

The Patriot cards were reprinted numerous times over the ensuing 50+ years. New issues were introduced without prior notice and, unfortunately, government printing records are not currently available. A few of the more obvious reprints, and their uses, are discussed in the next few pages.



1 c. "Grey" Marti card. Havana to Loo-Christy, Belgium, April 10, 1920.

The "Grey" cards are known from the late 1910's to early 1920's. The Jones-Roy Handbook attributes a change in card stock as the cause of the greyish appearance of the printing.



1 c. "Grey" Marti card. Santa Clara to Costa Rica, August 4, 1924.



**1904 - 1955**  
**Reprints of the Patriot Cards of 1904**

**1 c. + 1 c. Luz y Caballero Card**  
**with rouletted perforations.**

In 1920, the paid reply cards were re-issued with rouletted perforations, to make separation easier. The black dashed line present on the original issue has been removed for this reprint.



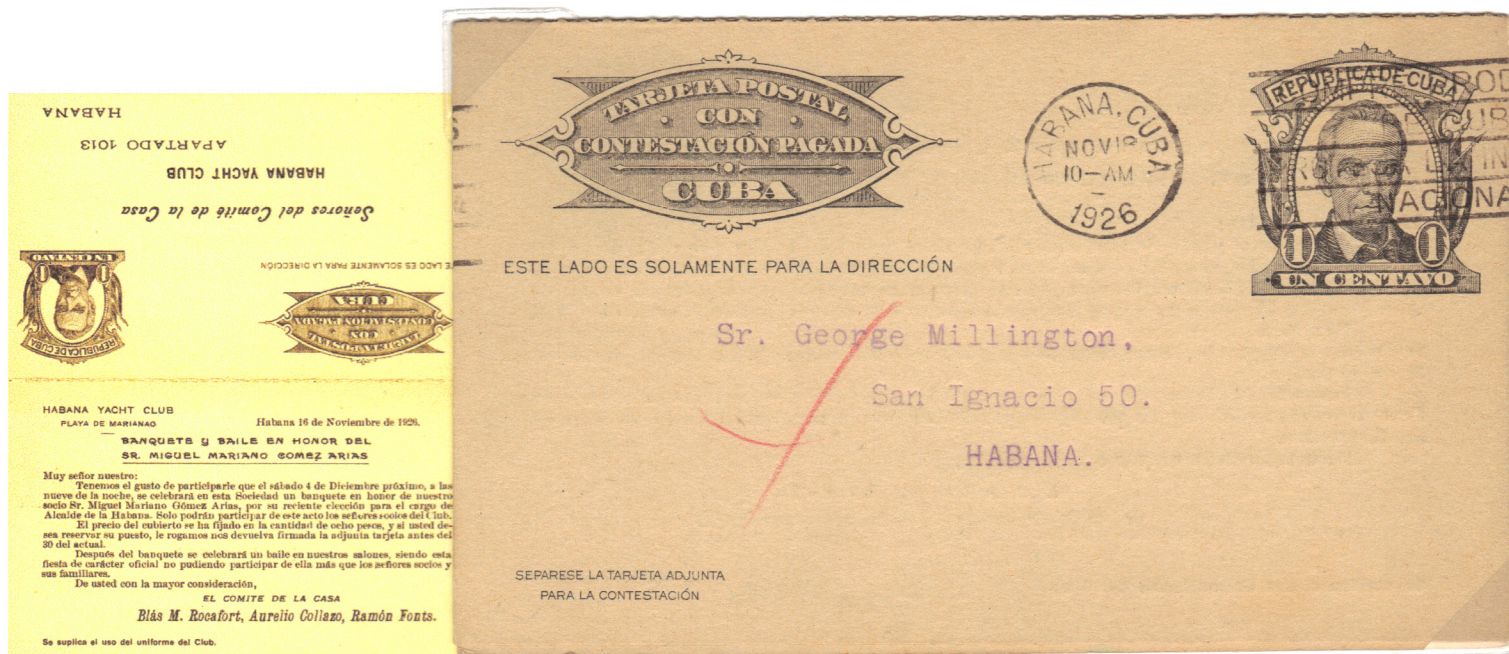
*Note: The reply (top) card has been reversed to show the printing.  
Had the cards still been attached, the blank side would have shown.*



