

## Doc. 557 Report of Don Buenaventura Corrales on Talamanca.

SAN JOSÉ, June 3, 1893.<sup>1</sup>

Señor Secretary of State in the Department of Fomento:

SEÑOR SECRETARY:

I have the honor to report to you concerning the result of my exploration, "*Suretca-Cahuita*," made by order from your office, in search of a short and economic route, and located within the jurisdictional limits of *Costa Rica*, to connect the interior of *Talamanca* with one of the ports of the Atlantic coast.

Having made the necessary preparations and organized the personnel of the expedition, which was made up of 15 persons, we left *Sipurio* in the afternoon of February 26th last, in the direction of *Suretca*, where we were to begin the reconnoissance.

We passed the night there and the next day, the 27th, we crossed the *Tilire*, camping at an old hut that was left on lands denounced by Don Justo C. Selles.

We then started on in the direction N. 80° E. with few deviations, which, according to the general opinion among the Indians, is the one that leads directly to *Cahuita*.

We continued thus until we came to a small stream (a tributary of the *Tiliri*) called "*Cucoles*," distant a little more than a mile from *Suretca*;—level lands, very fertile and very suitable for agriculture.

We returned there to breakfast at 10 a. m. when we met with an accident as unexpected as it was lamentable, which caused us two days' delay in *Suretca*. One of the laborers who was opening the way, Ramón Fonseca, was bitten by a *víbora terciopelo* (velvet snake) two metres in length (eight fangs) on the back part of the left leg.

At the moment he called out we all hastened to his help; put a strong ligature around the knee, scarified in the form of a cross the eight punctures that he had and used the drugs that I carried for that purpose in the first treatment, (Curarina, alkali, concentrated carbolic acid, etc.), and carried him to the camp. But the poison worked so violently and so quickly that a few minutes

<sup>1</sup>National Archives of Costa Rica. Department of Fomento. Year 1893.

after he had been bitten blood came from all the openings and pores of his body. We fought the hemorrhage with all the medicines we had at hand, being compelled to stop a little at 4 p. m. when we determined to carry him to *Sureta* and to call in empiric specialist (Will Shepherd) who came some hours after, and devoted himself with the greatest zeal and diligence to saving the life of the unfortunate man. The night passed without any news, the hemorrhage ceased completely and the intense suffering which he had felt in his heart and bowels and feverish delirium which seized him almost at the instant he was bitten by the snake was ceased somewhat. We then considered him out of danger.

Nevertheless this improvement was transient and deceptive. On the next day the swelling assumed alarming proportions, extending to the whole left side of his body; the pain began again with greater intensity than before and gangrene began to show itself in the leg and in the testicles. The poor man continued thus all that day, throwing up black and coagulated blood, making terrible cries, delirious, calling upon God to avenge him against the *siguas* (foreigners), whom he in his ignorance considered the cause of his death, and offering the saddest sight that I had ever seen and the most touching that I had ever witnessed. He finally died with the most terrible suffering at midnight. \* \* \*

On the following day, March 1st, the body was sent in the direction of *Coén*, accompanied by the sorrowing family and five of the Indians who came in the expedition, relatives of the deceased. Already in the evening I had asked for a reinforcement of *peones* (laborers) the day before, and they came early that day.

At noon we broke up the camp and again started on our march. One hour after we passed the ravine of *Cucoles*, about 500 yards above where the accident occurred of which mention has been made and we continued opening our way.

After a little we began to ascend a hill of easy grade, level and wide, which, as we supposed, followed parallel with the course of the *Tiliri*. The little table-land which this hill forms is one of the most picturesque to be found in those regions. It presents a lovely view; with the charming valley of the *Sirole* which we left on our left hand, on the North side. The climate here is

cool and agreeable and in the bottom of the valley we could hear the stream of *Cucoles* which skirts the hill for a long distance.

We marched all that day over the hill, with very good weather and without having any accident to lament. The Indians were in good spirits and losing the profound terror with which they had been inspired by the death of their companion.

About 5 p. m. we camped at a gorge where we found a little stream. We had gone about four miles, counting from the ravine of *Cucoles*. From midnight until dawn it rained very hard. We attributed the change in the weather to the change in the moon.

Thursday, March 2. We breakfasted at 9 a. m. and began our march.

At the beginning of this day all went well. We marched and marched, always over the same hill, without meeting with any obstacle. On our left we had the same valley of *Sirole* and the ravine *Cucoles*. We made good progress, the mountain being open and the land quite level. But about 1 p. m. the configuration of the mountain completely changed. Crossing the tableland of which I spoke, we began to meet hills and hills, impassible and winding in great part, a labyrinth of cliffs and hummocks. Finally, late in the afternoon we began the descent of the ridge, which we found very difficult on account of the ruggedness of its slopes.

We had with us as mountain guide an Indian called Lackner, who in his youth had known these mountains; but it is certain that his knowledge was of very little value to us that day and during the whole of the expedition. He was entirely astray and with a thousand and one difficulties he succeeded in leading us to the ravine of "*Watzí*," where we arrived to spend the night, tired out and perishing with thirst, not having found any water for the space of four miles. The ravine of *Watzí* has its sources in the valley of *Sirole* and empties in the River *Sixoula*, near the farm of Don José María Albán.

In a word, the three last miles that we passed over on the 2nd of March seemed to us wholly unsuitable, even for a mule road. Altogether we advanced seven miles that day. During the whole night had a hard rain.

We left the camp of *Watzí* at 9.30 a. m. on the 3rd of March. The day was overcast and cloudy, but, on the other hand, we traversed lands that were level like a table, as fertile as those of *Sirole* and with a vegetation that was really gigantic. This level stretch must extend from the headwaters of the *Watzí* to its outlet into the *Siraola*, and in my opinion its area is not less than twelve miles square. These lands, with those of *Sirole*, are unquestionably the flower of *Talamanca* in point of fertility.

The mountain region we found here to be very dense and rugged and so we advanced very slowly. It must also be noted that we had to make frequent stops on account of the heavy rains that fell that day. Altogether we advanced two and a half miles up to 4 p. m., at which hour we arrived at a ravine which the Indians call "*Bratzi*," notable for the large amount of mineral coal which is washed out by its waters. We had no accident of which to complain. We killed five snakes of the worst species known: 2 *tamagás*, 1 *terciopelo* (velvet snake), 1 *oropel* and 1 *castellana*, I was in danger of being a victim to the latter, which attacked me furiously, I being sitting on a stone on the banks of the ravine. We set up the tent about 75 yards from the left bank and there we spent the night.

Saturday, the 4th of March we continued our march very early. The plain of the Valley of *Watzí* ending, a very high hill was encountered and so steep that it took us an hour and a half to climb it. The toil of the poor Indians who carried the baggage and provisions was difficult and painful, beyond all exaggeration, as here with the greatest trouble one could hardly advance except on all fours, clinging to the bushes and vines and in fear of falling into the depths if by chance one lost his balance or the feeble root or vine gave way which served for support. The descent of this formidable hill was no less painful than climbing up. For an hour we were seeking for a place to go down. The guide, entirely lost, could not find a way to take us out of that difficulty. Finally fate took us to an old rubber-gatherers' path which happily led us to a slope of the hill, where we were able, although with much trouble, to get down into a little ravine they call "*El Carbón*." At first I thought that this would be the same ravine of *Bratzi*, or a tributary, which doubtless would go winding around the hill which we had just come

down, and which, therefore, following its course would take the road around to the valley of *Watzí*, a place to where I thought it feasible to carry it by the ravine of *Cucoles*. But later I found that my calculations concerning the matter were erroneous.

In this last ravine we found a cabin of some rubber gatherers which appeared to have been recently abandoned.

We then came to three hills, as steep and rugged as the former. We climbed up the summit of the highest one, both to find our way and to see what was the best direction to take. It was all to no purpose: which ever way we looked we could only distinguish ranges after ranges, each more difficult and impassible. It was necessary, therefore, for us to follow the range or ridge of the one in which we found ourselves and go forward. In places the range was so narrow that being in the middle one could overlook perfectly both gorges, with sharp cliffs going down almost vertically.

At 2 p. m., and under a torrent of rain which greatly impeded our progress, we reached a hut of some rubber-gatherers, located on the North-east slope of the ridge. This fortunate event reassured us somewhat, seeing that we were not entirely lost and believing, on the other hand, following the opinion of the guide, that we should find ourselves not far from the headquarters of the River *Hon-Creek*, from whence we could proceed without further trouble to the coast. Unfortunately it was not as the Indian supposed.

The rain continued to fall, without ceasing. Notwithstanding this and although it was very late, I ordered a reconnoissance to be made towards the North-east, to see whether it was possible, as the guide believed, to get over the cliffs and defiles of the Cordillera and camp that same day on the banks of *Hon-Creek*. Towards night the guide appeared and the men who went with him, saying that they could not get through.

We had, therefore, to camp, about 100 yards back from the hut of the rubber-gatherers. The rain had already taken the character of a tempest. The clothing that we carried for changing and the supplies were entirely useless with the excessive rain. We passed a bad night, wet, sleeping in a swamp, without dry wood to burn, and what was worse, without any water, for in all that place I had only found one dirty puddle, fetid and foul. And the

place abounded in snakes: I remember that in setting up the tent and at scarcely the distance of two yards we killed two of the kind that they call *oropel*. At 8 p. m. I was taken with a violent fever and so I remained until the next day. That advance was of about ten miles.

It was on Sunday at 11, the 5th of March, and the storm, far from diminishing grew worse all the time.

At that hour we thought we could hear on the North-east the roar of the Sea, which stimulated us anew to start on our march. I directed a new survey in that direction, the same as the day before, in search of *Hou-Crcek*, but without any result. With all that, at 1 p. m. we began to go down the hill in the direction where we heard or thought we heard the Sea. This was the most painful day that we had had since we left *Sipurio*.

Under a raging tempest, going up and down the endless sharp ridges, meeting the greatest difficulties, our strength already exhausted with the long march and the excessive labor of the previous days, soaked to our bones and almost without food, we went all that day without knowing surely where we were. The guide, as I said before was as uncertain regarding the right direction that we ought to take as any of the rest of us.

The compass was of no use to us in that intricate labyrinth, as, taking this or that direction, we had to turn back after much marching without being able to get over a high hill like a tower with perpendicular bluffs. Other or others directions were taken, and still always the same difficulty. The result of it all was that at 4.30 p. m., we had not only not advanced a step, but, unfortunately, we found ourselves completely lost and wandering in the midst of the most gigantic mountains and more imposing than we had ever been.

With the greatest discouragement, getting stiff with the cold and almost crippled, we sought to find the camp from which we had that day set out; and we marched, and marched without any result until night overtook us on the summit of a hill. We spent it there, as bad if not worse than the former, since the storm continued without giving us any rest. We had no provisions, no clothing, no shoes. The fever prostrated me the whole night, as well as one of the Indian porters. The humidity, the fatigue and the bad food and the excessive cold which we felt in that place,

together with the idea (certainly terrifying) that we were lost in those desolate mountains, did not allow us to sleep very much that night.

At dawn on Monday, the 6th of March, after taking some food, we started on our way, always looking for the camp from which we had set out the day before. This time we were happy enough to see about eleven the footpath of those who went on the previous Saturday to survey the slopes of the hill. We followed this and soon arrived at the place which we had been seeking.

From here we set out in another direction, following an old path of rubber-gatherers, and we went that day climbing up and going down hills as difficult as the others, until about 5 p. m. after a march of some twelve miles we succeeded in getting down the *Hon-Creek*. In descending the last hill a stick fell on my left foot, which caused a bad bruise, with which I was crippled and suffered terribly for the space of two weeks.

We made our camp on an island of *Hon-Creek* and passed the night without anything happening. We found a rubber-gatherer who offered to conduct us to *Cahuíta* by a path that he knew.

On March 7th, very early in the morning, we left there. From the reports that I had received concerning the sources of *Hon-Creek*, I supposed that we were very near the Sea, or, at least, that we would find level lands ending only in the bar of that river (North side of *Old Harbour*); but in this, as in all the rest, my expectations were not realized.

From that place to *Cahuíta* we met with an uninterrupted series of sharp cordilleras, impassable and not less rugged than those which we left behind. In places one had to look for a passage at the bottom of the course of the ravines and go thus long distances with the water up to the knees. Rather late and after a long and painful journey we came to a hill from the summit of which we succeeded in making out at a distance the Atlantic. We undertook the descent and at 2 p. m. we reached the coast, about a mile from the port of *Cahuíta*.

It not being our purpose to arrive at that place, it being still early and desiring to reconnoitre the abandoned pathway which Gen. Patiño opened between *Sibure* and *Cahuíta*, I arranged to march to *Old Harbour* by that path, which we could easily find.

