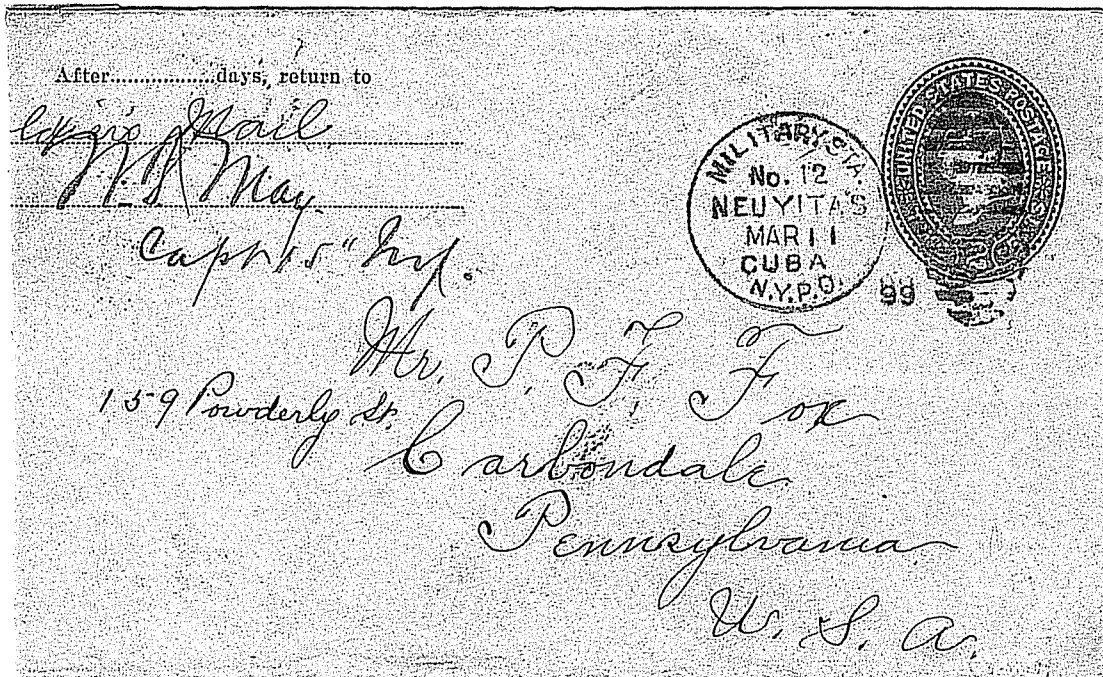


## U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

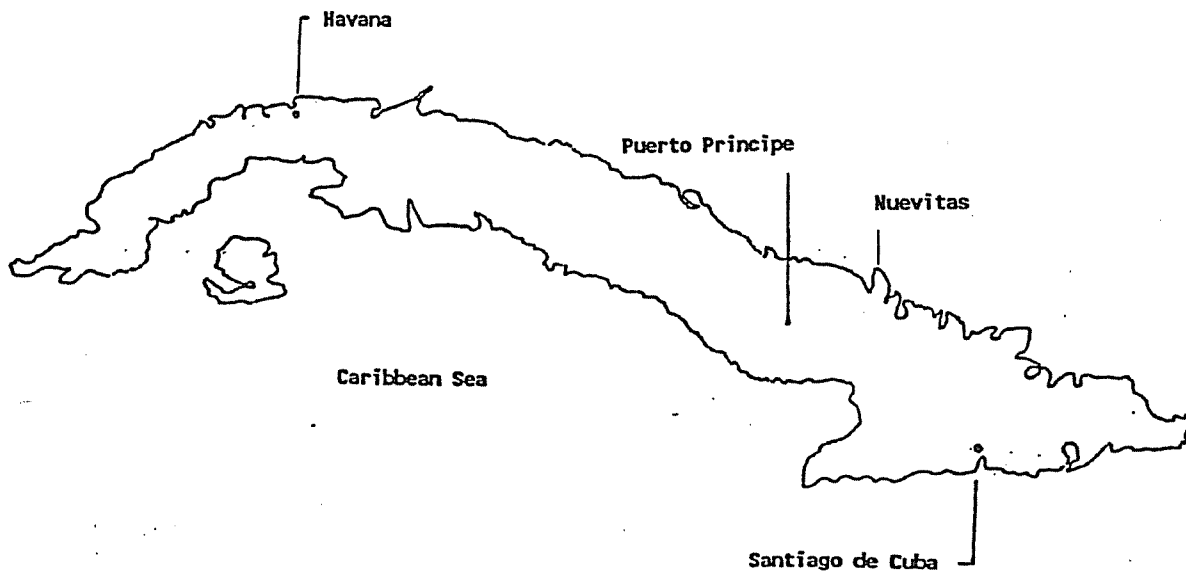
### Station Number 12. Nuevitas

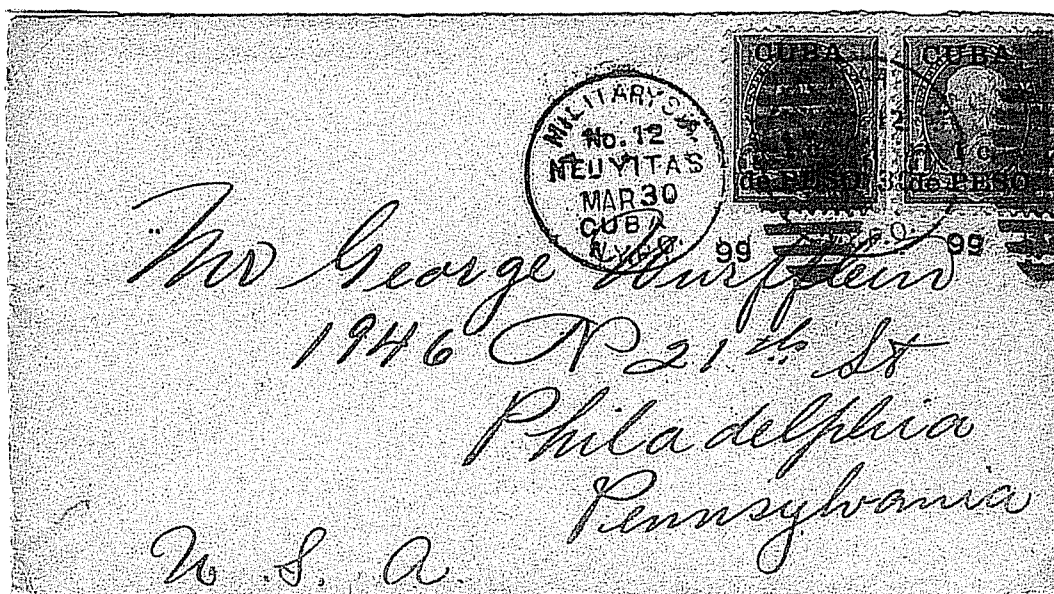
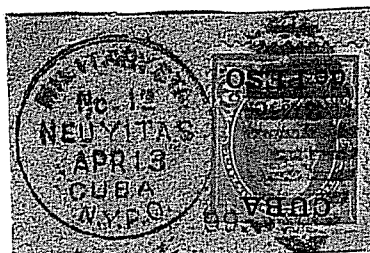
An important town on the north coast with a population of 4,228 and a second class post office. American troops arrived on November 16, 1898. The military post office officially opened on December 12, 1898 and on February 28, 1899 it was turned over to civilian control.

The only style of marking from this station is the small circular duplex with the possible exception of a straightline registered handstamp reported by Barreras. The earliest recorded date is February 19. The postmark from this station has the misspelling "NEUYITAS".



Mar. 11, 1899. Prepaid soldier's letter from Nuevitas to Carbondale, PA.



**Station Number 12. Nuevitas**

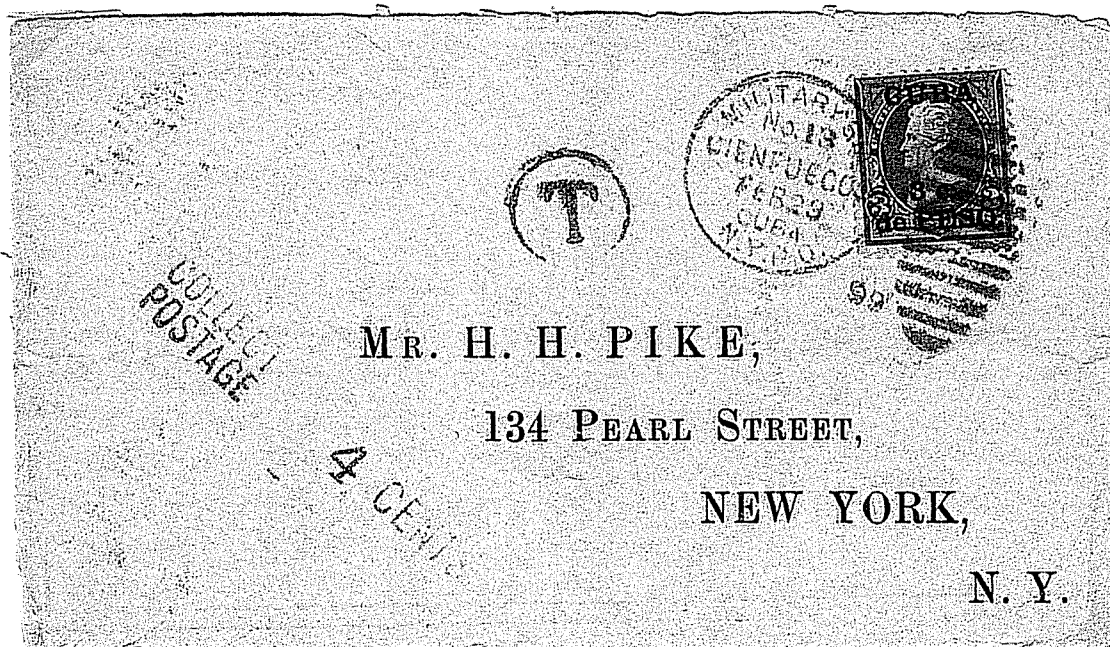
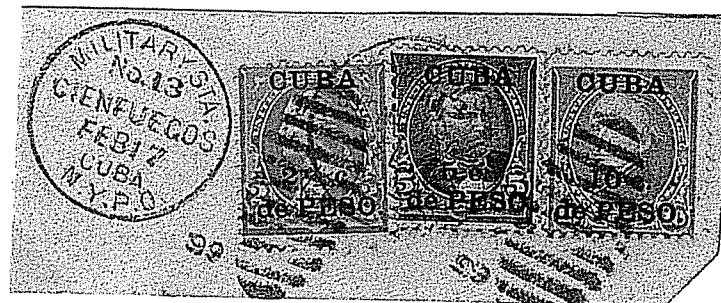
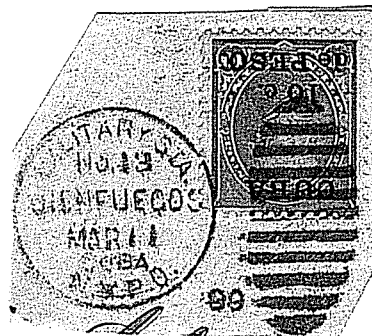
Mar. 30, 1899. Unendorsed soldier's rate from Nuevitas to Philadelphia.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Station Number 13. Cienfuegos

The largest city in the province of the same name. It had a first class post office and a population of 30,038. US soldiers arrived on November 1898. Although Americans did not control the city until January 1, 1899, the military post office began operating in the outskirts of Cienfuegos on December 21, 1898 and later moved into the city to occupy the building of the local Spanish post office. It was transferred to civilians on February 17, 1899.

This station used a duplex canceler, a receiving marking, a crude oval canceler, a straightline handstamp, and a boxed registry marking. The earliest example dates from February 6, 1899.

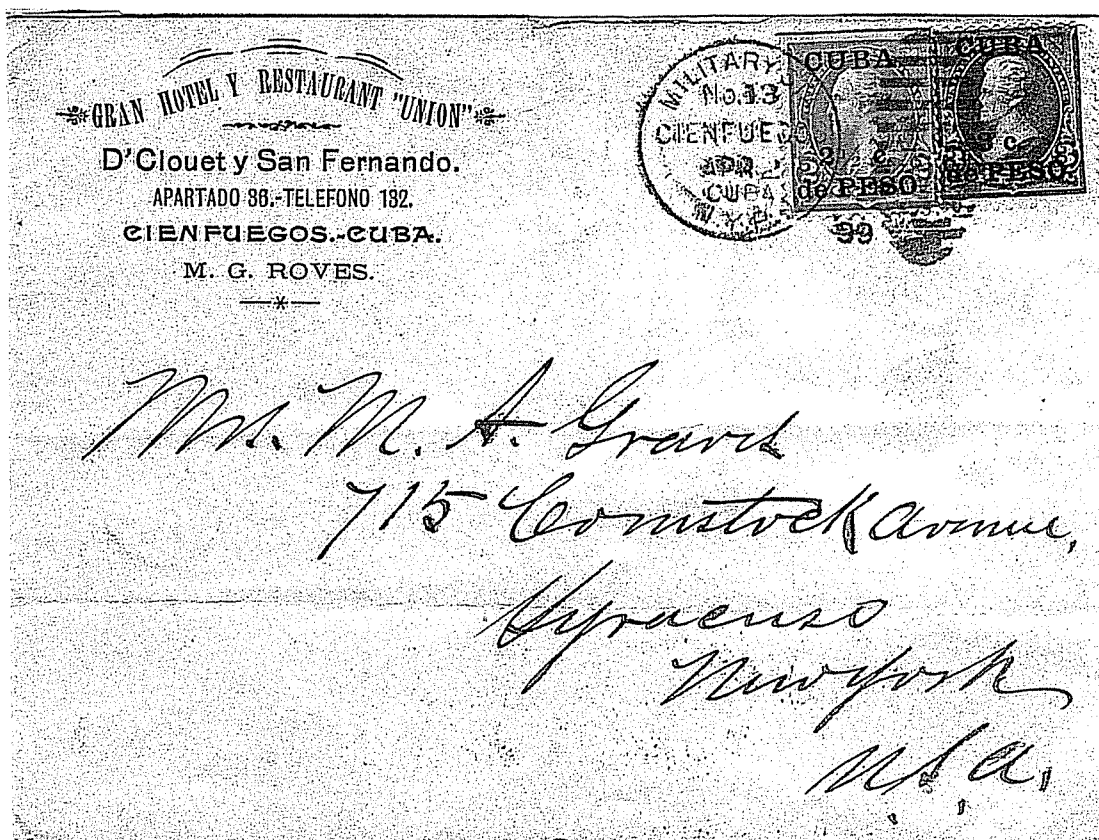


Feb. 29, 1899. Cienfuegos to New York. Underpaid civilian rate which was charged double the deficit (four cents) upon arrival to New York. This is the only style of duplex canceler used in this station.

U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

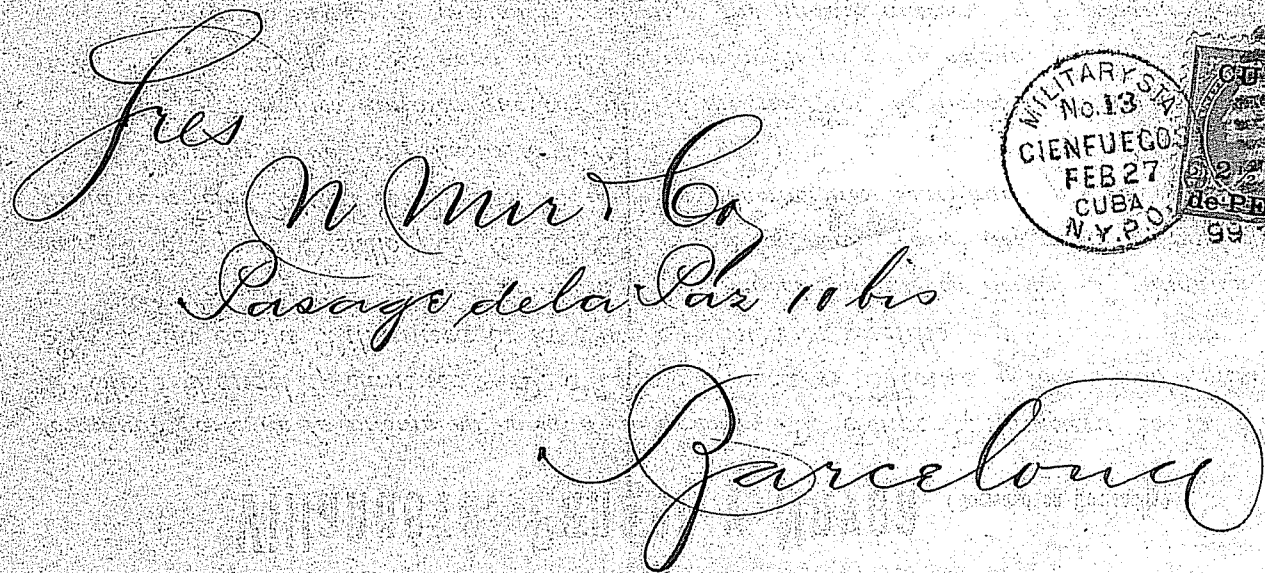
Station Number 13. Cienfuegos

Two covers showing the civilian rate to the U.S.A.

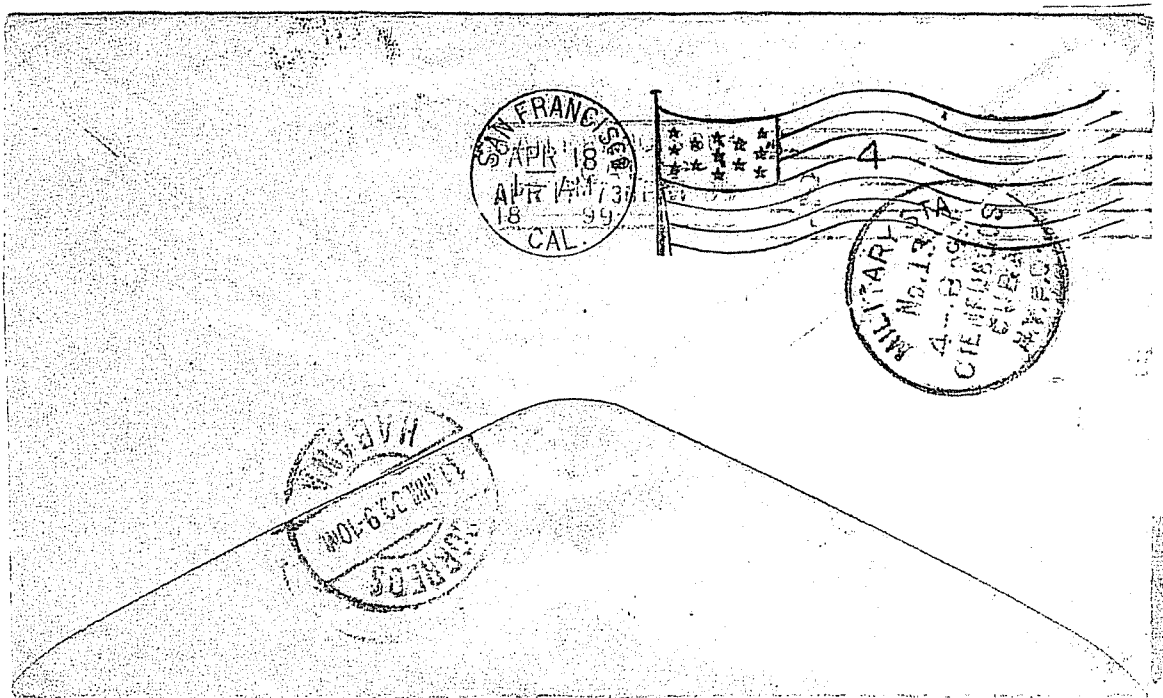


# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 13. Cienfuegos



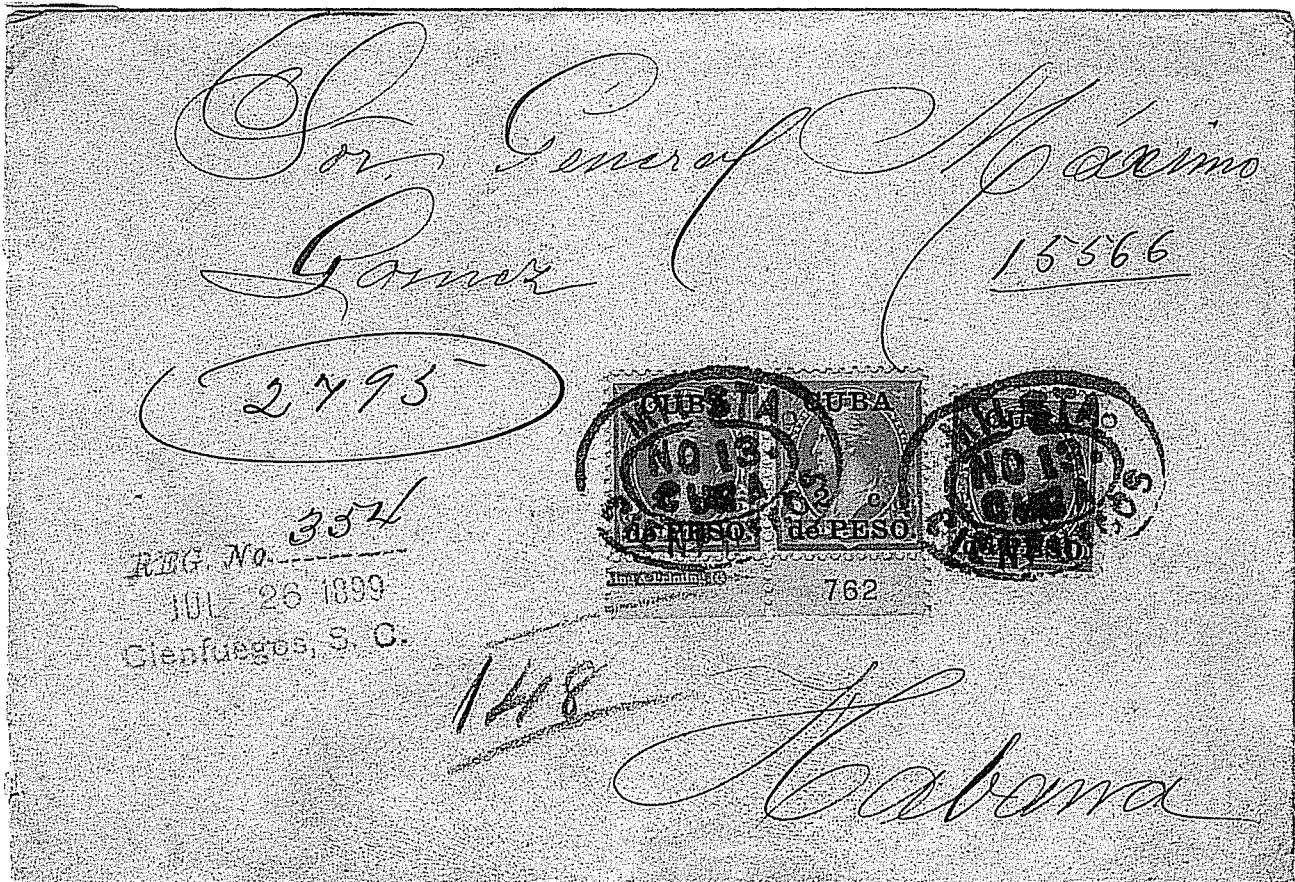
Feb. 27, 1899. Cienfuegos to Barcelona. Unusual civilian printed matter rate to foreign destinations.



April 1899. Civilian cover from Los Abreus to San Francisco, California via Cienfuegos. Abreus was a small village whose only postal route was with Cienfuegos. This is the only reported example of the receiving handstamp from this station.

U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

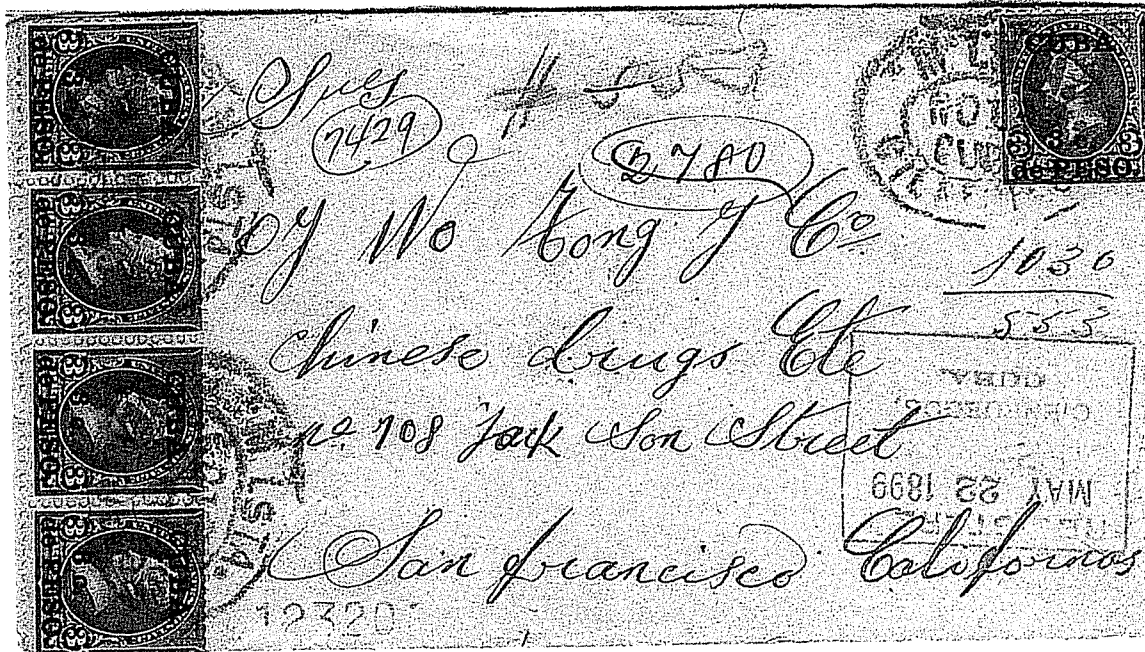
Station Number 13. Cienfuegos



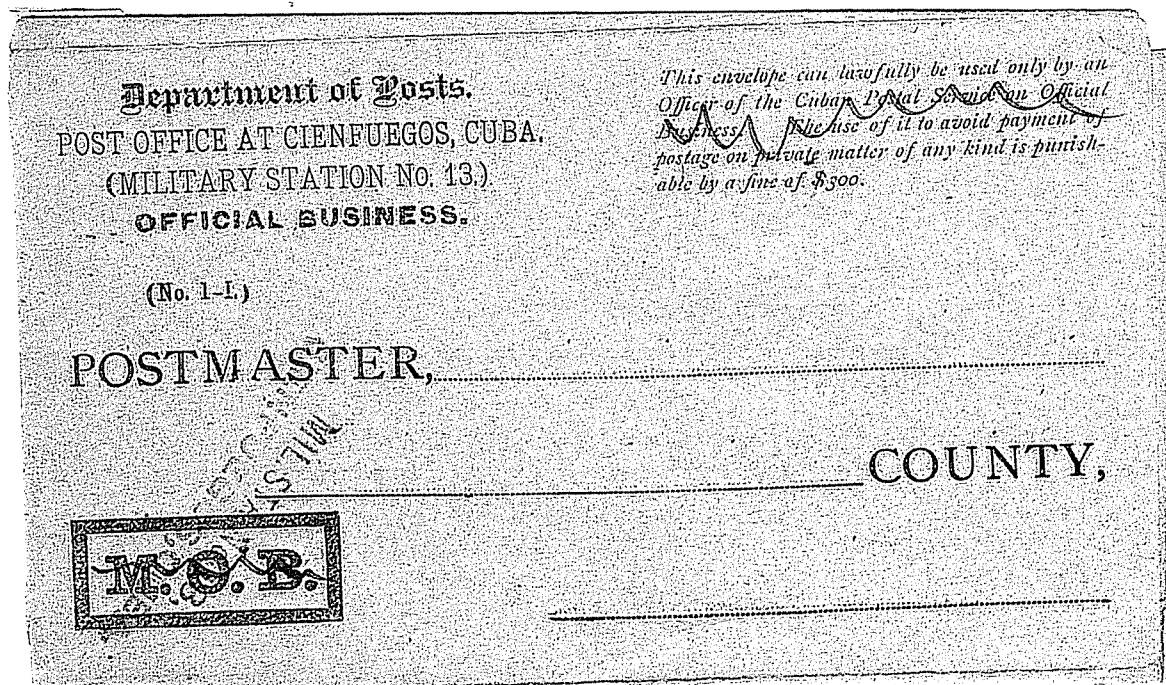
July 26, 1899. Registered letter from Cienfuegos to Havana. Civilian rate overpaid by one cent. It was addressed to General Maximo Gomez, Commander in Chief of the Cuban insurgents. There are very few items with the crude oval from this town which was generally used for registered mail.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 13. Cienfuegos



May 22, 1899. Registered letter from Cienfuegos to San Francisco. Civilian rate overpaid by two cents. This is one of the two recorded copies of the boxed registry marking from Cienfuegos. Note that the words "Mil. Sta. No. 13" have been deleted from this handstamp.



