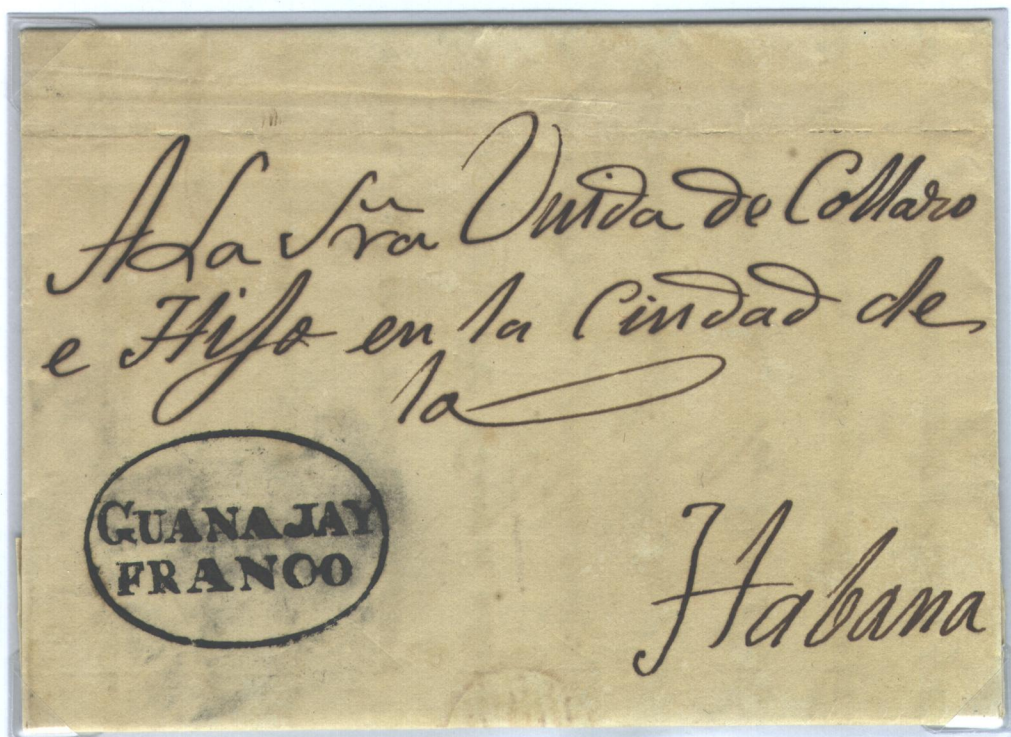
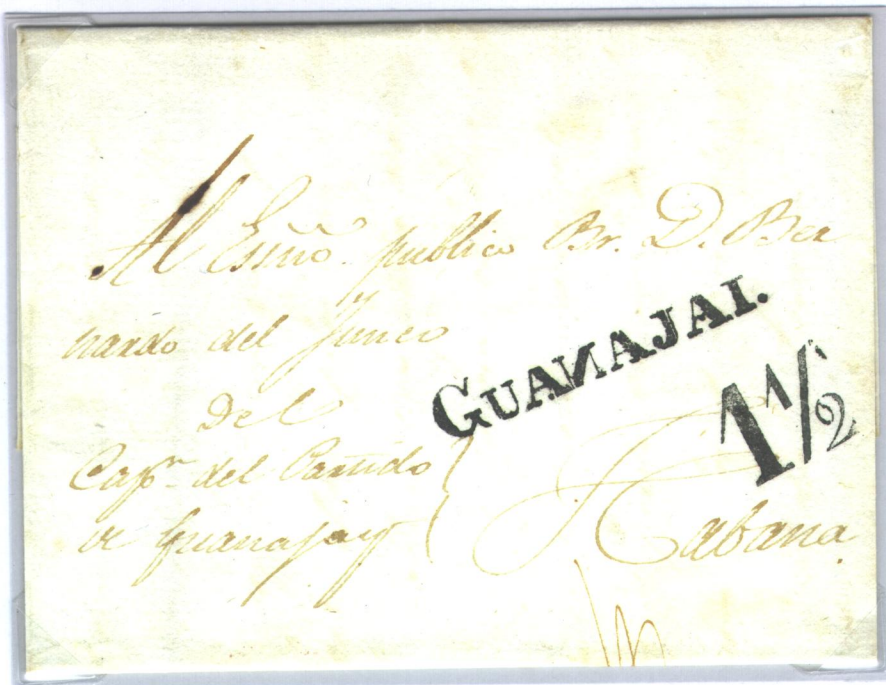
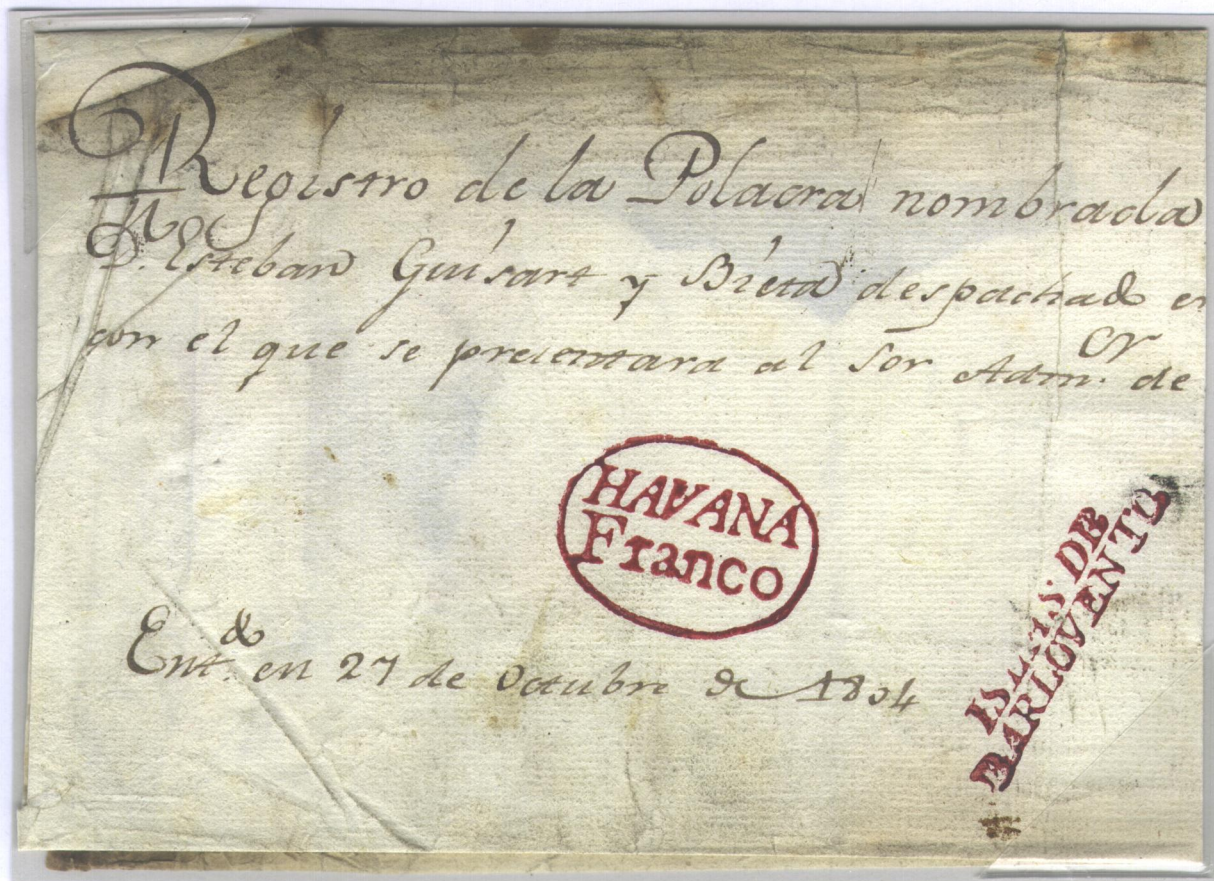


