

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

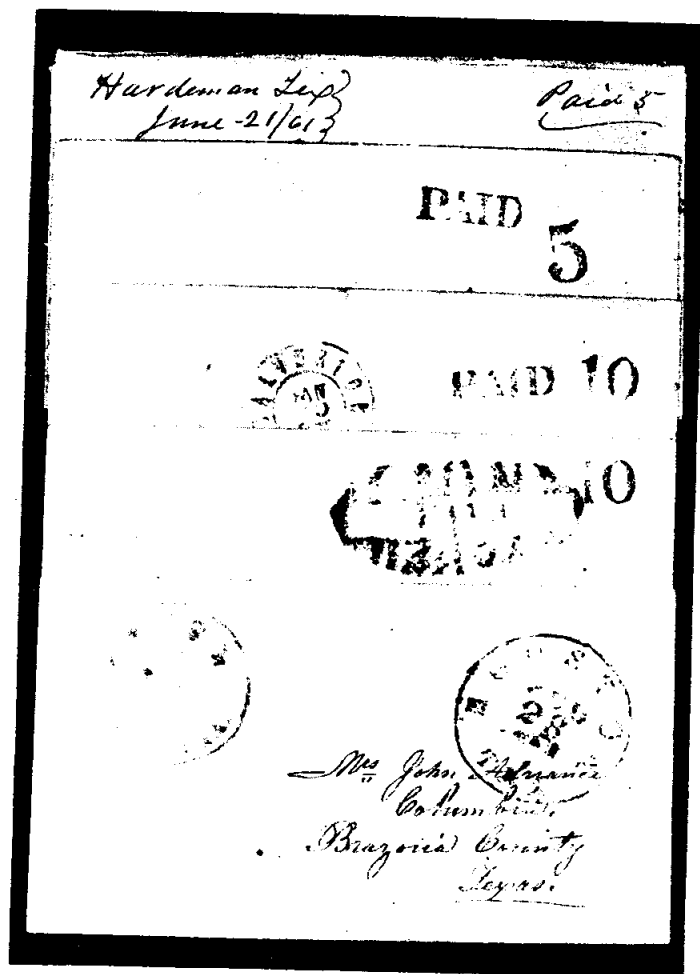


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THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

In the last issue of the Journal a request was made for members of the Texas Postal History Society to correct or update information which appeared in the roster. Several members have already responded and it is hoped that we may receive many additional responses before we again reprint our roster. Please check your citation in the June, 1982 issue of the Journal. Is it accurate, and as complete as you desire?

The receipt of several new applications has pushed our roster of members to a new "high-water" mark. Currently we have 115 members of the Texas Postal History Society. We are unaware why the T.P.H.S. continues to grow, but are delighted that so many new friends wish to become a part of our group. We sincerely welcome the membership of all interested collectors, admonishing each that our objective is to further the advancement and understanding of Texas postal history via collection, research, publication and exhibition. As a part of our society you have the option: 1) to stand by the pool of Texas Postal History admiring what others do, 2) to reach down with a life preserver and politely taste of its refreshing joys, or 3) to jump in with a cannon to the pool with a huge splash. The pool of Texas Postal History is large, the waters are stimulating, the access is easy, and we already in welcome the company.

It has often been said that the way to success is to set goals and then work at them. The Texas Postal History Society has one of its first goals the publication of the Wheat Study of all Texas Post Offices. This was accomplished in 1980 with the help of our first president, published the Texas Postal History Yearbook. Our second major objective was the location, renovation and activation of an old-time Texas Post Office. We wanted to demonstrate to youth, and other interested persons the appearance and activities of a post office at the turn of the century. This was accomplished last year with the opening of the first and only post office in Texas at the Institute of Texian Culture in San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Gordon Hyatt, editor of our Journal, who gave us the idea for the old-time post office has again come up with an objective worthy of our groups support. He has made contact with the TEXAS 1986 SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION to determine the requirements for getting the T.P.H.S. sanctioned as a Texas Independence Association. Such approval would allow us to develop philatelic or postal projects officially sanctioned by the Commission for this celebration. As this project is developed we will keep the membership advised.

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Three very interesting articles this edition with variety enough to satisfy the many different interests of our membership.

