

## 1917 LA CHAMBELONA ISSUE

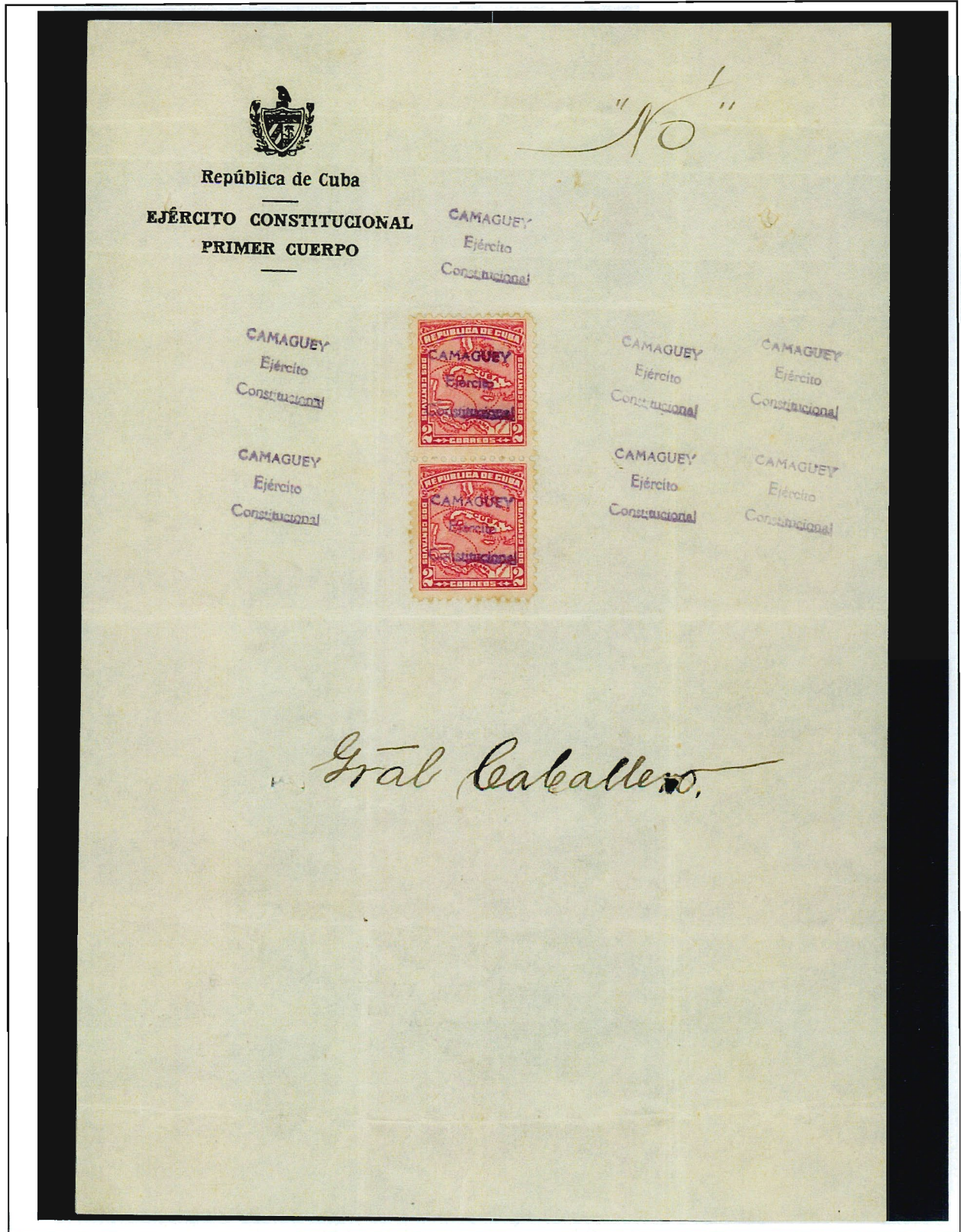


DOUBLE SURCHARGE.

During the abortive “La Chambelona” revolution of 1917, forces of the “Liberales” party attempted to take over the government. The city of Camaguey was the only place where they were successful. Taken on the night of February 11, 1917 and held until February 26, 1917, the city was governed by General Gustavo Caballero y Arango in the name of the “Constitutional government”. These stamps appeared during this time and some found their way into the mails. This issue is controversial with some believing it was created only for philatelic speculation.

