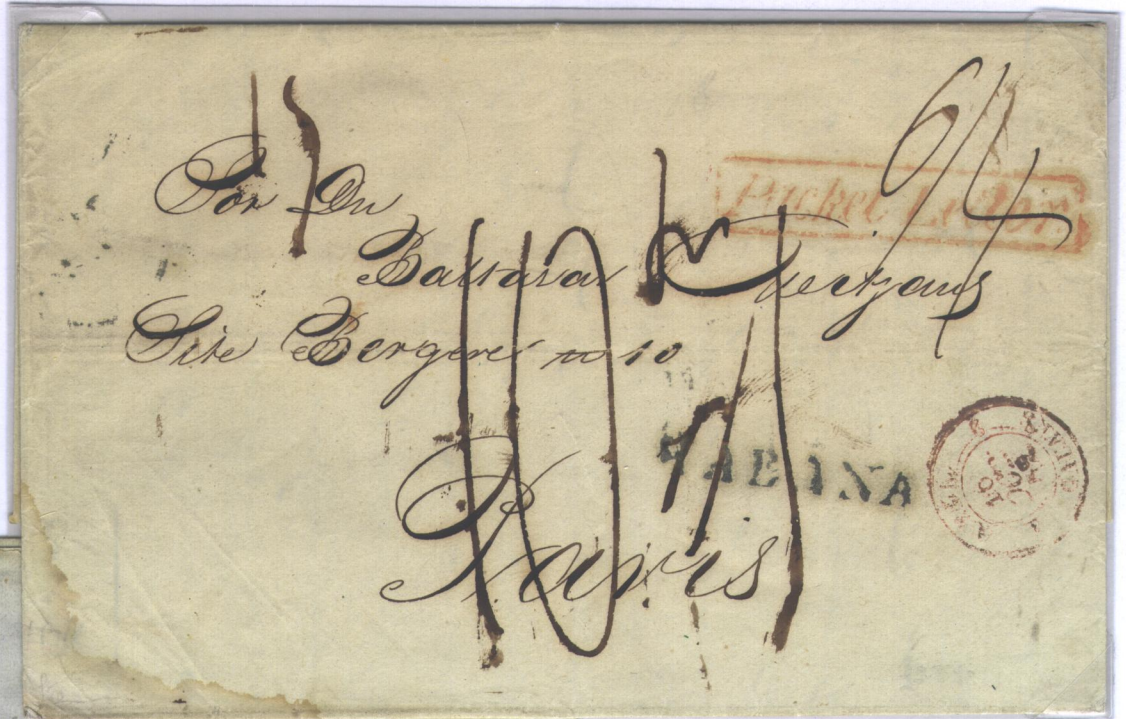


(Used on outgoing foreign mail)



1842. Havana to Paris via Southampton and London. It was mailed at the Cuban post office and sent by British packet. This was a double weight of up to 15 grams which was charged 10 francs and 15 decimes. The amount due to England was 6s4d. Very scarce usage of the HABANA marking.



1842. Havana to London. Unpaid single-weight letter by the British steamer *Teviot* charged the packet rate of 2s3d.

HABANA

Central Post Office

(Used on outgoing foreign mail)



1837. Havana to Charlestown, Massachusetts. Received as a ship letter in New York and sent to Charleston, South Carolina. It was charged the 2 cent ship fee plus 18¾ cents for an inland distance between 150 and 400 miles. In Charleston it received the manuscript notation "Missent & Forwarded" and it was later re-rated to 27 cents.

Only known example of an incoming American ship letter with a Cuban straightline stampless town marking.

HABANA

Used by the
"Empresa de Correos Marítimos"

1842. Veracruz to Cadiz via Havana. Sent prepaid (one shilling) by British steamer to Cuba where it was handled by the *Empresa* and later sent to Spain. Upon arrival in Cadiz it was charged seven reales (vellon), the single weight rate from Mexico.

This is the earliest example of the straightline HABANA used by the *Empresa* and the only one in red.



1843. Orizaba, Mexico, to Cadiz via Havana. Sent prepaid by merchant ship to Cuba where it was handled by the *Empresa* and later sent to Spain. Upon arrival in Cadiz it was charged seven reales (vellon), the single weight rate

HABANA

Used by the
"Empresa de Correos Marítimos"

1842. Havana to Madrid. It was sent prepaid on board the Empresa steamer CORREO MARITIMO No. 1. Rare combination of markings.



1842. Havana to Madrid. It was sent prepaid on board the Empresa steamer CORREO MARITIMO No. 2. Rare combination of markings.