1843. Guanajay to Havana. Its population was 2,900. Unpaid letter of up to ½ ounce. This and the FRANCO oval below were the only two straightline markings from this town. This one has been recorded only in 1843. RRR.



1837. Prepaid letter from Guanajay to Havana. This marking has been recorded between 1836 and 1838. RRR.



1804. Ship register of the Spanish vessel *Nuestra Señora del Carmen* which sailed from Havana to Barcelona. It was sent prepaid, 12 silver reales, for a triple weight "letter." The capital of Cuba had a population of 41,250. This oval marking was the first type of "PAID" handstamp used in Havana and it has been recorded from 1796 to 1813.

This is the only recorded combination of these two markings.



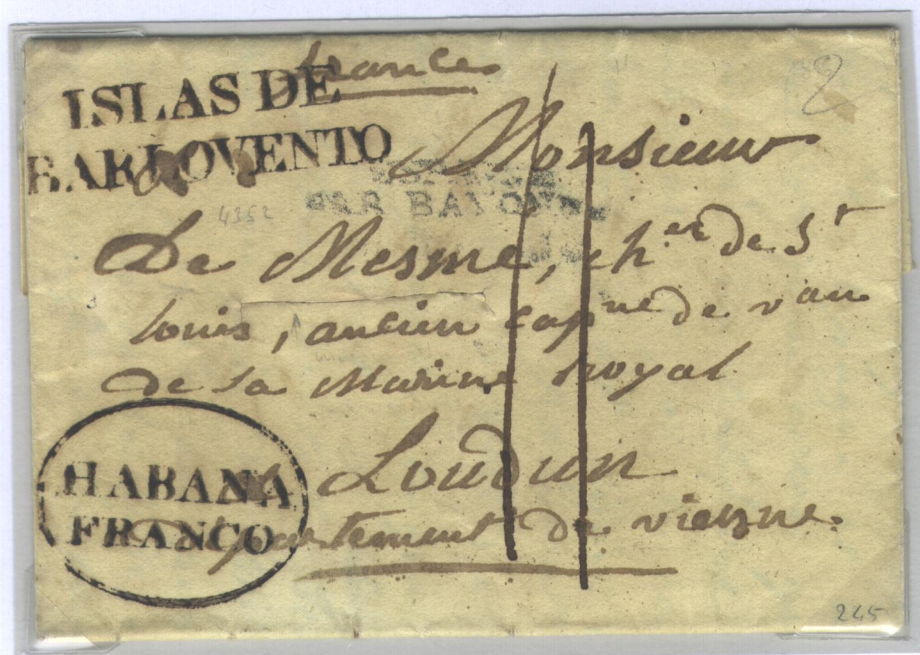
1809. New York to Havana. It was carried as a private ship letter to Havana. This rare marking is known exclusively on mail from the United States to Cuba during the first two decades of the 19th century. Unpaid single-weight letter charged one silver real. RRR.

