

Cuba
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CUBA

GENERAL RESEARCH GUIDE

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CUBA

GENERAL RESEARCH GUIDE

by

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IGHL Research Series, Volume 17

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POLITICAL HISTORY

Christopher Columbus touched the land mass of Cuba during the month of November 1492, but it was not until seventeen years later that Diego Velázquez de Cuéllar colonized the island. The first settlements were begun in 1511. The city of La Habana was established in 1519.

The island was divided into two gobiernos in 1620. These were La Habana and Santiago de Cuba.

Cuba was under the jurisdiction of the viceroyalty of New Spain initially. In 1762 the English captured La Habana but it was restored to Spain the following year. In 1777 Cuba was elevated to a captaincy general within the colonial civil structure of Latin America.

In 1827 the Spanish government divided the island into civil departments under which it was administered until 1878.

Between 1868 and 1878 there was a revolution on the island, but it finally ended without resolving anything. There was a lot of destruction caused by this revolution, both in lives and records.

On June 9, 1878 the island was divided into six provinces which were Oriente, Camaguey, Las Villas, Matanzas, La Habana, and Pinar del Río. In 1893 the island became one province again, with a captain general as the governor, and it was divided into four gobiernos or lieutenantcies which were further sub-divided into thirty one political districts. Once again, in 1895, there began another uprising which resulted in the Spanish-American War of 1898. In 1901 Cuba adopted a constitution which relegated it to a protectorate of the United States. It finally declared its independence in 1940.

In 1975 the old 1878 provinces were sub-divided as follows: Oriente (Guantanamo, Santiago de Cuba, Holguín, Granma, and Las Tunas), Camaguey (Camaguey, Ciego de Avila), Las Villas (Sancti Spiritus, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, and Villa). The other provinces remained undivided. Within all of these provinces, the areas are divided into municipalities.

Civil Registration

On July 31, 1889, the Spanish civil code, which was promulgated in 1888, was put into operation in Cuba. Since that time civil registration has technically been in effect throughout the island. Many areas, however, have suffered severe losses because of the civil wars and revolutions waged on the island.

Copies of birth, marriage, and death certificates can be obtained by writing to Cuban municipal officials. The cost is \$60.00 U.S. for each certificate. Correspondence has to be directed to the Cuban Mission in Washington, D.C.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY

The Diocese of Baracoa, formed February 11, 1517, was established at Baracoa, but by April 28, 1522, it was changed to a new headquarters at Santiago de Cuba. The new diocese was suffragan to Seville until 1547 when it passed under the newly-organized Archdiocese of Santo Domingo.

On September 10, 1787, the second diocese of Cuba was established at La Habana. On November 24, 1804, the bishopric of Santiago de Cuba was elevated to the status of an archdiocese.

Initially in Cuba there were four parishes including the present cathedral parish called San Cristóbal de la Havana, Remedios, Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus. Guanabacoa became a parish in 1607. Matanzas was founded in 1693, Cienfuegos in 1819. Histories of all of the parishes of Cuba are being prepared by the CGS staff. However, most records prior to 1700 have ceased to exist for a variety of reasons.

Parish Registers

Transcriptions of the working papers of Francisco Xavier de Santa Cruz y Mallén include some parish register entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials from a number of parishes in Cuba. These papers came about through the work of a number of individuals (see CGS Revista 1:9-10).

The baptismal transcriptions give the name of the child, the date of baptism, some birthplaces of parents, names of parents, and the source of the reference. The marriage transcriptions give the names of the spouses, their parents, former marriage information, the date of marriage and the source reference. Sometimes places of origin are also given. The burial transcriptions are mostly for adults and give the death date, to whom the deceased was married, some birthplaces and names of parents and the source reference. Most of the records are recorded by parish, in semi-alphabetical order (by letter of principal surname), but occasionally they have been extracted in chronological sequence.

For the Cathedral of Havana and the church of Espiritu Santo (Sancti-Spiritus), complete runs of marriage books have been identified in these papers, although all entries were not extracted in the original transcriptions.

The following is a list of the parishes for which there are some transcriptions.

NAME OF PARISH	RECORD TYPE(S)	YEARS COVERED	QUANTITY
Camaguey:			
Cathedral	Marriages 1-9	1668-1874	1500
	Wills	1620-1850	ca. 3000
Soledad	Marriages 1-8	1703-1852	1200
Cardenas	Marriages	1805-1860	100
Cienfuegos	Marriages	1827-1902	100
Guanabacoa	Mixed	1680-1790	100
La Habana:			
Calvario	Marriages, v.2	1775-1856	10
Cathedral (film 1162426)	Baptisms	1705-1785	1300
	Marriages	1622-1874	2000
	Burials	1619-1867	2250

Guadalupe	Marriages	1850-1890	150
Jesús del Monte	Mixed	1750-1870	200
Montserrat	Mixed	1700s-1800s	Index
Santo Angel	Marriages	1694-1712	Index
Marianao	Marriages	1871-1886	9
Matanzas	Marrriages	1689-1850	400
	Mixed	1700-1850	500
Remedios	Marriages	1684-1751	300
Santa Clara	Marriages	1690-1880	400
Santiago de Cuba	Marriage notes	1688-1715	400
	Burials	1678-1880	100
Sancti Spiritus	Marriages 1-8	1674-1891	750

There is a ledger for Sancti-Spiritus following the same alphabetical sequence of the records above, which includes genealogical notes on births, marriages, burials, and civil, ecclesiastical and military positions held, listed by age, year, place, etc.

The marriage records for Sancti Spiritus are a complete run as to volumes, even though all the records are not included. They are:

Vol. 1	1674-1724	Vol. 9	1814-1829
Vol. 2	1729-1744	Vol. 10	1829-1838
Vol. 3	1744-1760	Vol. 11	1838-1849
Vol. 4	1760-1772	Vol. 12	1848-1859
Vol. 5	1772-1783	Vol. 13	1859-1872
Vol. 6	1783-1794	Vol. 14	1872-1883
Vol. 7	1794-1803	Vol. 15	1883-1891
Vol. 8	1803-1814		

The records for the Cathedral of Havana contained in the collection are not complete for the early period. The first book of baptisms and marriages (baptisms 1590-1600; marriages 1584-1622), was published by Hidalguía in Madrid in 1974 in alphabetical order. It is available on microfilm 973,150, item 6 at the Family History Library. The Santa Cruz collection contains the following transcriptions:

