

Diagram of the eggs shown on page 59.

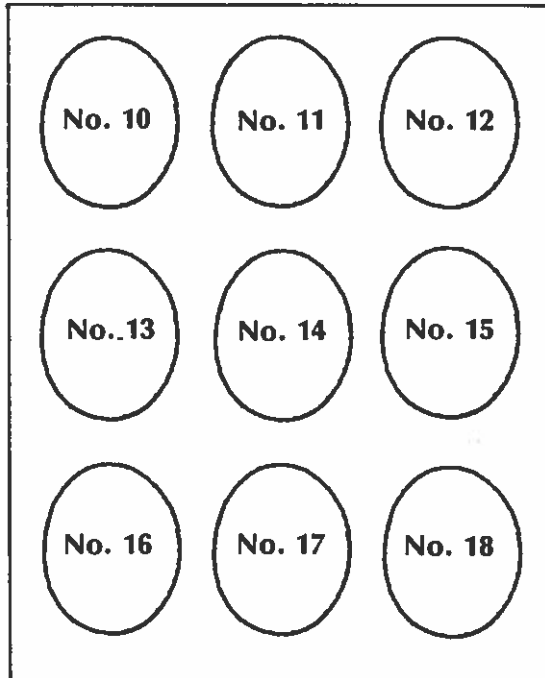
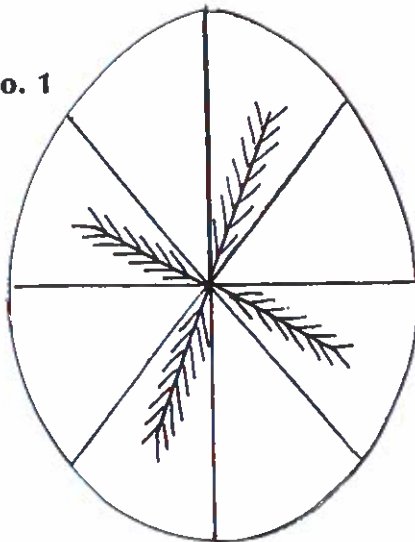


Diagram of the eggs shown on the facing page (60)

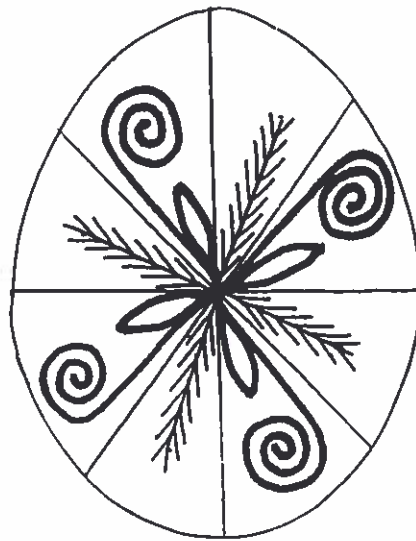
Step by step diagrams:

- Egg No. 1, page 62
- Egg No. 2, page 62
- Egg No. 3, page 62
- Egg No. 4, page 63
- Egg No. 5, page 64
- Egg No. 6, page 64
- Egg No. 7, page 64
- Egg No. 8, page 65
- Egg No. 9, page 66
- Egg No. 10, page 67
- Egg No. 11, page 68
- Egg No. 12, page 69
- Egg No. 13, page 70
- Egg No. 14, page 71
- Egg No. 15, page 72
- Egg No. 16, page 73
- Egg No. 17, page 74
- Egg No. 18, page 75

