Memory of the World Asia Pacific Regional Register Title of Documentary Heritage Nomination Form

1 Item or Collection (max 10 words)

The title will be used for such activities as publicity and certificates of inscription.

Mongolia's First Postage Stamps "Eldev Ochir"

2 Summary (max 200 words)

In 1235, the Mongols pioneered one of the world's first postal services. Over its 800-year history, the Mongols employed postal horse station systems, which were later extended around the world.

Continuing this historic tradition, Mongolia issued its very first postage stamps, known as "Eldev-Ochir," in 1924, prior to Mongolia's declaration as an independent state and the introduction of its national currency.

The "Eldev-Ochir" stamps have garnered attention in the Asia Pacific region and worldwide as symbols of freedom and independence. They also serve as evidence of Mongolia's contribution to the development of postal services in the Asia Pacific region. All seven types in this postage stamp series are exceptionally rare and authentic, featuring "Eldev-Ochir," a legendary scepter symbolizing strength and an irresistible force.

In 2024, the people of Mongolia will celebrate the 100th anniversary of Mongolia's First Postage Stamps, "Eldev-Ochir." These stamps hold historical and cultural significance not only for Mongolia but also for the Asia Pacific region and the world, representing symbols of independence and contributions to the early 20th-century emergence of global postal integration.

3 Nominator/s Contact details

3.1 Name of nominator/s (person/s or organisation/s)

Damdinbazar Bayarsaikhan -Head, Postage Stamp and Securities division, "Mongol Post" JSC, Mongolia

Batsaikhan Ochirbat - Postage Stamp Advisor, "Mongol Post" JSC, Mongolia

3.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

Mongolian Post JSC is a postal organization that has been conducting postal operations in Mongolia since 1921. Since 1990, it has been expanding into a national state-owned JSC. Heritage herein is owned by the Mongolian Government, and the possessor is the Mongol Post JSC.

3.3 Contact person/s

1. Saruul Arslan

Head of Department for Registration and Information, National Center for Cultural heritage

2. Tsevelmaa Orkhontamir

Foreign Relation Officer, National Center for Cultural heritage

3. Damdinbazar Bayarsaikhan -Head, Postage Stamp and Securities division, "Mongol Post" JSC, Mongolia

4. Batsaikhan Ochirbat **-** Postage Stamp Advisor, "Mongol Post" JSC, Mongolia

3.4 Contact details

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Telephone	Email
Phone: (976) 99030405	saku99030405@gmail.com

Name	Address:
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Name Damdinbazar Bayarsaikhan	Address: 16067, 19th khoroo, Bayangol district, Ulaanbaatar ,

Telephone +97699033055	Email damdinbazar@mongolpost.mn
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TelephonePhone: +976-95172737,	Email dairtan60@yahoo.com

4 Declaration of Authority

I certify that I/we have the authority to nominate the documentary heritage described in this document to the Asia Pacific Regional Memory of the World Register. All nominators must sign here. (A signed support letter from the nominators' National Commissions is required when the nomination is from two or more Member States. See Section J in the Process document for more details)

Name	Position
1. Damdinbazar.B 2. Batsaikhan.O	1. (Head of the Department of Stamp, securities) 2. (Consultant of stamp)

Address	Email
1. 16067, 19th khoroo, Bayangol district, Ulaanbaatar Phone/fax: +97670078960, +97699033055, P.O.B. 187, Ulaanbaatar-49, 13381, Mongolia Phone: +976-95172737,	1. damdinbazar@mongolpost.mn 2. dairtan60@yahoo.com

Signature/s of nominator/s

Damdinbazar.B

Batsaikhan.O

September 13, 2023

5 Legal Information

5.1 Owner/s of the documentary heritage (name and contact details, if different from the nominator/s)

Name	Address
Mongol Post JSC	Sukhbaatar Square-9, District 1, Peace Avenue, Sh/H-1106, Ulaanbaatar-15160, Mongolia
Telephone +(976) 1800-1613	Email info@mongolpost.mn

5.2 Custodian/s of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner/s)

Name	Address
Telephone	Email

Please note: Written permission for nomination of this item from the Owners and/or Custodian/s if different from the nominator **must be attached** to this Nomination Form.