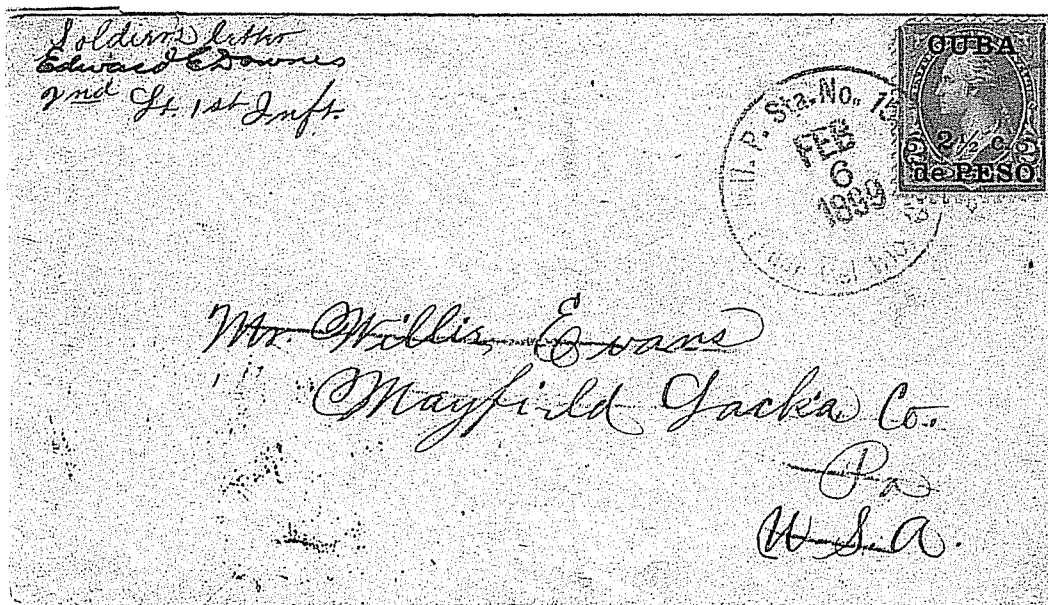
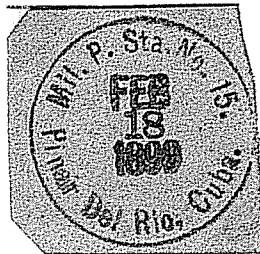
Unused official Money Order Business envelope from the military post office at Cienfuegos. It also has the only reported example of the straightline marking from this town.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Station Number 15. Pinar del Rio

This city had one of the four principal postal administrations of the island and a population of 8,880. This station opened on January 1, 1899 and was transferred to civilian control on February 23, 1899.

In this and all the subsequent stations, the word "POST" (for postal) was inserted in the duplex cancelers which were also made of rubber instead of steel. Three type of handstamps were used in this station: a duplex canceler, a crude oval handstamp, and a receiving marking.



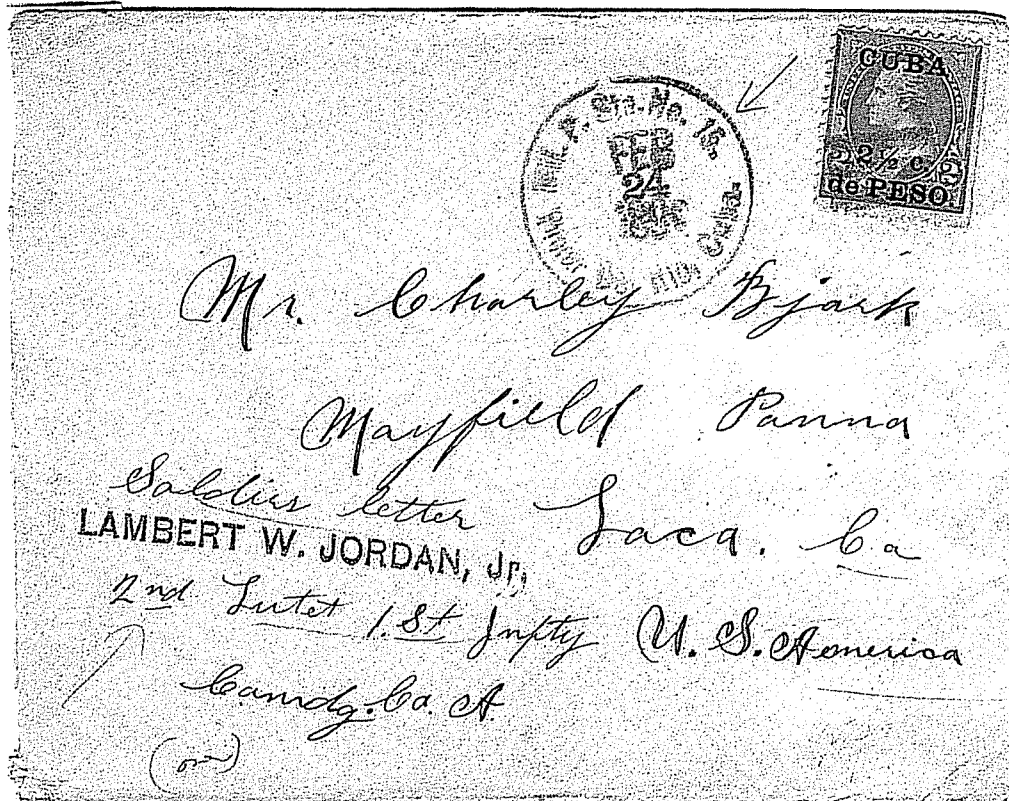
Feb. 6, 1899. Pinar del Rio to Pennsylvania. Prepaid soldier's rate. Rare usage of the only type of duplex canceler from this station before it was transferred to civilian control.



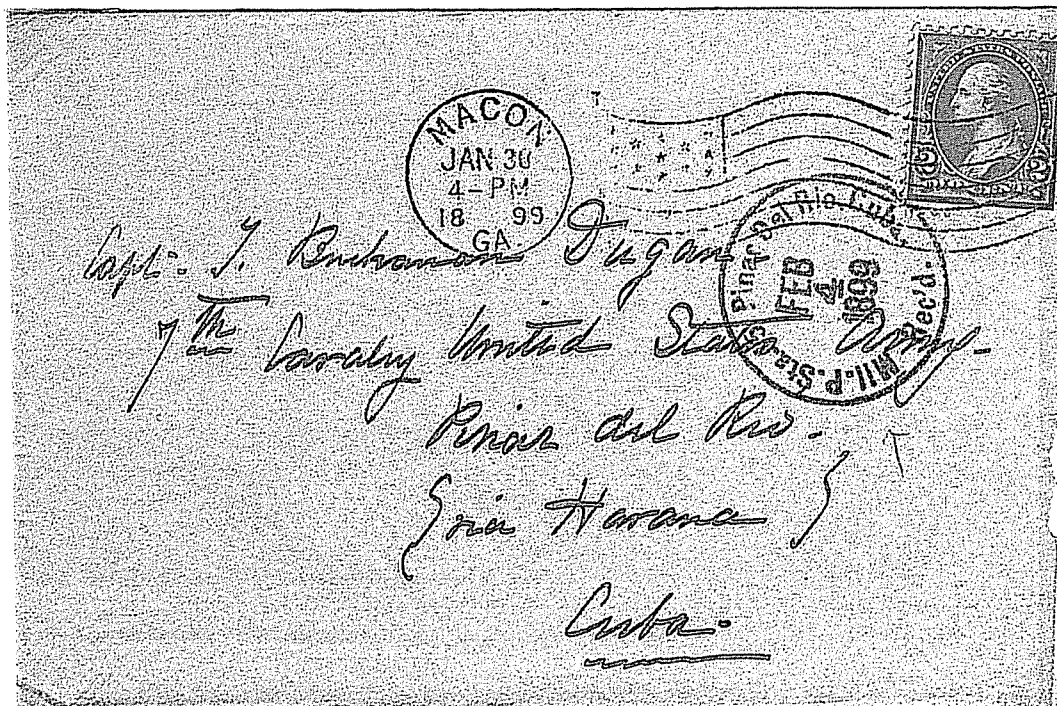
The only reported example of the crude oval postmark from this station.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 15. Pinar del Rio



Feb. 24, 1899. Pinar del Rio to California. Prepaid soldier's rate. Usage of the duplex canceler one day after this station was officially turned over to civilian administration.



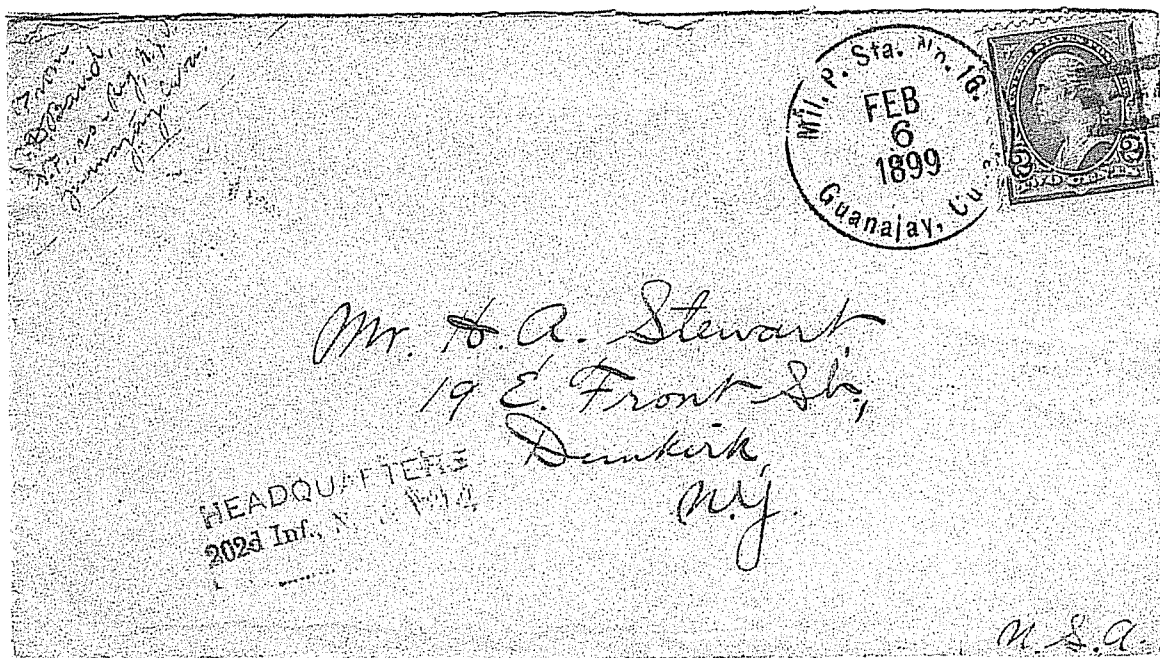
Jan. 30, 1899. Macon, Georgia to Pinar del Rio. Only recorded example of the receiving handstamp from this station.

## U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

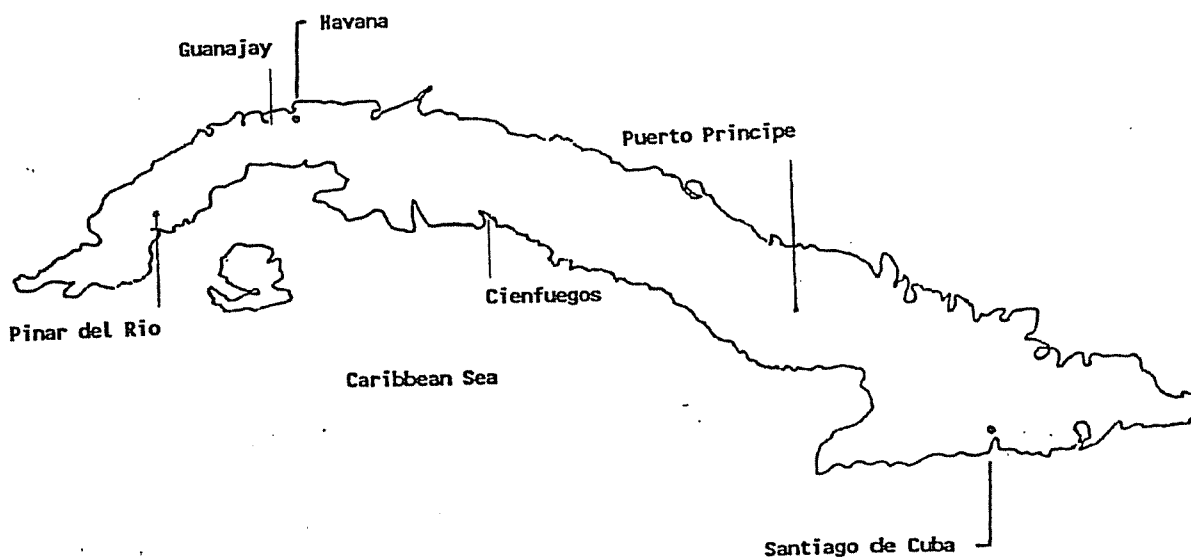
### Station Number 16. Guanajay

This town had a population of 6,483 and a third class post office. The military station opened on January 1, 1899 and was transferred to civilian control on February 26, 1899.

A duplex canceler and a crude oval are the only markings recorded from this station.



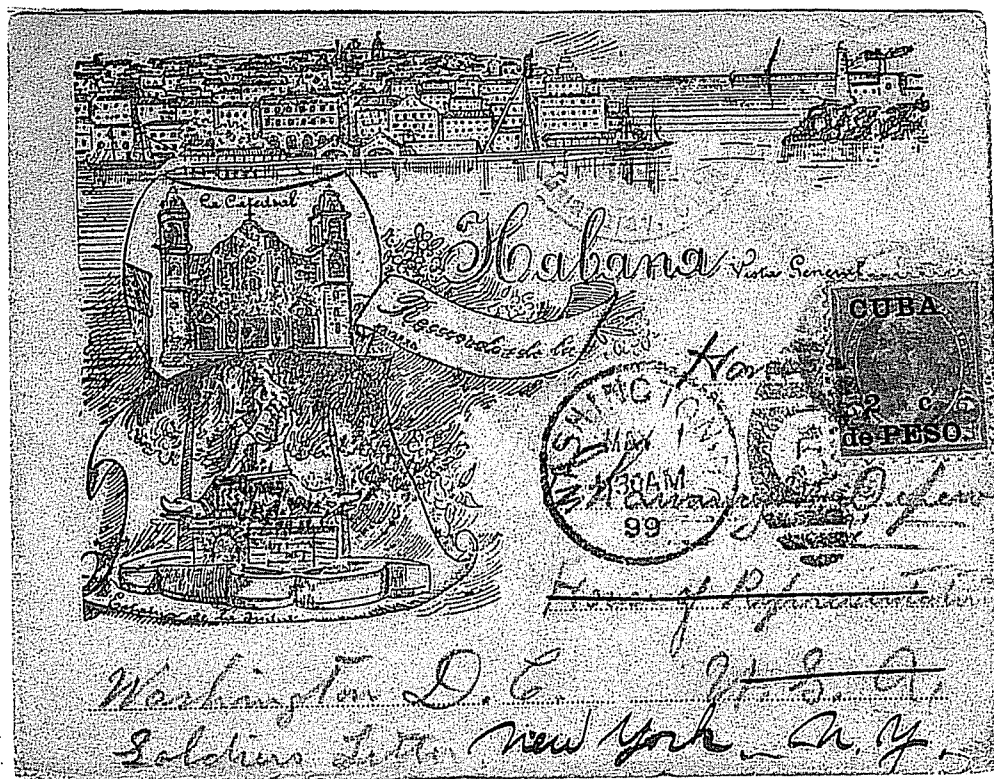
Feb. 6, 1899. Guanajay to Dunkirk, NY. Prepaid soldier's rate. The duplex canceler was always applied in magenta. Earliest known cover from this town.



# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Station Number 16. Guanajay

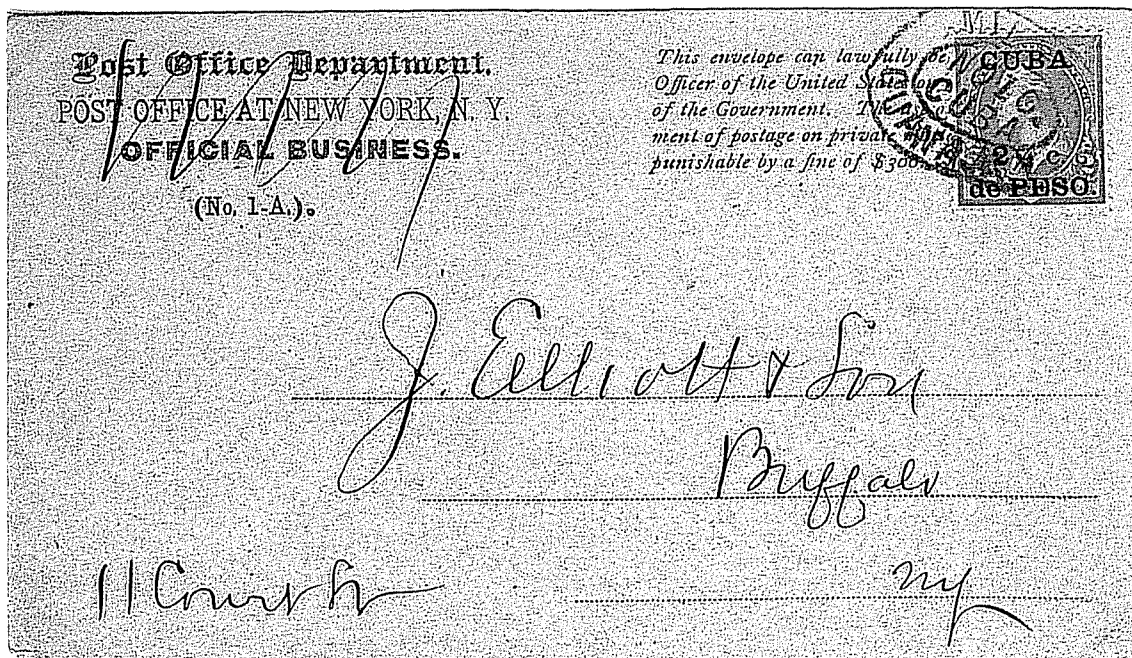
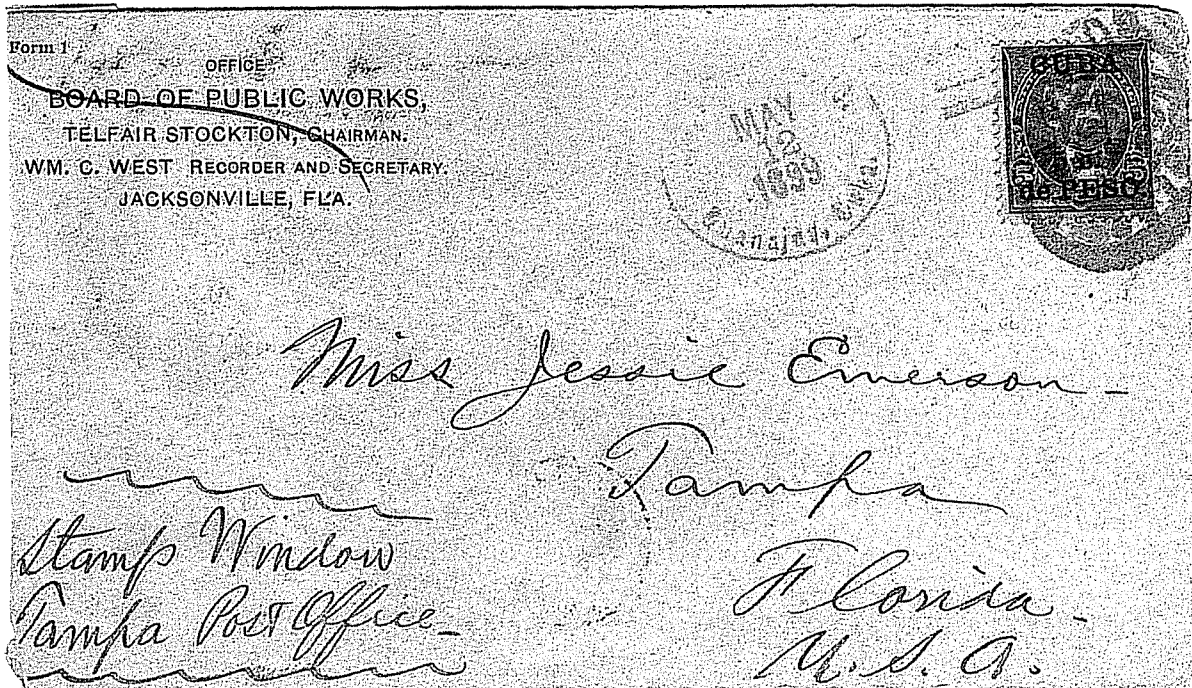
Soldier's rate to USA on captured Spanish patriotic envelope and souvenir cover with a view of the city of Havana. Both covers bear the duplex canceler. The stamp on the bottom cover, like most items from this station, is obliterated by a crude oval handstamp.



U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 16. Guanajay

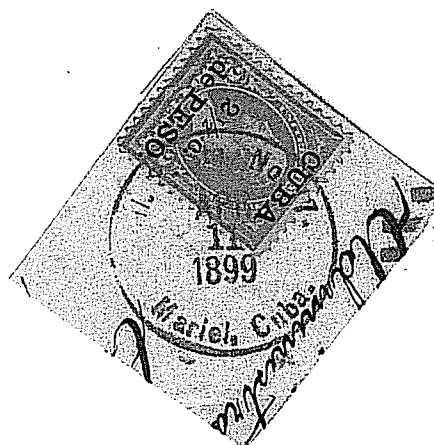
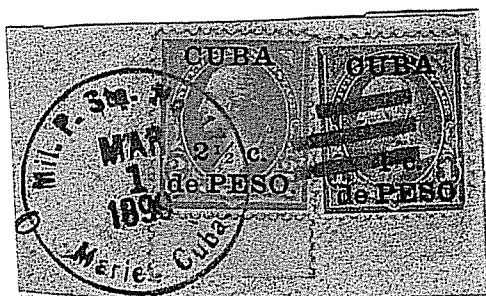
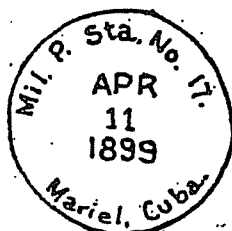
Two examples of the crude oval from this station, which is most often illegible, on civilian and soldier's mail to the US.



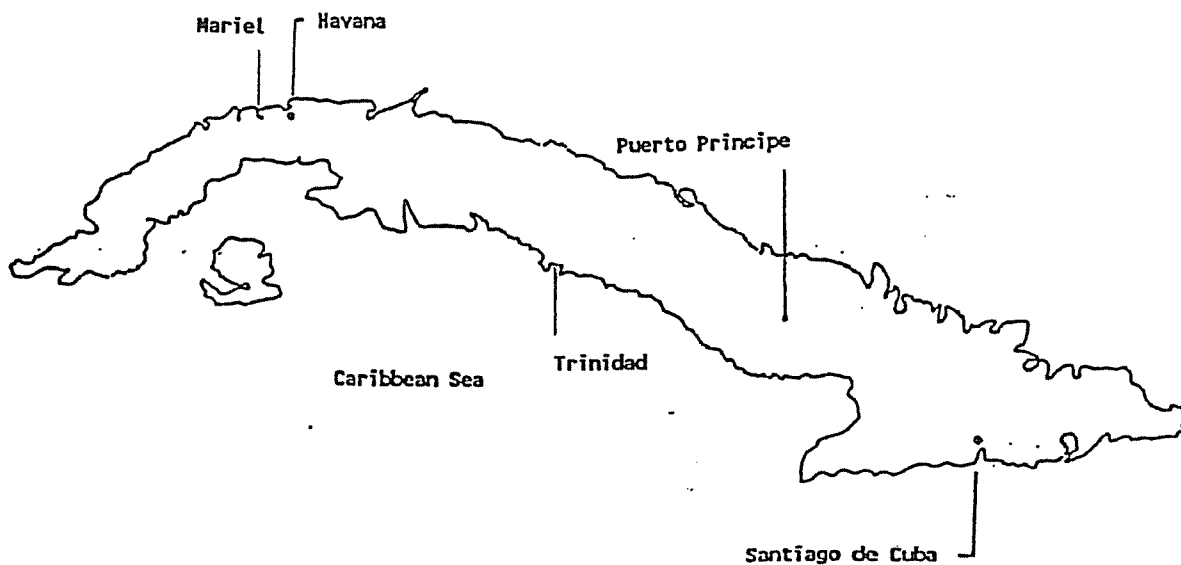
## U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

### Station Number 17. Mariel

This town had a population of 3,631 and a fourth class post office. The military station opened on January 1, 1899 and was transferred to civilians on February 27, 1899.



The only two items recorded from this station.

