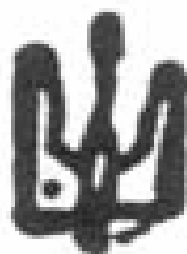




УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ
ФІЛАТЕЛІСТ
UKRAINIAN
PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF THE UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



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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, journal subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to:

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More information about UPNS can be found on the society's website: www.upns.org

MAKING STRIDES

by Inger Kuzych

Many wonderful and exciting developments continue to be made in our collecting field. I am delighted to be able to inform UPNS members about them.

- Perhaps the most important recent activity is the revision of the Ukraine entry in the *Scott* catalogues beginning with their next (2003) edition. Not only will a corrected listing of Ukraine's stamps from the 1918-1920 period of independence now appear in their *Standard Catalogue*, but a far more detailed presentation of trident overprints will grace their *Classic Specialized Catalogue* (which covers stamp issues worldwide through 1940).

Although I was able to get the *Scott* editors to finally agree to make the revisions, I have to credit the many UPNS members who wrote, phoned, and generally badgered *Scott* over the years and helped "soften them up" for me. Specifically, I would like to recognize Val Zabijaka, Peter Bylen and the late Lubomyr Hugel. Messrs. Zabijaka and Bylen, along with Andrew Martyniuk, assisted me with crafting the *Scott* entry relistings, with Mr. Zabijaka providing the bulk of the valuations.

- Other important catalog news deals with the new *Handbook of Modern Ukrainian Philately, A Catalog of Stamps, Stationery, and Cancellations, 1991-2000*. This massive volume of 230 pages is the result of an intensive effort by George Fedyk and myself to finally get all the information about Ukraine's first decade of postal issues together in one source and in English. Everything is included in this compendium and I am certain all Ukraine collectors will find it extremely useful. Please check the Press Release elsewhere in this journal.

- In place of a typical UKRAINPEX show in October, this year our society will hold its convention in conjunction with a national show: the American Philatelic Society's (APS) STAMPSHOW in Atlantic City, NJ, 15-18 August, 2002. This alternate venue will enable us to increase our philatelic profile both nationally and internationally and hopefully enable us to attract new members. Our society will have its own booth at the show. In addition, a meeting room and time have been set aside for UPNS: we will meet on Saturday 17 August from 10-12 am in room 320.

- The Roman Dubyniak Ukrainian Museum Foundation has been created as of 1 January 2002. The Foundation's mission is to help with the purchase of items for Ukrainian museums. If you have a museum suggestion, contact Mr. Dubyniak at the address below. Mr. Dubyniak has placed his Ukrainian collection, built up over 50 years, at the disposal of the Foundation. Congratulations to Mr. Dubyniak for this thoughtful and worthwhile contribution to our Ukrainian heritage! (See the box at the end of this Message for further details about the Foundation.)

- UPNS members Roman Dubyniak and Peter Cybaniak are finishing up an 11-volume catalog series of Ukrainian locales on postcards. Included are: Kyiv, Lviv, Odesa, and Crimea, which make up by far the bulk of classic Ukrainian area postcards. A special reduced price of \$150 for all 11 volumes will be offered to UPNS members (\$50 off the regular \$200 price). I have seen preliminary copies and the price is definitely a bargain for these beautiful volumes that also include color pages. Details will appear in *TV* and *UP*. The authors may be contacted at: 16 Bexley Ave., Leeds LS8 5LU, West Yorkshire, England.

- Two Special Narbut Prize winners were announced for the best-designed stamps of the first decade of Ukrainian independence. Although the balloting was not as heavy as for a typical Narbut Prize vote, it was easy to see which pair of issues were preferred by the vast majority of participants. See the official announcement elsewhere in this issue.

- UPNS Executive Vice President and Archivist Andrew Martyniuk is compiling a comprehensive Index of all *Ukrainian Philatelist* articles from 1951 to the present that he plans to eventually add to the UPNS website (www.upns.org). Good luck Andy on this very worthwhile endeavor!

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- The 2002 Narbut Prize balloting is off to a strong start, aided in part by the fact that this year participants may vote electronically. If you would like to take part in voting online, go to UPNS member Bohdan Hrynyshyn's Ukrainian Electronic Stamp Album at: www.ukrainian-philately.info Once you've entered his site, scroll down to Narbut Award and click on it. If you prefer, you may examine all of last year's stamp issues in color or you can proceed directly to the ballot box and vote. Please keep in mind, the voting deadline is 15 August 2002.

The Roman Dubyniak Ukrainian Museum Foundation

The mission of the Roman Dubyniak Ukrainian Museum Foundation is the purchase of historic Ukrainian items for Ukrainian museums. The Foundation became active on 1 January 2002.

Roman Dubyniak is one of the early members of the UPNS and is Life Member No. 28. He is a war veteran of the U.P.A. (wounded) and the Ukrainian Division "Halychyna".

Mr. Dubyniak has dedicated his life in exile in England to the collection and preservation of materials documenting Ukraine's struggle for freedom, and to the preservation of Ukraine's culture.

Mr. Dubyniak has co-authored many books on Ukrainian philately, postcards, and numismatics. He has placed his Ukrainian collection, which he has built up over 50 years, at the disposal of the Foundation.

The Foundation is established to help all Ukrainian museums, public or private, large or small, to obtain the Ukrainian items they need. UPNS members with their private museums are welcome to apply to the Foundation for help.

Each year the Foundation will publish accounts of those it has helped, as well as those UPNS members who support the work of the Foundation with donations of money or materials (philatelic, postcard, or numismatic).

The Foundation's first decision is to allocate \$100,000 for the publication of four volumes of the "Canadian Issue" of *Litopys UPA*, to be distributed free of charge to 30 Ukrainian public museums and 20 Ukrainian private museums.

EDITORIAL

Apology

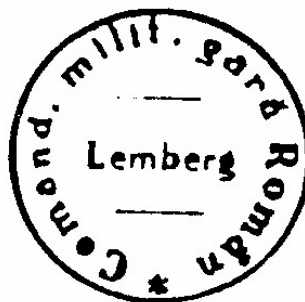
Despite our best efforts to be as comprehensive as possible, a regrettable oversight occurred in our special anniversary issue (*UP-85*). Due to deficient information received, two Julian G. Maksymczuk Award winners (for services to Ukrainian philately or numismatics) were unintentionally omitted for 1994. They were **Roman Byshkevych** of Lviv, Ukraine, and **Roman Maziak** of Michigan, USA. Our sincerest apologies to these two gentlemen, whose efforts on behalf of Ukrainian philately were deservedly recognized by this award. Their names should be read in conjunction with previous winners of this prestigious award.

Articles

Since becoming editor of *Ukrainian Philatelist* in January 2000, it has been a great pleasure to prepare and present a variety of articles on Ukrainian philately and numismatics from various members. However, the bane of any editor is the occasional lack of new material for publication. Readers of *Ukrainian Philatelist* are encouraged and invited to submit prospective articles for inclusion. First-time authors need not be concerned with having "opening-night butterflies" as one of the roles of the editor is to assist authors with their material. Short or in-depth articles are welcome. Remember, variety will always pique the interest of readers and thus make our hobby diverse and interesting. Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me, George Fedyk, at: bandura@ozemail.com.au

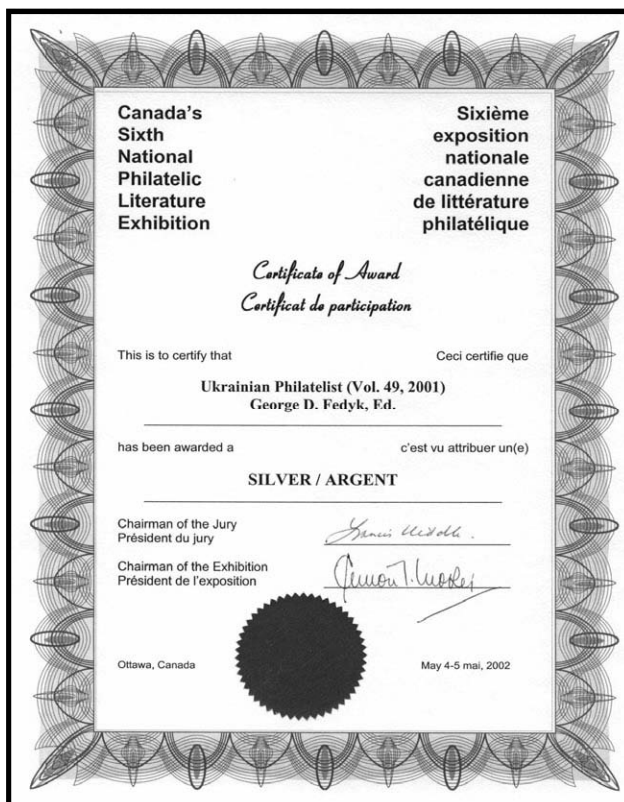
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Excellent journal, I loved the 'Towards Stalingrad' article. However, it had one important cancel missing. This is a Romanian military cancel (in violet) known used 5.02.1942 of the railway station in Lviv (Gare is Romanian for Railway station). It is illustrated by Thielk in his 1987 book, *Postzensuren in Rumänien, 1913-1950* (in German). [The cancel appears on page 142 and is illustrated at right].



Peter Cybaniuk (portion of his letter), 2.02.2002

ANNOUNCEMENTS



Canadian Philatelic Award

Canada's prestigious Sixth National Philatelic Literature Exhibition was held May 4-5, 2002. Among the 123 entries from 18 countries were both *The Provisional Postage Stamps of Ukraine, 1992-1995*, by Hryhoriy Lobko (translated by Andrew O. Martyniuk) and the three 2001 issues of *Ukrainian Philatelist* (George Fedyk, Editor).

In total, there were four gold, four vermeil with felicitations, 12 vermeil, 40 silver, 49 silver-bronze, and seven bronze medals awarded. Of the 62 journals entered, only 6 journals were rated higher than *Ukrainian Philatelist*.

Both publications were very successful, each earning Silver awards. Depicted at left is the prestigious award received for *Ukrainian Philatelist*.

Chairman of the Jury was Fédération Internationale de Philatélie Literature Commission President Francis Kiddle from Reading, England.

EUGENE KOTYK AWARD – 2002

The Editorial Board of *Ukrainian Philatelist* is pleased to announce the joint winners of the Eugene Kotyk Award, for the best article in the previous year's *Ukrainian Philatelist*. The award goes to:

Karen Lemiski, for *The Regional Costume Series from Regensburg, Camp Ganghofersiedlung: An Expression of National Identity*, and

Alexander Epstein, for *More Ukraine Miscellany – Classical Issues*

Both articles appeared in *UP-84*. On behalf of the membership of the UPNS, we extend our congratulations to both authors.

CLASSIC UKRAINIAN TRIDENT ISSUES: AN OVERVIEW

Chapter 2: Kyiv Postal/Telegraphic District

by Alexander Epstein

1. Kyiv Main Post Office issues

Kyiv was the first locality that began occupying itself with the Ukrainization of Imperial postal stationery and postage stamps. This is easily explainable, since Kyiv was the capital of Ukraine and its Main Post Office, charged with this work, could receive instructions directly from the Main Postal Administration situated in the same town.

As mentioned in Chapter 1 (*UP-86*), the so-called “Kerenski” (i.e. issued by the Provisional Government of Russia) 5-k (single) and 5 + 5-k (double, i.e. with prepaid reply) PS cards were the first postal items to have undergone this operation. A framed surcharge by rubber handstamp with a trident and new value of 10 kop in violet color was applied over the imprinted stamp design, Kyiv SI (Figure 1a). This PS card was brought in use as early as July 1918.

However, this device was soon abandoned. We do not know what happened with it: was it lost or damaged? We have not found its strike on the postal document having the strikes of all other Kyiv handstamps [7]. Anyway, the surcharging continued with another rubber cachet of the newly prepared type Kyiv SII with a longer central prong of the trident (Figures 1b, 2). It was also applied in violet, at least in Kyiv, and also on the 3- , 4- , 3 + 3- and 4 + 4-k Imperial PS cards of the 1909 and 1913 (Romanov Jubilee) issues (occasional copies of the 4- and 4 + 4-k PS cards of the 1889 issue also turned up among them) and on the 5- and 5 + 5-k PS cards. This means that the process of surcharging with this type continued in September. As Dr. Ceresa [13] assumed, there could exist, at least, two identical Kyiv IIS handstamps, one used in Kyiv and the other sent to Chernihiv. We will dwell on this assumption in the proper place.

At last, one more type of rubber handstamp surcharge, Kyiv S3 with a trident of considerably larger dimensions, Kyiv SIII (Figures 1c, 3), again in violet on the same set of PS cards as the previous surcharge, appeared on sale at post offices probably in October or November 1918. This was the type of surcharge most frequently found.

However, even before the Kyiv S2 surcharged

PS card appeared, the Ukrainization of adhesives started in Kyiv. Although the corresponding circular ordering the overprinting of stamps with a trident was issued as late as August 12, it was preceded by thorough preparations and the first stamps overprinted with a small trident of the type Kyiv I (Figures 4, 5, and 11) were released earlier, in the first days of August, maybe, still earlier (see Chapter 1). However, the bulk appeared later, in August and September.

The following Imperial Arms definitives are known to have been in the stocks of the Kyiv Main Post Office:

- 1902 issue (vertically laid paper): 3.50 and 7 r;
- 1908-1917 issue (paper with vertical varnish lines):
- perforated: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, and 70 k, 1, 3.50, 5, 7, and 10 r;
- imperforate: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 35, and 70 k, 1, 3.50, 5, and 7 r.
- 1917 issue (surcharged stamps): 10 k/7 k and 20 k/14 k.

It should be noted that these stocks included stamps from various printings differing mainly in the shade. They included, for example, the 1915 and 1917 printings (sheets of 25 and 50 stamps, respectively) of perforated 5 and 10 r, early 1917 printings of 3.50 r (yellowish-green center and chocolate-brown frame) and 7 r (single framing line). This circumstance often allows the distinguishing of genuine stamps of original stocks from the late prints or reprints and forgeries.

All these stamps were officially supplied with handstamp tridents of the types Kyiv I and II. Besides, there could also be small or negligible quantities of the 1913 Romanov Jubilee stamps with the face value of 1 k to 5 r as well as Postal Saving Bank stamps of 1, 5 and 10 k, officially approved for postage. These stamps were also overprinted with tridents, but the official character of this action is still in doubt: at least, these stamps with Kyiv tridents are not found on normal commercial mail.

The Kyiv I trident overprints were applied either by single handstamps or multiplies of two, three or five such handstamps; the purpose of such uniting in multiplies was to make the

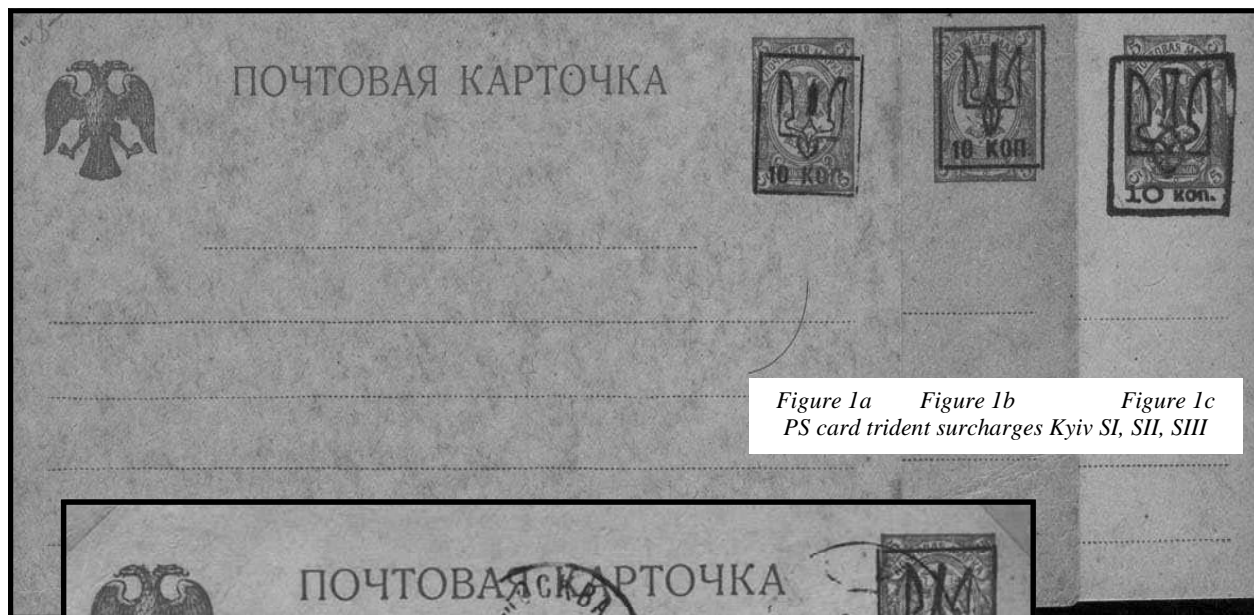


Figure 1a Figure 1b Figure 1c
PS card trident surcharges Kyiv SI, SII, SIII

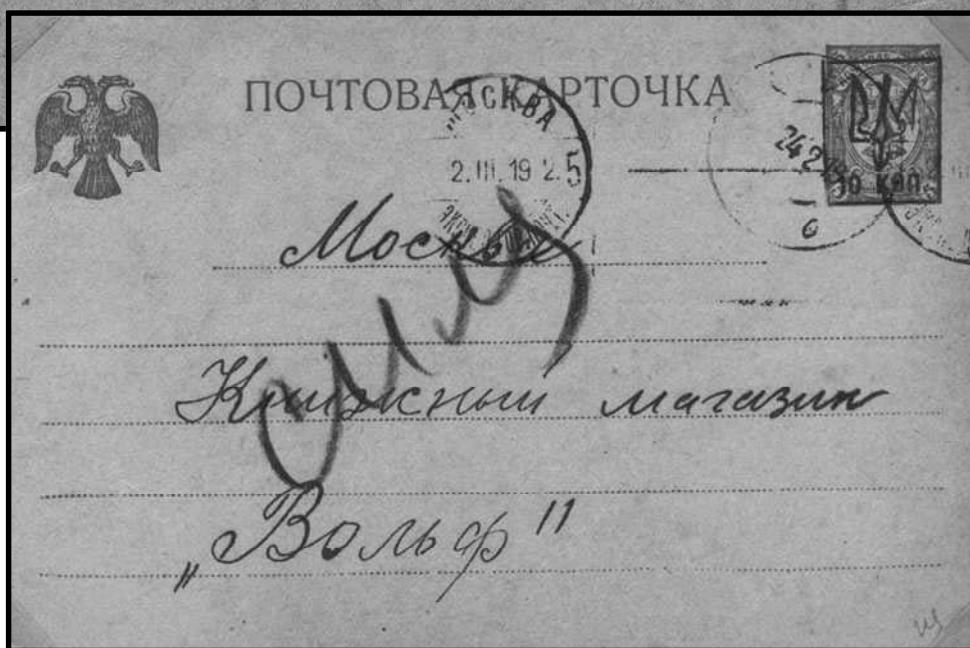


Figure 2
5-k PS card with
Kyiv SII surcharge
used from Kyiv to
Moscow

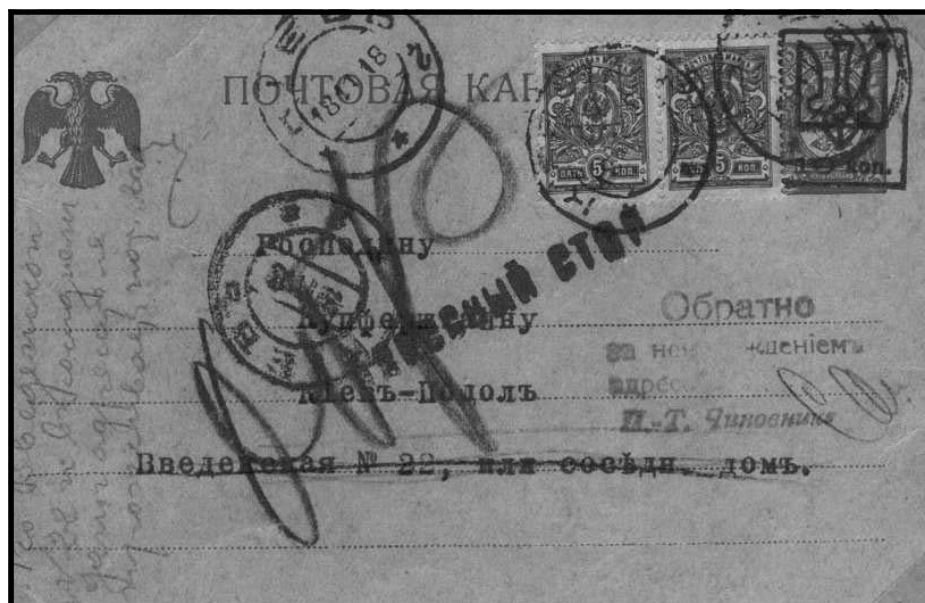


Figure 3
5-k PS card with Kyiv SIII
surcharge and supplementary
franking of a pair of 5-k
adhesives overprinted Kyiv II
used locally in Kyiv.



Figure 4
Kyiv I trident:
Top: multiple of 5 handstamp
Bottom: single handstamp

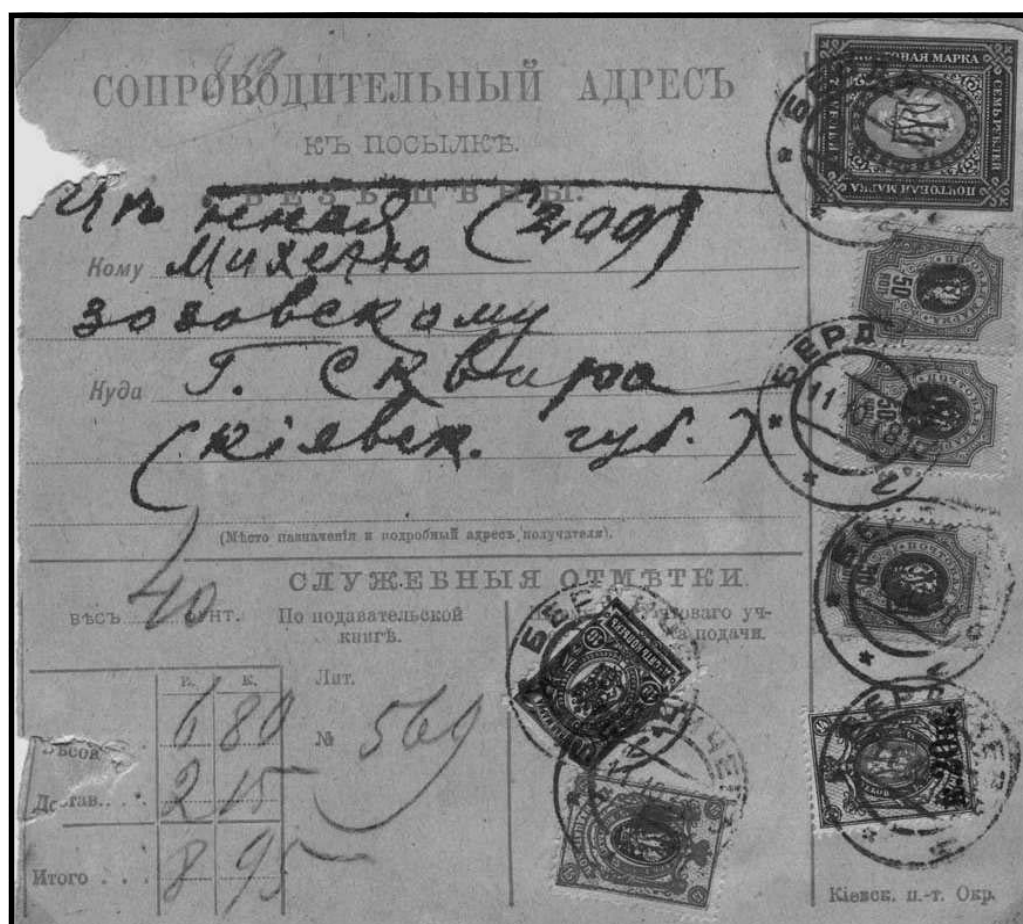


Figure 5
Parcel card from
Berdichiv franked
with different stamps
overprinted Kyiv I

overprinting process faster. There exist a great number of individual handstamps, each of them forming a subtype. However, many of these subtypes are hardly distinguishable from each another. A detailed description of all the subtypes, handstamp combinations, etc, for this and subsequent overprint types is outside the scope of this paper. Interested readers are referred to special catalogs and studies [1, 2, 12-14]. We mention here only a subtype with the missing cap of the trident named by Arnold, a German

collector who first described it and two other subtypes attributed to Svenson, a stamp dealer and collector in Kyiv, that were applied in violet-black or black color, and distinguish themselves by especially thick lines. The latter emanate generally from Svenson's stocks and their true character and origin remains unknown.

According to the accounts of eyewitnesses, stamps overprinted Kyiv I were available in Kyiv itself for only a rather short period. The bulk of

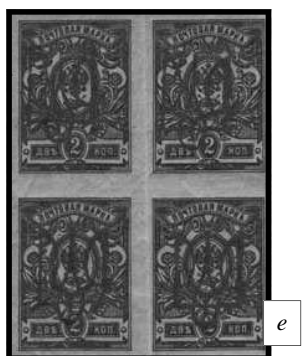


Figure 6 (above) Kyiv II trident
a: multiple of 5 handstamps, subtypes a to d:
single handstamp subtype d
c: single handstamp subtype f
d: single handstamp subtype g
e: single handstamp subtype gg

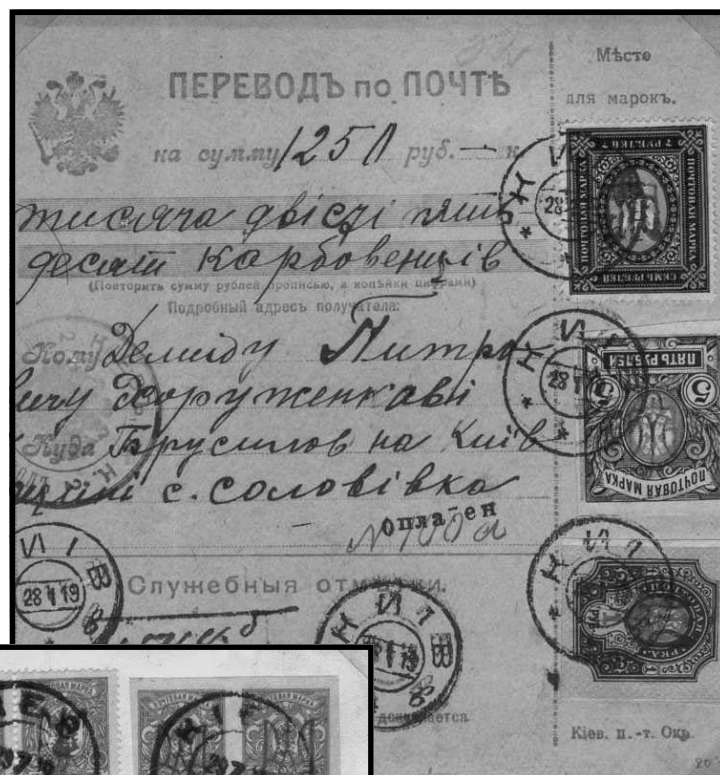


Figure 8 (above)
Postal money transfer card from
Kyiv franked with different
stamps overprinted Kyiv II



Figure 7
Registered cover from Kyiv to Moscow franked with different stamps
overprinted Kyiv II



Figure 9 (above)
Kyiv III trident
a: 'light' subtype
b: 'heavy' subtype

them were sent to the provincial post offices and branches first of Kyiv, then also Volyn province. This overprint, designed to just cover the Imperial coat-of-arms, as demanded by the original circular (see Chapter 1), turned out to be impractical. The process of overprinting was awkward, the handstamps wore out fast, the multiplies often gave very indistinct or smudged overprints, the process of overprinting by a single handstamp was too slow, etc.

Their place was taken by new, larger overprints of the type Kyiv II. Groups of five generally similar handstamps with clearly distinguishable subtypes a, b, c, d, and e, arranged horizontally (from left to right), were used for kopek face values. There were a few similar multiplies specially prepared. The ruble face values were overprinted by single handstamps of the same subtypes and also additional subtypes f, g, and gg, that were used partly for overprinting the kopek values as well (Figures 3, 6 to 8).

Generally, bright violet ink was used for all these handstamp overprints. One can occasionally also find on stamps of some face values overprints in blue, green, black, and red: rarely of a pure color, mostly mixed shades, such as violet-blue, black-violet, red-violet, etc. Some of these tridents of different color shades might have been actually applied in Chernihiv or Zhytomyr: this will be discussed under the corresponding headings.

While the postal use of stamps overprinted Kyiv I occurred mainly in September 1918 (it then diminishes sharply), those with Kyiv II were produced in much larger quantities and continued to be used up until 1920-21, through the first Soviet period (spring and summer 1919, Figure 8), the period of occupation by the White Volunteers Army (autumn and winter 1919; only ruble values), the next Soviet period, and the short time in the summer of 1920 when Kyiv and its province was kept by the Polish and Ukrainian Directory forces.