HAVANA
Franco

Central Post Office

1808. Havana to Malaga, Spain. Sent prepaid (4 silver reales), which is quite unusual during this period, on board the brig *San Felix*.

There is one other known combination of these two postmarks. Only about six examples of the HAVANA / Franco marking have been reported.



1816. Havana to Loudon, France. Double weight letter sent prepaid (8 silver reales), but only for the Spanish portion. It crossed the Spanish/French border at Bayonne and was charged 11 decimes, for a distance between 400 and 500 kms (rates of 1806). Disinfected, probably in Spain.

**CERTIFICACION
A LA HABANA**

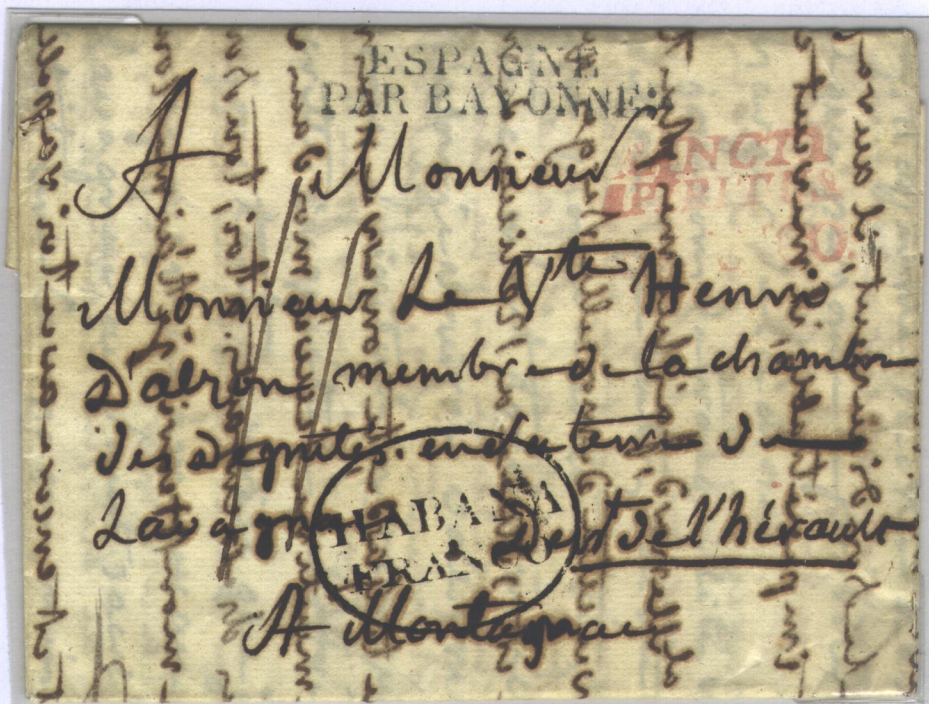
Central Post Office



1817. Certified letter from Havana to Matanzas. The XXs along the edge of the cover typically indicated certified mail during the stampless era. EXT.

There are a total of six covers with "CERTIFICACION" postmarks from Cuba, three from Havana and three from Santiago de Cuba. This is the earliest example recorded.

1823. Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, to France, via Havana and Spain. It was sent prepaid (8 silver reales: 2 for the inland and 6 for the transatlantic rate) to Spain, where it crossed the French border at Irun. In France it was charged 11 decimes postage due (3 from Irun, Spain, to St. Jean-de-Luz, 2 to Bayonne, and 6 to Montagnau).



1830. Havana to Bologna, Italy, via Spain and France. It was prepaid from Havana to Spain and charged 64 centesimi postage due in Bologna.

HAVANA
Franco

1824. Official mail wrapper from San Antonio to Puerto Principe (Camagüey) carried by private courier to Havana where it was mailed prepaid. Extremely unusual routing. Very few examples of this marking have been recorded on official mail, it was predominantly used on outgoing maritime mail between 1817 and 1842.