BAPTISMS

Vol. 8	1705-1715	Vol. 14	1773-1781
Vol. 9	1716-1744	Vol. 15	1781-1786
Vol. 10	1745-1752	Vol. 16	1786-1792
Vol. 11	1753-1763	Vol. 17	1792-1795
Vol. 12	1764-1770	Vol. 18	1795-1800
Vol. 13	1771-1772		

MARRIAGES

Vol. 1	1622-1648	Vol. 7	1771-1794
Vol. 2	1649-1668	Vol. 8	1794-1812
Vol. 3	1668-1708	Vol. 9	1812-1820
Vol. 4	1709-1724	Vol. 10	1820-1840
Vol. 5	1724-1753	Vol. 11	1840-1855
Vol. 6	1754-1771	Vol. 12	1856-1874

BURIALS

Vol. 1	1619-1649	Vol. 3	1679-
Vol. 2	1649-1679		

Volume numbers are not given for the burial records after volume 3, but the records are transcribed through 1871. These records for the Cathedral of Havana are all contained on microfilm 1,162,426 at the Family History Library.

FAMILY SOURCES

As genealogy is a study of family units, it stands to reason that the home of the nuclear family and the homes of children and grandchildren of the nuclear couple, should contain the most extensive materials available pertaining to the family's genealogy and history.

In Cuba, the best place to begin all genealogical investigations is with the older family members and relatives, and if these are deceased, at the place(s) where they lived if possible. From this research it is usually possible to get some names, dates, and family traditions or stories, some of which may extend back as much as five generations. Invariably much of this information will be found in no other place and when it is lost it is gone forever. Even though an ancestor may have been dead for twenty to fifty years, it is still a good policy to go to where they lived and find out what still exists in the minds of others about them and their family. Because so many of Cuba's living citizens have been displaced and are presently in the United States, it is imperative that the older generation record what it knows concerning ancestral places of residence, family traditions, names, dates, etc.

Almost every family has something of value to give to the diligent researcher. Care should be taken in the approach that is used, however. Many individuals, in an effort to obtain information, and before establishing trustworthy relationships with newly-met or little-known relatives, have asked questions which are too personal, or asked to borrow pictures, letters, documents, etc., that are very valuable to the owner. A previously established rapport through letters, phone calls, or visits, many times provides treasures of information that otherwise would have remained hidden, and then destroyed or throw away at the death of that individual. Even kinship is not a pre-requisite to success in this area, if proper deference to and respect for age is cultivated.

A careful investigation will uncover some, if not all, of the following types of genealogical and family history material:

vital records	legal papers
church records	military documents
photographs	school records
picture albums	work records
biographies	diplomas
citizenship papers	newspaper clippings
diaries	family histories

If these materials are unavailable in the home in question, then the homes of friends, neighbors, and relatives should be visited, as should local libraries, archives, and museums.

Further information on this area of research can be found in the following publications:

Platt, Lyman De. Genealogical Historical Guide to Latin America. Detroit, Michigan, 1978. Spanish edition: Una Guía Genealógico-Histórica de Latinoamérica. Ramona, California, 1978.

In Chapter I of this book, entitled "Research Standards," there is a section on Family Sources which identifies these sources and describes them in detail.

Ryskamp, George R. Tracing Your Hispanic Heritage. Riverside, California, 1984.

Section I of this book, entitled "Techniques and Principles" includes several areas of interest to family research.

These books also contain detailed information on some of the records listed in the sections below.

CENSUS RECORDS

The civil census records of Cuba are one of its richest archival treasures that has been lost for the most part. As far as can be determined the 1899 and 1907 censuses taken by the United States were destroyed by an act of congress. Later censuses may still exist in Cuba. At the national archives, there are at least thirty-one bundles of census records under Censos for the colonial period.

NOTARIAL RECORDS

After the records already mentioned, the notarial records are the most informative and important. Public or legal material pertaining to individuals that was recorded during the colonial period usually found its way into the notarial books. These books (called protocolos) include wills, land transactions, dowry information, contracts, bonds, powers, mortgages, complaints, charges, and payments.

Some notarial records have been destroyed for a variety of reasons, but for the most part they are still available in the original archives of the notary that created them, in a special notarial archives, in the provincial archives, or in the Archivo Nacional in Havana.

Although some of the more conscientious notaries made indexes to their protocolos, most did not. More of these records began to be indexed following the independence period, however, as local officials realized the absolute value of the information contained therein.

The most-looked-for document in notarial records is the will and for this reason some believe that wills are only found in notarial records, but this is not true. They are also found in ecclesiastical archives, municipal archives and if they are holographic (written in the hand of the testator), they may be in family archives, museums, and other public archives.

In the National Archive there is an index to the 284 bundles of protocolos for the years 1842-1890 housed at the Archive. This index was published in the Boletín of the National Archives in volumes 8-11, but included only 275 of the 284 bundles.

At Camagüey, there is a card index in private hands of over one million cards, for the notarial collection there. Many of these records have been transcribed and are in the hands of CGS and are being published in the Revista.

LAND RECORD

Of all the records best suited to genealogical and historical research in Cuba, those that deal with land are found in more assorted places than any other.

At the National Archives in Havana there is a collection of records called Realengos, consisting of ninety-eight bundles for the years 1782-1850. The material is concerned with the administration of royal lands. In the Boletín, volumes 8-12, there is an alphabetical list of properties and persons concerned with this set of documents.

Also at the National Archives is a section called Tierras y Propiedad. It is probably similar to other archival collections in Latin America and will contain information on colonial land distribution and ownership. There is also a collection called Solicitudes de Tierras.

In the book by J.C. Prince, entitled Cuba Illustrated, (New York, 1893, 6th edition), pages 125-174, there is a list of sugar plantations in alphabetical order, noting where they were located on the island, and the name and address of the owner of each.

MILITARY RECORDS

There was no standing army as such in Cuba until the mid-1700s. During the early colonial period, the major military efforts consisted of protection provided by militia units conscripted from the estates and various Spanish settlements.

There were four main groups of military personnel included in the designation of "military." These groups were: 1) veteran Spanish soldiers assigned for short duration throughout the viceroyalty; 2) veteran Spanish troops assigned permanently to a given area; 3) provincial militia units; and 4) urban militia units.

Military records for the colonial period are found in several archives under varying classifications, the most common of which are: 1) troop lists, 2) commission records, 3) service records, 4) conscription records, 5) regimental register sheets, 6) petitions of soldiers for permission to marry, and 7) petitions for pensions.

