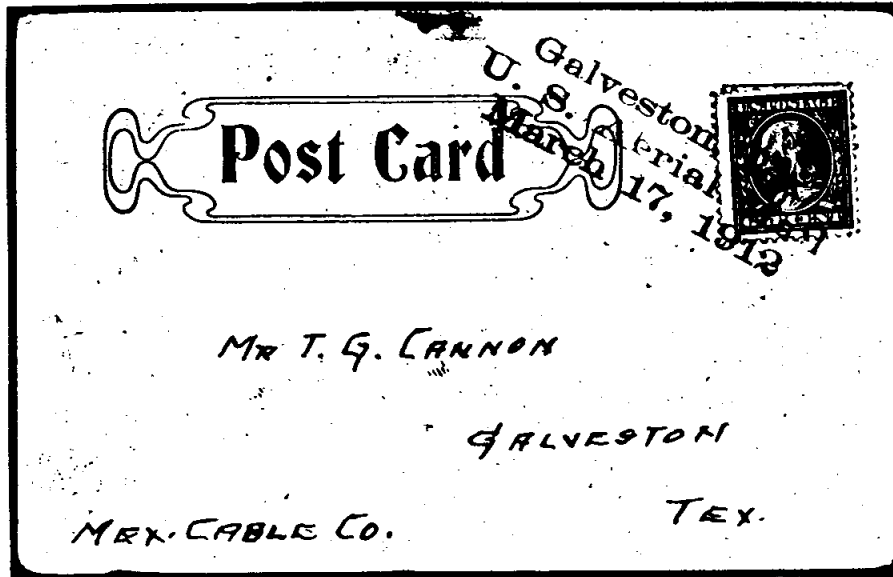


Figure 2

large crowd in attendance sent some 1200 cards and letters aloft with Studensky on that one-day airmail sortie. On his second attempt at take off, after repositioning the heavy mail sack, pilot Studensky got off the ground, circled City Hall and flew north over Galveston Bay. He landed at Texas City Junction near Virginia Point after a flight of about 15 miles. There he delivered the mail sack to a representative of the LaMarque, Texas, Post Office, got a receipt and winged his way back to Galveston. The mail was placed on an inter-urban train and forwarded to Houston while Studensky delivered his receipt to Postmaster Griffin. Such cards are valued at approximately \$75 each, depending on condition and clarity of the special cachet applied as a postmark (shown in Ill. 2).

Just a few days later, on March 24, 1912, Houston tried to get into the airmail act. Pilot Fred DeKor was scheduled to make a mail flight during a Houston meet running from March 24th to 31st. Bad weather and some arguments about the contracts involved prevented DeKor from ever taking off, however. The mail had already been cacheted like this:

HOUSTON, TEXAS  
U.S. AERIAL MAIL  
MARCH 24, 1912

When the flight was scrubbed, the mail was held and a second cachet reading "March 31" was made. This was also ap-



plied to some mail but the second attempt failed as well. All of the letters and cards from both cachet markings were finally cancelled with a postmark dated April 10, 1912, and sent by regular surface transportation. Though this mail was never flown, it is still classified as a true Pioneer card. To this day, there is only one of these Houston Pioneer cards known to be in existence. It is valued at \$500 PLUS!!!

Now, you may want to make a run to grandfather's trunk in the attic and see if any of these two Pioneers are still in the family. They are both rare and valuable souvenirs of this area's feeble attempts at getting the airmail off the ground.

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SECRETARY'S REPORT:

New members:

COHEN, Norman A., P. O. Box 29543, Dallas, TX 75229. 1936 Texas Centennial covers.

JACKSON, Tom, 3000 Telinois, #15, Midland, TX 79701.

JEFFREY, Billy P., 2211 McDuffie, Houston, TX 77019.

McLEAN, Malcolm D., P. O. Box 19959, U.T.A. Station, Arlington, TX 76019.

O'NEAL, Alton, Jr., 604 W. Dale, Winters, TX 79567.

SHRYOC, Kelly, 3208 Collinworth, Fort Worth, TX 76107. Tarrant County covers

New Address:

ALEXANDER, Thomas J., 701 Traders Bank Building, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

FRENCH, Dan W., 830 Egyptian Drive, Corpus Christi, TX 78412.

KIEL, Frank w., 4915 Valkeith Dr., Houston, TX 77096

