

APRIL 2015

WHOLE NUMBER 91

VOL. 23 NO. 2

THE PENNY POST

Official Journal Of The Carriers And Locals Society



The earliest recorded Blood's stamp of any type cancelled with acid.

The 15L10 adhesive is boldly tied to a January 21, (1849) cover.

A Blood's advertising label seals the backflap.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

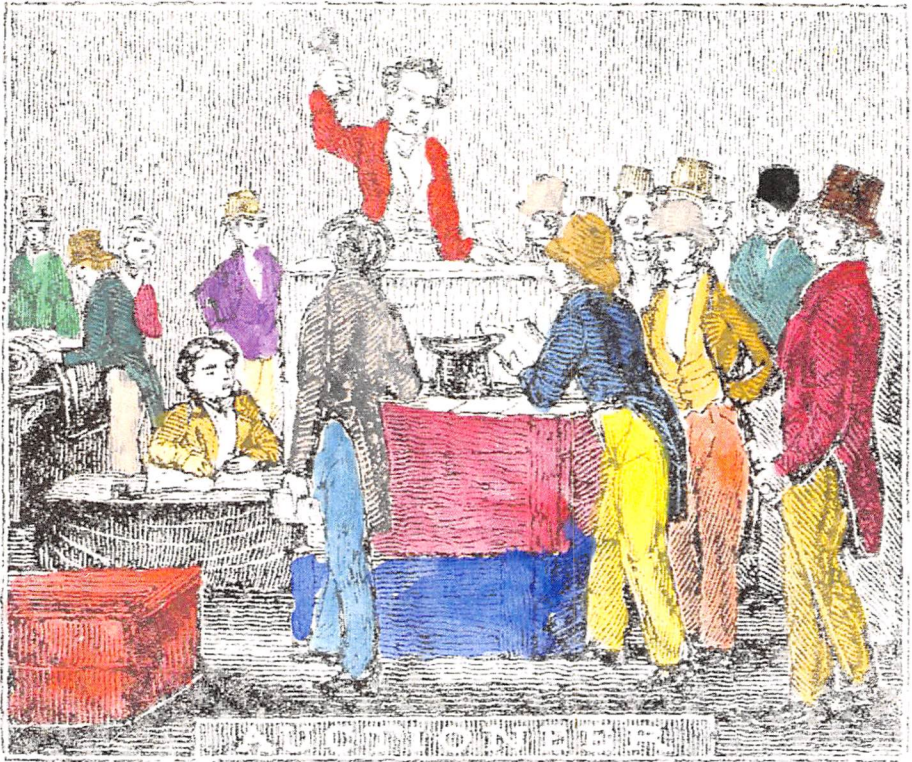
THE PERRY-HALL MANUSCRIPT—AN UPDATE ON PUBLISHED
ARTICLES

INSIDE SWARTS' CITY DISPATCH COVER

EXAMINING A SAVORY & COMPANY COVER

BLOOD'S 15L10: PART 10

AND MORE



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THE PENNY

VOL. 23 NO. 2



POST

APRIL 2015

The Carriers and Locals Society, Inc.
APS Affiliate 211

Official Journal Of The Carriers and Locals Society

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Editor's Message

By

Larry Lyons

WESTPEX, April 24, 2015

I have been the Editor-In-Chief of *The Penny Post* since January 2000, a period of sixteen years. We have published 90 issues of *The Penny Post* since January 1991. Gordon Stimmell was the editor for the first 30 issues and I have done 60 so far through January 2015. The 90 issues of *The Penny Post* contain some 5,012 pages of research. *The Penny Post* has won 23 gold medals in literature and five Reserve Grand Awards. *The Penny Post*, and its Editor, has won the coveted Diane D. Boehret award for excellence in literature three times. (1994, 2009 and 2011). *The Penny Post* has been described as the research Journal that other Societies should emulate.

What keeps me going?

The enormous spirit of cooperation among our members is extremely satisfying. The camaraderie and friendship in our Society make for an overall very enjoyable hobby experience. We have a great fraternity! The co-authoring and pooling of knowledge has taken us far and will continue into the future. Drop me a line if you want to join our "friendship circle" and need research information.

Appreciation

I wish to thank the section editors for their contributions and hard work. Special thanks to Alan Cohen and John Bowman for being my constant critics and proofreaders for the last sixteen years and counting and David Snow, who joined the proofreading group in the fall of 2012. I wish to extend a special thank you to Alan Cohen for being our Auction Manager. We have had 27 auction sales since we began. The Society would not be able to continue without the commissions generated from these sales.

Editor's Choice Award

The Editor's Choice Award is given by me for my personal choice of the best contribution to the previous year.

This year's award goes once again to Vernon Morris for his tremendous undertaking on Blood's. Congratulations to Vern. The award is a decorative mantel clock. The bottom of the clock reads "Editor's Choice Award 2014." Vernon Morris was present at the meeting to receive the award.

Mission Statement

The purpose of *The Penny Post* is to present original research articles in the fields of United States Carriers, Local Posts and Eastern Expresses. Forgeries in these areas are also researched. Articles are reviewed and assistance is provided by the Editor's section heads who comprise the editorial board.

Articles in this Issue

We have an update on the 17 sections of the Perry-Hall manuscript. Cliff Alexander has authored this article to show where we have come with published articles over the last 15 years. Bill Sammis, our Express Section Editor, has provided an article on Savory & Company and specifically indicates why a known cover may not be a genuine use. I have given some insight into a Swarts City Dispatch cover with a U.S. #2 stamp. The article features the folded letter contents and back page. Last, and definitely the most intense, we have Part 10 of the Blood's series featuring 15L10, by Vernon Morris. Much thanks to our authors for their research and writing.

Advertisers and our Patron

I would be remiss if I didn't thank our advertisers without whose support our journal would not be possible. Extra thanks to Scott Trepel for his efforts in our field and for being our patron saint in remembrance of Richard Schwartz.

Your Participation

"Ask not what the *Society* can do for you but what you can do for the *Society*." Someone needs to step up to the plate and answer our call for an Auction Manager. Training will be provided. Also, we are always in need of articles. Please write about one cover or stamp or do a research piece. My editors and friends will help with information and answers to your questions. If you have something of interest or are puzzled by something please write a letter to the editor which I will place in *The Penny Post*.

Final Message

My message to you is to plan on participating more. I know you enjoy the hobby, the journal, the auctions and the collecting but if you don't give a contribution the journal will come to an end. Don't leave it up to the other guy. Also, our auctions are critical to our existence and we are in need of an Auction Manager. Very, very special thanks to Alan Cohen for his 14 years of service to our *Society* over which he managed 27 auctions. My parting message to you is to relax and get away from it all by looking, examining, researching, exhibiting, sharing and talking with fellow stamp collectors and *Society* members. Forget the world and enjoy your stamps and covers.

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The Perry-Hall Manuscript

An Update and Survey of Published Articles

By

Clifford J. Alexander

After I became President of the Carriers & Locals Society, I learned that one of the important projects undertaken by the Society a number of years ago was publication of a manuscript drafted by Elliott Perry. In the 1940s and 1950s, Perry worked on a book covering the independent letter mail companies that operated from early 1844 up to June 30, 1845 when the Postal Act of March 3, 1845 put them out of the business of carrying mail.

The Manuscript was based on Perry's research and the Arthur Hall collection of carriers, local posts and express companies. Perry had assisted Hall from the 1920s to the 1960s with acquisitions for his exceptional collection that was sold in 2000 by Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.¹

Perry never finished the book. While he was working on it, he sent copies to and enlisted assistance and comments from, a number of collectors. It is known that Richard Schwartz, Robert Lowe and Calvet Hahn were among the persons who received copies. After Perry died, some of these collectors wrote articles utilizing in part information from the Manuscript.

I understand that rights to the Manuscript were jointly acquired from Robert Kaufmann by the Philatelic Foundation and John Reznikoff who transferred the rights to the C&LS. The C&LS agreed to participate in a joint project with the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society to expand and update the research and complete the publication of articles.² Beginning in 2000, Robert Meyersburg, Steven M. Roth and Richard Schwartz began publishing articles in the *Chronicle* based on the Manuscript.

A collector who was a member of both the C&LS and USPCS agreed to serve as editor and supervise the project. He divided up various chapters and forwarded them to C&LS and USPCS members. Unfortunately, he became ill and died a few years after the project began. John Bowman, past President of the C&LS, was unable to get a copy of the Manuscript despite efforts both before and after the editor passed away.

Tracking down the persons who received copies proved to be more difficult than anticipated. Over the last year, however, a number of persons reported that they had received portions of the Manuscript. We also were able to find some correspondence relating to the Manuscript.

Scott Trepel of Siegel Auction Galleries has a copy in his library that he generously made available. A review of his copy made it clear that Perry's draft was in various levels of early research and development. Some chapters were more complete than others, but none was at a stage that it could be published. All of the

¹ See Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc., "The Hall Collection/Carriers and Locals/Western Expresses," Sale No. 830 (November 13-14, 2000).

² See "Publication of the Perry/Hall Independent Mail Companies Manuscript," *Chronicle* Issue 179, Vol. 50, No. 3 (August 1998).

chapters required significant additional research, editing and enhancement; and the photographic images were unusable. In addition, in the years since Perry began the project, new discoveries and sales of old collections have greatly expanded our knowledge of the companies and surviving covers.

Part of the research on the Manuscript has involved searching for articles already published where authors utilized portions of the Manuscript. Authors sometimes gave credit to Perry and Hall in titles and introductory paragraphs. In other cases, while reading articles, we can tell that an author who we knew had access to the Manuscript utilized Perry’s research.

Richard Schwartz acquired one version of the Manuscript and published important articles on Brainard Express and Brainard & Co. in the *Chronicle*. Schwartz also published eight articles in *The Penny Post* on fake independent letter mail company stamps that utilized part of the Manuscript. Gordon Stimmell received a copy of the W. Wyman Chapter. After significant research and enhancements, he published an in-depth article on that company in the *Chronicle*. In his article, Stimmell identified twice the number of existing covers as were listed in the Manuscript.

Calvet Hahn, a prolific postal history author who had a copy of the Manuscript, refers to the Manuscript in a number of articles, including his extensive article on Adams Express that comprised the entire May/June 1990 issue of the *Collectors Club Philatelist*. John Bowman edited an article by Calvet Hahn on Overton & Co. that appeared in *The Penny Post*. Bowman also has started publishing in *The Penny Post* a series of articles on the American Letter Mail company that have utilized the Manuscript.

Perry originally wrote 17 chapters. He subsequently added another that he called “New 17.” The following table lists the titles of each of the 18 draft chapters in the second column. Articles written by authors who we have identified as having utilized the Manuscript at least to some extent are identified in the third column. In the fourth column is a list of the series of eight articles on fake stamps written by Richard Schwartz based on the Manuscript.

Chapter	Title (Approx. Pages)	Comment and Publications References	Schwartz Penny Post Forgery Series
1	General (60)	Portions of the Perry-Hall Manuscript General introductory chapter were published by: Bob Meyersburg in <i>Chronicle</i> Issue 136, Vol. 39, No. 4 (Nov 1987); Steve Roth in <i>Chronicle</i> Issue 186, Vol. 52, No. 2 (May 2000); and Steve Roth in <i>Chronicle</i> Issue 189, Vol. 53, No. 1 (Feb. 2001); Calvet M. Hahn in “Mail Quantities Carried by the Independent Mail Companies,” <i>Chronicle</i> Issue 192, Vol. 53, No. 4 (Nov. 2001).	NA

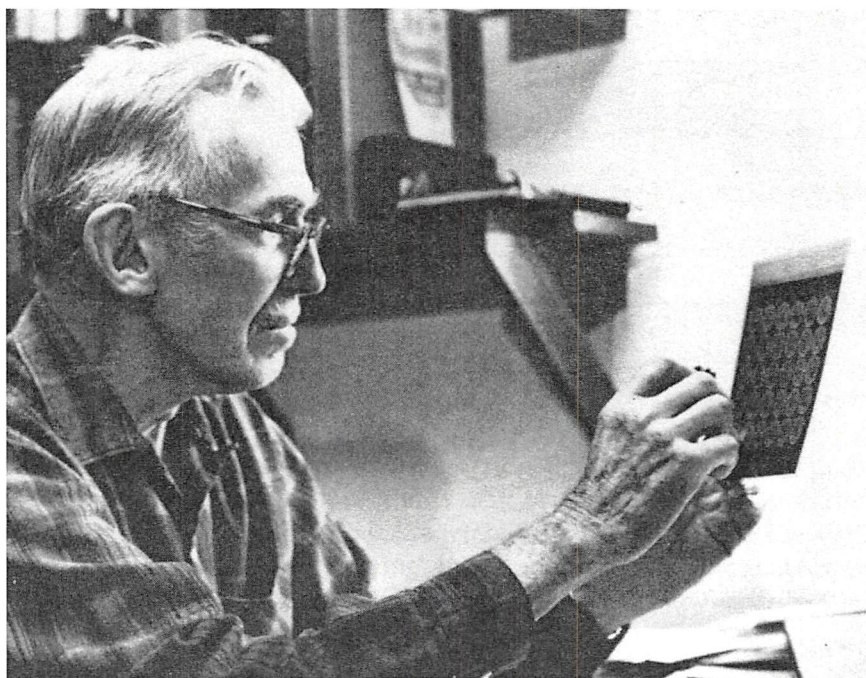
Chapter	Title (Approx. Pages)	Comment and Publications References	Schwartz Penny Post Forgery Series
2	Harnden (100)	Hahn used this chapter in a series of articles published in <i>Stamp Collector</i> in 1989.	NA
3	Adams & Company Express (45)	Hahn used this chapter in connection with two articles: "Alvin Adams: Entrepreneurs and Business Pioneers," <i>The Penny Post</i> Vol. 14, No. 2 (April 2006); and also "Adams' Express and Independent Mail," <i>Collectors Club Philatelist</i> (May-June 1990).	NA
4	American Letter Mail Company (50)	John Bowman used this chapter as a source for his series of articles on American Letter Mail Company in <i>The Penny Post</i> : Part I, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Apr 2006); Part II Vol. 14, No. 4 (Oct 2006); Part III Vol. 15, No. 3 (July 2007); Part IV Vol. 15, No. 4 (Oct 2007); Part V Vol. 18, No. 3 (July 2010) and Part VI Vol. 20, No. 2 (Apr 2012). Boston, New York and Philadelphia are the only parts not yet specifically covered in detail.	Vol. 3, No. 4 (Oct 1993)
5	Brainard and Company (20)	Published by Dick Schwartz in <i>Chronicle</i> Issue 186, Vol. 52, No. 2 (May 2000). Hahn also used this chapter in writing "Brainard Independent Mail Companies," <i>Stamp Collector</i> Vol. 68, No. 5120 (May 21, 1994).	Vol. 4 No. 2 (Apr 1994)
6	Brainard's Express (30)	Published by Dick Schwartz in <i>Chronicle</i> Issue 186, Vol. 52, No. 2 (May 2000). Hahn also used this chapter in writing "Brainard Independent Mail Companies," <i>Stamp Collector</i> Vol. 68, No. 5120 (May 21, 1994).	NA
7	Burbank	NA	NA
8	Hale & Co. (175)	Used by Mike Gutman in writing his seminal book on the subject: <i>Hale & Co. Independent Mail Company 1843-1845</i> (2005).	Vol. 3, No. 2 (Apr 1993)

Chapter	Title (Approx. Pages)	Comment and Publications References	Schwartz Penny Post Forgery Series
9	The Hartford Mail (50)	Not published.	Vol. 5, No. 1 (Jan 1995)
10	Hoyt's Letter Express (7)	A note on the list of chapters says that Hoyt's was "not a true express: See Pomeroy."	NA
11	New Haven Expresses (7)	This was a bogus post that appears to have been dropped from the manuscript.	NA
12	Overton & Co. (40)	Calvet Hahn used this chapter as a source for his article on Overton's that was introduced by John Bowman and appeared in <i>The Penny Post</i> : Part I Vol. 19, No. 2 (Apr 2011); Part II Vol. 19, No. 3 (July 2011); Part III Vol. 19, No. 4 (Oct. 2011); Part IV Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan 2012); and Part V Vol. 20 (Apr 2012)	Vol. 4, No. 4 (Oct 1994)
13	Pomeroy's Letter Express (80)	A note on original list of chapters says this chapter was "written by Pitt Petri." Calvet Hahn used the Pomeroy's Chapter in writing a series published in <i>Stamp Collector</i> in 1992 (Jan 18, Feb 8 and Feb 22).	Vol. 3, No. 3 (July 1993)
14	Letter Express (Wells)	A note on the original list of chapters says "Written by Pitt Petri." Cary Johnson used an unpublished Pitt Petri manuscript that might have included Hall- Perry material in an article on Wells Letter Express <i>Chronicle</i> Issue 215, Vol. 59, No. 3 (Aug. 2007).	Vol. 4, No. 3 (July 1994)
15	Wyman (20)	This chapter was used in an article by Gordon Stimmell in <i>Chronicle</i> Vol. 53, No. 3 (Aug 2011).	Vol. 4, No. 1 (Jan 1994)
16	The Maine Express (45)	Not published.	NA
17	Massachusetts and New Hampshire (40)	Not published.	NA

Chapter	Title (Approx. Pages)	Comment and Publications References	Schwartz Penny Post Forgery Series
New 17	Connecticut Expresses (“with probably Van Benthuyssen” of NYC)	This does not appear to have been part of the manuscript. Dick Schwartz published an article on Van Benthuyssen’s News Office in <i>The Penny Post</i> Vol. 1, No. 1 (Jan 1991).	NA
	Appendix (40)		NA

We hope that this update will also assist collectors by serving as a reference source for the independent mail companies of the 1840s. If anyone has additional or different information about the Manuscript, I would appreciate hearing from you at clifford.alexander@klgates.com.