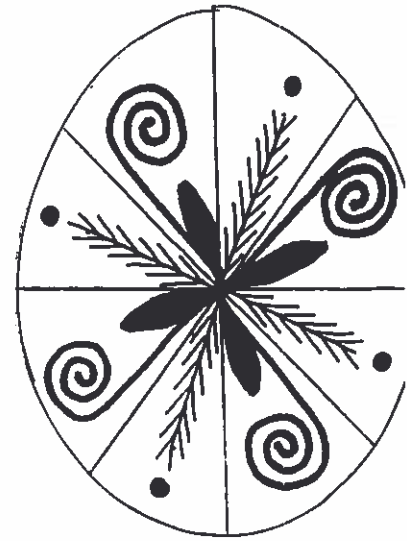
Egg No. 1



White

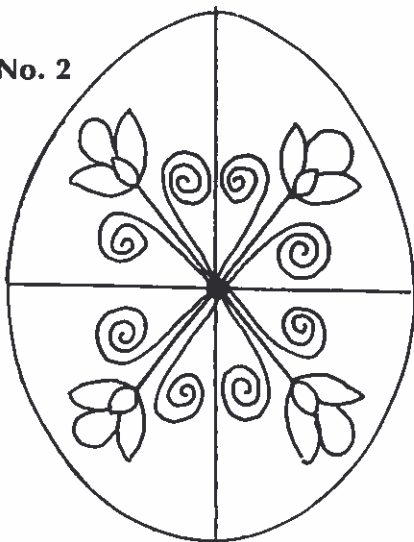


Yellow

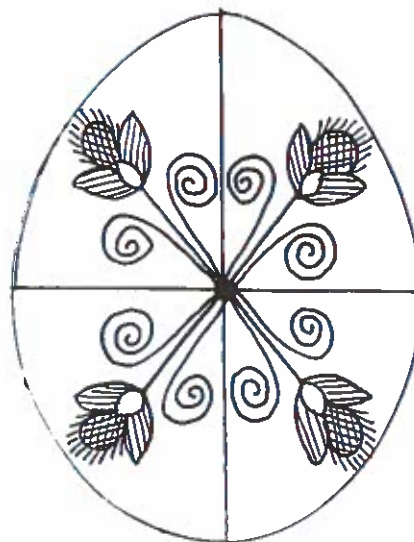


Red and Black

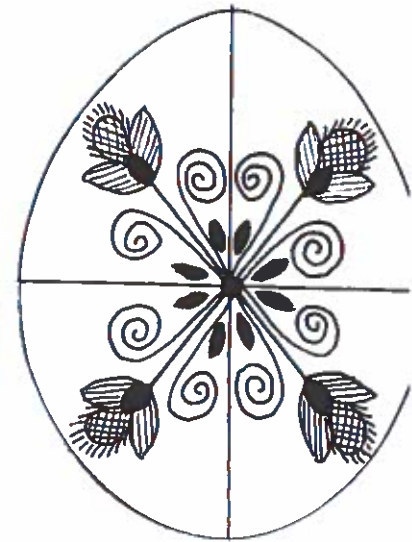
Egg No. 2



White

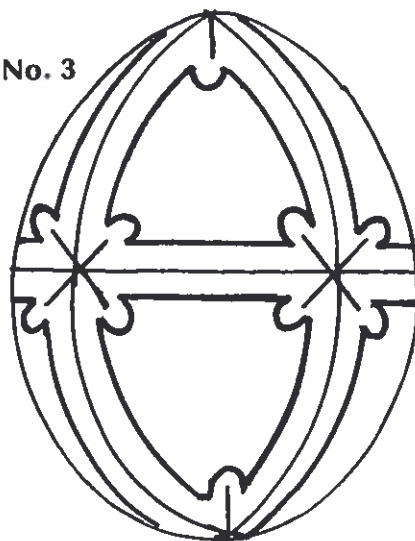


Yellow

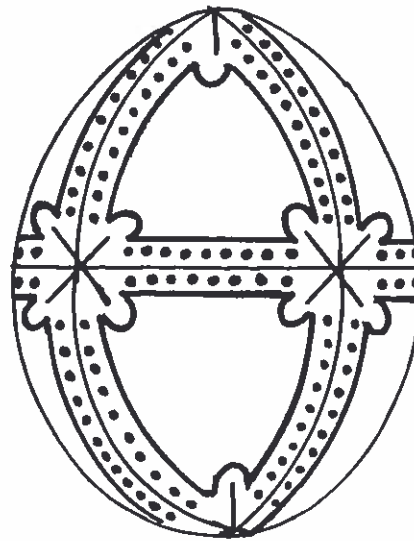


Orange and Green

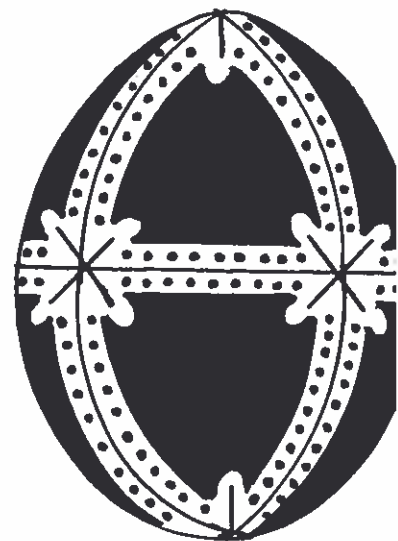
Egg No. 3



White

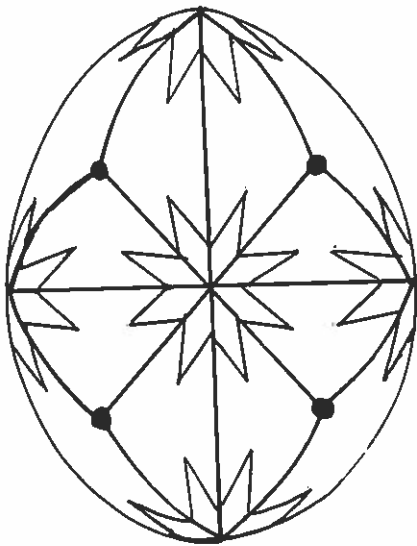


Yellow

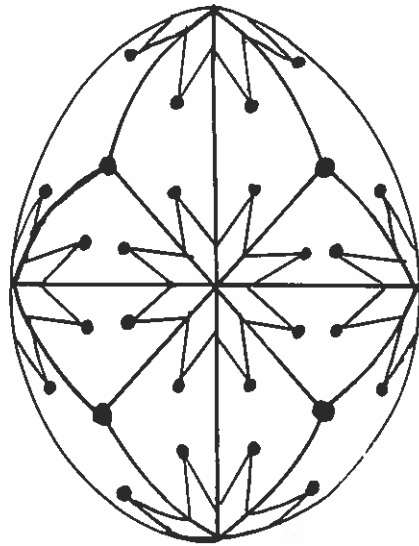


Red and Black

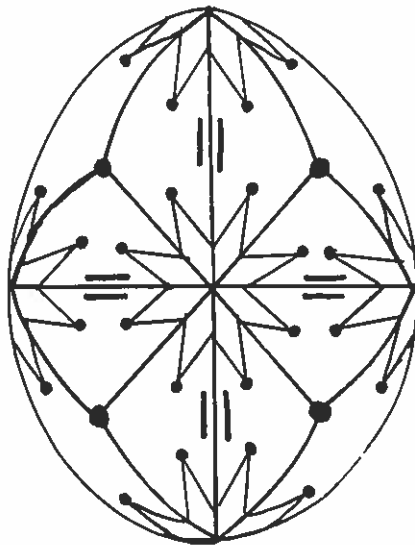
Egg No. 4



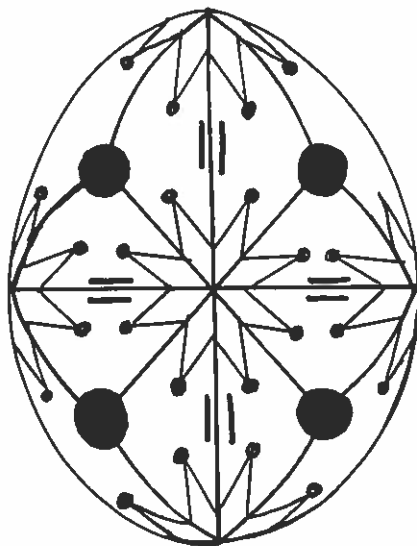
White



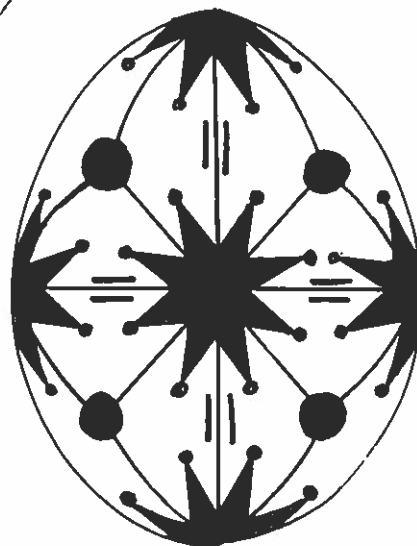
Yellow



Green

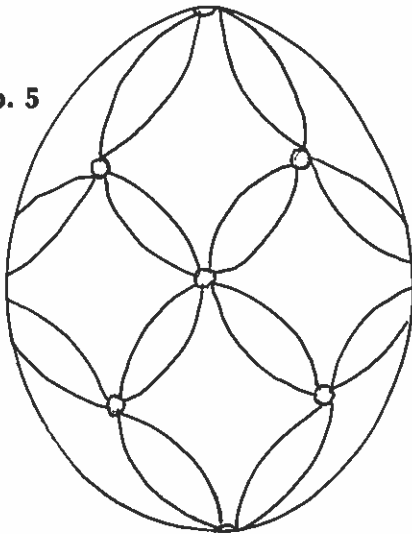


Orange

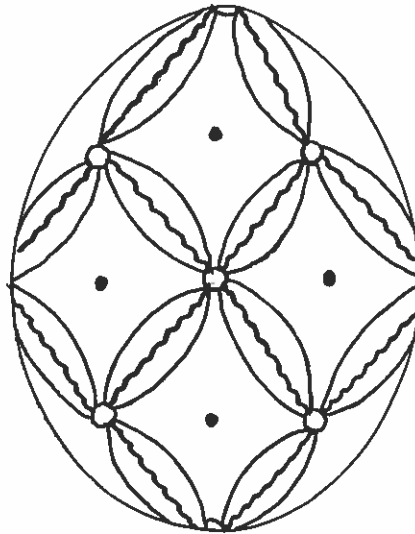


Red and Dark Red

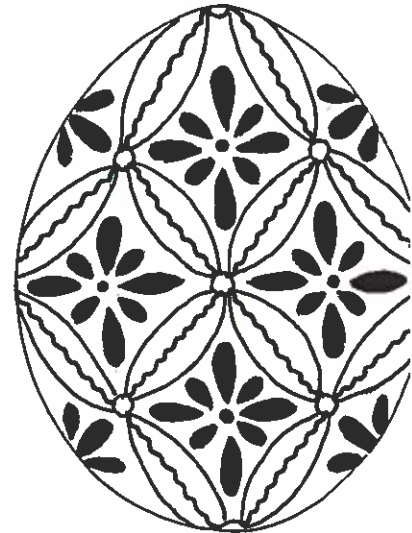
Egg No. 5



White

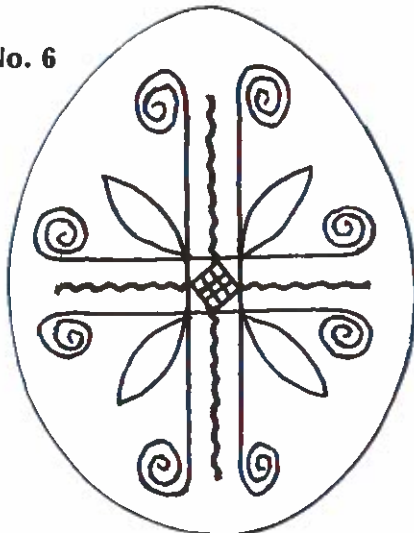


Yellow

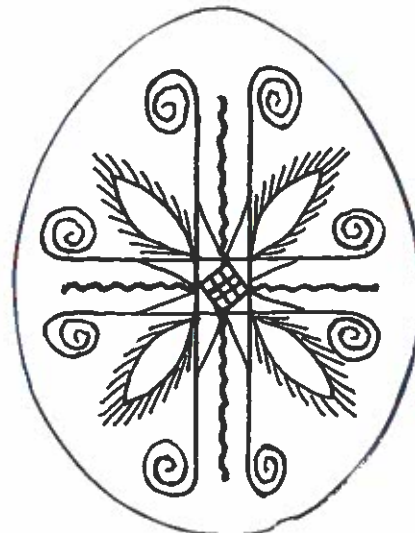


Pink and Royal blue

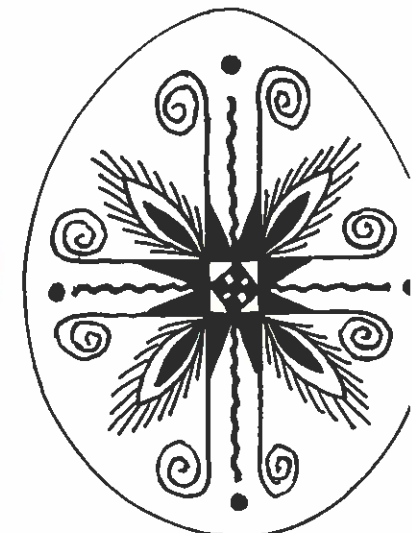
Egg No. 6



White

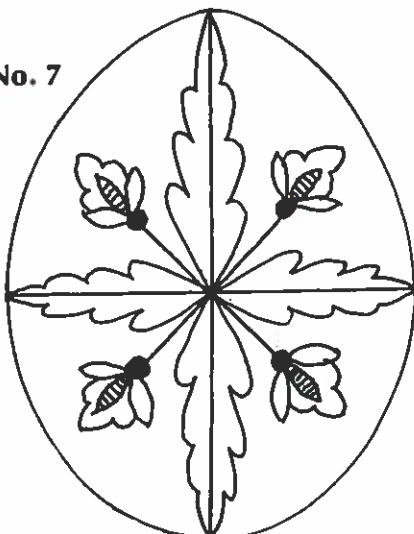


Yellow

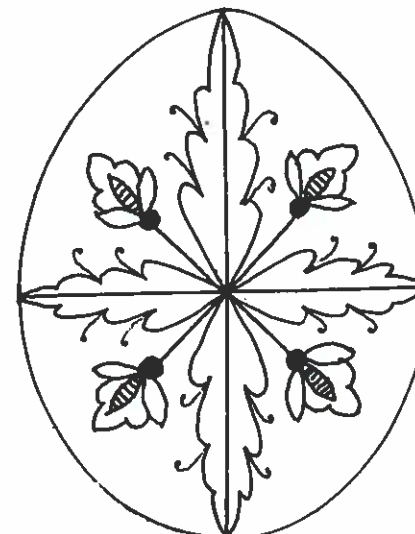


Red and Purple

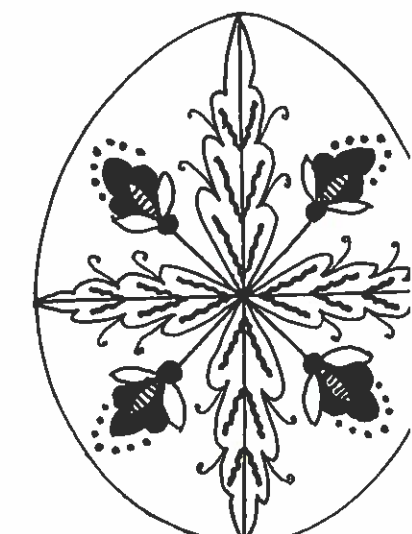
Egg No. 7



White

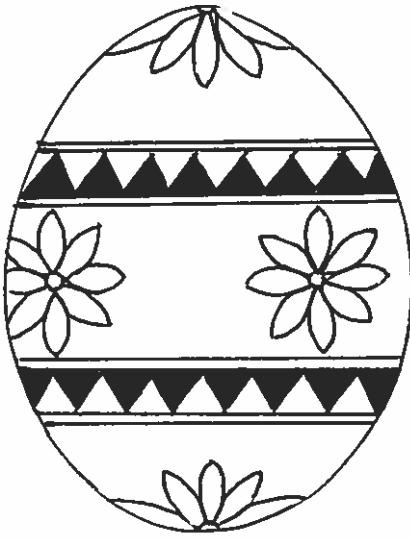


Yellow

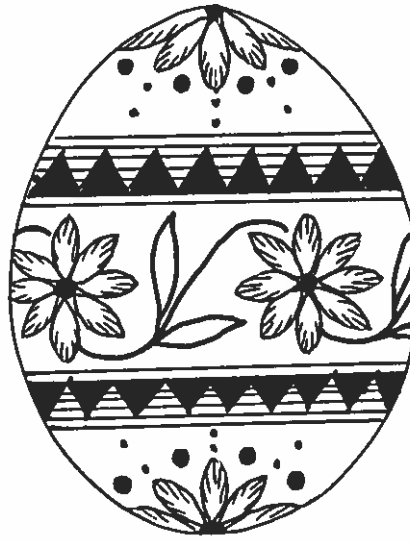


Orange and Blue

Egg No. 8



White



Yellow

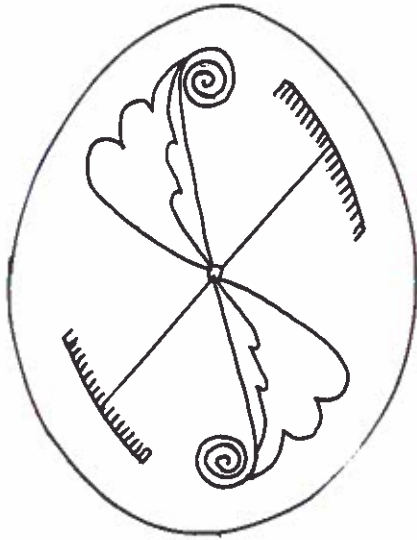


Green

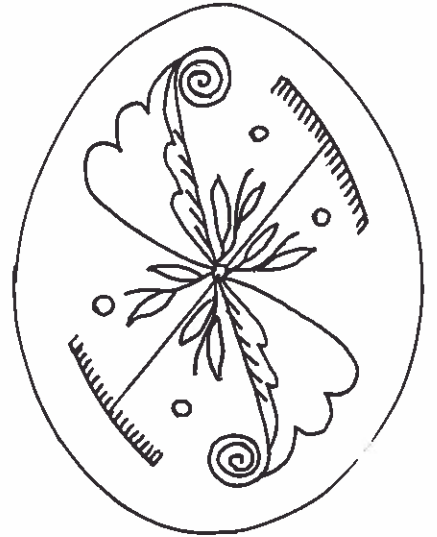


Red and Dark Red

Egg No. 9



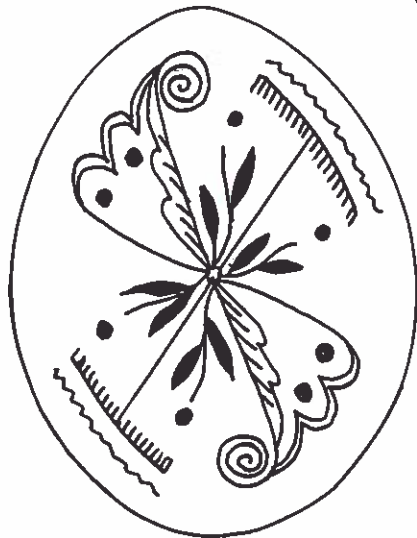
White



Yellow



Green

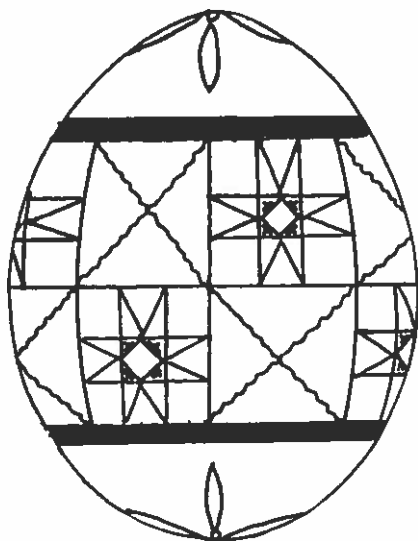


Orange

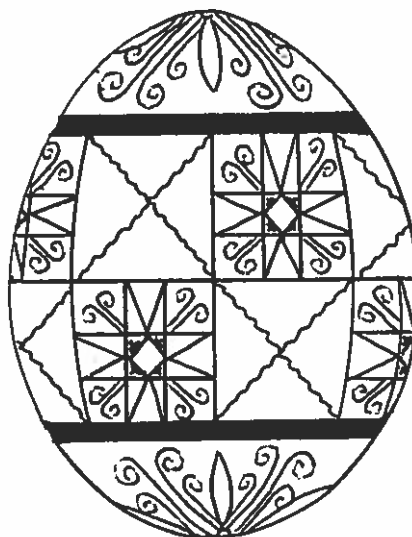


Red and Dark Red

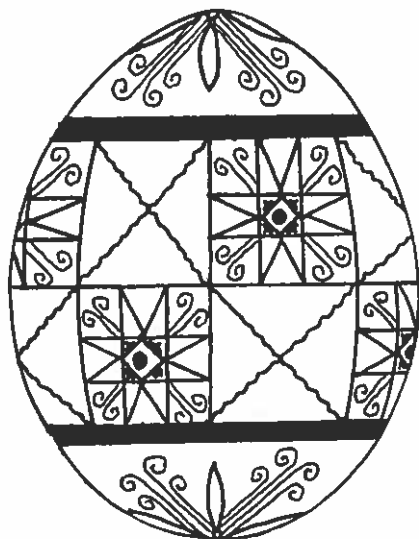
Egg No. 10



White



Yellow

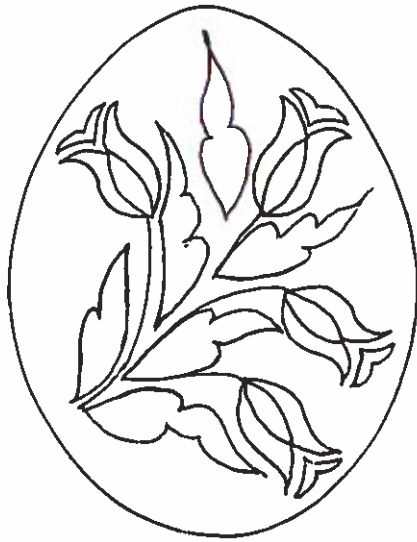


