



Crimean peninsula is populated by an ethnic Russian majority and a minority of both ethnic Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars. Following the political crisis & revolution in Ukraine on February 23 ,2014 pro Russian local forces and Russian special military forces began gradually take control of Crimean peninsula. While gunmen occupied Crimean parliament building the parliament voted for replacement of the prime minister and called on March 16 a referendum on whether to join Russia. Officially 95% voted to join Russia and on March 17 independence was proclaimed & on March 18 Crimea & Sevastopol officially joined Russia. On March 27 the UN declared the incorporation of Crimea into Russia illegal & on April 15 the Ukrainian parliament declared Crimea as a territory temporarily occupied by Russia.

Ukrainian post "Ukrposhta" in Crimea had two main branches located in Simferopol and Sevastopol. All mail, including international mail, arrived in Crimea from main sorting centre in Kiev. After the occupation, changes occurred in Crimea postal situation that can be divided into four main periods which are shown in the following table:

PERIOD	STAMPS USED	TARIFFS	POSTMARKS TYPE
ıst. : March ,15- March ,31	Only Ukrainian	Ukrainian	Ukrainian type
2nd: April ,1- April , 30	Ukrainian & Russian Ukrainian stamps could be used only for mail inside Crimea	Ukrainian	Ukrainian type
3rd : May ,1—September 30	Ukrainian & Russian Ukrainian stamps could be used only for mail inside Crimea	Russian & special tariffs for mail in- side Crimea	Ukrainian & Russian Russian type postmarks were introduced in Sevastopol on July, 18th and during the second half of August in the rest of Crimea.
4th : October, 1- until now	Only Russian	Russian & special tariffs for mail in- side Crimea	Russian Type

The purpose of the exhibit is to show the postal history of Crimea during the transitional period from March to October, 2014 until the postal system of Crimea was fully incorporated in Russian postal system.

EXHIBIT PLAN

1 - 1st Period : March ,15- March ,31

2- 2nd Period: April, 1- April, 30

3— 3rd Period : May ,1—September 30

4— 4th Period: from October, 1

5 - International mail

1-1st Period - March ,16- March ,31



Registered letter sent from Sevastopol to Kiev on 16/3 the day on which the illegal referendum whether to join Russia was held.



Letter sent from Evpatoria to Kiev on 18/3 the day on which Crimea and Sevastopol were officially incorporated into Russia. All post offices continued to operate as usual.

1-1st Period - March ,16- March ,31



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Registered letter sent from Sevastopol to Kharkov on 21/3 the day on which all the property of Ukrainian Post in Crimea was nationalized, but all the mail connections with the rest of Ukraine continued including international mail.

1-1st Period - March ,16- March ,31



On 27/3 all direct mail connections with the rest of Ukraine were stopped . This registered letter sent from Sevastopol to Kharkov on 27/3 as regular internal mail. Since it was no longer possible to send it directly to Ukraine it was sent to Moscow where Russian international registered mail label was applied & the letter was sent to Ukraine as international letter. When this letter arrived to Mail Sorting Office in Kiev the Russian label was crossed & the letter was delivered as registered internal mail using Ukrainian registered barcode label number. Only a few such letters known.

2- 2nd Period—April ,1- April , 30

Зп 27 17 /19 Адреса відправника, індекс	POCCHR RUSSIG 2005
Ляшенко И.К. до востребования, почтамт, Симферополь29 5 0 0 0	(1.14.14.19)
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On 1/4 Russian stamps began to be used in Crimea ,but all Ukrainian stamps that were previously bought could be used until 30/9inside Crimea. Registered letter sent from Simferopol to Djankoy on 1/4 .Russian & Ukrainian stamps used to pay the postage.



Ukrainian prepaid inland stationary envelope sent from Sevastopol to Kiev . The letter was dropped to street post box before 1/4 and arrived to Mail Sorting on 1/4. Such mail was delivered as international to Ukraine without additional charges for the first few days.

2- 2nd Period-April ,1- April , 30



Registered letter with advice of delivery sent from Djankoy to Simferopol on 7/4. Since Ukrainian registration labels became invalid different provisional markings were used. In Djankoy old registration handstamp was used for this purpose. Franked by Ukr. & Russ. stamps.

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г. Ягта, Крии.	CHUB:	
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Діорама "Штурм Сапун-гори 7 травня 1944 р."		

Registered letter sent from Yalta to Djankoy on 12/4. Registration mark made by handwriting since new Russian type registration labels were still not available. Franked by Ukr. & Russ. stamps.

2-2nd Period—April, 1-April, 30



Registered letter sent from Sevastopol to Djankoy on 14/4. New Russian type barcode label used along with Ukrainian and Russian stamps & Ukrainian type postmark.



Registered letter sent from Feodisia to Djankoy on 29/4. New Russian type barcode label used along with Russian stamps Ukrainian type postmark.

