



and



Longs

Dallas-Park Cities Philatelic Society
2nd & 4th (7:30pm) Wednesday's

Edgemere Retirement Center
8523 Thackrey
Dallas, TX

Volume 57

February 2013

Intro to Ukrainian Philately (Part3)

Soviet Ukraine

A rival communist government, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, was proclaimed in December of 1917 but was not able to make consistent headway in Ukraine until 1919. Postwar anarchy caused by civil war and inflation necessitated the provisional revaluation of low-value Russian kopek stamps to 100 times their original face value during March of 1920. The Kharkiv post office revalued various trident-overprinted provisionals with "RUB" (for ruble) at this time. Two years later (February 1922), the Kyiv post office surcharged values in the thousands of rubles onto remainders of Russian Postal Savings Bank stamps.



In 1923, the government of the Ukrainian SSR issued a set of four semi-postal stamps entitled "Famine Relief," since the surcharge on the stamps was earmarked to aid famine victims. This set circulated briefly in several cities from 25 June to 15 July and was the only regular postal issue ever released by the government of the Ukrainian SSR (Scott B1-B4 are unwatermarked, B5-B8 are watermarked).

German Occupation

In 1941, Germany overprinted its eighteen-stamp definitive set with a single-line black overprint "UKRAINE" for use in the occupied territory of Ukraine. These overprints were in postal circulation until late 1944 when most Ukrainian territory was recaptured by Soviet troops. Some attempts were made by local Ukrainian authorities under German occupation to issue postage stamps. Local emissions appeared in Sarny, Horokhiv, and Kamianets-Podilskyi, among others. German authorities soon turned against any such developments, and the local issues were banned.

Carpatho-Ukraine



Part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire until the end of World War I, Carpatho-Ukraine was administered by Czechoslovakia until 1939. In March of that year, a national assembly meeting in Khust proclaimed Carpatho-Ukraine an independent state. On the date of proclamation, 15 March 1939, a single stamp was released. It consisted of the inscription "Carpatho-Ukraine" on the 3-koron Czechoslovakia stamp depicting the wooden church at Yasinia. Carpatho-Ukraine's independence was short-lived and the territory was administered by Hungary until late 1944 during which time Hungarian stamps and postmarks were used.

In October 1944, Carpatho-Ukraine was occupied by Soviet troops. Early the following month, the Czechoslovakian administration returned to Khust and to the eastern provinces of Carpatho-Ukraine. There on 4 December 1944, it overprinted Hungarian stamps and postal stationery "CSP/1944". The initials stand for Czech-Slovak Post. Not long after (1 February 1945), a socialist

Ukrainian National Council was established in the western provinces that overprinted Hungarian stamps "Transcarpathian Ukraine Post". Four different types of overprints were used.

Seeking to further enhance its claim to Carpatho-Ukraine, the Ukrainian National Council issued a series of definitive issues. The first set of three stamps was released in May 1945. The second definitive set, consisting of six stamps, was issued in June 1945. Two additional stamps of the same design were released the following September, but had the year 1945 incorporated into their design. In June on 1945, in an agreement between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, the latter agreed to give up the eastern provinces of Carpatho-Ukraine. The entire territory was incorporated into the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic on 15 November 1945.

Recent Stamp Issues

Ukraine resumed issuing stamps on 1 March 1992 and has followed a fairly conservative stamp release policy since. Until the middle of 1994, all of Ukraine's stamps were prepared abroad, either in Canada, Russia, Austria, or Hungary. Since 1995, virtually all stamps have been printed at the Kyiv Polygraphic Concern, also known as "Derzhznak."

A high inflation rate during Ukraine's early years of independence caused stamp values to soar. Whereas the first stamps of 1992 were inscribed 15 kopiok, by 1996 the values on some issues had reached 100,000 karbovantsiv. In 1994, non-denominated stamps (showing ethnographic scenes, were released with assigned rates, e.g. for domestic correspondence or for overseas air mail letters. Pegged to the US dollar, the values of these stamps were adjusted weekly to reflect exchange rate variations.

Inflation also played havoc with official postal tariffs. Through the first four and one half years of independence, i.e. through 1995, postal rates underwent 10 major upward adjustments.

On 2 September 1996, Ukraine switched to a new currency, the hryvnia; it was decreed to be 100,000 times the value of the severely deflated karbovanets. By November, stamps appeared denominated in the new currency.

During 1992 and 1993 (and in some instances 1994 and 1995) various locales in Ukraine found themselves short of postage stamps or stuck with unusable old Soviet stamps or stationery. These local post offices were forced to prepare provisional stamp issues as well as provisional surcharges on postal stationery. Research on these many provisional releases as well as on overprints of former Soviet stamps and on the plethora of other postal markings from this time period is ongoing. To date, many hundreds of local provisional stamps have been identified from dozens of locales.

