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This PDF download: these are watermarked samples from my own design stamp album pages, albeit some at much lower resolution quality in order to keep internet download file size down. You may be able to glean a few design ideas from these, not that I am suggesting they are a masterpiece!

Legal warning: no part or captured image/s of these pages and/or page designs can be used commercially, given away, or sold on without first obtaining my written permission.

Software options

I used an old version of **QuarkXPress Passport** (version 7.3 from my publishing days) to do all the page layout work (with its brilliant page element library) but other alternatives are **Adobe InDesign**, **CorelDRAW** and perhaps MS Publisher. You might also want to take a look at **AlbumGen** (stamp album design software) which can combine with images and data from **EzStamp** – follow this link <https://ezstamp.com/software/stamp-album-software/>

Get your pages printed professionally – not on a home printer.

In terms of printing your own stamp album pages, most decent digital print shops should be able to print on larger paper size for you (e.g. A3 paper - ideally at 1200 dpi); then also guillotine to whatever final page size is wanted; and then punch/drill holes to suit your binder choice.



Paper specification

In terms of paper, I highly recommend Mondi Colorcopy 160g/m2 (59 lbs bond) paper – a paper that works really well with digital printing. You could use thicker paper if you wanted. Colorcopy paper is widely available in various paper sizes including A3. This is 100% recyclable, ECF, FSC™ paper containing pulp from tree farms; has a special surface treatment, is non-toxic, CO2 neutral, carries the EU Ecolabel, and is ageing resistance ISO 9706 certified (guaranteed archival life of 200+ yrs). If this is not available to you, then ask your local paper merchant to suggest the nearest paper equivalent.

Fixing stamps

I have fixed my own stamps using **CLEAR** Hawid open-top stamp mounts but other options include Showgard mounts or even decent "peelable" stamp hinges with used stamps.

If you have any questions regarding my own *non-watermarked* pages or page design, my contact details are below - best to email if you can.

David Farndale

Tel: 07775 744 187; +44 7775 744 187

(UK time 10:00 to 17:00)

email: ruskystamps@aol.com

web: www.ruskystamps.com

- RUSSIAN STAMPS FOR SALE -

I am gradually selling off all my duplicated Russian stamps 1858-1991. I am not a "dealer", but as I occasionally buy up collections to help fill gaps in my own collection, more duplicates become available – it's a 'dynamic' situation. I usually sell these (Buy-it-Now and Auction) through my eBay account www.ebay.co.uk/usr/ruskystamps but I do also have collectors that send me their "Wants Lists" from time to time – especially to help fill low value stamp gaps.

Please request a Wants List template if this is of interest to you.

Occasional bargains and estate sales items are sold through my other eBay channel:
www.ebay.co.uk/usr/ser*e*ndipity



Russia



Stamp Album

∞ Volume 5 ∞

U.S.S.R. Soviet Period

1970 - 1979

Currency: 100 Kopeks = 1 Rouble

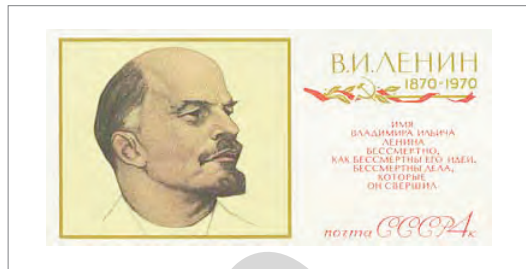


USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1970 Revolutionary Activity of V. I. Lenin (1st Issue)



"Lenin"



"Marxist Meeting in Petrograd"



"Second RSDRP Congress"



"First Day of Soviet Power - October"



"Visiting Lenin"



"Conversation with Ilich"



"With Lenin"



"Lenin on May Day"



"Conquerors of the Cosmos"



"Communism Builders"



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1970 Birth Centenary
of Sychkov (Painter)