5.3 Legal status

Mongolian Post JSC is a postal service organization that has been conducting postal operations in Mongolia since 1921. Since 1990, it has been expanding into a national state-owned JSC. In accordance with the Law on Cultural Heritage of Mongolia, heritage herein is owned by the Mongolian Government, and the possessor is the Mongol Post JSC.

5.4 Accessibility

The nominated objects are originals and public access to the works is severely restricted to prevent harm to the works in accordance with the management standards of the institute that oversees them. However, when scholars seek originals for study purposes, they are made available on conditions that ensure their long-term preservation to the maximum. Publications including images of original manuscripts and text outlining their values are made available to the general public to provide information about the nominated objects. The nominated objects are available online and in replicated materials, and they hold exhibitions of the works at museums. Thus, researchers have easy access to the works, and the general public can appreciate the value of the works.

5.5 Copyright status

Management and collection of the nominated item are the responsibility of the “Mongol Post” JSC and it holds the appertaining copyrights

6 Details of the Nominated Documentary Heritage

6.1 Exact title of the documentary heritage

Title: Mongolia’s First Postage Stamps “ELDEV OCHIR”

Nominating Institution: Mongol Post JSC

Year 2024	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

6.2 Type of documentary heritage

Paper-based documentary heritage belonging to the category of "POSTAGE STAMPS" of Mongolia.

6.3 Catalogue or registration details

1. Color-Yellow, value: 1 cent, 13.1/2 perforation, size-19x25 мм.
2. Color-Brown, value -2 cent, perforation -10, size-19x26 мм.
3. Color-White, value-5 cent, perforation -13.1/2, size-18,5x21,5 мм.
4. Color-Blue, value -10 cent, perforation -13.1/2, size-22x28 мм.
5. Color-Azure, value-20 cent, perforation -10, size-25x32 мм.
6. Color-Brown yellow, value -50 cent, perforation -13.1/2, size-28x36 мм.
7. Color-Beige, value -1 dollar, perforation -13.1/2, size-30x39 мм.

6.4 Images of the documentary heritage.

The Nominated Items: Mongolia's First Postage Stamps "ELDEV-OCHIR" 1924

These original copies are preserved in the Postage Stamp Museum in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

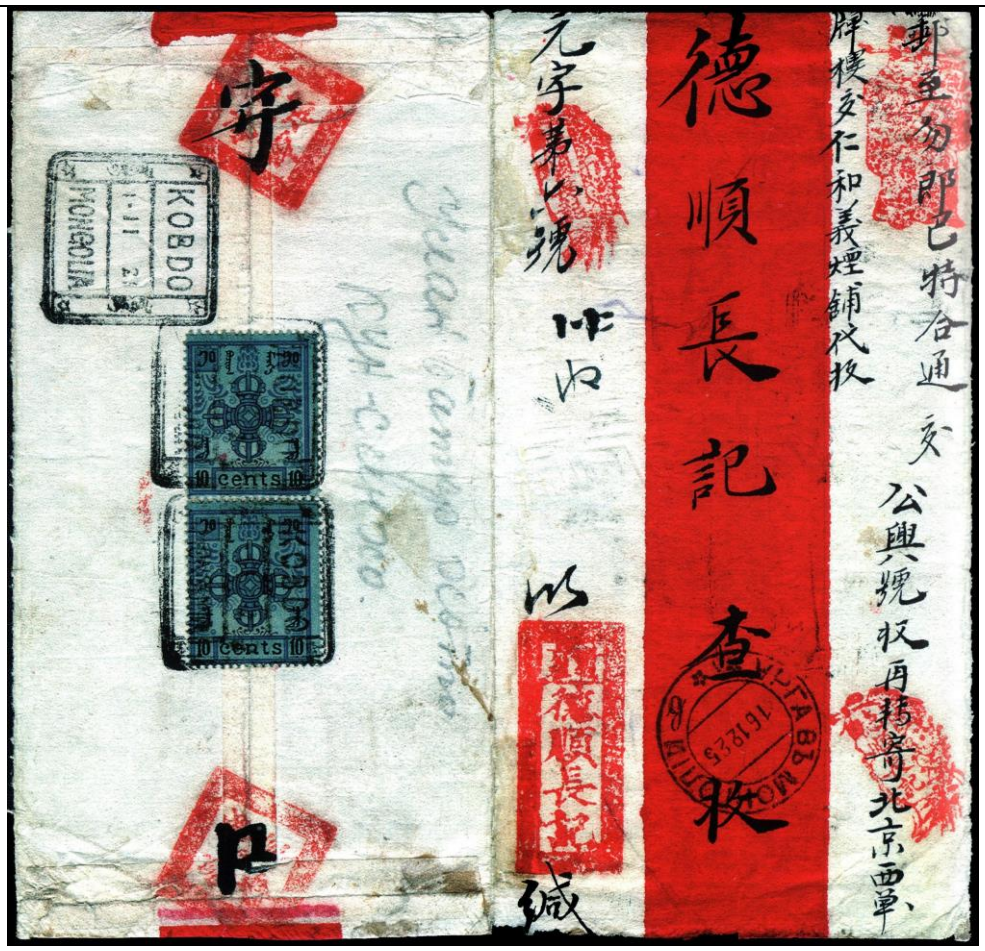
M.Bat-Ochir, Initiator of the Mongolia's First Postage Stamps "Eldev Ochir"