Although very level, this pathway has the defect, which is certainly a serious one, of becoming impassible, particularly in the rainy season. And there is no way of draining it on either side. It may be said without exaggeration that it is all a swamp, from *Cahuíta* to *Hornela*, the place where it passes. The road that it could be made here would be quite long, expensive and not very reliable, as it lacks the two indispensable elements to form a good roadway: sand and stone. It follows parallel with the coast to *Hornela*, and from there it goes to *Sibure* (on the bank of the *Sixola*) there being in the middle between the two last places a difficult hill to get over and a wide swamp.

We reached *Hornela* a little before 5 p. m., and arriving at *Old Harbour* at nightfall, having marched that day not less than 15 miles, from the headwaters of *Hon-Creek*. The next day, the 9th, the expedition returned to *Sipurio*, from which we had set out *twelve days before*.

The foregoing account, taken from the notes in my diary, is too eloquent, Sr. Minister, to make it necessary for me to assure you that a cartroad or path for mules between *Cahuíta* and *Suretca* is a chimera, at least in the region which I passed over and ought not to be considered further. If any practical result is derived from this unfortunate expedition, it is to leave it settled, once for all, that in the present condition of *Talamanca* the Government should not think of a way of communication *purely by land*. At least that is my opinion.

Nature has provided *Talamanca* with its highway; and that highway is the *Sixaola*. There is no other. And as long as the Government wishes to do something for that rich territory, it should before everything else seek to open up that highway.

And this is not an undertaking beyond what is possible for the Government; but on the contrary I think that, considering ways of communication, there is none easier and cheaper than the river.

Let it be noted that I do not refer to "canalizing" the *Sixaola*, for that is already done; but I refer only to *cleaning* it out, taking out the logs that great floods have accumulated and taking out or modifying the few rapids that are met with between *Suretca* and the mouth of the *Urén* and *Cuavre*, so that a small tow boat of light draught can pass. All this work can be done without



technical surveys, with a few gangs of *peones*, each with an intelligent foreman. That is what is needed.

To give depth to the river in the 7 or 8 rapids which are found between *Suretea* and *Cuavre*, the largest of which has some 80 yards length, at the most, does not seem to me to be a difficult matter or very expensive, as it is believed here; first, because these rapids, contrary to what occurs in other rivers, do not concur with a sharp slope in the ground. That is, to its geological formation, but the dikes which were anciently formed that have given rise to accumulations of stores. In the second place because no rock is met with in these rapids, ledges or other material difficult to remove, only loose, small and round stones.

Besides this it is rare that at these rapids less than a depth of three feet is found, even at the periods of greatest dryness; and on the other hand it will not be necessary to take out the stones for the whole width of the river, but only for a space wide enough for the steamboat to pass.

Between *Cuavre* and the bar of the *Sixaola* there are no rapids, and therefore that long stretch of ten leagues would be ready for the passage of the steamboat, only by taking out or putting on one side a gathering of logs which were left by the great floods in the river, which is there as large and runs as level, perhaps, as the Seine.

This work having been accomplished, there will be two ways of communication in *Talamanca*: one a *mixed* one, repairing the short stretch of road which separates *Old Harbour* from *Cuavre*, about five miles; and the *fluvial* one, (*Suretea* to the mouth of the *Sixaola*), as soon as there is opened and connected with the river the excellent little port of *Gandoken*, distant some three miles from the bar. (It is known that the mouth of the *Sixaola*, as a port is very bad).

In former times,—I do not know whether it was up to the end of the XVIIIth century,—*Gandoken* communicated with the *Sixaola* by a channel, which the Indians closed purposely in order to keep away the *Mosquitos*,<sup>2</sup> whose frequent incursions into the interior kept them in constant alarm. Persons who know the traditions of *Talamanca* thoroughly assure me that the word "*Gandoken*," is the same in meaning as the English location,

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<sup>2</sup> The Mosquitos Indians.

“God’s Work,” with which the *Moscós* baptized that port, disfigured and corrupted by the Indians in a semblance of the expression, “*Oljaba*,” *Old Harbour* (Old Port).

Now, then, let us calculate what is the most practical and economical,—to dig out and clean that channel, so that the little steamboat can touch at *Gandoken*, or make a cart road or a railway that will connect that port with the river, (three miles of level and dry land). Either of these would not be very expensive in my opinion. Some time ago General Patiño, authorized as I believe by the Government, proposed to clean out the channel and I do not know why he gave up the work.

Therefore, there are three projects to be undertaken:

1. Clean out the river;
2. Make a wide roadway between *Old Harbour* and *Cuavre*, winding out or forming “zig-zags” on the two large hills and draining the swamp at the entrance:
3. Connect the port of *Gandoken* with the river, digging out the old channel, or **constructing a small rail line or a cartroad.**

In my opinion all of these could be let by the job, on bids. The first would be on the basis of 3,000 or 4,000 pesos; the second for 1,000 to 1,500; and the third for a sum which may be indicated by a competent person familiar with the locality after previous examination.

As stops, or points of embarkation, in the interior, three might be designated:

1. “*Piedra Grande*,” in case a long dry period should diminish the stream to such an extent that the steamboat could not go further up;
2. “*Boca de Urén*,” (Mouth of the *Urén*) when it may be considered dangerous to go up it as far as *Suretca*; and
3. “*Suretca*,” which would be the last landing and the most advantageous place to locate and settle a Colony.

This work being done,—and even in the present state of things,—it would be better to move the settlement where the authorities are located, to *Suretca*,—situated on the banks of the river, high, with good air, dry, picturesque, and there is no better place, as I have before stated, to locate a Colony.

There is a series of Colonies, about two leagues square, environed or surrounded by the rivers *Tulire*, *Lari*, *Suirri* (a branch



byter Don Agustín Blessing, in April of this year, was able to visit those Indians, up to now unknown.

We give a brief summary of his trip, making use of a letter in which he himself makes a report to the Most Illus. Señor Bishop.

Blessed be God and our holy Patrons, especially St. Joseph, for the happy outcome of my journey among the unknown Indians at the headwaters of the River *Teliri*.

This has been my most difficult journey,—even the trip from *Chirripó* to *La Estrella* was nothing in comparison with it. God visibly protected me, for, whilst upon my other journeys I have always had rain, on this last one I had the most beautiful and dry weather. Sometimes the heat was felt extremely, more in the narrow and shut-in valley of the stream.

I left our dwelling in *Sipurio* on April 8th and got back on the 3rd of May. The results of the mission exceeded all my expectations.

At the beginning it was not possible to find a guide and the porters left me daily; still, everything began to improve. The people ran away to the woods when I approached their *palenques*. This fear however was changed into a real joy and pleasure, which they received me and desired that I remain always among them. In the middle of the Upper *Teliri* they wanted to build a church and a large building for the Indians to meet in and another for the missionary, so that I might stay with them and never have to pass over such dangerous roads. "You stay, Good Father: you always stop here: when wilt thou come back to us?" So they said to me very often.

Seeing that they had so good a disposition, I changed my first resolution of only visiting the Indians, without baptising any one. When I asked them if they wished to be baptised and if those who lived with a woman desired to be married, they and the women without exception said to me: "Yes." For this reason I baptised 53 Indians and married 11 couples. The total number of Indians upon the Upper *Teliri* must be 90 persons. Upon the whole trip I baptised 63 persons and married thirteen couples.

I supposed that there were still other Indians in the mountain regions higher up in the Cordillera, those called "wild Indians;" but these no longer exist. I was told by these same Indians it was true that in times very long ago some Indians dwelt about the sources of the gulch of *Petzei*, a tributary of the *Teliri*, on the right bank; but that the old ones had died and the younger ones had descended from the heights to live in the valley of the River *Teliri*.

There are two trails to *Chirripó*; one going up by the gulch of *Duchí*, reaching *Curardi* in two days; the other by the gulch of *Ducrí*, arriving at *Curardi* in a day and a half.

The routes from *Sipurio* to the Upper *Teliri* were comparatively good; that is to say, they were open, but still indescribably difficult on account of the character of the ground. The trail runs over hills and mountains covered with stones and large rocks. I and my companion lost a pair of shoes. At various places we got through with great danger of losing our lives; once we had to get over an immensely high rock, almost perpendicular, helping ourselves up with hooked sticks which we used to hand on to the vines that were suspended from above. We crossed the River *Teliri* thirteen times and were eight times in imminent peril, especially one day when it rained very hard upon the head-waters. The current once swept away my companion, but happily he succeeded in getting a new foothold.

The natives of the Upper *Teliri* are tall and robust. I only saw three sick children. Their dwellings are not circular, like the *palenques* of *Bribri* and *Urén*, but square, open on all sides, with a good roof and neatly put on. They are poor but all decently clad; they have fine plantain groves, few fowls and pigs. The hunting is very good. I saw only three head of cattle in *Tsiola*, the place to the South of *Chirripó*, that belonged to the deceased Cacique Sama.

Now, something about the Cacique Sama. This Indian was a decided friend of the mission. When he knew that

the Curate of *Sipurio* desired to visit the Upper *Teliri*, he directed the trails to be opened and cleared.

For quite a while he was ill with dropsy. On Good Friday his people thought that he was already dead and wanted to bury him, when they noticed that there were still signs of life. He did in fact die on the 22nd of April, one day before I reached his house. Oh! that God might give him the mercy of the baptism is my wish! By reason of the sickness of Sama I hastened my march, but the porters failed me one day so that I do not think that it was my fault that I did not arrive in time to baptise him. Upon that day, when the porters failed me, I made with two companions a little excursion to *Uruchicó*, ascending by the gulch of *Cobei*, which we had to cross forty times. The trail was a very bad one.

I believe that *Uruchicó* is the old *Santo Domingo* or *San Andrés*; *Nocru* is *Santa Cruz* and *Debequibir* ought to be the old *Santo Domingo de Urinamá*.

On the right bank of the gulch of *Petzei*, near *Tsiola*, there is an *apó* (burial ground) of the Indians, like that of *Chirripó*. Near the same place of *Tsiola* was found a hot water spring. The water is very hot. The Indians say that any one who touches the water will get the fever. I and my companions, naturally, remained free from fever. I told the Indians repeatedly that their belief was ridiculous but they only laughed, and were not convinced.

Then they told me about a salt lake, extending over eight or ten *manzanas*. They say that sea turtle and fish are to be found in it; also a certain monster that kills any one who goes near the lake. I offered to pay the Indians well if they would take me to the lake, but I was not able to get them to do so. The lake is located above the source of the *Brei*, on the right side of *Shórbata*, a high mountain we had to pass to get from *Breiñoc* to *Debetquibir*.

These are the most important facts that have been submitted by the Rev. Father Missionary.

We give thanks to God that in the last year of this century we have found out these Indians, the only ones to

whom up to now we have not been able to preach the Gospel. May God bless the labors of our indefatigable missionaries.

Tribes of the Upper *Teliri*.

|                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Nocru</i> .....       | with 12 inhabitants. |
| 2. <i>Shuciñoc</i> .....    | " 4 "                |
| 3. <i>Doroi</i> .....       | " 3 "                |
| 4. <i>Breiñoc</i> .....     | " 9 "                |
| 5. <i>Sama</i> .....        | " 12 "               |
| 6. <i>Debetquibir</i> ..... | " 6 "                |
| 7. <i>Tsiola</i> .....      | " 2 "                |
| 8. <i>Dicoquichá</i> .....  | " 4 "                |
| 9. <i>Shórogri</i> .....    | " 7 "                |
| 10. <i>Brujque</i> .....    | " 3 "                |
| 11. <i>Suebata</i> .....    | " 7 "                |
| 12. <i>Orú</i> .....        | " 9 "                |

In the mountain region, between the Rivers *Teliri* and *Estrella* are found:

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 13. <i>Itoi</i> .....        | with 5 inhabitants. |
| 14. <i>Spei</i> .....        | " 10 "              |
| 15. <i>Cocora</i> .....      | " 15 "              |
| 16. <i>Tsuriberari</i> ..... | " 7 "               |

Upon the Lower *Teliri* are found:

|                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 17. <i>Chimuriñoc</i> ..... | with 7 inhabitants. |
| 18. <i>Famei</i> .....      | " 5 "               |
| 19. <i>Famansa</i> .....    | " 4 "               |
| 20. <i>Ameiñoc</i> .....    | " 4 "               |
| 21. <i>Segori</i> .....     | " 5 "               |
| 22. <i>Shirores</i> .....   | " 8 "               |
| 23. <i>Pancurqui</i> .....  | " 4 "               |
| 24. <i>Uruchicó</i> .....   | " 5 "               |
| 25. <i>Oscuri</i> .....     | " 5 "               |

Contract Between the Government of Costa Rica and the United Fruit Company. Doc. 559

SAN JOSÉ, May 24, 1909.