It was reported that the public was allowed to hand in the unoverprinted stamps in their possession to post offices to supply these stamps with trident overprints. Many collectors and dealers used this opportunity to also hand in, for overprinting, those stamps missing in the post office stocks. In Kyiv such stamps were e.g. the imperforated 20 and 50 k and 10 r, now found with genuine Kyiv I and II overprints. On the other hand, the Postal Saving Bank stamps with trident handstamp overprints seem to originate from the postal stocks. The situation with the

Romanov Jubilee stamps, overprinted Kyiv IIgg, partly also Kyiv I and IIg, that are connected mostly with Svenson, remains unclear, although he states in his monograph [4] that they originated from the postal remainder stocks.

The existence of reprints or late prints makes the situation still more complicated. One can distinguish two main periods when such reprints were produced. The first period coincides with that of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic of 1919 and these reprints are ascribed to the head of the Kyiv Main Post Office, from the time of the Directory Government, named Shul'ga, who also remained in his post under the Soviet Administration. He ordered these reprints by request of stamp collectors and dealers who wanted to replenish their collections or stocks with the stamps issued originally in very small quantities, such as the Imperial Arms definitives perforated 7 k, 5 and 10 r, 3.50 and 7 r on laid paper as well as imperforate Arms stamps of 20, 50 k, 10 r, even the 25 k, Romanov Jubilee and, at last, Soviet 'Chainbreaker' stamps 35 and 70 k, delivered to Ukraine as late as 1919. There was absolutely no need for these reprints from the pure postal point of view, since unoverprinted Imperial Arms stamps were again allowed for franking mail under the Soviet administration. Therefore, these reprinted stamps are found used on philatelic covers, at best. Generally, handstamps Kyiv I and IIg were used to produce the reprints, which can be distinguished by very thick lines of the tridents in bright violet shades (although thick lines can sometimes be found by the original printings as well), occasionally also in red color. There were also overprints made with the help of handstamps that found themselves in the hands of private persons, e.g., at least, a part of those having the Kyiv IX overprint (damaged lower right corner).

Another period of applying handstamp trident overprints is limited probably by June 1920. As reported in the Popov stamp catalog [15], Kyiv I and II tridents were applied to stocks available at the Kyiv Main Post Office. Contrary to the Soviet reprints previously mentioned, these reprints would be better termed 'late prints' and probably had a legal background, although no documents were found. A pale, watery shade of violet color is typical for these tridents of the types Kyiv I and II. Besides, some of them were applied to clearly Soviet printings of the Imperial Arms stamps, e.g. 7 r with horizontal varnish lines and 3.50 r with a lilac frame and bright green center. Such late prints are found used on money transfer and parcel cards until 1921.

While stamp stocks were being manually

overprinted, machine overprints were ordered at the Kulzhenko printing shop and executed by lithographic process. However, the overprinting with this trident of the Kyiv III type (Figures 9 and 10) dragged on. While the first stamps with this trident appeared as early as September 1918, but in very small quantities, the bulk of the printing was finished only in October and November. By this time, stocks of many particular stamps were exhausted, having been overprinted earlier by hand. Thus, only those values from the original list were supplied with the Kyiv III tridents, which were available in greater quantities, namely 1, 4, 5, 15, 20 k/14 k 35, 50, and 70 k perforated and 1, 2, 3 k and 1 r imperforate. All these overprints were applied in black color; there are also occasionally found red-brown (1k perf.), brown, and blackish-green overprints, but it is not quite clear whether that was another ink or if the original black ink suffered from some chemical reaction. One distinguishes two subtypes differing by the thickness of the trident contours (Figure 9), but their existence is connected most probably with the wear of plates rather than being real printing varieties.

Nevertheless, the Kyiv III overprints do exist on all other Imperial Arms stamps with the exceptions of only the 7 r on vertically laid paper and the 1 r perforated. Again, we are indebted to Svenson for the appearance of the additional face

values. While it seems unlikely that it was Svenson himself who supplied his own stocks for overprinting (as the Soviet expert Babitski asserted [16]) it is more probable, but unproved, that the stamps issued, in very small quantities (from a few thousands down to a few tens), originated from the remainder stock of the post office (as Svenson claimed [4]), the fact is that the bulk of them came into the Svenson's hands anyway, and from him to collectors and other dealers.

To convince philatelists of the official character of these additional stamps overprinted Kyiv III, Svenson cites a document signed by the Head and the Chief Bookkeeper of the Kyiv Main Post Office. This is a rather strange document listing the overprinted stamps separately as perforated and imperforate, with or without surcharge, while it is well known that only the stamp face values interested the post and the stamp varieties were never taken into account for bookkeeping purposes. Therefore, these stamps are regarded in most general and special catalogs as unofficial, or semi-official.

Postal stationery envelopes and letter-cards surcharged 35 k by the Kyiv SIV handstamp, very similar to the PS card surcharge Kyiv SIII, formed the last official issue of the Kyiv Main Post Office. The exact time of this issue is unknown, yet this postal stationery could have



Figure 10 Telegraphic money transfer card from Kyiv franked with stamps overprinted Kyiv III and I

only been surcharged in connection with the new set of postal rates put in force on 15 November 1918. Commercial use of this stationery is recorded from the Soviet period but philatelic covers are found from an earlier time, January 1919, i.e. still under the Ukrainian Directory administration.

Among the postal stationery surcharged Kyiv SIV were: PS envelopes of 14 k (1883 issue), 7 and 20 k (1889/90 issue), 7 k (1907 issue), 3 k/5 k (1909 issue), 7 and 10 k (1913 issue), and 10 k/7 k 1916/17 issue, as well as all values of the 1913 Romanov Jubilee issue (probably not officially); PS letter-cards of 10 k (1890 issue), 7 and 10 k (1914 issue), and 10 k/7 k (1917 issue), as well as 3 and 10 k of the 1913 Romanov Jubilee issue (probably not officially) (Figure 11).

It should be mentioned that some PS envelopes, cards, and letter-cards are found with the trident overprints destined for adhesives (Kyiv I, IIg and IIgg). These were probably made 'to oblige' collectors' and dealers' requests, both during the Directory and Soviet periods. This is not, however, the situation with the PS wrappers 1 and 2 k of the 1891 and 1913 Romanov Jubilee issues, also known with the Kyiv IIg and IIgg overprints. There was no trident surcharge prepared specifically to meet the printed matter rate, so the overprints for postage stamps were used in this case (Figure 12). Such wrappers are found commercially used.

Some catalogs, e.g. [1], also list under Kyiv

the so-called Ministerial trident, designated Kyiv M. However, this trident, of rather dubious origin, was by no means issued by the Kyiv Main Post Office. Therefore, it will be discussed in a separate chapter.

2. Kyiv Province local issues

As stated in Chapter 1, there is still no generally accepted opinion as to the origin of the local trident issues. However, in the great majority of cases the trident overprints are known to have only been applied to a few particular face values out of the entire wide range of the available stamps. Quite often, these local stamps, always applied manually by handstamps or even painted over, are found used on covers (mainly money transfer and parcel cards) together with normal trident issues of the province center post office.

Concerning Kyiv Province, local trident overprints are only presently known from two post offices, which, for some reason, did not succeed (comply) in exchanging their stocks of stamps with those of the governing post office as demanded by the established order (see Chapter 1):

- a) Nova Pryluka (Figure 13): in black on perforated 1, 5, 10, 15, 20/14, 70 k, and 1 r and imperforate 5, 15, 70 k, and 1 r. Found used in October 1918.
- b) Zybulyv (Figures 14 and 15): in violet or gray-

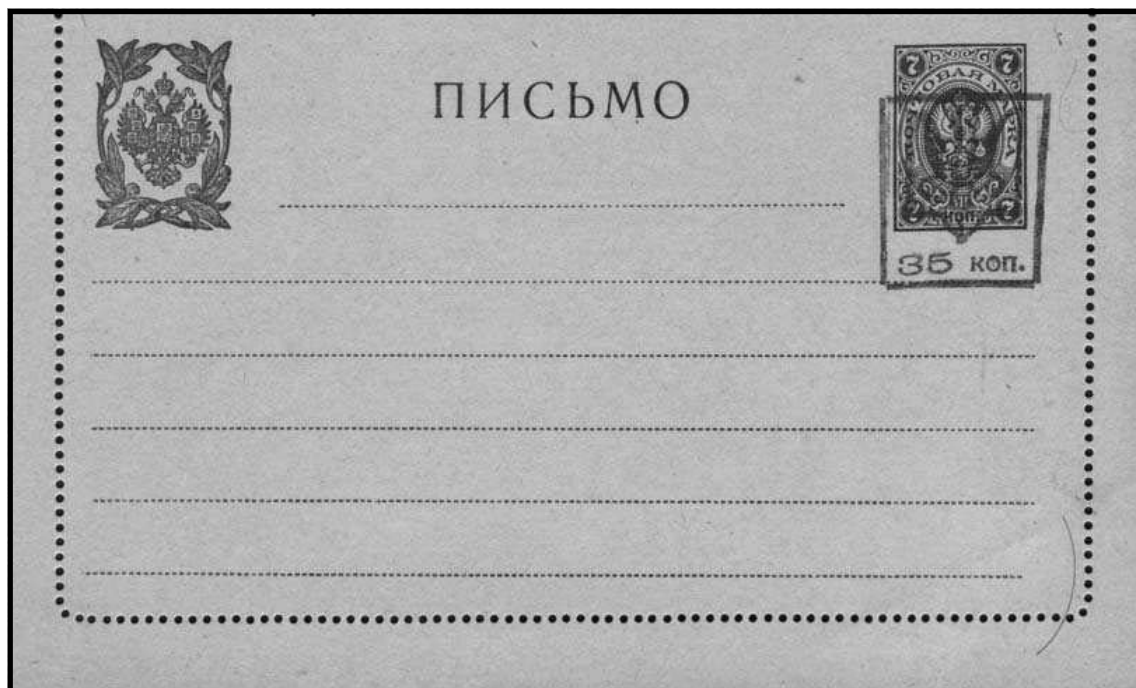


Figure 11 PS envelope and letter-card surcharge Kyiv SIV

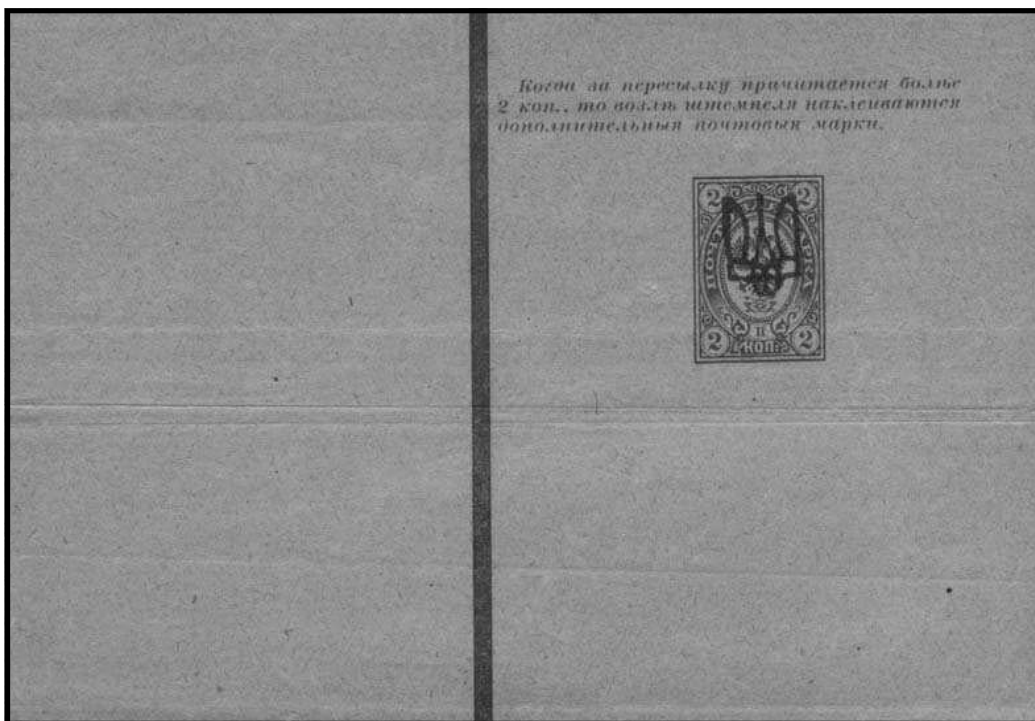


Figure 12 Kyiv II trident on PS wrapper



Figure 13
Nova Pryluka trident



Figure 14
Zybuliv trident



Figure 15
Postal money transfer card from Zybuliv franked with stamps
overprinted Zybuliv and Kyiv II

black (sometimes, with a mixture of violet) on perforated 1, 5, 10, 10/7, 15, 25, and 50 k (this one exists also painted) and imperforate 1 k. Found used in October and November 1918.

In this connection, it should also be mentioned that trident overprints listed by Dr. Seichter [1] under Kyiv A (perforated 5, 15, 35, and 50 k with Kyiv 5 cancellations), Kyiv B (perforated 25 k and imperforate 15 k cancelled Kyiv 12 or Chernihiv province), Kyiv C (perforated 10 k cancelled Cherkasy), and Kyiv D (perforated 5 and 50 k cancelled Uman), all in violet and all rather similar to Kyiv II, were found loose or on pieces, partly in combination with stamps having the Kyiv II overprint. All Kyiv D tridents were on the same piece: 7 x 5 k + 50 k making the 85-k rate for a registered letter. One more trident, unknown before, was illustrated by V. Mohylnyi [7]: 3 x 10 k and a 5 k on piece cancelled Kyiv "f" and making the 35-k ordinary letter rate. Having no other confirmations and no entires franked with these stamps, it is impossible to say whether these are true local overprints, legally issued by post offices and branches, or just forgeries to defraud the post, possibly manufactured even by postal clerks. The fact that they were used in Kyiv itself, as well as Cherkasy and Uman (towns hardly expected to remain without sufficient supplies of stamps), points to postal forgeries. The catalog [16] also lists a similar overprint on 5 k perforated, attributed to Pyrohivka, which remains unconfirmed. Probably, a postal forgery also.

One more type, Kyiv E, designated by Seichter (perforated 50 k and imperforate 3 k), has been proved to be an early trial used in the internal postal service [18]. As to the overprint listed as Kyiv IIIC (very similar to Kyiv III), it is now also regarded as a postal forgery.

3. Zhytomyr Post/Telegraph Office issues

The catalogs list three overprints ascribed to Zhytomyr under the numbers I, II, and III, as local issues, while the Zhytomyr Post/Telegraph office, located in the administrative center of Volyn province, was charged with overprinting its stocks of stamps and postal stationery cards and their distribution to provincial postal establishments. As to the latter, it seems that they were never surcharged at Zhytomyr, being supplied from Kyiv. The situation with the stamps, however, looks rather complicated.

The Zhytomyr I overprint (Figures 16a, 17, and 19) being identical to that of Kyiv I but differing from the latter by the ink, is generally

not too scarce on some stamps. It is recorded on the following face values of the Imperial Arms issue: perforated 3, 10, 10/7 and 70 k, 1, 7 and 10 r; imperforate 1, 3, 5, 15, and 70 k, 1 and 7 r. Contrary to the bright shade of violet color of the Kyiv I overprints, those of Zhytomyr are much duller, showing fat spots visible from the reverse. Anyway, it is distinctly another ink, unknown to have been used in Kyiv. The ruble face values are known to have been overprinted from a multiple of seven individual handstamps and the kopeck values from multiples of 5 (or 10) handstamps. The period of use extends from August 1918 to March 1919.

There are three possible reasons explaining the similarity of Zhytomyr I and Kyiv I overprints:

- 1) The stamps were overprinted at the Kyiv Main Post Office and sent to Zhytomyr for further distribution to the post offices in Volyn,
- 2) The handstamps themselves were sent to Zhytomyr from Kyiv, therefore the Zhytomyr Post/Telegraph Office overprinted its stocks, or
- 3) The handstamps were manufactured in Zhytomyr according to the Kyiv design and the stamps were also overprinted there.

The fact that the applied kind of ink is not found used for any of the Kyiv handstamp overprints seemingly contradicts the first version. Really, why use special ink in such a case? The second version seems more pertinent, especially having in mind that, as Dr. Seichter [14] stated, some individual handstamps in the known Zhytomyr 1 5-multiple are fully identical with those used in the particular Kyiv I 5- and Chernihiv I 10-multiples. On the other hand, however, as a distinctive subtype in the Zhytomyr I 7-multiple for the ruble values designated Zhytomyr Ia (Figure 16b) was not found either among the Kyiv or Chernihiv overprints, one may consider this fact as an argument for the third version.

In any case, however, stamps with the Zhytomyr I trident were found cancelled nowhere else but at the post offices and branches throughout the whole of Volyn province, and not outside it. This fact alone supports the argument to regard this overprint as a regional issue of the Zhytomyr Post/Telegraph Office.

Probably also, the 50-k perforated and 1-r imperforate stamps with gray-green overprint of the Kyiv I type can be attributed to Zhytomyr. At least, the copy I have is cancelled just Zhytomyr.

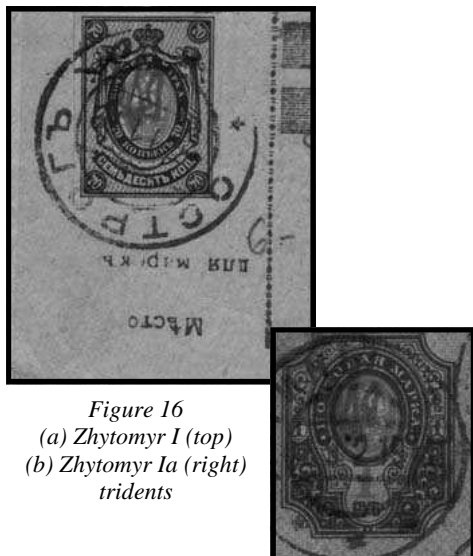


Figure 16
(a) Zhytomyr I (top)
(b) Zhytomyr Ia (right)
tridents



Figure 18
Zhytomyr III trident



Figure 17
Postal money transfer card from Zhytomyr franked with stamps
overprinted Zhytomyr I and 20 hryvnia stamps

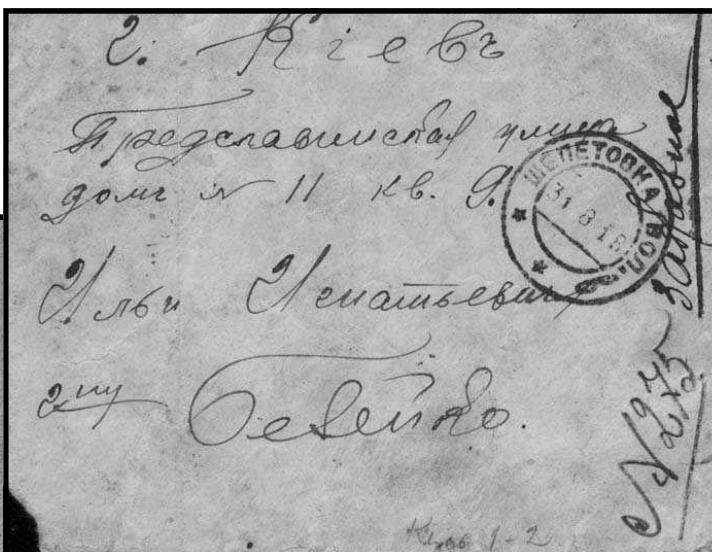
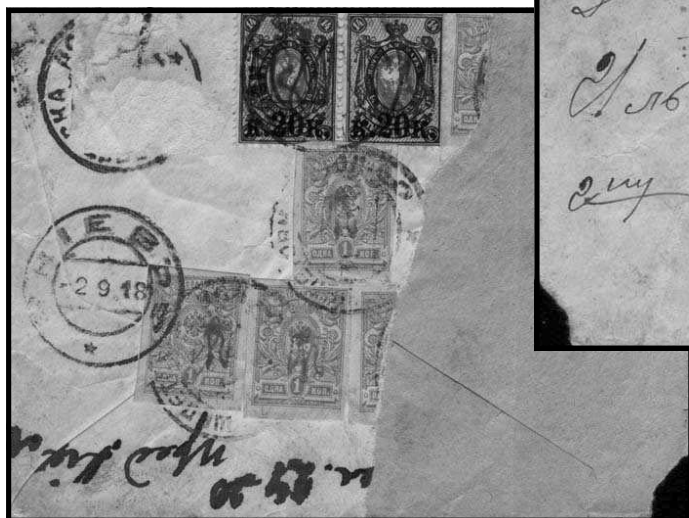


Figure 19
At left: damaged registered cover from Shepetivka
to Kyiv franked with stamps overprinted
Zhytomyr I and III
Top: front of cover

The Zhytomyr III handstamp overprint (Figures 18 and 19) is another one listed in the catalogs as a Zhytomyr local trident. This violet overprint is found with certainty (i.e. used with a legible cancellation) on the following values: perforated 10/7, 15, 20, 20/14, 25, and 50 k and 1 r; imperforated 15 and 70 k and 1 r.

The cover shown in Figure 19 is certainly not appropriate for exhibiting but, on the other hand, certainly not philatelic. It was registered at Shepetivka on 31 August 1918 to Kyiv and its franking had to match the 50-k rate for this kind of mail. What remained from the original franking are a pair of 20 k/14 k stamps with Zhytomyr III trident plus three undamaged and two torn imperforate 1-k stamps with inverted Zhytomyr I trident; probably, the rest of the original franking consisted of the same stamps. An important feature of this cover is that the Zhytomyr III stamps were used in a town of Volyn Province rather than in Zhytomyr itself. This fact may indicate that Zhytomyr III was a regional issue as well. It is still impossible to say which of these two overprints was actually the first. Had the province center post/telegraph office started first with Zhytomyr III until it received the small handstamps from Kyiv or was it just an attempt to go over to a clearer trident as done in Kyiv?

As a whole, we see that Zhytomyr set about overprinting the stamps rather early, in August 1918 but also gave up early, probably because of the lack of necessary means, and was supplied later from Kyiv: stamps with the Kyiv I, II and even III overprints are found used throughout Volyn from September onwards.

Concerning the black handstamp overprint listed in the catalogs as Zhytomyr II (Figure 20), it was called a 'consistorial' trident in the early Soviet philatelic literature, having been found exclusively on the mail of the Zhytomyr

consistory in February 1919. Therefore, one may assert with a great degree of probability that this rare overprint is of private manufacture or, in other words, a forgery to defraud the post.

4. Volyn Province local issues

This province gave the majority of the local trident issues known to us. This can be explained by two main reasons. First, Zhytomyr was not able to overprint stamps at the rate and in the quantity necessary to provide the whole province with stamps. Second, a great part of Volyn was an area of military activities during WWI that resulted partly in a poor state of communications, preventing normal exchange by unoverprinted and overprinted stocks of stamps between Zhytomyr and the province required by postal administration directives.

Local issues of the following post/telegraph offices or branches in Volyn province are presently known, mostly applied by handstamps, but some are also drawn by hand:

- a) Sarny – there exist overprints of two types:
 - 1) Sarny I (Figure 21, see also Figure 8a in [19]): in black and violet on perforated 70 k and 7 r; imperforate 1 k. Use recorded in October 1918.
 - 2) Sarny II (Figure 22): in black on perforated 15, 20 and 35 k and 7 r; imperforate 1 and 70 k and 1 r.

The Sarny tridents, at least those of Type II, distinguish themselves from other local issues in that they are found cancelled not only at Sarny but also at other localities of its district (Horodnitsia, Rafalivka, Stakhivka, Stepan, etc). It means that the Sarny Post/Telegraph Office distributed the overprinted stamps to the subordinated postal establishments, i.e. we have in this case a district rather than a mere local issue. It is found used from October to December



Figure 20
Zhytomyr II trident

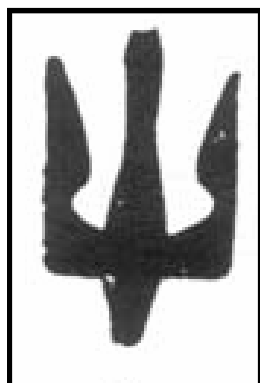


Figure 21
Sarny I trident



Figure 22
Sarny II trident

1918.

Beside the stamps, the Sarny II overprint also exists on the 7-k Imperial PS envelope of the 1914 issue.

Other local issues in Volyn Province were made at:

- b) Barashi (Figure 23): in violet on perforated 10/7 and 15 k; imperforate 1, 3 and 15 k and 1 r. Found used in the period from November 1918 to January 1919.
- c) Berezne (Figure 24): in violet or gray-black on perforated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 10/7, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50 and 70 k and 1 r; imperforate 1, 2, 3, 5, 15, 35 and 70 k and 1 r as well as 1 k of the Romanov Jubilee issue. This is the only local issue consisting of a great number of different stamps. This fact can be explained in that this postal branch did not implement the circular demanding that its stocks be sent to the governing post office, probably because of poor communications. Found used mainly in October 1918 but claimed used up to August 1920: see [20] on the history of this issue.
- d) Fasova (Figure 25): in black-violet on perforated 1 and 15 k.
- e) Kuniv (see Figure 2 in [20]): hand-drawn in violet on perforated 14 k. A single money transfer with these stamps used in June 1919 is recorded.
- f) Narodychi (Figure 26): in black and violet on perforated 10/7, 15, 25 and 50 k.
- g) Ovruch (Figure 27): in black on perforated 50 k. Used mainly in October and November 1918.
- h) Pliskovo (see [19, 21]): hand-drawn in violet on 3.50 r imperforate. Found used in January 1919.
- i) Pochaiv (Figure 28): in pale violet on perforated 10/7, 15 and 50 k; imperforate 1 and 3 k. Found used in November 1918.
- j) Toporyshche (Figure 29): hand-drawn in violet on imperforate 1 r. Recorded used in October 1918.
- k) Velyki Dederkali (Figure 30): in deep violet on perforated 10/7 and 15 k; imperforate 70 k and 1 r.
- l) Zdolbuniv (Figure 31): in violet on imperforate 1 and 7 r. This overprint was also applied to

the 7-k Imperial PS letter-card of the 1914 issue (found only as a cutout, Figure 32). The period of use of this issue is recorded from October 1918 to March 1919.

- m) Zvenyhorodka (Figure 33): in black on perforated 5 and 20/14 k and 1 r; imperforate 3 k. Found used in October 1918.

A hand-drawn trident on 20 k perforated listed in the Seichter catalog [1] and attributed to Sinyavka of the neighboring Mozyr district, Minsk province, remains unconfirmed. There may exist more local issues from Volyn, still unrecorded. A number of them were reported by S. Shramchenko but all specimens produced turned out to be forgeries that he had prepared. Nevertheless, based on the facts known about this man [22], one can suppose that genuine stamps once seen by him (e.g. Kostopil) were the basis for his later forgeries. The evidence of V. Vyrovnyi [23] are also worth attention in this connection.

5. Chernihiv Post/Telegraph office issues

This case is rather similar to that of Zhytomyr: also two types of trident, one identical to the Kyiv I trident and the other originating from Kyiv, both known used throughout the province and hardly outside it, being regional rather than local issues.

The Chernihiv I overprint (Figure 34) is similar to the Kyiv I, but in pure black or grayish black color, and exists on the following face values: perforated 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 35, 50, 70 k, 1 and 10 r; imperforate: 1, 3, 5, 15 k, 1 and 7 r. It was applied to the kopeck values by 10-multiples and to ruble values probably as a single handstamp. The same three versions as those concerning the Zhytomyr I overprint are pertinent in this case as well and there is no definite answer again. Svenson [4] states that these black tridents were from the very first batch of sheets overprinted at the Kyiv Main Post Office and sent to Chernihiv for distribution. A 1-r imperforate stamp with this trident applied over the Zhytomyr I trident, which is listed in the Seichter catalog, also brings some confusion. If it is not a forgery or not erroneously listed, then Svenson's version is somewhat substantiated. It is however, unexplainable, as to why apply another trident to a stamp already overprinted? In any case, such stamps with the black trident are found cancelled almost entirely within Chernihiv province. When attributing an issue to either post office, of importance is what office released and distributed, rather than manufactured, the stamps. The period of use of these tridents is very wide



Figure 23
Barashi trident



Figure 24
Berezne trident



Figure 25
Fasova trident

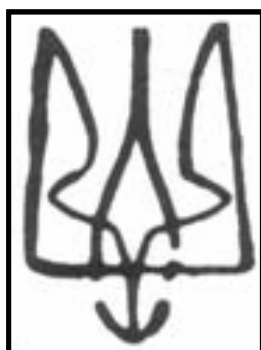


Figure 26
Narodychi trident



Figure 27
Ovruch trident



Figure 28
Pochaiv trident



Figure 29 (left)
Toporysche
trident



Figure 31
Back of parcel card franked with stamps overprinted Zdolbuniv
and 50 shahiv stamps



Figure 30
Velyki Dederkaly
trident



Figure 32
Zdolbuniv trident on a cutout
from a 7-k PS lettercard



Figure 33
Zvenyhorodka trident



Figure 34 (above)
Chernihiv I trident

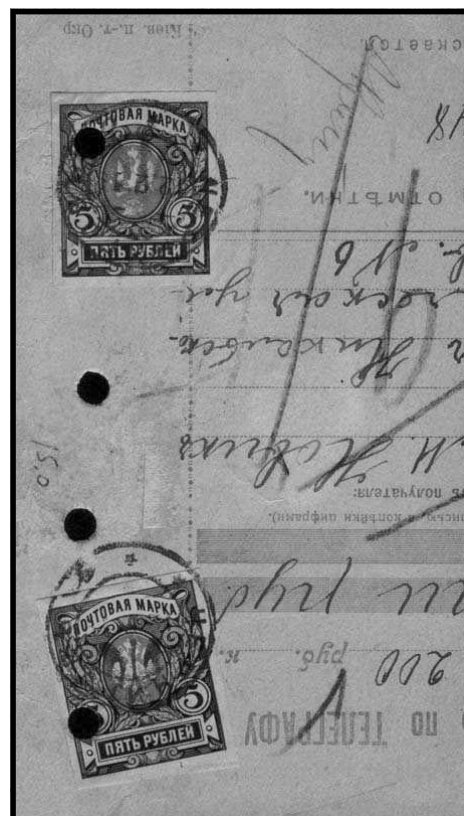


Figure 35
Part of a postal money transfer card
franked with 5-r stamps overprinted
Chernihiv II and Kyiv II



Figure 36
PS card from Novhorod-
Siverskyi to Odesa
surcharged Chernihiv S
or Kyiv IIS in blue

ending in 1920, although the date of issuing is not yet ascertained: supposedly, it was November 1918.