Green



Orange and Dark Red

Egg No. 11



White



Yellow



Green

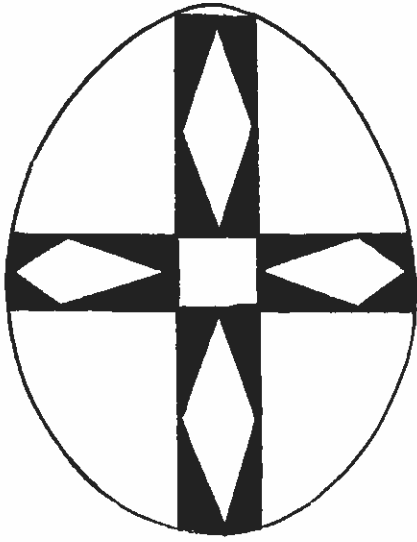


Orange

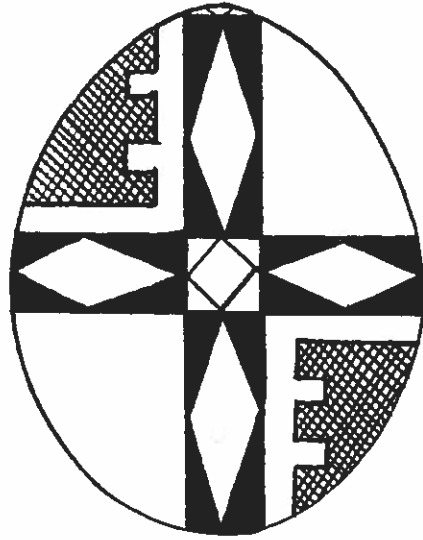


Red and Black

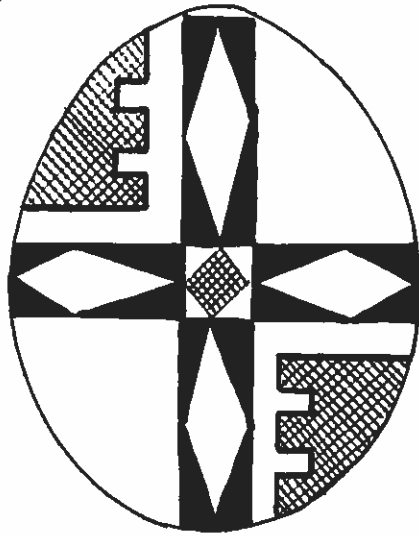
Egg No. 12



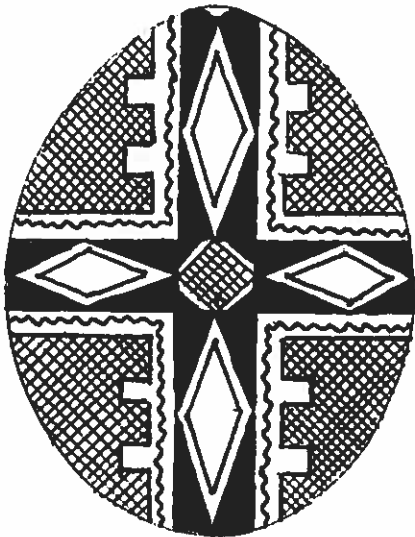
White



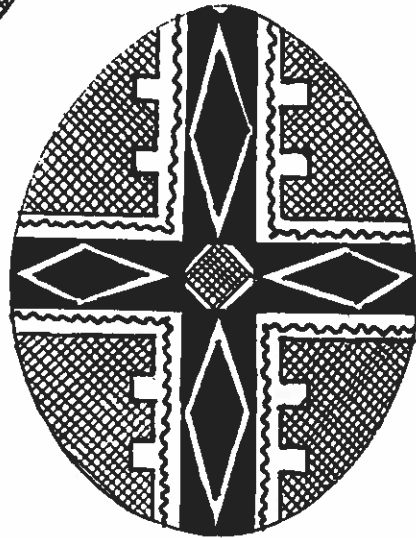
Yellow



Green

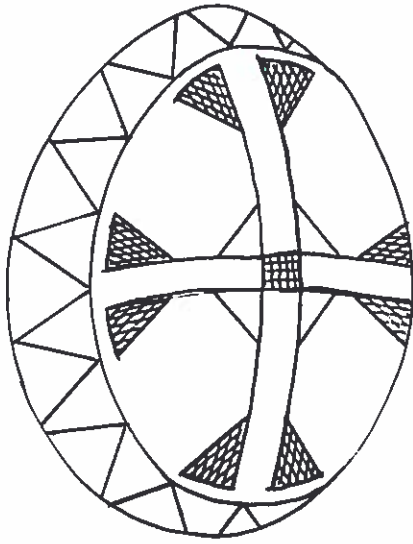


Orange

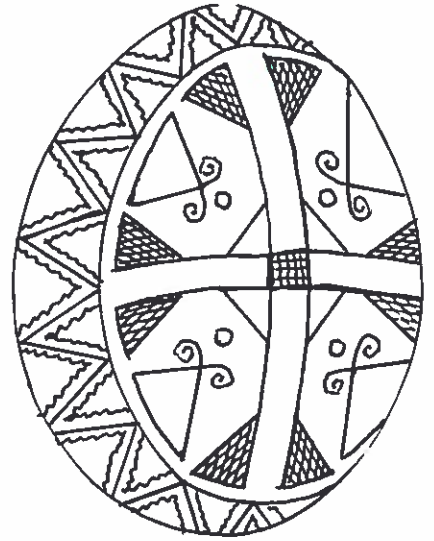


Red and Black

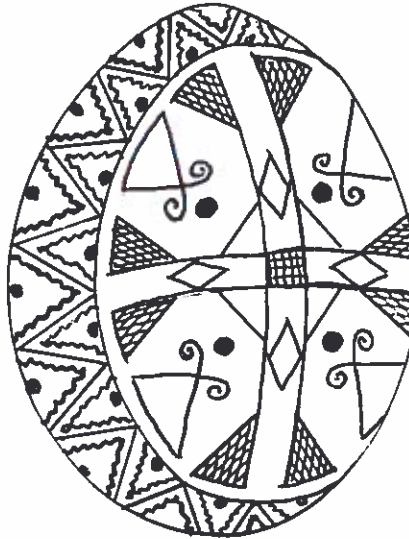
Egg No. 13



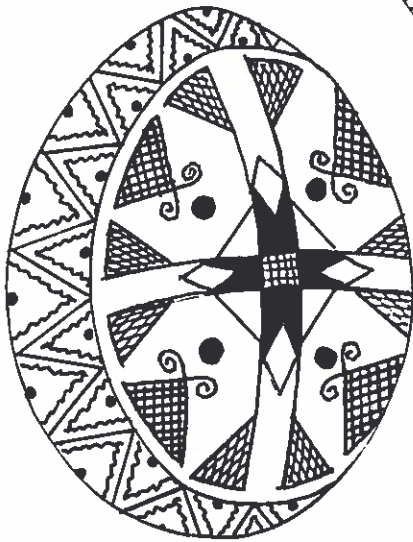
White



Yellow



Green

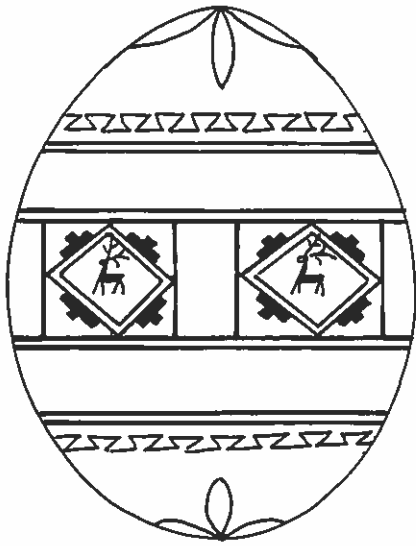


Orange

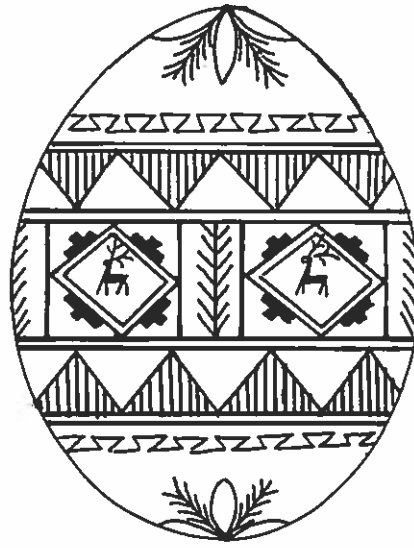


Red and Dark Red

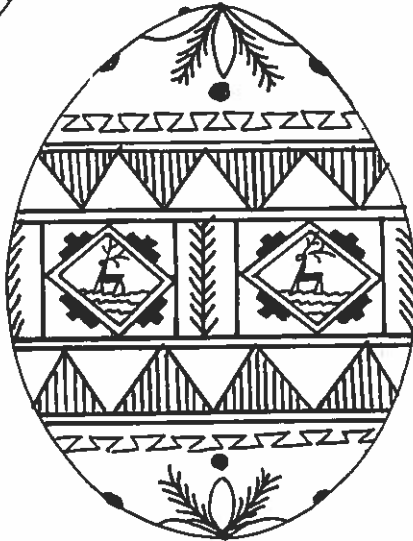
Egg No. 14



White



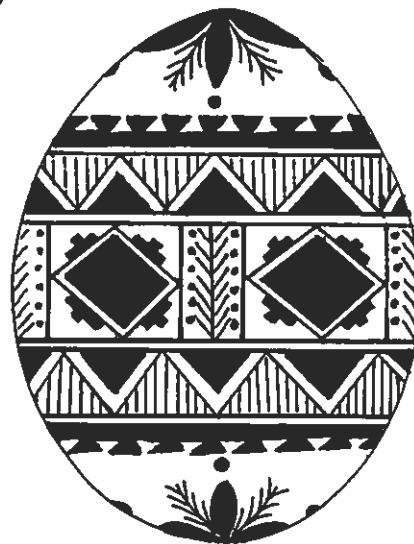
Yellow



Green

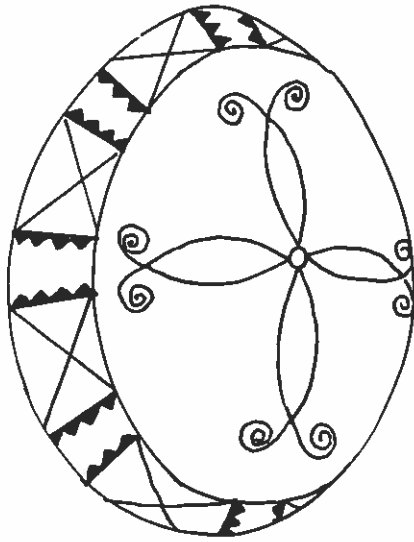


Orange

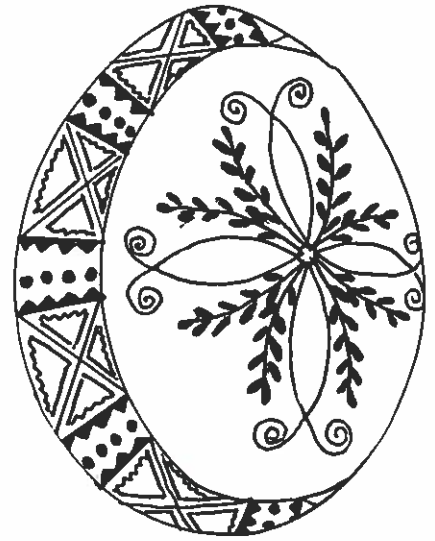


Red and Dark Red

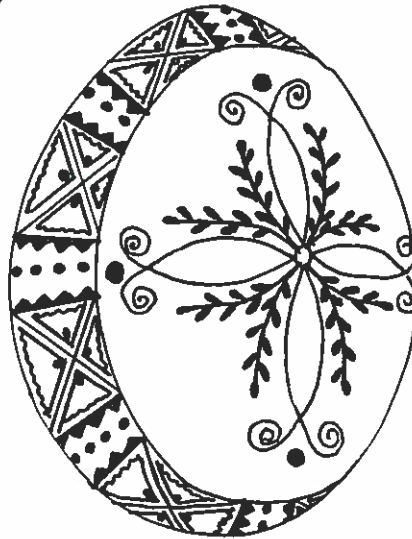
Egg No. 15



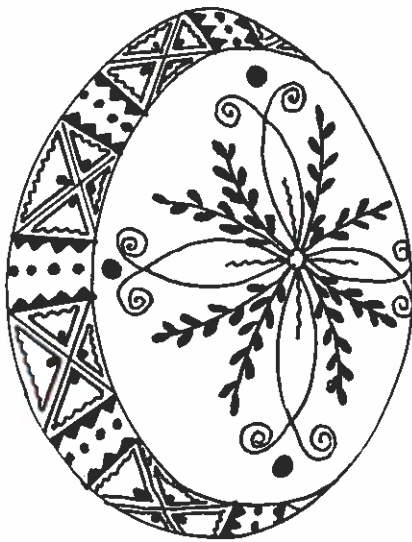
White



Yellow



Green

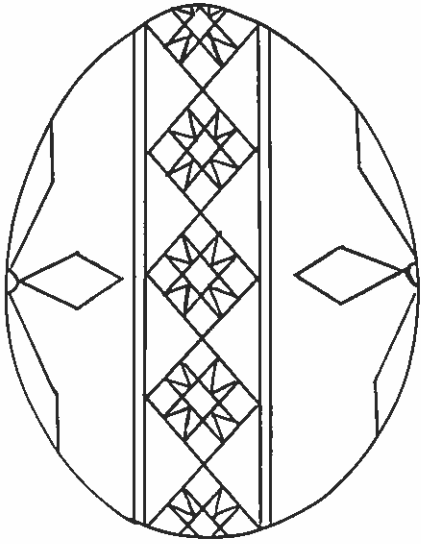


Orange

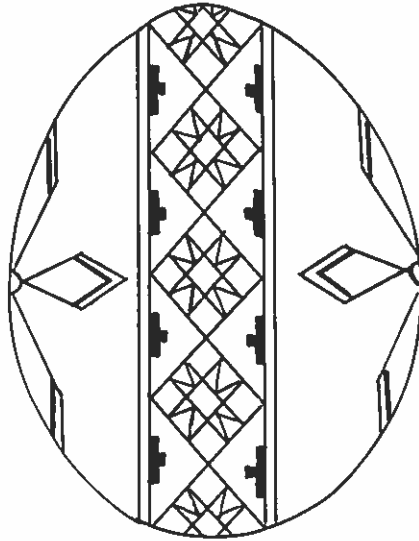


Red and Black

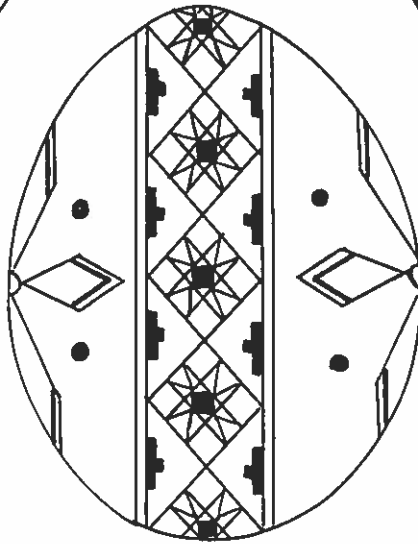
Egg No. 16



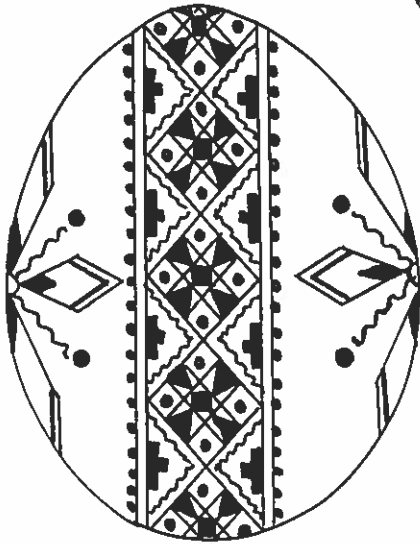
White



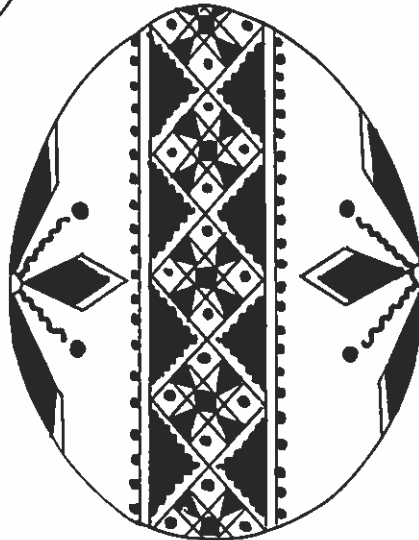
Yellow



Green

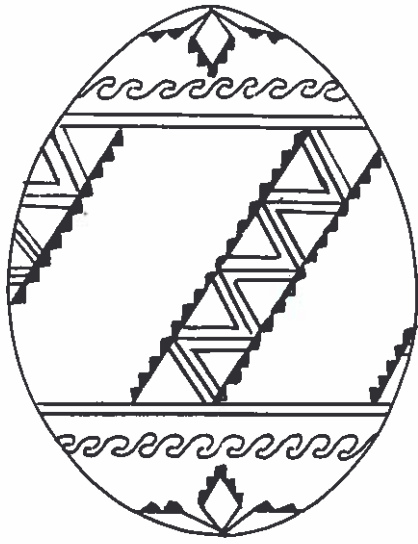


Orange



Red and Dark Red

Egg No. 17



White



Yellow



Green

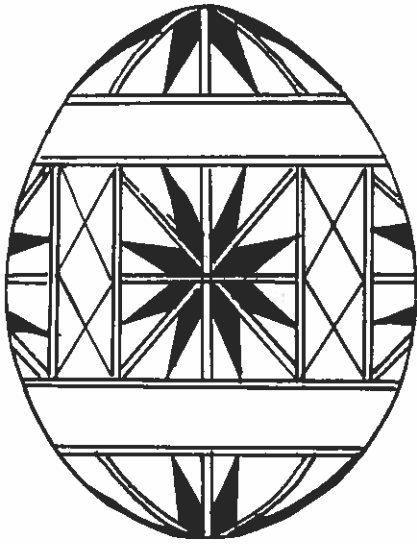


Orange

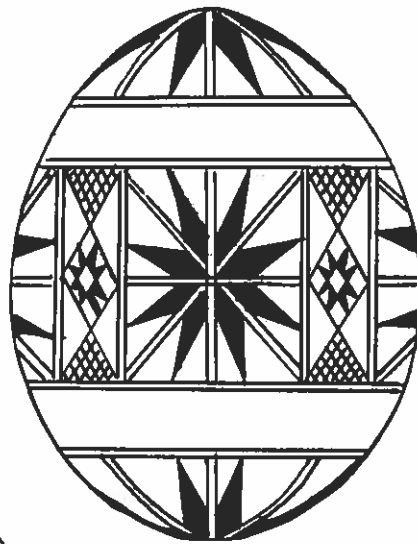


Red and Black

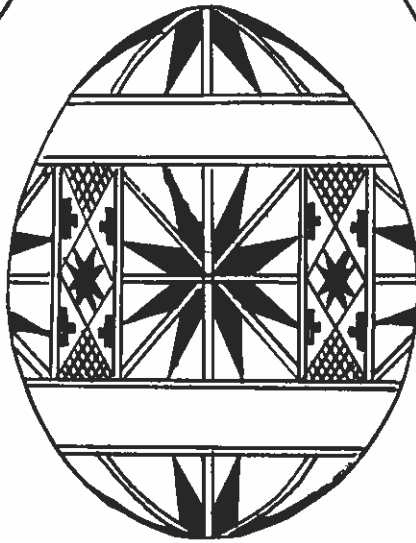
Egg No. 18



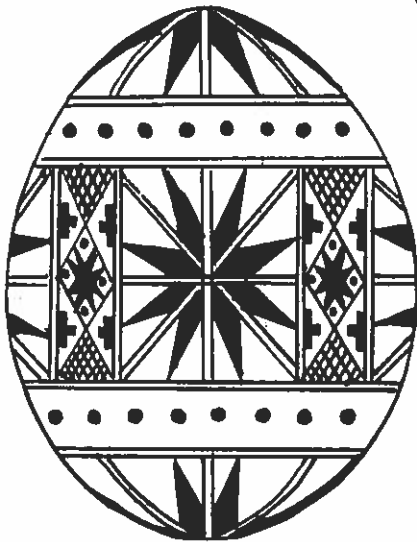
White



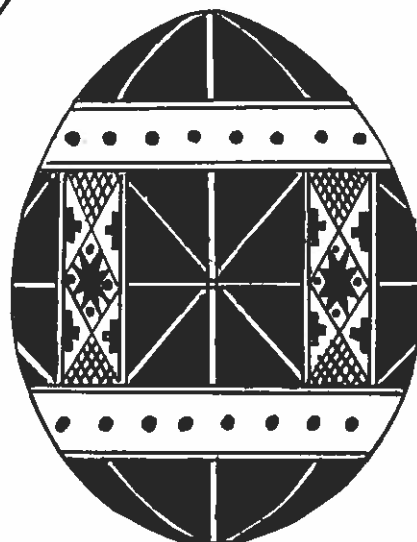
Yellow



Green



Orange



Red and Black

Favorite Established Designs

