



and



## Intro to Ukrainian Philately (Part1)

Although Ukraine has issued a few dozen new stamps every year since independence in 1991, there is actually a great deal more to collecting this fascinating eastern European country. During its previous brief experience as a sovereign state (from 1918 to 1920), Ukraine released a large number of philatelic items. In addition, during World War I and just prior to World War II, some portions of occupied Ukraine declared their independence, formed new governments, and issued stamps until they were absorbed into other political entities. Thus, there are also stamps of Western Ukraine, Soviet Ukraine, and Carpatho-Ukraine. Since the 19th century, stamp issues released by the various Ukrainian governments, both local and national, number over 3,000! The US Scott Catalogue only lists a tiny fraction of these: European catalogs tend to be more complete.

### **Zemstvo Stamps**

By the mid-19th century, Ukrainian ethnographic territories had been divided between the Russian Empire to the east and the Austrian Empire to the west. Postage stamps appeared in the latter empire in 1850 and in the former in 1857. In 1864, laws were promulgated in the Russian Empire allowing for zemstvo or rural local issues. From their appearance in 1865 to their discontinuance in 1917, about 2,500 zemstvo stamps were released. Of these, some 800 were issued in Ukraine at 39 locations. The first Ukrainian zemstvo stamps were circulated in 1866 at Verkhnodniprovsk, Katerynoslav Guberniya, and in Dniprovsk, Tauridia Gubernia - both now located in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. Which locale preceded the other has not been determined.



### **Independent Ukraine**

Eastern Ukrainian territory proclaimed its independence from Russia on 22 January 1918. By 18 April, a five-value set of currency stamps had been printed and released. Perforated 11 1/2 and printed on card stock, these stamps were used in place of coins because of a shortage of metals. Each currency stamp was inscribed on the back with a trident and the words (in Ukrainian) "circulates in lieu of coins." Such stamps were never authorized for postal purposes, but they do appear on some philatelic covers. Three months later, on 18 July 1918, the independent Ukrainian government authorized its first set of definitives, the Shahiv Issues (Scott 62-66), using the same designs as were used for the currency stamps.



*The Holiday Dinner Party will be December 12<sup>th</sup> starting with pre-dinner reception at 6:30 pm and dinner at 7:00 pm.*

The 10- and 20-shahiv stamps were designed by Antin Sereda (1890-1961) and the 30-, 40-, and 50-shahiv stamps by Yuriy Narbut (1886-1920), a master graphic artist and president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts in Kyiv. Most were issued imperforate and remained in wide use until the end of 1920. (A very limited quantity were privately perforated and used postally.)

For the first seven months of its independence, Ukraine allowed postage stamps of czarist Russia to remain valid for postal use. By 20 August, however, the Ukrainian Ministry of Posts had ordered all postage stamps in use on Ukrainian territory to be overprinted with a trident, the national emblem of the Ukrainian state.



This action minimized Russian influence, provided stamps of higher denomination, and saved treasury funds. After 1 October 1918, all Russian stamps became invalid without the overprint.

At this time, Ukrainian territory was divided into six postal districts: Kyiv, Poltava, Katerynoslav (present-day Dnipropetrovsk), Kharkiv, Odesa, and Podillia.<sup>1</sup> Each district utilized a number of distinct overprinting devices and so trident-overprinted provisionals came to vary in size, color, and form. To date, researchers have identified about

seventy-five basic overprints with at least fifty variants, including some produced by local authorities. Since each overprint was applied to an average of 20 stamp values, the total number of different types of trident stamps is more than 1,500. Provisional trident-overprinted stamps remained in use for some time after the fall of the Ukrainian government. The latest authenticated date of usage is on an Odesa postal card from Pryvilne to Kharkiv dated 8 February 1926.

The study of trident overprints is the largest and most active field of Ukrainian philately. The specialty is hindered, however, by the number of forged overprints.<sup>2</sup>

By autumn of 1918, the Ukrainian Ministry of Posts had recognized the need for a wider range of postal values and according to some authorities, set about preparing a second definitive issue of five stamps. This set, made up of values greater than 50 shahiv, was to replace the trident overprint provisionals and supplement the first five shahiv values. When the supply of high-value trident overprint provisionals was exhausted in Volyn and Podillia, the Ministry released only the 20 hryven value (Scott 74) to ease the shortage. No other values of the second definitive set (reputed to consist of 1, 3, 5, and 10 hryven) were ever placed into postal use. According to some unconfirmed reports, the entire new supply was completely destroyed by fire when a plane carrying it out of Kyiv was shot down and burned.



Other researchers believe the Hryven Issue was originally intended as a fiscal stamp, but, due to the shortage of 10 ruble stamps in the Podillia area, it was released as a postal stamp. At that time, 100 shahiv equaled one hryvnia; two hryvni equaled one karbovanets, the equivalent of a ruble. (The values are one hryvnia, two to four hryvni, and five or more hryven.) Because of the 20-hryven stamp's high value, its use was limited primarily to prepayment of money transfer forms (postal money orders), particularly those for very high sums, and for parcel receipts.

## Illustrated Glossary of Precancels

by Colin Philip and Dave Philcox

This Glossary has been compiled primarily to assist collectors new to the fascinating field of precancel collecting, but the authors hope that it also might help precancellists of longer standing who want a quick reference to a topic which may have slipped their memory. We have attempted to include as many relevant terms as we can but inevitably some obvious ones may have been omitted.

In much of the text, the descriptive material refers to precancels from the USA, being by far the largest user of these issues. To avoid monotonous repetition, it may be assumed that, unless stated, the US is implied.