Your editor has been in contact with the 1986 Sesquicentennial Commission in Austin. Both Bill Emery and I feel that TPHS should make a meaningful contribution to this great celebration in 1986. We are fortunate that one of our members, Mr. Cohen of Dallas, has been appointed Chairman of the Philatelic Committee. We look forward to working with him on Texas Postal History. We welcome your ideas and comments.

The Adriance Correspondence

by Wm. K. McDaniel

A major find of Texas postal history material has recently been made, which includes one of the larger groups of Texas Confederate covers seen within recent years. In view of its significance as a new source of research material, it seemed fitting that the first "Official" announcement of the discovery should appear in this journal.

Covering a time period from 1838 through the 1890's, this correspondence includes letters and covers from the Texas Republic, statehood, secession, Confederate and post-war eras. Although there are nearly seven hundred letters involved, this article will deal primarily with the material of Texas origin. Fortunately, the majority of the letters are still in very good condition, most being found within their original envelopes, where used.

With the exception of a very few items, the entire correspondence consists of letters to and from members of one family. As John Adraince was the head of the family, the find is being referred to as the "Adriance correspondence".

John Adriance came to Texas in 1835, and settled at Bell's Landing, later known as Columbia. Located in western Brazoria County, the town is now called West Columbia.

A large percentage of the letters are addressed to his wife, Lydia Cooke Adriance, whom he married at Watertown, New York, in 1846. Most of the letters originating outside of Texas come from New York State, and include a previously unlisted Watertown, N.Y. postal marking. This cover is illustrated in Figure 1. Incidentally, the marking is in blue, with the date inserted in manuscript.

While it is my intent to submit detailed writeups of some of the more significant covers at a later date, the volume of material involved prohibits doing so at this time. Therefore, this article will present a general outline of the material included, together with illustrations of several of the more interesting covers.

There are between seventy-five and one hundred stampless covers and folded letters in the lot. Two are from the Texas Republic period, and will be the subject of future articles. Also included are manuscript markings from Caney, Galveston, San Antonio, Quintana, and other Texas towns. A representative group of these covers is illustrated in Figure 2.

The 1847 issue is represented by three covers, all bearing one or more copies of the ten cent stamps. Two of these covers originated in New York City. Each bears a single, sheet-margin copy, with all postal markings in red. The first has a "NEW YORK EXPRESS MAIL (New York)" marking, while the second shows a double-line "STEAM/BOAT" handstamp. Both stamps are cancelled with red circular grids. The third item is, perhaps, the most outstanding of the entire lot. A folded letter, it originated at Columbia, Texas, on May 28, 1850, and travelled, via New Orleans, to Watertown, New York. Postal markings include a red New Orleans circular date stamp, showing a date of June 2, and a red "STEAM" marking. The double rate is paid with a pair of the ten cent 1847 stamps, cancelled and tied in ink. This cover is illustrated in Figure 3.

The three cent 1851-57 issues are also well represented, and include about a dozen examples of the imperforate orange-brown shades. There are between fifty and seventy-five covers bearing copies of other three cent types and colors. Four of these were mailed to Texas after that state had seceded from the Union. The latest is dated June 4, 1861, and originated at Cincinnati, Ohio. Since United States stamps were no longer recognized in the Confederacy, the three cent stamp was ignored upon arrival at Columbia. To indicate the postage due, the clerk added a manuscript "10" in ink. A penciled "10/cts. C.S.P." was also added, presumably by the same postal clerk. It is assumed that the "C.S.P." stood for "Confederate States Postage", although there is no positive evidence to support this theory. This most interesting cover is illustrated in Figure 4.

The other Confederate period material consists of over fifty covers of Texas origin. They include examples of manuscript and handstamped "PAID" markings, provisional issues, and adhesive stamps. All of the provisional covers originated in either Houston or Galveston and include two or more varieties from each city, showing payment of both five and ten cent rates. A representative group of these covers has been reproduced on the front cover of this journal.

There are about twenty covers with adhesive stamps attached, all being of the more common five and ten cent varieties. All are from either Houston or Galveston.

Covers of the post-war period include numerous stamped envelopes representing several different issues and types. Also found are many examples of the various three cent adhesive stamps used during the period. Several of the three cent 1869 stamps are noted, including a very good example of a preprinting paper fold. It is illustrated in Figure 5.

