A. Epstein

POSTAL STATIONERY OF RUSSIA
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
(1845 - 1922)

Vol. I
Issues of the Central Postal Administration
For the Russian Empire

and

Vol. II
Issues of For Specific Areas

ROSSICA
Society of Russian Philately

2006
A. Epstein

POSTAL STATIONERY OF RUSSIA
AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
(1845 - 1922)

Vol. I
Issues of the Central Postal Administration
For the Russian Empire
FOREWORD

The postal stationery of Imperial Russia, as well as that of the early post-revolutionary period, is in many respects the ‘poor kinfolk’ of Russian philately. It was listed in its entirety for the first time in the general worldwide stationery catalogue by Ascher [C7], published in the twenties of the last century, and this listing still seems to remain the best one in this field. Various previous catalogues listed this material before the end of the Russian Empire, and are thus incomplete. All subsequent worldwide and country-specific postal stationery catalogues, although based mainly on Ascher, yield, nevertheless, to the latter in completeness and exactness; these include the English-language catalogue Higgins & Gage [C1], the Russian catalogue(s) by Chuchin [C13-C17], and the modern German Michel Ganzsachen-Katalog [C10], (as well as some sections of postage stamp catalogues). However, even Ascher can no longer be considered a model from the modern point of view, as it does have a number of errors and omissions. A specialized listing of Imperial postal stationery cards, letter-cards and wrappers was proposed by Sklyarevski [J29-J32]. More recent studies of Imperial postal stationery can be found in numerous journal articles published both in Russia and western countries, as well as in postal stationery catalogues published recently in Russia [C19, C20], and they need to be systematized.

Such an attempt is made in the present specialized catalogue of postal stationery of Russia and its dependencies, created for both for postal stationery and postal history collectors. It is the first catalogue of this kind and, hopefully, the most detailed and complete. Contrary to most postal stationery catalogues, this catalogue considers postal stationery not only on its own merits, but, as it also deals with postal history, also with its postal usages, which in many cases were very diverse.

The catalogue consists of two volumes, the first dealing exclusively with the Central Postal Administration [CPA] issues for use throughout the Empire. The second volume includes several parts, most of them divided into sub-sections, dealing with more specialized items for local post or events. A list of literature sources concerning the postal stationery of Russia and its dependencies is included as an appendix. These sources were used when compiling the present catalogue. Another appendix lists the postal rates in force when the postal stationery described here was legitimately in use for mail. Some of these rates are based on official information found in the literature or archives; others are tentative, having been deduced from the available postal history material.

Of course, any approach chosen by an author as a system for describing and pricing postal stationery may be subject to critics, and that is no doubt inevitable in this case as well. The author expects such criticism, and will gladly listen to any suggestions which will improve the quality of this work.

This book could not have been written without the help of numerous collectors, who assisted with very useful information and advice, and by sharing photocopies and scans of the most interesting items in their collections. I am very grateful to them all. In particular, the following persons should be noted:

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and Larisa Ryl’kova and Natalia Andreeva of the A.S. Popov Communications Museum in St. Petersburg. My special gratitude to Jean Walton for her enormous efforts in editing the original typescript of this work.
INTRODUCTION

