



**RESIDENCE**



Supported using public funding by  
**ARTS COUNCIL  
ENGLAND**



# 100 EGGS FOR UKRAINE

An exhibition of the *Pysanky* folk tradition by Tory Hayward

*Thanks and credit to the extensive research of Luba Petrusha and  
her extremely thorough online archive at [pysanky.info](http://pysanky.info)*

1.



Inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's diasporan, geometric pysanky designs.

2.



The cross symbol predates christianity in Ukraine, and had varied meanings such as an ancient solar symbol, an abstraction of the sun as a bird with its wings outstretched.

3.



Ancient beliefs associated the sun god with birds, his handprint was said to be similar to a bird's claw. This is a Boyko pysanka called "Sorochaty lapky" (magpie feet).

4.



The Hutsuls often write pine branches on their pysanky. Such trees are common in the Carpathian mountains, and their evergreen nature suggests youth and eternal life.

5.



Stars are one of the most common motifs found on pysanky. Pysanky from all regions of Ukraine depict an eight-pointed star, a symbol of the sun god Dazhboh.

6.



Inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's diasporan, geometric pysanky designs. Red is traditionally used for passion, hope and blood, and black for eternity and for Ukraine's fertile soil.

7.



Wheat stalks are a fairly common element in diasporan pysanky. They reflect the Ukrainian flag, a field of light blue over a field of golden yellow.

8.



Traditional ruzha star in Crown Purple and Cream Soda Pink.

9.



Birds were the harbingers of spring, and are quite frequently depicted on pysanky. Complex depictions of birds are more common on diasporan pysanky.

**10.**



Inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's diasporan, geometric pysanky designs.

**11.**



Lemky favor bright colors, and create not only stars, suns and flowers, but human figures, waves, and birds.

**12.**



Featuring wheat (a diaspora motif) and oak leaves (a traditional motif) as well as Sneinton's Green's Windmill.

**13.**



Podniprovia - The heart of Ukraine, the lands which lie along the Dnipro river. This 'Magpies' pysanky is one of the best known from this area.

**14.**



Kharkiv area design, recorded in Kulzhynskyi's 1899 book. From the village of Kozatska Sloboda, with typical pine branches, stripes and fringe.

**15.**



Western Podillia has preserved some truly ancient pysanka motifs; on this typical black pysanky is a representation of the Zmiya (Serpent god).

**16.**



The Sokal region: in the early 1900s, china painting became popular in the area, reflected in pysanky such as this vazon/flowerpot.

**17.**



Inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's diasporan, geometric pysanky designs.

**18.**



Inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's diasporan, geometric pysanky designs.

**19.**



Inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's diasporan, geometric pysanky designs.

**20.**



Traditional acorn motif inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's geometric pysanky designs.

**21.**



The oak tree was a favorite of Perun, god of thunder and lightning. This design is from Odarka Onyshchuk's 1985 book of regional pysanky.

**22.**



Original modern pysanky design based on Jennifer E. Kwong's pysanky divisions in 'Endless Egging.'

**23.**



Inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's diasporan, geometric pysanky designs.

**24.**



Design written in 1891 by Pelahia Natarova in Kozatska Sloboda, recorded by K. Kulzhynskyi. In some Ukrainian folk beliefs, the earth was suspended on a warp spun by a spider.

**25.**



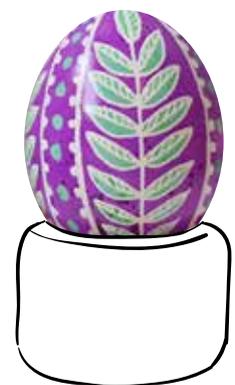
Written in 1895 and recorded by K. Kulzhynskyi, this design is from the village of Bilousivka (Білоусівка) and called "Slyvky" (Plums), a beloved Ukrainian fruit.

**26.**



Pysanky from Poltava often utilize plant motifs. Tulips are a common motif on Ukrainian pysanky, serving as a name for fantastical flowers.

**27.**



Inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's diasporan, geometric pysanky designs.

**28.**



Inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's diasporan, geometric pysanky designs.

**29.**



This Hutsul pysanka features chickens, and important part of any village household. Birds are solar symbols, especially roosters, who greet the sun at dawn.