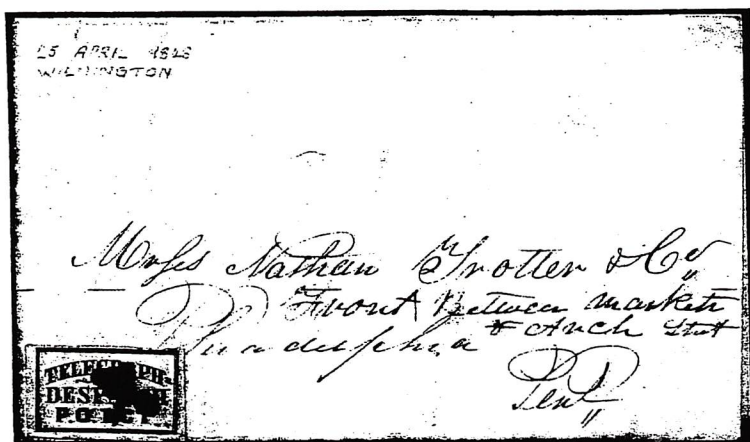
I would like to especially thank Scott Trepel and Steve Roth for their advice and assistance with this project. I also would like to thank John Bowman, Ron Cipolla, Bill Crowe, David Snow and Gordon Stimmell.



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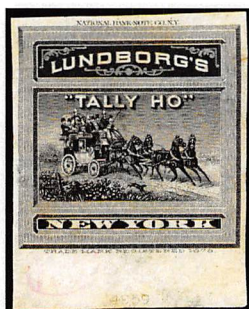
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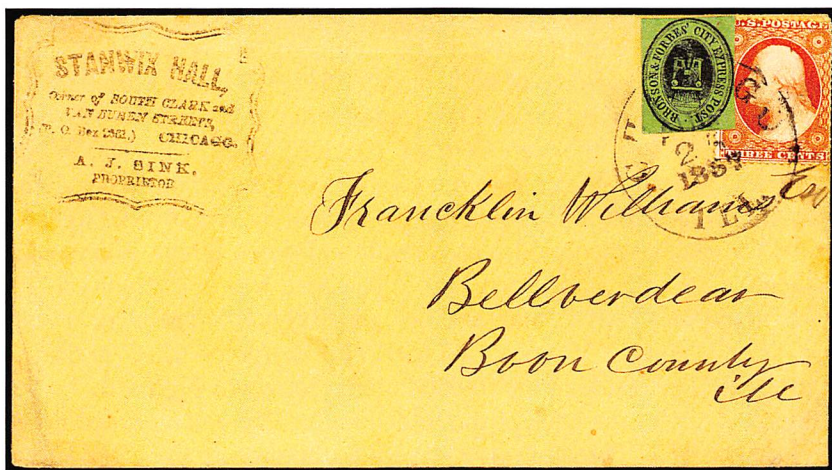
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Inside a Swarts' City Dispatch Post Cover

By
Larry Lyons

The Swarts' City Dispatch Post cover shown in **Figure 1** has a US #2 stamp to pay the postage from New York to Pittsburgh. This cover is a candidate for the finest Swarts' cover in existence. The U.S. stamp has four nice margins and is tied by a strike of a red bar cancel. This is a folded letter dated January 19, 1848 that was brought to the post office by Swarts' local post. The Swarts' red oval handstamp proclaims Swarts' as "B. Post Office at Chatham Square." In advertisements Swarts presented himself as the "Branch Post Office." In reality there were no U.S. branch Post offices. The only U.S. branch post office was previously at Chatham Square but closed on January 5, 1847. Aaron Swarts opened his local post ten days after the U.S. Post Office branch closed and proclaimed he was the "Branch Post Office." There were no anti-trust laws at that time and it was not illegal for Swarts to call himself the "Branch Post Office." He was not the only local post to name themselves a post office. The Third Avenue Post Office, the Russell Post Office, and Price's Post Office were others to do so, just to name a few.


Swarts also self-proclaimed himself the "king of the local posts at Chatham Square." This was his area of Manhattan and indeed he dominated the local post business in this section. Swarts bought out Bouton's, his major competition in 1849.

Let's get back to the folded letter shown in **Figure 1**. There are only three reported Swarts covers with the 10¢ 1847 stamp, so this is a rare cover. It has a Philatelic Foundation certificate of authenticity #511,979 dated May 9, 2013, which proclaims the stamp as fault free and the folded letter as a genuine use. See **Figure 2**. The folded letter is on the stationery of TRADESMEN'S BANK in New York and is addressed to John Snyder Esquire, Cashier, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The letter says, "I enclosed for collection a note of James W. Woodwell August 4 6 mos. For \$475.87 for which when paid please remit and much oblige. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Richard Berry, Cas. The note was due August 4. There is a manuscript notation "PAID" and another of "July 7." There is a calculation indicating 475.87 minus 2.37 equals 473.50. The charge of \$2.37 is 5%, probably the collection fee. The inside of the folded letter is shown in **Figure 3**.

Figure 4 shows the back of the folded letter. There is a printed notation that the letter is in the 1847 Directory as 1-19-1848, the date of the circular datestamp. There is a manuscript notation the letter is dated January 19, 1848. There is a manuscript testimonial that says "in my opinion this rare cover is genuine in all respects." It is signed Stanley Ashcroft and dated December 9, 1956. At the top is another manuscript notation that this letter was in the Caspary collection and was lot #166 in his sale of January 16, 1856, almost exactly 108 years after the letter was written.



Figure 1. A U.S. #2 on a Swarts cover to Pittsburgh.



The Philatelic Foundation
341 West 38th Street • 5th Floor
New York, NY 10018
EXPERT COMMITTEE

No. 511979
05/09/2013

We have examined the enclosed item, of which a photograph is attached, and *described by the applicant* as follows:


Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Cat. No.	Issue	Denom.	Color
2	1847	10¢	black

Scott's unless otherwise specified.

SINGLE, TIED BY RED SQUARE GRID ON 1847 FOLDED LETTER TO PITTSBURGH, PA. WITH RED "SWARTS' B/POST OFFICE/ NY/CHATHAM SQUARE" OVAL AND NEW YORK PMK.

AND WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT:
IT IS A GENUINE USAGE *****



511979

F 257746

For The Expert Committee
Chairman

[Signature]

Photocopies of this Certificate are not valid.

Figure 2. The PF certificate #511929 for the subject cover.

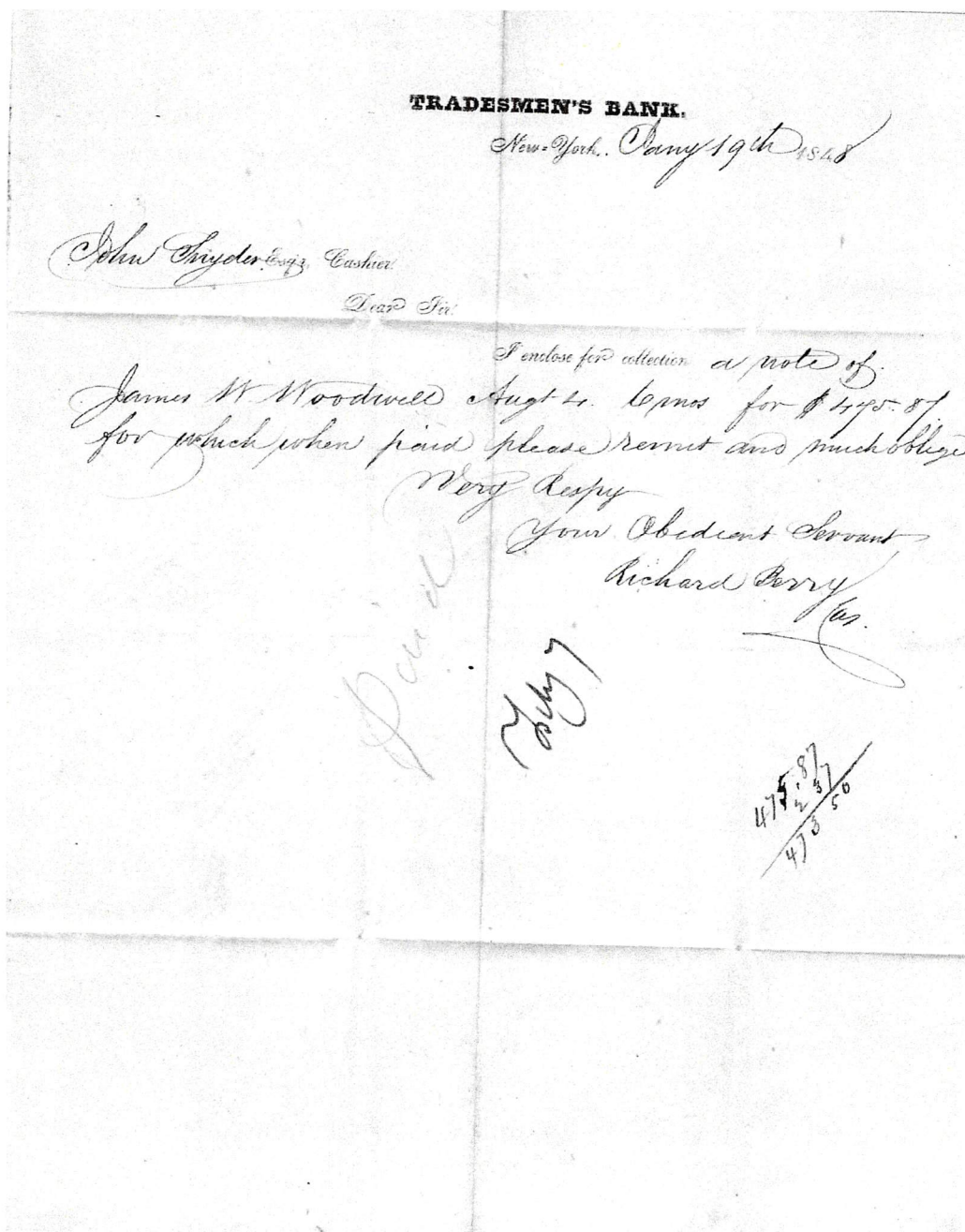


Figure 3. The inside of the Swarts folded letter from New York to Pittsburgh.

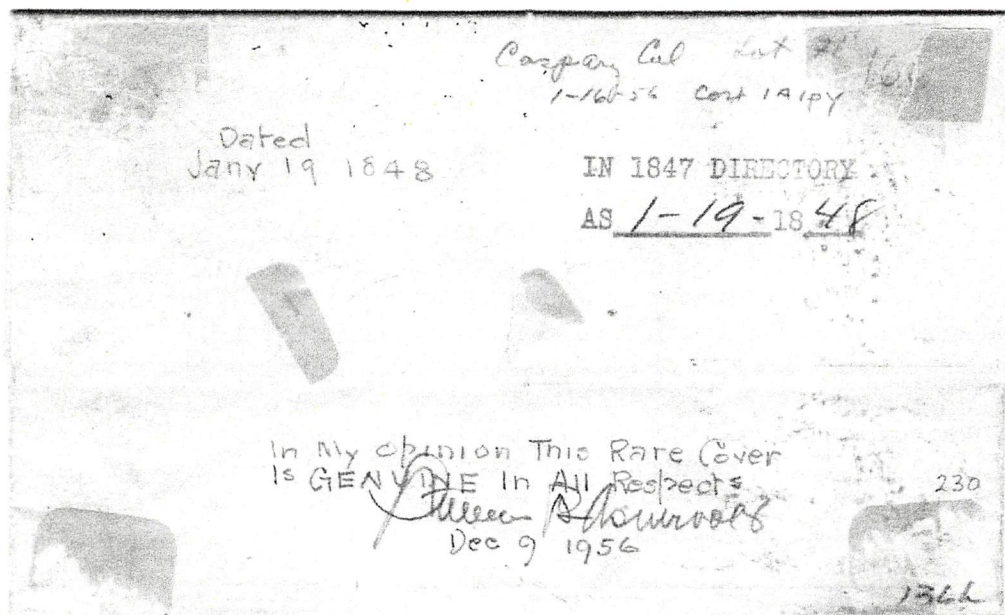


Figure 4. The back of the folded letter dated January 19, 1848.

WANTED
AUCTION MANAGER
to do
2 AUCTIONS / YEAR
WILL TRAIN
Call
Cliff Alexander 703-380-8500
Or
Larry Lyons 917-608-6225
Or
Alan Cohen 212-280-7865

Examining a Savory & Company Cover Drawing an Unsavory Conclusion

By
William W. Sammis

In Michael Gutman's magnum opus "Hale & Co. Independent Mail Company 1843-1845" he illustrates a conjunctive cover (**Figure 1**), dated June 20, 1844, that traveled from Salem, Massachusetts to New York City and was handed off to Hale & Company at Boston. Savory & Company's gold on black glazed surface-colored paper forwarding label is affixed in the upper right hand corner and it is tied to the cover by a "PAID" handstamp in black. A ten-cent rate has been written across the label, a rate ostensibly split between Savory and Hale. All in all it is a very pretty cover...perhaps too pretty. Mike Gutman, ever insightful, notes, "The scant literature regarding Savory labels shows dates starting circa 1849 and therefore it is difficult to know whether or not the label originated on this cover." In my opinion Mike was correct to be cautious.



Figure 1: A conjunctive cover, Salem-Boston-N.Y.C., dated June 20, 1844

Express Company forwarding labels on covers are spectacular, this being the author's biased opinion. Gold level exhibits have been presented with them as the primary focus (i.e. Dale Forster). They are in fact what drew me to the study of express company postal history in the first place. (A nod to friend Bruce Mosher). These labels add pizzazz to any cover just as they do to the one being considered here. However, their *raison d'être* needs to be kept in mind. The labels were

intended to advertise the company using them and to acknowledge the responsibility to transport the letter or package to which they were affixed. They had no franking power and therefore did not need to be cancelled.

The Savory-Hale cover has the Savory & Company label nicely tied to the cover with a “PAID” handstamp (**Figure 2**). In thinking back over my twenty-five years in the field I am hard-pressed to recall another label, as opposed to a stamp, tied in such a manner. One explanation would be the haphazard use of the handstamp by the Savory & Company clerk at Salem; another would be an attempt to legitimize an added label.

The “PAID” handstamp is one I have not seen used by Savory & Company on another cover. Given the relative scarcity of Savory & Company postal history (I have seen perhaps fifteen to twenty examples) this doesn’t mean too much. However, another usage would lend credence to this cover.

The manner in which the cover is rated is also problematical. “10 cts.” (my best guess) has been written across the label. No responsible clerk would apply a rate in such a manner. The rate needs to be easily visible to anyone handling the cover and black ink on a black glazed surface-colored label is anything but. Further, writing on the label compromises the label’s ability to advertise the company.

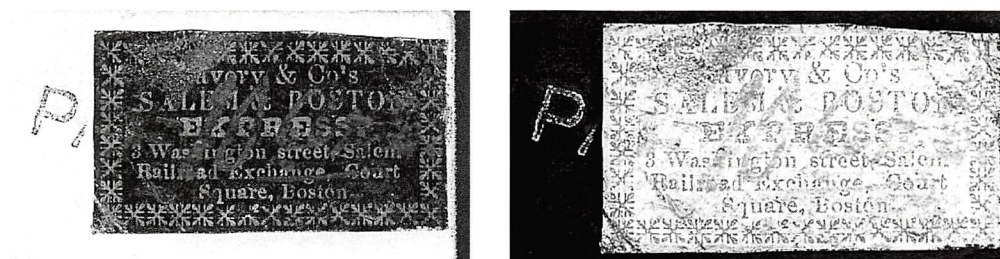


Figure 2.¹: Savory & Company label tied by handstamp and with manuscript rating; scanned and enlarged images one being filtered

The observations I have offered so far with regard to this cover are subjective and therefore open to various interpretations. However, there are other factual elements of a damning nature to be considered.