1824

A los Sres. Regente y Ayudantes de la Exma. Aud. de Territoria

residente en

*Del Juzg. de 1.ª Instancia
de la Villa de San Antonio*



Puerto Principe

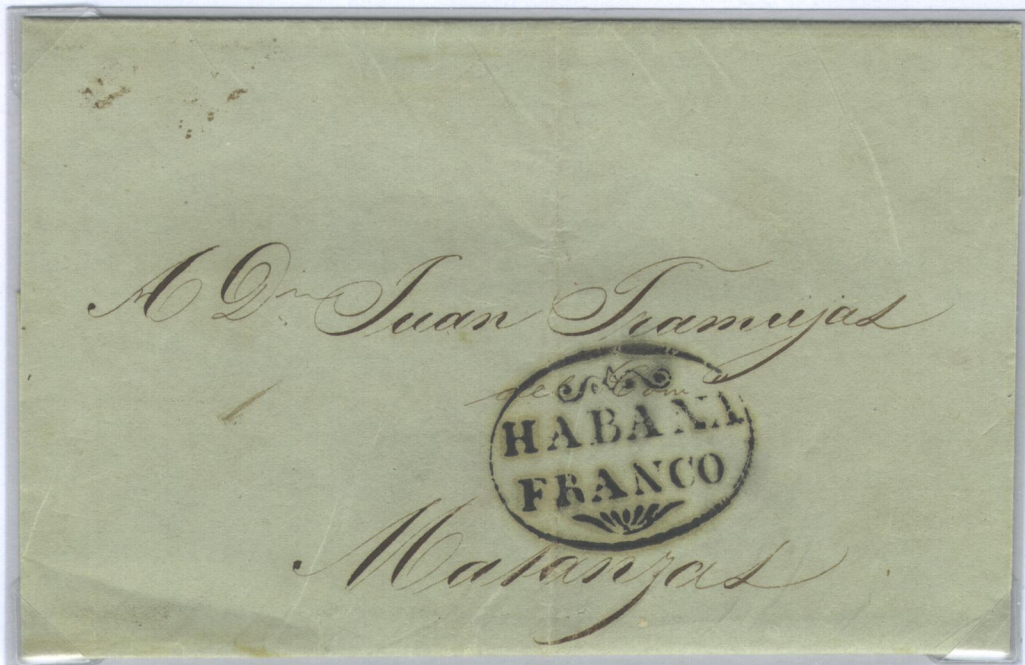


1830. Havana to San Sebastian, Spain. It was sent prepaid on board one of the ships of the *Empresa* to Spain. Multiple-weight letter. This was the second type of FRANCO marking from Havana, recorded between 1817 and 1842.



c1837-1842. Havana to Palma de Mallorca, Balearic Islands. It was sent prepaid on board one of the ships of the *Empresa* to this Mediterranean Island. Single weight letter. This was the third type of FRANCO marking from Havana, known used from 1837 to 1842.

1832. Prepaid letter from Havana to Madrid. It was sent on board a ship of the *Empresa*, the *Correo marítimo No. 4*. All the correspondence from Cuba addressed abroad carried by the *Empresa* had to be prepaid.