OSCAR F. ROHRMOSER, Secretary of State in the Department of the Treasury and Commerce, duly authorized by the Señor President of the Republic, of the one part, and EDGAR JAMES HITCHCOCK, Administrator and Authorized Manager of the *United Fruit Company*, of the other part, agree to the following:

I. The Government authorizes the said Company to bring merchandise into the country across the frontier upon the Republic of *Panama*, but only at the place called "*Guabito*," intended for the supply of the depots or commissary departments which the Company may establish upon this side of the River *Sixola*, in order to provide for the maintenance of the employees and workmen of its enterprises and for the exploitation and development of the same.

II. The payment of the import duties arising upon such merchandise shall be made in this capital by the said Company, monthly, upon presentation of the respective custom house papers.

III. For the registration and appraisement of the merchandise the Government shall establish, at the place called "*Guabito*," a subordinate office of the *Limón* Custom House, having therein a Sub-Inspector of the Treasury, and one other employee if it shall be necessary, for whom the Company agrees to provide food and lodging suitable and a place for weighing the merchandise and whatever else may be necessary.

IV. This arrangement shall not excuse the Company from compliance with the formality of petition and other things established by the laws in force as to the introduction of merchandise not subject to the imposition of a Customs Duty.

V. The Government shall give to the Sub-Inspector who may be established at "*Guabito*," proper instructions as to the registration, receipt and delivery to the Company of the goods that may be brought in; it being understood that the Government shall not be responsible therefor, except in case of pillage by the



Sub-Inspector or his subordinates, and then only while the same are under his control for registration, weighing or appraisement.

VI. This arrangement shall continue as long as the Government does not definitively provide arrangements concerning over-land trade across the southern frontier of the Republic.

*In Witness Whereof* we have signed the present contract in the city of San José, on the twenty-fourth day of the month of May, Nineteen hundred and nine.

O. F. ROHRMOSER.

E. J. HITCHCOCK.

San José, May 24, 1909.

Let this contract be approved:

GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

The Secretary of State in the Department of the Treasury and Commerce:

ROHRMOSER.

**Doc. 560**      **Contract Between the Government of Costa Rica and Mr. Hubbard Moyland Field.**

SAN JOSÉ, January 31, 1910.

ALBERTO ECHANDI, Secretary of State in the Department of the Treasury and Commerce, duly authorized by the Señor President of the Republic, of the one part, and ARTURO VOLIO JIMENEZ, a person of full age, a lawyer and resident of the city of *Cartago*, as the Authorized Agent of Señor HUBBARD MOYLAND FIELD Y FOX, a person of full age, an engineer and resident of the city of *Limón*;—agree as follows:

I. The Government authorizes Field to import, at any point upon the bank of the River *Sixola* from "*Guabito*" to *Cuabre*, machinery and materials for railway construction, materials for the construction of buildings and the necessary goods for the supply of the commissary departments to provide for employees and workmen; but in no case shall this authorization be understood to extend to liquors or to any articles which may not be indispensable for the purposes indicated.

II. Field shall keep commercial books in proper form and there shall be entered therein correctly the class, number and gross weight of the merchandise imported. Whenever there may be in the same package different kinds of merchandise, it shall be indicated, together with the gross weight and that of each kind of merchandise. It shall also be the duty of Field to send to the Statistical Offices the consular and commercial invoices embracing the merchandise imported, added up, with the data required for the books.

III. The payment of the customs duties upon the articles imported shall be made by Field each month and he shall be required to show his books to the employees designated by the Government, and also be subject to the inspection the Government may establish and the arrangements made for better collection of imposts.

IV. Field expressly agrees to immediately advise the Government of any clandestine importation of merchandise that may be made in the district to which this contract relates and of which he may have direct or indirect notice.

V. This contract shall continue until the Government shall otherwise provide, which may be done at any moment by giving Field a prior notice of one month.

VI. Field renounces all diplomatic intervention in this matter and as to any question which may arise as regards this contract, which shall be left in all respects subject to the laws and tribunals of Costa Rica.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we sign the present contract in the city of San José, the thirty-first day of January, 1910.

ALBERTO ECHANDI.

ARTURO VOLIO.

San José, Jan. 31, 1910.

Let this contract be approved:

GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Hacienda and Commerce:

ECHANDI.

## Doc. 561      Decrees and Resolutions Relating to Talamanca.

1873-1910.

SAN JOSÉ, December 10, 1873.

No. 234.

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSÉ, December 10, 1873.

To the end that the tribes of *Talamanca* may be helped morally and accord the respect due to the authority of the Republic, I resolve:

Let there be appointed, the Señor Antonio Birche, *Jefe Político* (Political Chief) of *Talamanca*, with the salary of thirty pesos monthly; the Señor Willie as Second Chief; with the salary of ten pesos monthly, while he fills obediently and humbly the position for which he is named; and the Señor John H. Lyon, Secretary and Director of the aforesaid *Jefatura Política* (District of the Political Chief), with the salary also monthly of forty pesos.

Ten pesos are appropriated for expenses in the administration of the aforesaid *Jefatura*.

Let it be communicated.

(A scroll).

HERRERA.

No. 154.

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSÉ, September 17, 1874.

Señor N. Willie having been appointed *Jefe Político* (Political Chief) of *Talamanca*, let there be appropriated for him the monthly salary of thirty pesos. The ten which were allowed for office expenses shall be continued, delivering the same to Señor Juan H. Lyon, at the same time the salary of Second Chief of that office being suspended.

(A scroll.)

HERRERA.

No. 29.

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSÉ, February 10, 1877.

Reports having been received that large quantities of rubber taken from lands belonging to the Republic are exported by the

River *San Juan* and by *Bocas del Toro*, thus defrauding it of the fiscal duties, without benefit to the commerce of the country, and desiring to favor the interests of the latter, it is

## RESOLVED:

Two of the police officers located in *Limón*, under the instructions of the Governor, during two months shall keep a watch that all of the rubber which is gathered in the district is exported by the Port of *Limón*, for which purpose one shall keep watch upon the side of *San Juan* and the other at *Bocas del Toro*, with a view to preventing the exportation at those points.

The police officers who are engaged in this guard duty shall each receive an additional salary of twenty (20) pesos monthly. But in case this service can not be performed by the officers, the Governor shall appoint special persons with a salary of fifty (50) pesos monthly, who shall perform that service.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by H. E. the President of the Republic.

S. LIZANO.

No. 106.

NATIONAL PALACE,

SAN JOSÉ, June 4, 1880.

Let the appointment of Señor Antonio Celdaño as *Jefe Político* of *Talamanca*, made by the Governor of the District of *Limón*, from the 23rd day of the month of May last, be approved, by reason of the offenses lately committed by William Forbes, who discharges the duties thereof.

Let it be communicated.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Government, in charge of ordinary business.

MACHADO.

## RESOLUTION NO. LVI.

*Increasing the Salaries of the Curates of Talamanca and Limón.  
Department of Culto (Worship).*

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSÉ, August 23, 1881.

In view of the fact that the Curacies of *Limón* and *Talamanca* are, at the present time, disproportionately provided for, H. E. designated in the exercise of the Executive Power,

## RESOLVES.

Let the allowance assigned to each one of the said Curates be raised to sixty pesos monthly.

Let this be communicated.

Checked by H. E. designated in the exercise of the Executive Power: LIZANO.

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No. 171.

NATIONAL PALACE,  
SAN JOSÉ, October 31, 1881.

Let the license be approved, granted by the Governor of the District of *Limón*, to the Secretary of the *Jefatura Política* of *Talamanca*, Señor Juan H. Lyon, and let Señor Faustino Maines substitute him temporarily.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by H. E. the Señor designated in the exercise of the Executive Power. LIZANO.

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## RESOLUTION NO. LXXXVI.

*Exemption of Some Articles Brought in by the Bishop, From  
the Payment of the Maritime Imposts. Department  
of the Treasury.*

NATIONAL PALACE,  
SAN JOSÉ, February 26, 1883.

H. E. the general President of the Republic:

## RESOLVES.

Let there be exempted from the payment of Customs Duties a case marked "N. D. S., No. 24," containing three portable altars and two boxes for the administration of the sacraments to the sick, consigned to the Most Illustrious Señor Bishop of this diocese, and intended wholly for the use of the missions among the Indians, *Talamancas* and *Guatusos*.

Let this order be delivered to the Administrator of the Custom House of *Puntarenas*, to permit the removal from the warehouse of said case, which must not be opened until it reaches the capital.

By order of H. E., the General President of the Republic:  
SOTO.

No. 342.

NATIONAL PALACE,  
SAN JOSÉ, November 6, 1885.

The Most Ex. Sr. General President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Bureau there shall be paid at the disposal of Señor Don Francisco Alvarado, twenty-nine (29) pesos, to distribute among the natives of *Talamanca* who have been presented in a committee to the Government upon this date.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by H. E. the General President:

DURÁN.

No. 353.

NATIONAL PALACE,  
SAN JOSÉ, November 13, 1885.

His Excellency the General President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To pay from the contingent fund of this Department to Señor General Don Rafael Villegas the sum of Five hundred and eight

pesos and twenty-five centavos (\$508.25), to cover the expenses incurred in the discharge of the commission to *Talamanca* at the end of the month last past, according to the certified account No. 99, dated the 12th of the current month.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by H. E. the General President: DURÁN.

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No. 367:

NATIONAL PALACE,

SAN JOSÉ, November 23, 1885.

H. E. the General President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Department there be paid to Señor Temístocles Peñaranda the sum of Three hundred and sixty-three pesos and ninety-four centavos (\$363.94), to cover expenses incurred by General Don Rafael Villegas in his expedition to *Talamanca*, according to the certified accounts No. 107, dated the 1st and 4th of the current month.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by H. E. the General President:

DURÁN.

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No. 386.

NATIONAL PALACE,

SAN JOSÉ, December 14, 1885.

H. E. the Señor General President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Department of Government there be paid to Señor Don Temístocles Peñaranda the sum of One hundred and seventy pesos and seventy-five centavos (\$170.75), in order to cover expenses incurred by Señor General Don Rafael Villegas, according to certificate of account No. 118, in his expedition to *Talamanca* in the month of October last.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by H. E. the General President:

DURÁN.

No. 13.

NATIONAL PALACE,  
SAN JOSÉ, January 12, 1886.

H. E. the General President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To appoint Señor Don Liberato Zamora as *Jefe Político* of the territory of *Talamanca*, who shall receive the monthly compensation of Thirty-five pesos (\$35).

Let it be communicated.

Checked by H. E. the General President: DURÁN.

No. 17.

NATIONAL PALACE,  
SAN JOSÉ, January 15, 1886.

H. E. the General President of the Republic:

## RESOLVES:

To establish a bi-monthly postal service between *Limón* and *Talamanca*, by means of the National steamers "*Mora*" and "*Juan Santa María*," which ply upon the Atlantic coast.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by H. E. the General President: DURÁN.

No. 97.

NATIONAL PALACE,  
SAN JOSÉ, March 22, 1886.

H. E. the General President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES.

To give the charge of the *Jefatura Política* of *Talamanca* to the present Commander of that territory, Sergeant Major Don Ramón Hernández.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by H. E. the General President: DURÁN.



No. 33.

NATIONAL PALACE.  
SAN JOSÉ, June 7, 1886.

The General President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To grant a leave of absence for one month to Señor Don Ramón Hernández from his post of duty as Political Chief of *Talamanca*; and to appoint in the place of said Señor Hernández for the period of the leave of absence Señor Don Dositeo Soto.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the General President of the Republic,

DURÁN.

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 RESOLUTION NO. C.

*Scholarship in the Normal School for Talamanca. Department of Public Instruction.*

NATIONAL PALACE. SAN JOSÉ, July 28, 1886.

Whereas, the most efficient means of leading into a civilized life the aboriginal peoples of *Talamanca* is to get them to take part in National Public Instruction; that when the Government has sought to establish a school in those regions the difficulty has always been the lack of competent teachers, since no one could be found who was willing to encounter the difficulties of living among so remote a people and conforming to the almost barbarous customs of those natives; so that to remove such difficulties undoubtedly the surest way will be to educate for account of the Nation, in the Normal School of this city, a young native, who shall later go back to his people to take charge of the school that may be established there.

By reason of the foregoing, the Señor President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

1. In addition to the scholarships which the National Treasury pays for in the Normal School of this city, under Art. 32 of the

Regulations thereof, one shall be created for the people of *Talamanca*.

II. Let said scholarship be given to young William Gabb Lyon, a native of *Talamanca*, who shall be subject to the provisions of the Regulations of the aforesaid school.

III. The expenses which shall be required for the education of the said young Gabb, during the present fiscal year, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of Public Instruction.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President of the Republic:

FERNÁNDEZ.