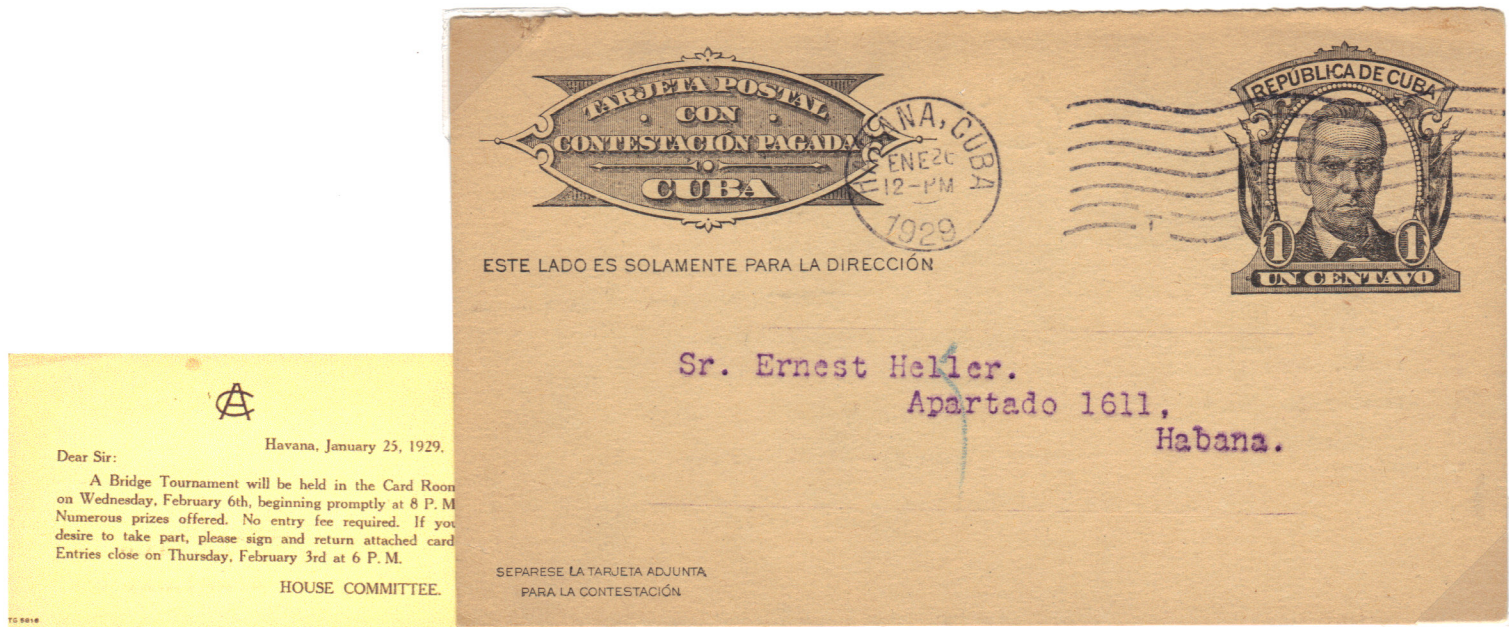
1904 - 1955  
Reprints of the Patriot Cards of 1904

Usage of the Paid Reply Card  
with rouletted perforations.

The paid reply cards were a favorite means of communication for the Havana social clubs.



Used within Havana, November 18, 1926.  
Printed invitation from the Havana Yacht Club to a banquet honoring  
the newly elected Mayor of Havana, Miguel Mariano Gomez Arias.



Message half used in Havana, January 26, 1929.  
Bridge Tournament invitation from The American Club.



1904 - 1955

Reprints of the Patriot Cards of 1904

Usage of the 1 c. Marti Card  
as QSL (Radio) Cards.

The best known Cuba QSL (verification of reception) cards are those from the station operated by Frank H. Jones, in Tuinicú, Cuba. Shown below are two different designs on 1 c. Marti cards.

Jones started broadcasting in 1922. The card at right, from Dec. 1925, shows the catchy slogan featured in his shows.

Dear Radio Listener:

No. 05529

Thank you for your letter of recent date, advising the reception of a concert broadcast by our station.

Your report corresponds with our transmission records of that date.

6KW employs a SUPER-POWER radio frequency amplifier.

The wave length is 338 meters or 888 kilocycles.

Musical programs are broadcast every day from 7.00 to 11.00 P.M. Eastern standard time. Usually from about Dec. 15 to May 15 additional dance programs are broadcast at 12:00 o'clock midnight.

