#### MINERALS AND GEMSTONES ON THE ADDRESSED CORRESPONDENCE OVER THE WORLD (personal exhibition, 28.01-02.03.2023)

@ Vladimir Morov, Russia, Togliatti

Exhibition content:

- Brief history of the development of mineralogical themes on postage stamps of the world as exemplified by postal items;

- Postal items with stamps of this subject of the USSR, Russia, former USSR republics;

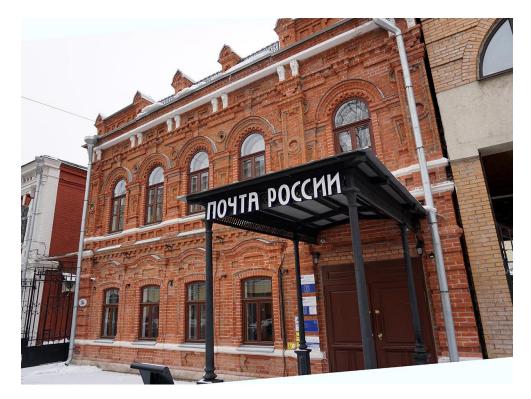
- Precious stones and their products on postal items: emerald.

- Minerals on postal items: calcite, aragonite.



The material was exhibited in Samara Postal Museum, the first floor.

The museum is places in the house of the Merchant Alexey Ivanov, built in 1898. The address: Samara, Molodogvardeyskaya str., 144.



The ground floor of the building is a stylised 19th century working post office of the Russian Post with historic interiors and operators in period costume.





The first floor is an exhibition space dedicated to the history of the Russian Post. On the second floor there is a philatelists' club and an intercontinental postcrossing room.







The exhibition was supplemented with natural samples of relevant minerals, predominantly from occurrences in the Samara region.





REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA COLOMBIA AEREO Señor Hans Reinbold , ENBADO S CENTA Buenaventura . NOLI Cerriso Aéree - BARRANOLMLLA

The pioneers (1932):



Colombia. Beryl/emerald (3; 5)

# **MINERALS** on the world's addressed coeespondence

Dear Visitors,

Many of you have admired these or similar postage stamps in the pages of the stamp albums. But very few of you have seen them in a place where they are much more suitable – on envelopes or on postcards delivered by post to the addressee. The collection presented to your attention is non-standard as in principle it ignores the most rigid canons into which the traditional collectors of stamps, their official associations and any philatelic exhibitions were initially driven. It has no analogues in Russia, and only a small number of similar ones are collected in the world.

Mineralogical theme at the dawn of motive collecting were officially recognized as only a small part of mining and geological themes. However, from about the 80s of the twentieth century it stood out as a completely independent subject of the world organized philately.

The task, which the author set himself, was to present in maximum variety the indicia carriing images of minerals in the example of mailed covers, postcards, etc. ("postal history"). Obviously, it is difficult to establish a framework of strict conformity of the material to the theme. In addition to illustrations of the minerals themselves in their natural "wild" appearance, the collection consists of images of products made from them. A smaller part of the material is represented by drawings of rocks. The covers presented are franked with stamps, complete series and their parts, postal blocks or their fragments, and cancelled envelopes with the original stamp. Of course, commemorative stamps dominate sharply over standard ones: the number of standards is limited, and placing minerals on them (like the Kenya, Zambia, or South-West Africa series) is not usually the practice. And what we don't see in this collection (with a few exceptions) are First Day Covers, special cancellations and images on illustrated envelopes. And there are no stamp or perforation defects so beloved by philatelists - "varieties", "mistakes", omissions, etc.

The material presented has neither investment or prohibitive commercial value, nor any speculative components based on the frenzied demand from the heyday of philately, as well as the financial interest of stamp catalogues compilers. The uniqueness of the collection lies only in the selection of material. Often one can search for years for franking with a stamp cheapest at catalogue prices, but as for issues overvalued in catalogues – then, no problem. By the way, finding the right assortment of modern Russian stamps on postal items is not always a trivial task.

The real trouble for those philatelists who respect postal history is the imposed classification that divides all items into "commercial" (i.e. sent by or addressed to a business / institution), private and "philatelic". The result is a practice of tailoring this or that material to the terminology in question. Why the lovingly fitted franking of an empty envelope sent by a philatelist through an office secretary is considered commercial, while the pasting of a commemorative, chosen from one's own stock, on a letter not quite at the rate to a friend is declared "philatelic" – defies logic. On the other hand, the obviously artificial and micronized franking, plus the envelope's hand painting is alarming. In examining this issue you should be

aware that the collecting principles developed for the former multi-million issues of each stamp are categorically inapplicable to modern conditions, in which a few thousand commemorative stamps are almost entirely deposited in collectors' albums and are unavailable in the vast majority or all post offices on the territory of the issuing country. In reality, it is not the philatelist or the world catalogue that determines the postage value of issued stamps, but the postal authorities of the territory.

Postal use of stamps in most countries has certain limitations. This is primarily due to inflation, which makes the denomination too small for franking, secondly to counterfeiting, thirdly to redenomination of the currency or introduction of the new one (in the latter case surcharging is not uncommon), and finally to political reasons. Restrictions can be hard (prohibition of circulation and even destruction of printed run remnants) or soft – for example, redenomination of face value without surcharging, with possibility of further use, including mixed franking. Examples of the soft ones are found in modern Russia and France. A number of countries (USA, Colombia, etc.) still allow the use of stamps of all times. And in some states (e.g. Saudi Arabia, Cambodia) in recent years franking with stamps has been abolished by the postal service altogether. It has become a common practice around the world (even here) to neglect stamp cancellation when going through the post office.

# THE ORIGINS

The mineralogical theme in philately is a relatively young phenomenon: the first two stamps were issued in high denominations as part of the standard issue of Colombia in 1932. They showcase classic-cut emeralds: the country has long been renowned for its largest deposits of these gemstones. The mineralogical theme line was immediately marked by the overlap with "jewelry" through gemology (a commercial and scientific discipline that studies gems), which is still in force today. Curiously, "patriarchs" can be used for postal purposes even now, although such an undertaking cannot be called profitable from a commercial point of view.

Surprisingly, the world's first stamp with an explicit image of mineral crystals, issued in 1957 by the French post office (!), is little known to collectors of the subject. The stamp was issued on the anniversary of the death of the famous chemist Louis Thenard, and the background for the portrait is crystals of the mineral thenardite named after him. The name of the mineral itself is not imprinted, and the background is very discreet. This is the reason for this kind of "slumbering in semi-obscurity". (It should be noted that the Soviet series of 1947 with the portrait of the geologist A.P. Karpinskiy is sometimes considered a pioneer in this respect. Unfortunately, it is not possible to identify the specimen in question with anything in particular.)