**THE 2 CENT POSTAGE DUE STAMP WITH THE DOUBLE OVERPRINT HAS NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY RECORDED. .**

1917 LA CHAMBELONA ISSUE



POSSIBLY UNIQUE PROOF OF LA CHAMBELONA ISSUE.



1917 LA CHAMBELONA ISSUE



República de Cuba  
EJÉRCITO CONSTITUCIONAL  
PRIMER CUERPO

*OK.*



*Goal baballero.*

*Printing consisted of 14-1600  
2<sup>d</sup> 1104  
Apr. del 10<sup>o</sup> 60*

*accepted*

*Dr. Bona*

POSSIBLY UNIQUE PROOF OF LA CHAMBELONA ISSUE.



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Postal use of La Chambelona overprint.

Interesting letter inside the envelope from a stamp collector offering to exchange La Chambelona overprints for a stamp album and tongs. This letter, dated the day after the revolution failed, has the proper duplex cancel in use at the only post office in business in Camaguey at the time.



Printing variety with the surcharge reading up.

## 1933—MACHADO OVERTHROW

On August 12, 1933, the government of General Machado was overthrown. On September 4, 1933, the officer Corps were ousted by the Sergeants in what is now called the “Sargentazo”. The morning after the revolt, the stamps below appeared in Havana. In the investigation that followed, no one admitted responsibility for their issue.



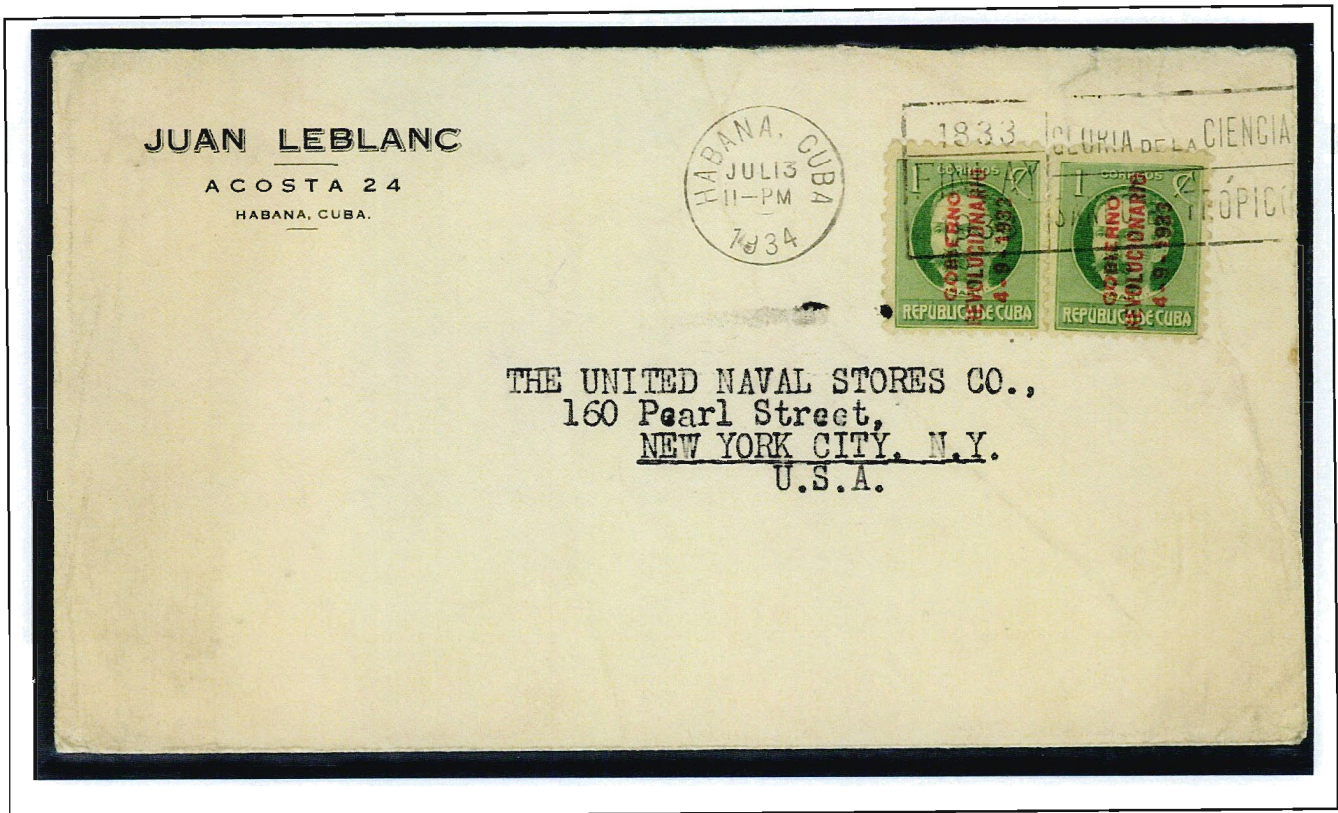
On December 23, 1933 the Cuban Post Office issued its own official overprint to commemorate both the overthrow of Machado and the ouster of the officer Corps in the “Sargentazo”.