The Chernihiv II overprint (Figure 35) probably appeared even earlier than that discussed above, recorded as early as the end of August 1918. It may actually be the Kyiv SII or Chernihiv S (see hereunder) postal stationery overprint where the new face value was covered in either way. This overprint is found on the following stamps applied in violet or black (sometimes mixed with violet): 3.50 and 7 r on vertically laid paper, perforated 1, 2, 5, 15, 25 k and 10 r; imperforate 2, 3, 4 k, 3.50, 5 and 7 r; PSB stamps 1 and 5 k. The latter is found also with the complete Kyiv SII overprint (i.e. with the 10-kop face value) applied to a pair of stamps but used in Chernihiv.

The Kyiv II tridents in pure black color found on the 50 k and 70 k perforated stamps only suggest some ideas. The copies in my collection have, unfortunately, illegible cancellations. However, one can read the letters "...игов..." on the cancellation placed in the corner of one of these 70 k stamps that might be a Chernihiv postmark. If confirmed by other similar copies, one could wonder if there was one more Chernihiv regional trident (Kyiv II in black).

Regarding postal stationery, the 4 k PS card of the 1913 Romanov Jubilee issue, the 14 k PS envelope of the 1883 issue, and the 10 k/7 k PS letter-card were found overprinted Chernihiv I (or black Kyiv I). Their official character is uncertain, probably made 'to oblige'. However, as concerns a true PS surcharge, there is recorded in the Seichter catalog [1] the 3-k Imperial PS card of the 1909 issue with the Kyiv SII overprint in black instead of the violet color typical for Kyiv. Unfortunately, it was found as a cutout only and there is no other pertinent information. Further, the PS card shown in Figure 36 seems to be a normal commercial usage at Novhorod-Siverski, Chernihiv province. The surcharge is also like Kyiv IIS but this time in blue. A thorough examination and comparison with the undoubtedly Kyiv surcharge shows some minor differences in the details, which cannot be attributed merely to the so-called human factor. This corroborates the above-mentioned Dr. Ceresa's assumption. If this is true, one might also add to the listing a Chernihiv postal stationery surcharge of Chernihiv S.

	Kyiv IIS	Chernihiv S (?)
Color	violet	blue (black?)
Figure "1" in "10" "KOP"	"1" without 'foot' first letter just under the cap end	"1" with 'foot' first letter shifted to the left

The main differences between both surcharges are explained in the box above (see also Figure 37). Further, there are small differences in the form of the letters and both notches of the trident that cannot be explained merely by the 'human factor'.

As with the stamps, it remains unknown whether the handstamp for postcards was sent to Chernihiv from Kyiv or manufactured locally according to the Kyiv design.

6. Chernihiv Province local issues

The following local issues have been found up to the present from Chernihiv province proper:

- Baturyn (Figure 38): in black on perforated 5 and 20 k and imperforate 1 r.
- Novozibkiv (Figure 39): hand-drawn in violet on perforated 2 and 50 k, imperforate 2 and 3 k. Found used in October and November 1918 but mainly on covers and pieces prepared by German philatelists (e.g. O. Peters) who found themselves on the spot.

The pre-WW2 German stamp catalogs also listed Klinty among the local issues of this province, represented by the 2-k imperforate stamp with a green Kyiv I overprint used in October and November 1918. However, the more modern catalogs, such as [1], stepped back by listing this stamp under Kyiv. Unfortunately, there is no proof that this stamp was available only in Klinty; in any case, it could not be manufactured there. In any case, there exist local issues from the neighboring Homel district, Mohiliv province, supposedly that were supplied with stamps from Chernihiv.

- Homel (Figure 40): violet trident very similar to Kyiv II on perforated 1, 4, 10, 15, 20 and 50 k; imperforate 3 and 15 k. The genuineness of this trident is strongly opposed by Svenson [4] as well as Soviet authorities [17]. On the other hand, O. Peters [24] testifies that he personally bought stamps with this trident at the postal counter in Homel. According to him, these stamps appeared in January 1919, a short time before the withdrawal of German troops from



Figure 37
Comparison of normal Kyiv SII and Chernihiv S
blue surcharges



Figure 38
Baturyn trident

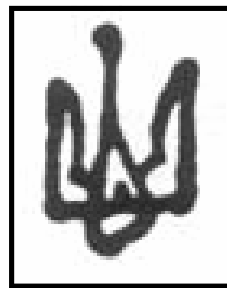


Figure 39
Novozybkiv trident



Figure 40
Stamp with Homel trident (on the left) as part of the franking of a local cover from Homel

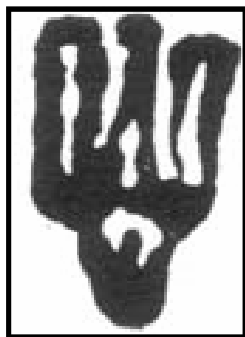


Figure 41
Novobilitsia I trident

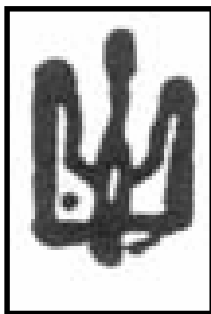


Figure 42
Novobilitsia II trident



Figure 43
Zlynka trident

Russian forces, when the old stocks of stamps were exhausted, but when Homel was actually cut off from the sources of stamp supply. There remains a question: why there remained stocks of unoverprinted stamps in Homel that were supposed to have been sent to the governing post/telegraph office for overprinting as early as September 1918? However, taking into consideration all the pros and cons and the fact that these stamps are found, apart from the philatelic covers, punched, as was the habit with the franking of money transfer and parcel cards, this issue should be recognized as genuine.

d) Novobilitsia, two types:

- 1) Novobilitsia I (Figure 41) as handstamp in violet or red-violet on perforated 2, 3, 5,

10, 15, 20, 25, 50 k and 1 r; imperforate on 2, 3 k and 1 r as well as on the 10 k/7 k PS letter-card of the 1917 issue. Found used in October 1918.

- 2) Novobilitsia II (Figure 42) as hand-drawn in violet on perforated 1 and 2 k, imperforate 2 and 3 k. Found used in December 1918, mainly on philatelic covers, also from neighboring Homel.

- e) Slynka (Figure 43): in gray-black or violet on perforated 2, 10/7 and 50 k, imperforate 3 k. Recorded used in October 1918.

The so-called Townsend-types of Homel were never found on mail or used at all and are probably bogus or non-issued stamps at best.

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THREE UKRAINIAN HEROINES OF WORLD WAR I

by Peter Cybaniak, Roman Dubyniak, and Inger Kuzych

We are constantly amazed by the fascinating information that can be gleaned from examining post cards. Austria led the way in introducing postal cards (blank pieces of thin cardboard without a picture but with a pre-printed postage stamp design) in 1869. Picture post cards followed just a few years later. Their low price made them extremely popular and they became the e-mail of their day.

Many of our best depictions of late 19th and early 20th century Ukrainian life come from post cards, particularly those mailed from the lands of western Ukraine (Halychyna) then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. These cards are not only valuable historical records for places, but also for people, and this article will describe three prominent Ukrainian women who took part in the First World War and who were eventually depicted on post cards.

The first two ladies are relatively well known, for when the semi-military Sich Riflemen (Sichovi Striltsi) unit was formed in Lviv in March of 1913, these were two of the first female students to join in a special women's platoon. With the outbreak of the war in 1914 and the

formation of the Ukrainian Legion, there was suddenly a severe lack of Ukrainians with any military experience. Although it was forbidden in the Austrian Army for women to fight as front line troops and to join a formation such as the Ukrainian Legion, these two girls volunteered and managed to join the Legion using their own names. Their previous military experience undoubtedly contributed to their acceptance.

Other brave girls also managed to join the Ukrainian Legion, changing their Christian names to a male equivalent. For example, Pavlyna Rys joined the Ukrainian Legion as Pavlo Rys. The Ukrainian Legion was the only formation in the Austro-Hungarian Army where women – wearing the same clothes and undergoing the same hardships as their male counterparts – fought as regular troops in the front lines!

Shown in Figure 1 is a well-known portrait post card of Olena Stepaniv (perhaps most famous for its Mona Lisa-like smile). Born in Vyshnivchyk (now Peremyshliany raion, Lviv oblast) in 1892, she joined the Legion at the outset of the war in 1914 and fought at the battle for Makivka. Decorated for bravery, Ms. Stepaniv



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

was promoted to Second Lieutenant, but then languished in a Russian POW camp in Taslikent for two years (1915-17). She served on the Legion's Supreme Military Board, which organized the audacious (and bloodless) takeover of Lviv from Austria on 1 November 1918. She next commanded a platoon of the Western Ukrainian National Republic's military force, the Ukrainian Galician Army (1918-19).

During the 1920s Ms. Stepaniv completed a Ph.D. in history and geography at Vienna University and then taught at the Basilian Sister's Gymnasium in Lviv. Forbidden to teach by the Polish authorities in 1935, she participated in various community organizations including the Ridna Slikola guidance department. During the 1939-41 Soviet occupation she resumed teaching, and during 1944-46 lectured at Lviv University. Her Ukrainian nationalistic outlook caused her to be arrested and incarcerated in a Mordovian labor camp from 1949 to 1956, where her health was seriously undermined. She died in Lviv in 1963.

We have been able to locate three other post cards that show Lt. Stepaniv in full-figure views. A somewhat formal photo in Figure 2 shows her wearing a sword; Figure 3 depicts her with her brother Ananiy, also in the uniform of the Austro-Hungarian Army; and Figure 4 presents her in a rather pensive pose, seated on a bench next to a



Figure 4

battle-scarred building.

Olena Stepaniv was also depicted on Ukrainian Legion commemorative seals. These stamp-like issues sold at 2 sotyks each (or 2 heller in the Austrian currency of the time) and raised funds for the treasury of the Legion. Figure 5 shows the Stepaniv "stamp", one of ten different issues created. All of the others show military scenes.

These seals (perforated 11½; 4 cm by 3.2 cm in size; cream colored gum) were printed in five different colors: dark brown, dark violet, green, red, and blue; their earliest known use is from March of 1916. Apparently they were fairly popular, as a second printing was carried out in May of 1916. Again five colors were used, but this time the first two colors (red brown and light violet) differed from the first printing. The size of the seals also differed slightly in the second printing, with the latter



Figure 5



Figure 6

issues being a bit smaller (3.9 cm by 3 cm; streaky gum). The end result is that there are five distinct Type I (first printing) Olena Stepaniv seals, as well as five different Type II (second printing) seals that also show her portrait. Dark blue imperforate proofs of the Stepaniv seal have also been found. Unlike the regular issues, they have no gum.

The young lady in Figure 6 is Lt. Sofia Halechko, who was born in Novyi Sanch in 1891. After serving in the Sich Riflemen, she volunteered for the Ukrainian Legion where her front line bravery brought her to the rank of Second Lieutenant. When the Austrian Army authorities began to remove women in earnest from the Ukrainian Legion in 1916-17, she was released from the Legion. She died in 1918.

The sad rumor in Lviv was that after she left the Legion she planned to marry, but was let



Figure 7

down by her lover who had left her with child. The shame caused her to take her own life by drowning. If true, this would indeed be a tragic end to a brave heroine.

Figure 7 shows a profile view of Lt. Halechko on another post card, while Figure 8 depicts her carrying a rifle. Interestingly, this latter bilingual postcard was not printed in Austria or by the Ukrainian Legion, instead it was published by the American Ukrainian Exchange, whose New York City address appears on the reverse. So, the fact of Ukrainian women serving in the Austrian armed forces was known in America. The inscription states: "Sophie Halechko, a Ukrainian girl in Austrian army".

Figure 9 is a unique Ukrainian Legion postcard entitled "Ukrainian Sich Riflemen in the Carpathians". Shown second from the left is Olena Stepaniv; Sofia Halechko appears on the

The Battle of Mount Makivka

Makivka is a mountain (958 m) in the Carpathians near the village of Slavsko (Lviv oblast). It was here that the first major battle of the Ukrainian Legion took place between 29 April and 2 May 1915. The Legion's victory against the overwhelming forces of the Russian Army raised the morale of the Ukrainian populace and established the reputation of the Ukrainian Legion as an elite fighting force. Following Ukraine's struggle for independence, the battle was commemorated annually with pilgrimages to the site and memorial services. Discontinued under Soviet occupation, this tradition was rekindled in 1989.



Figure 8

far right. The photograph was made on 8 March 1915 on Mt. Makivka.

Our final heroine was also the youngest. Rosa Zenokh (Zenoch) was only 12 or 13 (the accounts differ) in the fall of 1914 when, during the Russian offensive on Lviv, the front line moved up to the vicinity of her father's farmhouse near Rawa Ruska (about 50 km or 30 miles north of

Lviv). Ignoring the bursting of shells and machine gun strafing, she supported the defending Austrian Army soldiers in the trenches by bringing them food and water until she herself was badly wounded by a bursting shell that ripped her left side.

Some of the soldiers that she had shortly before assisted (most of whom were probably fellow Ukrainians serving in the Austrian Army), now came to her aid and rushed her to a field hospital. Although the doctors were able to save her life, she had to have her left foot amputated.

The gallant actions of Rosa Zenokh did not go unrecognized. She was decorated personally by the Austrian Emperor Franz-Joseph with a war decoration, received a silver medal of merit from the Red Cross, was given the title of Samaritan, and became known as "Rosa Zenoch, the Heroine of Rawa Ruska".

A full color drawing of Rosa assisting the troops was made into an official Red Cross post card that was sold to raise funds (Figure 10). The card was printed in 1915 by the Alb. Berger Print Shop in Vienna and was in use for the duration of the conflict. We have used examples with dates ranging from 7 January 1916 to 14 May 1918.

Rosa Zenokh was also commemorated at least twice on war souvenir labels. The first issue was a sheet of 25 different war images prepared by the firm R.P.W.J. in 1915 (perf 9½ x 10). This was the second series of labels put out by the firm and it was entitled "Weltkrieg 1914" (World War 1914); the "Heroine of Rawa Ruska" appeared on label number six (Figure 11). The sheet is known in four colors: pink and black, green and black, violet and black, and pale-blue and black.

Later, the labels were marketed by the Imperial War Charity Office and to raise funds for the Red Cross. For the latter, each sheet was enclosed in an envelope inscribed "OFFIZIELLE SAMA4LUNG FUR DAS ROTE KREUZ HILFSBUREAU KRIEGSFURSORGEAMT - PRIESTER SERIE (25 STUCK) 50



Figure 9



Figure 10

BELLEW' (Official Collection for the Red Cross Aid Bureau, War Charity Office - Price per set (25 pieces) 50 heller). This inscription may also have appeared on the selvedge of the sheets.

The second label release featuring Rosa Zenokh is Sheet A of the Kunstler War Scenes Issue prepared in 1915. The set of eight multicolored war scenes may or may not have a green publisher's imprint "Johann Kunstler, Leipa, Bohemia" on the back of each label (perf 11¼ or 10). Rosa Zenokh appears on stamp number four (Figure 12).

We have not been able to find out what happened to Rosa after the war. Can any reader supply more information?



Figure 11 (at left)



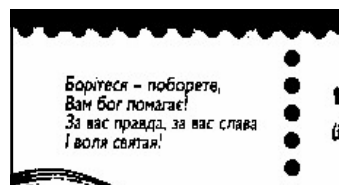
Figure 12 (below)

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5. Letter to Peter Cybaniak from Peter Jung dated 31 March 1993.
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Philatelic Short

UPNS member Andriy Solczanyk has brought to our attention an error appearing on the joint Ukraine-Georgia issue of poets Taras Shevchenko and Akakii Tsereteli (released 19.12.2001). Appearing in the top right corner of the Shevchenko stamp are the Ukrainian words from his poem "Caucasus". In a small article appearing in *Svoboda* (No. 10, 8.03.2002, p.10), Mr. Solczanyk notes that the word "бог" (Ukrainian for God) appears with a small letter "б" rather than a large "Б". He states that in the original poem Shevchenko indeed used a capital letter. He further states that convention in all other Christian countries would be to use a capital letter and that use of a lower case would cause all matter of hue and cry; but in Ukraine, for some reason, there is only quiet. Mr. Solczanyk questions why this fundamental error was allowed to appear. Could it be that Ukrainians have forgotten their own language?



Enlarged section

ON THE TRAIL OF THE LION: TRACKING THE ELUSIVE LVIV ISSUE

by Inert J. Kuzych

In a previous article I introduced the Austrian stamps overprinted with a heraldic lion that constitute the first issue of the Western Ukrainian National Republic (*Ukrainian Philatelist* No. 83). As an example of the earliest known usage of this Lviv Issue, I illustrated a business post card franked with a 3-heller stamp and cancelled 8 December 1918. The low mailing tariff was a printed matter rate granted to businesses to advertise their products.

Since writing the article, I have managed to obtain two Lviv Issue covers of my own and have undertaken a survey, via regular and e-mail, to try to account for as many more of these elusive covers as possible. The table below compiles the responses I obtained and tabulates nine of these items. In a note from Jerry Tkachuk (himself the owner of three of the listed covers), he estimated that only about two dozen such items exist. So, the table potentially accounts for more than a third of surviving Lviv Issue mailings.

A Compendium of Lviv Issue Covers			
Origin and Destination	Date Sent	Franking	Cancel Type
1. Stanyslaviv to Tlumach	8 December 1918	two 10h, one 20h ¹	2b
2. Stanyslaviv to Tlumach	8 December 1918	two 10h, one 20h ¹	2b
3. Stanyslaviv to Chyrylinia	8 December 1918	one 3h on business PC	2b
4. Stanyslaviv to Stanyslaviv	8 December 1918 ? (cancel unclear)	four 5h	3b
5. Stanyslaviv to Kolo	24 December 1918	one 20h	2b
6. Stanyslaviv to Kolornia	24 December 1918	one 20h	3b
7. Stanyslaviv to Lvov	24 December 1918	two 5h, one 10h inv. oyp.	3b
8. Stanyslaviv to Yezupil	24 December 1918 ? (cancel unclear)	one 20h, light green variety	3b
9. Stanyslaviv to Tlumach	27 December 1918	1 two 3h, one 5h, & one 10h	3b

The Lviv Issue was produced in Lviv on Wednesday 20 November 1918 but no postally used items are known from that city. About the time the order went out to create the overprinted stamps, fighting intensified between the Poles and Ukrainians seeking to control the city. Particularly targeted were transportation and communication centers, so the railroad station and main post office became areas of extremely heavy fighting (see Figures 1-3).

In all likelihood, no attempts could even be made to use Lviv Issue stamps during 20 November, when the stamps were delivered, or the following day (Ukrainian forces evacuated from the city during the night of 21-22 November).

Here is what I believe may subsequently have happened to the Lviv Issue. The stamps are known to have been taken by postal employees to the town of Khodoriv, some 50 km (30 miles) south of Lviv and subsequently to the city of Stanyslaviv, another 70 km (45 miles) further south. All of the items listed on the table emanate from Stanyslaviv. Mailings from Khodoriv and Kolomyia (20 km or 12 miles south of Stanyslaviv) have been mentioned in the literature, but I have never seen any.

Four of the listed items were mailed on 8 December 1918, leading me to believe this may have been the real “First Day of Issue” for the Lviv Issue (see Figures 4 and 5). It may not have been until this day, a Sunday, that postal workers had a chance to reestablish the Western Ukrainian post and tackle the mails brought from Lviv and/or Khodoriv and any others that may have accumulated since then.

Of course, the possibility also exists that Lviv Issue stamps were first used in Khodoriv, but this potential alternate scenario will not be known until a Khodoriv cover turns up. Although a total of 20,300 Lviv Issue stamps were originally created, the exigencies of the Polish-Ukrainian War did not allow for many of these stamps and

¹ The first two items seem overfranked by 20h, but excessive weight seems unlikely as an explanation. I own cover number-1 and it does not show signs of having been overstuffed with 80 g of additional materials. (The Austrian postal rates were 20h for a regular letter to 20 g and 5h for each additional 20 g.) Alternate explanations could be that the extra 20h were applied for a special express delivery or that the extra franking was affixed by favor, making these two items somewhat philatelic.



Figure 1. The damaged Main Post Office in Lviv, shown not long after the Polish occupation of the city.
Note the bullet-scarred building facade and broken windows attesting to fierce fighting.

were originally created, the exigencies of the Polish-Ukrainian War did not allow for many of these stamps and covers to survive (Figure 6).

Most of the available Lviv Issue stamps may have been used up by the end of December. Two possible indicators of this are:

- 1) no covers dated after December 1918 have yet been located, and
- 2) the 27 December cover carries two 3-heller stamps along with one 5-heller and one 10-heller stamp for a total of 21 heller (only 20 heller were needed for a regular letter). Although the 3-heller values may have been used to satisfy a collector and so add a third stamp type to the cover, the possibility also exists that the post office may have just run out of 5-heller values on that date and so two 3-heller stamps were substituted.

Interesting too is the 24 December cover mailed to Lvov [sic], under Polish control, and therefore now in “enemy territory”.

Any further information that readers can supply regarding the Lviv Issue or its use would be much appreciated. I can be reached at P.O. Box 3, Springfield VA 22150 or at my e-mail address. ingert@starpower.net

* ** *** ***** ** *

I wish to thank Peter Cybaniak, Jerry Tkachuk, and Ron Zelonka for their help in the preparation of this article and for supplying me with copies of Lviv Issue covers from their collections.

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3. Krypiakevych, Roman. “Dolenosnyi Lystopad”. *Österreichisch-Ukrainische Rundschau* No. 8 (November 1998/March 1999): 16-20.
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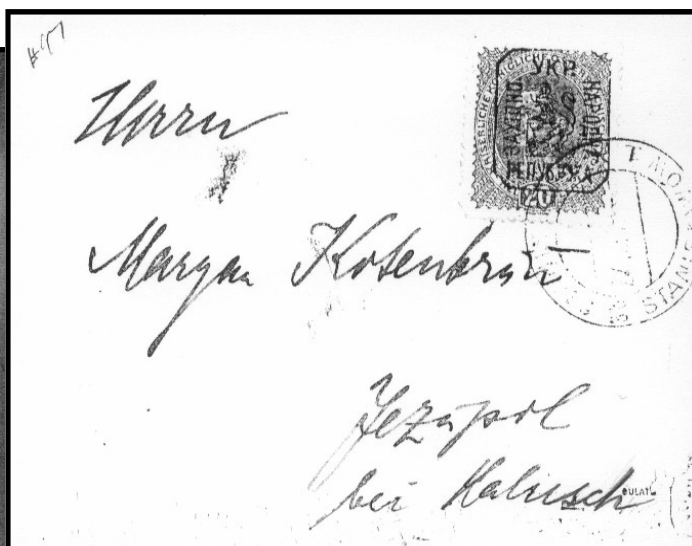


Figure 6.
Cover number 8 also has an indistinct cancel but it may have been mailed on the 24th of December 1918; franked with a single 20 h stamp.

Figure 2.
A view of the interior damage and armored safes in the Main Post Office building following the fighting for Lviv. The safes on the right are apparently unopened.



Figure 3. Damage suffered by the Telegraphic Division of the Lviv Main Post Office.



Figure 4. The first cover listed in Table, mailed from Stanyslaviv to Tlumach on 8 December 1918, is franked with one 20 h and two 10 h stamps.

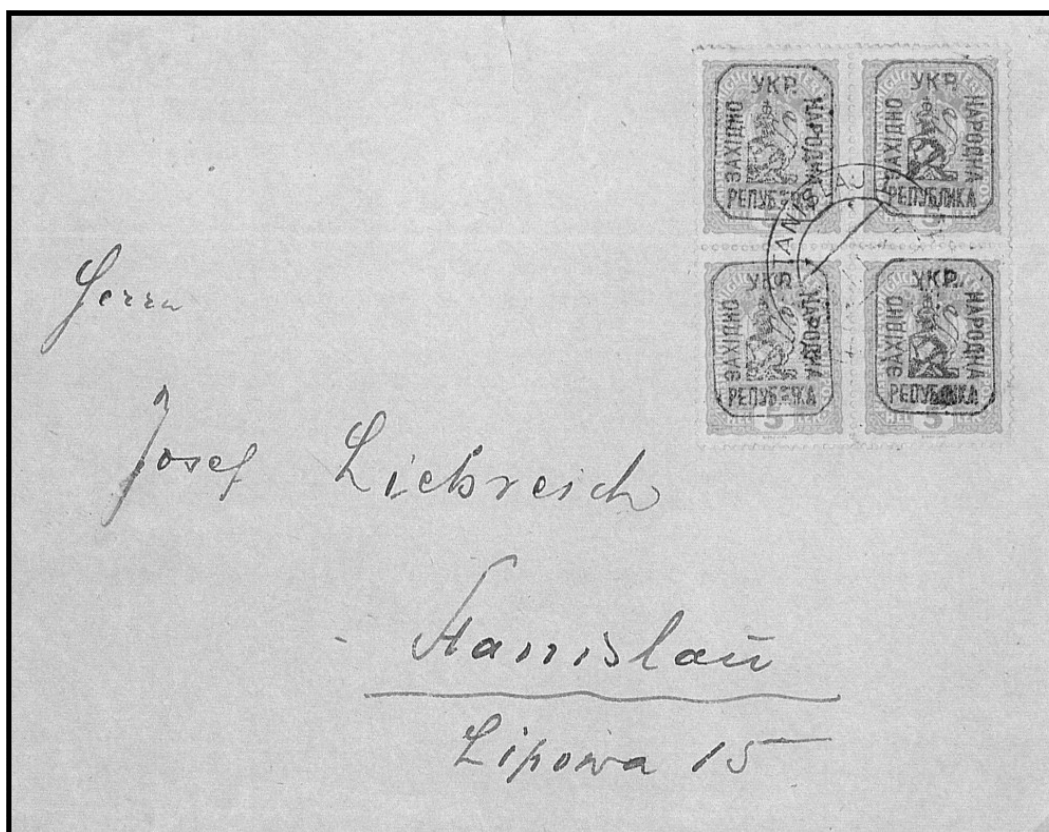


Figure 5. Cover number 4 from the Table was apparently also mailed on 8 December 1918 (cancel impression is light); franked with four 5 h stamps.

UKRAINE-RELATED POSTMARKS, 1877-1950

by Andrij D. Solczanyk

Postmarks of foreign countries that occupied Ukrainian lands are a good source for Ukraine-related collectible topics. Health resorts, sporting and political events, and fairs and exhibitions were all noted by postmarks.

Postmarks related to Ukrainian topics may be separated into three groups:

- A. Postmarks used within the borders of the present day Ukrainian state
- B. Postmarks used on former Ukrainian ethnic territories that are now outside the Ukrainian state
- C. Postmarks used outside of Ukrainian ethnic territories, but which refer to events that took place on the territories of the present day Ukrainian state

With the exception of the USSR and Austria (to 1918) there are no catalogs or listings of postmarks for the countries that occupied Ukrainian lands. That fact makes the tasks of compiling postmarks and determining their dates of usage quite difficult. Many postmarks, especially of Poland, are of variable-date type. Usage range-of-date for these postmarks is not easy to ascertain.

It must be noted that this listing is not complete. It reflects my best efforts to utilize available sources. In addition, flight postmarks are not included. They will be the subject of a separate article.

Group A

Austria

Numbers in this section only are from the *Kosel Catalog*. Lviv postmarks are bilingual German and Polish; Chernivtsi are German only.

- 2. Lemberg (Lviv): IX-X.1877 - Exhibition square.
- 17. Lemberg (Lviv): V-X.1894 - Exhibition square.
- 45. Czernowitz (Chernivtsi): IX.1904 - Exhibition square.
- 64. Czernowitz (Chernivtsi): 2.XII.1908. Commemorating the 60th jubilee of the reign of Emperor Franz Joseph I (Figure 1).
- 69. Lemberg (Lviv): 2.XII.1908. Commemorating the 60th jubilee of the reign of Emperor Franz Joseph I (Figure 2).

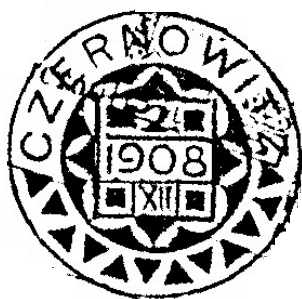


Figure 1

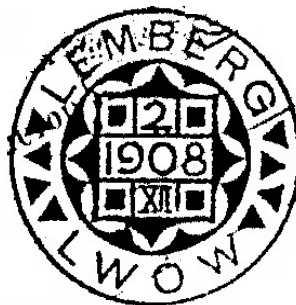


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

Czechoslovakia

Names of localities in Czech and Rusyn. Text in both languages until 1936, then in Czech only.