Over the centuries, many designs developed and became somewhat standardized. We have chosen some of the familiar and charming favorites which show the variety as well as the artistic method of characterizing surrounding nature and life.

The first egg in the top row is called "Neighbors". The second one is called "Windmills". The third egg is "Forty Eight Days of Lent".

The first egg in the second row is called "Churches". The second egg in the second row is called "Pine trees". The third egg is named "Paska".

The first egg in the third row is called "Horses". The second egg is "Gypsy Road". The third is known as "Sunflower".



“Trypillian” Designs

A population of Neolithic peoples who lived in the Ukrainian area from 5,000 to 2,500 B.C., were known as the *Trypillian* culture. Archeological diggings in 1893 uncovered the ancient remains.

Their pottery is very powerful and beautiful. The designs are of three colors; usually white and black against the red clay background. The form of design is spirals and whorls which encircle the pot in a pattern of spiral meander. These rich designs signified eternity and the cycle of life.

This same meander can be seen on contemporary Ukrainian embroidery as well as on Easter eggs. The designs on page 80 are superb examples of this art, created by Luba Perchyshyn, our aunt.

Other Methods of Decorating Eggs

The *pysanka* and *krashanka* are the most well known types of Ukrainian Easter eggs. There were others however, which were decorated in various ways. The first egg in the top row on page 81 uses the wax resist process. Instead of a *kistka* to apply melted wax to the shell, a pin was dipped in hot wax and drawn quickly on the white egg in a tear drop shaped form. These eggs were often done in two colors and were very popular in Lemkivschyna which was located in the northwestern area of Galicia along the northern fringes of Carpatho Ukraine.

