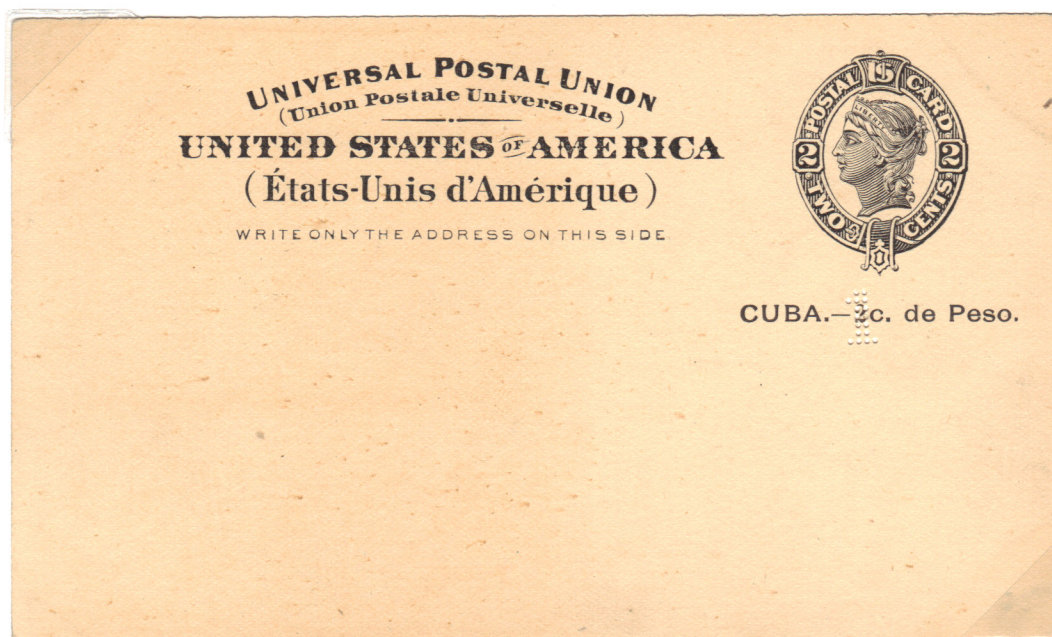
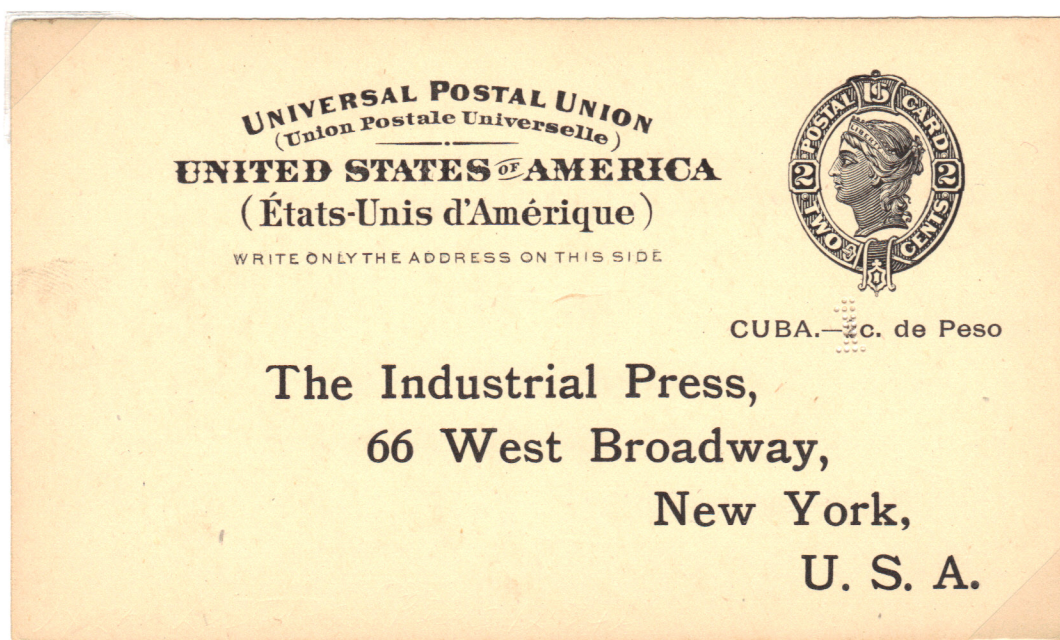


Cuba had ordered a new postcard issue for 1905. In the meantime, the supply of 1 c. Jefferson cards was running low. The Cuban Post Office decided to revalue some of the remaining 2 c. Liberty cards by perforating a new value through the old one.



