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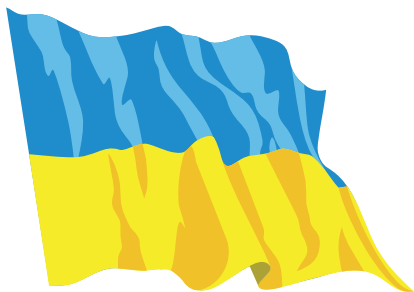
Description research is done at one of 4 sites:

Wikipedia - **<http://www.wikipedia.org>**

The Ukrainian Weekly Focus on Philately Section -
<http://www.ukrweekly.com/old/archive/2004/190421.shtml>

The Ukrainian Electronic Stamp Album - **<http://www.ukrainian-philately.info>**

The Former Soviet Union New Issues Web Site - **<http://home.nestor.minsk.by/fsunews/index.html>**



UKRAINE

2003

Commemorative Stamps



Ukrainian Folk Tales



Continuing their series of Ukrainian folk tales stamps, the 2003 stamps show characters from 3 folk tales: Koza-Dereza, Straw bull, Fox and Crane.

Speed Skating



Speed Skating is a competitive form of ice skating in which the competitors race each other in traveling a certain distance on skates. The speed skating rink is usually a 400 meter oval and the skaters race in pairs.



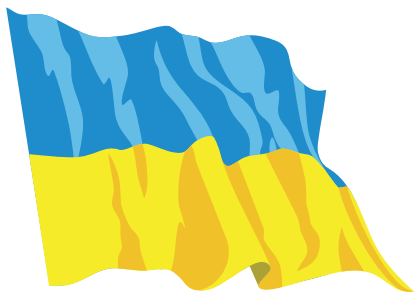
Military History of Ukraine

This four stamp se-tenant shows four different battles from Ukraine's history: war with the Goths, 4th century AD in the upper left, alliance with the Huns, 5th century AD in the upper right, assault on the Balkans, 6th century in the bottom left, and Avar attack, 6th century AD in the bottom right,

Shipbuilding in Ukraine

The 2003 Shipbuilding stamps feature the steamer Hriznyi on the left and the ship Odessa on the right.





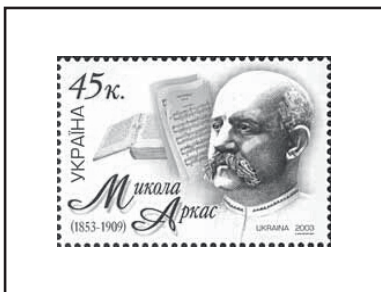
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Mykola Arkas



Mykola Arkas was a Ukrainian composer, writer, historian, and cultural activist. Arkas completed his studies in physics and mathematics at the University of Odessa and served in the Black Sea Fleet. Arkas was the author of a popular History of Ukraine (1908).

Poster Art

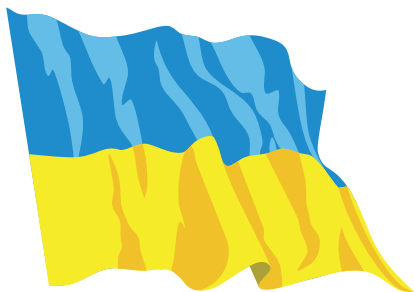


The 2003 Europa stamp theme was Poster Art. Ukraine issued a se-tenant pair and a booklet. The left stamp shows the Virgin Mary with a dove of peace. The right stamp shows a guardian angel holding a flower.



Yavoriv National Natural Park

Yavoriv National Nature Park was founded in 1999 for not only preservation but for restoration and rational usage of natural landscapes of Roztochya as well. During the short period of time scientific, eco-educational work was organized here, ecological passes were created, local people were involved in nature protection activities.



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Poster Art Booklet





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Space Pioneers

Alexander Zasyadko



Alexander Zasyadko was a Russian-Ukrainian gunner and specialist in rocketry. In 1815, Zasyadko began his work on creating military gunpowder rockets. He constructed rocket-launching platforms, which allowed to fire in salvos (6 rockets at a time), and gun-laying devices. In 1834, Zasyadko retired due to his illness. The crater Zasyadko on the far side of the Moon is named after him.

Konstantin Konstantinov



Konstantin Konstantinov was a Russian artillery officer and scientist in the fields of artillery, rocketry and instrument making. Konstantinov is known to have created structurally perfect missiles (for the 19th century) with the range of 4 to 5 km, launch pads, and rocket-making machines. He authored a number of works on rocket science, artillery, firearms, pyrotechnics, and aeronautics. A crater on the far side of the Moon is named after Konstantin Konstantinov.