However, four similar Swiss series published every year since 1958, belonging to the long-running semi-postal issue "Pro Patria" (the most intelligible translation seems to be "In favour of the Motherland"), are well known. These series are filled mainly with local (from Alpine occurrences) minerals, this time in full-color representation. The names of the minerals do not appear on the stamps themselves, but are available on the margins of the sheets. This is important, because in the absence of an external source of information it is not always possible to identify depicted minerals accurately.

The most exotic of all is the placement of mineral crystals on official coats of arms. For example, a 1960 stamp bearing the coat of arms of a province of Ecuador includes a pyrite crystal and a gold nugget.



France. Thenardite (15)



Switzerland. Almandine (30+10), quartz/rock crystal (40+10)



Switzerland. Tourmaline (20+10); quartz/amethyst (30+10)



Switzerland. Orthoclase



Switzerland. Fluorite



Ecuador. Pyrite + native gold (0.60)

# The USSR

Geological science was one of the most important sciences for the Soviet Union in practical terms. The geological and mining subject was in great demand among Soviet collectors, with many postage stamps, envelopes and various philatelic products devoted to it. Even the monograph has been published (V.I. Feldman, A.G. Kats. "Geology in philately". 2000\*). It is all the more surprising that the purely mineralogical theme as a section of geology is hardly touched upon in the issue of stamps of the USSR, with a few exceptions. Almost all of it is illustrated by the "Ural gems" series of 1963. The series uses only those "stones" that are traditionally considered "Russian" – though not all: alexandrite and amazonite, for example, are missing.

\* the pdf download is available from the page: https://www.geokniga.org/books/10849

direct link: https://www.geokniga.org/bookfiles/geokniga-geologiya-v-filatelii-feldman-vi-kac-ag-2000.pdf

Most of the Soviet material in the theme, however, is represented by jewelry with precious or semiprecious stones, from the collections of major state museums.



Benepus 2809 2812 PAR AVION dr. Janes Kenez. Budapest XIII HUNGARY S.S. SHAPO.M k-213 CCCP - Neucompeg queennoby M. USSR. Topaz (2), beryl/emerald (10)

Mosee 15 PAR AVION **УРАЛЬСКИЕ САМОЦВЕТЫ-1963** 2753 ПОЧТАСССР ПОЧТАСССР > plu anelli N20 9 JoT. loans feel Via\_ DIA Москва. Вид на Красную плошаль ALIA с Москворецкого моста Фото *Н. Рахманова* Творческая фотостудия Союза журналистов СССР. Москва. 1963 г. А08202. Изд. № Ф-103. Тип. № 3 ГИЛСа. З. 1082. Т. 10500. Ц. 8 к. Moscow. View of the Red Square from Moskvoretsky Bridge "1963" M

USSR. Jasper (4), beryl/emerald (10)



USSR. Quartz/amethyst

Blurpens 2813 Aristin S. PAR AVION dr. Janos Kenez Budapest XIII HUNGARY cccp- renunzeg K-213 Parinoby 1.

USSR. Rhodonite



USSR. Malachite

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USSR. Quartz (right)

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USSR. Corundum/ruby (12)

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USSR. Jewels (10)

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USSR. Malachite (12)

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USSR. Quartz (coupon), fantasy crystals (4)



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USSR. Quartz/amethyst (10)

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USSR. Diamond



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USSR. Diamond



USSR. Gems (see above)

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USSR. Malachite



USSR. Gemstones (6)



USSR. Marble

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USSR. Diamond (left)

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USSR. ?Quartz/rock crystal



USSR. Diamond (bottom left)

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H-8500
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Russia. Lazurite (150), almandine (300)



Russia. Charoite (1), haematite (2), quartz/rock crystal (3), native gold (4)

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Russia. Agate (right corner)



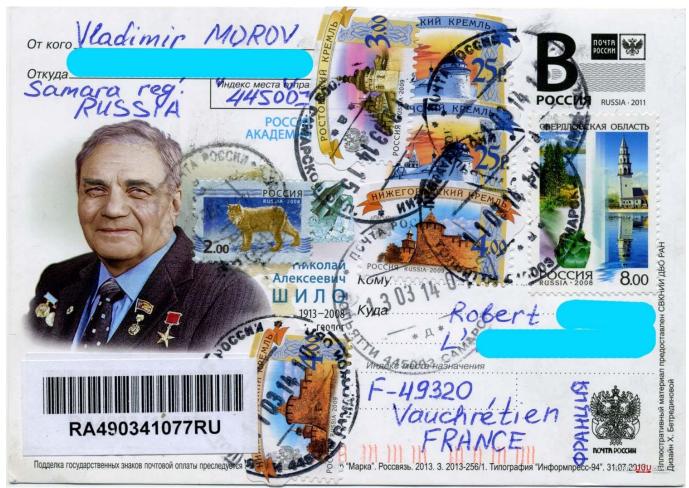
Russia. Malachite (2; 4), calcite "simbircite" (illustration)



Russia. Gemstones (left; centre)



Russia. Amber (3 left), chalcedony/onyx (right)



Russia. Malachite (8)

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-HZZDZZ	Телефон 432027 Индекс

Russia. Tourmaline (left), corundum/sapphire (right)

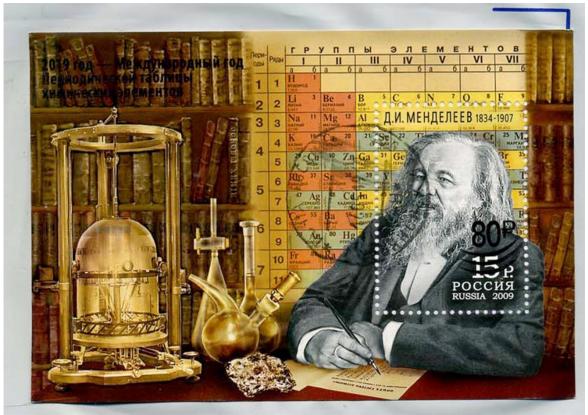


Russia. Rhodonite

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Russia. Coal/anthracite (4), spinel, diamond (50)

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Russia. Quartz/rock crystal (margin)

#### The exposition is prepared



# in conjunction with Institute of Ecology of the Volga Basin RAS –

branch of the Samara Federal Research Centre RAS









## Russia

The philatelic mineralogy of modern Russia mirrors that of the Soviet Union. Similarly, while the country's mineral wealth is great, it is poorly reflected. Here, the only thematically complete series with minerals is the one published in 2000 for the anniversary of the Mining and Geological Service.

The design of many post-Soviet Russian issues, unfortunately, often leaves much to be desired. Thus, in both (4 + 4) issues of "Monumental Art of the Moscow Metro" the same pattern of Italian marble of the Rosso Levanto variety (really used at the Khoroshyevskaya station only), was chosen as the general background, despite the huge variety of domestic ornamental stone used in construction. Then, the depiction of crystals of a look that does not exist in nature is a tradition established back in Soviet times.

