

# BULLETIN



LITHUANIAN

PHILATELIC SOCIETY

of New York

# LITHUANIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

BULLETIN 174

DECEMBER 1995

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MEMBERS WITH MATERIAL TO CONSIGN - KINDLY WRITE THE EDITOR  
OR THE AUCTION MANAGER.

## LPSNY BULLETIN SUBSCRIPTIONS RATES & MEMBERSHIP DUES

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LPSNY CLUB NOTES, LETTERS, BALTIC PHILATELIC ACTIVITY

I have held up final publication of this Bulletin issue for too long awaiting further word on the time balloting by the full Toronto membership will take place. Our President expects to attend the Toronto show scheduled for March 30,31 and will advise us.

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[Below is a letter by Andrew Kapochunas to the Chicago LPS.]

Speaking merely as a member of the Lithuania Philatelic Society, of the Lithuanian Philatelic Society of New York, and of the Lithuanian Philatelic Society, I understand that there is some concern in Chicago over the extract of a letter to the editor of the LPSNY Bulletin, published in the September 1995 issue, which suggested a new name for the combined societies of New York and Toronto.

(The results of a referendum by LPSNY members to approve or disapprove a potential merger with Toronto were overwhelmingly favorable, as you have read in our last Bulletin, based on a percentage of voting members not dissimilar to the percentage of registered voters who vote in U.S. presidential elections. As a member of the "Chicago" group, I understand that the issue of potentially jolting with New York and Toronto apparently never went beyond the discussion stage at a meeting of Chicago members.)

The quoted LPSNY member suggested that The Lithuanian Philatelic Society of North America might be an appropriate name for a combined society. Bear in mind that it is Jerry Norton's editorial policy (readers of the LPSNY Bulletin have seen this policy in action), to publish all letters -- praiseworthy or critical -- of possible general interest, That letter was no trial balloon floated to test members' reaction.

I understand the concern is over whether the suggested name would appear to include all Lithuanian philatelic societies based in North America under its wing. Again, as a member of all three groups, and happy to be in each, I find it a curious reaction. Of the three groups, New York and Toronto are the only ones who have ever had a North American geography as part of their official name.

To the unknowing -- say a typical reader of the American Philatelist doesn't The Lithuania Philatelic Society, especially one now an official affiliate of the APS, imply a society that is official, co-opting the domain of any other society? Was there any mention in that APS listing that other Lithuanian philatelic societies exist? No, and why should there be? The fact that New York's and Toronto's combined membership represents a more international audience than "Chicago's" is irrelevant.

A useful "Chicago" reaction -- especially from a member of both societies, might be a letter with a different suggestion, one which the LPSNY would certainly publish.

The Lithuania Philatelic Society as a group, has a bit of a history of choosing to go its own way, apart from the New York and Toronto societies. That is its right, although I wonder how some of the decisions would have gone if they were voted on by the entire membership, rather than just by those in Chicago.

In New York, we now haven't the concentration of members that would allow us the luxury of a social-type organization. That's said with envy, rather than with disdain, because one of the consequences is a society defined primarily by its bulletin. For me, and for any other "Chicago" member not in that city, the "Chicago" society is its bulletin, and its fine quality must be the major reason why a non-Chicago-based member would consider joining that society.

Pooling the limited editorial resources of three societies often covering the same ground in their bulletins seemed like reason enough to me to support a merger. A majority of voting members of the New York society agreed. For members of all three societies whose concerns are perhaps less philatelic and more oriented to the social and financial, the potential -problems of a merger may seem insurmountable, the potential gains minimal.

It is the members whose membership is defined by the bulletins they receive who have the most to gain by cooperation between societies with limited editorial resources. They also have the most to lose when societies compete with each other.

Respectfully,

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LPSNYer Bohdan Pauk has just published Belarus: A Catalog-Checklist. The publication is the first comprehensive listing of Belarus National Republic postage stamps and Belarus Socialist Soviet Republic locals; it details the German, Ukrainian, Polish and Lithuanian administrative issues, the private issues of Sluck, Warwizski, Homel and other locales. Orders to North American addresses are \$5.00 (US) postpaid; \$6.00 (US) elsewhere. Make checks payable to Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, P.O. Box 7193, Westchester, IL 60154.

## NEW POSTAGE STAMPS OF LITHUANIA - PART XIII

by Andrew Kapochunas

Please note that I have renumbered the following stamps to take into account the fact that, after my last article on new issues was written, P-Ž assigned the "Via Baltica" souvenir sheet #121, and did not number the three individual stamps on that sheet. Scott numbered the sheet 509, and the individual stamps 509a, 509b and 509c. Michel, whose numbering logic I emulated, called the stamps 577, 578 and 579, and the sheet itself Block 6. P-Ž's logic in ignoring the individual stamps? Reportedly, they believed that since no one would tear the sheet to use the individual stamps for postage, there was no need to number those stamps! I would be grateful for a photocopy of any such usage in the possession of a member. Here are the new, corrected, numbers of the concerned issues:

<u>Issue</u>	<u>"Old" AK Lith. #</u>	<u>New Lith. #</u>	<u>Scott #</u>	<u>Michel #</u>
S/S Parnu	121	121(a)	509a	577
S/S Bauska	122	121(b)	509b	578
S/S Kaunas	123	121(c)	509c	579
Entire S/S	121a	121	509	Block 6
Europa	124	122	510	
Folk Costumes of Aukštaičiai	125 - 127	123 - 125	511 - 513	
Famous Lithuanians	128 - 130	126 - 128	514 - 516	

57th Issue  
June 14, 1995

### Day of Mourning and Hope

This is the first stamp reminding us of this tragic day in Lithuanian history since the three triangular stamps of June 14, 1991 (Lithuanian numbers 21-23; unrecognized by Scott because they were issued before the USSR officially recognized Lithuania's independence; Mi #'s 477-479), the 50th anniversary. Designed by Violeta Skabeikienė, this stamp was printed offset by Budapest Securities Printers on white, dull-gummed, paper, perforated 12. A special cancel was used and a Pašto Ženklas first-day cover, FDC 1995 - 8, was issued the same day. Both are described elsewhere in this issue.



129

**129 20 ct Day of Mourning and Hope** multicolored (Sc #517; value: \$0.15 mnh/used)  
 Printing: 500,000

The origin of the image on this stamp -- a "Pieta" with a dagger through the chest of the Madonna -- appears to be Lithuanian folk art, but is uncredited by P-Ž. Would Ms. Skabeikienė enlighten us? A detailed reminder of those terrible days is in order, so the following is excerpted from "Lithuania: 700 Years," Manyland Books, New York, 1969:

*"The sudden outbreak of war between Germany and Russia in June, 1941 caught the USSR off guard ...As it was later learned, terrible coercion was to prepare the way for the mass deportation of Lithuania's inhabitants (occupied by Soviet troops since June 15, 1940), drawn up according to the instruction of Serov, the deputy Soviet commissar of state security for the USSR. This mass deportation was to be carried out simultaneously in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. The instructions stated that the deportation of the anti-Soviet element from the Baltic State was a task of great political importance.*

*"The first mass deportation, which began on June 14, 1941, has subsequently gone down in Lithuanian history as one of the most tragic episodes the nation has ever experienced. The operation began at 4 AM, and was nationwide. The people to be deported were given a brief interval to gather their belongings; often this interval lasted only 15 minutes. Entire families were taken to railway depots where boxcars stood waiting. As a rule, families were separated (heads of households in one car, wives and children in another), crowded into the cars and shipped to the north and east. The operation, in many places, lasted until June 16. News of the manhunt spread throughout Lithuania. People began to hide..."*