Revalued 1 c. on 2 c. Liberty card.

*Missing period after "Peso" Variety.*



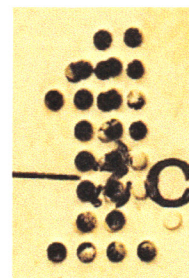
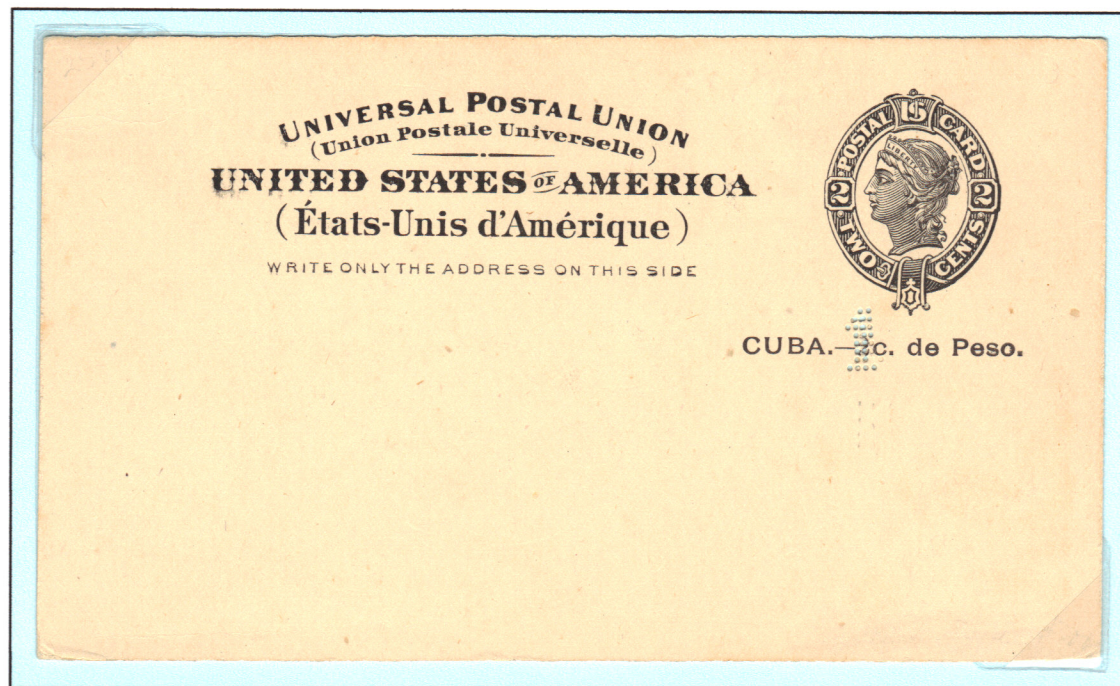
Missing period after "Peso" variety.  
Any variety known for the base card, could also exist on perforated cards.



January 1, 1904  
Revalued Liberty Card

*Double Perforated Error.*

Postal officials were still reeling from criticism over their frequent use of overprints. Use of the perforated value proved to be less error prone than overprinting. It was not, however, error free!