Scope of the Catalogue
The present catalogue includes all postal stationery (henceforth, for the most part, just PS) issues, i.e. envelopes, cards, letter-cards, wrappers, money transfer cards and advertising letter-sheets, printed by the Central Postal Administration (henceforth, CPA) of Imperial Russia for the Russian Empire and Russian post offices abroad (Levant and China), as well as those of the Provisional Government and Soviet Administration in its early period, when PS of former issues and designs were in postal use. The issues of the CPA for Finland are also included, i.e. PS of Russian design (from 1891 on), although most of them are in Finnish currency, while the earlier, purely Finnish issues made by its independent postal administration are out of the scope of this catalogue. Besides stamped PS, official PS formula cards and letter-cards (blanks), issued by the CPA, are also listed, while only a brief overview is provided for similar local postal administration issues, as the basic information necessary for listing them is still lacking. The same applies in general to semi-official advertising overprints on the CPA PS cards; they, as well as address-bureau PS cards and letter-cards etc., can be considered separate entities, only indirectly connected with the State Post. On the other hand, this catalogue includes all issues made during the Civil War years by the postal administration of the Central Soviet Government, or locally by various Soviet, “White,” national and occupation administrations, created by overprinting, surcharging or applying control or other cachets to the basic CPA PS. Finally, all known private and bogus overprints and those of uncertain status made on the basic CPA PS are listed in a separate section. However, the postal stationery issued by the Zemstvo posts, as well as private blanks for the St. Petersburg [SPb] Artificial Mineral Water House and SPb Telegraph forms listed in some catalogues, are also outside of the scope of this catalogue.

Numbering System and Varieties
Each postal stationery item listed in the catalogue is given a separate number. The basic number consists of several elements arranged in the following sequence:

1. Kind of PS designated by a capital letter:
   E = envelope
   P = postcard
   L = letter-card
   W = wrapper
   M = money transfer card
   S = letter-sheet
   For formula PS cards or letter-cards the letter (F) (in parentheses) is placed before the main letter designation.

2. A standard designation consisting of two or three capital letters - used only for the special purpose PS (e.g. SRE = South Russian Exhibition).

3. A standard designation consisting of two letters (capital and small or two capitals) and indicating a place (area, town) or occasion of issue or/and use of the PS (e.g. Dn = Don, FE = Far Eastern Republic). If this is insufficient for identification, i.e., both area and town are required, a second designation follows after a dash (e.g. Uk-Kv = Ukraine-Kiev).

4. Identifying number

For the basic CPA PS issues (Volume I), elements 2 and 3 are not used. Items which were printed in noticeable quantities but not released for use are indicated with the number in brackets.
The PS varieties are identified by an additional element (capital or small letter, Roman numeral) after the cardinal number. While postage stamps are printed in sheets, and by studying the complete sheets available, one can identify particular printings or positions of stamps with plate varieties in the sheet, little is known about the printing process of postal stationery. There is reason to believe that, for example, PS cards were also printed in sheets, but such sheets were cut to individual size when still in the manufacturing stage, and then sold over the postal counter as such. Thus, it is almost impossible to judge whether a variety is inherent to a separate printing, or to a particular position in the sheet of the given printing. In this catalogue, only plate varieties which are believed inherent to a particular printing or part thereof are listed separately, as well as varieties characterised by the shade of the imprinted elements (stamp design, text, address lines), by varieties in the card/paper or by the watermark (for PS envelopes). Some sources differentiate between smooth and rough card of postcards, but we have avoided doing this because of the lack of an objective means for assessing this property. However, the grade of card stock is sometimes mentioned in the notes of a particular PS card issue. Varieties which are regarded as occasional, such as double printing, broken letters, etc., or where the origin is not ascertained, are only mentioned in the notes because of scarcity of the material.

As a rule, capital letters are used for what are considered principal plate varieties. These include: size (for PS envelopes and wrappers), dotting of the address lines, and dimensions and relative position of the headings or other inscriptions (this latter concerns mainly PS cards of the first three issues), but sometimes also for occasional varieties that are of importance to collectors (e.g., an incorrectly printed stamp design on PS envelopes of the earliest issues). Varieties in the shade of printed elements, or the color of overprints/surcharges, as well as in the dimensions of less important elements are designated by small letters. Roman numerals (separately or after a capital letter) are used to distinguish varieties in the shade, and sometimes the thickness or quality of the paper/card, as well as the relative position of the watermark or imprinted stamp design (for PS envelopes), and some plate varieties that are considered as errors or other deviations from the normal state (for PS cards). For individual halves of the double postcards, their number ends with a capital letter in brackets, either “M” for the message half or “R” for the reply half.

