

Recht in Contencole

Chart in Vanna

Dula Forme B

Registered letter from Santiago de Cuba to Puerto Príncipe (City of Camagüey) using two 25 and two 50 c. de peseta stamps to pay the postage and registry fees. On the inside of the cover is a note signed by the recipient acknowledging receipt of the letter's contents. The post office retained the cover with the note as proof of delivery.





Folded letters bearing bisected 50 céntimos de peseta ultramarine stamps used as 25 céntimos to pay the single weight domestic letter rate between the cities of La Habana and Matanzas. The top letter is posted at Matanzas on 21 March 1876; the bottom letter is dated at La Habana on 7 April 1876.

1876 KING ALFONSO XII ISSUE N.Y. DUE 5 CTS. on 50c ultramarine





Folded letters from Havana to New York franked with 50 céntimos de peseta ultramarine stamps. Both letters show New York postage due markings indicating 5 cts. postage was due by the recipient because of lack of international postal agreements between Cuba and the U.S. for the sharing of the postage paid by the sender. The circular "pie wedges" and oval grid cancellations are Cuban.





Covers from Cuba to France and Germany via New York franked with 50c. de peseta stamps attempting to pay the overseas transport to those countries. Since the U.S., France, and Germany all belonged to the General Postal Union (GPU) at that time, but Cuba did not, it was not possible to prepay the letters from origin to destination. According to GPU conventions, both covers were marked with a circled "T" in New York to indicate postage would be due by the recipient. A blue "10" was also applied to both covers to indicate the U.S. was debiting France or Germany 10 centimes for sea transport from Cuba to New York. The large blue "8" on the cover to France and the large blue "50" on the cover to Germany are postage due markings applied at the countries of destination.