Another striking cover is shown in Figure 6. Originating at Independence, Texas, the postmark includes the names of the postmaster and the county of origin.

The next cover, illustrated in Figure 7, is an Indian Territorial item. The double-line CDS reads, "COTTONWOOD, IND. TERRITORY / 1888 / 27 / NOV / CHEROKEE NAT." It is interesting to note that the logo for the month (NOV) is inverted.

Figure 8 shows an "Illuminated" advertising cover, promoting "Texas A & M College". At this point, it should be noted that John Adriance served for a time on the A & M Board of Regents. His son, Duncan, was also employed there for a time as a teacher.

John Adriance was instrumental in the development of the Houston Tap and Brazoria Railroad, and its extension to Wharton. Included in this find are over two hundred letters and documents relating to this project. They include specifications, cost estimates, operating expense reports, mile-by-mile progress reports, etc. Also included are detailed descriptions of the various counties the railroad was to cross, as well as stockholders' reports, prospectuses, maps, etc. These letters and documents should provide an extensive source of previously unavailable information for students of Texas railroad history.

Research into the postal markings of Galveston has been aided by the inclusion of over one hundred fifty covers and folded letters from that city. They cover a period from 1845 through 1895, and show examples of nearly every known type of postal marking used there during that time. The earliest, a manuscript town marking of 1846, is illustrated in Figure 9.

A small number of letters and covers from this correspondence have turned up over the years, from sources unknown to this writer. I am attempting to file the entire

lot chronologically, and several obvious gaps have appeared, some covering periods of two to six months. Any reader who has material addressed to either John or Lydia Adriance can greatly assist this project by sending Xerox copies of same to me at P.O. Box 638, Angleton, Tx. 77515. As time permits, I will be happy to comply with any reasonable request regarding information pertaining to this material.