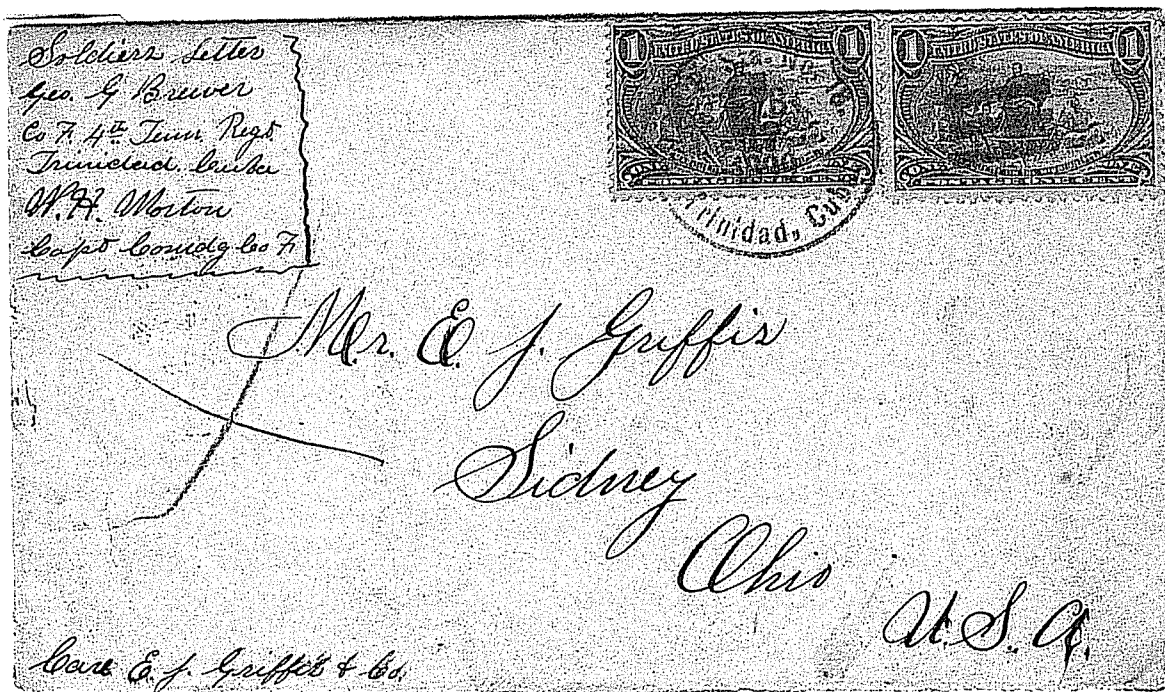


# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

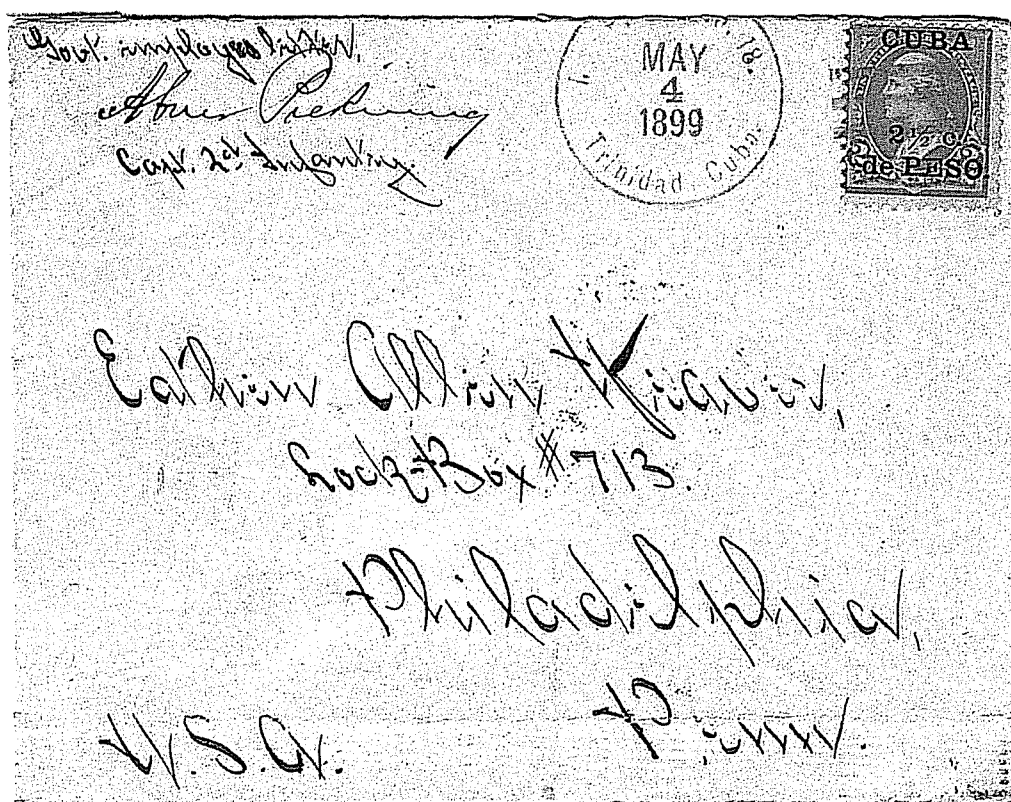
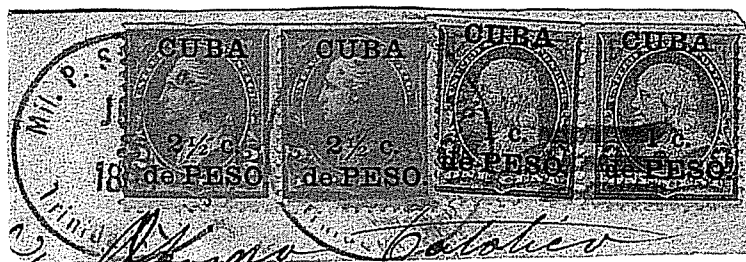
## Station Number 18. Trinidad

This town had a second class colonial post office and a population of 11,120. The military post office opened on January 1, 1899 and was handed over to civilians in mid-March 1899.

A duplex canceler is the only postmark reported from this town. Four covers have been recorded from this military station.



Feb. 17, 1899. Trinidad to Sidney, OH. Prepaid soldier's rate. This marking was applied in black ink during the first months of operation.

**Station Number 18.. Trinidad**

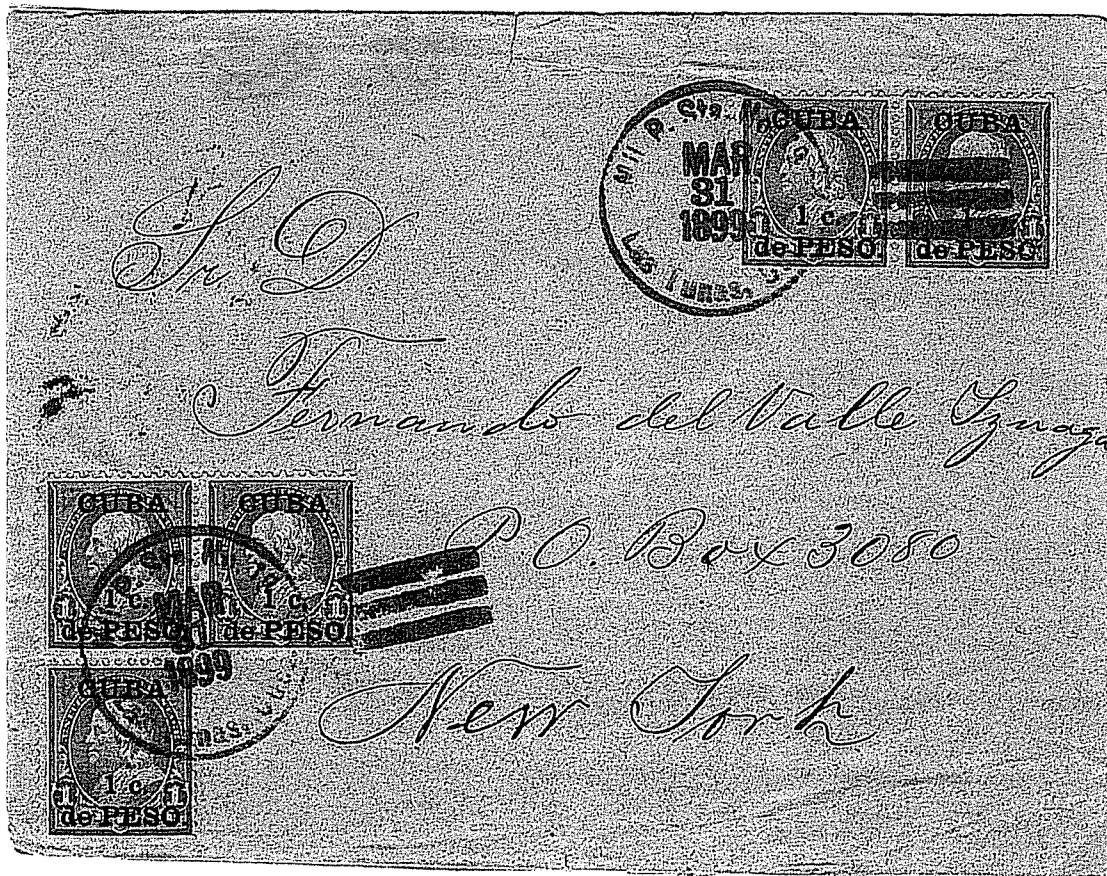
May 4, 1899. Trinidad to Philadelphia. Prepaid soldier's rate. This marking was applied in magenta ink during the last few months of operation.

## U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

### Station Number 19. Las Tunas

This small town was known as Tunas de Zaza and had a population of 1,014. The military station opened on January 1, 1899 and reverted to civilian control on February 16, 1899.

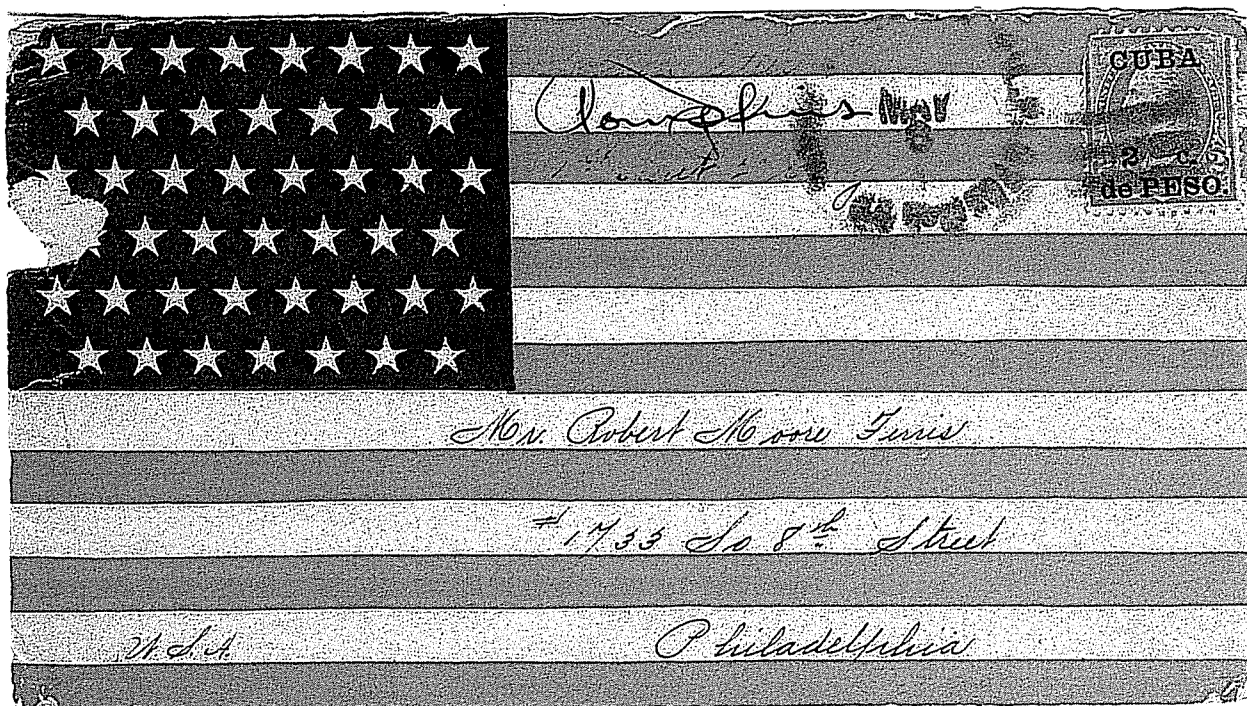
The only marking reported from this station is a duplex canceler although Barreras described a Money Order Business handstamp that has never been seen. Four items have been recorded from this station.



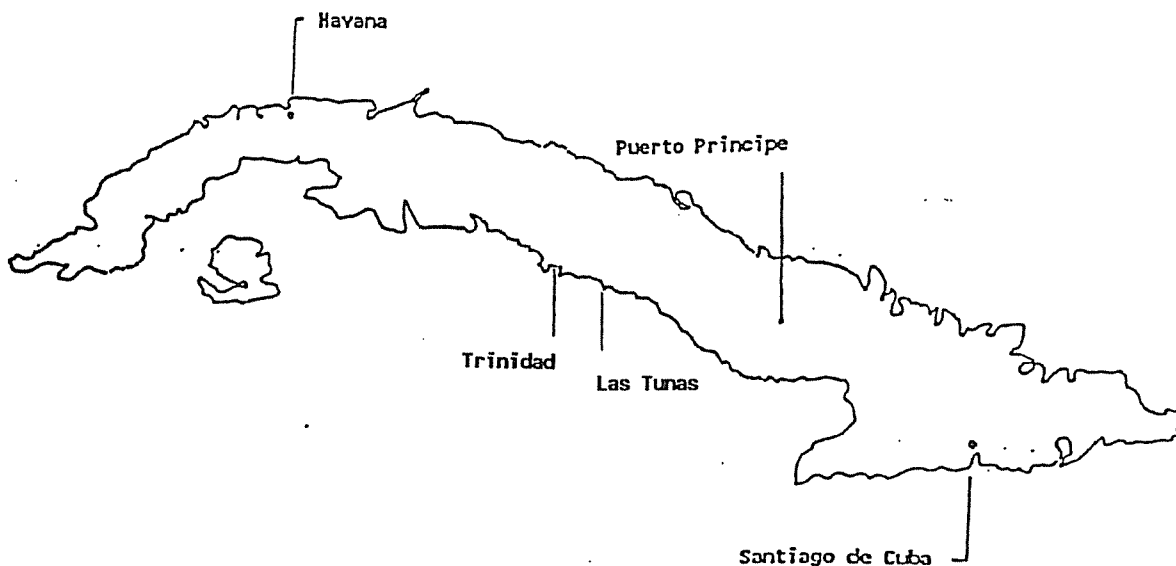
Mar. 31, 1899. Single weight civilian letter from Las Tunas to New York. Earliest recorded item from this station.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 19. Las Tunas



May 6, 1899. Patriotic soldier's cover from Las Tunas to Philadelphia. Note the poor impression of this marking which was made of rubber.

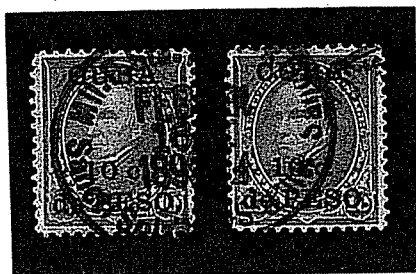


# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

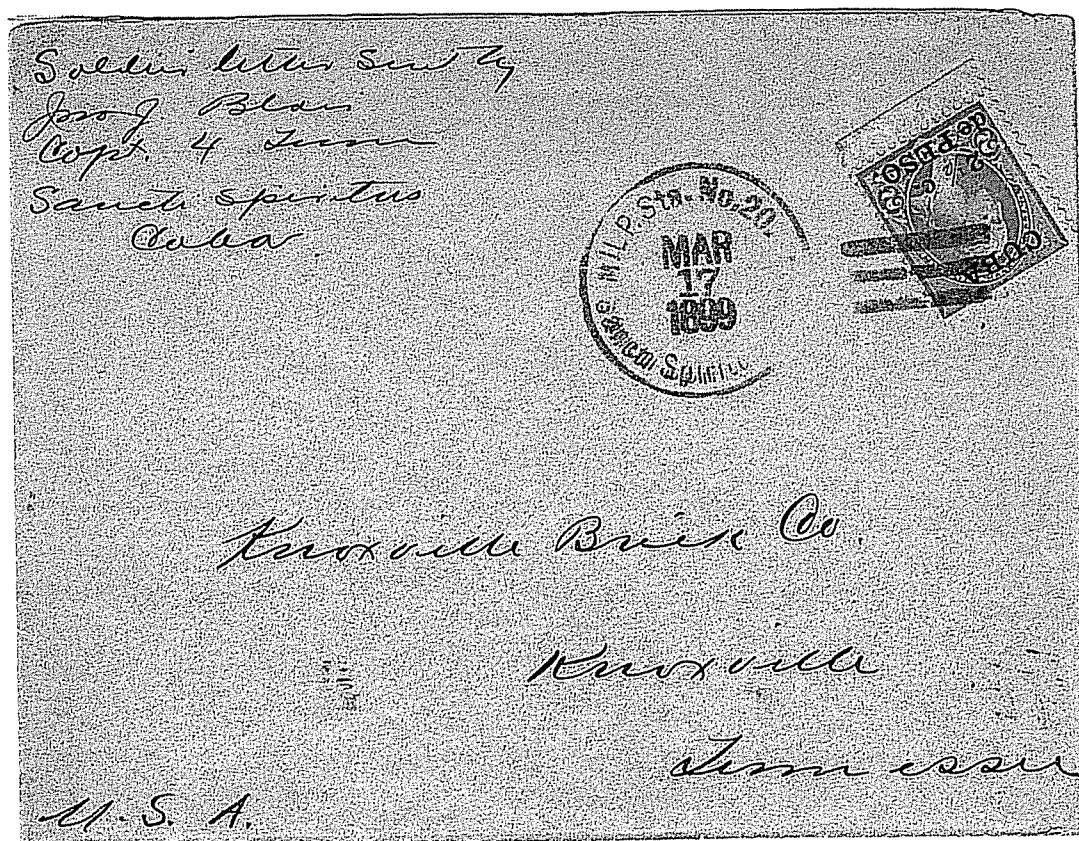
## Station Number 20. Sancti Spiritus

This city had a first class colonial post office and a population of 122,696. The military station opened on January 1, 1899 and passed to civilian control on February 20, 1899.

A duplex canceler and an auxiliary straightline handstamp are the only markings recorded from this large city. Very few items reported from this station.



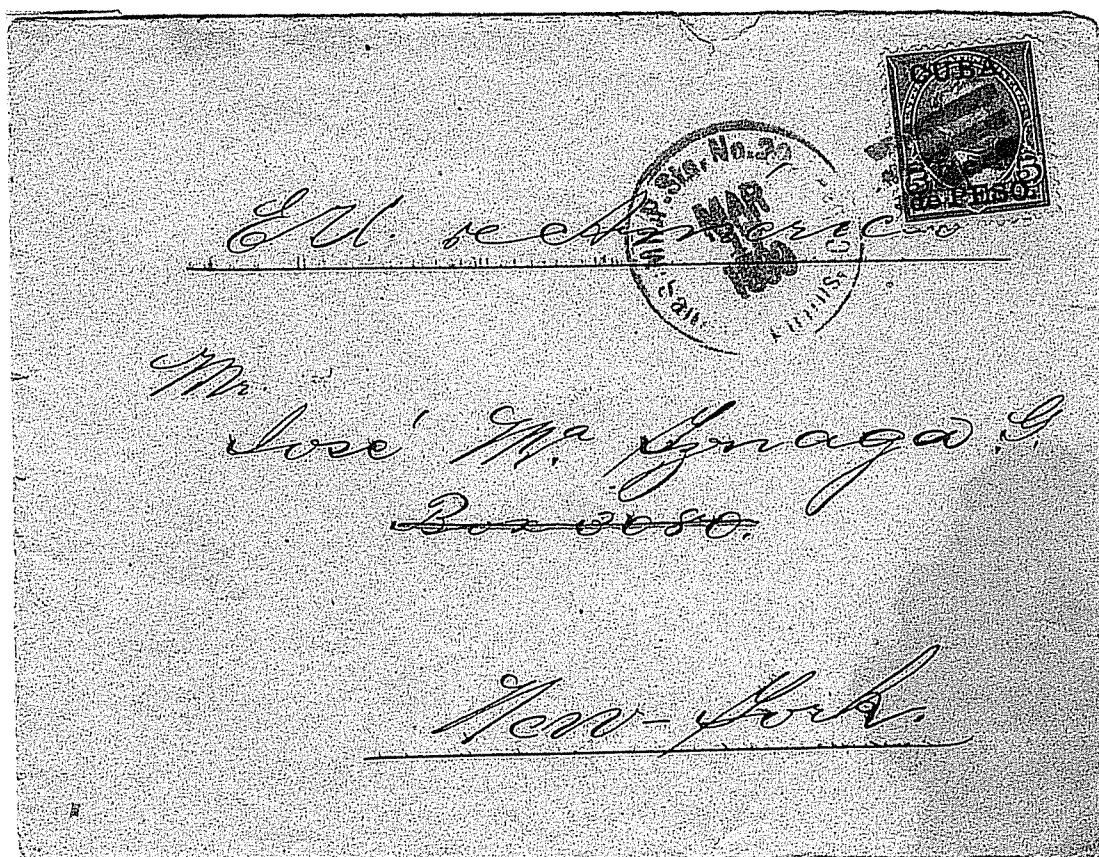
The stamp on the left is the earliest recorded item from this station.



Mar. 17, 1899. Prepaid soldier's rate from Sancti Spiritus to Knoxville, TN.

U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 20. Sancti Spiritus



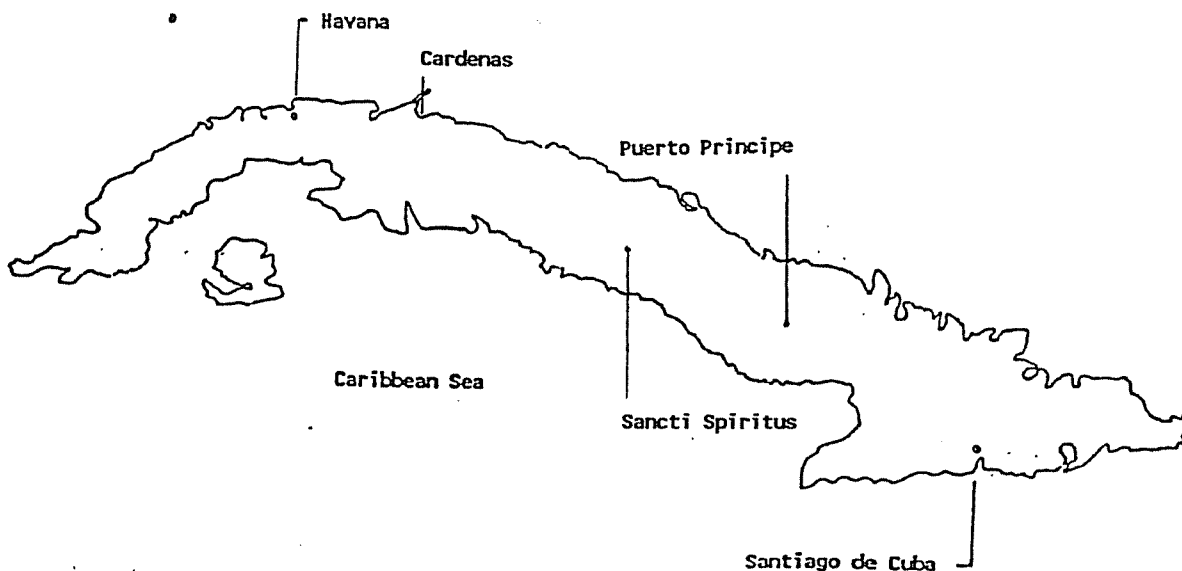
Mar. 17, 1899. Civilian single weight letter from Sancti Spiritus to New York.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 20. Sancti Spiritus



Sep. 1900. Canterbury, Great Britain to Santa Cruz del Sur, Puerto Principe province. Missent to Sancti Spiritus. Only recorded usage of a "MISSENT" from any of the military stations in Cuba. Very late usage of a military station marking.

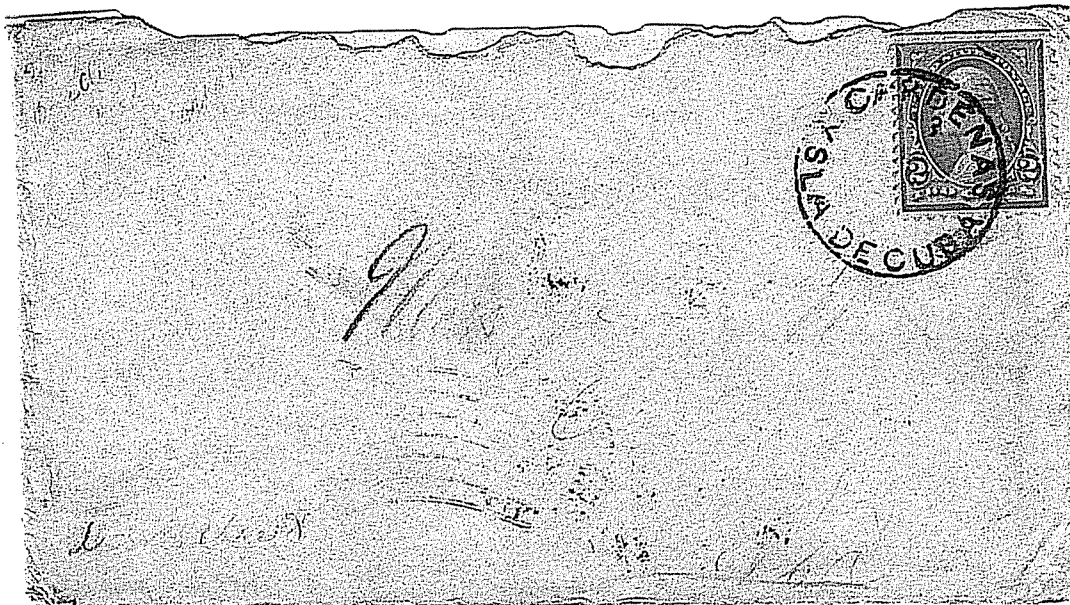


# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

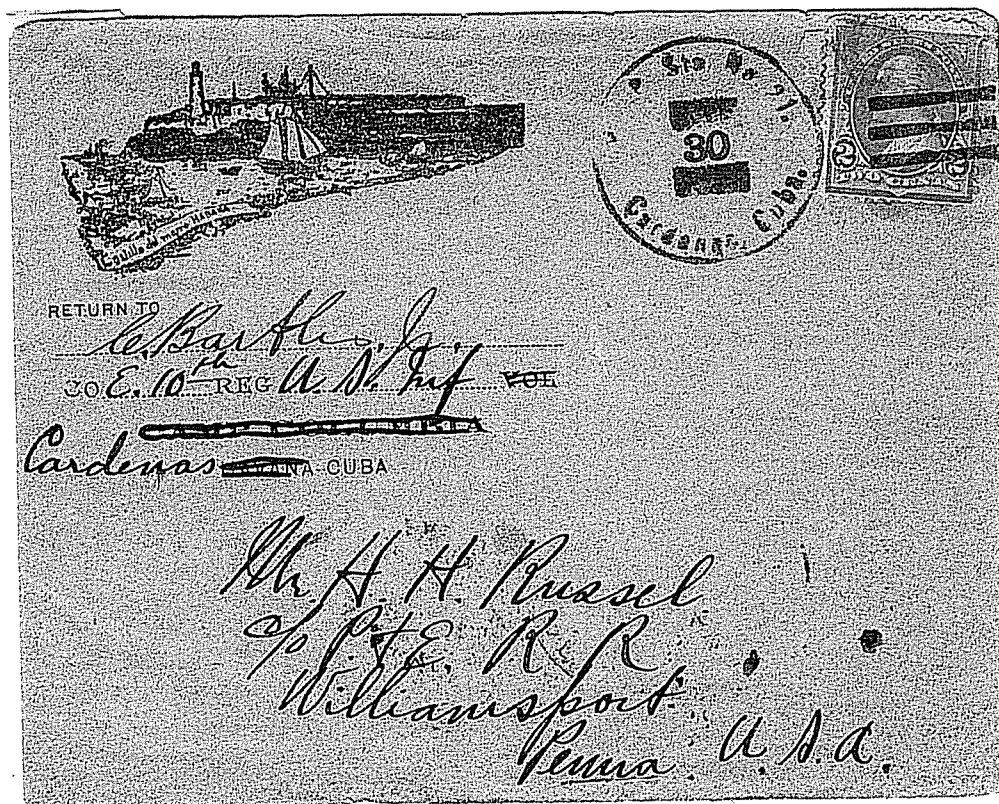
## Station Number 21. Cardenas

This city had a population of 21,940 and a second class post office. The military station officially opened on January 1, 1899 and reverted to civilian control around March 5, 1899.

This station continued using the Spanish colonial handstamps since the military station cancelers did not arrive until March 20. Three types of military markings have been recorded here: a duplex canceler which was always applied in blue ink, a receiving handstamp, and a straightline registry marking.



Feb. 1899. Cardenas to Owensboro, KY. Prepaid soldier's letter. The captured Spanish canceler was used until late March 1899.