At the National Archives in Havana there is a collection called Comisiones militares, consisting of 133 bundles for the years 1825-1869. The biographical information contained in these records is about military men receiving commissions on the island during that time.

There are many military records on Cuban officials and soldiers in Spain at the Archivo Militar in Segovia and at Simancas. Because Cuba was a province of Spain much longer than other Latin American countries, this is a particularly valuable source.

Films 1,156,324 through 1,156,329 at the Family History Library contain service records for Spanish and Cuban military men from 1786-1800. An index to these records is available in:

Patronato Nacional de Archivos Históricos. Catálogo XXII del Archivo de Simancas, Secretaría de Guerra (siglo XVIII), Hojas de Servicios de America. Valladolid, Spain: Patronato, 1958.

Military records for all of the regiments at Havana, Bayamo, Cuatro Villas, Matanzas, Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba, and Trinidad are included.

FAMILY HISTORIES

IGHL Research Series, Volume 15, entitled Latin American Family Records, has over 3,500 family histories and genealogies listed in it. Over 300 of these are for Cuban families. Besides these individual titles to specific surname histories, the following publications have been indexed by CGS and IGH that pertain in whole or in part to Cuba.

Almela, Juan. Guía de Personas que cultivan la Historia de America.

Burkholder, Mark A. Biographical Dictionary of Audiencia Ministers in the Americas, 1687-1821.

Calcagno, Francisco. Diccionario Biográfico Cubano.

Cuban Genealogical Society. Revista.

Lohmann, Guillermo. Los Americanos en las Ordenes Nobiliarias.

Mahy, José Antonio. Testamentos de Camaquey.

Nieto, Rafael. Dignidades Nobiliarias en Cuba.

Peraza, Fermín. Diccionario Biográfico Cubano.

Rodríguez, Emilio. Familias Hispanoamericanas.

Santa Cruz, Francisco X. Historia de Familias Cubanas.

Villeré, Sidney Louis. The Canary Islands Migration to Louisiana, 1778-1783. This book is mostly about those who left Louisiana for Cuba.

The end result of the family history project of IGHL and CGS is to compile an index to all of the family histories that have been published. There is so much that is available in these histories that cannot be used by most individuals simply because it is not indexed. There are many interrelated families in Cuba that are duplicating research efforts, and in some cases this duplication extends to other Latin America countries. It was not unusual for an emigrant family to spill up and go into the various countries of South America, Central America, Mexico, and the Caribbean, establishing branches of the family that lost contact with each other.

OTHER GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

There are many other records besides the ones mentioned previously, that have value in doing genealogy or family research. The following are some of the more important ones.

Cemetery Records

On March 1, 1784, King Charles IV. ordered the establishment of cemeteries in the urban areas of the main cities of the Latin America. This was followed by an order of April 3, 1787 outlining that cemeteries were also to be constructed in the outside environs of the cities. With this order all church cemeteries were supposedly closed. However, the order was re-issued in 1804, showing the resistance of the parish priests.

Many tombstone inscriptions and some cemetery burial books exist and can provide additional information not found in church or civil death records.

Immigration-Emigration-Migration Records

There were strict rules for controlling population movements during most of the colonial period. All persons traveling to

Cuba technically had to be cleared by the Casa de la Contratación in Seville.

The AGI in Seville is publishing the early passenger lists to Latin America. These exist from 1509-1790 at AGI, Contratación. Seven volumes of these lists have now been published for the early colonial period.

The archives of Spain are full of proofs of massive immigration to the Viceroyalty of New Spain. The records dealing with this subject are scattered in the notarial archives, in passports, in padrones de hidalguía, and so forth.

Civil-Criminal Cases

At the National Archives in Havana there are 14,000 bundles of these records for the colonial and modern time periods. Although they are not indexed or well-cataloged, they contain a valuable treasure of information on many individuals.

IGHL RESEARCH SERIES

- Vol. 1 Genealogical Research in Latin America
- Vol. 2 Mexico, General Guide: Political Divisions
- Vol. 3 Mexico, General Guide: Ecclesiastical Divisions
- Vol. 4 Mexico, General Research Guide
- Vol. 5 Mexico, Census Records
- Vol. 6 Research in Mexico City
- Vol. 7 Genealogical Gazetteer of Mexico
- Vol. 8 Central America, General Research Guide
- Vol. 9 Caribbean, General Research Guide
- Vol. 10 Genealogical Gazetteer of Central America and the Caribbean
- Vol. 11 South America, General Research Guide
- Vol. 12 Genealogical Gazetteer of South America
- Vol. 13 Latin American Census Records
- Vol. 14 Latin American Military Records
- Vol. 15 Latin American Family Records
- Vol. 16 Puerto Rico, General Research Guide
- Vol. 17 Cuba, General Research Guide
- Vol. 18 Dominican Republic, General Research Guide
- Vol. 19 Chile, General Research Guide
- Vol. 20 Argentina, General Research Guide
- Vol. 21 Peru, General Research Guide
- Vol. 22 Guatemala, General Research Guide
- Vol. 23 Colombia, General Research Guide
- Vol. 24 Ecuador, General Research Guide
- Vol. 25 Bolivia, General Research Guide
- Vol. 26 Costa Rica, General Research Guide
- Vol. 27 El Salvador, General Research Guide
- Vol. 28 Honduras, General Research Guide
- Vol. 29 Nicaragua, General Research Guide
- Vol. 30 Panama, General Research Guide
- Vol. 31 Paraguay, General Research Guide
- Vol. 32 Uruguay, General Research Guide
- Vol. 33 Venezuela, General Research Guide
- Vol. 34 Research in Buenos Aires
- Vol. 35 Research in Lima
- Vol. 36 Spain, General Guide: Political Divisions
- Vol. 37 Spain, General Guide: Ecclesiastical Divisions
- Vol. 38 Spain, General Research Guide



CUBA: ENGLISH AND IRISH IMMIGRANTS

by F. J. R. Henderson

When in 1951, I began to collect information in an effort to compile a family tree, I contacted the British Consulate in Havana, Cuba, for data. Their reply was that the Consulate had no records going back to 1892.

I continued my searches until I found, in Archivo Nacional (National Archives), Havana, the petitions for the so-called *Cartas de Domicilio* (Letters of Domicile). These are the applications addressed to the Governor-General of Cuba (then a Spanish colony), by aliens who wished to reside on the island for more than three months.