*"The main station through which trains were to pass was Naujoji Vilnia near Vilnius. 531 cars were registered there as having human cargoes. It has been established that 340 cars took other routes. Although the instructions said that 25 persons were to be placed in one boxcar, in actuality the number of persons packed in exceeded 50 per car. Taking into consideration all of the documents regarding deportations, between 30,000 and 40,000 persons were deported in several days. NKVD documents show that most deportees were sent to Siberia, Karelia, the Russian North, Kazakhstan and other remote places...The documents show that similar deportations were planned for the future: the second operation was to take place on June 24, but the Russo-German war disrupted the plan."*

58th Issue  
July 30, 1995

### **Fifth World Lithuanian Sport Games**

This issue, in commemoration of the Fifth World Lithuanian Games (the Fourth Games were commemorated July 27, 1991 (Lith. #'s 26 and 27, Mi #'s 482, 483; unrecognized by Scott), was designed by I. Načiulytė, and printed offset by Budapest Securities Printers on white paper with dull gum, perf 12, in sheets of 50. Used with an official P-Ž cover, FDC 1995 - 9, and special cancel.



130

130 30 ct **Fifth World Lithuanian Sport Games** multicolored  
 (Sc#518; val. \$0.18 mnh/\$0.15 used) Pays postcard rate within Lithuania.  
 Printing: 500,000

*(Thanks to The Baltic Independent for background material.)* Some 600 Lithuanian athletes came to compete in Vilnius and Kaunas from July 30 to August 5 in Lithuania's version of the Olympic Games. In 1938, Lithuania held its National World Olympic Games in Kaunas. Forty years later, in 1978, the First World Lithuanian Games were held in Toronto, Canada. In 1983, the Second Games were held in Chicago, and in 1988 the Third Games were held in Adelaide, Australia. The largest teams of expatriate Lithuanians at the Fifth Games included Russia -- 150 from Volgograd, Krasnoyarsk and Igark; the U.S. -- 160 people, and Latvia -- 90. The torch of the games was lit by Vytautas Grybauskas of the U.S., a veteran of all prior Lithuanian games.

59th Issue  
August 26, 1995

### **The Red Book of Endangered Species: Butterflies**

1995's "Red Book" issue was designed by V. Skabeikienė, who has designed the stamps in this series every year since 1992 -- and whose designs for the Red Book series that year, Lith. #'s 43, 44, Sc #'s 425, 426, Mi #'s 499, 500, have the distinction of being the first Lithuanian stamps bearing the name of the designer. (R. Lelytė's November 21, 1991 aquatic birds began the Red Book series.) These two new stamps duplicated the production history of previous Red Book issues: printed in

sheets of 25 on white paper with shiny gum, perf 12, at Gosznak Printers, Moscow. New: on the left side of the sheet are two selvage inscriptions reading up, one in blue Roman (ordinary) type with the Lithuanian name of the "butterfly," while another inscription on the same side has the Latin name in black *Italic* script. Given past Pašto Ženklas fumbles when science is concerned ("Eringium" instead of the correct "Eryngium" in the 1992 Red Book issue; one of the 1993 "Reptile" issues depicting a frog, an amphibian), I have my doubts about the accuracy of the Lithuanian equivalent names. I also note that Linn's, in mentioning this new issue, correctly describes it as "Butterflies and Moths." P-Ž also issued a cacheted first-day cover, FDC 1995-10, and a special cancel.



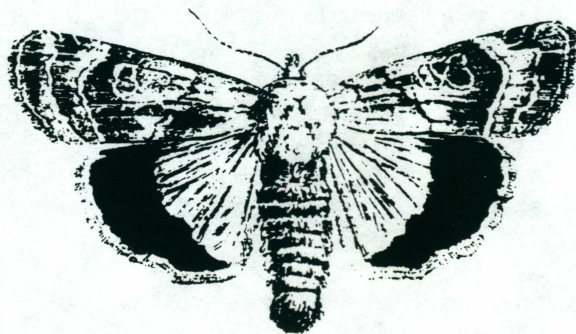
131



132

- 131 30 ct *Baptria tibiale* (Baltajuostis juodsprindis) multicolored (Sc # 520; Value: \$0.30 for mnh/\$0.15 used)  
 Printing: 500,000
- 132 30 ct *Arctia villica* (Baltamargė meškutė) multicolored (Sc # 519, value as #520)  
 Printing: 500,000

I've had no luck in finding out more about the "White-waisted blackspan" butterfly, # 131, but the so-called "White-variegated little bear," # 132, is a member of the family Arctidae, night-flying "butterflies" commonly known as Tiger Moths. Their caterpillars are very hairy, and as adults they have fat furry bodies. *Arctia villica* has black velvety forewings with eight large yellow markings -- perhaps a signal to predators of toxicity. The hind wings are pale orange, with small black patches and a broad black marking. The thorax is black, the abdomen orange at its base, then red. An uncommon species, it is typically seen in June. I'll let our members decide whether "Baltamargė meškutė" describes *Arctia villica*.



*Arctia villica*



60th Issue  
September 16, 1995

133

134

### Coats of Arms of Lithuanian Towns: Suvalkija

Designed by Ag. Tarabilda (Virbalis) and B. Leonavičius, this issue was printed offset on white paper in sheets of 50 by Budapest Securities Printers with dull gum, perf 12. Part of a continuing series, this issue follows sets all designed by Violeta Skabeikienė: Dzukijos' coats of arms in 1994, 1993's Žemaitija set and 1992's originating issue showing the coats of arms of Lithuania, Vilnius and Kedainiai -- the only set not printed in Budapest, but by Wertpapierdruckerei Leipzig. P-Ž also issued a cacheted first-day cover, FDC 1995-11, and a special cancel.

**133 40 ct**      **Virbalis** multicolored on white. Rate pays letters up to 20 g within Lithuania.  
 Printing: 500,000

(With credit to the "Encyclopedia Lituanica," Boston, 1978) Suvalkija, whose folk costumes were the subject of the first folk costume set issued October 18, 1992 (Lith. #'s 52-54; Sc #'s 434-436; Mi #'s 508-510) is an area south and west of the Nemunas river. Virbalis, a small town of a few thousand people along the Mariampolė-Kybartai highway, was founded in 1539-40 by Queen Bona as Nova Bolia, a name which was replaced with the present one 20 years later.

**134 1 Lt**      **Kudirkos Naumiestis** multicolored on white. Rate pays airmail for letters up to 20 g to foreign countries.  
 Printing: 500,000

Kudirkos Naumiestis is a town of a few thousand people at the intersection of the Šešupė and the Širvinta rivers, at a location of a mid-16th century village called Duliebaičiai. The wife of King Vladislas IV chartered the village in 1643 and named it Władisławów (Vladislovas) in her husband's honor. The townspeople, however, preferred to call themselves residents of Naumiestis (new town). Under Prussian domination, 1795-1805, the town became known as Neustadt (new city). During the Russian press ban of 1864-1904, Naumiestis' position at the Prussian-Lithuanian border helped make it an important center for *knygnešiai* -- smugglers of forbidden Lithuanian publications printed in Prussia. Beginning in 1897 the writer Vincas Kudirka worked in the town, and his satire "*Lietuvos tilto atsiminimai*" -- "Recollections of a Lithuanian Bridge" -- was inspired by the local bridge across the Šešupė. In 1934 the town built a monument to the writer, and decided to change its name once again, to Kudirkos Naumiestis.