Year 2024	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

Registered Cover with the Mongolia's First Postage Stamps "Eldev Ochir" from Urga, Mongolia to Dresden, Germany

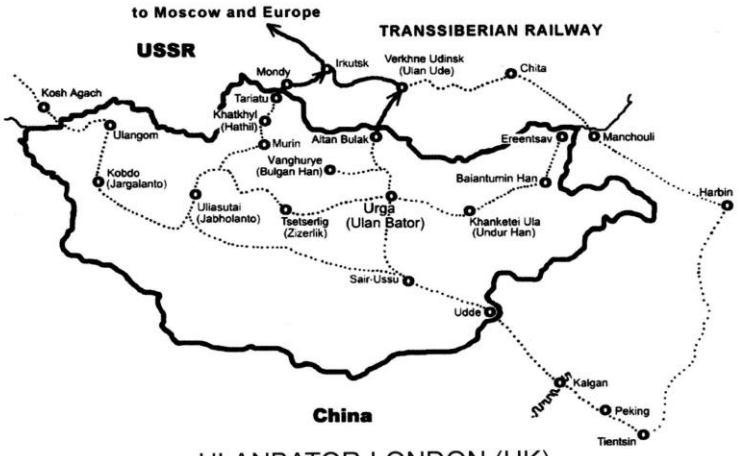
Dept. Aug. 23, 1924 Arriv. Sep. 11, 1924

Year 2024	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.



Registered Cover with the Mongolia's First Postage Stamps "Eldev Ochir" from Kobdo, Mongolia to Beijing, China 1925

Year 2024	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.



ULANBATOR-LONDON (UK)

Registered Cover with the Mongolia's First Postage Stamps "Eldev Ochir" from Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia to London, UK 1926

Year 2024	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

Letter with the Mongolia's First Postage Stamps "Eldev Ochir" from Altanbulag, Mongolia to Harbin, China 1929

Year 2024	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

STAMPS OF A RED REPUBLIC.

MONGOLIAN ISSUE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

SHANGHAI.

An issue of postage stamps was recently made by the little known Republic of Mongolia, which was formerly part of the Chinese Empire, but is now definitely allied to the Soviet Republic of Russia and is a constituent member of the U.S.S.R.

Three denominations seen up to the present are ten cents blue, fifty cents pink, and one dollar yellow, all values in Chinese currency. The values are printed in both Mongolian script and English.

Mongolia was recognised by China in 1915 as a self-governing republic, but after the Russian revolution Bolshevist infiltrations started and the republic eventually joined the Soviet. It proved a convenient avenue of approach to China through which General Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian general, received considerable supplies of munitions and equipment.

North China Daily News newspaper (1924) about issue of the Mongolia's First Postage Stamps "Eldev Ochir" (Vajra)

Year 2024	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

In January 2023, "Mongol Post" issued two commemorative postage stamps to mark the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Mongolia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These stamps featured two iconic postage stamps: the "Penny Black," which was the first postage stamp ever issued in the United Kingdom in 1840, and Mongolia's own "Eldev Ochir," which were its first postage stamps issued in 1924.