Usually, each petition has two other documents attached: a statement of the Consul concerned certifying the petitioner's nationality and good character (in the case of British subjects this statement is written at the foot of the petition), and a police report giving a physical description of the applicant as well as informing about his reputation in connection with the police records.

The extant petitions cover from 1818 to 1819, and from 1853 to 1858. There is one dated in 1865. It seems that the missing petitions (particularly for the period 1820 to 1852) were destroyed in one of the many vicissitudes in the life of the Archives. The surviving papers are kept in two packets, classified under Nos. 27024 and 29023, *Fondos del Gobierno Superior Civil de la Isla de Cuba* (Records of the Superior Civil Government of the Island of Cuba).

I have made extracts of all the petitions regarding British subjects, since probably these are the only records relating to these immigrants or visitors. The extracts were divided into three groups (Scottish, English, and Irish) and arranged in alphabetical order. The Scottish group appeared in this magazine in 1964 (vol. xi, no. 4, p. 20), and the present article deals with the English and Irish. It will be observed that Scottish surnames appear in the lists. Those referred to as Irish must have been born in that country, but the English list probably contains natives of Scotland and of Ireland, for England is used loosely for either of these nations in Spanish speaking countries, as well as for Britain or Great Britain.

ENGLISH

Name, Age and Occupation	Parentage	Marital Status	Date and Place of Petition
Armstrong, Alexander Young (24) Engineer	_____	S	7 Sept., 1854 _____
Beanes, Edward (38) Civil Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 _____
Bell, Joseph (34) Civil Engineer	_____	M	30 July, 1857, Matanzas.
Boocock, Alfred (20) Candlemaker	_____	S	7 Jan., 1819, Havana.
Booth, George (27) Carpenter	_____	S	10 Dec., 1818, Havana.
Bunch, Robert Henry (23) Farmer	_____	M	9 Jan., 1819, Havana.
Caldwell, John (37) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 _____
Chapman, James (—)	_____	—	5 Aug., 1856, Havana.
Clark, John (28) Engineer	Thomas & Anna	S	5 March, 1857 _____
Cluney, Richard (31) Engineer	_____	S	13 Dec., 1856, Matanzas.
Connell, James (27) Carpenter	_____	S	25 June, 1818, Havana.
Craig, James (—)	_____	—	22 Oct., 1856, Havana.
Cross, Thomas (39) Engineer	_____	S	10 May, 1857, Havana.
Dooley, Joseph (33) Engineer	Joseph & Ann	M	20 May, 1856, Havana.
Elliot, George (32) Engineer	_____	S	10 Sept., 1854 _____
Enson, Thomas (39) Engineer	_____	M	Jan., 1855, Havana.
Fearn, Joseph (34) Engineer	Joseph & Sarah	S	2 April, 1858, Regla.
Fleming, Thomas (40) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 _____
Foster, Joseph (44) Mechanic	_____	S	Aug., 1855, Havana.
Garland, Hugh (29)	_____	S	June, 1855, Havana.
Gordon, Charles (26) Physician	_____	S	5 Oct., 1818, Havana.
Graham, Richard (26) Engineer	_____	S	30 Nov., 1858, Matanzas.
Gurley, John (37) Engineer	_____	M	2 Jan., 1865, Havana.
Halliday, Gavin (29) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 _____
Harris, John S. (32) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 _____
Heneage, John (32) Teacher of Languages	_____	S	July, 1855, Havana.
Henderson, Robert (24) Carpenter	Robert & Mary	S	10 Dec., 1857, Havana.
Henry, John F. (23) Merchant	James & Caroline	S	19 May, 1858, Havana.
Hocker, Thomas (52) Merchant	Thomas & Mary	S	15 Oct., 1857, Havana.
Holmes, Benjamin (54) Farmer	_____	W	16 April, 1818 _____
Horrocks, Thomas (25) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 _____
Houls, Thomas (29) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 _____
Hugh, Francis W. (18) Engineer	_____	S	Jan., 1855, Havana.
Hughes, Joseph (35) Engineer & Merchant	Thos. & Margaret	M	22 Nov., 1858, Havana.
Jackson, George (27) Engineer	Peter & Mary	S	1 Dec., 1857, Havana.
Kay, Donald M. (26) Carpenter	Donald & Sile	S	10 Dec., 1857, Havana.
Kelly, Michael (24) Engineer	_____	S	Nov., 1854 _____
King, Edward (37) Builder	_____	S	19 Aug., 1854 _____
Kyill, William Thomas (46) Manager	James & Eleonor	S	21 May, 1857, Havana.
Languish, Richard (—) Architect	_____	—	17 April, 1858, Havana.
Malcolm, James (36) Engineer	_____	M	Nov., 1854 _____
Mardin, John (37) Engineer	_____	S	Feb., 1855, Havana.
Mardin, Samuel (24) Blacksmith	_____	S	Feb., 1855, Havana.
Martin, James (23) Farmer	_____	S	19 Aug., 1854 _____
Martin, William Henry (25) Merchant	_____	—	1857, Cardenas.
Miller, John (27) Engineer	_____	S	Dec., 1854 _____
Monaghan, William (—)	_____	—	13 June, 1856, Havana.
Mere, Louis (36) Tailor	_____	S	Jan., 1855 _____
Myers, Walter Sydney (47) Landowner	Isaac & Mary	S	16 Feb., 1857, Havana.
Parsons, Charles Jacob (38) Whetter	_____	S	Oct., 1854 _____
Pearce, Thomas (30) Engineer	_____	S	21 Apr., 1857, Cienfuegos.
Piant, Alfred (30) Engineer	_____	S	Nov., 1854 _____
Raphall, Alfred (28) Merchant	Maurice & Rachel	S	18 May, 1857, Havana.
Rowley, Henry (29) Engineer	_____	M	Jan., 1855 _____



Shelton, Elizabeth (21) Dressmaker	_____	W	25 June, 1818, Havana.
Thackey, Henry (28) Engineer	Joseph & Anna	S	20 Oct., 1856, Havana.
Thomas, Francis (—)	_____	—	1852, Havana.
Watkin, Joseph (22) Engineer	_____	S	Nov., 1854 _____
Watkin, William (32) Engineer	_____	S	Dec., 1854 _____
Whitman, John Edward (22) Merchant	_____	S	4 April, 1855, Havana.
Whitty, Henry (41) Teacher of Horsemanship	_____	M	Jan., 1855, Havana.
Wright, William (25) Farmer	_____	S	3 Oct., 1818, Havana.