61st Issue  
October 6, 1995

### 250th Anniversary of the Birth of Pranciskus Smuglevičius

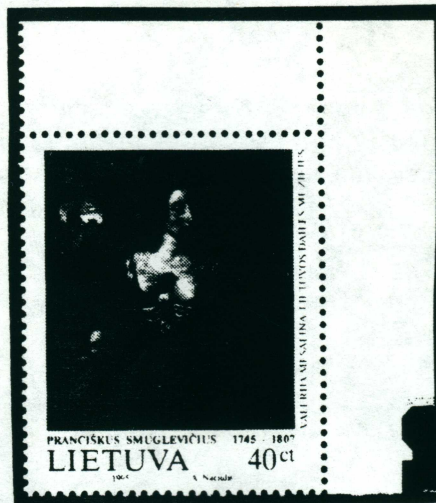
Designed by A. Načiulis, this stamp was printed offset on white paper with shiny gum in sheets of 40,

perf 12 1/2, in Budapest. P-Ž also issued a first-day cover, FDC 1995 - 12, and special cancel. Every reference I've checked spells P-Ž's Mesalina "Messalina."

**135 40 ct "Valeria Mesalina," by Pranciškus Smuglevičius** multicolored  
 Printing: 500,000

Franciszek Smuglewicz (Smuglevičius) was born in Warsaw on October 6, 1745, the son of a Samogitian painter (Lukas) at the court of King Augustus III. He studied art and worked in Rome from 1763 to 1784, becoming famous throughout Europe for his paintings of scenes from classical antiquity and from the Bible, and for his copies of Etruscan tomb frescoes. In 1785, while in Vilnius, he painted religious and historical paintings, and portraits for religious orders and wealthy families. The following year he went back to Warsaw, and stayed until 1798, painting religious subjects at a private studio. Invited back to Vilnius in 1798, he started a painting department at its university. In the years following, he created works which grace the Cathedral of Vilnius and many other churches in Lithuania, paintings which always strived for the classical ideal.

Valeria Messalina was the third wife of the Roman Emperor Claudius I. Born in 10 B.C., Claudius was a historian and family outcast noted for his poor health, ugliness, clumsiness and coarseness of manner, who, nevertheless, extended Roman influence to North Africa and Britain. The Praetorian guards made him Emperor after the murder of Claudius' nephew Gaius (Caligula) in 41 A.D. At the time, he was married to Messalina, having divorced his first two wives. Claudius' marriage to her ended in 48, when he had her and her lover Gaius Silius killed. He immediately married his niece Agrippina, who wound up poisoning him with mushrooms in 54. Messalina is remembered for her lust for power for herself and for her son Lucius Domitus (the future Emperor Nero) whom she forced Claudius to adopt and to prefer over his own son, Britannicus.

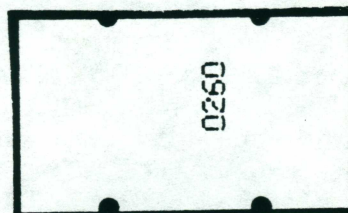


135

62nd Issue  
 October 9, 1995

**Vending Machine Coil Stamps**

Lithuania's first coil stamp issue was designed by A. Načiulis, and printed offset without denomination in 2,000-stamp reels on white gummed paper by the Dutch firm of Joh. Enschede, Haarlem. Every fifth stamp has a four-digit number on the reverse, as shown, which appears to run in sequence from 0005 to 2000. The denominations (four are known so far), printed on demand by a German Kliusendorf vending machine, make it appear that the coils were intended to be used by postal window clerks for registered mail (see discussion below). P-Ž issued a first-day cover, FDC 1995-13, and special cancel.



136

**136 01.40 Lt**  
**01.70 Lt**  
**02.70 Lt**  
**03.40 Lt**

**Vending Machine Coil** yellow, green and red, black posthorn and "Lietuva"  
 Printing: 2,000,000 (1,000 reels of 2,000 stamps each) While there can exist a million+ copies of a coil stamp with a particular denomination, there can be no more than 1,000 stamps with the identical number on the reverse, even fewer with the same denomination.

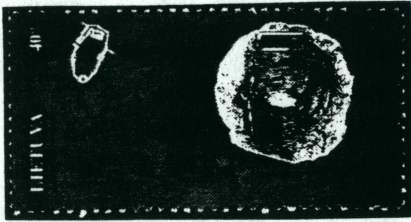
What rates do the known denominations pay? Rates that make it appear that the machines are used only or primarily by postal clerks from behind their windows! Why would any private individual buy a registered rate stamp from a machine, and then go to wait in line to register a letter at a window?

1.40 Lt pays only the domestic registered letter up to 20 g rate.

1.70 Lt pays a number of rates: for mailings within Lithuania, the registered rate for a small parcel up to 100 g; for mailings to foreign countries, registered surface mail up to 20 g, ordinary surface mail from 21 g up to 100 g.

2.70 Lt pays only the registered surface mail letter rate to foreign countries for letters from 21 g to 100g.

3.40 Lt pays rates only for mail to foreign countries: surface mail for letters from 101 up to 250 g, registered air letters from 21 g to 100 g.



137



138



139

63rd Issue  
November 18, 1995

### Architectural Monuments: Castles

"Architectural Monuments" is a series designed by E. Guzas begun in 1993 with Churches (Lith. #'s 55-57, Sc #'s 437-439, Mi #'s 511-513) and continued in 1994 with Town Halls (Lith. #'s 112-114, Sc #'s 502-504, Mi #'s 568-570). All, including the latest issue, have been printed offset on white paper with shiny gum at Budapest Securities Printers. The previous two issues were perf 12, but this latest is (measured with the long side of the rectangle as the top/bottom), inexplicably (I rechecked a number of times, and hope you will, too), 11 1/2 x 12 for the 40 centas, and 12 1/4 x 11 1/4 for the 70 centas and the 1 Litas values! P-Ž also issued a first day cover, FDC 1995 - 14, and special cancel.

Until the 1300's, most castles in Lithuania were built of wood, field stone and clay. The earliest masonry castle remnant in Lithuania is in Grodno (Gardinas) and dates from the 13th century. In the 14th and 15th centuries a chain of defensive masonry castles were built, including those in Vilnius and Trakai, as well as those in Kaunas, Lyda, Geranainys, Kriavas and Medininkai. All local Lithuanians were forced to help in building these castles: King Jogaila issued a proclamation in 1387 that said "the whole land of Lithuania" should conscripted. Once built, the larger castles were manned by garrisons, while smaller castles were manned by local men in shifts. Until the mid-16th century all the famous castles were owned by the princes of Lithuania. As their and their families' power grew, they began building residential castles. One of the largest was built by the Radvilas family, in Biržai. Castles at Vilnius, Trakai, Kaunas and Gardinas were all destroyed during the Muscovite invasion of 1655-61. Only Gardinas was rebuilt -- the others were abandoned. During the Russian occupation, 1795-1915, most of Lithuania's castles fell into decay for lack of upkeep, and often the stones were used for other building projects -- the fate of the Lower Castle of Vilnius, for instance. Restoration efforts finally began after World War I, both in independent Lithuania and by Polish authorities in the occupied Vilnius territory. Lithuania's castles, especially Vilnius' Upper Castle, were damaged during World War II, but afterwards the occupying Soviets resumed restorative work in Vilnius, Trakai and in Biržai, work which continues even now.

