Type I - Black on Blue stamps Blue on Blue stamps Circular rate

The blue paper stamps may have been issued for use to pay the  $1 \not c$  fee for delivery of circulars. They are normally found with undated postmarks while the pink  $(2 \not c)$  stamps are found with dated postmarks.



Black on Blue Perf. 11½



Blue on Blue Perf. 11



Blue on Blue Perf. 11½



Compound perforations are a result of the hand fed perforating machines used. Sheets of stamps were first perforated in one direction before being fed through a second time in the opposite direction. If a second machine with a different perforation spacing was used for the second pas the result was a compound perforation.

### **1878 MERCURY ISSUES**

Type 1 - Black on Pink stamps
Perforation varieties

The paper color was changed to a pink wove in the later half of 1878. The variety of perforations on these stamps is due to the hand fed and operated perforating equipment used by the printer.





Older cancellations continued to be used despite name change.

# TYPEII Printed by J. Gibson Lithographed in sheets of 100



The Type II design is characterized by the absence of any break in the inner frame line at the bottom. The big toe is slightly raised, the other toes are touching the inner frame line. The tip of the wing attached to the left ankle points to the top of the "P" in "PLACE".

Black on blue wove paper. Perforated 12, 16 and compound.



Perf. 16

Weak 1881 cancel

The stamps printed by J. Gibson may not have been long in use, mutiples or on cover examples have not been found.

#### **1880 MERCURY ISSUES**

Wove paper used during 1880 was very course and had a high fiber content, resulting in normally rough perforations on this issue.

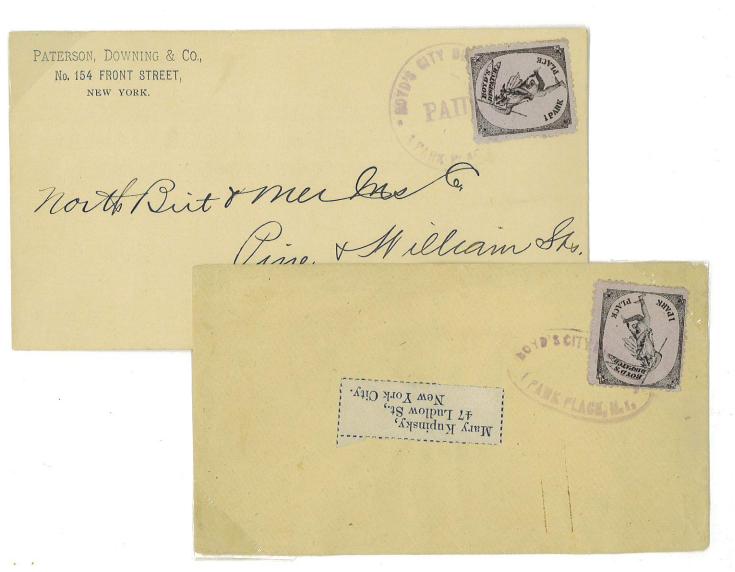


Perf. 11½ x 12 x 11 x 11





Perf. 11½ x 11½ x 11½ x 12



#### TYPE III

Printed by the "Evening Post". Lithographed in sheets of 100.



Type III differs from Type II in that the big toe points down and all toes appear to be touching the inner frame line. The wing attached to the left ankle is much more curved than in the other two types and its tip points well above the top of the "P" in "PLACE".



Black on Blue wove paper Perforated 16 only.



Business letter mailed Dec 20, 1882

## 1881 MERCURY ISSUES

The wove paper used in 1880 was replaced with a better quality laid paper in 1881. The paper varies in color from pink to lilac-pink.

Black on Pink laid paper. Various perforations.



Pink paper Perf. 16 x 12



Lilac-pink paper Perf. 12

INGERSOLL & GLENNEY,
Men's Furnishing Goods.
Dress Shirts and Collars to Order.
No. 929 BROADWAY,
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Men's Furnishing Goods.

Dress Shirts and Collars to Order.

No. 929 BROADWAY,
Bet. 21st and 22d Sts., NEW YORK.

May 18, 1882 Perf. 12

THE RUTGERS FIRE INS. C. 180 Chatham Square.

Jan. 26, 1882 Perf. 16 x 12



Type III - Black on Blue stamps Business mail examples "City Circular Despatch" cancel



March 1, 1883

The return address indicates the proprietor had a telephone. The first telephone was installed in Boston in 1878.



A new cancellation which seems to emphasize the delivery of "Circulars".

The use of the dated / PAID postmarks now confuses the assumption that blue stamps were used exclusively for circulars  $(1\phi)$ .

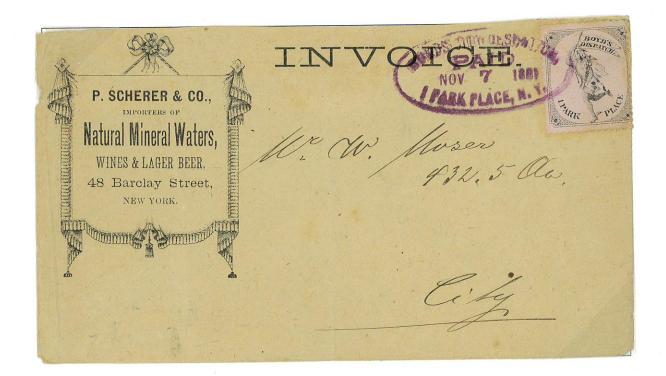
Black on Lilac-pink laid paper. Perforated 12, 16 and compound.





Perf. 12

Perf. 16



November 7, 1881

Perf. 12

Black on Pink wove paper. Various perforations.



Perforated 16



These are perhaps the best known and commonplace of the Boyd's stamps. Full sheets and multiples are not uncommon. This Maltese Cross "fancy" cancel was a duplex device, the only one used by Boyd's.



January 4, 1883

A portion of a large envelope containing a calendar, the mailing fee was  $4\phi$ .

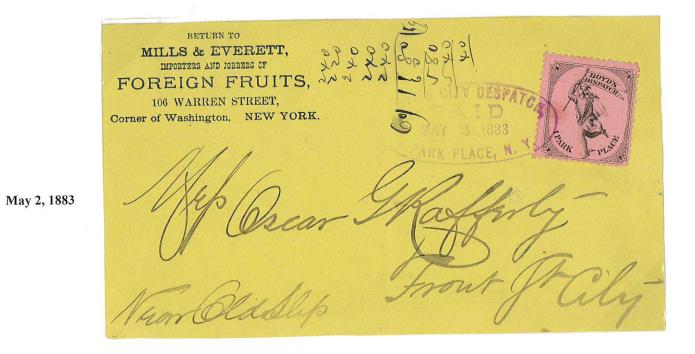


April 28, 1883

The address portion of a package wrapper from the Knickerbocker Portrait Gallery, the package probably containing photographs. Sent prepaid for  $6\phi$ .

This example of a triple rate is the first seen.

Boyd's was raided on May 8, 1883 by agents of the U.S. Attorney General's Office and postal inspectors. Carriers were actually stopped on the street and letters were seized. Newspaper accounts state that approximately 20,000 pieces were confiscated. In a court trial Boyd's was found guilty of delivering mail along U.S. post routes. They paid a small fine.



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Circa 1884