


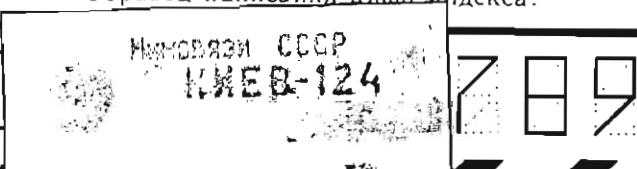



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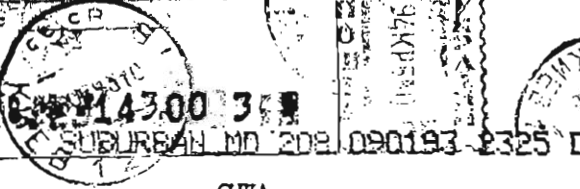
JOURNAL OF THE UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY


Внимание!
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The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) seeks to unite all collectors of Ukrainian materials and is particularly dedicated to the promotion of Ukrainian stamp, coin, and medal collecting. *Ukrainian Philatelist* serves as the society's official record of original research, new discoveries, and member activities. Inquiries regarding society membership and journal subscriptions should be addressed to:

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COVER: An envelope sent from Kyiv carries an old USSR cash register receipt (to indicate postage paid) with date (25 June 1993), station number, and spaces for destination, receiver's name, and operator's (cashier) number. For more details on the various ways mail was franked in Ukraine during 1992-93, see the article beginning on page 152.

A TEN YEAR RETROSPECTIVE
AND AN IMPORTANT NEW PROJECT

by Ingerit Kuzych

It hardly seems possible, but I have been an editor of this wonderful journal for a decade now. The roughly 1600 pages that I edited during this time period represent 60 percent of all the *Ukrainian Philatelist* pages since the publication's inception in 1951! I mention this figure not to boast, but to point out how far our collecting area has evolved since 1985. A look back shows steady progress made year by year.

1986 *Ukrainian Philatelist* had consisted of a single 32-page annual issue, but this year a second 32-page issue is produced.

1987 Number of pages per issue begins to increase; this trend will continue in subsequent years.

1988 *Ukrainian Philatelist's* first double issue in 13 years, a special Millennium Issue sporting the journal's first multicolor cover. The first *Ukrainian Philatelist* supplement is introduced; these will be offered for five years as a sort of "third yearly issue" until 1993, when the production of four issues per year (generally in the form of two double issues) is begun.

1989 Several articles appear on postal (and numismatic) anniversary releases: Ukraine's Conversion (1988), Taras Shevchenko's Birth (1814), and Carpatho-Ukraine's Independence (1939). Another full color cover is produced; regular publication reviews are introduced.

1990 A number of articles present an exhaustive overview of Ukraine's popular 1920 Vienna Issue. The enlarged supplement chronicles all Ukrainian topics on Soviet stamp issues.

1991 The Society's 40th Anniversary is celebrated in a variety of retrospective articles. The first flights of newly inaugurated "Air Ukraine" are recalled. A joint issue with *The Flag Bulletin* acquaints UPNS members with Ukrainian flags and heraldry. Another extensive supplement lists all Ukrainian thematic stamps from around the world.

1992 For the first time ever, *Ukrainian Philatelist* begins to report on the philatelic and numismatic issues of an independent Ukraine. *Ukrainian Philatelist's* longest-ever article, on Romanov-era Transfer Cards used during Ukrainian independence 1917-20, is the most extensive study to appear on this subject in any philatelic publication.

1993 Two volumes of *Ukrainian Philatelist* are produced. The first is an *Introductory Handbook of Ukrainian Philately*; it serves to bring all UPNS members worldwide (particularly the new ones from Ukraine) "up to speed" on various collecting areas (750 copies, a record for a single issue, are distributed). Also included in the *Handbook* is a catalog of classical Ukrainian stamps issued 1918-23.

1994 *Ukrainian Philatelist* undertakes the ambitious task of documenting all the various provisional issues released in Ukraine during 1992-94. Many carefully researched articles appear describing local provisionals, overprinted stamps, and surcharges on postal stationery.

1995 Although some articles on recent provisionals continue to be included in *Ukrainian Philatelist*, many pieces on classical collecting are reintroduced. For the first time ever, an

extensive overview of the postal history of Transnistria is presented.

Ukrainian philately continues to evolve at a brisk pace; I intend to make sure that *Ukrainian Philatelist* not only keeps up, but continues to lead all other collecting publications reporting on our hobby.

The bulk of the information in the current issue was submitted by just a few authors; Messrs. Lobko and Marinescu, both contributed two articles while Peter Bylen supplied no less than four! Peter's output continuously amazes me, not only is he a prolific author and an excellent researcher, but he has taken upon himself the very daunting project of chronicling every aspect of Ukrainian philately. He is undertaking this effort piecemeal by issuing a number of inexpensive (but very useful and attractive) catalog-checklists, part of the "Ukrainian Philatelic Resources" (UPR) series on the various collecting areas of Ukraine. After user feedback and critique, these catalogs will be corrected and updated and eventually combined into some sort of Ukrainian philatelic compendium or encyclopedia. Three volumes (all by Mr. Bylen) have been completed to date; several more are in the works, including some by

other authors. (See the announcement and John-Paul Himka's review in the back of this issue for further details.)

I am very proud to be closely involved in the UPR Project; it is by far the most important (and most ambitious) chronicling effort ever undertaken in Ukrainian philately. Readers may get an idea of the postal issues included in the Western Ukraine and Carpatho-Ukraine catalog-checklists by consulting the synopticons that Mr. Bylen prepared for the last issue of *Ukrainian Philatelist* as well as this one. All of these postal issues are, of course, much more fully described in the catalogs, each of which is about 30 pages in length.

Finally, I need to recognize the remaining contributors to this issue of the journal: Messrs. Mishchenko, Panchuk, and Hontsaryuk; the Rev. Leonard Tann; and Ukrainian editor Alexander Malychy, who not only typed up all the Ukrainian text but also translated an article and submitted a short piece of his own.

Thanks to them and to everyone who assisted with this latest *Ukrainian Philatelist* issue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About the Melitopil Provisionals Article in This Issue

28 August 1995

Dear Mr. Kuzych,

I am afraid that between my translation and your corrections, we totally lost the droll tone of this Melitopil article. In its Ukrainian original it's very funny—Lobko has a really

tremendous sense of humor—sarcastic, dry, almost "British." In this particular article he really outdid himself by mocking everybody: the lazy and greedy postal workers; the bumbling, incompetent local postal authorities; but most of all—the pompous, all-knowing, "expert," Mr. Mokhov, who turns out to be the biggest crook of all...In the article, Lobko uses a straight-face sarcasm to reveal the human foibles of all the main characters in this "who-done-it" comedy.

Unfortunately, all of this gets lost in our article translation and only factual information remains. Too bad.

To give you an example, when Lobko talks about "overloaded" postal employees, he means that these lazy bums were too busy with gossiping and drinking coffee to do a job, not that they were "overworked." Far from it. (After all, the alternate worker did the whole job at home in one evening—when she was paid overtime for it.) And so it goes...

Well, it would take a Mark Twain to really do justice to this article in English, which is why it was so devilishly difficult to translate. Lobko uses puns, double meanings, comical turns of phrase, rare Ukrainian idioms, etc.—all untranslatable.

The last issue of *Ukrainian Philatelist* reached me only today. Its looks magnificent! Congratulations!

Sincerely,
Lubomyr Onyshkevych

Comments on the Previous Issue of *UP*
(No. 71/72)

21 September 1994

Dear Ingert,

I would like to address three topics in this letter.

First, I'd like to commend Dr. John-Paul Himka on his excellent review of *Post and Philately of Ukraine*. Although the new journal created a nice first impression with its color cover, I was very disappointed by its content which included articles on medicine, a horoscope, poems, etc. While in Kyiv last summer, I met the real editor of this journal. His name is Mr. M. Y. Matrokhin and he was picked (by Mr. I. S. Shcherbatenko who is

responsible for the entire publication) for his "philatelic expertise." A lengthy meeting with Mr. Matrokhin left me with a strong feeling that despite our hopes for a great future of this journal it will remain "light fare, on the whole." This is unfortunate, because there are a number of good philatelic editors in Ukraine who could have made this publication a great representative of Ukrainian philately.

Next, I would urge the UPNS Executive Board to raise membership fees. Our society provides its members with a tremendous bargain: excellent journals, interesting newsletters, an exciting annual UKRAINPEX exhibit-convention, and a friendly springtime Zustrich-Meet. During the last year, more than 350 pages of interesting material was mailed to the membership. There is probably no other philatelic society that offers as much to its members for as modest a fee. A small increase in dues would enable UPNS to better manage its financial obligations.

Finally, I would like to commend you for another excellent, wide ranging journal: topics from expertising marks on backs of stamps to court stamps of East Galicia!

Congratulations again!
Val Zabijaka

Editor: Mr. Zabijaka's concerns have been addressed. The second issue of *Post and Philately of Ukraine* has appeared and is much more geared to philatelists — let's hope it stays that way. Look for a review in a future *Ukrainian Philatelist*.

As of 1996 UPNS annual memberships will rise by \$2 to \$20 US (still an excellent deal when one considers all the benefits).

21 August 1995

Dear Inger,

Congratulations on another very fine issue of the *Ukrainian Philatelist*. Even though Ukraine is not my area of collecting, it's not hard to see that a lot of work and thought has gone into this latest issue.

Your No. 71/72 features an excellent article by Michael Shulewsky on Carpatho-Ukraine. I have never heard of these private issues by way of trident overprints and I wonder how many of our Czecho collectors know about them. I was also intrigued by Mr. Shulewsky's reference to Jay Carrigan and Walter Rauch, both of whom I know quite well. Naturally, I am very interested in having your permission to reprint this article with the usual acknowledgments.

Sincerely,
Mirko Vondra, Editor
The Czechoslovak Specialist

28 August 1995

Dear Inger,

I would like to say what a stellar job you did on the last issue of the *Ukrainian Philatelist*! First rate all the way.

Thank you and best wishes,
Brian Webber

16 October 1995

Dear Inger,

Congratulations on another wonderful issue of the *Ukrainian Philatelist*!

Especially useful for all collectors of classical Ukrainian stamps is the article "Marks

on the Backs of Trident Overprinted Stamps: A Study." All collectors should familiarize themselves with these markings...

Another article "Carpatho-Ukraine: The Private Yasiniya (Jasina) Local Issue of 1939" is a fine informative piece. However, to call these private fantasy overprints (by whom-ever they were produced, some individual(s) or some organization) a local issue is incorrect and only misleading to collectors.

Sincerely,
Borys Fessak

More About Those Chernihiv Trident Overprints (see *UP* No. 69/70, p. 147)

30 April 1995

Dear Inger,

I've come across a Chernihiv commemorative overprint on a 3.00/3k stamp! It is identical to that on the 1.00/1k. By all standards of measurements available to me, the 3.00/3k is a Lviv issue. "If" this is part of the Chernihiv consignment from "Borysfen"-they're identical, as we conjectured (educated guess!). Note too that the additional overprint reads down on the 1.00 but up on the 3.00.

Sincerely yours,
Peter Bylen



WESTERN UKRAINE: FORGERIES AND FANTASIES

by Peter Bylen

Fakes and forgeries have long afflicted Ukrainian philately. Years ago the packet trade took advantage of the low cost and abundance of Russian definitive stamps and overprinted many of them with various tridents. Through the years many of these fabricated overprints have been properly identified and weeded out of collections. Their seemingly ubiquitous presence, however, once prompted the question, Why not collect forgeries?¹

The stamps of the Western Ukrainian National Republic did not escape the machinations of overprint fabricators (although on a lesser scale and under different circumstances). In the *Illustrated Postage Stamp History of Western Ukrainian Republic 1918-1919*,² John Bulat warned readers that while there were a number of Western Ukraine stamps on the philatelic market, the overwhelming majority were counterfeits. While Bulat examined genuine overprints by identifying their "determinant characteristics of genuineness,"³ an overview of assorted Western Ukraine forgeries was never made.

This article will survey Western Ukraine forgeries and fantasies⁴ detailing some of their distinguishing characteristics. The effort is at best preliminary and subject to considerable expansion. Some readers might take exception to broadcasting Western Ukraine forgeries and see it as a disservice to Ukrainian philately, but the value of exposing forgeries and fantasies far outweighs any short-term negative affects.

The Lviv Issue

The Lviv Issue (sometimes called the Lemberg Issue) can claim at least one

forgery. The collector should carefully study the enlargement in Bulat's book⁵ and note the characteristics of the genuine overprint. The overprint in Figure 1 is suspect for a number of reasons chief among them being that the left frame is unbroken. None of my examples are signed.

The Lviv Post Office commemorated the 75th anniversary of the first Western Ukraine postage stamps with a pictorial cancel that duplicated the Lviv overprint.⁶ Fortunately, the image was not very good and it is not likely to be further used for the manufacture of a new generation of fake Lviv overprints.

Lviv Issue: 3, 5, 10, 20 hellers

The Kolomyia Issue

The Kolomyia Issues are among the most difficult to authenticate. The collector should study these issues carefully and have purchases expertized by a competent authority. There are clever forgeries, some of which painstakingly reproduce identifiable positions (as well as create new ones!). The forgery in Figure 2 is most frequently encountered, but a careful comparison of the inks exposes it as fake. Many of these forgeries are backstamped "J.R.", "FILATELISTA/LWOW", even "Echt" (= genuine; Figure 3) by a "J.D.", and most commonly "J.B."⁷ Values are known with inverted overprints.

Kolomyia Issue: 5/15h, 10/3h, 10/6h, 10/12h

There are two Kolomyia fakes that are fairly easy to detect. One is shown in Figure 4 with the *Ukr.N.R.* set too closely. This forgery is found mostly on mint stamps,



Figure 1



Figure 2

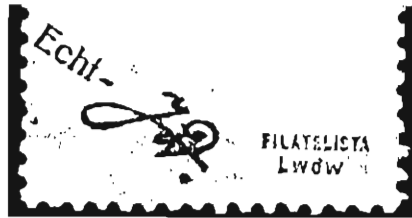


Figure 3

Figure 5



but favor cancelled examples are known, especially on piece. Figure 5 shows a cover from a European auction⁸ with stamps described as coming from a trial printing (*Probedruk*). The cover bears a single-ring BAGINSBERG/BEI KOLOMEA - KOLO KOLOMYJI dated 28 December 1918. Notice that the 15 heller stamp is overprinted with "10" instead of "5".⁹ Pieces are also known with a (fake?) two-ring KOLOMYIA 1/2b KOLOMEA 1. Varieties are known with inverted overprints (Figure 6) and with a missing *k* resulting in a *U r.* variety (Figure 7) not on the genuine. Several of my copies are signed with a "Z" or "N" within a circle.

Kolomyia Issue: 5/15, 10/15, 10/3, 10/6, 10/12 heller

The other Kolomyia forgery (Figure 8) is distinguished by the uncharacteristic *U* in *Ukr.* where the tail extends to the left rather than upwards as in the genuine. Examples I have examined are all unsigned.

Kolomyia Issue: 10/3, 10/6, 10/12 heller

Forgeries of the Kolomyia registration stamp are not frequently encountered but they exist. A crude set (Figure 9), possibly of Czech origin, exists in black on reddish-rose paper, as well as buff paper.¹⁰ Collectors familiar with genuine specimens are not likely to be fooled.

I have also seen a 30 sotyK Kolomyia registration stamp that was nothing more than a photocopy of a genuine issue on pink paper.¹¹

Kolomyia Registration Issue: 30 sotyK, 50 sotyK

The Stanyslaviv Issue

The Poburennny Forgeries. The forgeries of the Stanyslaviv Issue have given Western Ukraine collectors the most problems. The so-called "Poburennny" fakes are among the most difficult to distinguish. Stefan Poburennny was an official in the Directorate of Posts. In 1954 an item was published in the *Mercury Stamp Journal*, which stated that Poburennny produced these forgeries while in exile in Yugoslavia.¹² According to a "W.R.C." of Quebec, Canada in the "Question Box" feature:

"There are plenty of forgeries of the *Western Ukraine* overprints (Scott No. 1 to 81) on the market. They should be bought only from reputable dealers, who have made sure that the items are genuine. Many faked overprints are sold on the strength of the fact, that they have a backstamp "POBURENNY" on their back, because Mr. Poburennny was the Postmaster General [sic] of this short-lived country. But practically all stamps he sold after he went into exile in Yugoslavia [sic] are fakes, which he had printed after he left the country of origin. Curiously enough, he never faked the characteristic setting varieties of the genuine overprints - missing "Pen", "Y", or "H", thin "Y", and others - and we have seen them on originals only."¹³

This account has not, to my knowledge, ever been corroborated. Bulat states that the "Poburennny" mark (Figure 10) has never been found on a genuine item.¹⁴ Whether Poburennny produced these improperly marked forgeries or not, the weight of the "Poburennny" signature at one time gave this forgery instant credibility. Many of these forgeries have additional signatures or marks: a boxed "L.K.", "MR", "LISSIUK/NY", "LISSIUK/NEW YORK", "Richter", "JOSEF BAUMGARTEN/WIEN", and even the Ekonomat cachet (Figure 11).¹⁵ Figure 12 illustrates the back of a fake issue with four Baumgarten, one "Poburennny," and



Figure 4



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

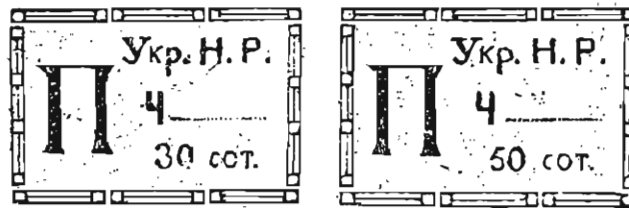


Figure 9

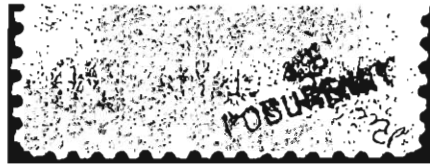


Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 15



Figure 16

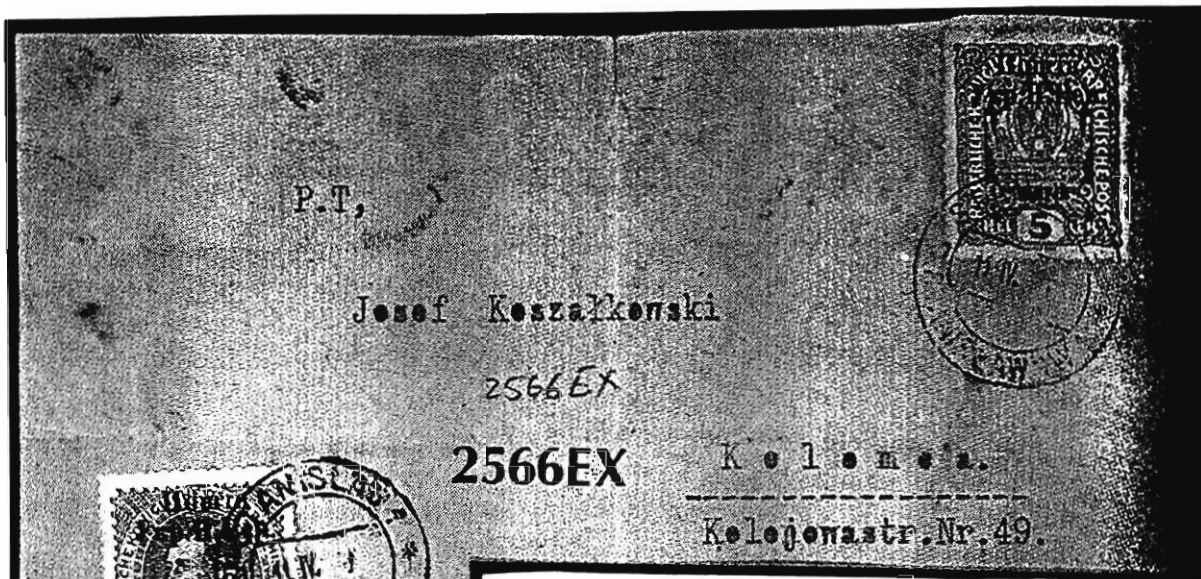


Figure 17

Figure 18



Figure 14



portions of two strikes of the Ekonomat cachet.

The "Poburennny" forgeries are probably the single most dangerous forgery the Western Ukraine collector will encounter; let us review a few issues to illustrate several distinctive characteristics. Figure 13 resembles that of a First Stanyslaviv Issue but with a placement of asterisks different than in genuine overprints: the fakes are 19mm apart while genuine overprints have asterisks spaced 10mm apart. Figure 14 is a cover bearing a two-ring STANISLAU 1/6a STANISLAWOW 1* cancel dated 11 April 1919, with three "Poburennny" forgeries of the First Stanyslaviv Issue. Notice the placement of the asterisks. Also, the 25 heller value never received this overprint.¹⁶ Forged stamps have also been observed with a STANISLAU 1/3a STANISLAWOW 1* cancellation.

Figure 15 is the first value of the Second Stanyslaviv Issue, Third Set. The genuine overprint reads *shahi* while this fake reads *shaha*. This clever fake is found mint and used; it also exists with the overprint doubled (Figure 16) and inverted (Figure 17).

The overprint in Figure 18 is identical to Figure 15 except the denomination now reads *shahiv*. This is one of the most clever of the "Poburennny" forgeries. The ink is wrong, however, and in this instance the dot in *i* of *shahiv* is abnormally large.

In perusing the philatelic market, one occasionally encounters "pieces" with the "expertising" signature off to the side. Collectors should be aware that in some cases the Poburennny signature is clipped or the

stamp soaked off to defraud informed collectors (not to mention the uninformed collectors!). The postmark most often used to cancel these fakes is a steel two-ring STRYJI/*a* postmark dated either 20.IV.19 (Figure 19) or 23.IV.19.

First Stanyslaviv Issue: 3 shahi, 5, 6, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30 shahiv

Second Stanyslaviv Issue, Third Set: 1 shaha (should read shahi), 2, 3 shahi, 10, 15, 20, 60, 80 shahiv

Reduced-Serif Forgeries. There is a second group of forgeries that is quite common. A complete forged set of the Second Stanyslaviv Issue, Third Set is illustrated in Figure 20. These fakes can generally be found in dealer's stocks priced generously discounted and marked "as is." The dull gray-black ink and short (in some cases non-existent) serifs -- especially in *N* -- immediately give this fake away (Figure 21). The majority are mint but some can be found cancelled (even with full gum). A few are signed "Karl Sauer/WIEN" Notice the improper spelling on the 1, 2, and 3 values which should read *shahi* not *shahiv*.

In the Fourth Set of the Second Stanyslaviv Issue, *shahiv* is not separated (Figure 22) *sha hiv* as in the genuine. Note too the omitted obliterator bar.

The forgery in Figure 23 is identical to those discussed above and most likely manufactured by the same culprit. The obl iterators are faithfully executed but spaced 13.5mm apart; genuine obl iterators are spaced 14mm apart.

The forgery in Figure 24 is related to those discussed above (note the characteristic



Figure 19

Figure 20



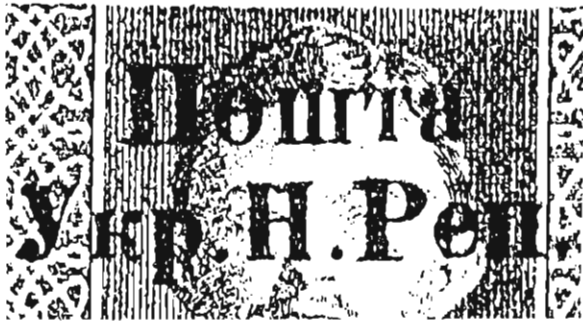


Figure 21



Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24



Figure 25

Figure 26



Figure 27



Figure 28

short rounded serifs); it also errs in the denomination that should read *shahiv* instead of *hryvni*. This stamp is separated from its "sisters" above because of the difference in setting. The fake overprint in Figure 25 has also been found on the 1 krone postage due issue of 1916 purporting to be from the Fourth Stanyslaviv Issue, Fourth Set, which should read *hryvna* and does not have a *hryvni* positional variety.

The fantasy in Figure 26 is related to the forgeries above by the characteristic short serifs; it consists of an obliterator bar over the "PORTO" inscription and additional numerals above the denomination. This specimen is clearly a "hybrid" fantasy made from components of genuine overprints. These fantasies should not fool the informed collector.

First Stanyslaviv Issue: 5, 6, 12, 15, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80 shahiv and 1k hryvni

Second Stanyslaviv Issue, First Set: 1 (should read shaha), 2, 3 (should read shahi), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 20, 50 shahiv

Second Stanyslaviv Issue, Second Set: 10, 20, 30 hryvni (should read shahiv)

Second Stanyslaviv Issue, Third Set: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 90 shahiv and 2, 3, 4, 10 hryvni

Second Stanyslaviv Issue, Fourth Set: 15, 50 shahiv

Fourth Stanyslaviv Issue, First Set: 3 (on 3k), 4 (on 4k) hryvni (perforated 11.5 variety)

Hybrid Fantasy Issue: 1, 5 hryvni

Obvious Forgeries. The Stanyslaviv Issue has also had forgeries so obvious that it is difficult to believe they were prepared to

trick the serious collector. In Figure 27 the letters are thick, boxed, and without serifs; the ink is a dull gray-black. All my examples are on previously cancelled stamps. Several have additional "ZRAZOK" (specimen) overprints applied separately in either red or gray-black. None of these fakes are signed. This forgery includes a 25 heller which was not overprinted in the genuine set.

Figure 28 is related to the above forgery, the difference is the absence of the asterisks. My only example bears an Austrian field post cancel from 1916 which was altered to read 1918; it also bears a faint impression of the "ZRAZOK" overprint in black. This stamp is not signed.

First Stanyslaviv Issue: 10, 20, 25, 30, 40 shahiv

Second Stanyslaviv Issue, Third Set: 10 shahiv

Sloppy Forgeries. The next group of forgeries are poorly executed. I originally thought they were drawn by hand because many copies were further highlighted by hand with a shiny black ink. Later, I was able to identify specimens that were not further highlighted. The overprint (Figure 29) only slightly resembles the genuine; it is also used as an exemplar for the forged stamp (or is it the other way around?) in the *Minkus Catalog* (Figure 30). Upon close examination one immediately realizes that its designer was either playing games or completely ignorant of the Cyrillic alphabet. Note that in the first line *sh* in *Poshta* is inverted. In the second line *p* in the abbreviated *Rep* is a Roman *n*, this may be the source for the popular "pen" designation. The *h* in *shahiv* resembles a Roman *r* and the *v* at the end of *shahiv* is reversed. Note



Figure 29

Помта
Укр. Н. Рен.

шаріа
* * *

Figure 30



Figure 31



Figure 32



Figure 34



Figure 33



Figure 35



Figure 36

too, that the *U* in *Ukr* has an extra long loop in the tail.

This particular forgery has been found in collections purchased from both sides of the Atlantic, but it is most likely of European origin. The overprint seems to have been arbitrarily applied to previously postmarked stamps, some with unlikely locations (e.g. Praha). Examples highlighted by hand have additional errors. In Figure 31 the *P* in *Poshta* is changed into an *H* and the *v* in *shahiv* is changed into an *a*.

This series of forgeries displays other mistakes that should not escape the discerning collector's notice. The low value in the First Stanyslaviv Issue should read *shahi* not *shahiv*; the Second Stanyslaviv, First Set should not have asterisks; and the Second Stanyslaviv, Third Set, on a 2k overprinted *shahiv* should read *hryvni*! The latter is an amusing forgery that should not fool the informed collector. None of my examples are signed.

First Stanyslaviv Issue: 3 (should read shahi), 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 40, 50, 60 shahiv

Second Stanyslaviv Issue, First Set: 1 shahiv

Second Stanyslaviv Issue, Third Set: 2, 20, 80 shahiv and a 2k "shahiv"

Figure 32 is another careless forgery; it shows a larger than normal final period in the second line. The ink is heavily applied yet translucent. Both my examples have contrived cancellations and are illegibly signed "[?????]ELD/ LONDON".

Second Stanyslaviv Issue, Third Set: 6, 15 shahiv

Flawed Forgeries. Figure 33 is a frequently encountered forgery, but it has certain characteristic flaws. The black ink is rich and dark. The incomplete impression of *P* in *Poshta* resembles the genuine position 7 but the letters lack the characteristic serifs of the genuine. Additionally, the overall measurements do not square with the genuine. The key characteristics of this forgery, however, are the small arms on the *t* and the uneven alignment of the cap to the body of the *a* in *Poshta* (Figure 34). One of my copies is signed "MARBACH" (who should have known better).

Figure 35 is related to Figure 33, but shows a change in the denomination and the addition of asterisks. Note the tell-tale *t* and *a* in *Poshta*. My copies of these values are identified as forgeries on the reverse by "JM" (James Mazepa).

First Stanyslaviv Issue: 4, 10 hryvni

Second Stanyslaviv Issue, Third Set: 1 shaha, 10, 12, 25, 40, 50, 60, 90 shahiv

A Third Stanyslaviv Issue Forgery. A discussion of Western Ukraine overprint forgeries would not be complete without mentioning the Third Stanyslaviv Issue. A forgery has been found on a 10 heller Franz Josef stamp not used in the genuine set (Figure 36). Other fakes are certain to exist.

Miscellany. Other fantasy overprints and ukrainianized cancellations can be reported. The fantasy in Figure 37 is illustrated for the record; I don't think its intent was to seriously fool anyone. The stamp is overprinted "U.N.R." with a smudgy black ink on a previously cancelled 10 heller stamp. Agents in some smaller provincial post offices were known to ukrainianize



Figure 37



Figure 38



Figure 39



Figure 40



Figure 41

existing Austrian stamps on their own initiative.¹⁷ However, the overprint on this stamp is applied over a postmark. An auction house offered a lot containing a similar overprint with an estimate of \$250.00.¹⁸ Figure 38 shows a block of four with a favor cancelled two-ring postmark NOVE SELO*KOLO PIDVOLOCHYSK* dated 31 May 1919.

Figure 39 shows a stamp with a portion of a negative circular mark with a trident and post horn sandwiching letters that appear to read HOLYN. Figure 40 illustrates a stamp with a funny looking mark reading KHODORIV. Figure 41 is a composite of a circular cachet reading URLAD POCHTOVYI/**ZOLOCHOVI** surrounding a Lviv lion for Zolochiv. All three of these marks were applied on previously cancelled postage stamps.

Forgeries and fantasies can be costly but they can also be fun. In summing up, allow me to offer two parting suggestions. First, when collecting Western Ukraine it is imperative that each collector begin the important learning process of becoming his/her own expert. Second, whenever in doubt -- or to confirm one's own opinion -- the services of a competent expert are invaluable.

The writer would like to express his appreciation for the valuable assistance he received from Lubomyr Hugel, James Mazepa, Bohdan Pauk, Jerry Tkachuk, and Valentyn Zabijaka. Comments, suggestions, and the opportunity to examine (or purchase) Western Ukraine forgeries and fantasies that could expand the current listing would be greatly appreciated.

Notes

¹Cecil W. Roberts in "Ukraine Forgeries" *Rossica* 76/77 (1969): 83, suggested "that some consider making a collection of Ukraine Trident forgeries. Well, if they are so plentiful, why not?" Indeed, many forgeries have been the subject of meticulous documentation, see especially Raymond J. Ceresa's handbooks that offer a great deal more information on forgeries than genuine overprinted stamp issues.

²Yonkers, NY: Philatelic Publications, 1973.

³*ibid*, page v.

⁴In this study a *forgery* is a genuine postage stamp with a fraudulently manufactured overprint made to resemble an authentic overprint. A *fantasy* is an overprint on a genuine postage stamp that bears little or no relation to any authentic overprint. The term *fake* adequately describes both categories.

⁵*ibid*, page 14, see also J.S. Terlecky "Stamps of Western Ukraine" *Rossica* 73 (1967): 48-52. On pages 49-50, Terlecky discusses characteristics of the genuine Lviv overprint.

⁶See illustration in *Trident Visnyk* 100 (1994): 21.

⁷The "J.B." mark has been falsely attributed to Joseph Baumgarten; Jerry Tkachuk suggested this may be a "J. Bohdan" who fabricated stamps in Romania.

⁸*Schulz Briefmarkenauctionhaus*, 30 November 1991, lot 2065.

⁹An essay with a similar setting was prepared as a 10/15 heller.

¹⁰I am grateful to Lubomyr Hugel for this insight.

¹¹A photocopied Kolomyia Registration Issue stamp was offered by a Russia-area stamp dealer. I returned it with photocopies of Kolomyia Registration Issues (Bulat, page 28) on pink paper. While the paper varied slightly, the point was demonstrated.

¹²It has been suggested that after the Polish-Ukrainian War Ukrainians would more likely have escaped to Austria rather than Yugoslavia; there is strong evidence to suggest that Poburennny himself was of Czech origin (Bulat, page 46).

¹³December 1954, page 191.

¹⁴Bulat, page vi.

¹⁵This fact raises questions concerning the legitimacy of the Ekonomat Document of the Directorate of Posts in Stanyslaviv discussed in Bulat on page 67 and reproduced on pages 68-69. Further questions might also be raised concerning the Poburennny-Eisenberg-Korner relationship and the deliberate production of the Second and Fourth Stanyslaviv Issues after hostiles between Poles and Ukrainians had ceased.

¹⁶*Minkus* lists the overprinted 25 heller as N17.

¹⁷Bulat, page 89.

¹⁸*George Alevizos Public Auctions*, 15 October 1991, lot 509.

A Postscript

Allow me a postscript on the UPNS and its expertization services. First, the suggestion made by James Mazepa in the *Ukrainian Philatelist* 39 (1976-1977), page 24, that the society accredit experts to work on specific issues was long overdue. Twenty years later it is more overdue than ever. Effectively implementing an apprenticeship program has been an obstacle. As a solution, I propose consideration of a two-tiered approach for expertization services: one for *identification* and one for *authentication*.

The first tier would offer simple *identification* of overprinted stamps by type or sub-type. This service could be delegated to apprentices by the Expertization Chairman, who in turn would delegate an expert to check the work. Identification services could be offered at nominal per stamp (plus postage) cost. Fake or questionable overprints might also be identified in the process but these would be secondary considerations.

Authentication services would be structured in strict conformity with accepted principles of verification, by committee, and with numbered photo-certificates issued. Authentication costs would be higher than simple identification because of the added handling costs. In addition, committee opinions with detailed explanations could be published as separate monographs or summarized in the *Ukrainian Philatelist* to compliment the society's ongoing education program in Ukrainian philately.

Price lists of Soviet and/or Western Ukraine stamps, available upon request. Please specify which list you wish to receive and whether you are interested in multiples, covers, money transfer or parcel cards.



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WESTERN UKRAINE: AN EXAMINATION OF BK 101¹

by Peter Bylen

The collector of Western Ukraine will find John Bulat's *Illustrated Postage Stamp History of Western Ukrainian Republic, 1918-1919*² an indispensable tool for detailing positions of the Kolomyia and First Stanyslaviv Issues. However, collectors desiring to plate other issues are required to perform acrobatics with the book's illustrations of the Second and Fourth Stanyslaviv Issues to determine relative positions.

The First Set of the Fourth Stanyslaviv Issue is one in a group of Western Ukraine stamps "issued" during May of 1919.³ These overprints were applied on the Austro-Hungarian Field Post Issues with an obliterator bar over the inscription "K.u.K. FELDPOST" and decorative clover obl iterators over each value. The overprinted inscription in two lines reads *Poshta Ukr. N. Rep.* with the new value set over the decorative obl iterators and *hryven* as the monetary unit.

Bulat implies that the *hryven* printing block (page 80) applies to both the 5/2K and the 10/50h issue, it does not. I examined intact and reconstructed panes of the 10/50h stamp in the Fourth Stanyslaviv Issue, First Set (BK 101; Scott 81) and have noted distinctive characteristics of each position where they exist. The following list details these characteristics and should assist the collector in his plating efforts.

BK 101: Characteristics of Positions

- 1 Thin left arm of *t* in *Poshta*
Partial *U* in *Ukr.*
- 2 Damaged *k* in *Ukr.*
Lower stop after *Ukr.*
Different font for *e* in *hryven* (round rather than oval)
- 3 Missing stop after *N.*
- 4 Damaged upper right leg of *N.*
- 5 Damaged *sh* in *Poshta*
- 6 Different font in *U* in *Ukr.*
- 7 *
- 8 Space between *n* and soft-sign in *hryven* larger than normal
- 9 Missing serif top left of *R* in *Rep.*
hryvny instead of *hryven*
- 10 Damaged top right leg of *N.*
- 11 Different font in *U* in *Ukr.*
Damaged *k* in *Ukr.*
Damaged lower left leg in *N.*
- 12 Damaged right trunk of *t* in *Poshta*
Damaged *k* in *Ukr.*
- 13 Top of *P* in *Poshta* sloped
- 14 *
- 15 Missing *U* in *Ukr.*
Holed *R* in *Rep.*
- 16 *
- 17 Missing *Rep.*
- 18 Weak *k* in *Ukr.*
hryvey instead of *hryven*
- 19 Damaged cap in *R* of *Rep.*
- 20 Damaged *v* in *hryven* resembles a 3
- 21 Partial decorative obliterator
- 22 Damaged *r* in *hryven*
- 23 Damaged *U* in *Ukr.*
- 24 Damaged *U* in *Ukr.*
- 25 Weak *U* in *Ukr.*

* = No distinctive characteristics noted



Notes

¹BK refers to Bylen-Kuzych catalog numbers used in *Western Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist*. UPR No. 1 (Westchester, IL: Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 1995).

²Yonkers, NY: Philatelic Publications, 1973.

³May 1919 is that nebulous period when Poland firmly held all Western Ukraine territory and Western

European powers were negotiating terms of peace. These issues were postally irrelevant. I would submit an unprovable - but -probable thesis that these issues were prepared at the provocation of an individual named Eisenberg (an agent for an Austrian philatelist; see Bulat, page 67) and an unscrupulous Western Ukraine postal official for speculative purposes. Stefan Poburennny had contact with Eisenberg, evidenced by the resultant Ekonomat Document; illustrated in Bulat, pages 68-69).

INTERESTING PAGES OF THE CONTEMPORARY UKRAINIAN POST

by *Hryhoriy Lobko*

From 24 August 1991, the day Ukraine declared its independence, to the end of that year, the "Ukrainian Post" still existed only as an integral part of the post of the former USSR. In the absence of its own postage stamps, calendar cancels, and postal forms, the functioning of the Ukrainian posts was carried out by utilizing Soviet postage stamps, the most recent USSR postal rates, and old Soviet calendar cancels and postal forms even though the USSR no longer existed. Thus, only the calendar cancel dates indicated that given pieces of mail originated in what had become independent Ukraine.

In this article, I would like to concentrate strictly on the Ukrainian postal curiosities that were produced following the above-described initial period of Ukraine's mail service. These items were unaffected by the activities of forgers whose numbers, unfortunately, have multiplied considerably of late.

1. Soviet prestamped postal envelopes, bearing additional Soviet stamps added to cover Ukraine's increased postal rates, constitute the earliest items of interest for collectors of Ukraine's new postal history. Thus, in the absence of its own stamps, the Ukrainian mail was forced to use the stamps of a by then non-existent state, utilizing in this manner huge supplies of Soviet stamps that were still to be found in Ukraine (Figure 1).

2. With the appearance of Ukrainian stamps—issued by Ukrainian postal authorities (to be used nationwide) and also locally (used as a rule in the area where they were issued)—mixed postage began to appear (Ukrainian stamp + Soviet stamp either printed on the postal envelope (Figure 2) or affixed to a stampless envelope; or a local Ukrainian stamp + Soviet stamp either printed on the postal envelope or affixed to a stampless envelope; and so on).

3. In spite of the availability of appropriate printing facilities in Ukraine, this country's Ministry of Communications has for several years now been ordering the printing of Ukrainian prestamped postal envelopes in

post-Soviet Russia. No wonder, therefore, that with frequent steep increases of Ukrainian rates due to rampant inflation, orders of Ukrainian prestamped postal envelopes have been notoriously late in arriving from Russia. As a result of this delay, these envelopes would often bear stamps with insufficient postage printed on them. This situation brought about a new type of mixed postage whereby a Soviet stamp or stamps appeared affixed to a Ukrainian prestamped postal envelope to satisfy the then-existing postal rate (Figure 3).

The above categories are the three basic post-Soviet Empire types; they can be augmented by a number of variants in the making up of existing postal rates. Especially interesting are not so much the privately sent items of mail, but rather those which emanated from official sources.

A special chapter could constitute those items of mail which, although mailed in Ukraine, nevertheless utilized prestamped envelopes of post-Soviet Russia; or envelopes which, although mailed in Ukraine, had the stamps of various Commonwealth of Independent States countries affixed to them. There are no postal regulations that would justify the existence of those types of mailings, but their presence is, nevertheless, attested and was common during the years 1992-94 in Ukraine.

It might be useful to mention that while the USSR existed, prestamped envelopes were printed for the whole of that political entity in the towns of Perm and Ryazhsk, which after the demise of the USSR ended up being situated in Russia. But in other post-Soviet and newly independent countries no one bothered to cancel the old Soviet orders for the production of those types of envelopes, which were not initially received by some central office (e.g. in Kyiv), but were sent directly to the given localities.