IRISH

Brown, John (45) Mason	_____	M	23 Jan., 1819 _____
Canty, James (27) Cooper	_____	S	16 Jan., 1819 _____
Carpenter, William (30) Mason	_____	M	Jan., 1819 _____
Carroll, Dennis (29) Farmer	_____	S	9 Dec., 1818, Havana.
Christy, William (29) Engineer	_____	S	7 Dec., 1856, Havana.
Connery, John (36) Carpenter	_____	S	22 Dec., 1818, Havana.
Daly, Daniel (30) Carpenter	_____	S	9 Jan., 1819 _____
Day, Jeremiah (32) Blacksmith	_____	M	21 Jan., 1858 _____
Donnanaghan, James (22) Carpenter	_____	S	14 Jan., 1819 _____
Dougherty, William H (—)	_____	—	Oct., 1856, Havana.
Elroy, Thimoty M. (26) Engineer	_____	M	May, 1855 _____
Feeling, Thomas E. (38) Farmer	_____	M	2 Oct., 1818, Havana.
Goregall, John M. (40) Farmer	_____	S	12 Jan., 1819. _____
Gray, James (24) Coppersmith	_____	S	Nov., 1854 _____
Healy, Thomas (29) Farmer	_____	S	Jan., 1819 _____
Henly, Patrick Mary (27) Carpenter	_____	S	18 Jan., 1819 _____
Higgins, John (28) Cooper	_____	S	16 Jan., 1819 _____
Hogan, Michael (23) Farmer	_____	S	9 Dec., 1818, Havana.
Hogge, Patrick (42) Farmer	_____	S	14 Jan., 1819 _____
Howard, John G. (26) Farmer	_____	S	12 Jan., 1819 _____
Kelly, Owen (36) Farmer	_____	M	18 Jan., 1819 _____
Lennon, John (32)	Luke & Jean	S	15 April, 1857 _____
Locke, George (23) Mason	_____	S	23 Jan., 1819 _____
Lutcliffe, Thomas (27) Farmer	_____	S	30 July, 1818, San Salvador.**
Lynch, Thomas (22) Farmer	_____	S	17 July, 1818, Havana.***
Macarthy, Jeremiah (30) Carpenter	_____	M	10 Nov., 1818, Havana.
MacDonald, Alexander (34) Farmer	_____	S	30 July, 1818, Havana.
MacDonald, Richard Joseph (36) Carpenter	John & Catherine	M	23 Jan., 1857, Havana.
M'Kenna, Patrick (26) Stonemason	_____	M	10 Nov., 1818, Havana.
Mooney, Michael (28) Carpenter	_____	S	5 Nov., 1818, Havana.
Mulkay, Stephen (39) Landowner	_____	S	4 April, 1855 _____
O'Connel, William (25) Cooper	_____	S	10 Nov., 1818, Havana.
O'Haman, John D. (24) Farmer	_____	S	20 July, 1818, Havana.
Peen, Owen (29) Cooper	_____	S	10 Jan., 1819 _____
Read, Edward (43) Carpenter	_____	M	10 Nov., 1818, Havana.
Rooney, Connar (25) Farmer	_____	S	12 Jan., 1819 _____
Ryan, Philip (32) Farmer	_____	S	9 Dec., 1818, Havana.
Shortel, Thomas (36) Carpenter	_____	S	22 Jan., 1819 _____
Toole, John (40) Mason	_____	M	23 Jan., 1819 _____
Wood, Andrew (30) Carpenter	_____	M	5 Nov., 1818, Havana.

NOTES:—(**) San Salvador was a sugar mill.

(***) Thomas Lynch was a native of Clogher, Ireland, according to his petition. This is the only instance of mention of the birthplace within Ireland.

THE SCOTTISH GENEALOGY SOCIETY

At a General Meeting of the Scottish Genealogy Society, the following Constitution was adopted on Saturday, 4th July, 1953:—

- 1 The objects of the Scottish Genealogy Society are:—
To promote research into Scottish Family History.
To undertake the collection, exchange and publication of information and material relating to Scottish Genealogy, by means of meetings, lectures, etc., etc.
- 2 The Society will consist of all duly elected Members whose subscriptions are paid. A President and one or more Vice-Presidents may be elected at the Annual General Meeting.
- 3 The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council consisting of Chairman, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Editor, Honorary Librarian, and not more than twelve other Members. A non-Council Member of the Society shall be appointed to audit the accounts annually.
- 4 Office-Bearers shall be elected annually. Four Ordinary Members of Council shall retire annually in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. At meetings of the Council, a quorum shall consist of not less than one-third of the members.
- 5 An Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held at or about the end of October, on a date to be determined by the Council, at which reports will be submitted.
- 6 Members shall receive one copy of each issue of The Scottish Genealogist, but these shall not be supplied to any Members who are in arrears.
- 7 No alteration of this Constitution shall be made except at the Annual General Meeting of the Society, when a two-thirds majority will be required.