6.5 History/Origin/Background/Provenance

In 1923, the Mongolian People's Government issued a decree to create the first-ever postage stamp or postal bill of payment. The government allocated 1260 silver Lans (equivalent to approximately $2000) for this purpose. The initiative and organization of the postage stamp issuance were led by M. Bat-Ochir, who served as the head of the People's Government's General Committee of Telegrams and Correspondence. Tragically, for reasons unknown in the political context, Bat-Ochir was arrested and subsequently executed in 1938. The stamp itself features two "Vajra" symbols crossed, symbolizing unbreakable strength, invincibility, and lightning-fast speed. The background of the stamp exhibits various hues. The inscription on the stamp includes the words "pochit marka" and "dollar, cent" in both Mongolian and English letters. The stamp carries face values of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 cents, and one dollar. Notably, the stamps do not bear the name "Mongolia" due to the ongoing political reforms at the time. These stamps were printed at a Shanghai printing firm, with a claimed total of 650,000 copies produced. However, a devastating flood in 1966 completely destroyed the warehouse in Ulaanbaatar where these postage stamps were stored, resulting in the near-complete loss of

these valuable artifacts. Today, only seven stamps, which are being nominated, are preserved in the Mongolian Stamp Museum in Ulaanbaatar.

6.6 Bibliography

Books

Stamps and Postal History, Meiso Mizuhara, Japan Philatelic Publication, 1983

Mongolian Philatelic Exhibition, Ulaanbaatar, 1991

History of the Post Office and Postage Fees of the Mongolian Peoples's Republic S.Blackman, Moscow 1964

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"Handbook for Philatelists" H.Gungaajav 1963

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"Mongolia's Independence and China; Ookhnoin Batsaikhan 1915

Hyagt (Khyakhta) Treaty between China, Russia and Mongolia (1911-1916)", Ulaanbaatar, Ookhnoin Batsaikhan 2002

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Mongols' post,essence of postal marks(1958), Byambiin Renchin

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Collecting old Mongolian postage stamps Takenori Shimizu 2004

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Mongolian Stamps catalogue L.Balganshosh 2006

History of Mongol shuudan N.Tumurhuu 2011

Postal History of Mongolia CH.Enkhbat 2013

Rare Stamps and Banknotes of Mongolia N.Jantsan 2015

First day Cover Mongolia J.Bolormaa, Ch.Enkhbat 2020

Journal Articles

North China Daily News newspaper (1924) about first Mongolian postage stamp issue

6.7 Names, qualifications and contact details of experts

Year 2024	Name of documentary heritage	Page no.

Name [redacted]	Qualifications [redacted] Mongolian Philatelic Federation	[redacted]
Name [redacted]	Qualifications Professor, Dept. of Mongolian Language and Literature,	[redacted] National University of Mongolia, [redacted]
Name [redacted]	Qualifications [redacted] Chinggis Khaan Museum in Ulaanbaatar	[redacted]

I certify that the above-named experts have given their written permission for their names and contact details to be used in connection with this nomination to the Memory of the World Asia Pacific Regional Register.

Signature:

Full name (Please PRINT)

Damdinbazar.B Batsaikhan.O

Date: September 13, 2023

7 Authenticity and Integrity

7.1 Authenticity and Integrity

The nominated items are under the ownership of Mongolian Government and possession of “Mongol Post” JSC. The nominated items are all authentic. The original date of issue has been confirmed based on the Archival records and through academic research. Since items prove the value of national heritage, the nominated items are of great significance in that they represent the value of the national unity gained through the creation of the Mongolian Postage Stamps.

It is noted that 650,000 copies of these 7 types of stamps were published in 1924 in Shanghai but not much is known about how many were used at that time and how many disappeared due to the great flood of 1966 in Mongolia. There is no record of how many of them are in private collections. However, this current full set of 7 pieces of this stamp is the only one remaining in its entirety.

8 Primary criteria: Regional Significance

8.1 Historical Significance

The first Mongolian postage stamps hold immense historical significance, offering a window into the rich development of postal systems in Asia. They provide a tangible link to the traditions and cultural exchanges that once connected nations and reveal how these practices evolved into more recent times. For Mongolia, these stamps represent a heritage showcasing the nation's independence and its diplomatic ties with neighboring countries.