1841. Prepaid letter from Havana to Matanzas. This is an uncommon usage of the last type of FRANCO oval from Havana.

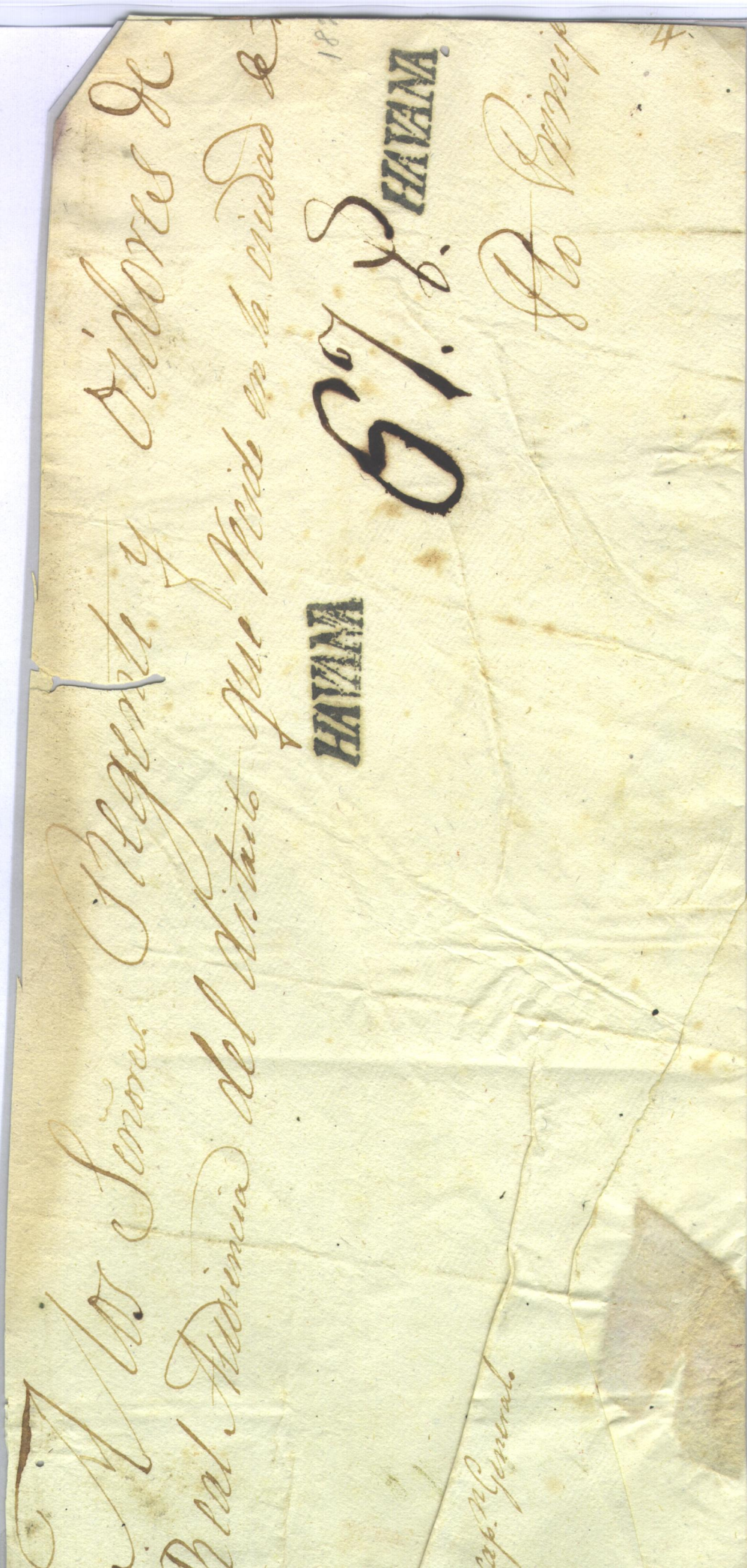
1824. Matanzas to Havana. Unpaid single-weight letter. Very rare use of this postmark as a receiving handstamp. It has been recorded between 1824 and 1829. R.



1826. Villalera to Havana. Unpaid single-weight letter. Very unusual usage as a receiving marking. It is known used from 1826 to 1830. R

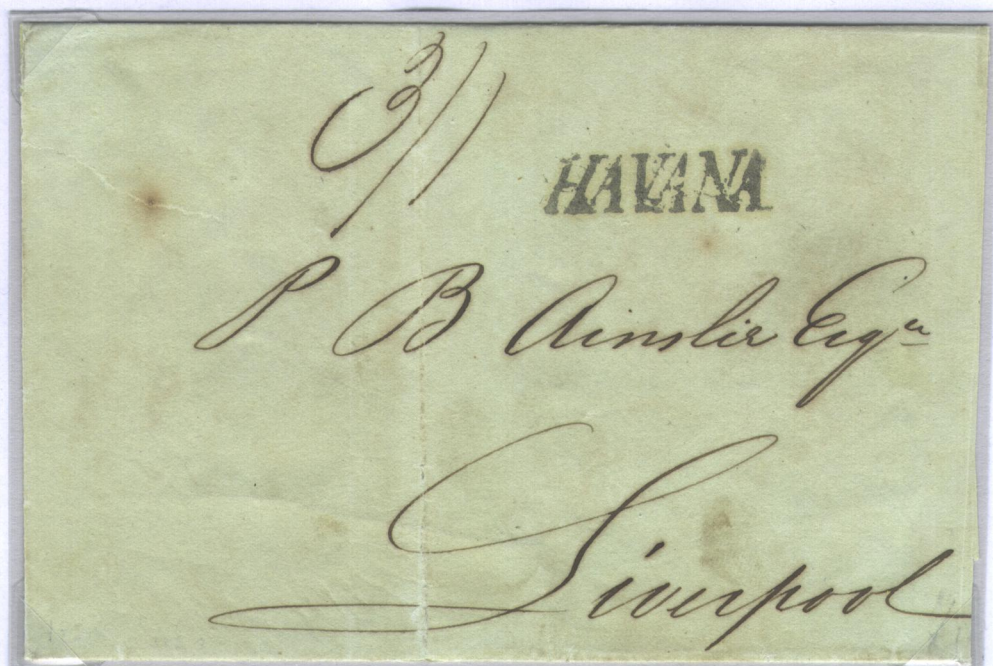
HAVANA

1820s. Official mail wrapper from Havana to Puerto Principe (Camagüey). It was taxed 67 silver reales and thus it must have weighed 13¼ ounces. This marking is seldom seen on official mail.