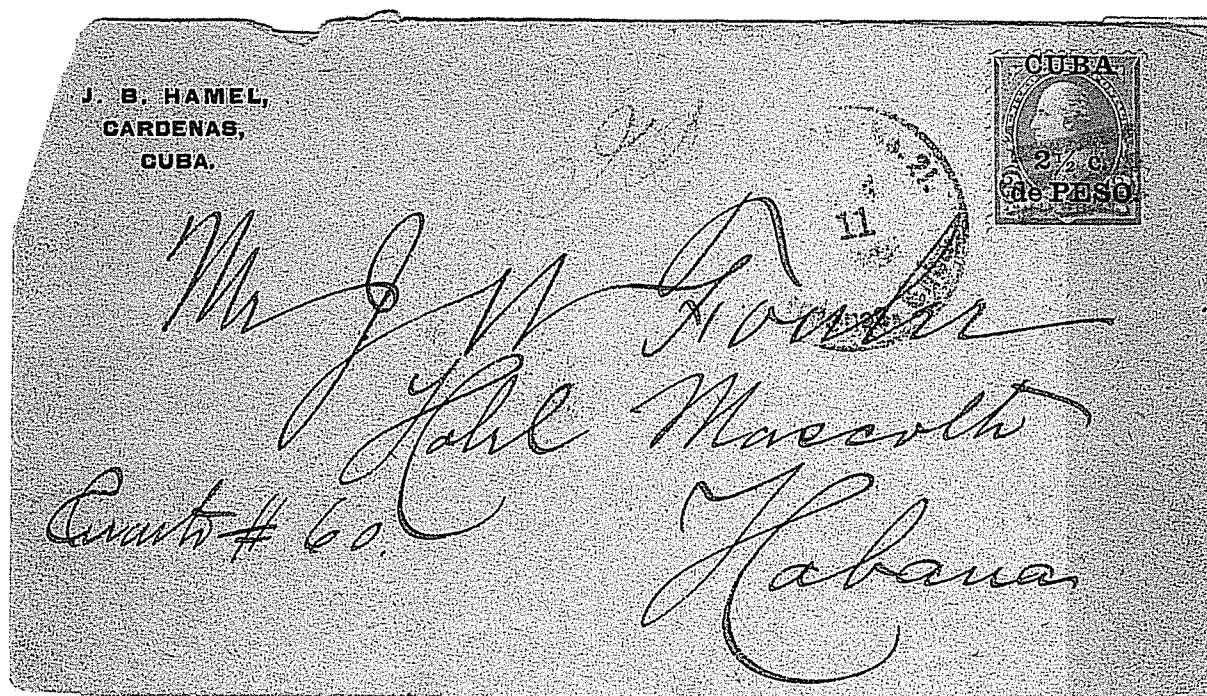


U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 21. Cardenas



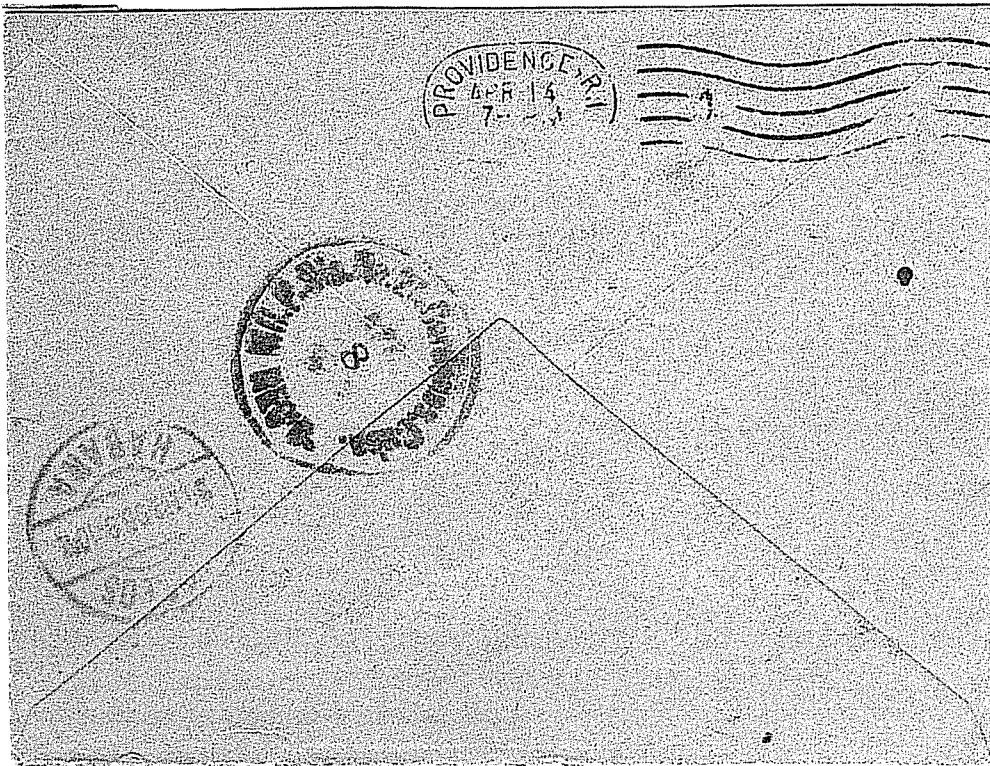
Apr. 10, 1899. Civilian letter from Cardenas to Brooklyn.



Apr. 11, 1899. Cardenas to Havana. Civilian single letter rate of two cents within the same province. This rate was changed to five cents by the postal order of March 18, 1899.

U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 21. Cardenas



Apr. 8, 1899. Civilian letter from Cardenas to Providence, RI. Only recorded example of the receiving marking.



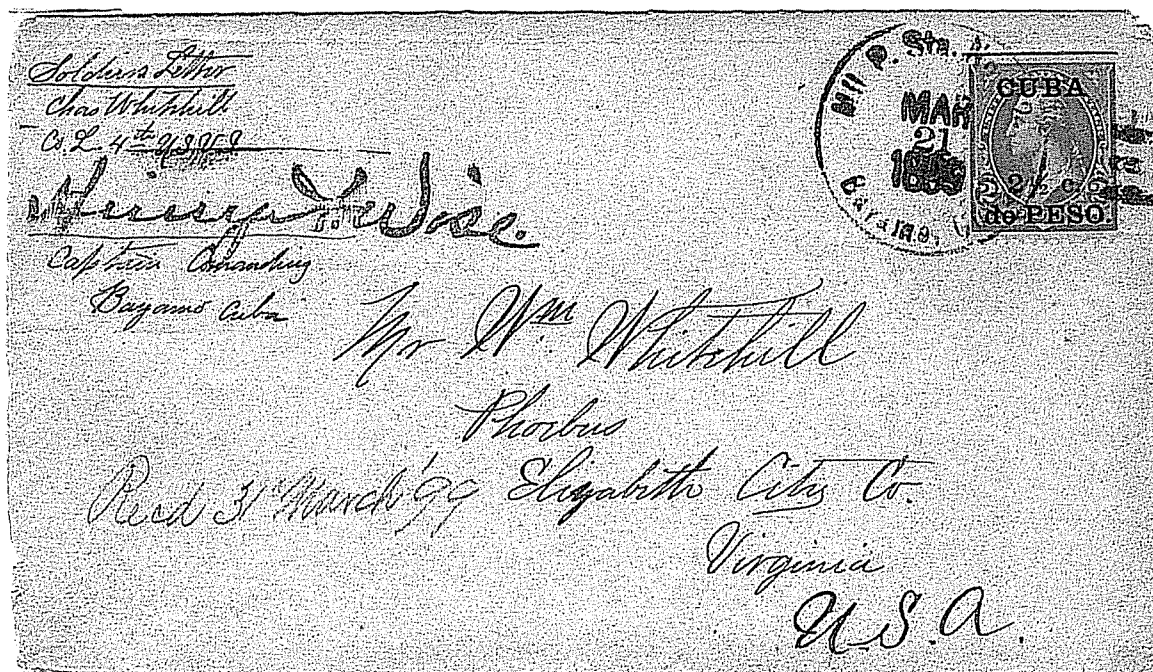
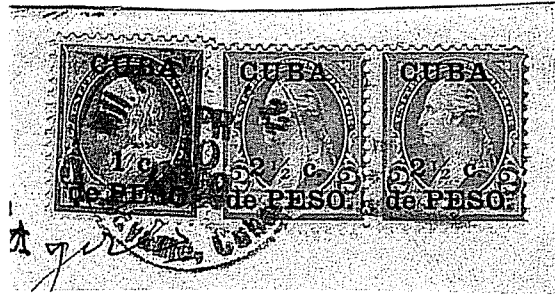
May 25, 1899. Multiple weight registered letter from Cardenas to New York. Only reported example of the straightline registry marking.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Station Number 22. Bayamo

This small town had a population of 3,022 but a first class colonial post office. The military station officially opened on January 1, 1899 and was transferred to civilians on February 20, 1899.

All of the items from this station have been recorded while under civilian administration. A duplex canceler is the only type of marking reported from this station.



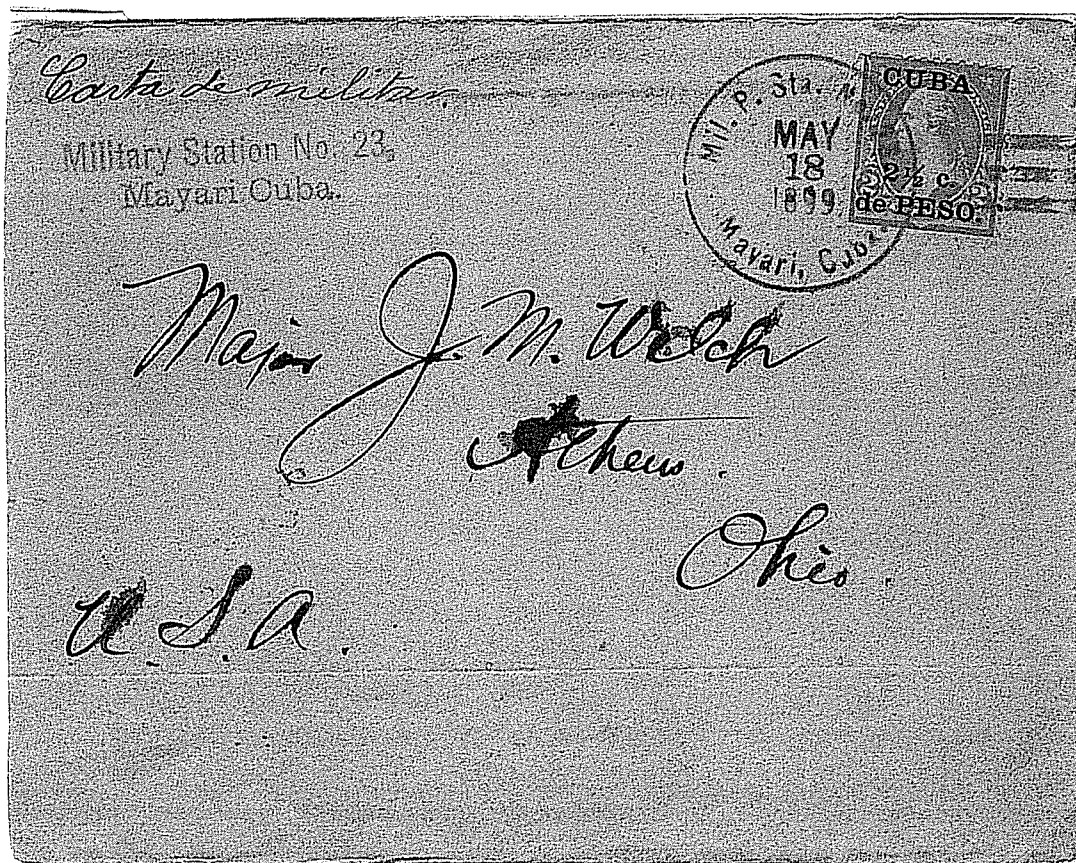
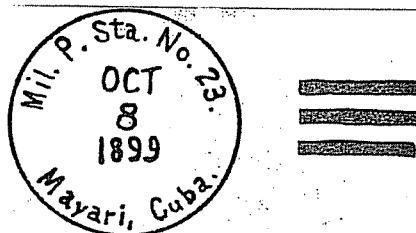
Mar. 21, 1899. Bayamo to Elizabeth City, VA. Prepaid soldier's rate.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Station Number 23. Mayari

This town had a population of 1,821 and a third class post office. The official opening date of the military station was January 1, 1899 and it passed under civilian control on February 23, 1899.

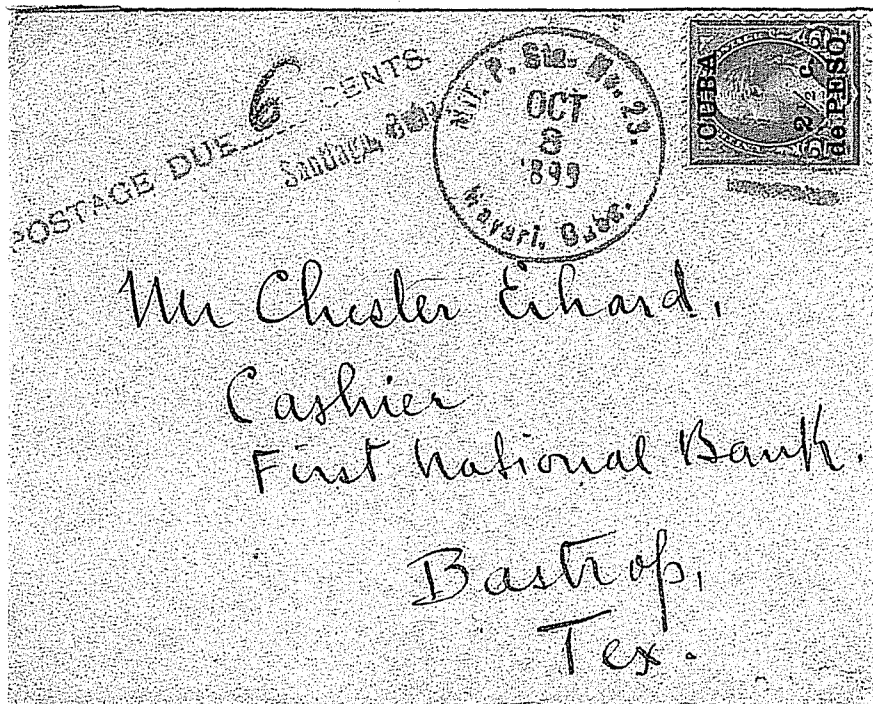
There are only two covers recorded from this station and two types of handstamps: a duplex canceler and a straightline auxiliary marking.



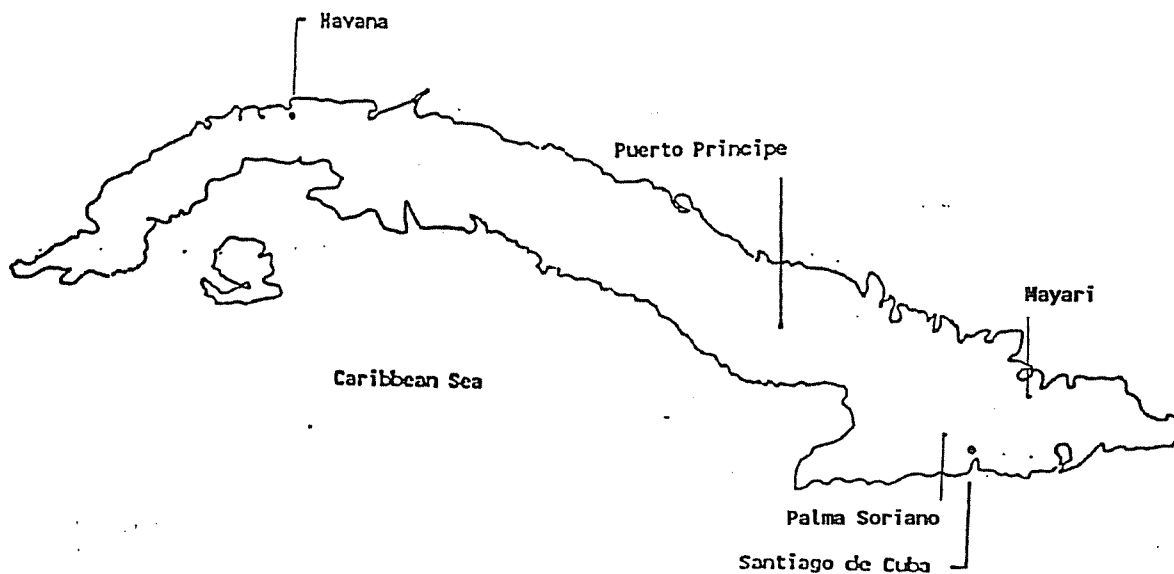
May 18, 1899. Prepaid soldier's letter from Mayari to Athens, OH. The sender did not properly identify the cover with the company's number and officer's signature but the post office was able to verify its origin and applied the straightline marking "Military Station No. 23, Mayari Cuba." and the manuscript notation "Carta de Militar" (Soldier's letter). This was authorized by postal order number 63 of February 23, 1899. This is one of the two duplex cancelers and the only known straightline marking from this station.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 23. Mayari



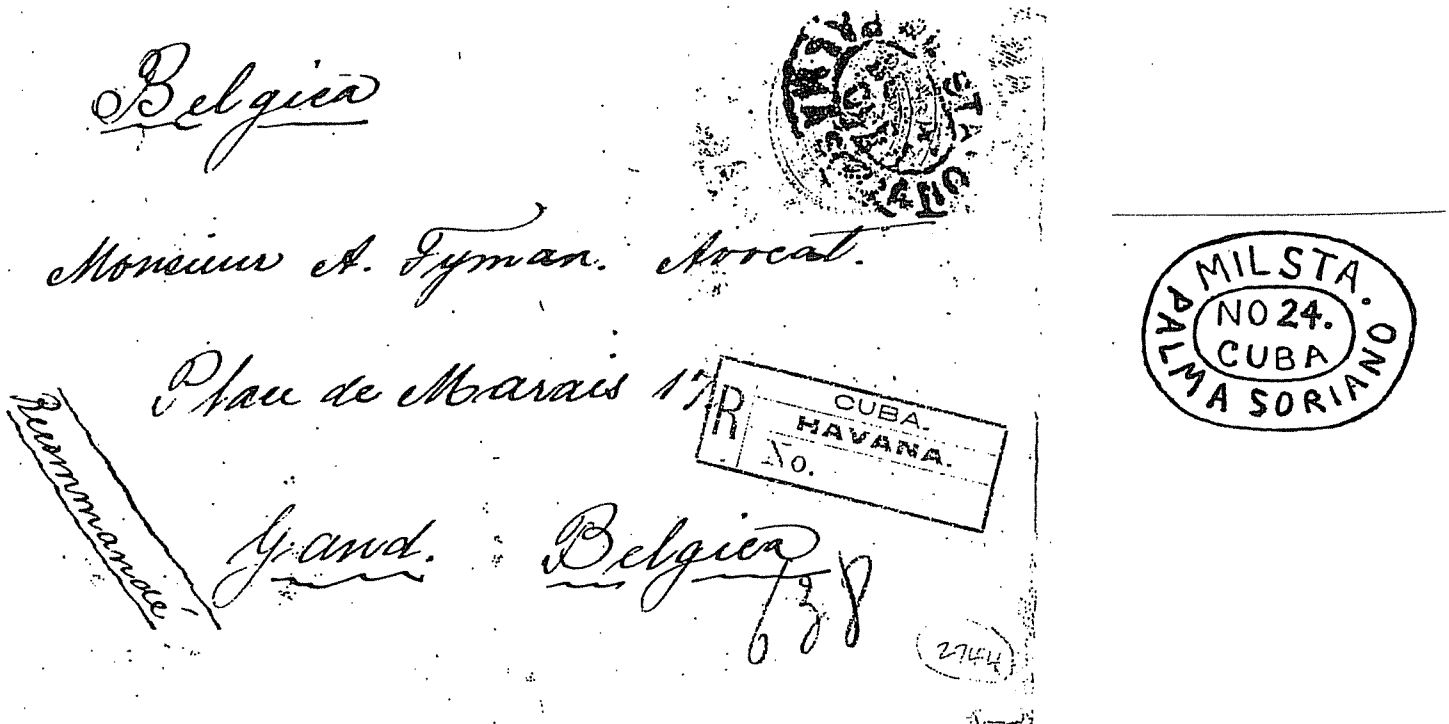
Oct. 8, 1899. Mayari to Bastrop, TX. It was sent as a prepaid soldier's letter but since the sender failed to endorse it as such, it was treated as a civilian letter and therefore charged six cents postage due, double the deficit, while in transit at Santiago. The postage due straightline handstamp from Santiago is a military postal station marking with the words "Military Station" deleted. One of the two recorded items from Mayari.



# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 24. Palma Soriano

A third class colonial post office functioned in this town that had a population of 1,776. The military station officially opened on January 1, 1899 and was transferred to civilian control on February 23, 1899.



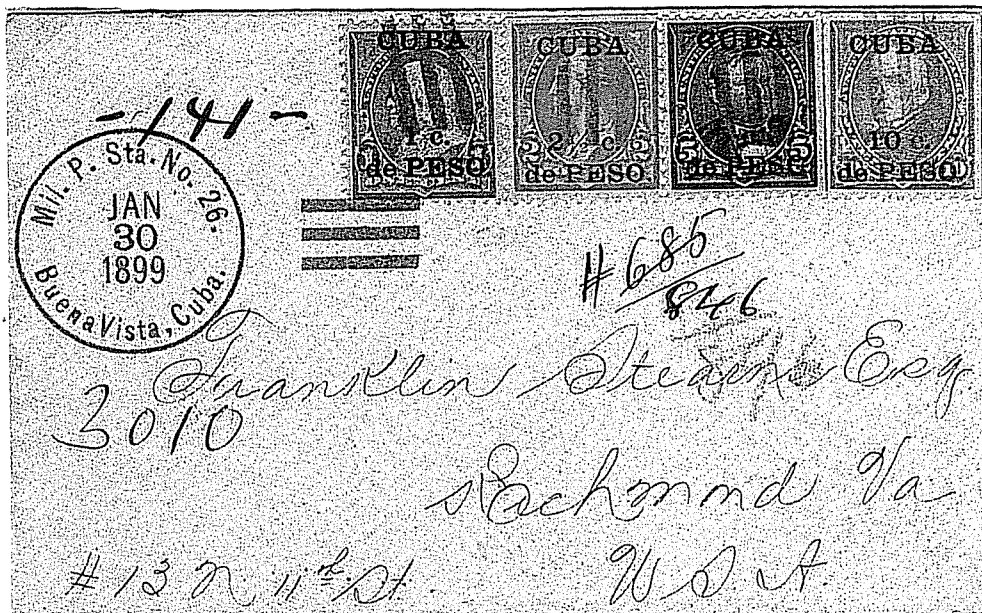
Mar. 26, 1900. Registered wrapper from Palma Soriano to Gand, Belgium. This wrapper was "discovered" in 1990 and is the only item ever recorded from this station. Very late usage of a military station marking.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

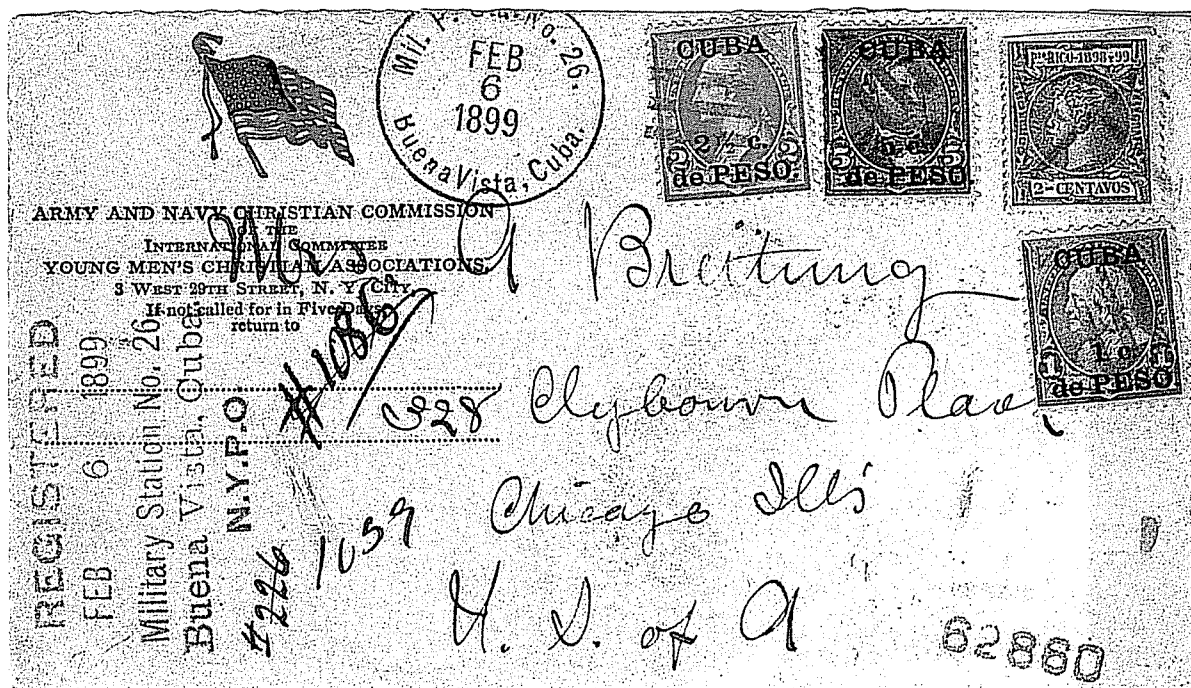
## Station Number 26. Buena Vista

This suburb of Havana had 4,071 inhabitants but no postal facilities during the Spanish colonial period. One of the busiest military postal stations, officially opened on January 5, 1899 and was handed over to civilians on February 20, 1899.

This station had a duplex canceler, a receiving postmark, a crude oval marking, a receiving handstamp, and a straightline auxiliary marking.



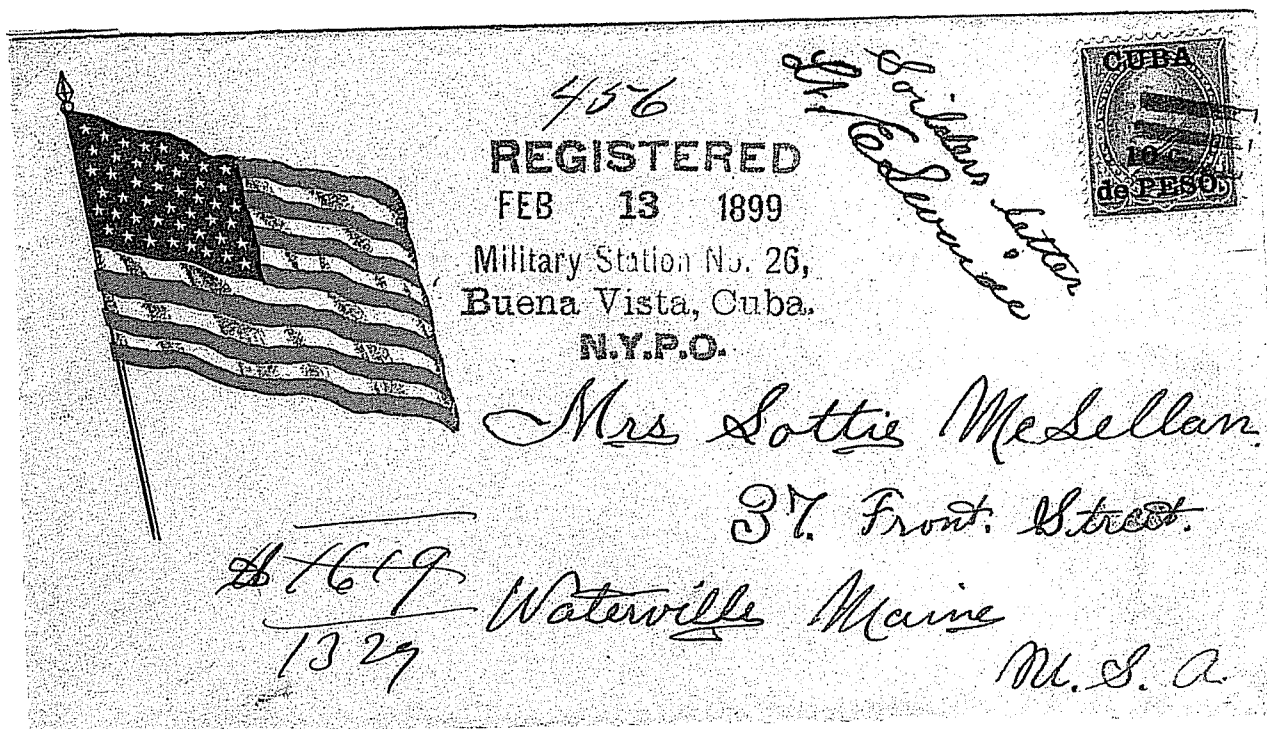
Jan 30, 1899. Buena Vista to Richmond, VA. Registered double weight civilian rate to US (5 cents x 2 = 10 cents + 8 cents registry fee = 18 cents). Early cover from this station before the registry marking was in use.