137 40 ct

Vilnius Upper Castle, XIV Century olive and green  
 Printing: 500,000

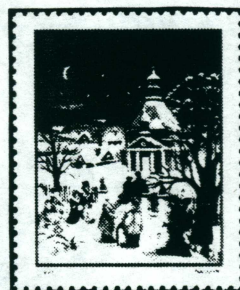
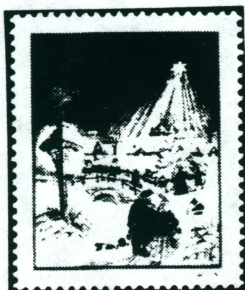
Vilnius had two main castles, the Upper Castle, or Castle of Gediminas, on the hill of Gediminas, and the Lower Castle at the foot of the hill. The Upper Castle was originally built of wood and was surrounded by stone walls for defense. It was destroyed and rebuilt several times during fighting with the Teutonic Knights. After it was burnt again in 1419, Vytautas the Great rebuilt the castle in stone in Gothic style, surrounded by a stone wall with three towers.

**138 70 ct Trakai Castle, XV Century** light and dark blue. Pays rate on surface letters up to 20 g to foreign countries.  
 Printing: 500,000

The old castle, on a peninsula, originally built by Kestutis, the son of Gediminas, in 1328, was rebuilt and enlarged in the 15th century. Kestutis' son Vytautas (The Great) built his own castle on one of the islands in the lake. Surrounded by water on all sides by water and thick stone walls, it was the first of its kind to be built in Lithuania. After Vytautas' death in 1430 his brother Žygimantas made the peninsula castle his official residence. After his assassination, Grand Prince Casimir enjoyed staying in Trakai with his family even after he became king of Poland.

**139 1 Lt Biržai Castle, XVII Century** buff and red  
 Printing: 500,000

Biržai castle, built in 1575-89 by the Radvilas (in Polish, Radziwiłł) family, was a type new to Lithuania, but popular in Western Europe. A "bastion" castle, it had high earth embankments instead of heavy stone walls which could be destroyed by heavy artillery. Instead of towers, there were raised platforms for defense. Biržai was the most modern and strongest castle of its time in Lithuania. King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden removed 60 of its cannons during a war in 1625. In the next war with the Swedes, in 1655, the fortress was destroyed, to be rebuilt again in 1663 by Boguslav Radvilas. Swedes occupied Biržai for the third time in 1704, partially destroyed the castle, and removed 40 cannons. Upon their retreat, Russians occupied the town and held it until 1710, meanwhile letting the castle fall into ruin.



64th Issue  
 December 2, 1995

140

141

**Holy Christmas**

I. Načiulytė, designer of 1994's Madonna and Child Christmas stamp, designed 1995's Christmas issue in two denominations. This issue, as last years', was printed offset on white paper with shiny gum in Budapest, but this time with perf 13 1/2 x 13. (It seems like our Hungarian friends are testing various perforations for Lithuanian stamps -- is this at the direction of Pašto Ženklas, I wonder?) A first-day envelope, FDC 1995-15, and cancel were used.

**140 40 ct Christmas Landscape at Night: Wayside Shrine** multicolored  
 Printing: 1,000,000

**141 1 Lt Christmas Landscape at Night: Church** multicolored  
 Printing: 500,000

# LPSNY Q & A

*(With this issue we inaugurate a new department, designed to provide a forum for members' philatelic questions, corrections and comments of general interest. If we cannot provide an answer, we hope there's an LPSNY member who can. Questions will be numbered for easy reference.)*

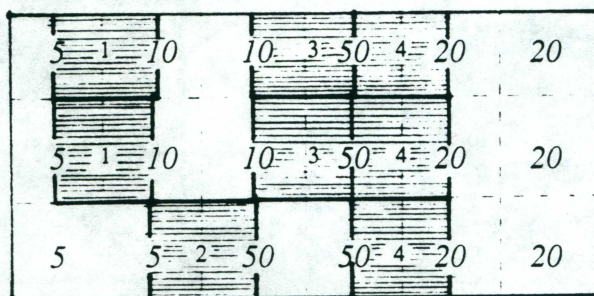
**9501:** "Bulletin # 172 (page 119) describes the postage stamp Via Baltica (Sc #508, Lith. #120). That stamp's perforation is given as 14 x 14 1/4. Further, it says that Michel's given perforation for this stamp, 13 3/4 x 14 1/4, is in error. I checked out 36 of those stamps, half from the souvenir sheets, and found that Michel's perforation measurement is correct. I used the Safe Perfotronic electronic apparatus, and I believe that Michel's measurements also are electronically taken. I'd like to know how Mr. Kapochunas got his measurement." -- **V. Valantinas**

**AK:** *Mr. Valantinas is correct. My measurements are taken with the new Linn's Multi-Gauge, issued in 1995 for \$6.95, measuring perforations down to less than 1/10. The stamp's horizontal measurement (I took it again, under higher magnification to compensate for my rapidly aging eyes) is more accurately 13.85 -- still not 13 3/4 (as close as the \$400 Perfotronic -- claimed accurate to 1/1000 mm -- can get to the actual measurement, because it rounds off to the nearest 1/4 perf) but closer to 13.75 than to 14. By the way, P-Ž measured this stamp as 13 3/4 x 14.*

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**9502:** "I have (what I believe are) four errors of the souvenir sheets (Lith. #'s 5, 6, 7 and 8; Mi #'s 461-464; unrecognized by Scott) which I'd like to sell. There are different values on each side (of the gutters) of four sheets, and I have six sheets with (the same) value on either side." -- **J.L. Lewis**

**AK:** *The souvenir sheets Mr. Lewis refers to were printed in panes of 18 miniature sheets, in the following configuration, by denomination:*



*What you have are not errors, except insofar as how the miniature souvenir sheets were cut from the pane. There are four types of "tête-bêche" cross-gutter sheets a philatelic entrepreneur might create, by cutting through the centers of adjacent miniature sheets as indicated above:*

*Type 1: 5 & 10; Type 2: 5 & 50; Type 3: 10 & 50; Type 4: 50 & 20*

*What are these miscut souvenir sheets worth? Bearing in mind that they are no accidents that occurred during production, but are simply collectible portions of the larger sheet, they're worth whatever someone is willing to pay for them. I would guess that you could get a premium over the ordinary miniature sheets, valued by Michel at DM 5 (\$3.60). Michel values the full pane at DM 75 (\$54). I am generally able to buy Michel-listed material for half catalog at New York-area shows.*

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**9503:** "I just got your Bulletin #173. Thank you very much. I hope and wish that the members of our Society (LPSNY) will find many scarce or unknown Lithuanian cancellations. On pages 9352 and 9354 ("Checklist of Lithuanian Town Cancellations") the entry "Kulsutuva" ("Only Matuzas lists as a known cancel") is really a misspelling, a slip of the pen. It is really "Kulautuva" (also listed). I lived there every Summer with my parents.