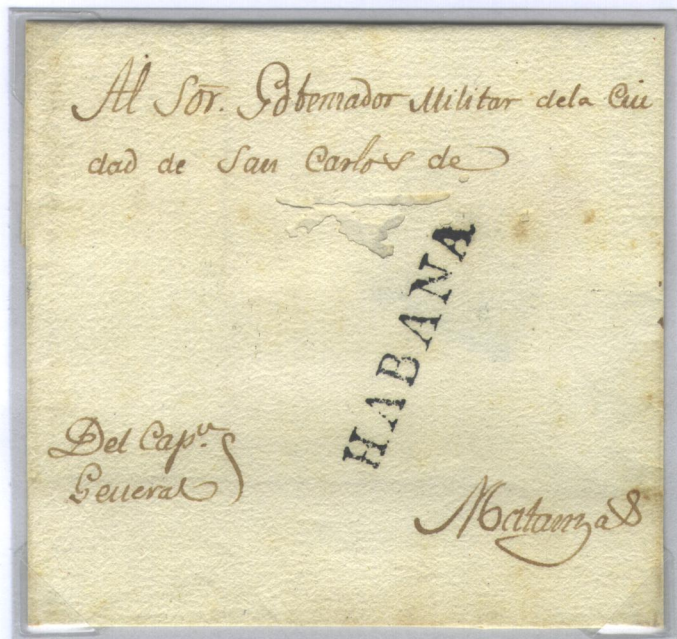
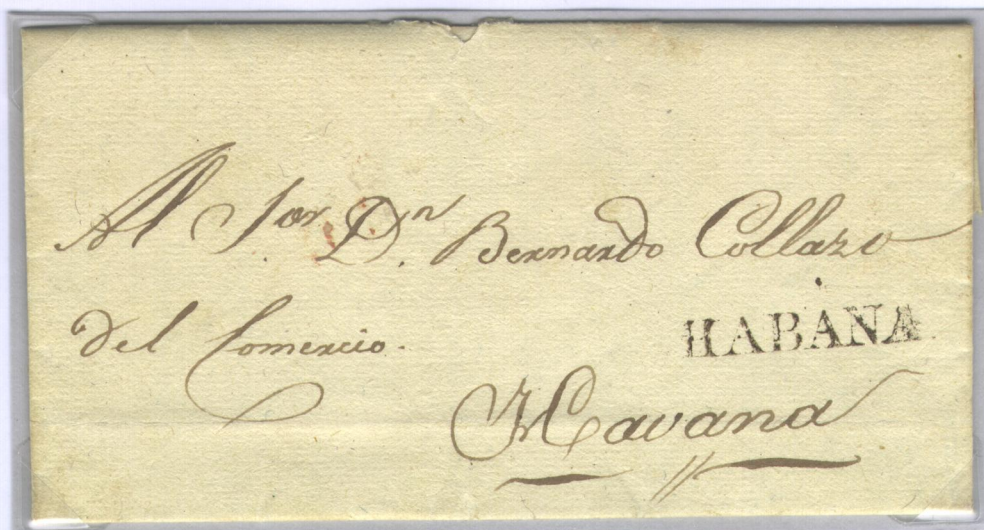
(Used on outgoing foreign mail)

1828. Havana to Liverpool, England. Unpaid single-weight letter. This letter was posted at the Cuban post office and then given to the British packet going to Falmouth. The rate was calculated as follows: 2s1d to Falmouth + 1s inland rate to Liverpool. There are very few examples of this marking on foreign mail.



1830. Havana to London. Unpaid single-weight letter. This is the only example of this marking that we have seen on foreign correspondence. This was the standard 3s packet rate to London until the end of 1837.

1820. San Salvador to Havana. Unpaid single-weight letter. Very uncommon use of the HABANA marking on incoming mail. This 32 mm postmark has only been recorded in 1820. RR.



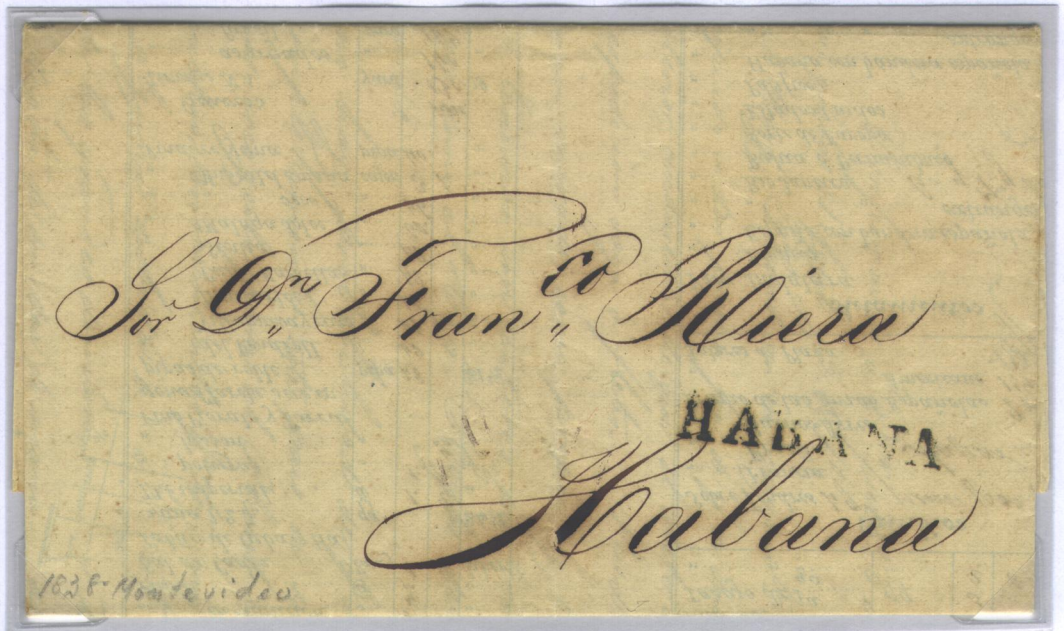
1831. Havana to Matanzas. Unpaid single-weight letter sent by the Captain General of Cuba. This is the earliest example of the 35 mm handstamp which is known used by the Havana post office from 1831 to 1842. C.