Savory & Company’s Boston address, as advertised on the forwarding label on this 1844 cover, is “Railroad Exchange, Court Square”. This was a general express address where multiple express companies held office space. In this way any customer walking through the door could have their property transported regardless of the destination. The problem is that in 1844 the Railroad Exchange at Court Square in Boston did not exist. The June 19, 1847 edition of the *Boston Evening Transcript* notifies the public in part, “Railroad Exchange. This is the new name for that part of the Museum Building in Court Square, substituted for Barristers Halls.” Previously a number of express companies had occupied Harnden & Company’s office located at 8 Court Street to the point that it became

¹ The image at right has been selected from the filtered images prepared at retroReveal.org. This is a wonderful philatelic tool. I unreservedly recommend it.

overcrowded. The Railroad Exchange on Court Square offered more space as well as easier access as opposed to the busy Court Street. The Boston *Liberator* of November 19, 1847: “The Railroad Exchange’. – In our paper of Saturday we published a brief paragraph in relation to the removal of several of the Express offices from 8 Court street, to the new building on Court square. The establishment of Harnden & Co. was so crowded that it became necessary to make the change.” Subsequent editions of the Boston City Directories and Almanacs list dozens of express companies located at the Court Square Railroad Exchange. Eventually Savory & Company became one of them but there were a few other twists that occurred between 1844 (the date of our cover) and that time.

In the 1830s Benjamin Savory was a well-known stage driver who advertised a route between Salem and Boston. By 1844 (the year of our cover) he had entered the express business, running the Salem-Boston route out of Harnden’s 8 Court Street address. (He is listed in Dickinson’s 1844 Boston Almanac with his name misspelled as “Savery”.) The listing in the 1847 Boston City Directory is interesting for two reasons. 1.) The express is still not listed as “Savory & Company”. 2.) The address for the express is 7 State Street, Boston. This was another general express location that operated in direct competition with the Railroad Exchange at Court Square. The earliest verification that I can find for “Savory & Company” at the Railroad Exchange, Court Square, Boston is an ex-Hahn cover dated May 6, 1848 (**Figure 3**). The label, like the example under examination, is printed in gold on black glazed surface-colored paper. Bottom line: In 1844 “Savory & Company” did not exist.

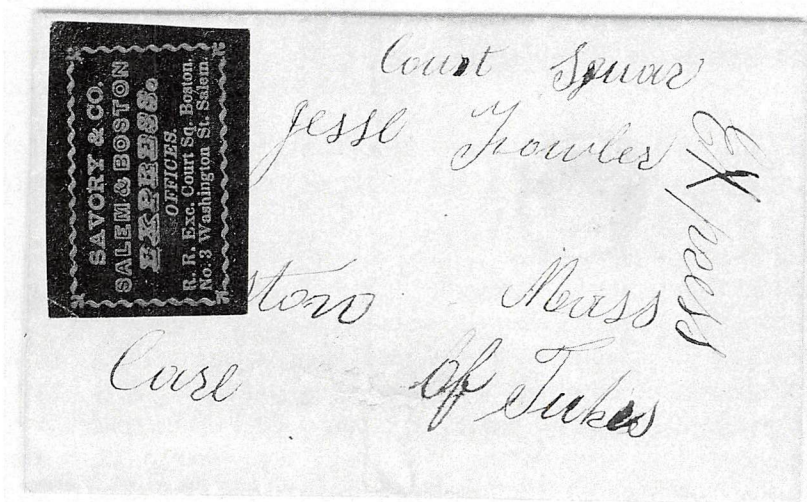


Figure 3: A Salem to Boston Savory & Company cover dated May 6, 1848

The observations made in this article were made possible by on-line resources. Think of the work Cal Hahn and Elliott Perry could do if they were still with us!

As always I invite correspondence at cds13@cornell.edu

Carrier and Local Society Awards

2014	NAPEX	Reserve Grand and Gold
2014	Stampshow, Little Rock, AR	Gold
2013	APS Stampshow, Milwaukee, WI	Reserve Grand and Gold
2013	NAPEX	Reserve Grand and Gold
2012	NAPEX	Reserve Grand and Gold
2012	Chicagopex	Gold
2012	Sacramento, CA	Gold
2011	Stampshow, Columbus, OH	Gold
2011	Chicagopex	Gold
2011	NAPEX	Reserve Grand and Gold
2011	Diane D. Boehret Award for Excellence in Philatelic Literature	
2010	NAPEX	Gold
2009	StampExpo 400, Albany, NY	Reserve Grand and Gold
2009	The Diane D. Boehret Award for Excellence in Philatelic Literature	
2009	APS StampShow, Pittsburgh, PA	Gold
2009	NAPEX	Gold
2008	StampShow, Hartford, CT	Gold
2007	Chicagopex	Gold
2007	APS StampShow, Portland, OR	Reserve Grand and Gold
2006	StampShow, Chicago, IL	Gold
2005	New Zealand Philatelic Literature Exhibition	Large Silver Gold
2005	APS StampShow, Grand Rapids, MI	Gold
2004	National Philatelic Exhibition of Washington, NAPEX	Gold
2004	APS StampShow, Sacramento, CA	Gold With Felicitations
2003	APS StampShow, Chicago, IL	Gold
2002	APS StampShow, Chicago, IL	Gold
2001	Sescal, California	Gold
2001	APS StampShow, Chicago, IL	Gold
1994	The Diane D. Boehret Award for Excellence in Philatelic Literature	
1994	StampShow, Pittsburgh, PA	Vermeil
1994	Sescal, California	Vermeil
1993	StampShow, Houston, TX	Gold
1992	Sescal, California	Vermeil

BLOOD'S 15L10: Part 10

By

Vernon R. Morris, MD

D.O. Blood & Co. began on July 1, 1845 by acquiring the Philadelphia Despatch Post and their remaining stamps, 15L3, the **world's first pictorial stamp**. During the next three years into 1848, three variations of the "striding messenger" stamps were printed. *Only 18% (17 of 93), however, of the final two issues (15L5 and 15L6) serviced outbound letters,*¹ (as they had been reserved primarily for local door delivery).

By January 1846, Blood & Co. developed an entirely new stamp dedicated for outbound letters *only*. An inscription "**for the POST OFFICE,**" headed an entirely new geometric double circle stamp design.² The **world's first special purpose stamp** formally established a new business paradigm of bifurcated private postal service. The company had divided and specialized its business model, with delivery of letters to *either* a local street address *or* a government post office. During the next two years D.O. Blood & Co. printed two additional similar double circle stamp designs, virtually *all* servicing outbound letters.

Altogether, D.O. Blood & Co. printed six different stamp designs, three of each type, during these several years, with large quantities of stamps not yet deployed into service.^{3,4}

Suddenly in 1848 a new company name, profoundly different adhesive stamp design, and full color appeared! Blue stamps. Green stamps. Out with black, white, and shades of gray. The next five stamp issues, four of which appeared during 1848, were under a new name, "Blood's Despatch." Physical stamp dimensions were conspicuously different. Whereas prior Blood & Co stamps were large squares, all Blood's Despatch stamps were smaller and rectangular. What did not change was the very successful bifurcated business model.

15L10 "Black and Blue"

The horizontal rectangular framed design in **Figure 1** measured 23mm by 17.5mm, and has been listed in the *Scott Catalogue* as 15L10 "black and blue" for 2 cents.⁵ The vignette was a horizontally oblong shaped double serpentine scroll. Large capital letters "**BLOOD'S**" at top and "**DESPATCH.**" at bottom. Smaller letters in the center scroll "**for the POST OFFICE.**" explicitly defined a **special purpose stamp**,^{6,7} and conceptual *continuation* of the D.O. Blood & Co series of geometric double circle stamps (15L7; 15L8; and 15L9).

¹ Vernon R. Morris, Jr., MD, "Bloods Part 6: 15L6," *The Penny Post*, Vol. 22, No. 2, April 2014, Whole No. 87, page 58.

² Vernon R. Morris, Jr., MD, "Bloods Part 7: 15L7," *The Penny Post*, Vol. 22, No. 3, July 2014, Whole No. 88, pages 29, 53.

³ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, April 2014, pages 41, 57.

⁴ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, July 2014, pages 29, 53.

⁵ *Scott 2012 Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps & Covers, Ninetieth Edition*, Scott Publishing Co., 2011, Sidney, Ohio, page 545.

⁶ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, July 2014, pages 52, 55.

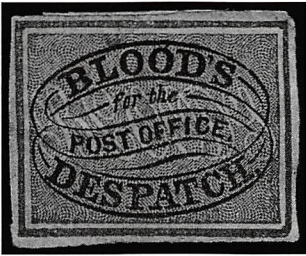


Figure 1. Unused 15L10 light blue horizontal rectangle specified “BLOOD’S DESPATCH. / for the POST OFFICE.”

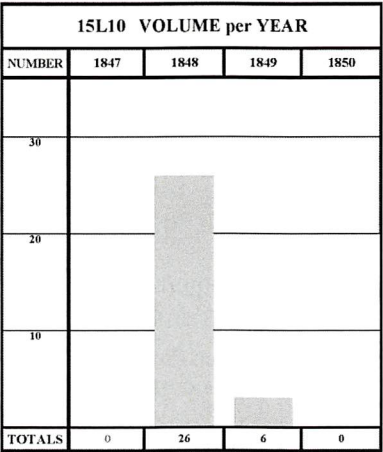


Figure 2. 15L10 Volume per Year reveals the great majority of covers were 1848.

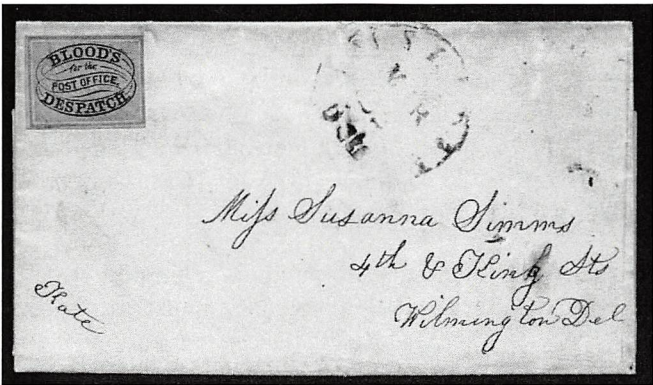


Figure 3. The earliest recorded 15L10 was a March 22, (1848) folded letter addressed to Wilmington, Delaware.

⁷ Vernon R. Morris, Jr., MD, “Bloods Part 9: 15L9,” *The Penny Post*, Vol. 23, No. 1, January 2015, Whole No. 90, pages 51, 52, 55, and 60.

No 15L10 stamps were perforated. Only one multiple exists, an off cover vertical pair with original gum.⁸ All stamps were apparently separated manually. The rectangular frame leant itself to efficient “cut rectangle” separation, much like prior cut square striding messenger stamps.⁹

As with all predecessor issues, no 15L10 stamps were monetarily denominated. Since mid-1846 singles of either functional type stamp could be purchased for only 2 cents. No specified monetary value facilitated wholesale volume discounts, different pricing for each type of service, different pricing by quantity, and yet retained potential for global single stamp retail reduction.

15L10 Description Census

1. March 22 (1848); folded letter; outbound Delaware; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 71 Philadelphia cds; manuscript “*Kate*”. To: “Miss Susanna Simms / 4th & King Sts / Wilmington Del”. Siegel 803 July 16, 1998 lot 1735. November 4, 1998 PFC 329438; April 27, 2010 PFC 486186 both decline opinion.¹⁰ Morris collection.
2. May 3, (1848); folded letter; outbound Delaware; cut rectangle, four bar grid cancel¹¹; blue Wilmington cds on reverse. To: “James A. Bayard Esq / Wilmington / Del.” Kaufmann March 30, 1974 lot 551. Stimmel collection.
3. May 23, 1848; folded letter with contents; outbound New Jersey; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds; manuscript “*Odenhimer*”. To: “Peter J. Stryker Esq / Sommerville / N.J.” Spink 144 August 15, 2013 lot 382. March 18, 2013 PFC 511138. Morris collection.
4. June 5, 1848; folded letter; outbound New Jersey; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds., manuscript “*M S Torr*”. To: “Doctor Peter J Stryker / Sommerville / New Jersey”. Spink 144 August 15, 2013 lot 383. March 18, 2013 PFC 511139.
5. July 1, 1848; partial folded letter; outbound Pennsylvania; cut rectangle, uncanceled; tied by blue Clarke 71 Philadelphia cds; manuscript “*Jacob Fritz / July 18*” docket. To: “Tomson / (West Ches)ter / Pa”. Eastland 59 July 9, 1971 lot 419; Lowe “Basel” 3720 March 1, 1973 lot 1672, Hollowbush; Nutmeg 167 March 18, 2008 lot 5951. Morris collection.
6. July 21, 1848; folded letter; outbound Washington D.C.; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue indistinct Philadelphia cds; manuscript “*free X*”. To: “Hon^b” - (Unknown #1) / ----- / (Washington D.C.). (Lowe September 9, 1981) lot 749.

⁸ Robert Siegel Auction Galleries, sale 927 lot 1090, December 20, 2006.

⁹ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, July 2014, page 42.

¹⁰ Pencil signed by Richard Frajola on reverse.

¹¹ Morris, *Type D Bloods Handstamp* second earliest recorded.

7. August 1, (1848); folded letter; outbound Maryland; torn rectangle, uncanceled, tied by indistinct manuscript docket; blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds; 5 cent 1847 general issue Scott #1, USPCS ID 11459, cancel-tied by second blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds; manuscript instructions "*direct to / lanes court / between broad / and 10th Street / No 7*". To: "Otho Scott Esq / attourney at law / Belair / Maryland". Siegel 587 October 6, 1981 lot 82; Bennett 262 June 12, 2003 lot 388; Spink 144 August 15, 2013 lot 384. March 27, 1981 PFC 96,438; August 12, 2003 PFC 400979. Ex Morris. Lyons collection.
8. August 3, 1848; folded letter with contents; outbound New York; cut rectangle, uncanceled; red Clarke 430e PHILAD^ARAILROAD straight line handstamp, twice (Remele P6a); manuscript "*P.O.Business*". To: "Robert H. Morris. Esq / Post Master / City of New York". Lowe "Basel" 3720 March 1, 1973 lot 1673; Patton; Lowe "USA" 3786 October 26, 1973 lot 1907; Lowe "Americana" 3887 October 8, 1974 lot 243.
9. August 4, 1848; folded letter; outbound Maryland; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds. To: "Hon B Hallowell / Sandy Spring P.O. / Montgomery Co / Md".¹² Siegel 925 November 15, 2006 lot 1308, Kuphal.
10. August 15, 1848; folded letter; outbound New Jersey; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue indistinct Philadelphia cds. To: "Scott Burdsale Esq. / Rahway / New Jersey". Siegel 927 December 20, 2006 lot 1092, Richardson.
11. August 24, (1848); folded letter; outbound Maryland; cut rectangle, uncanceled, tiny ink spot at bottom; tied by blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds.¹³ To: "Mr. W^m E Tenbrook / Hancock / Maryland". Siegel Rarities 878 June 12, 2004 lot 560. August 24, 2004 PFC 415837. Morris collection.
12. August 25, (1848); folded letter; outbound New Jersey; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds. To: "M^{rs} W. McBlair / Care of E. C. Mayo Esqr / Elizabeth Town / New_Jersey". H.R.Harmer 685 October 31, 1951 lot 853, Y.Souren. Shachat collection.
13. August 30, (1848); folded letter; outbound Pennsylvania; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 79a Philadelphia cds. To: "Mr. W^m. E. Tenbrook / Washington / Washington Co. / Pa." Kaufmann January 21, 1974 lot 908; Superior "Winter sale" January 10, 2000 lot 1617. March 22, 2000 PFC 352475. Stimmel collection.
14. August 31, (1848); folded letter; outbound Pennsylvania; cut rectangle, uncanceled; indistinct blue Philadelphia cds; manuscript "*10*"; non-

¹² Benjamin Hollowell was born in Pennsylvania in 1799 and married a local Sandy Spring girl. He was a renowned educator who in 1845 started Friends Central in Philadelphia, and Friends School in Alexandria, Virginia according to the Sandy Spring Museum by email on January 30, 2015.

¹³ Clarke, 2012, page 24 records the earliest Type 71a on January 7, 1847 and latest on September 21, 1848.