F. V. Sychkov
(1870-1958)

1970 150th Anniv of Bellinsgauzen
and Lazarev's Antarctic Expedition



"Vostok" & "Mirny" Vessels,
Map of Antarctic



Modern Polar Station
and Antarctic Map

1970 Heroes of Second World War



V. V. Borsoev
(1906-1945)



V. I. Poshekhonov
(1925-1945)

1970 125th Anniversary
of Russian Geographical Society



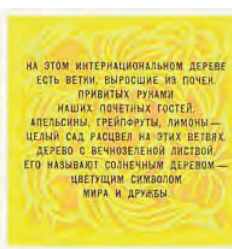
Geographical Society Emblem

1970 60th Anniv of International
Women's Solidarity Day



"The Torch of Peace"

1970 Friendship Tree



Friendship Tree
(Sochi)

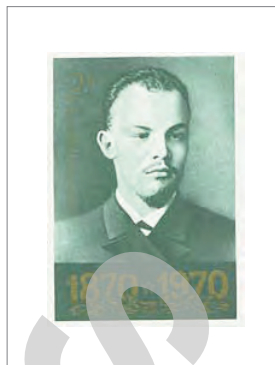


USSR

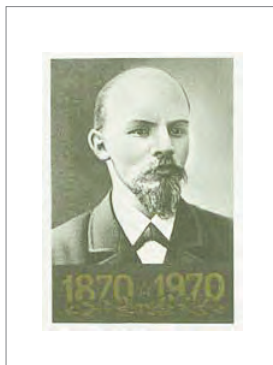
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



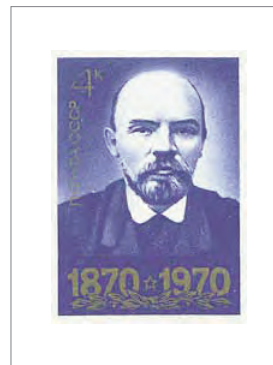
1970 Birth Centenary of V. I. Lenin (2nd Issue)



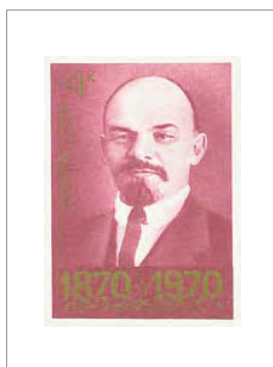
Portrait of Lenin
by Photo of I. Sharygin
(1891)



V. I. Lenin
by Photo of Yu. Mebius
(1900)



V. I. Lenin
by Photo of B. Vigilev
(1914)



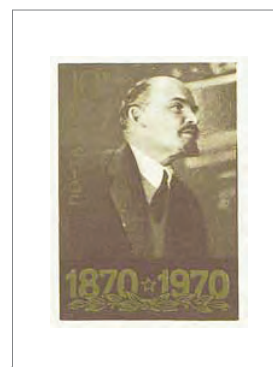
V. I. Lenin
by Photo of V. Plier
(1916)



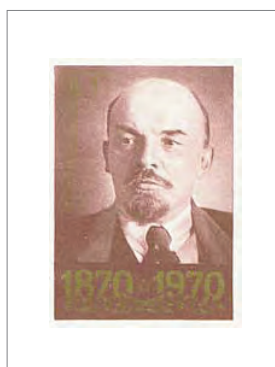
V. I. Lenin
by Photo of M. Nappelbaum
(1918)



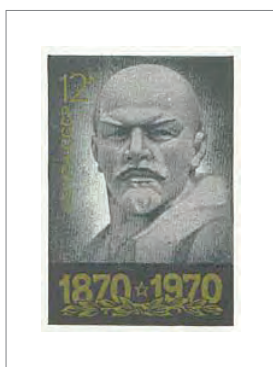
V. I. Lenin
by Photo of P. Otsup
(1918)



V. I. Lenin
by Photo of P. Otsup
(1918)



"With Lenin" V. I. Lenin
by Photo (1920)



Sculpture of V. I. Lenin
(Yu. Kolesnikov)



V. I. Lenin
by Picture N. Andreev



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1977 Olympic Sports (1st Series)