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Figure 1

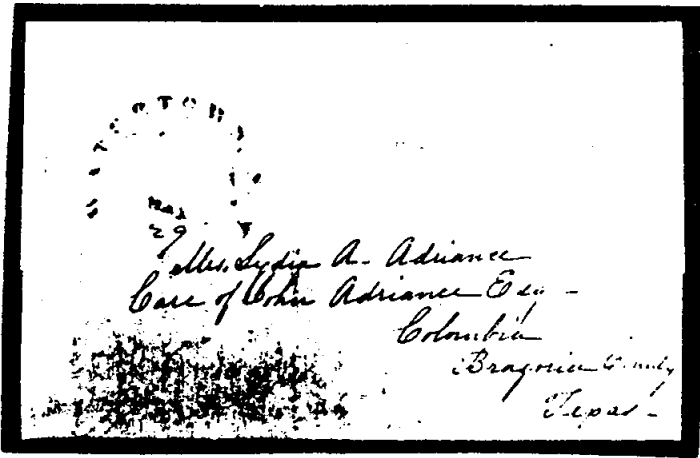


Figure 2

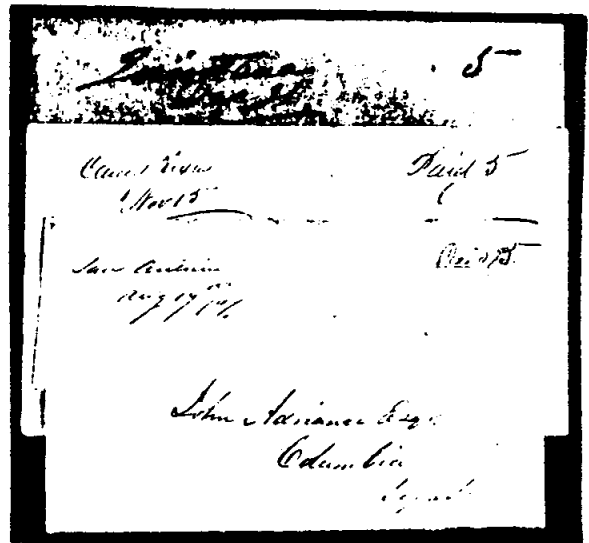


Figure 3

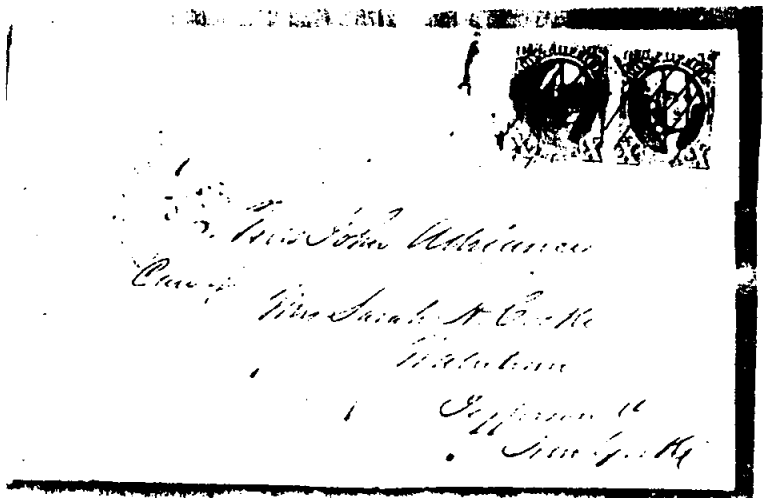


Figure 4

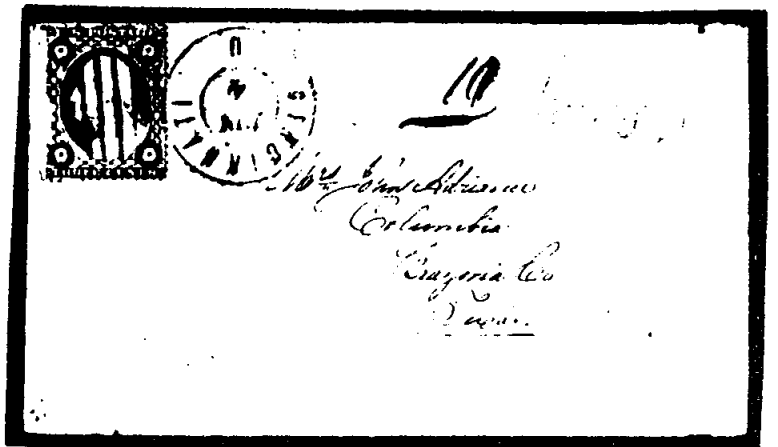


Figure 5

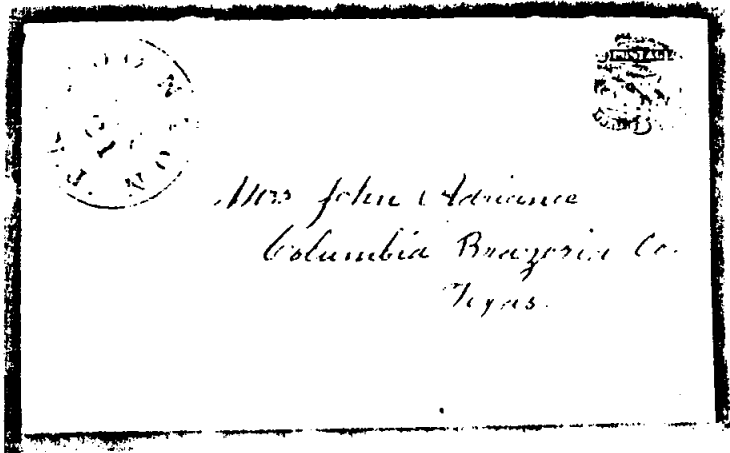


Figure 6

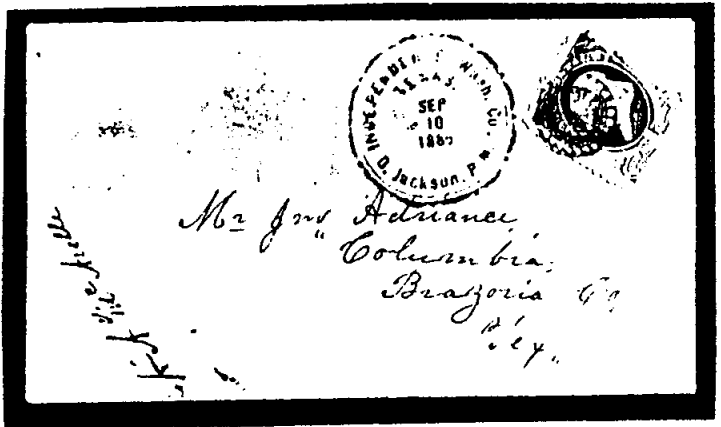


Figure 7

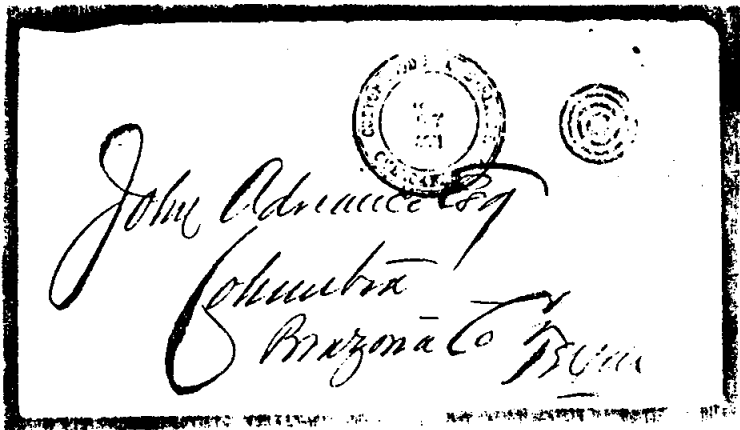


Figure 8

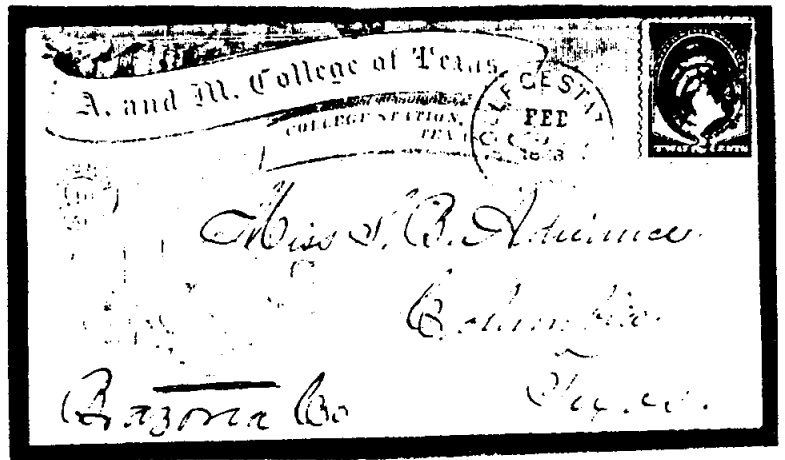
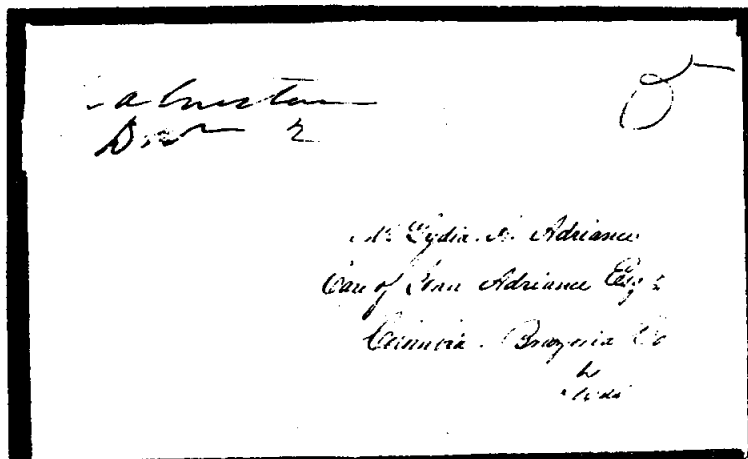


Figure 9



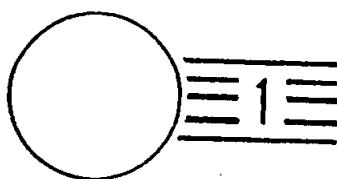
Doane Cancels Used in Texas

This is a study of a small segment of Texas postal history, to be more specific, the period of 1903-1905. During this period, the Post Office Department issued a cancelling device which when used, produced a cancel currently known as a "Doane Cancel". The name honors Ruth R. Doane, an accomplished student of postal history. These cancellers were issued during the period 1903-1905, but some may have been in use during the 1920's; only a study of this type will tell. The newly established, re-established and small post offices could have received a Doane canceller, as a few of the larger post offices may also have received them.