- contemporaneous pencil "3/31/48". To: "Mr. W^m. E. Tenbrook / Washington / Washington Co. / Pa." Harmer 2942 November 6, 2003 lot 216, Chapman. 2001 PSE 54846. Stimmell collection.
15. September 1, 1848; folded letter; outbound New York; cut rectangle, uncanceled; red numeral "5" in circle handstamp; non-contemporaneous pencil "*1 Sept 1848.*" To: "Henry Toland Esqr. / Wall St. / --- New York". Siegel 825 June 27, 2000 lot 1602, Schwartz. Ex Morris.
 16. September 4, 1848; folded letter; outbound Pennsylvania; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds. To: "Josiah Smith / Clearfield Town / Clearfield County / St of Pennsylvania". Siegel 927 November 15, 2006 lot 1093, Richardson. Alexander collection.
 17. September 5, 1848; folded letter; outbound Maryland; cut rectangle, four bar grid cancel-tied; blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds; 5 cent 1847 general issue Scott #1, USPS ID 10592, cancel-tied by second blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds. To: "M^r. Stephen Lawson / Baltimore". Rumsey 35 November 18, 2009 lot 1971. June 5, 2009 PFC 476842. Ex Emerson. Morris collection.
 18. September 5, (1848); folded letter; outbound Maryland; cut rectangle, not cancelled, blue indistinct Philadelphia cds tied; second partial cds at top. To: "Mr. Wm. E. Tenbrook / Hancock / Maryland". H.R. Harmer 1071 March 20, 1957 lot 578, Caspary; Robbins 819 September 22, 1981 lot 1691, dos Passos. (Gronowski collection).
 19. September 5, (1848); folded letter; outbound Maryland; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds. To: "Mr Wm E. Tenbrook / Cumberland / Md". Stolow April 1, 1974 lot 501.
 20. September 8, (1848); envelope; outbound Rhode Island; cut rectangle, uncanceled; red Clarke 430e PHILAD^ARAILROAD straight line handstamp (Remele P6a), matching red New York cds. To: "D^r. William Blanding / In Am P---- / Providence, / Rhode Island / ~~Steph Anseta~~ / ~~New port~~". John Fox March 22, 1967 lot 858; Christies June 20, 1984 lot 587, Gibson; Ivy Mader 91 December 13, 2002 lot 3515). February 4, 2003 PFC 394299. Morris collection.
 21. September 23, 1848; folded letter with contents; outbound Texas; originated in Stuttgart, Germany; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 71b Philadelphia cds; manuscript "*10*", and "*Favor Heinrich Hesler / Also from Ferguson Hesler*". To: "Neu. Braunfels / Comal County / Texas / America". (Lowe September 9, 1981 lot 748); Siegel 927 December 20, 2006 lot 1091, Richardson. August 10, 2010 PFC 489179. Morris collection.
 22. September 24, 1848; folded letter; outbound New Jersey; cut rectangle, uncanceled, tied by stain; blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds; 5 cent 1847 general issue Scott #1, USPS ID 10600, cancel-tied by second and third blue Clarke

71a Philadelphia cds. To: "Amos Bullock. / Mount Holly / New Jersey." Siegel 494 June 23, 1976 lot 56. (Gronowski collection).

23. September 27, (1848); envelope; outbound New Jersey; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds; 5 cent 1847 general issue Scott #1, USPS ID 11520, cancel-tied by second blue Clark e 71a Philadelphia. To: "Margaretta Bullock" / (Mount Holly, New Jersey). R.Kaufmann 66 April 30, 1990 lot 221, Hart.
24. October 2, (1848); envelope; outbound New Jersey; cut rectangle, uncanceled; indistinct blue Philadelphia cds; 10 cent 1847 general issue Scott #2, USPS ID 11938, cancel-tied by second indistinct blue Philadelphia cds. To: "Margaretta Bullock / Mount Holly / New Jersey." Heiman 217 February 24, 1965 lot 124; R. Kaufmann 66 April 30, 1990 lot 221, Hart; Siegel 1041 April 9, 2013 lot 254, Gross. May 3, 1965 PFC 20951; May 6, 2013 PFC 512275. Morris collection.
25. December 3, (1848); envelope; outbound New Jersey; cut rectangle, uncanceled; indistinct blue Philadelphia cds. To: "Msr Birch & Weld / Trenton / N.J.".¹⁴ Siegel 817 November 15, 1999 lot 514, Golden; Siegel 853 December 19, 2002 lot 2622. March 10, 2003 PFC 395187 declines opinion as to origination.
26. December 27, (1848); folded letter; outbound Alabama; cut rectangle, uncanceled; faint penstroke cancel-tied; manuscript "R & P Ranch - / Dec 27" and railroad "IO". To: "M^r. Scott Burdsalle / Montgomery / Ala." Lowe "Basel" 3720 March 1, 1973 lot 1674, Patton; Siegel 925 November 15, 2006 lot 1307, Kuphal; Siegel 980 December 9, 2009 lot 2991. January 7, 2010 PFC 483252. Ex Hollowbush. Morris collection.
27. January 5, (1849); folded letter; outbound Pennsylvania; cut rectangle, uncanceled; indistinct (blue) Philadelphia cds. To: "Rev^d B.J. Wallace / Pittsburgh / Pa." (Koerber May 28, 1977 lot 40. Corwin collection.
28. January 21, (1849); envelope; outbound Pennsylvania; cut rectangle, acid cancel-tied;¹⁵ tied by blue Clarke 74a Philadelphia cds; dark blue advertising Blood label on reverse flap. To: "C. Tower Esq / Orwigsburg / Schuylkill County / Penn^a." Siegel 285 April 1, 1965 lot 658; Siegel 495 July 15, 1976 lot 520; Siegel 927 December 20, 2006 lot 1094, Richardson. August 28, 2009 PFC 479592. Ex Gibson, Schwartz. Morris collection.
29. February 1, 1849; folded letter; outbound Pennsylvania; cut rectangle, uncanceled; indistinct blue Philadelphia cds; 5 cent 1847 general issue Scott #1, USPS ID 10666, cancel-tied by cds. To: "Rev Prof. Dr. Ph. Schaff /

¹⁴ Listed as an axe factory in South Trenton by Trenton's first city directory published in a short lived newspaper "The Sheet Anchor of Democracy," October 14, 1844, no copies of which exist today; <http://www.trentonhistory.org/Directories/1844DIR.htm>.

¹⁵ Earliest recorded acid cancel on Blood stamp of any type.

- Mercersburg, / Franklin Co. / Pa.” Siegel 294 January 6, 1966 lot 209; H.R.Harmer 2087 May 23, 1972 lot 116, Mayer; Mohrmann 140 October 15, 1973 lot 103; Wm. Fox 96 April 10, 1974 lot 64; Frajola 20 June 15, 1985 lot 349. Ex Gibson. (Gronowski collection)
30. March 13, (1849); folded letter; outbound Pennsylvania; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 74 Philadelphia cds, matching PAID in lozenge. To: “M^r O.P. Hamlin. Attorney / Smithport McKean Co. / Pa.” Ex Morris. Lyons collection.
 31. March 23, (1849); folded letter; outbound New Jersey; cut rectangle, four bar grid cancel, three strikes; blue Clarke 74a Philadelphia cds. To: “Scott Burdsall Esqr.- / Rahway. / New Jersey”. Lowe “Basel” 3720 March 1, 1973 lot 1675, Patton; Siegel 627 December 15, 1983 lot 1611; Siegel 965 December 3, 2008 lot 1093, Geisler. January 26, 2009 PFC 473062. *The Chronicle*, May 1976, Volume 28, No. 2, Whole No. 90, page 92. Ex Hollowbush, Patton. Morris collection.
 32. November 14, (1849); folded letter; outbound New York; cut rectangle, uncanceled; blue Clarke 73 Philadelphia cds.¹⁶ To: “Walker Lowrie Esq / No. 23 Centre St. / New. York”. Siegel 830 December 14, 2000 lot 454, Hall; Siegel 908 March 17, 2006 lot 4605, Hahn. March 13, 2001 PFC 365809. Alexander collection.
 33. Undated; front; outbound to Rhode Island; cut and torn rectangle, uncanceled, tied by red Clarke 430e PHILAD^A RAILROAD straight line handstamp (Remele P6a); 5 cent 1847 general issue Scott #1, USPCS ID 7881, cancel-tied by same and another matching double strike (P6a) straight line handstamps. To: “Margaret W Maule / Care of / Gideon C Smith / Pawtucket / R.I.” Harmer Rooke 571 October 17, 1950 lot 29, Shenk; Frajola 47 September 21, 1991 lot 338; Siegel 1041 April 9, 2013 lot 253, Gross. May 6, 2013 PFC 512274. Morris collection.
 34. Undated; (folded letter); outbound Washington D.C.; cut rectangle, four bar grid cancel; (Phila cds). To: “Henry D. ----” / (Washington D.C.). Lowe “Americana” 3887 October 8, 1974 lot 242.
 35. Undated; folded letter; outbound New York; cut rectangle, uncanceled; red numeral “5” in circle handstamp; manuscript “*Paid*”. To: “Benjamin Flanders Esq” / (Corner Burling Slip & South St / New York).^{17,18} H.R. Harmer 2558 June 30, 1955 lot 834, Waterhouse.

¹⁶ Clarke, 2012 interim page 24 recorded Type 73 from October 7, 1849 until June 21, 1851.

¹⁷ Siegel 925 November 15, 2006 lot 1340, USPCS ID 6194, is a contemporary cover to same addressee.

¹⁸ John Doggett, “The New York City Directory, For 1842 and 1843,” page 379, John Doggett, New York.

Excluded 15L10 Covers

No fraudulent or highly unlikely 15L10 covers were identified.

15L10 Photographic Census

All 35 identified genuine 15L10 stamps on cover have been photographed in auction catalogs and/or philatelic literature. All 35 are posted on the Carriers and Locals Society website.

Of 35 photographed covers, 28 are available in full **color, for 80%**. The remaining 7 are black and white photographs, for 20% (census numbers 6, 19, 27, 29, 34, 35).

Old auction catalogs all too often did not reveal a cover's entire address. The photograph of one example had been reduced to the stamp only (census number 34). Photographs of five covers reveal a partial address (census numbers 5, 6, 23, 27, and 35). The full address has been identified on 29 covers, 83%.

Two of the six destinations (census number 34, and 35) are known from collateral sources. For example, the address for "Flanders" (census number 35) reveals the lettering top portion only, but has been matched to an identical full street address from another contemporaneous 15L17 example on August 24, 1848.¹⁹ Final destination city of two (census numbers 6, and 34) were obtained from auction catalog descriptions, Robson Lowe in each case, and included within parenthesis. Since adequate supplementary information exists no covers are listed as city "unknown." The addressee's name is unknown in one example (census number 6), and partially known in another (census number 34).

15L10 Cover Data Base

A 2% survival rate of private posts covers during this period has been selected for this series of articles.²⁰ Thirty five genuine examples suggests an original population of *approximately 1750*.

15L10 Service Time

Evidence based data unfortunately entails *varying degrees of certainty*. **Table 1** indicates that only 12, approximately 34%, *are date certain* (census numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 29) including day, month, and year. Another 20 covers are not year specific, but a restricted time period can be determined from auxiliary markings such as Philadelphia circular datestamps.²¹ Given the numerically small 15L10 census, narrow time range, and limited cds marking variety, all 20 can be reasonably determined to within *one* calendar year by Clarke Type and catalog descriptions. The final 3, however, come with no information of any type pertaining to date, month or year, and are entirely year and date unspecified (census numbers 33, 34, 35). Therefore, 32 examples, more than *91% of the evidence is year determinate*, and graphically demonstrated in **Figure 2** as volume.

¹⁹ Siegel 925 November 15, 2006 lot 1340, USPCS ID 6194, is a contemporary cover to same addressee.

²⁰ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, April 2014, page 38.

²¹ Ibid.

Table I. 15L10 genuine on cover tabulated chronologically. Parenthesis for information lacking absolute certainty, although believed probable based upon available information.

No.	DATE	COVER	15L10	CANCEL	TIED	LABEL
1	March 22, (1848)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
2	May 3, (1848)	folded letter	cut rectangle	four bar grid	no	-
3	May 23, 1848	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
4	June 5, 1848	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
5	July 1, 1848	partial folded letter	cut rectangle	no	blue cds	-
6	July 21, 1848	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
7	August 1, (1848)	folded letter	torn rectangle	no	manuscript	-
8	August 3, 1848	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
9	August 4, 1848	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
10	August 15, (1848)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
11	August 24, (1848)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	blue cds	-
12	August 25, (1848)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
13	August 30, (1848)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
14	August 31, (1848)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
15	September 1, 1848	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
16	September 4, 1848	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
17	September 5, 1848	folded letter	cut rectangle	four bar grid	four bar grid	-
18	September 5, (1848)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	blue cds	-
19	September 5, (1848)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
20	September 8, (1848)	envelope	cut rectangle	no	no	-
21	September 23, 1848	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
22	September 24, 1848	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	stain	-
23	September 27, (1848)	envelope	cut rectangle	no	no	-
24	October 2, (1848)	envelope	cut rectangle	no	no	-
25	December 3, (1848)	envelope	cut rectangle	no	no	-
26	December 27, (1848)	folded letter	cut rectangle	faint penstroke	penstroke	-
27	January 5, (1849)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
28	January 21, (1849)	envelope	cut rectangle	acid	acid & cds	blue, reverse
29	February 1, 1849	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
30	March 13, (1849)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
31	March 23, (1849)	folded letter	cut rectangle	four bar grid	no	-
32	November 14, (1849)	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-
33	Undated	front	cut/torn rectangle	no	red RR sl	-
34	Undated	(folded letter)	cut rectangle	four bar grid	no	-
35	Undated	folded letter	cut rectangle	no	no	-

Table I. 15L10 genuine on cover tabulated chronologically. Parenthesis for information lacking absolute certainty, although believed probable based upon available information.

FEDERAL STAMPS & MARKS	ADDRESSEE	OUTBOUND	No.
blue Clarke 71 Philadelphia cds manuscript "Kate"	Miss Susanna Simms / 4th & King Sts / Wilmington Del	Delaware	1
blue Wilmington cds on reverse	James A. Bayard Esq / Wilmington / Del	Delaware	2
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds	Peter J. Stryker Esq / Sommerville / N.J.	New Jersey	3
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds manuscript "M S Torr"	Doctor Peter J Stryker / Sommerville / New Jersey	New Jersey	4
blue Clarke 71 Philadelphia cds manuscript "Jacob Fritz / July 1848"	Tomson / (West Ches)ter / Pa	Pennsylvania	5
blue indistinct Philadelphia cds manuscript "free X"	Unknown #1	(Washington D.C.)	6
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds manuscript docket 5 cent 1847 general issue, ID 11459, tied by second cds	direct to / lanes court / between broad / and 10th Street / No 7; Otho Scott Esq / attourney at law / Belair / Maryland	Maryland	7
red Clarke 430e PHILAD ^h RAILROAD sl, twice manuscript "P.O. Business"	Robert H. Morris. Esq / Post Master / City of New York	New York	8
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds	Hon B Hallowell / Sandy Spring P.O. / Montgomery Co / Md	Maryland	9
blue indistinct Philadelphia cds	Scott Burdsale Esq. / Rahway / New Jersey	New Jersey	10
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds	Mr. Wm E Tenbrook / Hancock / Maryland	Maryland	11
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds	Mrs W. McBlair / Care of E.C. Mayo Esq / Elizabeth Town / New Jersey	New Jersey	12
blue Clarke 79a Philadelphia cds	Mr. Wm. E. Tenbrook / Washington / Washington Co. / Pa.	Pennsylvania	13
blue indistinct Philadelphia cds manuscript "10"	Mr. Wm. E. Tenbrook / Washington / Washington Co / Pa.	Pennsylvania	14
red numeral 5 in circle handstamp	Henry Toland Esqr. / Wall St. / --- New York	New York	15
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds	Josiah Smith / Clearfield Town Clearfield County / St of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	16
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds 5 cent 1847 general issue, ID 10592, tied by second cds	Mr. Stephen Lawson / Baltimore	Maryland	17
blue indistinct Philadelphia cds	Mr. Wm. E. Tenbrook / Hancock / Maryland	Maryland	18
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds	Mr Wm E. Tenbrook / Cumberland / Md	Maryland	19
red Type 430e PHILAD ^h RAILROAD sl red New York cds	Dr. William Blanding / In Am P -- / Providence, / Rhode Island / Steph Anset / New port	Rhode Island	20
blue Clarke 71b Philadelphia cds manuscript "10" manuscript "Favor Heinrich Hesler / Also from Ferguson Hesler"	Neu. Braunfels / Comal County / Texas	Texas	21
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds 5 cent 1847 general issue, ID 10600, tied by cds twice	Amos Bullock. / Mount Holly / New Jersey.	New Jersey	22
blue Clarke 71a Philadelphia cds 5 cent 1847 general issue, ID 11520, tied by cds	Margaretta Bullock / (Mount Holly / New Jersey)	New Jersey	23
indistinct blue Philadelphia cds 10 cent 1847 general issue, ID 11938, tied by cds	Margaretta Bullock / Mount Holly / <u>New Jersey</u>	New Jersey	24
blue indistinct Philadelphia cds	Msr Birch & Weld / Trenton / N.J.	New Jersey	25
manuscript "10" and "R & P Ranch- / Dec 27"	Mr. Scott Burdsalle / Montgomery / Ala.	Alabama	26
indistinct (blue) Philadelphia cds	Revd B.J. Wallace / Pittsburgh / Pa.	Pennsylvania	27
blue Clarke 74a Philadelphia cds	C. Tower Esq / Orwigsburg / Schuylkill County / Penna.	Pennsylvania	28
indistinct blue Philadelphia cds 5 cent 1847 general issue, ID 10666, tied by cds	Rev Prof. Dr. Ph. Schaff Mercersburg. / Franklin Co. / Pa.	Pennsylvania	29
blue Clarke 74 Philadelphia cds blue PAID in lozenge	Mr O.P. Hamlin. Attorney / Smithport McKean Co. / Pa	Pennsylvania	30
blue Clarke 74a Philadelphia cds	Scott Burdsall Esqr / Rahway. / New Jersey	New Jersey	31
blue Clarke 73 Philadelphia cds	Walker Lowrie Esq / No. 23 Centre St. / New. York	New York	32
red Type 430e PHILAD ^h RAILROAD sl 5 cent 1847 general issue, ID 7881, tied by double sl	Margaret W Maule / Care of / Gideon C Smith / Pawtucket / R.I.	Rhode Island	33
(blue) Philadelphia cds	Henry D. ----- / (Washington DC)	(Washington D.C.)	34
(red) numeral 5 in circle handstamp manuscript "Paid"	Benjamin Flanders Esq / (Corner Burling Slip & South St / New York)	New York	35

The *Scott Catalogue* has correctly listed 15L10 for 1848. The **earliest recorded 15L10 is March 22, (1848)**, an untied cover (census number 1), shown in **Figure 3**. The second earliest example is May 3, (1848), 6 weeks later, suggesting March 22, 1848 is a reasonable early outlier. The *earliest date certain* example (census number 3) was May 23, 1848, **Figure 4**, and reasonably supports the earlier two.