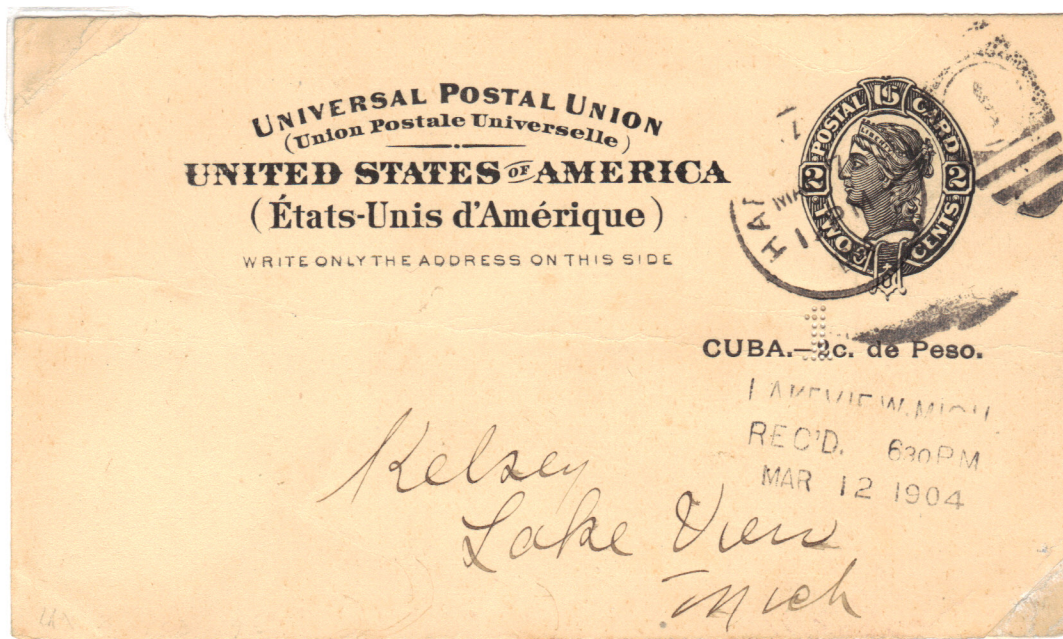


Double  
Perf.

Double Perforated Error. (APEX Cert.)

**Only one (1) double perforated error card known!**

*Missing "grommet" Variety.*



Havana to Lake View, MI, March 7, 1904.  
The perforated cards were intended for domestic use, only.

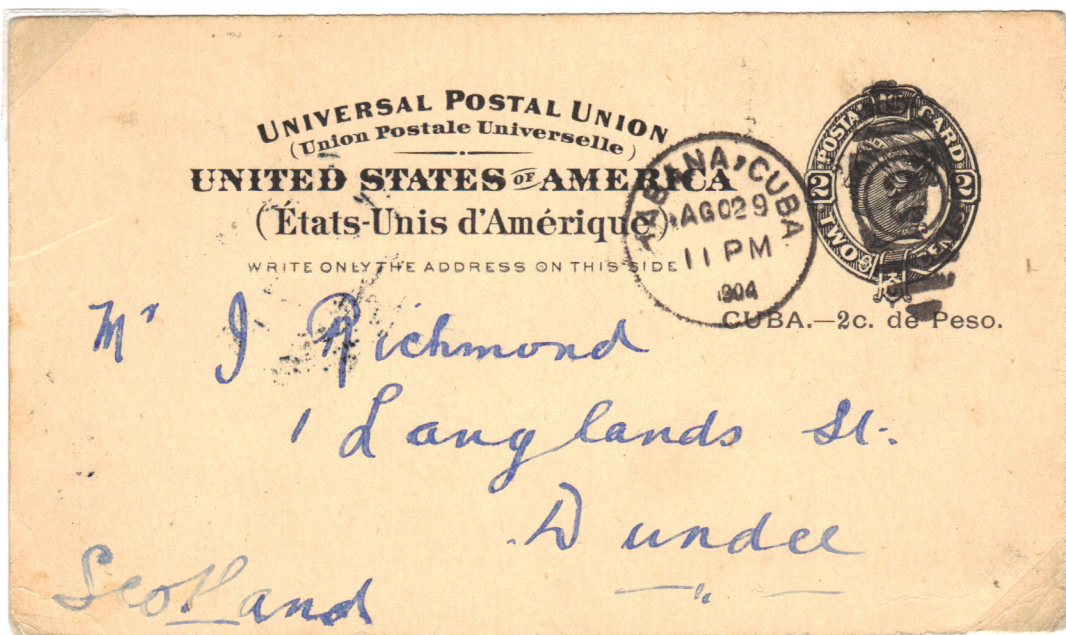


It has often been reported, incorrectly, that **all** of the remaining stock of Liberty cards were perforated. In truth, only **some** were, the rest continued to be used for international correspondence. The cards shown below were sent by a Scottish visitor to a friend back home.



Havana to Dundee, Scotland, August 29, 1904.  
Additional 1 c. Columbus stamp makes up the 2 c. international rate.

Both, the overprinted cards and the overprinted & perforated cards, were in circulation at the same time.