Tuinucú is located very near the center of the island of Cuba.

Distances from Tuinucú to various points are approximately as follows—New York 1275 miles—Boston 1500—Detroit 1500—Chicago 1500—Washington D. C. 1100—St. Louis 1400—Denver 1900—Ft. Worth Texas, 1100—Fargo N. D. 2300—Washington State 2900—Manitoba 2500—Montreal 1750—Panama Canal 900 and Porto Rico 850 Miles.

Special verification with EKKO Stamp costs one dime.

We hope you will continue to enjoy the concerts which we broadcast for you and are always glad to have your comments and constructive criticism.

—¡Have you heard the foxtrot song TUNE IN TUINUCU?  
Slogan: "If you hear the coo of the cuckoo you are in  
tune with Tuinucú".

YOURS VERY TRULY,  
RADIO 6KW.  
FRANK H. JONES (OPERATOR)  
TUINUCU, CUBA

DEAR RADIO FRIEND:

Thank you for your letter advising of reception of my Radioph Station.

PROGRAMS—

Mondays - Tuesdays  
Thursdays & Sundays  
10.30 P. M. U. S. S. Eastern Time  
Fridays & Saturdays  
Midnight  
100. Watt set on  
315. Meter Wave Length.

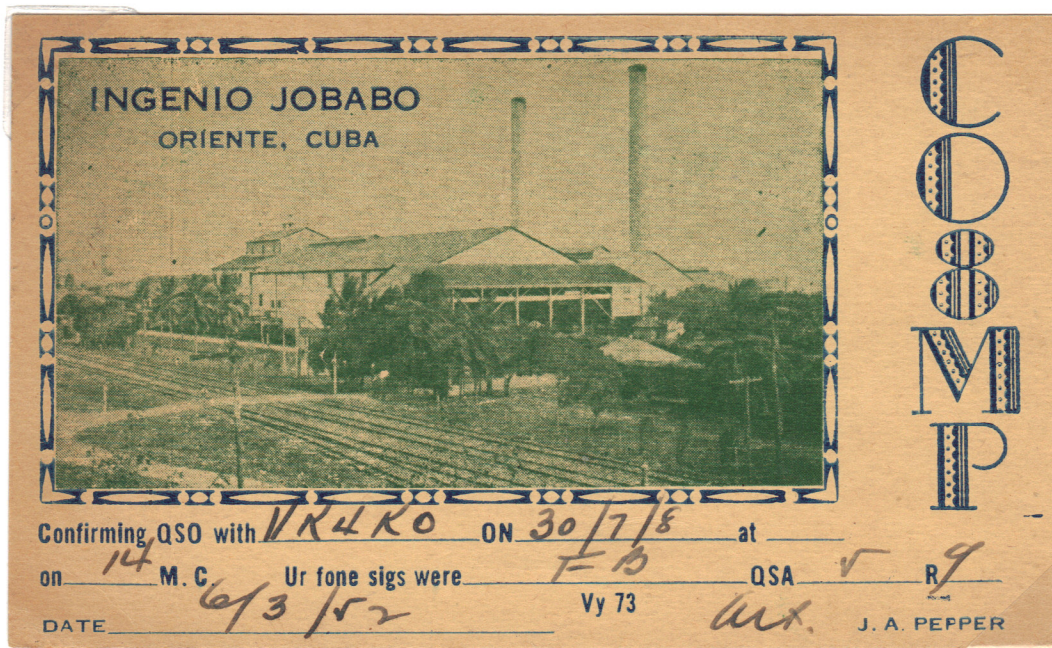
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PROGRAMAS—

Lunes - Martes  
Jueves y Domingos  
10.00 P. M. Hora de la Habana.  
Viernes y Sábados  
11.45 P. M. Hora de la Habana.  
100. Watt. Estación.  
315 Metros largo de onda.

FRANK H. JONES 6KW.

Tuinicú, Cuba



1 c. Marti card with a pictorial QSL from CO8MP at Ingenio Jobabo, Oriente, Cuba.



1904 - 1955

*Reprints of the Patriot Cards of 1904*

*Usage of the 1 c. Marti Card  
The Great Depression.*

The economic woes brought on by the Great Depression led to a switch to a lower cost card stock. These became known as the **"Brown"** (Depression Era) cards. It also resulted in an **increase in the domestic card rate**, from 1 cent. to 2 cents. This rate increase was in effect from 1931 to 1933.