HABANA

Used by the
"Empresa de Correos Marítimos"

1844. Madrid to Havana. Sent prepaid to Cuba where it was handled by the *Empresa*. The large X was applied in Havana to indicate prepayment. Prepaid mail to Cuba during this period is very unusual.

This is the only known example of the straightline HABANA used as in incoming marking.



1846. Madrid to New York via Havana. Sent unpaid to Cuba where it was handled by the *Empresa* that eventually forwarded to New York. It took more than three months to reach the addressee.

HABANA

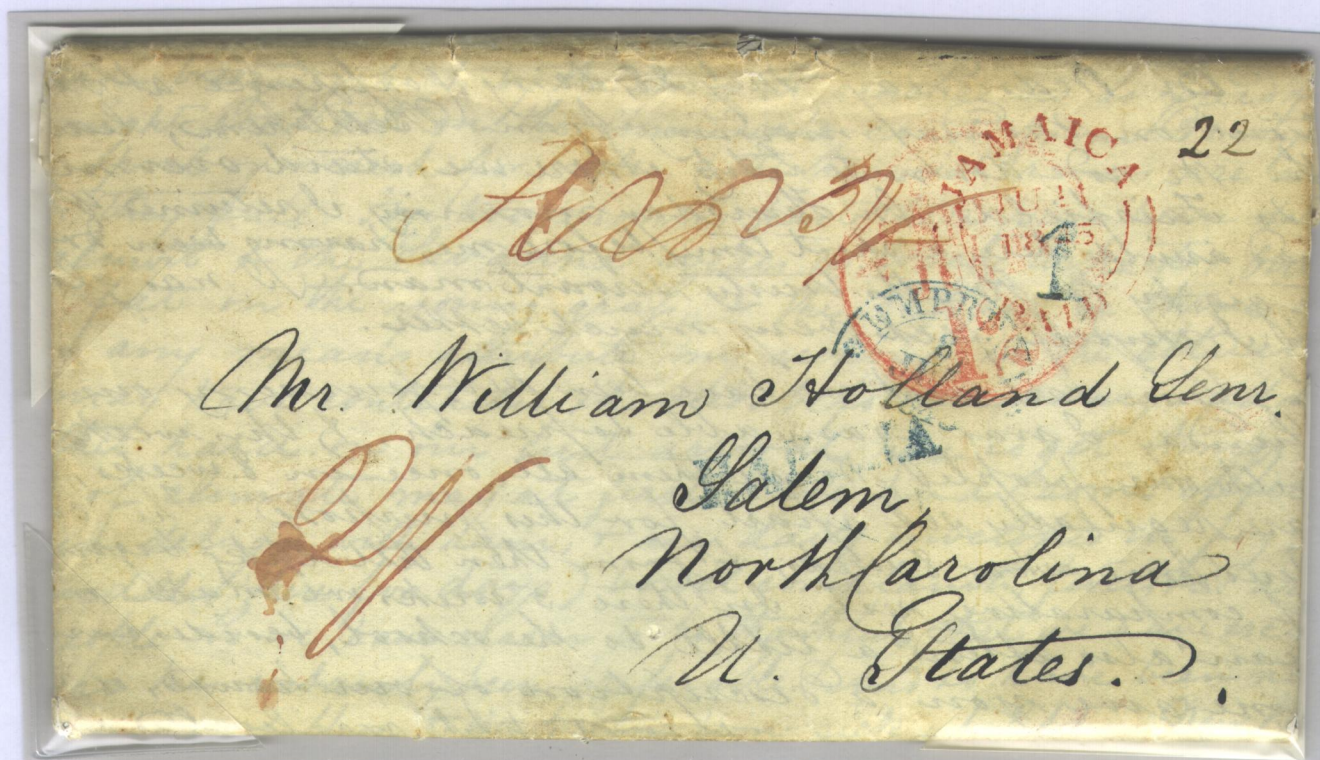
Used by the
"Empresa de Correos Marítimos"

1845. Vizcaya, Spain, to Mexico via Havana. Sent unpaid on board one of the *Empresa* steamers (CORREO MARITIMO No. 2) to Cuba. After a long delay, it was forwarded to Mexico City via Veracruz.



1845. Castro Urdiales, Spain, to Mexico via Havana. Sent unpaid on board one of the *Empresa* steamers (CORREO MARITIMO No. 3) to Cuba. It was later forwarded to Mexico City via Veracruz.

There are about five reported examples of the steamship handstamp in yellow.