Upon receipt of the prestamped envelopes, postally still valid in Ukraine even today, no one paid any attention to the low kopek values of Soviet stamps printed on them, for the Ukrainian postal rates had by

then increased far beyond the values of the printed stamps. Soon, however, those Russian factories began to produce envelopes with Russia printed on them. At that time a decision was made "not to rack one's brain" with orders from Ukraine: "We'll satisfy the demands of 'our younger brother' with what we have in stock, i. e. with Russian envelopes."

The "lucky" customers of these Russian goods turned out to be the post offices of Chernihiv, Dnipropetrovsk[e], Donetsk[e], Ivano-Frankivsk[e], Kyiv, Luhansk[e], Poltava, Sumy, and Zaporizhia oblasts (i.e. provinces). One also cannot exclude the possibility that there were other Ukrainian oblasts which, while also receiving these types of "gifts" from Russia, refrained from putting this postal material into circulation.

May the ethical aspects of this affair remain on the consciences of the authorities of those Russian factories. What was surprising, however, was the attitude taken by some postal workers in Ukraine with regard to this nonsensical situation; I had an opportunity to experience it first hand while on a business trip to the city of Kryvyi Rih. My question: "Why are you selling Russian envelopes in Ukraine?" was "adroitly" answered by a postal clerk with: "Why, you are not sending your letter to America!!" To my following question: "And would I have to affix an American stamp on my letter to America?", I received an answer which I wouldn't dare to print here. It isn't even the question of some postal workers having low professional training, for the Ukrainian mail is still one of the fastest in the Commonwealth of Independent States, but rather the fact that the postal management does not sufficiently care about the image of its country, and the handling of that image is then left to the clerks at the post office.

4. Thus, there are prestamped envelopes of post-Soviet Russia which went through the mail in Ukraine; known too, are envelopes of that type which are supplemented by Ukrainian stamps needed to obtain the then valid Ukrainian postal rate (Figure 4). Especially interesting are the envelopes with added provisional stamps or meter like surcharges prepared at the raion (i.e. county) postal

centers.

5. Occurring at the same time, but only very rarely, are Ukrainian prestamped envelopes mailed in Russia with the addition of Russian stamps to cover the postal rate. One such item was mailed from the city of Rostov-on-the-Don to Kyiv by the local office of municipal tax inspection: it was addressed to the Kyiv tax inspection office and had a Yalta (i.e. a town in Ukraine's Autonomous Republic of Crimea) added surcharge on a Ukrainian prestamped cachet-envelope with a picture of a Cossack and a 27 karbovantsiv stamp printed on it; there were also three stamps of Russia affixed to this envelope (Figure 5). It is fairly easy to reconstruct the process by which this "pearl" was created: a party in Ukraine wrote a business letter to Russia and, in order to obtain a speedy reply, included a self-addressed envelope without being bothered by the fact that this Ukrainian prestamped envelope had no postal validity in Russia.

6. I acquired a similar item mailed from Chiginău (in Moldova): a Soviet prestamped envelope franked with a Ukrainian 20 karbovantsiv (Narbut) stamp (Figure 6). The intriguing feature of this cover is the fact that it has no stamp(s) of Moldova on it. The cover is addressed to one of Kyiv's institutions and it is very unlikely that the staff of the latter would have sent its foreign correspondents any stamps of Ukraine. The Moldovan correspondent was probably trying to demonstrate his sympathy for Ukraine, without bothering about losses incurred by the Post of Moldova.

7. Covers may be found mailed within Ukraine that have added postage covered by both regular and provisional Ukrainian stamps, as well as by stamps of Russia, Belarus, Moldova, and Lithuania (Figure 7). There can be only one explanation for this apparent carelessness shown by the senders: an institution receives a letter from one of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States carrying stamps that for some reason remained uncanceled; the secretary of this institution would then remove these "unused" stamps and affix them to a cover sent within Ukraine.

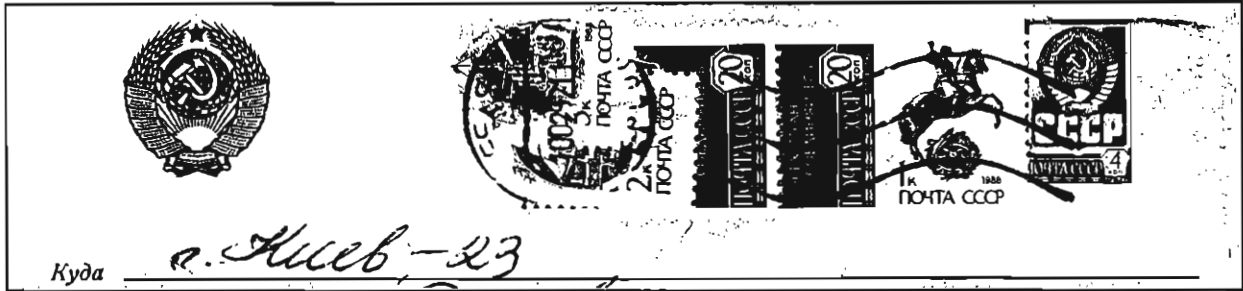


Figure 1

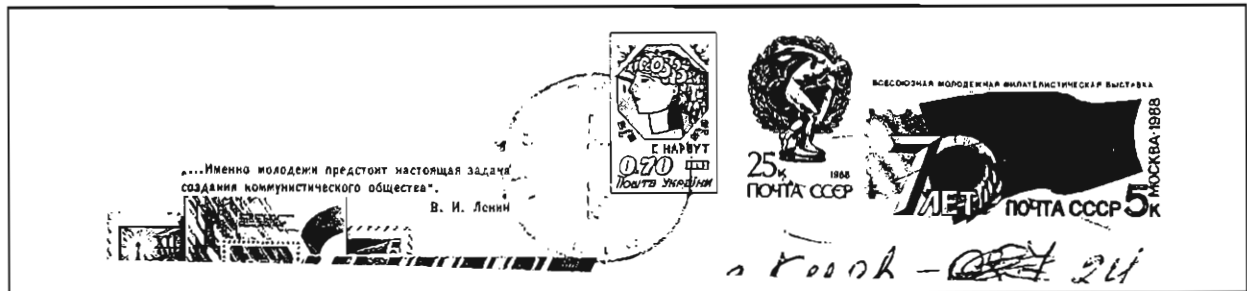


Figure 2



Figure 3

Figure 4



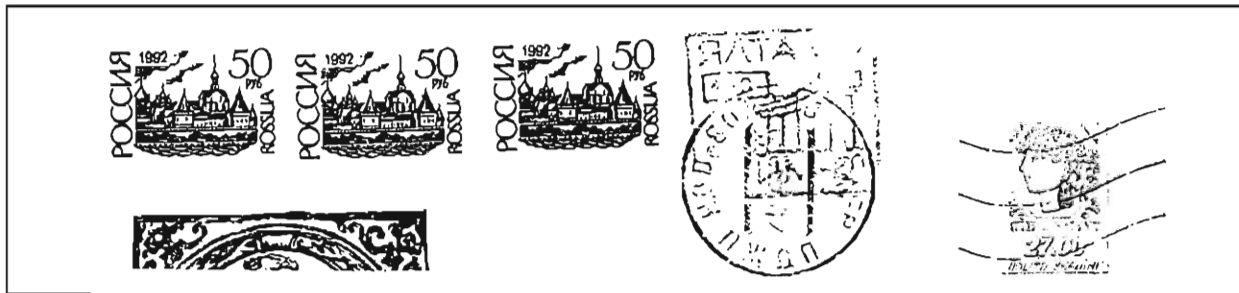


Figure 5

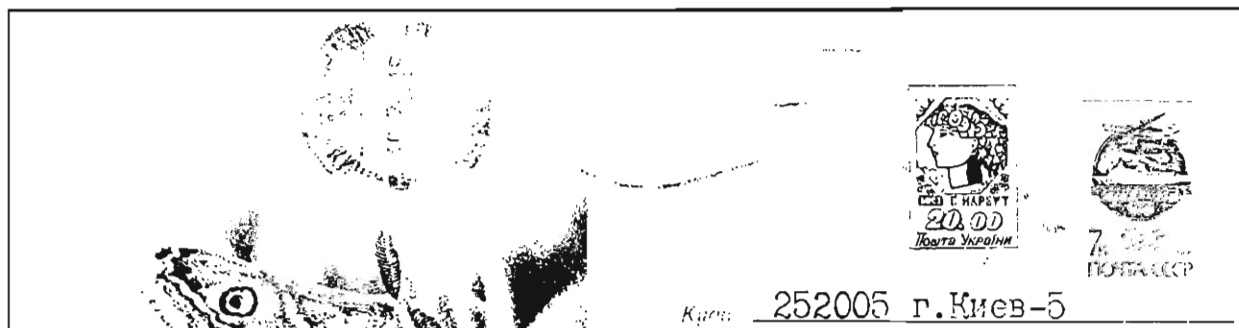


Figure 6

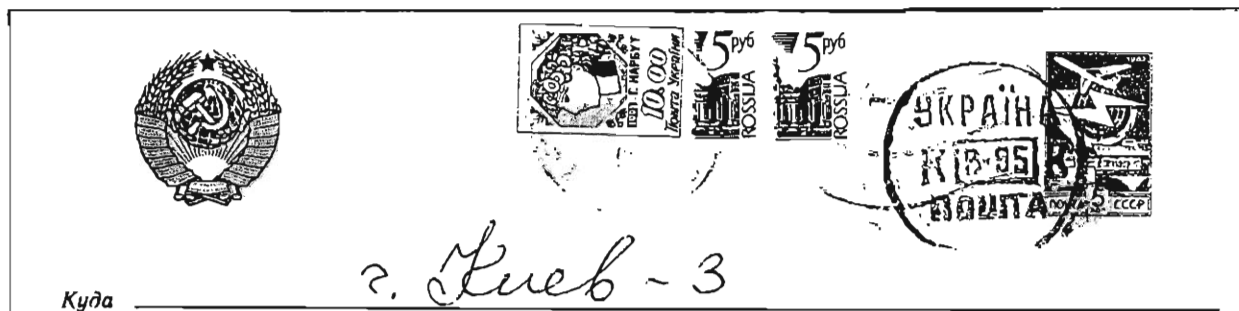
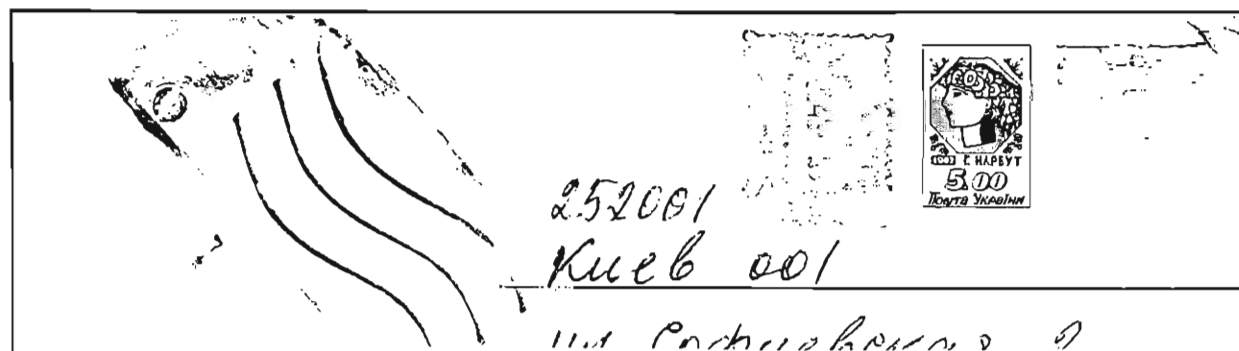


Figure 7

Figure 9



Sometimes the name of the country that issued these stamps is camouflaged by a Ukrainian stamp that partly covers the foreign stamp(s) leaving only the indication of value visible.

8. A similar situation may be observed with the usage of provisional stamps. As a rule these stamps were used locally at their place of origin. There are, however, covers known with provisional stamps sent from areas with no connection to the locale where these stamps were originally issued. This phenomenon is illustrated in the case of a cover with a provisional Kyiv stamp mailed by an institution in Zhytomyr (Figure 8), as well as on covers with local surcharges. Some philatelists feel, therefore, that such "distribution" entitles these local emissions to be considered regular issues of Ukraine.

A separate category was created by stickers, which were often used to supplement the rate needed for an item to be mailed. Stickers were manufactured either repetitively or prefabricated. Since this terminology seems to be relatively new and has, to my knowledge, never been used in philatelic literature, it merits some additional explanation.

"REPETITIVE STICKER" (henceforth RS) – prepared at raion postal centers or at individual post offices by cutting out surcharges (indications made manually or mechanically) on envelopes. RSs were used for payment of any postally sent item; this type of payment was not prohibited by the postal regulations of Ukraine.

"PREFABRICATED STICKER" (henceforth PFS) – prepared on meter cancellation machines by postal clerks (using rectangular or otherwise-shaped pieces of paper) in order to speed up cancellation of correspondence or when cancellation by means of regular cancelling machines turned out to be impossible, e.g. on bulky packages or letters. PFSs were used for any type of mailing; they could appear with or without a calendar cancel. One can distinguish between PFSs-P, which were prepared at post offices, and PFSs-I, which were prepared by state institutions.

9. Philatelists often consider the RSs and PFSs to be provisional stamps. This view

is erroneous, for while provisional stamps were prepared in accordance with instructions of Ukraine's Ministry of Communications, raion postal centers, or individual post offices, the sticker preparations were initiated and prepared by either the senders themselves (RSs) or by postal clerks (PFSs).

RSs are identical to surcharges or indications on envelopes from which they were cut out; several of them can appear on a mailed item in all kinds of combinations (Figure 9).

10. As a rule, postal clerks affixed the PFSs-P onto items to be mailed after they cut off the calendar cancel from the original envelope (Figure 10). However, PFSs-P mail items could also have, side by side, analogous meter cancellation impressions; such items should be classified as *added impressions*! Mail items with these types of combinations were, in many instances, made to order at Ukrainian post offices; they present a problem for researchers of Ukrainian postal history who reside abroad [and frequently only have access to photocopies]. Still, a certain amount of these types of postal items did go through the official mail channels.

11. PFSs-I differ from PFSs-P in that the former always appear on mailed items side by side with a meter cancellation that also contains the name and address of the expediting institution. A given piece of mail can carry either one PFS-I (Figure 11) or several of them, depending on the rate amount to be covered.

Even though many different types of franking have been described in this article, I expect others will still surface in the future. I would appreciate hearing from anyone with further information or comments on this subject. My address is:

Hryhorii Lobko
10 Prorizna Street, Apt 14
252034 KYIV-34
UKRAINE (UA)

[Translation by Alexander Malycky.]

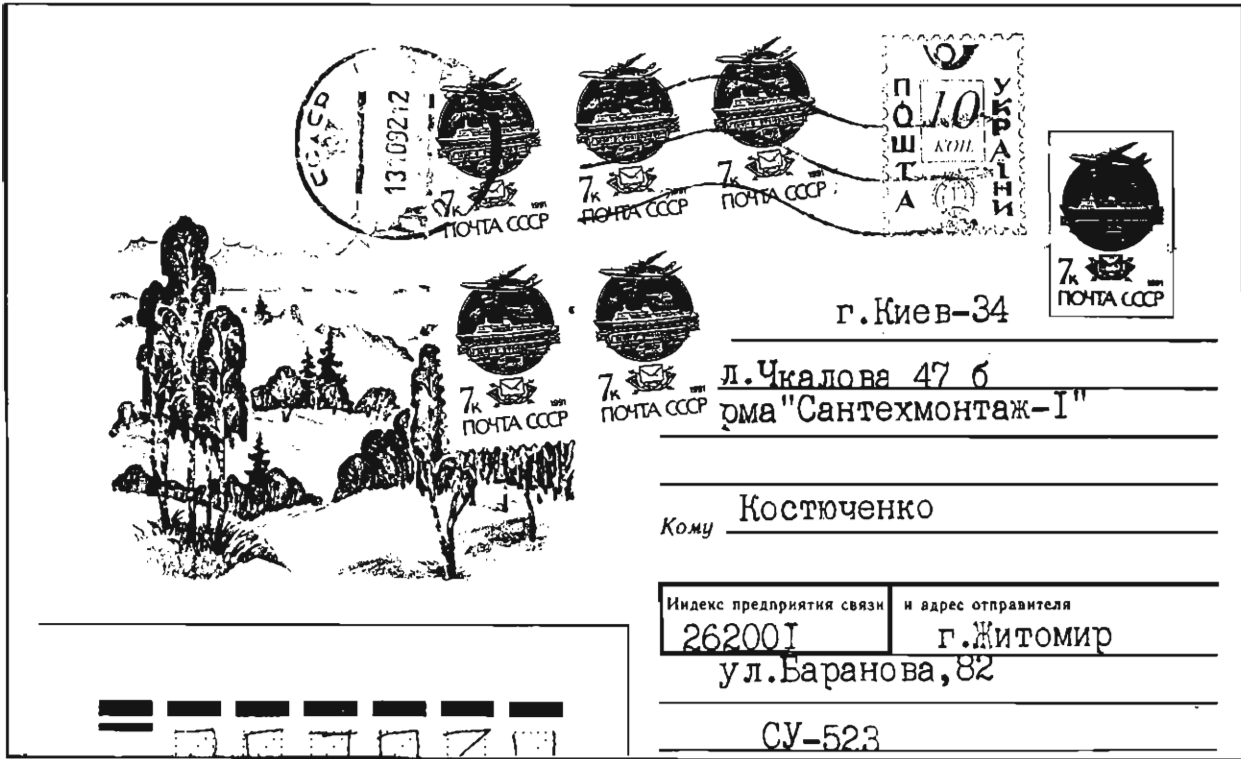


Figure 8

Figure 10

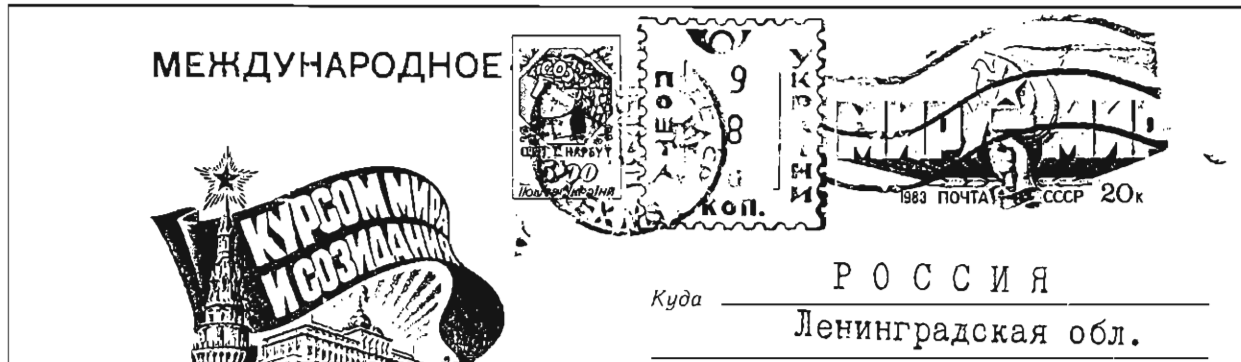
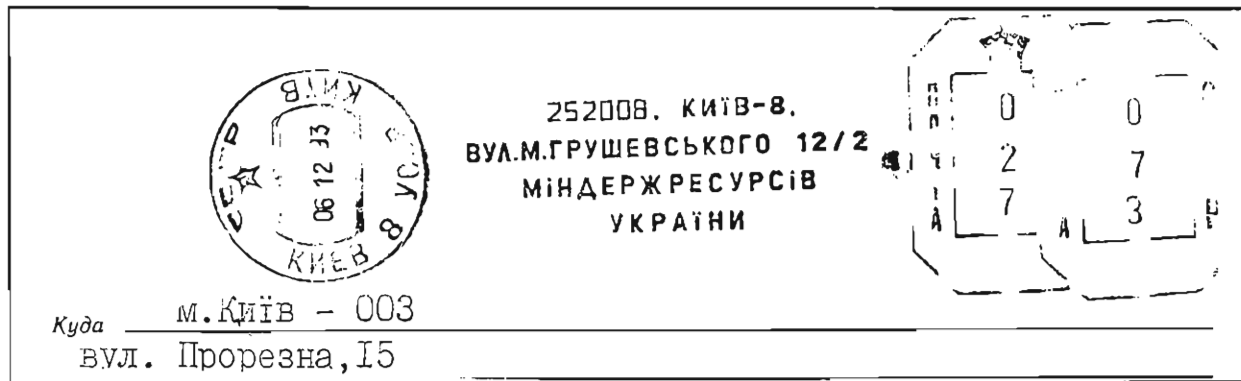


Figure 11



ЦІКАВІ СТОРІНКИ СУЧАСНОЇ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ ПОШТИ

Подав
Григорій Лобко

У початковому періоді існування пошти незалежної України, від 24-го серпня 1991-го року, коли Україна проголосила свою незалежність, до кінця того ж року, поняття "Українська пошта" існувало хібащо як невід'ємна частина пошти колишнього ССРСР: за відсутністю ще марок, календарних штемпелів і поштових формулярів новоствореній державі, України, на поштових відправленнях уживалися далі марки вже неіснуючого ССРСР згідно з востаннє в ньому діючим поштовим тарифом, ці марки перештемпельовувались календарними штемпелями колишнього ССРСР, та й далі вживалися поштові формулярі колишнього ССРСР, так що тільки дата календарного відштемпелювання вказувала, що це вже поштове пересилання з незалежної України.

У цій статті автор хоче зосередити увагу збирачів на виключно поштових цікавинках, що слідували, і до яких не приклали руку шахраї, число котрих в Україні дуже поширилося останнім часом.

1. Найраніші варті уваги українські поштові пересилання (поштові сплати) це конверти советського зразка з доіпленими на них марками ССРСР, згідно з тарифом, діючим тоді в Україні. Пошта змушена була використовувати марки вже неіснуючої держави завдяки їх величезним запасам у країні (ч. 1).

2. З появою державних і місцевих марок починають з'являтися пересилання зі змішаним франкуванням (українська державна марка + марка ССРСР, надрукована на конверті советського зразка (ч. 2), чи доіплена на

немаркованому конверті; або місцева марка + марка ССРСР, надрукована на конверті советського зразка, чи доіплена на немаркованому конверті; і таке інше).

3. Незважаючи на те, що в державі існує своя поліграфічна база, Міністерство зв'язку України вже котрий рік замовляє марковані українські конверти в Росії, то ж і не дивно, що з викликаними інфляцією стрімкими змінами поштових тарифів російські замовлення не встигають надходити вчасно. Така неузгодженість викликала появу нового змішаного франкування - марка ССРСР доіплювалася вже на український конверті (ч. 3).

Це три основні типи пост-імперських пересилань, які можна доповнювати варіантами різноманітних дофранкувань. Особливо цікаві тут не так привантні пересилання, як такі, що пройшли через урядову пошту.

Особливий розділ можуть скласти українські пересилання на маркованих конвертах Росії, або конверти з доіпленими марками країн Співдружності Незалежних Держав. Факт існування таких пересилань не вкладається в ніякі поштові правила, але він мав місце, і був поширений у 1992-94-их роках.

Не зайве пояснити, що в час існування Советського Союзу марковані конверти виготовлялися в Пермі і Рязьську, і після розпаду ССРСР ці фабрики залишилися в Росії. Але зв'язків на постачання цієї продукції ніхто не переривав, при чому замовлення в обласних центрах України отримувались не централізовано через Київ, а безпосе-

редньо на місцях.

При отриманні маркованих ковертів ніхто вже в Україні не звертав уваги на марки. Чейже тарифи зросли тоді вже в десятки разів, і тому поштові працівники ігнорували надруковані на ковертах марки з дрібними копійчаними номіналами. Але життя не стоїть на місці, і російські фабрики перейшли, як і належить, на випуск ковертів з надрукованими на них марками Росії. З українськими замовленнями там тоді вирішено "не ламати собі голову": "Будемо задовольняти попит 'молодшого брата' тим, що маємо, тобто російськими ковертами"

"Щасливчиками" виявилися пошти Київської, Запорізької, Дніпропетровської, Донецької, Луганської, Полтавської, Чернігівської, Сумської, Івано-Франківської областей. Імовірно, що існували й інші області, які мали такі "подарунки" Не виключено, що є й області, які таку продукцію одержали, але не пустили в обіг Що стосується етичної сторони справи, то така "допомога" хай залишиться на совісті російських фабрик, але дивує ставлення поштових працівників до такого безглуздя в Україні. Автор особисто пересвідчився в цьому, перебуваючи в відрядженні в Кривому Розі. На питання "Чому Ви продаєте російські коверти в Україні?" поштовий працівник здивувався й виявив "кмітливість": "Ви ж не в Америку листа відправляєте!" А на інше питання: "А в Америку мені треба доліплювати американську марку?" відповідь була такою, що автор не наважується її тут привести. І справа не в тому, що деякі поштарі мають низьку професійну кваліфікацію (пошта в Україні одна з найшвидших в Співдружності Незалежних Держав), а в тому, що керівництво пошти не дбає належним чином про імідж держави, а довершують цю справу оператори в поштових віконцях.

4. Отже існують коверти з надрукованою на них російською маркою, які пройшли пошту в Україні, і також

відомі дофранкування на них до існуючого тарифу українськими марками (ч. 4). Найбільшу зацікавленість викликають коверти з додруками і франкопозначеннями районних вузлів зв'язку.

5. Дуже рідко трапляються пересилання з Росії на українських маркованих ковертах і дофранкованих російськими марками. Це засвідчує пересилання, яке пройшло пошту з податкової інспекції міста Ростова-на-Дону в Київ, у тамошню податкову інспекцію, з Ялтинським додруком (Автономна Республіка Крим) на коверті "Козак" за 27 крб. і доліпленими на цьому коверті трьома марками Росії (ч. 5). Механіка появи такого "перла" дуже проста: кореспондент з України пише ділового листа в Росію, і, сподіваючись на скорішу відповідь, долучає невживаного коверта, не турбуючись про це, до пошти якої держави цей коверт належить.

6. Подібне відправлення потапило до колекції автора з Кишинева (Молдова) на маркованому коверті ССРСР з доліпленою маркою України, нарбутиркою за 20 крб. (ч. 6). Це пересилання інтригує й тим, що на ньому відсутні марки Молдови. Лист заадресований в одну з Київських установ, і навряд чи її співробітники розсилають своїм закордонним кореспондентам поштові марки України. Імовірно, що молдовський посилач виявив таким чином свою прихильність до України, не турбуючись про збитки молдовської пошти.

7 Трапляються різноманітні пересилання, заадресовані з України в Україну, які дофранковані як марками України (державними й місцевими), так і марками Росії, Білорусі, Молдови, Литви (ч. 7). Пояснення такої безтурботності посилачів тільки одне — в установу приходить лист з однієї з країн Співдружності Незалежних Держав, і з якихось причин марки на цьому листі не були зужиті; секретарка зриває невживані марки й наліплює їх на коверт, який треба післати за потрібною адресою. Іноді назва країни на такій марці

маскується українською маркою, залишаючи на видноті цифри номіналу.

8. Схожу ситуацію можна прослідкувати з використанням місцевих видань. Як відомо, на те вони й місцеві, що використовуються тільки там, де надруковані. Існують пересилання, на яких використані провізорії, котрі не мають найменшого відношення до місцевості посилача. Це стосується як і місцевих марок, наприклад на пересиланні, на якому київська провізорія використана установою міста Житомира (ч. 8), так і франкокодруків. Такі курйози дають право кмітливим філателістам називати ці місцеві видання "всеукраїнськими"

Окремо треба вирізнити наліпки, які часто використовуються для франкування пересилань, так би мовити, повторно, або виготовлених заздалегідь. Термінологія такого франкування відносно нова, і раніше авторів в літературі не зустрічалася, тому й потребує подальших пояснень.

"ПОВТОРНА НАЛІПКА" (далі ПН) - виготовляється шляхом вирізання додруку або позначки, які були зроблені на коверті ручним або механічним способом, у місцевому Районному Вузлі Зв'язку або поштовому відділенні. ПН використовуються для сплати будь-якого пересилання. Такий вид сплати не забороняється поштовими правилами України.

"ПОПЕРЕДНЬО ВИГОТОВЛЕНА НАЛІПКА" (далі ПВН) - виготовляється працівниками пошт з власної ініціативи на франкувальних машинах; Існує на прямокутних (або іншої форми) папірцях, виготовлених з метою прискорення франкування кореспонденції або при неможливості дофранкування на машині (бандероля, важкий лист, і т. п.). ПВН використовуються для сплати будь-якого пересилання. ПВН може бути в парі з календарним штепом, або й без нього. Розрізняються ПВН-П - виготовлені в поштових відділеннях, і ПВН-У - виготовлені в державних установах.

9. Досить часто філателісти плутають ПН і ПВН з провізоріями. Цього робити не слід, бо якщо провізорії виготовляються згідно з наказами керівництва Міністерства Зв'язку України, поштамтів, і Районних Вузлів Зв'язку, то наліпки виготовляються з ініціативи самих посилачів (ПН) чи поштових операторів (ПВН).

ПН ідентичні з додруками на конвертах, з яких вони вирізані. Їх може бути на пересиланні декілька, комбінації ПН можуть бути найрізноманітніші (ч. 9).

10. Як правило поштові оператори наліплюють ПВН-П на пересилання, відрізаючи від папірця відбитку календарного штепу (ч. 10). Але на того роду пересиланнях поряд з наліпками зустрічаються й аналогічні відбитки, зроблені маркувальною машиною; їх треба класифікувати як *додруки!* Пересилання з подібними комбінаціями у великих кількостях українські філателісти замовляли на пошті, тим самим ставивши в скрутне становище дослідників української пошти закордоном. Певна кількість вищезгаданих речей пройшла урядову пошту.

11. ПВН-У відрізняється від ПВН-П тим, що перша існує на пересиланні завжди поряд з франкокодруком установи, на якому позначена її назва і поштова адреса. Кількість ПВН-У може бути одна (ч. 11), або декілька, в залежності від суми приплати за пересилання.

Незважаючи на те, що в цій статті поданий опис багатьох різноманітних філателістичних матеріалів, автор сподівається на появу нових, ще не охоплених знахідок. Він також буде вдячний усім, хто зробить зауваження чи доповнення до цієї статті. Писати прохається на адресу:

УКРАЇНА
252034 м. КИЇВ-34
вул. Прорізна
будинок 10, помешкання 14
ГРИГОРІЙ ЛОБКО

THE FRANKING OF MAIL IN UKRAINE DURING 1992-93: SOME STATISTICS

by Dmytro Mishchenko, with additions from Viktor Mohylny

In 1994 the author had the opportunity to work in the archives of a non-governmental organization that received correspondence from all corners of Ukraine during 1992-93; the correspondence arrived two or three times a month, following a broadcast over the radio. This two-year time frame is a most interesting period in the history of the Ukrainian post for philatelic researchers, because this was a period when the higher administration left the postal system to its own devices. Economic difficulties and a shortage of postage stamps—characteristic of the transitional period, the period of revival and establishment of the young, independent Ukrainian post—led to the appearance in the philatelic marketplace of a great quantity of various fantasy overprints on postage stamps and of innumerable forged provisional stamps and overprints that had no relation at all to the real circulation of mail in the territory of Ukraine. The author therefore decided to share with interested philatelists his observations, which are based on the non-philatelic mail he was fortunate enough to have had the opportunity to examine [almost 100,000 pieces].

In its administrative-territorial structure, Ukraine is comprised of 24 oblasts and one autonomous republic (Crimea) as well as two cities of oblast rank (Kyiv and Sevastopol). On the second administrative tier Ukraine is divided into 489 raions (ranging from 11 raions in Chernivtsi oblast to 27 in Vinnytsia and Kharkiv oblasts). In 1992-93 the postal system devolved the resolution of its problems to the raion level, which led to the application of the most variegated forms and

methods of franking the mail (ranging from *ad hoc* revaluation and handwritten franking to the emission of local provisional postage stamps or labels). The author has summarized his observations in the accompanying table. The data incorporates the period through November 1993 (until the introduction of the new domestic postal rate for Ukraine of 100 karbovantsiv for a standard letter up to 20 grams). The data is presented in percentages of the total number of pieces of mail examined [for each oblast].

Some Comments on the Table

As a result of the shortage of postage stamps and the rapid change of postal rates, the majority of covers and postcards were either revalued *ad hoc* (characteristic for Sumy and Kherson oblasts) or the latest rate was written in by hand and confirmed by a date stamp, after which they were sold in the post offices (Lviv oblast). During this period a great variety of postal meter surcharges were widely used on mail, the clichés of which were prepared either centrally (Chernihiv, Ternopil, Chernivtsi, Rivne oblasts) or individually for each raion (Kyiv, Khmelnytsky, and some other oblasts). Also widely used were various numerating devices and a standard handstamp of TP (Taxe Perçue) to indicate the current rate.

TP labels (Figure 4) and cash register receipts (Figure 1) were sometimes employed as a method of getting post office staff to account for postal transactions in the absence of postage stamps.

Oblast	Number of pieces of mail examined (in thousands)	Overprints on Soviet postage stamps*	Provisional stamps*	Cash register receipts*	TP labels*	Narbut definitives*	Commemorative stamps*	Meter surcharges*
Lviv	12	0.5	--	0.02	0.01	5	1	20
Chernihiv (without city)	10	0.1	0.5	0.1	--	3	0.7	50
Kyiv (without city)	10	--	0.3	0.05	--	10	1.2	40
Khmelnysky	7	--	0.2	0.2	--	3	0.4	30
Rivne	7	--	0.4	--	0.01	2	0.4	30
Kharkiv (without city)	5	--	--	--	--	2	0.05	20
Mykolaiv (without city)	5	--	0.1	--	--	3	0.05	10
Zaporizhia	5	0.3	--	0.3	0.05	6	0.06	30
Poltava	5	--	--	0.1	--	4	0.07	30
Chernivtsi	4	0.5	--	--	--	1.5	0.04	20
Donetsk	4	--	--	0.1	--	5	0.08	50
Ivano-Frankivsk	3	--	--	--	0.01	2	0.04	40
Volyn	3	--	--	--	--	3	0.05	40
Republic of Crimea	3	--	0.2	0.1	--	2	0.04	30
Zhytomyr	2	--	--	0.3	--	2	0.03	30
Sumy	2	--	--	--	0.01	3	0.06	30
Kharkiv	3	--	0.3	0.2	--	5	0.1	70
Chernihiv	4	0.1	1	--	--	4	0.09	65
Mykolaiv	3	--	25	--	--	3	0.01	10

* Percent of mail examined for the indicated oblast.

The Following Points Are Also of Interest:

1. Overprints on Soviet definitives. In Lviv oblast overprinted stamps were in circulation over the entire territory of the oblast from November 1992 through March 1993.

In Zaporizhia oblast they were used in Melitopil, Polohy (Figure 3), and Mykhailivka raions during April-September 1992.

In Chernivtsi oblast overprinted stamps

were in circulation from November 1992 through March 1993 (first issue) and then from June until the prohibition of local issues in March 1994 (second and third issues).

In Chernihiv oblast they were used in the city of Chernihiv (the overprints were centrally prepared, as in Kyiv) until March 1993; also, in Pryluky raion (see Figure 3) a local overprint was in use during June-September 1993.

2. Locally prepared provisional stamps.

These were most actively used in the city of Mykolaiv from January 1993 until they were banned in March 1994; for a while the stamps were printed on the reverse of 1991 coupon sheets (known: 2 and 14 Karbovantsiv in black, 2 and 15 karbovantsiv in red).

Local issues were actively used in Chernihiv oblast, where postal officials, in possession of postal meter clichés prepared centrally for each raion, used them to prepare provisional stamps. The stamps were sent from the raion postal authorities (RZV) to village post offices and accounts were kept. The provisional stamps were used from June 1992 (with some interruptions in March-May 1993) until March 1994. The author has seen such mail from Bakhmach, Kulykivka, Mena, Koriukivka, Semenivka, Shchors, and Ichnya raions.

An interesting phenomenon is provisional stamps that were prepared using electronic calculators (Chernihiv city and oblast) and a computer (Kulykivka raion, Chernihiv oblast).

In Khmelnytsky oblast provisional stamps were only used in Kamianets-Podilsky raion beginning in January 1993 (with a brief interruption in March-May). Until September the auxiliary stamps displayed denominations, but from September through December they were non-denominated (the values were written in by hand on sheets of the stamps; known denominations: 12, 18, and 45 karbovantsiv). The stamps of Kamianets-Podilsky were first produced on sheets of thin white paper, and from May onward—on the reverse of 1991 coupon sheets.

In Kyiv oblast provisionals were in circulation in Pereiaslav-Khmelnytsky raion from June to September 1993 (the known values: 3, 5, 9, and 15 karbovantsiv).

In Rivne oblast they came into use throughout the territory of the oblast beginning in June 1993.

In the Republic of Crimea the city of Sevastopol used its own stamps, prepared by typography, beginning in June 1993.

Chernivtsi oblast circulated stamps of the series "Fauna of Bukovyna" from the beginning of 1994 until local issues were forbidden (the author has seen mail with stamps up to a value of 1000 karbovantsiv).

In Kharkiv local provisional stamps were in active use from September 1993 onwards. They were printed by postal meters on both white glossy paper and on the back of illustrated postcards and postal forms (three types of meter impressions are known).

The author encountered no documentary confirmation for the postal circulation of provisional stamps of the city of Kharkiv (first photocopied issue), the stamps/labels of Yalta, the Obukhiv overprints on Soviet stamps, the Ivano-Frankivsk issue, or the Mykolaiv overprints on definitive and commemorative stamps of the USSR, not to mention the more obscure fantasy and purely commercial issues.

3. Official postal issues. As is evident from the table, the use of the first Ukrainian definitive series (the Narbut definitives) and of commemorative issues was very limited as a result of the small number printed and the hectic pace at which postal rates changed (in 1993 alone there were four changes), which made it necessary to affix these low-value stamps onto mail in large quantities. Mixed frankings were very common, particularly of Soviet and Ukrainian stamps as well as of Ukrainian stamps and meters.

4. The end of local provisional issues. After the introduction of the 100-karbovantsiv postal rate in Ukraine (December 1993), about 1 percent of the mail was franked with local provisional stamps. But with the issuance of a sufficient quantity of the second, and then the third (alphabetic) definitive series of Ukraine (with ethnographic scenes) and with the

appearance of [sufficient quantities of] prestamped envelopes, the continued usage of provisionals was deemed inappropriate. Accordingly, the order of the Ministry of Communications of March 1994 put an end to their existence (only the post office of the city of Mykolaiv continued to use them until September 1994).

The Lokhvytsia post office (Poltava oblast) did something interesting; it issued prestamped envelopes with an original stamp printed locally by typography (available information is that two thousand were issued of each of the values: 43 kopeks in two colors and 45 kopeks in one color). Lokhvytsia also used strips of teletype paper on which the rate or payment was noted (see Figure 2).

In this study the author has attempted to narrate (in a concise manner) an interesting

period in Ukrainian postal history by utilizing statistical data. He has deliberately not broached the matter of the postal circulation of provisional stamps and overprints from the city of Kyiv (which is the topic of a separate study, see *Ukrainian Philatelic Herald* Nos. 30-33 (1994)). He has no pretensions to making categorical statements, but has based his work on facts gleaned from his own observations and will be grateful to anyone who would respond with his or her own reflections, supplementary information, or questions concerning the topic under investigation. Please write to: 252126 Ukraine, Kyiv-126, b.Ivana Lepse, 34-v kv. 86, Dmytro Mishchenko.

[Translation by John-Paul Himka.]

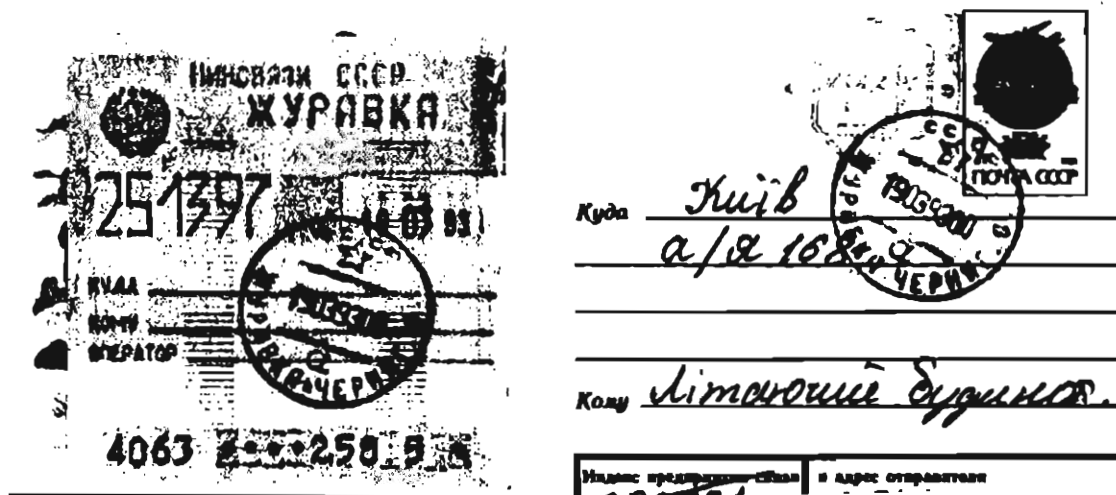


Figure 1. Portion of a cover sent from Zhuravka (Chernihiv oblast) to Kyiv showing a cash register receipt used as a postage stamp.