In recent years, Ukraine has released several dozen stamps annually. In general, these issues have been of increasing beauty and sophistication. Almost all new issues contain fluorescent tags, most applied in unique shapes or patterns. The scope and diversity of this tagging is unprecedented and reveals an entirely new stamp characteristic for Ukraine collectors.

All of modern Ukraine's stamp issues (from 1992 onward) may be viewed on [Bohdan Hrynyshyn's Ukrainian Electronic Stamp Album](#), which also does a good job of keeping up with all of Ukraine Post's latest releases.

Illustrated Glossary of Precancels

by Colin Philip and Dave Philcox

Bureau Print:



A stamp precancelled by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing located in Washington DC. They are identified by having clear, distinct impressions using one of a small range of standard styles. Bureaus are listed in a number of catalogues, the most popular being the Noble Official Catalogue (64th ed., 1983) and the PSS Bureau Precancel Catalogue (4th ed., 1997). There are about ten thousand collectible varieties, covering towns, types, denominations and stamp issues and are one of the most popular aspects of precancel collecting.

Canada:



From 1889 until 1978, a major precancel issuing country of North America. The various types which have

appeared are described elsewhere (see *Bar Type*, *City Type* and *Numeral Type*). Canadian precancels have always been popular with collectors, and because demand usually exceeds supply, their prices have remained high. A number of catalogues and handbooks cater for Canadian collectors, the most general catalogue being the Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue, 5th Ed., (2002).

City Type:

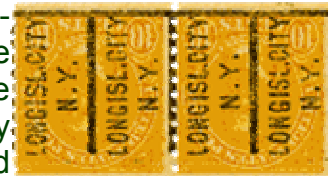
In Canada, a stamp which is precancelled with the names of the town and province (sometimes abbreviated) and a distinctive pattern of wavy or straight lines. Such stamps were used in 54 towns, some of which are extremely scarce. They were introduced in 1903 and were discontinued as the numeral types (*qv*) made their appearance in the 1930s. The term may also be applied to a precancel from any country that contains the name of a town or city in the cancellation. In some US catalogues, a City Type is



any non-Bureau precancel bearing the name of a town or city.

City Type Coil:

Generally used to describe a non-Bureau coil stamp that has been precancelled by a special machine that also re-winds the coil in the process. These are covered by the PSS City Type Coils Precancelled by Coil Machines (2001).



Classics:

Term used for US precancels on stamps issued between 1895 and 1902



Coil Pair:

Pair of coil stamps, joined vertically or horizontally in the case of the City Type Coils, and horizontally only in Bureau issues. In Bureaus, one also finds gap pairs (*qv*), line pairs (*qv*), and combination (line and gap) pairs (*qv*).



Combination Pair:

Used to describe precancelled coil pairs where the gap between the ends of the lines showing the joining of the two halves of the precancel printing cylinder coincides with the line produced during the printing of the stamp themselves. In other words, a combination of a line and gap pair. Due to the different sizes of the cylinders used in the printing of coil stamps and the subsequent precancelling, a line-gap situation occurs only every 204 stamps, showing the scarcity value of such pairs. See *Coil Pair*, *Gap Pair*, *Line Pair*



Counterfeit:

A precancel made, usually fraudulently, to imitate a legally issued and used device.



THE HONG KONG TREATY PORTS

British Hong Kong: A Quick History.

The island of Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Nanking (1842) which concluded the first Anglo-Chinese ("Opium") War. Britain took the nearby Kowloon Peninsula, on the mainland, in 1861, and negotiated a 99-year lease of the adjacent "New Territories" in 1898. The entire Colony was returned to Chinese governance when this lease ran out in 1997.

The Treaty Ports

The Treaty of Nanking also required China to open certain ports to trade and a British Consul was appointed at each port. In 1844 postal agencies were opened in the Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai consulates. Later more were opened in China and in Japan.. These agencies were initially operated by the G.P.O. in London, but, in 1868, were turned over to the Hong Kong Post Office. The Treaty Port Offices in Japan were closed in 1879 due to competition from the newly-

established Japanese overseas mail department and cheaper, faster, mail routes to Europe via San Francisco. In 1917, Hong Kong stamps overprinted "China" were introduced. While the Chinese Treaty Port consular post offices were closed in 1922, in Wei-Hai-Wei, a small British Colony held on lease from China, the post office continued to operate until 1930, when the Colony was returned to China and the final curtain descended on the Era of The Treaty Ports.