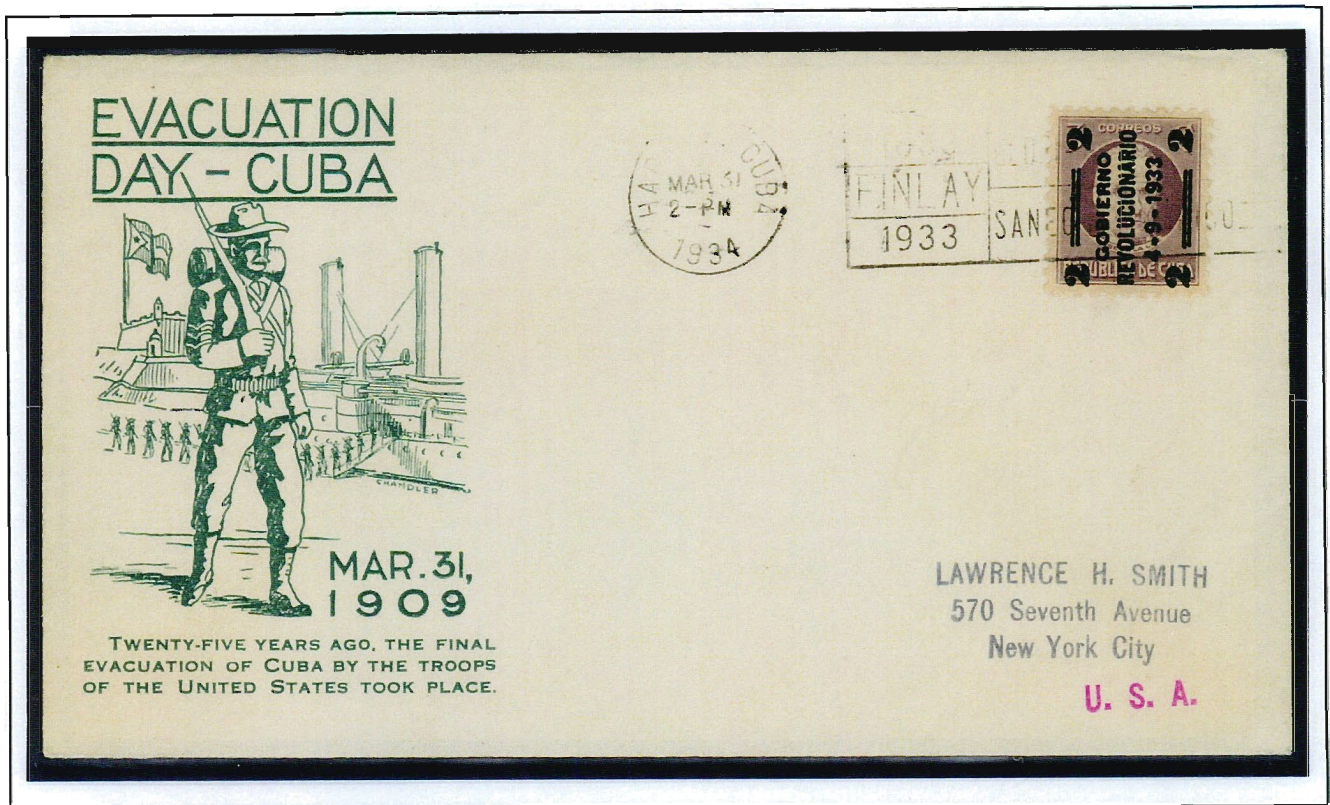
Surcharge reading down.

Surcharge reading up.





One cent value issue on cover.