To provide additional context on the historical relevance, Mongolia established postal relations as far back as the 10th and 11th centuries. The Mongol Empire, led by Chinggis Khaan (Genghis Khan), engineered an extensive postal network comprised of horse relay stations. These stations were strategically placed at intervals of 25-30 kilometers for horse travel and 3 kilometers for on-foot journeys. As described in the historic Mongolian manuscript, the "Secret History of Mongols," Ogedei Khan, Chinggis Khaan's son, instituted express horse relay stations throughout the empire. These stations facilitated the swift delivery of decrees and orders. They also served as outlets for couriers and officials to cross borders. Typically, a designated express route featured around 20 horse stations, a fixed number of horses, provisions, livestock, milking mares, draft oxen, and carts. This relay station system had the capacity to convey mail anywhere within the vast Mongol Empire within a week, with the speed of transport indicated by numerical markings on official documents. This remarkable postal and relay network remained a testament to the Mongolian people's achievements until the People's Revolution of 1921.

Following the 1921 People's Revolution, Mongolia established a new postal transport network, tailored to meet the postal and transportation needs of the state and government organizations. Throughout world history, the transfer of postal parcels between countries involved various postal organizations, necessitating a unique notation on packages to confirm postage payment. To fulfill this requirement, the first postage stamp was issued in Great Britain in 1840, serving as a means of postal payment. Over time, the role of postage stamps expanded and evolved. These stamps, featuring the issuing country's name, an image, and postal value, bear a distinctive symbol of the nation or postal organization, along

with a nominal value in the national currency. Today, postage stamps hold a central role as symbols of independence, repositories of artistic and cultural heritage, documents of historical development, and valuable collectibles. They encompass art, culture, religion, ethnography, symbols, national customs, and, most importantly, serve as a medium for conducting postal transactions. Additionally, postage stamps find widespread use in research, education, and historical understanding.

The commencement of modern postal communication in Mongolia dates back to 1921, marking the start of a rich history of postal communication in the nation. Mongolia's membership in the United Nations was granted on October 27, 1961, and its application for membership in the Universal Postal Union was initiated in the mid-1940s, a process that took nearly two decades to complete. The Mongolian People's Republic eventually became a member of the Universal Postal Union (UPI) on August 24, 1963, gaining the authority to collaborate with international postal organizations on an equal basis, thereby facilitating mail exchanges with countries across Asia, Europe, Africa, the Americas, and Australia.

In the early 20th century, when Mongolia's First Postage Stamp was issued in 1924, letters to and from Mongolia traversed diverse routes. To the southeast, they journeyed to cities such as Kaalgan, Beijing, Tianjin, Hailaar, and Manchuria in China, located at the southeast border of Mongolia. In the north and northwest, routes extended to Central Asia, connecting cities like Chita, Ulaan-Ude, Irkutsk, Mondai, Moscow in Russia, and even as far as Berlin and London in Central and Western Europe. The Mongolian postal service has undergone significant development since the issuance of its inaugural postage stamp, with a pivotal moment occurring on December 9th, 1925, when the government introduced the national currency. This included the circulation of 900 pieces of 18-gram white silver coins called "one tugrik." Prior to the introduction of the national currency, various foreign currencies and coins from countries such as China, Russia, Mexico, Switzerland, and others were used as trade and commerce mediums within Mongolia. By 1928, transactions exclusively employed the Mongolian national currency (MNT) in the domestic market, establishing MNT as the sole monetary currency within Mongolia's borders.

Presently, only one confirmed full set of these stamps remains, and it remains in a well-preserved condition. Consequently, this set is a rare and significant documentary heritage, playing a crucial role in reconstructing the history of postal communications and diplomatic interactions among various countries.

8.2 Form and Style Significance

The perforation and sizes of each stamp are different. The text of the stamp was not properly translated from the Russian words “Pochtovaya marka” to Mongolian and is shortened and written in Mongolian script as “Pochit marka”. The words “Dollar” and “cent” were written in Mongolian script alongside their Latin versions. The numbers 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, cents, and 1 dollar were written in traditional Mongolian numerals. The 50-cent stamp and 1 dollar stamps out of 7 pieces of stamps have typographic errors. The colors also vary and Eldev-Ochir with flower patterns are depicted on the central part of the stamp. These postage stamps were printed with wood printing blocks. The postage stamp has a face value for proof of payment, an adhesive for sticking to the package, perforation, pattern, and a picture for tearing it off, and has no name of the country.