- 1. Užhorod 1: 5-14.VII.1927, black; First Trade Exhibition (Figure 3).
- 2. Užhorod 1: 28.X.1928, red - 1918-1928. Commemorating 10 years of the independence of the Czechoslovak state (Figure 4).
- 3. Užhorod 1: 7.III.1930, red - T.M. 1850-1930. Commemorating the 80th birthday of T. Masaryk (Figure 5).
- 4. Užhorod 1: 7.III.1935, red - 1850 T.G. Masaryk 1935. Commemorating the 85th birthday of T.G. Masaryk (Figure 6).
- 5. Užhorod 1: 7.VII.1935, green - First Firefighters Congress (Figure 7).

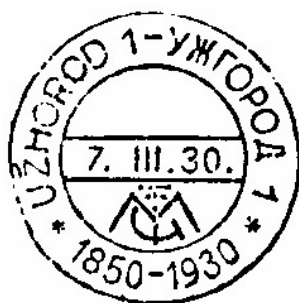


Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7

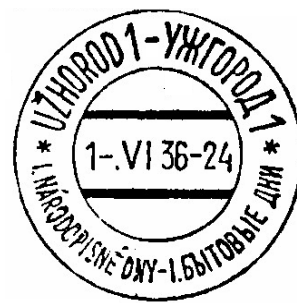


Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 10



Figure 11



Figure 12

6. Užhorod 1: 30.V-1.VI.1936, green - First Folklore Days (Figure 8).
7. Ust'orna (Ustchorna): 20-22.VI.1936, green - Masaryk Czechoslovak school celebration (Figure 9). Ustchorna - now in Tiachiv raion, Zakarpattia oblast.
8. Užhorod 1: 27-30.VI.1936, blue - Sokol trip to Carpatho-Ukraine (Figure 10).
9. Užhorod 1: 16.IX-26.X.1937, black - Czechoslovak mourning. Marking the death of T. Masaryk (Figure 11).
10. Chust (Khust): [8, 13, 14].XI.1944, red - Czechoslovak republic; post of the liberated territory (Figure 12). Khust, now a raion center, Zakarpattia oblast.
11. Lipča (Lypcha): [8, 13, 14].XI.1944, red - Czechoslovak republic; post of the liberated territory. Lypcha, now in Khast raion, Zakarpattia oblast.
12. Rachov (Rakhiv): [8, 13, 14].XI.1944, red - Czechoslovak republic; post of the liberated territory. Rakhiv, now a raion center, Zakarpattia oblast.
13. Sevluš (Sevlush): [8, 13, 14].XI.1944, red - Czechoslovak republic; post of the liberated territory. Sevlush, from 1946 Vynohradiv, a raion center, Zakarpattia oblast.
14. Teresva: [8, 13, 14].XI.1944, red - Czechoslovak republic; post of the liberated territory. Teresva, now in Tiachiv raion, Zakarpattia oblast.
15. Tjačovo (Tiachiv): [8, 13, 14].XI.1944, red - Czechoslovak republic; post of the liberated territory. Tiachiv, now a raion center, Zakarpattia oblast.
16. Volove: [8, 13, 14].XI.1944, red - Czechoslovak republic; post of the liberated territory. Volove, from 1953 Mizhhiria, a raion center, Zakarpattia oblast.
17. Teresva: 12.XI.1944 - Czechoslovak republic; post of the liberated territory. (Figure 13).

Generalgouvernement

Postmarks in German only.

1. Lemberg (Lviv): 1.VIII.1941, black - Taking over the District Galizien into the Generalgouvernement. Picture of St. George Cathedral, Lviv. (Figure 14).
2. Lemberg (Lviv): 26.X.1941, black - Two years of the Generalgouvernement. Picture of the City Hall, Lviv (Figure 15).
3. Lemberg (Lviv): 1.VIII.1942, black - One year of the District Galizien. Picture of the coat of arms of Lviv (Figure 16).
4. Lemberg (Lviv): 10-11.XII.1942, black - Behring Institute, Lemberg; the inauguration of the typhus research facility (Figure 17).

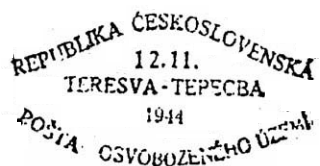


Figure 13



Figure 14

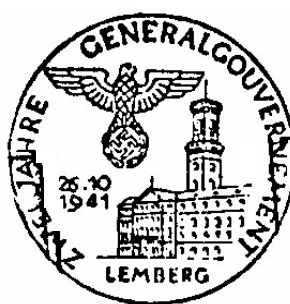


Figure 15



Figure 16



Figure 17



Figure 18



Figure 19



Figure 20

Hungary

Inscriptions in Hungarian.

1. Beregszász (Berehove): from 9.X.1938, black - Visszatert 1938. Picture of the Hungarian crown (Figure 18). Berehove, now a raion center, Zakarpattia oblast.
2. Munkacz (Mukacheve): from 10.XI.1938, black - Visszatert 1938. Picture of the Hungarian crown (Figure 19). Mukacheve, now a raion center, Zakarpattia oblast.
3. Ungvar (Uzhhorod): from 16.XI.1938, black - Visszatert 1938. Picture of the Hungarian crown (Figure 20).
4. Ungvar (Uzhhorod): 14.V.1939, black - Aszentjobb országjárása (Figure 21)
5. Munkacz (Mukacheve): 23.V.1943, black - Zrinyi Ilona - Szulefesenek 300, vorducia. Picture of the Hungarian eagle (Figure 22).
6. Munkacz (Mukacheve): 20.II.1944, black - Munkacsy Mihaly birth centenary. Picture: portrait of M.I. Munkacsy (Figure 23).

Poland

All inscriptions in Polish unless noted otherwise.

1. Lwów 2 (Lviv): IX.1921, IX.1922, IX.1923, IX.1924, IX.1925, IX.1926, IX.1927, IX.1928, IX.1929, IX.1931, IX.1932, IX.1933, IX.1934, IX.1935, IX.1936, IX.1937, IX.1938, black - Oriental Fairs (Figures 24.1 and 24.2).
2. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VIII-IX.1922, black - Oriental Fairs from 5 to 15.IX.1922 in Lwów.
3. Lwów 2 (Lviv): IX.1922, black - Exhibit at Oriental Fairs in Lwów from 5 to 15.IX. 1922 (Fig. 24a)
4. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VIII-IX.1923, black - III Oriental Fairs from to 17.IX.1923.
5. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VII-IX.1924, black - 5.IX.-15.IX.1924 IV Oriental Fairs "Foire Orientales and Agricultural Exhibition Lwów, Pologne.
6. Dederkaly: VIII-IX.1925, black - from 5 to 15.IX.1925, V Oriental Fairs in Lwów. Dederkaly, now in Shumsk raion, Ternopil oblast.
7. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VIII-X.1925, black - from 5 to 15.IX.1925, V Oriental Fairs in Lwów.
8. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VII-IX.1925, black - 5.IX-15.IX.1925, V Oriental Fairs Foires Orientales (Fig. 25)
9. Lwów 2 (Lviv) VIII-IX.1926, black Lwów Pologne VI Oriental Fairs Foires Orientales 5.IX-15.IX.1926.
10. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VI.1927, violet - Polish sport exhibition.
11. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VIII-IX.1927, black - Lwów Pologne VII Oriental Fairs 1 Foires Orientales 4.IX-15.IX.1927.
12. Kosów (Kosiv): III.1928-VI.1931, black - Natural medical treatment establishment of D.F. Tarnawski. Kosiv, now raion center, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast.



Figure 21



Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24.1



Figure 24.2

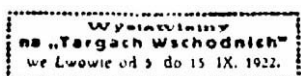


Figure 24a



Figure 26



Figure 27

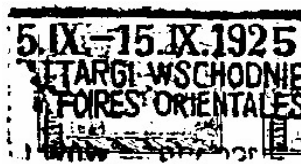


Figure 25



Figure 27



Figure 27



Figure 28

13. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VI-IX.1928, black - Use Polish Health Resorts. Information: Warszawa Sucha 8, Tel. 409-74 (Figure 26).
14. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VIII-IX.1928, black - 2-12.IX.1928 Lwów Pologne VIII Oriental Fairs VIIIe Foires Orientales Internationales.
15. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VIII.1928-X.1930, black - Buy a ticket for the state lottery (Figure 27).
16. Truskawiec (Truskavets): from IX.1928, black - Salt and sulfur mud baths. Famous "Naftusia" (Figure 28). Truskavets, now in Lviv oblast.
17. Lwów 2 (Lviv): X.1928, black - Buy Polish products (Figure 29).
18. Lwów 2 (Lviv): XII.1928-XI.1929, black - Demand everywhere domestic products.
19. Lwów 2 (Lviv): 1929-1939, red postage meter postmark - Dnister Lwów Ruska 20; both Polish and Ukrainian. Used by the insurance association "Dnister" (Figure 30).
20. Lwów 2 (Lviv): III-IX.1929, black - General National exhibition, Poznan, 16-30.IX.1929. Exposition Generale Polonaise.
21. Zaleszczyki (Zalishchyky): VII.1929-VI.1931, black - Health resort open the whole year. Zalishchyky, now a raion center, Ternopil oblast.
22. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VIII-IX.1929, black - 7-19.IX.1929, IX Oriental Fairs IX Foire Orientale Internationale Pologne.
23. Lwów 2 (Lviv): III-VI.1930, black - X Jubilee Oriental Fairs Lwów 2-16.VI.1930.
24. Lwów 1 (Lviv): VI-VIII.1930, black. Take care of P.K.C.D. child.
25. Lwów 1 (Lviv): VII-VIII.1930, black - International exhibition Kom-Tur, Poznan 6.VII-10.VIII.
26. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VI.1931, black - Come urgently to a great auto race 7 June in Lwów.
27. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VI-IX.1931, black - World Shooting Championship, Pologne 23.VIII-6.IX.31. Lwów Championnat du monde de tir (Figure 31).
28. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VIII-IX.1931, black - XI International Oriental Fairs Lwów, 5-15. IX. 1931. Picture of the Lion coat of arms of Lviv (Figure 32).

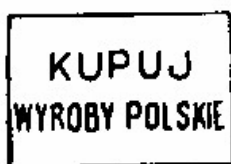


Figure 29

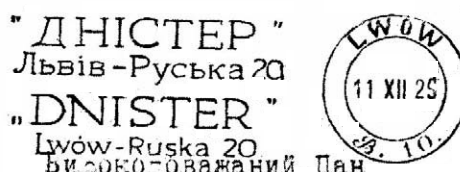


Figure 30



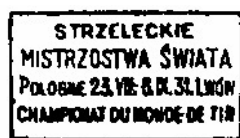


Figure 31

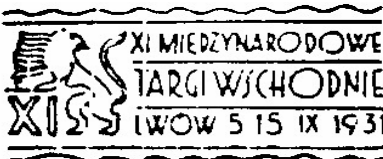


Figure 32

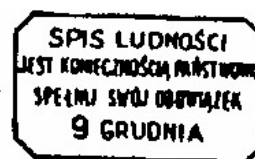


Figure 33

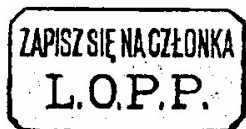


Figure 34



Figure 35



Figure 36



Figure 38



Figure 37

29. Lwów 2 (Lviv): X-XII.1931, black - Census is necessary for the state. Fulfill your duty 9 December (Figure 33).
30. Lwów 2 (Lviv): II-III.1932; VI.1935; IX.1938, black - Join L.O.P.P. (League of the State Air Defense) (Figure 34).
31. Lwów 2 (Lviv): IX.1932-III.1935, black - Food parcels. Picture of a dead duck (Figure 35).
32. Lwów 2 (Lviv): X.1932-V.1933, black - Buy the book honoring aviators (Figure 36).
33. Niemirów (Nemyriv): from V.1933, black - Peat mud and sulfur health resort (Figure 37). Nemyriv, now in Yavoriv raion, Lviv oblast.
34. Lwów (Lviv): 29.V-29.VI.1933, blue - National aviation exhibition in Lwów, 29.V-29.VI. Picture of an airplane (Figure 38).
35. Równe Wołyńskie (Rivne): VIII-IX.1933, black - Volyn Fairs 27.VIII-3.IX. 1933 (Figure 39).
36. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VI-XII.1934; XI.1935-III.1936, black - Postal orders up to 50 zł are a cheap and effective means to deliver cash (Figure 40).
37. Równe Wołyńskie (Rivne): VIII-IX.1934, black - Volyn Fairs in Równe, 9-23 September 1934.
38. Lwów 2 (Lviv): II-X.1935, black - Post is the safest means of cash deposit; take advantage of the money orders up to 2000 zł (Figure 41).
39. Worochta (Vorokhta): from III.1935. Worochta - pearl of health resorts, heaven for the skiers (Figure 42). Vorokhta, now in Nadvirna raion, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast.
40. Lwów 2 (Lviv): 6.VIII.1935, black - Soldier should create a thunderbolt that flashes and hits when necessary (J. Pilsudski) (Figure 43).

Figure 40

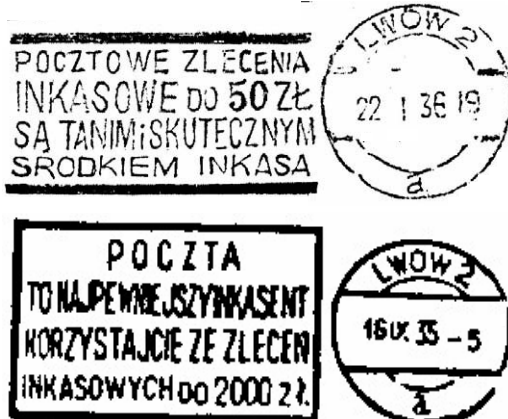


Figure 41



Figure 39

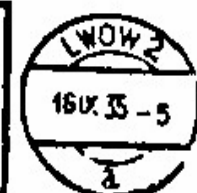
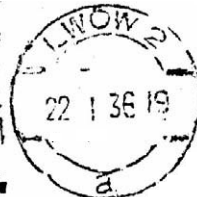


Figure 42



Figure 43



Figure 44



Figure 46



Figure 45



Figure 47



Figure 48



Figure 49

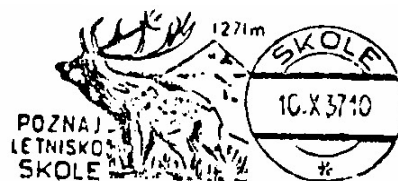


Figure 52

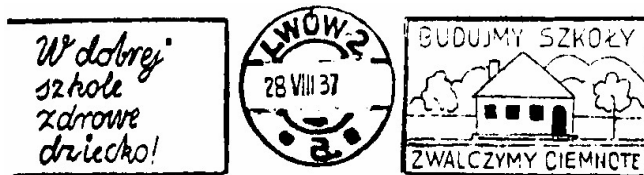


Figure 50



Figure 53

41. Równe Wołyńskie (Rivne): IX.1935, black - VI Volyn Fairs in Równe from 16 to 30 September 1935. (Figure 44).
42. Lwów 2 (Lviv): III.1936-1937, black - After 3 minutes, each minute of Intercity conversation costs 1/3 of the regular fee. Post office accepts letters up to 2 kg (Figure 45).
43. Korostów (Korostiv): from VII.1936 - Tourist settlement Zaświecie (Figure 46). Korostiv, now in Skole raion, Lviv oblast.
44. Polska Góra: 5.VII.1936, black - Kostiuchnówka, 20th anniversary of the battles of the Polish Legion in Volyn, 4-16.VII.1916 (Figure 47). Kostiuchnówka, located in Volyn oblast.
45. Równe Wołyńskie (Rivne): IX.1936, black - VII Volyn Fairs in Równe, 13-27 September 1936.
46. Lwów 1 (Lviv): XII.1936-I.1937, black - Greetings, golden star. Picture of a Christmas tree branch and Christmas ornament (Figure 48).
47. Morszyn (Morshyn): from XII.1936 - Morszyn, the only spa with acid waters. Picture of a building (Figure 49). Morshyn, now in Stryi raion, Lviv oblast.
48. Lwów (Lviv): 1937, black - 15th Congress of Physicians.
49. Lwów (Lviv): 1937, black - First Congress of Polish Engineers.
50. Lwów 2 (Lviv): from VIII.1937, black - In the good school is a healthy child! - Let us build schools and overcome the darkness (Figure 50).
51. Równe Wołyńskie (Rivne): VIII-IX.1937, black - VIII Volyn Fairs, 12-26.IX.1937. Picture of a rake, scythe, wheel, and an ear of grain (Figure 51).
52. Skole: from X.1937, black - Get acquainted with the resort Skole. Picture of the mountain "Parashka", 1271 m high and a stag (Figure 52). Skole, now a raion center, Lviv oblast.
53. Lwów 1 (Lviv): XII.1937, black Merry Christmas. Picture of St. Bernard's Church, Lviv (Fig. 53).
54. Lwów (Lviv): 1938, red. Action of the Polish armed forces in the East, 1914-1919: Pakoslaw, Krechowce, Bobrujsk, Kaniów, Murman, Jazlowiec, Taiga. Krechowce (Krekhovychi) now in



Figure 54



Figure 55



Figure 56

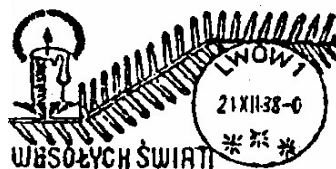


Figure 57



Figure 58

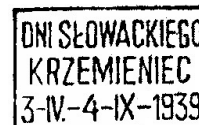


Figure 59

- Rozhniatve raion, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast); Kaniów (Kaniv) now a raion center, Cherkasy oblast); Jazlowiec (Yazlovets), now in Buchach raion, Ternopil oblast.
55. Lwów (Lviv): 1938, black - L.O.P.P. educates the population in Air and Gas defense.
 56. Luck (Lutsk): 1938, black - L.O.P.P. educates the population in Air and Gas defense. Lutsk, now capital of Volyn oblast.
 57. Równe Wołynske (Rivne): 1938, black - L.O.P.P. educates the population in Air and Gas defense.
 58. Stanisławów (Stanislaviv): 1938, black - L.O.P.F. funds airplanes. Stanislaviv (now Ivano-Frankivsk), now an oblast capital.
 59. Stryj (Stryi): 1938, black - Youths on gliders. Stryi, now a raion center, Lviv oblast.
 60. Ternopol (Ternopil): 1938, black - L.O.P.P. educates the population in the Air and Gas defense. Ternopil, now an oblast capital.
 61. Lwów (Lviv): 29.V-29.VI.1938, blue - National Aviation Exhibition in Lwów. Picture of an airplane (Figure 54).
 62. Lwów 1 (Lviv): VI.1938, violet - Equestrian competition for the championship of the armed forces in the year 1938 in Lwów (Figure 55).
 63. Równe Wołynske (Rivne): VIII-IX.1938, black - IX Volyn Fairs. Picture of a scythe, rake, and ears of grain.
 64. Lwów 1 (Lviv): 1-22.XI.1938, black - Semper fidelis (Always faithful), 1-22 November 1918-1938. Picture of a view of Lviv (Figure 56).
 65. Lwów 1 (Lviv): XII.1938, black - Merry Christmas. Picture of a Christmas tree branch and lighted candle (Figure 57).
 66. Lwów 1 (Lviv): 1939, black - Air defense bonds.
 67. Lwów 2 (Lviv): I-II.1939, black - World ski championship, 11-19.II.1939, Zakopane. Picture of FIS, skis, outline of mountains (Figure 58).
 68. Krzemieniec (Kremenets): from IV.1939, black - Slowacki days Krzemieniec, 3.IV-4.IX.1939. (Figure 59). Kremenets, now a raion center, Ternopil oblast.
 69. Lwów (Lviv): V.1939, black - International glider congress in Lviv. Picture of a glider (Fig. 60).
 70. Jaremcze (Yaremche): from VI.1939, black - Health resort: salt and peat baths. Inhalatorium. Picture of a cup (Figure 61) Yaremche, now in Nadvirna raion, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast.
 71. Lwów 2 (Lviv): VI.1939, black - The work of the Polish Red Cross is the self-defense of the community. Picture: Red Cross (Figure 62).
 72. Lwów 2 (Lviv): 14-16.IV.1939, violet - 20th anniversary of Polish aerial communication. Picture of an airplane (Figure 63).
 73. Lwów 2 (Lviv): from VII.1939, black - J. Slowacki celebrations in Krzemieniec, 3-5.IX (Fig. 64).
 74. Równe Wołynske (Rivne): VIII.1939, black - X Jubilee Volyn Fairs, 15-25.IX.1939. Picture of a scythe, rake, ear of grain, and wheel (Figure 65).

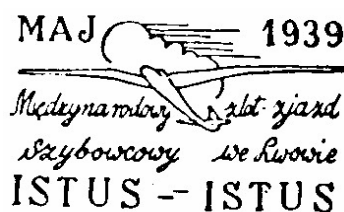


Figure 60

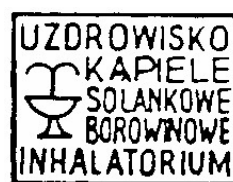


Figure 61



Figure 62

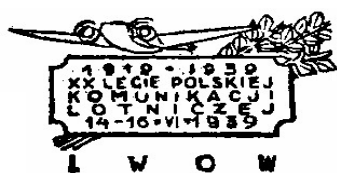


Figure 63

UROCZYSTOSCI
J. SŁOWACKIEGO
W KRZEMIENCU
7-VII-1939 3-5-IX



Figure 64



Figure 65



Figure 66



Figure 67

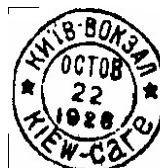


Figure 68

Reichskommissariat Ukraine

1. Rowno (Wolhynien) [Rivne, Volyn]: 11.I.1942, black - Day of the postage stamp. Picture of a posthorn and German eagle (Figure 66).

Romania

1. IX.1942, violet - Bukovina Reintregita - Expositia 1942 - official P.T.T. Picture of the Bukovynian coat of arms (Figure 67).

USSR

Numbers from the *Yakobs Catalog*.

- Kyiv Vokzal (railway station): 22.X.1928, black - Subscribe to newspapers and journals by mail (in Ukrainian) (Figure 68).
- 34 Kyiv: 20-22.IX.1936, black - Oblast congress of philatelists in the Pioneer palace (in Ukrainian) (Figure 69).
- 47 Kyiv: 10.VIII-17.XI.1946, black - Exhibition of the Soviet postage stamp 1921-1946 (in Russian) (Figure 70).

Group B

Austria

Number from the *Kosel Catlaog*.

61. Jaroslau (Jaroslav): VIII.1908, black - Exhibition. Jaroslav (Jaroslav), ancient Ukrainian city now in Przemysl voivodship, Poland



Figure 69



Figure 70



Figure 71



Figure 72



Figure 73



Figure 74

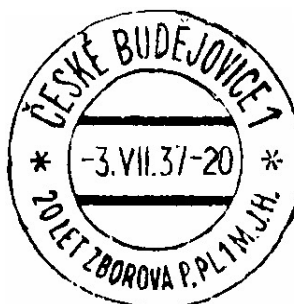


Figure 75



Figure 76

Poland

1. Krynica Zdrój (Krynitsia): from III.1928, black - Alkali and iron mineral water - all year season (Figure 71). Krynica, in the Lemko region, populated by Ukrainians until 1947, now in Nowy Sacz voivodship, Poland.
3. Rytko: IV.1928-III.1931, black - Subcarpathian resort near Zegestów. Rytko, located in the Lemko region, populated by Ukrainians until 1947; now in Nowy Sacz voivodship, Poland.
4. Muszyna (Mushyna): IV.1928-VI.1931, black - Subcarpathian resort near Krynica. Muszyna, located in the Lemko region, populated by Ukrainians until 1947; now in Nowy Sacz voivodship, Poland.
5. Szczawnica (Schavnytsia): IV.1928-VI.1931, black - Curative mineral waters - season 20.V-30.IX. (Figure 72). Szczawnica, located in the Lemko region, populated by Ukrainians until 1947; now in Nowy Sacz voivodship, Poland.
6. Piwniczna (Pivnichna): 1929-VII.1931, black - Mountain resort on Poprad river. Piwniczna, located in the Lemko region, populated by Ukrainians until 1947; now in Nowy Sacz voivodship, Poland.
7. Krynica Zdrój (Krynitsia): II.1931, black - World hockey championship 1-8.11.1931 in Krynica.
8. Horyniec (Horynets): from V.1931, black - Sulphur and peat mad baths (Figure 73). Horyniec, located in a region populated by Ukrainians until 1947; now in Lubaczów district, Przemysl Voivodship, Poland.
9. Pinsk: VIII.1936, black - Visit Polissia. Pinsk, located in a region populated by Ukrainians until WWII; now in Brest oblast, Belarus.
10. Pinsk: VIII.1937, black - II Polissia Fair. Picture of a flying heron (Figure 74).
11. Brześć: 1938, black - L.O.P.P. funds airplanes. Brześć (Brest, Berestia) located in a region populated by Ukrainians until WWII; now an oblast capital in Belarus.
12. Chełm (Kholm): 1938, black - Building aviation schools. Chełm, an ancient Ukrainian city; now the capital of a voivodship, Poland.
13. Pinsk: 1938, black - L.O.P.P. trains the population in the Air and Gas defense.
14. Przemysl (Peremysl): 1938, black - Building of Aviation Schools. Przemysl, an ancient Ukrainian city; now the capital of a voivodship, Poland.
15. Pinsk: VIII.1938, black - III Polisia Fair.
16. Pinsk: VIII.1939, black - IV Polisia Fair.

Group C

Czechoslovakia

1. Velehrad: 5.VII.1935, violet - 1500th anniversary of the death of St. Methodius, apostle of the Slavs.
2. Praha 1: 28.IX.1935, green - Consecration of the Czech Orthodox cathedral of Sts. Cyril and Methodius.
3. Velehrad: 17.V-4.X.1936, violet, red - Sts. Cyril and Methodius anniversary celebrations.
4. České Budejovice 1: VI-VII.1937, blue - 20 years of the Battle of Zborov (Figure 75). Zboriv, now a raion center, Ternopil oblast.
5. Blansko: 20.VI.1937, orange - District Sokol congress - Zborov celebration (Figure 76).
6. Praha 85: 29.VI.1937, green - Sporilov-Zborov (Figure 77).
7. Olomouc 1: 12-13.III.1938, red, blue - Celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Battle of Bachmach (Figure 78). Bakhmach, now a raion center, Chernihiv oblast.
8. Czechoslovak Field Post: 4.IV.1941, black - Picture: of St. Michael, wooden church in Uzhol (Figure 79). Uzhol, now in Velykyi Bereznyi raion, Zakarpattia oblast.



Figure 77



Figure 78



Figure 79



Figure 80

9. Czechoslovak Field Post: 2.VII.1942, red - Zborov (Figure 80)
10. České Budejovice: 1-2.VII.1945, black - Zborov celebration 1917-1945 (Figure 81).
11. Praha 1: 6.VII.1947, black - Zborov 1917-1947 (Figure 82)

Poland

1. Poznan: III-VI.1930, black - X Jubilee Oriental Fairs, Lwów, 2-16.VI.1930.
2. Warszawa 1: VI.1931, black - Come urgently to a great auto race 7 June, at Lwów.
3. Krakow 2: VI-IX.1931, black - World Shooting Championship, Pologne, 23.VIII-6.IX.31, Lwów - Championnat du monde de tir.
4. Poznan: VI-IX.1931, black - World Shooting Championship, Pologne, 23.VIII-6.IX.31, Lwów - Championnat du monde de tir.
5. Warszawa 2: VI-IX.1931, black - World Shooting Championship, Pologne, 23.VIII-6.IX.31, Lwów - Championnat du monde de tir (Figure 83)
6. Krakow 2: VIII-IX.1931, black - XI International Oriental Fairs, Lwów, 5-15.IX.1931.
7. Warszawa 2: VI-VII.1934, black - Hutsulshchyna celebration - Worochta-Zabie, 7-8 July 1934. Zhabie, from 1962 Verkhovyna, a raion center, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast.
8. Warszawa: 1938, violet - Action of the Polish armed forces in the East, 1914-1919 - Pakoslaw, Krechowce, Bobrujsk, Kaniow, Murman, Jazlowiec, Tajga (Figure 84).

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Figure 81



Figure 82



Figure 83

**CZYN ZBROJNY
WOJSK POLSKICH
NA WSCHODZIE
1914 1919
PAKOSŁAW-KRECHOWCE
BOBRUJSK-KANIÓW-MURMAŃ
JAZŁOWIEC-TAJGA**

Figure 84

THE POSTMARKS & RAILWAY LINES OF UKRAINE PROVINCE: VAPNYARKA-TSVYETKOVO & KAZATIN-UMAN

by Leonard Tann

[This article has also appeared in *The British Journal of Russian Philately* (No. 86, Spring 2001) and *Ukrainian Philatelist*. Sincere thanks are expressed to Philip Robinson for his kind help. Postal illustrations are from the collection of the Author. Postmark illustrations are taken from *Russian Railway Postmarks* by A.V. Kiryushkin and P.E. Robinson. L.T.]

The railway line Vapnyarka to Tsvyetkovo traversed the Podolski and Kievski provinces. It was a 'link-railway' from the main Odessa-Zhmerinka line—which carried the expresses from Odessa to Moscow—and the line running south-east to Ekaterinoslav. The line opened around 1892, and the TPOs commenced running in March of that year. There were two trains a day in each direction, taking some 13 hours to complete the journey. It has to be remembered that branch-line trains travelled at 20-25 mph on average.