The country's gradual transition to Western standards has led to the predominant use of elongated "Euro envelopes" (E65).

## **Donbass republics**

Almost since the declaration of the Donetsk and Lugansk People's Republics in 2014, the respective postal agencies have been formed. Given the ongoing hostilities and the front-line situation on nearly the entire territory, the role of written correspondence has become no less important than it was before the advent of e-mail. Almost all issues, despite their large number, had examples of postal circulation within both republics. Beyond their borders, authority was delegated to the Russian Post, and the DPR and LPR stamps were not used.

For obvious reasons, the miners' theme on the stamps of Donbass plays a crucial role. The author includes only material from it illustrating pieces of coal as a rock within the scope of his subject matter.

#### Transnistria

The Transnistrian stamps can also be used to pay for correspondence only on their own territory. But, unlike the Donbas republics, in practice their circulation is minimal.

# Abkhazia

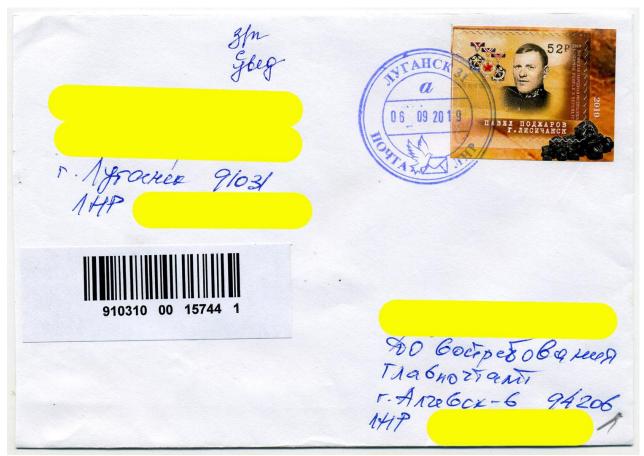
Here, they have gone a step further. Only official stamps can be affixed to a consignment, but they are not included in payment! Thus, their face value is fictitious and the stamps themselves are essentially vignettes. However, unlike in Donbass and Transdniestria, they are recognised by the International Federation of Philately.

# Artsakh

The issues of this unrecognised republic are also recognised abroad. They are circulated along with Armenian stamps, including mixed franking.

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Donetsk PR. Coal/anthracite



Lugansk PR. Hard coal



Artsakh. (left to right, upper): Petersite, quartz/morion, quartz, quartz/rock crystal + native gold (lower): Quartz/amethyst, chalcantite, quartz/citrine, chalcedoni/carnelian



Transnistria. Flint (A; B)

Откого <u>Тарда Анатоли</u> Откуда <u>Абхазия г Сухим</u>	AVELLIC D'ARKHAZIA
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	Патарок -3 куда Россия Патагорок -3
-ZEREDZ	иноекс места назначения 357503

Abkhasia. Hard coal (3.70, upside down)



Abkhasia. (left to right, 12): Chrysocolla, epidote, fluorite; (14): Calcite, ?grossular, minyulite, fluorite, rhodochrosite, fluorite

## private post

Private post is mainly a relic of earlier eras. Nowadays this practice is confined either to the small postal operator (usually within a small area) or to issuing its own stamps, in which case often it is all that is being done. Occasionally, both these activities are aligned quite harmoniously.

Mineral stamps are known for private postal services in modern Germany. These include Blaue post, when operating in the East German town of Bernburg, and Infopost (renamed Dialogpost), which carried out nationwide mailings of advertising material of considerable circulation. Biber post, a private postal and parcel service operator in Saxony-Anhalt and eastern Lower Saxony, could also be included. However, it uses personalized issues much more extensively than the "official", i.e. announced issues, and all mineral issues belong to the latter category.

### personalized stamps

Personalized stamps, aka personified stamps, are a major headache for modern philately. The bottom line is that in the twenty-first century, many national Posts are helping organizations and individual users issue their own stamps with mandatory design elements and certain content requirements. The denomination is usually linked to the postage rate. In some cases, "personalki" are used domestically (examples: Canada, India); in others, there are no restrictions (Austria, the Netherlands).

The statistics of images on personalized stamps of various countries presents a complex and long-standing unsolved philatelic problem. This problem is exacerbated by the fact that many philatelists – particularly those with traditional views – refuse themselves, on various pretexts, to recognize such issues as collectible objects. The main obstacle here is the negligible circulations. It goes without saying, that it is impossible to collect stamps systematically with 20 (twenty!) copies, and cataloguing of hundreds of thousands of miniature issues makes not much sense. On the other hand, examples of "personalki" can be a great addition to a collection, especially on narrow theme. Here one can admire.

## postal history forgeries

The subject of counterfeit postal items is a goldmine not only for its manufacturers but also for researchers. There are many different ways to defraud postal operators and collectors alike. If you are very willing and lucky, you can send a letter franked with not only an illegal or defunct postage stamp (an example is the frequent use of non-postage stamps from Mexico), but with any piece of paper at all. More often, however, such handicrafts do not go through the post office at all, even though they have actual cancellations. The addresses, and even the addresses, are usually fictitious, for obvious reasons.

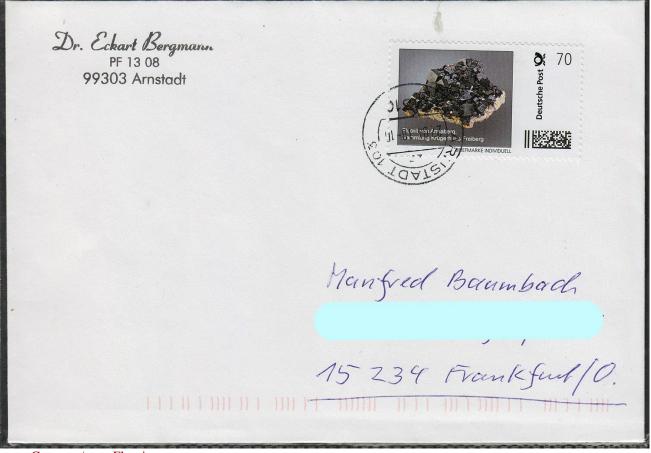
Of course, philatelic tricks such as CTO (stamping on demand) without passing through the post must not be equated with forgeries. However, the value of such material as postage is minimal. At the same time, it provides practical proof of the authenticity of postage notes whose franking samples are not available.