Valentin Glushko



Valentin Glushko was a Soviet engineer, and the principal Soviet designer of rocket engines during the Soviet/American Space Race. In 1946 he became the chief designer of his own bureau, the OKB 456, and remained at this position until 1974. This bureau would play a prominent role in the development of rocket engines within the Soviet Union.

Vladimir Chelomey



Vladimir Chelomey was a Soviet mechanics scientist and rocket engineer from Ukraine. He was appointed the Chief Designer of the OKB-52 rocket design bureau. There he designed the Proton rocket, still in use today for unmanned space flights, such as satellite launches.

Aleksander Myszuga

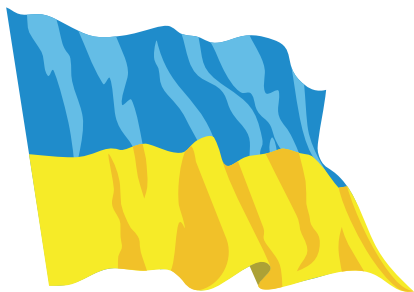
Aleksander Myszuga was a Polish operatic tenor and voice teacher of Ukrainian descent. He studied voice with Walery Wysocki in Lviv and with Giovanni Sbriglia in Paris. He performed with major European opera houses.



Boris Gmyrya

Boris Gmyrya was a great Ukrainian basso cantante singer of opera and art song. During World War II, he stayed in Nazi-occupied Poltava where he performed for the Germans.





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Kyrylo Rozumovsky



Kyrylo Rozumovsky was a Ukrainian Registered Cossack from the Kozelets regiment in north-eastern Ukraine, who served as the last Hetman of Left- (from 1750) and Right-Bank (from 1754) Ukraine until 1764. Rozumovsky was subsequently elected Hetman of the sovereign Zaporozhian Host in 1759, a position that he managed to nominally preserve until 1769, even though he had lost all power to exercise this office and abdicated in November 1764.

Ivan Skoropadsky



Born into a noble Cossack family in Uman, Ukraine in 1646, Skoropadsky was educated in Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. In 1675 he joined Cossack military service under Hetman Ivan Samoylovych and distinguished himself in Russo-Turkish War of 1676–1681 and once again in the Crimean expedition against the Ottoman Empire and Crimean Khanate in 1688.

Summer Holidays

Two different Ukrainian holidays are portrayed. The stamp on the left portrays the holiday "Makoviya," where flowers, water and poppy plants are brought to church to be blessed. The stamp on the right portrays the holiday Spas, where fresh fruit is brought to church to be blessed.



Hryhory Kvitka-Osnovyanenko

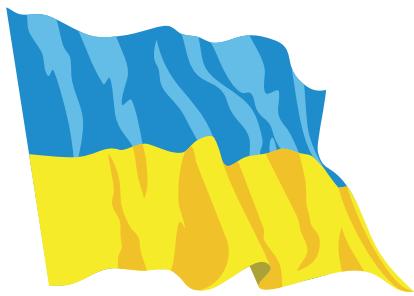


Hryhory Kvitka-Osnovyanenko was a Ukrainian writer, journalist, and playwright. Kvitka was one of the earliest proponents of Ukrainian as a literary language and began publishing in the first Ukrainian literary journals printed in Kharkiv in the early 19th century.

Ukrainian Red Cross



The Ukrainian Red Cross Society is a non-profit humanitarian and charitable association of Ukraine. It operates in disaster management, health and care, tracing service, youth activities/volunteers, protection of human dignity.



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Dnipropetrovsk Oblast



Dnipropetrovsk Oblast is an oblast of central Ukraine, the most important industrial region of the country. It has more than 1700 kinds of vegetation, 7500 kinds of animals (including elk, wild boar, dappled deer, roe, hare, fox, wolf, etc.) There are also 114 parks.

Lviv Oblast



Lviv Oblast is an oblast in western Ukraine. The oblast's strategic position at the heart of central Europe and as the gateway to the Carpathians has caused it to change hands many times over the centuries.

Khmelnyskyi Oblast



The Khmelnytskyi Oblast is situated at a historical crossroad of the railway and highway routes connecting Central Europe to Black Sea coast and Russia. The Khmelnyts'ka nuclear power plant in the city of Netishyn is the most important industrial company of the oblast.