1837. Trinidad de Cuba to Havana. Unpaid single-weight letter. This 34 mm marking was used by the Havana post office from 1823 to 1842. Uncommon use of this postmark as a reception handstamp. E.



(Used on incoming foreign mail)

1838. Montevideo, Uruguay, to Havana. This unpaid single-weight letter was evidently carried privately and posted in Havana. It is probably a unique usage.

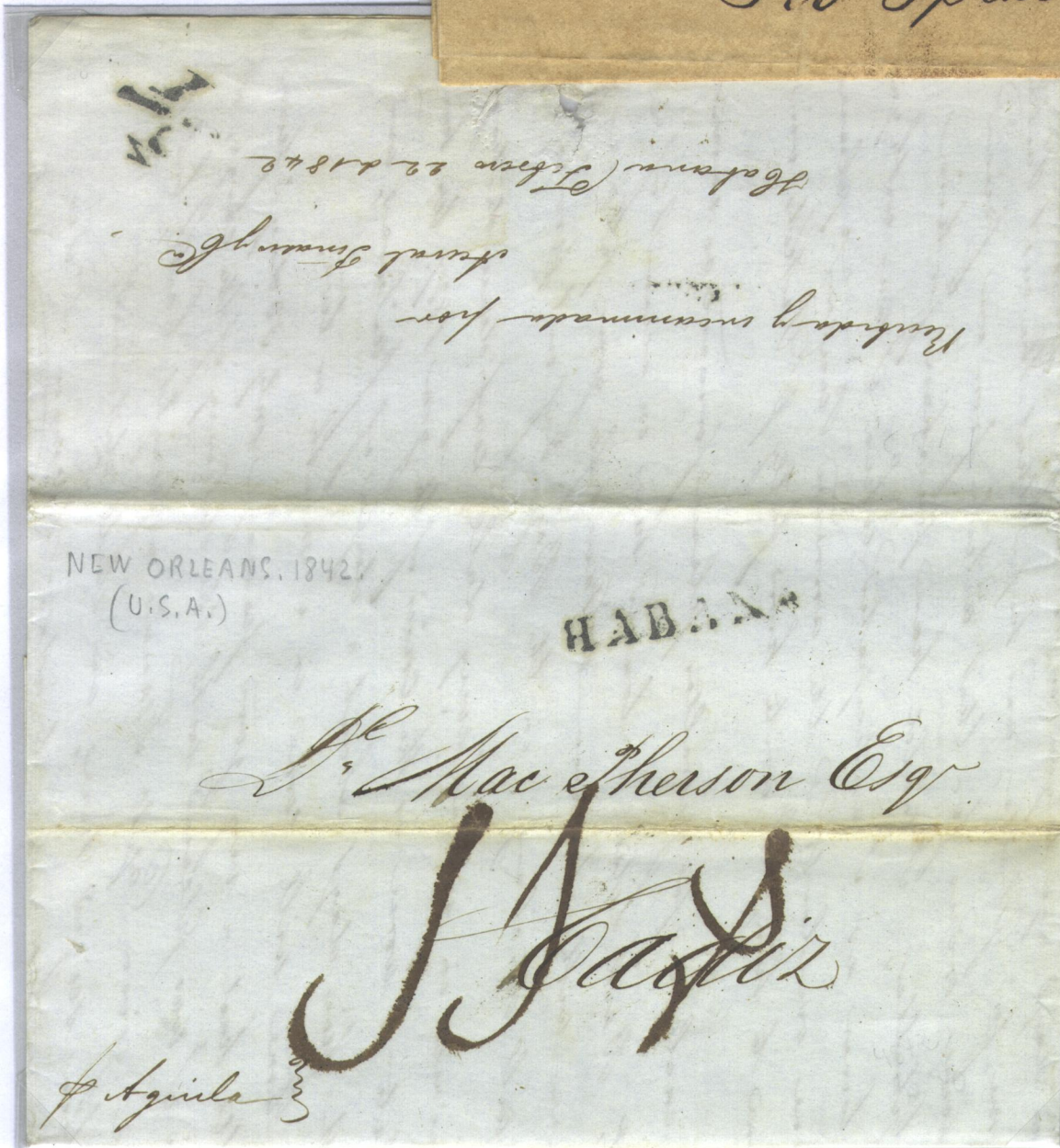


1842. Tenerife, Canary Islands, to Havana. It was carried privately to Havana. Unpaid single-weight letter. Very unusual usage.