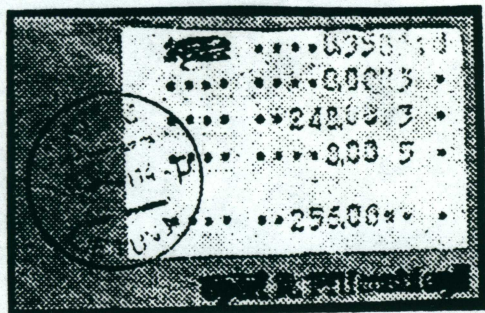
"Enclosed is a copy of Lituania, issue #4, December, 1995. Two years ago, here in Germany, we founded a working group of Lithuanian philately. I became editor of our publication."  
-- **Witold Fugalewitsch** (Fugalevičius)

**AK:** Thank you for the clarification. We hope to hear from other members with additions and corrections to our checklists. (In fact, enclosed with Herr Fugalewitsch's renewal of LPSNY membership, and request for back issues, was a new update to his landmark reference of Lithuanian cancellations.) I intend to print an update of my forward and reverse Lithuanian Pre-WWII cancellation checklist each year. Meanwhile, good luck with your new journal and society ("Forschungsgemeinschaft Litauen im Bund Deutscher Philatelisten e.V."), whose members include the philatelic luminaries Dr. Vytautas Doniella and Georg B. Lindberg. The society's impressive 66-page bulletin is in German. Issue #3, which lists Lithuanian philatelic societies and their bulletins, needs a correction: the LPSNY's bulletin should be listed as quarterly, not twice-yearly. For further information contact: Mr. Gerhard Hahne, Torstrasse. 7, D-31311 Uetze, Germany.

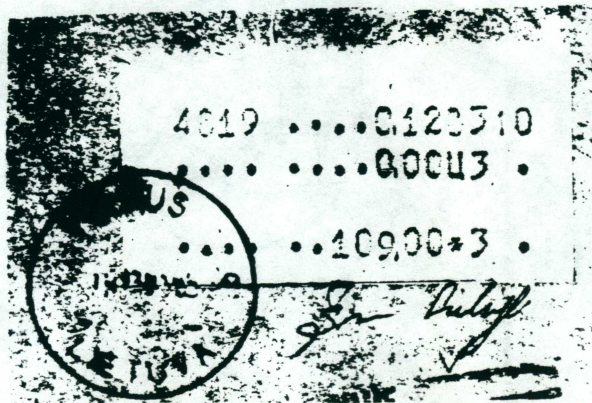
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**9504:** "I would be interested in an article dealing with the postal usage of non-stamp items. I have one cover sent from Lithuania by a stamp dealer who used as postage a strip of paper that looked like it came directly from an adding machine -- which I assume was in the post office. I know other such covers exist, and that Linn's illustrated such a cover in 1993 (I misplaced my clipping). Was this a valid usage? Was there truly a stamp shortage at that time that forced postal clerks to resort to this method of posting, or was this an official, temporary, postal policy?" -- **Mark Rebilas**

**AK:** Thank you for sending the illustration below. First, the Linn's reference you have been unable to locate, from their May 10, 1993 issue: "Lithuania is using a piece of paper that resembles a cash register receipt to show that postage has been paid on parcels. Michael Konnick (LPSNY member) sent an example of this item tied by a circular datestamp on a piece of a parcel. The item consists simply of a piece of paper with purple printing showing the amount of postage and what the various charges are. The name of the postal clerk is handstamped in black on the parcel under the item. In its use, the closest equivalent to this item would be a meter strip." Their illustration is reproduced below. I note that the postal clerk sending your parcel signed his name under the strip. I ask our members and Pašto Zenklas to help us with an explanation on the circumstances of the use of adding machine tape for postage in Lithuania.



This piece of paper resembling a cash register receipt paid the postage on a parcel from Lithuania.

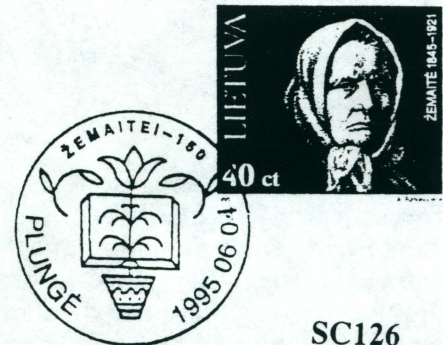


**COMMEMORATIVE, SPECIAL AND FIRST DAY CANCELLATIONS OF THE REESTABLISHED REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA - PART X**