Havana to Dundee, Scotland, August 29, 1904.  
The original overprinted Liberty card remained in use.



January 1, 1904  
Revalued Liberty Card

Usage of the perforated Liberty Card.

Havana to Gibara, November 11, 1905. A proper **domestic use** of the re-valued card.



Cigarmakers C E Beck & Co.  
Made these available to  
their customers for **use as order**  
**forms.**

Sirvanse remitir á la mayor brevedad, el siguiente pedido:

|       |              |
|-------|--------------|
| _____ | Predilectos. |
| _____ | Brevas.      |
| _____ | Panetelas.   |
| _____ | Londres.     |
| _____ | Conchas.     |

FECHA: 11 de 1905  
FIRMA: Marcos Rodriguez  
VIGILANCIA: [Signature]  
CALLE: [Signature] No. [Signature]

**Private overprint** of the McKay Steamship Line. Showing the itinerary for their Havana - Key West - Tampa runs.

| "McKAY STEAMSHIP LINE"        |                         |                 |                             |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| ITINERARIO DEL VAPOR "GUSSIE" |                         |                 |                             |
| 1904 A 1905                   |                         |                 |                             |
| Salida de la HABANA           | Dbre...19 á las 5 P. M. | Salida de TAMPA | Dbre. ....22 á las 11 A. M. |
| " "                           | " ...24 " 5 "           | " "             | " .....27 " 11 "            |
| " "                           | " ...29 " 5 "           | " "             | Enero... 1 " 11 "           |
| " "                           | Enero 3 " 5 "           | " "             | " ..... 6 " 11 "            |
| " "                           | " ... 9 " 5 "           | " "             | " .....12 " 11 "            |
| " "                           | " ...14 " 5 "           | " "             | " .....17 " 11 "            |
| " "                           | " ...19 " 5 "           | " "             | " .....22 " 11 "            |
| " "                           | " ...24 " 5 "           | " "             | " .....27 " 11 "            |
| " "                           | " ...30 " 5 "           | " "             | Fbro..... 2 " 11 "          |

**Tocando en Key West en ambos viajes.**

La carga se recibe en Caballeria hasta las 10 de la mañana del día de salida.  
Se despachan pasajes hasta las 12 A. M. del día de salida.  
Para más informes dirigirse á su Agente.

**JAMES McKAY, Oficios 52—Habana. Telph. 777.**  
**L. T. BALDRICK—Tampa.**  
**W. J. H. TAYLOR—Key West.**

**Nota—**Cuando el Vapor sale un Lunes, se recibe carga el Sabado.



January 1, 1904  
Revalued Liberty Card

Usage of the perforated Liberty Card.



Santiago to Lyon, France, October 20, 1904. Card was **assessed postage due**.  
A French 10 centimes postage due stamp was affixed to the front (twice the amount short paid).



Havana to Colombo, Ceylon (present day Sri Lanka), November 28, 1904.

Missent to Columbus, NE. Transit mark Omaha & Ogden RPO, December 4. When the mistake was recognized, a **"MISSENT"** marking was applied and the card sent to New York, December 7. From New York, it was forwarded to Ceylon, arriving there on January 7, 1905.



Both, the Ascher and Higgins & Gage catalogs listed a 1904 provisional issue surcharged in black with "Rep. De Cuba. - 1 Centavo." The Jones-Roy "Handbook of Cuba - Part III" concludes that the item is a **Cinderella** (an item with no official postal validity).



1 c. wrapper with provisional overprint.

The wrapper shown above, bearing an undistinguishable cancel and addressed to Berlin, Germany is the so-called provisional issue. At the top, it has a typewritten "Revista Medicinal de Habana / CUBA" (Havana's Medical Journal) in two lines. It has the above mentioned overprint printed in black across the stamp. The wrapper, however, is a U.S. 1¢ Franklin of the 1899 series, an item not known to have been used in Cuba.

(APEX declined to render an opinion on this item).