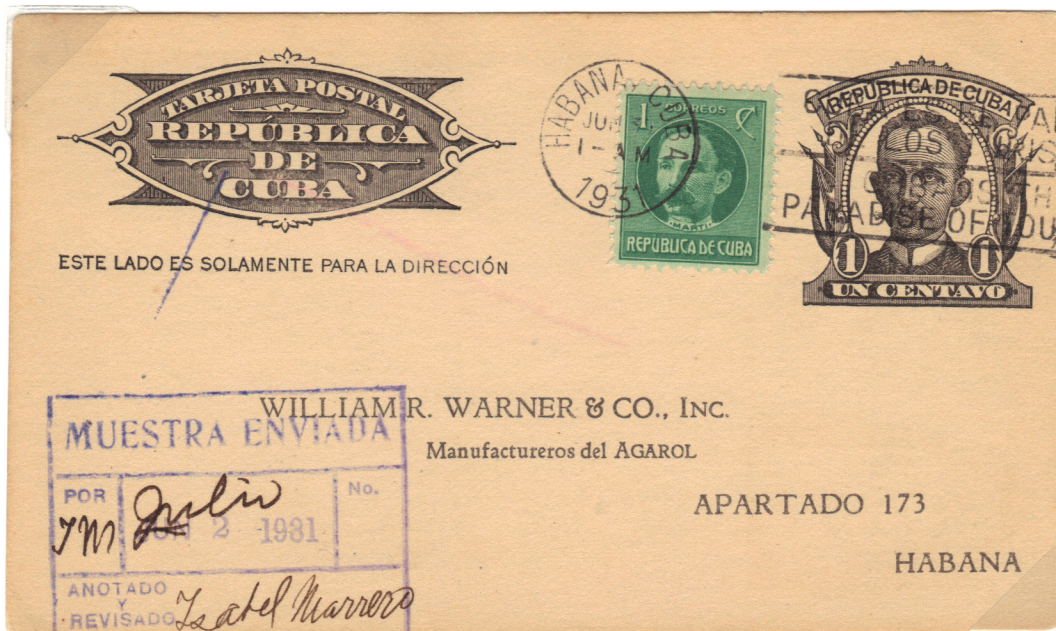
This card was written by noted Cuban philatelist Rafael R. Garcia. The message reads in part: "This is the scarce **"Brown"** color card in manila paper."



1 c. **"Brown"** (Depression Era) Marti card. Havana to Germantown, PA, December, 1933.



Medicine sample offer, on back.



1 c. Marti card. **Used during the rate increase**, Havana, June 2, 1931. The additional 1 c. Marti stamp satisfied the increased domestic card rate. The **Economic Emergency Law of Feb. 4, 1931** raised postal rates, including the postcard rate. That law was rescinded in late 1933.



1904 - 1955

Reprints of the Patriot Cards of 1904

Usage of the Patriot Cards

Airmail Services.



1 c. card - **Flown on the Hindenburg** - Havana to New York to Frankfurt, Germany, May 14, 1936. Additional franking two US 20 ¢ airmail stamps.

Postal card to U.S.	1¢
Airmail U.S. to Germany	40¢
Total franking	41¢



2 c. card - **Airmail use to Germany** - Havana to Hamburg, October 31, 1928. Additional franking: 5 c. Lindbergh airmail stamp. Regular airmail service between Havana and Key West had started in 1927.

Postal card to Germany	2¢
Airmail to Key West	5¢
Total franking	7¢





1 c. **Censored Use** - Havana to Bohemia Moravia, September 29, 1941.  
Card bears a red **NAZI** censor mark.  
Cuba entered WWII, on the side of the Allies, on December 8, 1941.



Airmail to U.S.	8¢
(Includes surface to Germany)	
Total franking	8¢

2 c. **Attempted airmail use to Switzerland** - Havana to Lucerne, July 14, 1943.  
Auxiliary markings: "INTRANSMISIBLE POR GUERRA" (unmailable due to war); Boxed stamp from the **Negociado de Certificados y Rezagos** (Registered Mail & Dead Letters Department).