The second egg in the top row was polished and formed in wood. Then a woodburning tool was used to create graceful patterns. A rare but very beautifully decorated egg is the

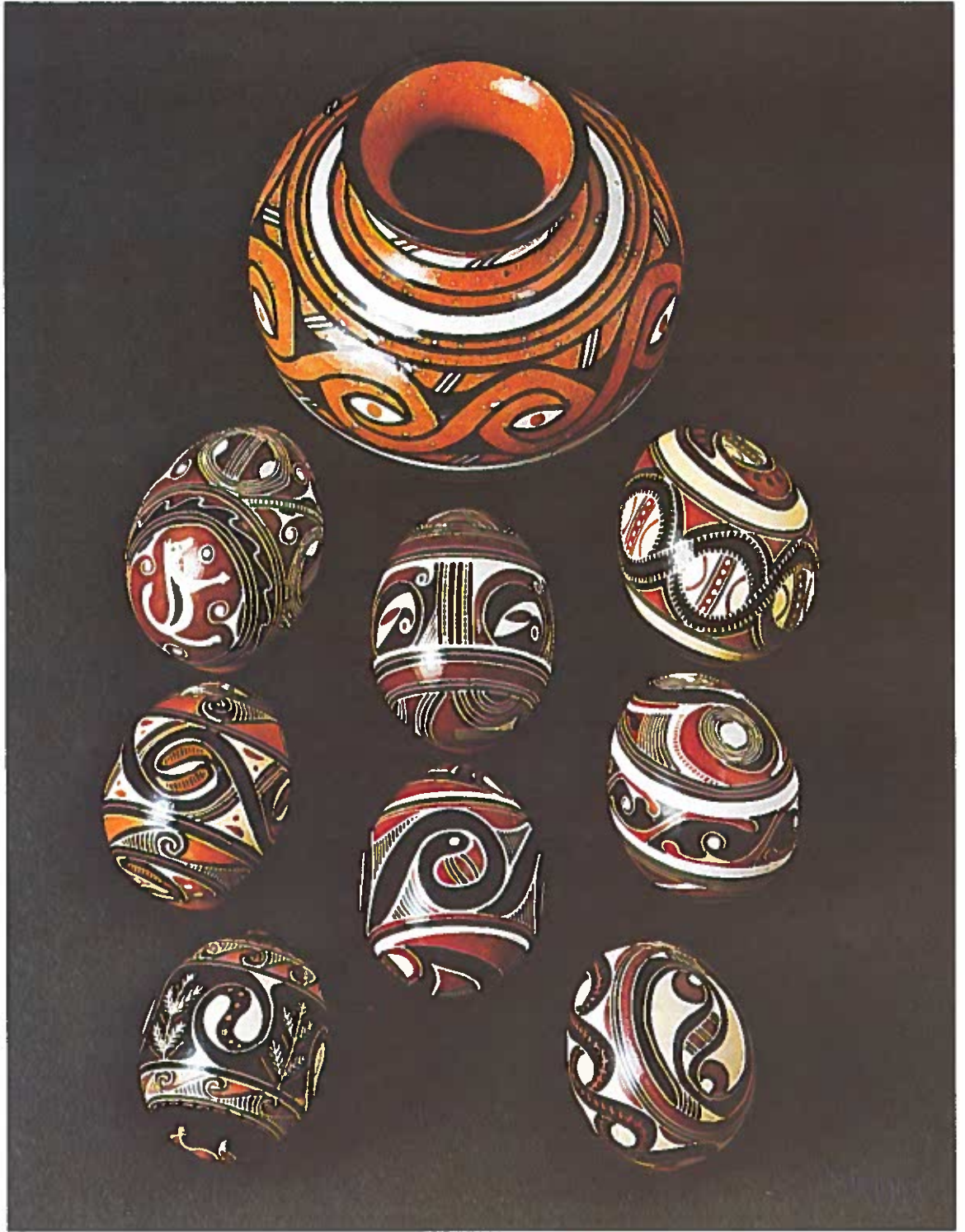
third egg in the top row. It is created by first drawing a very intricate pattern on a white egg with black or yellow wax. Instead of dipping the egg into various dyes, as we do in our psyanka design, the artist paints with India ink and fills in parts of the design with bright colors. The whole egg is shell-acked directly over the waxed areas. The egg is sometimes blown after this process is completed. The result is a delicate pattern which is embossed and can be felt with the finger tips.

The Hutzul people from the Carpathian mountain area near Poland were talented craftsmen with wood. The first egg in the second row shows a wooden egg which is typical of their handwork. Eggs such as this one were polished and then engraved with geometric designs. The incisions were then filled with various colors and the result was much like a psyanka. Wooden eggs were often used as gifts to children, since they were unbreakable.

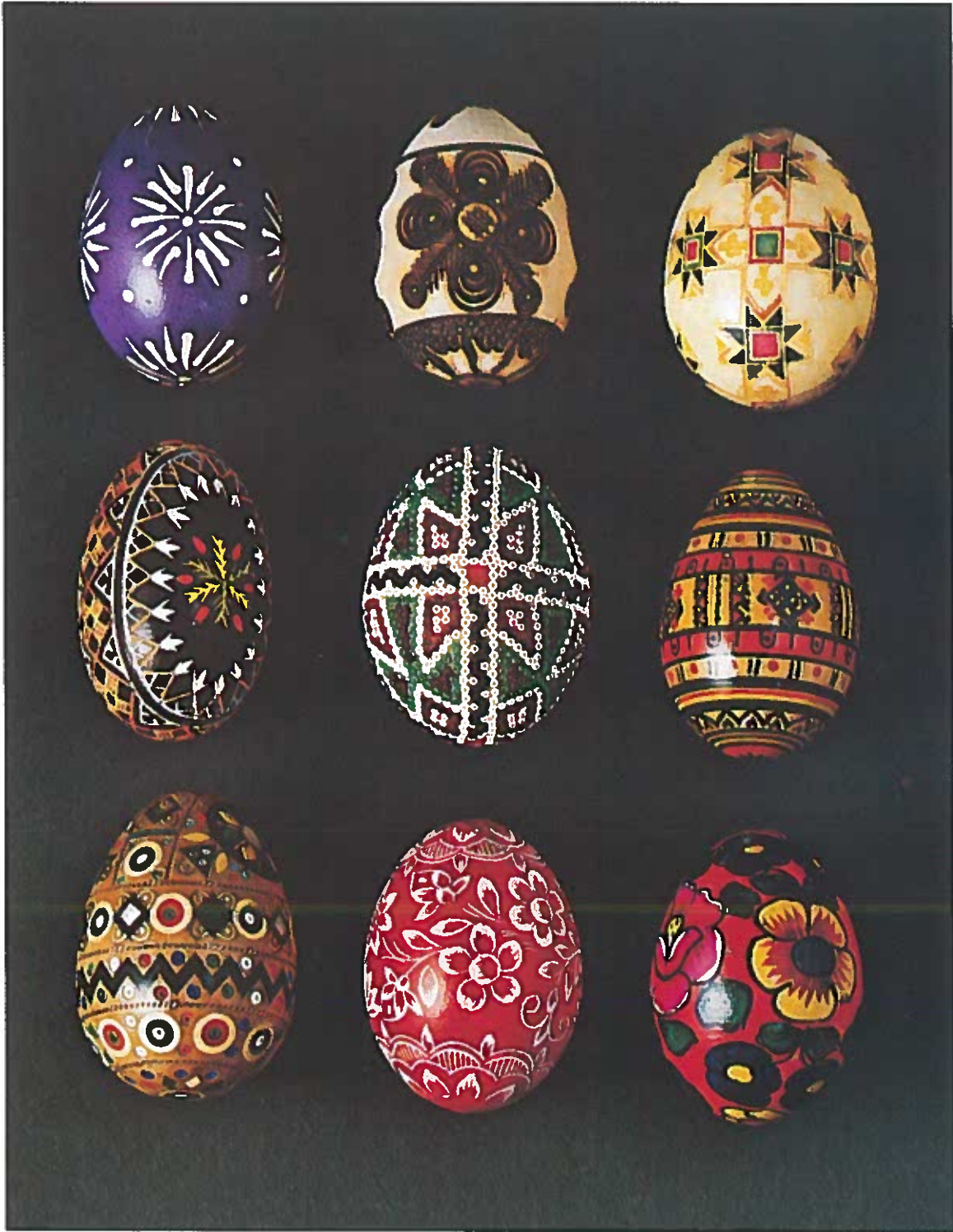
Another method used in decorating eggs was the beaded egg. The second egg in the second row shows this type of work. A fresh egg was dipped in a thin coat of beeswax and allowed to cool. Then tiny colored beads were pressed into the wax with the fingers to create lasting designs. This type of work was done mainly in Bukowina where beads were also used on their costumes and embroidery.