Feb. 6, 1899. Patriotic cover from Buena Vista to Chicago. The Spanish colonial stamp from Puerto Rico was obliterated with crayon and evidently accepted as part of the postage.

U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 26. Buena Vista



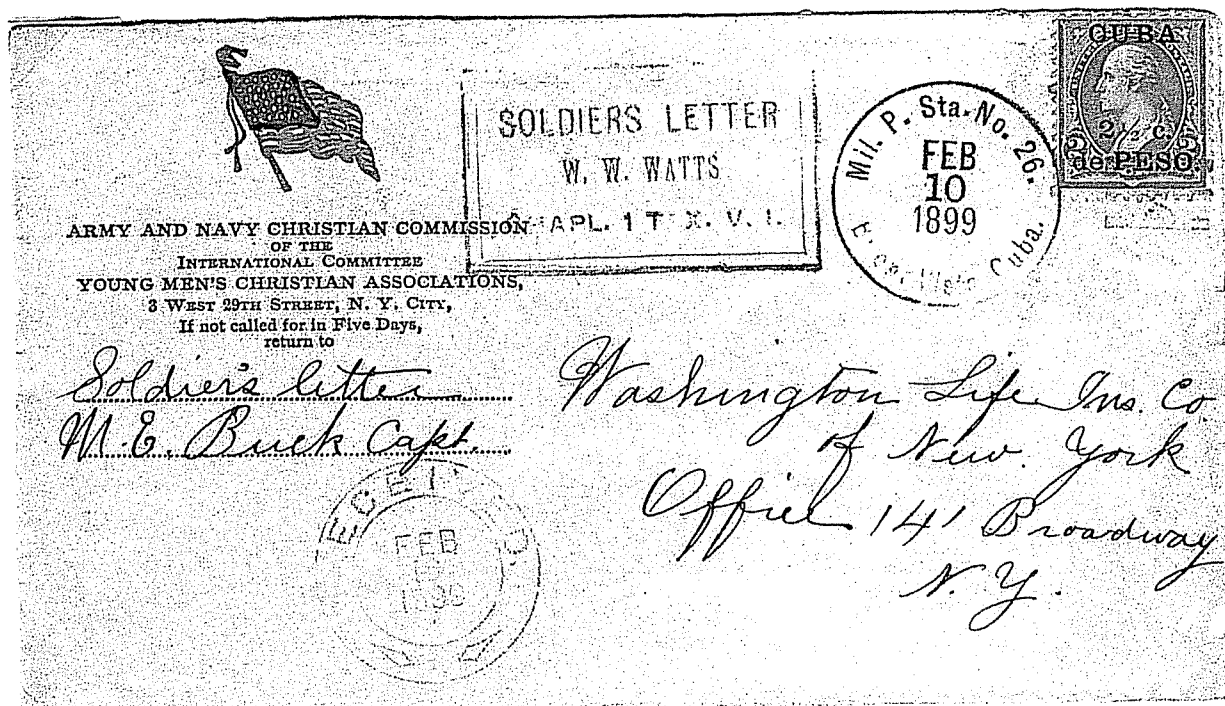
Feb. 13, 1899. Patriotic cover from Buena Vista to Waterville, ME. Single weight registered soldier's letter (2 cents first class soldier's rate + 8 cents registry fee = 10 cents).



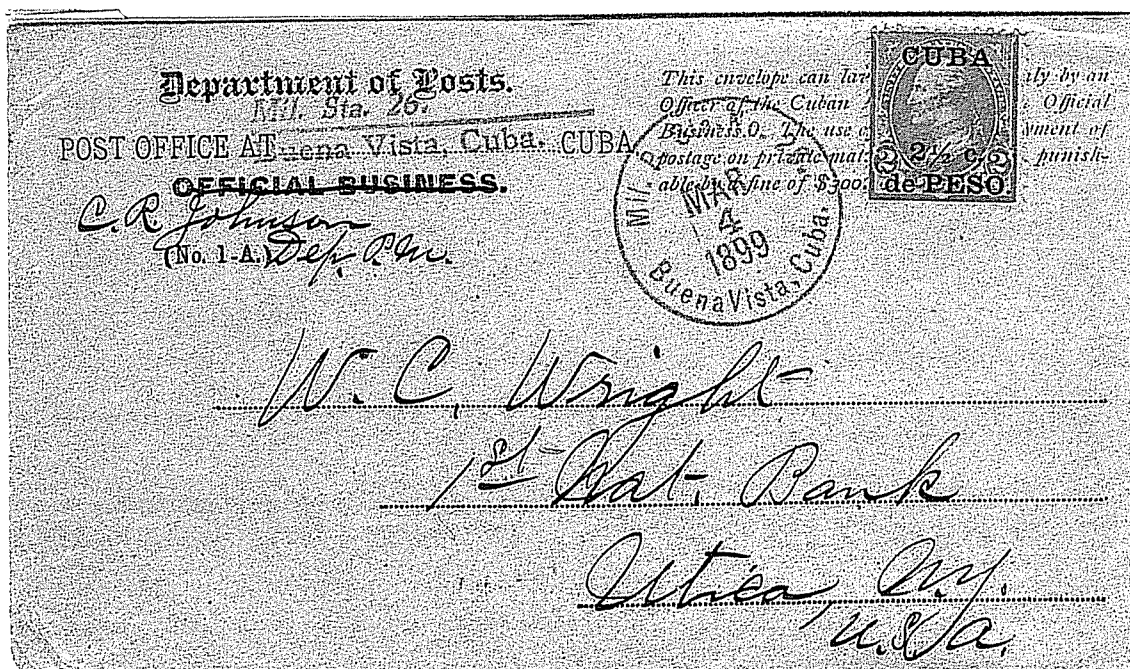
May 10, 1899. Privately used Department of Posts penalty envelope from Buena Vista to Utica, NY. Quintuple weight registered letter (2 cents x 5 = 10 cents + 8 cents registry fee = 18 cents).

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 26. Buena Vista



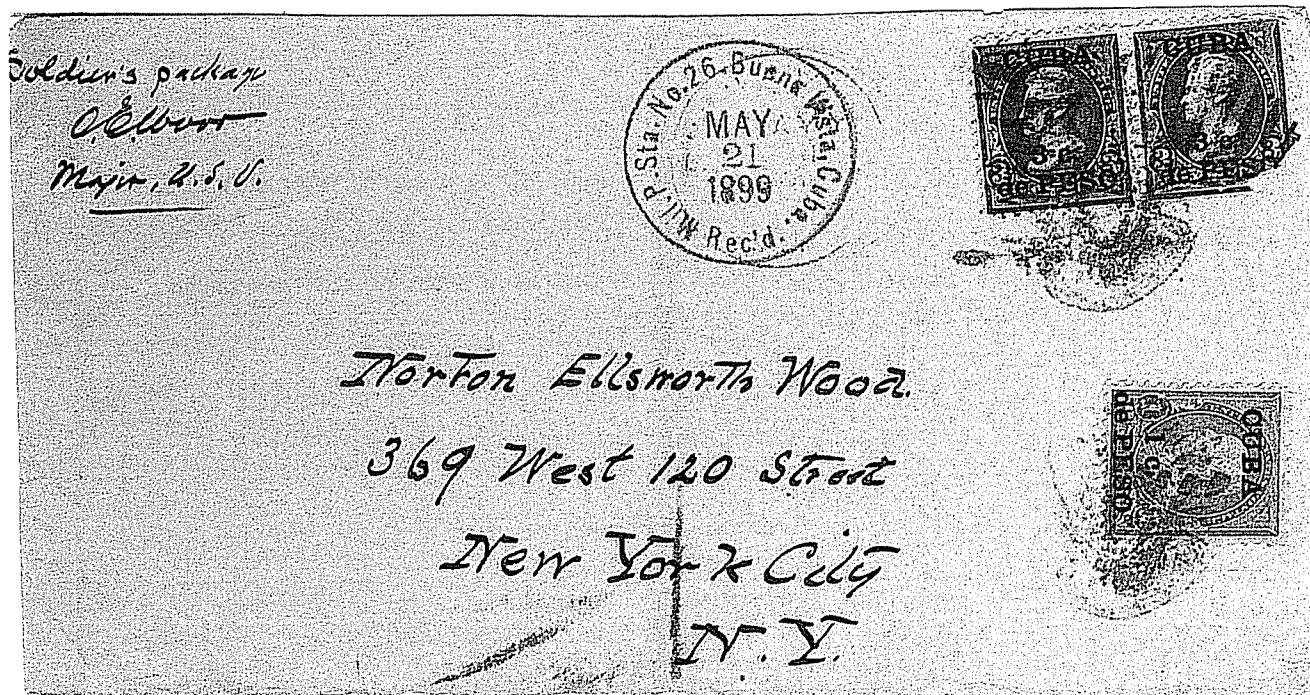
Feb. 10, 1899. Patriotic cover from Buena Vista to New York City. Prepaid soldier's rate. Even though this stamp had a 2 1/2 cent overprint, it was sold and used as a two cent stamp all over the island.



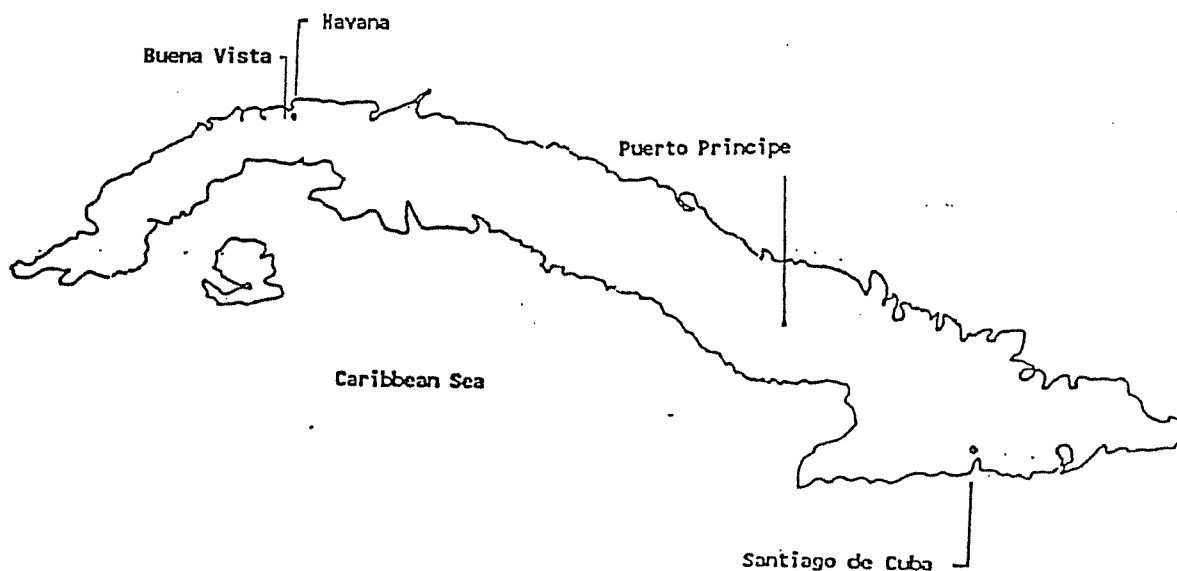
Mar. 4, 1899. Department of Posts penalty envelope from Buena Vista to Utica NY. It was used privately by the Deputy Postmaster. This is the only reported example of the auxiliary straightline handstamp from this station.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 26. Buena Vista



May 21, 1899. Soldier's package from Buena Vista to New York City. The soldier's fourth class rate was one cent per ounce (7 cents). Very few examples of parcel post from this period have survived. The stamps are canceled with the crude oval handstamp. This is the recording copy of the receiving handstamp from Buena Vista.

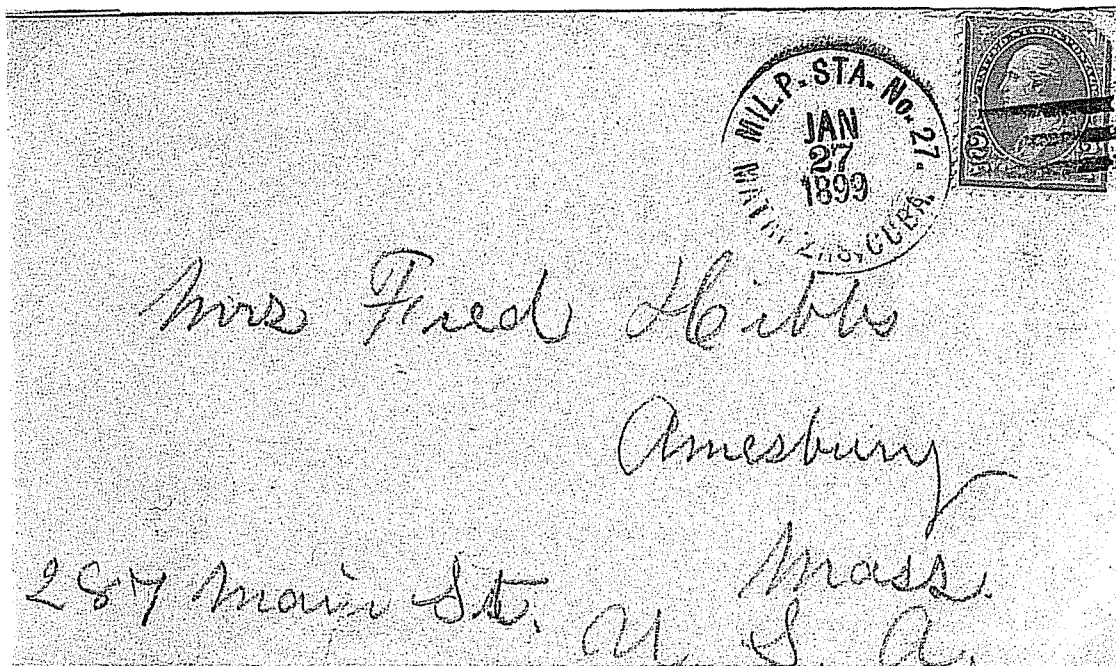


# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

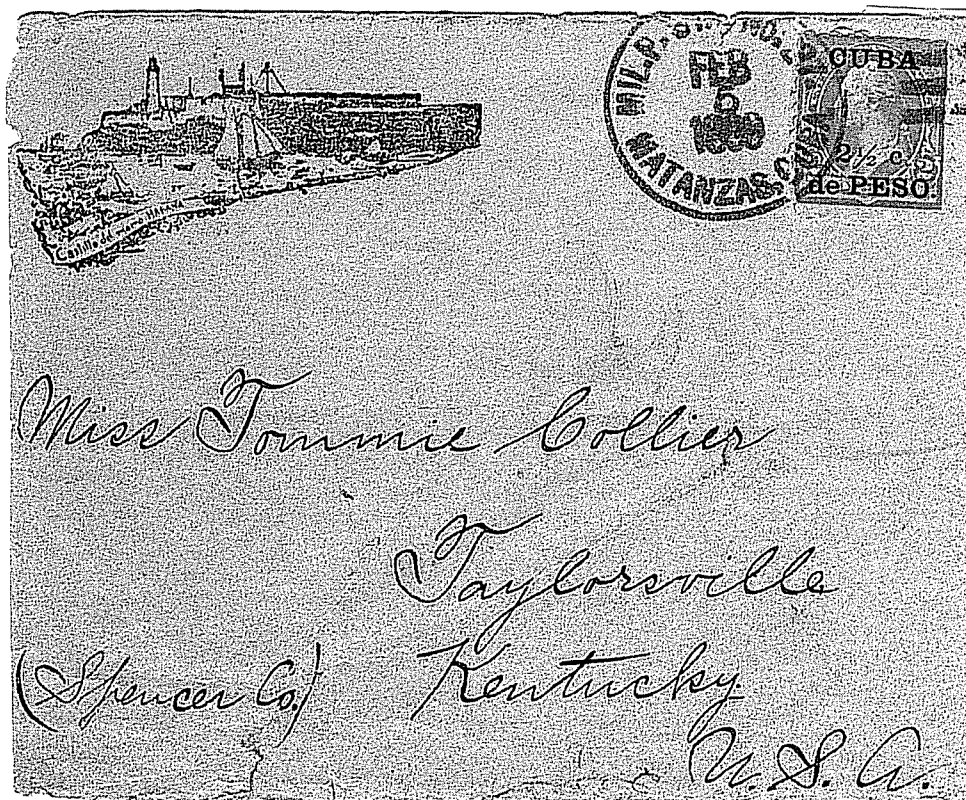
## Station Number 27. Matanzas

This was Cuba's third largest city with a population of 36,374 and a "principal" postal administration. The military station opened on January 6, 1899 and reverted to civilian control on February 26, 1899.

This station used two identical duplex cancelers, a crude oval postmark, a receiving handstamp, and three straightline postage due markings.



Jan. 27, 1899. Prepaid soldier's letter from Matanzas to Amesbury, MA. The earliest recorded date of this marking is January 26. Not properly endorsed as a soldier's letter. Note the clear impression of the handstamp.

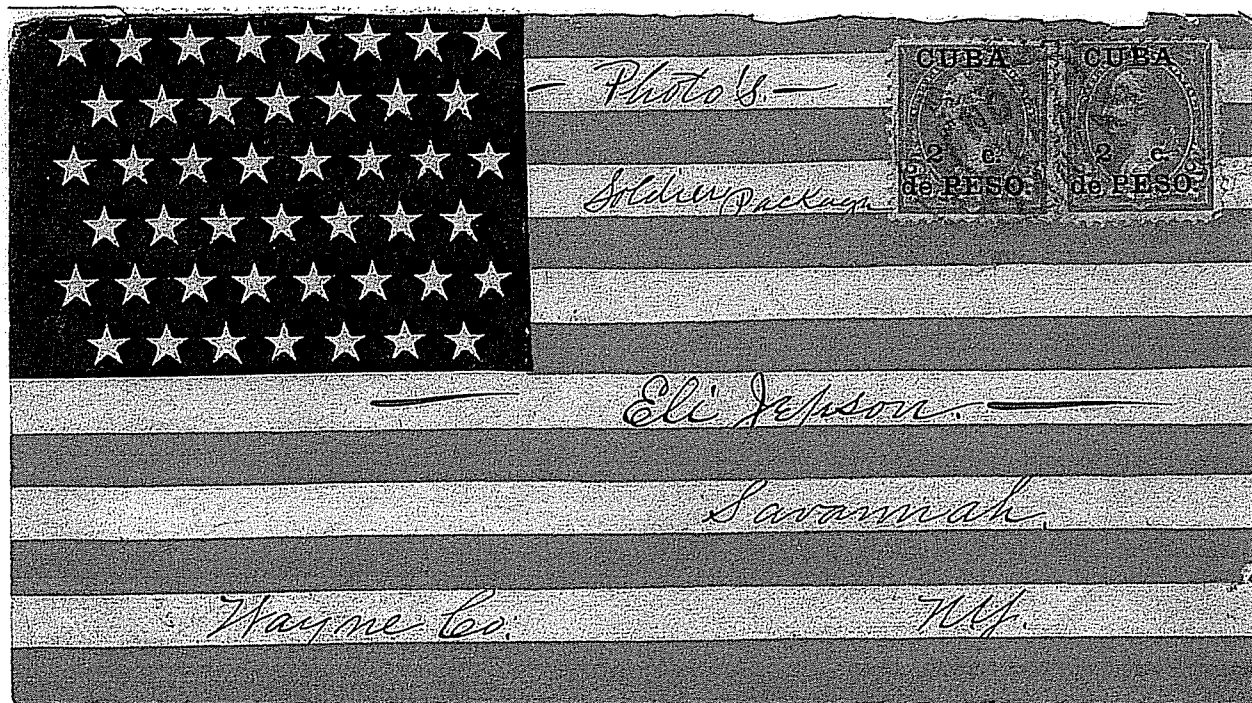


Feb. 6, 1899. Illustrated envelope on a prepaid soldier's rate from Matanzas to Taylorsville, KY. The letter

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 27. Matanzas

There is one other example recorded of the crude oval handstamp from this station on a small fragment.

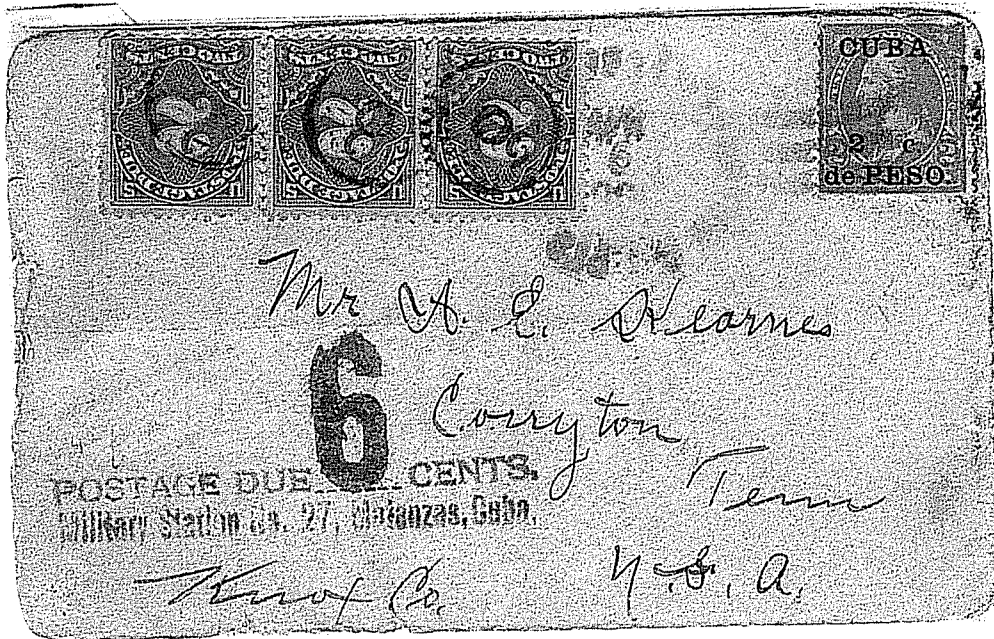


Undated patriotic envelope from Matanzas to New York State containing photographs that were sent as parcel post. Its weight must not have exceeded four ounces since the rate for packages (fourth class) was one cent per ounce.

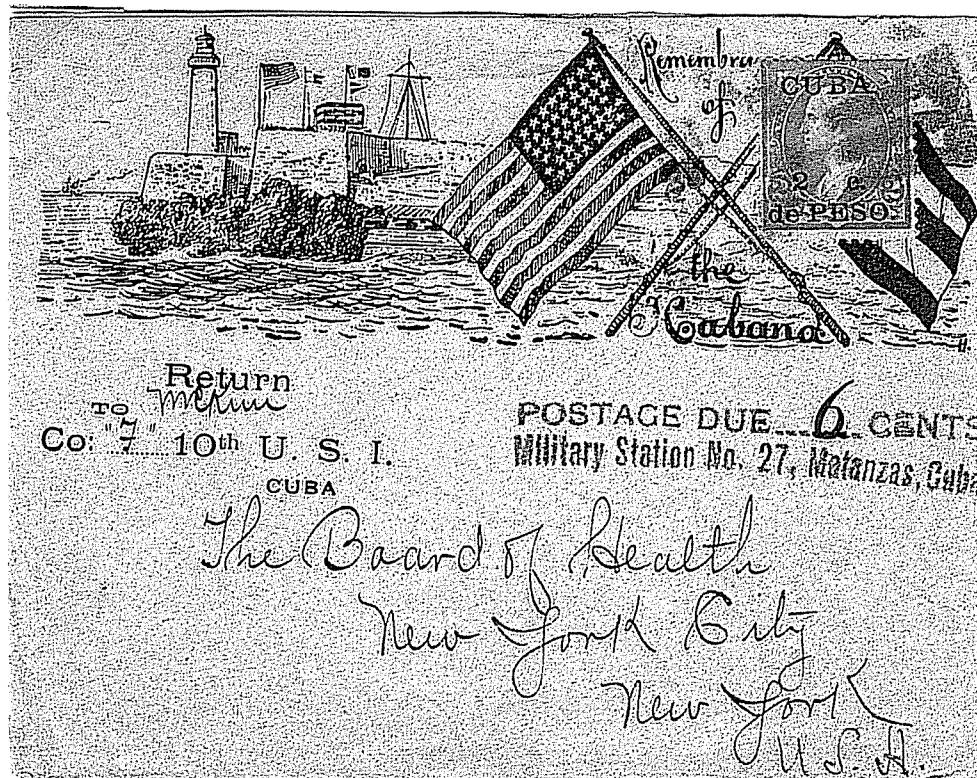
# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Station Number 27. Matanzas

Two of the four reported examples of postage due markings from this station are shown below. These two leave a blank space to write the amount due.



Apr. 6, 1899. Matanzas to Tarrytown, TN. It is most likely a soldier's letter but since it was not properly endorsed as such, it was charged six cents postage due, double the deficit. Note the grossly deformed canceler.

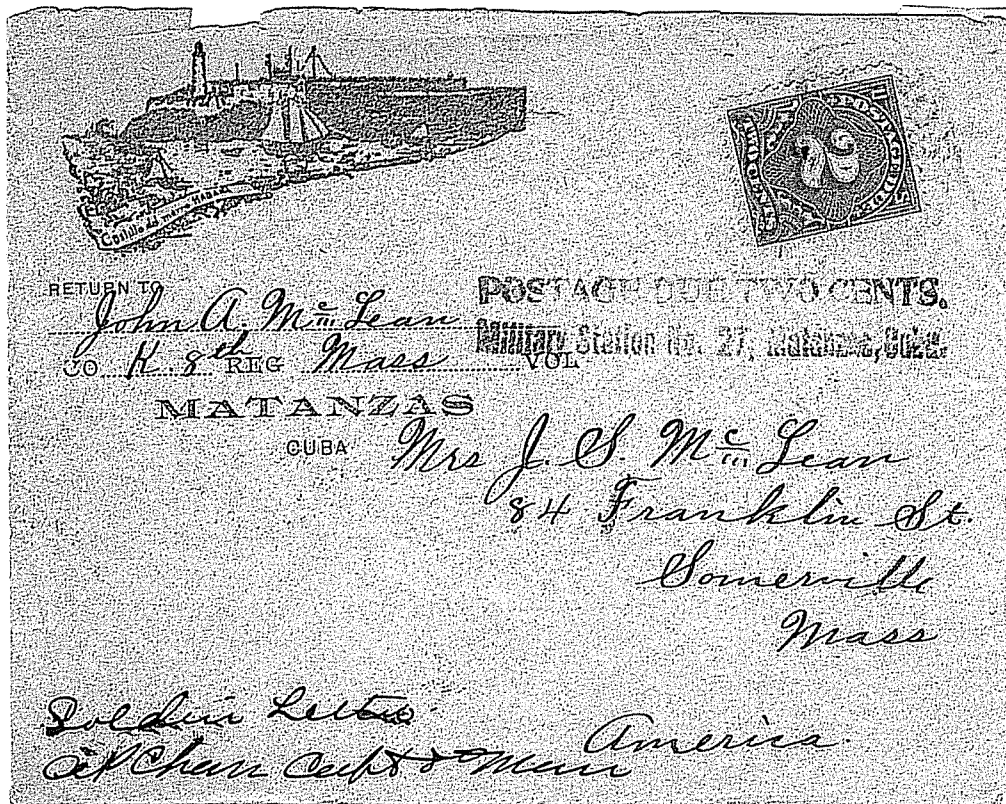


May 29, 1899. Patriotic envelope from Matanzas to New York City. Obviously a soldier's letter but not signed by an officer or chaplain and therefore charged six cents postage due. Again, note the marked deterioration of the canceling device.