Figure 2. Portions of covers showing strips of teletype paper used as provisional labels.



Figure 3. Overprinted Soviet definitives from Pryluky (Chernihiv oblast), left; and Polohy (Zaporizhia oblast), right.

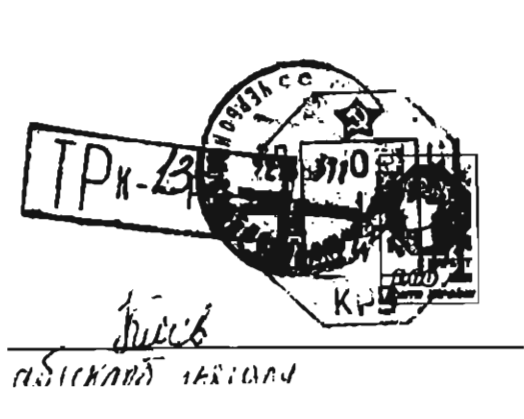


Figure 4. A TP-label used to indicate postage paid in Zaporizhia.

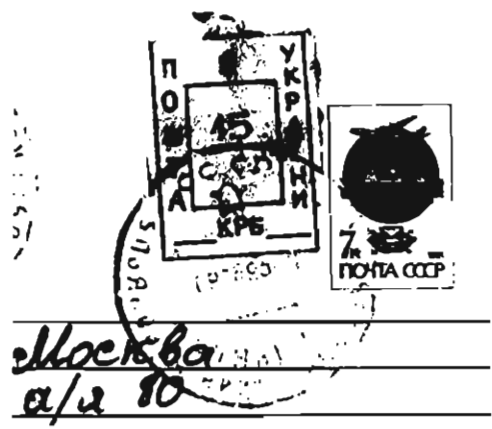


Figure 5. A local provisional stamp from Olshansk (Mykolaiv oblast).

ФРАНКУВАННЯ ПОШТОВИХ ПЕРЕСИЛАНЬ В УКРАЇНІ В 1992/1993-ТИХ РОКАХ (ТРОХИ СТАТИСТИКИ)

Подав
Дмитро Міщенко

У 1994-му році авторові цих рядків пощастило працювати з архівами однієї з громадських організацій, що отримувала в 1992-93-их роках кореспонденцію з усіх куточків України з періодичністю 2-3 рази на місяць (після виходу чергової телепередачі в ефір). Для філателістів-дослідників цей період в історії української пошти є дуже цікавий, бо це період, коли урядові чинники кинули цю пошту на призволяще, а економічні негаразди й марковий голод, характерні для перехідного періоду, періоду відродження й становлення молодого незалежної

української пошти, призвели до появи на філателістичному ринку великої навали різноманітних фантазійних наддруків на поштових марках, безлічі сфальсифікованих провізорійних допоміжних марок і переддруків, які не мали ніякого відношення до реального поштового обігу на теренах України. Тому автор цих рядків вирішив поділитися з зацікавленими філателістами своїми спостереженнями, базуючись на незалежності (з точки зору філателіста) поштових пересилань, які йому пощастило переглянути.

За своїм адміністративно-тери-

Область	Кількість переглянутих пересилань (тис.)	Надруки на радянськ. марках	Провізорійні допоміжні марки	Квитки касових апаратів	ТР-наліпки	Нарбутівки	Комеморативні випуски	Франко лодруки
Львівська	12	0,5	-	0,02	0,01	5	1	20
Чернігівська (без Чернігова)	10	0,1	0,5	0,1	-	3	0,7	50
Київська (без Києва)	10	-	0,3	0,05	-	10	1,2	40
Хмельницька	7	-	0,2	0,2	-	3	0,4	30
Рівненська	7	-	0,4	-	0,01	2	0,4	30
Харківська (без Харкова)	5	-	-	-	-	2	0,05	20
Миколаївська (без Миколаїва)	5	-	0,1	-	-	3	0,05	10
Запорізька	5	0,3	-	0,3	0,05	6	0,06	30
Полтавська	5	-	-	0,1	-	4	0,07	30
Чернівецька	4	0,5	-	-	-	1,5	0,04	20
Донецька	4	-	-	0,1	-	5	0,08	50
Івано-Франківська	3	-	-	-	0,01	2	0,04	40
Волинська	3	-	-	-	-	3	0,05	40
Республіка Крим	3	-	0,2	0,1	-	2	0,04	30
Житомирська	2	-	-	0,3	-	2	0,03	30
Сумська	2	-	-	-	0,01	3	0,06	30
Харків	3	-	0,3	0,2	-	5	0,1	70
Чернігів	4	0,1	1	-	-	4	0,09	65
Миколаїв	3	-	25	-	-	3	0,01	10

торіяльним устроєм Україна має 24 області, одну автономну республіку (Крим), і два міста обласного значення (Київ і Севастопіль). За другим порядком Україна поділена на 489 районів (по областях їхнє число коливається, від 11-ти районів у Чернівецькій області до 27-ох у Вінницькій і Харківській областях). У 1992-93 роках проблеми пошти вирішувались на рівні районів, що призвело до застосування найрізноманітніших форм і методів франкування поштової кореспонденції (від умовної перетарифікації і франкування поштової кореспонденції рукою до випуску місцевих льокальних допоміжних поштових марок-наліпок). Свої спостереження автор цих рядків звів до таблиці, яку подає ось тут на розсуд читачеві. Дані наведено за станом на листопад 1993-го року (до введення внутрішнього для України поштового тарифу 100 карбованців за звичайний лист вагою до 20 грамів), у відсотках до загальної кількості переглянутих пересилань.

До наведеної таблиці слід додати деякі спостереження:

1. Про наддруки на стандартних поштових марках ССРСР.

На Львівщині такі марки мали обіг на теренах усієї області з листопада 1992-го року по березень 1993-го року;

На Запоріжжі такі марки використовувались в Мелітопільському, Пологиському (див. світлину 3), і Михайлівському районах з квітня по вересень 1992-го року;

На теренах Чернівецької області такі марки мали обіг з листопада 1992-го року по березень 1993-го року (випуск № 1), а потім з червня по березень 1994-го року, до заборони використання місцевих випусків (випуски № 2 і 3);

На Чернігівщині такі марки застосовувались в Чернігові (виконані централізовано, подібні до Київських) до березня 1993-го року, а також на теренах Прилуцького району (див. світлину 3), де вживався місцевий наддрук з червня по вересень 1993-го року.

2. Про допоміжні марки місцевого виготовлення.

Найактивніше такі марки використовувались в Миколаєві, починаючи з січня 1993-го року і до заборони їх використання в березні 1994-го року; під час деякого періоду такі марки Миколаєва друкували на зворотній стороні аркушів купонів (відомі: 2 крб. і 14 крб. - обі чорні, і 2 крб. - червона);

Активно застосовувались місцеві видання марок на теренах Чернігівського району, де, маючи франкувальні кліша, виготовлені для кожного району централізовано, місцеві поштові урядовці пристосувались до виготовлення провізорійних допоміжних марок, що передавались під звіт з районних вузлів зв'язку до селищних поштових відділень і використовувались там з червня 1992-го року (з деякими перервами в березні-травні 1993-го року) до березня 1994-го року (авторові цих рядків відомі поштові пересилання з Бахмацького, Куликівського, Менського, Корюківського, Семенівського, Щорського, й Ічнянського районів);

Цікаве є використання провізорійних допоміжних марок, що були виготовлені за допомогою електронно-обчислювальних машин (Чернігів і Чернігівський район), а також за допомогою комп'ютера (Куликівський район Чернігівської області);

На Хмельниччині допоміжні марки застосовувались лише на теренах Кам'янець-Подільського району з січня 1993-го року (з недовгим переривом у березні-травні) до вересня цього ж року, а саме номінальні марки, а з вересня по грудень цього ж року - безномінальні (номінал вписували рукою на аркушах відштемпованих марок; відомі номінали 12, 18, і 45 крб.); Кам'янець-Подільські марки робили спочатку на аркушах білого тонкого паперу, а з травня 1993-го року на зворотній стороні аркушів купонів;

На Київщині льокальні допоміжні марки мали обіг на теренах Переяслав-Хмельницького району з червня по вересень 1993-го року (відомі номінали 3, 5, 9, і 15 крб.);

На Рівненщині місцеві допоміжні марки почали використовуватися на теренах усієї області з червня 1993-го року;

У Республіці Крим власні марки, виготовлені типографічним друком, застосовувались у Севастополі з червня 1993-го року;

У Чернівецькій області з початком 1994-го року і до заборони використання місцевих марок у березні цього ж року мали обіг марки серії "Фавна Буковини" (авторові цих рядків відомі пересилання з марками номіналом до 1000 крб.);

У Харкові з вересня 1993-го року активно використовувалися місцеві провізорійні марки, що виготовлялися за допомогою франкувальних машин, як на білому глянсованому папері, так і на звороті художніх листівок і поштових бланків (відомі три типи відбиток франкувальних машин).

Автор не має документального підтвердження поштового обігу допоміжних марок Харкова (перший ротарпринтний випуск), Ялтинських допоміжних марок-наліпок, Обухівських наддруків на советських марках, випуску Івано-Франківської пошти, Миколаївських наддруків на стандартних і комеморативних марках СРСР, не кажучи вже про інші менше відомі фантазійні і чисто комерційні випуски.

3. Ситуація після введення нового тарифу.

Після введення 100-карбованцевого тарифу в Україні (грудень 1993-го року) приблизно 1 % поштової кореспонденції франкувався ще спершу місцевими допоміжними марками. Але з виходом у достатній кількості другого, а за ним і третього (літерного) стандартів України (етнографічні сюжети) і з появою маркованих поштових

ковертів подальше застосування допоміжних марок визнано недоцільним, а поява чергового наказу Міністерства зв'язку, у березні 1994-го року, поставила хрест на їхнє подальше існування (лише пошта Миколаєва продовжувала їхнє використання до серпня 1994-го року).

Цікавий, на думку автора цих рядків, є, в Полтавській області, Лохвицький випуск поштових ковертів з надрукованою в місцевій типографії оригінальною поштовою маркою (за існуючою інформацією накладом дві тисячі кожного з номіналів, у 43 копійки - двох кольорів, і 45 копійок - одного кольору), а також використання для сплати поштової кореспонденції стрічок телетайпних апаратів з відміткою про тариф або про сплату (див. світлину 2).

У цій студії зроблено спробу розповісти, спираючися на статистичні дані, про одну цікаву сторінку в історії української пошти. Тут, принципово, не заторкується тема застосування в поштовому обігу провізорійних допоміжних марок і наддруків Києва (бо ця тема обговорюється в окремому дослідженні), і не претендується на категоричність висловлених тут тверджень. Однак автор цих рядків спирається на конкретні факти з власних спостережень, і він буде вдячний кожному, хто відгукнеться зі своїми зауваженнями, доповненнями, чи запитаннями щодо висвітленої теми на адресу:

Україна
252 126 м. Київ - 126
б. Івана Лепсе, № 34-в, кв. 86
Дмитро Міщенко
252 126 KYIV / UKRAINE

THE STAMPS OF MELITOPIL: AN ANATOMY OF THE EMISSIONS

by Hryhoriy Lobko

Almost three years have passed since the last emissions of [overprinted] stamps from Melitopil were produced. Most philatelists, who happen to possess these stamps, still know very little about their history; the question: “How many of them were there?” — is probably on the mind of every collector.

In this article, the author would like to recall for readers some well-known facts about these emissions and to acquaint them with various details about these stamps that have not been previously published. Some earlier articles, which have come to the attention of the author, contain numerous errors and speculations that need to be corrected. While studying the issues of Melitopil, I worked closely with local collectors and postal workers and was able to obtain some interesting and useful information.

The initiator of the local stamps from Melitopil was a philatelic instructor at the Melitopil branch of philatelists, one M. Mokhov. He is a philatelist with extensive experience in stamp collecting and with a good knowledge of postal matters. According to information from the postal workers, Mr. Mokhov was trying to keep order at the post office [by creating these overprints]; it would have been strange if stamps with the overprint of the Ukrainian coat of arms had not appeared in postal usage.

Overprint Designs

At the beginning of 1992, the concern “Zaporizh-zviazok” (Department of Communications of the Zaporizhia oblast) sent out to the local post offices (RVZs) in the oblast (province) cliché designs with the figure “50”; these were used by the county post offices for surcharging stamped envelopes and cards.

Later in the year, the Melitopil county center of communications repeatedly received from a local print shop other clichés for the overprinting of postage stamps:

- During May of 1992, the Melitopil RVZ obtained clichés (of Mr. Mokhov’s design) containing tridents and the new face values of “50” or “1r” (ruble).

- During October, the local shop prepared new clichés with face values of “50k” (kopeks) and “1r”

- And finally, during December 1992 or January 1993, the same shop prepared new designs of tridents and new face values: “2krb”, “3krb”, “6krb”, “15krb”, and “65krb” (karbovantsi).

For convenience in classification, I have listed each type of cliché with which the stamps (and only the stamps) were overprinted. Each cliché had its own characteristics (T = tridents, H = face values).

T1 — trident, all elements of which should have been double lines, but carelessly fabricated. The double lines are clearly visible only in the heart of the trident and on the outer edges of the right and left wings. The central shaft has two breaks.

T2 — trident, all elements of which should have been double lines, but carelessly fabricated. The double lines are not clear on any elements of the trident. The bottom of the core (center portion) seems to be cut off.

T3 — trident, all elements of which are double lines. The lines on the upper right part of the core are narrowed. The central shaft is slightly bent to the left.

T4 — trident, all elements of which are double lines. Almost no narrowing of lines in the core’s upper right. The central shaft is straight.

T5 — trident, all elements of which are double lines. Lines are narrowed on the upper left of the core. Central shaft somewhat bent to the right.

T6 — trident, all elements of which are composed of a single thick line.

T7 — trident, all elements of which are composed of a single thick line. The dimensions are smaller and the configuration is somewhat different than the other tridents. The trident appears in a heraldic shield.

H1 — face value “50”, older, large size.

H2 — face value “50”, smaller.

H3 — face value “50k”, smaller, but with “k” (for kopeks).

H4 — face value “1r”, with the “1” and “r” (for ruble) tall, markedly different from other face values.

H5 — face value “1r”, with the “1” and “r” rather fat. The Cyrillic letter “р” has a square-shaped head.

H6 — face value “1r”, with the “1” and “r” thin. The Cyrillic “р” has a round head.

H7 — face value “2krb”

H8 — face value “3krb”

H9 — face value “6krb”

H10 — face value “15krb”

The clichés of the tridents were prepared from a soft metal alloy; during the printing process, their elements often became deformed and changed their form, but the main characteristics, as described above, remained the same. Most intensively deformed were clichés T1 and T2.

The face-value cliché H1 was made of rubber. Therefore, some enlarged overprints exist caused by the deformation of the rubber. All the other face-value clichés were made out of a soft metal alloy, which also led to some deformations. The cliché with the face value “50” was not very extensively used, so the introduction of a “50k” cliché was just to show the kopek denomination. On the other hand, the cliché with face value “1r” was much more widely used and replacements were an absolute necessity.

It should be mentioned, that there is no such thing as a “complete set of the 1992 Melitopil issue”! The reason lies in the peculiar way in which the clichés were prepared. The print shop prepared only the metal stamp parts, without the wooden handles. The post office attached the handles and later returned both the handles and the used clichés to the printer. This explains the usage of a given cliché up to a certain point in time (after which it was discontinued). I will say more about this practice later.

Some studies classify the H6 overprints according to the distance between the “1” and the “r”; this is incorrect. In studying the various prints of this cliché, one can clearly see a gradual deformation; all of these prints are really the same. This process can be documented by examining the traces of the 4mm-wide working surface. Overprinting was mostly performed manually, by a person who held the cliché not quite horizontally, but at a slight angle to the surface. In time, the surface of the cliché was deformed — more on the right-hand side, next to the “r”. The 4mm space gradually bent (shrunk), coming closer to the “1”. Thus, the distance between the “1” and the “r” became smaller over time.

In general, one should not measure manual overprints too accurately; manual imprinting cannot lead to very exact dimensions.

Stamps of the 1992 Emissions

At the stamp storage facility (stamp depository) of the Melitopil RVZ (regional center of communications) there remained large quantities of Soviet definitives, as well as some commemoratives from various years. The same situation existed at the various Melitopil branch post offices. In order to put some coherence into the Melitopil emission process, M. Mokhov proposed to the management of the RVZ a specific methodology — to prepare the overprints in a systematic fashion:

“50” — on Soviet stamps with original face values 4kop., 15kop., and 20kop.

“1r” — on all other Soviet stamps in stock.

T trident, without a new face value, on Soviet stamps for 50kop and 1rub.

This proposal was accepted and the employee at the stamp depository received directions from the management to begin work. However, she was not able to overprint the needed quantities of stamps during the allotted short period of time. Thus, the workers at postal branch offices who requested stamps were lent the clichés (for a short period of time), so that they could overprint their own stamps at their offices. They were obligated to report the quantities of prepared stamps to the central stamp depository.

I discussed this matter with Mr. Mokhov. He explained that during the initial period of this stamp production, he instituted his own quality control process at the Melitopil branch offices. Mr. Mokhov checked the quantities of each stamp type in the storage facility, classifying the stamps in accordance with the standard Soviet stamp catalog. He worked very hard on this verification and performed a tremendous amount of work. The strange aspect of the situation, however, is that significant amounts of really rare Soviet postage stamps, even after his "control," found their way into private holdings. How did this happen?

Mokhov had compiled a complete listing of the existing stamp stocks, in particular, the remainders of various Soviet commemorative stamps. Being an astute philatelist, Mokhov could tell very easily which stamps would become rarities and which would remain commonplace. He then bought out the stocks of the rarer stamps, still unoverprinted — but for the new price. Later, in the privacy of his own home, without any hurry or hassle, he overprinted these stamps with his own private clichés. These stamps were "produced" in clean, almost "hygienic" conditions, using brand new clichés; quite unlike the dirty, hurried "hustle and bustle" that went on at the post offices. The author of this article has many examples of this private production. On all these stamps the trident and the face value are vertical, clean, and attractive. The new face values exactly overlay the original face values. Of course, these beautiful stamps were never sold at the post offices, but may be found either in mint condition or attached to philatelic-type covers, which were carefully prepared by Mokhov himself.





Where did the "private" clichés originate? This question can be answered very simply. Mr. Mokhov received six examples of the trident clichés from the print shop: he transferred T1, T2, and T3 to the stamp depository, but retained for his own purposes T4, T6, and T7. The clichés of the face values did not differ very significantly, so he retained two of them, H2 and H6; the rest passed on to the stock room. Later, he also acquired a sample of H3.

Once the clichés had been exhaustively studied, small differences between the postal clichés and the Mokhov clichés came to light, but at that time Mokhov did not take notice of them. How does one classify such stamps? Based on previous experience, it is impossible to call them anything but a "private issue."

However, some hope exists that a minimal quantity of the commemoratives happened to get into postal use — after all, Mr. Mokhov could not be present at all 20 of the postal branch offices of Melitopil! All such stamps would have been overprinted by the clichés from the stamp depository, and all of them should have appeared during the first period, that is, before mid-summer 1992.

The editor of the *Ukrainian Philatelic Herald*, Mr. V. Mohylny, sent a query to the Melitopil RVZ and received a very detailed reply regarding these stamps. However, all of the enclosed illustrations, with the exception of only a very few, were made using the private clichés. The letter, signed by the director of the Melitopil RVZ and the main bookkeeper, was prepared by none other than the instructor of the philatelic branch — M. Mokhov. After analyzing the list supplied in M. Mokhov's letter, and using information collected about stamp circulation in Melitopil, I propose a listing of stamps that I am characterizing as Private Emissions.

Private Emissions

T3	T4	T6	T7	H2	H3	H6
				50	50 к.	1 p.

1.	50	on	4kop.	(4891)	—	T4+H2	20 years OSS
2.	50	on	4kop.	(4891)	—	T6+H2	20 years OSS
3.	50	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T4+H2	Definitive. Kremlin
4.	50	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T6+H2	Definitive. Kremlin
5.	50k.	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T4+H3	Definitive. Kremlin
6.	50k.	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T6+H3	Definitive. Kremlin
7.	50	on	15kop.	(6198)	—	T4+H2	P. Tchaikovskyi
8.	50	on	20kop.	(6323)	—	T4+H2	Flight USSR-Great Britain
9.	50	on	20kop.	(6351)	—	T4+H2	Flight USSR-Austria
10.	1r.	on	1kop.	(4733)	—	T4+H6	Definitive. Military Shield
11.	1r.	on	1kop.	(4733)	—	T6+H6	Definitive. Military Shield
12.	1r.	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T4+H6	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
13.	1r.	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T6+H6	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
14.	1r.	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T7+H6	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
15.	1r.	on	2kop.	(6298A)	—	T4+H6	Definitive. Transport
16.	1r.	on	2kop.	(6298A)	—	T6+H6	Definitive. Transport
17.	1r.	on	2kop.	(6298A1)	—	T4+H6	Definitive. Transport (imperforate)
18.	1r.	on	2kop.	(6298A1)	—	T6+H6	Definitive. Transport (imperforate)
19.	1r.	on	3kop.	(6146)	—	T4+H6	Definitive. Cruiser
20.	1r.	on	3kop.	(6146)	—	T7+H6	Definitive. Cruiser
21.	1r.	on	3kop.	(6315)	—	T4+H6	Orchid
22.	1r.	on	4kop.	(6347)	—	T4+H6	Definitive. Kremlin
23.	1r.	on	4kop.	(6347)	—	T6+H6	Definitive. Kremlin
24.	1r.	on	4kop.	(6347)	—	T7+H6	Definitive. Kremlin
25.	1r.	on	5kop.	(5572)	—	T6+H6	60 years of the Aviation Building
26.	1r.	on	5kop.	(6148)	—	T6+H6	Definitive. Crest
27.	1r.	on	5kop.	(6208)	—	T6+H6	Football (Soccer)
28.	1r.	on	5kop.	(6316)	—	T4+H6	Orchid
29.	1r.	on	6kop.	(4737)	—	T4+H6	Definitive. Airplane
30.	1r.	on	6kop.	(4737)	—	T6+H6	Definitive. Airplane
31.	1r.	on	7kop.	(6299A)	—	T6+H6	Definitive. Transport
32.	1r.	on	7kop.	(6299A)	—	T7+H6	Definitive. Transport
33.	1r.	on	7kop.	(6376)	—	T4+H6	Happy New Year 1992
34.	1r.	on	10kop.	(6149)	—	T4+H6	Definitive. Sculpture
35.	1r.	on	10kop.	(6149)	—	T6+H6	Definitive. Sculpture
36.	1r.	on	10kop.	(6149)	—	T7+H6	Definitive. Sculpture
37.	1r.	on	10kop.	(6209)	—	T4+H6	Football (soccer)
38.	1r.	on	10kop.	(6317)	—	T4+H6	Orchid
39.	1r.	on	15kop.	(4861)	—	T4+H6	Definitive. Means of Communication
40.	1r.	on	15kop.	(4861)	—	T6+H6	Definitive. Means of Communication
41.	1r.	on	15kop.	(4861)	—	T7+H6	Definitive. Means of Communication
42.	1r.	on	15kop.	(5984)	—	T6+H6	Flight USSR-Afganistan

43.	1r.	on	15kop.	(5984)	—	T7+H6	Flight USSR-Afganistan
44.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6210)	—	T4+H6	Football (soccer)
45.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6320)	—	T4+H6	I. Mechnikov
46.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6321)	—	T4+H6	I. Pavlov
47.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6322)	—	T4+H6	A. Sakharov
48.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6352)	—	T4+H6	Russia
49.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6353)	—	T4+H6	Ukraine
50.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6354)	—	T4+H6	Belarus
51.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6355)	—	T4+H6	Uzbekistan
52.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6357)	—	T4+H6	Georgia
53.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6358)	—	T4+H6	Azerbaijan
54.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6363)	—	T4+H6	Tajikistan
55.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6364)	—	T4+H6	Armenia
56.	1r.	on	15kop.	(6366)	—	T4+H6	Estonia
57.	1r.	on	20kop.	(6302)	—	T4+H6	G. Shelikhov
58.	1r.	on	20kop.	(6318)	—	T4+H6	Orchid
59.	1r.	on	25kop.	(6211)	—	T4+H6	Football (soccer)
60.	1r.	on	25kop.	(6319)	—	T4+H6	Orchid
61.	1r.	on	35kop.	(6212)	—	T4+H6	Football (soccer)
62.			50kop.	(5699)	—	T7	Definitive. Kremlin
63.			1rub.	(6324)	—	T6	William Saroyan
64.			1rub.	(6324)	—	T7	William Saroyan

In addition to the listed stamps from the initial period of circulation, some other design variations and cliché types may exist; the answer to this possibility will be obtained only through further research, or possibly from M. Mokhov himself. Some stamps were occasionally overprinted by cliché T3, which was borrowed from the stamp depository.

To the above list of privately issued stamps we can add some additional varieties that the Melitopil post office never intended when planning this emission, namely:

65.	1r.50	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T6+H(6+2)	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
66.	1r.50	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T4+H(6+2)	Definitive. Kremlin
67.	1r.50	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T6+H(6+2)	Definitive. Kremlin
68.	1r.50k.	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T4+H(6+3)	Definitive. Kremlin

These latter stamps were prepared by Mr. Mokhov after he witnessed similar stamps being sold at the window of one of the branch post offices. The quality of these stamps was so low, that Mr. Mokhov felt compelled to produce better quality samples himself. I shall discuss the origin of the face value "1r50" in some greater detail below.

The First Official Emission (1992)

On 15 May 1992 the post office of Melitopil began to use its own stamps at the 20 branch offices in the city and at 30 county post offices, namely: Astrakhanka, Voznesenka, Vozrozhdenie, Vysoke, Danylo-Ivanivka, Dolynske, Zarichne, Konstantynivka, Myrne, Mordvynivka, Novhorodkivka, Novobohdanivka, Nove, Novomykolaivka, Novopylypivka, Obilne, Orlove, Polianivka, Promin, Sadove, Svitlodolynske, Semenivka, Spaske, Terpinna, Tykhonivka, Troitske, Trudove, Fedorivka, Fruktove, and Yasne.

It is well known that the overprinting process was performed in two stages: first the trident and then the face value. This method of printing led to a lot of variant combinations of T + H.

In addition, numerous errors exist that were caused by simple sloppiness of the postal workers. Below are some comments about the long list of such “pearls,” all of them were actually found and purchased at postal windows of the various postal branches of Melitopil:

- a) Double (or triple) printings of the face value or the trident — caused by various reasons. For example, double imprints exist where the first print turned out to be very weak, so the postal worker added a second, “quality” print. Mostly, however, the imprinting was carried out by the worker(s) automatically, without thinking or actually looking at the pane to check if every stamp was hit, or how many times.
- b) Inverted imprint or prints at an angle — occurred most often at the beginning of a new pane or after a pause in work. The worker usually grabbed the wooden handle of the cliché any which way, made the first impression, examined it, and then adjusted the wooden handle in his/her hand to more correctly align the imprint.
- c) Missing face value or trident — occurred both on separate stamps in a pane or on all stamps in a pane. The first type of error happened because of worker sloppiness and led to missing imprints on some stamps and multiple imprints on others. The second type of error needs to be discussed in more detail. In order to speed up the work, the overprinting process was usually performed not by a single person, but by two, one of them printing the tridents, the other one — the face values. Each person had a stack of panes. When they finished their panes, they exchanged the half-imprinted panes between themselves. It is at this point that some panes were missed; they went on sale (at the postal window) only half-imprinted, mixed-in with the completely overprinted panes. At the point of sale they were not checked very closely. If caught, the panes missing the trident were usually just sold, but the panes missing the face value were returned for an additional overprinting, because without the face value they were not usable for postage.
- d) Various shades of color, different colors on the trident and on the face value — may be explained by the fact that printing was performed by two people. Each worker had his/her own ink-pad, not necessarily with the same type of ink.
- e) Various types of tridents or face values on the same pane — are known to the author of this article, who witnessed the printing process. It sometimes happened that, to help out the “overloaded” postal employees, unqualified school children were hired. For example, at the 15th branch office (which is located at the RVZ building), in order to “help” the workers, girls were hired from the middle grades (intermediate school) and assigned the task of overprinting the stamps. Later, two of these girls were sent to perform some other jobs. Their uncompleted panes were finished off by some other girls, who had other clichés. When the author pointed out these non-standard panes to the supervisor, she just shrugged her shoulders and said that she had seen such “hybrid” panes before.

It may be useful to have such variants for reference in specialized collections, but each collector decides what he/she wants to collect. We can now move on to other things, the explanations for which should be indisputable.

In May of 1992 the stamp depository of the Melitopil RVZ contained adequate quantities of the following definitive Soviet stamps:

No.4733	—	1kop. Military shield, green
No.6145	—	1kop. Military rider, brown
No.6147	—	4kop. Kremlin, gray

These three stamps were used for the entire “official” overprint issue. One should also add to this list some commemorative stamps that do not appear in the reports of the stamp depository. We can only learn about their designs from a study of postally used envelopes, i. e. those used by the public, not by philatelists.

The postal workers of the 18th branch office created chaos among the ranks of philatelists as well as some trouble for the management of the RVZ. While other branches may have introduced some commemoratives, but for extremely short periods of time only, the 18th branch widely disseminated

another definitive stamp: No.6298A — 2kop., transport, yellow-brown. Some reserves of this stamp were available at the RVZ, but they dared not use them since the quantities were very limited. However, after some overprints on the 2kop. stamp became known among philatelists, the stamp depository also began to overprint the 2kop. stamp. All of them were sold to philatelists; there was no normal postal usage of such stamps. It is very easy to differentiate between postally-prepared prints and private overprints of this stamp. The post office used only the combination T3+H6, where the face-value cliché “1r” was so worn that the “r” may be discerned only in segments and one has to guess as to what it is. These overprints were made in great haste, very carelessly, and with numerous off-center prints, double imprints, etc. On the other hand, the imprints made at the stamp depository “on special order” (for collectors) were made using clichés T2+H6 or T3+H6, where the letter “r” and the “1” have the proper shape and the cliché is new and unused.

From June 1992 onward, official letters are known with stamps that have the overprint T3 + H2, i. e. with a “50” face value on a 4kop. Soviet stamp (4896) of S. Shaumian. In about October, overprints T3+H6, “1r” appeared on the same stamp, which was printed in the same manner as the 2kop. stamps. The face value was likely increased to 1r. in order to boost income for the post office. These stamps were sold at the windows of the 18th branch office.

That same 18th branch also “inaugurated” the appearance of a new face value on the stamps — “1r.50”! This process unfolded like a scenario for a detective film. The workers at the branch office were given definitive stamps of 1kop. (4733), 1kop. (6145), and 4kop. (6147) by the stamp depository. They also received trident clichés T1 and T3, and face values H2 and H6 (both used). According to established procedure, the 1kop. stamps should have been overprinted with “1r.” and the 4kop. with “50” But the branch workers decided to make themselves some money and overprinted all the stamps with “1r.50”. Of course, the difference in the selling price should have gone into the cash register of the branch office. Rumors of the strange face value finally reached the director of the RVZ. It is not known if any punishment was meted out to the manager of the branch office, but no one again saw the “1r.50” stamps at the branch-office windows. These stamps may be found on letters dated October-November 1992. To quiet down this affair, the authorities called in a “consultant,” Mr. M. Mokhov, who settled this matter in a very simple manner. He inaugurated a surcharge at the stamp depository (on old Soviet-era registered stamped envelopes) of “1r.50” or “1r.50k”. In this way the face value of 1r.50 became a “legal” value — by the backdoor route.

There were some surprises even at the stamp depository itself; an interesting variety appeared there during October 1992. During that month, the employees at the stamp storage facility were changed. The new operator noted some shortages of overprinted stamps but she did not feel like doing the overprinting job all by herself; the previous worker had already left for a different assignment. It was arranged that she would overprint those stamps at home, after hours. She worked with her entire family, including her children. However, during the evening they ran out of black ink for the ink-pad; so they put some blue ink into the pad and finished the job that night. The overprints came out blue-black in color. An official letter with these stamps is known; it was addressed from branch office number 17. It is likely that the blue-ink stamps were sent for sale to that particular branch. The stamps are “50k.” on 4kop. (6147), with overprints T1+H3 and T2+H3.

A still different variety appeared in November, when the black ink inexplicably disappeared at the stamp depository. There was a dire need for stamps at that time, so “50k.” overprints on 4kop. (6147), with T1+H3 clichés were produced— in a grayish-purple color. These stamps also were postally used.

There is another story, however, about some overprinted stamps that found their way directly from the stamp depository into the albums of philatelists, without going through the postal windows. Towards the end of 1992, the stamp depository operator finally decided to take full control of the situation with regard to the remainders of various postage stamps still existing at the depository. She approached the main bookkeeper with a proposal to overprint all of these stamps. This was the period when interest among philatelists in the Melitopil overprints was at its peak, and also the period of maximum complaints about the Melitopil situation from the postal authorities at “Zaporizh-zviiazok.”



*First Emission (1992)
The overprints from the 18th branch office
have their own characteristic style.
No.23-T3+H6
No.22-T3+H6*



*Private Emission of 1992.
No.46-T3+H6
No.29-T3+H6*



*Philatelic fakes:
Face value "1r 50k" instead of "1r50"*




The main bookkeeper at the Melitopil post office did not look forward to collecting and recording all stamp remainders and writing reports about this to Zaporizhia. It is not known how she got out of this tight spot, but the fact remains that there are no notations found about any of these stamps in the Melitopil stamp record books (except for some notes about the 2kop. stamps), in spite of the fact that the stamp depository was producing fancy stamp overprints for philatelists. These stamps can not really be called new issues, since they were never sold to the general public. The best name for such stamps may be "Printed to Philatelic Order":

Printed to Philatelic Order

1.	50k.	on	6kop. (4737)	—	T3+H3	Definitive. Airplane
2.	1r.	on	2kop. (6298A 1)	—	T2+H6	Definitive. Transport (imperforate)
3.	1r.	on	2kop. (6298A 1)	—	T3+H6	Definitive. Transport (imperforate)
4.	1r.	on	6kop. (6298A 1)	—	T3+H6	Definitive. Airplane
5.	1r.	on	15kop. (6298A 1)	—	T3+H6	Definitive. Means of Communication

It is doubtful whether one can present a complete listing of the stamps of the First Emission, but the author has no doubt whatsoever about the legitimate postal origins of the stamps listed below:

First Emission — Genuine Issue

		T1	T2	T3		
						
H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	
50	50	50 K.	1 P	1 P.	1 P.	

1.	50	on	4kop. (4891)	—	T1+H1	20 Years of OSS
2.	50	on	4kop. (4891)	—	T1+H2	20 Years of OSS
3.	50	on	4kop. (4891)	—	T2+H2	20 Years of OSS
4.	50	on	4kop. (4896)	—	T3+H2	S. Shaumian
5.	50	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T1+H2	Definitive. Kremlin
6.	50	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T2+H2	Definitive. Kremlin
7.	50	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T3+H2	Definitive. Kremlin
8.	50k.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T1+H3	Definitive. Kremlin
9.	50k.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T2+H3	Definitive. Kremlin
10.	50k.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T3+H3	Definitive. Kremlin
11.	50k.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T1+H3	Definitive. Kremlin (blue-black)
12.	50k.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T2+H3	Definitive. Kremlin (blue-black)
13.	50k.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T1+H3	Definitive. Kremlin (grayish-purple)
14.	1r.	on	1kop. (4733)	—	T1+H6	Definitive. Military Shield
15.	1r.	on	1kop. (4733)	—	T2+H6	Definitive. Military Shield
16.	1r.	on	1kop. (4733)	—	T3+H6	Definitive. Military Shield
17.	1r.	on	1kop. (6145)	—	T1+H4	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
18.	1r.	on	1kop. (6145)	—	T1+H6	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
19.	1r.	on	1kop. (6145)	—	T2+H5	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
20.	1r.	on	1kop. (6145)	—	T2+H6	Definitive. Mounted Soldier

21.	1r.	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T3+H6	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
22.	1r.	on	2kop.	(6298A)	—	T3+H6	Definitive. Transport
23.	1r.	on	4kop.	(4896)	—	T3+H6	S. Shaumian
24.	1r.50	on	1kop.	(4733)	—	T1+H(6+2)	Definitive. Military Shield
25.	1r.50	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T1+H(6+2)	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
26.	1r.50	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T3+H(6+2)	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
27.	1r.50	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T1+H(6+2)	Definitive. Kremlin
28.	1r.50	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T3+H(6+2)	Definitive. Kremlin

We should also touch upon the painful subject of stamp fakes from this emission. Since the experts define “fakes” in various ways, we must first state exactly what is meant by that term. Thus, in this context, a **postal emission** is a stamp prepared by a post office or commissioned by a post office — without regard to higher postal authorities — for the purpose of fulfilling the needs of the population (i. e. for mailing letters, etc). A **fake** is a stamp (or an overprint), which tries to imitate a postally issued stamp (or overprint); all the parameters of a fake are not, as a rule, the same as the parameters of a postal emission.

In particular, when discussing the local stamps of Melitopil, one has keep these definitions in mind. The stamps that the stamp depository fabricated for philatelists (but which were never in general circulation) can — without any doubt — be called fakes, since they did not fulfill their main function of paying for postage, and since they are not the same design as the legitimate postal emissions.

One may object to this observation by stating that such a stamp could have been used by attaching it to an envelope and mailing the envelope. That is true, but here we are circumventing the part of definition having to do with “fulfilling the needs of the population.” These needs involve mass use and variety of usage criteria, which cannot be satisfied by stamp collectors alone.

In addition, the private emissions of Mr. Mokhov do not “warm the heart” of an investigator and may be considered fakes.

All these fakes can be called “soft fakes.” If they please some collectors, these collectors will keep them in their collections, no matter what one tells them. Nothing can be done about that.

It is another story when we encounter **forgeries**. A forger wants to make money on philatelists by purposely introducing variants into his production. Mention should be made here of some salient points regarding forged Melitopil overprinted stamps:

- It is really impossible to imitate the high-quality M. Mokhov stamps; the clichés have simply worn out.

- All the forgeries on Soviet commemorative stamps pretend to be of the First Emission; they are all very crude, since they were made with genuine, but badly worn-out clichés and have a deformed appearance.

- A different type of forgery of all the commemorative stamps was made with the cliché H3 — “50k”. However, there were no more commemorative stamps left at the post offices at the time this particular cliché was prepared.

- The same holds true for the “1r50k” stamps; at the time the H3 — “50k” cliché was being used, there were no more commemorative stamps left at the Melitopil post offices.

- Stamps also exist with face value overprints from the First Emission, but with trident overprints from the future, Second (1993) Emission; no further comments are needed.

- Any overprints not made by purple ink mixed-in with black ink (that is by adding purple ink to a black ink pad) but with vivid purple ink, are a gross forgery.

- The definitive stamps, overprinted privately at the stamp depository or at one of the branch offices, can only be authenticated by a qualified expertiser.

First Emission (1992)



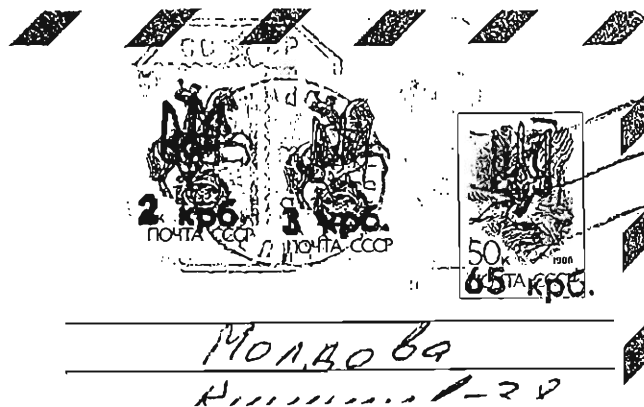
Various types of tridents on one sheet: T3 and T1.

*No.19-H5 without the trident.
An imprint of an extra face-value
appears between the stamps.*



Second Emission (1993)

*The imprint "65krb" exists only on stamped envelopes.
To send the letter to Moldova, two other stamps were added:
No.31-T6+H7 and No.35-T3+H8.
The total postage equals the proper tariff of 70 krb.*



The Second Emission (1993)

During December 1992 the Melitopil RVZ began to prepare for an increase in postal tariffs. Orders for new clichés with new face values and tridents were placed; the task was again entrusted to Mr. M. Mokhov. The orders were fulfilled by the beginning of January 1993. Clichés of “2krb”, 3krb”, and 6krb” (five each); “15krb” and “65krb” (three each); as well as clichés of the trident T5 were delivered. Logically, it would have seemed prudent to order a larger quantity of the trident clichés, but Mr. Mokhov judged otherwise. At that time, rumors were already circulating among philatelists that Mokhov was withholding some clichés and using them clandestinely in his home. But, as they say: “stay far away from sin!” Mr. Mokhov brought to the stamp depository (along with cliché T5) the clichés T6 and T7 — that was the first time that they had appeared at the depository!

At his initiative, the following plan for overprinting stamps was put into operation:

on the 1kop. stamp (6145) — 2krb and 3krb with trident T3, T5, or T6
 — 6krb and 15krb with trident T3, T5, or T7
 on the 4kop. stamp (6147) — 2krb and 3krb with trident T3, T5, or T6
 the face value “65krb” was to be used only for surcharging stamped envelopes for international use, never on any stamps.