The objectives of this study are: (1) determine which post offices received Doane cancellers, (2) determine the earliest and latest dates known by town, type, numeral (located within the bars) and (3) publish in the TPHS Journal a series of articles based on the findings of the study.

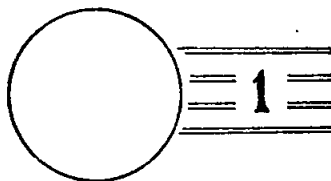
There are three known types of Doane cancels and all varieties are still classified as one of the particular types. The numeral, located within the bars, corresponds very closely to the postmaster compensation for the previous year of operation. A recently established, re-established post office should have received a "1". Post offices which changed names could have received some other numeral. This study should determine if there is a correlation between the numeral and the dollar volume for the previous year. These numerals may range in value of 1-15. The following are examples of the three known types of Doane cancels.

Type 1



This type has five bars, three broken bars between two solid bars. The dials measure 27 to 29 mm. (existing sample measurement) in diameter. The type 2 examples which were measured were also within this range, so the diameter alone should not be used to determine the type.

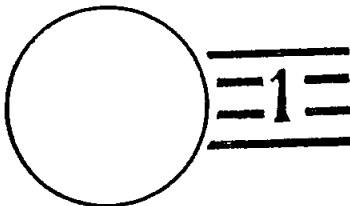
Type 2



This type has four sets of parallel bars with two broken sets located between two solid sets. The diameter of the dial is within the same range as that of the type 1. In some cases the parallel lines became clogged with ink and this type

looks very much like the type 3.

Type 3



This type has four bars with the two broken bars located between two solid bars. The dials measured, from existing samples, about 31mm., so they will be somewhat larger than the types 1 & 2.

This first article gives a somewhat brief history of the Doane cancel along with examples of each known type. As examples are received and examined, the results will be submitted for publication. If you have a cover, post card or whatever, which has a Doane cancel on it, would you please send a copy along with a description (if the copy isn't real clear) to: Jack M. Smith, Sr., 5217 Edmonton, El Paso, Texas, 79924. All examples are needed, line post offices, DPO's, duplicates, etc. Even if the numeral isn't visible, I still need to see the cancel.

The next article will contain some information as to the type of lettering used in each type of Doane, and, with a good response, a progress report.

Galveston Postal Markings of the 19th Century *

by William H. P. Emery

This attempt to catalogue the 19th century postmarks of Galveston, Texas, is offered as a beginning or preliminary effort and does not pretend to be complete or final. Additions or corrections tendered to the author by readers of this report are welcomed and will be appropriately noted.

Approximately 250 19th century covers postmarked at Galveston, Texas, have been examined during the course of this study. Of these, at least 70% contained either dated enclosures or were docketed with dated markings of the recipient on the cover. The earliest and last usage of each type of postmark has been included where this information was known. Since many postmarks have nearly identical sizes, it became necessary to use additional criteria for their distinction and separation. In addition to color, the least distance between the "G" of Galveston and the "T" of TEX., and between the "N" of Galveston and the "X" of TEX. was measured in millimeters. Readers will find these distances amended to each type of postmark illustrated.

The compiling of information, even as limited as this study, can not be done in a short time, nor can it usually be accomplished by one person. As is the case in this effort, many collectors have contributed copies of one or more Galveston postmarks from their collections. I would like to share with each of them the satisfaction of putting together something we hope will be of use to future collectors and postal historians.

Those who have contributed one or more covers to this compilation are as follows: Gordon Bleuler, Charles Deaton, Edward Glass, Wm. McDaniel, Gordon Hyatt, Bill Peterson, Guy Prescott, Rex Stever, and Alex ter Braake.