*Scottish Genealogist
Vol. 17, Pages 62-64,
June 1970*

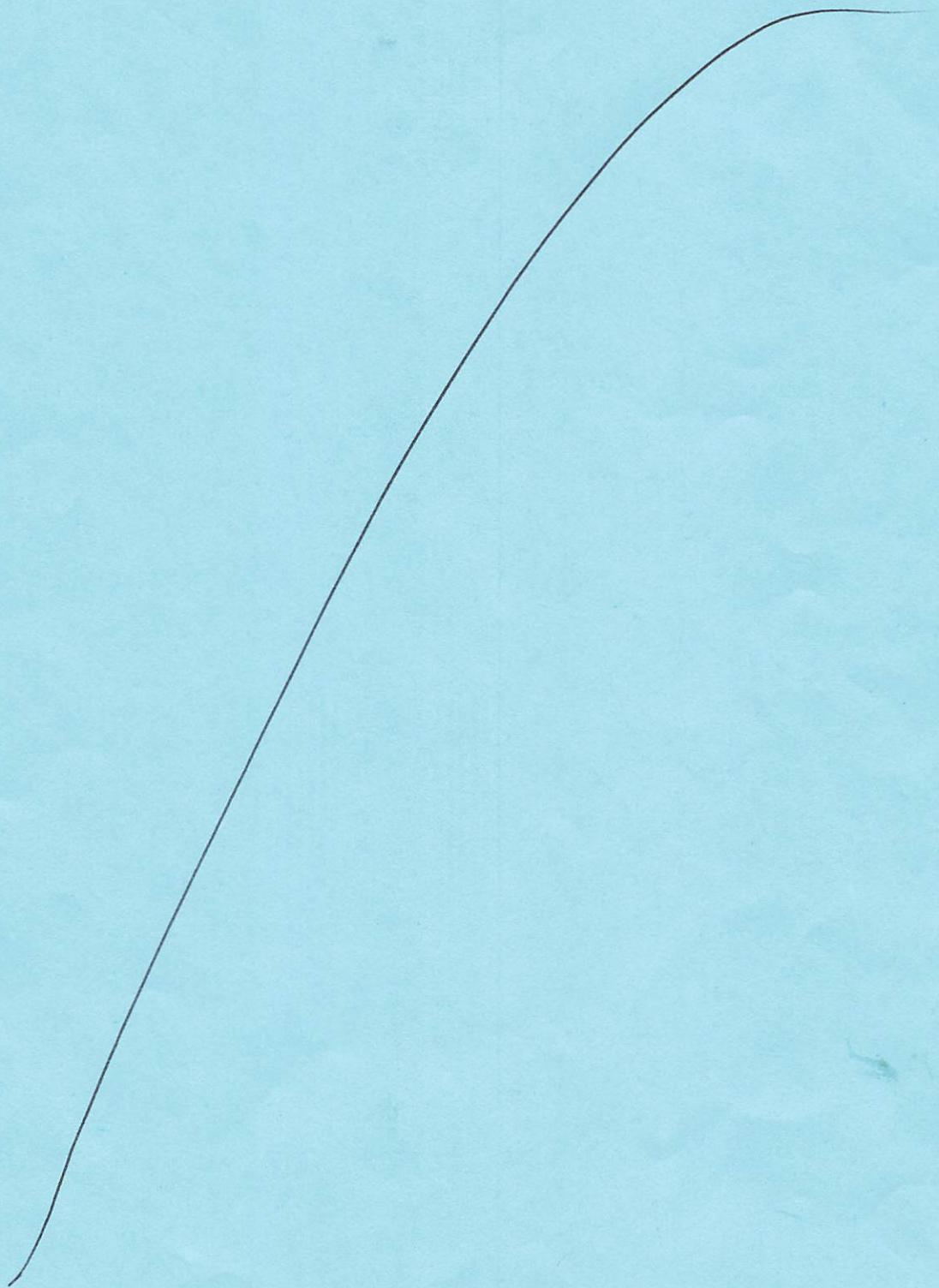
Cuba

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CUBA

Minister, State Committee for Standardization: RAMÓN DARIAS RODÉS.
Minister, State Committee for Prices: SANTIAGO RIERA HERNÁNDEZ.

The Government, Legislature, Political Party, etc.

Minister, State Committee for Labour and Social Security: JOAQUÍN BENAVIDES RODRÍGUEZ.
Minister, President of the Banco Nacional de Cuba: RAÚL LEÓN TORRAS.

Europe
1.3

LEGISLATURE

ASAMBLEA NACIONAL DEL PODER POPULAR

The National Assembly of People's Power was constituted on December 2nd, 1976. It consists of 481 deputies.
President: FLAVIO BRAVO PARDO.

Vice-President: JORGE LEZCANO PÉREZ.
Secretary: JOSÉ ARAÑABURO GARCÍA.

POLITICAL PARTY

Partido Comunista: Havana; f. 1961 by Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas (ORI) from the fusion of the Partido Socialista Popular (Communist), Fidel Castro's Movimiento 26 de Julio and Directorio Revolucionario 13 de Marzo, became the Partido Unido de la Revolución Socialista (PURS) in 1962 and in 1965 was renamed as the Communist Party of Cuba; 148-member Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and 5 Commissions; c. 450,000 mems. in 1980.

JUAN ALMEIDA BOSQUE, Gen. RAMIRO VALDÉS MENÉNDEZ, Dr. ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS, GUILLERMO GARCÍA FRÍAS, Dr. SERGIO DEL VALLE JIMÉNEZ, BLAS ROCA CALDERÍO, JOSÉ RAMÓN MACHADO VENTURA, CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ RODRÍGUEZ, PEDRO MIRET PRIETO, ARNALDO MILIÁN CASTRO, JORGE RISQUET VALDÉS, JULIO CAMACHO AGUILERA, OSMANY CIENFUEGOS GORRIARÁN.

Secretariat: Dr. FIDEL CASTRO RUZ (First Sec.), Gen. RAÚL CASTRO RUZ (Second Sec.), ANTONIO PÉREZ HERRERO, JORGE RISQUET VALDÉS, PEDRO MIRET PRIETO, JOSÉ RAMÓN MACHADO VENTURA, LIONEL SOTO PRIETO, JESÚS MONTAÑA OROPESA, JULIÁN RIZO.

Political Bureau: mems. Dr. FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, Gen. RAÚL CASTRO RUZ, Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO,

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CUBA

(In Havana unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** Hotel Riviera, Room 1522, Vedado; *Chargé d'affaires:* HEDAYATULLAH AKRAM.
- Albania:** Calle 13, No. 851, Vedado; *Chargé d'affaires:* PERTEF HASAMATAJ.
- Algeria:** Calle 13, No. 760, Vedado; *Ambassador:* BACHIR OULD ROUIS.
- Angola:** Calle 43, No. 2211, Siboney; *Ambassador:* MAWETTE JOÃO BAPTISTA.
- Argentina:** Calle E, No. 261, Vedado; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL M. VÁSQUEZ.
- Austria:** Calle 4, No. 101 esq. a 1, Miramar; *Ambassador:* Dr. PETER HOHENFELLNER.
- Bahamas:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Bangladesh:** Ottawa, Canada.
- Barbados:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Belgium:** 1a Avda., No. 4215, Miramar; *Ambassador:* MARCEL VENGHENDE.
- Benin:** Calle 20, No. 119, Miramar; *Chargé d'affaires:* EDON PIERRE.
- Bulgaria:** Calle B, No. 252, Vedado; *Ambassador:* BOIKO DIMITROV.
- Burma:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Burundi:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Canada:** Calle 30, No. 518, Miramar; *Ambassador:* GARY RICHARD HARMAN.
- China, People's Republic:** Calle 13, No. 551, Vedado; *Ambassador:* WANG ZHANYUAN.
- Colombia:** 5a Avda., No. 4407, Miramar; (*Relations broken off March 1981*).
- Congo:** Avda. 5, No. 1003, Miramar; *Ambassador:* MÉDARD MOMENGOH.
- Cyprus:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Czechoslovakia:** Avda. Kohly, No. 259, Nuevo Vedado; *Ambassador:* MILOŠ VOJTA.
- Denmark:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Ecuador:** Calle 36, No. 306, Miramar; *Chargé d'affaires:* FRANCISCO PROAÑO ARANDI (*Relations reduced to chargé d'affaires level March 1981*).
- Egypt:** Avda. 5, No. 1801, Miramar; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED NABIL HAMDY.
- Ethiopia:** Calle 6, No. 318, Miramar; *Ambassador:* AYRMO WONDMAGENEHU.
- Finland:** 5a Avda. 9202, Miramar, Apdo. 3304; *Ambassador:* SAKARI JUUTI.
- France:** Calle 15, No. 607, Vedado; *Ambassador:* PIERRE DECAMPS.
- German Democratic Republic:** Calle 13, No. 652, Vedado; *Ambassador:* HARRY SPINDLER.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Calle 28, No. 313, Miramar; *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMIN FREITAG.
- Ghana:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Greece:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Grenada:** 5a Avda., No. 8409, Miramar; *Ambassador:* W. RICHARD JACOBS.
- Guinea:** Calle 20, No. 504, Miramar; *Ambassador:* RAOUL CONDÉ.
- Guinea-Bissau:** Calle 14, No. 113, Miramar; *Ambassador:* HONORIO GOMES DA FONSECA.
- Guyana:** Calle 18, No. 506, Miramar; *Ambassador:* CECIL STANLEY PILGRIM.