The line ran as follows; (Figure 1); Vapnyarka-Kernasovka-Demkovka [from here there was a short branch southwards to Troshyanetz]-Ladizhyenskaya-Gubnik-Zyatkovitzki [this was the junction with the north-south line Vinitza-Gaivoron]-Kublich-Roskoshevka [the line crossed the Podolski-Kievski boundary] Khristinovka-Yarovatka-Potash-Shalashski-Talnoye Rossokhovatka-Zvyenigorodka-Shpola-Signayevka [short line running south to Zlatopol]-Tsvyetkovo. Here the line met the Fasov-Bohrinskaya line to Ekaterinoslav. This map does not show the village/station of Zyatkovitzki and calls Shpola-Signayevka simply Shpola. But we know that maps didn't always show all the stations, and maps sometimes even differed in the order or location of places.

In the period 1892 till about 1904, the postmarks of the TPOs would have been the circular types with crossed dates and route numbers 129 / 130. So far, no examples of the earlier circular types have been recorded – although they must surely exist. Several of the later oval types are shown here, the earliest being 20-1-09 (Figure 2a) and

15.4.11 (Figure 2b) both of oval 130 (Figure 2c). The others (oval 129, Figure 2d) are on Romanoff stamps 1913 onwards, up to 1917 (Figures. 2e to 2g). The questions that need answering are clearly: (a) can we find the earlier circular types; and (b) at what date did the oval types commence?

Figure 3 shows a fine cover dated 2 / XII / 1912 registered at the Vapnyarka railway station PO. It has a circular postmark; VAPNYARSKOYE / ZHELYEZNODOR PO, and matching registration label. This postmark has been recorded as late as 1922 – well into the period of the Ukrainian Republic – so we know that it was never replaced with the standard oval type. There were some railway-station post offices where the canceller saw infrequent use and was never replaced – the station post offices of Chernigov, Kruti, and Kerch in the Crimea continued to use the 'older' circular-type postmarker. Tsvyetkovo station did not have a 'railway post office' – there was the state post office in the town, as well as the TPOs passing through.

The TPO ovals would have remained in

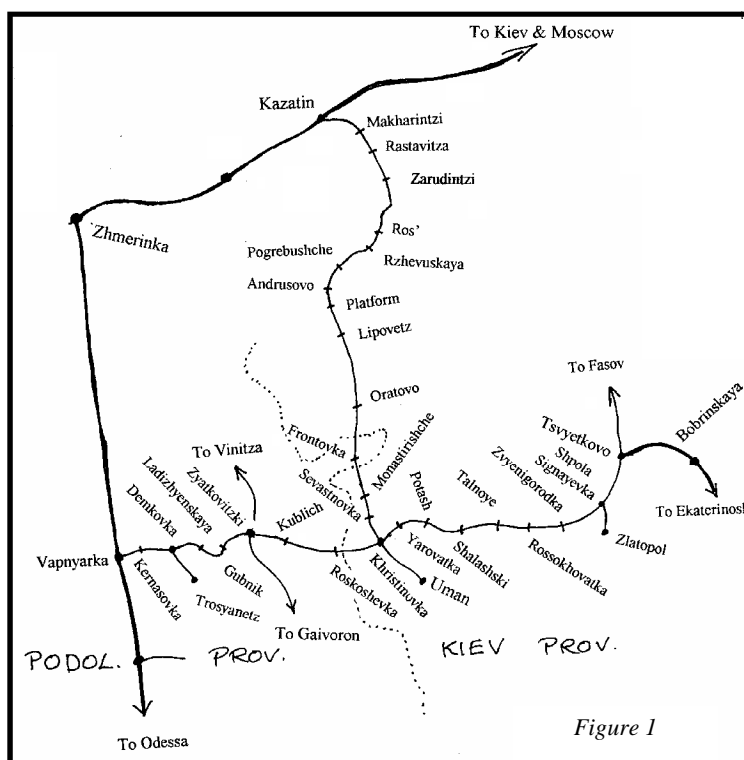


Figure 1



Figure 2c



Figure 2b

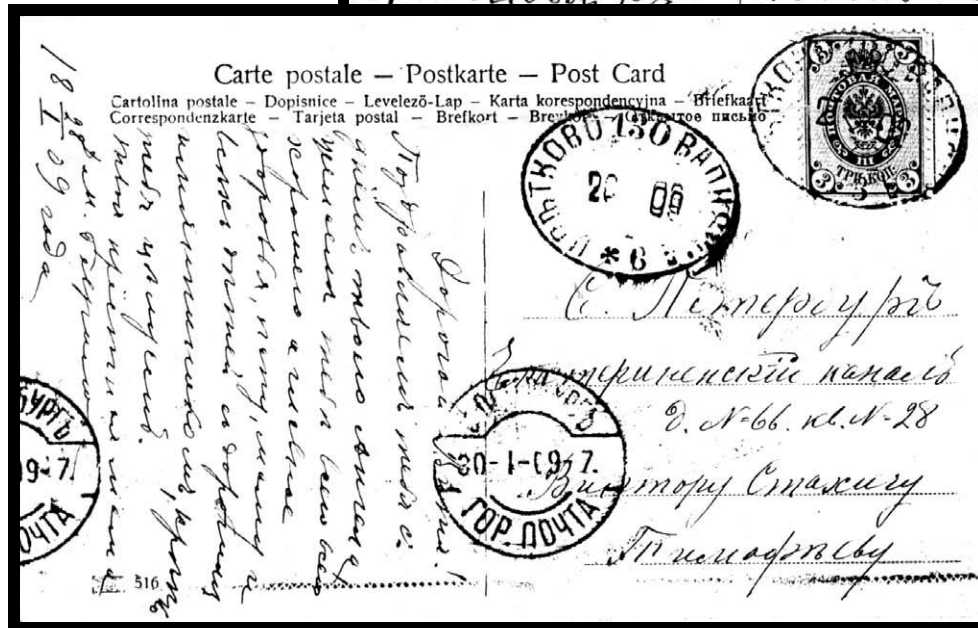


Figure 2a



Figure 2e



Figure 2f

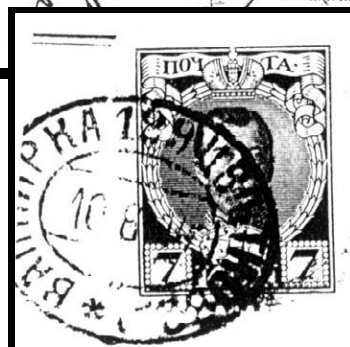


Figure 2g



Figure 2d

service in the revolutionary period and civil war. Have any collectors got examples of these postmarks 1917 onwards? This region was in the heartland of Ukraine and therefore part of the Ukrainian republic in the 1919 period and thereafter. Were there 'linguistic' changes to the postmarks? Can our Ukraine colleagues help us here?

The railway line from Kazatin to Uman was built about the same time – 1892 – but in the 1910-11 railway timetable it 'boasted' three trains a day in each direction, taking some 6 hours to complete the journey. The route numbers allocated were 127 / 128. The earlier circular types of TPO postmarks have been recorded (Figure 4) but must be regarded as quite scarce. Even the later oval types, as far as recorded, date from 1911. Again, they must have continued through the 1917 revolutionary period and into the Ukraine Republic. We look to our Ukraine colleagues to help us in the 1919+ period.

As is obvious from the accompanying map, the Kazatin line intersected with the Vapnyarka line at Khristinovka. But apart from a short stretch of the line at Frontovka which was on a 'spur' of territory of the Podolski Province, the rest of the line Kazatin-Uman was on territory of the Kievski Province.

The line ran as follows; (Figure 1) Kazatin-Makharintzi-Rastavitza-Zarudintzi-Ros' -

¹ marked on one map consulted. Probably just a local 'halt' as necessary.

Rzhevuskaya-Pogrebushche-Andrusovo-[Platform¹]-Lipovetz-Oratovo-Frontovka-Monastirishche-Sevastnovka-Khristinovka (junction with the Vapnyarka-Tsvyetkovo line)-Uman.

Figure 5 shows two examples of the ovals of the Kazatin-Uman line. Figure 5a shows the oval 127 with arrival postmark of Kazatin/Vokzal; the others (Figures 5b and 5c) being oval 128. Kazatin Station of course had a railway station post office; Uman did not.

We appeal to Russian and Ukraine collectors and specialists to augment these notes with more examples of these postmarks, as well as earlier types and later types. We assume that these railway lines and their TPOs continued to operate into the 1920s perhaps later ... ? Our studies in the operation of the TPOs add to our knowledge and understanding of the postal services in the twilight years of Imperial Russia and in the early years of the Ukraine Republic.

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Editor – for the sake of common purpose, I have reproduced the exact spellings of Ukrainian town and village names as presented by the author rather than correctly transliterating them to current accepted standards. You should note that these names reflect the names used in the final two decades of Imperial Russia.

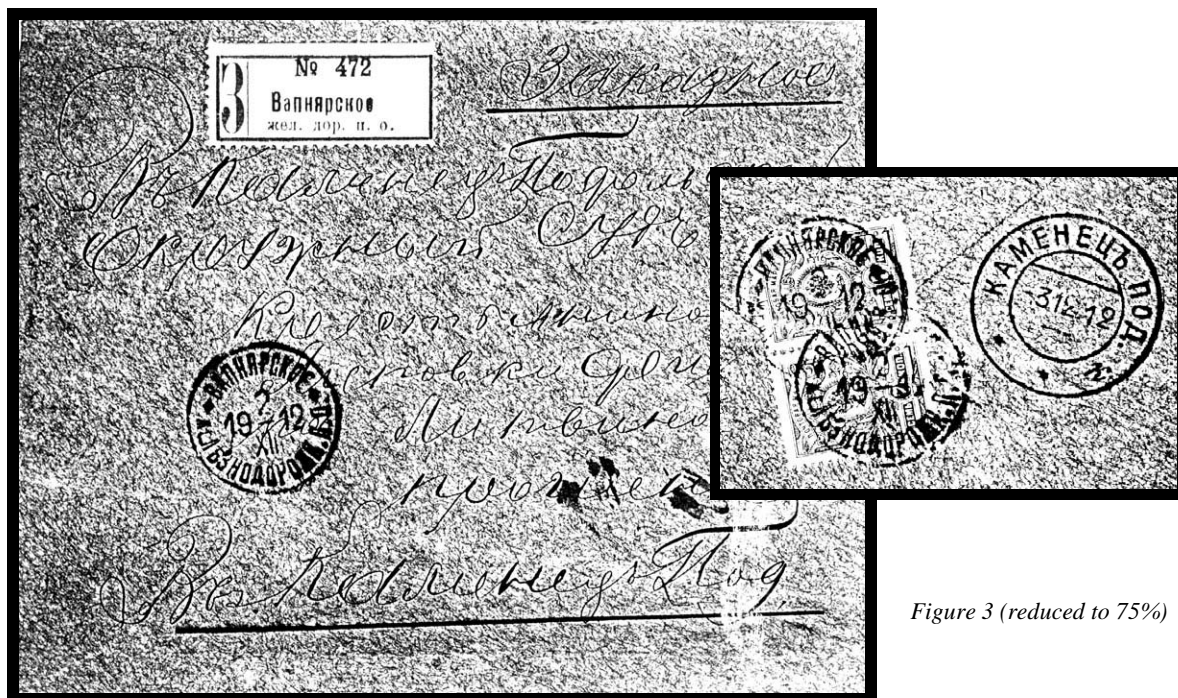


Figure 3 (reduced to 75%)

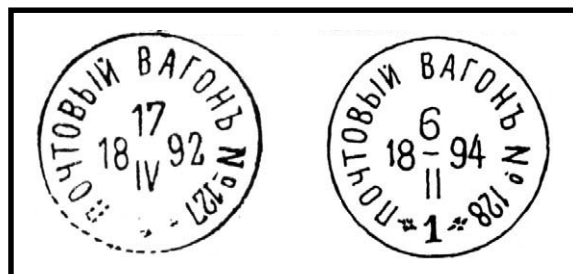


Figure 4



(above): Figure 5b

(left): Figure 5a

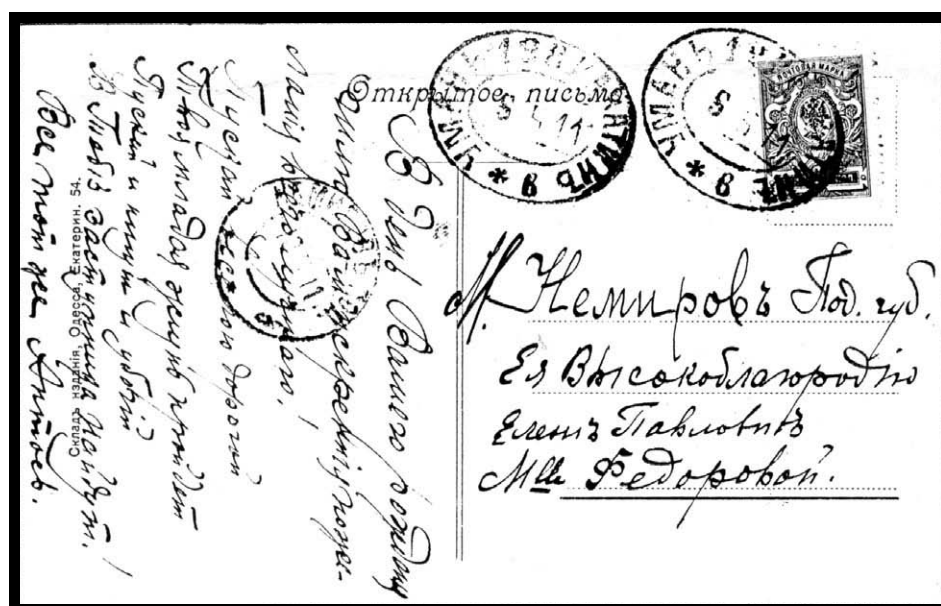


Figure 5c

FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE “HUTSUL BATTALION” (AND ABOUT A HUTSUL COMPANY)

by Peter Cybaniak, Roman Dubyniak, and Inger Kuzych

Continued research on the “Hutsul Battalion” has unearthed new information and has allowed us to reconstruct more of this military formation’s history. It has also brought to our attention the existence of a related Hutsul Company.

New Discoveries

Perhaps the most surprising new find is from a four-volume collection of Austrian Archive documents from World War I and the early post-war period. Entitled *Ereignisse in der Ukraine* (Events in Ukraine), the first volume reproduces a letter with an enclosure that describes the incipient formation of Ukrainian and Romanian Volunteer Corps in Bukovyna already in November of 1914 (just months after the outbreak of hostilities in August; see text box “From the War Ministry”). These Corps were never really formed, however, since the rally for the Ukrainian formation took place on the 20th and 21st of November and the Romanian on the 24th, only days before Chernivtsi and Bukovyna were occupied by the Russian Army on the 26th.

All other sources we have found state that the Battalion was formed in 1915 and we believe the chronology spelled out in our previous article – with the Battalion organized in the spring of that year – is correct. A reexamination of the reverse of the field post card (Figure 1) sent by platoon Commander Ihnat Hurban (written on 29 April 1915, but not mailed until 3 May) reveals that the sender thought he was K.u.k. (the common Austro-Hungarian Army) while the obverse of the card (Figure 2) shows he was actually K.k. (local Austrian Army). Also, the censorship marking on the card front is “mlt. (military) überprüft”, a local military censor mark and not K.u.k. censorship.

We feel, therefore, that in the absence of the Austro-Hungarian Army proper, the Hutsuls in Bukovyna raised a volunteer “Hutsul Battalion” of at least three companies (probably four) sometime after the liberation of Chernivtsi on 18 February 1915. Not long after, this “Hutsul Battalion” and an associated “Romanian Battalion” were formed into a Bukovynian Legion, which became part of the Brigade Obstlt. Papp, certainly by 1 May 1915, possibly a week or two earlier. So, although the military formation may have started out as a “Hutsul Battalion”, and was referred to locally as such, within a few months, it was classified officially as a Volunteer Battalion (composed of Hutsuls and Romanians). The “Hutsul Battalion” apparently never achieved the level of recognition of the Ukrainian Legion (the Ukrainski Sichovi Striltsi) from neighboring Galicia.

The last mention of the unit in Army Orders (on 28 July 1916) was of a Volunteer Battalion (probably four companies) of Brigade Obstlt. Papp, which at that time was part of the XI Corps. Subsequently, all trace of what had begun as a “Hutsul Battalion” disappears. A number of other sources we have found also state that the Bukovynian Legion never attained an important military role and after about one year it was dispersed (*buv likvidovanyi*). So, all sources seem to agree on an abbreviated lifespan for the “Hutsul Battalion”.

Another Hutsul Formation

What has also come to light through further perusal of military records is that on that very day (28 July 1916, when the Volunteer Battalion is last mentioned), Brigade Papp was stationed with (but was not part of) a Group Major Russ in the XI Corps, part of the 7th Army. According to an article by M. Horbovyi in *Litopys Chervonoyi Kalyny*, we know that Major Russ was well aware from as early as 1914 of the excellent fighting capabilities of Hutsul servicemen from Bukovyna.

Army Orders indicate that Group Major Russ had a Detachment Russ, and it is known that an independent Hutsul Company of Ukrainian Legion volunteers from the Base of the Ukrainian Legion became part of this Detachment on 26 November 1916.

We have been able to locate three items from the Hutsul Company of the Detachment Russ of Group Major Russ, all of which were serviced by Field Post No. 5. Figure 3 depicts a field post card with a three-line “Detachment RUSS / HUZULEN KONTAGNIE / Haupt Feldpost No. 5” identification

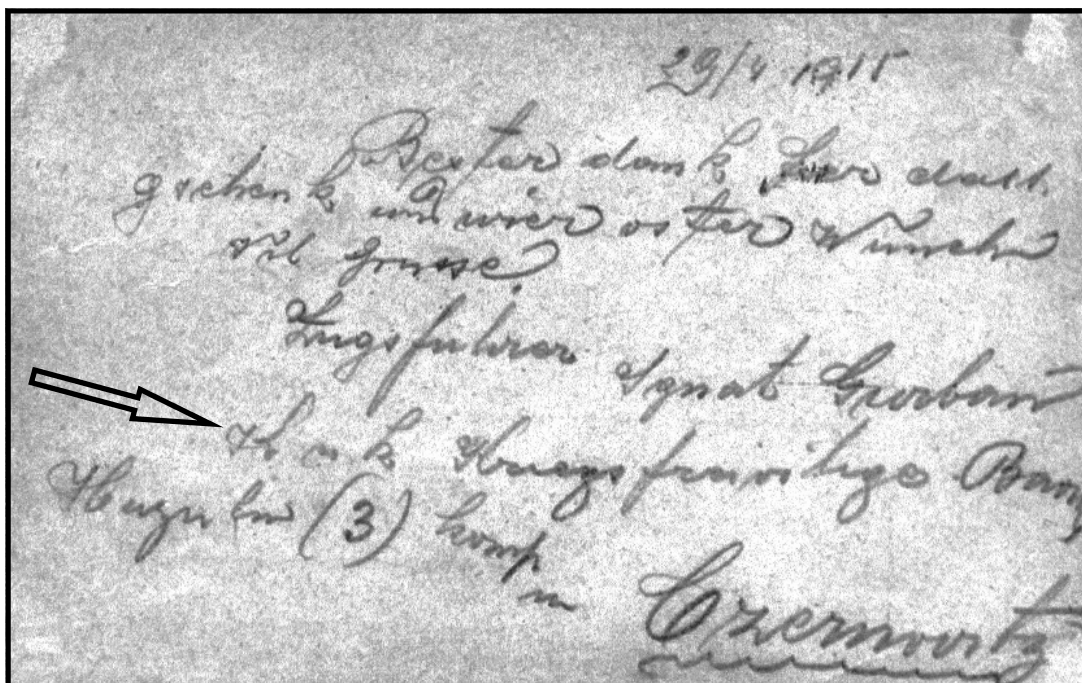


Figure 1

Reverse of a card sent from Chernivtsi to Vienna on 29 April 1915 shows that the sender thought he was part of the K.u.k. (common) Austro-Hungarian Army (indicated by the arrow).



Figure 2

Marking on the obverse of the same card reveals that the sender is actually in the K.k. (local) Austrian Army (indicated by the arrow).

From the War Ministry

Vienna, 26th November 1914

From the K.u.K. War Ministry to the K.u.K. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

A copy of the telegraph of the formation of a Ukrainian Volunteer Corps in Bukovyna and the demonstration of loyalty of the local Ukrainian people.

HHSt.A. 902 Kr. 8 b The copy

K.u.K. War Ministry
Prds. Nr. 16. 605

Confidential

The Formation of a Volunteer Corps in Bukovyna

To
the K.u.K. Ministry of the Imperial and Royal House and the
K.u.K. Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna

Vienna, 26th November 1914

Amongst attachments to reports submitted to the War Ministry, we had the pleasure of reading the telegraph report of the General of the Cavalry Freiherr von Pflanzner-Baltin, on the formation of a Volunteer Corps in Bukovyna.

On behalf of the Minister
Röhm (handwritten signature)

Enclosure 1

K.u.K. War Ministry
To Präs. Nr. 16. 605 of 1914

Confidential

Copy of the deciphered telegraph, from the General of the Cavalry PFLANZER-BALTIN, which was received by the War Ministry, on the 26th of November 1914 at 1:15 p.m.

Op. Nr. 936 of the 25th November 1914

In order to create a war ready army unit, I have initiated the formation of a Volunteer Corps, from refugee Hutsul Territorial Reservists, to be part of Group Oberst Fischer, with a strength of some 1,500 men, and not wishing to offend the loyal Romanian people, a Romanian Volunteer Corps, which is being organized by Oberst Fischer, with currently around 1,200 Romanian volunteers receiving training at various gendarmerie stations. The volunteers are armed with Werndl rifles.

Oberst Fischer reports on this campaign:

The inspection of the Ukrainian Volunteer Corps took place on Friday and Saturday. There was a huge demonstration of loyalty, with very active enthusiasm, of Hutsuls for Emperor and Empire, brilliantly organized by Mykola Vasilko (the member of Parliament from the province of Siebenberg), with the Hutsuls willing to sacrifice everything, even up to death.

Yesterday in Suchava [Bukovyna], there was a rally of several thousand local people [Romanians], here loyalty to the [Austro-Hungarian] Empire ended, the local people [Romanians] questioned the formation of a [Romanian] Volunteer Corps, and ended their rally by sending a letter of loyalty to the Romanian king. Oberst Fischer will be called to report about this senseless letter.

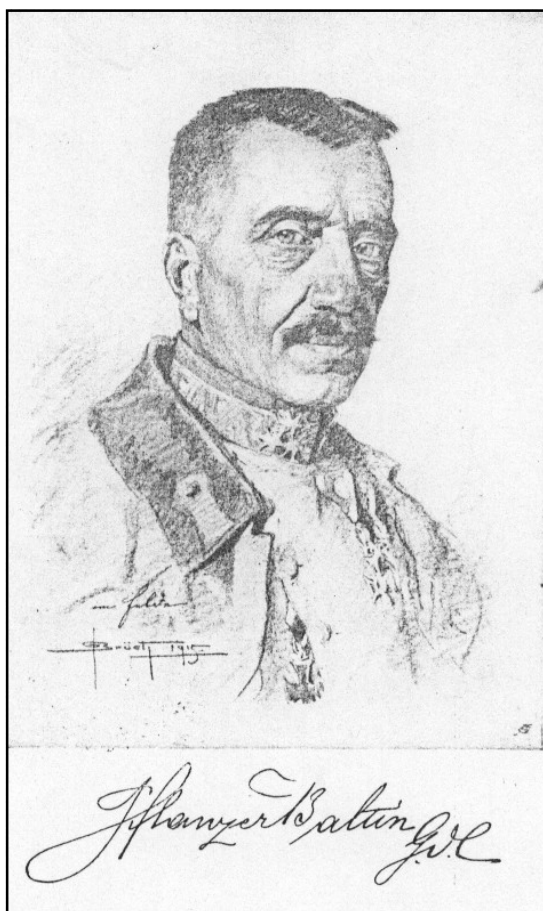
PFLANZER-BALTIN

A Look at the Field Commanders

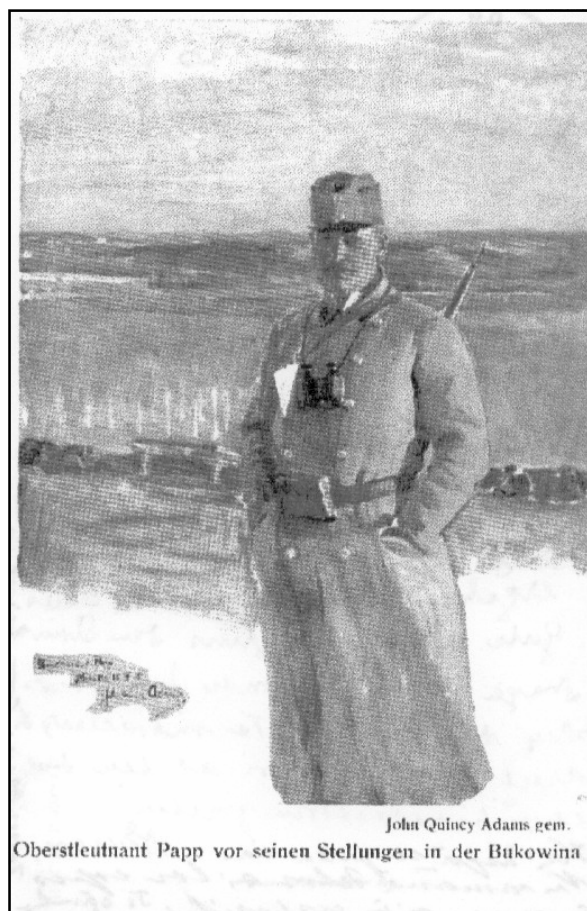
Military “Order of Battle” can be confusing enough to the layman, but the Austrian Army did not make things any simpler when they named army formations after outstanding officers. Here’s how the “Hutsul Battalion” stood “in the great scheme of things”.

Upon its formation in late April-early May 1915, the Bukovyna Legion - including the “Hutsul Battalion” and the “Romanian Battalion” – was made part of the Infantry Brigade Obstlt (Oberstleutnant) Papp. This brigade was part of the XI Corps, itself a component of Army Group Pflanzer-Baltin, which became the 7th Army on 8 May 1915 while retaining its commander Pflanzer-Baltin.

We have been able to locate postcards featuring portraits of both General Pflanzer-Baltin (left) and Obstlt. Papp (right).



General Pflanzer-Baltin



Obstlt. Papp

The card on the right describes Obstlt. Papp at his post in Bukovyna. The small inscription in the lower left indicates ‘Mahalla 15.5.1915’. This locale is probably Makhala, a town just east of Chernivtsi.

Regarding the Hutsul Battalion’s first commander Baron Stefan Vasytko, whose fate was questioned in our first article, Andrew Cronin states: “I believe that the German abbreviation at bottom left front [of the card in Figure 1 of that article] is ‘unb.’ = unbekannt = unknown. In other words, they [the field post] could not find Baron Stefan Vasytko and had to send back the card. The other notation one sometimes sees is ‘unzulässig’ = inadmissible (for security reasons)”.



Figure 3
Field post card with three-line “Detachment Russ / Hutsul Company” marking.



Figure 4
Ukrainian Legion Field post card mentions “Detachment Russ” in lower left script and in a one-line marking in the upper right.



Figure 5
Field post card displays a single-line “Detachment Russ” marking on left and circular identification in upper right.

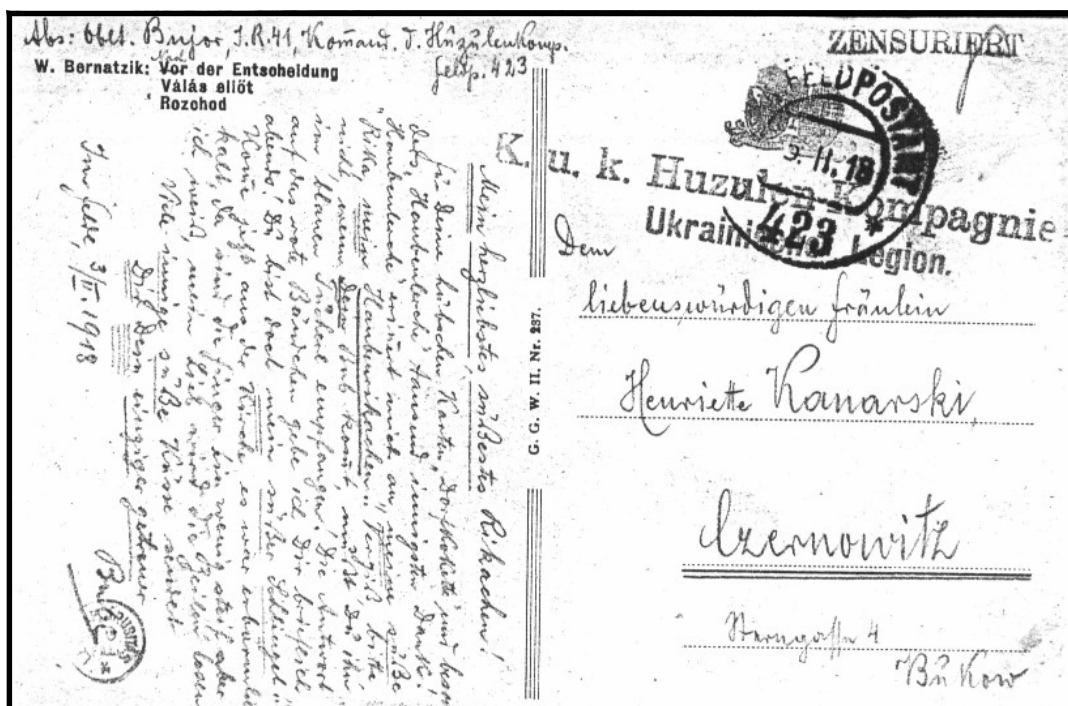


Figure 6
Post card with two-line “Hutsul Company of the Ukrainian Legion” marking.

marking and a field post cancel; it was dispatched on 21 December 1916. Figure 4 shows a Ukrainian Legion field post card (dated 16 April 1917) with “Detachment Russ” indicated in script in the lower left corner and with a very light, violet marking over the “POLEVA LYSTIVKA” in the upper right. The final item (Figure 5) has a single-line identification marking “Detachment ‘Russ’” on the left as well as a circular such marking in the upper right; its center shows the Austrian and Hungarian coats of arms. Both markings are violet. A regular field post cancel (7 March 1917) was also applied.