1845. May Hill, Jamaica, to Salem, North Carolina, via Havana and New York. It was sent prepaid (two shillings) by the British steamer *Trent* to Cuba. It was handled by the *Empresa* that applied its semicircular marking and the straightline HABANA. It was then sent by an American ship to New York where it was charged twelve cents, the double weight ship rate beyond the port of arrival.

There are about five recorded examples of the semicircular EMPRESA marking.



1848. New York to Jerez, Spain, via Charleston, Havana, and Cadiz. Sent prepaid (12½ cents) by the American contract steamship *Isabel* to Cuba. The *Empresa* applied its "N.AMERICA" cds and the straightline HABANA. After a long delay it was forwarded to Spain. Upon arrival in Cadiz it was charged seven reales, the single weight rate from the USA.

This is one of only seven reported American contract steamship letters to Cuba during 1848.

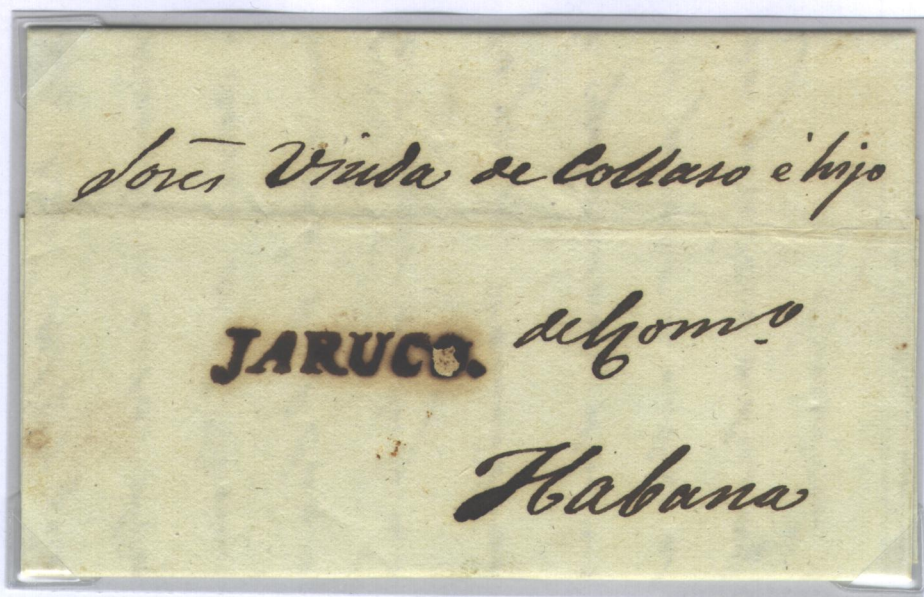
JARUCO

JYBARA

Havana Province
Third Class

Oriente Province
Second Class

1834. Jaruco to Havana. Its population was 1,200. Unpaid single-weight letter. This is the first type of straightline marking from this town, which has been recorded between 1832 and 1834. RR.



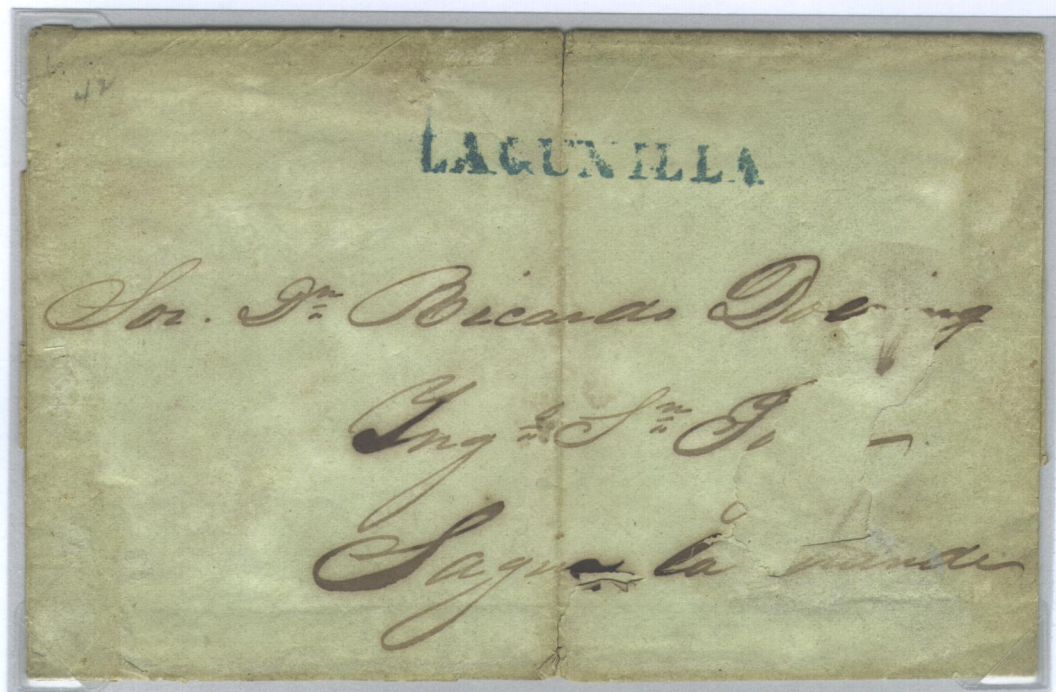
1842. Gibara to Nuevitas. Its population was 1,300. This is the only type of straightline marking from this town, recorded between 1840 and 1842. RR and EXT (FRANCO).