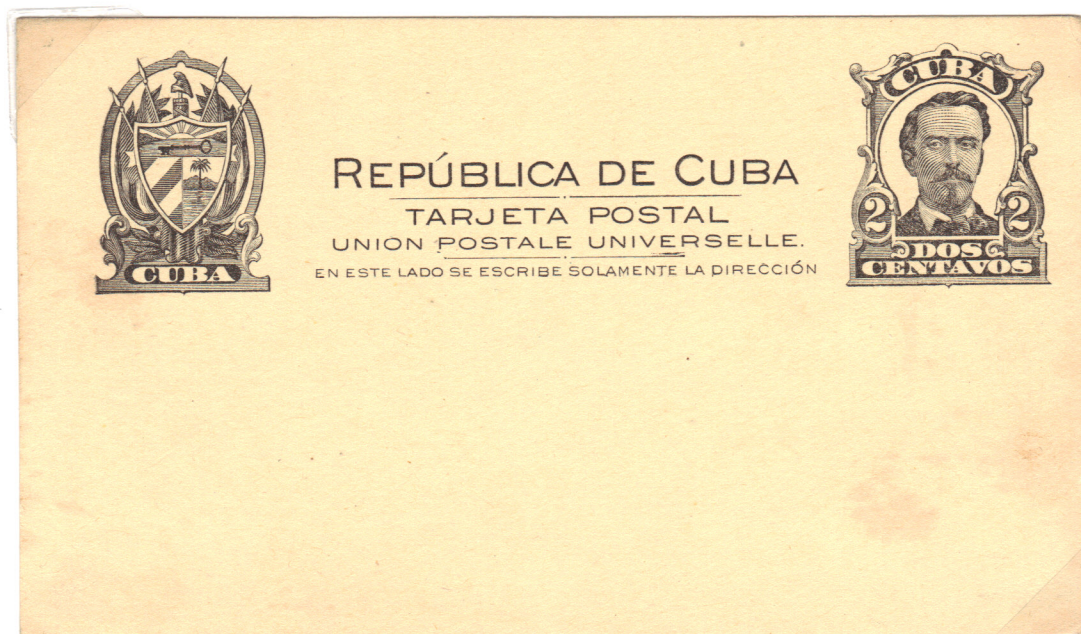
***This exhibitor concurs with the Jones-Roy conclusion that this item is but a "Cinderella".***



Three cards were produced for this issue. Single cards in 1 c. and 2 c. values, and a 1 c. + 1 c. Paid Reply card. The cards featured three famous Cubans: José Martí, on the 1c. Card; Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, on the 2 c. card; and José de la Luz y Caballero, on the paid reply card.



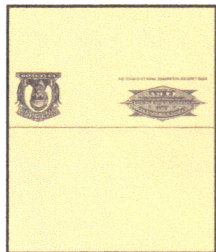
1 c. Marti card.