8.3 Social Community or Spiritual Significance

The portrayal of Eldev Ochir on the nominated postage stamp holds a deep significance, reflecting the profound respect for Buddhist ideals that have been an integral part of Mongolian culture for centuries. Additionally, it serves as a symbol of enduring strength, impervious to the passage of time, steadfast in its resilience, and unwavering in its ability to dispel evil and shield against all manner of adversity.

In the past, Ochir graced the highest state award, which was bestowed upon renowned figures from both within the nation and across borders during the era of the old monarchy. Its depiction on this stamp signified a profound mark of respect. Today, it endures as a testament to the unique artistic craftsmanship and design of the Mongolian People's Republic's postage stamp, showcasing its rich heritage.

Although sharing a similar purpose and method with some of the world's most distinguished stamps, this particular stamp stands out as a pioneering work, representing Mongolia on the global stage. The history behind this documentary heritage is intriguing, as it was originally created in pursuit of freedom, independence, and the betterment of society.

9 Regional Significance: Comparative criteria

9.1 Uniqueness or Rarity

Postage stamps play a pivotal role in establishing a country's recognition on the global stage. Beyond serving as a means of payment for postal services, they possess a unique quality, encapsulating a nation's history, culture, customs, and a chronological record of significant events and gifts. The inaugural postage stamp of the Mongolian People's Republic, initially released for public use and affixed to letters, has evolved into a symbol of exceedingly rare heritage, celebrated both within the country and beyond.

What sets this stamp apart is its conspicuous absence of the country's name. This omission stems from the transitional period when the country's official name was still being determined. While King Bogd Khan Javzandamba remained the sovereign monarch, the People's Government had already been established. It was only after the stamp project's approval that the first congress of the new Mongolia officially declared the country's new name as the "Mongolian People's Republic." However, the initial stamps from the Mongolian Post Office were issued several months before the Mongolian Proclamation Day, which explains why the first Mongolian postage stamp, "Eldev-Ochir," stands as a documentary heritage, shaped by the final wishes of Mongolia's last Khan, marking the inaugural step toward a new Mongolia.

The creation of postage stamps emerged as a document bearing witness to a nation's journey to independence and the transmission of crucial information throughout Asia and Europe. As these stamps entered circulation, they gained widespread use in correspondence, evolving into not only a means of payment but also coveted collectibles. They became an obsession for some and a medium through which people could share their happiness and joy with millions worldwide. This transformation ultimately forged a lasting legacy of historical and cultural significance within the annals of the Universal Postal Union's history.

10 Gender

This document proves that the development of modern postal communication in Mongolia had opened the door for women to write letters. There were lots of postal communications between royals, highnesses, and monks before this but equal opportunity was given to everyone with the publication of this stamp. Female postal communication specialists' training commenced through the establishment of this stamp and the stamps are now considered to be the first step in eliminating discrimination between men and women at the time.

11 Statement of Significance

The history of this stamp vividly illustrates how Mongolia achieved independence and reestablished its statehood after enduring over two centuries as a "perishing nation" under foreign rule in Central Asia at the outset of the 20th century. Furthermore, this stamp holds significant importance as it serves as a poignant reminder to Mongolians of the relentless struggle for freedom and independence, marking a pivotal step in the historical process of transmitting critical information.

One of the groundbreaking developments in the historical transmission of information, both within the Asia-Pacific region and globally, was the introduction of Mongolia's first postage stamp, "Eldev-Ochir," in the early 20th century. These stamps carried immense value, serving as Mongolia's inaugural guarantee of payment for international postal services, including the delivery of letters and parcels across international borders. The establishment of the Mongolian Postal Union opened avenues for communication and collaboration with international organizations worldwide.

The inclusion of stamps in the archival collections related to Bienheureux Père Jacques Désiré Laval – The Apostle of Mauritius, registered in the Memory of the World International Register in 2023, underscores the vital role stamps play in facilitating the communication of crucial messages that impact entire communities.