03471 - 62 20 05 · Fax: 03471 - 62 20 06 05 · Fax: 03471 - 62 20 06 • 06406 Bernburg 2 4. DEZ. 2013 Sewerte Stadtpost in Sachsen-Anhalt M. Baumbach 5000 53.010 Histiga 100 80 . ab. izogradid.www 6892666 ra

Germany/priv. Galena

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	Thomas Winkelmann
39104 Magdeburg	39128 Magdeburg

Germany/priv./pers. Native copper



Germany/pers. Fluorite



Austria/pers. Amethyst (centre), lazurite (right)



Austria/pers. Epidote (0.55)



Austria/pers. Quartz/amethyst, lazurite



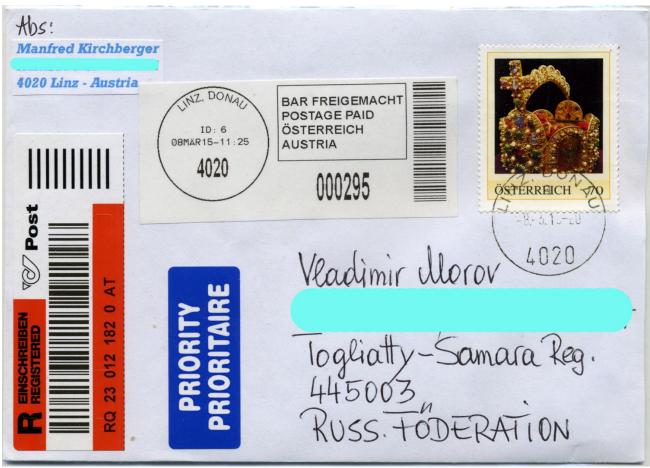
Austria/pers. (80, left to right): Quartz/rose quartz, quartz, quartz/?amethyst



Austria/pers. (68, up to down): Amethyst, malachite.



Austria/pers. Gemstones (55)



Austria/pers. Gemstones



Netherlands/pers. Amethyst (1)



Slovenia/pers. ?Bauxite (B)

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India/pers. Diamond

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Mexico/non-postage. Wulfenite (100)

AXCIVAN Куда 040597 Кому 90 Герой Советского Союза генерал-полковник В. Н. КОМАРОВ 1904-1976 Инде дприятия связи и адрес отправителя a un Gaul pro 11.81 Пишите индекс предприятия связи места назначения JEWISH REPUBLIC 850 ЕВДЕЙСКАЯ **ДЕСПУБЛИКА** B. Spirke 9x 13, 2000 kufferer, Junko Куда Кому Индекс предприятия связи и адрес отправителя 9-2 5.5 Пишите индекс предприятия связи места назначения

## former Soviet republics

Belarus has made a mark on the topic over the years of its independence, both in terms of mineral issues and in terms of several related ones.

Kazakhstan has shown considerable activity, as would be expected based on the state of its mineral resource base.

The Central Asian republics participated in different ways. Kyrgyz minerals are reflected quite decently on stamps. In recent years, in addition to the state postal service, the Kyrgyz Express Post has also issued its own stamps with minerals. Uzbekistan has only joined the subject in recent years, when the circulation of letter post has dried up, while the only Tajik issue was made just after the civil war and was probably not imported into the country at all.

Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijani issues from nineties and early noughties are well known to collectors, but almost never circulated. In recent years Armenia has issued a standard representing the stamps of the ancient state of Urartu, made from a variety of rocks.

However, out of all the other former USSR republics two consecutive (2009 and 2010) miniature sheets of Ukraine should be given the highest score.



The Baltic states of Latvia and Lithuania, due to their almost complete lack of mineral resources, illustrated the theme almost exclusively with amber, crumbs of which are brought to them by the sea surf.

Of the other post-Soviet states, Estonia and Moldova were very sparse. It is Turkmenistan only, which did not fit into the theme et all.



Belarus. Gemstones

ERAPYCE BELARUS WWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWWW	3 № 62 МИНСН	DOUTA BUTTO
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	0-ГОДДЗЕ БЕЛАРУСКАЙ РАВАСЛАЎНАЙ ЦАРКВЫ	Manyey und B. M.

Belarus. Gemstones

APYCE ARUS 1992 ROYTA 2 C Poccus Москва EDEPY нарускі дзяржаўны музей гісторыі Плікай Айчыннай вайны Панкратову Алексено В Белорусский государственный музей истории Великой Отечественной войны NSK Индекс предприятия связи 220070 Minca 12977 Konacy Bix Tapy Пишите индекс предприятия связи места назначения

Belarus. Gemstones



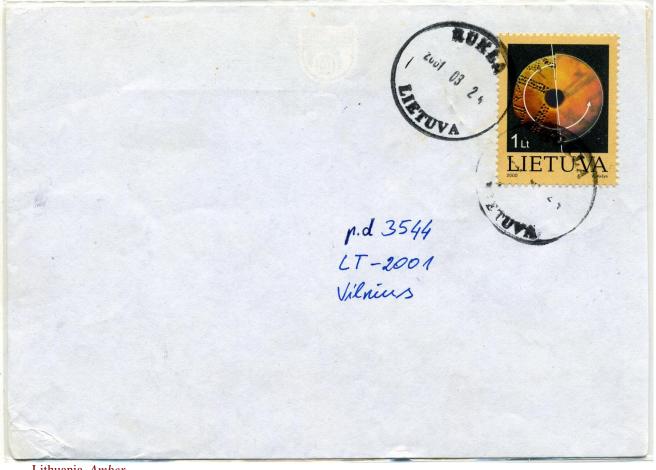
Belarus. ?Sandstone



Belarus. (left to right, as upper): Flint, halite, sylvin, amber



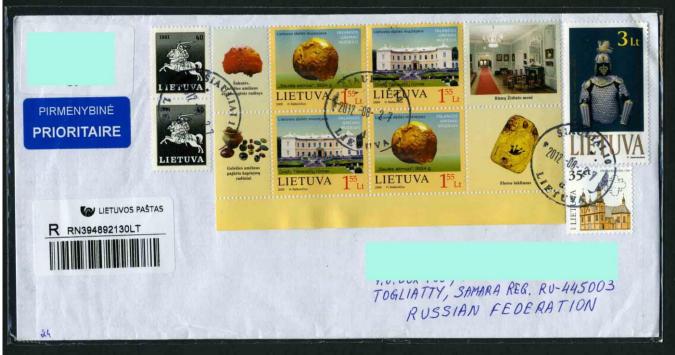
Lithuania. Amber



Lithuania. Amber



Lithuania. Amber (left, in the background)



Lithuania. *Amber* (1.55; margin)



Latvia. Amber



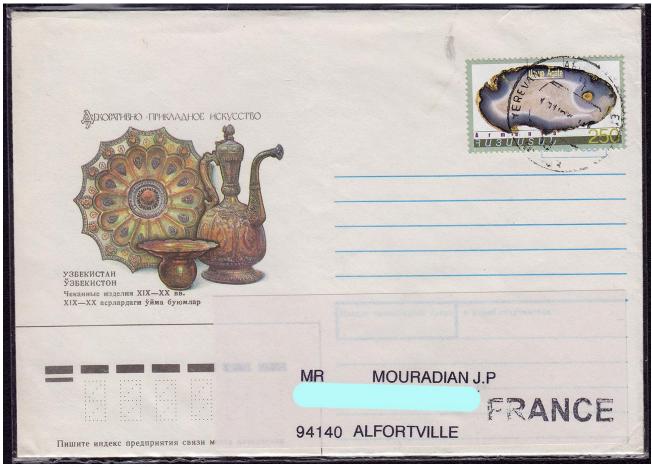
Moldova. Gemstones



Georgia. Gemstones (left: 20, 30, 40). (right): quartz/rock crystal (10), chalcedoni/agate + quartz/amethyst (20), auripigment (30), realgar + auripigment (50)