Greco-Roman Wrestling



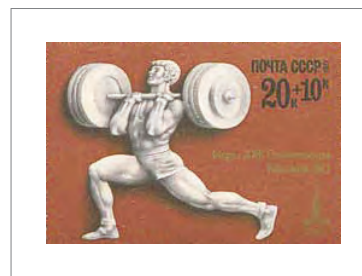
Free-style Wrestling



Judo



Boxing



Weightlifting

1977 400th Birth Anniversary of Rubens



"Portrait of Rubens with Son" (detail)



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1977-78 12th Definitive Issue
(new values, colours, papers, litho printing)



Soviet Armed
Forces Order



"Gold Star" and
"Hammer & Sickle"
Medals



"Worker & Collective
Farmer"



State Coat of Arms
of USSR



Globe & Jetliner
Tu-154



Soviet Reputation
for Work Order



Yury Gagarin
Medal



Ostankinskaya
T.V. Tower



International Lenin
Prize Medal



Portrait of Marx
and Lenin



Council for Mutual
Economic Aid Building



Il-76 Jetliner
and Compass Rose



Lenin



Satellites Orbiting
Globe

Definitive Stamps

A definitive postage stamp is a regular issue stamp that is part of a definitive issue or definitive series consisting of a range of denominations sufficient to cover all postal rates usefully. The term came into general use after World War I, to differentiate the new countries' regular stamps from the provisional issues that had been in use in many places. Previously such stamps were simply referred to as "general" or "regular" issues, or simply not identified as such, but the issuance of commemorative stamps and "special issues" that had begun in the 1890s had led to a confused situation where countries were issuing large numbers of stamps that saw little actual use.

The range of values varies by era and country, but the focus is on coverage; the values should be sufficient to make up all possible charges using as few stamps as possible. Generally the smallest value will be the smallest unit of currency, or smallest fractional postal rate. The highest value of a series is generally quite large, typically from 50-100 times the normal letter rate - not often seen by the average person, they are most common for parcels. Definitives are the workhorse stamps of a country, and as such, they tend to be small, with designs reflecting local culture and history.



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



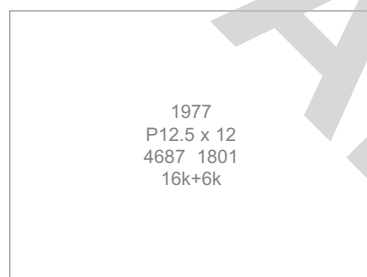
1977 22nd Olympic Sports (2nd Series)



Cycling



Rifle-shooting



Horse-jumping



Archery



Fencing



Modern Pentathlon



USSR

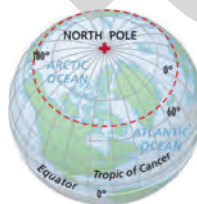
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1977 Journey to North Pole of "Arktika" (Atomic Ice-breaker)



Atomic Icebreaker "Arktika"



Ice-breakers

The Arktika class is a Russian class of nuclear powered icebreakers. They are owned by the federal government, but are operated by the **Murmansk Shipping Company (MSCO)**. Of the ten civilian nuclear powered vessels built by Russia (and the Soviet Union), six have been of this type. They are used for clearing shipping lanes north of Siberia as well as for scientific and vacation expeditions to the Arctic.

The NS Arktika ("Arctic") became the first surface ship ever to reach the North Pole. Sailing from Murmansk, it ploughed its way through the ice, and reached the North Pole on August 17, 1977. The Arktika was the second nuclear-powered icebreaker built by the Soviet Union. Built in Leningrad, it was launched in 1975 and was designed to operate in the sea routes of the Northeast Passage. The North Pole expedition was described as a "scientific-practical experimental voyage" to test the new icebreaker in conditions that were more extreme than it would ordinarily encounter. The trip to the Pole was not repeated for another decade, but since the 1980s, the voyage has become popular with tourists who can now travel in great comfort to the "top of the world".