Further reporting in *Litopys Chervonoyi Kalyny* states that on 18 June 1917, when the Hutsul Company was withdrawn for a rest to the village of Petrova in the Carpathian Mountains, the members of the Company met what was left of the Bukovyna volunteers of the Brigade Papp. On 27 June 1917, the remaining Bukovyna volunteers were seen heading for Field Post 280, probably at that time in Romania.

Also on 27 June, the Hutsul Company was returned to the Ukrainian Legion and was thereafter known as the “Hutsul Company of the Ukrainian Legion”. Figure 6 depicts a postcard mailed by its Commander Lt. Bujor on 5 February 1918, that shows a two-line “K.u.k. Huzulen Kompagnie / Ukrainische Legion” marking and the cancel of Field Post No. 423 that served this unit.

On 13 November 1918, almost two weeks after it declared its independence, the Western Ukrainian National Republic established a new Ukrainian Galician Army. In Kolomyia, a new “Hutsul Battalion of the Ukrainian Galician Army” was formed composed of Hutsuls from disbanded units of the Austro-Hungarian Army.

Following the Ukrainian Legion’s battle with the Poles for control of Lviv in November 1918, remnants of the Hutsul Company of the Legion joined the Ukrainian Galician Army in the “1st Brigade of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen”. Of the Bukovyna volunteers from the former Papp Brigade, there is no trace.

* * * * *

Sincerest thanks to Andrij Solczanyk for his help in unearthing additional information about the Hutsul Battalion.

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PATRIOTISM AND UKRAINIAN POSTAGE STAMPS

by Valerii Cherednychenko
translated by Jaroslav Popadiuk

During December 2001 a meeting of the management committee of the Association of Philatelists of Ukraine (APU) was held in Kyiv in which high ranking government officials participated: Mr. V. Ivanov, Director of Marketing and Services from Ukrposhta and Mrs. V. Khodolii, head of the board of management of the publishing house Marka Ukrainy.

The meeting discussed such questions as the holding of the third congress of the APU, the national philatelic exhibition of 2002, and the organization of international philatelic exhibitions in Ukraine. Everything seemed fine apart from the fact that in discussing these important matters our government officials demonstrated their lack of patriotism by failing to use the Ukrainian language.

Language is a unique synthesis of all national and state characteristics. As the most powerful method of communication it consolidates and provides affirmation for both nation and state. The fact that these are not merely idle words but indeed reality is witnessed by examples such as the renewal and introduction of the Hebrew language in Israel and the adoption in France in 1994 of a law (No. 94-665) protecting the French language. As will be discussed later, these countries also cherish postage stamps as an attribute of statehood. By means of traditional national symbols and great refinement, their stamps are not only respected world wide but are instantly recognizable without requiring one to read the name of their country of origin.

Knowing that the everyday language within Marka Ukrainy is Russian, and observing how its directors breach language regulations, I recalled the discussion of the language question in the Verkhovna Rada (Ukrainian parliament) which was provoked by the publication of an article in the newspaper *Izvestia* suggesting that the President of Ukraine appeared to declare the necessity for Russian to be granted the status of an official language. I also recalled the cynical and anti-Ukrainian nature of the most recent national census and other events that hang like a black specter over the unity of our society and the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

In the voluminous *Guide for the Development of Philately*, provided to all member countries of the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the following

fundamental and closely interrelated principles are identified: the unquestioned designation of stamps for postal usage, the use of national and state symbols on stamps, and a close link between postal administrations and collectors.

The designation of stamps in Ukraine for postal usage is, in our opinion, satisfactory, but the situation is considerably worse in respect of “national and state symbols” and “close links”.

We consider that in Ukraine, a large country rich in artistic talent, there have been numerous stamps of high artistic quality produced over the past ten years reflecting a spirit of national self-respect and dignity. This, however, does not salvage the overall state of philately in Ukraine, because for almost every well executed stamp there is another which arouses a sense of shame. At the same time it must be noted that stamps are not like periodical publications destined to be archived but are mass produced collectible items always on view. In 1995 the world was able to see stamps bearing portraits of our leading literary figures. Every time one views these “artistic works” of our national poets and writers one wonders: “How could it be that long awaited stamps dedicated to Ivan Kotliarevskyi, Taras Shevchenko, Ivan Franko, and Lesia Ukrainka, so poorly executed and with glaring errors, were actually approved by the artistic council and authorized for printing?”

Pre-stamped artistic covers and cards are important philatelic items. Due to their widespread use in Ukraine their educational role is as important as stamps. Early in the year 2001 Ukraine began to issue covers and cards with the stamp “Crest of Bohdan Khmelnytskyi”. Viewing this stamp may cause one to think that we have neither gifted artists nor intelligent postal bureaucrats, not to mention that the Khmelnytskyi ancestral crest, albeit very famous, has for some reason become a kind of state symbol of Ukraine. This “gray” stamp has been reproduced for almost a year on tens of covers and cards whose total output runs into many tens of millions. Its impact may be illustrated by the following example. When, in a discussion with V. Zilhaloz, a correspondent of “Radio Svoboda”, the subject of Ukrainian philately arose, the first thing mentioned by a resident of Prague was that this was some kind of cover bearing a stamp depicting the Bohdan Khmelnytskyi crest with microscopic

inscriptions and other negative features.

Others prefer to focus on those stamps which are genuinely captivating such as the fifth issue of the widely used definitive stamps (flowers and symbols), “Prince Danylo of Halychyna”, “Hetmans of Ukraine” and the visit of Pope John Paul II to Ukraine amongst others. It may be added that the use of luminescent dyes serves not only to protect our stamps from forgery but also has an artistic aspect so that when viewed under ultra-violet light they are both enthralling and unique in the world.

However, certain individual stamps on a “beautiful canvas” and originality of appearance is not nearly enough to generate respect toward their country of origin. Philatelists know very well that there are many “stamps” (from Paraguay, United Arab Emirates, and other countries) that capture one’s attention but are ignored by experienced collectors and compilers of international catalogues.

Appreciating and treasuring in a worthy manner quality stamps born of great and inspired effort is often hindered by events brought about by the apathy or inactivity of bureaucrats. As a consequence, Ukraine does not rank with countries such as the United Arab Emirates but is even further removed from the “club” of countries such as France, Israel, Germany, the Czech Republic, Croatia and Lithuania. Much damage was caused by imperforate stamps which appeared illegally soon after the commencement of stamp printing by the state owned polygraphic enterprise responsible for the manufacture of valuable documents. A similar situation could have arisen anywhere but, in a civilized country in which positions of leadership are held by citizens who are patriotically minded (which for them would be entirely natural), such a shameful state of affairs would not have lasted long. After the initial appearance of imperforate stamps much sleep would have been lost and the criminal activities promptly halted. In Ukraine, sheets of imperforate stamps were illegally removed from the state polygraphic enterprise over a period of five years until it was officially announced in Germany that they would not be recognized as legitimate emissions. One such imperforate stamp with a face value in kopecks was immediately priced at US\$20 on the black market and even more abroad. According to the calculation of People’s Deputy M. Haber (quoted in *Holos Ukrainy* on 17 February 1999) the total untaxed proceeds from the sale of imperforate stamps amounted to “twenty million or more American dollars”. What is even worse is that in the world’s

best known catalogues almost two hundred Ukrainian stamps will be forever accompanied by a notation explaining that imperforate stamps are not legitimate emissions.

Upon completion of the draft of this article it became known that on foreign black markets there had appeared a number of stamp-novelties from parts of sheets which had not been cut at the polygraphic workshop. The price of one such stamp was close to that of an imperforate stamp!

A major shortcoming and evidence of the weakness of our country (please excuse the hurtful nature of these words) is that over the ten year existence of contemporary Ukrainian stamps, whose anniversary was on 1 March 2002, there has been **no development of any ideological or stylistic unity**. On stamps issued to date we do not see the ideological visionaries and leaders of the Ukrainian national liberation movement of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with the exception of Mykhailo Hrushevskiy. We have had tens of thousands of heroes whose courage and self-sacrifice would, in any other country, have evoked respect, but in Ukraine their memory has thus far has not been honored.

Catalogues are an important component of philately. After years of endeavor and resolution of many difficulties the publication of national catalogues appeared to have taken on an irreversibly positive character. Over the period 1997-2000 four catalogues of contemporary stamps were issued which received recognition and high awards both in Ukraine and abroad. They were published as a result of the joint efforts of “Marka Ukrainy” and the chairman of the management committee of the APU, Volodymyr Bekhtir, who was both compiler and editor of the catalogues. Mr. Bekhtir combined traditional philatelic data with encyclopedic information about the subject matter of the stamps thereby making these annual catalogues valuable to collectors and researchers for many years to come.

It seemed that in the near future work would commence on a Great Catalogue which would at last incorporate and systematically list all Ukrainian postage stamps from the Ukrainian National Republic, Western Ukrainian National Republic, Carpatho-Ukraine, etc. Ukraine is not the only European country without such a catalogue. The preparation and publication of this type of catalogue demands a great amount of specialized work and expense but its appearance would be a conspicuous event in the world of

philately and would help to lift the international image of Ukraine.

However, Marka Ukrainy, perhaps dreaming of easy awards and glory, embarked on the wrong path. Mr. Bekhtir, an experienced specialist who successfully fulfils his responsibilities in the publication of the journal *Filateliia Ukrainy*, was removed from his role as collaborator. Thus Marka Ukrainy issued its outwardly attractive *Catalogue 2000* with Ukrainian and English text but whose compiler, editor, and translator are unknown. Whilst any weaknesses in the stamp emissions of Marka Ukrainy are somehow concealed by the work of talented artists, in the pages of the catalogue its general and specific philatelic ignorance, as well as poor scholarship, are plainly obvious. The reaction to *Catalogue 2000* both in Ukraine and abroad was such that if all the critical comments were collated they would exceed the text of the catalogue itself many times over. Some of the numerous criticisms include the fact that there are countless errors in the English text (the translation was done by a person with no knowledge of the Ukrainian language, not to mention any patriotic awareness or concern for one's country), inconsistent and unsatisfactory descriptions of illustrations and luminescent markings, and the quotation of prices in German instead of Ukrainian currency. Worse still is that those responsible have not been brought to account and, as a consequence, the next catalogue has already been published. In the same manner as the previous issue, the person who put together *Catalogue 2001* reminds us of a brightly attired and cosmetically adorned girl who cannot even understand the need to conceal her scholarly and specialist ignorance: the trident on the expanse of sky (stamp 378) is described as the "Small State Emblem of Ukraine" and the hryven and American dollar are treated as the "national currency" of one country. The publication of *Catalogue 2001* is evidence of both the lack of responsibility and the weakness of management systems within Ukrposhta. Amongst philatelists there is gradually developing a sense of apathy toward such events. They have the

opportunity to use Mr. Bekhtir's catalogues published in *Filateliia Ukrainy* and also privately produced catalogues which are devoid of self-seeking ambition and which are instead designed to meet the particular requirements of the user.

Departing from the subject of catalogue compilation (which all over the world is undertaken, as a rule, by private firms with the assistance of postal administrations), we note that Marka Ukrainy pays little regard to strategic questions involving the development of philately such as the promotion of large exhibitions and the planning of stamp emissions several years in advance. Creating the conditions to increase the number of participants in international exhibitions and developing a long term strategy over ten years for the purpose of planning stamp emissions is impossible without constant close co-operation with philatelists. The management of the APU is always ready to assist and many employees of Marka Ukrainy readily avail themselves of our help at the first opportunity. However, the future of such constructive and creative meetings will depend on the leadership of Marka Ukrainy because at present they arise from the enthusiasm of collectors and are held by chance rather than on a regular basis.

Everything discussed above supports one of the main propositions in the previously mentioned *Guide for the Development of Philately*, namely that **philately is a matter which must be addressed at the highest levels of government**. If it does not receive the required degree of consideration by government, Ukrainian philately, as one of the foundation stones of statehood, will for a long time remain isolated from the European mainstream.

[Editor: Valerii Cherednychenko is Chairman of the APU Commission for Philatelic Publicity and a member of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society.]

UPNS

POSTAGE STAMPS OF CARPATHIAN UKRAINE 1945

*by Karel Holoubek
translated by Peter Z. Kleskovic*

The Carpathian Ukraine was a constituent part of the former Czechoslovakia. It disappeared from the map of our state in 1944, when the representatives of “the people” of this territory expressed their wish to join the Soviet Union.

To refresh our memory, I have to repeat a few dates that are important to appreciate the developments on this territory. On October 24, 1944, the Czechoslovak governmental delegation started its activities at Chust; it was entrusted with the administration of this territory and was under the leadership of a fully accredited minister. On November 26, 1944, a congress of representatives of Carpatho-Ukrainian communities met in Mukačevo. This congress elected the “National Council of the Carpathian Ukraine” (NRZU). The development of the situation at the end of February 1945 caused the Czechoslovak governmental delegation to leave Chust and to relocate to Košice. By this time this city was also liberated. On June 25, 1945, a treaty was signed regarding the inclusion of the Carpathian Ukraine into the Soviet Union. This treaty became effective upon ratification by both parliaments – the Czechoslovak one on November 22, 1945, and the Soviet Union one on November 29, 1945.

Even if this brief summary might seem unnecessary, that is not the case. It indicates that the territory was — until the ratification date — a fully valid territory of Czechoslovakia. However, the de facto administration of this territory was performed by someone else, the NRZU! How was it then; how should we consider the postage stamps issued, postally distributed, and postally used on this territory? This is a question involving five stamp issues, two of them overprints and three definitive ones.

The first postage stamps after the liberation (still during the war) of the territory of the Czechoslovak state are named after the city of their origin, the so called Chust overprint issues. The issuer was the Czechoslovak governmental delegation. Overprinted were thirty regular stamps, 10 postage due stamps, and postal cards. Two of the overprinted issues were then not included in the official protocol, and therefore we can consider only 28 regular issue items. Before the eventual metal canceler was in use, they tried to use a rubber canceler. All of this began by using the stamps of Hungary, which had occupied

this territory since 1938. The final cancellation was black, very simple, and two lined. On top were the letters ČSP (Czechoslovak Post) and below them the year numerals 1944 (between periods). The stamps were sold at a number of post offices and were in general use. A portion of the stamps were taken by the governmental delegation during their forced relocation to Košice. The balance remained at the post offices. Their validity ended either when they were used up or upon their withdrawal by the order of NRZU.

Through a January 2, 1945 bulletin, the NRZU ordered the removal of all stamps from post offices to Užhorod, its official seat. Following that, it ordered new overprints. This time the text “Carpathian Ukraine Post” was produced in the Russian alphabet and was divided into three lines. A new stamp value was added as a fourth printed line in the right bottom corner. The overprinting was produced in two processes and at two different printing offices. During the second overprinting process they again overprinted even the remainders of the Chust overprint stamps. Therefore, there is an overprint on an overprint! Postal cards were also overprinted, not only the regular ones, but also the doubled ones with the prepaid response, and even the postal cards for the field post. In August 1945, by order of NRZU, the validity of all overprinted stamps was discontinued.

Cancellations followed the same development pattern. At first they were Czech/Carpatho-Ukrainian, then they were modified to be single language utilizing exclusively Ukrainian names and alphabet. By themselves the cancellations from this area and time period would enable someone to create an extensive and rich collection documenting this chapter in the history of Carpatho-Ukraine.

In April 1945, the postal administration of the NRZU announced a competition for the definitive stamps of Carpatho-Ukraine, and by the end of that month the first definitive issue of the NRZU was distributed to post offices. It included three stamps of a larger format in denominations of 60, 100 and 200 (Figure 1). The highest denomination was in two colors. Neither on these stamps nor on any of the previous ones was there a currency indication. Included in the design of the stamps is a hammer and sickle, the symbols of

the soviet state. As far as both the printing and the perforation are concerned, the execution of the stamps is very primitive. At that time the territory in fact still belonged to Czechoslovakia, and the annexation agreement had not even been concluded – that happened two months later.

specified a currency. Even in this area the situation was complicated. Obviously, during the Hungarian occupation the Hungarian pengő was in use. At the end of the occupation and the introduction of



Figure 1

A second definitive issue followed in June 1945. A new design was used for this printing, again including the symbols of the Soviet Union. The stamps are of a smaller format and have six denominations (Figure 2). The two highest have their designated denominations (100 and 200) printed in a different color. The color shades of both the stamps, and the red color used in the designation of the highest values, fluctuates strongly. The quality of the printing is somewhat better than in the previous issue.

the Czech civil administration the Czechoslovak military crown came into use. Soviet units used the ruble. This prevailed until November 15, 1945. One week before the ratification of the agreement of the inclusion of Ukraine, it was ordered that the only valid currency was the soviet ruble, and the only valid stamps were soviet stamps. Similarly this also affected the postal cancellations!



Figure 2

In November 1945 a third issue was produced, because the two most used denominations (10 and 20) were sold out. Neither the design of the stamps nor their colors changed. Only later was the year 1945 incorporated into the design. It was positioned on the sides of the denomination tablet on the bottom of the stamp (Figure 3).

It is customary that international treaties of such fundamental character derive their force after their approval by the parliaments. We should disillusion ourselves of this custom by emphasizing the historical fact that the territory of the Carpatho-Ukraine was a Czechoslovak territory up until the end of November 1945. At that time, however, someone else was governing there, and a different name was being used for the territory. Then let's answer this question: where do the stamps issued by the autonomous NRZU actually belong? What actually was the NRZU (National Council of Carpatho-Ukraine)? Were these the occupying forces the liberators, or insurgents against the legitimate government? Were they authorized to issue stamps? It is a complicated situation! For philatelists, however, there is a more interesting question – how to classify these stamps.



Figure 3

As was previously noted, none of the issues

Let's do what every philatelist would do, let's reach for a catalog. Obviously in our [Czech] catalogs we currently find nothing. Therefore, let's turn to foreign catalogs. The most current and available one is the Michel-East catalogue. In its Czechoslovak section between the last stamp of 1939 and the first stamp of 1945 we find nothing on this subject that could be of interest to us. In the catalog, however, exists an independent section with the title "Carpatho-Ukraine". And here, awaiting for us, is a surprise!

The first stamp listed here is the Czechoslovak 3K stamp for the inauguration of the [Carpatho-Ukrainian] congress (Trojan 351 [Sc. 254B]). Its history by itself is interesting, however it is not related to our problem. This stamp is missing from the Czechoslovak section. An interesting approach!

Beneath this stamp is illustrated the Chust overprint. Directly below it is the Užhorod overprint. The catalog has the Czechoslovak stamp as sequence number 1. It further enumerates numbers 2 through 77, encompassing the regular issues according to Hungarian designation, but without differentiating the various kinds of overprints. Numbers 78 to 80 belong to the first definitive issues of the PZU. The second definitive issue with the small format has the numbers 81 to 86. The third edition, with the year added, has the numbers 87 and 88. After that follow official service and postage due stamps, but these, whether from Chust or Užhorod, were changed to regular stamps. In total, Michel lists 101 stamps. Other catalogs of the world – so far as they list these issues – follow the same scheme.

However, let's return to the Czech Republic. We have plenty of our own expert studies. According to Miroslav Blaha there were overprinted in Chust 28 regular postage stamps (+ 2 officially not issued) and 10 postage due stamps. For the postal administration of Carpatho-Ukraine they overprinted 72 regular postage stamps, 10 postage due stamps and two-times-three revenue stamps. There are known cases of postage due stamps and revenue stamps being used as regular postage stamps. In addition to this, there is on record a case of an overprint on an overprint. There are no varieties in the enumeration of the regular stamps. All together Blaha records 135 stamps with overprints and 11 definitive stamps.

Independently, a second author, František Táborský, also reports the overprint on an overprint, however, he records a total count of 111 pieces. Here, I am taking into consideration that he worked up this topic several decades ago. Therefore, certain data might not have been available to him and consequently, this would explain the differences. I would bring your attention yet to the overprinted revenue stamps. Some sources report a count of 56 different items. Since they are not officially issued, they are considered to be trial prints.

All of the above mentioned issues were available on the territory of the Carpatho-Ukraine and, therefore, were used there. Is it possible to arrive at some unambiguous conclusion? For now, not at all. Let us leave it to the opinion of the collectors, provided they want to dedicate themselves to this fertile and interesting segment. One cannot forget that these stamps are documenting not only the events of postal history, but also the fate of one nation – Carpatho-Ukraine – which was years ago a part of Czechoslovakia.

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4. *Trojan* Catalog: *Czechoslovakia 1918 - 1992*
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Translator's Note: I have used the term Carpatho-Ukraine, which I think is the most appropriate. The writer of the article is using the term "Zakarpatská Ukrajina", which would be more closely translated as Transcarpathian Ukraine. In Czechoslovakia, we used to call the territory "Podkarpatská Rus" and the people "Rusini", i.e. Ruthenians. It could also be named Carpathian Ruthenia.]

[Ed. Reprinted with the permission of the editor and the author from *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, November/December 2000; Vol. 62 No. 6 (564). Originally printed in the *Merkur Review*, July/August 1998].

HONORING AN ALL-TIME GREAT

by Ingrid Kuzych

Question: What sportsman of Ukrainian background has now appeared twice in the past nine years on a stamp of Canada? (The first player to be so distinguished.)

Hint: He was an ice hockey player and, no, it's NOT Wayne Gretzky. Give up?

Answer: The individual so honored is perhaps the greatest hockey goalie of all time, Terry (Taras) Sawchuk.

Terry Sawchuk appeared on a special six-stamp souvenir sheet that was released by Canada Post on 18 January 2001, in anticipation of last year's National Hockey League (NHL) All-Star Game held 4 February in Denver, Colorado (see Figure 1). This was the second year in a row that such a sheet had been prepared for the All-Star event and it is proving to be a popular item for Canada Post. Last year's issue featured Wayne Gretzky, also of Ukrainian extraction.

This year's stamps are slightly smaller than last year's as is the entire sheet. The stamps still combine a circular, full-color, action painting of each of the players with a non-denominated label showing a photo of the player and his name. The three still-living players: Jean Beliveau, Dennis Potvin, and Bobby Hull appear on the labels in color, while the three deceased stars: Terry Sawchuk, Eddie Shore, and Syl Apps are shown in the original black and white photos of their time.

In addition to the sheet format, the stamps are also available in unique hockey cards. Like last year, six different items were produced, one for each of the players on the souvenir sheet. Each card (measuring 4 1/4 x 3 inches) is affixed with a clear protective unit containing the actual postage stamp-portrait label combination along with a complimentary

border design (Figure 2). The reverse of each card presents an image of the featured player along with his career All-Star statistics.

About Terry Sawchuk

Details about Terrence (Taras) Gordon Sawchuk's life (1929-1970) and many achievements were presented in an earlier article (*Ukrainian Philatelist* No. 65/66: 66-67) and will only be summarized here. Born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Terry inherited the goalie equipment of his older brother, Mike, who died of a heart murmur in 1939. Eight years later, he broke into professional hockey's minor leagues with Omaha of the United States Hockey League. He won the league's rookie award that season, spent the next two years with the American Hockey League's Indianapolis club (copping top rookie honors in 1948), and then joined the NBL's Detroit Red Wings full time in 1950. He promptly went on to win the NIHL's rookie-of-the-year award, thus becoming the first person ever to win outstanding first year honors in three different leagues!

Sawchuk's unorthodox and daring style of crouching low to the ice was not for the timid, but earned him four Stanley Cup championships; it also helped him capture many additional awards. He won the Vezina Trophy, awarded to the

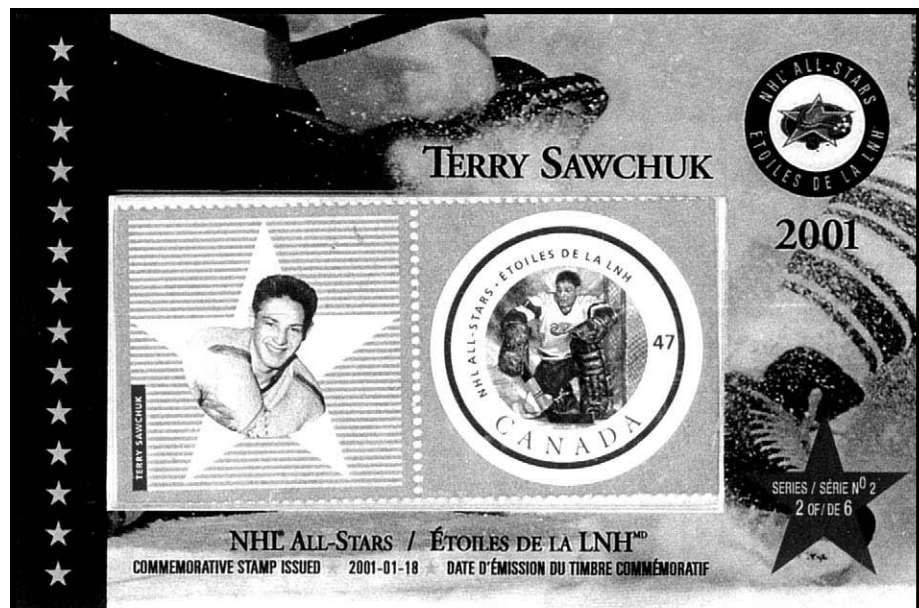


Figure 2. The Terry Sawchuk stamp-card collectible.
The label-stamp combination from the souvenir sheet is enclosed in the protective plastic housing of the card.

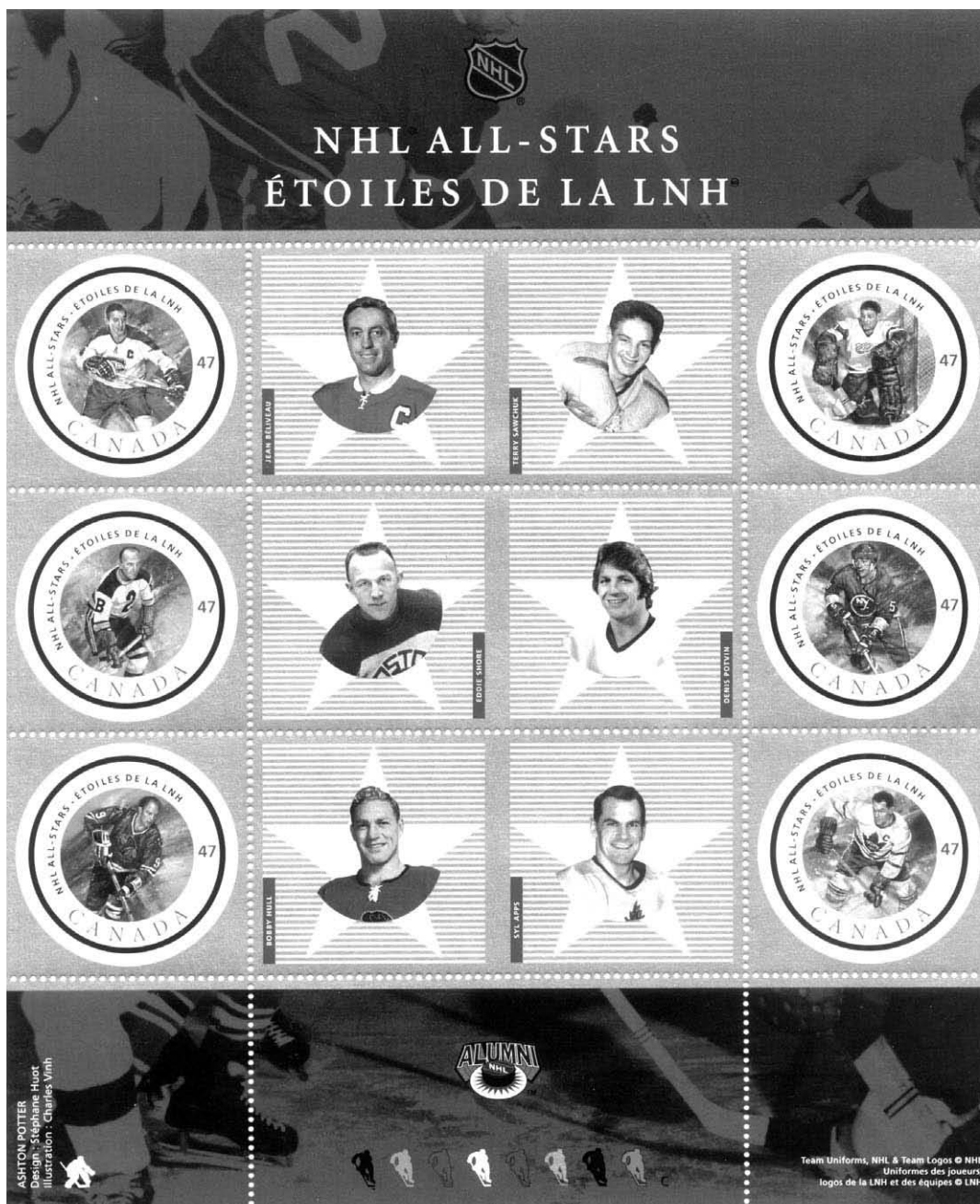


Figure 1. Canada Post's latest souvenir sheet honoring hockey All-Stars.
Terry Sawchuk appears on the stamp and label in the upper right.