N EFESAH ROYTEMI Mar. and the second second с новым годом 30059310 1131 5 S ROATA CCCP 0 Кировакан ноглама до востребования Паризеву И.Н. 30059510 Ичтекс предприятия связи и адрес отпра реван noraut 9/3 20 .00 Пишите индекс предприятия съ ПОЧТА СССР с

Armenia. Basalt (0.40)



Armenia. Chalcedoni/agate



Armenia. Gemstones (220)



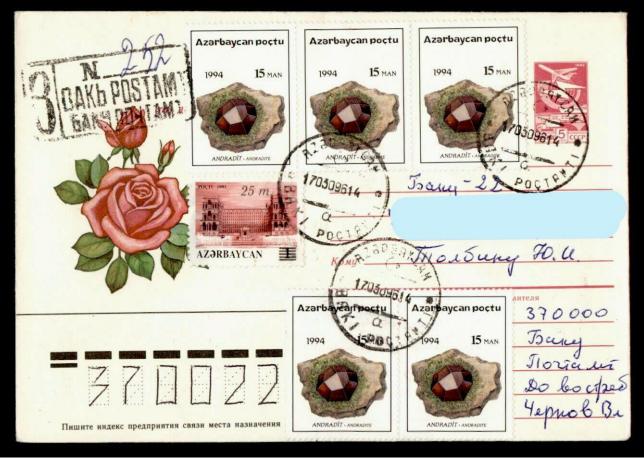
Armenia. (upper): Agalmatolite (170; 330), serpentinite (120; 230). (lower): Opal (left + margin)



Armenia. Serpentinite (50), agalmatolite (70)



Armenia. Chalcedoni (10), agalmatolite (70)



Azerbaijan. Andradite (15)

Алла-Ата. Музей народных изыкальных инструментов инени Их.aca постороборовороворовороворовороворовороворов	Kazakstan 20. Baparnuga Vorois, 40 Raparang uchuncming Denmopy
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Kazakhstan. Azurite + malachite

KAJAKCTAH 15.00 АРМЕНИЯ Ковер. 1809 10 **2080050**2 Kap a. 1809 кому Обласенихоредара **ЕКОРАТИВНО - ПРИКЛАДНОЕ ИСКУССТВО** Индекс предприятия связи yr. Ckuopokas 8 "Биристик" AO Пишите индекс предприятия связи места назначения

Kazakhstan. Chalcedoni/moss agate (15)

KAJAKCTAH 15.00 Куда D HO lice ISY '92 н адрес отправителя FE 691 5-Qold HOIR the Судебный топерчитель Ленинскон ... ж. roboda Rus a chille 18 Пишите индекс предприятия связи места назначения

Kazakhstan. Chalcedoni (15)



Kazakhstan. ?Chalcedoni/carnelian (30), dioptase (50), chalcedoni/carnelian agate (70)



Kazakhstan. Chalcedoni/carnelian + turquoise (upper)



Kazakhstan. Native gold (left), jade (right)



Tajikistan. Corundum/ruby (1, upper), corundum/sapphire (1, lower), tourmaline (12, left), lazurite (12, right), spinel (150, left), quartz/amethyst (150, right), topaz (upper coupon), antimonite (lower coupon)



Kyrgyzstan. Native gold

Кимден От кого From whom	Анатолий В Турмалин	разозаная разозаная
Кайдан Откуда From where _ PAR AV BY AIR		Зб.00 46.00 Морову 21,2 Владимиру Павловичу Кайда Куда Where Г. Тольятти Самарская обл. / РФ 4 4 5 0 0 3

Kyrgyzstan. Quartz/amethyst (36), zircon (46), tourmaline (98)

Jo'natuvchi manzili Адрес отправителя Kimdan/От кого: <i>Дваноку</i> В Qayerdan/Откуда: <u>и Юнусабад - 9</u> 2. <i>Машкит</i> Збелшетт	Contra 2013 150 Contra
<b>KISSO</b>	Oluvchi indeksi va manzili MHAREK U ADPORTY B. TT, Qayerga/Kyza: E. Monbelpimil, Camperal odr., peecha.

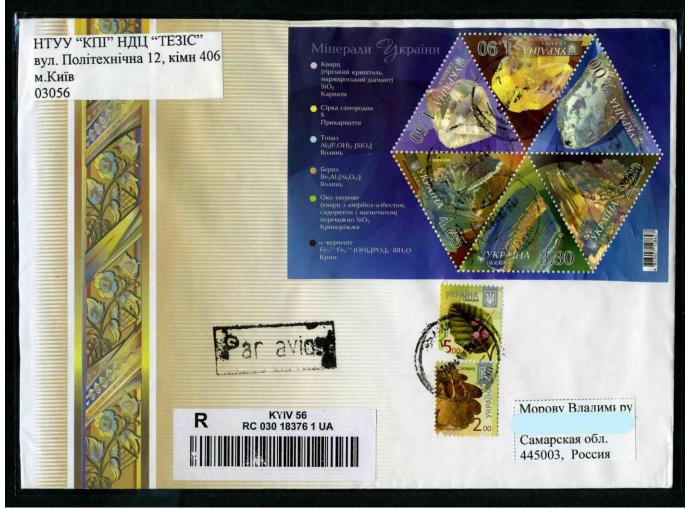
Uzbekistan. Corundum/ruby



Uzbekistan. Fluorite + calcite (1800), calcite/marble onyx (3700), turquoise (6500 ; 10700). Gemstones (15)



Ukraine. Lazurite (upper left)



Ukraine. (from upper left clockwise): Quartz, native sulphur, topaz, beryl, quartz/tiger's eye, vivianite/kerchenite



Ukraine. (from upper left clockwise): syngenite, labrador, amber, rhodonite, chalcedoni/agate, carpathite



Ukraine. Beryl (4), amber (V)

#### MINERALS AND GEMSTONES ON THE ADDRESSED CORRESPONDENCE OVER THE WORLD

@ Vladimir Morov, Russia, Togliatti

#### (part 2)



Russia, 2018. Emerald (27, left)

### SELECTED MINERALOGICAL OBJECTS

As there is never much exhibition space, several mineral forms were chosen to illustrate a particular theme on the world's postal items. Samples of these (mainly from the Middle Volga and the Urals) can be seen live in the showcase.