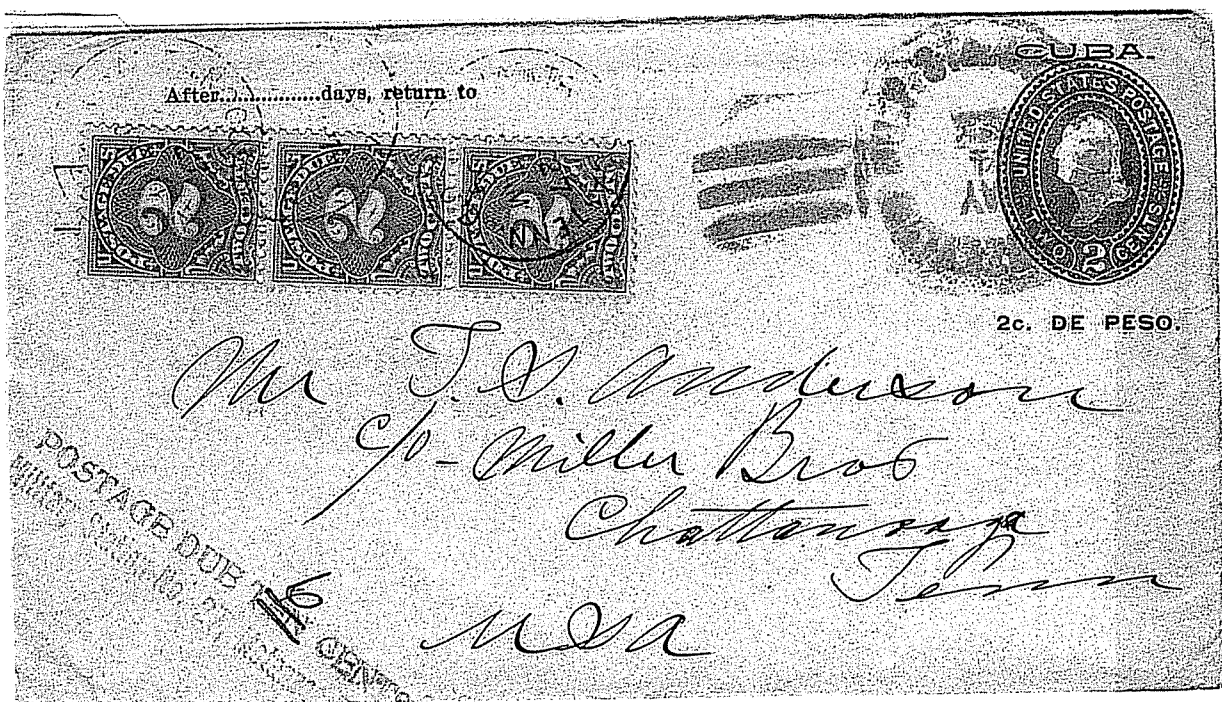
# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Station Number 27. Matanzas

Two of the four reported examples of postage due markings from this station are shown below. These two have the specific amount due within the handstamp.



Feb. 19, 1899. Illustrated envelope from Matanzas to Somerville, MA. Properly endorsed soldier's letter that was sent unpaid. Domestic two cent first class letter rate. No penalty fee was collected from the addressee on unpaid soldier's letters. Only reported example of the "...TWO CENTS." marking and only example in black.

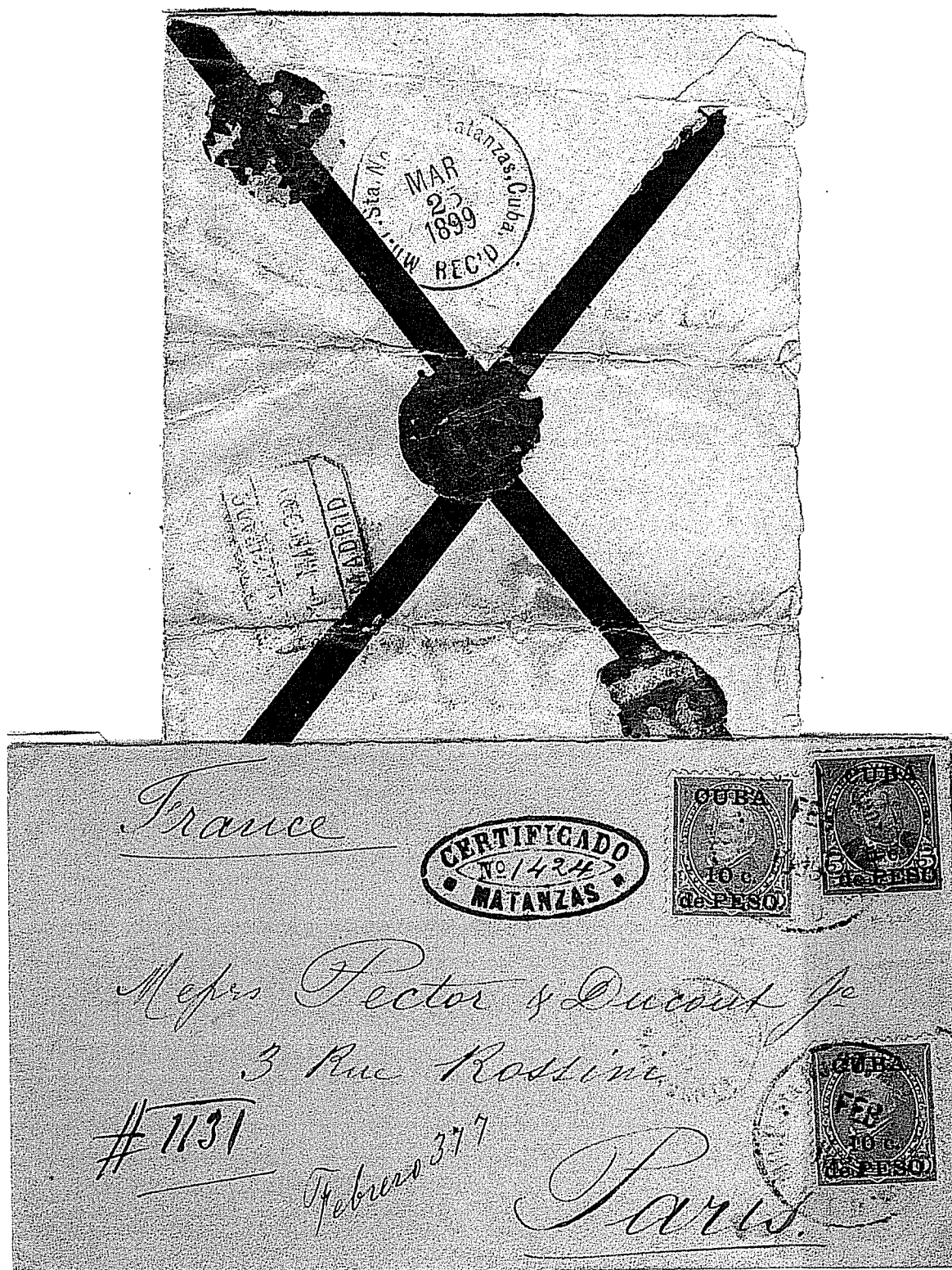


May 14, 1899. Matanzas to Chattanooga, TN. The cover was not properly endorsed as a soldier's letter and was

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 27. Matanzas

The two recorded examples of the receiving marking from this station are shown below.

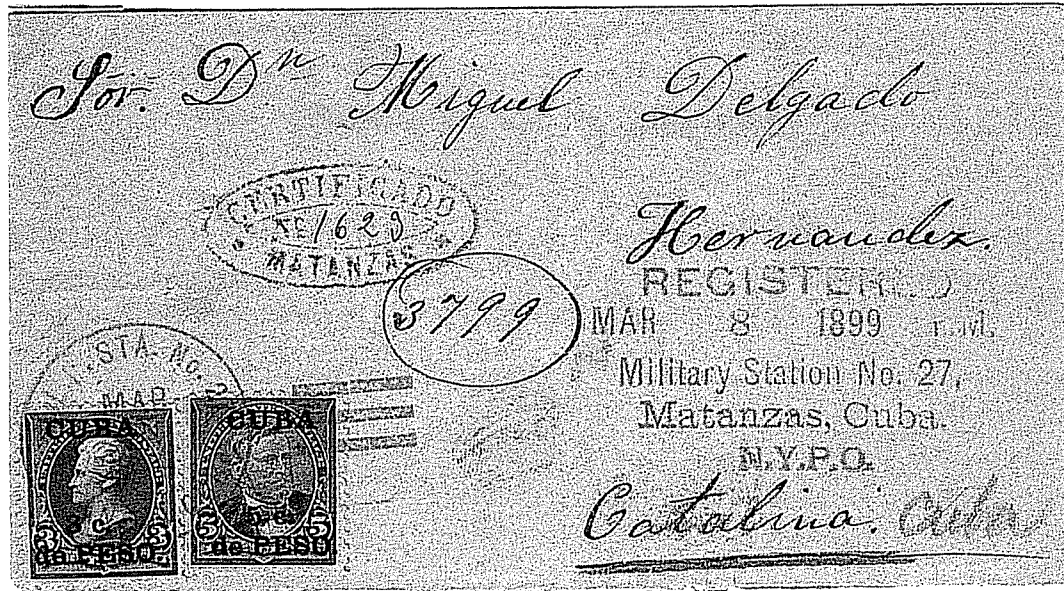


TOP: Mar. 1899. Registered letter from Madrid to Matanzas.

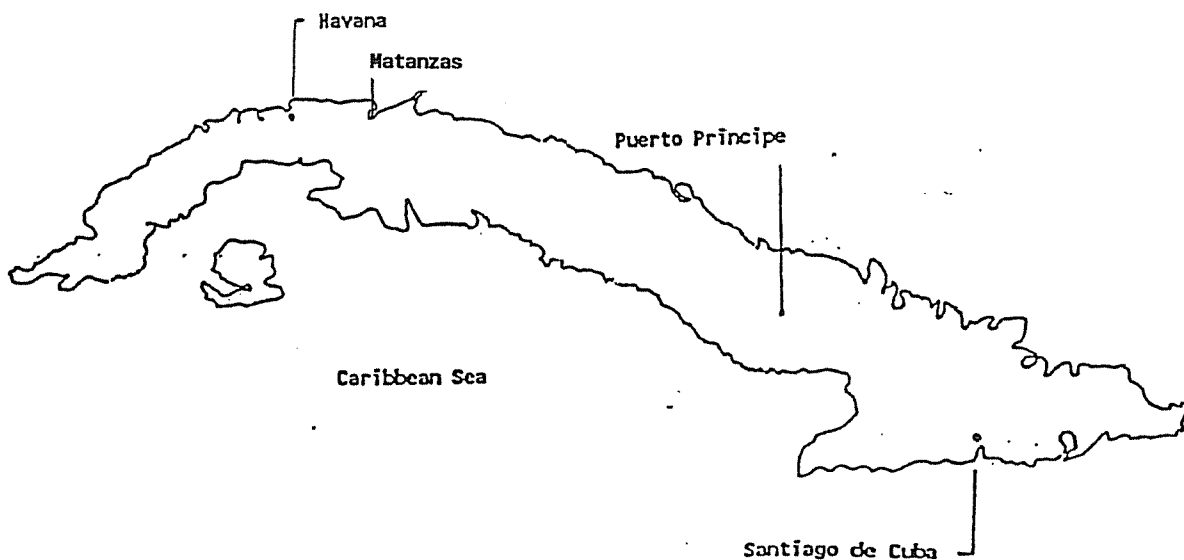
BOTTOM: Feb. 1899. Registered multiple weight civilian letter from Matanzas to Paris. The oval "CERTIFICADO" handstamp is a captured Spanish Colonial marking. The receiving postmark in this case is used to cancel the stamps.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 27. Matanzas



Mar. 8, 1899. Registered civilian letter from Matanzas to Catalina, Cuba. Unusual example of old Spanish period rates since the new postal code was not enforced in this province until April 1, 1899 (3 cents inter-province single letter rate + 5 cents registry fee = 8 cents). This is probably the only example of the Registry marking from this station.

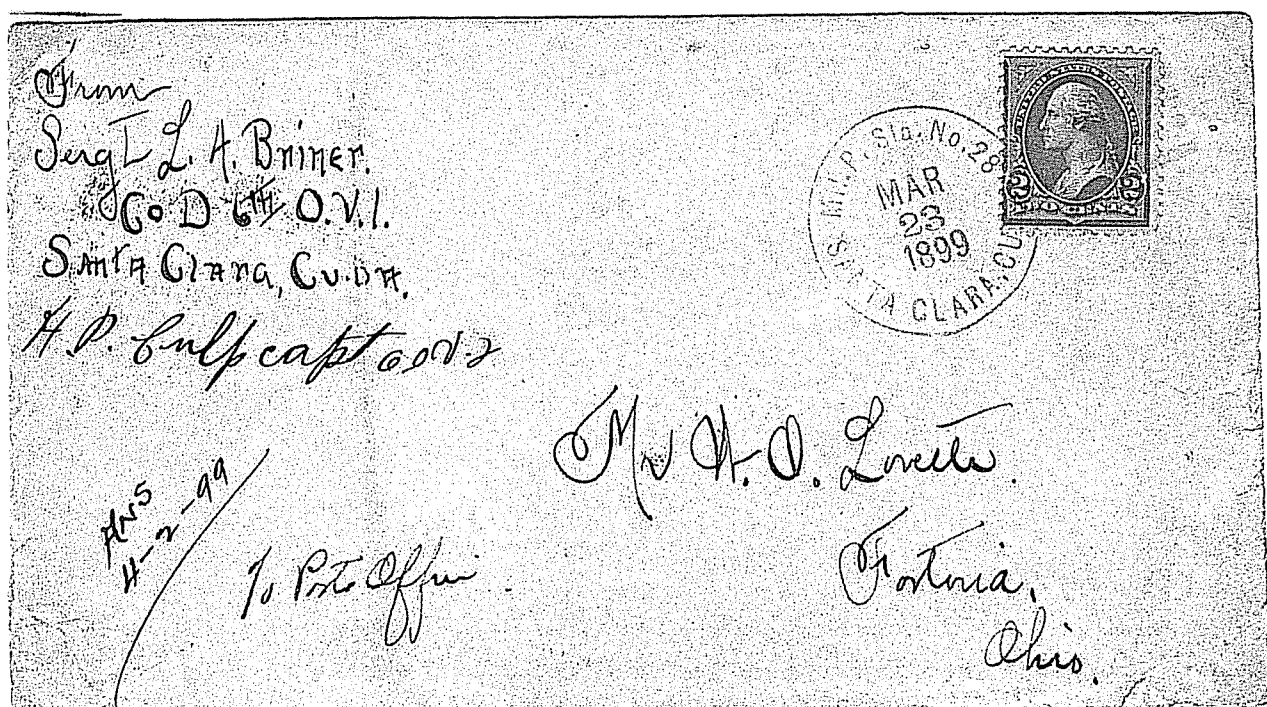


# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Station Number 28. Santa Clara

Santa Clara had one of the four principal postal administrations under the Spanish and had a population of 13,763. The military station opened on January 10, 1899 and was transferred to civilians on February 22 of the same year.

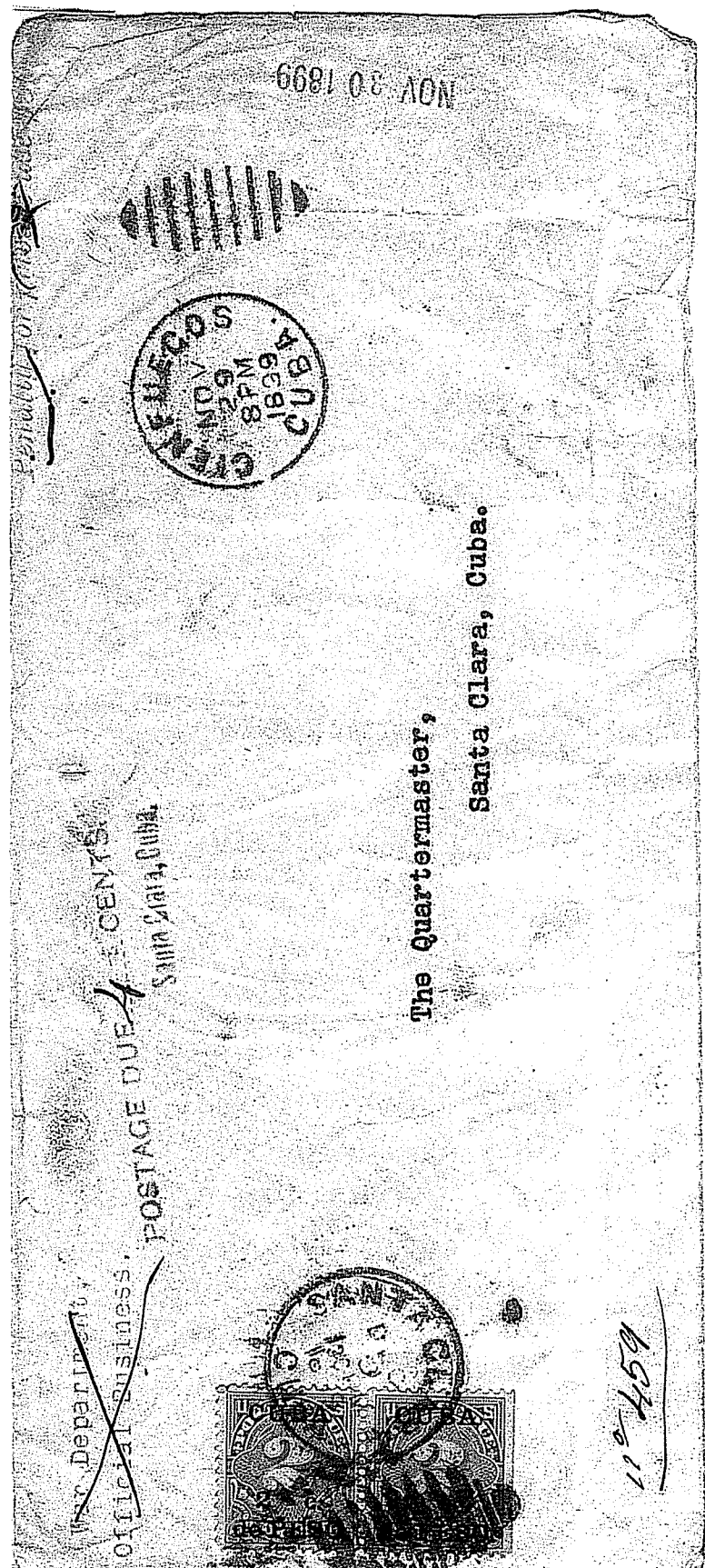
The only recorded markings from this station are the duplex canceler applied in red and a modified postage due straightline handstamp. Below there are examples of the duplex canceler on soldier's letters franked with overprinted and non-overprinted stamps. Order of March 24, 1899 specified that the special stamps overprinted for Cuba must be used in the island.



# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 28. Santa Clara

Nov. 29, 1899. Double weight unpaid war department penalty envelope from Cienfuegos to Santa Clara. Since the free franking privileges of the sender were unclear, the letter was charged the deficit (4 cents) upon arrival to Santa Clara. Only recorded example of this postage due marking from which the words "Military Station" were deleted after the station passed under civilian control.

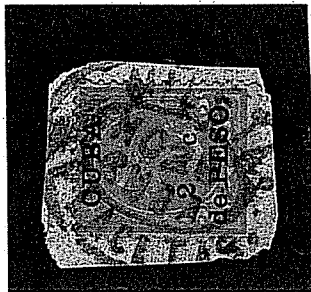


# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

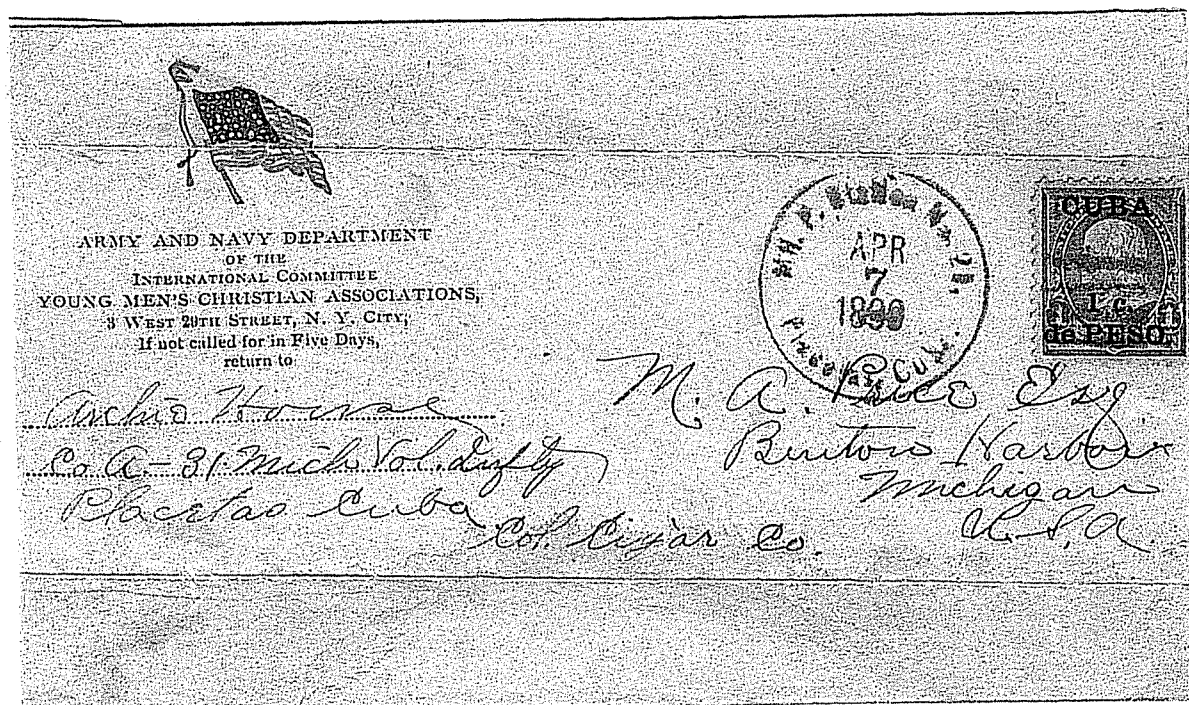
Station Number 29. Placetas

This town had a population of 5,409 and a fourth class post office. the military station opened on February 1, 1899 and passed under civilian control on February 26, 1899.

The two types of cancellers used on this station are shown below.



The only recorded example of the crude oval from this station.



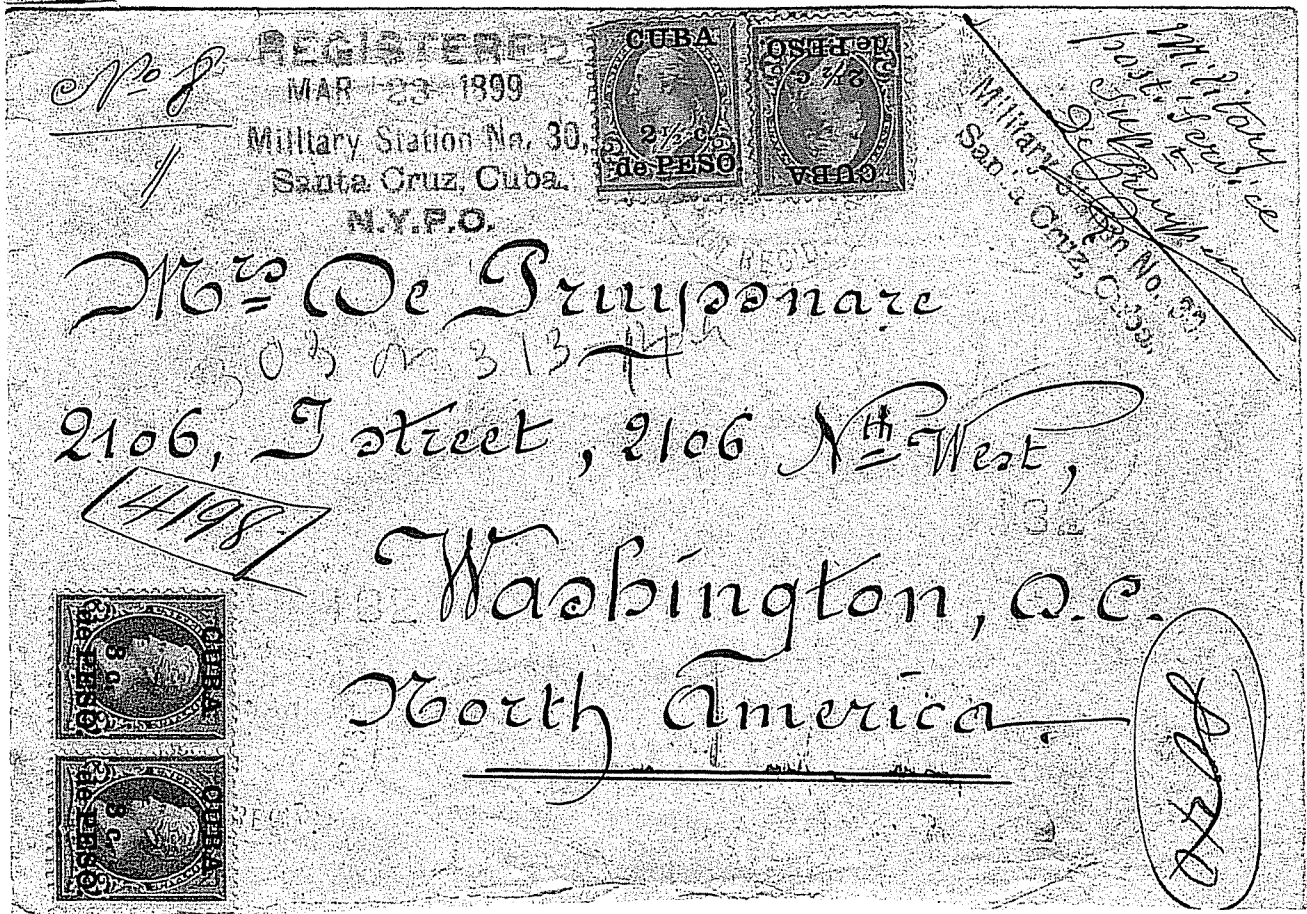
Apr. 7, 1899. Patriotic wrapper from Placetas to Michigan. Prepaid soldier's newspaper rate. There are two other recorded examples of this cancelation.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Station Number 30. Santa Cruz

This town had a population of 1,210 and a third class colonial post office. The military station opened on February 1, 1899 and reverted to civilian control on February 17 of the same year.