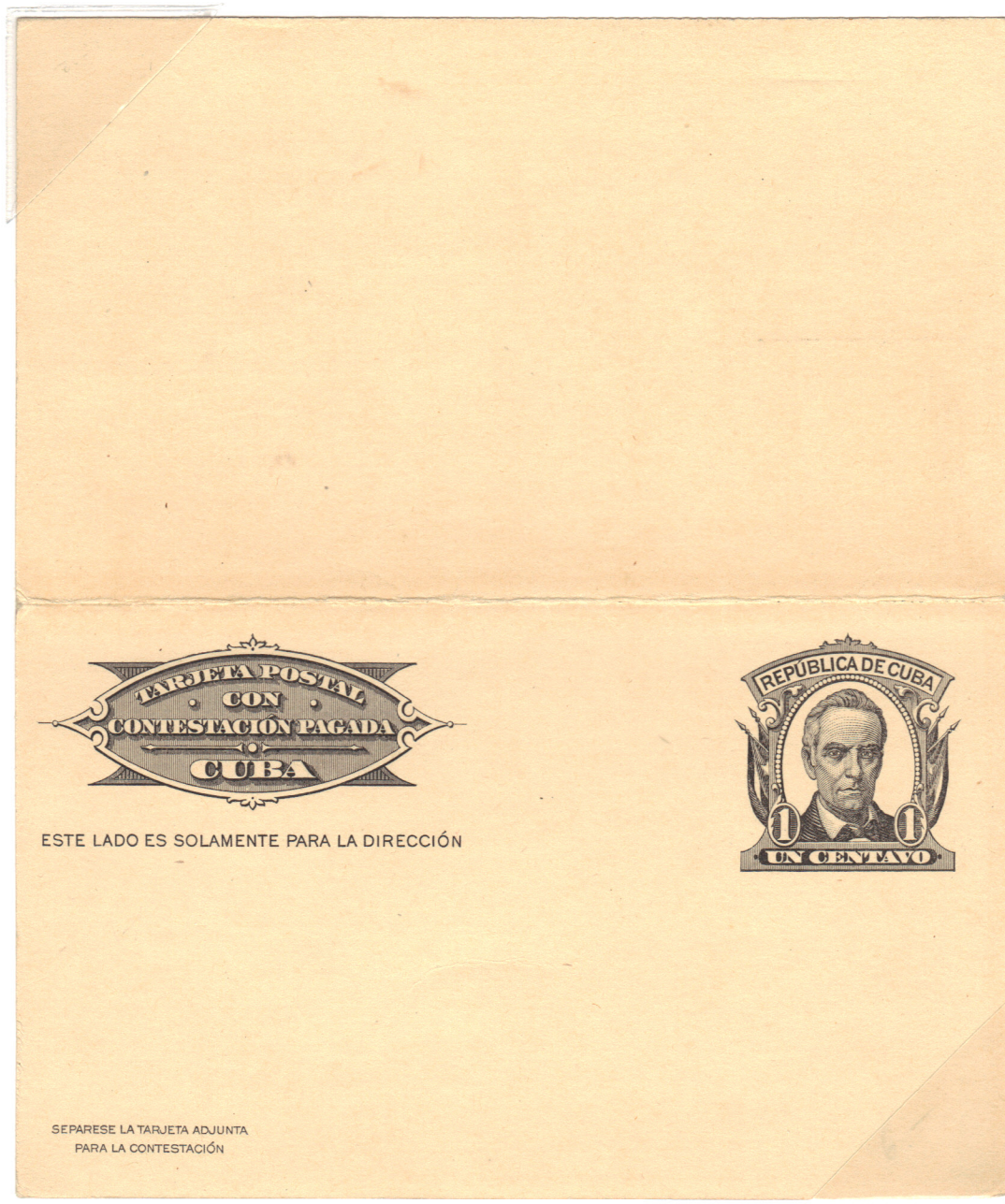
2 c. Cespedes card.



This paid reply card differs in format from previous paid reply cards issued under the Spanish government. In these cards, message and reply are printed on opposite sides of the card (front and back). Thus, when properly folded, only the correct addressee is shown.



Scan of back.

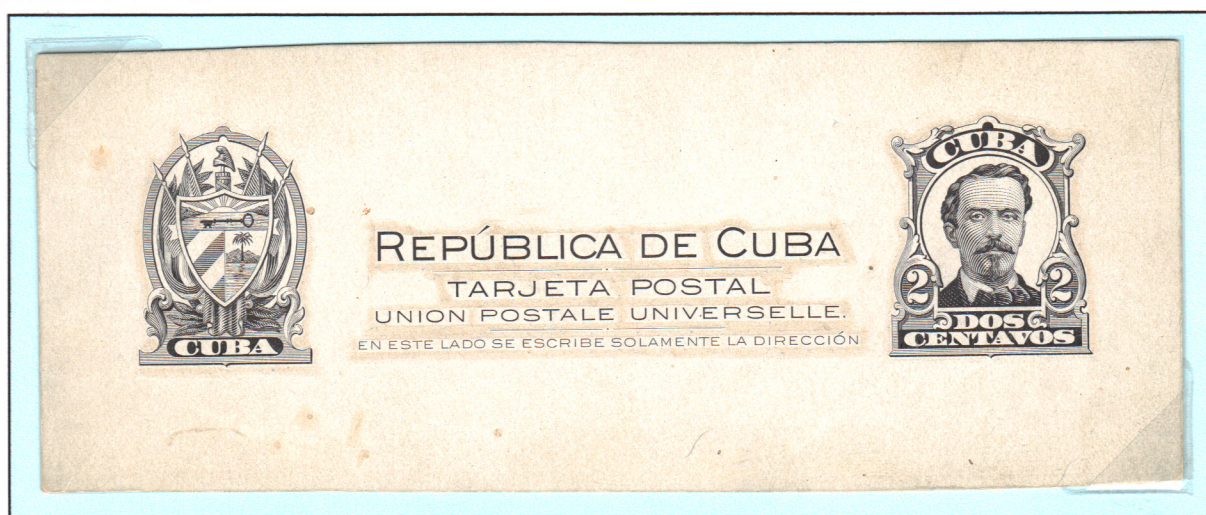


1c + 1 c. Luz y Caballero card.