The NS Arktika and NS Sibir ("Siberia") are presently not in operation but are stationed at Atomflot (the service base for the nuclear ice-breakers) for extensive repair. Among other things, the nuclear reactors and turbine generators are to be upgraded as these do not satisfy the safety standards established for newer nuclear powered icebreakers. The Arktika's reactors have operated for over 150,000 hours, and research is underway to determine if they can be refitted to yield another 25,000 to 50,000 hours of service. Neither the NS Arktika, nor the NS Sibir might ever come into operation again due to the operational economics. Unless there is a significant increase of transport in the Arctic it will not be profitable to operate all six Arktika-class icebreakers.

Nuclear powered icebreakers are far more powerful than their diesel powered counterparts, and have been constructed by Russia primarily to aid shipping in the frozen Arctic waterways in the north of Siberia. During the winter, the ice along the northern seaways varies in thickness from 1.2 to 2.0 metres (3.9 to 6.5 feet). The ice in central parts of the Arctic Ocean is on average 2.5 metres (8.2 ft) thick. Nuclear-powered icebreakers can force through this ice at speeds up to 10 knots (19 km/h). In ice-free waters the maximum speed of the nuclear-powered icebreakers is as much as 21 knots (35 km/h).



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1977 New Constitution (2nd Issue)



Portrait of L. Brezhnev

1977 Postal Communications



Postwoman and Post Code



Letter Collection

1977
P12.5 x 12
4715 1813
4k

"Map-0" Automatic Sorting Machine



Mail Transport



Delivering the Mail



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1977 30th Anniv.
of Independence of India



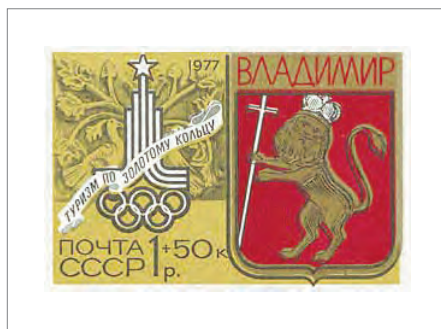
Red Fort (Delhi) & Arms
of India

1977 60th Anniv. of Establishment
of Soviet Power in the Ukraine



Monument, Kharkov

1977 Olympiada-80
"Tourism around the Golden Ring"
(1st Issue)



Olympic Emblem & Arms of Vladimir



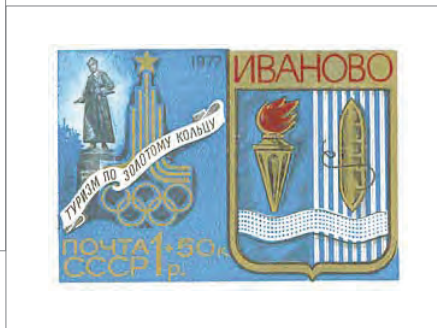
Vladimir, Hotel and Bridge
over River Klyazma



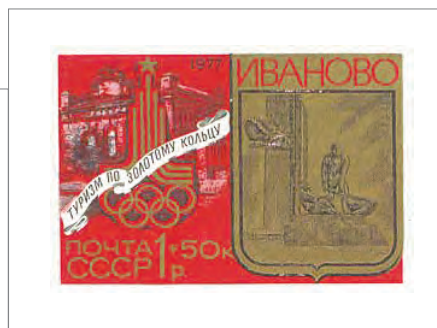
Arms of Suzdal



Pozharsky Monument



Frunze Monument & Arms of Ivanovo



Monument to Revolutionary Fighters



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1977 Fauna of the USSR Snakes & Protected Animals



Adder



Levantine Viper



Saw-scaled Viper



Central Asian Viper

1977
P11.5 x 12
4724 1816
12k

Central Asian Cobra



Polar Bear



Walrus



Amur Tiger



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1978 50th Anniv.
of "Gigant" Collective Farm