Valuation

As an exact valuation of postal stationery is today a rather complex problem, depending on a variety of factors, we prefer not to give fixed prices but to establish them within certain ranges, as is done by A. Kiryushkin & P. Robinson in their well-known handbooks [M3], using 16 price categories, as follows:

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<td>to $3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>over $75 to 100</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>over $3 to 6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>over $100 to 125</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>over $6 to 10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>over $125 to 150</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>over $10 to 15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>over $150 to 200</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>over $15 to 20</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>over $200 to 300</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>over $20 to 30</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>over $300 to 400</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>over $30 to 50</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>over $400 to 500</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over $50 to 75</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>over $500</td>
<td>16</td>
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</table>

When there are only a few items known to exist or valuation is considered impossible for any other reason, it is indicated by CP (= Collector's Price) or shown in dashes (-.-). In the case of some PS with two or even three overprints, when that same item with the primary overprint alone is not known without that overprint but may exist, a question mark is used. The same applies to cases when there are doubts as to the actual existence of some particular item.
Our attempt at valuation takes into account not only the actual scarcity, but also the market value and the demand for particular items. The left column is for mint postal stationery in average collectable condition. The right column indicates the value for items of standard quality which are commercially used as ordinary mail, in accordance with their intended use, with the commonest postmarks and without additional franking by adhesives. The latter may add value to an item, if franked in strict accordance with the corresponding postal rates in the area and/or under conditions different from those prevailing at the time of issue. In the case of rare or scarce adhesive(s) but common PS, the price of the latter is determined, first of all, by the adhesives. Contrarily, they may reduce the value if the PS was used for a purpose different from that which the PS was intended. Also, an unintended use of PS (e.g. a reply card used in another way) reduces the price, sometimes rather markedly. Registered items, as well as those having cancellations of special interest (e.g. those of railway stations, railway and ship travelling post offices, field post offices, rural administration postal agencies, local forwarding agencies, numerical cancellations of SPb and Moscow town posts, as well as from some particular regions, etc.), should generally be placed nearer to the upper limit of the proper pricing class or in a higher pricing class. In the majority of such cases the valuation depends on the particular postmark rather than the PS itself. Those interested should consult the corresponding literature, e.g. Kiryuskin & Robinson [M3]. On the other hand, PS with CTO cancellations are generally valued as mint items or less, if the mint PS is in a lower price category than the item commercially used, or they are in the next lower price category relative to the commercially used PS, if the mint items are valued higher than used ones.

Of course, any pricing of collectable items in catalogues will always find opponents, who do not agree with the catalogue values, with or without good reasons. So, this pricing is also open to criticism, as it is based not only on prices given in other PS catalogues, auction realizations, and dealers' price lists, but reflects our own opinion and experience as well.

**Arrangement of Text and Illustrations**

Each issue begins with a standard description that includes the date of issue, an indication to the sort of paper/card and the color/shade of print and paper/card, and standard designations (letters in italics) for the basic characteristics of the PS item, such as size, headings, imprinted stamp design, coat-of-arms, perforation (for letter-cards), and watermark and knife (for envelopes). If these are different for various items of the same issue, some of these characteristics are indicated under the corresponding items. The characteristics designated as standard are illustrated separately at the beginning of the catalogue. This allows the basic illustrations within the listings to be minimized, being replaced by the standard designations with reference to the corresponding summary tables. Only the elements of PS, which give a general idea about a particular PS piece, and include supplementary information, are illustrated in the corresponding issues. As a rule, the illustrations are shown full-size, or near full size; however, there are also some exceptions where illustrations are either reduced or enlarged.

The listing is accompanied by notes, as necessary, and historical information that includes pertinent data about the purpose of the issue, the printing(s), any peculiarities of its postal use, etc. These follow the listings rather than precede them. In most cases, cross-reference tables of catalogue numbers for various known PS catalogues are included at the end of each section.