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DECREE NO. XLIII.

*Reorganization of the Colony of Talamanca. December 10, 1886.*

BERNARDO SOTO, General of Division and Constitutional President of the Republic of *Costa Rica*:

*Considering*, that inasmuch as the present organization of the Agricultural-Military Colony of *San Bernardo*, in the territory of *Talamanca*, has produced the immediate results which were had in view when it was established, it is now time to provide more efficiently for the civilization of the natives and to prepare for European colonization in that rich section of the Republic:

Therefore, under section 28, of Art. 102 of the Constitution,

DECREES:

Art. 1. Let the aforesaid Agricultural-Military Colony be reorganized upon the following bases:

(1) The military commander of the Colony shall exercise the local political command of the same, and for that purpose the respective Department of the State shall issue the proper appointment. Said chief shall receive a monthly salary of forty pesos, in lieu of that of sixty-five pesos which he has been paid up to the present time.

(2) In the place of a corporal and ten soldiers, a squad designated in the Budget for the garrison of the Colony, there shall be located therein with house and labor ten families of citizens, who shall meet the following conditions: they shall come from the interior of the country, be of good habits, accustomed to agricultural labor and number at least three persons in each family. The head of them shall belong to the "Army of Operations."

(3) The families shall be required to remain in the Colony, keeping open house and at work, for five consecutive years, except in case of illness, which may prevent it, qualified by the Government.

(4) The colonists shall have the right to receive, free from fees and expenses for measurement and title, the plots of land granted by the Law of December 21, 1885, that is to say: one parcel for a dwelling house and six *hectares* for the head of the family, with two *hectares* more for each child of either sex or age who may belong thereto.

(5) The head of the family shall receive by way of subsidy for his establishment in the Colony, the sum of seventeen pesos per month, during two consecutive years. The first quarter shall be paid in advance, if its use is guaranteed. The subsidy shall cease if the favored party makes a different use of that which is allowed or fails to conduct himself properly.

(6) The head of the family shall execute in writing an obligation, in which there shall be stated in detail the duties which he undertakes as a colonist.

(7) For the removal of the families who may go to establish themselves in the Colony, the Government will provide transportation upon the railway to *Limón*, and in the steamboat as far as *Old Harbour*, both for the individuals thereof, as well as for their baggage, cattle, etc.

(8) The petitions for the ten places as colonists shall be submitted, with proper references, to the Department of War, before the 15th day of next January.

(9) Any subsidized colonist who shall, without the permission of the local authority and by the withdrawal of his family, give

up his cultivation for more than six months, shall lose the improvements he may have made, which shall accrue to the benefit of the State.

Art. 2. The annual Budget of Expenses, for the Colony of *Talamanca*, which now amounts to the sum of Four thousand, one hundred and forty pesos, shall be reduced to the following:

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Salary of the Chief.....                      | 480.   |
| Sudsidy to the ten families of colonists..... | 2,040. |
| Surveys, transfer and titles for plots.....   | 400.   |
| Contingencies . . . . .                       | 180.   |
|   | 3,100. |

The difference of one thousand and forty pesos shall be left in the National Treasury as a saving in the garrison of *Talamanca*.

Art. 3. From the 1st of April, 1887, forward, the Colony of *San Bernardo* shall be under the charge of the Department of *Fomento* (Progress).

Given in the Presidential Palace, in San José, on the 10th day of December, 1886.

BERNARDO SOTO,

The Secretary of State in the Department of War:

A. DE JESÚS SOTO.

No. 29.

National Palace. San José, February 4, 1887.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To entrust the *Jefatura Política* of *Talamanca* as an additional charge to the Military Commander of that Colony, Don Temístocles Peñaranda.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the President of the Republic,

Soto.

No. 551.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 21, 1888.

The Señor President of the Republic,

RESOLVES :

That upon this date there shall be paid to Señor John H. Lyon the salary which may have accrued to him in the current month as Secretary of the *Jefatura Política* of *Talamanca*.

Let it be communicated :

Soto.

The Minister of Government :

GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

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No. 554.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 22, 1888.

The Señor President of the Republic,

Having in view the fact that some difficulties have recently arisen in the political administration of the Colony of *Talamanca* and that it is desirable that proper steps be taken to obviate them and to encourage the development of that settlement,

RESOLVES :

To commission the Under-Secretary of Government to make a visit to said territory and make a report to the Government of the result of his observations.

Let it be communicated :

Soto.

The Minister of Government :

GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

No. 555.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 22, 1888.

The Señor President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

That there be paid upon the order of the Under-Secretary of Government, who goes upon an official visit to *Talamanca*, the sum of Two hundred and fifty pesos (\$250) for the expenses of the trip.

Let it be communicated:

SOTO.

The Minister of Government:

GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

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No. 558.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 26, 1888.

The Under-Secretary of Government not being able to carry out the official visit to *Talamanca*, by reason of illness,

The Señor President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

That the Governor of *Limón* make such visit, in the place of said Under-Secretary; and place Don Balvanero Vargas in charge of the office at *Limón* during the period of the absence of the Governor.

Let it be communicated:

SOTO.

The Minister of Government:

GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

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No. 567.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, April 3, 1888.

The Señor President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

From the contingent fund of the Department of Government let there be paid upon the order of the Administrator of Liquors

and Tobaccos of the Port of *Limón*, the sum of Two hundred and ninety-four pesos and forty centavos (\$294.40), which are due to him as follows: Forty-four pesos and forty centavos (\$44.40) for forty litres of rum; and Two hundred and fifty pesos (\$250) for money supplied for the expenses of the expedition of troops sent to *Talamanca*.

Let it be communicated:

Soto.

For the Minister of Government:  
The Under-Secretary:

JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR.

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No. 582.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, April 17, 1888.

The Señor President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To accept the resignation submitted by Don Temístocles Peñaranda, of the position of Political Chief of *Talamanca*; and to add his duties to those of the Chief of the Garrison of said place, the Lieutenant Colonel Don Mateo Molina.

Let it be published:

Soto.

The Under-Secretary of Government in charge of the Department:

JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR.

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No. 611.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, May 11, 1888.

The Señor President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

From the contingent fund of this Department let there be paid the sum of Four hundred and eighty-nine pesos and forty-five

centavos (\$489.45) for expenses incurred upon the expedition sent to *Talamanca* in the following manner: Four hundred and thirty-one pesos and fifty centavos (\$431.50) to the order of the Administrator of Liquors and Tobaccos of the Port of *Limón*, for money furnished to the Governor of that port; and Fifty-seven pesos and ninety-five centavos (\$57.95) to Don José Ramón Chavarría for services rendered on said expedition during twenty-two days, counting from March 22nd to April 31st last.

Let it be communicated:

SOTO.

The Under-Secretary of Government in charge of the Department:

JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR.

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No. 612.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, May 11, 1888.

The Señor President of the Republic,

**RESOLVES:**

From the contingent fund of this Department let there be paid to the order of the Administrator of Liquors and Tobaccos of the Port of *Limón* the sum of Eighty-six pesos and ninety centavos (\$86.90), the final balance of the money furnished by him to the Governor of that port for expenses upon the expedition to *Talamanca*.

Let it be communicated:

SOTO.

The Under-Secretary of Government in charge of the Department:

JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR.

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No. 19.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, August 16, 1888.

The Señor President of the Republic,



## RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Department there be paid to the order of the Political Chief of the Colony of *Talamanca* the sum of Seven pesos and fifty centavos (\$7.50), the value of services rendered for the official mail service between that Colony and the port of *Old Harve* (Old Harbour).

Let it be communicated:

Checked by the Señor President of the Republic:

FERNÁNDEZ.

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No. 33.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, August 22, 1888.

The Señor President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

From the contingent fund of this Department let there be paid to the order of the Political Chief of the Colony of *Talamanca* the sum of Seven pesos and fifty centavos (\$7.50), the value of services rendered for the mail service established between said Colony and the port of *Old Harve* (Old Harbour), during the current year.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President of the Republic:

FERNÁNDEZ.

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No. 125.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 7, 1888.

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

## RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Department there be paid to the order of the Political Chief of the Colony of *Tala-*

*manca* the sum of Fifteen pesos (\$15.00), for salary on account of the mail service between that Colony and the Port of *Old Harbour*, during the months of September and October last.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power:

The Minister of Government:

FERNÁNDEZ.

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No. 131.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 19, 1888.

The Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Department there be paid to the order of the Political Chief of the Colony of *Talamanca* the sum of Seven pesos and fifty centavos (\$7.50) for salary relating to the mail service between that Colony and the Port of *Old Harbour*, during the current month.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power:

The Minister of Government:

FERNÁNDEZ.

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No. 141.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 24, 1888.

In view of the resignation which has been presented by Don Ramón Fonseca of the post of Political Chief of *Talamanca*,

The Señor designated in the exercise of the Executive Power,

## RESOLVES :

To accept that resignation ; and in the place of Señor Fonseca to appoint Don Idefonso Ulloa, and to create positions for two police officers who shall serve in that locality, each of them receiving a salary of forty pesos (\$40) monthly.

Let it be communicated :

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power :

The Minister of Government :

FERNÁNDEZ.

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No. 144.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 28, 1888.

The Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

## RESOLVES :

That the allowance of One hundred pesos (\$100) monthly, which was appropriated for the Chief of the Garrison of the Colony of *Talamanca*, in accord with resolution of the Department of Police No. 214 of March 22nd last, be hereafter taken from the contingent fund of the Government branch.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power :

The Minister of Government :

FERNÁNDEZ.

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No. 145.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 28, 1888.

In view of the fact that Señor Idefonso Ulloa, appointed as Political Chief of *Talamanca*, shows that he lacks the means to provide for his transportation to that Colony, the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

## RESOLVES :

To advance to said employee the salary corresponding to the first monthly period.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power :

The Minister of Government :

**FERNÁNDEZ.**

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No. 148.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 29, 1888.

In view of the fact that Señor Gerardo Hidalgo has no means to make his journey to *Talamanca* to take possession of the post of policeman in that locality, the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

## RESOLVES :

To advance to him the salary corresponding to the first month of service.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power.

The Minister of Government :

**FERNÁNDEZ.**

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No. 159.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, December 12, 1888.

The Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

## RESOLVES :

That from the contingent fund of this Department there be paid to the order of the Governor of the District of *Limón*, the

sum of Twenty pesos (\$20) for the expenses of transportation for the Political Chief and the police officers of the Colony of *Talamanca* to the Port of *Old Harbour*.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power:

The Minister of Government:

FERNÁNDEZ.

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No. 167.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, December 22, 1888.

The Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

RESOLVES:

Let there be paid from the Contingent fund of this Department, upon the order of Don Julián Smith, the sum of Two hundred and eighty pesos (\$280.00) for postal service between *Cahuita* and the Port of *Limón*, from the 15th of April of the present year to the 15th of November last.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power.

The Minister of Government:

FERNÁNDEZ.

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No. 172.

SAN JOSÉ, January 4, 1889.

The Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of the Department of Government there be paid to the ex-Comandante of the Colony of *San Bernardo* in *Talamanca*, Don Ramón Fonseca, Fifty-two pesos (\$52.00), for the hire of horses used by the First and Second

Comandantes of the said Colony, on trips they made from *San José* to *Carrillo* and from *Ojaba* to *Cahuita*.

Comandantes of the said Colony, on trips they made from *San José* to *Carrillo* and from *Ojaba* to *Cahuita*.  
Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power.

The Minister of Government:

FERNÁNDEZ.

No. 200.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, February 5, 1889.

The Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

RESOLVES:

From the contingent fund of this Department let there be paid to the order of the Political Chief and Comandante of the Colony of *Talamanca* the sum of Thirty-one pesos (\$31.00) for expenses incurred in lighting and for payment of postal service between that Colony and the Port of *Cahuita*, during the months of December of the past year and January last.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power.

The Minister of Government:

FERNÁNDEZ.

No. 5.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, April 10, 1889.

The Señor President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Department there be paid, upon the order of the *Jefe Político* (Political Chief) of the Colony of *Talamanca*, the sum of Twenty-nine pesos (\$29.00) for

expenses incurred in lighting and payment of postal service between that Colony and the Port of Old Harbour, during the months of February and March last.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President of the Republic.

The Minister of Government :

FERNÁNDEZ.

No. 50.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, May 7, 1889.

The Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

RESOLVES :

Let there be paid from the contingent fund of this Department, upon the order of the Political Chief of *Talamanca*, the sum of Fourteen pesos and fifty centavos (\$14.50), for expenses incurred in lighting that *Jefatura* and the payment of the postal service between that Colony and the Port of *Old Harbour*, during the month last past.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power.

The Minister of Government :

ZÚÑIGA.

No. 57.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, May 16, 1889.

The Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

RESOLVES :

That the salary for the current month be advanced to the Political Chief of the Colony of *San Bernardo* in *Talamanca*.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power.