The latest recorded 15L10 cover is November 14, (1849), an untied example shown in **Figure 5** (census number 32). Thirty three weeks beyond the cluster is very late, but not an unreasonable late *far* outlier, given two 1849 examples in March. **Figure 5** is also the only representative in the census of Clarke Type 73 cds, which had just made its first appearance only one month earlier.²²

The **cluster of thirty 15L10 covers ranged from May 3, 1848 until March 23, 1849**. Therefore, a reasonable philatelic 15L10 lifespan of 46 weeks has been selected for respective 15L10 business activity calculations in terms of volume per month.

15L10 Service Location

Final destinations are summarized in **Table II**. *All covers* were collected of course by Blood & Co., (Blood's boxes), and sorted at the Blood's office. **100% were outbound and transported to a United States post office, 80% to the Philadelphia post office**, confirmed by the blue Philadelphia circular datestamp. None were delivered by the Philadelphia carriers for an adjacent district (or of course local city door delivery). None were "drop" letters" held at the Philadelphia post office for pick up. One unusual example, however, was an outbound letter addressed to the New York postmaster (census number 8), and therefore held at the New York post office as a functional "outbound drop letter."

The most common final destination state was **New Jersey 26%**, receiving 9 covers. For the first time second place went to *Pennsylvania* 23% with 8 covers. Six covers were addressed to Maryland 17%, and four to New York 11%. Two examples for each Delaware, Washington D.C., and Rhode Island. For the first time Blood's covers reached the Deep South in Alabama and Texas (census 26, 21 respectively). None were addressed to Canada. No trans-atlantic covers.

Inbound bootlegged letters handed over to Blood & Co., for local delivery were identified on one (like 15L7 through 15L9) 15L10 cover (census number 21) which originated in Stuttgart, Germany, typically excluded by the special purpose nature of 15L10 reserved for *outbound* service.^{23,24}

15L10 Cover Type

Table III is a summary of various cover types bearing a 15L10 stamp. Of 35 examples the great majority, 29, were *folded letters, representing 83%*, well demonstrated in **Figures 3** and **5**. The percentage of folded letter sheets progressively decreased each year during the late 1840's, an understandable trend toward greater consumer use of commercially available envelopes. Only 5 of 35

²² Clarke, 2012 Interim records Type 73a from October 7, 1849 until June 21, 1851.

²³ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, April 2014, page 42.

²⁴ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, April 2014, pages 47, 55.

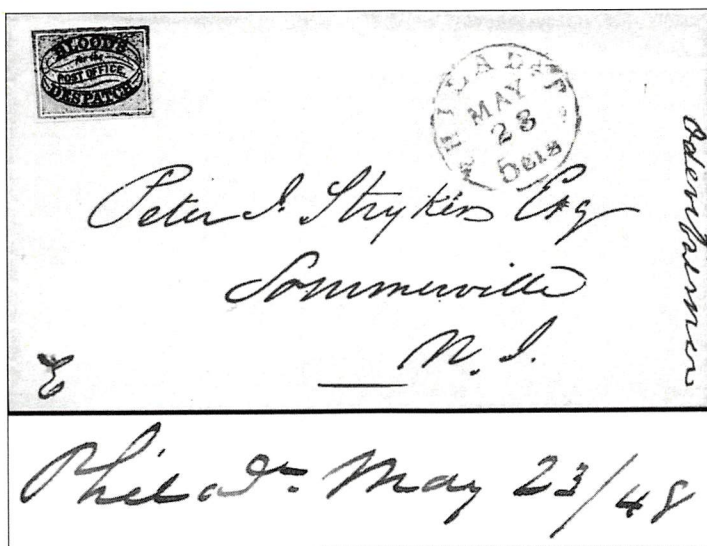


Figure 4. The earliest recorded *date certain* 15L10 was a May 23, 1848 folded letter addressed to Somerville, New Jersey, internal dateline bottom image.

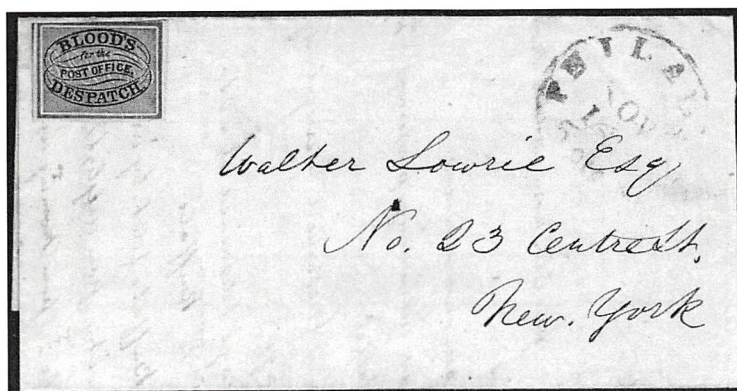


Figure 5. The latest recorded 15L10 was a November 14, (1849) late far outlier addressed to New York City.

15L10 ADDRESS		
Total	Location	Census Number
0	Philadelphia old city	none
0	Philadelphia district	none
8	Pennsylvania	5, 13, 14, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30
9	New Jersey	3, 4, 10, 12, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31
6	Maryland	7, 9, 11, 17, 18, 19
4	New York	8, 15, 32, 35
2	Delaware	1, 2
2	Washington D.C.	6, 34
2	Rhode Island	20, 33
1	Alabama	26
1	Texas	21
0	Unknown	none
0	CANADA	none
0	Transatlantic	none
35	All Locations	

Table II. Summary of 15L10 address destinations.

15L10 COVERS		
Total	Cover Type	Census Number
29	Folded Letter	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 22, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35
5	Envelope	20, 23, 24, 25, 28
1	Front	33
0	Wrapper	none
0	Circular	none
35	All Types	

Table III. Summary of 15L10 cover types.

covers were envelopes, 14%, a progressive *increase* from two prior issues of “For the POST OFFICE” stamps.

Only one example was a *front only* (census number 33). No folded wrappers were identified. Understandably, no business circulars exist, since Philadelphia companies during the period did not generally solicit business from other cities.

Table 1 listing of “cover types” relies upon auction catalog descriptions, authenticating certificate descriptions, and first hand inspection by current owners. When those sources are not available, the photographic image often strongly suggests a folded letter by *folded under* portions exposed on the right or left side resulting from less than perfect folding. Furthermore, envelope corners were vulnerable to becoming blunted from original handling/transportation, or interim philatelic dealer and collector handling and mounting over 170 years. A folded letter sheet “front” often possesses misleading perfectly cut down edges, even resembling a fresh envelope, and often detected only by personal examination.

15L10 Cancel Types

Data for 15L10 cancels are summarized in **Table IV**. Only **17%**, were **cancelled by Blood’s Despatch**, 6 of 35. A very low cancel rate, but consistent with outbound service to another city where virtually no risk of private post reuse existed! Four of the 6 Blood’s cancels were “4 bar grid” handstamps,²⁵ (census numbers 2, 17, 31, 34) on 11% of the entire data base. One special 15L10 was the **earliest recorded acid cancel** (census number 28) of any type of Blood adhesive stamp, **Figure 6**, and appropriately bold.

Two covers were faintly, perhaps unintentionally, cancelled by pen (census numbers 7 and 26), **Figure 7**. No traditional bold manuscript “X,” or diminutive “group of dots” cancels have been identified. Red “PAID” or numeral “3” handstamps had disappeared, never to be seen again.

15L10 Cover Auxiliary Marking

Auxiliary markings provide additional postal information regarding handling and delivery. In the context of private posts, all markings not intended to prevent reuse of the private post stamp have been considered auxiliary markings, both manuscript and handstamp, government and private. More than one marking may appear on a single cover.

Table V reveals all 35 covers were graced with 47 auxiliary markings. Identical markings repeated on a single cover were not considered in the tally. Two different types of markings appeared on each of 10 covers (census numbers 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 20, 26, 35). Three different markings appeared on only one cover (census number 21). No covers showed four or more different auxiliary marking types.

By far the most common were 29 *government circular datestamps*, 27 of which were blue Philadelphia, **Figure 3, 4, 5, 6** and **7**. One was red New York (census number 20), **Figure 8**, and one blue Wilmington (census number 2) **Figure 9**. None were postmarked in Baltimore or Canada.

²⁵ Morris, Type D recorded from May 3, (1848) until July 24, 1849.

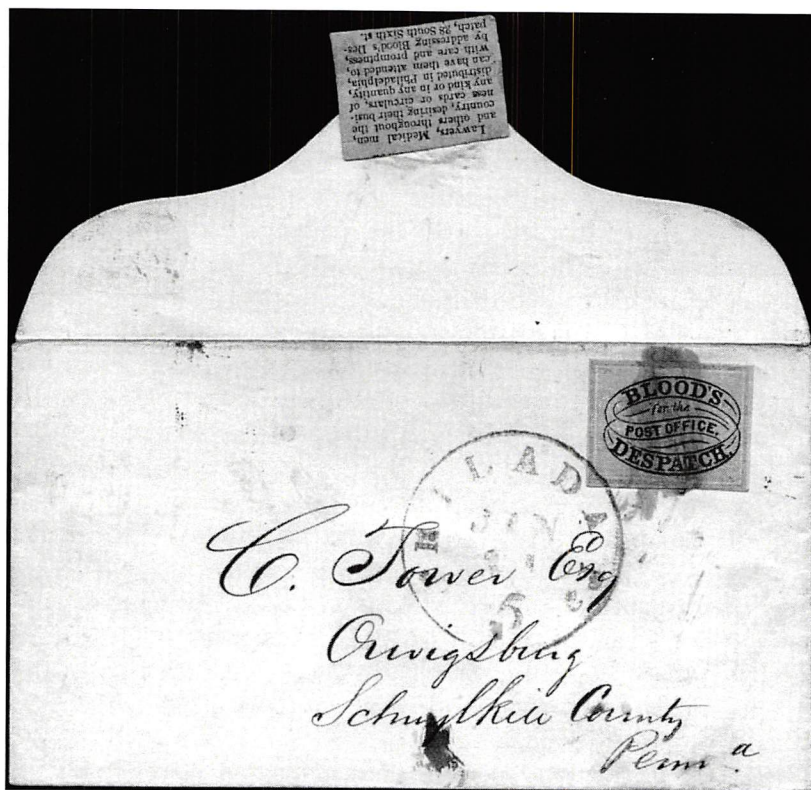


Figure 6. The earliest recorded Blood's stamp of any type cancelled with acid, boldly tied a 15L10 to January 21, (1849) cover.



Figure 7. The earliest of 7 combination 15L10 with 1847 general issue was tied by docket on July 21, 1848 cover addressed to Maryland. Stamp enlargement at right.

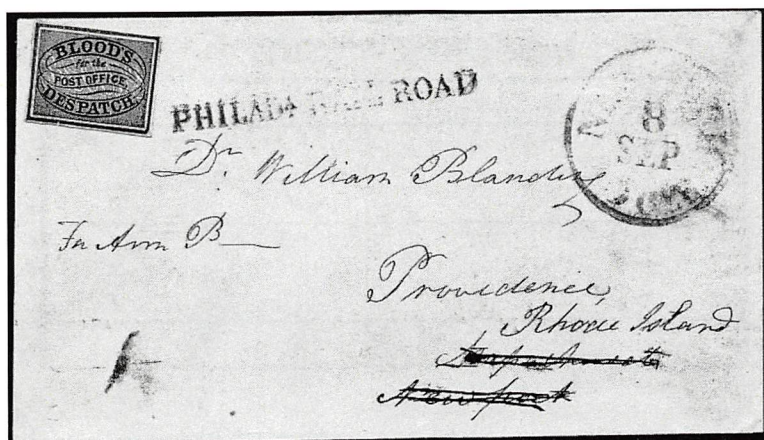


Figure 8. A September 8, (1848) envelope addressed to Rhode Island received a red postmark in New York City.

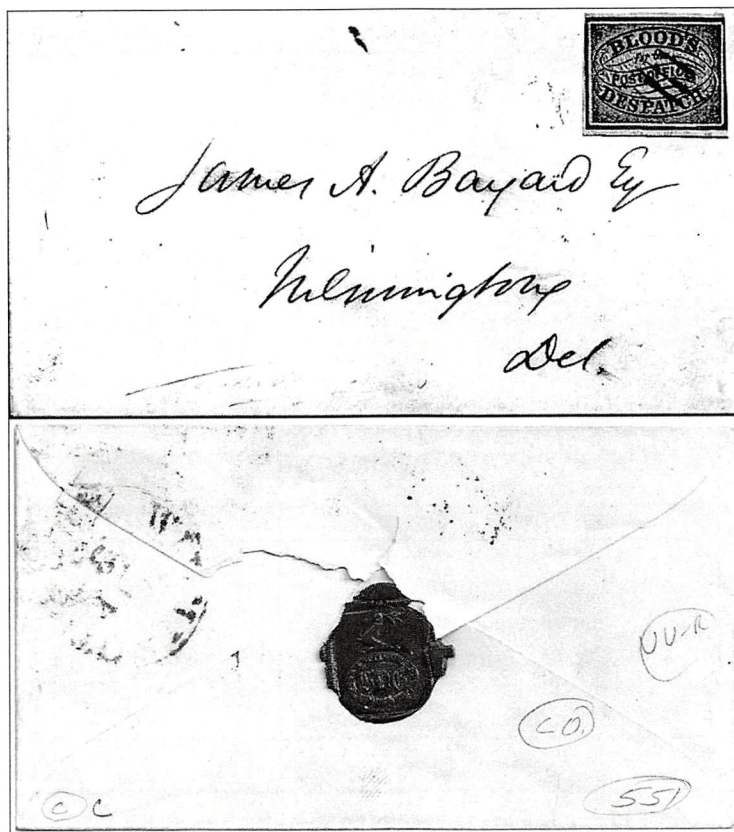


Figure 9. May 3, (1848) folded letter received a blue postmark on reverse in Wilmington, Delaware.

15L10 CANCEL		
Total	Cancel Type	Census Number
4	4 bar grid	2, 17, 31, 34
1	dots or pen stroke	26
1	acid	28
29	Uncancelled	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35
6	Total (35 covers)	

Table IV. Summary of 15L10 cancel types. 17% were cancelled by Blood's Despatch.

15L10 AUXILIARY MARKINGS		
Total	Marking Type	Census Number
2	blue Philadelphia (Clarke 71) cds	1, 5
11	blue Philadelphia (Clarke 71a) cds	3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23
1	blue Philadelphia (Clarke 71b) cds	21
1	blue Philadelphia (Clarke 79a) cds	13
1	blue Philadelphia (Clarke 74) cds	30
1	blue Philadelphia (Clarke 74a) cds	28, 31
1	blue Philadelphia (Clarke 73) cds	32
9	blue Philadelphia indistinct cds	6, 10, 14, 18, 24, 25, 27, 29, 34
0	blue FREE in lozenge	-
1	blue PAID in lozenge	30
3	red Philadelphia (Clarke 430e) sl	8, 20, 33
1	red New York cds	20
2	red numeral 5 in circle	15, 35
1	blue Wilmington cds	2
0	manuscript "5"	-
3	manuscript "10"	14, 21, 26
5	manuscript notation	1, 4, 7, 8, 21
2	manuscript date	5, 26
1	manuscript "Paid"	35
1	manuscript "free"	6
47	All Types (35 covers)	

Table V. Summary of 15L10 auxiliary markings. Each and every cover possessed at least one marking.

Various postmarks other than cds were also applied. In New York three red Clarke 430e PHILAD^ARAILROAD straight line handstamps (census numbers 8, 20, 33) (Remele P6a), and two red numeral “5” in circle handstamps (census numbers 15, 35), although no blue railroad postmarks. In Philadelphia one blue PAID in lozenge was applied (census number 30).

Manuscript markings appeared on 12 covers. Although three were manuscript “10” (census numbers 14, 21, 26) such as **Figure 10**, surprisingly none were “5”. One manuscript “*paid*” (census number 35), one “*free*” (census number 6), and two date manuscripts (census numbers 5, 26) were identified. Nonspecific manuscript *notations* were the most common, on five covers (census numbers 1, 4, 7, 8, 21).