1854. La Güira to Cardenas. Its population was 500. Unpaid single-weight letter. This is the only type of straightline marking from this town. EXT.

Only example known.

1837. Lagunillas to Havana. Its population was 3,100. This is the only type of straightline marking from this town, recorded between 1837 and 1842. Unpaid single-weight letter. EXT.



1842. Lagunillas to Sagua la Grande. Unpaid single-weight letter. EXT.

Only example known
in blue.

LAS POZAS

Camagüey Province
Fifth Class



c1844. Las Pozas to Havana. Unpaid official mail wrapper weighing no more than 1¼ ounces. It had a population of only 133. This is the only type of marking from this town. UNLISTED.

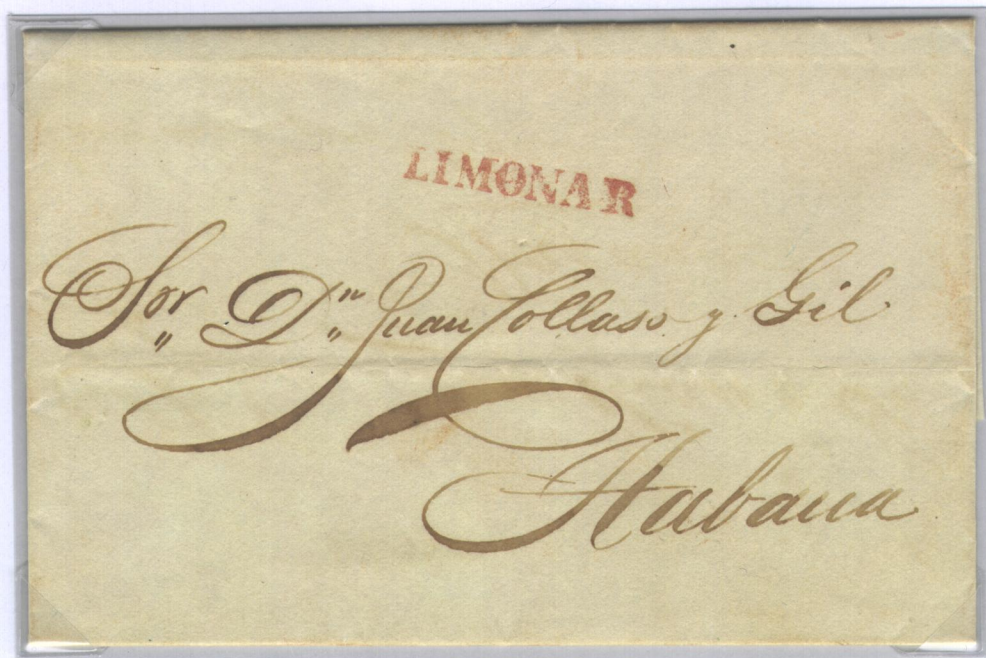
LIMONAR

NUEVITAS

Matanzas Province
Fourth Class

Camagüey Province
Second Class

1834. Limonar to Havana. Its population was only 337. Unpaid single-weight letter. This is the only type of straightline marking from this town, which has been recorded between 1839 and 1844. R.



1842. Nuevitas to Gibara. Its population was 1,600. This is the only type of straightline marking from this town, recorded between 1830 and 1843. RR.

1841. Macuriges to Matanzas. Unpaid single-weight official mail wrapper. Its population was 1,200. This is the only type of marking from this town, recorded between 1840 and 1844. EXT.



c1844. Macuriges to Cienfuegos. Unpaid letter of up to 1.25 ounces. EXT.

1841. Manzanillo to Santiago de Cuba. Unpaid official mail of up to 1.25 ounces. Its population was 3,780. This is the only type of marking from this town, recorded between 1842 and 1845. RRR.