The third egg in the second row is of wood which was first polished and then carefully painted using bright colors. These eggs were varnished later and lasted indefinitely. They are being exported from Ukraine at the present time since they are not perishable. Some of the eggs were polished and then inlaid with beads, mother of pearl, wire, and other shades of wood to create shimmery works of art, as seen in the first egg in row three. These eggs are being made today by skilled Ukrainian craftsmen from Germany and Canada. The second egg in the third row was made by first dyeing the egg in one bright color and then a design was scratched in with a sharp fine point such as a pen or a small knife. The design gives the same appearance as light lace.

The last egg in the third row is a wooden egg from eastern Ukraine. This wooden egg is formed and polished and then painted in bright floral patterns with enamel paints.



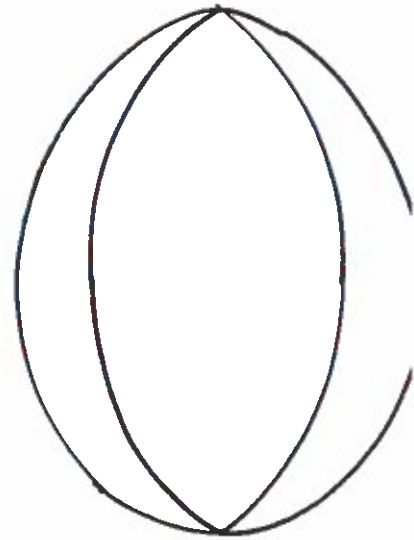
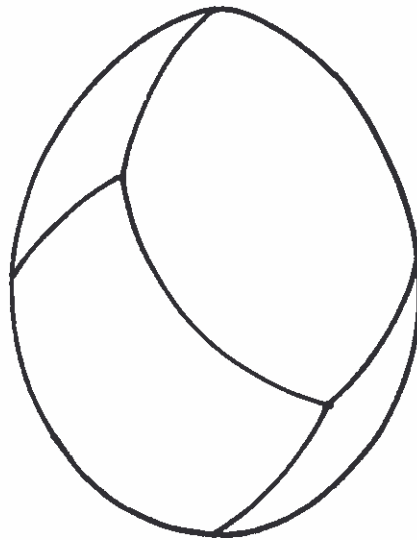
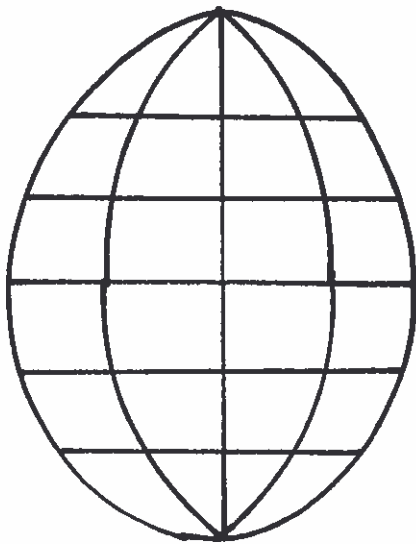
"Trypillian" pottery and egg designs.

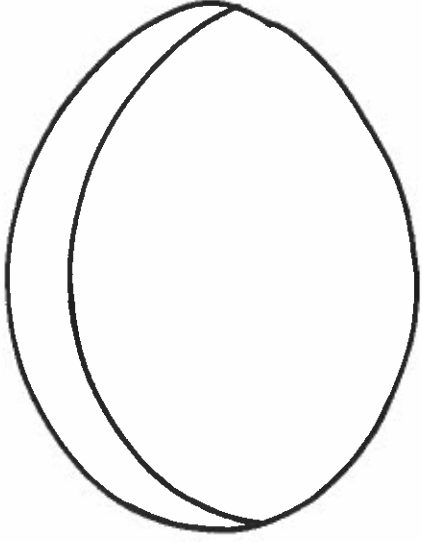
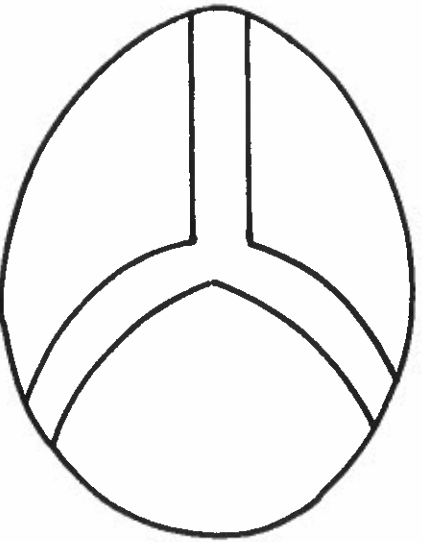
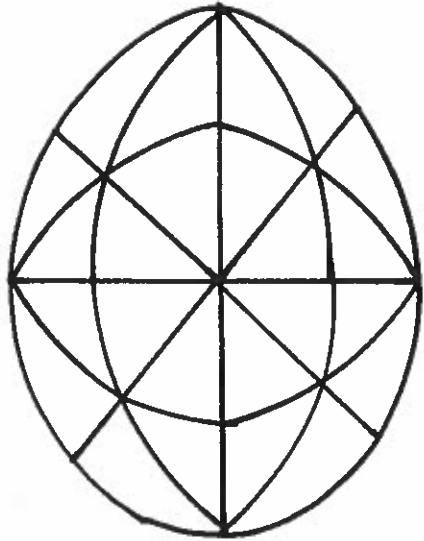
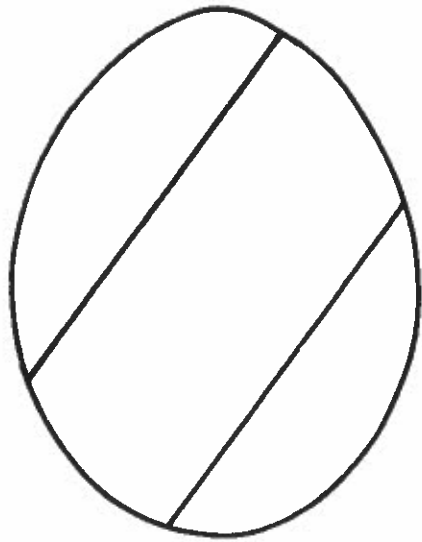
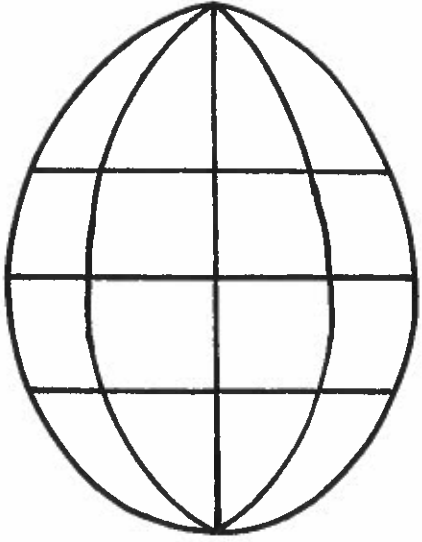
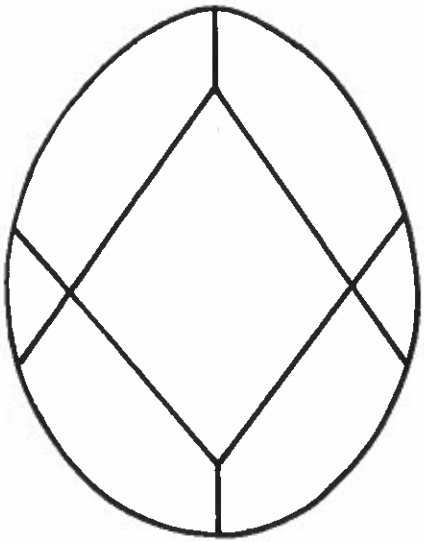
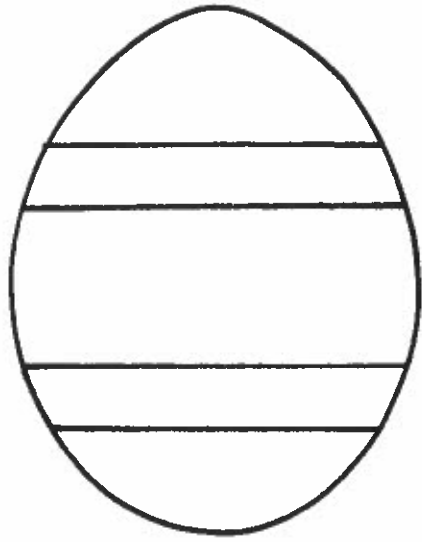
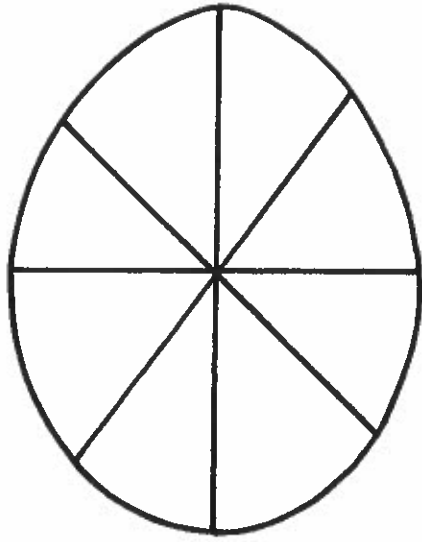
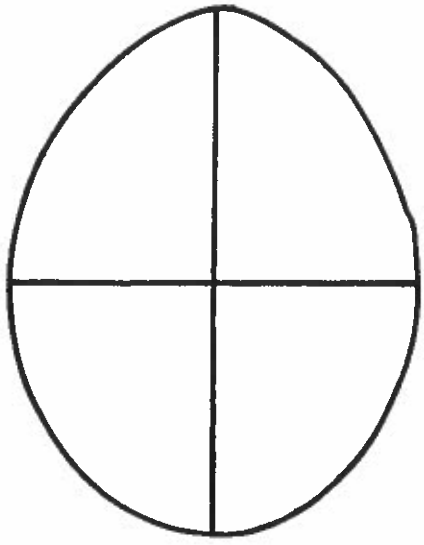