15L10 Stamp Shape

Since 15L10 has not been known perforated, manual separation was required from assumed panes or sheets.²⁶ No panes have been identified. The largest multiple on or off cover is a unique vertical pair.²⁷ **Table VI** is a summary of the various types of 15L10 shapes in the data base. Individual stamps were all **rectangles**. Similar to “striding messenger” stamps with a *square* design easily separated by the efficient “cut square” technique. Sharply cut rectangles accounted for 94%. Very few were torn apart by hand, 2 of 35 (census numbers 7 and 33), only 6%, shown in **Figure 7**. Naturally none were “cut to octagon.”

15L10 Tied to Cover

Table VII revealed that only **28%** of 15L10 stamps were tied to their cover, 10 of 35, half by accidental **government** postmark. Four of five were blue Philadelphia cds, shown in **Figure 6**, (census numbers 5, 11, 18, 28). One of the five was red and applied by the post office in New York City, **Figure 11** (census number 33), on route to Rhode Island.

Three additional incidental manuscript tied examples are included in **Table VII**, (census numbers 7, 22, 26). Two were non-address docket and/or notations; one in **Figure 7**, and the other in **Figure 13** to Alabama.

Only 2 of the 10 *tied* examples were caused by Blood’s Despatch cancellations. One “4 bar grid” cancel was identified (census number 17), **Figure 12**, a handstamp type found on several different other contemporary Blood’s Despatch stamp types. The other was tied by a Blood’s Despatch acid cancel (census number 28), shown in **Figure 6**.

15L10 Correspondence

Any philatelic census including more than one letter sent to the same person or address defines a philatelic correspondence. Four individuals received more than one 15L10 cover. William E. Tenbrook received the greatest number of 15L10 letters, altogether 5 (census numbers 11, 13, 14, 18, 19). Tenbrook is well known

²⁶ Robert Siegel Auction Galleries, sale 1063, December 19-20, 2013 lot 1728.

²⁷ Robert Siegel Auction Galleries, sale 927, December 20, 2006 lot 1900.

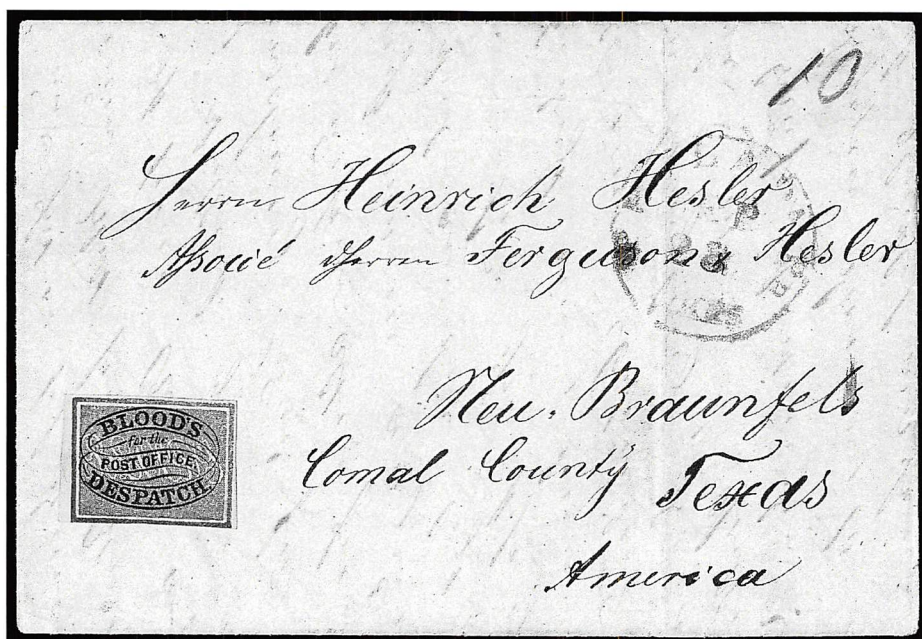


Figure 10. September 23, 1848 folded letter manuscript rated “10,” was the first cover addressed to Texas with any type of Bloods stamp.

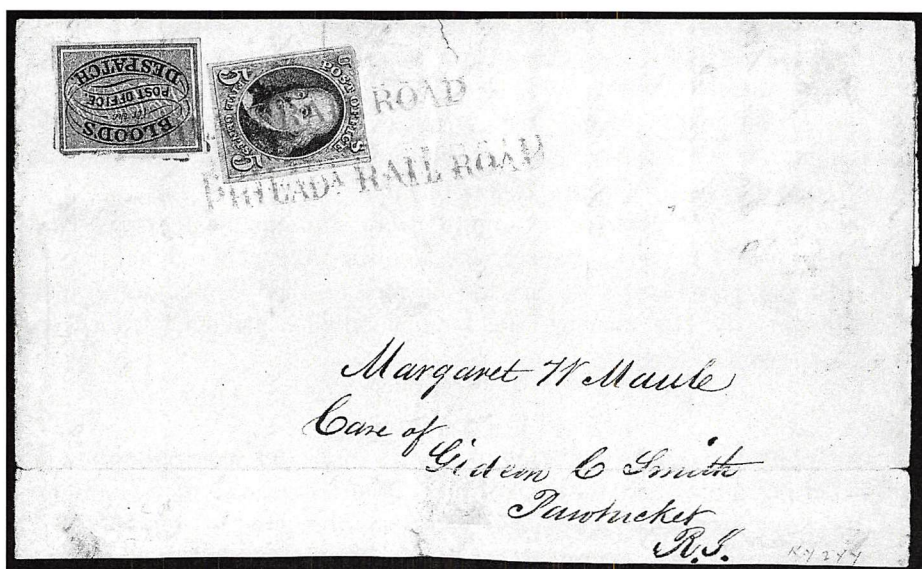


Figure 11. Undated combination 15L10 and 1847 issue, both tied by red PHILAD^RAILROAD straight line double struck handstamp applied at the New York post office on route to Rhode Island.

15L10 STAMP SHAPE		
Total	Shape	Census Number
33	Cut Rectangle	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35
2	Torn Rectangle	7, 33
0	Cut to Shape	-
0	Cut to Octagon	-
35	All Types	

Table VI. Summary of 15L10 stamp shapes.

15L10 TIED to COVER		
Total	Marking Type	Census Number
4	blue Philadelphia cds	5, 11, 18, 28
1	red Clarke 430e PHILADA RAILROAD sl	33
1	4 bar grid	17
1	acid	28
2	manuscript	7, 26
1	stain	22
10	All Types (35 covers)	

Table VII. 28% of 15L10 were tied to their cover, half by government cds.

15L10 COMBINATION 1847 COVERS		
Total	Cover Type	Census Number
6	one 5 cent 1847 stamp	7, 17, 22, 23, 29, 33
0	two 5 cent 1847 stamps	0
1	one 10 cent 1847 stamp	24
7	All Types	

Table VIII. 20% of 15L10 were combined with 1847 stamp.

from the last article.²⁸ They were sent, however, to three different locations; Hancock MD, Washington PA, and Cumberland MD.

Three were addressed to Scott Burdsall (census numbers 10, 26, 31) also at different addresses; two Rahway, NJ, and one Montgomery, AL.²⁹

Three were addressed to Margaretta or Amos Bullock (census numbers 22, 23, 24), two people with same last name at same address in Mount Holly, NJ. Lastly, two examples were addressed to Dr. Peter Stryker (census numbers 3 and 4) in Sommerville, NJ.

Correspondence to a very important person is also noteworthy.³⁰ **Figure 14** was addressed to “Robert H. Morris / Post Master / City of New York.” Robert Hunter Morris, photo **Figure 15**, was born on February 15, 1808 in New York City. He was a member of the New York State Assembly in 1833 and 1834. As part of the Tammany Hall political machine, he was elected mayor of New York City in 1841, 1842, and 1843, and Postmaster of New York City on May 21, 1845 serving four years.³¹ Postmaster Morris³² is well known to many philatelists for his innovative New York Provisional adhesive stamps. The Postal Act of March 1845 introduced major postal reform effective July 1, 1845, seven weeks after induction of New York Postmaster Morris. He embraced the concept of prepayment stamps, and sold them as early as July 14, 1845. The initials of Postmaster Morris and his in-law relatives were hand written on almost all provisional stamps in shades of magenta as a control or authenticating mechanism.³³ Morris was later elected Justice to the Supreme Court of the First District of New York. He died on October 24, 1855.

15L10 Valentines

Apparently 15L10 did not service any valentines. **Table I** reveals only one February example, but on the first day of the month. Perhaps further supporting the hypothesis that *distant romances were generally too far away for valentines to other cities*.³⁴

15L10 Blood Advertising Labels

The data base of 35 covers with 15L10 stamp include *only one* with advertisement label (census number 28), shown in **Figure 6**. Since Blood labels had made their appearance in early July 1847,³⁵ all members of the 15L10 census were combination candidates. Advertising, however, was likely reserved for local door delivery, of little use in other towns.

²⁸ Vernon R. Morris, Jr., MD, “Bloods Part 9: 15L9,” *The Penny Post*, Vol. 23, No. 1, January 2015, Whole No. 90, page 29.

²⁹ Only one such last name was listed in McElroy’s Philadelphia City Directory, William H. Burdsall on 1847 page 44, and 1849 page 47.

³⁰ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, January 2015, page 32.

³¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_H._Morris_%28mayor%29.

³² unrelated to author

³³ Robert Siegel Auction Galleries, sale 1020, March 28, 2012, pages 69-72.

³⁴ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, July 2014, page 44.

³⁵ Vernon R. Morris, Jr., MD, “Bloods Part 5: 15L5,” *The Penny Post*, Vol. 22, No. 1, January 2014, Whole No. 86, page 34.



Figure 12. September 5, 1848 combination 15L10 and 1847 issue, separately cancel tied to cover addressed to Baltimore.

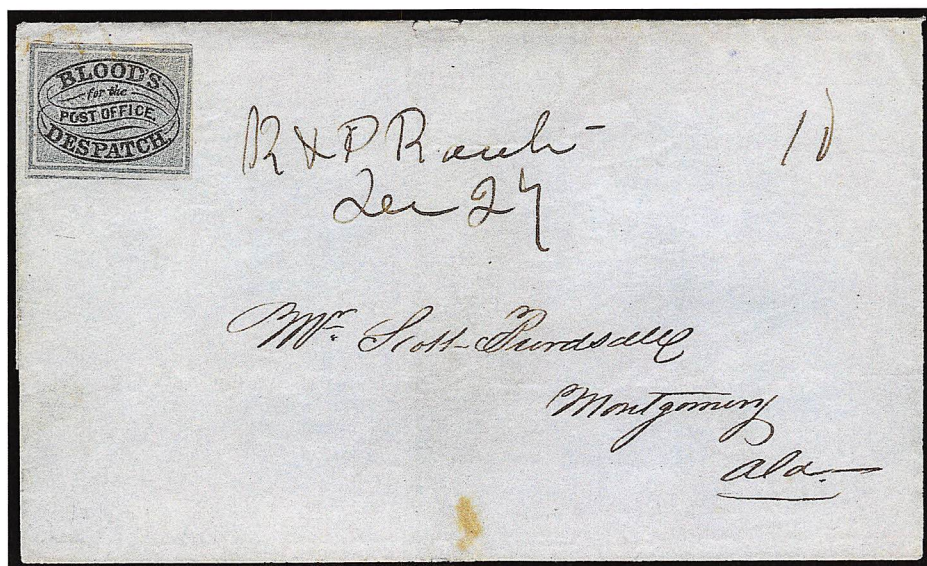


Figure 13. December 17, (1848) folded letter manuscript cancel-tied 15L10, and manuscript rate "10" on first letter sent with Blood's stamp of any type to Alabama.

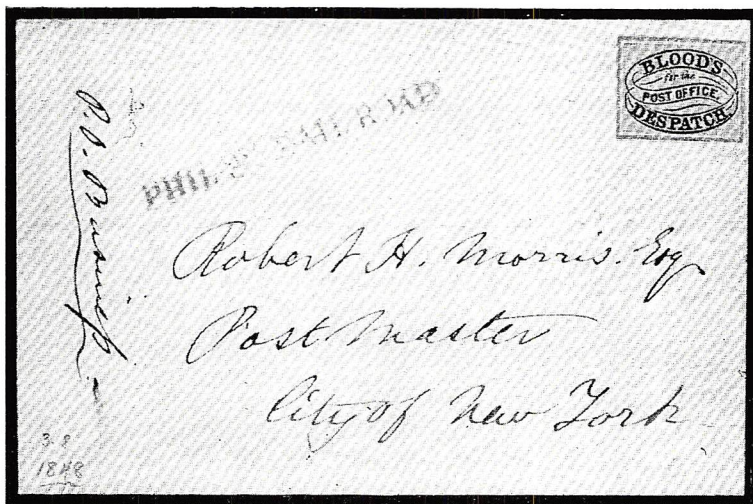


Figure 14. August 3, 1848 folded letter postmarked in New York by red straightline addressed to the Postmaster of New York.



Figure 15. Photograph of New York postmaster Robert H. Morris.

15L10 Circulars

Although business circulars had been encouraged by Blood & Co., *none* bear a 15L10 stamp. The reason is simple, 15L10 was a less expensive stamp that did not cover the more involved and expensive door delivery in Philadelphia. Furthermore, **Table 1** 15L10 data do not include special Blood self-advertisement circulars with sample demonstration stamps types defining service type options and volume discounts.³⁶

15L10 Rate

Prior to the eleven month 15L10 philatelic lifespan, retail cost per single stamp for almost 2 years had been 2 cents, collect or prepaid by stamp. However, volume discounts were widely available in the old city for twelve cents a dozen! Moreover, one hundred “post office stamps” for only 75 cents, or $\frac{3}{4}$ cent each. As much as a 63% discount, and perhaps explaining the large numbers of 15L9 in the hands of Blood’s principle office and retail stores, and valid for current and future service.³⁷

15L10 Government Combinations

General issue government stamps in combination with 15L10 were possible after July 1, 1847, the first day the federal government sold prepayment stamps. All 35 covers with 15L10 were candidates for combination with federal stamps.

In 1992 Robert Meyersburg assembled a casual census of Blood & Co. stamps in combination with 1847 general issue stamps.³⁸ Meyersburg reported 6 examples of 15L10 in combination with 1847 general issue stamps. He provided one black and white photograph (census number 29), but did not include any source references for his information.

Table I and **VIII** identified **7 combination 15L10** and **1847** general issue stamps, **20%** of the census (7, 17, 22, 23, 24, 29, 33). The sender *prepaid in full both private post collection and outbound government mail* for all seven. Inter-city mail for 6 of the 7 were prepaid by a single 5 cent stamp, Scott #1, shown in **Figure 7, 11, and 12**. Only 1 of 7 examples was a 10 cent rate, and paid by single 10 cent 1847 stamp (census number 24) rather than two 5 cent stamps **Figure 16**.

15L10 Transatlantic

No 15L10 transatlantic covers have been identified.

15L10 Volume – Time Analysis

Figure 17 reveals that only thirty 15L10 covers have been recorded during the 46 week **cluster period May 3, 1848 until March 22, 1849 of 10.6 months**. The business activity was therefore approximately 2.81 covers per month. Comparable and immediately preceding outbound service types Scott 15L7, 15L8,

³⁶ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, July 2014, pages 48-50.

³⁷ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, July 2014, pages 47-51.

³⁸ Robert B. Meyersburg, “1847 Postage Stamps Used in Combination with Carrier and Local Adhesives,” *The Chronicle*, Vol. 44, No. 1, Feb. 1992, Whole No. 153, page 11.



Figure 16. October 2, (1848) envelope to New Jersey with the only combination 15L10 and 1847 issue with 10 cent Scott #2.

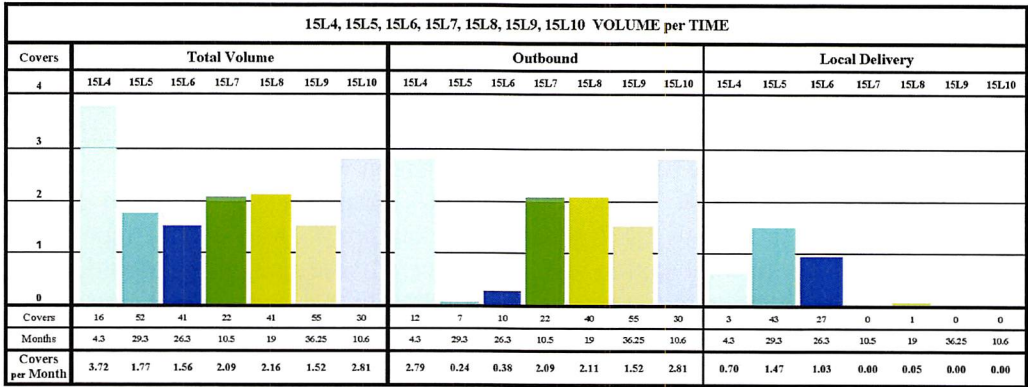


Figure 17. Graphic demonstration of business activity for all seven Blood stamp issues, by surviving covers per month.