Mykolaiv Oblast

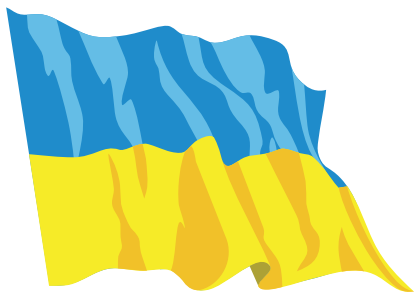


This oblast's population density is one of the lowest in Ukraine - 52 people per 1 km². Notable points of interest in the oblast include Olbia, an ancient Greek city, whose harbour was one of the main emporia on the Black Sea, and Wild Garden, a port city mentioned in Homer's "The Odyssey."

Zaporizhia Oblast



The Zaporizhia oblast is located in the southeastern part of Ukraine. A strategic location of the oblast is emphasized by its equal distance from European and Asian markets. The oblast takes a leading place in Ukraine in the variety and wealth of mineral raw material resources. It has considerable resources of iron and manganese ores.



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Vladimir II Monomakh

Vladimir Monomakh was a Velikiy Kniaz (Grand Prince) of Kievan Rus'. He enacted a number of reforms in order to allay the social tensions in the capital. These years saw the last flowering of Ancient Rus, which was torn apart 10 years after his death. Vladimir Monomakh is buried in the Saint Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. Succeeding generations often referred to his reign as the golden age of that city

Painting of Kiev

View Of Old City From Yaroslavsky Val



Kievo-Pechorskaya Lavra, Uspensky Cathedral



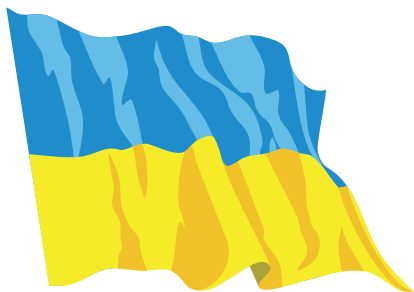
St. Irina Cloister



View Of Podol From Stchekavitsy



The 2003 Paints of Kiev feature the works of two artists. View of Old City From Yaroslavsky Val and Kievo-Pechorskaya Lavra, Uspensky Cathedral are both painted by in 1854 and 1857. St. Irina Cloister and View of Podol From Stchekavitsy are both painted by Mikhail Sazhin in 1846 and 1840.



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Owls of Ukraine

This sheet of 12 stamps features the following owl species from upper right to bottom left: *Bubo bubo* - Eurasian Eagle-Owl, *Strix uralensis* - Ural Owl, *Strix aluco* - Tawny Owl, *Strix nebulosa* - Great Grey Owl, *Glaucidium passerinum* - Eurasian Pygmy Owl, *Aegolius funereus* - Boreal Owl, *Otus scops* - Eurasian Scops Owl, *Athene noctua* - Little Owl, *Tyto alba* - Barn Owl, *Asio otus* - Long-eared Owl, *Asio flammeus* - Short-eared Owl, and *Surnia ulula* - Northern Hawk-Owl.

Holodomor



The Holodomor was a man-made famine in the Ukrainian SSR between 1932 and 1933. During the famine millions of Ukrainians died of starvation in a peacetime catastrophe unprecedented in the history of Ukraine. Recent research estimates the death toll to have been between 2.4 and 7.5 million.

Christmas



The 2003 Christmas stamp shows a folk-stylized interpretation of the Nativity scene.

New Year



The New Year issue showed Father Frost delivering presents to a well-lit house.



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Monasteries

The Maniavsky Hermitage in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast of western Ukraine, founded in the early 17th century, was the subject of Ukraine's third souvenir sheet of the year. The site was a monastic center for over 150 years until it closed in 1785. Restored during the 1970s, today it is a regional museum.

Ancient Trading Routes

This stamp was a joint issue with Estonia. The horizontal stamps recall the medieval trade route from the Baltic shores, down the Dnipro River, through the Black Sea, to Constantinople. Both stamps show an ancient coin and a waterborne vessel.



Yevpatoria



One of Ukraine's oldest cities is Yevpatoria, founded as the Greek colony of Kerkitida in the 5th century BC. The 2,500th anniversary of the Crimean port was remembered on a stamp showing a waterfront scene and the city's coat of arms.