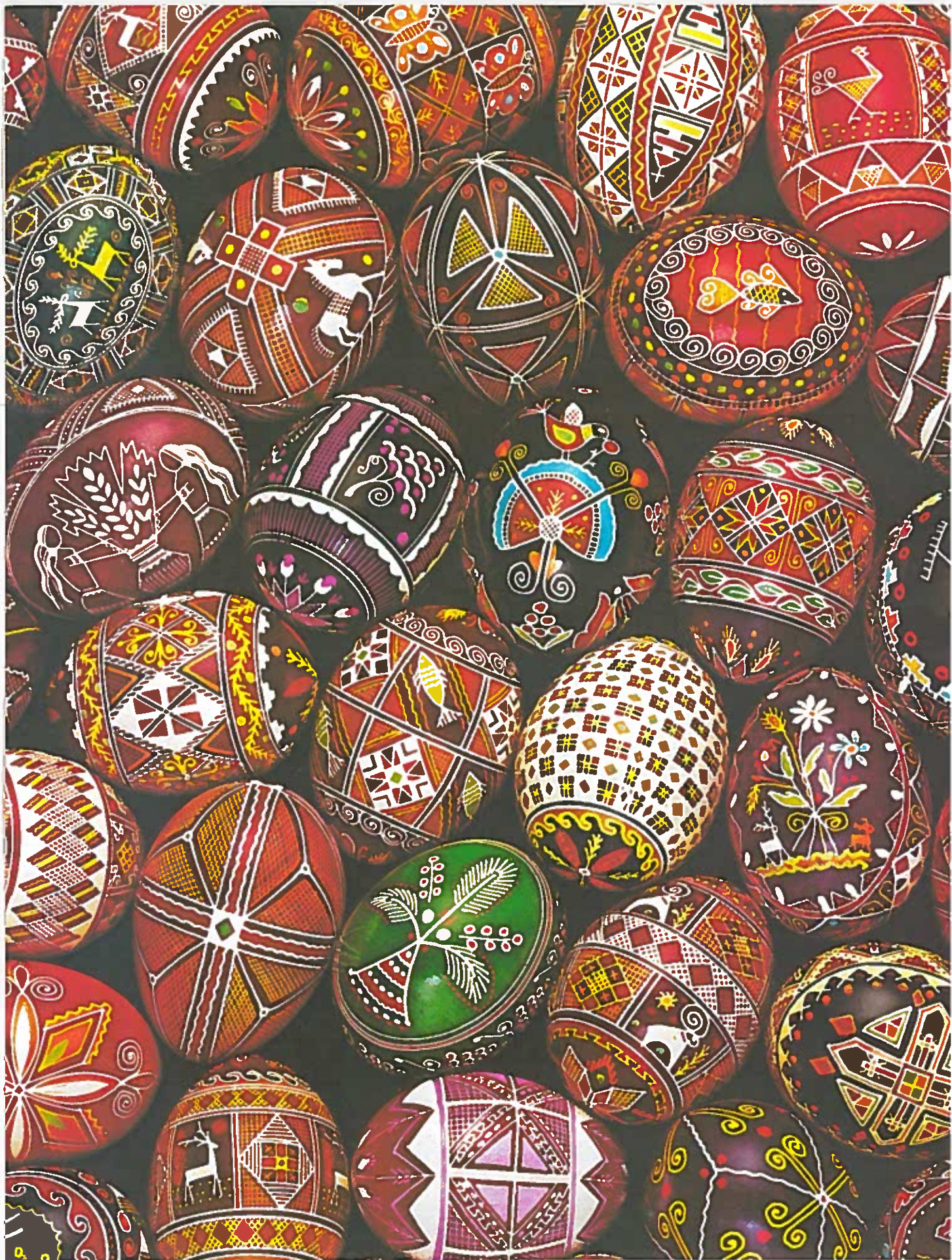
Various designs from the southwestern Ukraine, the Carpathian mountain area, Bukowina, and the eastern Ukraine.

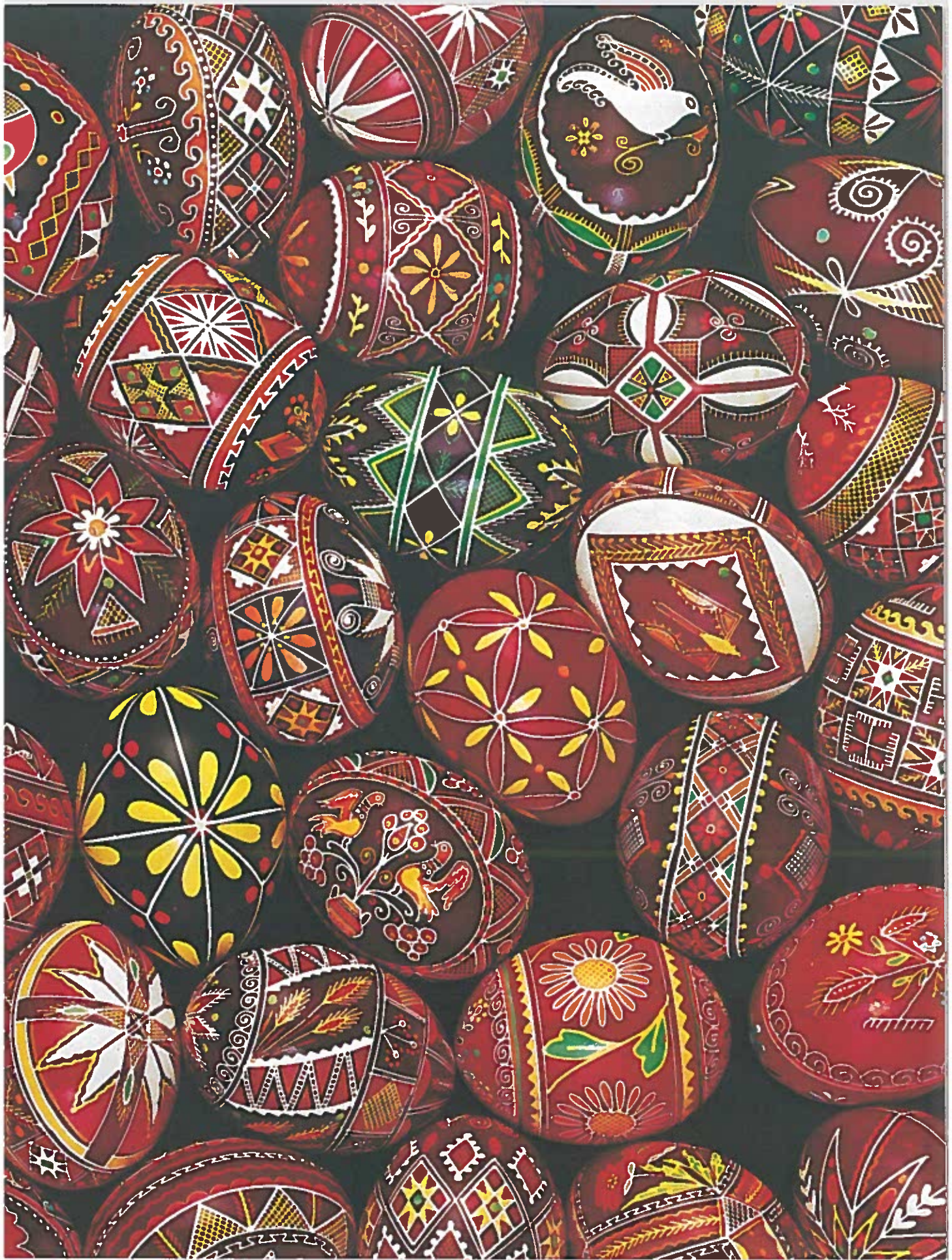
The Twelve Basic Patterns

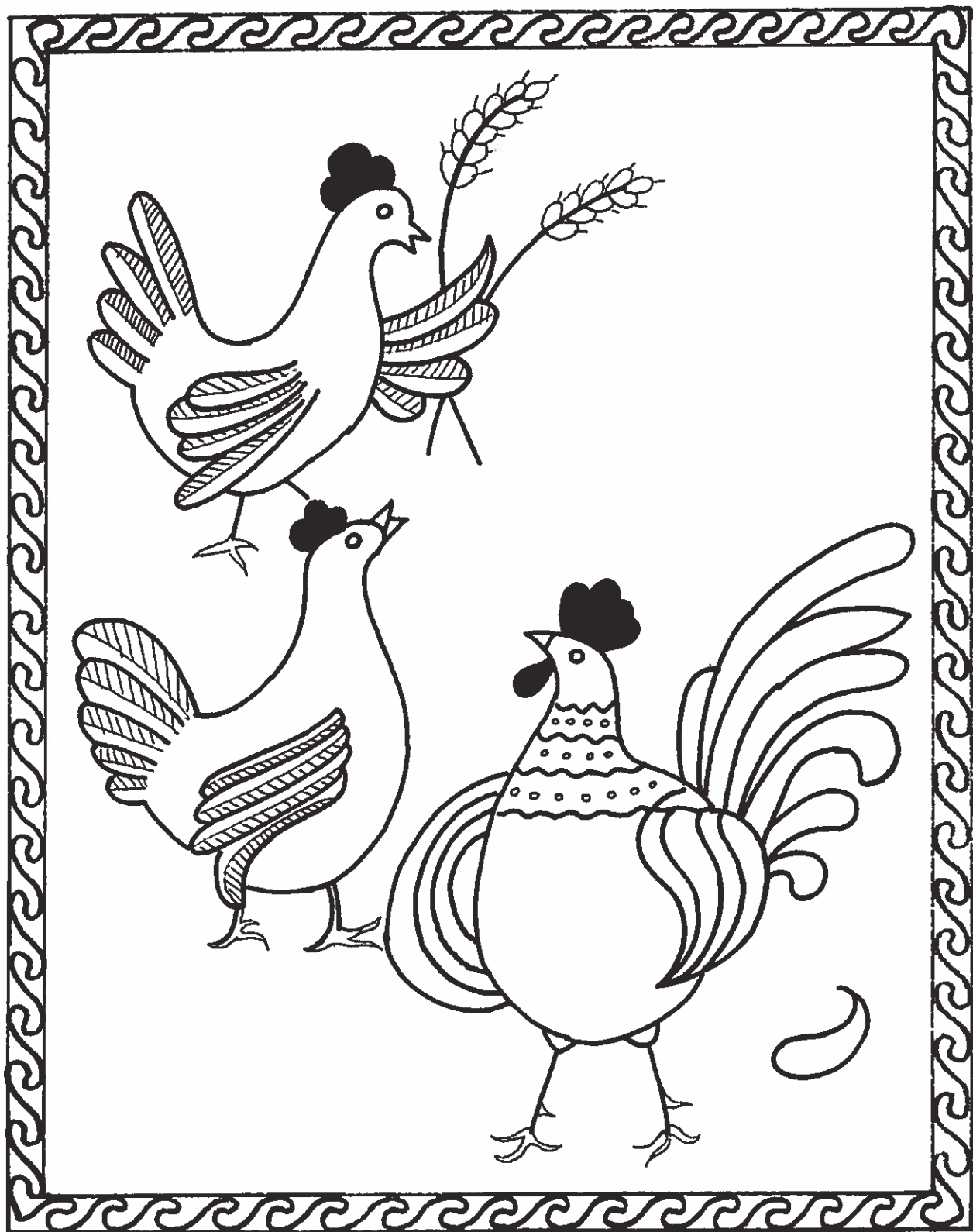
Following are twelve basic patterns for dividing the egg in the very beginning of the design. There are an infinite variety of patterns which can spring from these, as you will soon see.