This time the overprinting of the (Second Emission) stamps was to be made only at the stamp depository, not at the branch offices. The branches were not supposed to do any overprinting, just receive the finished overprinted stamp panes.

At that time, the regional post office at Zaporizhia (VO “Zaporizh-zviazok”) got wind of the new emission of Melitopil-overprinted stamps. To preclude any further overprinting, they ordered the Melitopil RVZ to send to Zaporizhia any remaining Soviet stamps. Well, an order is an order. The trouble was that by this time hardly any Soviet stamps were left in Melitopil, except some at a few village post offices. They were barely able to collect about 30 full panes, with face values of 3, 4, and 15kop. What to do next? The management of the Melitopil RVZ finally decided to overprint the panes with the “15krb” face value and to forget about this whole thing; that is what was done. These stamps were the last (official) overprinted issues of Melitopil; they appeared at postal windows in March of 1993.

The full listing of the Second Emission, which was completed on 19 January 1993, appears below:

T3 	T5 	T6 	T7 
H7 2 крб.	H8 3 крб.	H9 6 крб.	H10 15 крб.

29.	2krb.	on	1kop. (6145)	—	T3+H7	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
30.	2krb.	on	1kop. (6145)	—	T5+H7	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
31.	2krb.	on	1kop. (6145)	—	T6+H7	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
32.	2krb.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T3+H7	Definitive. Kremlin
33.	2krb.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T5+H7	Definitive. Kremlin
34.	2krb.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T6+H7	Definitive. Kremlin
35.	3krb.	on	1kop. (6145)	—	T3+H8	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
36.	3krb.	on	1kop. (6145)	—	T5+H8	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
37.	3krb.	on	1kop. (6145)	—	T6+H8	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
38.	3krb.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T3+H8	Definitive. Kremlin
39.	3krb.	on	4kop. (6147)	—	T5+H8	Definitive. Kremlin

40.	3krb.	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T6+H8	Definitive. Kremlin
41.	6krb.	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T3+H9	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
42.	6krb.	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T5+H9	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
43.	6krb.	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T7+H9	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
44.	6krb.	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T3+H9	Definitive. Kremlin
45.	6krb.	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T5+H9	Definitive. Kremlin
46.	6krb.	on	4kop.	(6147)	—	T7+H9	Definitive. Kremlin
47.	15krb.	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T3+H10	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
48.	15krb.	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T5+H10	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
49.	15krb.	on	1kop.	(6145)	—	T7+H10	Definitive. Mounted Soldier
50.	15krb.	on	3kop.	(4735)	—	T3+H10	Definitive. Sculpture
51.	15krb.	on	3kop.	(4735)	—	T5+H10	Definitive. Sculpture
52.	15krb.	on	4kop.	(4736)	—	T3+H10	Definitive. Crest
53.	15krb.	on	4kop.	(4736)	—	T5+H10	Definitive. Crest
54.	15krb.	on	15kop.	(6018)	—	T3+H10	Definitive. Radio Communications
55.	15krb.	on	15kop.	(6018)	—	T5+H10	Definitive. Radio Communications

There were almost no errors nor any other variants of this emission. The exception is stamp No.53 without the trident. There were three such stamps on one pane, placed next to each other in a row. The origin of these stamps is unknown, probably inattention on the part of a worker at the stamp depository.

In spite of the fact that the quality control of this emission was much more thorough than in 1992, the philatelic market was soon flooded with overprints on stamps, which simply did not exist in the stamp depository at that time. All of them are overprinted with the genuine clichés of the Second Emission. Collectors really have no choice but to accept that all of these overprinted stamps (on new values) are fakes, or they can attempt to find them on non-philatelic covers.

It is easier to deal with fakes of a slightly different character, those with trident overprints that were used only in 1992 combined with clichés of face values from 1993. All of these were fabricated "by courtesy," or in exchange for small favors, where the worker at the stamp depository did not bother to find the correct trident cliché, but prepared for the customer what he/she could lay his/her hands on.

Stamp Quantities Prepared

Some information about the quantities of Melitopil issues was presented in various publications; the larger the quantities cited, the further they lead the unwary philatelist from the truth. This trend may be due to the fact that each one of these publications had an ax to grind; mostly they were inspired by the clearly commercial interests of some stamp dealers. Compiled below are the documented quantities produced, i. e. those entered in the record book of the stamp depository of the Melitopil RVZ. The printing quantities of distinct (known) stamps were used where they could be obtained. Usually, however, the recorded information listed only the date, the quantity, and the face value.

First Emission (1992)

Month	50kop	1r.	1r./2kop	Quantity/mo.
May	8,500	9,420	—	17,920
June	22,600	21,100	—	43,700
July	—	15,000	—	15,000
August	30,000	1,000	—	31,000
September	9,600	10,900	—	20,500
October	17,200	18,400	—	35,600
November	32,249	22,146	12,353	66,748
December	5,650	37,858	—	43,508
Total for the Year	125,799	135,824	12,353	273,976

According to one worker at the stamp depository, of the stamps overprinted "1r.", the quantity was much smaller for the 1kop. (4733) than for the 1kop. (6145).

Second Emission (1993)

Face Value	January	February	March	For the Year
2krb/1kop	22,063	29,937	—	52,000
2krb/4kop	3,625	—	—	3,625
3krb/1kop	12,054	16,900	—	28,954
3krb/4kop	3,000	—	—	3,000
6krb/1kop	8,800	11,200	—	20,000
15krb/1kop	2,850	14,700	—	17,550
15krb/3kop	—	—	570	570
15krb/4kop	—	—	620	620
15krb/15kop	—	—	2,112	2,112
Per Month	52,392	72,737	3,302	128,431

The emissions of Melitopil are among the most interesting of the numerous local provisionals produced in Ukraine during 1992-93. The trouble is that the "official" information supplied by Mr. Mokhov to the Ukrainian Ministry of Communications (i. e. his report about his activities) at some date may be deemed by the functionaries at the Ministry as the only noteworthy account of these events. By now, the Ministry must be totally filled up with various "official" documents from different regions of Ukraine. But that is what makes philately so attractive, it is open not only to demanding collectors, but also to inquisitive ones.

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МАРКИ МЕЛІТОПОЛЯ - АНАТОМІЯ ВИПУСКІВ

Подав
Григорій Лобко

Прошло майже три роки після випуску останніх передрукових марок Мелітополя, але більша частина філателістів, до яких потрапили ці марки, мало що знає про історію їхнього виходу в світ. А запитання: "Скільки ж їх усіх було?" мабуть на устах кожного філателіста.

У цій статті автор хоче нагадати читачам як і відомі факти, так і познайомити їх з деталями, яких ніхто раніше не опублікував. Певна кількість раніших, доступних авторові публікацій, містить багато здогадів, які необхідно відкинути. Вивчаючи мелітопільські видання, так би мовити, в контакт з тамтешніми філателістами й працівниками пошти, авторові удалося зібрати цікаву й корисну інформацію про ці видання.

Ініціатором випусків місцевих передрукових марок Мелітополя був інструктор філателії Мелітопільського відділення філателістів, пан М. Мохов. Це філателіст з великим досвідом колекціонування та знанням поштової справи. За свідченнями мелітопільських поштових працівників пан Мохов, причиняючись до появи в обігу цих марок з гербом України, намагався вдержати цим порядком на пошті.

Кліша марок

На протязі 1992-го року Мелітопільський районний вузол зв'язку (далі: РВЗ) отримував декілька разів різні кліша для передруків марок.

На початку цього року Виробниче об'єднання "Запоріжзв'язок" розсилало централізовано по РВЗ Запорізької області кліша з цифрами "50", якими в цих районах передруковували повністки (цільні речі).

У травні цього ж року, за ескізами пана Мохова, Мелітопільський РВЗ отримав кліша з тризубами й новими номіналами "50" або "1 р[убель]" Ці кліша були виготовлені в місцевій друкарні.

У жовтні цього ж року місцева друкарня виконала друге замовлення на кліша з номіналами "50 к", тобто з позначенням копійок, і "1 р", тобто, як і перше замовлення, з російським відповідником назви карбованця.

І, нарешті, у грудні 1992-го року (або в січні 1993-го року) в цій же друкарні були виготовлені кліша з тризубами і новими номіналами "2 к[арб]ованці", "3 крб", "6 крб", "15 крб", і "65 крб", отже вже з українським позначенням грошової одиниці України.

Надруки ставилися на марки в два прийоми - окремо тризуб і окремо номінал.

Для зручності класифікації тут подається позначення кожного кліша, яким передруковувались тільки марки. Кліша мають свої характерні ознаки (Т - тризуби, Н - номінали).

Т1 - тризуб, усі елементи якого повинні бути виготовлені подвійними лініями, які однак виконані недбало. Подвійні лінії добре проглядають тільки на серцевині тризуба, і на внутрішніх сторонах правого й лівого крил. На центральній жердині ж є два розриви.

Т2 - тризуб, усі елементи якого повинні бути виготовлені подвійними лініями, які однак виконані недбало. Подвійні лінії добре майже не проглядають на жадному з елементів. Серцевина знизу виглядає, як зрізана.

Т3 - тризуб, усі елементи якого виготовлені подвійними лініями. Праворуч угорі на серцевині лінії звужені. Центральна жердина трохи викривлена вліво.

Т4 - тризуб, усі елементи якого виготовлені подвійними лініями. Праворуч угорі на серцевині звуження практично немає. Центральна жердина пряма.

T5 - тризуб, усі елементи якого виготовлені подвійними лініями. Ліворуч угорі на середині лінії звужені. Центральна жердина трохи викривлена вправо.

T6 - тризуб, усі елементи якого виготовлені суцільною лінією.

T7 - тризуб, усі елементи якого виготовлені суцільною товстою лінією. Габарити зменшені. Конфігурація інша. Тризуб поміщений у внутрі рамки в вигляді геральдичного герба.

H1 - номінал "50" старого збільшеного розміру.

H2 - номінал "50" зменшеного розміру.

H3 - номінал "50 к" зменшеного розміру, з позначенням копійок буквою "к"

H4 - номінал "1 р", одиниця якого й "р" високі, відрізняючися помітно від інших.

H5 - номінал "1 р", одиниця якого й "р" товсті, буква "р" має дужку квадратної форми.

H6 - номінал "1 р", одиниця якого й "р" тонкі, буква "р" має дужку круглої форми.

H7 - номінал "2 крб"

H8 - номінал "3 крб"

H9 - номінал "6 крб"

H10 - номінал "15 крб"

Кліша тризубів виготовлялися з м'якого металевго сплаву, тому в процесі роботи їхні окремі деталі деформувалися і приймали змінену форму, але головні риси, подані вище, зберігались. Найінтенсивніше зношувалися кліша T1 і T2.

Кліше номіналу H1 виготовлено з гуми. Зустрічаються відбитки його збільшених розмірів, у наслідок деформації гуми. Усі інші кліша номіналів виготовлялися з м'якого металевго сплаву, що теж призводило до їхньої деформації. Кліша з номіналами "50" зношувалися не дуже інтенсивно, і виготовлення додаткових "50 к", з позначенням копійок, викликано тільки загальним виглядом відбитки. Кліша з номіналом "1 р" зношувалися інтенсивніше, і їхнє поповнення було прямо необхідне.

Слід сказати, що так званого "повного комплекту Мелітопільських випусків 1992-го року" прямо не існує! Причина цього в тому, що заміна металевих номінальних клішів проходила своєрідно. У друкарні виготовлялися кліша без держаків, і їх закріплювали на держакі, які пошта посидала друкарям разом зі старими деформованими клішами. Таким чином окремі типи номіналів друкувалися тільки до певного часу. Докладніше йтиме про це мова далі.

Деякі дослідники виділяють "різновиди" кліша H6 за відстанню між одиницею й "р". Це неприпустима помилка. Вивчаючи ступінь деформації цього кліша на протязі тривалого часу, можна зробити висновок, що всі примірники цього типу були однакові. Робоча поверхня цих клішів виступає над площиною, до якої приладнано держак, на 4 мм. Друк здійснювався здебільша людиною, яка тримала держак не вертикально, а під кутом до площини. На протязі певного проміжку часу поверхня кліша "злизувалася" більше праворуч, там, де міститься "р". У наслідок цього металевий 4-міліметровий проміжок угинався, наближаючися до "1", і таким чином з часом відстань між "1" і "р" зменшувалась.

Узагалі ж не слід ретельно вимірювати й габарити відбитки - ручний друк ніколи не дасть завжди однакових розмірів.

Випуски 1992-го року

На марковій базі Мелітопільського РВЗ ще з советських часів залишилася велика кількість стандартних марок ССРСР і дещо з його марок комеморативних випусків з різних років. Така ж ситуація виникла й у поштових відділеннях Мелітополя. Для того, щоб упорядкувати видавничу діяльність, пан Мохов запропонував керівництву РВЗ робити передруки нових номіналів не як попало, а фіксовано:

"50" на марках ССРСР за 4 коп, 15 коп, і 20 коп;

"1 р" на всіх інших марках ССРСР, які є в запасах; і тризуб без нового номіналу на марках ССРСР за 50 коп і 1 крб.

Його пропозиція була прийнята. Отримавши вказівки від керівництва, працівники маркової бази розпочали роботу. Звичайно ж, переддрукувати потрібну кількість марок за короткий термін було фізично неможливо. Працівники поштових відділень, які зверталися по марки, отримували на певний час кліша, і переддрукували запас марок уже в себе, звітуючи після цього перед марковою базою про загальну кількість переддрукованих марок.

Зустрічаючися з паном Моховим, автор довідався від нього, що в початковий період обігу марок пан Мохов здійснював своєрідний контроль над видавничою діяльністю поштових відділень Мелітополя. Він перевіряв наявність марок, і виявляв кількість кожного сюжету (за числами советського каталога поштових марок ССРСР). Це була величезна робота. Але парадоксальність ситуації в цьому, по значна кількість справді рідкісних *поштових* марок після його контролювання перейшла до категорії *приватних*. Як же це сталося?

Тримавши всю інформацію про залишки комеморативних марок і деяких стандартних у своїх руках, легко було побачити, яка марка з часом стане рідкістю, а яка так і залишиться звичайною. Філателіст Мохов викупував ще непереддруковані советські марки, але вже за новою ціною, а потім, у спокійних умовах, охайно, зі знанням справи, переддруковував ці марки власним клішем. "Продукція" виходила фотогенічно з-під новенького кліша, вона ні в яке порівняння не йшла з "брудними", наспіх зробленими марками пошти. Автор цих рядків має різні марки цього приватного випуску, і на жадній з них тризуб чи номінал не відхиляються від вертикалі, відбитки зроблені завжди охайно, нові номінали лягають точно і перекривають старий номінал марки. Подібні речі ніколи вже не потрапили до справжнього поштового обігу, і залишалися або в неживаному вигляді, або вживалися паном Моховим у його приватному листуванні.

Звідки ж узялися так звані приватні кліша? Це пояснюється дуже просто: пан Мохов отримав з друкарні шість примірників клішів з тризубами; Т1, Т2, і Т3 він передав на маркову базу, а Т4, Т6, і Т7 він залишив у себе з причини, відомої тільки йому. Кліша однакових номіналів на перший погляд майже не різнилися між собою, і два зразки Н2 і Н6 з загальної кількості пан Мохов залишив у себе, а решту передав на маркову базу. Потім, дещо пізніше, він залишив у себе теж зразок Н3 з загальної кількості.

Після вивчення клішів маркової бази і клішів у пана Мохова було виявлено позбіжності в деталях, але в той час сам пан Мохов на це прямо не звертав уваги. Як, отже, клясифікувати подібні марки? Звертаючися до аналогів клясичної філателії, інакше як *приватними* їх назвати просто не можливо.

Проте існує припущення, що хоча б мізерна кількість переддрукованих комеморативних марок усе таки потрапила до поштового обігу, бо чейже одночасно пан Мохов не міг з'явитися в 20-тьох поштових відділеннях Мелітополя! Усі ці марки повинні були бути переддруковані клішами з маркової бази і бути в обігу в початковий період, тобто до середини літа 1992-го року.

На запит редактора "Українського філателістичного вісника" пана Віктора Могильного була отримана детальна інформація про марки Мелітополя. Але всі ілюстрації були виконані з приватних клішів, за винятком кількох марок. Хоча на цій інформації стоять підписи директора Мелітопільського РВЗ і його головного бухгалтера, відповідь готував інструктор відділення філателістів пан Мохов.

Проаналізувавши поданий у відповіді Мелітопільського РВЗ перелік марок, на ділі ж відповіді пана Мохова, і маючи інформацію про обіг марок у Мелітополі, можна дати перелік марок, який характеризується як:

Приватний випуск

T3	T4	T6	T7	H2	H3	H6
				50	50 к.	1 р.

1. 50 на 4 коп (4891) - T4 + H2 (20 років ОСС)
2. 50 на 4 коп (4891) - T6 + H2 (20 років ОСС)
3. 50 на 4 коп (6147) - T4 + H2 (Стандарт - Кремль)
4. 50 на 4 коп (6147) - T6 + H2 (Стандарт - Кремль)
5. 50 к. на 4 коп (6147) - T4 + H3 (Стандарт - Кремль)
6. 50 к. на 4 коп (6147) - T6 + H3 (Стандарт - Кремль)
7. 50 на 15 коп (6198) - T4 + H2 (П. Чайковський)
8. 50 на 20 коп (6323) - T4 + H2 (Політ ССРСР-Великобританія)
9. 50 на 20 коп (6351) - T4 + H2 (Політ ССРСР-Австрія)
10. 1 р. на 1 коп (4733) - T4 + H6 (Стандарт - Військовий щит)
11. 1 р. на 1 коп (4733) - T6 + H6 (Стандарт - Військовий щит)
12. 1 р. на 1 коп (6145) - T4 + H6 (Стандарт - Вершник)
13. 1 р. на 1 коп (6145) - T6 + H6 (Стандарт - Вершник)
14. 1 р. на 1 коп (6145) - T7 + H6 (Стандарт - Вершник)
15. 1 р. на 2 коп (6298А) - T4 + H6 (Стандарт - Транспорт)
16. 1 р. на 2 коп (6298А) - T6 + H6 (Стандарт - Транспорт)
17. 1 р. на 2 коп (6298А1) - T4 + H6 (Стандарт - Транспорт, незубк.)
18. 1 р. на 2 коп (2698А1) - T6 + H6 (Стандарт - Транспорт, незубк.)
19. 1 р. на 3 коп (6146) - T4 + H6 (Стандарт - Крейсер)
20. 1 р. на 3 коп (6146) - T7 + H6 (Стандарт - Крейсер)
21. 1 р. на 3 коп (6315) - T4 + H6 (Орхідея)
22. 1 р. на 4 коп (6347) - T4 + H6 (Стандарт - Кремль)
23. 1 р. на 4 коп (6347) - T6 + H6 (Стандарт - Кремль)
24. 1 р. на 4 коп (6347) - T7 + H6 (Стандарт - Кремль)
25. 1 р. на 5 коп (5572) - T6 + H6 (60 років Будинку авіації)
26. 1 р. на 5 коп (6148) - T6 + H6 (Стандарт - Герб)
27. 1 р. на 5 коп (6208) - T6 + H6 (Футбол)
28. 1 р. на 5 коп (6316) - T4 + H6 (Орхідея)
29. 1 р. на 6 коп (4737) - T4 + H6 (Стандарт - Літак)
30. 1 р. на 6 коп (4737) - T6 + H6 (Стандарт - Літак)
31. 1 р. на 7 коп (6299А) - T6 + H6 (Стандарт - Транспорт)
32. 1 р. на 7 коп (6299А) - T7 + H6 (Стандарт - Транспорт)
33. 1 р. на 7 коп (6376) - T4 + H6 (3 Новим 1992 роком)
34. 1 р. на 10 коп (6149) - T4 + H6 (Стандарт - Скульптура)
35. 1 р. на 10 коп (6149) - T6 + H6 (Стандарт - Скульптура)
36. 1 р. на 10 коп (6149) - T7 + H6 (Стандарт - Скульптура)
37. 1 р. на 10 коп (6209) - T4 + H6 (Футбол)
38. 1 р. на 10 коп (6317) - T4 + H6 (Орхідея)
39. 1 р. на 15 коп (4861) - T4 + H6 (Стандарт - Засоби зв'язку)
40. 1 р. на 15 коп (4861) - T6 + H6 (Стандарт - Засоби зв'язку)
41. 1 р. на 15 коп (4861) - T7 + H6 (Стандарт - Засоби зв'язку)
42. 1 р. на 15 коп (5984) - T6 + H6 (Політ ССРСР-Афганістан)
43. 1 р. на 15 коп (5984) - T7 + H6 (Політ ССРСР-Афганістан)
44. 1 р. на 15 коп (6210) - T4 + H6 (Футбол)
45. 1 р. на 15 коп (6320) - T4 + H6 (І. Мечніков)
46. 1 р. на 15 коп (6321) - T4 + H6 (І. Павлов)
47. 1 р. на 15 коп (6322) - T4 + H6 (А. Сахаров)

48.	1 р. на 15 коп (6352)	- T4 + H6	(Росія)
49.	1 р. на 15 коп (6353)	- T4 + H6	(Україна)
50.	1 р. на 15 коп (6354)	- T4 + H6	(Білорусь)
51.	1 р. на 15 коп (6355)	- T4 + H6	(Узбекистан)
52.	1 р. на 15 коп (6357)	- T4 + H6	(Грузія)
53.	1 р. на 15 коп (6358)	- T4 + H6	(Азербайджан)
54.	1 р. на 15 коп (6363)	- T4 + H6	(Таджикистан)
55.	1 р. на 15 коп (6364)	- T4 + H6	(Вірменія)
56.	1 р. на 15 коп (6366)	- T4 + H6	(Естонія)
57.	1 р. на 20 коп (6302)	- T4 + H6	(Г Шеліхов)
58.	1 р. на 20 коп (6318)	- T4 + H6	(Орхідея)
59.	1 р. на 25 коп (6211)	- T4 + H6	(Футбол)
60.	1 р. на 25 коп (6319)	- T4 + H6	(Орхідея)
61.	1 р. на 35 коп (6212)	- T4 + H6	(Футбол)
62.	50 коп (5699)	- T7	(Стандарт - Кремль)
63.	1 руб (6324)	- T6	(У Сароян)
64.	1 руб (6324)	- T7	(У Сароян)

Крім перелічених марок початкового періоду обігу існують, можливо, й інші варіанти сюжетів і типів клішів - відповідь може дати тільки дальший пошук, або сам пан Мохов. На деякі марки іноді ставилися відбитки з запозиченого на марковій базі кліша Т3.

До вищеперелічених марок приватного випуску слід додати ще ряд номіналів, про які, плянуючи свою емісію, Мелітопільська пошта навіть і не здогадувалася. Це:

65.	1 р. 50 на 1 коп (6145)	- T6 + H(6 + 2)	(Стандарт - Вершник)
66.	1 р. 50 на 4 коп (6147)	- T4 + H(6 + 2)	(Стандарт - Кремль)
67.	1 р. 50 на 4 коп (6147)	- T6 + H(6 + 2)	(Стандарт - Кремль)
68.	1 р. 50 к на 4 коп (6147)	- T4 + H(6 + 3)	(Стандарт - Кремль)

Ці марки виготовлялися паном Моховим пізніше, після того, як він на власні очі побачив подібні марки в віконці одного з поштових відділень. Якість друку цих марок була настільки низькою, що йому нічого не залишалось, як надрукувати естетичніші примірники. Детально про виникнення номіналу "1 р 50" буде сказано нижче.

Перший випуск 1992-го року

15-го травня 1992-го року Мелітопільська пошта почала вживати власні марки. Вони мали обіг у 20-тьох поштових відділеннях міста, і надходили в 30 поштових районних відділень; ось назви місцевостей з цими відділеннями:

1. Астраханка, 2. Вознесенка, 3. Возрожденіє, 4. Високе, 5. Данило-Іванівка, 6. Долинське, 7. Зарічне, 8. Костянтинівка, 9. Мирне, 10. Мордвинівка, 11. Новгородківка, 12. Новобогданівка, 13. Нове, 14. Новомиколаївка, 15. Новопиліпівка, 16. Обільне, 17. Орлове, 18. Полянівка, 19. Промінь, 20. Садове, 21. Світлодолинське, 22. Семенівка, 23. Спаське, 24. Терпіння, 25. Тихонівка, 26. Троїцьке, 27. Трудове, 28. Федорівка, 29. Фруктове, і 30. Ясне.

Як уже згадувалось угорі, надруки ставилися на марки в два прийоми - окремо тризуб і окремо номінал. Такий спосіб друку породив багато варіантів комбінацій Т + Н. Крім цього існують марки з різновидами, які виникли в наслідок недбалості поштових працівників. Коментуючи походження подібних різновидів, слід зауважити, що всі перелічені далі марки були знайдені й куплені в різних поштових відділеннях Мелітополя:

а) Подвійна або потрійна відбитка номіналу або тризуба. Вона виникла з різних причин: існують подвійні відбитки, одна з яких відтиснулась слабо, і в цьому випадку поштовик робив другу, яснішу відбитку. Але здебільша відбитки наносились автоматично, і не завжди потрапляли на марку один раз, а іноді два й більше разів;

б) Відбитка номіналу або тризуба перевернута чи повернута під кутом. Таке траплялося на початку процесу друку, чи після технологічної павзи; поштовик, починаючи роботу, не звернув уваги на позташування положення кліша, але після першої ж відбитки брав держак у руку так як треба, і далі продовжував уже роботу, продукуючи вертикальні відбитки;

в) Пропуск номіналу або тризуба. Він виникав як на поодиноких марках в аркуші, так і на усіх марках у цілому аркуші. Перший пропуск з'являвся в наслідок недбалости друкаря, що породжувало й різновиди, подані під а) і б). На другому пропуску, на всіх марках аркуша, треба зупинитися докладніше; для прискорення роботи процес передруковування марок виконувався не однією людиною, а двома: одна друкувала тризуби, а інша - номінали. Кожна мала свою кількість аркушів, а потім наполовину передруковані аркуші переходили від одного поштолика до іншого, і якраз у цей момент і траплялися "збої": недодруковані аркуші йшли на облік разом з нормально передрукованими, а там до них уже пильно не придивлялися. Слід зазначити, що на повних аркушах авторів цих рядків траплялися тільки пропуски тризуба; коли марки з пропуском номіналу потрапляли до поштового віконця - їх просто вилучували з продажу, і надсилали на так зване додрукування. Інакше, без позначення номіналу, марки неможливо було використовувати;

г) Різні відтінки штемпувальної фарби на тризубі й на номіналі. Це пояснюється тим, що процес друку здійснювали двоє; кожен працівник мав свою штемпувальну подушечку, фарба в яких була не обов'язково однаковою;

г) Різні типи тризубів або номіналів в одному аркуші. Такі відомі авторів цих рядків, який був свідком процесу їхнього друку. На допомогу в виконванні цієї некваліфікованої роботи, у поштове відділення міста залучали школярів. Так у 15-те поштове відділення, яке міститься в приміщенні РВЗ, "на допомогу" були відправлені дівчатка середніх класів, яким було доручено передруковувати марки. Потім двох із них забрали на іншу роботу, а ті, що залишилися, додруковували незакінчені аркуші своїми клішами. Звернувши увагу начальника відділення на ці "нестандартні" аркуші, я почув у відповідь, що подібні аркуші вона бачила й раніше.

Подібні різновиди корисно мати в спеціалізованих збірках, але кожен філателіст сам визначає, що йому збирати. А от далі мова йтиме про речі, тлумачення появи яких повинно бути однозначним.

У травні 1992-го року на марковій базі Мелітопільського РВЗ налічувалось у достатній кількості стандартних марок трьох сюжетів, а саме:

1 коп (4733) - (Військовий щит, зелена),

1 коп (6145) - (Вершник, брунатна), і

4 коп (6147) - (Кремль, сіра).

На них і зроблено, в основному, загальний наклад випуску. Слід додати сюди ще деякі комеморативні марки, які не зафіксовані в звітних документах маркової бази. Про їхні сюжети остаточно можна буде дізнатися тільки після дослідження поштових пересилань, до яких не приклали руку філателісти.

Неспокій у ряди філателістів і керівництва РВЗ внесли поштові працівники 18-го поштового відділення Мелітополя. Якщо припустити, що комеморативні марки дуже-дуже короткий проміжок часу використовувались у деяких поштових відділеннях міста, і вони, практично, не відомі, за винятком кількох сюжетів, то 18-те поштове відділення поширило стандартну марку за 2 коп (6298А) - Транспорт, жовто-брунатну. Запаси таких марок залишилися на марковій базі РВЗ, але їх не наважувалися передруковувати з причини їхньої обмеженої кількості. Але після того, як ця марка, передрукована в 18-ому відділенні, стала відома поміж місцевими

філателістами, на марковій базі почали теж робити передруки на двокопійчаних марках. Усіх їх викупили філателісти, так що нормального поштового обігу вони не мали. Розрізнити ці передруки дуже просто: Марки 18-го відділення, тобто справді поштове видання, були надруковані тільки клішами Т3 + Н6, при чому кліше "1 р" настільки зношене, що буква "р" виглядає як сегмент, і тільки вгадується. Самі передруки зроблені на скору руку, і через це на аркушах безліч зсувів і подвійних передруків. Зате марки маркової бази, тобто видання на замовлення, були передруковані клішами Т2 + Н6 і Т3 + Н6, при чому буква "р" і одиниця номіналу мають правильну форму, бо їхні кліша були нові, незношені.

3 червня 1992-го року на урядових пересиланнях відомі марки з передруком Т3 + Н2 "50" на марці за 4 коп (4896) - С. Шаумян, а приблизно в жовтні цього ж року стали відомі передруки Т3 + Н6 "1 р" на цій же марці. Марки були передруковані в цій же манері, що марки за 2 коп. Номінал на марці було збільшено до "1 р" мабуть з міркувань отримання більшого прибутку. Марки продавалися в поштових віконцях 18-го відділення.

Це ж 18-те відділення "започаткувало" й появу нового номіналу на марках - "1 р 50"! Дія розгорталася за детективним жанром: Працівники відділення отримали на марковій базі стандартні марки за 1 коп (4733), 1 коп (6145), і 4 коп (6147), і разом з ними клаша тризубів Т1 і Т3, і номіналів Н2 і Н6 (оба зношені). За правилами на марках за 1 коп повинен був друкуватися номінал "1 р", а на марці за 4 коп - "50". Поштовики вирішили пошахрувати, і на всіх марках передрукувати "1 р 50". Звичайно ж різниця від виручки марок повинна була піти на потреби відділення. Чутки про дивний номінал на марках дійшли до керівництва РВЗ. Авторів цих рядків не відомо, чи було застосоване якесь покарання до начальника 18-го відділення, але марок з такими номіналами ніхто ніде більше не бачив. На поштових пересиланнях ці марки зустрічаються з датами жовтня-листопада 1992-го року. Для того, щоб "загасити полум'я", для консультації притягнуто пана Мохова, який вирішив справи без зайвих турбот; за його порадою на рекомендованих ковертах советського взірця, які були на марковій базі, почали передруковувати номінал "1 р 50", або "1 р 50 к". Тим самим цей номінал визнано офіційно заднім числом.

Не обійшлося без несподіванок і на самій марковій базі. Цікавий різновид чекав там збирачів у жовтні 1992-го року. Тоді саме переведено зміну працівників на марковій базі. Нова працівниця, приймаючи справу, звернула увагу на відсутність певної кількості марок у передрукованому вигляді. Самій їй цю операцію робити не хотілося, а колишня працівниця вже була зайнята іншою роботою. Домовилися на тому, що непередруковані марки вона передрукує дома після роботи. Працювали всією сім'єю, разом з дітьми. Вийшло так, що не вистарчило чорної штемпувальної фарби. Вихід знайдено - штемпувальну подушечку змастили синім чорнилом. Завдяки тому частина марок стала мати передруки синьо-чорного кольору. Відоме урядове пересилання, заадресоване з 17-го поштового відділення; вірогідно, що ці марки потрапили саме туди, і там мали поштове застосування. Це марки з новим номіналом "50 к" на 4 коп (6147) з передруками Т1 + Н3 і Т2 + Н3.

Інший різновид чекав збирачів у листопаді 1992-го року, коли на марковій базі з якоїсь причини зникла штемпувальна фарба. Потреба в марках була гострою, і з-під клішів Т1 + Н3 з'явилися передруки "50 к" на 4 коп (6147) сіро-фіолетового кольору. Ці марки теж мали звичайне поштове застосування.










Інша справа, коли передруковувалися марки, які йшли прямисінько з маркової бази в альбоми філателістів, минаючи поштові віконця. Так наприкінці 1992-го року працівниця маркової бази, опанувавши повністю ситуацію щодо наявності залишків різноманітних марок ССРСР на марковій базі, звернулася до головного бухгалтера з пропозицією реалізувати ці залишки шляхом передрукування; це був період найвищого піку популярності Мелітопільських видань у філателістів, і найбільших нарікань з боку зверхників - Виробничого об'єднання "Запоріжзв'язок". Реєструвати залишки усіх тих передрукованих марок, а потім звітувати перед зверхниками в Запо-

ріжжі в цей період головному бухгалтерові дуже не хотілося. Як вийшла з цього становища головний бухгалтер не відомо, але в книзі обліку, крім відміток про марки за 2 коп, інших відміток про ці передруки не знайдено, не зважаючи на те, що для філателістів на марковій базі ці передруки були зреалізовані. Ці марки важко назвати *новодруками*, тому що звичайних поштових передруків на подібних марках не робилося. Найпридатніша назва для таких марок це

Друк на замовлення філателістів

1. 50 к. на 6 коп (4737) - Т3 + Н3 (Стандарт - Літак)
2. 1 р. на 2 коп (6298А1) - Т2 + Н6 (Стандарт - Транспорт, незубк.)
3. 1 р. на 2 коп (6298А1) - Т3 + Н6 (Стандарт - Транспорт, незубк.)
4. 1 р. на 6 коп (4737) - Т3 + Н6 (Стандарт - Літак)
5. 1 р. на 15 коп (4861) - Т3 + Н6 (Стандарт - Засоби зв'язку)

Навряд чи повний перелік марок першого випуску можна зразу тут запропонувати, але факт їхнього поштового походження в автора цих рядків не викликає сумніву. Ось вони:

		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Т1</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Т2</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Т3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Т1	Т2	Т3							
Т1	Т2	Т3												
														
Н1	Н2	Н3	Н4	Н5	Н6									
50	50	50 к.	1 р	1 п.	1 р.									

1. 50 на 4 коп (4891) - Т1 + Н1 (20 років ОСС)
2. 50 на 4 коп (4891) - Т1 + Н2 (20 років ОСС)
3. 50 на 4 коп (4891) - Т2 + Н2 (20 років ОСС)
4. 50 на 4 коп (4896) - Т3 + Н2 (С. Шаумян)
5. 50 на 4 коп (6147) - Т1 + Н2 (Стандарт - Кремль)
6. 50 на 4 коп (6147) - Т2 + Н2 (Стандарт - Кремль)
7. 50 на 4 коп (6147) - Т3 + Н2 (Стандарт - Кремль)
8. 50 к. на 4 коп (6147) - Т1 + Н3 (Стандарт - Кремль)
9. 50 к. на 4 коп (6147) - Т2 + Н3 (Стандарт - Кремль)
10. 50 к. на 4 коп (6147) - Т3 + Н3 (Стандарт - Кремль)
11. 50 к. на 4 коп (6147) - Т1 + Н3 (Стандарт - Кремль, синьо-чорний)
12. 50 к. на 4 коп (6147) - Т2 + Н3 (Стандарт - Кремль, синьо-чорний)
13. 50 к. на 4 коп (6147) - Т1 + Н3 (Стандарт - Кремль, сіро-фіолет.)
14. 1 р. на 1 коп (4733) - Т1 + Н6 (Стандарт - Військовий щит)
15. 1 р. на 1 коп (4733) - Т2 + Н6 (Стандарт - Військовий щит)
16. 1 р. на 1 коп (4733) - Т3 + Н6 (Стандарт - Військовий щит)
17. 1 р. на 1 коп (6145) - Т1 + Н4 (Стандарт - Вершник)
18. 1 р. на 1 коп (6145) - Т1 + Н6 (Стандарт - Вершник)
19. 1 р. на 1 коп (6145) - Т2 + Н5 (Стандарт - Вершник)
20. 1 р. на 1 коп (6145) - Т2 + Н6 (Стандарт - Вершник)
21. 1 р. на 1 коп (6145) - Т3 + Н6 (Стандарт - Вершник)
22. 1 р. на 2 коп (6298А) - Т3 + Н6 (Стандарт - Транспорт)
23. 1 р. на 4 коп (4896) - Т3 + Н6 (С. Шаумян)
24. 1 р. 50 на 1 коп (4733) - Т1 + Н (6 + 2) (Стандарт - Військовий щит)
25. 1 р. 50 на 1 коп (6145) - Т1 + Н (6 + 2) (Стандарт - Вершник)
26. 1 р. 50 на 1 коп (6145) - Т3 + Н (6 + 2) (Стандарт - Вершник)
27. 1 р. 50 на 4 коп (6147) - Т1 + Н (6 + 2) (Стандарт - Кремль)

Підробки першого випуску

Не зайвим буде торкнутися болючої теми підробок цього випуску. Спершу про сам термін - *підробка*. Багато серйозних знавців філателії тлумачить, кожний по-своєму, цей термін. Для того, щоб не плутатись у визначенні тієї чи іншої марки, тут пропонується вв'язати за *нормальний поштовий випуск* марки, які виготовлялися поштовою установою, або на замовлення поштової установи, незалежно від дозволу керуючої надбудови, з метою задоволення потреб населення в поштових послугах. Зате *підробка* - це марка, чи передрук марки, які *імітують* марку, чи передрук марки поштового випуску; усі параметри підробки ніколи не збігаються з параметрами поштового випуску.

Маючи справу з місцевими марками Мелітополя, треба особливо придержуватися цих правил. І так марки, які маркова база виготовляла на замовлення філателістів, можна, не вагаючись, віднести до підробок, з причини невиконання їхньої основної функції - поштового обігу й неспівпадання іноді з сюжетами марок поштових випусків. Тут, упевдї, можна б заперечити, що куплену таку марку завжди можна було використати, наліпивши її на поштове пересилання. Так, дійсно, але при цьому порушується вже поняття слова *поштовий обіг*, яке в нормально завжди викликає асоціації з масовістю й різноманітністю поштових пересилань, чого силами самих філателістів здійснити неможливо.

Приватні видання пана Мохова слід теж зачислити до підробок.

Інша справа, коли доводиться мати справу з фальсифікаторами, які намагаються нажитись за рахунок філателістів, навмисне урізноманітнюючи свою продукцію.

Не буде зайвим подати тут "головні напрямки" підробок марок Мелітополя:

- усі марки, які можна зачислити до приватних випусків пана Мохова. Їх імітувати на високому рівні було просто не можливо. Причина проста: з часом кліша зносився;

- усі випуски комеморативних марок, які імітують перший поштовий випуск (крім цих, що подаються тут під числами 1-4, і 23 першого випуску). Це підробки, які надруковані справжніми, але зношеними клішами. На час їхньої появи кліша мали вже недоформований вигляд;

- усі, без винятку, комеморативні марки, виготовлені з застосуванням кліша НЗ - "50 к", це підробки. На час виготовлення цього кліша подібних марок на пошті вже не було.

- те ж стосується й підробок номіналів "1 р 50 к" На час друкування номіналу цих марок кліше НЗ - "50 к" ще не було виготовлене, а коли воно з'явилося на марковій базі, номінал "1 р 50" на марках припинив існування.

- існують марки, які передруковані клішами номіналів першого випуску, а клішами тризубів майбутнього другого випуску з 1993-го року; це, очевидячки, підробки.

- передруки, зроблені не фіолетовим чорнилом, налитим у штемпувальну подушечку (число 13 першого випуску), а яскраво-фіолетовою штемпувальною фарбою, це підробки.

Для всіх стандартних марок існуючих сюжетів, які були передруковані приватно, на марковій базі, або в поштових відділеннях потрібна кваліфікована експертиза.

Другий випуск 1993-го року

У грудні 1992-го року Мелітопільський РВЗ почав готуватися до підвищення тарифів. Було зроблене замовлення на виготовлення нових клішів тризубів і номі-

налів. Роботу доручено панові Мохову. Приблизно на початку січня замовлення було виконано: кліша "2 крб", "3 крб", і "6 крб" по п'ять зразків кожного, і "15 крб", і "65 крб" по три зразки кожного; крім того було виготовлене кліше тризуба Т5. Логічно було б замовити більшу кількість тризубів, але пан Мохов розсудив по-своєму. На той час уже пішли чутки поміж філателістами про те, що він тримає в себе якісь кліша. Як кажуть, від гріха подалі: пан Мохов разом з клішем Т5 приніс на маркову базу й кліша Т6 і Т7. Ось тільки коли вони офіційно потрапили до пошти!

За його ініціативою була розроблена система передруків залишок марок ССРСР, а саме:

на 1 коп (6145) - 2 крб і 3 крб з тризубом Т3, Т5, і Т6,
 на 1 коп (6145) - 6 крб і 15 крб з тризубок Т3, Т5, і Т7,
 на 4 коп (6147) - 2 крб і 3 крб з тризубок Т3, Т5, і Т6.

Номіналом "65 крб" належало передруківувати тільки міжнародні коверти, і ні в якому разі не марки.

Марки цього випуску передруківувалися тільки на марковій базі, а поштові відділення отримували вже готову продукцію.