**30.**



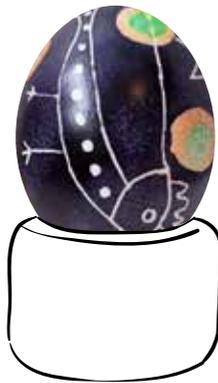
The fish motif is relatively common on traditional in Carpathian areas. Fish feature often in Ukrainian folk tales; and in more recent times, the fish has taken on Christian meanings.

**31.**



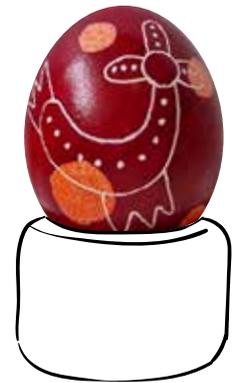
Contemporary pysanka including traditional acorn motif inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's geometric pysanky designs.

**32.**



Bird Pysanky from Vira Manko's book 'Летить соловейки на рідгі земельки' (Fly, nightingales, to your native lands).

**33.**



This pysanka from Western Podilla is called 'Качур' (drake), but was possibly originally a serpent motif that was renamed much later.

**34.**



Halychyna (Галичина) Pysanky with oak symbols were powerful and protective. Oak leaves are a fairly common botanical motif.

**35.**



Contemporary pysanka including fish motif inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's geometric pysanky designs. The fish is an ancient symbol of life, health and fertility.

**36.**



Birds were the harbingers of spring, and are quite frequently depicted on pysanky.

**37.**



Traditional ruzha star in blue and yellow.

**38.**



Odesa is located in the Ukrainian south; it is a port on the Black Sea. Wave motifs are common, the symbol of the serpent, the god of waters.

**39.**



Contemporary design inspired by linocut printmaking.

**40.**



The clover is commonly found on pysanky. This example is from Vinnytsia oblast (Podillia).

**41.**



This is an example of a pysanka with a branch motif from the Sokal region (Korduba). In the mountainous regions of Ukraine, pine or spruce branches are often depicted.

**42.**



Contemporary pysanka including budgie motif inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's geometric pysanky designs.

**43.**



Design from Pokuttia. In mythology, the oak symbolized the god of lightning and represents strength and power; to honor him.

**44.**



The ram's horn is an ancient symbol, being found on Trypillian pottery from the Neolithic era. Design from Oksana Bilous: Pysanky of Cherkasy Oblast.

**45.**



Design from Oksana Bilous: Pysanky of Cherkasy Oblast.

**46.**



Design from Oksana Bilous: Pysanky of Cherkasy Oblast.

**47.**



Design from Oksana Bilous: Pysanky of Cherkasy Oblast.

**48.**



Design from Oksana Bilous: Pysanky of Cherkasy Oblast.

**49.**



Pysanky from the Kharviv region, Kulzhynsi's catalogue 1898.

**50.**



From Oksana Bilious: pysanky of Kharviv Oblast. These designs are from Kulzhynsi's 1899 catalogue.

**51.**



'Crosses and Pussy Willows' - based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs

**52.**



Based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs

**53.**



Inspired by the work of So Jeo LeBlond

**54.**



Inspired by the work of Emma Plumb (Good Harvest Pysanka)

**55.**



Traditional Ruzha - One of the most popular motifs found on pysanky is the eight-pointed star.

**56.**



Based on podillan pysanky of Khmelnytskyi oblast from Kulzhynsky's 1899 catalogue.

**57.**



Inspired by the work of Emma Plumb (Good Harvest Pysanka)

**58.**



Based on podillan pysanky of Khmelnytskyi oblast from Kulzhynsky's 1899 catalogue.

**59.**



Based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs

**60.**



Based on podillan pysanky of Khmelnytskyi oblast from Kulzhynsky's 1899 catalogue.

**61.**



Based on traditional design from Kharviv region, from Kulzhynsky's catalogue 1898.

**62.**



Based on traditional design.

**63.**



Contemporary pysanka inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's geometric pysanky designs.

**64.**



Contemporary pysanka inspired by Jennifer E. Kwong's geometric pysanky designs.

**65.**



Inspired by a fusion of contemporary and traditional designs.

**66.**



Based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs, on this pysanka the fish represent Christ.

**67.**



Based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs, this pysanka features deer, hearts, pine leaves and the sun.

**68.**



Inspired by a fusion of contemporary and traditional designs.