*The Russian orthography used in the text of this catalogue is the modern [post-1917] alphabet. Occasionally the reader will note that the pictured item and the printed text differ, because of orthographic changes that were made in 1917. We have not attempted to introduce the old Russian characters into the text.*
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PART I: ISSUES OF THE CENTRAL POSTAL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE

STANDARD DESIGNATORS FOR REGULAR STATE POST ISSUES

All postal stationery [PS] issues of the Central Postal Administration [CPA] of Russia were printed at the State Printings Works (Экспедиция Заготовления Государственных Бумаг) in St. Petersburg (which became Petrograd as of September 1914). Almost all of these seem to have been printed by typography, and all have some common features that can be considered as standard. These features are given a standard designation, which saves the necessity of a detailed description within each issue. The principal differentiating characteristics are: stamp design; heading (or main text); coat-of-arms; size (in overall dimensions); watermark, knife, perforation, and address line dotting. Illustrations, where necessary, follow below.

1. **STAMP DESIGN** imprinted on the stationery:  \( D1 - D42 \) (\( D28 - D42 \) are found in Volume II.)
   The illustrated design is meant to show the type, not the face value. The same design type may be used for other values.

   Some stamp designs are very similar:

   a. The wide tail eagle, \( D1a \) and \( D1b \): the main difference between these two stamp designs is that the face value in \( D1a \) is followed by KOI, while in \( D1b \) it is followed by the abbreviation K. The same applies to \( D2a \) and \( D2b \).

   b. \( D4 \) and \( D6a \): note that \( D4 \) is made up of three words, \( D6a \) of two. The difference between \( D6a \) and \( D6b \) is that \( D6a \) has unserrated letters, and \( D6b \) has serrifed letters.

   c. Note whether the posthorns under the eagle are unadorned, or whether they are accompanied by thunderbolts, as often this differentiates one stamp design from another. \( D8, D9 \) and \( D10 \) are differentiated from \( D11, D13, D15 \) and \( D16 \) in this manner, with the addition of thunderbolts on the latter. \( D13 \), similar to \( D11 \), has a dark background behind the words in the arc, while the former has a light background.

   d. Note that \( D10 \) has posthorns in the upper corners and values in the lower corners, while \( D16 \) has values in all four corners.

   e. On \( D17 \) and \( D27 \), both use a banner instead of the full oval used formerly; in the latter however, the eagle is no longer a symbol of the Tsarist Empire - it is simpler and has no orb or sceptre.

2. **HEADING** or main text at the top (\( H \)) with small letters for subheads (\( a, b \), etc.) for PS cards, letter cards, money transfer cards, and letter-sheets with advertisements:

   \[ \begin{align*}
   H1 & \quad ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО = Open Letter = Postcard (in Russian only) \\
   H2 & \quad ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО/ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО/ОТКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО\( = \) Open Letter = Postcard (in Russian & French) \\
   H3 & \quad ПОЧТОВАЯ КАРТОЧКА = Postcard (in Russian only) \\
   H4 & \quad ПОЧТОВАЯ КАРТОЧКА / CARTE POSTALE (in Russian & French) \\
   H5 & \quad ЗАКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО \( = \) Closed Letter (\( = \) Letter-Card) (in Russian only) \\
   H6 & \quad ЗАКРЫТОЕ ПИСЬМО - Carte-Lettre (in Russian & French) \\
   H7 & \quad ПИСЬМО \( = \) Letter (\( = \) Letter-Card) (in Russian only) \\
   H8 & \quad ПИСЬМО - CARTE-LETTRE (in Russian & French) \\
   H9 & \quad ПИСЬМО - LETTRE (in Russian and French)
   \end{align*} \]
3. **COAT OF ARMS** - for PS cards, letter-cards, money transfer cards, and letter-sheets with advertisements: *C1 - C6*

4. **SIZE** in overall dimensions (S, plus E for envelopes, P for postal cards, W for wrappers, M for Money Order cards) - dimensions are based on the catalogues of *Ascher* [C7] (without parentheses) and *Chuchin* or the Soviet Philatelic Association [C13] (in parentheses):