На цей час, прочувши про нову емісію мелітопільських марок, із Запоріжжя надійшов наказ про відправлення всіх залишків марок ССРСР до Виробничого об'єднання "Запоріжзв'язок". Наказ є наказ - треба виконувати. А марок уже й не залишилося, хіба що по селах назбирали трохи більше 30-тьох повних аркушів з номіналами 3, 4, і 15 коп. Що робити? Керівництво РВЗ вирішило передруківувати їх клішами "15 крб" та не морочити собі голову; так і зробили. Це були останні марки Мелітополя, які з'явилися в поштових віконечках у березні 1993-го року. Разом із ними повний другий випуск, перші марки якого побачили світ 19-го січня цього ж року, налічує такі марки:

T3	T5	T6	T7
			
H7	H8	H9	H10
2 крб.	3 крб.	6 крб.	15 крб.

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 29. | 2 крб. на 1 коп (6145) | - T3 + H7 | (Стандарт - Вершник) |
| 30. | 2 крб. на 1 коп (6145) | - T5 + H7 | (Стандарт - Вершник) |
| 31. | 2 крб. на 1 коп (6145) | - T6 + H7 | (Стандарт - Вершник) |
| 32. | 2 крб. на 4 коп (6147) | - T3 + H7 | (Стандарт - Кремль) |
| 33. | 2 крб. на 4 коп (6147) | - T5 + H7 | (Стандарт - Кремль) |
| 34. | 2 крб. на 4 коп (6147) | - T6 + H7 | (Стандарт - Кремль) |
| 35. | 3 крб. на 1 коп (6145) | - T3 + H8 | (Стандарт - Вершник) |
| 36. | 3 крб. на 1 коп (6145) | - T5 + H8 | (Стандарт - Вершник) |
| 37. | 3 крб. на 1 коп (6145) | - T6 + H8 | (Стандарт - Вершник) |
| 38. | 3 крб. на 4 коп (6147) | - T3 + H8 | (Стандарт - Кремль) |
| 39. | 3 крб. на 4 коп (6147) | - T5 + H8 | (Стандарт - Кремль) |
| 40. | 3 крб. на 4 коп (6147) | - T6 + H8 | (Стандарт - Кремль) |
| 41. | 6 крб. на 1 коп (6145) | - T3 + H9 | (Стандарт - Вершник) |
| 42. | 6 крб. на 1 коп (6145) | - T5 + H9 | (Стандарт - Вершник) |
| 43. | 6 крб. на 1 коп (6145) | - T7 + H9 | (Стандарт - Вершник) |
| 44. | 6 крб. на 4 коп (6147) | - T3 + H9 | (Стандарт - Кремль) |
| 45. | 6 крб. на 4 коп (6147) | - T5 + H9 | (Стандарт - Кремль) |
| 46. | 6 крб. на 4 коп (6147) | - T7 + H9 | (Стандарт - Кремль) |
| 47. | 15 крб. на 1 коп (6145) | - T3 + H10 | (Стандарт - Вершник) |

48. 15 крб. на 1 коп (6145) - T5 + H10 (Стандарт - Вершник)
 49. 15 крб. на 1 коп (6145) - T7 + H10 (Стандарт - Вершник)
 50. 15 крб. на 3 коп (4735) - T3 + H10 (Стандарт - Скульптура)
 51. 15 крб. на 3 коп (4735) - T5 + H10 (Стандарт - Скульптура)
 52. 15 крб. на 4 коп (4736) - T3 + H10 (Стандарт - Герб)
 53. 15 крб. на 4 коп (4736) - T5 + H10 (Стандарт - Герб)
 54. 15 крб. на 15 коп (6018) - T3 + H10 (Стандарт - Радіозв'язок)
 55. 15 крб. на 15 коп (6018) - T5 + H10 (Стандарт - Радіозв'язок)

Різновидів у цьому випуску практично не було. Хібащо відома марка число 53 без тризуба. В аркуші їх було три, розташовані разом в горизонтальному рядку. Походження відоме - неухажність працівника маркової бази.

Хоча контроль за друком був набагато ретельніший, ніж у 1992-му році, на філателістичний ринок виринула велика кількість марок із сюжетами, яких на марковій базі просто не існувало. Усі вони передруковані справжніми клішами 1993-го року. Про те, що все це підробки, філателістам нічого не залишається, як повірити на слово ..., або безнадійно шукати їх на пересиланнях нефілателістичного характеру.

З підробками трошки іншого характеру - передруками тризубів, які використовувалися тільки в 1992-му році разом з клішами номіналів 1993-го року - розбиратися просто. Усі вони робилися по знайомству, або за дрібні послуги, при чому працівник маркової бази не завдавала собі клопоту з вишукуванням потрібного кліша - давала те, що потрапило під руку.

Наклади марок

Інформацію про наклади мелітопільських випусків подавали деякі публікації, і чим їх більше, тим далше від істини заводять вони філателістів. Хотілося б зауважити, що кожна публікація відображає ту чи іншу точку зору, відстоює мету, яку переслідує автор (існують, наприклад, публікації явно комерційного характеру). Тут подаються, без коментарів, виключно документальні відомості про наклади марок, які зафіксовані в книзі обліку маркової бази Мелітопільського РВЗ. У тих випадках, коли вдалося дізнатися про наклади конкретної марки, відомості про неї подані; узагалі ж, подібна поштова інформація фіксує тільки дату, кількість, і номінал.

Перший випуск 1992-го року

місяць	но м і н а л м а р о к			кількість шт за місяць
	50коп	1крб	1крб/2коп	
травень	6500	9420	-	17920
червень	22600	21100	-	43700
липень	-	15000	-	15000
серпень	30000	1000	-	31000
вересень	9600	10900	-	20500
жовтень	17200	18400	-	35600
листопад	32248	22146	12353	66748
грудень	5650	37858	-	43508
за рік	125799	135824	12353	273976

Зі слів працівника маркової бази кількість марок з передруком "1 р" на 1 коп (4733) була набагато менша, ніж марок з таким же передруком на 1 коп (6145).

Другий випуск 1993-го року

номинал	січень	лютий	березень	за рік
2крб/1коп	32063	29937	-	52000
2крб/4коп	3625	-	-	3625
3крб/1коп	12054	16800	-	28854
3крб/4коп	3000	-	-	3000
6крб/1коп	8800	11200	-	20000
15крб/1коп	2850	14700	-	17550
15крб/3коп	-	-	570	570
15крб/4коп	-	-	620	620
15крб/15коп	-	-	2112	2112
за місяць	53392	72737	3302	128431

Випуски Мелітополя одні з найцікавіших серед численних випусків України цього періоду. Біда тільки в тому, що "офіційна" інформація пана Мохова до Міністерства зв'язку України (читай: звіт про свою діяльність) напевно колись буде використана функціонерами цього Міністерства як єдина, що заслуговує на увагу. Таких "офіціозів" в цьому Міністерстві назбиралося, мабуть, уже вдосталь з різних регіонів нашої країни. Але ж тим і приваблює філателія, що вона відкрита не тільки для довірливих, а й для допитливих.

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WANTED BY COLLECTOR

Ukrainian commemoratives with the printer's specimen mark:
 1992 Austrian Immigration Issue (BK 45; Scott 142)
 1993 Lviv and Kyiv Arms Issue (BK 47-48; Scott 148, 150)



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THE SECOND ISSUE OF OVERPRINTED PROVISIONALS FROM BUKOVINA

by Oleh Panchuk and Ihor Hontsaryuk

The postage stamps of the first issue of provisionals from Bukovina, the trident overprints,¹ were used up by the end of 1992 (by which time also, postal rates had been raised to keep up with inflation). It became necessary, therefore, to prepare stamps with higher values of from 10 to 100 krb. On 20 December 1992, an urgent order was placed with the Chernivtsi Oblast Printery to prepare overprints on the following stamps of the former USSR. Scott Nos. 4596 and 5838, both 1 kop., and the 2 kop. values of No. 5984 and No. 5984 var (the same as the previous but imperforate).

A combined total of 50,000 1 kop. and 100,000 2 kop. stamps were overprinted. The dark-violet overprints consisted simply of text and the new values 10, 15, 25, 50, or 100 krb., see Figure 1. Figure 2 shows a cliché of a 100 krb. pane (reduced to 90 percent of original size). It may be seen that in each corner four stamps are overprinted with a single large coat of arms of Chernivtsi and the combined value of four stamps (in this case 400 krb.). All the remaining stamps on the pane have an identical overprint except for the two in the middle of the second-last row (positions 85 and 86),

which have the text " України Пошта " instead of " Пошта України ".

On 19 January 1993, the Chernivtsi oblast postal administration received a statement No. 000103 regarding the fulfillment of its order for overprinting the 1,500 panes. The document described 1,349 panes as being properly prepared while the remainder had defects. As a result, the following quantities of newly revalued stamps were put into postal circulation:

Value of 10krb.	28,500 stamps
Value of 15krb.	28,400 stamps
Value of 25krb.	28,300 stamps
Value of 50krb.	27,860 stamps
Value of 100krb.	26,444 stamps

In total 139,504; this is 4,604 stamps greater than would be found on 1,349 panes. Most likely some defective panes also made their way into circulation.

The fact that only small quantities of overprints were prepared on stamps No. 4596 and No. 5984 var. was ignored. They were sold along with the overprints on the more abundant stamps at the main (central) Chernivtsi Post Office. All values were widely circulated in the mails.

Table 1. The Quantities of Former Soviet Stamp Panes Overprinted

Overprint Value	Scott No. of Soviet stamps overprinted (panes of 100)				
	No. 4596	No. 5838	No. 5984	No. 5984 var.	No. 5839*
10 krb.	20	76	190	19	6
15 krb.	20	75	191	18	6
25 krb.	20	77	191	15	6
50 krb.	20	73	189	16	6
100 krb.	20	68	175	21	6

* Overprints on this 3 kop. stamp were prepared in the printery as proofs. A portion of these panes did end up in postal circulation.

Figure 1



Among the noteworthy varieties of this release are a small quantity of inverted overprints, as well as panes where all of the five new values appear instead of just one. Such matters may be of interest only to specialists; they reflect poorly on the oversight of the overprint production process at the printery, since normally such varieties are supposed to be destroyed.

As may be seen in Table 1, the average number of panes (of each value from 10 to 100 krb.) is about 300, with some 1,200 corner blocks (showing the overprint of the coat of

arms of Chernivtsi). Normal overprinted stamps (i.e. those not in corner blocks) total some 25,000 for each of the new values. Considering that the majority of these stamps were properly used to carry mails, one may be certain that this second Bukovina issue will be of great interest to philatelists who specialize in Ukrainian provisionals. Testifying to this interest is the fact that forgeries of these stamps have appeared on the philatelic market place.

[Translated from *Bicti CYOBA* No. 29 (March 1995, pages 82-88) by Ingert Kuzych.]

¹ See "The Chernivtsi Trident Overprints" *Ukrainian Philatelist* No. 69/70 (1994) pages 172-177, for a complete description of the first issue of Bukovina overprint provisionals.

THE ROMANIAN POSTAL SERVICE IN TRANSNISTRIA, 1941-44

by Călin Marinescu

Like the other participants in WWII, Romanians underwent much suffering, seeing much loss of life and destruction. Abandoned by its traditional allies, France and Great Britain, Romania was left alone to face the expansionist powers from both west and east, and in 1940 it lost a substantial part of its national territory. To avoid the loss of its national identity, fate suffered Poland and Czechoslovakia, Romania adhered to the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis, at the same time hoping to recover the territory lost through arbitrary dictates.

To compensate it for the loss of its ancestral land of north-west Transylvania, awarded to the irredentist Hungary by the unjust Vienna Diktat of 1940, Romania was offered the Soviet territory between the Nistru and the Nipru rivers, territory overrun by the Romanian forces during the August-October 1941 campaign. Marshal Ioan Antonescu, the Romanian Head of State, accepted only the administration of part of this territory, that between the Nistru and the Bug rivers, where the ethnic Romanians constituted a majority.¹

The Romanian civilian administration of Transnistria was established by the Decree no.1, issued on August 19th, 1941, from the HQ of the Romanian Armed Forces, then in Tighina (Ref.1, Vol.1, pag.377). A further decree, issued on October 17th of the same year, added Odesa and the surrounding region to the territory administered by the Transnistrian civilian government, Odesa becoming its capital. (Source - the daily *Universul*, Bucharest, no. 287/October 22nd, 1941.)

1. Transnistria

The territory between the Nistru and the Bug rivers was part of the ancestral land of the Romanian people from the oldest of times. The kingdom of the Dacian ruler Burebista stretched all the way to the Bug, and when Dacia was conquered by Rome, the authority of the victors also reached past the Nistru, to the Bug.

In later times, the presence of Romanians in this land is often referred to. A monk named Nestor, speaks in his chronicles of the 13th century Volochi, another name for Romanians. In 1824, a German historian, Rudolf Wedell published in Berlin a geographic-historic atlas, showing the Romanians to have reached the Nipru river during the 9th century.

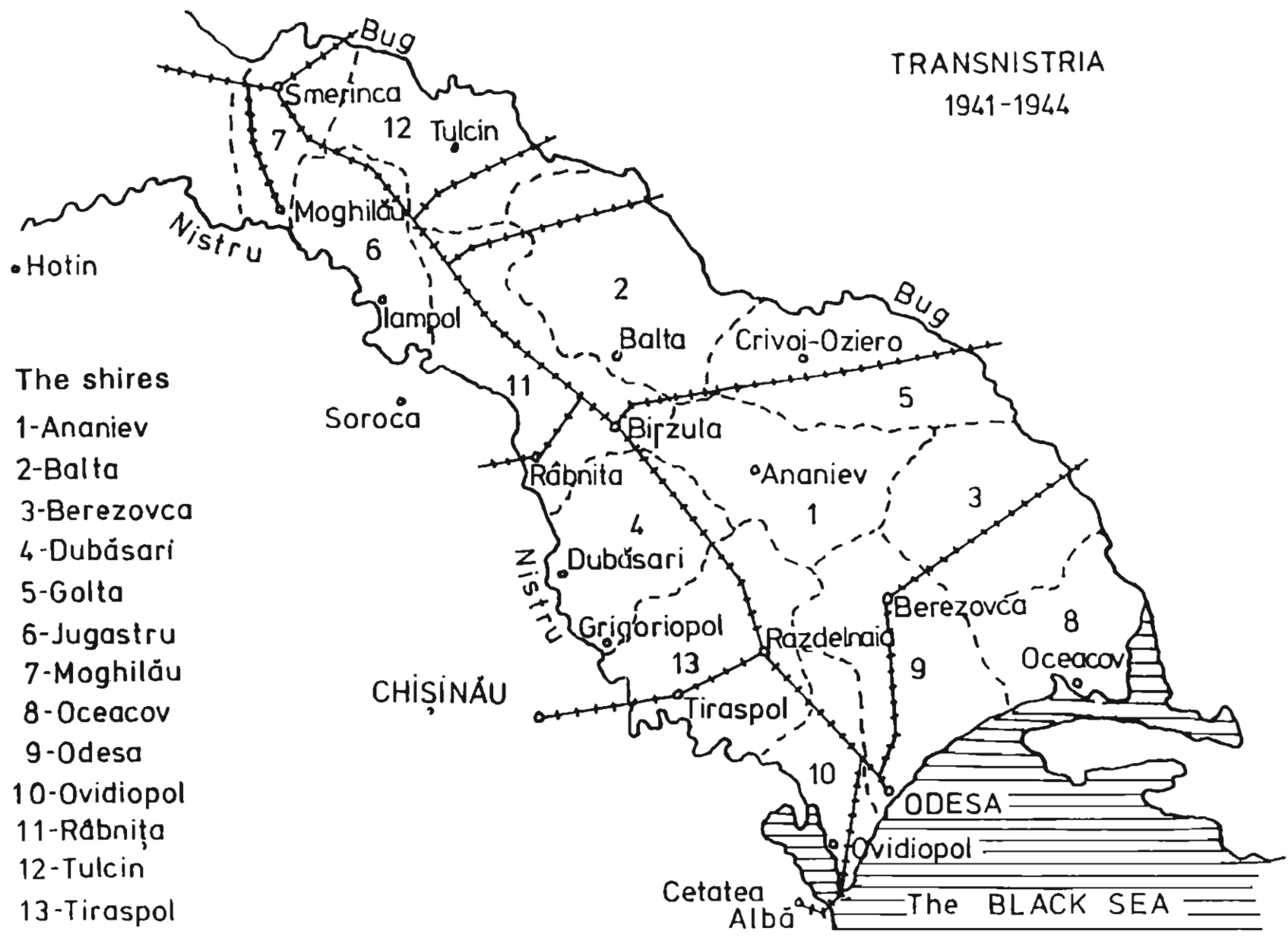
During the 13th century, Russian chroniclers speak of a Romanian settlement known as "The Land of the Bohoveni" (or Vohoveni), occupying a territory which included Volhynia and Podolia, and reached almost to Kiev. This settlement lasted to the middle of the century, when it was abolished by the Prince of Kiev.

In 1681 Duca Vodă ruled the entire land between the Carpathian Mountains and the Nipru river, being known as "Prince of Moldavia and Hetman of the Ukraine"

¹ **Editor:** Transnistria is an artificial name meaning "beyond the Dniester" (Nistru in Romanian). The term was introduced at the beginning of the 20th century by Romanian historians to bolster Romania's tenuous claims to the territory between the Dniester and Buh (Bug in Romanian) rivers. In 1924 a part of Transnistria was assigned to the Moldavian ASSR (see *Ukrainian Philatelist* No. 57 "Postal History of the Moldavian ASSR" and *UP* No. 58 "Postmarks of the Moldavian ASSR"). During the Second World War Transnistria was an administrative territory that the Germans placed under Romanian civil authority.

Contrary to what is stated here, the population of Transnistria was in fact overwhelmingly Ukrainian; Romanians constituted a minuscule minority. The opening paragraphs of the "1. Transnistria" section of this article seek to justify Romania's occupation of the territory, but instead demonstrate just how insubstantial (and distorted) their claims to this area were.

TRANSNISTRIA
1941-1944



The shires

- 1-Ananiev
- 2-Balta
- 3-Berezovca
- 4-Dubăsari
- 5-Golta
- 6-Jugastru
- 7-Moghilău
- 8-Oceacov
- 9-Odesa
- 10-Ovidiopol
- 11-Râbnita
- 12-Tulcin
- 13-Tiraspol

In 1774, during the reign of Catherine II, the Russian Empire reached the Bug river, and only in 1794, after the Jassy treaty, did Transnistria come under Russian control. Moldavia was left with only a small territory east of the Nistru, that surrounding the town of Moghișu (Moghilev), founded by the Romanian prince Ieremia Movilă. This small territory came under Russian occupation in 1812, together with the ancestral Romanian land of Basarabia.

On December 17, 1917, Tiraspol saw an impressive congress of the Romanians of Transnistria, aiming at a reunion with Romania, but the political situation of the day would not allow it.

In an attempt to falsify history, in order to "legitimise" its claims for Basarabia, and the whole of Moldavia, in fact, the Soviet Union established on October 12th, 1924, the "Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic", with 5516 km² of land and a population of some 500,000. It consisted of four Transnistrian shires: Râbnița, Dubăsari, Tiraspol and Ananiev.

After heavy fighting in August 1941, Transnistria came under Romanian administration, its official title being "The Civilian Government of Transnistria" It occupied some 39,733 km², consisting of 13 shires and including two municipalities, Odesa and Tiraspol. In 1942, its population was 2,326,226, compared to a pre-war figure of 3,492,552.

During the Romanian administration, the currencies in use were Transnistrian lei and Reichkreditkassenschein (RKKS). (It should be pointed out that it was not Romanian lei which were used, but a special currency issued for Transnistria by INFINEX, the Institute for External Finance, thus indicating yet again that Transnistria had not been incorporated in Romania, but was a foreign territory being administered only.)

2. The Postal System

The civilian postal service in Transnistria was inaugurated on September 3rd, 1941 The public could only post postcards, written in Romanian, and registered letters containing documents and copies, but no correspondence. Nothing else was accepted.

Only articles addressed to other Transnistrian or to Romanian addresses were accepted, and all these articles were censored.

During the (northern) summer of 1942, Transnistrian post offices commenced accepting mail addressed to all countries with which Romania was not at war Much of this mail was routed through the Bucharest Gara de Nord (Northern Railway Station) post office, where it was re-censored.

At the beginning of January 1942, the Censor required all correspondence, regardless of destination, to be in the following languages only: Romanian, German, Russian, Ukrainian, Italian and French. At the end of November 1942, Spanish, Hungarian, Croat and Slovak also became acceptable. Latin characters had to be used for the address.

In March 1943, "the Transnistrian Postal Directorate makes it known that some local (i.e. Romanian) post offices accept procedural (court) documents from Transnistrian post offices. Because such documents originating from the above-mentioned region have no valid status, having been issued in a territory outside Romania ..." (ref. 3, 3/1943, pag.129). So much for Gibbons' assertion that Transnistria had been incorporated into Romania.

Payment for posting newspapers was mostly made in cash, stamps being only rarely applied.

The Post Offices

The first post offices in the Romanian-administered Transnistria were Balta and Tiraspol, which opened in September 1941, followed by Dubăsari, Râbnița, Iampol, Moghilău, Tulcin, Ananiev, Berezovca, Bircuzla and Razdelnaia. The Odesa I post office opened its doors on October 22nd, 1941, and Smerinca on February 1942.

In January 1942, correspondence was being admitted for these further Transnistrian post offices: Grigoriopol, Ocna, Obodovca, Berșad, Carelnic, Olgopol, Savrani, Liubașevca, Sf. Troiță, Valea Hoșilor, Jugostroi, Crijopol, Tomășpol, Vapniarca, Codima, Camenca, Pesceanca, Ploți, Brațlav, Ladjine, Suremec, Sargorod, Golta, Oceacov, Nicianoe and Ovidiopol. So far, I have been unable to establish the exact date when the post office commenced functioning in these localities.

Existing post offices and postal agencies, as well as those intended to open by August 1st, 1942, are presented in Table 1

Many comments arise out of this Table 1. Thus, the town of Moghilău had a post office officially named **Moghilău**, yet all cancellations and markings emanating from this post office are inscribed **Moghilev**

The official naming of post offices and postal agencies was done by means of either roman numerals (Odesa I, II, III, IV, Lipetchi 1) or arab numerals (Babcinți 1, Dalnic 2), whilst the postmark emanating from these offices was not consistent with this naming (Odesa I and Odesa N-1, Odesa 3, etc).

The existence of the Babcinți 1 postal agency in the Jugastru Shire suggests at least the intent of establishing further agencies in that locality; none has been recorded. The existence of a Babcinți 2 agency presupposes the existence of a "Dalnic 1"; again, no trace of it has been found so far. One could hypothesise, that the number refers not to the postal agency, but to the locality itself, for there is another Dalnic near Odesa. However, I have not been able to establish yet whether this Dalnic belongs to the Odesa or to the Ovidiopol Shire, or whether there is yet another Dalnic in the Ovidiopol Shire.

November 14th, 1942, saw the opening of the another post office in the capital, officially named **Odesa V - Government**. Its postmarks, however, are inscribed **ODESA 5**, with no mention of "Government".

Further offices and agencies opened on December 1st, 1942, in various shires: three of them in Dubăsari, one each in Jugastru, Oceacov, Ovidiopol, Tiraspol and Odesa (agency in Ilianca).

March 1943 brought postal agencies to Cazacovca and Potochi, to serve a number of villages in the Moghilău Shire. July 1943 saw further agencies open in Ciurni-Cut, Nicolaevca II and Striucovo in the Ananiev Shire, Bașoi Fontana and Zatava I in the Odesa Shire, Trihati in the Oceacov Shire and Domoniovca in the Golta Shire - this last agency was intended to open in 1942.

Previous comments apply to the Zastava I agency, and again, to the Nicolaevca II agency, as no Nicolaevca I has been recorded so far. The most curious feature of this agency numbering is that it refers to localities the size of which renders the existence of more than one agency as rather improbable. Certainly five offices functioned in Odesa, but otherwise, even the main town in every shire only required one post office. This aspect requires further research.

The number of post offices and postal agencies in the territory must have been greater than that of the localities mentioned above, with their opening and closing dates being the subject of further research, as is information regarding conversion of post offices into postal agencies and vice-versa.

3. Military Post Offices in Transnistria

A number of Romanian military post offices functioned in Transnistria, as well as a sorting centre (no.2, in Tiraspol), which handled all incoming and outgoing military mail. This sorting office closed on October 5th, 1942.

Romanian MPOs recorded as having operated in Transnistria were nos. 23, 54, 116, 122 (Tulcin), 129 (Tiraspol ?), 135. Most certainly there must have been more. Some of these post offices are believed to have played some role in the civilian postal system, at least in censoring.

Table 1
Transnistrian Post Offices and Postal Agencies

ANANIEV	BALTA	BEREZOVCA	DUBĂSARI	JUGASTRU	MOGHILĂU	OVIDIOPOL	RÂBNIȚA	TULCIN
Ananiev #	Balta #	Berezovca #	Dubăsari # ☉	Iampol #	Moghilău # ☉	Ovidiopol # ☉	Râbnîța #	Tulcin #
Cernovo	Berșad	Landau	Cioara	Vapniarca #	Smerinca # ☉	Bilaevca	Birzula # ☉ §	Braslav
Jerebcova	Cecelnic	Veselinovo	Grigoriopol ☉	Babcinți I	Sargorod ⁴	Dalnic 2	Abolimecovo	Chirnasovca
Petroverivca	Obodovca	Mostovai ²	Ocna	Cerneviți	Vindicani ⁴	Grossliebenthal	Camenca	Juralevca-Gară
Sf. Troiță	Olgopol		Tibulenca	Crijopol	Blachi	Neuburg	Colbasana	Jurcovca
Siraevo	Pesceana		Zaharievca	Dizigovca	Copaigorod	Vigoda ²	Codima	Ladjine
Valea Hoșilor	Savrani	ODESA		Maiovca	Crasnoie		Cruti	Spicova
Handrabura ¹		Odesa I # ☉		Miașcovca	Dijurin			Grabova
Simcovca ¹		Odesa II #	GOLTA	Olșanca	Iarșinca	TIRASPOL	Lipețchi I	Trostineț
	OCEACOV	Odesa III #	Golta # ☉	Tomașpol	Lucineti	Tiraspol # ☉	Mocra	Capusteani ¹
	Ocescov # ☉	Odesa - Telefoane #	Crivoi-Oziero	Jabrocrici ³	Murafa	Grosulova	Nestoita	Clebani ¹
	Niceanoe #	Antono-Cadineevo	Liubașevca	Mironovca ³	Severinovca	Razdelnaia	Pesceanca	
	Varvarovca	Blaguevo	Vradievca	Podislovca ³	Stanislavcic	Slobozia	Popenco	
	Alexanderfeld ²	Janovca	Domoniovca ¹			Tebicova	Popiluchi-Gară	
						Zelz	Rascov	
							Rudnița	
							Slobotca	
							Voroncău	

post office; all others are postal agencies

§ postal inspectorate

☉ identified censor office

1 - to be established

2 - in the process of being established

3 - to open on 1.8.42

4 - request lodged for conversion to post office

4. Postal Transmission

The heavy fighting in Transnistria during the months of August and September 1941 had caused heavy damage to both railway lines and roads. It was decided that until these were once again ready for postal use, mail be carried by a four plane unit, which was to serve the localities in which post offices operated. The routes were to start in Tiraspol, and there were daily runs commencing on September 3rd, 1941. By December 1941, some of the trains were running again and no further air mail was accepted, with the unfavourable weather having also been a possible consideration in the suspension of the air mail runs.

Air mail runs linking Romania and Transnistria:

Route	Period of Operation
Bucharest - Galați - Chișinău - Tiraspol & return	5.05 - 6.07 1942
Bucharest - Constanța - Odesa & return	1.08 - 5.09.1942
Bucharest - Jassy - Chișinău - Tiraspol & return	7.07 - 27.07 1942
Bucharest - Jassy - Chișinău - Tiraspol - Odesa & return	28.07 - 1.11.1942
Bucharest - Galați - Odesa & return	4.05 - 1942

There were three weekly runs on each route, by the LARES company.

These are two examples of airline timetables of the time:

dep: 7.30 ↓	Bucharest	↑	arr: 17.30				
arr: 8.25 ↓		↑	dep: 16.35				
dep: 8.35 ↓	Galați	↑	arr: 16.25	dep: 7.15 ↓	Bucharest	↑	arr: 17.25
arr: 9.30 ↓		↑	dep: 15.30	arr: 8.00 ↓		↑	dep: 16.40
dep: 9.40 ↓	Chișinău	↑	arr: 15.20	dep: 8.15 ↓	Galați	↑	arr: 16.25
arr: 10.00 ↓		↑	dep: 15.00	arr: 9.15 ↓		↑	dep: 15.25
	Tiraspol				Odesa		

Once the Transnistrian railways were back in operation, travelling post offices were introduced. Between 1942 and 1944 there was a main railway line linking Odesa with Razdelnaia, Birezula and Smerinca, with secondary lines running east and west. Of these, the more significant was the link with Romania, from Razdelnaia to Tiraspol, through to Chișinău and Cetatea Albă, in Basarabia.

Initially, the route of TPOs nos 41 and 42, Bucharest - Jassy - Chișinău was extended to Odesa (through Tiraspol) by attaching postal carriages to express trains nos 701 and 702.

A TPO network was then established, which operated within Transnistria only, but exchanged mail bags with Romania. The numbering of these TPOs consisted of four figures, whereas only two or three figures were used in Romania. Since the first figure of the Romanian numbering system indicated the railway/postal area where the TPO operated, it is possible that in the Transnistrian numbering system, the first figure (4), or even the first two figures (40) referred to the railway/postal area of operation, with the last two figures specifying the TPO.

Twelve TPOs have been recorded, numbered 4001-4012, but there may have been more. The exact routes of these TPOs have not been determined, but these are some of the stations through which they passed:

- No. 4001/4002 - .
- No. 4003/4004 - Razdelnaia, Odesa
- No. 4005/4006 - Birezula, Odesa
- No. 4007/4008 - Odesa
- No. 4009/4010 - Râbnița
- No. 4011/4012 - Odesa, Zastavna

As in Romania, mail lodged with a TPO was first cancelled on the train, then passed on to the nearest censor office on the route, from there to be sent to its final destination.

5. The Postal Rates

On September 3rd, 1941, a first set of postal rates was introduced, differentiating between internal mail, within Transnistria, and external mail, to Romania. On October 6th, the two sets of postal rates were unified, with the exception of the air mail surtax, which had no relevance to internal mail. Table 2 presents the evolution of the external postal rates, which as stated above, were at a later stage valid for internal mail also. The exact date of the modification of the last set of postal rates has not been established, but it must have taken place between November 1st, 1941 and February 1st, 1942. In 1943, correspondence to Austria and Belgium seemed to have been taxed as for Romania, suggesting a uniform external rate.

Table 2
Transnistrian Internal/External Postal Rates

	1941 Sep 3 internal	1941 Sep 3 external	1941 Oct 6 *	1942 May	1942 Oct 5	1942 Nov 1/ /1943 Feb 1	1943 Dec 16
Postcards & illustrated cards	12	24	6	6	6	12**	30
Registered postcards	24	42	18	18	36	48	150
Registered letters - first 20 gms	36	48	24	24	48	60	180
- additional 20 gms steps	6	6	6	6	12		
Ordinary letters - first 20 gms	-	-	12	12	18	24	60
- additional 20 gms steps	-	-	6	6	12		
Registration tax	-	-	-	12	30	36	120
Express service tax	-	-	-	24	42		180
AR service tax	-	-	-	12	30		
Air mail service tax	24	48	6	6	12		
Inquiry tax - ordinary mail	-	-	-	6	18		
Inquiry tax - registered mail	-	-	-	12	30		

* Internal and external postal rates were unified on October 6th, 1941.

** It appears that by August 1943 the postal rate for an illustrated card had increased to 24 lei.

Some Transnistrian publications of the time presented the postal rates in RKKS. Throughout the Romanian administration, 1 RKKS = 60 lei.

At the time of writing this article, I have yet to see or hear of a solitary internal item of correspondence.

6. The Stamps and Postal Stationery

Postage stamps had to be used for all mail except newspapers. At the beginning of September 1941, the Transnistrian postal system received some of the (then) current Romanian adhesive definitives, as well as 50,000 Romanian military 1 leu postcards, to enable it to operate until it printed its own stamps and stationery.

The first Transnistrian stamps were issued on October 6th, 1941. These were definitives (SG 1509-1511, Michel 703-705, Zumstein 810-812), portraying the previously-mentioned Prince Duca ("Duca Vodă - Prince of Moldavia and Hetman of the Ukraine"). The issue consisted of three values, 6 lei, 12 lei and 24 lei, and were printed on paper watermarked CC and crown (the arms of King Carol II, who had abdicated the previous year), with the watermark being in an upright or an inverted position.

The accompanying postal instruction clearly specified these stamps had postal validity in Transnistria, and only in Transnistria, not in Romania. Correspondence from Romania to Transnistria could only be franked with stamps in use in Romania itself.

The second Transnistrian issue was released on October 16th, 1942; it depicted an old Moldavian chronicler, Miron Costin (by whose name this issue is known in Romania), and was inscribed "Transnistria / One Year since Conquest" (SG 1559-1561, Michel 752-754, Zumstein 859-861). The issue consisted of three values, 6+44 lei, 12+38 lei and 24+26 lei, and was once again printed on paper wmkd CC and Crown. The printing, in sheets of 50, was 70,000 sets according to official sources (ref. 3, no. 11/1943, pages 999 and onwards), and 50,000 sets according to the less reliable, philatelic ones (ref. 7, no. 9-10/1942). Following instructions, the issue was sold only in complete sets at Transnistrian post offices and at the Transnistrian Exhibition, Bucharest, November 30th, 1942, after which the stamps were withdrawn.

Once again, these stamps enjoyed postal validity in Transnistria only; in Romania, they were sold to stamp collectors only. Basically, it was in order to raise funds from the hobby that this commemorative issue was released, but it met with resistance because of the high face value (and very high surtax component). Eight months after withdrawal, at a remainders auction run by the Romanian postal authorities on July 2nd, 1943, only 4,500 further sets were sold, at 300 lei per set, only 100% above face value, thus much less than other issues sold at the same auction.

Several constant plate varieties were recorded as early as 1943. Thus, the 24+26 stamp presents in pos. 29 (R 3/9) a coloured dot some 2mm above the figure 2 in 24, whilst in pos. 50 (R 5/10), it displays a small coloured ring some 2½ mm in front of the forehead (ref. 7, no. 7-8/1943) - see illustrations at right. There is another variety in pos. 24 (R 3/4), a coloured dot immediately beneath the second A in ROMANA.



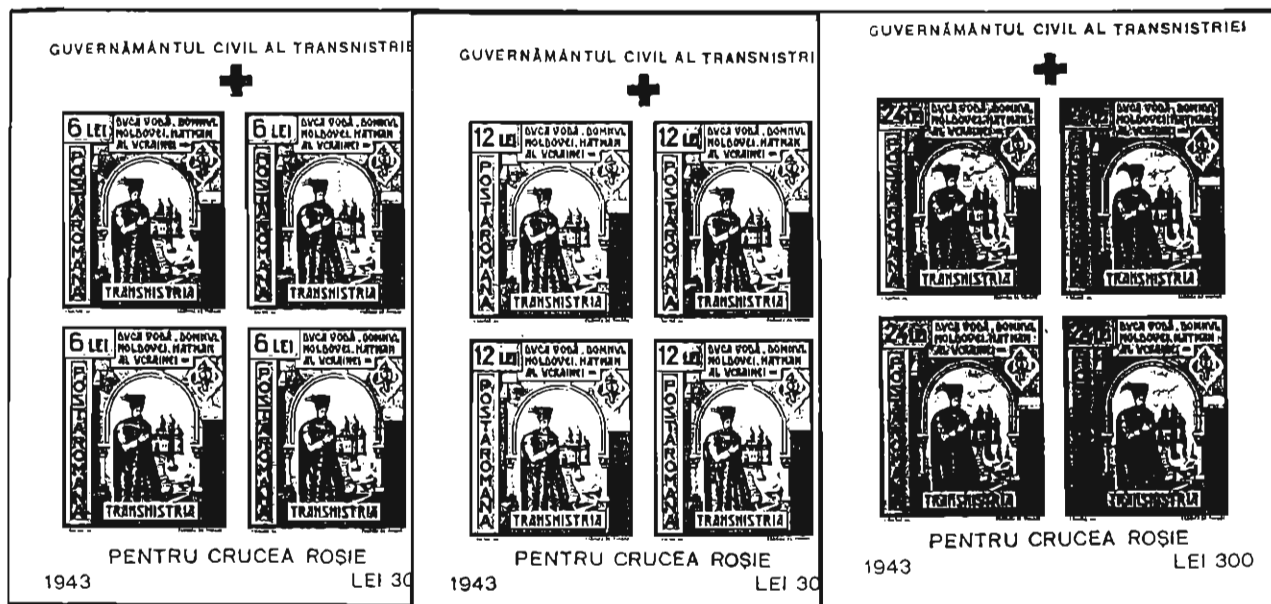
The 12+38 lei value is recorded with the watermark in the horizontal position, as well as in the vertical one, as displayed by the other two values (ref. 7, no. 9-10/1943).

July 1943 brought the third, and last, Transnistrian issue (SG 1572-1575, Michel 765-768, Zumstein 878-881). Again valid for postage in Transnistria only, it portrayed Prince Duca, and was in fact a reissue of the 1941 definitives, but on paper watermarked MM, and with an additional value, 3 lei.

This 3 lei is a very curious stamp - not only did it not fit any postal rate, but it could not have been used as a single in any circumstances, since all Transnistrian postal rates were multiples of 6 lei. Furthermore, its minuscule face value precluded any suggestion it was issued merely to raise funds from stamp collectors. Whatever could it have been intended for? In any case, I have never seen a copy which went through the mail, so to speak.

Commencing on October 25th, 1943, the Transnistrian definitives of 1941 and 1943 were sold at Romanian post offices, to collectors only. This accounts for the large number of mint sets still in existence.

Besides the above-mentioned stamps, the Transnistrian post office placed an order with the Romanian Printing Works for a set of three miniature sheets, to be released for the benefit of the Red Cross ("Crucea Roșie"). The miniature sheets were imperf, measured 70 x 90 mm, each one depicting one of the three definitives issued in 1941, and were printed on paper bearing the CC and Crown watermark in horizontal position. The printing is believed to have been 20,000 (sets, presumably), and in June 1943 no steps had yet been taken to release the miniature sheets.



According to several eyewitnesses, the whole printing was confiscated by Soviet soldiers in 1944, and released on the Bucharest market soon after the end of the war.

The 1941 "Odesa" overprints on the "Brotherhood of Arms" issue was strictly a Romanian issue, with no franking validity in Transnistria. All items carrying such stamps could only have been philatelic at origin, and being allowed to go through the mail (if they did go through the mail) constituted an abuse of the postal regulations. Clearly, these stamps cannot be considered a Transnistrian issue.

Three items of postal stationery were released with franking validity in Transnistria only:

- 1942, 6 lei postcard, blue text and indicium depicting Prince Duca (H&G 107). The indicium measures 20 x 23.5 mm, the postcard - 146 x 106 mm to 152 x 106 mm.
- 1943, 12 lei postcard, brown text and indicium, same design (H&G 111). The indicium measures 17.5 x 21.5 mm, the postcard - 152 x 104 mm.
- 9 lei money order, red text and indicium, same design. The indicium measures 19.5 x 23.5 mm, the item - 148 x 105 mm.

Other postal stationery are believed to exist, similar to those in use in Romania (prepaid envelopes, telegram forms, etc), but none have been recorded yet.

In the early days, some post offices (Moghilău, Tiraspol), accepted current Romanian postcards, also ignoring the incompatibility of the postal rates of the two systems.

The decree, of May 4th, 1945, required everyone to hand in for destruction all Iron Guard, fascist or anti-Soviet issues, penalty for failing to comply being 5 to 11 years in prison. The stamps had to be destroyed, supposedly "as not to damage Romania's relations with the Allies", but, in fact, to maintain good relations with the Soviet occupying troops in Romania.

The Transnistrian issues were deemed to be anti-Soviet, and were therefore proscribed. After the Soviet troops left Romania, and especially after 1964, these stamps could neither be displayed, nor traded, but could be held in private collections. The 1984 Romanian catalogue listed all three Transnistrian issues, without illustrating them, however, but with a note reading "these issues may neither be traded, nor exhibited"

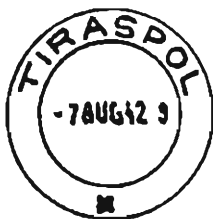
7. Postmarks

The large number of post offices and postal agencies operating in Transnistria (over a hundred were known in July 1942), suggests that a something like 400-500 postmarks would have been used to cancel Transnistrian correspondence. Those recorded so far appear in Table 3, and some of them are illustrated bellow.

Throughout the Romanian administration, all cancellations and markings presented Latin characters only.