A printed dashed line, on the Reply side, shows where to separate the cards.

The instructions (at bottom left corner) admonish: "Separate the attached card for the reply". Since the message half was to be separated from the reply prior to posting, used unsevered cards are scarce.





Proofs of the 1c and 2 c. cards.  
Produced by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, DC.  
Ex Dr. Ibanez.



Engraver's proof of the unfinished master die for the 2c. Cespedes card..





**Domestic use -**

Used within Havana, March 8, 1905. The "Div. de Carteros" (Carrier's Dept.) postmark was applied to mail picked up by the letter carriers during their rounds.

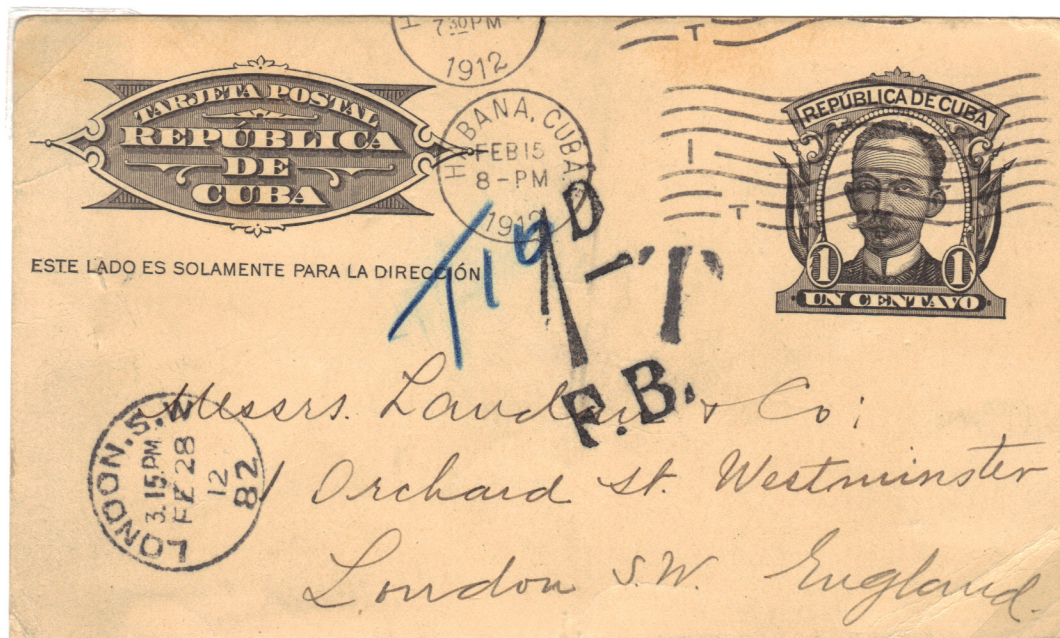
**International use -**

Havana to Buenos Aires, Argentina, October 26, 1906. A 1 c. Columbus stamp uprates the 1 c. Marti to the international rate.



**Assessed Postage Due -**

Havana to London, England, February 15, 1912. The correct international postcard rate was 2 c. Postage due markings: manuscript "T 10" and "1 F.B.", applied in Havana & London, respectively.





Violations would lead to the card being assessed the letter rate, but not doubled as with short-paid mail.

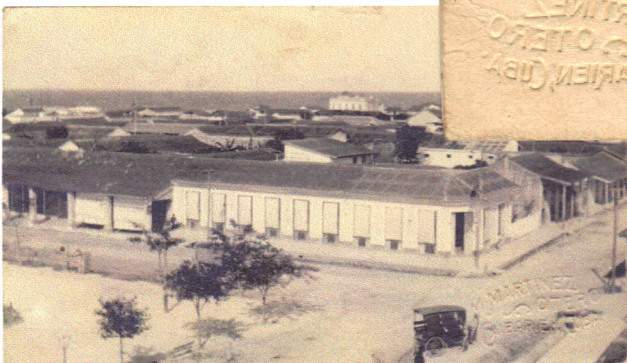
Scan of photo side:



Havana to Easton, PA, February 28, 1906. **Usage violated postal regulations.** Regulations required that the message be limited to the message side, without enclosures or attachments, failure to comply with this restriction would lead to the card being forwarded at the letter rate. The **writer attached a photograph** to the reverse, resulting in the assessment of the 2¢ first class (letter) rate. Note the 1¢ postage due stamp.