   **A. For PS envelopes:**
   - **SE1**  145 x 120 mm  (144 x 120 mm)
   - **SE2**  139 x 113 mm  (139 x 111 mm)
   - **SE3**  145 x 81 mm    (143 x 81 mm)
   - **SE4**  113 x 73 mm    (113 x 73 mm)
   - **SE5**  146 x 60 mm    (145 x 60 mm)
   - **SE6**  140 x 58 mm    (140 x 57 mm)
   - **SE7**  115 x 80 mm    (114 x 83 mm)
   -  **SE8**  110 x 70 mm *
   -  **SE9**  95 x 68 mm *
   -  **SE10** 86 x 68 mm *

   *These are not standard dimensions. Such envelopes were manufactured by special order.

   **B. For PS cards**
   - **SP1**  92 x 128 mm
   - **SP2**  88 x 123 mm
   - **SP3**  90 x 140 mm

   **C. For PS wrappers**
   - **SW1**  376 x 88 mm
   - **SW2**  376 x 134 mm
   - **SW3**  444 x 177 mm

   **D. For PS money transfer cards**
   - **SM1**  185 x 130 mm (narrow coupon)
   - **SM2**  205 x 140 mm (wide coupon)

5. **WATERMARK** - only for PS envelopes: *W1 - W4*

6. **KNIFE** - only for envelopes: *K1 - K9*

7. **PERFORATION** - only for PS letter-cards:
   - **P1**  Separate crosswise perforations
   - **P2**  Continuous perforation with rounded corners

8. **ADDRESS LINE DOTTING** – for PS cards, letter-cards and money transfer cards). From the 1890 PS card issue on, there were 2 types of line dotting used, differing by the number of dots per unit of length, e.g. thin (31 dots per 2 cm) and thick (24 to 26 dots per 2 cm).
IMPRINTED STAMP DESIGNS
(only typical designs are shown irrespective of face value)

D1a  D1b  D2a  D2b  D3
D4  D5  D6a  D6b  D7
D8  D9  D10  D11  D12
D13  D14  D15  D16  D17
D18  D19  D20  D21  D22
D23  D24  D25  D26  D27
COATS-OF-ARMS

C1
C2
C3
C4
C5
C6

WATERMARKS

W1
W2
W3
W4
KNIVES

K1

K2

K3

K4a

K4b

K5

PERFORATIONS

P1

P2

ADDRESS LINE DOTTING

Thick (31 dots per 2 cm)

Thin (24 or 26 dots per 2 cm)
The Russian orthography used in the text of this catalogue is the modern [post-1917] alphabet. Occasionally the reader will note that the pictured item and the printed text differ, because of orthographic changes that were made in 1917. We have not attempted to introduce the old Russian characters into the text.
1. **PS ENVELOPES**

**General notes:**
1. The listing of the 1st through to 8th issues is based on the study by *Lobachevski* [J88].
2. The paper of the majority of these PS envelopes is found with noticeable shade variations; only the principal variations are listed as separate varieties.

**1st Issue: 1848, December 1**

On thick or medium brownish-, yellowish- or greyish-white coarse paper (0.11 – 0.15 mm thick), produced at the Ropsha mills; *W1, K1*.

![Image of 1st Issue envelope]

**E1** 10(+1) kop, 133-142 x 106-112 mm, *D1a*
- a grey-black .............................................................................................................. CP 14
- b black ..................................................................................................................... CP 14
- I watermark in mirror image ................................................................................... CP 15
- II watermark inverted ............................................................................................ CP CP