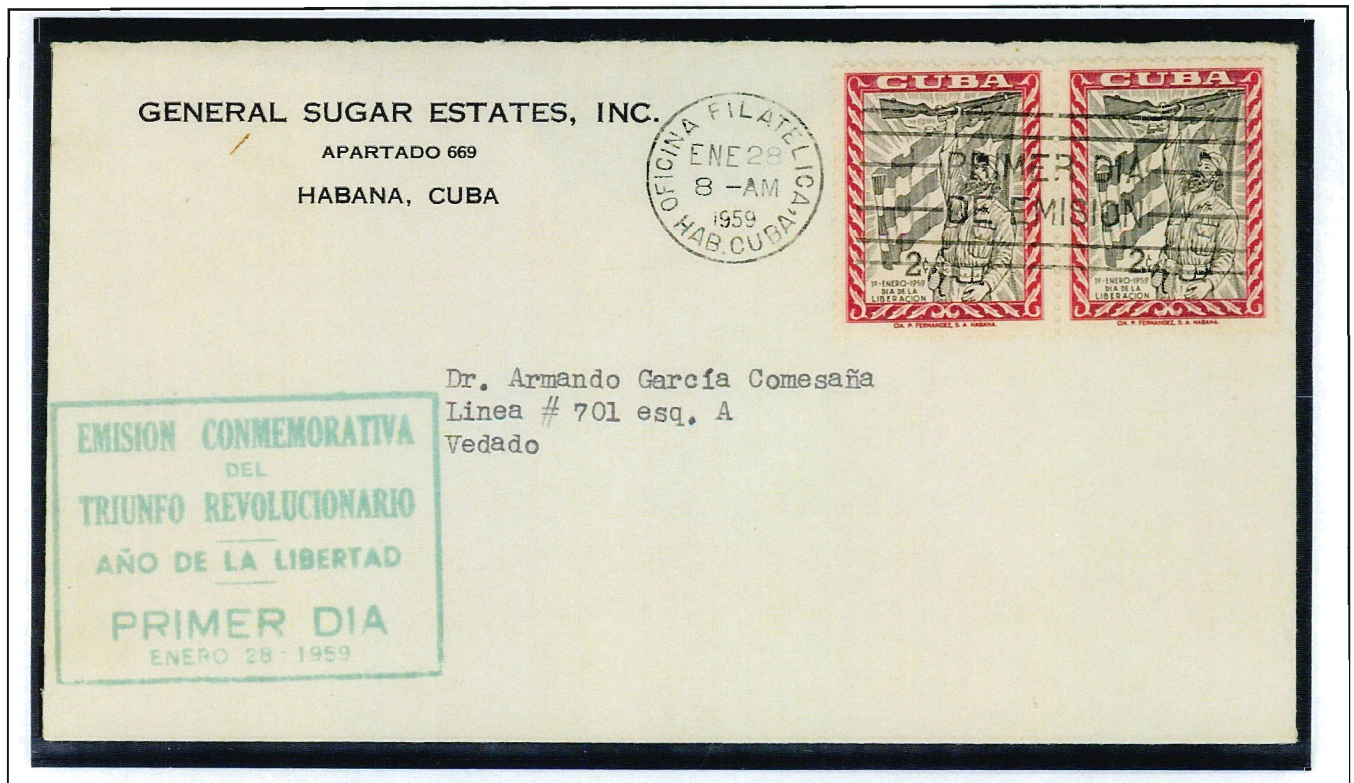


Two cent value overprint on cover commemorating the departure of U.S. troops



## CASTRO REVOLUTION

The brutal dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista was overthrown on January 1, 1959 by Fidel Castro and his ragtag band of revolutionaries. The Castro revolution also had an impact on Cuban Philately. The first issue commemorating the revolution came out on January 28th, 1959, just three weeks after the overthrow of Batista.



First Day of Issue cover.