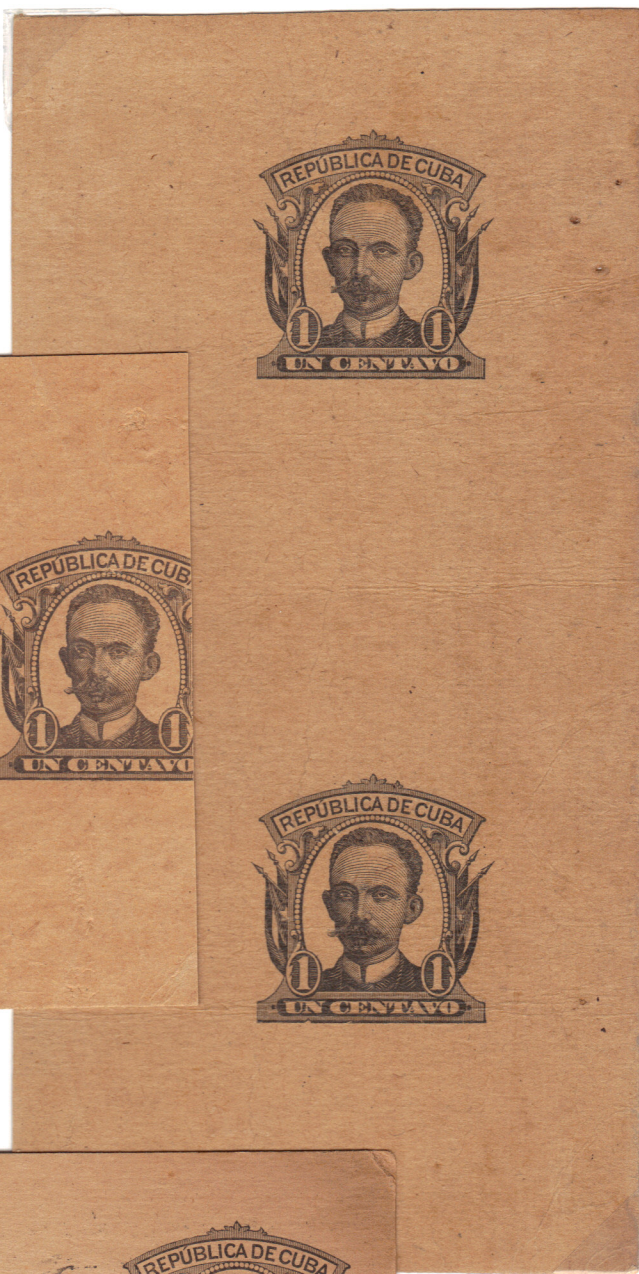


1904 - 1955

*Reprints of the Patriot Cards of 1904*

**Proofs of the WW II era "Brown" cards** - This time the economy was not the driving factor, but rather the shortages caused by the war effort, that drove the Cuban printers to try this coarse, dark stock. Since these cards were introduced towards the end of the war, they thankfully saw limited use. The proofs were used by the printers to verify the relative spacing of the subjects in the plate.

*Usage of the 1 c. Marti Card  
The "Brown" (World War II Era) Cards.*



1 c. "Brown" (World War II Era) Marti card. Used from Guanabacoa, on November, 1947.



1904 - 1955

# Reprints of the Patriot Cards of 1904

Havana to Gitmo, Jul 27, 1947  
Immediately after WW II, tourism reclaimed its status as Cuba's main industry. National Airlines aggressively advertised its daily service between Cuba and the US, as evidenced by these cards.



Scan of Message side.



## Usage of the 1 c. Martí Card Tourism Boom, the post-war years.



Used within Havana, Nov 20, 1948.



Scan of back.

Havana to Marianao, Sep. 30, 1950.



Scan of message side.





Varieties exist for both, the placement of the overprint, and the border design surrounding it. The likely explanation is that the overprint was applied to previously cut cards using a number of hastily prepared dies to expedite the process.

Spacing between overprint  
and República de Cuba.

Top left corner of  
border design.

9 mm.



Complete leaf.



2 mm.



Partial leaf.



overlap



Leaves turn  
the corner.





November 19, 1955  
José Martí Card.

3 c. Postcard.

A new postal card rate went into effect in 1955, requiring the issuance of a redesigned 3c. José Martí card. The card also shows the newly constructed Palacio de Comunicaciones, in Havana.



FDC - Issued for the  
International Philatelic  
Exposition **HAVANA 1955.**

**Commercial Use** -  
Havana to Chicago, IL,  
July, 1958. With an  
added 1 c. tax stamp of  
1957 (to pay for the new  
headquarters building).