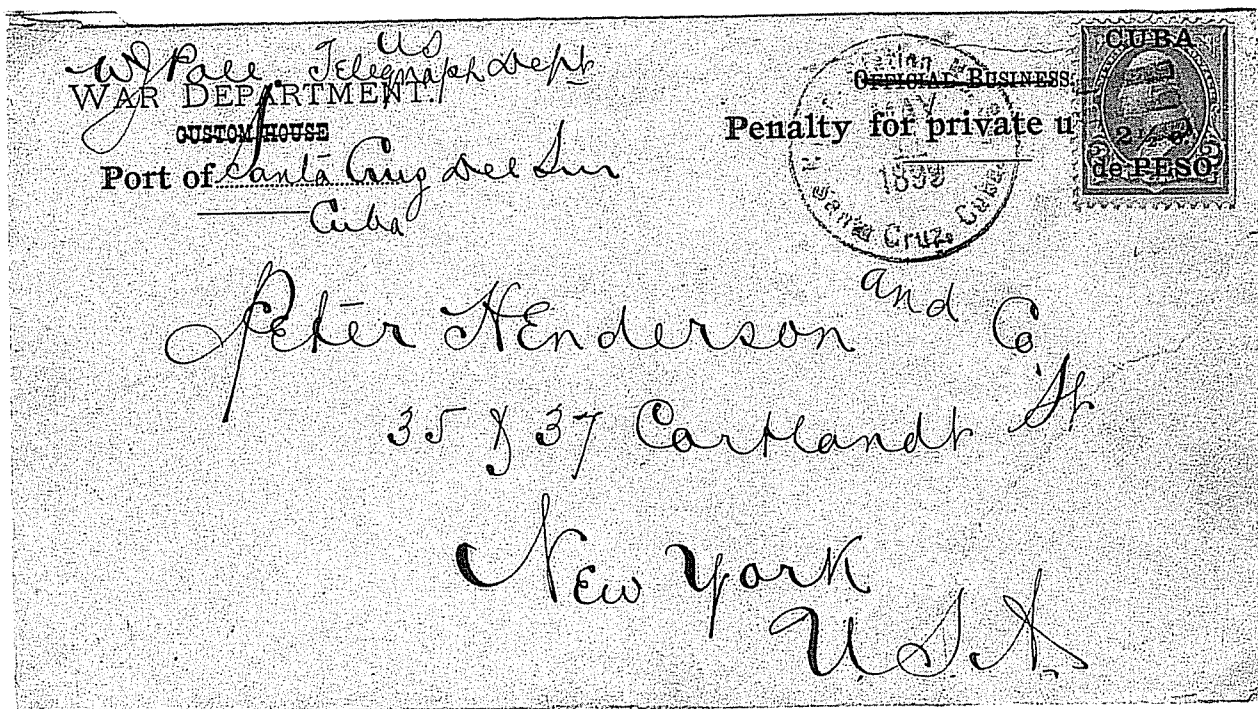
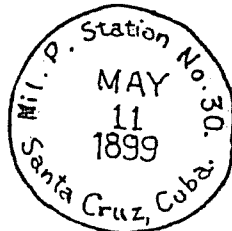
Four types of markings were used in this station: a duplex canceler, a receiving postmark, a registry handstamp, and a straightline auxiliary marking.



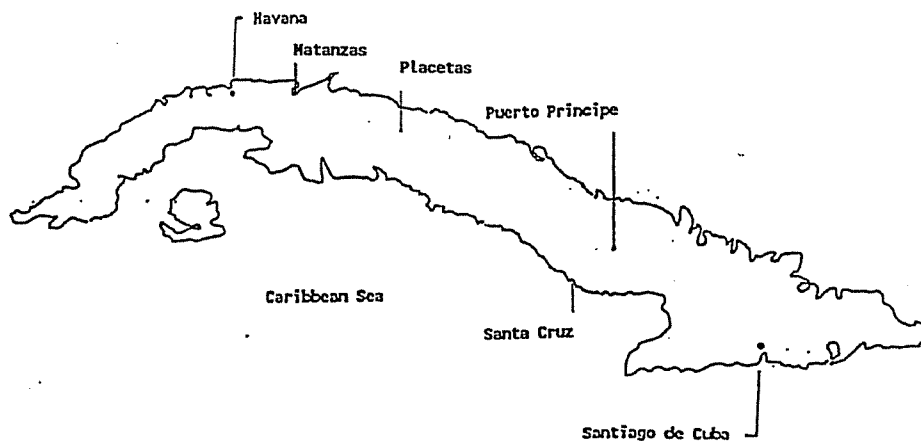
Mar. 23, 1899. Santa Cruz del Sur to Washington, DC. Registered soldier's letter (2 cents first class + 8 cents registry fee = 10 cents). There is one other example of each the registered and straightline auxiliary marking. This is the only recorded copy of the receiving handstamp which obliterates the stamps.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 30. Santa Cruz



May 11, 1899. Privately used War Department penalty envelope from Santa Cruz del Sur to New York. Prepaid soldier's rate. Latest recorded usage from this station.

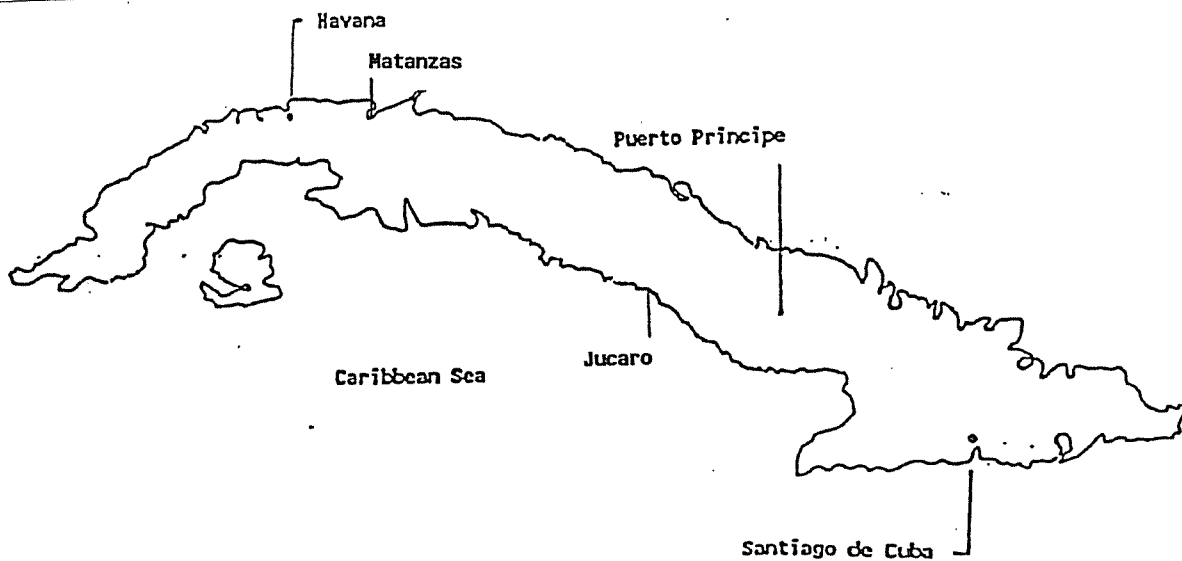
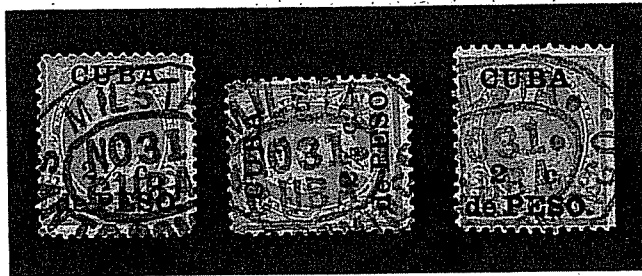


## U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

### Station Number 31. Santo Domingo

This town had a third class post office and a population of 2,079. The official opening date of the military station was February 1, 1899 and it reverted to civilian management on February 11, 1899. The garrison at this station consisted of twelve men.

The only recorded items from this station are the three loose stamps canceled with the crude oval shown below.

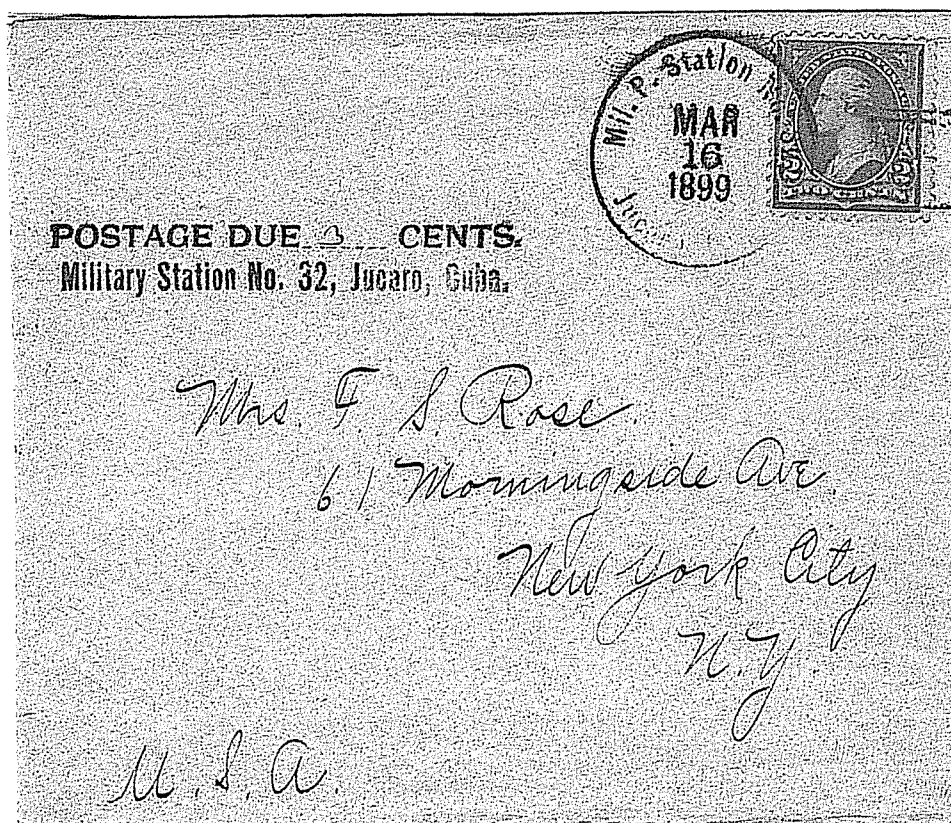


## U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

### Station Number 32. Jucaro

This small southern coast town was inhabited by only 468 people and had a fourth class colonial post office. The military station opened on February 1, 1899 and was transferred to civilians on the 17th of the same month.

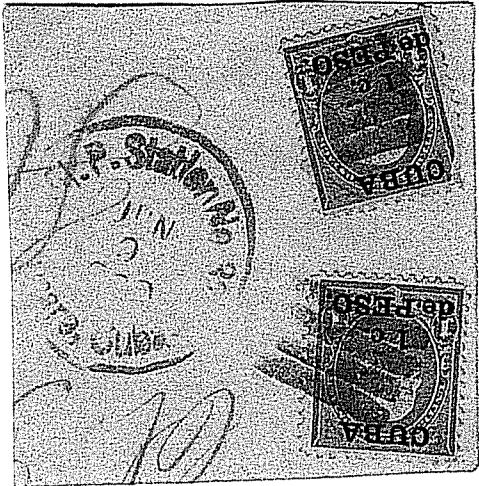
This station used a duplex killer, a postage due straightline marking, and a crude oval handstamp. About half a dozen items have been recorded from Jucaro.



Mar. 16, 1899. Soldier's letter from Jucaro to New York City. Since the envelope was not properly endorsed as a soldier's letter, it was treated as a civilian letter charged the deficit (3 cents) at Jaruco. It should have been charged double the deficit. This is the only reported example of the postage due marking from this station.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

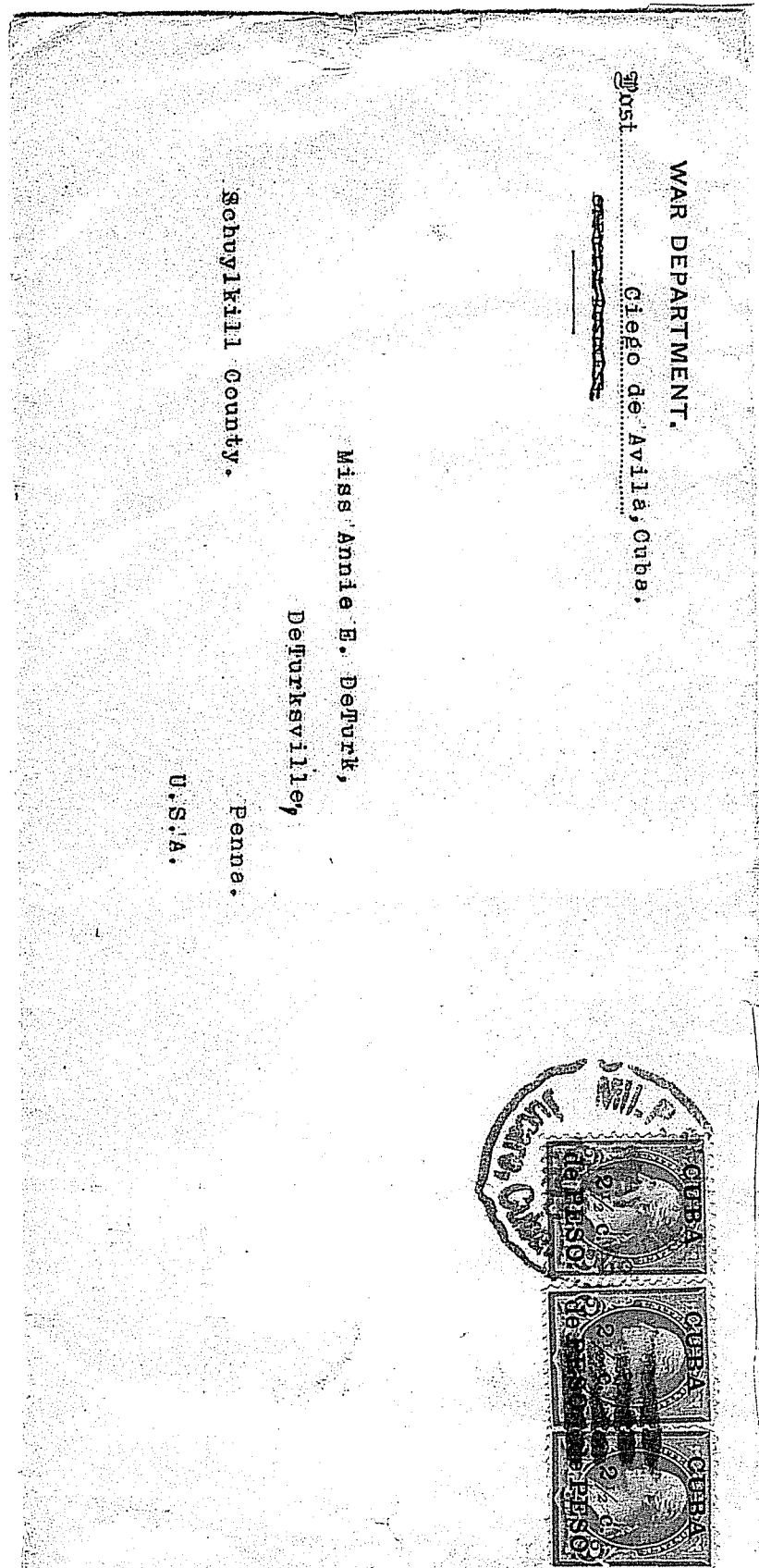
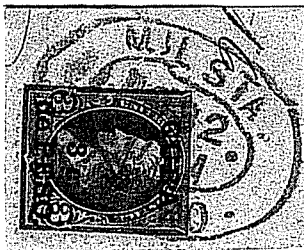
Station Number 32. Jucaro



ABOVE: Latest recorded usage from this station showing the rubber device breaking up.

RIGHT: Prepaid triple weight soldier's rate to Pennsylvania.

BELOW: The only recorded usage of the crude oval from this office.

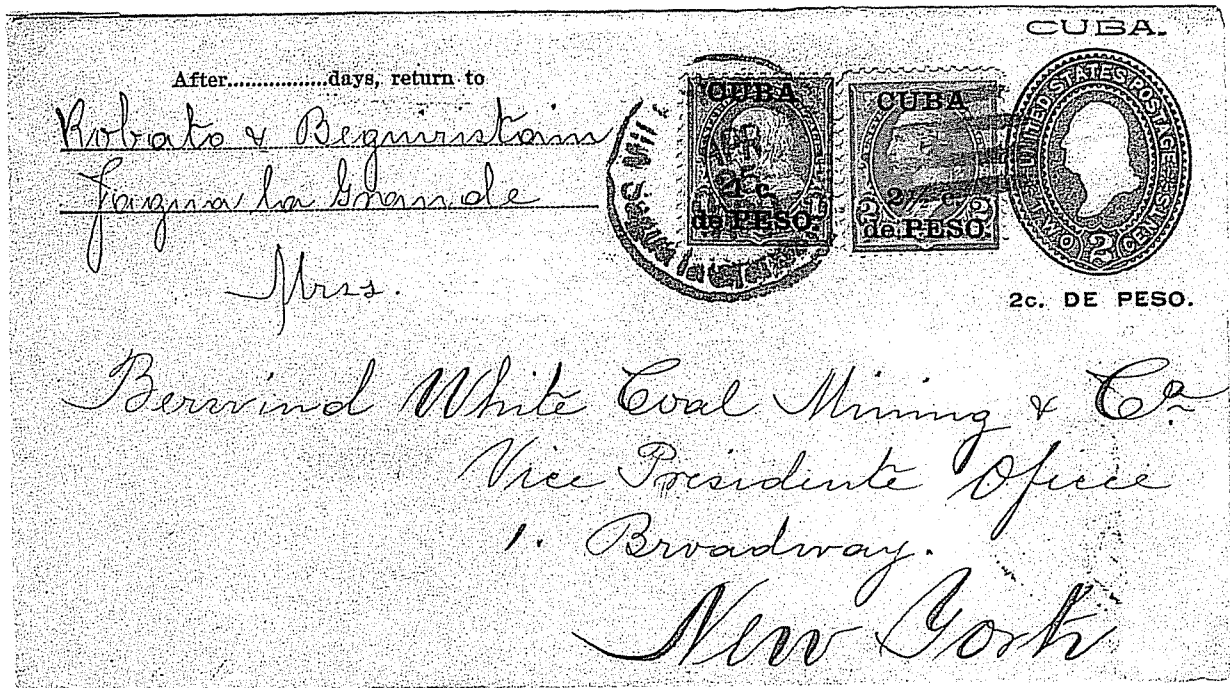


# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Station Number 33. Sagua la Grande

This town had a second class colonial post office and a population of 12,728. The military post office officially operated from February 1 to 27, 1899.

The only type of marking from this station is the duplex canceler. About a dozen covers have been recorded from this station.



Apr. 25, 1899. Civilian rate letter from Sagua la Grande to New York.



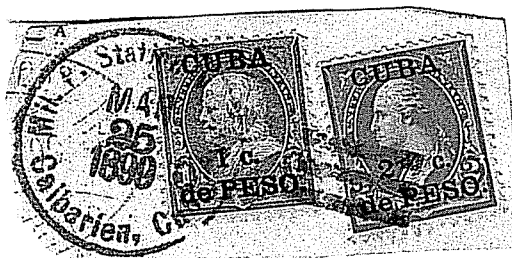
Jun. 10, 1899. Patriotic soldier's cover from Sagua la Grande to Illinois.

## U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

### Station Number 34. Caibarien

This town had a third class post office and a population of 7,013. The military post office officially operated from February 1 to 27, 1899.

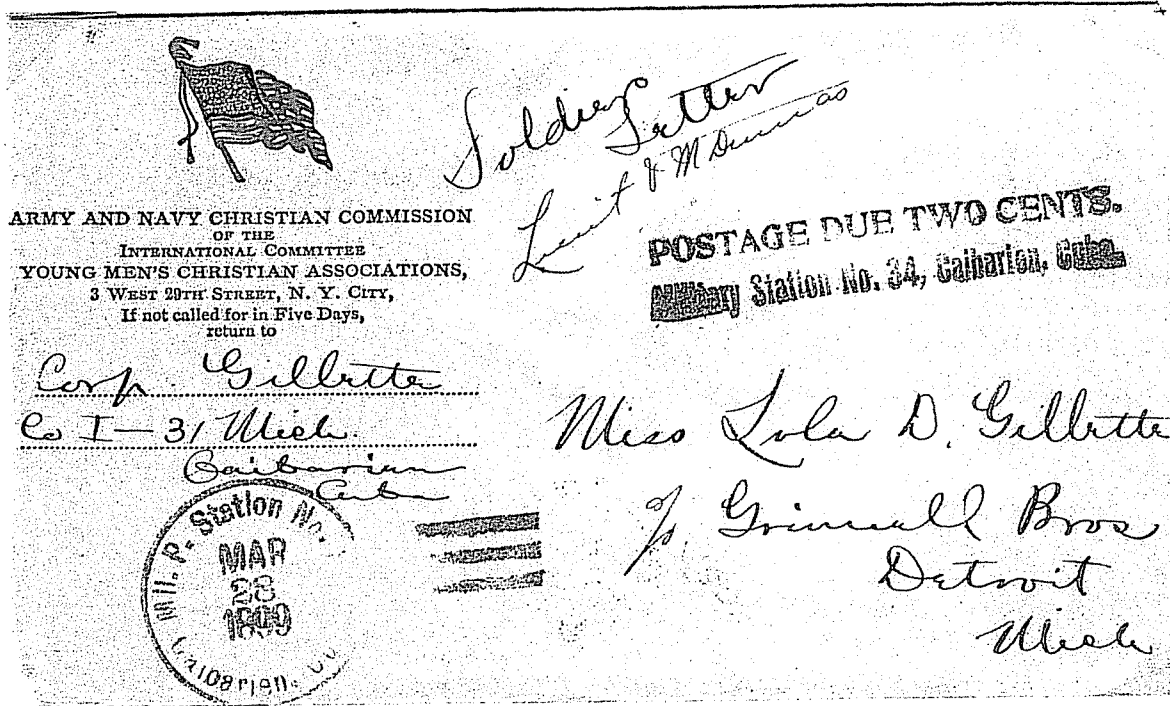
A duplex canceler and a postage due straightline marking were used at this station. All five recorded usages are known used in March.



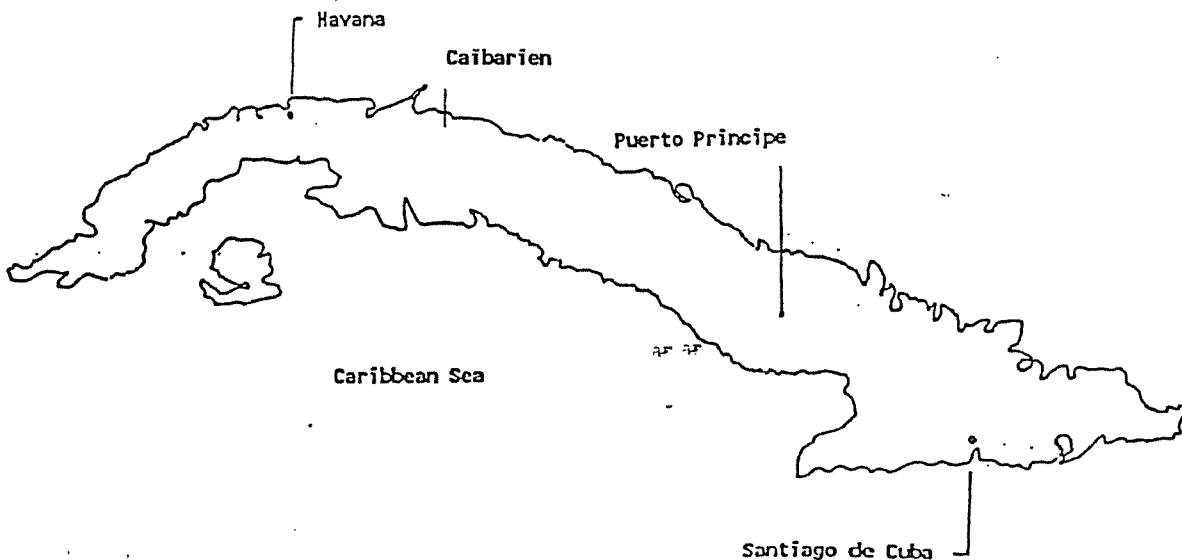
Mar. 1899. Prepaid soldier's rate from Caibarien to St. Louis, MO.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Station Number 34. Caibarien



Mar. 28, 1899. Unpaid soldier's patriotic envelope from Caibarien to Detroit. This is the only recorded example of the postage due marking from this station.

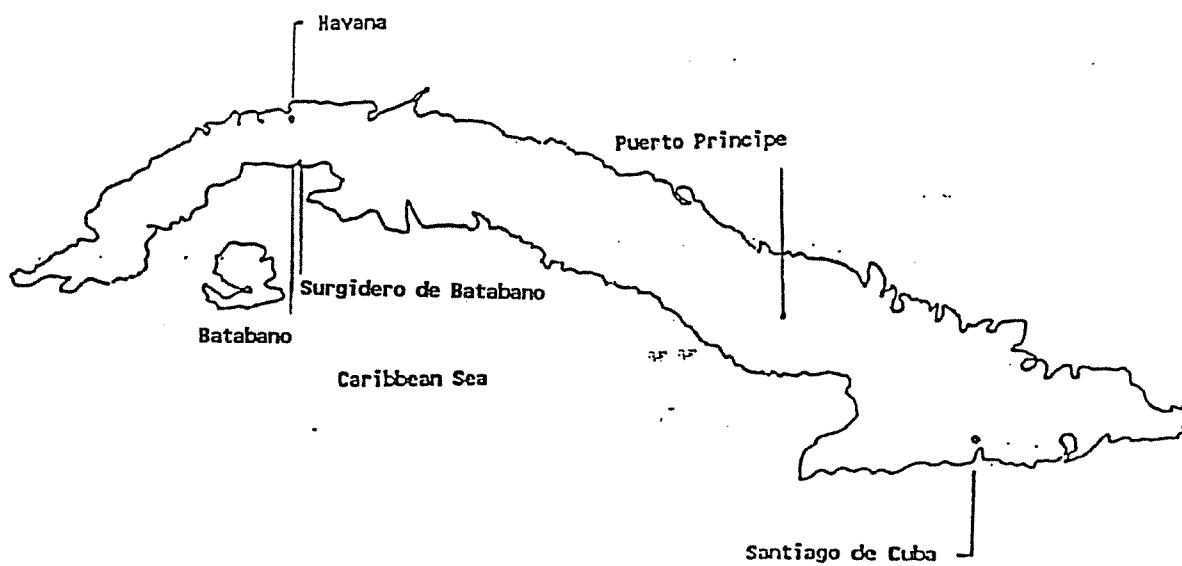
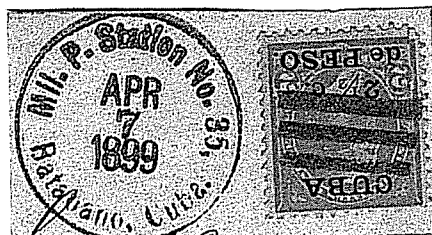


## U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

### Station Number 35. Batabano

This small village near the southern coast had 1,025 inhabitants and a third class post office. The military post office officially operated from February 1 to 17, 1899.

The only item ever recorded from this station is illustrated below.

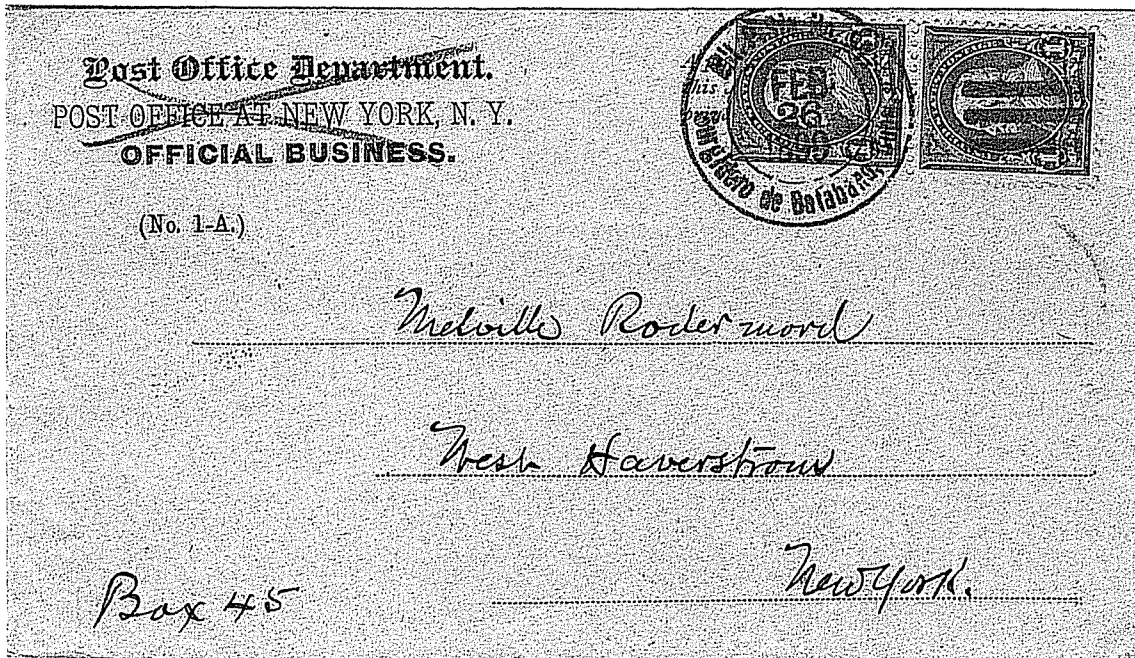
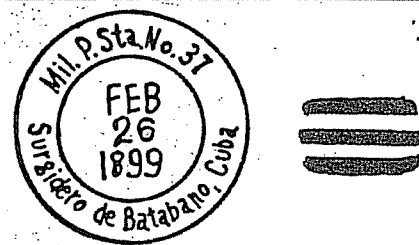


## U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

### Station Number 37. Surgidero de Batabano

This town had a population of 3,638 and a third class post office. The military post office officially opened on February 10, 1899 and "closed" on February 26, 1899.