* Reprinted from U.S. Cancellation Club News

G-1

*Galveston
June 5th / 1881*

40.0mm - Black - ms.
Mar. 1837 - Mar. 1838

G-2 -10-



18.5 x 36.0mm - Black
Mar. 1838 - Feb. 1840

G-3



18.5 x 36.0mm - red +Blk
May 1840 - Jul. 1840

G-4



18.0 x 36.0mm - Black
~~Oct.~~ 1840 - ~~Jan.~~ 1842
Jan. Sept

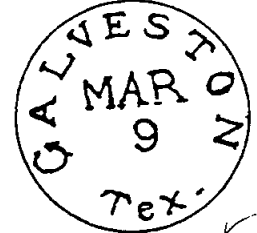
G-5



17.0 x 35.0mm - Red
Apr. 1841 - Jun. 1846

G-6

6.0mm G-T
8.0mm N-X



30.0mm Red + Blue
Aug. 29, 1845 - Nov. 29, 1849

G-7

4.0mm G-T
5.0mm N-X



33.0mm Blue
Apr. 20, 1850 - Sept. 23, 1851

G-8 A Blue
7.5mm Black

4.0mm G-T
4.0mm N-X



32.0mm Blue + Blk
Jan. 22, 1852 - Sept. 27, 1855

G-9

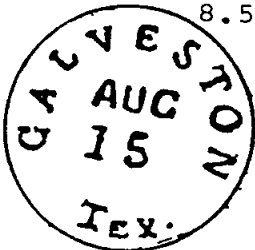
4.5mm N-T
18.0mm G-X



Jun. ---, 1854 - Unknown

G-10

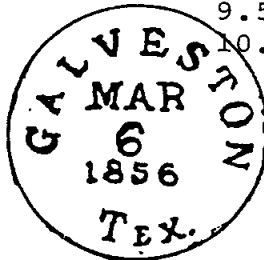
8.5mm G-T
8.5mm N-X



33.0mm Black
Jan. 10, 1854 - Sept. 9, 1856

G-11

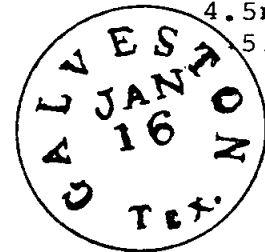
9.5mm G-T
10.0mm N-X



33.0mm Black
~~May 7, 1856~~ - Apr. 7, 1857
Jun 8, 1855

G-12

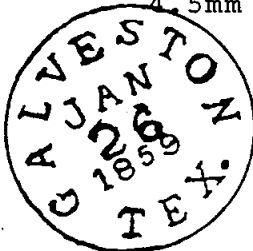
4.5mm G-T
5.0mm N-X



32.0mm Black
Jan. 16, 1858 - Sept. 25, 1858

G-13

5.0mm G-T
4.5mm N-X



32.0mm Black
Dec. 17, 1858 - Oct. 4, 1859

G-14

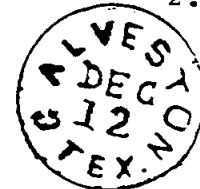
7.5mm G-T
6.5mm N-X



14.0mm Inside
25.0mm Outside Black
~~Nov. 21, 1859~~ - Feb. 15, 1865

G-15

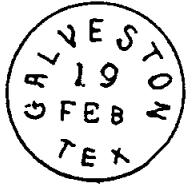
2.0mm G-T
2.0mm N-X



24.0mm Black
~~May~~ 17, 1866 - Feb. 1, 1867

G-16

3.5mm G-T
5.0mm N-X



23.0mm ~~Apr. 8, 1867~~ - ~~Mar. 19, 1868~~ ^{May} Black

G-17

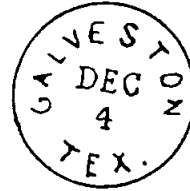
-11- 4.0mm G-T
7.0mm N-X



24.0mm Oct. 18, 1867 - Oct. 18, 1869 Black

G-18

4.5mm G-T
7.0mm N-X



24.0mm Dec. 4, 1867 - Dec. 24, 1871 ^{Jan. 14, 1872} Black

G-19

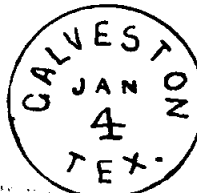
---- G-T
5.5mm N-X



24.0mm Jun. 21, 1871 - Unknown Black

G-20

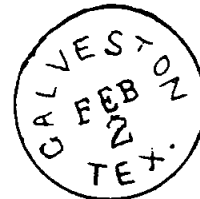
6.0mm G-T
6.0mm N-X



^{Aug. 5, 1872} 25.0mm Dec. 9, 1872 - Feb. 2, 1873 Black