CUBA

- Hungary:** Calle G, No. 452, Vedado; *Ambassador:* JENÖ JAKUS.
- Iceland:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- India:** Calle 21, No. 202, Vedado; *Ambassador:* VINOD-KUMAR CHENDNARIAN KHANNA.
- Indonesia:** México, D.F., Mexico.
- Iraq:** 5a Avda., No. 8201, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ARCHAD TOUFIK ISMAIL.
- + **Italy:** Paseo No. 606 (altos), Vedado; *Ambassador:* SALVATORE PORCARI LI DESTRI.
- Jamaica:** Calle 24, No. 108, Miramar; (*Relations broken off October 1981*).
- Japan:** Calle 17, No. 552, Vedado; *Ambassador:* MASAO TSUKAMOTO.
- Kampuchea:** Calle 14, No. 313, Miramar; *Ambassador:* PRACH SUN.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Calle 17, No. 752, Vedado; *Ambassador:* LI IN-CHUN.
- Laos:** Calle 36-A, No. 505, Miramar; *Ambassador:* SOMBAT CHOULAMANY.
- Lebanon:** Calle 174, No. 1707, Siboney; *Chargé d'affaires:* GHARAMY AYOUB.
- Liberia:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Libya:** Calle 8, No. 309, Miramar; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Madagascar:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Malaysia:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Mali:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Mauritania:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Mauritius:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Mexico:** Calle 12, No. 518, Miramar; *Ambassador:* GONZALO MARTÍNEZ CORBALÁ.
- Mongolia:** Calle 66, No. 505, Miramar; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Nepal:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Netherlands:** Calle 8, No. 307, Miramar; *Ambassador:* JOHAN A. M. VERDONK.
- Nicaragua:** Calle 36, No. 109, Miramar; *Ambassador:* MARCO ANTONIO VALLE MARTÍNEZ.
- Nigeria:** 5a Avda., No. 7408, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAHI IBRAHIM ATTA.
- Norway:** México, D.F., Mexico.

Cuba also has diplomatic relations with Australia, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, The Gambia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mozambique, Niger, the Philippines, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sudan, Suriname, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Relations with Morocco were broken off in April 1980, and with Costa Rica in May 1981.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- Panama:** Calle 26, No. 109, Miramar; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL A. PICARD AMÍ.
- Peru:** Calle 36-A, No. 504, Miramar; *Chargé d'affaires:* GASTÓN IBÁÑEZ MANCHEGO.
- Poland:** Avda. 5, No. 4405, Miramar; *Chargé d'affaires:* JAN JANISZEWSKI.
- Portugal:** Avda. 5a, No. 6604, Miramar; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO JOSÉ KNOPFLI.
- Romania:** Calle 21, No. 307, Vedado; *Ambassador:* NECULAIU MORARU.
- Sierra Leone:** Calle 36, No. 716, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ALIMANY YAMBA KOMEH.
- Spain:** Oficios No. 420; *Ambassador:* MANUEL ORTIZ SÁNCHEZ.
- Sri Lanka:** Ottawa, Canada.
- X **Sweden:** Avda. 31, No. 1411, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ANDERS SANDSTRÖM.
- X **Switzerland:** Avda. 5, No. 2005, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ARMIN KAMER.
- Syria:** Avda. 5, No. 7804, Miramar; *Chargé d'affaires:* MASSOUN KASSAWAT.
- Tanzania:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Thailand:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Togo:** *Ambassador:* BIYEMI KEKEH.
- Trinidad and Tobago:** Permanent Representative to the UN, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.
- Turkey:** 5a Avda. 3805, entre 38 y 40, Miramar; *Ambassador:* GUNDOĞDU CAN.
- U.S.S.R.:** Calle 13, No. 651, Vedado; *Ambassador:* VITALI I. VOROTNIKOV.
- United Kingdom:** Edificio Bolívar, 9, Capdevila No. 101-3, e Moro y Prado, Apdo. 1069; *Ambassador:* DAVID CHURCHILL THOMAS.
- U.S.A.:** (*Relations broken off in 1961*); "Interests section" in the Embassy of Switzerland; *Counsellor:* WAYNE S. SMITH.
- Vatican City:** Calle 12, No. 514, Miramar (Apostolic Internunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. GIULIO EINAUDI.
- Venezuela:** Avda. 5a, No. 7802, Miramar; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Viet-Nam:** Avda. 5a, No. 1802, Miramar; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN HUU NGO.
- Yemen, People's Democratic Republic:** Avda. 5, No. 1808, Miramar; *Ambassador:* AHMAD ALI MAYSARI.
- Yugoslavia:** Calle 42, No. 115, Miramar; *Ambassador:* ŽIVOJIN JAZIĆ.
- Zambia:** Ottawa, Canada.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The People's Supreme Court is the ultimate legal body in the nation.

PEOPLE'S SUPREME COURT

The People's Supreme Court comprises the five Courts of Justice in joint session and the Council of Government. When the Courts of Justice are in joint session they comprise all the professional and lay judges, the Attorney-

General and the Minister of Justice. The Council of Government comprises the President and Vice-President of the People's Supreme Court, the Presidents of each Court of Justice and the Attorney-General.