ZÚÑIGA

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No. 62.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, May 17, 1889

The Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Department there be paid, to the order of the Political Chief of *Talamanca*, the sum of Five hundred and twenty pesos (\$520.00), as salary for the postal service between *Limón* and *Old Harbour*, at Forty pesos (\$40) monthly, from the first of April of the year last past down to the end of the last month.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power.

The Minister of Government:

ZÚÑIGA.

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No. 113.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, June 26, 1889.

On account of Señor Don Mateo Molina, *Jefe Politico* of *Talamanca* being prevented by illness from discharging the duties of his position for some time,

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

RESOLVES:

To grant him leave of absence from his post for the period of two months, and to appoint for the purpose of taking his place during his absence the Señor Don Juan León.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President:

ZÚÑIGA.



No. 120.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 3, 1889.

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To appropriate the sum of Forty-seven pesos and fifty centavos (\$47.50), to pay the cost of postal service from *Limón* to the Colony of *San Bernardo* in *Talamanca*, for the month of June last, and provide that this sum be taken from the contingent fund of this Department.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President.

The Under-Secretary:

JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR.

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No. 121.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 3, 1889.

The Vice-President in exercise of the Presidency of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That there be paid from the contingent fund of this Department, to the order of the Political Chief of *Talamanca*, Seven pesos (\$7.00), being the amount for the lighting of the Barracks of that place, in the month of June last.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President.

The Under-Secretary:

JOSÉ ASTÚA AGUILAR.

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No. 122.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 4, 1889.

The Vice-President in exercise of the Executive Power,

## RESOLVES:

That there be paid from the contingent fund of this Department, to the order of the Governor of *Limón*, the sum of Three hundred and nineteen pesos and fifteen centimos (\$319.15), the amount of the expenses incurred on the trip which he made in the month of April last to the Colony of *Talamanca*, by order from this Department.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President:

ZÚÑIGA.

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No. 123.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 9, 1889.

In consideration of the difficulties which are encountered in the discharge of the duties of the Political Chieftainship of the Colony of *San Bernardo* in *Talamanca*,

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

## RESOLVES:

To increase by the sum of Twenty-five pesos (\$25.00) the monthly allowance for that *Jefatura*, which shall be appropriated from the Contingent Fund of the Government; and to provide that such increase take effect from the 18th of May last.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President:

ZÚÑIGA.

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No. 163.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, August 2, 1889.

Having seen the petition of Señor Don Aquiles Bonilla, of this date, in which he claims reimbursement for the extraordinary expenses incurred on three journeys which he made to *Talamanca*, under commissions from the Government, and for ser-

vices rendered as Principal Chief of Police, in addition, in several months of this year, when he discharged the duties of the Government of that District; and considering his petition a just one;

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Executive Power,

RESOLVES:

That there be paid from the contingent fund of this Department the sum of Five hundred pesos (\$500.00) to Señor Bonilla, in compensation for the expenses and services mentioned.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President:

DE LA GUARDIA.

No. 222.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, September 23, 1889.

The Señor President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To grant permission, for the period of three months, to Don Mateo Molina, to leave his post as Political Chief of *Talamanca*, and to substitute temporarily in that office Don Juan Lyon, the Secretary of the same.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

VENEGAS.

No. 257.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, October 19, 1889.

The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

That Don Mateo Molina be paid, from the contingent fund of Government, the sum of One hundred and ten pesos and sixty-five centavos (\$110.65), for the amount of various extraordinary expenses incurred in the Colony of *San Bernardo* in *Talamanca*, as per statement, from the month of April to date.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

FERNÁNDEZ.

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No. 336.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 25, 1889.

On account of Don Mateo Molina, the Political Chief of the Colony of *San Bernardo* in *Talamanca*, having gone to render his services at another post,

The person designated in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To appoint permanently for the discharge of the duties of that *Jefatura* General Don Carlos Patiño, with the salary prescribed by law.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Vice-President:

ALVARADO.

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No. 341.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 27, 1889.

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To advance, on this date, to General Don Carlos Patiño the sum of one hundred and twenty-five pesos (\$125.00), the first

monthly installment belonging to him as Political Chief of *Talamanca*, which must be deducted from the 25th of this month.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President:

ALVARADO.

---

No. 369.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, December 16, 1889.

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That there be paid from the contingent fund of the Government, to the order of the Governor of *Limón*, the sum of Twenty-five pesos (\$25.00), the amount of the transportation of the Political Chief of *Talamanca* from that port to *Old Harbour*.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President:

ALVARADO.

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No. 457.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 1, 1890.

Having seen the official communication, No. 121, of the 27th of the month last past, in which the Governor of the District of *Limón* makes a report of having given permission to the Señor General Don Carlos Patiño to leave his charge of Political Chief of *Talamanca* for the period of fifteen days, the duties thereof being temporarily entrusted to the Secretary of that Bureau, Don Juan Lyon,

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic,

## RESOLVES :

To approve such action.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President :

ALVARADO.

No. 465.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 7, 1890.

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic,

## RESOLVES :

To advance to General Don Carlos Patiño the sum of One hundred and twenty-five pesos (\$125.00), the amount of the salary belonging to him as Political Chief of *Talamanca*, during the month of April proximo.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President :

ALVARADO.

No. 477.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 29, 1890.

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic,

## RESOLVES :

That there be paid, from the contingent fund of this Department, upon the order of the Governor of the District of *Limón*, the sum of Eighteen pesos (\$18.00), for the purpose of payment of transportation on a voyage from said port to *Old Harbour*, taking employees of the Government.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President :

ALVARADO.

No. 11.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, April 15, 1890.

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That there be paid, from the contingent fund of this Department, to Don José Ramón Chavarría, the sum of Three hundred and seven pesos (\$307.00), the amount of expenses incurred by the Commission for the inspection of the offices subordinate to the *Registro del Estado Civil* in the city of *Limón* and the Colony of *San Bernardo* of *Talamanca*, in accordance with Article 70 of the Organic Law and the Regulations for the said *Registro*.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor Vice-President:

ALVARADO.

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No. 89.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, June 26, 1890.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That there be paid from the contingent fund of this Office, to the order of the Political Chief of *Talamanca*, the sum of Ninety-eight pesos (\$98.00), the amount of various articles which were needed for the service of the office of that *Jefatura*.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

LIZANO.

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No. 92.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 1, 1890.

Considering, that the want of a physician in the Colony of *San Bernardo* of *Talamanca* is a reason which keeps away many

persons who would like to settle there, which is prejudicial to its increase and development; and that the *Protomedicato* (Medical Board) of the Republic has authorized Señor C. A. King to practice as such in that locality;—

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To appoint the said Señor King as physician for the settlement of the said Colony, with a monthly allowance of Sixty pesos (\$60.00), which shall be paid from the contingent fund of this Office.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

LIZANO.

No. 97.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 4, 1890.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To advance to Señor C. A. King, appointed under No. 92 of the 1st of the present month as physician for the settlement of the Colony of *San Bernardo* of *Talamanca*, the sum of Sixty pesos (\$60), for his salary during the present month.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

LIZANO

No. 117.

National Palace.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That there be paid, from the contingent fund of this Department, to the order of Doctor Don Pánfilo J. Valverde, the sum



of Six hundred and seventy-seven pesos and sixty-five centavos, (\$677.65), the amount of a quantity of medicines which were purchased to establish a drug store in the Colony of *San Bernardo* of *Talamanca*, and Thirty-five pesos (\$35.00) for the cost of transportation of the same to the Port of *Limón*.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President :

LIZANO.

No. 130.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, August 11, 1890.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES :

That there be paid from the contingent fund of this Department, the following items: Five pesos (\$5.00) to the order of Mr. H. Lyon, the amount of a ream of paper and other articles which were purchased for the use of the office of the Political Chief of *Talamanca*; and Two pesos and seventy-five centavos (\$2.75), to the order of Don Vicente Lines, the amount of a Spanish Grammar, bought for the use of this office of Secretary.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President :

LIZANO.

No. 154.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, September 11, 1890.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES :

That there be paid, from the contingent fund of this Department, to the order of the Political Chief of *Talamanca*, the sum of Ninety pesos (\$90.00), the amount of the cost of hiring a boat and three

horses for the service of the persons who accompanied the Fiscal Agent of this city, who was commissioned by the Secretaryship to visit that Colony in the month of March last, and the cost of a seal which was purchased for the use of the office of that Political Chief.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President :

LIZANO.

No. 315.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 6, 1891.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES :

That there be paid, from the contingent fund of the Government, to the order of Don William Smith, the sum of Fifty-seven pesos (\$57.00), the amount of the hire of a boat for the transportation of the Commission sent by the Government in May of last year, from *Cahuita* to *Sixaola*.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President :

LIZANO.

No. 328.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 20, 1891.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES :

That there be paid, from the contingent fund of this Office, to the order of the Doctors Durán and Núñez, the sum of Twenty-one pesos and fifty-five centavos (\$21.55), the value of various

medicines which they furnished on the 6th of March of the year last past for use of the Colony of *Talamanca*, as per account submitted.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

LIZANO.

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No. 11.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, April 8, 1891.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To appoint Colonel Don Francisco Alvarado Mora as Political Chief of the Colony of *San Bernardo of Talamanca*, with the salary provided by law, in the place of General Don Carlos Patiño.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

LIZANO.

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No. 92.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, June 30, 1891.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Department there be paid, to the order of the Governor of the District of *Limón*, the sum of One hundred and fifty pesos and ten centavos (\$150.10), to which the expenses amount incurred by him on his official visit to the Colony of *San Bernardo of Talamanca*, as per accounts presented.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

LIZANO.

No. 204.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 25, 1891.  
The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To appoint Don Bernardino Peralta Echeverría as Political Chief of *Talamanca*, with the legal salary, in the place of Don Francisco Alvarado Mora, who resigned that post.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

LIZANO.

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No. 218.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, December 14, 1891.  
The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That there be paid from the contingent fund of this Department Four hundred and seventy-one pesos and fifty centavos, (\$471.50), to the order of the Political Chief of *Talamanca*, Don Bernardino Peralta Echeverría, the amount for several horses and articles which he purchased for the service of that Colony, as per accounts presented.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

LIZANO.

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No. 219.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, December 14, 1891.  
Don Juan H. Lyon, who discharged the duties of Secretary of the *Jefatura Política* of *Talamanca*, having died,  
The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To name for the filling of this position Don Jesús Kurtze, with the legal salary.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

LIZANO.

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No. 277.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 22, 1892.

The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To appoint Don Domingo Troyo as Secretary of the *Jefatura Política* of *Talamanca*, in the place of Don Jesús Kurtze, who has resigned that post, and to allow Señor Troyo his salary from the 1st of the present month, the date upon which he began to render his services.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

LÉON PÁEZ.

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No. 9.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, April 9, 1892.

The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of the Government there be paid to the Political Chief of *Talamanca* the sum of Ninety-one pesos and fifty-two centavos (\$91.52), being the amount of salary

accruing to him during five days of November and seventeen days of December last.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

LÉON PÁEZ.

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No. 60.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, June 25, 1892.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To accept the resignation of Don Bernardino Peralta Echeverría of the post of Political Chief of *Talamanca* submitted by him and to appoint temporarily in his stead Dr. Don Hilario Zeledón.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

VARGAS M.

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No. 75.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 11, 1892.

With a view of improving the administrative service of the Colony of *Talamanca*, the President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To increase to Two hundred and fifty pesos (\$250.00) the allowance monthly for the Political Chief of that Colony; to appoint to fill that post Don Buenaventura Corrales and to abolish the position of Secretary of the said *Jefatura*. The increase in expense shall be charged to the contingent fund of this Department.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

VARGAS M.

No. 76.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 12, 1892.

The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To advance to the Political Chief of *Talamanca*, Don Buena-ventura Corrales, the salary belonging to him during the month which began yesterday. This sum shall be deducted in five parts from the allowance of said employee in the five months following.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

VARGAS M.

No. 87.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 25, 1892.

With a view to the improvement of the public service the President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

That hereafter the mail between *San Bernardo* and *Old Harbour* shall be weekly; and that the employee who performs that service shall receive a monthly salary of twenty pesos (\$20.00). The difference between that sum and the amount stated in the Budget shall be charged to the contingent fund of the Government.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

VARGAS M.

No. 154.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, September 20, 1892.

The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Department there be paid to the Political Chief of *Talamanca* the sum of Thirteen pesos (\$13.00), to cover the special expenses incurred in the postal service between *Old Harbour* and *San Bernardo* during the month of July last.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

VARGAS M.

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No. 82.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, August 2, 1893.