Given the various political and environmental challenges that have emerged since the inception of these stamps, it is truly remarkable to possess a complete set of these rare stamps in such pristine condition. The set, preserved at Mongol Post for nearly a century, serves as a testament to the unwavering dedication of the Mongolian people to safeguarding their invaluable cultural documentary heritage, which encapsulates the essence of national unity and the advancement of regional postal communication.

12 Risk Assessment

12.1 Condition

The stamps require optimal preservation done by experts in a conservation treatment. The interior and exterior of the repository of "Mongol Post" are monitored by a 24-hour surveillance system and the documents are duly protected in temperature and humidity-controlled facilities. Automatic fire detection/suppression systems linked to the central surveillance center of "Mongol Post" are active 24 hours a day. The physical preservation of the nominated item is, therefore, optimal.

12.2 Threat/Risk

The nominated items are vested in the "Mongol Post" for high-priority preservation and research and stored in the collection of "Mongol Post". Materials vested in and owned by either institution are kept safe in the depositories after completion of conservation treatment according to the principle of strict preservation of paper-type carriers. Accordingly, the nominated item is completely safe.

13 Preservation and Access Management Plan

Management Plan

Are there management plans to preserve and provide access to the nominated documentary heritage

YES

"Mongol Post" stores the nominated documents in accordance with materials management rules for the preservation of paper-type materials. The nominated items are stored in a depository optimized for the preservation of paper-type materials after conservation treatment. The documents are systematically managed by curators exclusively dedicated to the nominated item and the person in charge of the preservation of documentary heritage. "Mongol Post" stores the nominated works in its collection in a depository after conservation treatment according to the artifacts management manual. Artifacts management experts comply with guidelines for improvement of conservation treatment and integrity of these paper-type materials. "Mongol Post" depositories for paper-type materials are maintained at constant temperatures and humidity that are proper for the preservation of such materials and have established an optimized environment for the preservation of paper-type materials. To increase the accessibility of the Mongolian First Postage Stamps being nominated, "Mongol Post" is preparing to organize online exhibitions. "Mongol Post" hosted a variety of programs such as workshops and symposiums to share the value of the nominated item with the general public.

14 Consultation with Stakeholders

"Mongol Post" organized consultations with other scientific institutions, scientists, and philatelists on the nomination, and proceedings of joint programs were carried out. According to the Law on Cultural Heritage of Mongolia, historical and cultural monuments are registered in the Unified State Registration Database under the National Center for Cultural Heritage. This Eldev-Ochir stamp was registered into the National List of Documentary Heritage on December 5, 2022. After several meetings and consultations with the stakeholders on September 8, 2023, the National Committee of the Memory of the World Program of Mongolia decided and encouraged to nominate these stamps for the MOWCAP Regional Register.

15 Other Information to Support the Nomination

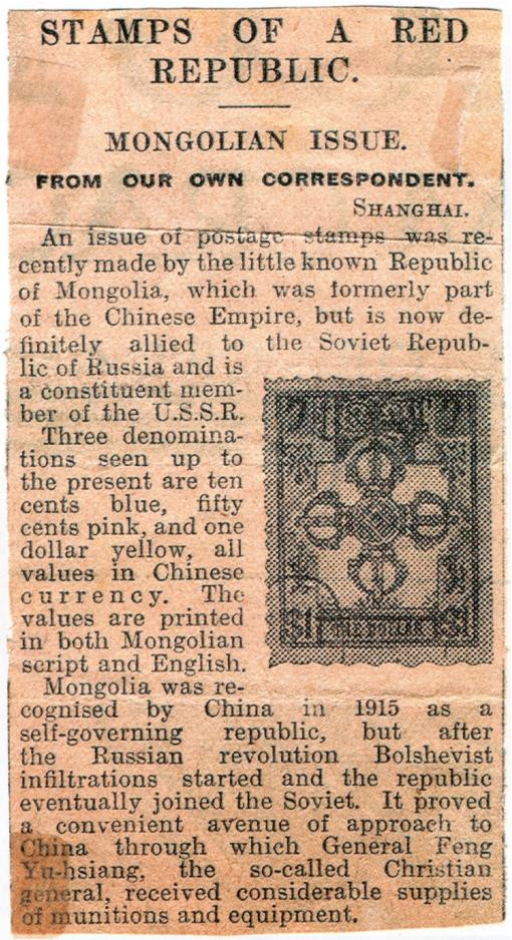
"Mongol Post" issued the commemorative postage two stamps "60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Mongolia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" January 2023. It includes the "Eldev-Ochir" (symbol of strength), the first postage stamp issued in Mongolia in 1924, and the Penny Black, the first world postage stamp issued in the United Kingdom in 1840. The stamp was created with the kind support and assistance of the European department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mongolia, the British Embassy in Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, and Royal Mail. There was also an article about this stamp in the North China Daily News newspaper (1924) about the first Mongolian postage stamp issue.