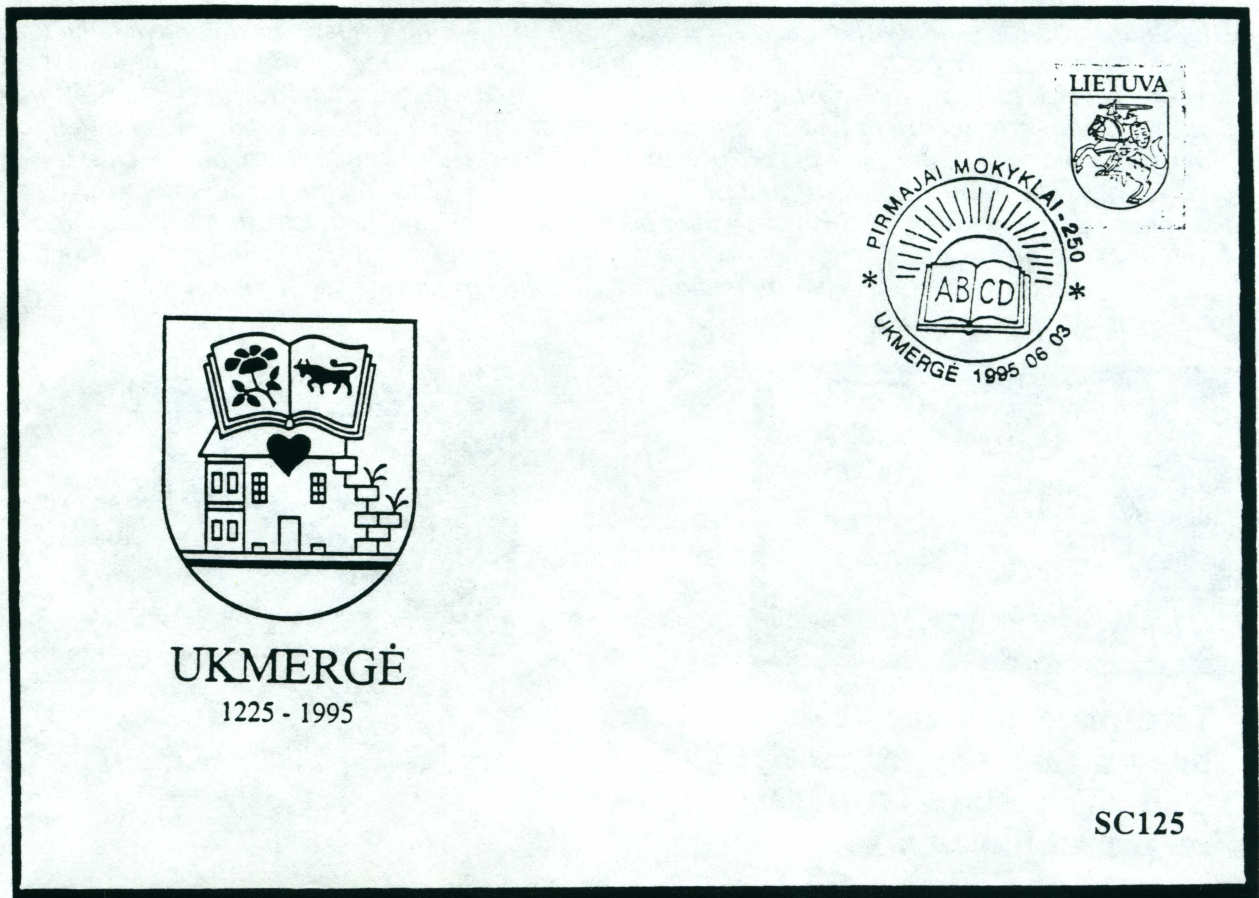
by Andrew Kapochunas

**SC125. June 3, 1995: UKMERGĖ - 1995 06 03 - PIRMAJAI MOKYKLAI - 250.** Designed by A. Načiulis, commemorating the 250th anniversary of the opening of the first "high" school in Ukmerge. Pašto Ženklas also issued an envelope bearing the coat of arms of Ukmergė in red, designed by R. Miknevičius. An edition of 15,000 was printed by S. Katkaus' graphic arts studio TYPO. The reverse of the envelope is blank. Ukmergė, in east-central Lithuania between Vilnius and Kaunas, may be one of the oldest cities in Lithuania. A local fortress hill is believed to be the site of the residence, built 1225, of Prince Dausprangas, the brother of King Mindaugas. In the early 1700's the Piarists built a monastery and church in Ukmergė. They opened a six-year college-level school in 1745. It had an enrollment of 90 by 1782, but after the Russian annexation of Lithuania in 1795 things went downhill, and the school building was made into a military warehouse in 1804.

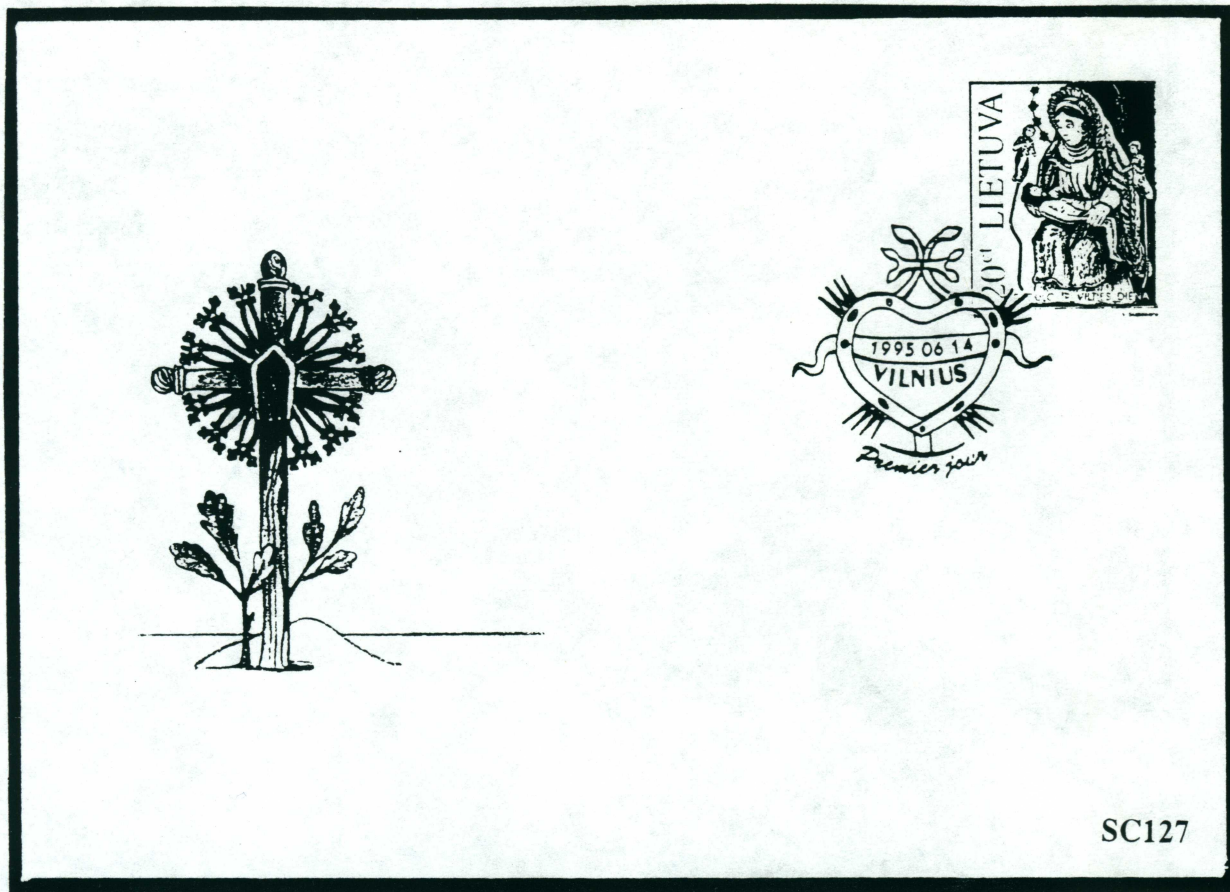
**SC126. June 4, 1995: PLUNGĖ - 1995 06 04 - ŽEMAITEI - 150.** Circular datestamp commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth of Žemaitė. Quite similar to SC124, also designed by A. Ratkevičienė, and used with the Žemaitė stamp (Lith. #127, Sc #515). No official P-Ž envelope.



SC126



SC125



SC127

**SC127. June 14, 1995: VILNIUS - PREMIER JOUR 1995 06 14.** Heart-shaped cancel used with the Day of Mourning stamp (Lith. #129, Sc #517) and P-Ž cacheted envelope FDC 1995 - 8 (printed in an edition of 50,000 by "Spauda") depicting a Lithuanian wayside shrine, both designed by V. Skabeikienė. P-Ž reports that FDC's 1995 - 6, -7, -8, and -10 were all printed on one sheet. Interestingly, all have different print quantities.

**SC128. July 8, 1995: VILNIUS - 1995 07 08 LIETUVA-EUROPOS VYRŲ KREPŠINIŲ VICEČEMPIONĖ.** The 29th European men's basketball championships were held in Athens, Greece, from June 21 until July 2, and P-Ž issued a cacheted envelope, blank on the reverse, in an edition of only 7,400 printed by TYPO and designed by R. Baradinskas, to commemorate Lithuania's participation. On July 8, a special cancel, also designed by Baradinskas, was used to honor the team's second-place finish, or, as P-Ž put it, Lithuania's "vice-championship." (Fans may remember that Lithuania's last basketball special cancel was SC53, Panevėžys, April 28 - May 2, 1993.) The Lithuanians lost a disputed game with the gold-medal winner, Yugoslavia, in which NBA-star and tournament Most Valuable Player Sarunas Marčiulonis scored 32 points and Arvidas Sabonis (now an NBA rookie) scored 20. Lithuania beat both 3rd-place winner Croatia and Russia -- knocking the Russians out of the 1996 Atlanta Olympics.