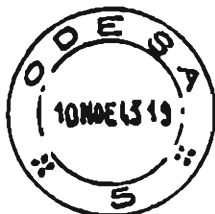
P1Taa



P1Tac



P1Tba



P1V



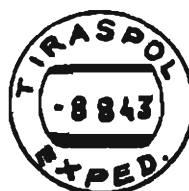
P5



P2a



P2b



P2c



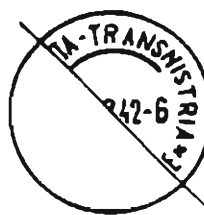
P7



P6b



P6a



P6c

Table 3¹
Transnistrian Cancellations

	earliest ²		latest
Type P1 - purpose unspecified			
- Subtype T - post office			
a. PO number not indicated			
aa. double circle			
Tiraspol	10 OCT 41		7 DEC 42
Golta	3 mai 42	cto	7 IUL 42
Râbnița	25 NOE 41		30 NOE 41
Ananiev	3 NOE 42		9 NOE 42
Birzula	23 SEP 41	cto	23 AUG 43
ab. circle / 4 arcs of circle			
Balta	25 IUN 42		29 DEC 42
Razdelnaia	3 OCT 42		
ac. circle / 2 arcs of circle			
Odesa	25 NOE 41		23 MAI 42
Moghilev	15 MAR 42		5 NOV 42
Tulcin	6 IUN 42		15 AUG 42
Birzula	14 APR 43		4 MAR 44
Balta	16 APR 43		
Golta	18 IUN 43		31 IUL 43
Iampol	22 SEP 43		
Grigoriopol	23 OCT 43		1 MAR 44
Ovidiopol	2? OCT 43		
Dubăsari	30 OCT 43		
Smerinca	11 DEC 43		
b. PO number indicated			
ba. number at bottom			
Odesa No.1	20 JUN 42		
Odesa 3	1 DEC 43		
Odesa 5	10 NOE 43		17 FEB 44
bb. number at top			
Odesa II	23 AUG 42		12 FEB 43
Subtype V - postal agency			
Stanislavci	12 AUG 42		
Jud. Moghilev			
Smerinca	18 OCT 42		
Jud. Moghilev			
Crasnoie	13 NOE 42		
Jud. Moghilev			
Trostineț	16 DEC 42		
Jud. Tulcin			

1 - Courtesy C. M. Trevers.

2 - The significance of the "earliest/latest" aspect of any such table depends on the number of cancellations encountered - in the case of Transnistria, very, very few as yet for most types.

	Vapniarca Jud. Juguastu	11 FEB 43	5 IAN 44
	Varvarovca Jud. Oceacov	20 FEB 43	
	Crijopol Jud. Juguastu	?? IAN 44	
	Razdelnaia Jud. Tiraspol		
Type P2 - departure			
a. EXPEDITIE			
	Odesa I	24 IUN 42	18 DEC 42
b. EXPEDIERE			
	Odesa	25 MAR 43	13 DEC 43
c. EXPED.			
	Tiraspol	27 AUG 43	16 SEP 43
d. CURSA			
	da. Cursa II		
	Odesa	IAN 44	
Type P3 - arrival = SOSIRE			
	Odesa	12 APR 43	
Type P4 - transit = TRANZIT			
	Odesa	(Aug 1943)	
Type P5 - official = OFICIALE			
	Odesa I	23 OCT 42	14 NOE 42
Type P6 - registered = RECOMANDATE			
a. circle / arcs of circle			
	Iampol	2 IUN 42	
	Odesa I	24 AUG 42	10 NOE 43
	Râbnița / / Transnistria	SEP 42	16 NOE 42
	Ovidiopol	NOE 43	
	Balta	24 NOE 43	
	Berezovca	- 3 FEB	
b. double circle			
	Golta	21 IUN 43	18 OCT 43
	Râbnița	24 SEP 43	
c. double circle / rectangle			
	Odesa I	19 MAI 43	28 FEB 44
	Odesa ?	28 MAR 43	
Type P7 - messenger = MESAGERIE			
	Odesa I	12 IAN 43	cto
Type P8 - money orders = MANDATE			
	Moghilev		

8. Registration Markings

The interesting feature of the Romanian registration system is the presence of both registering postmarks and registration markings. The same system was introduced in Transnistria as well, except that whereas registering postmarks (type P6) were introduced at a number of post offices (those of Odesa, Balta, Golta, Iampol, Ovidiopol and Râbnița), registration markings incorporating the name of the post office (type R2) have so far been encountered only on mail from Odesa, and surprisingly, from the Smerinca. Birzula used a skeleton marking in February 1944, and a February 1942 cover cancelled in Tiraspol bore a marking which did not specify locality of usage. Otherwise, manuscript registration markings were used, even at the relatively larger post offices such as Birzula, Golta and, particularly, Tiraspol (before and after February 1942) - the largest town in Transnistria after Odesa, appeared to have employed neither a registering postmark nor a registration marking bearing its name.

Table 4, below, presents the registration markings recorded so far

Table 4¹
Transnistrian Registration Markings

Type R1 - m/s

a. PO not indicated

Râbnița	Odesa	Birzula	Tiraspol	Ovidiopol
---------	-------	---------	----------	-----------

b. PO indicated

Balta	Odesa II	Tiraspol	Golta
-------	----------	----------	-------

Type R2 - PO specified

a. shire unspecified

Odesa I	Odesa II	Odesa 3
---------	----------	---------

b. shire specified

Smerinca
Jud. Moghilev

Type R3 - key type

Birzula

Type R4 - PO unspecified

Tiraspol

Within a grouping, locality markings are generally listed in chronological order.



REC. Nr.

Schematic representation only

9. Censorship

Censorship came to Transnistria at the same time the civilian postal system came into being. Censor offices were opened in the main post office in each shire, and then in other more important post offices.

To indicate censorship had taken place, a marking was applied, and this marking was often accompanied by the censor's signature.

The earlier markings, applied in 1941 and 1942, consisted of the word CENZURAT (censored), in a rectangle measuring 31-33 x 6.5-7 mm (type C3). That these markings were Transnistrian, not to be confused with the somewhat similar ones used at times in Romania, is demonstrated by the postal circular no. 399/942 (ref. 3, no. 12-17/1942), which dealt with the problem of Romanian offices re-censoring Transnistrian mail, or returning it to the dispatching office, because such mail carried a "Cenzurat" marking and a signature, but not the location of the censoring office, nor the censor's individual number. The circular explained that censor markings presenting those two features were not used in Transnistria.

The second half of 1942 saw the introduction in Transnistria of a new type of censor marking, which included the word "Cenzurat", the name of the locality and the censor's number, all in a T-shaped frame (type C4), presenting two sub-types, single and double frame. As well as in the respective offices mentioned in Table 5, this markings should also have been used in Ananiev, Berezovca, Iampol, Niceanoe, Râbnița and Tulcin.

A marking reading "OPRIT A SE CENZURA" (Forbidden to censor) was applied on mail addressed to state dignitaries, members of the Romanian diplomatic corps, or of foreign diplomatic missions in Romania, as well as of the German and Italian military missions in Bucharest, and the mail was sent to its destination without censoring at either end. This marking is recorded as having been used in Odesa and Tiraspol (NSWP, May 1981, item J and, respectively, February 1984, Fig.4).

Mail originating in military hospitals bear as censor markings the respective identification markings. Military hospitals 391 and 406 were both located in Golta.

It appears that the civilian mail posted in Tulcin during the (northern) summer of 1942, was censored at the MPO 122.

Mail sent through MPOs bore the identity markings of the respective unit, and, more often than not, the framed rectangular marking "POSTA MILITARA / CENZURAT" (Military mail / Censored).

10. Other Markings

An October 1942 Odesa postcard bears a slogan marking reading:

"DATI / PENTRU MENTINEREA / DATINELOR STRAMOSESTI"

- Give / for the preservation / of the ancestral customs.

A fragment of a December 1942 Tiraspol cover carries a different slogan:

"HRANESTE / PE CEL FLAMAND" - Feed / the hungry.

No other such slogan markings have been recorded used in Transnistria.

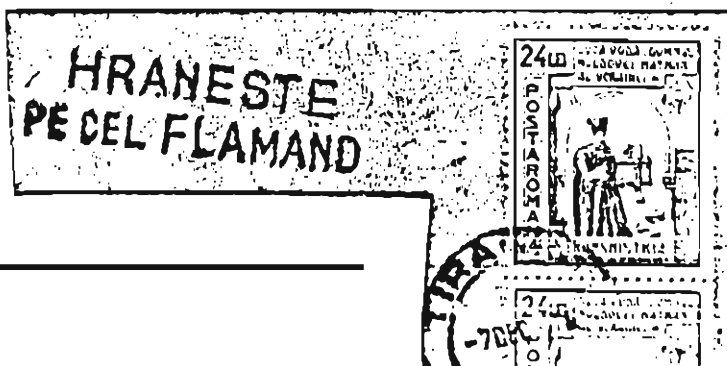


Table 5¹

Transnistrian Censor Markings

Type C1 - m/s

Râbnița

Type C2 - military (+ m/s)

a. army

Odesa	Tulcin	Razdelnaia	Ananiev	Golta
Birzula				

b. para-military

Balta	Tiraspol	Golta		
-------	----------	-------	--	--

Type C3 - rectangular, locality not indicated

Tiraspol	Odesa	Moghilev	Balta	Birzula
Golta	Ananiev	Vapniarca	Razdelnaia	

Type C4 - T-type, locality indicated

a. shallow

aa. single-line frame

Odesa	# 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20
Moghilev	#2
Tiraspol	#1
Golta	#2
Ovidiopol	#1
Dubăsari	#1

ab. double-line frame

Odesa	#7, 28
Vapniarca	#2

b. deep

Smerinca	#1
Birzula	#1, 2
Grigoriopol	#1
Oceacov	#1

Type C5 - OPRIT A SE CENZURA

Odesa	Tiraspol
-------	----------

Within a grouping, locality markings are generally listed in chronological order.

The activity of the Romanian civilian post office in Transnistria continued until early in 1944, when, on March 4th and 5th, Soviet forces of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian fronts resumed their offensive, breaking through the German and Romanian lines, and reaching the Nistru river at several points between March 18th and 25th, and by April 10th, the Romanian and German forces had abandoned Odesa.

* *

The stamps and postal stationery referred to in Section 6, issued for the Romanian postal service in Transnistria between 1941 and 1943, have been listed under Romania by both Romanian and foreign catalogues. This is a serious mistake, because, as it was shown, these stamps and items of stationery had no postal validity in Romania. I suggest all relevant catalogues should include a new section, "The Romanian Postal Service in Transnistria, 1941-44"

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9. **Odessaia Gazeta.** Odesa, 1941-44.

* * *


CUPON. Se poate lua de destinator

Lei _____ bani _____
Rox. _____ Ph. _____

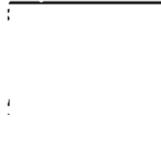
Numele, prenumele și locuința trimițătorului


MANDAT POSTAL

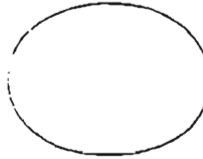
PENTRU SUMA DE LEI _____ BANI _____
ROXS. _____ P.H. _____
(A se receta suma în litere)



Adresa trimițătorului _____







Nr. _____

Semnatura funcționarului emitent _____

Funcționarul este obligat să respingă orice mandat care nu este scris perfect citel sau care are pierderi sau îndreptări.

All illustrations are reduced to 71% unless noted otherwise



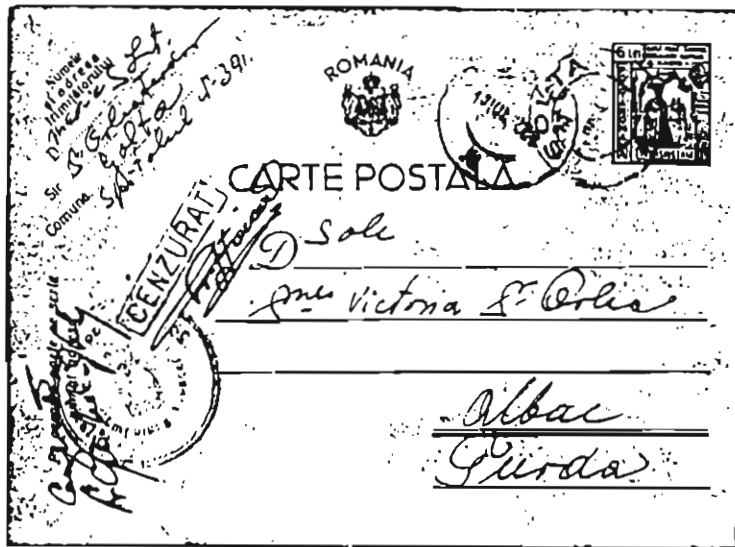
81% reduction

October 1941 card from Tiraspol to Bucharest. Romanian cards and adhesive were accepted in the very early days of the Romanian postal service in Transnistria, but they had to conform with the local rates. This card bears a 12 lei franking, instead of the required 6 lei.

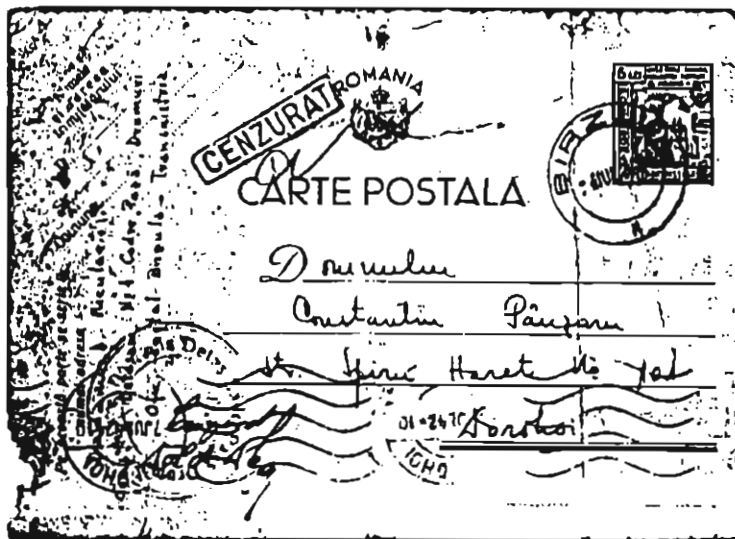


Very late (August 1942) usage of a Romanian 5 lei postcard from Tiraspol to Piatra Neamț (Romania), in clear violation of the Transnistrian postal regulations.

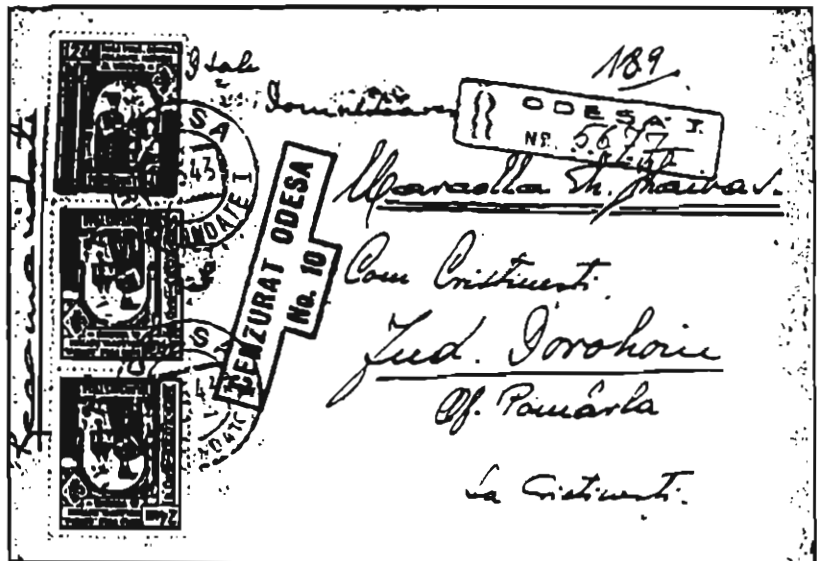
6 lei postcard, used in July 1942 from Golta to Turda (Romania). Censored first at *Hospital no. 391, Câmpulung Muscel, România* (then located in Golta), and then again at the Golta P.O..

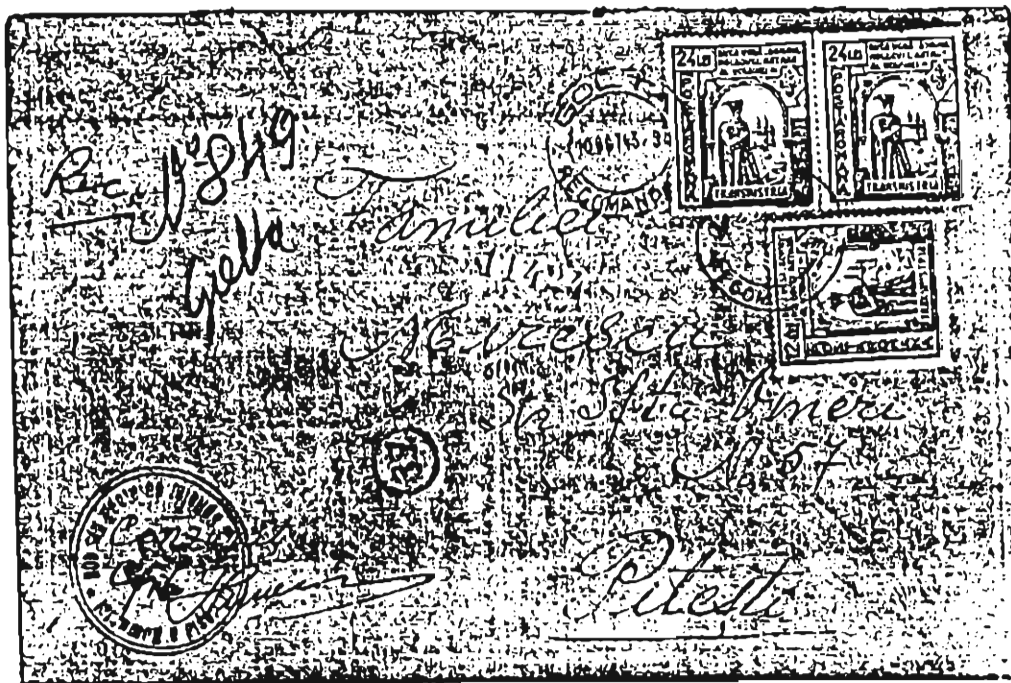


6 lei postcard, used in July 1942 from Birzula to Dorohoi (Romania). Marking (in green) of the military censor of the Romanian Unit for Road Patrolling and that of the Birzula P.O. censor.



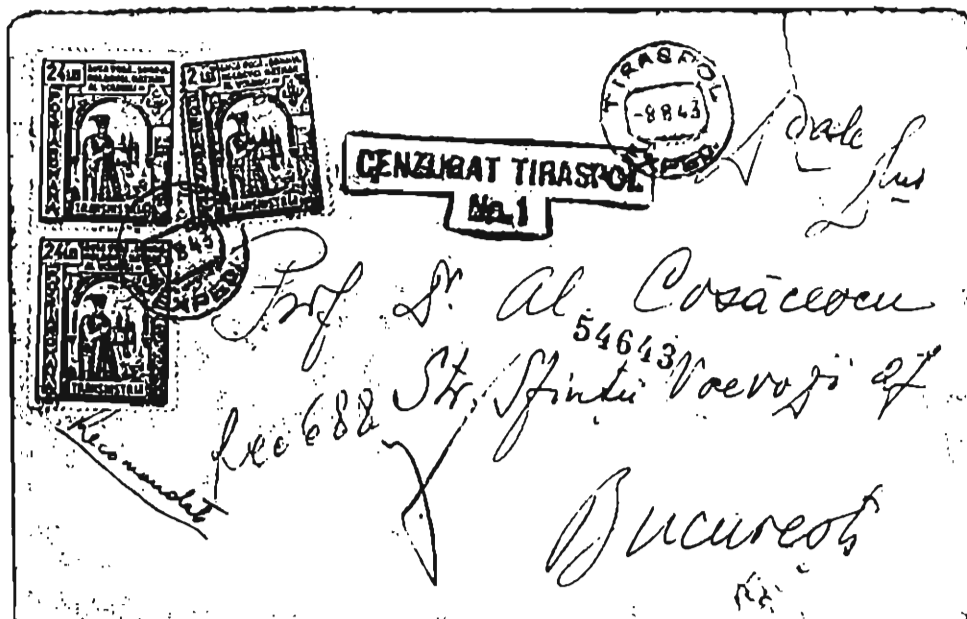
May 1943 registered cover from Odesa to Cristinești (Pomârla), via Dorohoi. Marking of the Odesa censor no. 10. The manuscript *Recomandată* (registered) is the private endorsement of the sender.





October 1943 registered cover from Golta to Pitesti (Romania). Censored at the Military Hospital no. 406, then again at the External Censor Office no.8 (Bucharest Gara de Nord P.O.), by Censor no.37, who must have regarded it as an external item.

Note the juxtaposition of the registering cancellation and the manuscript registration marking - *Rec N° 849 / Golta*.



August 1943 registered cover from Tiraspol to Bucharest. Note manuscript registration marking - *Rec 688* - used in conjunction with departure cancellation - Tiraspol does not appear to have employed a registering cancellation. Censor no.1 Tiraspol.



6 lei postcard (bearing an additional 6 lei adhesive, to satisfy the increased postal rate), from Crișopol (Jugastru shire) to Bucharest, and posted at the Vapniarca postal agency in February 1943, where the card was probably censored.

ul I. Nr. 36.  Pretul 10 pf. Duminică 25 Octombrie 1942

GLASUL NISTRULUI

Redactor M. Minculescu—Voia	Gazeta Moldovenilor dintre Nistru și Bug	Tirneșpol
--------------------------------	--	-----------

ASĂ ADUCERE AMINTE

*nu stăpîni supra omeniașii.
patriștea sutiilor și mi-
e sutiș conștientă, cotălea
și fustele concertu în 16
știri a anului trecut.
ostepia și către popula-
coteș țărărești cu armata
ulului țărărești să lu-
ască cele mai nemănuite
cele mai strămice schin-*



DIN DUHUL MARȘALULUI:

Dreptatea și credința, legea și munca, cinștea și conștința, ordinea și omenia, vor fi de azi înalate, dela cel de sus până la cel mai de jos servitor al Patriei, cartea stăină a îndatoririlor noastre.

Plecat cu smerenie spre trecutul de glorie de așă dată și privind cu încredere depășă către viitor, nu vom înceta lupta și nu vom opri lupta, până când nu vom ajunge să avem o așă Tară, un așă suflet și o așă conștință.

CREDINȚA ȘI CALENDARUL

THE VOICE OF THE NISTRU

The Journal of the Moldavians between the Nistru and the Bug

postmarked ODESA I / 23 OCT 42 16 / OFICIALE

Reprinted from the *Romanian Postal History Bulletin* No. 10 (1993) pp. 5-24.

NEW DATA ABOUT THE ROMANIAN POSTAL SERVICE IN TRANSNISTRIA, 1941-44

by Călin Marinescu

This article continues the research into the activity of the Romanian Postal Service in Transnistria during the Second World War. This new information expands our knowledge of the postal history of that time.

Geographically every Transnistrian county (judet) was divided into districts (raioane), small towns (comune), and villages. For example, County Golta consisted of four districts, 78 small towns, and 220 villages for a total of 406,398 hectares. The County of Rabnita was divided into five districts namely Rabnita, Birzula, Codima, Camenca, and Plesceana (298,560 hectares). The whole of Transnistria was divided into 13 counties, 64 districts, 1292 small towns, and 2468 villages. There were two municipalities: one in Odessa and the other in Tirasopol.

A mapping error in the previous article located the post office of Berezovca in the county of Odessa (9) instead of Berezovca (3).

The following table provides opening (inauguration) information for a number of post offices and helps define their periods of activity.

Date of Opening	Post Office	County
May 13, 1943	Ciurni Cut	Ananiev
May 13, 1943	Nicolaevca II	Ananiev
May 13, 1943	Striucova	Ananiev
June 2, 1943	Baltoi-Fontana	Odessa
June ?, 1943	Zastava	Odessa
June 15, 1943	Trihati	Oceacov
June 23, 1943	Domoniocva	Golta

In 1943 clandestine movement of mail between Transnistria and Romania was reported. The state had a monopoly on the mails and very severe punishments were meted out for unauthorized postal deliveries.

In October of 1943 Russian prisoner of war camps were located near Balta and Tirasopol. I have yet to see the types of mail (postcards) that were used by the prisoners for their correspondence.

In July of 1994 the Transnistrian Postal Directorate in Odessa, as it was closing down its activities, reported that its head office was in the Old Post Office building of "Bucuresti 24 Senat" in Bucharest.

The following is a list of newly found cancellations and markings.

Transnistrian Cancellations (Additions to Table 3)

Type	Purpose	Earliest	Latest
P1	Purpose Unspecified Subtype P - Post Office aa double circle Rabnita Subtype V -Postal Agency Colbasna Jud. Rabnita	Mar 12, 43	Aug 31, 42
P6	Registered = RECOMANDATE a.circle/arcs of circle Smerinca Rabnita-Transnistria	Oct ? 43 Aug 14, 42	Dec 11, 43
P8	Money Orders = Mandate Tirasopol	43	
P9	Telegrams = Telegrame Odessa I	Mar ? 44	

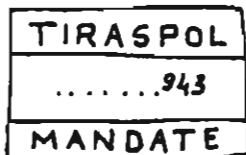
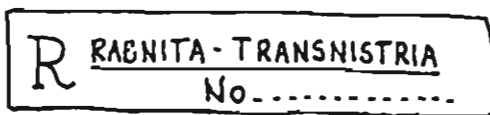
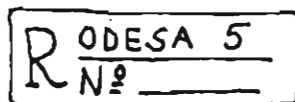
Transnistrian Registration Markings (Additions to Table 4)

Type	PO specified
R2	a. County unspecified Odessa 5 Rabnita-Transnistria

Transnistrian Censor Markings (Additions to Table 5)

Type	Locality Indicated
C4 T type	aa. single line frame Tirasopol #2 Oceacov #2 Rabnita #1

The Romanian military mail of Transnistria used a lot of different types of markings.



Some of these even had the locality inscribed (somewhat unusual for military mail). Here is a marking from Odessa inscribed "MARELE CARTIER GENERAL - Serviciul de Captura, Odessa" (The Great headquarters, The Department of Capture, Odessa) with the emblem of Romania in the center.

Other Markings

In January 1942 a Tirasopol postcard bears the following slogan marking. "DONATI PENTRU / PALATUL INVALIDIZILOR" (Give for / the Palace of the Invalids).

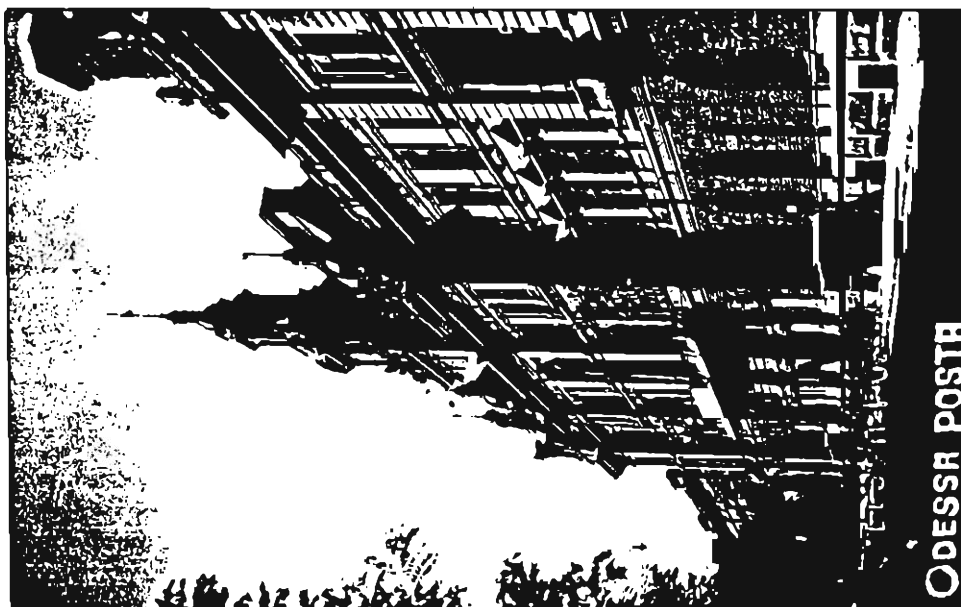


Figure 1. The Post Office building in Odessa (maybe No.1).

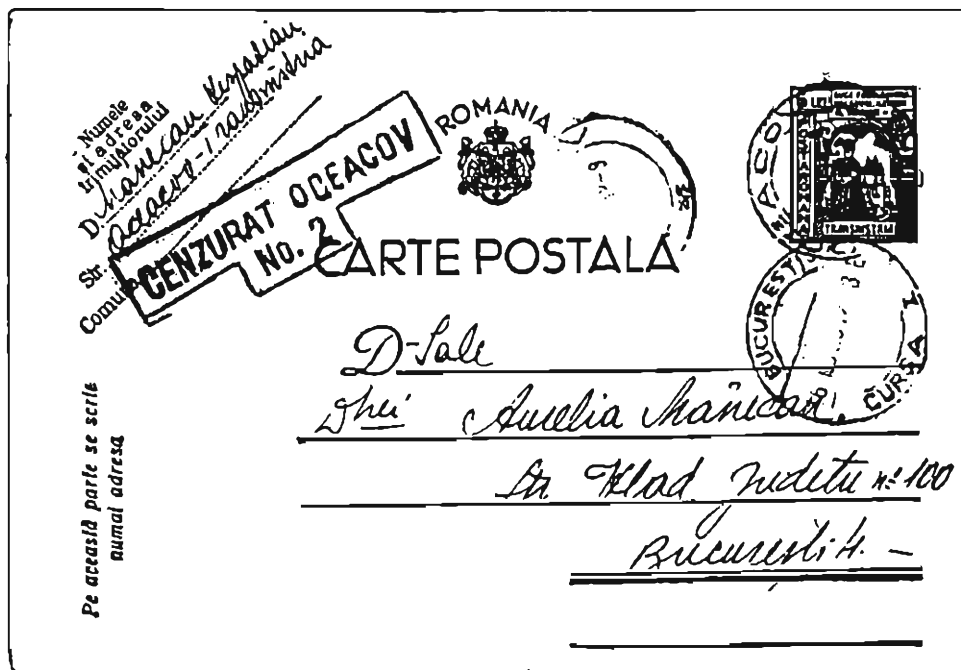


Figure 2. Postcard sent from Oceacov to Bucharest in November 1942.



Figure 3. Postcard sent from Tiraspol to Bocsă Montana in January 1942. Censor No. 2 Tiraspol marking.

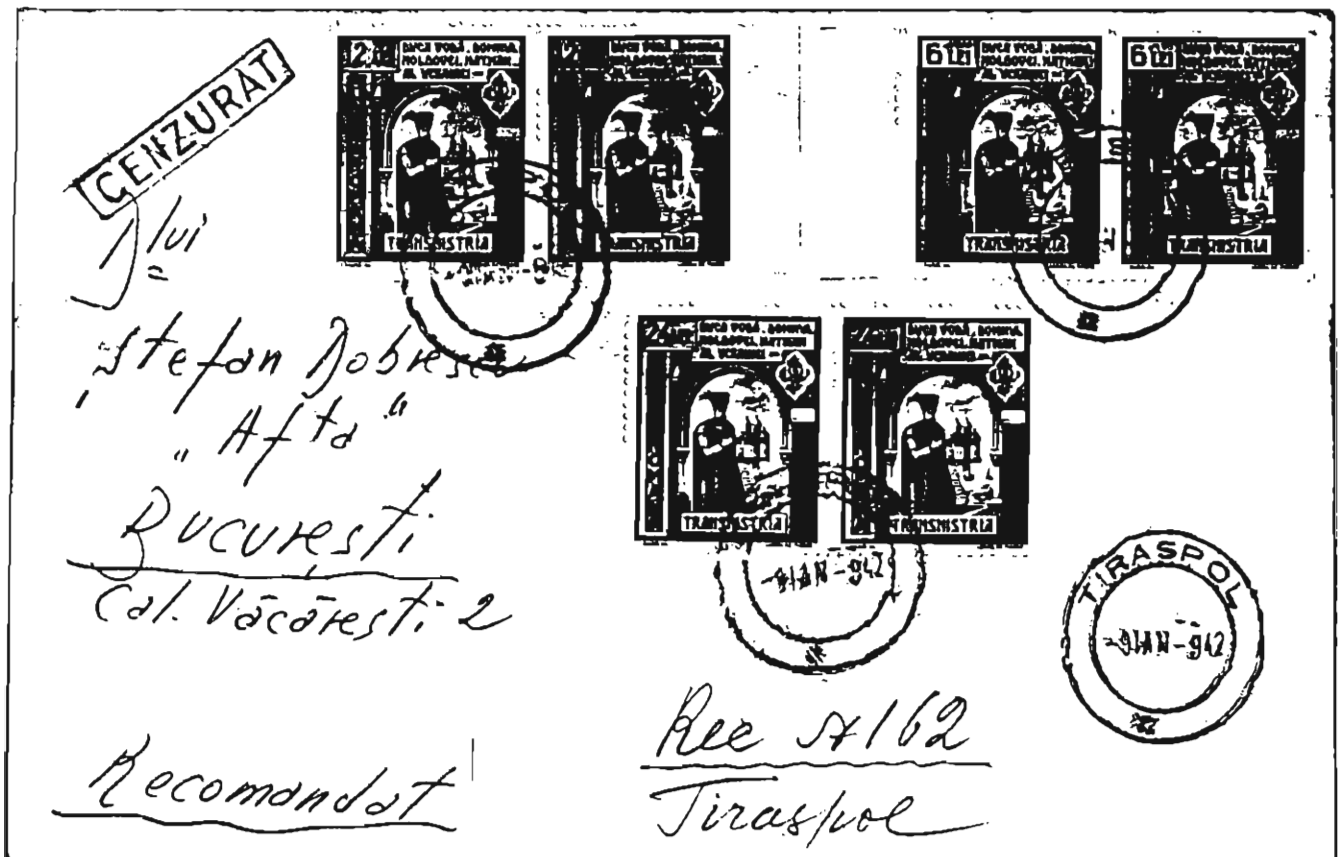


Figure 4. Letter registered from Tiraspol to Bucharest. Note manuscript registration marking Rec. 162 of January 1942. Rectangular censor marking, locality not indicated (Tiraspol).

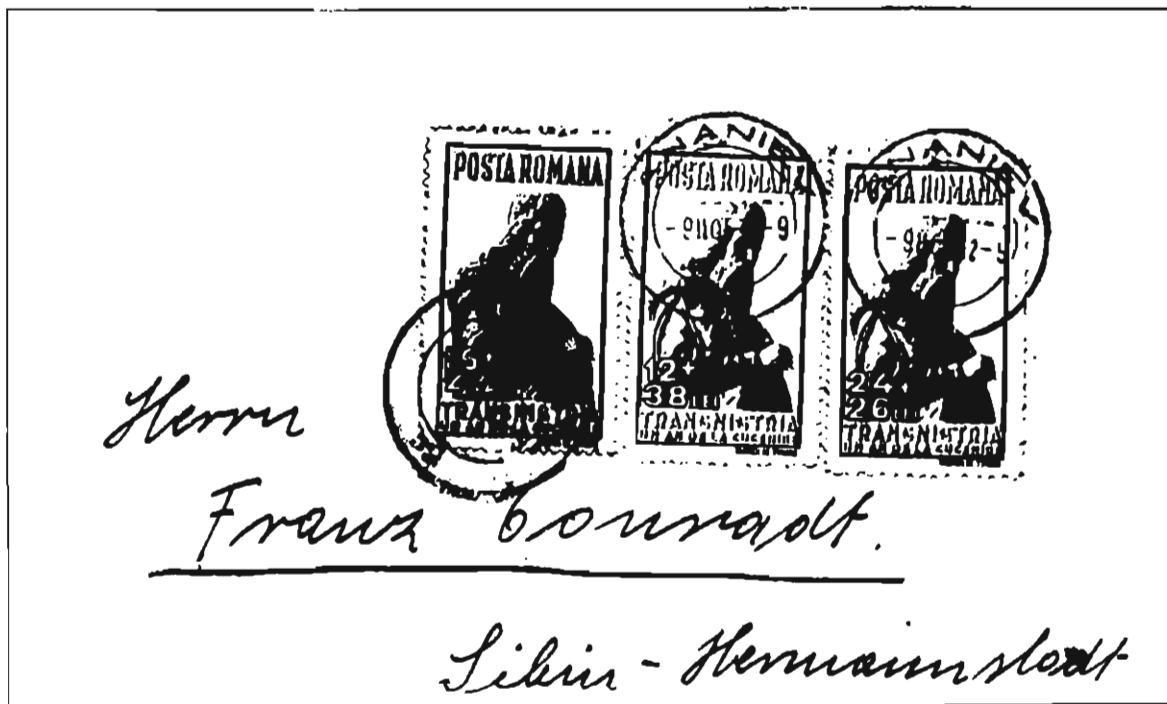


Figure 5. Set of stamps ("Transnistria - one year since conquest") on an Ananiev canceled to order cover dated November 9, 1942.

Bibliography

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2. The *Transnistria* newspaper, Bucharest 1941 - 1943

Reprinted from the *Romanian Postal History Bulletin* No. 13 (1994) pp. 11-17

A COMMENTARY ON TWO TRANSNISTRIA POSTAL CARDS

by Alexander Malychy

Following a short historical background, the article deals with two postal cards of Transnistria [a part of southwestern Ukraine occupied during World War II by Romania (then an ally of Germany) and treated by the Romanians as a separate political and administrative entity]. Both postal cards have a 6 Lei Transnistria stamp printed on them (this is one of the two types of Transnistria postal cards issued; the other has an imprinted 12 Lei stamp). Both cards were sent in 1942 to Romania, one from Golta (now Pervomaysk[e]), and the other from Tyraspil (now in the "Transdnestrian Moldovan Republic"). The article further discusses the cards' cancellations and censorship marks, and provides the Ukrainian translation of their Romanian message texts.

(This summary is of the Ukrainian-language article on the next several pages.)

КОМЕНТАР ДО ДВОХ ЛИСТІВОК ТРАНСНІСТРІЇ

Подав
Олександр Малицький

Протягом 1941-1944 років південно-західня частина України (між Дністром і Богом (що в советському назовництві відомий як Південний Буг, названий так під впливом російської географічної традиції, що й копіюють у своїх писаннях автори з Заходу) була окупована союзною з Німеччиною Румунією, яка створила тут політично-адміністративну територію під назвою Трансністрія. Там тоді діяла теж пошта з понад 100 поштовими урядами й агенціями, для потєб якої були видані поштові марки й повністки (цільні речі), а саме дві листівки й грошевий переказ, уведено календарні румунськомовні чи календарні зрумунізовані штемпелі та штемпелі для позначення поручених (рекомендованих) поштових посилок, і сітку станиць для цензури пошти зі своїми штемпелями цензури, на яких подавалося також місце дії цензора, та його число. При цьому варто додати, що Румунія, як і Німеччина, розглядали тоді ССРСР як Росію, і тому, незважаючи на це, що вони вели війну з ССРСР, їхні пошти передавали в окупованій ними Україні назви місцевостей не на підставі їхніх українських назв, а з російських відповідників цих назв (а Німеччина крім того вважала українську Галичину за Польщу, і тому, незважаючи на це, що вона вела війну з Польщею, її пошти передавали тамошні назви місцевостей не на підставі їхніх українських назв, а з польських відповідників цих назв).

У літературі вже відзначалося, що на пройшовші через поштовий обіг поштові посилки з марками Трансністрії сьогодні вже дуже важко натрапити¹. Та ще рідкіснішими являються повністки Трансністрії, навіть невжива-

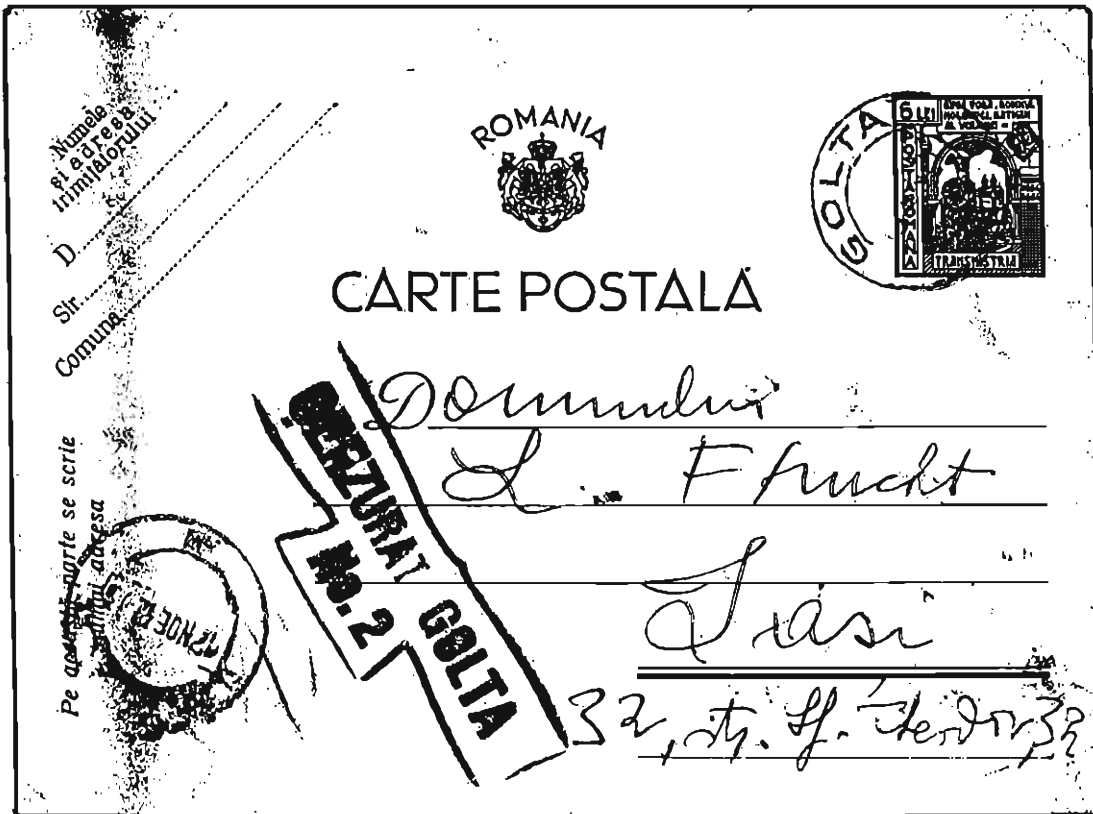
ні, а тим більше такі, що пройшли через поштовий обіг. Через це автор цих рядків хотів би поділитися тут зі збирацькою громадою даними про два пройшовші пошту тотожні примірники однієї з двох досі виявлених листівок-повністок Трансністрії, а саме цієї з надрукованою на них маркою за 6 румунських леїв (у Трансністрії курсували румунські гроші й німецькі райхскредітказеншайни), що їх йому нещодавно пощастило придбати для своєї збірки (другою листівкою-повністкою Трансністрії була листівка з надрукованою на ній маркою за 12 леїв²).