## CASTRO REVOLUTION

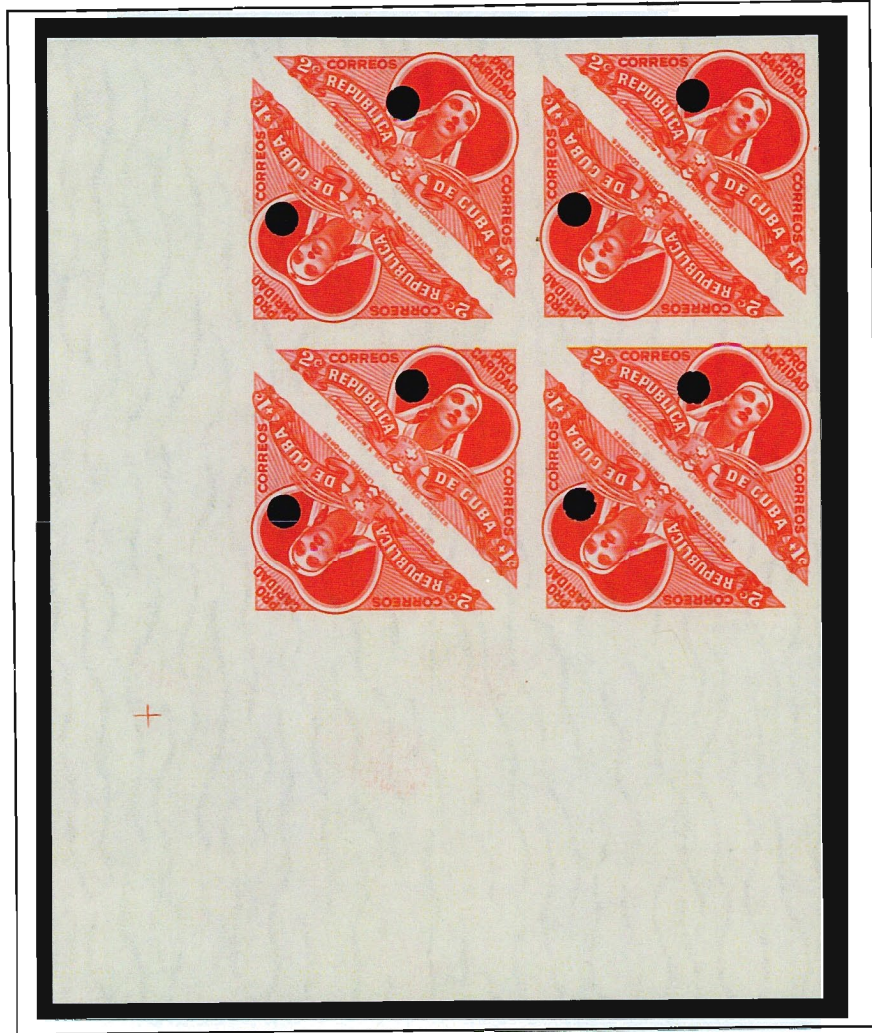
During the early days of the Castro revolution, business firms in Cuba were provided with propaganda labels and rubber stamps claiming the Revolution was not "Communist" but Humanist". The businesses were required to use it on all mail going out of Cuba.





## CASTRO REVOLUTION

A semi postal was issued to raise funds for victims of the war. The stamps had been printed years before but had not been used.



Proof block of eight of the semi postal issued to aid war victims.

CASTRO REVOLUTION



Semi postal issue.



Imperforate pair.

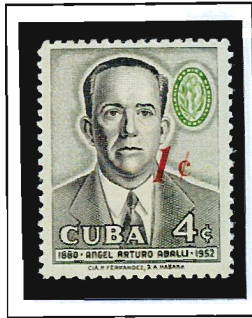


First Day cover of semi postal issue.



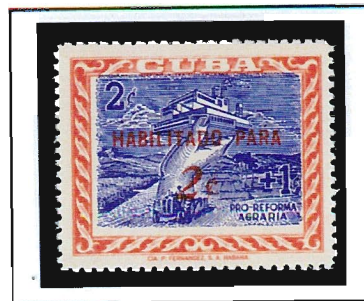
## CASTRO REVOLUTION

The U.S.A. embargo resulted in shortages of many things including stamps. The revolutionary government overprinted remnant stocks of previously issued stamps for reuse.



# CASTRO REVOLUTION

More remnant stocks overprinted for reuse.





## CASTRO REVOLUTION



Block of an un-cataloged inverted surcharge from the overprints of remnant stocks.

Another example of the impact of revolutions on Cuban philately is the reduction of postal rates decreed by Castro on January 26, 1959. The first class postage rate was cut in half to one cent to make sending a letter more affordable for the poor.



Surcharged postal card with new rate on First Day Cover.



## CASTRO REVOLUTION

Revolutions also impact philately by the stamps that were never issued because of a change in regime. The stamps below are part of a set of stamps commemorating the founding of the Liceo of Matanzas. The new Castro government decided not to issue the set.



**THESE ARE PROOFS FROM THE UNIQUE ARCHIVAL SHEETS OF THE AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY.**



## CASTRO REVOLUTION

Another issue that was cancelled by the Castro administration was a new stamp commemorating the rural mailmen. Below is an imperforate corner block proof of this stamp.



### **CLOSING NOTE:**

There have been no more revolutions to date from which to gather new philatelic material. Castro is still firmly in control and we will have to await his passing to see what happens. This exhibit's purpose was to show the impact of revolutions on Cuban philately over the years. It is sincerely hoped that this goal was accomplished.