(Used on incoming foreign mail)

1826. New York to Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, via Havana. Unpaid letter not surpassing 1/2 ounce. It was received as a ship letter in Havana where the small NA was applied.

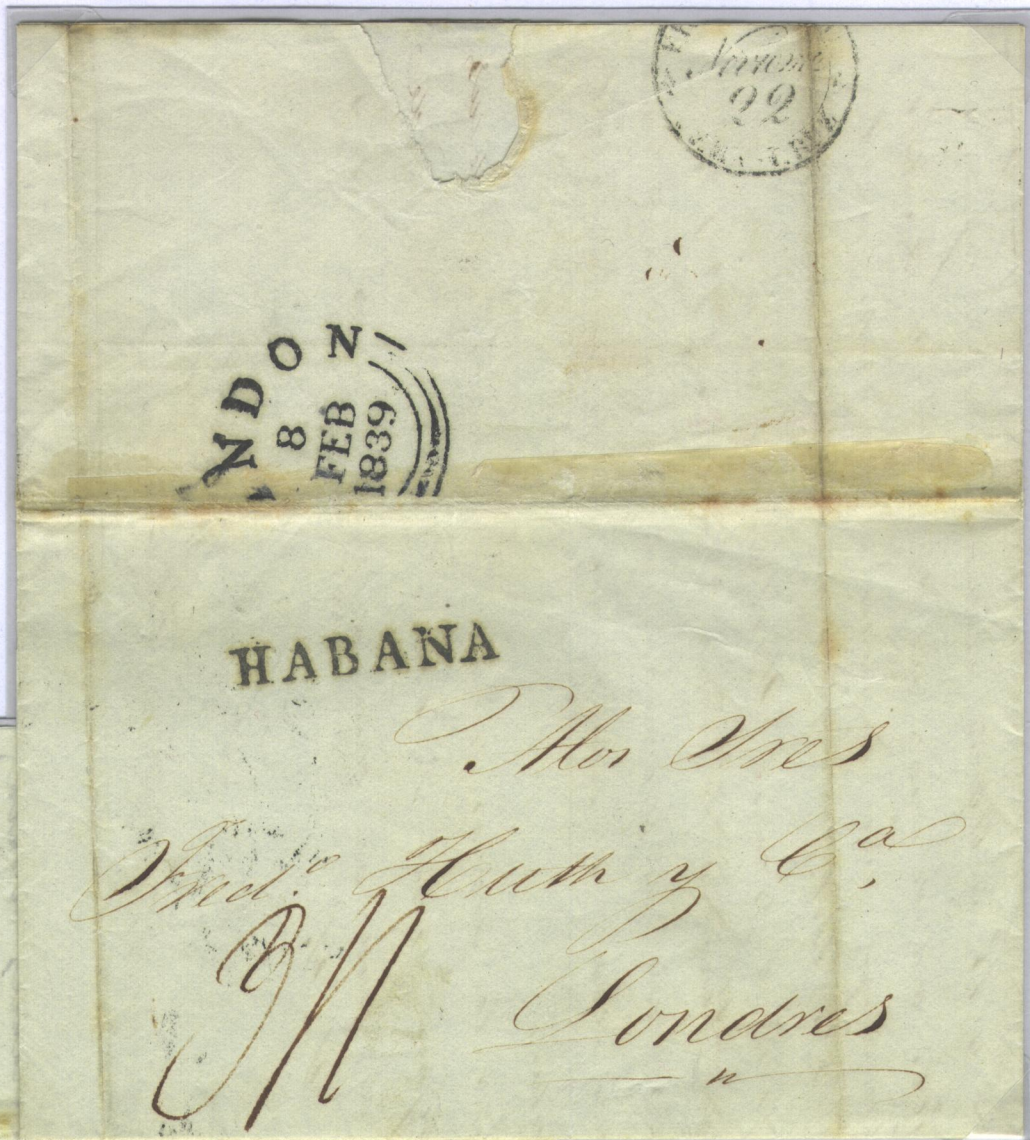
This is the only known combination of a NA and a town marking.



1842. New Orleans to Cadiz, Spain, via Havana. It was carried privately to Havana and handled by the local forwarding agent Aceval Peñasco & Co. Unpaid letter weighing between 10 and 11 adarmes (not exceeding 3/4 ounce) and charged 11 reales (vellon). It was also assessed the "captain's fee" of 1/2 silver real, likely paid by the forwarding agent. Possibly unique usage of this postmark.

(Used on outgoing foreign mail)

1839. Mexico City to London via Veracruz, Havana, and Falmouth. This letter was posted in Veracruz and received by the Cuban post office which handed it over to the British packet going to Falmouth. The single-weight packet letter rate to London between 1837 and 1839 was 3s1d. This is probably a unique usage of the HABANA marking.



1829. Havana to London. Unpaid single - weight letter by British packet. This was the standard 3s packet rate to London until the end of 1839.