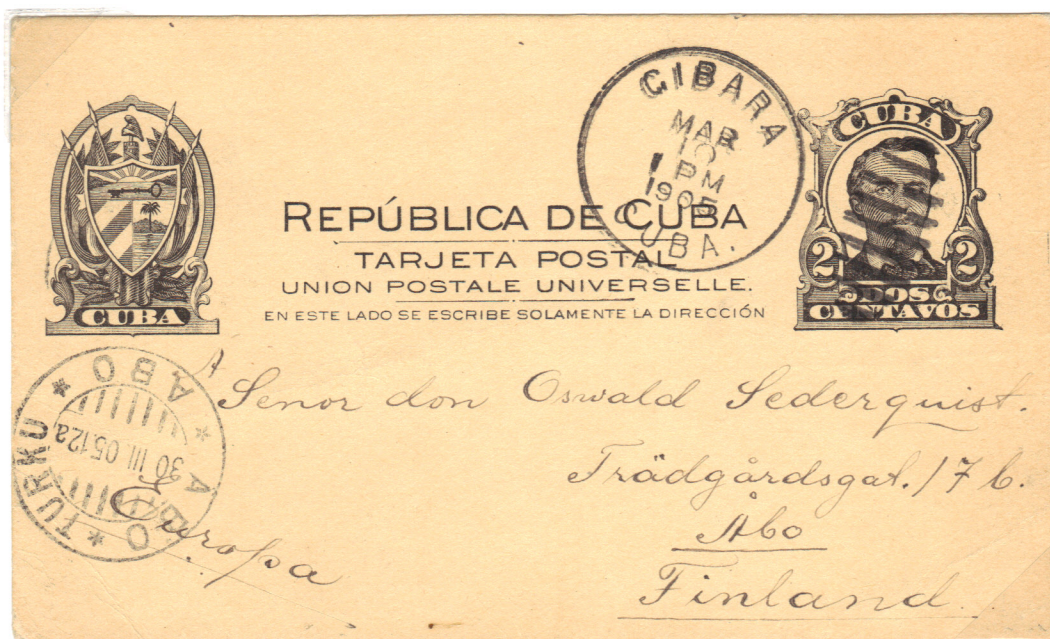
Photographer **Manuel Martinez Otero** persisted on his attempts to prepare view cards using government postal cards. He seems to have been able to slip this one past the post office staff. The practice, however, was still against U.P.U. regulations.

Scan of photo side:



Havana to Belle Meade, NJ, January 31, 1907. **Traveling post office postmark** Santa Clara y Santiago, S.P.C. (Servicio Postal Cubano). This was the replacement for the US Administration's RPO postmarks.





Gibara to Åbo, Finland, March 10, 1905.

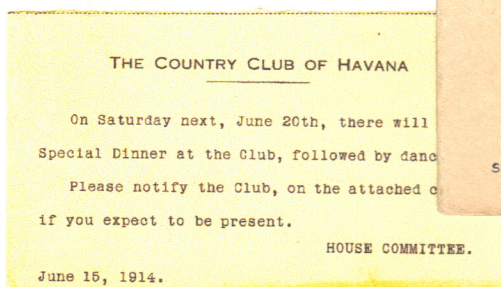


Havana to St. Thomas, DWI, October 27, 1905.  
Transit mark, New York, October 31, receiving mark, St. Thomas, November 9.

*Havana to St. Thomas via New York, was a most inefficient route!*



**Usage of the 1 c. + 1 c.  
Paid Reply Card.**



Message half - Marianao to Havana, June 17, 1914.  
Printed meeting notice from the Country Club of Havana, on back.





We can thank José's sister, Maria (the addressee) for this rare usage being preserved intact. At the end of her reply, she requests: "Please save this **complete** postcard for me. Your loving, Maria."



Message - Cotorro, Cuba to Bay Saint Louis, MS, October 12, 1916.  
 Reply - Bay Saint Louis, MS to Cotorro, Cuba, October 16, 1916.

Unsevered, used Paid Reply card.