Combine Harvester

1978 18th Komsomol
Congress



Kremlin Palace
of Congresses

1978 8th International Federation
of Resistance Fighters Congress



Emblem of Federation

1978 60th Anniversary
of Soviet Military Forces



Red Army Detachment and Modern
Sailor, Airman & Soldier



"Defenders of Moscow" Monument,
Lenin Banner and Order of Patriotic War



Soviet Soldier



The Soviet Military

The Soviet military consisted of five armed services. In their official order of importance, the Soviet armed services were the **Strategic Rocket Forces**, **Ground Forces**, **Air Forces**, **Air Defense Forces**, and **Naval Forces**. The two other Soviet militarised forces were the **Internal Troops** (MVD Troops), subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior, and the **Border Troops**, subordinated to the KGB. The Soviet Union became the sole superpower rival to the United States. The Cold War between the two nations led to military buildups, the arms race, and the Space Race. By the early 1980s, the Soviet armed forces had more troops and nuclear weapons than any other nation.

The Workers' and Peasants' **Red Army** (Russian: Raboche-Krest'yanskaya Krasnaya Armiya; RKKA or usually simply the Red Army) were the armed forces first organised by the Bolsheviks during the Russian Civil War in 1918 and that in 1922 became the army of the Soviet Union. The Red Army eventually grew to form the largest army in history from the 1940s until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, although China's People's Liberation Army may have eclipsed the Red Army in size during some periods. "Red" refers to the blood shed by the working class in its struggle against capitalism. Although the Red Army officially became the Soviet Army in 1946, people in the West commonly use the term Red Army to refer also to the Soviet military after that date. The Red Army was later called the **Ground Forces**.



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1978 Birth Centenary
of B. M. Kustodiev



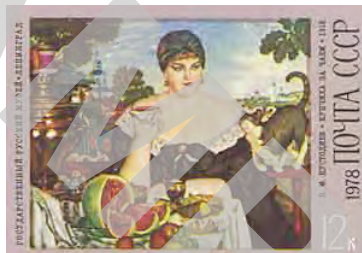
"Celebration in a Village"
1907



"Shrovetide (Maslenitsa)"
1916



"Morning"
1904



"Merchant's Wife Drinking Tea"
1918



"Bolshevik"
1920



"Self-portrait" 1904-1906, B. M. Kustodiev



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1978 International Space Cooperation



"Space Meteorology"



"Soyuz" Orbiting Globe
("Natural Resources")



Radio Waves, Ground Station
and "Molniya" Satellite
("Communication")



Human Figure, "Vostok"
Orbiting Earth
("Medicine & Biology")



"Prognoz" Satellite "Physics"

Prognoz 7 Mission

Prognoz 7 was launched into a highly elliptical orbit on 30 October 1978. The orbit ranged in radius from 200,000 km to 500 km above the Earth's surface, at an inclination of 65 degrees. The orbital period was about 4 days. The satellite was spin stabilised, with a spin period of ~120 seconds. The spin axis pointed at the Sun. The mission ended in June 1979. Prognoz 7 was part of the French-Soviet collaboration SIGNE 2. The SIGNE 2 project consisted of French-built gamma-ray detectors on the Soviet satellites Venera 11, Venera 12, and Prognoz 7. These 3 satellites then formed an interplanetary gamma-ray burst triangulation network. Two features made this program unique in its time: it was the first time that identical detectors had been used simultaneously for gamma-ray burst studies on separate spacecraft over interplanetary distances, and the experiments used the largest dedicated gamma-ray burst detectors put into orbit.



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1978 Soviet-Polish Space Flight



Transporting "Soyuz-30" Rocket
to Launch-site



Experiment "Sirena"
Cultivation of Crystal



Space Station "Salyut-6", Map and Scientific
Research Ship "Vladimir Komarov"

1978 80th Birth Anniv. of M. V. Zakharov



Marshal M. V. Zakharov
(1898-1972)

1978 60th Anniversary of Komsomol

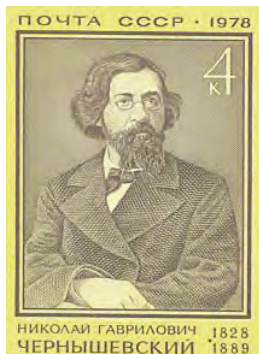


Badge & Awards of Leninist
Young Communist League
(Komsomol)