Postal History

The Treaty Port Offices were first issued their own cancellers, barred oval 'killers', in 1866. Prior to this all of their outgoing mail had been cancelled 'B62' in Hong Kong and this practice continued for most of the mail. Only the "loose letters", received after the mail bags had been closed, were cancelled with the local 'killers'. With the later introduction of CDS type cancellers, all mail was cancelled locally. In 1917, Hong Kong stamps overprinted "CHINA" were issued for use at the Treaty Port offices. These remained in use until the end.

The Early Treaty Port Postal Histories

TREATY PORT	YEAR P.O. OPENED	'KILLER' NUMERAL CANCELLATION
***** C H I N A *****		
AMOY	1844	"A1" (1866-85), "D27" (1876-85)
CANTON	1844	"C1" (1866-85)
CHEFOO	186?	CDS cancels only
FOOCHOW	1844	"F1" (1866-85)
HANKOW	1872	"D29" (1879-85)
KIUNGCHOW (HOIHOW)	1873	"D28" (1876-85)
NINGPO	1844	"N1" (1866-85)
SHANGHAI	1844	"S1" (1866-85)
SWATOW	1861	"S2" (1866-85)
TIENTSIN	1882	CDS cancels only.
WEI-HAI-WEI (COLONY)	1899	CDS cancels only.
***** J A P A N *****		
KOBE	1869	"D30" (1876-79)
NAGASAKI	1860	"N2" (1866-79)
YOKOHAMA	1859	"Y1" (1867-79)

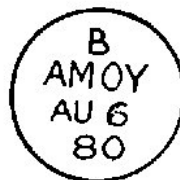
----- TYPICAL 19th. CENTURY CANCELLATIONS -----



Vertical
1866-85. RL-T2



Horizontal
1876-85. RL-T3



Straight name
RL-PR



Curved name
RL-PQ

"Killer" Ovals

Single Circle CDS

----- TYPICAL 20th. CENTURY CANCELLATIONS -----



RL-T10



RL-T14



RL-T15



RL-T16



RL-T17

CDS Types incorporating various forms of "BRITISH POST OFFICE"

----- 'KILLER' CANCELLATIONS IN PRACTICE -----

Maybe you can see how they got that name :-)