Одна з цих листівок (ілюстрація 1), на якій відсилач не поданий, була заадресована до Яс, у Румунії. Вона була скасована 14-го листопада 1942-го року календарним штемпелем на пошті в місцевості Голта (тепер Первомайське), та й процензурована тамошнім цензором № 2. В Яси вона прибула й була перештемпельована там (календарний штемпель Яс не читкий) 17-го листопада цього ж року.

Румунськомовний текст повідомлення на її зворотній стороні (у початковій стадії функціонування пошти Трансністрії на листівках дозволялися тексти, писані тільки по-румунському; згодом листи заграницю, тільки до країн, з якими Румунія не перебувала в стані війни, можна були писати лише румунською, французькою, німецькою, італійською, російською, й українською мовами³) такий (ілюстрація 2)⁴:

"Голта, 14 листопада 1942

Поважані Пані й Пане Фрухт,



Ілюстрація 1

Ілюстрація 2

Golta, 19 Decembrie 1942.

Stimate Doamna și Domnule Frucht,

În drum spre destinație, vă transmit
 multe urări de sănătate și ve
 bună, mulțumindu-vă încă
 odată, de aici, pentru grija și
 tratamentul atât de bine meritat pe
 care l-am primit la dvs.
 cu sănătate,
 Octav Puseș

З дороги до місця призначення пересилаю Вам багато побажань здоров'я і добра, дякуючи Вам ще раз звідсіля за опіку і старання, які були такі прихильні і які я зазнав від Панства.

На здоров'я

Октав Русу"

Розмір цієї листівни: 145 мм х 105 мм, не тотожний з другою, обговорюваною тут листівкою, про що згодом.

Другу листівку (ілюстрація 3) написав і вислав 24-го квітня 1942-го року Міхаїл Ктіу (чи це не скорочене прізвище?) з Тирасполя до Букарешту, куди вона прибула 27-го квітня цього ж року (календарний штампель Букарешту теж дуже нечиткий). Однорядковий, у прямокутній обвідці штампель цензурування не подає місцевости, де ця процедура проводилась, мабуть у Букарешті, де проводилась цензура всієї пошти з Трансністрії поза її межі, включно з Румунією⁵

Румунськомовний текст повідомлення на зворотній стороні цієї листівки такий (ілюстрація 4):

"24. IV 1942

Дорогі сестро й шурине.

В дорозі до Одеси я задержався в Тирасполі, щоб залагодити ту справу. Так як я очікував, залагодилася дуже скоро. Але про те, що трапилось до тепер, буду розказувати й померлим. Не знаю чи залишуся тут при уряді чи, як я Вам сказав, пішлють мене до Одеси. Скажіть Дмитрові, щоб не журився, бо я все залагодив так, що не можна б краще. Думаю, що за 2 - 3 тижні спроваджу Вас сюди.

Цілую Вас

Тіті"

Розмір цієї листівки: 149 мм х 104 мм, тобто вона своєю шириною майже тотожна з попередньо обговореною, але на 4 мм довша від неї.

Судячи по прізвищах, обі листівки висилались особами іншої національності, ніж українська, то ж питання, чи місцеве українське населення могло користуватися поштою Трансністрії, про що й так немає одностайної думки, тут не обговорюється.

ПРИМІТКИ

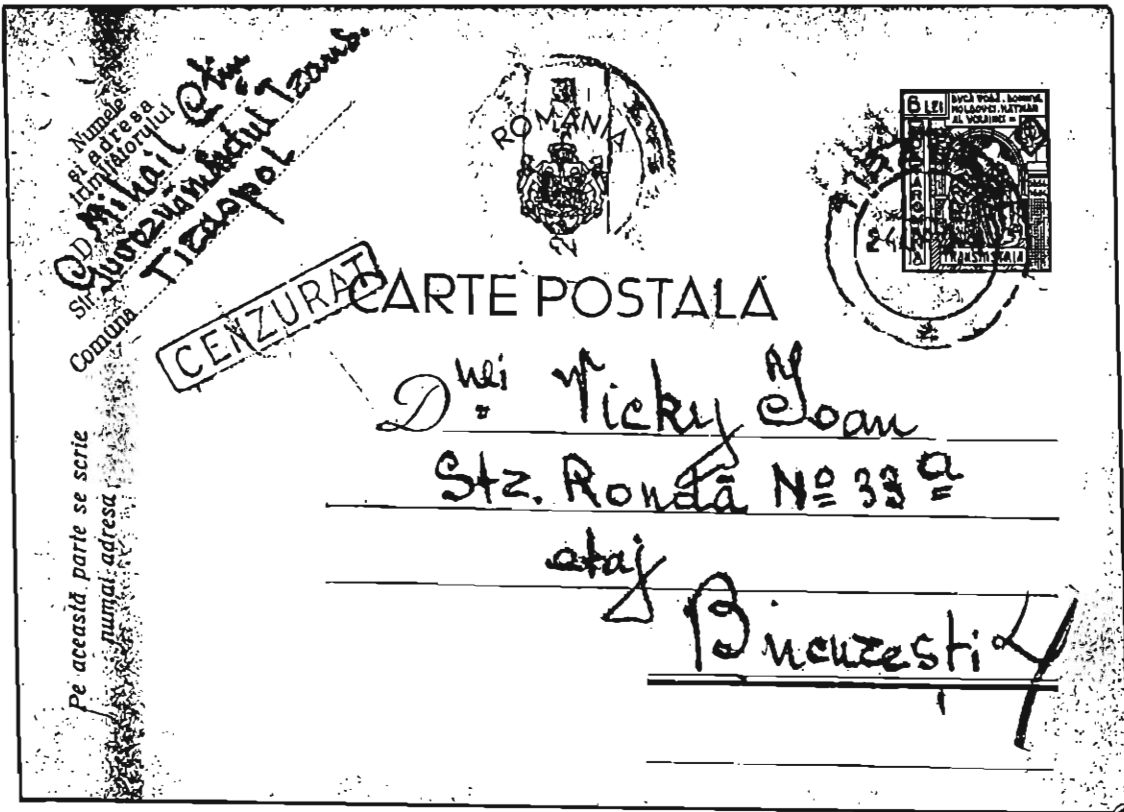
¹Chris. M. Trevers, "Transnistria - Some Notes on the Cancellations and Markings Used under the Roumanian Administration," *Ямщик / The Post-Rider* (Торонто, Онтаріо), вип. 10, травень 1982, стор. 9.

²Dumitru C. Biala, "The Roumanian Post in Transnistria," *Ямщик / The Post-Rider* (Торонто, Онтаріо), вип. 29, грудень 1991, стор. 35. Ця листівка ілюструється також у вищезитованій статті Треверса, на стор. 17, і 18.

³Călin Marinescu, "The Roumanian Posts in Transnistria," *Ямщик / The Post-Rider* (Торонто, Онтаріо), вип. 29, грудень 1991, стор. 26, і 27

⁴Переклад текстів повідомлень на обох обговорюваних тут листівках виготовив д-р Володимир Кліш, за що йому належить шира подяка.

⁵Marinescu, у його вищезитованій статті, стор. 26. Такий же штампель цензури мають на собі коверти, заадресовані до Румунії, фотовідбитки яких подаються в статті Треверса, а саме теж до Букарешту (стор. 13, під позначенням D), і до Плоєшть (стор. 17, під позначенням Q).



Ілюстрація 3

Ілюстрація 4

Nr. IV. 1942
 Dacă scrioază și e umilate,
 Nu daum spre Odesa, m'am
 opzit aici în Tiraspol, ca să ațânș
 chestia aceia. După cum m'am ab-
 teptat să aranjat f. repede. Ce
 am pătit în să până aci, bolu spu-
 și moztilozi. Nu știu dacă bolu
 Ză mâne aci la Gurez hă hă hă hă
 mă boz țămela după cum vian
 și pus la Odesa. Să îi spuși lui
 Anu dea bă de hă hă hă hă hă, că
 totul am aranjat cum m'ă se
 putea mai bine. Oțed fă m
 și să pământu il bolu aduce
 aci. Nu să sūt
 și te

THE 'ODESSA MKV' POSTMARK

by Leonard Tann

Like the vast majority of main-line and city stations and termini in the first decade of this century, Odessa was issued with an oval postmark for the Odessa City Mainline Station. Fig.1 shows a 1908 example of the oval 'Odessa/Vokz.' serial "b" in the standard format of the period.

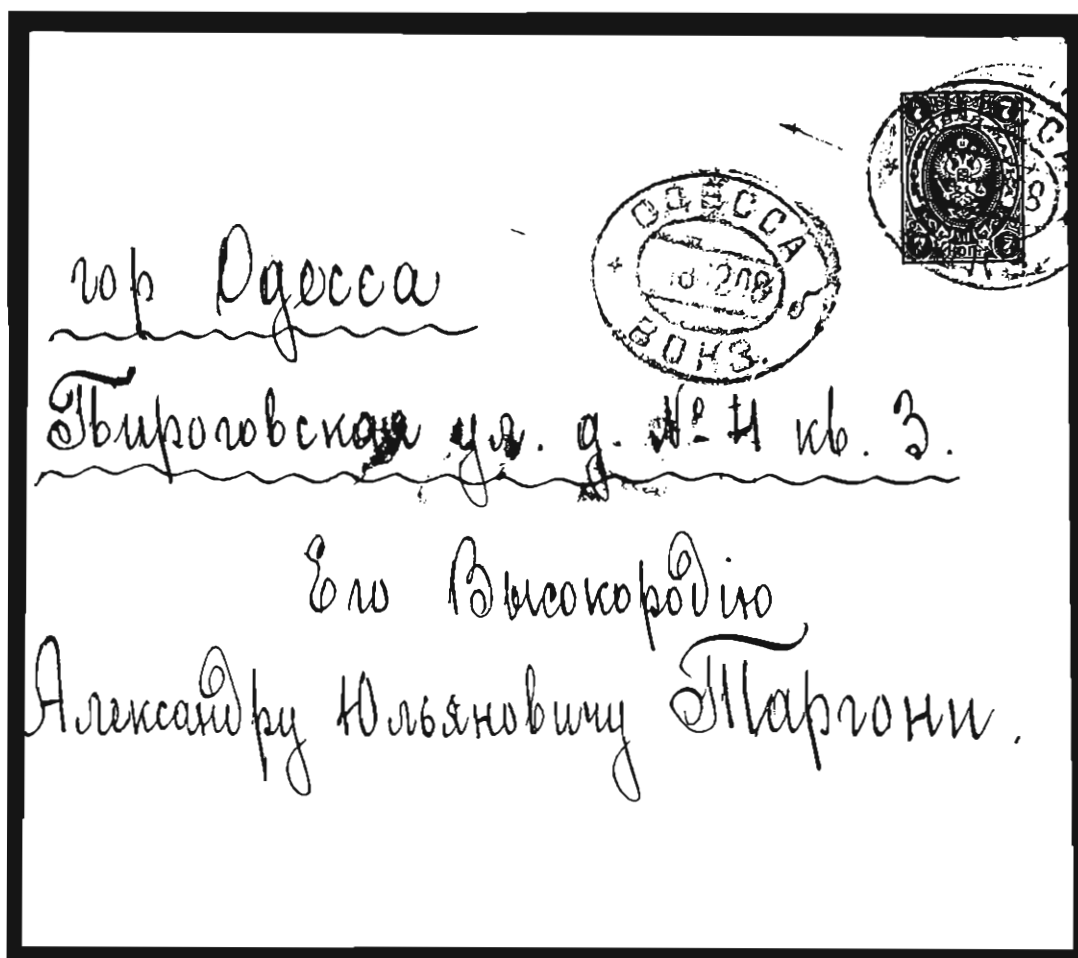


Figure 1

This "b" postmark is known from 1906 until September 1915. Strangely, the "a" postmark remains unrecorded, but it must have existed.

Odessa had more than one station, as shown clearly in the Baedeker travel guide which is circa 1914 (p.393 and map on the following page). This shows the main station to be in the south of the city, on Kulikovo Pole, and at the edge of the page it indicates the direction of the railway line: to Galatz, Kishinev and Kiev. The Port Station had no post office, and does not figure in this discussion. The North Odessa Station is shown in an inset map, and is named the Bakhmach Station on that map.

Figure 2 (with thanks to Philip Robinson) shows the main Odessa-Moscow line to be: Odessa-Razdelnaya-Birzula-Slobodka-Rudnitsa-Vapnyarka-Zhmerinka-(swinging north-east)-Kazatin-Fastov-Kiev and on to Moscow. Once the line reached Kiev, it was on the railway system of the Moscow-Kiev-Voronezh Railway Company.

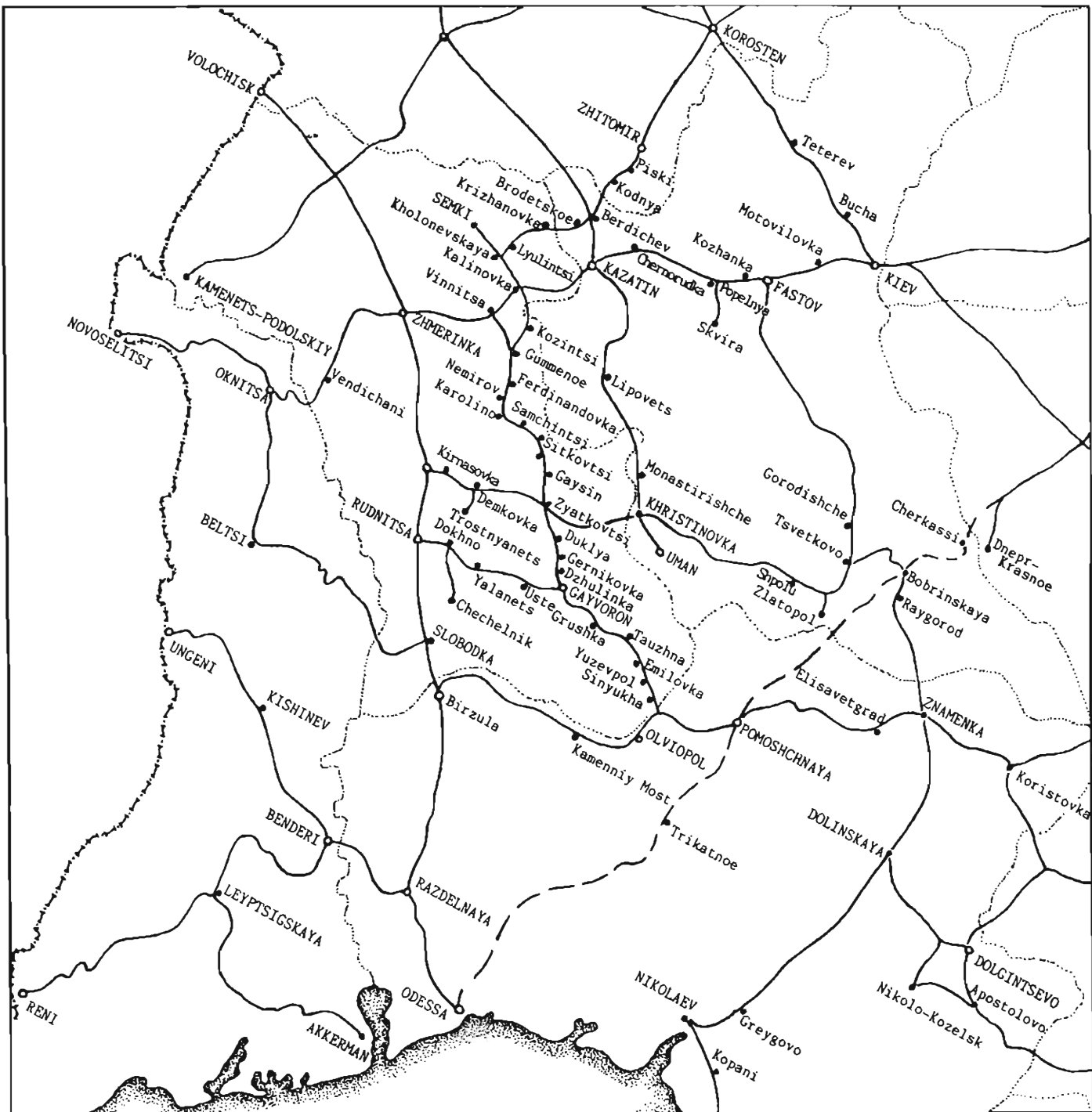
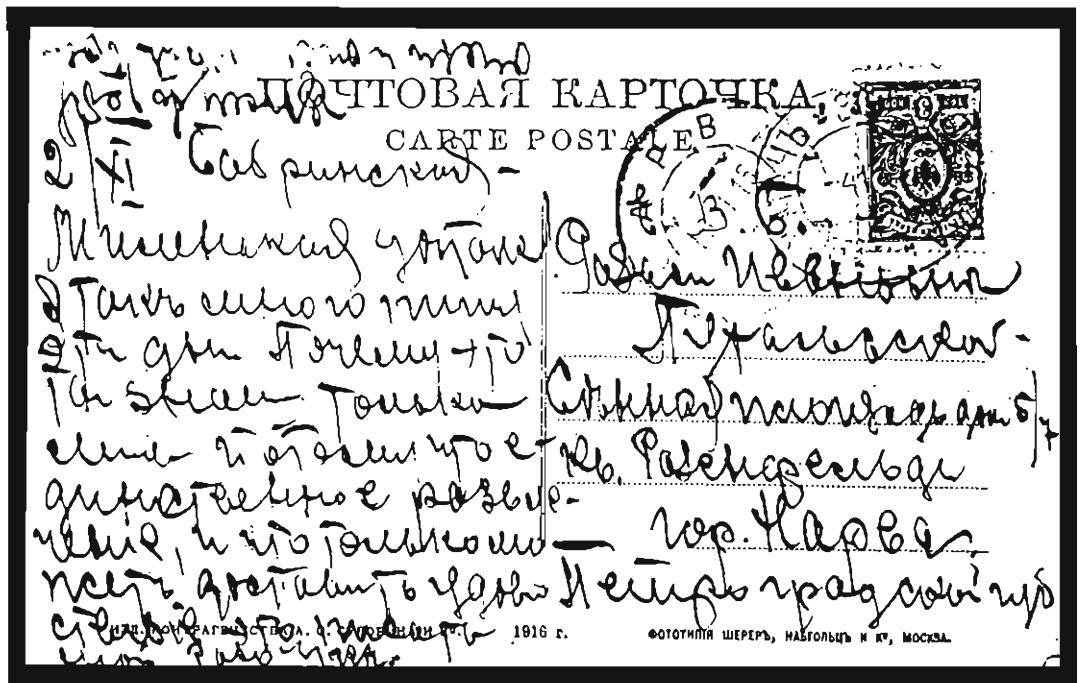
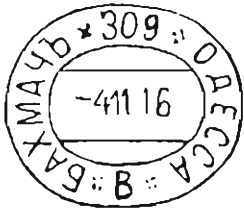


Figure 2

In the period 1912-1913 a new line was built - shown on the map in figure 2 as a dotted line - from the new Odessa North station linking Trikatnoe-Pomoshchnaya-(crossing the Birzula-Znamenka line)-Bobrinskaya(on the Tsvetkovo-Dolinskaya line) and linking up with the railway just north of Dnepr-Krasnoe. While the new line was under construction, a short section of it (Bobrinskaya-Cherkassy) had actually operated a local shuttle service mail van system for some years. In the period under discussion, this short section used oval postmarks reading 'CHERKASSY-1-BOBRINSKAYA' and 'BOBRINSKAYA-2-CHERKASSY' with no serial letter but a tiny five-pointed star at the base. Of course, the numbers 1 and 2 had nothing to do with the nationwide numbering system in which 1-2 was allocated to the St.Petersburg-Moscow line. Here, the numbers were just serial letters, indicating the 'up' and 'down' directions. An example of the '1' postmark was shown by Peter Ashford in *BJRP* 66, p.17.

Figure 3



The route Odessa-Bakhmach, given TPO numbers 309-310, is known to have been operating by 1913. All route numbers of 300 and over are relatively scarce. An example of the BAKHMACH-309-ODESSA mark is shown in figure 3. As far as we are aware, the Cherkassy-Bobrin'skaya postmark continued in use into 1914, and possibly even later. It may have been retained for local use, although the route was now part of a much longer new railway line. As an aside, it must be mentioned that the Bobrin'skaya-Cherkassy route existed as early as the 1880s, and if postmarks exist from that time, they must be scarce.

Taking the evidence of the postmarks, the new route was opened in 1913, and it provided a more direct route from Odessa to Moscow: Starting at the Odessa North (or "Bakhmach") Station, it went via Pomoshchnaya-Bobrin'skaya-Cherkassy-Piryatin-Bakhmach and on to Moscow. This cut out the detour via Zhmerinka and Kiev. In the 1916 postal list the Odessa mainline station is referred to as the 'Glavnaya' (main station) and the Odessa North Station is called the 'Moskovskaya' station for obvious reasons. The railways around Odessa were part of the South-Western Railways, the new line linking up with the Moscow-Kiev-Voronezh Railway. We may assume that this all held good for the years 1915 to perhaps 1918 or later. At some point there must have been a reorganisation, but that may not have come until 1924 or later. Anyway, by 1913 there was an Odessa North Station with a direct link to Moscow.

Figure 4



Onto the scene comes the postmark in figure 4: ODESSA/VOKZ.M.K.V.Zh.D. = Odessa/Station of the Moscow-Kiev-Voronezh Railway (hereafter called the MKV Station for short). This illustration was taken from the Kiryushkin & Robinson book. Again, this is the "b" postmark, recorded used between May 1922 until at least 1924. The immediate guess is that this postmark was introduced at the postal desk in the Odessa North Station - the MKV Station! - to distinguish it from the simple ODESSA/VOKZ. postmark used at the main station.

Until now, no example of the MKV "a" postmark had been recorded, and it might have been a good guess to say that this was introduced in the post-Imperial period, perhaps 1917-1918, when some changes were made. We might thus have guessed that a MKV "a" postmark was used around 1917-1919, with the "b" postmark coming into use a little later, perhaps in 1920-1922. We can now prove such a guess to be wrong.

Figure 5 shows a very fine postcard addressed to Cherkassy. It bears a registration label reading 'Odessa Vokzal' and three fine strikes of the Odessa MKV postmark, serial "a", dated 29-3-1916 - 6 1/4 years earlier than the earliest recorded strike of the "b" postmark! The Cherkassy arrival mark ties one of the War Charity stamps

Figure 5



to the card. The franking of 13k (3k postcard rate, 10k registration) is made up - curiously - by a 4k Romanov card and 3 x 3k War Charity stamps.

I am grateful to other collectors who have sent me some covers from their collections, showing registration labels of Odessa Station and of the other postmark of the Odessa MKV station: serial "b", namely John Holland, Ed Kossoy, Eric Peel and Derek Palmer.

Figure 6 shows a 1922 registered cover from Odessa to Germany (Kossoy collection). Franked on the reverse with 2k and 5R Arms stamps, it bears a Odessa MKV Station postmark, serial "b", and a registration label reading 'Odesskoe/Zhel.Dor.P.O.' Figure 7 shows another 1922 cover from this station, this time with the same registration label as the cover in figure 5, postmark serial "b" Both the latter two covers also bear the "Three Triangle" postmarks, of Moscow and Odessa respectively. These postmarks are now generally regarded as representing secret inspection by the censors.

Let us ask the question now: are we SURE that the Central Mainline Odessa Station used a simple standard ODESSA/VOKZ. oval, and the Odessa North (or MKV) Station the ODESSA/MKV postmark? The next few covers appear to confirm this theory. Figure 8 shows a cover from the collection of our member Derek Palmer in Chile. It is addressed to Vienna, dated 1923. The registration label reads ODESSA GLAVN./ZHEL.DOR. P.O.. The oval postmark at lower left is a Soviet remake of the oval postmark, the inner date bars are shorter than those in the earlier types and the word 'Vokzal' has no final "hard sign" So the Soviets continued to use a simple ODESSA/VOKZ. oval at the mainline station. Figure 9, from the Eric Peel collection, shows the same registration label and another new Soviet oval postmark, a new serial "a" postmark. The original "a" postmark is as yet unrecorded. Sadly, some the stamps were cut out of the centre of the cover. Finally, figure 10 shows another fine cover from the Derek Palmer collection. Again the new "a" postmark, but this time the registration label matches that of the 1916 period, simply reading ODESSA VOKZAL.

Figure 11 from Eric Peel throws a spanner in the works! It bears an Odessa/Vokzal oval of Soviet manufacture, serial "g" dated 11-3-1924, but the registration label in the Latin alphabet for foreign mail reads: 'Odessa Gare/Moscou-Kiew-Woronej' If this was registered as the MKV Station, which up to now we associated with the MKV postmark, why does it have the simple oval postmark and not the MKV postmark?!



Figure 6

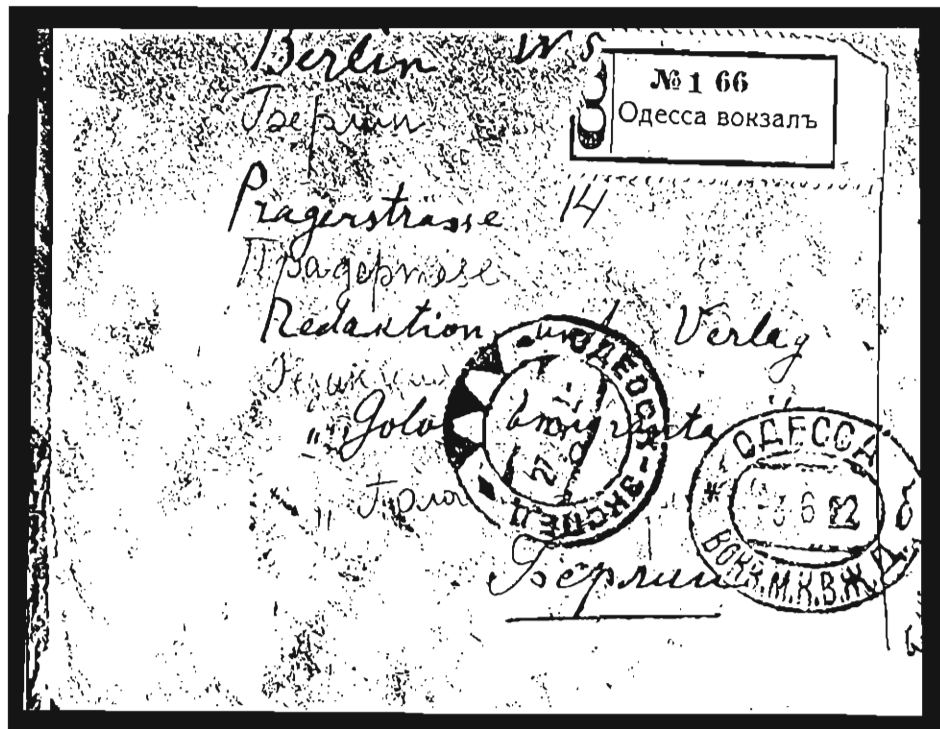


Figure 7

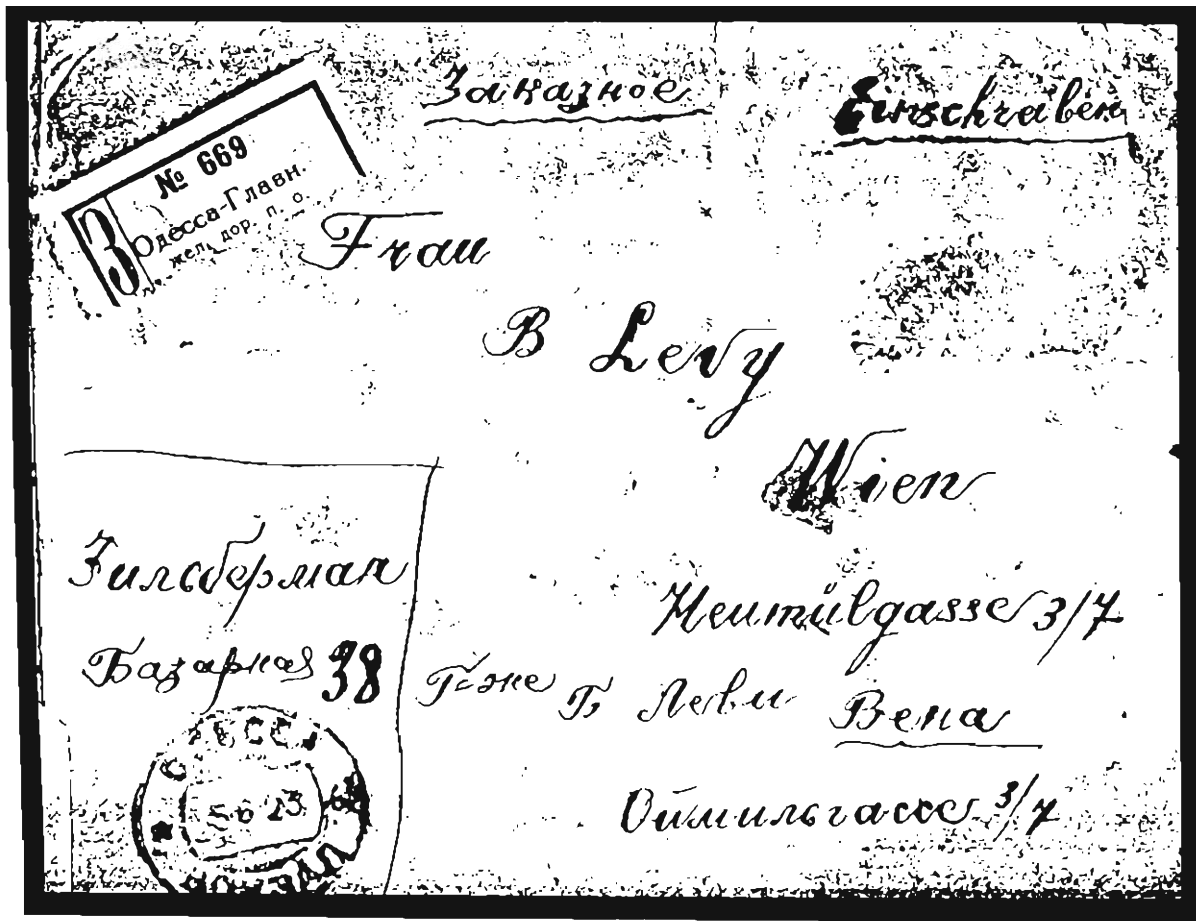
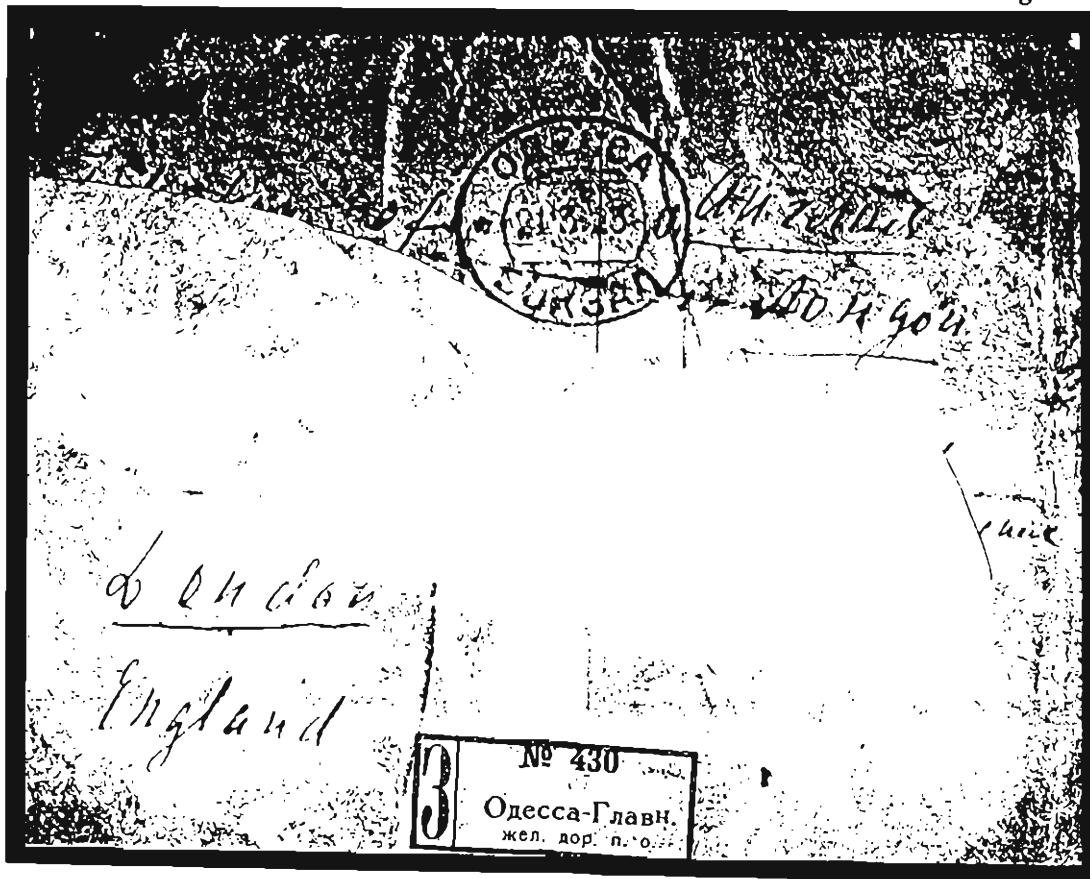


Figure 8

Figure 9



It is indeed possible that by March 1924 the MKV "b" postmark had been worn out or lost. The fact that Eric's cover has a new Soviet postmark with serial "g" suggests that new ones were made: perhaps the new Soviet-type "a" and "b" for the Odessa Central Station and a new "g" for the MKV Station, with the allocation of the inevitable "v" postmark as yet unknown. It might well be that some reorganisation was in progress, merging previously independent or regional railway companies. In any case, this seems to confirm that the Odessa MKV "b" postmark was not in use after March 1924.

There are some notable 'gaps' and perhaps until these are filled we can only suggest a theory that has to be tested.

The original Odessa/Vokz. "a" postmark, dating from about 1905, is yet to be recorded.

The simple Odessa/Vokz. "b" seems to disappear around late 1915. We ought to assume that it continued in use throughout the revolutionary period until replaced by the Soviet remake, perhaps around 1920-1921.

If our assumption is correct that the Odessa MKV "a" postmark was introduced around early 1916, why have we not found more examples of this postmark? If the route Odessa-Bakhmach (309/310) was in operation by 1913, were the Odessa MKV postmarks in use as early as that as well?

What are the earliest and latest dates we can assign to the Odessa MKV "b" postmark?

Can we assume that at some time prior to March 1924 the MKV postmarks were discontinued and replaced by ordinary Odessa/Vokz. postmarks in Soviet style?

Let me conclude these notes on the subject by making some very tentative observations regarding the registration labels. Certainly in the period up to 1913 perhaps later - the only railway station in Odessa possessing postal facilities was the Odessa Mainline Station, listed in the 1916 list as the Glavnaya Vokzal. So batches of registration labels (both Cyrillic and Latin) were printed simply saying Odessa Vokzal. At whatever date the new Odessa MKV Station opened a postal desk (1916? 1915? 1913?) it simply 'borrowed' a batch of registration labels reading Odessa Vokzal. A new batch of labels were then printed for the mainline station, reading ODESSA GLAVNAYA ZH.D.P.O. and labels like the one on the cover in figure 11 were printed for the Odessa MKV Station. When these two series ran out, both stations used residual supplies of the old Odessa Vokzal labels. It would be nice to see covers with a Cyrillic Odessa Vokzal/M.K.V.Zh.D. label.

It should be remembered that in the 1918-1921 period, a civil war raged, Ukraine was independent, the railway system was disrupted and the Kherson province, in which Odessa was situated, was occupied by Denkin's forces for some time during 1919. It may well have been the case that Cyrillic postmarks and registration labels - such as those at the Odessa MKV station - were discarded or lost. When Russian/Soviet control was resumed, they used whatever was available - perhaps a surviving batch of the original Odessa Vokzal labels and the MKV "b" postmark.

The one thing we can say with certainty is that the ODESSA/MKV postmark is uncommon, the "a" serial even scarce. There ought to be more examples of it in the 1915-1918 period. We hope that members and readers can help to plug these yawning gaps in our knowledge and help us build up a better picture of the postal services offered by the Odessa railway stations in the final decade of the Imperial period and the early Soviet period. Perhaps those of our members with contacts abroad can help us by bringing new material to our notice.

Reprinted from the *British Journal of Russian Philately* No. 77 (1994) pp. 16-23.

A SYNOPTICON OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE POSTAGE STAMPS

compiled by Peter Bylen

The postal emissions of Carpatho-Ukraine's transitional governments have long been the domain of a select group of specialists. Most Ukraine collectors steer clear of Carpatho-Ukraine postage stamps due to the sheer number of stamps, sub-types, errors, expense, and of course, forgeries. Other Ukraine collectors know little about them because no comprehensive English-language treatment of the issues has been attempted.

In philately, transitional governments are often absorbed into the general listing of the consequent entity, granted back-of-the-book status, or worse. The *Michel* and *Zumstein* catalogs add to the confusion by not properly differentiating the First and Second Uzhhorod Issues and omit some issues altogether. Meanwhile, the *Scott* catalog absorbed their only Carpatho-Ukraine stamp into the Czech-Slovak listing (Scott 254B). It should come as no surprise, therefore, that Carpatho-Ukraine has not had a prominent place in Ukrainian philately.

In recent years, important advances have been made in Carpatho-Ukraine philately. Regrettably much of the discussion took place between specialists writing in Czech or Hungarian. What did filter down to the general Ukraine collector was frequently so fragmentary, cryptic, or patronizing, that it served more to confuse and to alienate than to clarify. The BK numbering is taken from *Carpatho-Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist*, recently published by Ukrainian Philatelic Resources.

MI = Michel¹; ZM = Zumstein²; SH = Shulewsky³; CA = Carrigan⁴; BL = Blaha⁵; SI = Simady⁶
 An "E" prefix on a BK number designates an essay - a stamp or stamp design that was prepared but not intended for postal use; * denotes acknowledgement by source without a number assignment.