G-21

4.0mm G-T
6.5mm N-X



^{Feb. 2, 1875} 25.0mm ~~Mar. 18, 1875~~ - Jun. 15, 1875 Black

G-22

6.5mm G-T
9.0mm N-X



^{Mar. 18, 1873} 25.0mm Jun. 15, 1873 - Unknown Black

G-23

5.5mm G-T
5.0mm N-X



25.0mm Mar. 14, 187- - Unknown Black

G-24

6.0mm G-T
6.5mm N-X



25.0mm Sept. 12, 1874 - Unknown Black

G-25

5.5mm G-T
6.0mm N-X



26.0mm Nov. 17, 1873 - Apr. 18, 1876 Blue

G-26

4.5mm G-T
6.5mm N-X



26.0mm Apr. 26, 1874 - ~~Unknown Oct. 25~~ Black

G-27

6.0mm G-T
6.0mm N-X



^{Nov. 5, 1875} 25.0mm Aug. 18, 1876 - Dec. 22, 1877 Blue

G-28

6.0mm G-T
7.0mm N-X



26.0mm ^{Sept. 1877} Oct. 6, 1876 - Mar. 21, 1878 Black

G-29

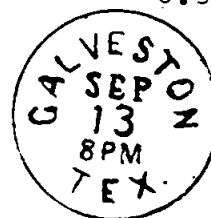
6.5mm G-T
6.0mm N-X



29.0mm Jun. 19, 1878 - Aug. 24, 1878 Black

G-30

6.5mm G-T
6.5mm N-X



27.0mm Nov. 5, 1878 - Aug. 16, 1882 ~~Nov. 15, 1882~~ Black

G-31 9.5mm G-T
8.0mm N-X



27.0mm Black
Jun.5,1883 - Jul.8,1884

G-32 7.0mm G-T
7.0mm N-X



27.0mm Black
Nov.28,1883 - Feb.13, 85

G-33 11.5mm G-T
10.0mm N-X



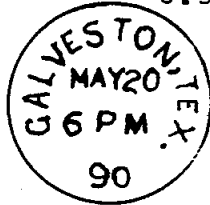
28.0mm Black
Apr.16,1885 - ~~Aug.~~ ^{Dec.} 16,1887

G-34 10.5mm G-T
9.5mm N-X



28.0mm Black
Jan.18,1888 - Oct.30,1889

G-35 7.5mm G-9
6.5mm X-8



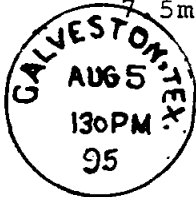
26.0mm Black
May20,1890 - ~~Jan.18,1891~~

G-36 7.5mm G-9
7.5mm X-3



25.0mm Black
~~Jun.2,1893~~ ^{Nov.20} ~~Jul.20,1893~~ - ~~Mar.1~~ 1894

G-37 9.0mm G-9
7.5mm X-5



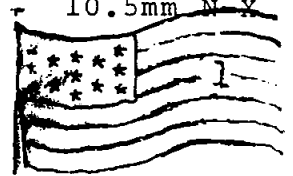
25.0mm Black
Aug.5,1895 - ~~Unknown~~ ^{Oct.11,1895}

G-38 10.5mm G-T
10.5mm N-X



22.0mm Black
-----,1898 - Unknown

G-39 10.5mm G-T
10.5mm N-X



22.0mm Black
Feb.23,1897 - ~~May 16,1899~~ ^{Oct. 1897}

G-40 3.0mm G-T
4.0mm N-X



25.0mm Black
Aug.26, 1869 - ~~Unknown~~ ^{Aug. 8, 1869 - Aug. 24, 1877}

G-41

22.0mm
Feb.1899 - May 1899

G-41A

22.0mm
May 1899 - Oct 1899

G-42

Jan. 1899 - Nov. 20, 1900

G-43

Dec. 11, 1900 - Unknown

G-44

Carrier