# Emerald (variety of beryl) Al<sub>2</sub>Be<sub>3</sub>[Si<sub>6</sub>O<sub>18</sub>]

Emerald is the bright green variety of the mineral beryl. Its colouring is caused by impurities of chromium (vanadium in African deposits), and such combinations are very rare in geological settings.

It has been used for centuries as a valuable jewelry stone, and even a special "emerald" cut has been devised for it. Several countries have established the production of synthetic emeralds, which are increasingly difficult to distinguish from natural ones in spectral studies.

The most famous emerald mines on the planet are in Colombia, which also leads in their extraction, while the highest quality emeralds are mined in Zambia. Brazil, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Madagascar, Nigeria, Afghanistan and Pakistan also have considerable reserves. Small deposits and occurrences are also known in other countries.

In Russia, emeralds are received from the Malyshevskoe deposit, near Ekaterinburg, discovered in 1831. Stones of good quality are extremely rare here; most are only suitable for cutting into cabochons. In contrast, the pure bluish-green emeralds from the Urals are regarded as one of the finest and most valuable stones in the world.

The cutting and polishing of emeralds is mainly concentrated in Israel (raw material of medium and high quality) and India (cheap, low-quality raw material). Small cutting facilities are available in Germany and have been established in Russia.

От кого Vlacimir MOROV Откуда Свердловская область Всизси Свердловская область Свердловская область Свердовская область Свердовская Свердовская область Свердовская область Свердовская область Свер	ERO EMAPEMIA POLIAS
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Изумруд «Губернаторский»	Индекс места назначения FRANCE F-60570 PPAHLLIS «A0 "Марка", 2018. 3, 2018-300/1. Типотрафия "Информпресс-94", 18.09.2018
Одделка государственных знаков почтовой оплаты преследуется по закону	© АО "Марка". 2018. 3. 2018-300/1. Типография "Информпресс-94". 18.09.2018.

Russia, 2018

Antonia Antonia NCan Antonia
Получатель Кочеткову Сергено Адрес 2 Ульсеновск
Телефон Индекс432027

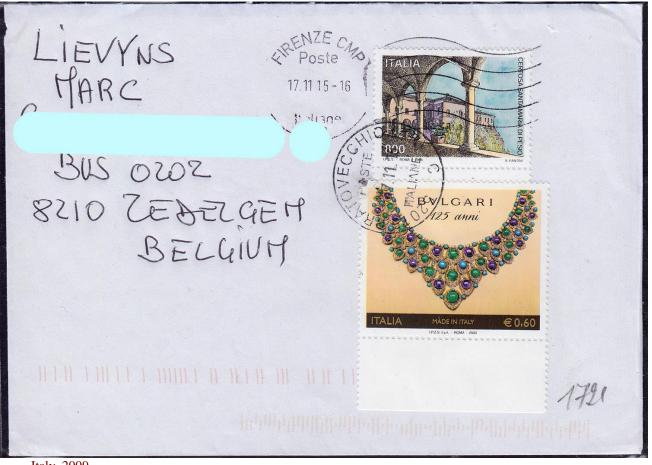
Russia, 2017



Germany, FR, 1987



Germany, 2012



Italy, 2009

QUERIDOS AUÓS. STAMES NESTE PAECISO PORENTO NAS CALDAS DO GENES ESPENANDO A togo o Minuto A CHECADO DO MECANico MANANNYA & JOA Pois o Fiat Disse qui Di quenia ANUAN Muis Nesta Serva, (Problemas)e MAIS NESTA SERVA, (PROBLEMAS)E VIAGENS). ORA CHOVE ONA FAZ SOL, MAS E ASSIN QUE ISTO AIN ME STOPPONT MAIS BONITO. ESPENANDO QUE ESTEPHINOS 1700 LISBOA BEM, NOS VAMOS tentar ARMANAR PORTUGAL 0830 o Figt SE DIGNE A FATELO, 420 contra nis SABERAD Noticins ANTES DESTE POITAL AÍ CHEGARE 340 - (PORTUGAL) Brine 403 POS peros Parque Nacional da Peneda Gerês Some views of the Park and Quelques aspects du Parc Alguns aspectos do Parque JOANA E Riguer et de sa Faune of its Fauna e da sua Fauna

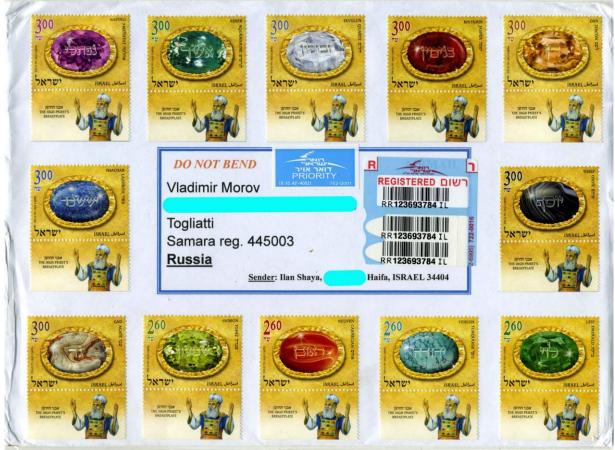
Portugal, 1991



France, 2016



Israel, 1981 (right)



Israel, 2012 (bottom right)



Pakistan, 2012 (upper left)



Southern Rhodesia, 1964

EMERALDS Bulawayo (24) outhern Rhodesia KUDU RHODESIA SOUTHERN RHODESI SALES HOUSE BERIE STORES PUTLTO 10 Rajlways and Bulaways

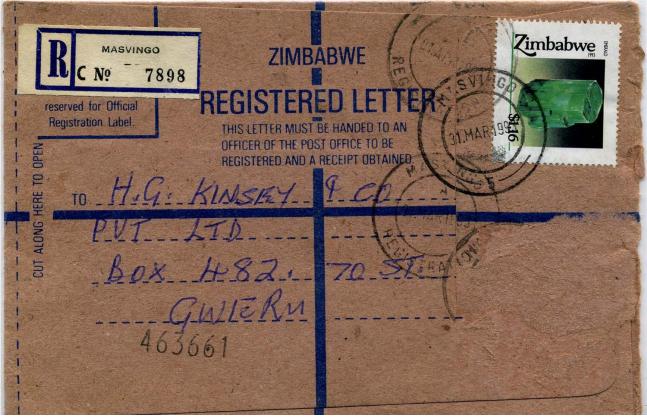
Rhodesia, 1966



Rhodesia, 1966 (1st edition printed in the UK)



Rhodesia, 1966 (2nd edition printed in the Rhodesia)