NHL's most proficient goalkeeper, three times and shared a fourth. He was selected to seven league All-Star teams.

As goalie for five different teams, Sawchuk played more seasons (21), more games (971), and had more shutouts than any netminder in NHL history. He finished his career with 103 shutouts, the only goalie ever to reach the century mark. His record for most wins in a career (435) stood until last year. Despite innumerable injuries, this

ironman of the ice set the standard by which today's goaltenders are measured.

Appropriately enough, the stamp image depicts Mr. Sawchuk defending the net in the uniform of the Detroit Red Wings, the team with which he spent two-thirds of his career (14 of 21 seasons). Ironically, this doughty figure, who survived so many injuries on the ice, died as a result of an off-the-ice roughhousing incident in May of 1970.

NHL 2001 All-Star Issue Details

Date of Issue	18 January 2001
Last Day of Sale	17 January 2002
Denomination	6 x 47 cents
Layout	A. Souvenir sheet of six stamps B. Commemorative stamp cards in presentation folder (set of six)
Designer	Stephane Huot
Artist	Charles Vinh
Printer	Canadian Bank Note Company
Quantity	18 million
Dimensions	Stamps: 40 mm x 39.5 mm 190 mm x 112 mm
Souvenir sheets:	
Perforation	13+
Gum Type	P.V.A.
Printing Process	Lithography (eight colors)
Tagging	General, four sides
First Day of Issue Cancellation	Montreal, Quebec, Canada (Figure 3)

A Previous Philatelic Commemoration

Terry Sawchuk's contributions to hockey were first recognized philatelically in 1992, when he appeared on one of three stamps issued to mark the NHL's 75th anniversary. Each stamp represented a 25-year period of the league, and the second commemorated the "Six-Team Era" of 1942-1967. The stamp displayed the crests of the six franchises that played at that time and the vignette portrayed Terry Sawchuk, wearing a mask and in the uniform of the Toronto Maple Leafs, keeping the puck away from an opposition forward (see Figure 3).

There is a good chance that Canada Post will continue its All-Star souvenir sheet series. If so, don't be surprised if other Ukrainian-Canadians appear on future releases.

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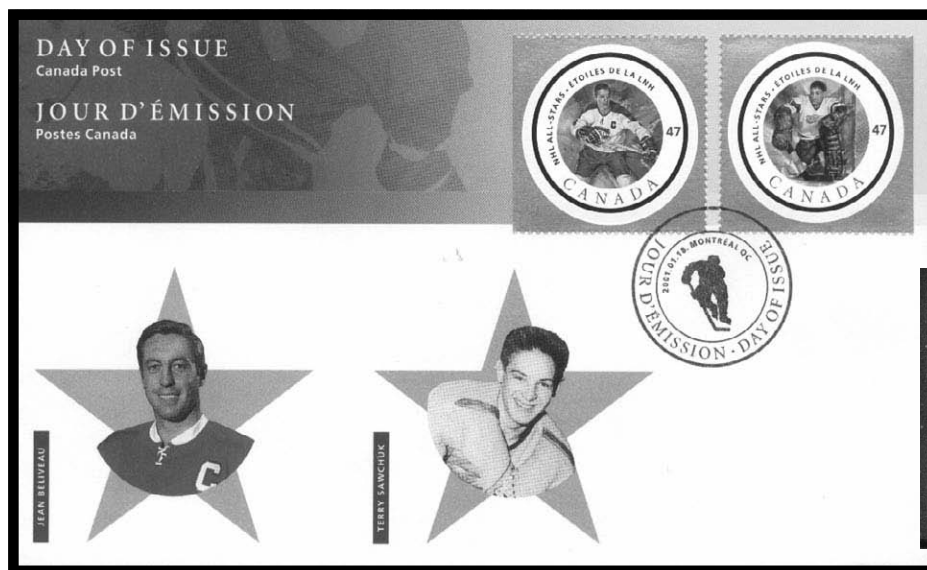


Figure 3 (left): First day cover

Figure 4 (below)
The 1992 42-cent NHL
Anniversary stamp featuring
Terry Sawchuk wearing a mask
and playing for the Toronto
Maple Leafs.



UPDATE ON www.upns.org

by *Inger J. Kuzych*

By the time you read this article, our society web site will have been functioning for two years. I am delighted to report to the membership that use of this site continues to grow.

UPNS first went online in late August 2000, but it was not until February of 2001 that we began to receive data on web site use. Now, in February exactly one year later, I write this report to let UPNS members see some of the web site numbers and how impressively usage has expanded.

Almost invariably when I mention that statistics on upns.org are available, the first question asked is: How many 'hits' do we get? The answer can be found on the accompanying chart, but I would like to explain that the number of hits is not necessarily the best gauge of a site's use and it is not a measure of the number of people visiting a web site. A few definitions of terms should help clarify what some of the numbers mean.

The three most common measurements of web site activity are hits, page views (pages), and user sessions or visits. A **Hit** is an action on the web site, such as when a user views a page or a graphic, or downloads a file.

Page Views (sometimes referred to as Page Impressions or just Pages) is the number of pages viewed. Pages are files with extensions such as .htm, .html, or .asp. Examples of pages on our web site are sections such as the Introduction to Ukrainian Philately or the Bookstore. So, page impressions are a count only of the number of pages viewed and do not include the supporting graphic files. Thus, by definition, one will always have more total hits than page views. For example, if a site has one web page with five graphics on it, every time a user visits that page, it will be reported that six hits and one page view occurred.

Visits or User Sessions is the number of unique users who visit a web site during a certain time period. This category is what many folks repeatedly confuse hits with. By default, a user session is terminated when a user is inactive for more than 30 minutes. The chart shows that over the past year visits have more than doubled, from an average of 11 per day initially to 24 per day one year later.

How do we get all our usage data? It is provided by our Internet host and it allows us to keep our web site clean looking, without the distracting (and misleading) hits counter found on so many other web sites. Also supplied by our host are reams of additional monthly statistics on how various parts of the web site are being utilized.

One very interesting section of data every month reports on what countries most visits come from. By far the greatest number of users in January 2002 were from the US; they were followed by Russia, Switzerland, Canada, Ukraine, the UK, Germany, and Denmark.

If you haven't visited the web site recently, you may want to. Changes and updates are made continuously. Over the past year the most significant upgrades were made to the Related Links page as well as to the Narbut Prize page, two of the most popular stops when browsing our web site. Visitors find the former page very useful for learning more about Ukrainian collectibles, while the latter page is appreciated for its details about Ukraine's No. 1 philatelic prize.

Impressions, comments, or suggestions on upns.org are appreciated and can be mailed to me at: ingert@starpower.net

Summary by Month										
Month	Daily Average				Monthly Totals					
	Hits	Files	Pages	Visits	Sites	KBytes	Visits	Pages	Files	Hits
Feb 2001	89	72	26	11	213	16800	311	733	2041	2494
Mar 2001	79	65	22	11	244	15757	354	702	2015	2453
Apr 2001	88	72	24	11	279	13939	359	726	2165	2669
May 2001	89	72	25	12	281	15489	394	788	2249	2771
Jun 2001	89	77	27	16	331	19345	497	822	2335	2674
Jul 2001	92	82	29	18	388	18676	580	910	2570	2865
Aug 2001	64	55	18	16	325	10490	502	565	1650	1943
Sep 2001	66	57	18	15	313	12247	470	564	1730	1991
Oct 2001	78	65	23	14	324	11982	456	741	2022	2448
Nov 2001	91	76	27	17	380	14713	534	816	2300	2749
Dec 2001	118	96	35	22	399	19977	685	1105	2980	3678
Jan 2002	157	130	43	24	33	27834	747	1295	3905	4727
Totals						197249	5889	9767	27962	33462

SAD REFLECTIONS

*by Volodymyr Byshevskyi
translated by Jaroslav Popadiuk*

Having assembled the postage stamps that were issued in Ukraine during the summer of 2001 (June, July and August), I began to examine them. The following stamps were issued:

Papal Visit	1 stamp	3 hryven
Zakarpattia	1 stamp	30 kopecks
Treasures of Ukrainian Museums	3 stamp block	20+30+50 kopecks
Red Book of Ukraine	2 stamps	1 hryven each
Ukrainian Football	1 stamp	50 kopecks
10th Anniversary of Independence	1 stamp block	3 hryven
Kharkiv oblast	1 stamp	30 kopecks

Altogether there are eleven stamps of which three are in one block. Three stamps, or less than thirty per cent, are directly suitable for private correspondence within Ukraine. Another two stamps may be used for registered letters from businesses. The remainder, over fifty per cent, do not correspond to current postal tariffs and require additional stamps to be affixed to ensure the correct tariff is paid according to the type of correspondence to be dispatched. A perfectly natural question arises: By whom and for what reason were such values determined and allowed to be printed on our postage stamps?

When our stamps were first introduced, it was accepted as a basic principle that they represent postal tariffs, that is, they are a confirmation of payment for the provision of postal services. As such it was irrelevant whether the stamp was a widely used standard (definitive) issue or a commemorative one. They were all printed with values that provided confirmation in the simplest form of payment of postage for items such as postal cards, ordinary letters up to twenty grams and air mail letters. Somewhat later, stamps were printed with values that corresponded to tariffs for items such as registered surface mail letters, registered air mail letters, express post letters, etc.

In any case, their values first and foremost reflected the applicable postal tariffs. Postal history provides many examples where, in a particular country or group of countries, despite economic crises affecting the process of stamp production, new and overprinted stamps continued to reflect the appropriate tariffs, thereby ensuring the uninterrupted flow of correspondence.

From this standpoint let us review the stamps issued in Ukraine during the summer of 2001. Half of them need an additional payment, requiring one to calculate how many extra stamps must be affixed in order to pay the correct tariff and, in the process, resulting in the tearing of blocks and small sheets. This is happening at a time of increasing volumes of correspondence.

It is not surprising that the majority of post offices are reluctant to use commemorative (artistic) stamps and prefer instead the standard issues, thus leaving unused blocks and sheets of beautiful, striking, and colorful stamps. Postal workers use standard issue stamps except on those occasions when a philatelist or some rather peculiar individual wants to affix artistic stamps on a cover. Again a question arises: Where is this stamp production policy leading us?

Producing stamps solely for philatelists is short sighted: there are only a few thousand collectors around the world interested in Ukrainian stamps. To meet their needs fifteen to twenty thousand stamps would be sufficient. What will happen to the remaining stamps? Will they be held in post offices until such time as they are required to be destroyed, thus losing the opportunity to recoup the cost of printing? This has already happened. It appears that the postal service orders in advance stamps with values that will not be suitable for postal usage. In business this would be referred to as planning to produce material for deliberate wastage. Under such circumstances the postal service will never become profitable. Other quite paradoxical factors are also evident. For example, over the past five to six years, after the employment of a wide range of marketing specialists within the management structures of the postal service, the number of stamps being issued with values unsuitable for postal usage is gradually increasing. For what purpose, then, were positions created for marketing professionals or were they filled by unqualified people?

Is it not time to place stamp production on a strong and financially self-supporting foundation to ensure that, first and foremost, it meets the requirements of the postal system, and also provides a permanent source of substantial profits? These are matters for serious consideration, not to mention others such as the actual quality of printing, the use of colors, and stamps themes and their realization, all of which deserve to be improved. Such were my sad reflections upon reviewing Ukrainian stamps issued during the summer of 2001.

[Volodymyr Byshevskyi, a resident of Kyiv, Ukraine, is a member of the Association of Philatelists of Ukraine]

FAULTS IN STAMP DESIGNS

by Borys Fessak

My article in *Ukrainian Philatelist*, No. 1, Vol. 45, 1997, about inaccurate designs of Metropolitan Petro Mohyla (1996) and Roksolana (1997) stamps resulted in much criticism in Ukraine of other stamp issues. Most of these articles were printed in the *Halil Visnyk* journal, published by the Lviv Philatelic Society, edited by Roman Byshkevych.

However, appeals to the Khudozhna Rada (Design Committee) and stamp designers didn't produce much improvement in the stamp issue department.

In this article I will discuss two recently issued souvenir sheets: Flowers of Ukraine (2000) and the 2001 issue to commemorate King Danylo of Halych.

The Flowers of Ukraine is a pretty and well designed souvenir sheet. But, the designer, Kateryna Shtanko, made a mistake on two points – religious and traditional. (A similar mistake was made by Halyna Tytla in her color drawings of Ukrainian women's costumes for the book *Ukrainian Folk Costume*, published by the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, Toronto-Philadelphia, USA, 1992. It is interesting that the art commission for this book also overlooked this detail.)

So, what is the great sin? The sin is that the girl has around her neck six strands of namysta (beads) with one strand having a cross hanging in the middle of the beads. Now, for those who do not know Ukrainian traditions, the cross was NEVER used as a part of

namysto, or for any other decorative purposes. It was always worn by itself on a string or chain.

The pictured design on the souvenir sheet is the artist's interpretation of something that never was, and this does not make it correct.

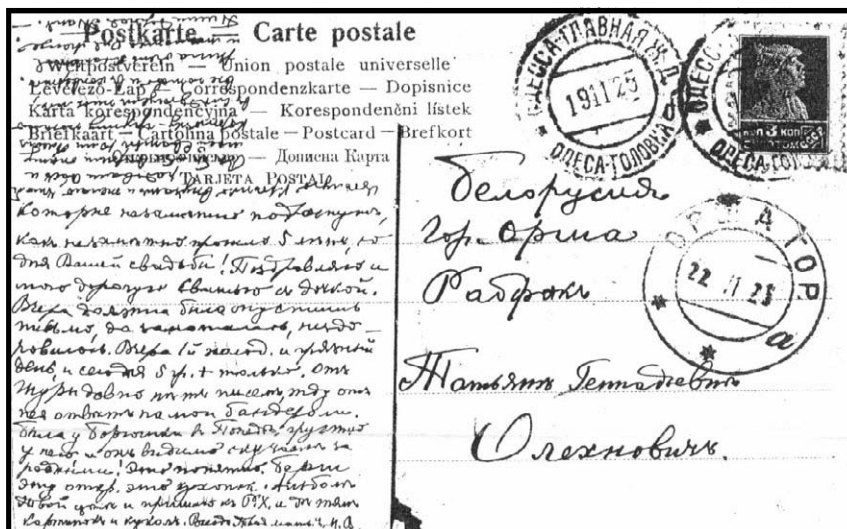
Now, to the Narbut Prize, that is supposed to be for the best design. A best design has no faults. For the year 2000, out of 145 ballots sent in, the Flowers of Ukraine souvenir sheet received 35 votes, most of them from the Diaspora, to come in first in the voting. It seems that it got the prize for the prettiest design; in a best design there shouldn't be any inaccuracies.

The Danylo Halytskyi souvenir sheet, issued in February 2001, is another sheet designed for appeal, not correctness. During early 2001, on one of the squares in Lviv, an equestrian statue of King Danylo was unveiled. The figure of the king in this statue resembles that of the souvenir sheet. However, the Historical Society of the city stated that the crown on the king's head, the armor, and the armor on the horse were inaccurately represented. My point is: what king would lead his mounted army on a campaign, perhaps all fully armed, wearing a crown on his head?

Most historians say that the crown pictured on the king's head is not accurate, but let them argue and decide what is appropriate and accurate. For, like the saying goes, "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing".

ODESA MAINLINE RAILWAY STATION

submitted by Leonard Tann



Soviet postcard to Orsha, bearing a 3 k red Worker's Issue, with fine bi-lingual postmarks of ODESSA GLAVNAYA Zh D / ODESA HOLOVKA, 19-11-25 [Odesa Mainline Railway Station].

In light of the interesting bi-lingual postmark and Andrij D. Solczanyk's article on Ukraine related postmarks within this issue, readers are urged to submit other interesting Ukraine related postmarks for publication in *Ukrainian Philatelist* [Ed].

DOUBLE WINNER FOR SPECIAL NARBUT PRIZE

by Inger Kuzych

For the past ten years, it has been my pleasure to present the annual Heorhiy Narbut Prize for the best-designed Ukrainian stamp. Last year a special edition of the Narbut Prize was set up to determine “the best stamp issue of Ukraine’s **first decade** of independence”. The balloting for this Special Narbut Prize has now been concluded and two souvenir sheets have been declared co-winners. Between themselves, the 1997 “Founders of Kyiv” Europa souvenir sheet and the 2000 “Wildflowers of Ukraine” souvenir sheet nabbed 60 percent of all the votes (roughly 30 percent each)! The closest challenger was a “Yaroslav the Wise” souvenir sheet from 1999 with 13 percent.

Both winning items are striking for their uniqueness and beauty. The first depicts the legendary founders of Ukraine’s capital: the brothers Kyi, Schek, and Khoriv, and their sister Lybid. According to the ancient manuscript *Povist Vremenykh Lit* (Tale of Bygone Years), the siblings established the city some 1,500 years ago on a wooded, hilly site overlooking the Dnipro. Kyi, a powerful and popular ruler traveled down the river to Constantinople to visit the Byzantine emperor, who “received him with great respect and honor”.

Surrounding the two 40-kopiy stamps that dominate the 100 x 80 mm sheet, and that depict the four founders, are miniature vignettes that illustrate aspects of this tale. Along the top, on either side of the word “Kyiv” are various wooden buildings of the early town. Shown along the bottom are the sailing ships of Kyi’s expedition to Byzantium. Along the sides, interspersed with ancient motifs, is the story itself, written in Ukrainian. The Cyrillic microprint may be read quite easily with the aid of a simple magnifying glass. All in all, a terrific first Europa entry for Ukraine and a very original and imaginative design.

The same description applies to the other winner, a large (130 x 150 mm) souvenir sheet depicting both Ukraine’s floral and feminine beauty. Ukrainian women often use flowers to adorn themselves, particularly at festivals and celebrations. A different flower highlights each of the ten 30-kopiy stamps of the souvenir sheet. Six of the depicted wildflowers compose the floral wreath worn by a hazel-eyed young lady. (Such dark-colored eyes (*kari ochi*) are frequently lauded in Ukrainian song and poetry).

Starting in the upper left, the flowers in the oversized headdress are marigolds (chornobryvtsi), camomile (romashka), hollyhocks (malva), and the field poppy (mak). The middle left stamp shows periwinkle minor (barvinok). This plant plays a special significance at Ukrainian weddings, where wreaths of periwinkle are made for both the bride and groom. The middle right stamp displays the last flower in the headdress, the bachelor’s button or cornflower (voloshka synyia). It is frequently used to decorate wedding wreaths.

The remaining four wildflowers making up the “field” in front of the central figure are: morning glory (krucheni panychi), lilies (lileia), peonies (pivonia), and bluebells (dzvonyky).

Participants in this Special Narbut Prize balloting obviously felt strongly that these were the two best philatelic designs from Ukraine’s first decade. In the final voting, however, the “Founders of Kyiv” sheet actually nosed out the “Wildflowers” sheet by two votes. Nevertheless, I could not bear to see either of these lovely works of art “lose”. Since both issues stood out so strongly from the rest of the field, and since the voting was so close, I have decided, as sponsor of the Narbut Prize, to declare the two souvenir sheets co-winners. After all, this competition is meant to promote and popularize Ukraine’s philatelic designs, not in any way to denigrate them. It is not like the Olympics, where a single winner must be determined.

The prize money will be divided among Messrs. Volodymyr Taran and Oleksander Kharuk (the “Founders of Kyiv” designers) and Kateryna Shtanko (the “Wildflowers of Ukraine” designer). Congratulations to all three of these excellent artists.

We can now look forward to equally enthralling philatelic designs in Ukraine’s second decade of stamp production. Be sure to take part and vote in this year’s Narbut Prize balloting. Visit the Electronic Ukrainian Stamp Album site: www.ukrainian-philately.info/narbut.htm to vote for the best-designed stamp of 2001. Or send your selection to: Borys Fessak, 1626 10th Ave., Brooklyn NY 11215 or to TatoBorys@aol.com. Deadline for submittal of votes is 15 August 2002.

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR IN UKRAINIAN PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

Ukraine continues to produce beautiful and noteworthy stamps to delight postal customers and collectors alike. The production firm Marka Ukrainy now issues stamps in a process much like that of other countries. Subjects to be commemorated are reviewed and approved by a special committee, only pre-set quantities are printed, and appropriate first day cancellations and first day covers now are made available for most stamp releases. Gone are the days of only sporadic stamp issuance, or multiple stamp issues all being released at the same time. Today, the process is a much more orderly and streamlined.

Put to rest also is the phobia of allowing religious subjects on stamps. No less than nine issues last year depicted a religious topic in one form or another. In total, 64 Ukrainian stamps appeared in 2001, 20 of which were part of seven souvenir sheets. This quantity is not much different from the yearly totals of other European countries.

The souvenir sheet format remains very popular and allows Ukrainian designers a larger field on which to display their artwork. A souvenir sheet has now emerged as the winner for best philatelic design four years in a row. It will be interesting to see if the trend continues in this year's balloting for the Narbut Prize.

The Prize is named after Heorhiy Narbut, Ukraine's famous graphic artist of the early 20th century, who designed some of Ukraine's first stamps and banknotes. Instituted by yours truly in 1992, the year Ukraine resumed stamp production, the monetary Prize has been awarded annually and is now regarded as the premier recognition for Ukraine's philatelic designers.

The following list will briefly describe (chronologically) all of the philatelic releases from 2001. Included within this issue is a loose form allowing you to indicate and submit your selection for the best stamp design. The ballot may be photocopied if more than one member of a household wishes to vote. Electronic balloting is also available and is described at the end of this article.

All votes received are tabulated and combined with votes from Ukraine. The Prize winner is usually announced in September. Your name will not be disclosed and is requested simply to prevent multiple voting. Anyone can vote for the Narbut Prize. You do not need to be a stamp collector, artist, or even Ukrainian, for that matter.

Stamp No.	Description
357	Ukraine's first stamp of last year was a religious one. Honored on the 350th anniversary of his birth was St. Dmytrii of Rostov (1651-1709), a major figure in the Orthodox Church of Ukraine and Russia. He studied at the Kyivan Mohyla Academy and later served as metropolitan of Rostov. Dmytrii published a number of important works including a monumental collection of saints' lives. He was himself sainted in the Orthodox Church in 1757.
358	Many countries have issued 'love' stamps (for weddings and special occasions), but Ukraine's St. Valentine's Day stamp is the first I have ever encountered for this holiday. Since the Ukrainian Orthodox and Greek Catholic church calendars do not have a day set aside for this saint, Marka Ukrainy issued this stamp without ever explicitly mentioning St. Valentine!
359	The first souvenir sheet of the year was a spectacular issue honoring the greatest of the rulers of the medieval Galician-Volynian Kingdom, Danylo Romanovych (1201-1264). This colorful sheet depicts him wearing a crown and armor and riding on a white charger. The crown stands out on the stamp since it is embossed with gold foil. Danylo, after a prolonged struggle, was able to unite western Ukrainian lands and to found a number of cities including Kholm (1237) and Lviv (1256, depicted on the stamp).

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- 360-61 Last year, the ongoing Hetmans of Ukraine series presented a couple of lesser-known 17th century figures, Yurii Khmelnytskyi (1641-1685) and Mykhailo Khanenko (ca. 1620-1650).
- 362 Alexander Graham Bell patented the telephone in 1876 and this useful invention began to appear in Ukraine during the 1880s. The 125th anniversary of the invention was commemorated on this issue.
- 363-65 The World Through Children's Eyes was the name of a stamp series showing children's drawings: 10k, *Self Portrait*; 30k, *My Native Land*; and 40k, *My Friends*.
- 366-71 On 1 April, Ukraine introduced six stamps of an extraordinary new definitive series. Called standard stamps in Ukrainian, these issues are printed and reprinted in the millions for everyday use over several years. (Commemorative issues, in contrast, are produced in much smaller quantities of tens of thousands or a few hundred thousand and only stay in circulation for a period of months.) The new definitives were assigned letter "values" corresponding to certain postal rates. Shown on the stamps were various plants especially beloved in Ukraine. The "D/Д" stamp (domestic rate), reproduced the popular marigolds; the "E/E" stamp (rate to CIS countries) displayed a sunflower; the "Zh/Ж" stamp (international surface rate) depicted the red berries of the guelder rose (chervona kalyna); the "Ye/Є" stamp (international air mail rate) presented several ears of wheat; the "V/B" stamp (valued at 10 kopiok) showed hollyhock blossoms; and the "R/P" stamp (registered international letter rate) boldly displayed the trident over an image representing Ukraine's flag colors, a blue sky over a field of grain.
- 372-74 The Ukrainian Folk Tales of "Sister Vixen and Brother Wolf," "The Mitten", and "Sirko the Dog" appeared on this set of stamps that greatly appealed to youngsters.
- 375-76 Ukraine's maritime heritage was recalled in the ongoing Shipbuilding Series that depicted two 120-cannon battleships of the 19th century: the *Twelve Apostles* (1841) and the *Three Saints* (1838).
- 377-78 The Europa theme for stamps in 2001 was "Water and Natural Resources". Ukraine's lovely contribution to this topic was a two-stamp set with a seabed view showing various aquatic creatures.
- 379 The next religious stamp of the year honored the Feast of the Holy Trinity (Pentecost) also known as the Green Holidays (*Zeleni sviata*), since in Ukraine most doorways are decorated with green branches on this day.
- 380-85 In ancient times, Ukraine was often referred to as a land of wax and honey. The splendid souvenir sheet depicting beekeeping through the centuries was described in the March "Focus on Philately" (*The Ukrainian Weekly*).
- 386 One of the holiest sites in Orthodoxy is the Kyivan Caves Monastery, founded 950 years ago. This richly designed souvenir sheet (in various shades of blue) highlights the Uspenskyi (Assumption) Cathedral, part of the Monastery complex.
- 387 Pope John-Paul II's historic visit to Ukraine from 25 to 27 June 2001 did not go unrecognized philatelically. President Kuchma personally ordered this stamp prepared.
- 388, 397-99 Another ongoing stamp series is the "Regional and Administrative Centers of Ukraine". Each stamp shows several scenes from the oblast (province) being honored, the oblast coat of arms, and the oblast's location on a map of Ukraine. In 2001, Zakarpattia, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, and Kirovohrad oblasts were recognized.
- 389-91 "Treasures of Ukrainian Museums" is another of Ukraine's art stamp series. The latest release honored the Bohdan and Varvara Khanenko Museum of Arts in Kyiv. Shown on the souvenir sheet are three ancient icons from the sixth and seventh centuries, so this issue too had religious connections.
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- 392-93 Endangered Ukrainian Fauna as listed in the Red Book of Threatened Species is part of a continuing series. In 2001, the tiny jerboa, a three-toed rodent, and the red kite, a type of raptor, were depicted.
- 394 A new musical-topic stamp honored Dmytro Bortnianskyi (1751-1825), the great composer and conductor. His choral compositions for Orthodox liturgical usage remain popular to this day.
- 395 Ukrainians are as crazy about soccer as any other European country so it was only a matter of time before a stamp on “Ukrainian football” appeared.
- 396 On 24 August 2001 Ukraine celebrated ten years of independence by releasing a souvenir sheet showing events from the historic day exactly a decade earlier – including the raising of the azure and gold flag over the parliament building for the first time.
- 400 Ukraine tries to hold a National Philatelic Exhibition every year (or at least every other year). Last year’s show was held in Dnipropetrovsk and commemorated with this special stamp issue.
- 401 The UN’s Year of Dialog Among Nations was marked by this stamp featuring a unity design by a Slovenian youngster. Stamps of many other countries displayed this same image.
- 402-03 A souvenir sheet depicting fauna of the Black Sea also tied in nicely with the Europa theme (see stamps 377-78).
- 404 Three colorful year-end holiday stamps brightened domestic mails. A Christmas stamp showed five costumed carolers.
- 405 A St. Nicholas issue depicted the saint sliding a gift under the pillow of a sleeping child.
- 406 The Happy New Year stamp presented children in various costumes dancing around a beautifully decorated Christmas tree.
- 407-08 A joint issue with the republic of Georgia honored prominent poets of both countries: Taras Shevchenko (1814-1861) of Ukraine and Akakii Tsereteli (1840-1915) of Georgia. Lines of verse on both stamps are excerpts from Shevchenko’s poem “The Caucasus”. The Shevchenko stamp on the left shows the text in Cyrillic script; the stamp verse on the right is written in Georgian as translated by Tsereteli.
- 409-14 The final stamp issues of the year featured Ukrainian Folk Costumes on both stamps and in a souvenir sheet format. Two different depictions of clothing from three regions of Ukraine were presented. The first scenes were of the Kyiv Region and showed women dressed up for the Green Holidays (see stamp 379 above) and a couple bundled up for the Christmas holidays. The Chernihiv Region shows a trio of musicians and a betrothed couple. The Poltava Region features a winter scene with folk gathered for the blessing of the waters at Epiphany (Yordan). A mid-summer vignette has young girls casting flower wreaths into a stream as part of the divination rituals for the festival of Ivan Kupalo.