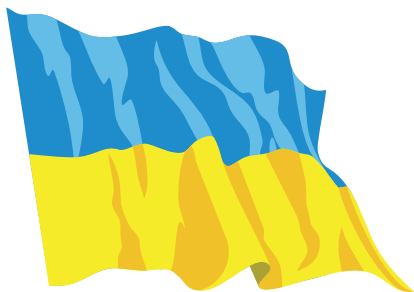
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Ancient Trading Routes Booklets





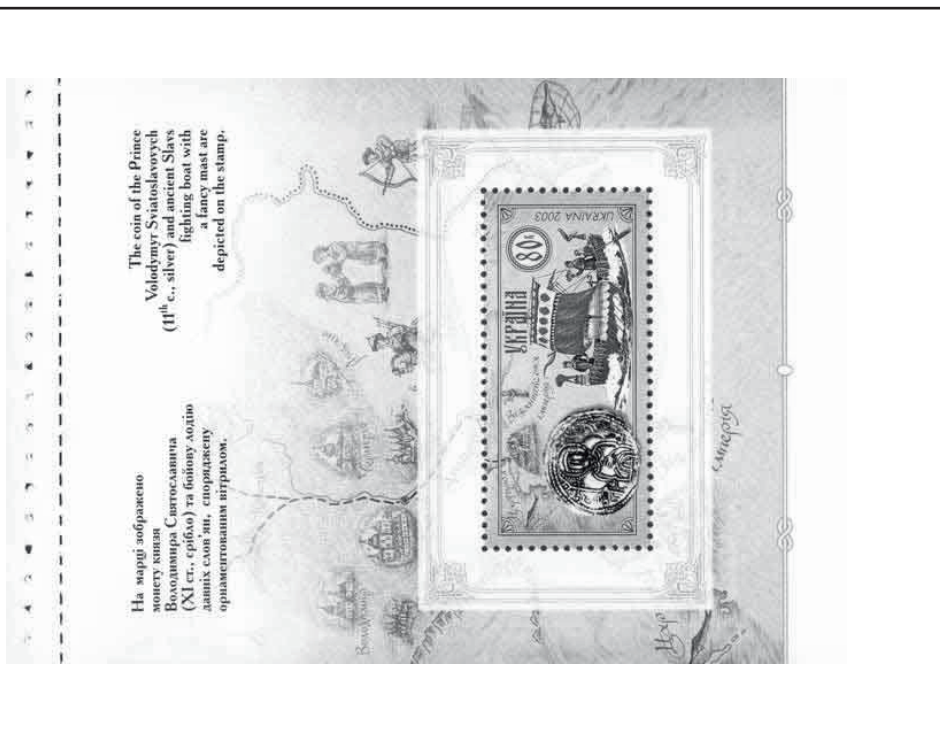
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Ancient Trading Routes Booklets





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Traditional Costumes

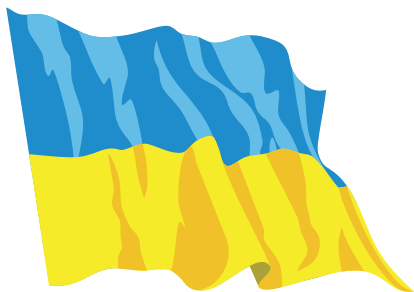


These stamps depict the native costumes worn by individuals in different regions during specific folk cultural or religious celebrations.

The first area represented is Kharkivshchyna Region. The first stamp shows the religious holiday The Annunciation. The second stamp shows the Feast of St. Andrew.

The second area represented is the Sumshchyna Region. The first stamp shows a traditional marriage proposal. The second stamp shows the making of a wedding wreath.

The third area represented is the Donechyna Region. The first stamp shows the start of Lent. The second stamp shows a Harvest Festival.



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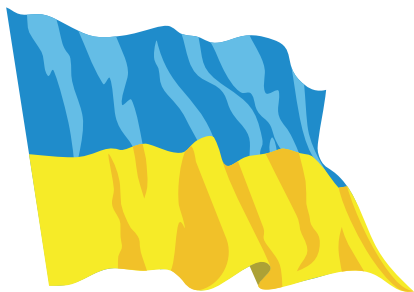
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Traditional Costumes Souvenir Sheet



The Traditional Costumes stamps were also available as a souvenir sheet.



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Definitive Stamps



4th Definitive Series

Trolley-Bus



This is the same trolley-bus stamp that was issued in 1995 Transportation Series. It has a micro-printed "2003" underneath the country name "Ukraine"

5th Definitive Series

Sunflower



Wheat



Guelder-Rose



Trident



Lilac



These stamps are the same as the 2001 Definitive. All the stamps are micro-printed with the date 2003.