Zimbabwe, 1993

GF Zimbabwe Zimbabwe Zimbabwe \$25 \$25 Zimbabwe \$45 \$45 l 01825 01855 01 Zimbabwe Zimbabwe babwe \$12 Zimbabwe babwe \$25 \$45 \$45 PHILATELIC Ahs Molo BUREAU Ause Monsieur Dominique Robiliard RESIDENCE "CENTRAL SQUARE " TH HARARE APPTE NO. 21 15 PLUE FRANCOISE TIXIER PO BOX 4220 le VS/10/02 59240 DUNKERQUE MALO UBS St HARARE ZIMBABWE FRANCE

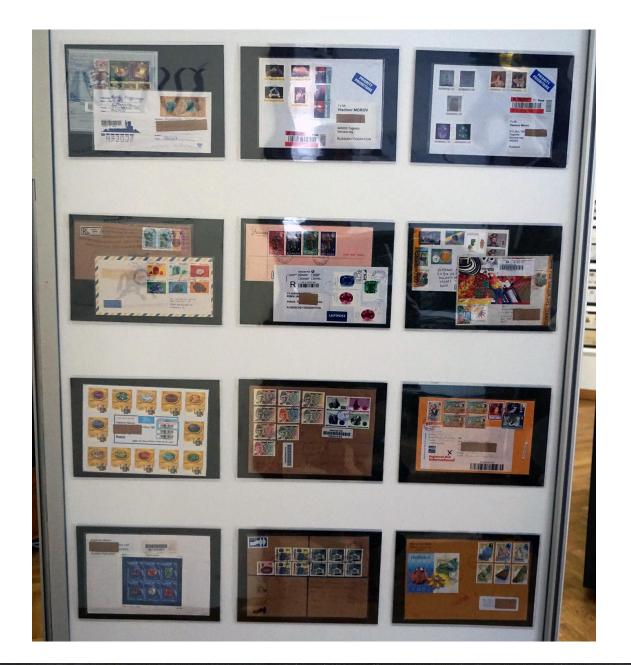
Zimbabwe, 2002



Austria/pers., 2004



Austria/pers., 2016





Uganda, 1988



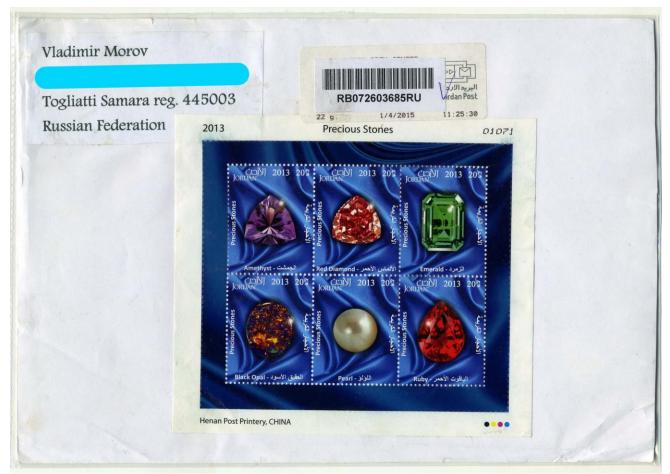
Mozambique, 1987



Mozambique, 1998



India, 2000 (centre)



Jordan, 2013





Sao Tome and Principe, 2007

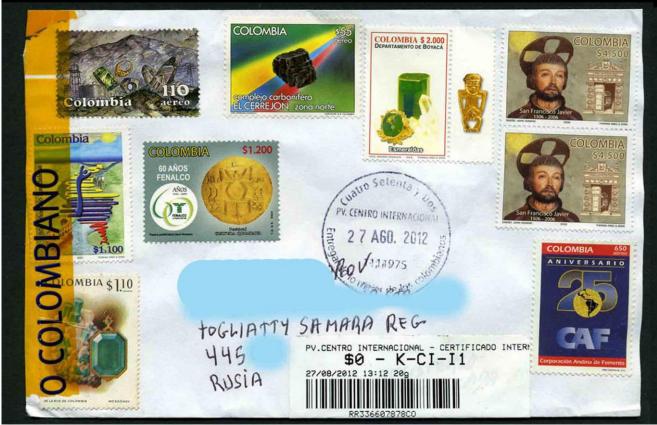




Colombia, 1932



Colombia, 1972 (1.10), 2010 (5000)



Colombia, 1972 (1.10), 1989 (110), 2006 (2000)



Brazil, 1977



Bermuda, 1969



Cayman Islands, 1974 (8; 9)



Cambodia, 1998 (1000)

## Calcium carbonate CaCO<sub>3</sub> (Calcite, Aragonite)

This chemical compound is represented in nature by two minerals, calcite and aragonite. Both have the formula CaCO<sub>3</sub>, but aragonite is formed at higher temperatures or pressures. At normal temperature, aragonite slowly rearranges its crystal lattice and turns into calcite, but this process can be halted by some impurities.

"Icelandic spar", ideal calcite crystals (especially from Iceland and Eastern Siberia) are used in optical instruments. Aragonite is part of pearls. The ornamental stone is carbonate ("marble") onyx, based on both minerals.

On the territory of the Samara Region, beautiful calcite crystals are abundant in limestones of the Zhiguli and Sokol'i mountains and some other places. Aragonite is known here in the form of paramorphosis only, when the crystal form is still aragonite, but the composition is already calcite.

Calcite is not only naturally occurring in the form of crystals, but it is also found wholly or partially in a number of rocks. Of these, limestone is the most common, and marble is formed when subjected to high temperatures and pressures. Both are used as a raw material in chemistry and metallurgy, as building stone and facing stone, while marble is also used as an ornamental stone. The examples of marble products on the world's postage stamps are innumerable, and so as not to 'flood' the collection, their presence has had to be severely restricted.



KONGRESS DER DDR KONGRESS DER DDR 25 DDF UEN 日验 coa 3 Herra 8142 Radeberg Ederin Lindner 6121 08788 Brucheman Jinn An 2

Germany, DR, 1969. Calcite

Weds **SPAN** soon Jou Mabel No delays ok. Balany dies good. Swimming wate in now on we have a hoice of Mino J. Beaver Ralmola 5. heated bool as a cold one towhildce We had a food stall this morning a good night sleep edies table Nº 367 BENIDORM (Alicante) "La Cala" lond Snl With subirats casanovas, s.a. - Tel 96/377 64 54 - VALENCIA © FISA - ESCUDO DE ORO, S.A. - Barcelona - Printed in Spain Dep. Legal B. 14719-XXXVI

Spain, 1995. Aragonite



Hungary, 1969. Calcite (0.60, yellow)



Hungary, 1999. Calcite (27)







Slovakia, 1997. Calcite (6), aragonite (8)