Komsomol's Objects

1978 150th Birth Anniv. of N. G. Chernyshevsky



Portrait of Literary Critic
N. G. Chernyshevsky

1978 Construction of Orenburg-USSR Western Frontier Gas Pipeline "Soyuz"



Orenburg-USSR
Western Frontier
Flags & Torch

1978 400th Birth Anniv. of William Harvey



Dr. William Harvey
1578-1657

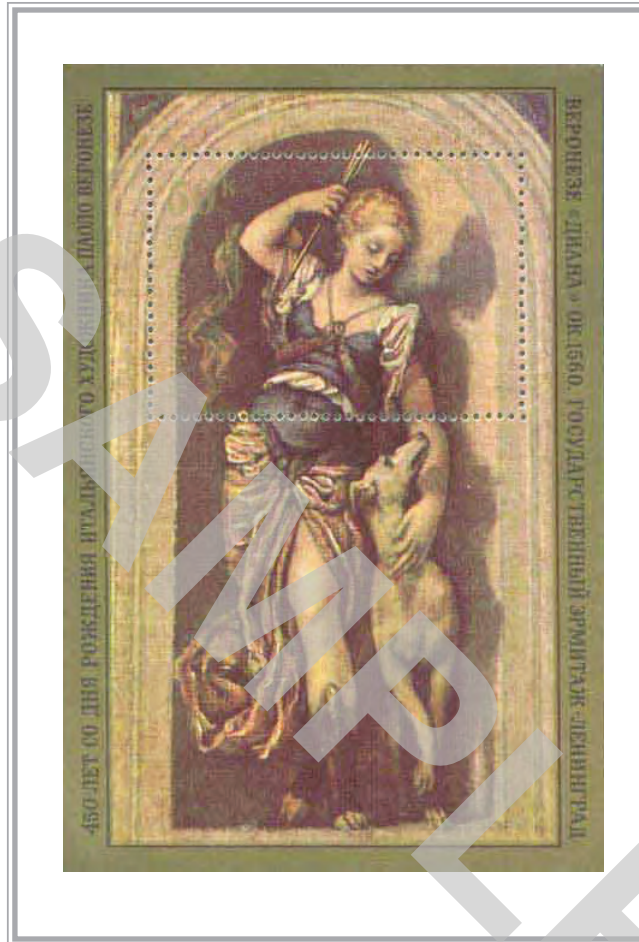


USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1978 450th Birth Anniv. of Paolo Veronese



"Diana" 1560, Paolo Veronese (1528-1588)

1978 Philatelic Exhibition
"60th Anniversary of Komsomol"



(Black overprint)

1978 Birth Centenary
of S. Shaumyan (Commisar)



S. G. Shaumyan
(1878-1918)

1978 61st Anniversary
of Great October Revolution



USSR Symbols



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1978 First Anniversary of New Constitution



View of Moscow Kremlin & Big Stone Bridge

1978 Olympiada-80
"Tourism Around the Golden Ring" (2nd Series)



Zagorsk,
Fortress-monastery

Zagorsk,
Gagarin's Palace of Culture

Rostov, Kremlin

Rostov,
View of Rostov



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1979 25th Anniversary of Development of Virgin and Disused Land



Medal and Komsomol Pass

1979 Research of Venus



Soviet Stations "Venera-11"
and "Venera-12"

1979 Birth Centenary of Albert Einstein (Physicist)



Albert Einstein
(1879-1955)

1979 21st World Veterinary Congress, Moscow



Congress Emblem



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1979 Olympic Sports (5th Series) Gymnastics



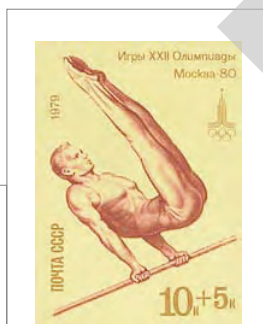
Rings



Free Exercise

1979
P12.5
4871 1873
6k+3k

Parallel Bars



Horizontal Bar



Beam



Asymmetric Bars



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1979 International Year of the Child (2nd Issue)