**SC129. July 30, 1995: VILNIUS - PREMIER JOUR 1995 07 30 - V PASAULIO LIETUVIŲ SPORTO ŽAIDYNĖS.** Circular date stamp with hand holding Olympic-like torch, used with stamp #132 (Sc #518) and P-Ž cacheted envelope FDC 1995 - 9 in green ink -- all designed by I. Načiulytė. The envelope was printed in two versions by WALKI Paberisto, Estonia: 15,000 with FDC 1995 - 9, and 135,000 without that notation. The fourth Lithuanian Sport Games, July 27 - August 4, 1991, also had special cancels: SC18, Vilnius-C, and SC19, Kaunas-C.

LIETUVA-EUROPOS  
VYRU  
KREPSINIO  
VICEČEMPIONĖ



1995 07 08 VILNIUS



XXIX EUROPOS  
VYRU  
KREPSINIO  
ČEMPIONATAS  
1995 06 21-07 02  
ATĖNAI

SC128



SC129

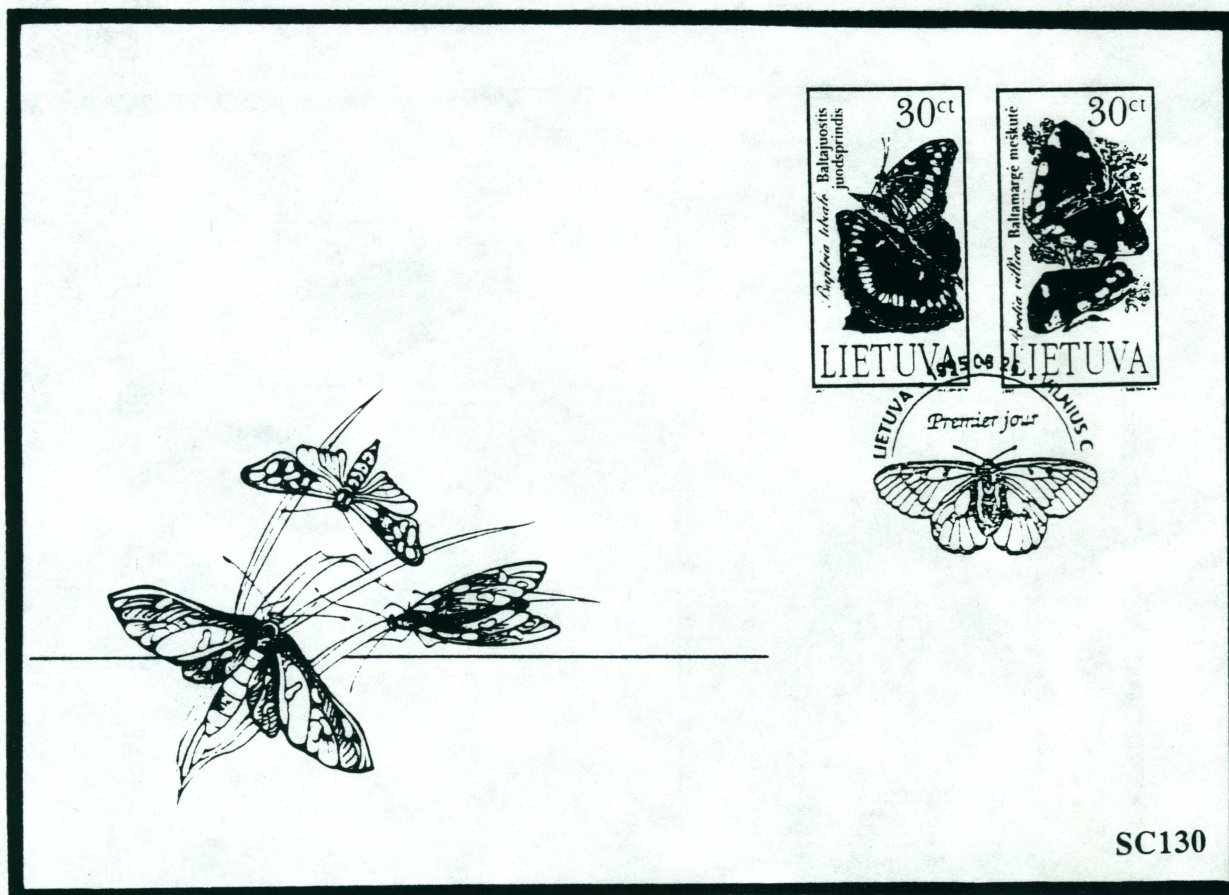
SC130. August 26, 1995: VILNIUS-C PREMIER JOUR 1995 08 26. Butterfly/moth cancelused on first day of issue of stamps #'s 131, 132 (Sc #'s 520, 519): Red Book of Endangered Species. V. Skabeikienė designed the cancel as well as the stamps, and perhaps the P-Ž-issued FDC - 10 in blue ink, but Pasto Ženklas skipped over the cover's production information in its press releases.

SC131. September 1 - 10, 1995: LIETUVOS PAŠTAS - SINGAPORE 1-10 SEP 1995 One of three cancels created by P-Ž to commemorate their official participation in stamp exhibitions in September 1995. The Singapore '95 World Stamp Exhibition was, perhaps, the largest and most heavily attended stamp show in 1995. Albinas Načiulis designed the Singapore and Ryga cancels. P-Ž actually attended the "Ryga" exhibition, displaying its wares and offering to apply the special cancel it created -- the first three Lithuanian cancels designed specifically not to be used within Lithuania? P-Ž was represented by agents in Singapore and Oslo, so I would imagine few, if any, covers with those special cancels went through the mail.

SC132. September 8 - 10, 1995: LIETUVOS PAŠTAS - 1995 09 8 - 10 Ryga '95. Designed by A. Načiulis for use by Pašto Ženklas personnel at an international philatelic exhibition.

SC133. September 16, 1995: KUDIRKOS NAUMIESTIS - PREMIER JOUR - 1995 09 16. A semi-oval cancel with oak leaf branches, designed by A. Tarabilda, for use in conjunction with the first day of issue of stamps #133 and #134, the coat of arms of Virbalis and Kudirkos Naumiestis in Suvalkija. Interestingly, Tarabilda designed the stamp with the coat of arms of Virbalis, but not stamp # 134, which was designed by B. Leonavičius. Tarabilda also got the nod to design the P-Ž first day cover, FDC 1995 - 11, printed in an edition of 25,500 by the printer Spauda.

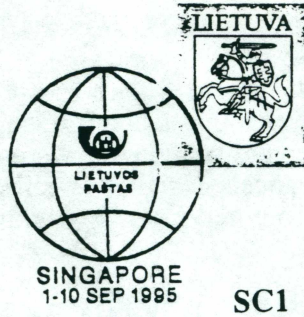
SC134. September 22 - 24, 1995: LIETUVOS PAŠTAS - 1995 09 22 - 24 *Filatelijos Paroda Oslo*. Designed by A. Balsevičius for use by agents of P-Ž during an international philatelic exhibition in Norway.