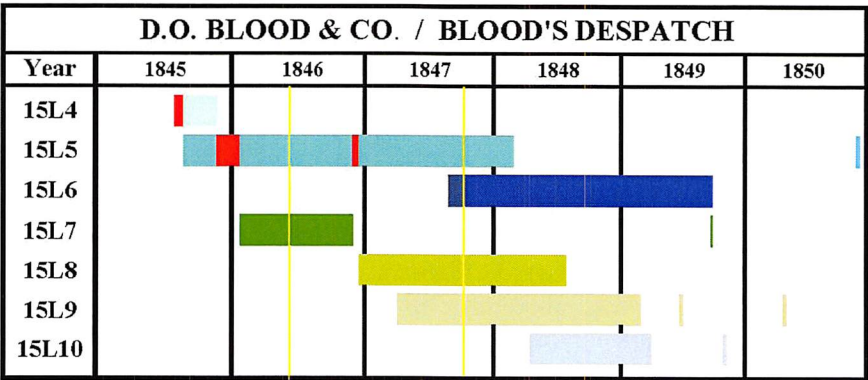


Figure 18. Timeline for all Blood stamps shows small range of 15L10, overlapped at both ends by 15L9, revised to its cluster.

and 15L9 covers were not as large (respectively 2.09; 2.11; and 1.52) suggesting possible increased time related stamp specific business activity.

15L10 Time Line

Data based evidence of combined D.O. Blood & Co. and Blood's Despatch stamp introduction sequence so far is **15L4, 15L5, 15L7, 15L8, 15L6, 15L10** demonstrated graphically in **Figure 18**. 15L10 must have been actively sold while dwindling numbers of outstanding 15L8 stamps were still being placed into service.

15L9 "For the Post Office" stamps appeared a full year prior to 15L10, and were likely widely prevalent in large numbers because their clustered examples were greatest throughout 1848, with many in February 1849, disregarding two very far outliers. 15L9 timeline has been *revised* since the last article to more accurately reflect two very far outliers separate from the cluster, and to not skew the population calculations.³⁹

Blood's Despatch

A new company name emerged circa 1848 under enigmatic circumstances. No greater Blood's scholar than Robson Lowe reported "In 1848 Walter Blood left the business which was re-organized and Charles Kochersperger joined the firm as an assistant."⁴⁰ Daniel Blood apparently remained in charge. Nineteenth century law did not require very many businesses to register origination, re-organization, or yearly activity,⁴¹ unlike modern day seemingly government over-regulation. No internal D.O. Blood & Co. records have been uncovered. David Blood, grandson of Daniel Otis, did not report an 1848 company transition or new name, as if re-naming was nothing more than just a descriptive slogan.⁴² In all likelihood there was *no* "grand opening." What were the circumstances? What was the starting date?

City directories were semi-official listings of multitudes of individuals, small businesses, large institutions, and of great value to philatelists and postal history research. However, information was obtained by annual canvassers, and not legal authorities. **Figure 19** is a listing of yearly "Blood" company names in successive issues of the *McElroy PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORY*. The first appearance of "Blood's Despatch" by name wasn't until 1849, but a significant lag period very understandable. Furthermore, the 1849 name was a lower case description rather than a formal title in capital letters, "BLOOD D. O. & CO., Blood's dispatch".

Prepaid adhesive stamps were first advertised explicitly as "Blood's Despatch" stamps, in quotation marks in the Public Ledger newspaper on January 29, 1848, and repeated January 31, 1848. The **earliest recorded 15L10 survivor**

³⁹ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, January 2015, pages 19, 20, 25, 27, 46.

⁴⁰ Robson Lowe, *U.S.A. I 'Basel*, ' March 1, 1973, sale 3720-3722, page 33.

⁴¹ Personal email communication from Tom Mazza on January 18, 2015 that New York State had no general corporation law except for specific powers such as banking or railroads. New York City regulated via licenses only for ferries, wharves, cartmen, and omnibuses.

⁴² W. Otis Blood, Sr., "Recollections of Blood's Despatch Post," *The Penny Post*, Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1995, pages 4-9.

McELROY'S CITY DIRECTORY			
Year	Page	Blood's Listing	Company Name
1845	30	Blood D. O., clerk, 108 S 2d	(Unlisted)
1846	29	Blood D. O., clerk, 48 S 3d, h Queen ab 3d Blood D. O. & Co., city despatch post, 48 S 3d	CITY DESPATCH POST
1847	28	BLOOD D. O. & Co., city desp. post, 48 S 3d	CITY DESPATCH POST
1848	29	BLOOD D. O. & Co., city despatch, 48 S 3d	CITY DESPATCH
1849	31	BLOOD D. O. & CO., Blood's despatch, 28 S 6th, h 9 Ashland	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
1850	34	BLOOD D. O. & CO., Blood's despatch, 28 & 26 S 6th, h 108 S 2d	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
1851	34	Blood D. O., 108 S 2d BLOOD'S DESPATCH, 26 & 28 S 6th	BLOOD'S DESPATCH

Figure 19. Yearly Blood listings in McElroy's Philadelphia Directory.














BLOOD'S HANDSTAMPS								
ASCC	Morris	Size	Image	No.	1846	1847	1848	Company Name
Type 5	Type 8 Type 8	C-31		9 22				CITY DESPATCH
Type 4	Type 9 Type 9	DC-31		12 24				CITY DESPATCH
No	Type 10	DC-25		1				DESPATCH / BLOOD'S
No	Type 11	DC-25		1				DESPATCH / BLOOD'S
Type 7	Type 12	DC-25		10				BLOOD'S DESPATCH
Type 6	Type 13	DC-25		20				BLOOD'S DESPATCH
4	6			99				

Figure 20. Blood Handstamp Types 1847 through 1849.

was **March 22, 1848**. The next two examples were not until May 1848. The entirely new style adhesive stamps required some time for artistic work, plate production, and printing. Moreover, patrons likely possessed large quantities of earlier D.O. Blood & Co. stamps, and may not have had a passion to purchase a new style when first available.

Proprietary handstamps are a good source of time and name specific evidence. The company name appeared on numerous handstamp types. **Figure 20** is evidence based data for several company handstamps during the 1847-1848 period,⁴³ derived from a critical mass of almost 100 examples. The **earliest recorded “Blood’s Despatch” handstamp was December 29, 1847.**⁴⁴ Becoming obsolete at about that time were 31 mm diameter company handstamps, chosen for three distinct earlier handstamp types, and the only size employed for the immediately preceding 18 months (May 19, 1846 through December 29, 1847), and last recorded on February 25, 1848. Moreover, by the very end of 1847 only *double circle* handstamp types were being selected (December 16, 1847). By *early 1848 only reduced size 25 mm* diameter with much less wording were chosen. Noteworthy was the name “**Blood**” retained but *reversed and moved to the top* (ASCC Type 7, re-numbered Morris Type 12), while the only other word retained, “**Despatch**,” was relegated to the bottom.

A very important recent discovery are *two unique previously unreported handstamps* (one “PAID” Morris Type 10; one “2Cts” Morris Type 11) on undated covers are apparently the “missing link” hybrid in this transition process. Each is new style smaller 25 mm size, but the old style Blood’s name at bottom, Despatch at top; and old style *stars* in center, *absent* from the subsequent handstamp types, Morris Types 12 and 13 (ASCC Type 7 and 6). *Morris Types are chronologic by appearance*, supported by evidence based data. *ASCC numbering has not been followed for several reasons*. First, absence of two hybrid types which requires re-numbering. Second, ASCC Type 4 resembles later types more closely than ASCC Type 5: ASCC Type 4 is double circle; ASCC Type 4 has stars in center circle; and ASCC Type 4 is chronologically later. Third, dated evidence supports that ASCC Type 7 appeared before Type 6. Also noteworthy is every paired “PAID” appeared slightly earlier than corresponding paired “2Cts.” Moreover, close inspection of **Figure 20** reveals a small time void between respective early and late “PAID” and “2Cts” handstamps, during which time the numerically rare “hybrids” may conveniently fit, and are shown as narrow slivers in green and yellow, representing a sensible company restriction on temporary hybrid prototype use. In short only the newly discovered hybrids show features of both 31mm old and 25mm new styles, and probably filled the timeline voids.

Newspaper advertisements provided the *most current* business information. Since Daniel Blood had been the chief cashier at the Public Ledger for many years, it should come as no surprise that the Public Ledger was patronized heavily. **Figure 21** is a chronological list of company names centered about 1848 taken from several newspapers. Many names appeared from which to choose, but eventually “Blood’s

⁴³ Compiled for the American Stampless Cover Catalog Update by the United States Philatelic Classics Society.

⁴⁴ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, April 2014, pages 32, 43, 46, 60, 61.

NEWSPAPER ADS		
DATE	NEWSPAPER	COMPANY NAME
January 7, 1846	Public Ledger XX 90, p2	CITY DESPATCH POST / D.O.BLOOD & CO
February 3, 1846	Public Ledger XX 113, p2	CITY DESPATCH POST / D.O.BLOOD & CO
February 17, 1846	Public Ledger	D.O.BLOOD & CO'S DESPATCH POST
July 14, 1846	Public Ledger XXI 94, p2	CITY DESPATCH OFFICE / D.O.BLOOD & CO
November 3, 1846	Phila Inquirer & National Gazette XXXV 108 p2	D.O.BLOOD & CO'S CITY DESPATCH
November 7, 1846	Phila Inquirer & National Gazette XXXV 112 p2	D.O.BLOOD & CO'S CITY DESPATCH
January 9, 1847	Public Ledger XXII 92, p2	D.O.BLOOD & CO'S CITY DESPATCH
June 12, 1847	Public Ledger XXIII 68, p2	D.O.BLOOD & CO'S CITY DESPATCH
July 3, 1847	Philadelphia Inquirer, p2	BLOOD'S CITY DESPATCH
August 10, 1847	Philadelphia Inquirer, p2	BLOOD'S CITY DESPATCH
October 26, 1847	Public Ledger XXIV 27, p2	BLOOD'S CITY DESPATCH
November 1, 1847	Public Ledger XXIV 32, p3	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
November 13, 1847	Public Ledger XXIV 43, p2	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
December 13, 1847	Public Ledger XXIV 68, p3	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
March 6, 1848	Public Ledger XXIV 140, p2	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
June 22, 1848	Public Ledger XXIV 142, p2	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
July 26, 1848	Public Ledger XXV 105, p2	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
August 7, 1848	North American and United States Gazette; LXV 16383	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
October 9, 1848	Public Ledger XXVI 13, p3	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
March 10, 1849	Public Ledger XXVI 143, p2	BLOOD'S DESPATCH
February 9, 1850	Public Ledger XXVIII 118, p4	BLOOD'S DESPATCH

Figure 21. Listed company name in newspaper advertisements.

**O WHAT A CONVENIENCE' IS BLOOD'S
DESPATCH.**
Letters are taken—by BLOOD'S DESPATCH
Three times a day—by BLOOD'S DESPATCH
Throughout the city—by BLOOD'S DESPATCH.
For two cents each, by BLOOD'S DESPATCH!
Who would not—through BLOOD'S DES-
PATCH?
Do their Errands—through BLOOD'S DES-
PATCH!
When done so cheaply, through BLOOD'S DES-
PATCH!

Figure 22. First newspaper advertisement for Blood's Despatch was the November 1, 1847 Public Ledger.

Despatch” was selected. This name’s first appearance in print was November 1, 1847, **Figure 22**, and continued uninterrupted for many years.

From the armamentarium of city directories, adhesive stamps, handstamp markings, and newspaper advertisements, **November 1, 1847 will be considered the conceptual origin of Blood’s Despatch**, despite the widely held 1848 perception. All time line bar graphs hereafter will include a thin yellow line, much like the sentinel rate reduction of mid-1846 to highlight important business changes.

“for the Railroad or Ferry”

Blood’s Despatch “For the Post Office” stamps were sometimes actually “for the Railroad” or “for the Ferry,” targeted for a post office in *another city*. During the second quarter of the nineteenth century railroads introduced profound technological advancements in transportation and communication. Wooden rails were replaced with iron rails, initially by teams of horses, to move heavier wagons faster and further.

The *first experimental* temporary railroad track in the United States was a demonstration in the Northern Liberties district of Philadelphia during September 1809 behind Bull’s Head Tavern. Designed by a Scotch millwright Somerville⁴⁵ for Thomas Leiper,⁴⁶ the track was only sixty yards long, and one horse pulled a four wheel wagon with ten thousand pounds. The following year, in 1810 the Leiper Railroad⁴⁷ began 18 years of quarry service in nearby Delaware County.

In close proximity to large supplies of iron and timber, during the 1830’s Philadelphia realized its tremendous potential for railroad growth and development. Twelve private railroad companies⁴⁸ formed, some merging with canal companies, and Philadelphia became a transportation hub.

From nearby Kensington, the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad (1832) reached Jersey City across the Hudson River from New York City. The Camden and Amboy Railroad (1832), ran a parallel route from across the Delaware River from the old city of Philadelphia. Both ran between America’s two largest cities.⁴⁹

On November 12, 1831, the John Bull locomotive was first tested on the Camden and Amboy at Bordentown. It is housed today in the Smithsonian Institution as the oldest continually operational self-propelled vehicle in the world.⁵⁰ From the outset in 1834, the Camden and Amboy to New York *replaced forty to fifty stagecoaches transporting passengers, freight, and mail*. By 1836 an alliance formed between these two because the Camden and Amboy Railroad obtained controlling stock interest in the Philadelphia and Trenton line.⁵¹ Unfortunately the Kensington terminal never connected directly to the Merchants Exchange in the old city. The *Kensington Anti-Railroad Riots of 1840* lasted two years. Local citizens

⁴⁵ <http://www.ushistory.org/philadelphia/railroad.htm> “Early Railroad Transportation”.

⁴⁶ <http://www.ushistory.org/philadelphia/railroad.htm>.

⁴⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leiper_Railroad.

⁴⁸ *Images of Rail / PHILADELPHIA RAILROADS*, Allen Meyers and Joel Spivak, page 7, Arcadia Publishing, 2010.

⁴⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_New_Jersey_Railroad_and_Canal_Company

⁵⁰ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Stephenson_and_Company

⁵¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philadelphia_and_Trenton_Railroad

did not welcome locomotive smokestacks spewing smoke and hot coals placing their homes and stores at risk.⁵²

Also immediately north of the city, and among the very first railroads was the Northern Liberties and Penn Township Railroad (1831)⁵³ which ran from a terminal at Broad and Vine Street east into the “Willow Street Line” reaching the Delaware River. Moreover, from that vicinity the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad (mid 1832) ran from Ninth and Green Streets to Germantown. Their first cars were drawn by horses every two hours. On November 23, 1832 a locomotive engine built by Matthias Baldwin only six blocks away, regularly traveled six miles to Germantown⁵⁴ at 28 miles an hour.⁵⁵

The City of Philadelphia from 1831 until 1833 allowed a transit system along Chestnut as stage coaches drawn by two horses from Broad to Second Street. Not for 25 years did the city add another street car line. However, the **City Railroad** (1832) ran on Broad Street between the Vine Street and South Street. An eastern extension (1837) from Broad *along Market Street, turned south on Dock Street to Walnut* and the Merchants Exchange Building. Immediately south of the city was a third line eastward toward the Delaware near the Naval Yard, the Southwark Railroad (1835) which ran on Washington Street.⁵⁶

Mail routes in 1848 are shown by red line on **Figure 23**. “Eastern Mail” north to New York could be taken by the post office, or Blood’s Despatch, to *either* the Kensington Station (**ET, Eastern Terminal**), for the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, *or* the nearby Walnut Street Ferry, (star in circle) for partner Camden and Amboy Railroad (1835),⁵⁷ depending on the season, weather, and contract period. During 1845 and 1846 a dispute between these private railroads and the post office, resulted in conductors being responsible for locked mailbags containing Philadelphia postmarked letters. Not until January 1847 was a post office route agent placed onboard the contracted train for custody of the mail. Thereby an additional unlocked “**favor bag**” mail pouch was in the agent’s custody for un-postmarked outbound letters deposited last minute by merchants, passengers, or Bloods.⁵⁸ Delivery to the New York post office gained official entry into the mails, similar to a “Way” cover but without additional charge.

Effective April 3, 1848 the Public Ledger confirmed “Southern” US Mail lines to Wilmington and Baltimore departed from *either* the Dock Street wharf by steamboat at 2:45 PM, *or* the Depot at Eleventh and Market Street at 8:30AM or 10PM (for City Railroad to the Southern and Western Rail Station marked **ST, Southern Terminal**).

⁵² <http://kennethwmilano.com/page/Encyclopaedia/KensingtonAntiRailroadRiotsof1840/tabid/203/Default.aspx>

⁵³ Meyers and Spivak, loc. cit., page 12.

⁵⁴ Meyers and Spivak, loc. cit., page 13.

⁵⁵ <http://www.ushistory.org/philadelphia/railroad.htm> “Early Railroad Transportation”

⁵⁶ *Mermaids, Monasteries, Cherokees, and Custer*, Robert I. Alotta, page 233, Bonus Books, 1990, Chicago.

⁵⁷ <http://micklestreet.rutgers.edu/archives/Issue%2014/features/schoop.htm>

⁵⁸ Edward T. Harvey, “Favor Bag Mail; New York City-Philadelphia 1845-1851,” *LaPosta*, March 1988, pages 24, 25.