### Algeria:

During the time it was a province of France (*qv*) a number of precancels were issued for this North African country between 1924 and 1963. The styles of overprint in this period were identical to those used in France. Algerian precancels are listed and priced in French francs in Part 2 of the Yvert & Tellier Catalogue, and in US dollars in the PSS Catalogue of France, Algeria, Tunisia and Monaco (1983).



### Austria:

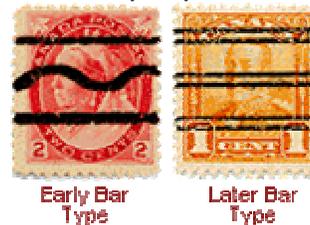
A minor precancel issuing country of Europe that is best known for the precancelled wrappers of the German and Austrian Alpine Association. The first precancels were handstamps, but printed ones were in use from 1910 until 1922, since which time no further precancels have been issued. The precancel was printed on the wrapper and included a date in the form, for example, MITTE JULI (middle of July), ENDE MARZ (end

of March), etc. The early journal stamps were also precancelled by sticking them to a blank sheet of newspaper and allowing the newsprint to provide the cancellation, thus paying the appropriate newspaper tax.



### Bar Type:

(1) In Canada, a stamp precancelled only by means of bars or lines, without other printed identification. Two main categories can be distinguished; the Early Bars issued from about 1889 to 1903, and the Later Bars which made their appearance in 1922. The Early Bars consist of various styles of parallel lines (sometimes including interrupted or wavy lines), which in most cases were applied horizontally across the stamp usually by means of rubber rollers. The Later Bars are straight, continuous and parallel and were applied using plates made for the purpose.



(2) In the USA, precancel forerunners were produced in the latter part of the 1800s by overprinting with bars or similar designs, and are commonly known as Bar Types. Similarly, some of the more recent National Bureau issues were precancelled with two parallel bars and can be called Bar Types. The term is also used to distinguish bars from lines in local precancels (*see Bars & Lines below*).

## Board Meeting Minutes

Board Meeting Minutes – Corrected Nov 14, 2012  
The meeting was called to order at 7 p.m., Rod Gabel officiating.

Present: Rod Gabel, Tom Cunningham, Harry Pedersen, Perry Denton, Tom Siegel

### Old Business

**Promotional Flyers** – An initial batch of 100 in two colors was printed for the Mid-Cities Stamp Expo and the TSDA show in Richardson, at a cost of \$0.39 ea. For future printings it was approved to print flyers in black ink on colored paper, yellow paper preferred, as this can be done for as little as \$0.05 ea.

**American Philatelist Advertisement** – Approved to proceed with 12 insertions of the ad at a cost of \$1,320, in lieu of a straight donation to APS. For: Rod, Tom, Harry, Tom, (Geoff in absentia). Abstained: Perry.

**Album Guidelines** – Agreed to change wording of paragraph 5 from “will” to “shall” to read “Members shall...” Guidelines will be posted in an 8X10 stand-up frame on the table with the albums.

### New Business

None

The meeting adjourned at 7:20 p.m.

## Meeting Minutes

Meeting Minutes – Corrected\*\*Nov 14, 2012  
The meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m., Rod Gabel presiding

19 Members were present and two guests

### Officer Reports

Secretary's report – Secretary was absent.

Treasurer's report – combined balances exceed \$11,000.

Program VP's report – tonight's program is open forum for members to share some of their favorite acquisitions/items.

Editor's report – none

### Announcements

The holiday dinner will be December 12<sup>th</sup> starting with pre-dinner reception at 6:30 pm and dinner at 7:00 pm. The menu is a choice of poached salmon or prime rib. Members \$10 / guests \$25. Let Dr. Boehning know if you are coming. The deadline for reservations is the last meeting in November.

So far 29 reservations have been received and 30 are needed.

### Old Business, New Business, Trivia / Show & Tell

None.

### Door Prizes/Album Drawing

Tom Siegel donated a door prize. The album drawing was held.

### Program

Perry Denton invited member to tell about their favorite acquisitions, experiences, etc.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:45 p.m.

## DPCPS UPCOMING EVENTS

**Dec 7-8** **Dallas TSDA**  
Richardson Civic Center, 411 W. Arapaho Road, Tichardson, TX 75080-4551. Fri. 11-6, Sat. 9-4

**Dec 12** **DPCPS Holiday Party**  
*Party will start with pre-dinner reception at 6:30 pm and dinner at 7:00 pm.*

**There will NOT be a meeting in December due to the Holidays.**

**Jan 9** **DPCPS Regular Meeting 7:30pm**  
The trading begins at 7:00 and stamp swap & trade will follow the meeting. Club Albums will also be available

**Jan 23** **DPCPS Regular Meeting 7:30pm**  
The trading begins at 7:00 and stamp swap & trade will follow the meeting. Club Albums will also be available

## Stamp & Tongs

### APS GOLD AWARD

Dallas-Park Cities Philatelic Society Newsletter

Rick Houghland, Editor

Stamp & Tongs is published monthly. Material in this newsletter may be reproduced in other philatelic publications if the sources are acknowledged.

2012 DPCPS OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

President	<b>Rod Gabel</b>
Vice President	<b>Perry Denton</b>
Secretary	<b>Geoffrey Owens</b>
Treasurer	<b>Jack Urish</b>
Directors	<b>Tom Cunningham</b> <b>Harry Pederson</b> <b>Tom Siegel</b>

Membership is \$12 available to anyone of good character interested in philately. Membership applications at: [www.dpcps2010.webs.com](http://www.dpcps2010.webs.com)