**E2** 20(+1) kop, 133-142 x 106-112 mm, *D1b*
- a blue ....................................................................................................................... 13 16
- b deep blue .............................................................................................................. 14 16
- c blackish-blue ...................................................................................................... 13 16
- d greenish-blue ...................................................................................................... 14 16
- I watermark in mirror image .................................................................................. 16 CP
**E3** 30(+1) kop, 141-145 x 113 x 118 mm, *D1b*
   a rose ............................................................................................................... 12 CP
   b carmine-red ............................................................................................. 12 CP
   c brownish-lilac red .................................................................................. 13 CP
   d carmine ..................................................................................................... 12 CP
   I watermark in mirror image ....................................................................... 15 CP
   II watermark inverted ................................................................................. CP CP
   III stamp design both inverted and double .............................................. CP CP

**Notes:**
1. The value in brackets is the price of the envelope itself.
2. The normal position of the watermark coincides with the position of eagle on the imprinted stamp design if the upper flap is lifted and the watermark is viewed from inside of the envelope.
3. In the 1st through to 6th issues, the imprinted stamp design was normally placed on the upper back flap of the envelope. If it was placed by error on the lower flap, the watermark appears to be inverted. If the stamp design was placed on the reverse side of the paper, the watermark is seen as a mirror image.
4. As the envelopes were folded manually, there are considerable fluctuations in the overall dimensions.
5. The imprinted stamp design of PS envelopes of the 1st through to 7th issues was designed and engraved by engraver Kirchner.

**Historical Information**
This and the following issues (through the 12th issue, with exception of the 10th and 11th issues) were made to correspond with the postal rates in force at that time for inland ordinary letters (10 kop, 20 kop, and 30 kop for letters weighing 1 lot, 2 lots, and 3 lots, respectively). These PS envelopes were intended for private intercity mail within Russia itself and to Finland, but not within Finland and the Kingdom of Poland, which issued their own envelopes. They were also not intended for use abroad. They were sold to the public at a price equal to the corresponding lot rate (10, 20 or 30 kop), shown on the imprinted stamp design, plus 1 kop for the envelope itself.

**2nd Issue: 1848, December**
On thick or medium brownish-, yellowish- or greyish-white coarse paper (0.09 – 0.17 mm thick), produced at the Ropsha mills; *W1, K1*.

**E4** 10(+1) kop, *D2a*, 133-142 x 106-112 mm, black............................................... -.- CP

**E5** 20(+1) kop, *D2b*, 133-142 x 106-112 mm
   a light blue .................................................................................................. 12 16
   b bright blue ............................................................................................... 12 16
   c deep blue .................................................................................................. 13 16
   d blackish-blue ........................................................................................... 13 16
   e deep greenish-blue .................................................................................. 12 16
   I watermark inverted .................................................................................. CP CP
   II watermark both inverted and in mirror image ........................................ CP CP
   III watermark in mirror image and turned about 90° ................................... CP CP
E6 30(+1) kop, D2b 141-145 x 113 x 118 mm
   a  rose .......................................................... 13 CP
   b  carmine-rose.................................................... 13 CP
   I watermark in mirror image.................................. 15 CP
   II watermark inverted............................................ CP CP

Note: The entire printing of E4 has the watermark in mirror image.

3rd Issue: 1849, beg.
On thick or medium brownish- or greyish-white coarse paper (0.09 – 0.17 mm thick), produced at the Ropsha mills, 133-142 x 106-112 mm; D3, W1, K1.

E7 10(+1) kop
   a  grey-black ............................................................ 9 7
   b  black ............................................................... 9 7
   I watermark in mirror image.................................... 9 7
   II watermark inverted............................................. 14
   III watermark both inverted and in mirror image........ 14
   IV watermark turned about 90° to the right............. 15
   V  watermark turned about 90° to the left................. 15
   VI  watermark in mirror image turned about 90° to the right 16
   VII watermark in mirror image turned about 90° to the left 16
   VIII imprinted stamp design inverted ...................... 16

Essays with a Mercury head instead of the Imperial coat-of-arms in the 10-kop index were produced in 1854 but were not accepted for regular issue .................................................. (CP).