In 2004, Mongolia celebrated the 80th year anniversary of the Mongolian first ever postage stamp and the 1 dollar stamp was depicted along with the image of the initiator of this stamp. The initiator of the first stamp, whose name was Bat-Ochir was executed by firing squad according to the 14th resolution of the Special Plenipotentiary Commission on the 15th of April, leaving his 6 children with his wife, the youngest of who was only seven days old at that time. Later on, M.Bat-Ochir was acquitted by Resolution No.07 of the Supreme Court of Mongolia dated 20/01/1996. The portrait of M.Bat-Ochir, the initiator and creator of the First Mongolian Stamp was depicted in the commemorative postage stamp "80th Anniversary of the Mongolian Stamp" as a belated tribute to him on 4th of December, 2004.

Mongolia's First Postage Stamps 'Eldev Ochir' and its regional significance (Additional comments)

In addition to serving as a postal payment, postage stamps also symbolize a country's independence, a work of art, a valuable cultural heritage, a document of historical development, and a treasure for stamp enthusiasts. The Eldev-Ochir stamp represents a very rare documentary heritage that has the value of reviving the memory of the time when Mongolia pursued a multilateral policy in foreign relations and cooperated with many world countries based on the principles of harmony and equality. It is the first document showing how the culture, customs, and attitude of a country were portrayed through postage stamps when the countries of the Asian continent gained independence.

Postage stamps reflected the country's culture, customs, and attitudes when gaining national sovereignty. For example, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, many Asian countries began to express their historical events, population, and cultural diversity with postage stamps. Due to this influence, the first Mongolian postage stamp, "Eldev Ochir," went into circulation in 1924 and attracted the attention of Asian countries. For example, in 1924, the Shanghai newspaper "North China Daily News" published an article about the publication of the first Mongolian postage stamp "Eldev Ochir".



STAMPS OF A RED REPUBLIC.

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Mongolia was recognised by China in 1915 as a self-governing republic, but after the Russian revolution Bolshevist infiltrations started and the republic eventually joined the Soviet. It proved a convenient avenue of approach to China through which General Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian general, received considerable supplies of munitions and equipment.

"North China Daily News" Shanghai 1924

When the "Eldev-Ochir" stamp was first put into circulation in Mongolia in 1924, mail correspondence and parcels between Mongolia, China, and Russia increased dramatically. As a result, political, business, and personal postal relations between Russia and China, which have large populations in the Asian region, passed through Mongolia.

Letter with "Eldev-Ochir" stamp from Urguu (Mongolian capital) to Beijing-Khalgaan (Inner Mongolia) 1924

Letter with "Eldev-Ochir" stamp Arkhangai (Mongolia)-Chita (Russia)-Manjur (China) 1924

ULANBATOR-LONDON (UK)

Letter with "Eldev-Ochir" stamp from Ulaanbaatar to London 1926

Letter with "Eldev-Ochir" stamp from Ulaanbaatar-Manjur-Beijing 1925

Mongolia's first postage stamp, "Eldev-Ochir," is a rich resource for academics and domestic and international philatelists. The 'Vajra' (Sanskrit: वज्र, romanized: Vajra, Bright Lightning') is a mythical and ritual weapon symbolizing the properties of diamond (indestructibility) and lightning (invincible power). It is used symbolically in religious traditions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism and often represents the spiritual strength and spiritual strength of Asian peoples. The depiction of the Vajra on Mongolia's first postage stamp is deeply embedded in the region's cultural and social thinking. It is essential for exploring and discovering the country's art, culture, and values.