All of the above philatelic issues may be viewed in color on Bohdan Hrynshyn’s Ukrainian Electronic Stamp Album: <http://www.ukrainian-philately.info> On the “Main Menu” click on 1997-2001, then on the year 2001.

Further information about Ukrainian philately and about previous winners of the Narbut Prize may be found on the website of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS): www.upns.org Click on ‘Related Sites’ to find out where stamps may be ordered.

UKRAINSKA NUMIZMATYKA I BONISTYKA

by George Slusarczuk

Ukrainska Numizmatyka i Bonistyka issues 1/2000 & 2/2000, National Bank of Ukraine, 2000.

I hate funerals! I hate to write obituaries! But this is, in essence, what I have to do by commenting on the excellent semi-annual, bilingual (Ukrainian and English) publication of the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) — *Ukrainska Numizmatyka i Bonistyka* (Ukrainian Numismatics and Bonistics) — whose premature demise was recently announced. Whether the discontinuation was an economy move, or due to some other causes, this reviewer hopes that the N B U will reconsider and reinstate the publication of *Ukrainska Numizmatyka i Bonistyka*.

Since its appearance in 1999 (see my review in UP-82) it was the jewel of publications on collecting Ukrainian coins and banknotes. It was a gem by virtue of its excellent appearance and a treasure of the kind of information that a collector of Ukrainica needs. Just it's "Catalogue of Ukraine's Commemorative and Jubilee Coins" — a feature in each issue — was worth the price of the publication. It gave an authoritative list of all the emissions of Ukraine's mint. Those who collect Ukrainian commemorative coins can not do without such a listing!

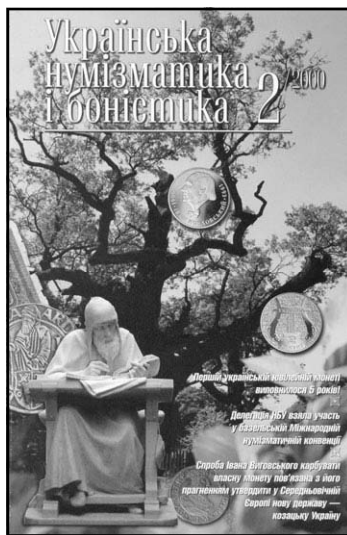
The first issue of 2000 has an interesting report by Tamara Loshmanova on NBU's attendance at the American Numismatic Association's Convention in Chicago (1999). It was NBU's third participation in an ANA Convention. This event was not advertised in Ukrainian media and few people, aside from some collectors in Chicago, knew about it. It is a shame that the *Trident-Visnyk* did not have advance notice and could not publicize it among collectors of Ukrainian coins, who could have taken advantage of this opportunity.



An article by the well known historian and numismatic researcher Mykola Kotliar on possible coinage of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyi gives new tantalizing information on this interesting and speculative topic — did he, or didn't he? Monetary circulation in the second half of 18th century in Western Ukraine is discussed in a very well illustrated article by Oleksandr Kahlian. The last third of the issue is dedicated to numismatic collections in museums — the Kyivan "Cabinet of Coins and Medals" approaching its 200th anniversary and the NBU Museum of Money — and about the people who made it possible.

All articles have excellent illustrations of coins and other memorabilia, buildings and personages of historical interest.

A report on the International Numismatic Convention "World Money Fair – 2000" is the lead article in the second issue of 2000. The



continuation of the catalogue of Ukraine's commemorative issues is followed by a very interesting "confession" by Vasyl Lopata — the designer of Ukraine's currency (12 pages) and an interview with the designer of the first coinage, Oleksandr Ivakhnenko. Another interesting speculation by Heorhiy Kozubovsky on coinage of Hetman Ivan Vyhovskyi (another "did he, or didn't he?") gives a lot of new information about the probability of existence of such coinage. It is richly illustrated with Cossack memorabilia. Description of numismatic and related treasures of Ukrainian Museums is followed by articles on "Khersones Coin Hoards 4th-2nd centuries BC" and "Western Talers in Ukrainian Hoards". Overall a varied and interesting collection of articles.

It is really a shame that such an interesting publication was discontinued. Ukrainian numismatics will be the poorer for it!

A LANDMARK WORK ON MODERN UKRAINIAN PHILATELY

by John-Paul Himka

Fedyk, George D., and Kuzych, Inert J. *Handbook of Modern Ukrainian Philately: A Catalog of Stamps, Stationery, and Cancellations 1991-2000*. Springfield, Virginia: Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 2002. v + 227 pp.

This was destined to be an event from the word go. George Fedyk was a first-class cataloguer already when he was the first-class editor of *The Southern Collector* (1995-99). In that journal he published running catalogs of stamps, commemorative postmarks, postal stationery and official first day covers. I used to xerox samples of these catalogs for some clients of Lemberg Stamps and Covers who could not read Ukrainian, and I urged them to subscribe to the *The Southern Collector* themselves to keep up. George has also been publishing album pages for modern Ukrainian stamps and for Bandurist labels. In the last few years, George has done an excellent job editing *Ukrainian Philatelist*, continuing the earlier tradition of Inert Kuzych (1985-96). In 1996 Inert published a superb catalog of Ukrainian stamps issued through 1995. Since 1998 he has contributed a regular column to *The Ukrainian Weekly* entitled "Focus on Philately" which can be read with interest by beginner and advanced collector alike. (I have a thick file of these columns that I refer to regularly.) I know that both George and Inert have fantastic collections too. Their color portraits are printed on the back of the handbook under review.

No one will be disappointed with this publication. It is a primary reference work on many aspects of modern Ukrainian philately. I consider it indispensable.

The goal that the authors set themselves was to be "the most complete volume on modern Ukrainian philately ever produced" (1). Of course, all such claims are relative, so let me flesh out what this handbook has and what it doesn't have.

As it signals in its title, the handbook only covers material issued through 2000. I hope that the authors have plans to publish updates regularly, perhaps in *Ukrainian Philatelist* and/or on the web. The series of official catalogs issued in Ukraine (the Bekhtir, later Marka Ukrainy catalogs) now has regular annual supplements as well as running updates in the journal *Filateliia Ukrainy*. In the latest issue that I have on hand

(2002, no. 2 [34]), the coverage extends to 29 January 2002. The coverage on their website (<http://www.stamp.kiev.ua/>) extends to 19 July 2002 (as of 24 July). The detailed Vesna catalog published by Bohdan Hrynyshyn exclusively on the web (Ukrainian Electronic Stamp Album: <http://www.ukrainian-philately.info/>) covers stamps through 19 April 2002. The ultimate usefulness of the Fedyk-Kuzych *Handbook* as a tool will depend to some extent on whether it solves the update problem.

Also, although profusely illustrated, the *Handbook* only uses black and white (except for the cover). Both the Bekhtir/Marka Ukrainy and Vesna catalogs use color, which is more convenient to work with. Moreover, the *Handbook* has fewer illustrations than the other two catalogs. For example, it does not illustrate the cachets of pre-stamped envelopes, nor pre-stamped postal cards, nor commemorative postmarks (as the Brandelis catalog does in *Filateliia Ukrainy*). These limitations are understandable. The Bekhtir/Marka Ukrainy catalogs have the financial backing of the Ukrainian postal authorities. Had Fedyk and Kuzych matched these publications with glossy paper and color photos, the resulting price would have been astronomical, surely putting it out of reach for the vast majority of collectors of Ukraine. Vesna circumvented this problem by using the internet, which is a good solution (except that there are bugs: many Vesna illustrations are distorted).

The *Handbook* does not cover provisionals, but this is no loss, since there is an unsurpassed catalog of these by Hryhorii Lobko available in a careful English translation by Andrew O. Martyniuk. (Martyniuk even managed one up on Fedyk-Kuzych: the latter incorrectly rendered MVZ as "regional production enterprise" [6], while Martyniuk has it right as "municipal communications center" [xvi].) The only overlap between the Lobko catalog and the Fedyk-Kuzych *Handbook* is the KLC trident overprints. There are significant differences of interpretation between the catalogs about these overprints; I lean towards the Fedyk-Kuzych interpretation. Provisionals, not even the trident overprints, do not figure at all in the Bekhtir/Marka Ukrainy catalogs and only selectively in Vesna.

The exclusion of provisionals, and for that matter the interesting postal history of the

provisional era, is justified by the authors' statement that they are limiting their handbook to "official Ukraine Post emissions and products" (1). On the whole they cover this comprehensively. There are some reasonable and minor exceptions. They specifically exclude "private and other envelopes that have been designated as proxy first day covers by Ukraine Post" (107) (these are, however, included in the Bekhtir/Marka Ukrainy catalog). Furthermore, there is no attempt to encompass unstamped illustrated envelopes issued by Marka Ukrainy. (These are being listed and illustrated in *Trident Visnyk* and Leonid Melnyk is working on a formal catalog of them.) The variety of emissions covered by the *Handbook* is greater than in the Vesna catalog, because the *Handbook* lists folders and booklets, first day postmarks, commemorative postmarks and official first day covers.

There are many extra treats in the *Handbook*, including a separate listing of Ukraine's joint issues with other countries, detailed charts of postal rates and an index of themes on Ukrainian stamps. The latter seems very scrupulous. I had to strain my eyes, even with the magnifying glass, to figure out why the 60-k Shevchenko coin stamp of 5 May 1998 was included in the Music catalog, but the compilers proved, as I expected, to be absolutely correct.

The bibliography is selective. For my taste, though, there are too many general histories of Ukraine listed, and I don't think there was a need to include such a general reference work as the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. I would have added *Michel Osteuropa* (Scott is here though) and Lobko's catalog (because of the overlap mentioned earlier).

In future editions, it might be worthwhile to rethink the list of philatelic terms. For some reason the list of abbreviations and symbols at the front of the *Handbook* (6) is called "Glossary" and the glossary at the end (222-26) is entitled "Philatelic Terminology". Some of the terminology strikes me as irrelevant to the catalog, such as the term "self-adhesive". The definition of "first day cover" is different than the one actually applied in the *Handbook* (the latter is narrower). Part II of the *Handbook* is entitled "Stationery", a term not defined in the back matter, while the definition provided there of "postal stationery" would have excluded the first day covers actually included under the former designation. I get the impression that the terminology section was composed for some totally different project.

The volume is, as one would expect, carefully edited and proofread. It is a cut above what one finds even at university presses these days.

Ultimately the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the worth of this handbook will be determined as it is used more and more by collectors and students of Ukrainian philately. It is abundantly clear already, though, that a specialized catalog of this level of professionalism and comprehensiveness testifies to the maturity of Ukrainian stamp collecting. The authors deserve our gratitude and encouragement.

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A NEW SERIES OF UKRAINIAN POSTCARD CATALOGS

by Ingrid Kuzych

Dubyniak, Roman and Cybaniak, Peter. *Postcards of Ukraine* (11 vols.): Kyiv (A-L), Kyiv (M-Z), Odesa (A-F), Odesa (G-Z), Lviv (A-P.P. B+W), Lviv (P.P. Colour-Z), Krym (Granberg), Krym (Gran. Pub.), Krym (A-F), Krym (G-N), Krym (O-Z). Leeds: Roman Dubyniak Ukrainian Museum Foundation, April 2002. xi + 1,005 pages combined, in English. Order from the authors at: 16 Bexley Ave., Leeds LS8 5LU, West Yorkshire, England, UK.

Messrs. Dubyniak and Cybaniak are devotees of deltiology, the collection and study of picture postcards. They have long sought to promote this oft-neglected area of Ukrainian philately and have come up with a novel way to present these varied and colorful items.

There were literally tens of thousands of different postcard images prepared during the classic (pre-Soviet) era, which is most avidly collected today by deltiologists of Ukraine. Most of these cards were sent from Ukraine's major cities – Kyiv, its capital; Odesa, its largest city; and Lviv, capital of Galicia (Western Ukraine); and from Crimea (Krym, Ukraine's vacation spot par excellence).

So, these are the locales that the authors have focused on in this series of 11 volumes. Their aim is the ambitious one of cataloging all of the card types used in these four areas. Two volumes are needed for each of the three cities, while no less than five volumes are required to give a representative account of Crimean posts.

I use the term “representative” because that is what these catalogs try to present: representations of each card type rather than all cards ever produced. For example, in volume 1 *Kyiv Catalogue A-L*, there are 107 types listed of 115 estimated; volume 2 *Kyiv Catalogue M-Z* has 95 types of 105 estimated. So, 202 or some 92% of likely card types for this city are illustrated.

Since the authors estimate that there are 25 cards available for each card type, the total quantity of different cards just from Kyiv hovers around 5,500. The type cards are all set forth at full size showing both the front and back. They are classified by printer,

by the type of text that appears on the reverse (e.g. Universal Postal Union, Postcard, Correspondence Card, Fieldpost Card, etc.), and chronologically. All type cards are fully described.

Some 15 to 20% of the 90 or so postcards in each volume are labeled as Classic Issues and are reproduced in color. These are the most sought after postcards and are described as having “a magic quality” that makes them very desirable.

For Odesa, 179 card types are described from an estimated 5,000 different cards; for Lviv, 140 types from a possible 4,000 cards. When it comes to Crimea, however, the authors estimate that over 13,000 separate views of this peninsula were transformed in postcards! In total, 473 separate Crimean types are distinguished: 140 by the popular printer Granberg of Sweden (in two volumes), and 333 by others (in three volumes).



So, how does this catalog series, covering roughly 1,000 postcards, compare to the elaborate tome *Ukraine in Old Postcards* reviewed in this publication two years ago, and which illustrated over 7,500 cards? Each effort has its own strengths and weaknesses. The book, although 500+ pages,

perforce had to display the vast majority of cards greatly reduced (only some 180 appear at regular size). The new catalogs not only show both sides of every type card at original size, but include helpful descriptive information such as whether or not cards are color or black and white, and known dates of use. In addition, the text of these 11 catalogs is in English.

The price for these books is \$20 US each for UPNS members and \$25 each for non-members. If a set of 11 is ordered, then the price for the set is drastically reduced to \$150 US for UPNS members and \$200 for non-members. All prices INCLUDE postage. Payment must be in US dollar bills ONLY (not checks) as bank charges (for currency exchange) in England are prohibitive. The special price is definitely a bargain and makes these volumes very much worth getting. I highly recommend purchase of the entire set to anyone interested in deltiology or Ukrainian postal history.

REVIEW ROUND-UP (4)

by John-Paul Himka

The Marka Ukrainy catalog for 2001 is out: stamps, first day envelopes and cancels, special cancellations, pre-stamped envelopes and postal cards. *Kataloh znakiv poshtovoi oplaty Ukrainy, 2001*. Kyiv: Vydavnytstvo "Marka Ukrainy", 2001. The catalog is fully illustrated in color on glossy paper. The section on stamps is bilingual (Ukrainian and English). The eagle-eyed Bohdan Hrynshyn has pointed out to me, however, that the information in the catalog is not totally reliable. On p. 63, pre-stamped envelope 15, order no. 1-3309 should be 1-3303. There are two errors on p. 76: 1) The pre-stamped postal card order no. 0-3773 is said to have the "arms" definitive, but it has the ethnographic definitive instead. (*Filateliia Ukrainy*, 2000, no. 5 (31): 3 has it right.) 2) 1-3437 is a "povidomlennia" and 1-3438 is a "poshtova kartka" according to *Filateliia Ukrainy*, but the *Kataloh* shows the reverse. Obviously, Marka Ukrainy has to put more care into the preparation of the catalogs.

There is a new privately printed catalog of Ukrainian stamps which is quite handy. It gives the Marka Ukrainy and Michel catalog numbers for all stamps issued since Ukraine became independent. There are color illustrations and information on the quantity printed, date of issue, face value, perforation, size, printing format and method. It is in Ukrainian, with no English. Professional and economical, I recommend it highly. *Ukraina 1992-2001. Kataloh-dovidnyk poshtovykh marok*. Kyiv: Naiafyl, 2001. (80 pages.)

Take note of the special issue of *Filateliia Ukrainy*, 2002, no. 2 (34) dedicated to the tenth

anniversary of "the contemporary Ukrainian stamp". It contains memoirs of designers and others concerning the first issues of independent Ukraine. Also of particular interest in the same issue is the first installment of a catalogue of special cancellations. Going back to late last year is a detailed article on luminescence varieties and errors on Ukrainian postage stamps by Oles Shvaika (who else?) in 2001, no. 5 (31).

In recent issues of *Halfilvisnyk*, which seems to becoming increasingly political, the most interesting piece from a strictly philatelic point of view is probably Roman Byshkevych's detailed critique of the Marka Ukrainy catalogue for 2000 which appeared in 2000, no. 2 (30).

The premier journal of Ukrainian postal history, *Ukrains'kyi filatelistychnyi visnyk*, continues to engage with a broad chronological spectrum of the philately of Ukraine, from tsarist times to the present. The issue of 2001, no. 4 (64) features a piece by V. Anholenko on Austro-Hungarian field post in Dnieper Ukraine. The issue of 2002, no. 1 (65) has material of particular interest to classical collectors: a discussion of "the riddle of the red trident" (article by A. Epstein, reply by V. Mohylny) and an article by Mohylny on the 1920 postal rates.

Stamp Lover 95 (December 2001): 149 has an interesting article by Tony Leliw on British dealer Trevor Pateman, who bought part of the Seichter-Diepenbroek-Lans collection as well as part of the Vyrovj collection (altogether over 30,000 classic Ukrainian stamps). (*Stamp Lover* is the journal of Britain's National Philatelic Society.)

Editorial

As *Ukrainian Philatelist* editor I receive various exchange copies of other philatelic journals. Although not reviewed in any specific detail, these journals do contain many references to Ukraine and Ukrainica that may be of interest to members. In most cases they are dedicated to classic issues and postal stationery and are excellent resources for in-depth study and compliment some articles in *Ukrainian Philatelist*. Journals received include:

1. *The Czechoslovak Specialist*: Society for Czechoslovak Philately
2. *ЯМЦІК – The Post-Rider*: The Canadian Society of Russian Philately
3. *The British Journal of Russian Philately*: British Society of Russian Philately
4. *ПОЧТА – Journal of the ANZSRP*: Australia and New Zealand Society of Russian Philately

Should members wish to obtain contact addresses, please contact the editor at: bandura@ozemail.com.au

A HANDBOOK OF MODERN UKRAINIAN PHILATELY A Catalog of Stamps, Stationery, and Cancellations, 1991-2000

The Ukrainian firm “Marka Ukrainy” has been issuing stamps, postal cards, pre-stamped envelopes, special cancellations, and all sorts of additional products for more than a decade now, making it hard to keep up with everything. Wouldn’t it be great if there was one catalog that listed *all* of the philatelic materials produced in Ukraine since independence?!

Well, such a catalog now exists and it is the result of two dedicated philatelists working (literally) on opposite ends of the earth. George Fedyk (from Australia), who was the main compiler, and Inger Kuzych (from the US) have spent much of their free time over the past couple of years compiling the **Handbook of Modern Ukrainian Philately**, which is the most complete volume on modern Ukrainian philately ever produced. *Everything* has been included and *just about everything* has been illustrated (some 700 illustrations grace this tome). And the best part is, it’s all in English!

The authors have gone out of their way to make this **Handbook** extremely user friendly, beginning from the very first pages with a brief Introduction to Ukraine. Right up front, a Quick Reference Guide gives basic information on all of Ukraine’s stamps, first day covers, and first day postmarks in a comprehensive seven-page table. This saves the user from having to search through the main body of the book to search for basic facts.

When he or she does go looking for more info, however, the user will come across complete and thorough descriptions of all of the types of philatelic products produced in Ukraine. These items are easy to locate because they are all grouped in appropriate Parts marked off by colored inserts.

Part I covers all postage stamps, both regular issues and regional issues created from remaining Soviet stamps in 1992 by overprinting with tridents. The descriptions include all available information for every issue. In addition to the regular facts such as date of release, designer(s), colors, paper type, perforations, quantities produced, and printing format, additional information on major varieties is presented as well as descriptions for the fluorescence patterns exhibited by the stamps or souvenir sheets under UV light. This latter characteristic is a unique attribute of Ukrainian stamps and sheets. Moreover, the subjects depicted on the philatelic issues are concisely but completely described.

Part II details postal stationery items including first day covers, pre-stamped envelopes, pre-stamped postal cards, souvenir folders, souvenir cards, and stamp booklets. All available information is set forth including dates, sizes, designer(s), quantities, descriptions, and, where applicable, the unique Order Number that is assigned to every stationery item produced.

Part III describes Special Issues and includes joint issues, Europa issues, World Wildlife Fund issues, and other distinctive releases – such as maximum cards, post cards, and postal cards – prepared for certain philatelic events.

Part IV is perhaps the most impressive in the catalog, because it includes descriptions of all of the commemorative postmarks (837) produced in Ukraine during its first decade of independence. These descriptions are laid out not just chronologically, but also a second time grouped by oblast (province)! Of these postmarks, those used as first day markings are also illustrated.

All of the stamps, stationery products, special issues, and cancellations listed in Parts I through IV have been assigned their own unique catalog numbers.

Part V closes out this impressive volume and is composed of five detailed Appendices. These include an extensive listing of Thematics on Ukrainian Stamps (22 categories are set forth), a compendium of Ukrainian Stamp Series, a complete itemization of Ukrainian Postal Rates (from 1992 to 2000; 14 pages of minute but complete tables), an introduction to Ukraine’s Official Transliteration System, and a glossary of Philatelic Terminology. The authors have tried not to overlook anything in their quest to make this the ultimate guidebook for Ukrainian philately.

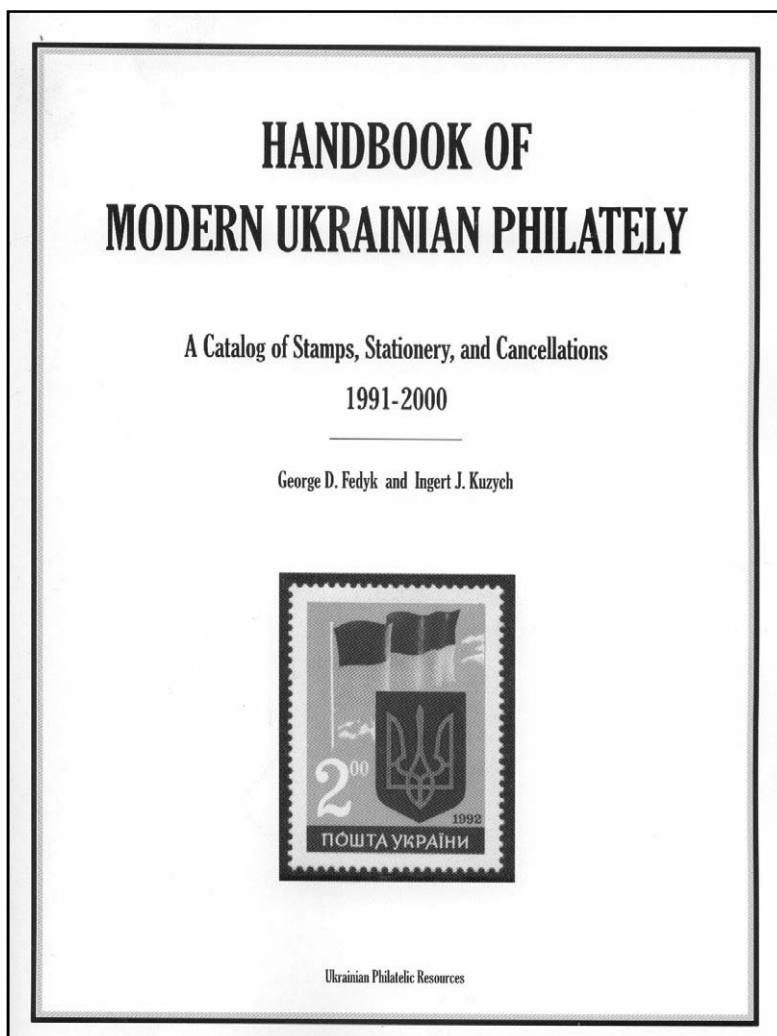
Copies of the 230 page **Handbook of Modern Ukrainian Philately** may be ordered from:

Ukrainian Philatelic Resources – P.O. Box 3, Springfield VA 22150 USA
for \$25 plus \$3 postage to US destinations, \$6 postage to Canada,
\$7 for mail to the rest of the world by surface,
or \$14 to the rest of the world by air.
(All funds in US dollars)

A Special Offer

Two years ago, Ukrainian Philatelic Resources released **The Provisional Postage Stamps of Ukraine, 1992-1995** by Heorhiy Lobko (translated by Andrew O. Martyniuk), the most comprehensive volume ever on the temporary and local stamps produced in Ukraine during its first years of independence. This multi-award winning publication of 278 pages and over 900 illustrations is now being offered at a substantial discount off its \$32 price if ordered in conjunction with the **Handbook of Modern Ukrainian Philately**. *The combined price for both volumes is \$50.* Together the two books present a complete record of Ukraine's philatelic output through its first decade of independence. Both books may be obtained from:

Ukrainian Philatelic Resources – P.O. Box 3, Springfield VA 22150 USA
for \$50 plus \$4 postage to US destinations, \$9 postage to Canada,
\$11 for mail to the rest of the world by surface,
or \$22 to the rest of the world by air.
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A LANDMARK WORK ON MODERN UKRAINIAN PHILATELY

by John-Paul Himka

Fedyk, George D., and Kuzych, Inert J. *Handbook of Modern Ukrainian Philately: A Catalog of Stamps, Stationery, and Cancellations 1991-2000*. Springfield, Virginia: Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, 2002. v + 227 pp.

This was destined to be an event from the word go. George Fedyk was a first-class cataloguer already when he was the first-class editor of *The Southern Collector* (1995-99). In that journal he published running catalogs of stamps, commemorative postmarks, postal stationery and official first day covers. I used to xerox samples of these catalogs for some clients of Lemberg Stamps and Covers who could not read Ukrainian, and I urged them to subscribe to the *The Southern Collector* themselves to keep up. George has also been publishing album pages for modern Ukrainian stamps and for Bandurist labels. In the last few years, George has done an excellent job editing *Ukrainian Philatelist*, continuing the earlier tradition of Inert Kuzych (1985-96). In 1996 Inert published a superb catalog of Ukrainian stamps issued through 1995. Since 1998 he has contributed a regular column to *The Ukrainian Weekly* entitled "Focus on Philately" which can be read with interest by beginner and advanced collector alike. (I have a thick file of these columns that I refer to regularly.) I know that both George and Inert have fantastic collections too. Their color portraits are printed on the back of the handbook under review.

No one will be disappointed with this publication. It is a primary reference work on many aspects of modern Ukrainian philately. I consider it indispensable.

The goal that the authors set themselves was to be "the most complete volume on modern Ukrainian philately ever produced" (1). Of course, all such claims are relative, so let me flesh out what this handbook has and what it doesn't have.

As it signals in its title, the handbook only covers material issued through 2000. I hope that the authors have plans to publish updates regularly, perhaps in *Ukrainian Philatelist* and/or on the web. The series of official catalogs issued in Ukraine (the Bekhtir, later Marka Ukrainy catalogs) now has regular annual supplements as well as running updates in the journal *Filateliia Ukrainy*. In the latest issue that I have on hand

(2002, no. 2 [34]), the coverage extends to 29 January 2002. The coverage on their website (<http://www.stamp.kiev.ua/>) extends to 19 July 2002 (as of 24 July). The detailed Vesna catalog published by Bohdan Hrynyshyn exclusively on the web (Ukrainian Electronic Stamp Album: <http://www.ukrainian-philately.info/>) covers stamps through 19 April 2002. The ultimate usefulness of the Fedyk-Kuzych *Handbook* as a tool will depend to some extent on whether it solves the update problem.

Also, although profusely illustrated, the *Handbook* only uses black and white (except for the cover). Both the Bekhtir/Marka Ukrainy and Vesna catalogs use color, which is more convenient to work with. Moreover, the *Handbook* has fewer illustrations than the other two catalogs. For example, it does not illustrate the cachets of pre-stamped envelopes, nor pre-stamped postal cards, nor commemorative postmarks (as the Brandelis catalog does in *Filateliia Ukrainy*). These limitations are understandable. The Bekhtir/Marka Ukrainy catalogs have the financial backing of the Ukrainian postal authorities. Had Fedyk and Kuzych matched these publications with glossy paper and color photos, the resulting price would have been astronomical, surely putting it out of reach for the vast majority of collectors of Ukraine. Vesna circumvented this problem by using the internet, which is a good solution (except that there are bugs: many Vesna illustrations are distorted).

The *Handbook* does not cover provisionals, but this is no loss, since there is an unsurpassed catalog of these by Hryhorii Lobko available in a careful English translation by Andrew O. Martyniuk. (Martyniuk even managed one up on Fedyk-Kuzych: the latter incorrectly rendered MVZ as "regional production enterprise" [6], while Martyniuk has it right as "municipal communications center" [xvi].) The only overlap between the Lobko catalog and the Fedyk-Kuzych *Handbook* is the KLC trident overprints. There are significant differences of interpretation between the catalogs about these overprints; I lean towards the Fedyk-Kuzych interpretation. Provisionals, not even the trident overprints, do not figure at all in the Bekhtir/Marka Ukrainy catalogs and only selectively in Vesna.

The exclusion of provisionals, and for that matter the interesting postal history of the