The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To accept the resignation of Don Buenaventura Corrales presented by him of the post of Political Chief of *Talamanca* and to temporarily add the duties thereof to those of the Schoolmaster of that Colony, Don Manuel Vargas R, with one-half of the salary assigned in the Budget now in effect.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

VARGAS M.

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No. 92.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, August 18, 1893.

The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To appoint Don Jacinto Xirinach as Political Chief of *Talamanca*, with the monthly salary of One hundred pesos (\$100.00).

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

VARGAS M.



No. 151.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 15, 1893.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To establish the position of Assistant Secretary of the *Jefatura Política* of *Talamanca*, with the monthly allowance of Twenty-five pesos (\$25.00), and to appoint to fill this position Don Alfonso Salazar C. This expense will be taken from the contingent fund of the Government.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

RICARDO PACHECO.

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No. 56.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, June 13, 1894.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To accept the resignation submitted by Don Jacinto Xirinach of the position of Political Chief of *Talamanca* and to appoint in his stead Don Lorenzo Castro Araya, with the legal salary.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

ULLOA.

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No. 225.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, January 26, 1895.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To approve the contract, dated the 20th instant, made by the General Director of Posts with Señor John H. Patis, under which

the latter agrees to perform the mail service between the Port of *Limón* and *Old Harbour*, making for that purpose one trip weekly, for the monthly compensation of Fifty pesos (\$50.00). The increase of expense above the amount of the item in the Budget for that purpose shall be charged to the contingent fund of this Department.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President :

ULLOA.

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No. 74.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 3, 1895.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES :

To accept the resignation of the post of Political Chief of *Talamanca*, which has been presented by Don Lorenzo Castro and to appoint in his place Don Alejo Marín J.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President :

ULLOA.

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No. 81.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, July 9, 1895.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES :

To advance to Don Alejo Marín J. one-half of the first salary due to him as Political Chief of *Talamanca*.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President :

The Under-Secretary :

PEDRO LORÍA.

No. 293.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 6, 1897.

In view of the services rendered by Don Alejo Marín Jiménez as Political Chief of *Talamanca* and that the illness which caused his death was contracted in the discharge of the duties of that post, the President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That Doña Enaida Zeledón, the widow of Marín, be assisted from the contingent fund of this Department with the sum of Three hundred pesos (\$300.00), on account of the funeral and burial expenses of her husband.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

ULLOA.

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No. 1.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, April 1, 1897.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To appoint Don Rogelio Pérez as Political Chief of *Talamanca*.

Checked by the Señor President:

ULLOA.

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No. 30.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, May 7, 1897.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To grant to Don Rogelio Pérez the leave asked for to absent himself for fifteen days from his post as Political Chief of *Talamanca*.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

ULLOA.

No. 122.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, August 20, 1897.

Don Rogelio Pérez having gone to fill another position, the President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To appoint Don Valentín Urbina as Political Chief of *Talamanca*.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

ULLOA.

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No. 296.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, March 28, 1898.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To grant to the Political Chief of *Talamanca*, Don Valentín Urbina, leave to be absent from his post, for a period of as much as one month, and receiving one-third of the salary, on account of illness, as legally shown, and Don Justiniano García is named to take his place during that time.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

ULLOA.

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No. 166.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, October 3, 1898.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To appoint as Political Chief of *Talamanca* Don Tranquilino Badilla to take the place of Don Valentín Urbina, whose resigna-

tion has been accepted, and to provide that the headquarters of said authority shall hereafter be in *Cahuita*.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

ASTÚA AGUILAR.

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No. 7.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, April 10, 1898.

The Vice-President in the exercise of the Presidency of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To extend to the 30th of the present month of April the leave granted by the Governor of the District of *Limón* to the Political Chief of *Talamanca*, Don Tranquilino Badilla B. to be absent from his duties and to provide that during the same time Señor Paulino Méndez Police Agent of *Sipurio* may continue to act for him.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor designated:

PACHECO.

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No. 136.

National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, October 6, 1899.

The President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To grant leave to Don Tranquilino Badilla B., Political Chief of *Talamanca*, to be absent from his post up to two months longer, and to appoint in his stead for a like period Don Luis Mejía.

Let it be published.

Checked by the Señor President:

PACHECO.

No. 188.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, December 22, 1899.

While Don Vicente Rodríguez occupies the post of Political Chief of *Talamanca*, in view of the fact that he ought to exercise the functions of an authorized medical practitioner, the President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

To raise the monthly allowance assigned to that employee to Two hundred pesos (\$200.00).

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

PACHECO.

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Nó. 160.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, November 30, 1900.

Having noted that the Budget of the General Postal Service was insufficient to meet all the expenses of the service, the President of the Republic,

RESOLVES:

That out of the contingent fund of this Department there shall continue to be paid the sum of One hundred *colones* (\$100.00) monthly, to the contractor for the mail between *Limón* and *Old Harbour*.

Let it be communicated.

Checked by the Señor President:

PACHECO.

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No. 114.  
National Palace.

SAN JOSÉ, June 25, 1907.

The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

That from the contingent fund of this Department, there be paid, to the order of the Political Chief of *Talamanca*, the sum of Three hundred and ninety-eight *colones* and ninety *céntimos* (\$398.90), to be used for the purchase of various articles of hardware and tools for the use of the Government in that region.

Let it be communicated.

GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Government:

VOLIO.

## No. 98.

SAN JOSÉ, May 22, 1909.

In view of the necessity of creating a Customs Guard under the Department of the Treasury, for the Section of *Sixola*, the President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To establish in that zone a Fiscal Customs Guard, with a station at the place called "*Guabito*," the *personal* of which shall consist of: one Sub-Inspector of the Treasury, with an allowance of \$191.25 monthly; and three guards at \$58.80 each. Until the respective item is voted for in the Budget these sums will be appropriated from the contingent fund of this Office.

Let it be communicated.

GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

The Secretary of State in the Department of the Treasury and Commerce:

ROHRMOSER.

## No. 99.

SAN JOSÉ, May 22, 1909.

The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

To appoint Don Victoriano Garro Morales as Sub-Inspector of the Treasury for *Sixola*, with the allowance fixed for that post.

Let it be communicated.

GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

The Secretary of State in the Department of the Treasury:

ROHRMOSER.

No. 229.

SAN JOSÉ, May 13, 1910.

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The President of the Republic,

## RESOLVES:

That Don Federico J. Alvarado, Political Chief freeholder of *Talamanca*, absent on leave under Resolution No. 634 of the 6th of December last, may return to the discharge of his duties, it appearing that he gives up the time that remains before the maturity of his leave.

Let it be published.

JIMÉNEZ.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Government:

C. M. JIMÉNEZ.

Letters, Reports and Telegrams From the Governors of the District of Limón and the Political Chiefs of Talamanca, Addressed to the Department of Government. Doc. 56a

1897-1910.

CARLOS MARÍA JIMÉNEZ ORTIZ, Secretary of State in the Department of Government, certifies:

That in this office there are found in the archives the authentic documents which read as follows:



## I.

No. 264.

Señor Secretary of State in the Department of Government,  
San José.

LIMÓN, January 8, 1897.

The Political Chief of *Talamanca*, in communication No. 168, of the 5th instant, tells me the following:

"After my labors of the year just past and the tribulations I have seen on account of the high waters of the 11th of December, a rest is very just after the end of six months. I wish to leave for the interior in the coming February and for that purpose ask for thirty days' leave. There will be no delay in the service, and as to the road, its execution is perfectly organized."

I beg to forward it to the Minister in order that he may take the proper action thereon, taking advantage of this opportunity to subscribe myself your very attentive servant.

BALVANERO VARGAS.

## II.

No. 167.

Sr. Governor of *Limón*.

SIPURIO, January 4, 1897.

SEÑOR GOVERNOR:

In communication No. 13, of September 3, 1895, addressed to the Minister of Government, I stated to that high official how *Talamanca* would prosper locating a settlement in a regular way at a good place. I made other important observations concerning that point.

In No. 39, dated October 29 of the same year, in a long statement, I showed to Your Excellency and through you to the Government, so that it could decide, the necessity for moving the barracks, the school and establishing the settlement on the old *Sipurio*, a high and good place.

Afterwards, on the 21st of December of the same year, 1895, in No. 50, I advised you how the high floods in the neighboring rivers in fact threatened to destroy all this.

And, lately, in No. 160, of December 13 last, I reported to you the destruction occasioned by the *Dicote*, and the heavy rains,

in which extremity I proceeded to put up a hut in front of the barracks and within the limits of the pasture field in order to save us, in case the bad weather continued, such was the danger. I am sure that with a little more the barracks and its surroundings would have disappeared, without any possible remedy, since the rivers here rise to a prodigious and extraordinary degree. By the plan herewith enclosed you will see how this place is surrounded by water and how inundations are certain with the floods. So that my former predictions are fulfilled from day to day. Therefore I would not do my duty if I did not insist upon this point: the peremptory necessity of moving and building the barracks and school, as the centre of a settlement, in a suitable place. Such a site can be wherever it is high ground, farther away or nearer, but it ought to be here near the native *pulenques*, that is to say, in *Sipurio*, the *Sipurio* of Mr. Lyon.

On the plan the lot is well indicated in red ink, and is shown in the directions on the margin: it measures ten hectares and belongs to Jaime Ross & Co. of *San José*. It is a fortunate circumstance that they are obliged by contract with the Department of the Treasury to sell this lot when it may be needed. With this understanding I respectfully beg that the Government will proceed as quickly as possible to acquire that land for the purpose indicated and that this *Jefatura Política* be authorized to at once undertake the execution of the idea I have stated.

For that purpose, Señor Governor, be pleased to send this letter and accompanying plan to the Minister of *Fomento*, with copies of the notes Nos. 39, 50 and 160 relating thereto.

I remain your attentive servitor.

A. MARIN J.

(Copy of plan attached).

### III.

Items which are referred to in the Budget of the 3rd inst., of the ROAD TO CAHUITA.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1 gen. Overseer, 100 ds. at \$2.00..... | \$200.00 |
| 4 native id. id. 1.00.....              | 400.00   |
| 40 laborers id. 0.75.....               | 3,000.00 |
|   | 3,600.00 |

|                                     |        |            |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| 25 lbs. black powder, at 2.00.....  | 50.00  |            |
| 100 " <i>municion</i> .35.....      | 35.00  |            |
| 1,000 tubes fulminate.....          | 5.00   |            |
|                                     |        | 90.00      |
| 200 lbs. salt.....                  | 16.00  |            |
| 100 lbs. sugar.....                 | 30.00  |            |
| 50 lbs. coffee.....                 | 30.00  |            |
| 20 tins biscuit.....                | 100.00 |            |
| Plantains and other foodstuffs..... | 50.00  |            |
|                                     |        | 226.00     |
| Wages of cooks.....                 |        | 100.00     |
| For unforeseen expenses.....        |        | 24.00      |
|                                     |        | -----      |
| Total.....                          |        | \$4,090.00 |

Sipurio, January 12, 1897

A. MARIN: J.

No. 265.

Señor Secretary of State,  
in the Department of Fomento,  
San José.

LIMÓN, January 8, 1897.

With the Budget referred to, I enclose to the Minister the original note No. 165, of the 3rd of the present month, addressed by the *Jefe Político* of *Talamanca*, relating to the cost of the road to the coast, of which that official treats.

I remain, Mr. Minister, with great consideration, your obedient servant,

BALVANERO VARGAS.

V.

No. 165.

To the Governor of *Limón*.

SIPURIO, January 3, 1897.

With the desire of taking advantage of the good weather that is coming and to progress as fast as possible with the work on the road to the coast, I expect to begin work again on Monday,

the 18th instant. For that purpose I am organizing permanent gangs of selected Indians.

As to the necessary funds, I will advance them from my own purse as a loan; meantime I beg that you will advise the Government of it for its official information.

Separately I send you herewith the approximate estimate of the cost.

I am your obedient servant.

A. MARÍN J.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF THE ROAD TO THE COAST.

| No.        | Sections.                   | Kil. | Cost for<br>each Kil. | days. | Cost of<br>Section. |
|------------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1.         | <i>Sipurio-Bucombri</i> ... | 3    | \$50                  | 132   | \$150               |
| 2.         | <i>Bucombri-Suretka</i> ..  | 2    | 20                    | 44    | 40                  |
| 3.         | <i>Suretka-Seububetka</i>   | 5    | 40                    | 187   | 200                 |
| 4.         | <i>Seububetka-Sarabri</i>   | 1    | 200                   | 187   | 200                 |
| 5.         | <i>Sarabri-Carbón</i> ....  | 12   | 150                   | 1,650 | 1,800               |
| 6.         | <i>Carbón-Sibube</i> ....   | 3    | 100                   | 275   | 300                 |
| 7.         | <i>Sibube-Hone Krik</i> ..  | 6    | 100                   | 550   | 600                 |
| 8.         | <i>Hone Krik-Blofe</i> ..   | 8    | 100                   | 726   | 800                 |
| Total..... |                             | 40   | \$750                 | 3,751 | \$4,090             |

Already expended ..... \$1,664.55

Total cost of the road, \$5,754.55, or an average per Kil. of \$143.87.