How to Display and Store Your Eggs

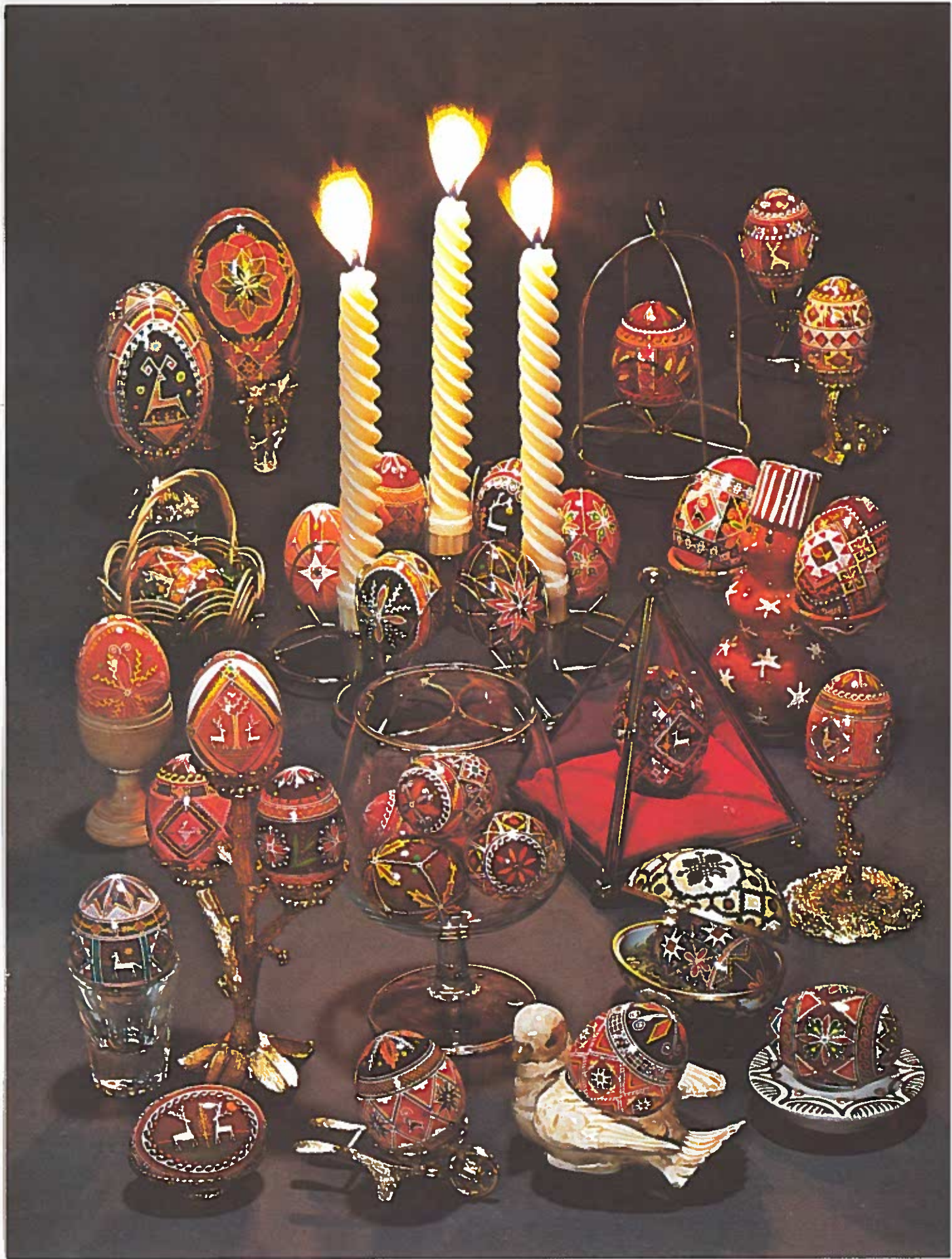
Decorated eggs can be beautifully displayed in many forms of wire egg stands, baskets, egg plates, brandy snifters, egg cups, shot glasses, and even rubber washers.

We recommend that you choose an egg stand which will compliment the design on the egg rather than detract from it. The more simple the stand, the easier to enjoy the design on the egg.

The eggs should not be displayed over a fireplace where they may become heated, or in the direct sunlight. They also should not be closed in an airtight area such as a glassfront china cabinet. The inside of the egg is evaporating gradually and needs to have air circulating around it. If you have small children, display the eggs where they can't reach them since they are delicate and should not be handled unnecessarily.

If you would like to store the eggs in a safe place for a period of time, put them in a regular cardboard egg carton and place them in a cool dry cupboard. Just avoid tight places where air cannot reach the eggs, such as plastic margarine containers or closed plastic bags. Also try not to use a plastic egg carton; they don't let the air circulate as well.

All these directions are just for your information. Do not be concerned, the eggs generally keep very well. We have some which are forty years old.





The paska (Easter bread), ham, sausage, cheese, butter, krasanky, and pasanky ready to be taken to church on Easter morning for a blessing.

Information on Purchasing Materials, Bibliography, and Index

Information on Purchasing Materials,

Materials needed are: Kistkas
dyes
beeswax
varnish

We have tried several types of dyes and find the non-edible dyes to be the most beautiful and long lasting. The dyes come in sixteen colors (yellow, orange, scarlet (bright red), light blue, light green, black, gold, turquoise, red, dark red, brown, brick, dark green, pink, purple and royal blue).

Kistkas come in three sizes (fine, medium and heavy). A cake of pure beeswax, weighing approximately one ounce, will last for several dozen eggs! A different style of kistka is also available. The Delrin kistka has a heat resistant plastic handle and uses a brass funnel.

These materials may be bought in a kit, or separately, depending on your need. They are quite inexpensive, compared to the materials needed for other hobbies, and last for five to eight dozen eggs.

Black wax is available in string-like form making it easier to fill your electric kistka.

For those of you who embroider, the pattern of the Easter scarf from page 89 is also available.

For information on prices of materials we suggest that you contact:

Ukrainian Gift Shop*
2512 39th Avenue N.E.
St. Anthony, Minnesota 55421

* Or contact your local Ukrainian store.

The clear gloss urethane varnish (non latex) can be bought at most any hardware store. Buy the smallest can available as you need only a few drops per egg.

The Electric Kistka

Thanks to modern ingenuity! Several different people from Canada and the United States have developed electric kistkas in the last few years. The cost is from fifteen to thirty dollars. Some of the electric kistkas come with replacable tips (fine, medium and heavy) so that tips can be changed easily for making different widths of lines. The other kistkas are made with a stationary tip which makes a line of one thickness. In order to get heavier or finer lines, one must plug in another tool, wait a few minutes for it to heat and then continue. Both types of tools work extremely well, and for the experienced hand, they can speed up the process considerably. These marvelous inventions work much like the regular kistka. They melt the wax at an even heat which allows the beeswax to flow for a long period of time without filling.

One slight problem arises with their use, the beeswax will not turn black with this method since there is no carbon from the flame of the candle. It is difficult to see the wax lines on the egg since they are transparent. Here are a few easy ways to remedy this! Melt two ounces of beeswax in a clean tin can (slowly please) and add either a half piece of black crayon or a half teaspoon of black wax shoe polish, the kind bought in a little tin. This turns the wax black, and then it is easy to see on the egg while working. Another way is to simply place the beeswax in a clean can and heat it, slowly bringing it to a boil. The longer it boils the blacker it becomes. Caution should be taken always when working with melted wax. It is highly flammable. The melted wax may be poured from the tin can into a paper cup and allowed to cool. Later the paper cup is peeled off and there will be a cake of dark wax. This is strongly recommended for use with the electric kistka.

We use the electric kistka almost exclusively now since it saves much time and it is less likely to drip. Information on the electric kistka may also be obtained from the Ukrainian Gift shop.

Bibliography

- Binyashevsky, Erast, *Ukrainian Pysanky*, Keiv, Ukraine, 1968
Coskey, Evelyn, *Easter Eggs for Everyone*, Abingdon Press, New York, 1973
Dustin, Virginia L., "Easter Eggs . . . A Ukrainian Folk Art", *The Palette*, Volume 27, Number 2, Spring 1947
Glykenvand, Lily M., "Christ is Risen! — He is Risen Indeed!", *Scope*, April 1962
Hawryluk-Charney, Halia, "The Origin of Religious Easter Celebrations", *Woman's World*, Vol XIX, April 1968
Horniakevych, D., *Ukraine — A Concise Encyclopedia*, University of Toronto Press, Canada, 1963
Luciow, Theodore, "Easter Red Letter Day Of Year in Ukraine", *Tacoma (Washington) Sunday Ledger-News Tribune*, magazine section, April 22, 1962
Newall Venitia, *An Egg at Easter, A Folklore Study*, Indiana University Press, 1971
Siryj, Mrs. Wasyl, "How to Make a Pysanka", *Forum*, Volume 15, Number 4, Winter 1967-68, Scranton, Pennsylvania
Surmach, Yaroslava, *Ukrainian Easter Eggs*, Surma, 11 East 7th Street, New York, New York, 1957

Index

- animal symbols, 33
- Ascension, 25
- beaded egg, 79
- beeswax, 48, 94
- Bezkonachnyk (endless line), 40
- Blazhenni, 17, 18
- Blessed Virgin Mary, 19
- Bukowina, 17
- Canada, 79, 94
- candle, 48
- Carpathian Mountains, 79
- chicken legend, 16, 21, 29
- chicken symbol, 33
- Christopolonna Sereda, 24
- church symbol, 39
- "Christ is Risen", 25
- Christianity in Ukraine, 17
- "Christos Voskres" (Christ is Risen), 25
- cleaning the kistka, 47
- cross symbols, 38
- crown of thorns, 36
- deer symbols, 34
- dyes, 16, 17, 48
- Easter in Ukraine, 17, 18, 23, 25, 26
- Easter basket, 26
- egg rack, 50
- eggs (buying and preparing), 46
- electric kistka, 94
- end designs, 44
- endless line (Bezkonachnyk), 40
- established designs, 76
- farmer's tradition, 20
- fate of the world (Hutzul table), 20
- fertility legend, 16, 21, 29
- fire legend, 16
- fish symbols, 19, 35
- flowers, 30, 31
- Galicia, 17

geometric symbols, 36, 37, 39, 40
 gloss coating, 50
 Good Friday, 25
 hahilky "traditional spring games", 27
 harvest legend, 29
 "He is Risen Indeed" (Voistynu Voskres), 25
 Holy Shroud, 25
 Holy Week, 24
 Hutzul craftsmen, 78
 Hutzul tales

- Mary's tear drops, 19
- fate of the world, 20

 insect symbols, 35
 ladder symbol, 36
 legends, 15

- Blazhenni, 18
- chicken, 16, 21, 29
- farmer's tradition, 20
- fate of the world, 20
- fertility, 16, 21, 29
- fire, 16
- harvest, 29
- Mary's tear drops, 19, 37

 lion symbol, 34
 Luciow, Mrs. Johanna, 58, 13
 Luciow, Theodore, 22
 kistka (styles), 46
 kits, 93
 krashanka, 16, 17, 20, 26, 78
 Mary Magdalene, 19
 Mary's tear drops, 19, 37
 Maundy Thursday, 24
National Geographic magazine, 13
 net symbol, 37
 oak leaf symbols, 21
 Oblivany Ponedilok (Sprinkle Monday), 28
 Perchysyn, Luba, 13, 78, 80
 personalizing the design, 30
 plant symbols, 30
 "Plaschanytsia" (Holy Shroud), 25
 Procai, Marie, 13
 Palm Sunday, 24
 psyanky, 16
 rake symbols, 36
 red eggs (Blazhenni Legend), 18
 ribbon designs, 40
 rooster symbol, 21
 spring game (hahilky), 27
 spoons, 48, 53
 Sprinkle Monday (Oblivany Ponedilok), 28
 star symbols, 38
 Strastna Pyatnica (Good Friday), 25
 styles (kistka), 46
 sun symbol, 38
 symbols,

- animal, 33
- chicken, 33
- church, 39
- cross, 38
- crown of thorns, 36
- deer, 34
- fish, 19, 35
- flower, 30, 31
- geometric, 36, 37, 39, 40
- insects, 35
- ladder, 36

Tacoma (Washington) Sunday Ledger-News Tribune, 22
 tear drops, Mary's, 37
 triangles (Trinity), 17, 37
 Trinity (triangles), 17, 37
 twelve basic patterns of division, 82
 Trypillian designs, 78, 80
 Ukraine, 79
 Ukrainian Easter preparations, 23, 24
 Ukrainian gift shop, 13, 93, 94
 "Voistynu Voskres" (He is Risen Indeed), 25
 wax removing, 54, 56
 wheat symbol, 21, 29
 windmills, 36
 wolves teeth, 35
 wooden eggs, 78, 79
 working area, 48