**69.**



Inspired by a fusion of contemporary and traditional designs.

**70.**



Based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**71.**



Doubled flowers, based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**72.**



Based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs - featuring poppies.

**73.**



White flowers surrounded by green and yellow pine needles, based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**74.**



Bird's feet pattern, based on Luba Petrusha's designs.

**75.**



Based on Natalie Perchysyn's designs - floral pysanka with pine needles.

**76.**



Flowers, based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**77.**



Based on traditional drop-pull flower designs typical of the Lemko people.

**78.**



Red and white patterns based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**79.**



Red and white patterns based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**80.**



Flowers surrounded by pine needles and berries, based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**81.**



Repeating starburst pattern, based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**82.**



'Spirals' - based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs

**83.**



Based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs

**84.**



Repeating geometric pattern, based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**85.**



Flower Pots' - based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs

**86.**



Based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**87.**



Based on traditional drop-pull designs from Priashiv. Traditionally made with the very whitest eggs, chosen from those set aside during Lent.

**88.**



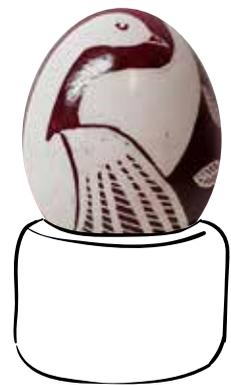
Based on traditional drop-pull designs from Priashiv. Traditionally made with the very whitest eggs, chosen from those set aside during Lent.

**89.**



Based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

**90.**



Based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs. Geese or swans herald the coming of spring and melting of ice from lakes and rivers.

91.



Based on traditional drop-pull designs typical of the Lemko people.

92.



A flaming cross, based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs

93.



Features acorns, geese, deer and corn, a mixture of traditional and diasporan pysanky motifs. This design is based on the work of Amelia Randich. Deer are often depicted either side of the tree of life, and frequently on Hutsul pysanky also appear with birds. Wheat stalks are a fairly common element in diasporan pysanky, although they are not usually the main motif. They are not seen on traditional folk pysanky. This rhea egg was donated from Page's Poultry.

94.

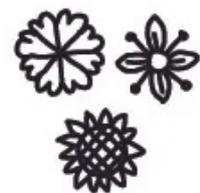


Based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs - daisies and grain motif.



Horse Symbol. Representing sun, wealth and prosperity.

From [ukrainianeggcessories.com](http://ukrainianeggcessories.com)



Flower Symbols. Representing wisdom, beauty and elegance.

From [ukrainianeggcessories.com](http://ukrainianeggcessories.com)

**95.**



Poppies and wheat design - based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs

**96.**



'Wheat' - based on Natalie Perchyshyn's designs, a favourite of her aunt Johanna Luciow.



Pine Bough Symbol. Representing strength, growth and eternal life. From [ukrainianeggcessories.com](http://ukrainianeggcessories.com)



Oak leaf and Acorn Symbols. Representing strength and persistence. From [ukrainianeggcessories.com](http://ukrainianeggcessories.com)

**97.**



Inspired by the linocuts of Karin Rytter.

**98.**



Features geese. Birds were considered messengers to the higher plane, and poultry were key to a household's survival. On traditional pysanky, geese are rarely shown whole, but represented through symbols such as bird's feet. This design is more typical of diasporan pysanky, and based on the work of Amelia Randich 'Verdant Geese II.' This rhea egg was donated from Page's Poultry and their flock of free-ranging rhea.

99.



Inspired by by Amelia Randich's replica of a Hutsul pysanka from Elyjiw's Sixty Score of Easter Eggs (Table 49, No. 2). The stag is a sun symbol found on pysanky from the Carpathian regions. In Ukrainian mythology, it was believed that the sun remained underground at night, and that the stag carried it up into the heavens on its antlers every morning. The stag also carried the sun to the west, towards the land of death, carrying the souls of the dead to the nether world.

100.



Inspired by Amelia Randich's 'Verdant Geese II'



Bird Symbol. Representing coming of spring, fertility and fulfillment of wishes.  
From [ukrainianeggcessories.com](http://ukrainianeggcessories.com)



Deer Symbol. Representing masculinity, victory and leadership.  
From [ukrainianeggcessories.com](http://ukrainianeggcessories.com)