3— 3rd Period—May ,1—September 30



On 1/5 Russian postal tariffs were introduced .Registered letter sent from Sevastopol to Djankoy on 9/5 "Victory day" according to Russian tariffs . Old Ukrainian type regular and commemorative postmarks used along with special Russian event postmark.



Registered letter with advice of delivery sent from Bahchisaray to Sevastopol on 4/7. Russian stamps & Ukrainian type postmark used.

3— 3rd Period—May ,1—September 30



Registered letter sent inside Sevastopol on 17/7 & franked by Ukrainian stamps according to the tariff. 17/7 was the last day on which Ukrainian type postmarks were used in Sevastopol.

3— 3rd Period—May ,1—September 30

	ISRAEL Israel Postal Company Ltd www.israelpost.co.il	ADVICE	אישור מטירה/קבלה/תשלום/ר E OF RECEIPT/ OF DELIVERY/ (ancien C5 במקום F PAYMENT/ OF ENTRY
לשו	Office of posting בית דואר המוצא Date	תאריך	מח A.R. Par avion בדרך האויר
לשון זכר כולל לשון נקבה	Попов В.П а/я 34 Севастополь-299014-RUSSIA	שם הנ	Stamp of the office returning advice חותמת בית הדואר המחזיר את האישור Stamp of the office returning advice חותמת בית הדואר המחזיר את האישור
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	The item mentioned above has been duly 7"	להשלים במי דבר הדואר הני	ש להחזיר ל: למילוי בידי השולח Return to
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	18/4 Stonolo		
	name of recipient in capital letters (or other clear identification)זעדית	שם החותם בל	Locality and country ISRAEL
	This advice may be signed by the addressee or, if the regulations of the coun so provide, by another authorized person (11.08/45-3368)	try of destination	אישור זה ייחתם בידי הנמען או, כאשר תקנות ארץ הייעוד מאפשרות זאת, ייחתם בידי מיופה כח או בידי פקיד בית דואר הייעוד. 729-000

On 18/7 new Russian type postmarks were introduced in Sevastopol. This international advice of delivery was Sevastopol to Israel on the first day of postmark usage.



In the rest of Crimea new postmarks were introduced gradually beginning from second week of August . This registered letter was sent from Massandra to Sevastopol on 15/8 on the first day of new Russian type postmark usage.

3— 3rd Period—May ,1—September 30



Regular letter sent from inside Yalta on 23/8 franked by Ukrainian stamps & postmarked by new Russian type machine postmark introduced about a week earlier.



Registered letter sent from Yalta to Sovetskoe on 30/9 franked by Ukrainian stamps. 30/9 was the last day on which Ukrainian stamps could be used in Crimea. After this day they became invalid for postage.

4-4th Period: from October, 1

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Причина возврата: □ Заявления отправителя □ Отказ адресата от получения □ Отсутствие адресата по указанному адресу	☐ Заявление пользователя ☐ Засылка	ф.20
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Regular letter sent inside Djankoy. Dropped into post box before 1/10 & franked by Ukrainian stamps . Since Ukrainian stamps were valid only until 30/9 the letter was returned to sender from the Central Sorting in Simferopol with special return label stating that Ukrainian stamps were no longer invalid for postage

5 - International mail



Registered POSTE RESTANTE letter sent from Israel to Crimea-Ukraine on 3/3.Returned to sender a month later& processed in Moscow sorting where Russian registration barcode label and return labels were applied.



Registered letter sent from Israel to Crimea-Ukraine on 28/3 . Since it was no longer possible to deliver it directly it was held for a month in Kiev until it was decide to return such mail according to UPU IB Circular #71. Special return labels were prepared for this purpose and the first letters were returned on 4/5.

5 - International mail



Regular cover sent from Israel to Crimea-Russia on 24/4 and returned to sender with Ukrainian return labels through Russian international post stream.



Registered letter sent from Austria to Crimea-Russia on 24/9.



Regular letter sent from Moldova to Crimea-Russia on 14/7 and returned to sender because Moldova doesn't recognize the annexion of Crimea by Russia.

Registered letter sent from Germany to Crimea-Ukraine on 12/8 and returned to sender according to UPU Circular #71 which states that service from Ukraine to Crimea is unavailable.

5 - International mail



Mr. Alexander Piptev GPO Box # 378, 298600, Yalta, Crimea Republic Russian Federation







RA680111211RU



(0.019) to:

Genady Berman P.O.Box 440 Holon , 58103 Israel - Израиль

Registered letter sent from Yalta –Crimea to Israel on 18/5 through Russian mail stream. Ukrainian type postmark used to cancel the stamps.

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«П» Повертається згідно листа №12-22-14 від 28,03.14 р. до окремого розпорядження

Hopin Yusanakob yı Bocmornas 121/89 2. Docapkon 96/08 AP Kybin

Regular inland letter sent from Krovoy Rog to Crimea on 28/11 and returned to sender with Ukrainian with special label which states that service to Crimea is unavailable.