Note: In the amount for the days are included the supplies and provisions, as well as superintendence.

Sipurio, January 3, 1897.

A. MARIN J.

VI.

No. 172.

To the Governor of the District of *Limón*.

SIPURIO, January 12, 1897.

I do not know what the Government thinks of doing in *Talamanca*, although I suppose that now it is endeavoring only to preserve in that region the national sovereignty and to maintain

the principle of authority, by means of the *Jefe Político* and *Comandante* and other civil and police officials, at the same time to go on preparing the way where at some time may be felt the breath of civilization.

However that may be, the conduct of the government for the past eleven years is praiseworthy; although it is undeniable and clear from every point of view that this conduct, passively conservative, checks the sources of a sure and needed progress among the natives and enervates the spirit of those who for one reason or another have had their attention called to one of the most promising regions of *Costa Rica*.

In the personnel of the last three administrations the idea has certainly been well received of undertaking seriously permanent works of utility and improvement and starting the movement for a different life from that which has always existed. Such purposes were harbored by the conquerors and governors during the past three centuries; but it is certain that down to the present very little result has been obtained by all these efforts, since it is only within a few years that this section has succeeded in the pacification of the natives and not forgetting their tendency to seek from foreigners means of redemption.

Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe that now is the time to seriously consider and conscientiously how to provide *Talamanca* with more active and efficient means for taking up this new life. For the Indians live now just as their ancestors lived before the discovery, neither better nor worse, and they will go on living thus indefinitely, unless by some opportune help the foundations are laid for the future progress of the race, to which it has a right, as the mother in part of our own and as a member of the Costarican family.

A *Jefe Político* with almost absolute authority; some subordinate assistants; a Catholic priest without influence or parishioners; some way of communication with the coast, and a future in perspective the door of which is hardly ajar; are not, naturally, the best factors of progress, especially when they are the means and only the rudimentary means for beginning the regenerative campaign, the revolution which humanity, our own interest and charity demands. It is almost a useless pretense to say we are masters here. There is no doubt that the Indians, as national

wealth, are a relative element, for their labor produces something and they consume something for their necessities; from which it may be deduced that their preservation and multiplication is desirable. But a personal wealth that borders so closely on misery,—the untilled wastes of the desert roundabout an oasis,—is a wealth of little value and not to be coveted. The preservation of ruinous remains of an ancient building, without archaeological merits for study nor materials for practical use, is a preservation that is costly, uneconomic and useless. Better would it be to abandon these remains to the effects of time and their disappearance at last would be the natural consequence.

Is this what is desired for the almost extinct race of the *Viceitas* and *Cabécaras*? Surely not: and the proof of it is that the Government, at least, has custodians for these ruins and guardians for these fields. However, I may be permitted to repeat what I have already said: that it must be admitted that here live in a vagabond and savage life the brothers of many progenitors of the peoples among we were born and we live. Perhaps there may be found in *Bribri* the lineage of some of our forefathers. \* \* \*

If the experience is worth anything of one who like myself has spent over two years in *Talamanca*, governing that region, studying its history and traditions, its customs and the language of the Indians; if my services in that region are of any merit, sacrificing my life and that of my dear wife who accompanies me and the comforts of life in the capital,—not for the value of the salary which is used up in personal needs, but to be useful to my country; if the counsel of one who is glad to do this, shall be esteemed of value in this matter, and if for a reward it would be possible for me to look for a word of thanks;—I would take the liberty of asking that I may be allowed to proceed in the manner hereinafter set out.

I have considered my plans a long time, and many doubts have assailed me in getting it into shape. Some of the opinions that have been given me by men of experience and good judgment, have been contrary, and I have very naturally been sorry that some high public officials have differed with me in principle. But notwithstanding this cumulation of circumstances and the difficulties I have encountered in carrying out my idea, my in-

tuition tells me that perseverance will conquer everything, if a goodwill lends its efficient support. Measures will be found, materials will not be lacking, knowing how to look for them. Success will crown the efforts now, so that posterity will reap the results.

Without civilization there can be no progress, and progress is the beginning of public wealth and wellbeing. The car of civilization is the instruction of the masses; and the rails are roads and immigration.

"Schools and roads," said to me recently Licentiate Fuentes, "schools and roads are the two great ways which help humanity to make true progress." But the school in these distant regions, I say, without the constant example of civilized beings in daily communication with the natives, without the practical teaching of our customs to men and women, to old and young, and without the community of interest to animate them, both in a moral and material way,—such a school, I say, will not produce all the good effects desired."

There is needed, then, to establish in *Talamanca*, an agricultural colony, composed of very honest and industrious families, with all, absolutely all the necessary elements to guarantee their health, security, prosperity and comfort. It will be necessary to establish schools of both sexes, and a boarding school, it is understood, free. It is necessary, summing it all up, to pronounce the magical words: "Rise up, Lazarus," to open the sources of hidden wealth and the doors of an upbuilding civilization.

Thus and thus only shall we be able to hope that *Talamanca* may shine within a few decades as one of the most prosperous and progressive provincial entities.

There will be means enough; we have the lever and the arm the point of support is the Government: may it be pleased to consider my plans, so granting me the favor that I consider is due to me.

Be pleased to forward the present letter to the Minister of Fomento, and accept the distinguished consideration of your obedient servant.

A. MARÍN J.

## VII.

No. 271.

To the Secretary of State,  
in the Department of Government.  
San José.

LIMÓN, January 24, 1897.

The *Jefe Politico* of *Talamanca*, in a note of the 12th instant, received yesterday, enclosed to me the annexed estimate, which he desired be sent to the office under your charge.

I also received from the same official the statement, the original of which accompanies this.

I hope to be able to send to you during the coming week the report which you ask for from me concerning the works which the said *Jefe Politico* has undertaken on the road to *Cahuita* and the approximate value of them.

Although I appreciate every day still more the urgent need of sending the report mentioned, I have not been able to do so for lack of transportation to go and examine the said road beforehand, since as the Minister knows both the "Braulio Carrillo" as well as the sloop of the Government are out of commission. The latter will be already repaired by Monday or Tuesday next, as I am told by the Administrator of the Custom House, in whose hands it was placed.

I will immediately take advantage of it.

With the greatest consideration I subscribe myself of the Secretary of State the most attentive and obedient servant,

BALVANERO VARGAS.

## VIII.

No. 278.

To the Secretary of State,  
in the Department of Government and Fomento.  
San José.

LIMÓN, March 8, 1897.

Original. I have the honor to enclose to the Minister the detailed inventory of everything there is in *Talamanca* belonging to the Government, prepared by the commission which I sent to that place for that purpose.



In sending this commission, I desired also to take advantage of the opportunity to obtain information, not only as to the number of miles that may have been made of new road, but also as to the approximate cost of each mile.

The commission at the end of the inventory states what was desired should be known on this point.

What is now needed is that the Supreme Government may be pleased to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the *Jefe Político* Marin, it being hoped that this may be done as soon as possible, as it is required by the public interests of that Colony. It would also be desirable that the person who may be appointed shall be one of good judgment, devoted to his duties and enthusiastic in agriculture. Conditions of this nature are indispensable in order to serve the *Jefatura Político* of *Talamanca*. It is desirable that we may profit of the opportunity now we have not only in this way but also by positively prohibiting the official from engaging in commercial matters.

With the greatest consideration I subscribe myself, of the Secretary of State, the obedient servant,

BALVANERO VARGAS.

## IX.

### TALAMANCA. *Inventory: Property of the Government.*

#### 1. OFFICE.

- 1 Copying press.
- 1 Collection, from 1831-1895, 52 books.
- 1 Copy book of communications, 1894.
- 1 Book of Minutes, begun.
- 1 id id not begun.
- 1 Book of communications, begun, 1895-1896.
- 1 id id not begun.
- 2 Books, Penal Code, 1880.
- 16 Books, Reports of the Ministers.
- 1 Book, Civil Code, 1887.
- 1 id id of Procedure, 1887.
- 5 Books, annals of the Geographical Institute.
- 1 Book, Treatise on Medicine. Dorvault.
- 2 Books, Military Code, 1871.

- 1 Book, Police regulations, 1891.
- 1 Book, General code, 1841.
- 2 Books, Police regulations. 1883, 1891.
- 1 Book, Report exploration of *Talamanca*. Gabb.
- 1 Book. "Christian Civil Society."
- 8 Books, certificates of Civil registry.
- 1 Postal form book, begun.
- 1 id id not begun.
- 37 School bulletins.
- 2 Books, copies communications 1892-3.
- 9 Memorandum books of notes sent.
- 1 Book, copies of notes, 1886.
- 1 id service lists.
- 1 Book, subsidiary work, 1885.
- 1 Book, general revenues, 1884.
- 1 Seal: *Jefatura Política y Comandancia de Talamanca*.
- 1 Ream, note paper.
- 60 packets, paper for communications.
- 1 Large packet, official paper.
- 24 Packets service lists.
- 5 Covers for communications.
- 54 Letter envelopes.
- 1 Stamp.
- 2 Bundles of stationery.
- 3 Rulers.
- 1 Pen box.
- 2 Inkstands.
- 2 Paperweight
- 5 Penholders.
- 1 Sealing wax.
- 1 Blotter.
- 1 Box for penholders.
- 2 Bots. Copying ink.
- 1 Bot. red ink.
- 1 Pastepot.
- 1 Almanac, day-book.
- 2 Thermometers.
- 1 Compass, poor.
- 1 Blotter.

## SCHOOL ARTICLES.

- 11 Books, 1st Reader, American.  
 9 id 2nd id id  
 3 id 1st. Mantilla.  
 12 Arithmetics. Gillet. Damitte.  
 2 id and Geometry. Vintejoux.  
 2 Grammars: Practical. C. Guzmán.  
 6 id elementary. Brenes.  
 3 Writing books: Spencer.  
 3 id new method.  
 4 Catechisms.  
 1 Elementary Geography. M: Obregón.  
 1 Sacred History, small.  
 25 Drawing books: "*Cours de dessin*."  
 50 Slates.  
 50 Penholders:  
 1 Geography, Lemonnier.  
 2 Terrestrial globes.  
 3 Ordinary desks.  
 All these articles in bad condition.

## 2. MEDICINES.

- 1 Small scales for medicines.  
 1 Large id id  
 ½ lb. Calomel.  
 1 Pkg. Borax.  
 1 id Benzoic acid.  
 2 id Carbonate of potash.  
 1 id Sal ammoniac.  
 1 id Santonine, in powder.  
 2 id Salicylate of soda.  
 1 id Iodide of potash.  
 ½ id Powdered aloes.  
 1 id Sub. bismuth.  
 ½ id Muriatic acid.  
 ¾ id Antifebrine.  
 ½ id Iron, pulv.  
 2 lbs. Alum.  
 ¼ oz. Tannic acid.

- 1 id Iodoform.  
 ½ id Chloroform.  
 1½ Bot. Tinct. Valerian.  
 ½ id id Digitalis.  
 ½ id id Cantharides.  
 1 id id Belladonna.  
 1 id id Catechu.  
 ¼ id id Arnica.  
 ¼ id id Gallic acid.  
 1 id Nitric acid.  
 4 Vials Ext. Taraxacum.  
 4 id Spts. Minderero.  
 ¾ id Rena.  
 ½ id Euforbina.  
 ½ Bot. Carbolic acid.  
 ½ id Sweet spts. Nitre.  
 ½ id Tinct. Ergot.  
 ½ id id Aconite.  
 ½ id Liq. Ammonia.  
 ½ id Tinct. Gelsemium.  
 ½ id id Quinine.  
 ½ id Spts. Nitrous Ether.  
 1 Small flask Vermifuge.  
 1 Flask Conium seed.  
 1 lb. Sulphur.  
 1 Bot. Prepared chalk.  
 2 Flasks Phosphate calcium.  
 2 id Carb. Soda.  
 1 lb. Calomel.  
 1 id Carb. Soda.  
 1½ id Magnesia.  
 ¼ Sm. Flask Naphthaline.  
 ½ id Tartaric Acid.  
 1 id Chlorate Potash.  
 1 filter Pasteur system.  
 52 grains Tartar emetic.  
 ½ Flask Rhubarb, pulv.  
 1½ id Glauber's salts.  
 1½ id Acetate lead.