A new style of duplex canceler was used in this station and at station # 38. The only two items recorded from this station are illustrated below.



Feb. 26, 1899. Post Office Department official envelope used privately on a soldier's letter from Surgidero de Batabano to New York State.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

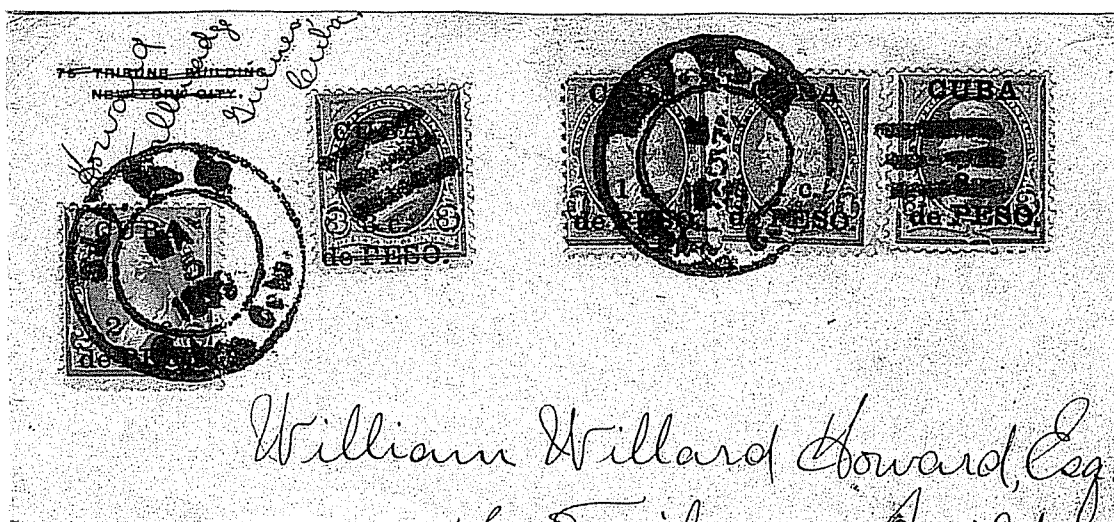
## Station Number 38. Guines

This town possessed a third class post office and a population of 8,149. The military post office officially opened on February 10, 1899 and reverted to civilian control on the 24th of the same month.

This station used a double circle duplex killer, a crude oval canceler, and a receiving handstamp. Barreras reported a straightline postage due marking with the words "Military Station" deleted but no examples have been seen. A total of six items are recorded from this station, all of them fragments.



The fragment on the left is the earliest recorded item from this station.



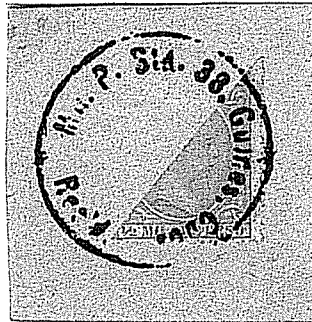
Latest usage from Guines.

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

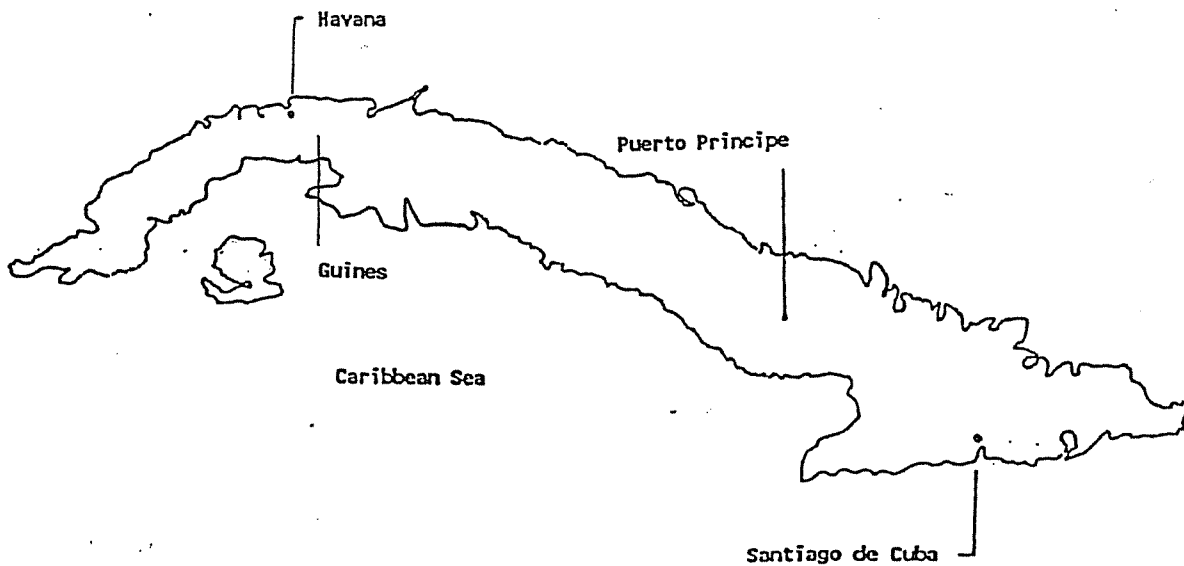
Station Number 38. Guines



Only reported example of the crude oval.



There is one other example of the receiving handstamp from this station which is also canceling a bisected Spanish colonial stamp.

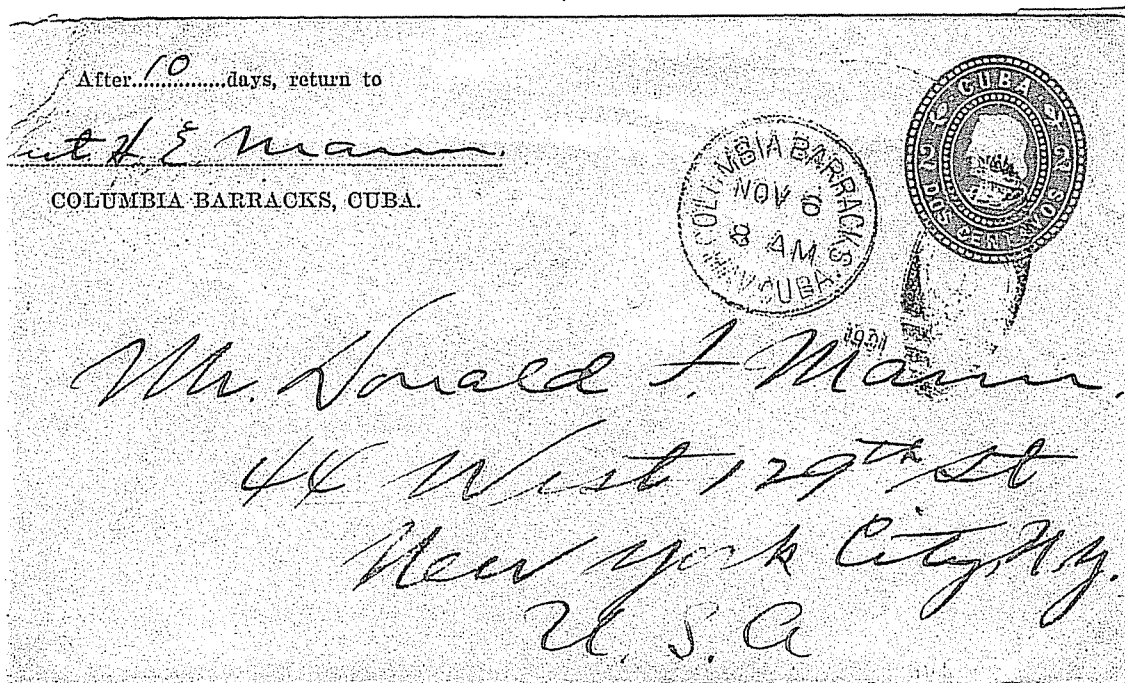


## U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

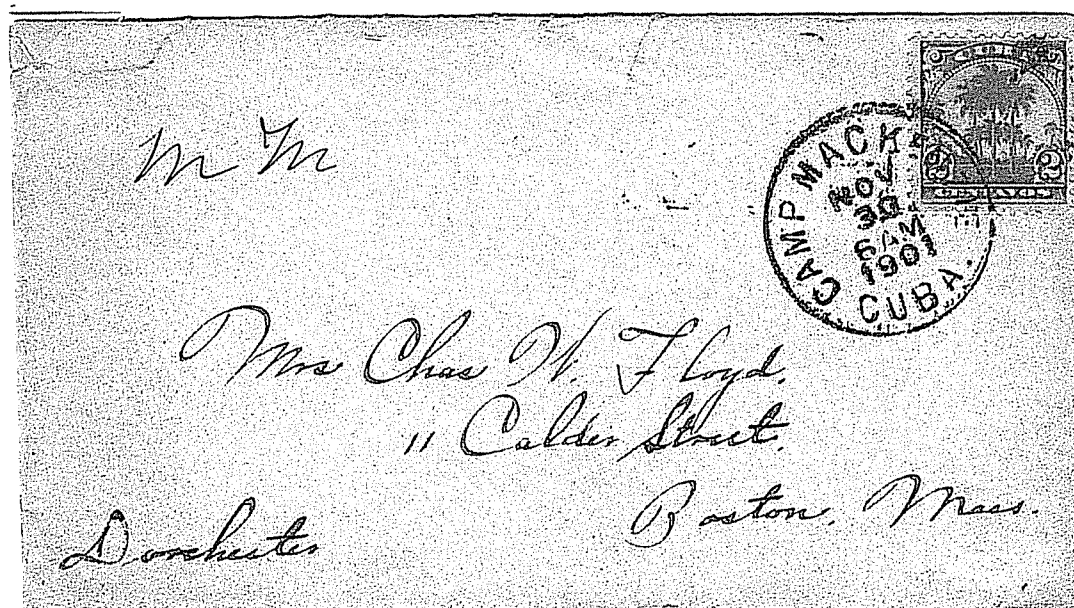
### Military Camps. Cuba

After the closing of the military stations, US soldiers were housed in military camps that were near the largest cities. Only three military camps used distinctive cancellations on their mail.

The biggest military installation in Cuba was Columbia Barracks. It was located near Havana and operated from the day after the closing of military station number 10 until the day before Cuba became independent (February 18, 1899 to May 19, 1902).



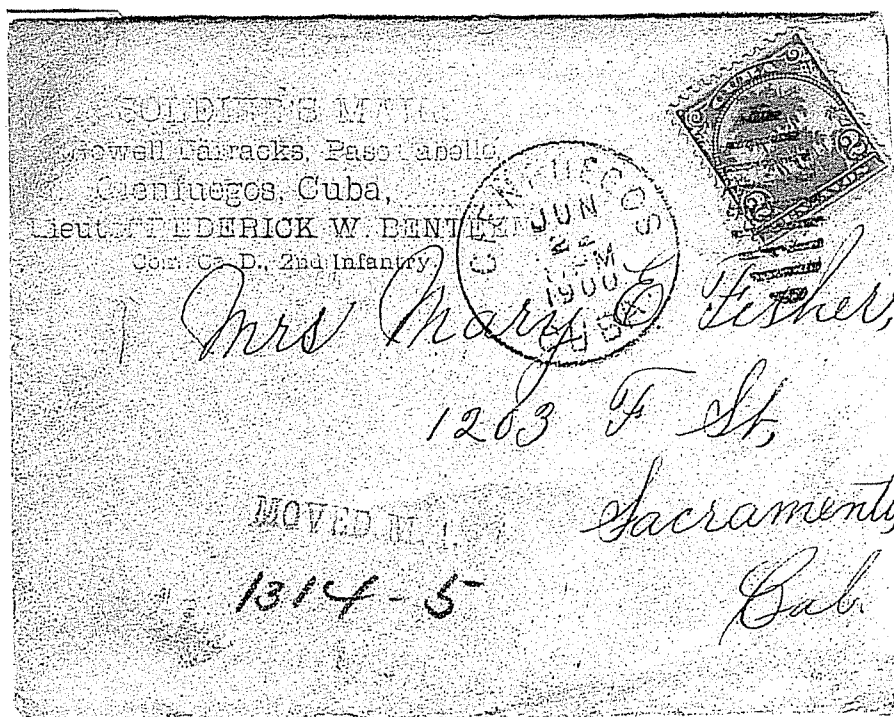
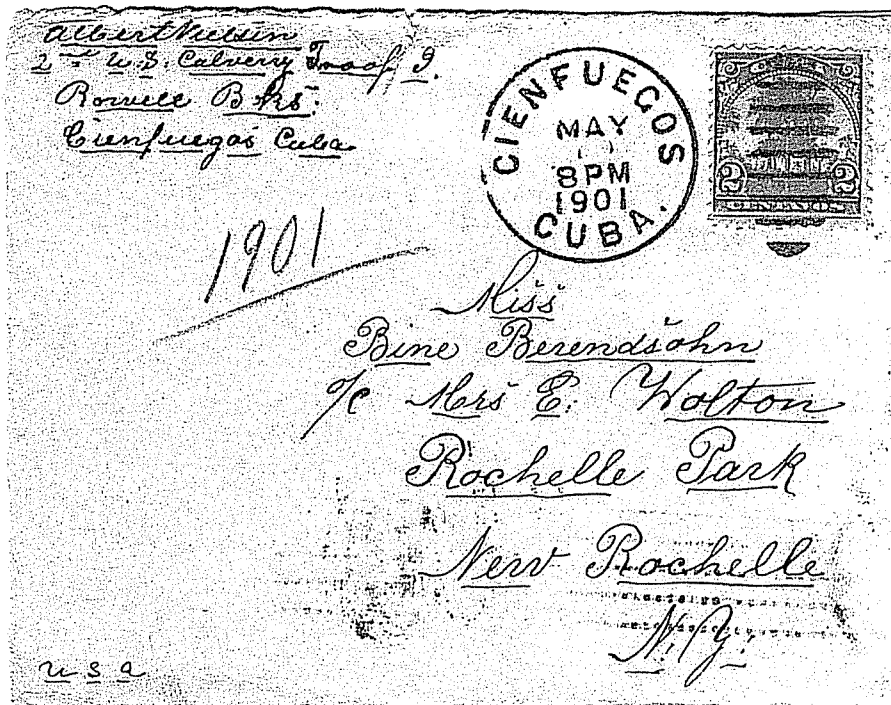
Camp Mackenzie was located near the city of Puerto Principe. It opened around April 28, 1900 and closed on January 27, 1902. There are four items recorded with this cancellation.



# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA



## Military Camps. Cuba

Rowel Barracks was located near the city of Cienfuegos and most of its mails were sent through the local civilian post office. Below there are two examples of letters originating in this Camp. On the first one it is indicated in manuscript and on the second by handstamp.



### Military Camps. Cuba

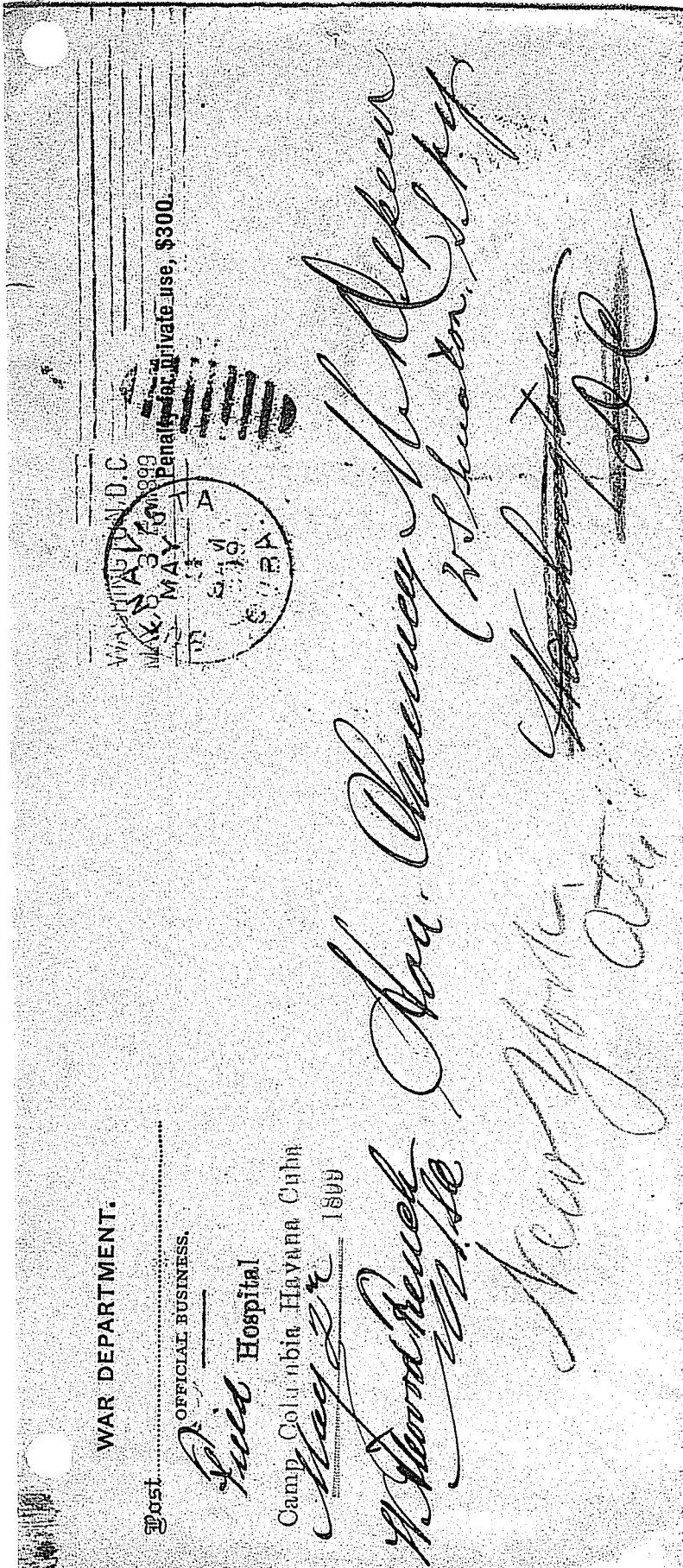
Sept. 15-6 P<sup>m</sup>  
Mead Cycle Co.,  
Chicago  
usa

*L. P. Killian*  
*Co. A. 2<sup>nd</sup> M. S. Inf.*  
*Sancti Spiritus Barracks, Cuba.*  
  


*Mrs. Lettie Winterberger*  
*Peru, Ind. U. S. A.*

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

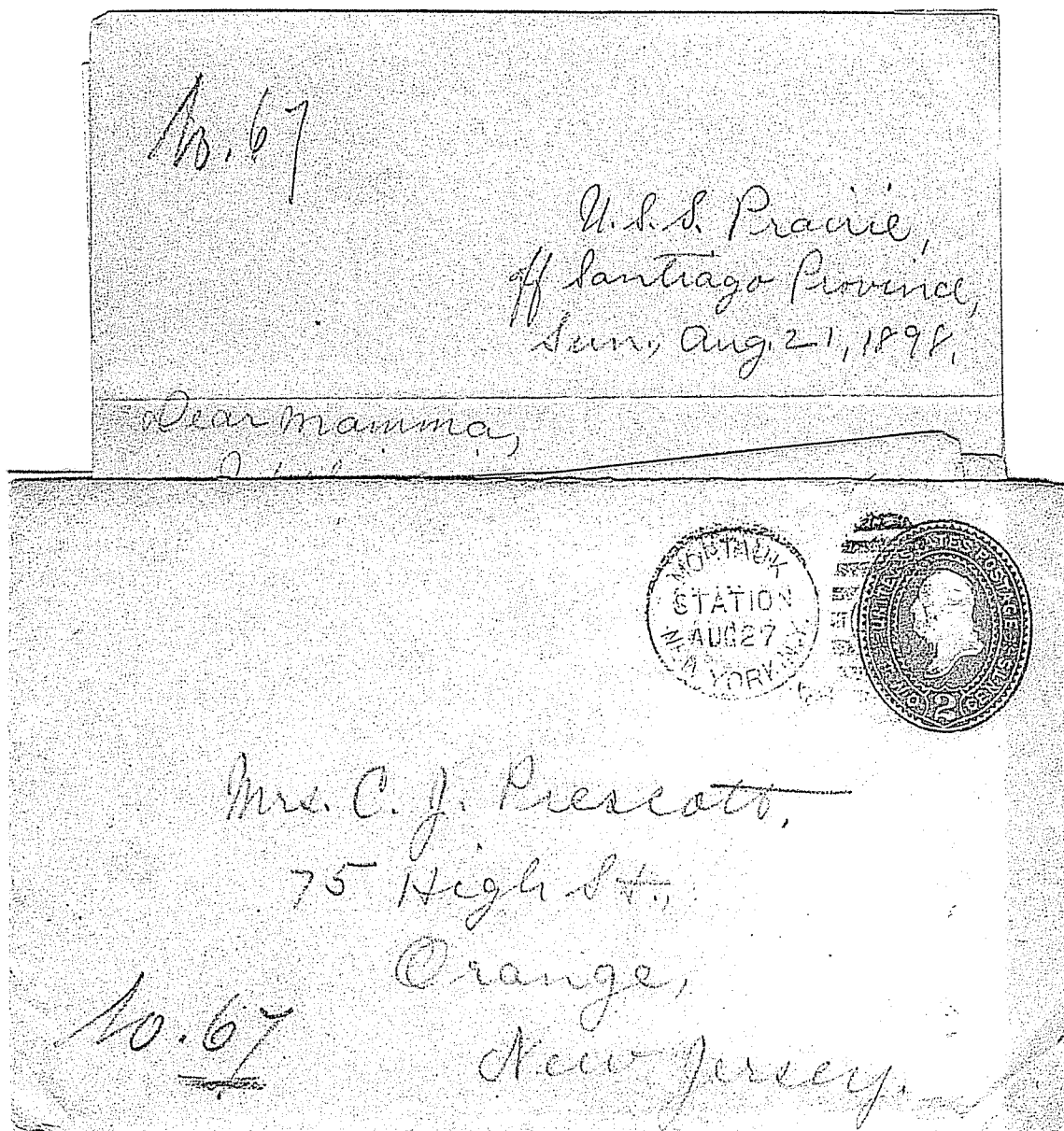
Military Hospitals. Cuba



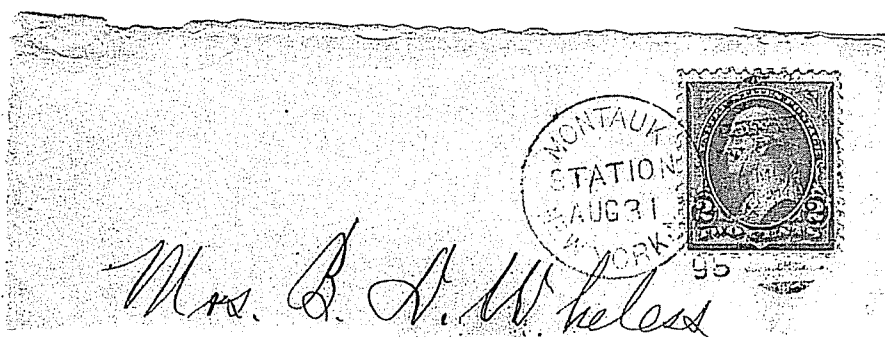
# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Military Camps. USA

By the end of June 1899, 496 officers and men had died in action, 202 others had died of wounds, and 5,509 died of disease.



Aug. 21, 1898. Soldier's letter to Orange, NJ. It was written on board the U.S.S. Prairie and mailed at Montauk Station.

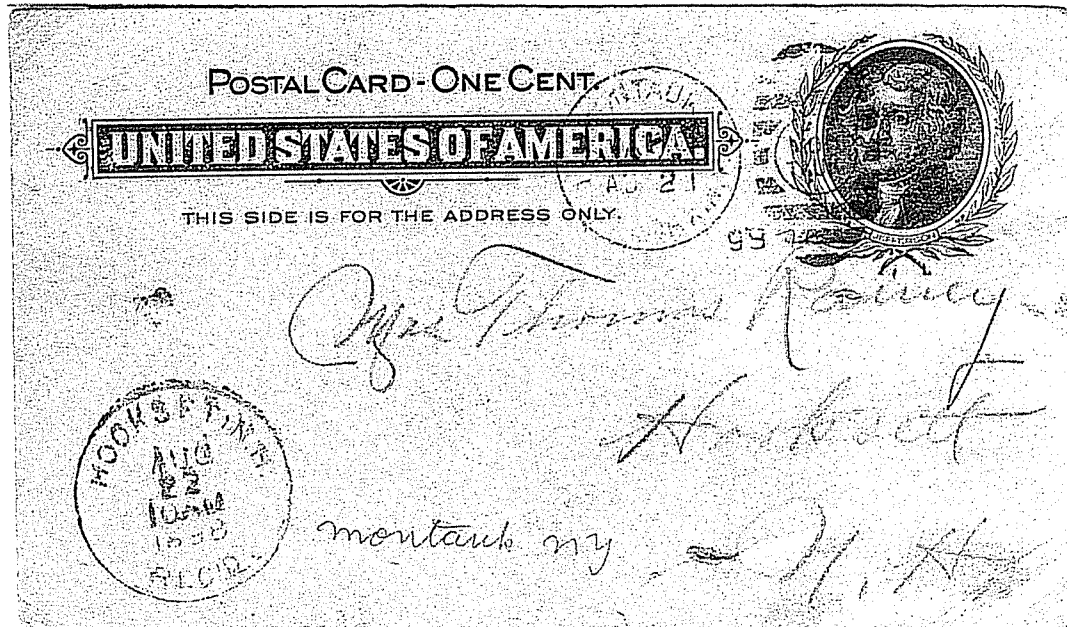


Aug. 31, 1898. Late usage of the Montauk Station canceler

# U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

## Military Camps. USA

Aug. 20, 1899. Soldier's postcard from Montauk Station to Hookset, NH. It arrived at its destination in just one day. The text is reproduced below.



"Montauk Point

Aug 20 - 98

Dear Mother;

We have landed once more on good American soil this morning. very good sailing but nothing to eat till we struck here and we found food that we were able to eat from the state & Red Cross.

Have felt good up to the last few days. I have got an awful Diarrhoea so am pretty weak. will write you a letter in a day or two.

Your Son Henry"

U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATIONS IN CUBA

Department of Posts



OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300  
H A DEC 30 1901  
10 AM



*Mr. Wm.  
Tread*

OFFICIAL BUSINESS  
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE \$300

*Mr. Henry J. Muller  
Boston Building,  
Immigrants  
Dept.*

**Top:**

Dec. 30, 1901. Official envelope from the department of Posts used privately on a letter from Havana to Washington DC.

**Bottom:**

On December 19, 1898 Mr. Estes G. Rathbone was appointed Director of Posts for Cuba effective January 1, 1899. This is one of the envelopes he brought with him and used shortly after his arrival to Cuba. The letter, recruiting a clerk for the post office, was written on board the ship to Cuba and mailed on January 7.

Mr. Rathbone was later imprisoned, in 1902, for embezzlement of funds from the Cuban postal system.

There is one other reported envelope of this type.

OFFICE OF  
DIRECTOR OF POSTS FOR CUBA  
HAVANA