"D27"
Amoy



"F1"
Foochow



"S1"
Shanghai



"Y1"
Yokohama

SOME CDS CANCELS OF THE 19th. CENTURY



Amoy
Type PR



Amoy
Type PQ



Canton
Type PR



Canton
Type PQ

SOME CDS CANCELS OF THE 20th. CENTURY



Tientsin
Single Circle



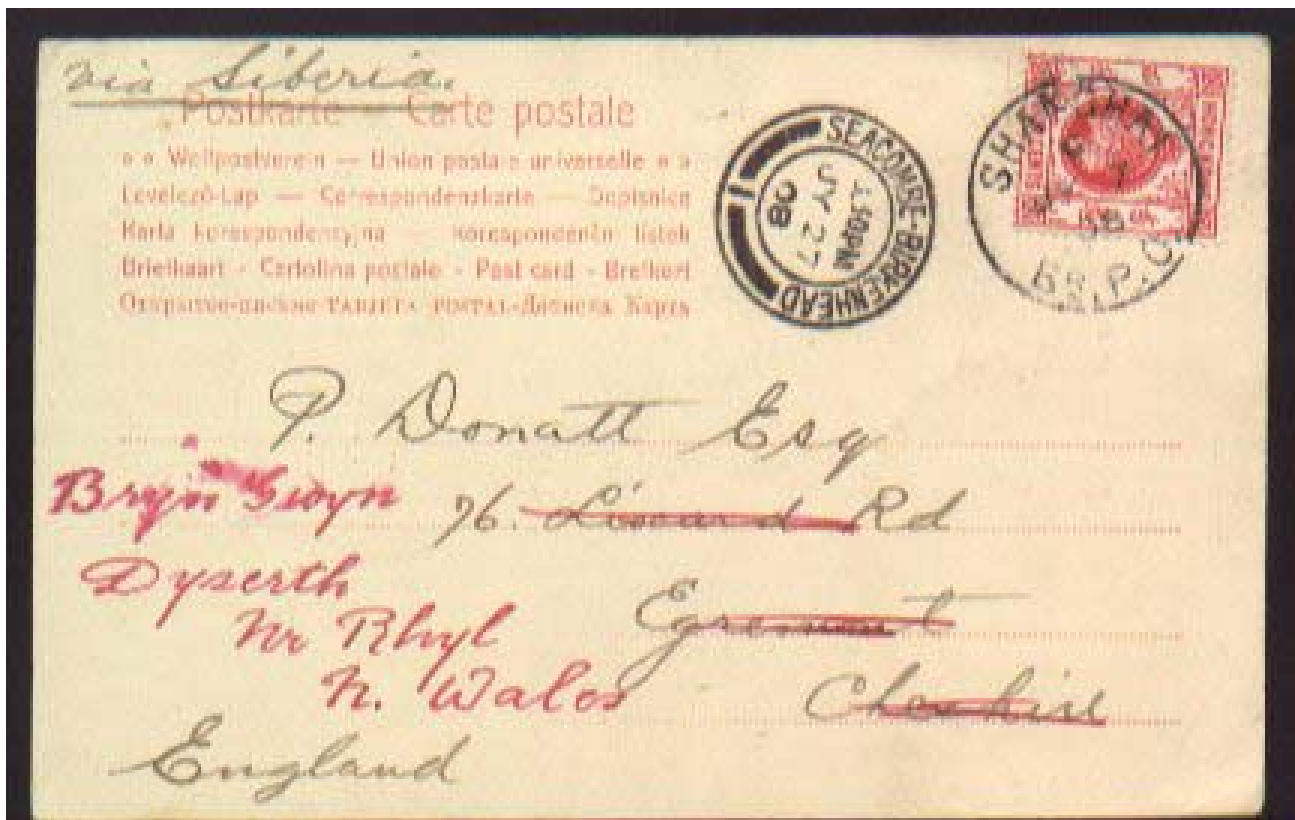
Chefoo & Tientsin
Double Circles



Wei-Hai-Wei
See Below

Wei-Hai-Wei was not a Treaty Port but a small British Colony held on lease from China. A dependency of Hong Kong, on the same footing as the Treaty Ports, it was occupied in May, 1898 and restored to China in October, 1930. Initially a courier service carried mail to Chefoo, franked with labels known as "Wei-Hai-Wei locals". Then a Chinese P.O., Liu Kung Tau, was opened in March, 1899. This was closed in September and replaced by a British Post Office. In 1904 a second P.O. was opened in Port Edward, the European Quarter of the Settlement. These offices continued operations up until the return of the Colony to China in 1930.

1904 Post Card: Shanghai - England "via Siberia"



MEETING MINUTES

February 13, 2013

The meeting was called to order at 7:29 p.m., Rod Gabel presiding

19 Members were present and two guests

Officer Reports

- Secretary's report – minutes of previous meeting accepted without being read.

- Treasurer's report – presented, distributed separately.

- Program VP's report – tonight, Paul Witthoeft, "Are You Smarter Than A Sixth Grader?"; Feb 27, George Kempston, "British Commonwealth Trivia" and a mini-auction; Mar 1-3, TEXPEX; Mar 13, Spring Cleaning Bourse.

- Editor's report – February issue Stamps and Tongs will be distributed soon.

Announcements

- Paul Rozewicz has stopped collecting U.S. and has stamps for sale. See Paul for details.

Old Business

- None.

New Business

- Jack Urish presented the club with \$1000 from the proceeds of the album sales.

Trivia / Show & Tell

- Stan Bartnikowski showed an Austro-Hungarian stamp. Jack Urish showed an early French stamp, some Finland with unidentified names stamped on them, and a map of Vichy France.

Door Prizes/Album Drawing

- Tom Siegel and Rick Houghland donated door prizes. The album drawing was held.

Program

- Paul Witthoeft discussed the requirements for the Boy Scouts' Stamp Collecting Merit Badge. The meeting was adjourned at 8:47 p.m.

MEMBERSHIP DUES FOR 2013 (\$12.00) CAN BE MAILED TO :

DALLAS-PARK CITIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

ATTN: GEOFF OWENS, SECRETARY

P.O. BOX 865045

PLANO, TX 75086

DPCPS UPCOMING EVENTS

Feb 27 DPCPS Regular Meeting 7:30pm

The trading begins at 7:00 and stamp swap & trade will follow the meeting. Albums will also be available. PROGRAM: British Commonwealth Trivia George Kempston followed by a mini auction.

Mar 1-3 TEXPEX 2013 , Hilton DFW Lakes Executive Conference Center, 1800 HWY 26E, Grapevine, TX

Mar 13 DPCPS Regular Meeting 7:30pm

The trading begins at 7:00 and stamp swap & trade will follow the meeting. Albums will also be available. PROGRAM: Spring Cleaning Bourse—BRING YOUR STUFF.

Mar 27 DPCPS Regular Meeting 7:30pm

The trading begins at 7:00 and stamp swap & trade will follow the meeting. Albums will also be available.

PROGRAM: TO BE ARRANGED.

followed by a mini auction.

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	Rod Gabel
Vice President	Perry Denton
Secretary	Geoffrey Owens
Treasurer	Jack Urish
Directors	Tom Cunningham
	Harry Pedersen
	Tom Siegel

Membership is \$12 available to anyone of good character interested in philately. Membership applications at: www.dpcps2010.webs.com