President: Dr. RAÚL AMARO SALUP.

Vice-President: Dr. FRANCISCO VARONA DUQUE DE ESTRADA.

Criminal Court**President:** Dr. JOSÉ GARCÍA ALVAREZ.

Four other professional judges and three lay judges.

Civil and Administrative Court**President:** Dr. LUIS M. BUCH RODRÍGUEZ (acting).

Two other professional judges and two lay judges.

Labour Court**President:** Dr. AMAURY NORIS RODRÍGUEZ.

Three other professional judges and two lay judges.

*Judicial System, Religion, The Press***Court for State Security****President:** Dr. ENRIQUE MARIMÓN ROCA (acting).

Two other professional judges and two lay judges.

Military Court**President:** Lt.-Col. VÍCTOR M. PAZ-LAGO RODRÍGUEZ.

Three other professional judges and two lay judges.

Attorney-General: Dr. IDALBERTO LADRÓN DE GUEVARA QUINTANA.**RELIGION**

There is no established Church, and all religions are permitted, though Roman Catholicism predominates.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**Metropolitan Sees:**

San Cristóbal de la Habana: JAIME LUCAS ORTEGA Y ALAMINO, Calle Habana 152, Apdo. 594.

Santiago de Cuba: Mgr. PEDRO MEURICE ESTIU, Sánchez Hechevarría 607, Apdo. 26.

PROTESTANT CHURCH**Convención Bautista de Cuba Oriental:** Apdo. 27, Cristo, Oriente; f. 1905; Gen. Missionary Dr. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ; Pres. Rev. AUGUSTO ABELLA; Sec. Rev. MARIO CASANELLA; publ. *El Mensajero* (monthly).**THE PRESS****DAILIES****HAVANA****Granma:** Avda. General Suárez y Calle Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución José Martí, Apdo. 6260; f. 1965 to replace *Hoy* and *Revolución*; official Communist Party organ; morning and weekly editions; also weekly editions in Spanish, English and French; Editor JORGE ENRIQUE MENDOZA; circ. 600,000.**Juventud Rebelde:** Prado y Teniente Rey; f. 1965; organ of the Young Communist Union; evening; Dir. JORGE LÓPEZ PIMENTEL; circ. 200,000.**Los Trabajadores:** Virtudes 257 entre Aguila y Galiano; f. 1970; for the labour movement; Sub-Dir. MAGALY GARCÍA MORÉ; circ. 100,000.**Tribuna de la Habana:** Virtudes 257 entre Aguila y Galiano; f. 1980; Dir. ROBERTO PAVÓN TAMAYO; circ. 60,000.**PROVINCES****Adelante:** Goyo Benítez 19, Camagüey; f. 1959; morning; Dir. ARMANDO BOUDET; circ. 32,000.**Ahora:** Frexes y Rastro, Holguín; f. 1962; Dir. EZEQUIEL HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 20,000.**Cinco de Septiembre:** Calle 35 5609 e/56 y 58, Cienfuegos; f. 1980; Dir. ENRIQUE ROMÁN HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 6,000.**La Demajagua:** Calle Martí 68, Bayamo; f. 1978; Dir. José FERNÁNDEZ VEGA; circ. 14,000.**Escambray:** Adolfo del Castillo 10, Sancti Spiritus; f. 1979; Dir. RAFAEL GARCÍA RUIZ; circ. 9,300.**Girón:** San Juan de Dios 3, Matanzas; f. 1960; Dir. OTHONIEL GONZÁLEZ QUEVEDO; circ. 25,000.**Guerrillero:** Colón esq. Delicias y Adela Azcuy, Pinar del Río; f. 1969; Dir. RONALD SUÁREZ; circ. 21,000.**Invasor:** Marcial Gómez 401 esq. Estrada Palma, Ciego de Avila; Dir. DIGNO ROLANDO CEDEÑO; circ. 6,000.**Sierra Maestra:** Santa Lucía 356, Santiago de Cuba; f. 1959; Dir. ORLANDO GUEVARA NUÑEZ; circ. 25,000.**Vanguardia:** Plácido 4, Matanzas; f. 1962; Dir. PEDRO HERNÁNDEZ SOTO; circ. 24,000.**Venceremos:** Cuartel 715 entre Narcisco López y J. del Sol, Guantánamo; f. 1962; Dir. ROBERTO TORRES; circ. 3,000.**Ventiseis:** Calle Colón 157 e/Francisco Vega y Julián Santana, Las Tunas; Dir. JOSÉ INFANTES REYES; circ. 4,500.**Vistoria:** Calle 41 entre 24 y 26, Nueva Gerana, Isla de la Juventud; f. 1967; Dir. NIEVE VARONA PUENTE; circ. 9,400.**PERIODICALS****HAVANA****ANAP:** Línea 351, Vedado; f. 1961; monthly; information for small farmers; Dir. RICARDO MACHADO; circ. 90,000.**Bohemia:** Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro; f. 1908; politics; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ ARIAS; circ. 257,000.**El Caimán Barbudo:** Pasco 613, Vedado; f. 1966; cultural monthly; Dir. ROBERTO ROMAY REQUEIRO; circ. 30,000.**Casa de las Américas:** Tercera y G, Vedado; f. 1960; literary; every two months; Dir. ROBERTO FERNÁNDEZ RETAMAR; circ. 18,000.**Con la Guardia en Alto:** Avda. Salvador Allende 601; f. 1961; for mems. of the Committees for the Defence of the Revolution; monthly; Dir. AURELIO ALVAREZ; circ. 60,000.**Cuba Internacional:** Reina 352; f. 1959; political; in Spanish and Russian; monthly; Dir. AURELIO MARTÍNEZ; circ. 30,000.**Cubatabaco:** Amargura 103; f. 1972; tobacco industry; quarterly; Dir. HUMBERTO CABEZAS; circ. 15,000 (Spanish edn.), 12,000 (English edn.).**Cuba-Turismo:** Calle 19, No. 60, entre M y L Vedado; f. 1977; Dir. OSCAR LEDÓN RAMOS; circ. 100,000.**El Deporte Derecho del Pueblo:** Vía Blanca y Boyeros; f. 1964; sport; monthly; Dir. MARIO TORRES; circ. 15,000.**Granma Campesino:** Gen. Suárez y Territorial; f. 1966; Dir. ROBERTO MENDOZA; circ. 100,000.

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