SC130



SC132



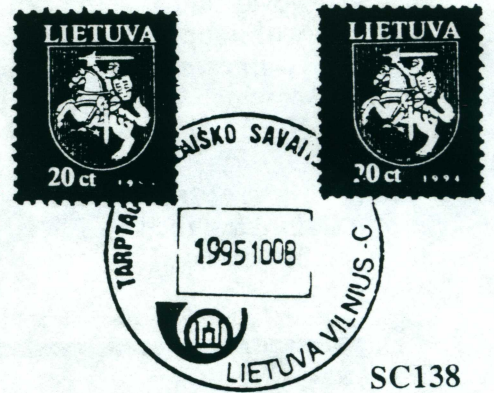
SC1



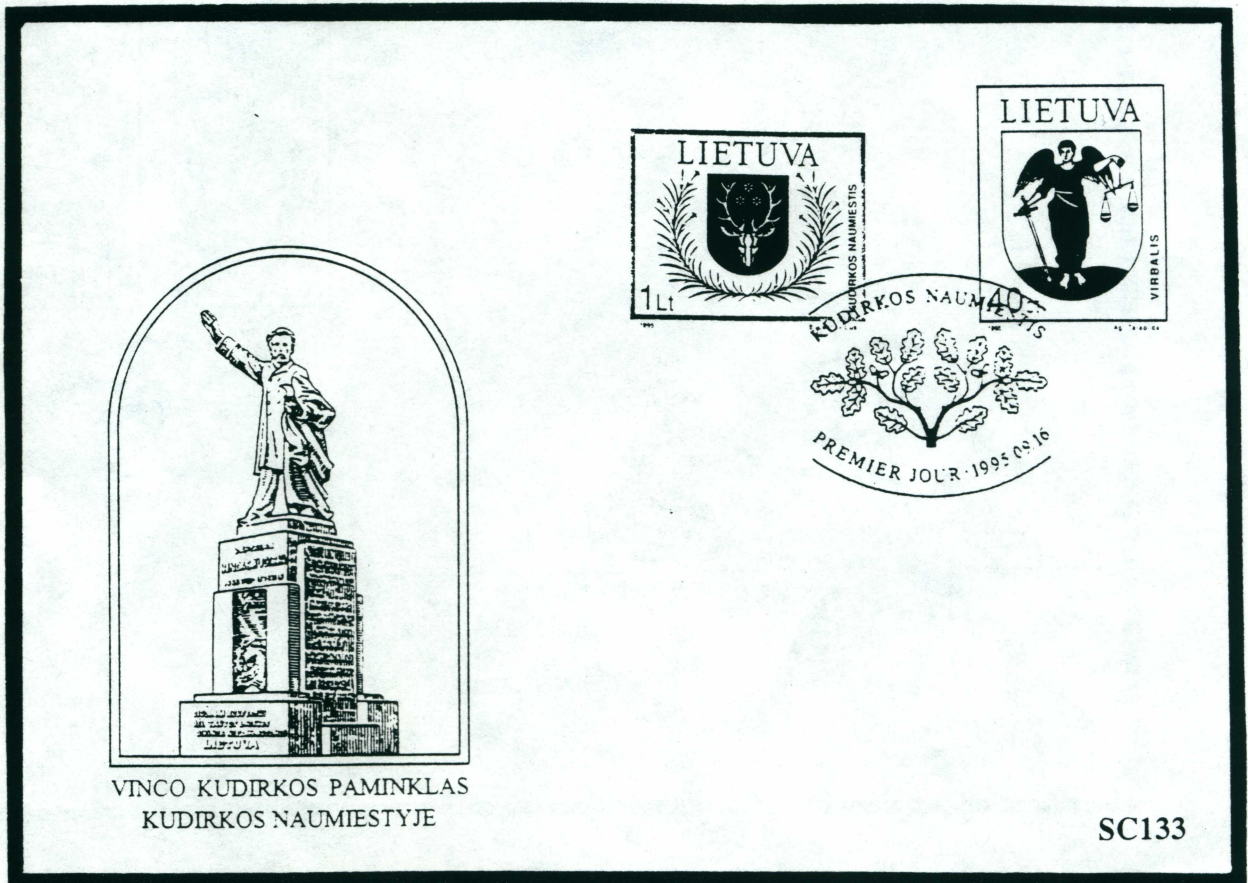
SC134



SC136



SC138



VINCO KUDIRKOS PAMINKLAS  
KUDIRKOS NAUMIESTYJE

SC133



**SC135. September 25, 1995: VILNIUS - 1995 09 25 - VILNIAUS UNIVERSITETO BIBLIOTEKAI - 425.** Designed by Aldona Čiginienė to commemorate the 425th anniversary of the library of Vilnius University. P-Ž also issued a cacheted envelope by the same designer, FDC 1995 - 11, printed by Spauda in an edition of 41,100. Today's University of Vilnius began as a Jesuit college founded in 1570. Nine years later King Stephen Bathory and Pope Gregory XIII gave it the rights of a university, and it became the *Academia et Universitas Vilnensis*, or Academy of Vilnius, how it was known until 1781. Supported by private grants, the school never charged tuition to students.

**SC136. September 26, 1995: VILNIUS - 1995 09 26 M. DAUKŠOS KATEKIZMUI - 400.** A circular date cancel, designed by R. Rozytė, depicting the cover page of the first book published in Lithuania in the Lithuanian language, a catechism which Mikalojus Daukša translated from the Polish and which the Jesuit press published in Vilnius in 1595. No P-Ž cacheted envelope. The first book actually printed in Lithuanian was a catechism by Martinas Mažvydas, published in 1547 in Königsberg, East Prussia. It was a Jesuit, Konstantinas Sirvydas, who wrote the first original work in Lithuanian, "Punktay Sakimu" (The points of (My) Sermons), in 1629.

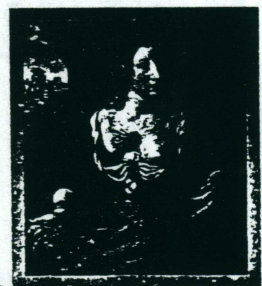
**SC137. October 6, 1995: VILNIUS - 1995 10 06 PRANCIŠKUI SMUGLEVIČIUS - 250 Premier Jour.** Cancel in the shape of an artist's palette, used along with the "Valeria Mesalina" nude stamp (Lith. # 135) and P-Ž first-day cover FDC 1995 - 12. All three were designed by A. Načiulis. 23,800 copies of the envelope were printed by Spauda.

**SC138. October 8-15, 1995: VILNIUS-C TARPTAUTINĖ LAIŠKO SAVAITĖ 1995 1008.** A "semi-special" cancel, last trotted out by P-Ž November 19, 1994 as the first day cancel for the last Vytis stamp, Lith. # 115, Sc # 483, Mi # 571. Here it highlights International Letter Writing Week.

**SC139. October 9, 1995: VILNIUS - 1995 10 09 PREMIER JOUR.** A bullseye cancel, used on the first day of operation of three German stamp vending machines, used with stamp Lith. # 136 and P-Ž cacheted envelope FDC 1995-13. A. Načiulis designed the stamp, cancel and envelope, which was printed in an edition of 20,000 by Literra.



Lietuvių dailės mokyklos pradininkui  
PRANCIŠKUI SMUGLEVIČIUI-250

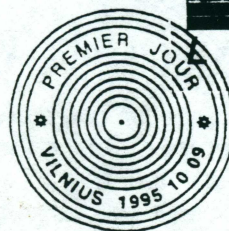


LIETUVOS DAILĖS MOKYKLOS MUZIUMAS

PRANCIŠKUI  
SMUGLEVIČIUI-  
250  
*Premier jour*  
VILNIUS  
1995 10 06

PRANCIŠKUS SMUGLEVICIUS 1745 - 1807  
LIETUVA 40 ct

SC137



0340

LIETUVA

SC139