- 1 id Sulphate zinc.  
 4 Oz. Sulph. Acid, arom.  
 2 Flasks Citric acid.  
 1 id Sugar of Lead.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Oz. Copper Sulph.  
 1 Glass funnel.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Oz. Quinine Sulph.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  Bot. Syrup of Squills.  
 1 Sm. Flask Hartrate Antimony.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  id Iron persulph.  
 1 id Bromide Potash.  
 1 Oz. Dover's Powders.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Small bot. Curarine.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  id Tinct. Iodine.  
 1 Oz. Permanganate of iron.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Flask Corrosive sublimate.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  id Atropine Sulphate.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  id Jalap.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  Flask Dialyzed iron.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  id Cocaine.  
 $\frac{1}{3}$  id Perchlorate of iron.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  id Antipyrine solution.  
 1 Flask Codliver oil.  
 1 id Depurative elixir.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Bot. Golden Seal.  
 1 id Iron superphosphate.  
 2 id Bromide Potash  
 2 id Solution Salicylate of soda.  
 1 Glass jar.  
 1 Bot. Sedative water.  
 2 Syringes, large for injections.  
 1 lb. Gum arabic.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  id Ipecacuanha in powder.  
 4 Small flasks Laudanum.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  id Tinct. Castorei.  
 1 Small flask Ipecacuanha wine.  
 1 id Chloral hydrate.  
 1 lb. Asafetida.  
 2 Graduates, to measure medicines, 4 oz.

- 1           id                           id                           2 oz.  
 1 lb. Eucalyptus.  
 2 Boxes Porous and caustic plasters.  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  Flask Yellow ointment.  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  id Zinc                   id  
 1 Small box Red precipitate.  
 4 oz. Cantharides plaster.  
 2 id Blue mass.  
 1 Mortar for compounding medicines.  
 10 Syringes for injections, small, glass.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  Bot. Tinct. Belladonna.  
 1 id Machine oil.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  id Tinct. Iron.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  id Ammonia Water.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  id Tinct. Gelsemium.  
 3 id Scott's Emulsion.  
 1 Corkscrew.  
 2 Cans Olive oil.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  id Castor oil.  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  id Almond oil.  
 $3\frac{1}{2}$  Bot. Oil of Turpentine.  
 3 Bitter cups.  
 1 Pill-making machine.  
 31 Syringes, small, of leather.  
 3 packets medicinal drying paper.  
 1 lb. Cotton.  
 2 id Chamomile flowers.  
 2 id Borage.  
 — Plasters.  
 18 Pts. Copaiba pills.  
 — Small boxes for medicines.  
 1 oz. Vaseline.  
 7 lbs. English salt.

---

### 3. FURNITURE.

- 1 Building, Barracks, with two kitchens.  
 1 id stable for the cattle.  
 1 Clock.

- 2 Writing tables.
  - 1 Commode.
  - 1 Wardrobe closet.
  - 8 Chairs.
  - 4 Scissors.
  - 2 Old beds.
  - 1 Iron bed.
  - 3 Lanterns.
  - 2 Lamps, in bad condition.
  - 1 Electrolier, in bad condition.
  - 1 Bell.
  - 4 Kettles.
  - 8 Buckets.
  - 1 Large cook stove.
  - 1 Portable stove in bad condition.
  - 1 picture, "Chicago Exposition."
- 

#### 4. HARDWARE (tools).

- 13 Picks.
- 11 Shovels.
  - 1 Dryll.
  - 1 Hoe.
  - 2 Bars (Crow-bars).
  - 8 *Mollejones* (grinders).
  - 1 *Mollejón*, with wheel.
- 12 Axes, in good condition.
  - 4 id bad id
- 14 Files.
  - 1 Door fastening.
  - 3 Carpenter's squares.
  - 3 Carpenter's pencils.
  - 1 Screwdriver.
  - 1 Pincers, large. 1 small.
  - 1 Monkey wrench.
  - 3 Planes, Carpenter's.
    - 9 id cabinet.
    - 3 id Boxes, for.
  - 2 Levels. 1

- 1 Plummet.
- 1 Soldering iron.
- 1 File.
- 2 Hammers.
- 13 Chisels, different sizes.
- 2 Branding irons, for cattle, G. V.
- 1 Iron chain.
- 1 Measuring tape of iron.
- 9 Carpenter's bits.
- 1 Compass.
- 1 Chain fastening.
- 8 Screws.
- 9 Hasps, small.
- 2 Carpenter's rules.
- 1 Small box with small tools.
- 2 Wooden mallets.
- 1 Shears for cutting metal.
- 1 Oiler.
- 2 pairs Pulleys for *mollejón*.
- 1 Press.
- 10 Machetes, good.
- 5 id poor.
- 1 Machine for stretching wire.
- 3 Saws.
- 3 id rip.
- 1 Metrical measuring tape.
- 52 Machetes, in good condition.
- 2 id in poor id
- 1 Grinder, with stone.
- 2 Trowels for cleaning irons.
- 2 Cans of Paint.
- 4 lbs. Putty.
- 12 sheets Sandpaper.
- 1 Saw.
- ¼ Can Paint-oil.
- ¼ Can Tar.
- 1 Iron maul.
- 1 Scales.
- 1 Balances, scales.



- 50 lbs. Staples.  
 100 id Nails, different sizes.
- 

## MARINE ARTICLES.

- 1 Boat, ordinary size, not very good.  
 1 id small, poor condition.  
 1 Tarpaulin.  
 4 Paddles.  
 2 Caracoles.  
 5 Tackles.  
 2 Baskets.  
 1 Tent, in bad condition.
- 

## 5. ARMAMENT.

- 1 Gun-carriage.  
 6 Winchester rifles.  
 2 Remington id  
 165 Winchester cartridges.  
 4 Revolvers, good.  
 1 id poor.  
 1 Sword.  
 1 Bugle.  
 2 Whistles.  
 2 Policeman badges, Nos. 1 and 6.  
 2 Bayonets.  
 20 Revolver cartridges.
- 

## 6. AGRICULTURE.

- 1 Mill for grinding sugar cane.  
 4 Bundles Wire.  
 2 pairs Yoke Bands.  
 2 Hides.  
 25 Apple trees of enclosed pasture field.  
 2 id id for propagation.  
 1 Garden.

## 7. RIDING EQUIPMENT.

|    |                                  |
|----|----------------------------------|
| 2  | Riding outfit in good condition. |
| 2  | id    poor condition.            |
| 2  | Bridles.                         |
| 2  | Blankets.                        |
| 3  | Headstalls.                      |
| 2  | Headstalls, good. 1 bad.         |
| 1  | pair Spurs.                      |
| 33 | Fathoms rope.                    |
| 2  | Halters.                         |
| 2  | Pack-saddles.                    |

## 8. CATTLE.

|   |  |    |
|---|--|----|
| 1 | Cow, mottled, hocked.....                            | 1  |
| 1 | id  black, wax-colored .....                         | 2  |
| 1 | id  blossom-colored-white .....                      | 3  |
| 1 | id  white .....                                      | 4  |
| 1 | id  mottled-white .....                              | 5  |
| 1 | id  mottled, <i>achotilla-pailetas</i> .....         | 6  |
| 1 | id  mottled, mixed .....                             | 7  |
| 1 | id  white, speckled .....                            | 8  |
| 1 | id  reddish, dark .....                              | 9  |
| 1 | id  blossom colored, dark, down-curved horns.....    | 10 |
| 1 | id <i>achotilla-chinga</i> .....                     | 11 |
| 1 | id  reddish-mottled .....                            | 12 |
| 1 | id  black-mottled .....                              | 13 |
| 1 | id <i>achotilla</i> (yellowish-annoto) .....         | 14 |
| 1 | id  mottled .....                                    | 15 |
| 1 | Heifer, mulberry-white .....                         | 16 |
| 1 | id  mulberry, saffron .....                          | 17 |
| 1 | id <i>achotilla</i> (yellowish) blossom-colored..... | 18 |
| 1 | Calf, mottled .....                                  | 19 |
| 1 | id  blossom colored-dark .....                       | 20 |
| 1 | Calf, white .....                                    | 21 |
| 1 | id  mottled .....                                    | 22 |
| 1 | Calf, reddish-dark .....                             | 23 |
| 1 | id  blossom-colored-white .....                      | 24 |

|   |              |                             |    |
|---|--------------|-----------------------------|----|
| 1 | id           | Saffron-speckled            | 25 |
| 1 | id           | reddish                     | 26 |
| 1 | id           | black                       | 27 |
| 1 | id           | dark-mottled                | 28 |
| 1 | id           | <i>achotilla</i> -white     | 29 |
| 1 | id           | mottled-black               | 30 |
| 1 | id           | black ( <i>Tucurrique</i> ) | 31 |
| 1 | Young Steer, | yellow-speckled             | 32 |
| 1 | id           | saffron-speckled            | 33 |
| 1 | id           | light-bay                   | 34 |
| 1 | id           | blossom-white               | 35 |
| 1 | id           | Moorish-white               | 36 |
| 1 | Calf,        | white-speckled              | 37 |
| 1 | id           | Yellowish                   | 38 |
| 1 | id           | Saffron                     | 39 |
| 1 | id           | Mottled-white               | 40 |
| 1 | id           | black-speckled              | 41 |
| 1 | id           | light-bay                   | 42 |
| 1 | id           | Dark-reddish                | 43 |
| 1 | id           | Blossom colored-dark        | 44 |
| 1 | id           | Mottled-white               | 45 |
| 1 | id           | Yellowish-blossom colored   | 46 |
| 1 | id           | Dove colored                | 47 |

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### 9. HORSES.

|   |             |                                  |    |
|---|-------------|----------------------------------|----|
| 1 | Mare,       | almost black                     | 1  |
| 1 | id          | black                            | 2  |
| 1 | Mare,       | saffron                          | 3  |
| 1 | id          | dark honey color                 | 4  |
| 1 | Young Mare, | light-bay                        | 5  |
| 1 | id          | almost black                     | 6  |
| 1 | id          | almost black—white forehead      | 7  |
| 1 | id          | dark-honey color                 | 8  |
| 1 | id          | dark-honey color                 | 9  |
| 1 | id          | dark-honey color, white forehead | 10 |
| 1 | Horse,      | honey color, white               | 11 |
| 1 | id          | almost black                     | 12 |
| 1 | id          | bay                              | 13 |

|   |             |  |    |
|---|-------------|--|----|
| 1 | id          | saffron-white forehead, dark             | 14 |
| 1 | id          | saffron-light                            | 15 |
| 1 | Colt,       | black                                    | 16 |
| 1 | id          | <i>jabonado</i>                          | 17 |
| 1 | id          | honey color-dark-white forehead          | 18 |
| 1 | Young colt, | almost black (2 months old, mother dead) | 19 |
| 1 | Mule (male) | id dark-bay                              | 20 |
| 1 | id          | id black                                 | 21 |

## ROAD.

The calculation, more or less approximate, which we have made regarding the piece of new road which is already made, is of about ten miles in length. With bridges made of sills at the most necessary crossings. From *Sipurio* to *Suretka* the road is macadamized. In the whole course there have been cut down, sawn up and taken out of the road the trees that were most in the way for the moment. The approximate value of each mile we estimate according to circumstances and work in *Talamanca*, at \$170, including besides all the expenses for provisions, transportation, tools, etc.

*Sipurio*, February 27, 1897.

W. GABB.

Ricard William, Witness,—Vicente Molina, Witness,—Raimundo Monroy.

## X.

No. 192.

To the Secretary of State  
in the Department of Government.  
San José.

LIMÓN, December 3, 1897.

I beg that the Minister will be pleased to obtain from the Department of the Treasury, the proper order so that the Administrator of this Custom House may let me have the sloop of the Government, in order to bring the principal electors and substitutes of *Talamanca*, who have to be here on the eve of the 12th

instant, to deposit their vote for President of the Republic and Deputies Freeholders and Substitutes for the Constitutional Congress.

I desire that the said order be sent by telegraph, as I wish the sloop to leave this Port on the 8th day of this December, at the latest. I am so arranged with the *Jefe Político* of that place, to provide against any delay that might happen by the rising of the rivers.

With the greatest consideration I subscribe myself, Mr. Secretary of State, your obedient servant,

BALVANERO VARGAS.

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XI.

No. 233.

To the Secretary of State,  
in the Department of Government:  
San José.

LIMÓN, March 23, 1898.

The *Jefe Político* of *Talamanca*, Don Valentín Urbina, requests the Minister for permission to leave his position for a month by reason of being seriously ill. I enclose the certificate which Señor Urbina presents from the physician of the village.

With the greatest consideration I subscribe myself of the Secretary of State the very obedient servant,

BALVANERO VARGAS.

The undersigned professor of Medicine certifies:

That Don Valentín Urbina is seriously ill, suffering from chronic malarial symptoms, requiring his residence in a cold country for three months.

Limón, March 21, 1898.

DR. LUIS ROS POCHE.