6th Definitive Series

Hollyhocks



Marigolds



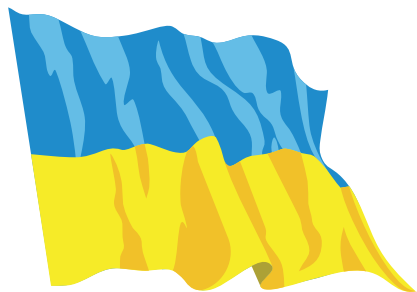
Blue Cornflower



Sweet Peas



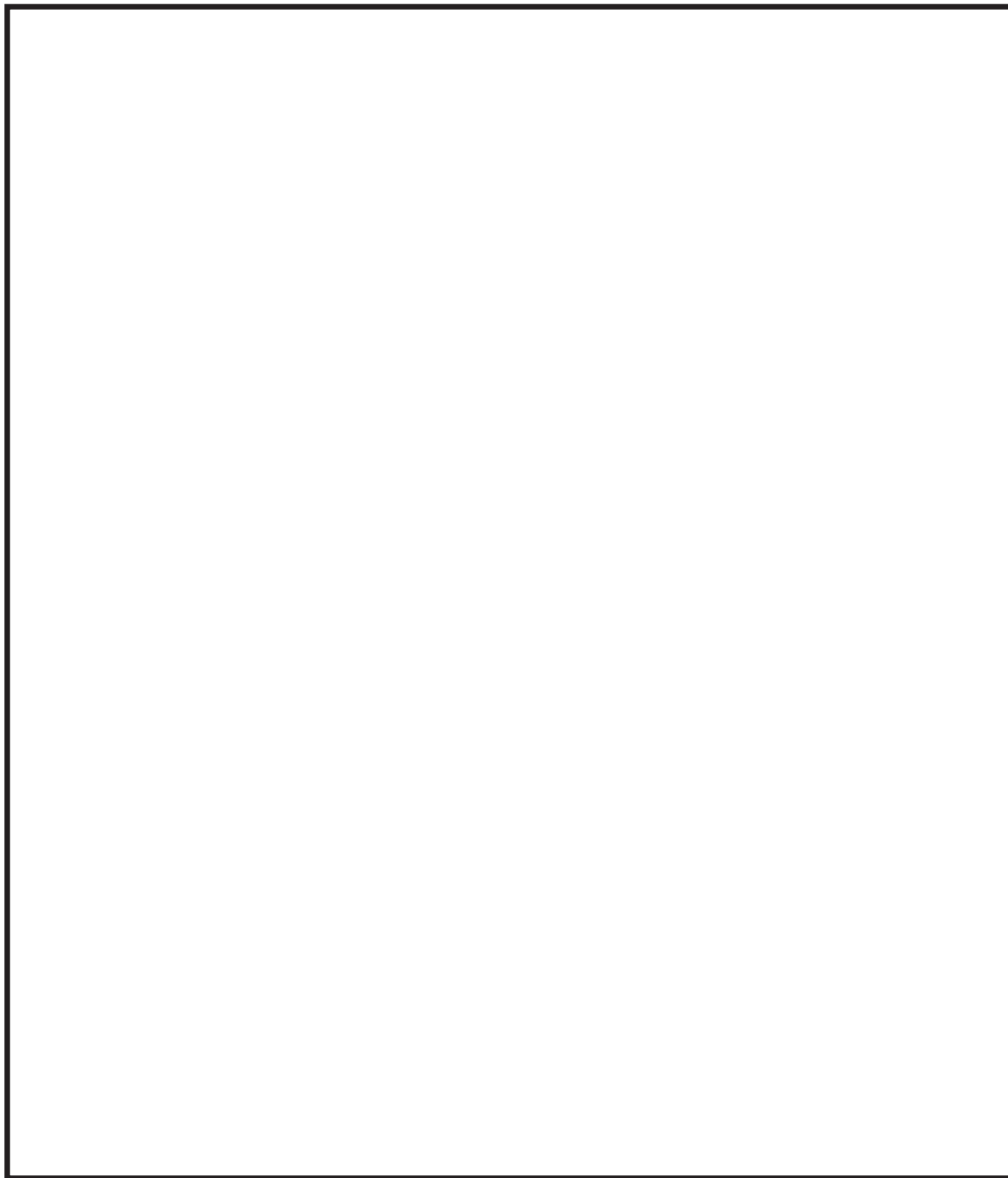
These stamps are the same as the 2002 Definitives with the addition of the 65k sweet pea stamp. All the stamps are micro-printed with the date 2003.

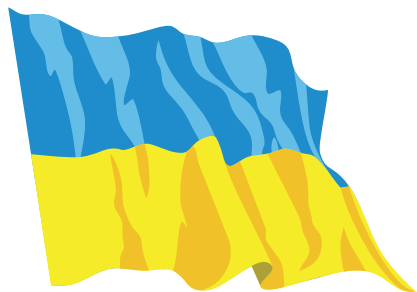


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