"Friendship" Lena Liberda
(12th y.o., Zhitomir)



"After Rain" Daniya Akhmetshina
(14th y.o., Kazan)

1979
P12.5 x 12
4920 1895
4k

"The Dance of Friendship"
(12th y.o., Ussuriisk)



"On the Excursion" Vika Smalyuk
(11th y.o., Birobidzhan)

1979 60th Anniversary of Soviet Circus



Emblem of Soviet Circus

1979 30th Anniversary of German Democratic Republic



Marx, Engels, Lenin
and View of Berlin



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

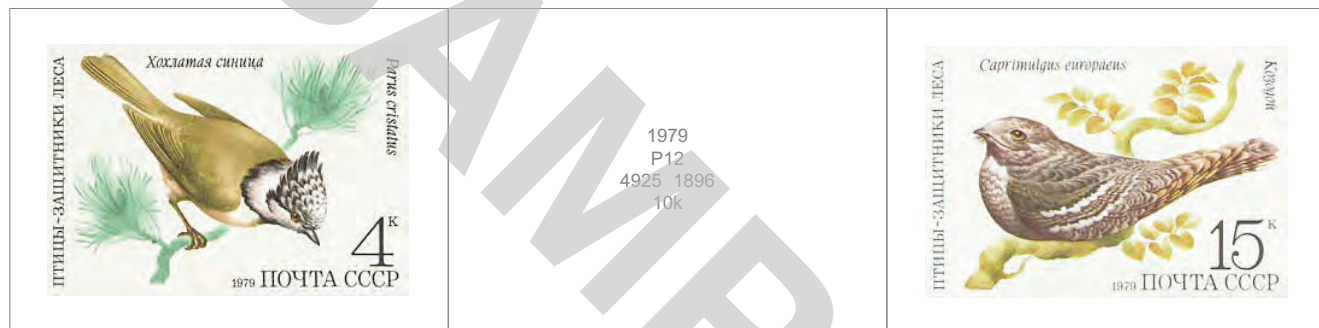


1979 Birds



Golden Oriole
(*Oriolus oriolus*)

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker
(*Dendrocopos minor*)



Crested Tit
(*Parus cristatus*)

Barn Owl
(*Tyto alba*)

European Nightjar
(*Caprimulgus europaeus*)

1979 Space Research - 175 Days in Space -



Cosmonauts V. A. Lyakhov and V. V. Ryumin
Orbital Complex "Salyut-6"

1979 62nd Anniversary of Great October Revolution



Hammer & Sickle

1979 60th Anniversary of Signal Corps of the USSR



Communications
Equipment and Signal
Corps Emblem



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



1979 Ukrainian Paintings

1979
P12.5
4935 1902
2k



"Katherine"
T. G. Shevchenko, 1842

"In People"
K. K. Kostandi, 1885



"To Petrograd"
A. M. Lopukhov, 1953



"Return"
V. N. Kostetsky, 1947



"Working Morning"
M. G. Belsky, 1960

1979 50th Anniversary of Soviet Broadcasting



Shabolovka Radio Mast,
Moscow

1979 Happy New Year



Misha
(Olympic mascot)



USSR

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS



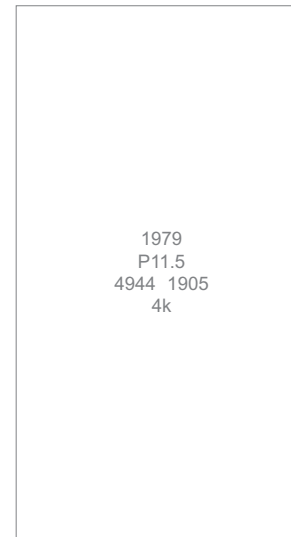
1979 Peace Programme in Action



"Peace" and
Hammer and Sickle



Hand Holding
Demand for Peace



Hands Supporting
Emblems of Peace

1979 Road Safety



Traffic Policeman



Child Playing in Road



Speeding Car out of Control

1979 Polar Expedition of "Komsomolskaya Pravda"



Ski Expedition at North Pole