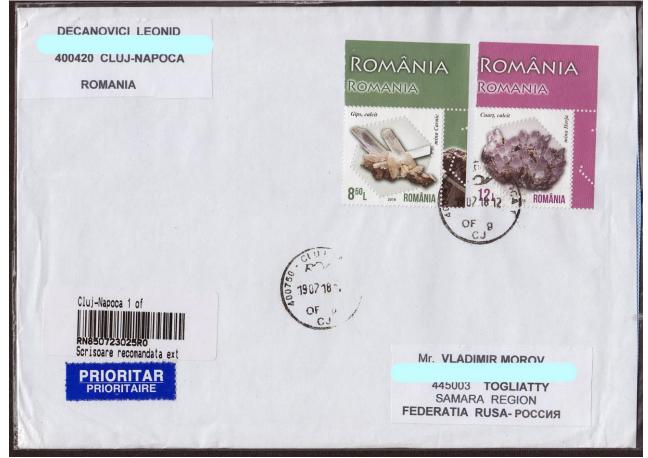
Bulgaria, 1995. Calcite (5)



Romania, 2010. Calcite (2.40)



Romania, 2010. Calcite (0.50)



Romania, 2010. Calcite (both, + other minerals)



Bosnia and Gercegovina, Serbian, 2001. Calcite (right)



Greece, 1981. Marble



Liechtenstein, 1989. Calcite



Austria, 1984. Aragonite (3.50)



Austria/pers., 2004. Calcite

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8002749	Vladimir Morov
Togliatty Samara reg. Russland - Rossia - 445 003	

Austria/pers., 2004. ?Calcite



Belgium, 2003. Calcite (bottom)



Italy, 2003. Marble



Portugal, 1977. Marble

From : José Boncarmasée €2,50 2050-530 V. N. & Rainha PORTUGAL 2012/05: 50 To Mr. Vladimir Morev AVIÃO PRIORITY Togliatty Samara reg. 445003 Fed. Russian 210427 RD219762282PT 01-772526 2013-09-30 14:46:01 €0,00

Portugal, 2010. Marble



France/FSAT, 1990. Aragonite



Iceland, 1999. Calcite (40)



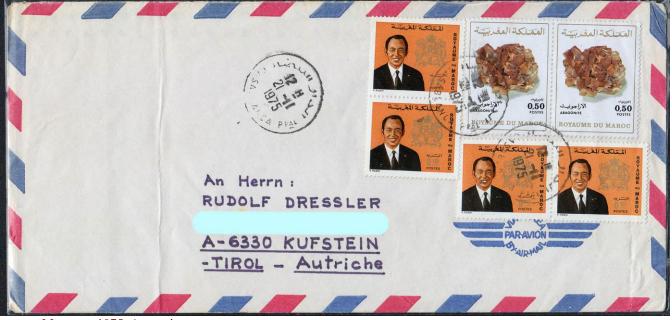
Kyrgyzstan/KEP, 2010. Aragonite (50, left)

자 철 광 Fe<sub>3</sub>O Kim Un Suk Dung Mun - zdong Paedonggang District Prongrang, Korea 조선우표 주제91 (2002) DPR KOREA 3원 조선우표 <sup>주제91(2002)</sup> DPR KOREA 128 방해석 방연광 CaCO PbS PAR AVION 조선우표 주제91 (2002) 130원 조선우표 주제91 (2002) 150원 PYONT ANG Mr Kim Chropping of Korea Embassy of the D. For of Korea P.O. Box, 100 600 75 R: Tan Bei Lu P, Jian Guo Men Wei RR00000661KP Beijin R Pyongyang 100600 661 TO:朝鲜大使馆 (ly)译

Korea, DPR, 2002. Calcite



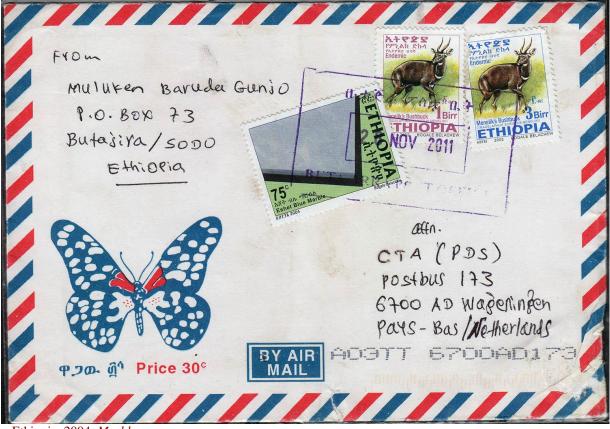
China, Taiwan, 2010. Aragonite



Morocco, 1975. Aragonite



Algeria, 2002. Calcite (top right)



Ethiopia, 2004. Marble



Madagascar, 1976. Aragonite

**REPOBLIKA MALAGASY** REPOBLIKA MALAGASY 0020 R. Peie le Du Procureds Commissions 128 rue du Bac 75341 Paris Cedex 07 2 FRANCE

Madagascar. 1971: Calcite (12). 1974: Marble (25).

MALAGASY SF REPOBLIKA MALAGASY EPOBLIKA DEMOKRATIKA MALA 40 Fmg CHUTE DE LA LILY PAR AVION 26000 Valence BY AIR MAIL chance

Madagascar, 1974. Marble



Togo, 2013. Calcite

**RÉPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE** 22 JUIN 15 27 11 11M - 5 Aragonite J. Napolitano 07170 St Germain France 

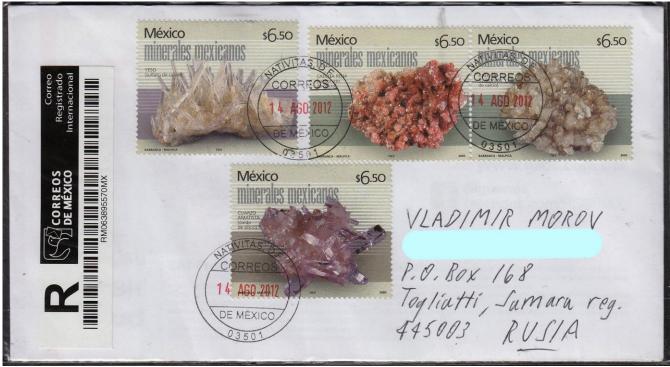
Togo, 2015. Aragonite

BEPUBLIQUE Centre Zec (CTA) Postbus 380 6700 AJ Wagenir Payp-Bas/Nether PAR AVION

Guinea, 1998. Calcite



Tristan da Cunha, 1978. Aragonite



Mexico, 2005. Calcite (top center, right)



## A new series is planned in a few months. Welcome!



Photos by Roman Gunchin, Ekaterina Guseva, Tatiana Varenova

*The author warmly thanks* thanks for invaluable help in obtaining much of the material to my friends and colleagues: Manfred Baumbach, J. Ignacio G. Elorza, Sergey Kochetkov, Igor Krishtafovich, Philippe Machado, Valery Oganesyan, <u>Henk in't Veld</u> and many others. Then, the author is also very grateful to the staff for all the years at Post Office No. 3 in Togliatti city. And, certainly, to family members for their continued support.