4th Issue: 1855, December
On moderately thin or thin yellowish-, bluish or greyish-white smooth paper (0.07 – 0.11 mm thick) (No. 9III on thick bluish-green coarse paper), produced at the Ropsha mills; W1, K1

E8 10(+1) kop, D3 133-142 x 106-112 mm
   a  grey-black ............................................................ 9 7
   b  black ............................................................... 9 7

E9 20(+1) kop, D2b 141-145 x 113 x 118 mm
   a  light blue ............................................................. 8 13
   b  greenish light blue ................................................. 8 13
   I watermark in mirror image.................................... 8 13
   II watermark inverted............................................. CP CP
   III light blue......................................................... CP CP
**5th Issue: 1861**

On medium or thin white, grayish- or yellowish-white smooth hard paper (0.065 – 0.105 mm thick; E10IVa & b on blue-greenish paper, E10V on ribbed paper) produced at the Ropsha mills; W2, K1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E10</th>
<th>10(+) kop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>D3, 133-142 x 106-112 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>grey-black ................................................................. 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>black ................................................................. 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>watermark in mirror image ......................................... 7 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>watermark inverted ................................................. 13 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>watermark turned 90° to the left ................................. 15 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVa</td>
<td>grey-black ................................................................. CP CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVb</td>
<td>black ................................................................. CP CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>grey-black ................................................................. CP CP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>D1a, 133-142 x 106-112 mm, grey-black ......................... CP CP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E11</th>
<th>20(+) kop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>D2b, 141-145 x 113 x 118 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>light blue ................................................................. 8 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>blue ................................................................. 8 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>deep blue ................................................................. 8 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>ultramarine ................................................................. 8 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>greenish-blue ............................................................. 9 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>watermark in mirror image ......................................... 8 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>watermark both inverted and in mirror image .................. CP --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>D2a, 141-145 x 113-118, blue ........................................ CP --</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E12</th>
<th>30(+) kop, D2b, 141-145 x 113 x 118 mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>brick-red ................................................................. 7 --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>brown-red ................................................................. 7 --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>carmine-red ................................................................. 7 --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>watermark in mirror image ......................... 7 --</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>watermark inverted ................................................. 15 --</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6th Issue: 1862, December**

On medium or thin greyish- or yellowish-white smooth paper produced at the Ropsha mills (No. E13AI on thick paper); D3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E13</th>
<th>10(+) kop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>grey-black, 142-145 x 82-86 mm, W1, K2 ........................................ 14 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>grey-black (thick paper) ............................................. 15 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>132-137 x 84-86 mm, W1, K2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>grey-black ................................................................. 15 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>black ................................................................. 15 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E14 10(+1) kop
A 142-145 x 82-86 mm, W2, K2
   a grey-black ................................................................. 9  8
   b black ................................................................. 9  8
   I watermark in mirror image ........................................ 9  8
   II watermark inverted .............................................. 16 16
   III watermark both inverted and in mirror image .......... 16 16
B 132-137 x 84-86 mm, W2, K2
   a grey-black ................................................................. 9  8
   b black ................................................................. 9  8
   I watermark inverted .............................................. 16 16

E15 10(+1) kop, 132-137 x 84-86 mm, W2, K3 (watermark in mirror image)
   a grey-black ............................................................... 9  8
   b black ............................................................... 9  8
   I watermark inverted ............................................. 16 16

Note: The entire printing of Nos.E13B and E14B have the watermark in mirror image; some are also inverted.

7th Issue: 1863
On medium or thin white, greyish-, bluish- or blue-greenish-white smooth paper (0085 – 0.125 mm thick), produced at the State Document Dispatch Office; W3.