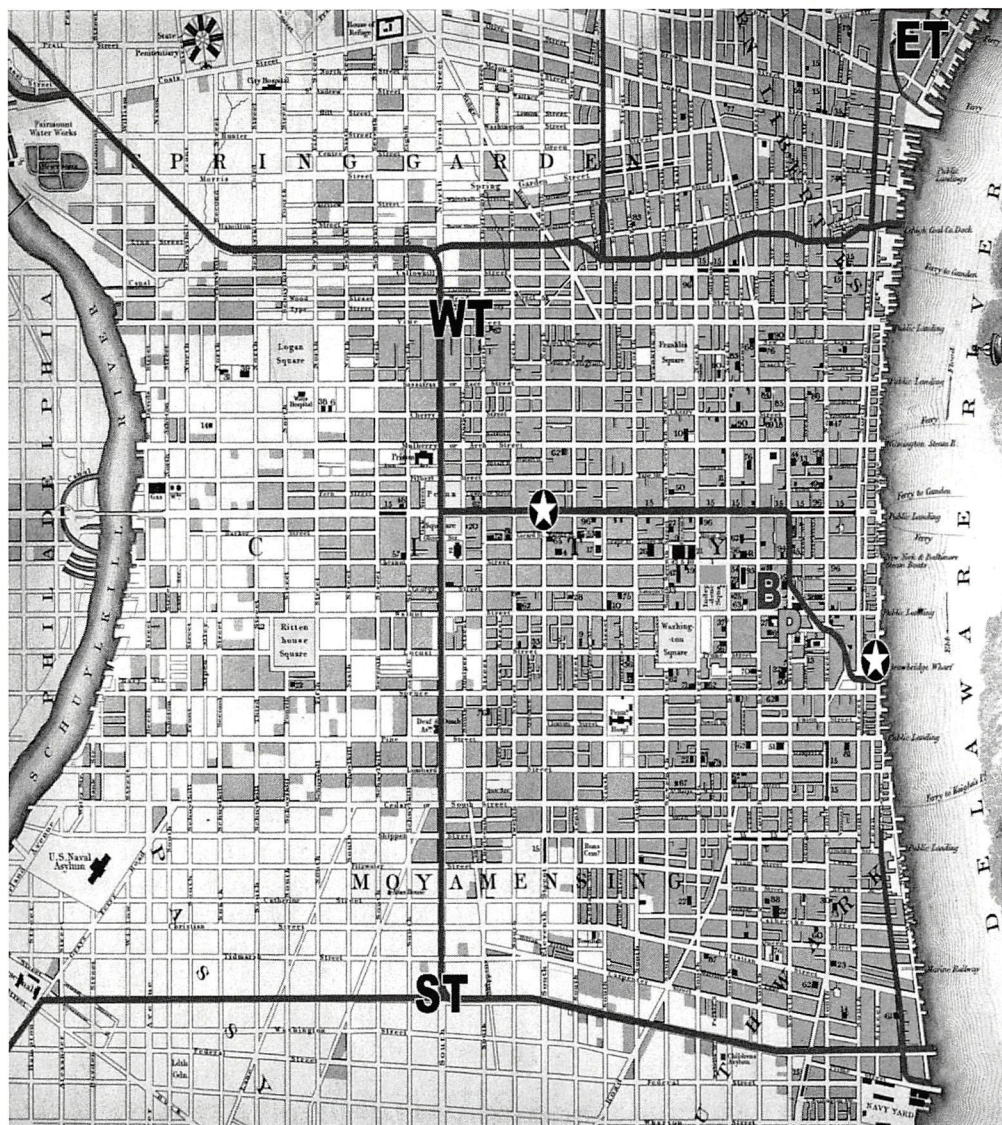


Figure 23. 1848 railroad lines are red-lined. **ET** origin for “Eastern Mail” to New York from the Kensington terminal. **ST** origin for “Southern Mail” from terminal at Broad and Washington. **WT** origin of “Western Mail” from terminal at Broad and Vine Streets. “Star in Circle” are City Railroad depot and Ferry. Red **B** for Blood’s Despatch office. Green **P** for Philadelphia post office and Independence Hall.

This terminal housed six tracks,⁵⁹ was built in 1840 at Broad and Washington Street, and connected to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad (1836), **Figure 24**. It ran southwest over the Schuylkill River on the historic Gray's Ferry bridge (made permanent in 1838).

"Western Mail" in 1848 was transported by City Railroad to the Broad and Vine Street terminal (**WT, Western Terminal**), which departed midnight on the former Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad (1834) 82 miles to the Susquehanna River south of York.⁶⁰ By 1846 this line had been incorporated into the Pennsylvania Railroad, a mixture of canals and rail, which extended west to Pittsburgh, and was very much in competition with the successful Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Seven of 35 examples with 15L10, **20%, were not postmarked by the Philadelphia post office**, 5 covers bound north (east) and 2 south. All 5 north were postmarked in New York City; 3 thereafter delivered locally in the city (census numbers 8, 15, 35), whereas 2 continued on intercity mail to Rhode Island (census numbers 20, 33). All 5 were on the "Eastern Mail" which travelled *northeast*, were easily taken by Blood's Despatch to the ferry at Dock Street across the Delaware River to Camden for the Camden & Amboy Railroad, followed by a second much longer steamboat ride through the Raritan Bay, around Staten Island, through the Narrows into the New York Bay to the Hudson River for Manhattan. Less attractive for Blood's Despatch was the alternate Eastern Mail route by City Railroad to the Kensington station, for the Philadelphia and Trenton headed over a bridge across the Delaware River into Trenton, on to Jersey City, and short ferry to Manhattan.⁶¹

It appears that 2 of the 7 covers (census numbers 2, 26) not postmarked by the Philadelphia post office entered the "Southern Mail," most likely from the nearby Dock Street wharf via steamboat "Robert Morris" to Wilmington and Baltimore mid-afternoon. The alternative was Blood's Despatch transporting letters to the depot at Eleventh and Market for City Railroad to the Broad and Washington terminal, to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. For example, the first two covers in **Table 1** are each addressed to Wilmington, Delaware. **Figure 3** was postmarked per usual in Philadelphia, and taken by post office to the train or ferry. **Figure 9** was *postmarked in Wilmington*, and had been *taken by Blood's Despatch directly to the train or ferry* to the Wilmington post office for postmark and handling.

Theory

During calendar year 1848 a greater number of outbound letters had been prepaid D.O. Blood & Co. than Blood's Despatch. Evidence exists for eighteen 15L8 examples,⁶² and thirty one 15L9 during 1848,⁶³ for a total of 49 D.O. Blood & Co. outbound covers. However, during the same year only 26 Blood's Despatch 15L10 (added to perhaps 7 subsequent 15L17 issues in late 1848) have survived for a total of at most 33 outbound covers in 1848. Although several variables

⁵⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gray%27s_Ferry_Bridge

⁶⁰ http://en.wiki/Philadelphia_and_Columbia_Railroad

⁶¹ Harvey, loc. cit., La Posta, March 1988, pages 24, 25.

⁶² Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, October 2014, page 20.

⁶³ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, January 2015, pages 22, 29.

undoubtedly are at play, almost 50% greater servicing of D.O. Blood & Co. stamps in 1848 is very telling. It may be reasonable to *hypothesize* that during 1848 the company probably no longer printed stamps under the old name. Many 1848 covers, however, may have been prepaid by old stamps previously purchased in large volume, probably left over during the 1848 transitional year, and anxious to be sold by the retailers, or used by the patrons if already purchased. Obviously, 15L10 has no exclusive philatelic period.

By March 11, 1848 Blood's Despatch advertised collections as late as 8 PM, **Figure 25**, which further enabled them to make the early morning "Southern Mail" and "Eastern Mails" train, which otherwise would be delayed by the Philadelphia post office until late afternoon. Unfortunately "Western Mail" for Pittsburg by Pennsylvania Railroad departed at midnight from the most remote terminal at Broad and Vine Street, perhaps accounting for apparently no "favor bag" covers west of Philadelphia.

Furthermore, in 1848 Blood's Despatch morning collections of "Eastern Mail" to New York could be easily taken a few blocks directly to the ferry at Dock Street and board the Camden & Amboy north. Likewise "Southern Mail" to Baltimore easily taken by government or Bloods to the Walnut Street wharf and steamboat Robert Morris at 2:45 PM.

Notwithstanding time of day, expediency, and weather, the ferry must have been more convenient for both the post office and Blood's Despatch.



15L10 "for the POST OFFICE" was a continuation of the preceding three "For the POST OFFICE" designs of 15L7, 15L8, and 15L9. The phrase differed only by reducing the first letter from a capital to small "f".

15L10 Summary

A data base of 35 covers with genuine 15L10 stamps has been identified, and all covers photographed, 80% in color, and 83% with complete address. More than 80% were serviced during 1848. The earliest and latest (untied) examples were March 22, (1848) and November 14, (1849) respectively, defining the longest possible philatelic lifespan of 86 weeks. However, after dismissing far outlier examples, a **15L10 cluster** existed from **May 3, 1848 until March 23, 1849**, only 46 weeks.

All 35 covers were collected by Blood's Despatch, all were outbound, and all transported to a United States post office, 80% to the Philadelphia post office directly across Third Street. However, a minority, perhaps from the new late 8 PM evening collections, were expedited to the outbound morning railroad and postmarked in New York, Baltimore, or Wilmington, as was the case with predecessor "For the Post Office" 15L7, 15L8, and 15L9 covers. Final destinations of 15L10 covers were greatest in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The first Bloods cover with prepaid stamp addressed to Alabama and Texas were 15L10. No covers were addressed to Canada or Europe.

Well over 80% were folded letters, the balance primarily envelopes. No business circulars, no advertising labels, and no valentines. All stamps were sold under the prevailing 2 cents single service cost structure, collect or prepaid by adhesive stamp. 15L10 stamps on cover were all single stamps, 95% cut rectangle, the remainder "torn rectangle."

CHANGE OF HOUR. &c -
 **U. S. MAIL LINES TO BALTIMORE.** 
MORE.

On and after Monday next, April 3, the Mail Lines for Baltimore will leave as follows, viz.:

From Depot, Eleventh and Market streets, daily, except Sunday, at 8½ A. M. and daily at 10 P. M.

From Dock street wharf per steamboat Robert Morris, daily, except Sunday, at 2½ P. M.

Fare to Baltimore, \$3.

WHEELING AND PITTSBURG.


Tickets through to Wheeling or Pittsburg can be procured at the depot or on board the steamboat.

Fare to Wheeling, \$13; Pittsburg, \$12.

A second class Car. will be run with the Morning Line, 8½ o'clock. Fare \$2.

Tickets must positively be procured at the office for this Car, as none will be sold by the Conductors.

mh30-1w½ **G. H. HUDDALL, Agent.**

 **WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.** - On and after MONDAY, April 3d, the Accommodation Trains, stopping at all the intermediate places between Philadelphia and Wilmington, will leave as follows, viz:

Leave Philadelphia - From Depot, Eleventh and Market streets, daily, (except Sunday,) at 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

Leave Wilmington - From the Depot, Water street, daily, (except Sunday,) at 7½ A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Freight Accommodation Train will leave Philadelphia at 7 o'clock, P. M., and Wilmington at 7 P. M.

The Mail Trains, stopping at Chester and Wilmington, leave Philadelphia at 8½ A. M., and 10 P. M. Wilmington at 1 o'clock, P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Fare to Wilmington, 50 cts. Fare to Chester, 25 cts. mt 50 St & m w altmyll **G. H. HUDDALL, Agent.**

Figure 24. March 30, 1848 Public Ledger notice of new hours for US mail to Wilmington and Baltimore.

LETTERS FOR THE EASTERN, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MAILS. - For the accommodation of Merchants, brokers and other business men, BLOD'S DESPATCH will be collected by an Evening collection at 8 o'clock, and all letters for the mail dropped in any of the boxes previous to 8 o'clock in the evening, will be deposited in the Post Office in time for the Midnight Western Mail, and consequently the Morning Southern and Eastern Mails.

Figure 25. Blood's Despatch collected letters until 8 PM, in time for the early morning mail trains.

Only **17% were cancelled by Blood's Despatch**, 6 of 35 to prevent local reuse, a moot point since none were addressed within Philadelphia, the only community willing to service prepaid Blood's Despatch stamps. Seventeen percent is numerically consistent with the previous combined series of three outbound D.O. Blood & Co covers.⁶⁴ Several 15L10's were cancelled by Blood's 4 bar grid cancel. The **first Blood's stamp of any type cancelled by acid** was 15L10.

Of the six Blood's Despatch cancelled only half, **3 tied 15L10** to cover, less than **10%** of the full census; quiet low in absolute terms, but actually high relative to the immediately preceding series of three outbound stamp types combined at an exceedingly low 2%.⁶⁵

Each and every **15L10 cover demonstrated at least one or more different auxiliary markings**, whether government handstamp or manuscript marking, consistent with the previous series of three outbound D.O. Blood & Co. stamps. **Table 1** data reveals **83% were government circular date stamps**, 29 of 35, higher than the combined series of three prior outbound stamp types at 60%.⁶⁶

Moreover, manuscript and government auxiliary handstamp markings often coincidentally and unintentionally struck the private post stamp, philatelically tying it to the cover. **Table 1** evidence indicated **less than 20% tied** the stamp by some form of auxiliary marking, 7 of 35; again very consistent with the combined series of three outbound Bloods stamps at 22% tied by auxiliary marking.⁶⁷

Table VII reveals **15L10 tied to cover for any reason is only 30%**, 10 of 35 examples; consistent with the combined immediately preceding series of three outbound Blood stamps at 28%,⁶⁸ 40 tied of 147 examples.⁶⁹

15L10 combination with 1847 general issue were 20% of the census, identified on 7 of the 35 covers. Higher than the immediately preceding series of three combined outbound stamp types of only 12%, but continuing a trend which clearly increased with later issues.⁷⁰

15L10 was a continuation of the Blood's company **special purpose outbound service** "for the Post Office," a phrase passed down from 15L7, 15L8, and 15L9.⁷¹ All four stamps were less expensive than contemporary and complementary local door delivery "city stamps" 15L5, 15L6 (and in the next article 15L11). A bifurcated business model well executed by both Blood's private post and the public, with exceedingly high 15L10 compliance of 100%, and exceeding 99% for the series group of four.⁷² No 15L10 covers were mistakenly delivered to a local street address, which precluded the need for a door delivery map, a part of all prior articles.

⁶⁴ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, January 2015, pages 53, 55.

⁶⁵ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, January 2015, page 58.

⁶⁶ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, January 2015, pages 56, 57.

⁶⁷ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, January 2015, pages 57, 58.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, January 2015, page 57.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, July 2014, pages 52, 53, 54.

⁷² Morris, op. cit., *The Penny Post*, January 2015, page 60.

The majority of 15L10, as well as the combined group of four “For the Post Office” issues passed quite simply across Third Street to the Philadelphia post office, whereas a minority of outbound letters bypassed this step. From the 15L10 census, **20% bypassed the Philadelphia post office**, and were expedited by train to another far away post office. A similar minority of predecessor “For the Post Office” stamps likewise bypassed the Philadelphia post office: 15L7 at 8% (census number 1, 22 north); 15L8 at 15% (census numbers 11, 20, 37, 53, 56, 57, 59 north; census numbers 55, 58 south); 15L9 higher at 21% (census numbers 4, 6, 8, 11, 22, 23, 25, 42, 46, 57 north; census numbers 38, 41, 60 south). **17% of the combined four outbound stamp types**, 31 of 182 covers, bypassed the Philadelphia post office.

Under poorly understood circumstances in late 1847 D.O. Blood & Co began operating under a new moniker “Blood’s Despatch.” For more than one year handstamp markings and newspaper advertisements employed numerous descriptive names, apparently seeking one with which they were comfortable. “Blood’s Despatch” first appeared in the November 1, 1848 Public Ledger, and had staying power. Of course a lag time is understandable before final agreement consummated that name to be commemorated on printed prepayment stamps, and much greater lag time until cemented into the stalwart city directories.

Most likely once new stamps were issued, the previous type were not printed any longer. Nonetheless, large stores of former stamps may have resided at Blood’s principal office and their numerous retail “agent” businesses for sale. Large numbers of old stamps, already purchased by patrons, were likely utilized while still viable. No recorded Blood’s exchange period of new stamps for old has been recorded or hypothesized. No private or public records have confirmed change of manager, although anecdotal information has passed down through the ages that during 1848 brother Walter Blood departed from the company, and an important addition was Charles Kochersperger. But, the torch had been passed along to a new champion.

M O V I N G

Let us know.

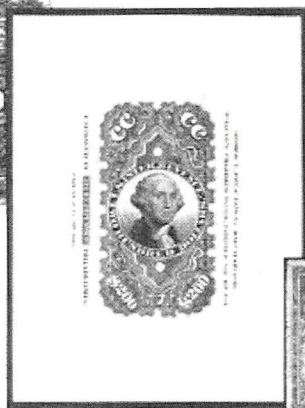


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