BK	Description	MI	ZM	SH	CA	BL	SI
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ISSUE							
1	3 k. Yasinia Church.	1	*	*	*	*	*
KHUST ISSUE							
2	2 p. Horthy.	-	A27	1	1	27	27
3	5 p. Horthy.	-	A28	2	2	28	28
4	1 f. Arpad.	-	A1	3	3	1	1
5	2 f. Ladislaus.	-	A2	4	4	2	2
	a. Double overprint	-	-	4a	-	-	-
6	3 f. Toldi.	-	A3	5	5	3	3
7	4 f. Hunyadi.	-	A4	6	6	4	4
8	5 f. Kinizsi.	-	A5	7	7	5	5
9	6 f. Zrinyi.	-	A6	8	8	6	6
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	8a	-	*	-
10	8 f. Rakoczi.	-	A7	9	9	7	7
11	10 f. Hadik.	-	A8	10	10	8	8
12	12 f. Gorgei.	-	A9	11	11	9	9
13	18 f. St. Mary.	-	A10	12	12	10	10

BK	Description	MI	ZM	SH	CA	BL	SI
14	20 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	-	A11	13	13	11	11
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	13a	13K	*	-
15	24 f. St. Mary.	-	A12	14	14	12	12
16	30 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	-	A13	15	15	13	13
	a. Double overprint	-	-	15a	-	-	-
	b. Inverted overprint	-	-	15b	15K	*	-
17	50 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	-	A14	16	16	14	14
18	80 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	-	A15	17	17	15	15
19	1 p. St. Stephen's Crown.	-	A16	18	18	16	16
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	18a	19K	*	-
E20	4 f. Christmas.	-	-	19	19	I	29
21	4 f. Kossuth.	-	A18	21	21	18	18
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	21a	-	*	-
22	20 f. Kossuth.	-	A19	22	22	19	19
23	50 f. Kossuth.	-	A20	23	23	20	20
24	30 f. St. Margaret.	-	A17	20	20	17	17
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	20a	20K	*	-
25	20 f. St. Elizabeth.	-	A21	24	24	21	21
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	24a	-	*	-
26	24 f. St. Margaret.	-	A22	25	25	22	22
27	30 f. Szilagy.	-	A23	26	26	23	23
28	50 f. Kanizsai.	-	A24	27	27	24	24
29	70 f. Lorantfy.	-	A25	28	28	25	25
30	80 f. Zrinyi.	-	A26	29	29	26	26
31	2 f. Postage Due.	-	B1	30	30	1	30
32	3 f. Postage Due.	-	B2	31	31	2	31
33	4 f. Postage Due.	-	B3	32	32	3	32
34	8 f. Postage Due.	-	B4	33	33	4	33
35	10 f. Postage Due.	-	B5	34	34	5	34
36	12 f. Postage Due.	-	B6	35	35	6	35
37	16 f. Postage Due.	-	B7	36	36	7	36
38	18 f. Postage Due.	-	B8	37	37	8	37
39	20 f. Postage Due.	-	B9	38	38	9	38
E40	30 f. Postage Due.	-	-	39	-	II	39
41	40 f. Postage Due.	-	B10	40	39	10	40

FIRST UZHGOROD ISSUE

42	4.00/2 p. Horthy.	-	-	1	10A	11I	15
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	1a	10Aa	-	*
43	10.00/5 p. Horthy.	-	-	2	11A	12I	16
44	40/2 f. Ladislaus.	-	-	3	20A	33I	1
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	3a	-	-	-
45	40/8 f. Rakoczi.	-	-	4	22A	35I	2
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	4a	-	-	-

BK	Description	MI	ZM	SH	CA	BL	SI
46	40/10 f. Hadik.	-	-	5	23A	36I	3
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	5a	23Aa	-	*
47	2.00/1 p. St. Stephen's Crown.	-	-	8	35A	55I	5
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	8a	35Aa	-	*
48	40/18 f. St. Mary.	-	-	6	25A	38I	4
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	6a	25Aa	-	*
49	2.00/80 f. Church.	-	-	7	8A	9I	24
50	40/4 f. Kossuth.	-	-	9	59A	59I	17
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	9a	59Aa	-	*
51	1.00/50 f. Kossuth.	-	-	10	62A	62I	18
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	10a	-	-	*
52	60/30 f. St. Margaret.	-	-	11	54A	5I	6
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	11a	54Aa	-	-
53	60/20 f. St. Elizabeth.	-	-	12	65A	65I	7
54	60/24 f. St. Margaret.	-	-	13	66A	66aI	8
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	-	*	-	-
55	60/30 f. Szilagyí.	-	-	15	68A	67I	10
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	-	*	-	-
56	1.40/70 f. Lorantfy.	-	-	17	70A	69I	11
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	-	*	-	-
57	2.00/80 f. Zrinyi.	-	-	18	73A	72I	13
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	-	*	-	-
58	60/24 f. St. Margaret.	-	-	14	67A	66I	9
59	1.00/50 f. Kanizsai.	-	-	16	69A	68I	10
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	-	*	-	-
60	10/2 f. Postage Due.	-	-	19	74A	1I	19
61	20/8 f. Postage Due.	-	-	20	76A	3I	20
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	20a	76Aa	-	*
62	20/10 f. Postage Due.	-	-	21	77A	4I	21
63	30/12 f. Postage Due.	-	-	22	78A	5I	22
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	22a	78Aa	-	*
64	40/20 f. Postage Due.	-	-	23	79A	6I	23
65	1.00/40 f. Postage Due.	-	-	24	83A	10I	24
66	40/10 f. Szamololap Illetek.	1	1	25	84	1aI	25
67	40/10 f. Szamololap Illetek.	-	-	26	84a	-	-
68	40/20 f. Szamololap Illetek.	2	2	27	85	2aI	26
69	60/50 f. Szamololap Illetek.	3	3	28	86	3aI	27

HUNGARIAN REVENUE STAMPS

Documentary Issue of 1934

E70	10/2 f. Okmánybelyegek.	-	-	29	Ia	-	-
E71	10/4 f. Okmánybelyegek.	-	-	30	Ib	-	-
E72	40/4 f. Okmánybelyegek.	-	-	31	Ica	-	-
E73	40/4 f. Okmánybelyegek.	-	-	32	Icb	-	-

BK	Description	MI	ZM	SH	CA	BL	SI
E74	40/5 f. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	33	Id	-	-
E75	40/10 f. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	34	Ie	-	-
E76	40/20 f. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	35	If	-	-
E77	60/30 f. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	36	Ig	-	-
E78	60/40 f. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	37	Ih	-	-
E79	1.00/40 f. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	38	Ii	-	-
E80	1.00/50 f. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	39	Ij	-	-
E81	2.00/50 f. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	40	Ik	-	-
E82	2.00/1 p. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	41	Il	-	-
E83	2.00/10 p. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	42	Im	-	-
E84	2.00/20 p. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	43	In	-	-
E85	2.00/50 p. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	44	Io	-	-
E86	4.00/2 p. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	45	Ip	-	-
E87	10.00/5 p. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	48	Is	-	-

Documentary Issue of 1943

E88	4.00/3 p. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	46	Iq	-	-
E89	6.00/3 p. Okmanybelyegeek.	-	-	47	Ir	-	-

Bill of Exchange Issue of 1934

E90	10/3 f. Valto Illetek.	-	-	49	Ila	-	-
E91	40/15 f. Valto Illetek.	-	-	50	Ilb	-	-
E92	60/30 f. Valto Illetek.	-	-	51	Ilc	-	-
E93	1.00/45 f. Valto Illetek.	-	-	52	Ild	-	-
E94	1.40/60 f. Valto Illetek.	-	-	53	Ilea	-	-
E95	1.40/60 f. Valto Illetek.	-	-	54	Ileb	-	-
E96	6.00/3 p. Valto Illetek.	-	-	55	Ilf	-	-
E97	15.00/7.50 p. Valto Illetek.	-	-	56	Ilg	-	-

Judicial Revenue Issue of 1934

E98	20/10 f. Torvenykezesi Illetek.	-	-	57	IIla	-	-
E99	40/10 f. Torvenykezesi Illetek.	-	-	58	IIlb	-	-
E100	40/20 f. Torvenykezesi Illetek.	-	-	59	IIlc	-	-
E101	60/30 f. Torvenykezesi Illetek.	-	-	60	IIld	-	-
E102	1.00/50 f. Torvenykezesi Illetek.	-	-	61	IIle	-	-
E103	2.00/50 f. Torvenykezesi Illetek.	-	-	62	IIlf	-	-
E104	2.00/1 p. Torvenykezesi Illetek.	-	-	63	IIlg	-	-
E105	4.00/2 p. Torvenykezesi Illetek.	-	-	64	IIlh	-	-
E106	6.00/5 p. Torvenykezesi Illetek.	-	-	65	IIli	-	-
E107	10.00/5 p. Torvenykezesi Illetek.	-	-	66	IIlj	-	-

BK	Description	MI	ZM	SH	CA	BL	SI
Documentary Issue of 1935							
E108	10/5 f. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	67	IVa	-	-
E109	20/10 f. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	68	IVb	-	-
E110	40/20 f. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	69	IVc	-	-
E111	1.00/50 f. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	70	IVd	-	-
E112	2.00/1 p. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	71	IVe	-	-
E113	2.00/1 p. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	72	-	-	-
E114	5.00/2 p. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	73	IVf	-	-
E115	6.00/3 p. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	74	IVg	-	-
E116	10.00/4 p. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	75	IVh	-	-
E117	10.00/5 p. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	76	IVi	-	-
E118	15.00/6 p. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	77	IVj	-	-
E119	20.00/10 p. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	78	IVk	-	-
E120	40.00/20 p. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	79	IVl	-	-
E121	60.00/30 p. Two-Part Receipt.	-	-	80	IVm	-	-
Official Issue of 1934							
E122	4.00/2 p. Szamololap Illetek.	-	-	81	Va	-	-
E123	10.00/5 p. Szamololap Illetek.	-	-	82	Vb	-	-
SECOND UZHOROD ISSUE							
124	60/1 f. Arpad.	-	-	185	27D	1	119
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	197	27Da	*	-
125	60/2 f. Ladislaus.	-	-	186	28D	2	120
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	198	28Da	*	*
126	60/4 f. Hunyadi.	-	-	187	30D	3	121
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	199	30Da	*	-
127	60/8 f. Rakoczi.	-	-	188	33D	4	122
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	200	33Da	*	-
128	60/10 f. Hadik.	-	-	189	34D	5	123
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	201	34Da	*	-
129	60/12 f. Gorgei.	-	-	190	35D	6	124
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	202	35Da	*	-
130	60/20 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	-	-	192	37D	8	126
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	204	37Da	*	-
131	60/30 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	-	-	193	39D	9	127
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	205	39Da	*	-
132	60/18 f. St. Mary.	-	-	191	36D	7	125
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	203	*	*	-
133	60/4 f. Kossuth.	-	-	196	60aD	12	130
134	60/30 f. Szilagyi.	-	-	194	68D	10	128
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	206	-	*	-

BK	Description	MI	ZM	SH	CA	BL	SI
135	2.00/70 f. Lorantfy.	-	-	195	72D	11	129
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	207	-	*	-
136	60/16 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	3	2	83	2	2	70
137	2.00/1 p. Horthy.	11	10	84	9C	10	77a
138	4.00/2 p. Horthy.	12	11	85	10C	11	78
139	10.00/5 p. Horthy.	13	12	86	11C	12	79
140	40/10 f. Szechenyi.	14	13	87	12	13	80
141	60/16 f. Szechenyi.	15	14	88	13	14	81
142	1.00/20 f. Bridge.	16	15	89	14	15	82
143	1.40/32 f. Chain Bridge.	17	16	90	15	16	83
144	2.00/40 f. Transport.	18	17	90	16	17	84
145	10/2 f. Postage Due.	-	-	162	74C	-	106a
146	20/8 f. Postage Due.	-	-	163	76C	-	108a
147	20/10 f. Postage Due.	-	-	164	77C	-	109a
148	30/12 f. Postage Due.	-	-	165	78C	-	110a
149	40/20 f. Postage Due.	-	-	166	79C	-	111a
150	60/4 f. Postage Due.	-	-	167	80C	-	112a
151	60/6 f. Postage Due.	-	-	168	81C	-	113a
152	60/16 f. Postage Due.	-	-	169	82C	-	114a
153	1.00/40 f. Postage Due.	-	-	170	83C	-	115a
154	2.00/1 p. Horthy.	-	-	94	9B	-	77b
155	60/3 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	2	1	92	1	1	69
156	60/24 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	4	3	93	3	3	71
157	10/1 f. Arpad.	31	30	94	17	30	28
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	95a	17a	*	*
158	10/2 f. Ladislaus.	32	31	96	18	31	29
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	96a	18a	*	*
159	10/3 f. Toldi.	34	33	97	19b	32a	31
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	-	*	*	-
160	40/2 f. Ladislaus.	35	34	99	20C	33	32
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	99a	20Ca	-	*
161	40/5 f. Kinizsi.	36	35	100	21	34	33
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	100a	21a	*	-
162	40/8 f. Rakoczi.	37	36	101	22C	35	34
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	101a	22Ca	-	*
163	40/10 f. Hadik.	38	37	102	23C	36	35
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	102a	-	-	-
164	40/12 f. Gorgei.	39	-	103	24	37	36
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	103a	24a	*	-
165	40/20 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	41	40	105	26	39	38
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	105a	26a	*	*
166	60/1 f. Arpad.	42	41	106	27C	40	39
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	106a	27Ca	*	*
167	60/2 f. Ladislaus.	43	42	107	28C	41	40
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	107a	28Ca	*	-

BK	Description	MI	ZM	SH	CA	BL	SI
168	60/3 f. Toldi.	44	43	108	29	42a	41
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	108a	29a	*	*
169	60/4 f. Hunyadi.	45	44	110	30C	43	43
	a. Double overprint	-	-	110w	30Cb	-	-
	b. Inverted overprint	-	-	110a	30Ca	*	*
170	60/5 f. Kinizsi.	46	45	111	31	44	44
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	111a	31a	*	*
171	60/6 f. Zrinyi.	47	46	112	32	45	45
	a. Inverted overprint.	-	-	112a	32a	*	*
172	60/8 f. Rakoczi.	48	47	113	33C	46	46
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	113a	33Ca	*	*
173	60/10 f. Hadik.	49	48	114	34C	47	47
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	114a	34Ca	*	*
174	60/12 f. Gorgei.	50	49	115	35C	48	48
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	115a	35Ca	*	-
175	60/18 f. St. Mary.	52	51	117	36Cb	49a	50
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	116a	-	-	*
176	60/20 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	53	52	118	37C	50	51
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	118a	37Ca	*	*
177	60/24 f. St. Mary.	54	53	118	38	51	52
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	118a	38a	*	*
178	60/30 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	55	54	134	39C	52	53
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	134a	39Ca	*	-
179	2.00/50 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	57	55	136	40b	53a	55
180	2.00/80 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	58	57	137	41	54	56
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	-	-	-	*
181	2.00/1 p. St. Stephen's Crown.	59	58	138	42C	55	57
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	138a	42Ca	-	*
182	10/3 f. Toldi.	33	32	97	19	32	30
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	97a	19a	-	*
183	40/18 f. St. Mary.	40	-	104	25C	38	37
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	104a	-	-	*
184	60/3 f. Toldi.	-	-	109	29b	42	42
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	-	-	-	*
185	60/18 f. St. Mary.	51	50	116	36C	49	49
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	116a	36Ca	*	*
186	2.00/50 f. St. Stephen's Crown.	56	55	135	40	53	54
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	135a	40a	*	-
187	60/30 f. Cathedral.	6	4	120	4	4	72
188	60/40 f. Church.	7	6	121	5	6	73
189	2.00/50 f. Basilica.	8	7	122	6	7	74
190	2.00/70 f. Church.	9	8	123	7	8	75
191	2.00/80 f. Church.	10	9	124	8B	9	76
192	20/1 + 1 f. Archer.	19	18	125	43	18	85
193	40/20 + 2 f. Musketeer.	20	19	126	44	19	86
194	60/4 + 1 f. Soldier.	21	20	127	45	20	87

BK	Description	MI	ZM	SH	CA	BL	SI
195	60/8 + 2 f. Swordsman.	22	21	128	-	21	88
196	60/12 + 2 f. Knight.	23	22	129	47	22	89
197	60/20 + 2 f. Musketeer.	-	-	131	44a	-	90
198	60/40 + 4 f. Hussar.	24	23	130	48	23	91
199	1.00/50 + 6 f. Artilleryman.	25	24	132	49	24	92
200	1.40/70 + 8 f. Arms.	26	25	133	50	25	93
201	60/4 f. Christmas.	60	59	139	51	56	94
202	60/20 f. Christmas.	61	60	140	52	57	95
203	60/30 f. Christmas.	62	61	141	53	58	96
204	1.00/20 + 20 f. Red Cross.	27	26	142	55	26	97
205	1.40/30 + 30 f. Red Cross.	28	27	143	56	27	98
206	2.00/50 + 50 f. Red Cross.	29	28	144	57	28	99
207	4.00/70 + 70 f. Red Cross.	30	29	145	58	29	100
208	40/4 f. Kossuth.	63	62	146	59C	59	101
E209	40/30 f. Kossuth.	-	-	147	60C	61	102
210	60/20 f. Kossuth.	64	63	148	61	60	103
211	1.00/50 f. Kossuth.	66	65	149	62C	62	104
212	2.00/50 f. Kossuth.	67	66	150	63	63	105
213	60/30 f. St. Margaret.	5	5	151	54	5	58
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	151a	54a	-	-
214	40/20 f. St. Elizabeth.	68	67	152	64	64	59
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	152a	64a	*	*
215	60/20 f. St. Elizabeth.	69	68	153	65	65	60
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	-	-	-	*
216	60/24 f. St. Margaret.	70	69	154	66	66a	61
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	154a	66a	-	-
217	60/30 f. Szilagy.	72	71	156	68	67	63
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	156a	68a	-	-
218	1.40/70 f. Lorantfy.	74	74	158	70	69	65
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	158a	-	-	-
219	2.00/70 f. Lorantfy.	76	76	160	72	71	67
220	2.00/80 f. Zrinyi.	77	78	161	73	72	68
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	161a	-	-	-
221	60/24 f. St. Margaret.	71	70	155	67	66	62
222	1.00/50 f. Kanizsai.	73	72	157	69	68	64
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	157a	69a	-	-
223	2.00/50 f. Kanizsai.	75	75	159	71	70	66
	a. Inverted overprint	-	-	-	-	*	-
224	10/2 f. Postage Due.	1	1	171	74	1	106b
225	10/3 f. Postage Due.	2	2	181	75	2	107
226	20/8 f. Postage Due.	3	3	172	76	3	108b
227	20/10 f. Postage Due.	4	4	173	77	4	109b
228	30/12 f. Postage Due.	5	5	174	78	5	110b
229	40/20 f. Postage Due.	6	6	175	79	6	111b
230	60/2 f. Postage Due.	-	8	176	74a	-	-
231	60/4 f. Postage Due.	8	-	177	80	7	112b

BK	Description	MI	ZM	SH	CA	BL	SI
232	60/6 f. Postage Due.	-	-	178	81	8	113b
233	60/16 f. Postage Due.	-	-	179	82	9	114b
234	1.00/40 f. Postage Due.	9	9	180	83	10	115b
235	40/10 f. Szamololap Illetek.	-	-	182	87	-	116
236	40/20 f. Szamololap Illetek.	-	-	183	88	-	117
237	60/50 f. Szamololap Illetek.	-	-	184	89	-	118

FIRST STANDARD ISSUE

238	60 f. Soldier, Type I.	78	77	211a	90	-	131a
	a. Type II.	-	-	211b	*	-	-
	b. Imperforate	-	-	211Ia	90a	-	131b
	ba. Imperforate, Type II.	-	-	211Ib	*	-	-
239	100 f. Chain, <i>blue</i> .	79A	78	212	91	-	132a
	a. Imperforate	79B	78A	212I	91a	-	132b
	b. <i>Ultramarine</i>	-	78a	212a	91b	-	-
	ba. <i>Ultramarine</i> , Imperforate	-	-	212Ia	91c	-	-
240	200 f. Fist and chain.	80	79	213	92	-	133
	a. Imperforate	-	-	213I	92a	-	-

SECOND STANDARD ISSUE

241	10 f. Soviet Arms within a star.	81	80	214	93I	-	134a
	a. Imperforate	-	-	214I	93II	-	134b
242	20 f. Soviet Arms within a star.	82	81	215	94I	-	135a
	a. Imperforate	-	-	215I	94II	-	135b
243	40 f. Soviet Arms within a star.	83	82	216	95I	-	136a
	a. Imperforate	-	-	216I	95II	-	136b
244	60 f. Soviet Arms within a star.	84	83	217	96I	-	137a
	a. Imperforate	-	-	217I	96II	-	137b
245	100 f. Soviet Arms within a star.	85	84	218	97I	-	138a
	a. Imperforate	-	-	218I	97II	-	138b
246	200 f. Soviet Arms within a star.	86	85	219	98I	-	139a
	a. Imperforate	-	-	219I	98II	-	139b

THIRD STANDARD ISSUE

247	10 f. Soviet Arms within a star.	87	86	220	99I	-	140a
	a. Imperforate	-	-	220I	99II	-	140b
248	20 f. Soviet Arms within a star.	88	87	221	100I	-	141a
	a. Imperforate	-	-	221I	100II	-	141b

Notes

- ¹*Michel Europa Katalog. Ost.* (Band 2), 1985/86.
- ²*Zumstein Europa Katalog. Ost.* (Band 4), 1984, listing for the Khust Issue appears after the Czech-Slovak listing.
- ³Michael Shulewsky *Carpatho-Ukraine: Uzhhorod Provisional Overprints on Hungarian Postage Stamps: Description, Listing, and Price Guide.* (Kensington, CT: Tryzub Stamp Company, 1996 revised edition) and miscellaneous correspondence dated 1994 and 1995.
- ⁴Jay Carrigan *Carpatho-Ukraine: The 1945 People's Council Issues: Handbook and Catalog.* (Fairfax, VA: JayCorp, 1992), unpublished Carpatho-Ukraine checklist (Khust Issues), and miscellaneous correspondence dated 1994 and 1995.
- ⁵Miroslav Blaha *Zakarpatsko: Postovne historicky vyvoznamky, razitka, celiny, posty, postovny.* Filatelisticke Prirucky No. 20. (Praha [Prague]: Svas Ceskych Filatelista, 1989); Khust Issue, pages 98-99; First and Second Uzhhorod Issue, pages 110-113 [Czech].
- ⁶Bela Simady *Karpatalja Postatorienete.* (Budapest: Magyar Belyeggyujtok Orszagos Szovetsege, 1991); Khust Issue, pages 118-119; First Uzhhorod Issue, page 129; Second Uzhhorod Issue, pages 133-136; First Standard Issue, page 143; Second Standard Issue, page 147; and Third Standard Issue, page 150 [Hungarian]. A different numbering system is used in Simady's "Overprinted Issues of Carpatho-Ukraine, 1945" *The American Philatelist* (December 1989), pages 1156-1164.

UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC RESOURCES PUBLICATIONS

Western Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist (UPR No. 1, \$5.00)

by Peter Bylen

Soviet Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist (UPR No. 2, \$5.00)

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Carpatho-Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist (UPR No. 3, \$5.00)

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All orders are postpaid for all North American orders (other destinations please add an additional \$1.00 per publication). Payment drawn in U.S. funds payable to "Peter Bylen/Ukrainian Philatelic Resources" Other UPR publications in preparation include a catalog-checklist on Belarus, Ukraine (1991-1995), trident issues of 1918-1920, matters related to postal history (postmarks, censor marks, postal rates, etc.), and postal stationery.

**Ukrainian Philatelic Resources
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F27 - NEW DATA

by Peter Bylen

The story behind Ukraine's five stamp-like money tokens (currency stamps or *notgeld*) is well known.¹ Simply stated, these tokens on card stock helped alleviate a shortage of small change coins.² In July of 1918, three months after their first appearance, the designs of these tokens were used to prepare stamps of the Shahiv Issue. Some money tokens saw postal usage (by favor) and thus garnered philatelic status in some catalogs.³ Other publications are more conservative and list them for the record before a standard Ukraine listing.⁴

Raymond Ceresa's treatment of Shahiv Issue counterfeits is the most comprehensive to date. He details thirty-six different forgeries of the 50-shahiv money token alone.⁵ He describes a single in his collection identified as F27(50sh.curr.), hereafter referred to as F27.

The extremely small posthorns and small shield identify this forgery which is printed in pale carmine

on thin 0.11mm cream-buff card very roughly perforated 11½-12. The reverse trident is characterized by the wrong shape to the wing notches the lettering is badly malformed, in particular the "k" On my copy there are some distinct breaks in the frame line which may be consistent.⁶

Figure 1 illustrates Ceresa's F27.⁷ The inscription side is a type B single-line frame with subtype 1 inscription font. Figure 2 shows a genuine 50-shahiv type B1 for comparison.

A few years ago, I came into possession of F27 in *sheetlet* form; it is laid out in a format of five by four (Figure 4). The genuine issue was printed in sheets of 400 and cut into panes of 100. F27 is line perforated 11½ (as is the genuine). Ceresa's observations on color and paper can now be collaborated since my example is obviously in "mint" condition. The breaks in the

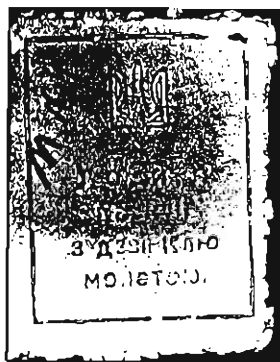


Figure 1.
Forgery F27 from Ceresa.

Figure 2.
Genuine 50 shahiv stamp.

Figure 3.
Position 11 from sheetlet.

lines are not constant. Each frame measures 19.5mm x 25mm (as in the genuine). When the subjects were transferred to the cliché, somehow the trident is position 16 (row 4, stamp 1 of the reverse side) became malformed (Figure 5). Otherwise, the remaining tridents are identical. A comparison of the inscriptions (in particular the spacing of the letters) indicates that despite the breaks, each set of words was transferred from an identical master. Ceresa's example is position 11 (row 3, stamp 1 of the reverse side), compare Figure 1 and Figure 3.

The front of the sheetlet (Figure 4) confirms Ceresa's observations concerning the size and uniformity of the posthorns and shield. The illustration shows positional varieties of the lettering which go beyond a malformed "k". Note especially the lower right in posi-

tion 20 (row 4, stamp 5 of the obverse side).

Ceresa reasoned that the counterfeited money tokens primarily defrauded the Ukrainian treasury (rather than post office) which explains why this activity was restricted to the 40 and 50 shahiv values.⁸ Judging from the pristine condition of my sheetlet, I'd like to suggest the possibility that F27 was a philatelic rather than numismatic forgery. Further comments would be appreciated.

Notes

¹Paul B. Spiwak "Ukrainian Currency Stamps of 1918" *Ukrainian Philatelist* Volume 27, W/N 43 (1980), pages 7-14; Ian L. G. Baille *Ukraine: Shagiv Issues* (Bristol, England: n.p., 1963), pages 21-25; Raymond J. Ceresa



Figure 4. Obverse side of sheetlet.

The Postage Stamps of Russia, 1917-1923. Volume II. Ukraine. Parts 24/26. The Shahiv, Hryven and Vienna Issues. (Cambridge, England: n.p., 1988), pages 423-432 plus plates DCIII through DCXLVIII; and John Semeniuk "The Ukrainian Currency Stamps of 1918" *The Bank Note Reporter* (December 1974), pages 1 and 7. Semeniuk mentions one forgery with an inscription that reads; "How are ours worse than yours?" For additional background on money tokens see: Paul B. Spiwak "Russian and Ukrainian Currency Stamps" *Yamshchik: The Post Rider* No 3 (September 1978) pages 14-18; Leonard L. Tann "Imperial Russia's Currency-Tokens 1915-1917" *Scott Stamp Monthly* (November 1992), pages 16-18; Ian L. G. Baille and Raymond J. Ceresa "Ukraine: The Shagiv Currency Stamps" *British Journal of Russian Philately* No.40 (1967), pages 19-22.

²Inscription on reverse reads "Khodyt narivni z dzvinkoyu monetoyu" ("Has circulation on par with coins").

³Scott 67-71, Minkus 44-48, and Stanley Gibbons G6-G10.

⁴Michel, Zumstein, and the *UPNS Handbook Catalog* assign them Roman numerals I-V

⁵Ceresa, page 424-430 plus plates DCXXIII through DCXL.

⁶Ceresa, page 429.

⁷Ceresa, plate DCXXXVI.

⁸Ceresa, page 424.

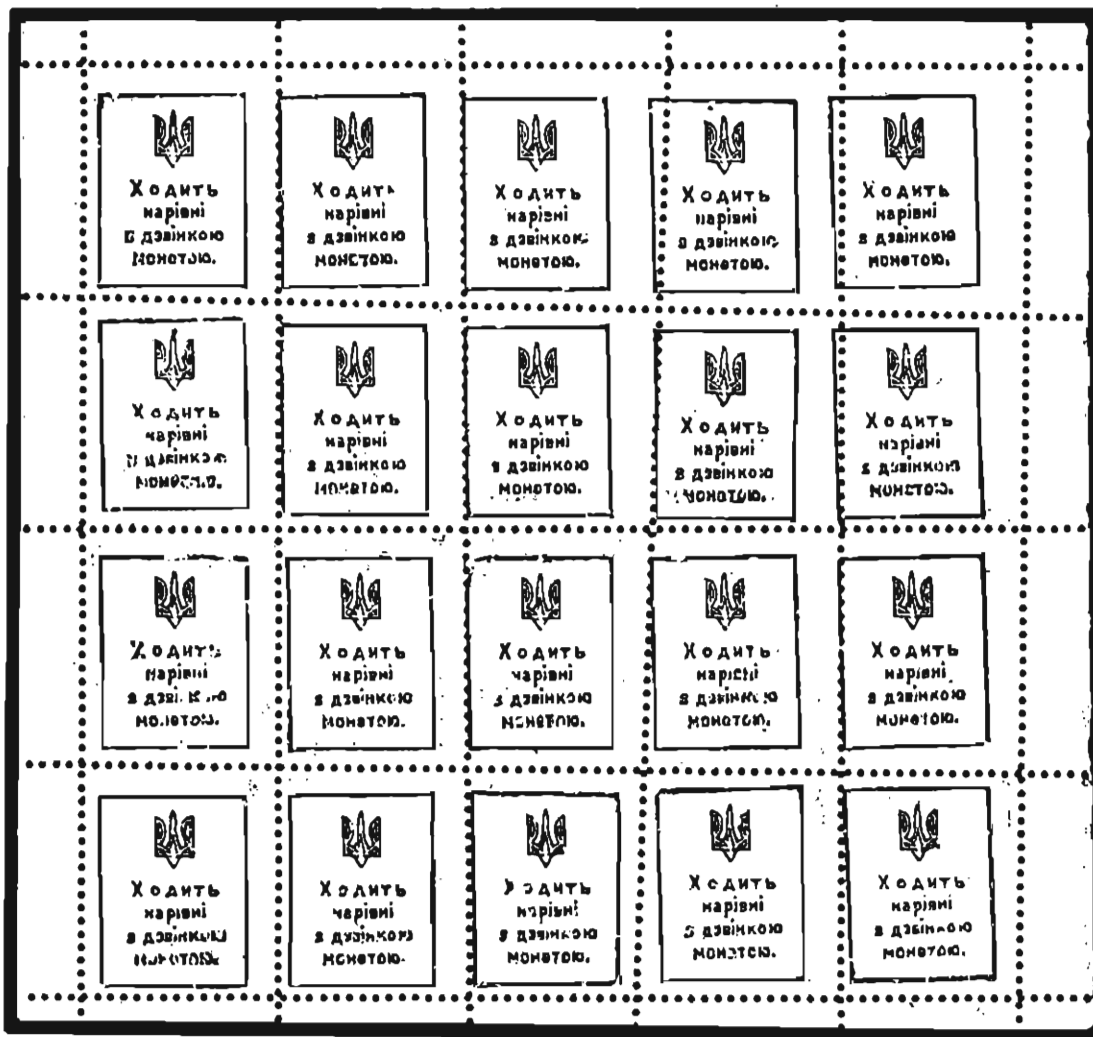


Figure 5. Reverse side of sheetlet.

ANNOUNCING A NEW DIRECTION IN UKRAINE PHILATELY

THE UPR PROJECT

The Ukrainian Philatelic Resources Project is a joint effort of Ukraine collectors and specialists assembling relevant data toward the publication of what is expected to be a compendium of every aspect of Ukraine philately. Phase I of the project is a comprehensive listing of stamps issued by respective Ukrainian governments and occupations. Phase II will focus on matters relating to postal history such as rates, routes, cancellations, censor marks, and other auxiliary marks. Phase III will investigate forgeries, speculative issues, and fantasies. Phase IV will treat postal stationery. The project is a *team* effort; it is funded by the sales of UPR publications. Consider purchasing one as a donation to a Ukrainian or philatelic library, museum, or other similar institution. Please understand that all UPR catalogs are published with economy and the expectation that the discovery of additional data will necessitate revised editions. Eventually all data is to be assembled into a single philatelic encyclopedia. Much will depend upon the acceptance and *participation* in the UPR Project.

WESTERN UKRAINE

Sales of *Western Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist* have been steady and a sell-out is inevitable. If demand continues, the catalog may be republished with corrections, additional varieties, historical summaries, bibliography, and a format change that will make the overall appearance in keeping with the subsequent publications. Please continue to forward your observations and discoveries. \$5.00 postpaid in North America (\$6.00 elsewhere).

SOVIET UKRAINE

UPR's second publication *Soviet Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist* is now available; it details the national and local stamp issues of the Ukrainian Socialist Republic as well as occupational issues. The Type II Kharkiv Issues are subject to considerable expansion, so please forward your observations. \$5.00 postpaid in North America (\$6.00 elsewhere).

CARPATHO-UKRAINE

Completion of the UPR's third publication was not expected until mid-1996 but *Carpatho-Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist* was unexpectedly completed for an earlier release. Since this volume was not previously announced, we have few standing orders. To obtain a copy please send your order today. This compilation is the most comprehensive treatment of this little understood and highly specialized area of Ukraine philately. \$5.00 postpaid in North America (\$6.00 elsewhere).

BELARUS

The UPR Project has undertaken to publish a comprehensive catalog of postage stamps issued for use on Belarusian territory. Why Belarus? Portions of Belarus were administered by the Kyiv postal district and a number of local trident issues were placed in use there. In addition, a stamp catalog of Belarus has never been attempted. \$5.00 postpaid in North America (\$6.00 elsewhere).

UKRAINE

The UPR Project is set to publish a comprehensive catalog detailing *all* the officially recognized stamp issues since Ukraine's independence. \$5.00 postpaid in North America (\$6.00 elsewhere).

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Publication Reviews

UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC RESOURCES, VOLUMES 1-3

by John-Paul Himka

Bylen, Peter *Western Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist*. Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 1. Westchester, IL: Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 1995. 26 pp.

Bylen, Peter *Soviet Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist of National and Local Postage Stamp Issues 1919-1923, Including Occupational Issues of 1918-1920 and 1941-1944*. Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 2. Westchester, IL: Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 1995. 34 pp.

Bylen, Peter *Carpatho-Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist*. Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 3. Westchester, IL: Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 1995. 26 pp.

First, please indulge me while I relate a story that testifies to the general state of knowledge "out there" about Ukrainian philately. In the summer of 1995 I came across an announcement on the internet from a stamp dealer in the Washington area: he was sending out nickel-a-stamp approvals from various odd countries; among these places was "Ukraine, mainly Western Ukraine." I was quite amazed and asked him for a better description by e-mail. He said: well, no trident overprints, mainly just Western Ukraine. Send them, I said. For a few weeks, I speculated: what kind of Western Ukraine stamps could possibly be sold for a nickel apiece? Is it that the gentleman is keenly aware of the problem of forgeries and just wants to get rid of things he can't sort out and, in good conscience, sell? Is it the unissued First Western Ukraine Vienna Issue of 1919 (selling at the UPNS auctions for under \$5 a set)? Damaged material? What? So the excitement built up as I waited for the excruciatingly slow arrival of the nickel packet. I studied the catalog of Western Ukraine cited above and I reread John Bulat's

book on the subject. I also studied various drafts of articles on Western Ukraine that Peter Bylen was kind enough to send me. I was just going to be *so* prepared for the moment. Then one day the moment came. Hands trembling, breath held, I opened the packet. Greeting me were the faces of Symon Petliura and Taras Shevchenko: the packet was full of the UNR Vienna series of 1920! I e-mailed back to the dealer and informed him that this was just regular Ukraine, not Western Ukraine. His reply: it's what *we* call Western Ukraine. Arrghhh!

Obviously, there's work to be done in the promotion of knowledge concerning Ukrainian philately. The inauguration of the series of handbooks under review is therefore a very welcome step. The handbooks are authoritative, clear, and inexpensive (\$5.00 apiece in North America, \$6.00 elsewhere from Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, PO Box 7193, Westchester IL 60154-7193). In addition to the three works reviewed here, a number of other volumes are planned which will cover the whole spectrum of Ukrainian philately, including the national and regional issues of the Ukrainian National Republic and the official and semi-official issues of Ukraine in the 1990's.

In the first installment of this catalog series, Bylen's intention is to provide an orderly, comprehensive list of all Western Ukrainian stamps and their major varieties for intermediate to advanced specialists. This he succeeds in doing completely. To some extent the catalog-checklist is an expansion of the section on Western Ukraine that Bylen contributed to the indispensable *Introductory Handbook of Ukrainian Philately* edited by Inger Kuzych. The same, very logical "Bylen-Kuzych" (BK) numbering system is retained

for the basic stamps--each stamp is assigned a number from 1 to 132 (no skipping as in Scott's West Ukraine section). In the new catalog-checklist, Bylen has added letters of the alphabet to distinguish varieties. To take an example: Scott's Western Ukraine no. 75 (2 hryvni overprint on Austrian 2 crown military post stamp) is BK95. If it is missing the letter "U" in the overprint (position 15) it is BK95a. What Bylen has done, in effect, is to create a more sophisticated language for describing Western Ukrainian stamps, one which collectors and dealers will find exceedingly convenient. The Bylen catalog-checklist does not cross-list other catalog numbers, but the *Introductory Handbook* does and Bylen has also published separately a "synopticon" of Western Ukraine catalog numbers (in the previous issue of this journal). This catalog-checklist, as the others in the series, omits price evaluations, arguing that "collectors would be better served consulting auction realizations for current valuations."

The second catalog-checklist concerns Soviet Ukraine, conceived widely enough to include occupation issues. It covers: the Kharkiv Issues of 1920 (the "RUB." overprints on Russian imperial stamps), the Kyiv Issue of 1922 (the numeral overprints), the Famine Relief Issue of June 1923, local issues of 1919-22, White Army occupational issues, Reichskommissariat Ukraine (locals and the Dienstpost overprints), the General-gouvernement (District Galicia), Transnistria, and the unissued stamps of Vlasov's army. The Soviet Ukraine catalog-checklist also adds a judiciously selected bibliography (absent in the previous, Western Ukraine installment, but present in the subsequent one on Carpatho-Ukraine). All in all, this is a useful and reliable listing of variegated and often obscure philatelic material conveniently brought together in a single volume.

The third installment, on Carpatho-Ukraine, can serve as the most graphic illustration of how the series is advancing Ukrainian philatelic knowledge. As is well known to collectors of Ukrainian stamps, the *Scott Catalogue* just lists one stamp for Carpatho-Ukraine, the National Assembly Issue of 15 March 1939, and even that one is listed under the heading "Czechoslovakia" (no. 254B). The *Michel Europa-Katalog Ost* is much, much better. It lists not only the 1939 stamp, but overprints on Hungarian stamps of 1944-45 (nos. 2-77), the National Council Issues of 1945 (nos. 78-88), and official and postage-due stamps (3 + 9), for a total of 101 stamps (not 100, because 79A and 79B are listed separately). The Bylen catalog-checklist lists 248 general issues and 101 local issues! Where do Bylen's extra stamps come from? Many are the Khust Issue of 1944 (overprints of "ČSP/1944." on Hungarian stamps); these are mentioned in Michel, but not actually listed. Bylen also lists essays of unissued stamps; they are numbered in logical sequence with the issued stamps, but prefixed with an "E." The Bylen catalog-checklist not only lists more, but it lists with more attention to important detail. For example, Michel Carpatho-Ukraine nos. 63-67 are overprints (Poshta / Zakarpatska / Ukraina) in either red or black on the Hungarian Lajos Kossuth Issue of 1944. The Bylen listing of the same series is BK 208-12. It distinguishes BK 208-11, which are overprinted in black, from BK 212, which is overprinted in red. It includes BK E209, an essay not encompassed by Michel, and it excludes Michel no. 65, since it "does not exist with a genuine overprint."

These first three installments of the Ukrainian Philatelic Resources handbooks are clearly the result of a great deal of painstaking work (the Ukrainian word *podyvuhidnyi* comes to mind). Equally clearly, they belong on the reference shelf of anyone interested in Ukrainian philately.



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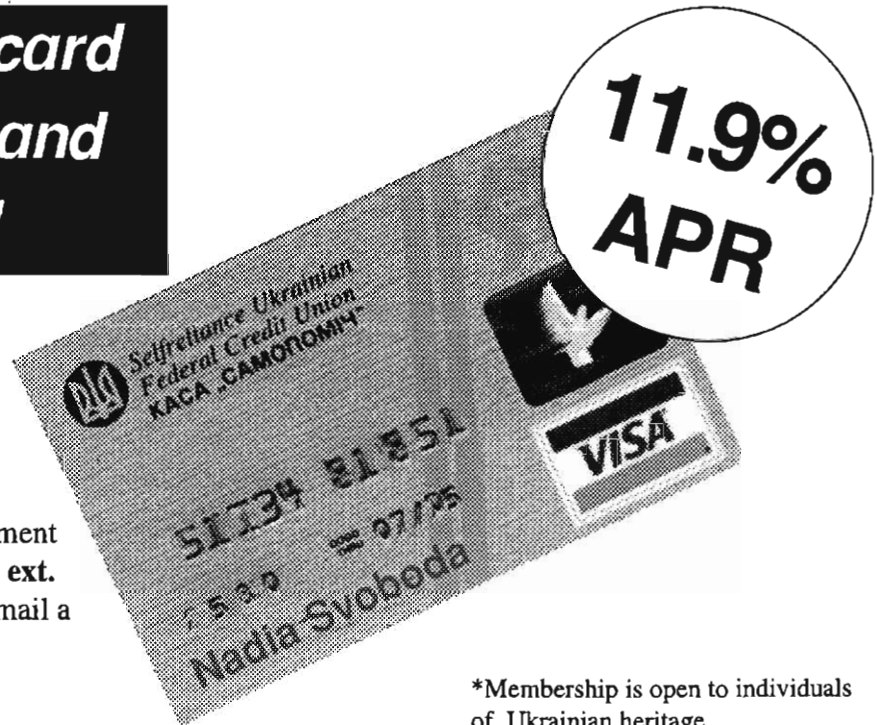
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