E16 10(+1) kop
A 112-123 x 70-80 mm, D3, K2
   a grey black ............................................................... 13 12
   b black ............................................................... 13 12
   I watermark in mirror image .................................... 13 12
   II watermark inverted ........................................... 13 12
   III watermark both inverted and in mirror image ...... 16 15
   IV stamp design inverted ...................................... -.- CP
B grey-black, 112-123 x 70-80 mm, D2, K2 ....................... -.- CP

E17 10(+1) kop, 143-142 x 106-112 mm, D3, K1
   a grey-black ............................................................. 12 11
   b black ............................................................. 12 11

E18 20(+1) kop
A D2b, 141-145 x 113 x 118 mm, K1
   a light blue .............................................................. 16 -
   b bright blue ............................................................ 16 -
B D1b, 141-145 x 113-118 mm, K2 .................................. 16 -
   I watermark in mirror image .................................. 16 -

Note: The entire printing of E17 and E18A has the watermark in mirror image; E17 exists with the watermark in mirror image rotated about 90° to the right , and E18A exists with it placed diagonally; both: ................................................................. - - CP.
8th Issue: 1868, December 1

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{E19} 10 kop, brown\textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 12 \hspace{1em} 10}
  \item \textbf{E20} 20 kop, blue\textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 11 \hspace{1em} 14}
  \item \textbf{E21} 30 kop, carmine-rose (shades)\textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 10 \hspace{1em} 14}
\end{itemize}

Notes:
1. There are proofs of PS envelopes having an imprinted stamp design similar to \textit{D4} but with slightly larger figures of the face value and a little different embossed framed design. The 10- and 20-k proofs are extremely rare, but those of 30 k were purchased from the CPA by a Petersburg collector, a part of them having been used by him for mail in the 1880s.
2. From this issue on, the PS envelopes were sold to the public for the value shown in the imprinted stamp design plus $\frac{1}{2}$ kop. This surtax was raised to 1 kop as of 1 January 1917.

9th Issue: 1868
On yellowish-white or white smooth paper without watermark, \textit{D4} (in the upper left corner), \textit{K4} (rounded flaps).

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{E22} 10 kop, brown
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \textbf{A} \textit{SE2} \textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 4 \hspace{1em} 4}
      \item \textbf{B} \textit{SE3} \textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 5 \hspace{1em} 6}
      \item \textbf{C} \textit{SE4} \textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 6 \hspace{1em} 7}
      \item \textbf{D} \textit{SE6} \textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 5 \hspace{1em} 6}
    \end{itemize}
  \item \textbf{E23} 20 kop, blue
    \begin{itemize}
      \item \textbf{A} \textit{SE2} \textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 6 \hspace{1em} 10}
      \item \textbf{B} \textit{SE3} \textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 7 \hspace{1em} 11}
      \item \textbf{C} \textit{SE4} \textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 10 \hspace{1em} -}
      \item \textbf{D} \textit{SE6} \textbf{.......................................................................................................................... 10 \hspace{1em} -}
    \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
E24  30 kop, carmine-rose (shades)
A  SE2 .............................................................................................................. 5  10
B  SE3 .............................................................................................................. 6  10
C  SE4 .............................................................................................................. 10 -
D  SE6 .............................................................................................................. 10 -

Notes:
1. The varieties (C) and (D) of E23 and E24 were never released for use as they were too small to contain sheets of paper weighing 2 or 3 lots. Cancelled-to-order copies have been found (priced as mint).
2. In this issue, the flaps of S4 are always rounded at their ends. There are 2 sub-types of S4, differing by the edges of the upper flap: 1) S4a – concave edges, used for small-size envelopes (from SE3) and 2) S4b – straight edges, used for larger-size envelopes (SE1 and 2).

10th Issue: 1870
On white smooth paper without watermark, D5 (in the upper left corner), K4

E25  5 kop, carmine-rose
A  SE2 .............................................................................................................. 5  11
B  SE3 .............................................................................................................. 6  11
C  SE4 .............................................................................................................. 9  12
D  SE6 .............................................................................................................. 5  12

Historical information
This and the following, 11th issue were intended for use for city post for ordinary letters, the face value of the imprinted stamp design (5 kop) corresponding to the postal rate in force. These envelopes could also be used for inland intercity or for foreign mail if franked additionally with adhesives.