where the greater part of the Indians reside, not being able yet in any way to cross the rivers that surround us and to which I have above referred; so that, for the moment, I confine myself to informing you what has happened in the centre of this settlement. The greater part of the houses are in ruins and the inhabitants broken down with their great loss which they have suffered and the danger they have seen. The old church, in which were the Missionaries with their school, as well as the Barracks, in which I had all my family had to be abandoned at a late hour of the night and in the water in consequence of the water from the River Dicote having formed a channel over the land where they were built. The damages caused by the floods on plantations, where there are forming great banks of sand and stones, are of great extent; the loss of cattle, horses and swine is to be regretted, because with these the private persons as well as the Supreme Government will suffer, with the herds for breeding which they had established. The greater part of the boats, the only means of salvation, were swept away, counting the one that would serve to make the trips with the mail, which was National property. For the moment it is impossible to estimate the damage, as it is not certainly known how many victims have perished by drowning, although I know surely that in the waters of the Sitrola a considerable number of persons have perished, both from this Republic and from the Panaman territory. The timber that was ready for the building of the new church and the house for the jail were carried away by the floods: there are no roads nor ways of communication and the residents apply to my authority demanding relief for lack of food and of clothes with which to cover themselves, since now in this locality everything is lacking, so that I hasten to bring it to your knowledge.

I shall endeavor with more interest than ever to ascertain the number of victims that perished here, what families are left to public charity and what are most urgent needs that demand relief.

Hoping that this will be taken into consideration and that what the Supreme Government may provide in this respect will be for the relief of such great need, I beg to subscribe myself, Señor Governor, your obedient servant,

Federico J. Alvarado.
No. 141.
Government of the District of Limón:
To the Secretary of State in the Department of Government.
San José.

May 6, 1909.

The Jefe Político of Talamanca, in Note No. 76, of April 30th last, tells me that he has urgent need of a boat for communication with Puerto Viejo and the mail service, having lost the one they had during the storm of January last.

I beg that you will advise me if it appears proper to authorize me to provide and such a boat to Talamanca or to direct the Jefe Político to have it made for account of the Government.

I am with the greatest consideration your obedient servant,

DANIEL GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

XCV.

Telegram: From Limón, June 30, 1909; 2.10 p. m.
Received in San José, June 30, 1909, 4.10 p. m.

To the Minister of Police.

Señor Garro passing for Síxola told me in name of President that he acted in capacity of Principal Agent of Police in Síxola, besides Inspector of the Treasury. As no advice has yet been given out, please tell me if this is true. As that jurisdiction goes to Gandoca and there is a Customs official there, who also has charge of the Agency of Police and under salary, shall I continue making drafts to the latter or leave this auxiliary agency suppressed?

The Governor,

DANIEL GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.
No. 271.

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

August 28, 1909.

I have the honor to forward to you, original, the official communication which I have received from Señor Don Florencio Quirós, present Secretary of the Jefatura Política of Talamanca.

The statements of Señor Quirós, as an impartial person with regard to the matters locally of Talamanca, I consider as meriting much attention and therefore I permit myself to insist upon bringing before you the desirability of putting at the head of the Jefatura Política another person in the place of Señor Alvarado.

With great respect I am your obedient servant,

DANIEL GONZÁLEZ VÍQUEZ.

No. 315.

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

September 20, 1909.

The Sub-Inspector of the Treasury of Sixola states the urgent need of creating a Principal Police Agency at that place and an Auxiliary Agency in Barranca, a place located between Sixola and Cuabre.

From the importance which that region is acquiring, due to the establishment of agricultural enterprises there, I consider the statement as meriting much attention and permit me to recommend it.
As the Principal Agency ought to be in charge of a competent person, it would be better, in my idea, that this same Sub-Inspector should be invested with that character.

I am your very respectful servant,

F. Gólcher.

XCVIII.

Telegram: Handed in at Limón, January 21, 1910, 11 a. m.

Received at San José, January 21, 1910, 12 m.

Antonio Saldaña, Cacique of Talamanca, died on the 3rd of this month and his heir, José, eight days later. According to my information it was caused by poisoning with tincture of iodine which the missionary gave them for external use.

The Governor.

F. Gólcher.

XCIX.

No. 69.

Government of Limón:

To the Secretary of State in the Department of Police:

San José.

March 17, 1910.

For some days the mortality in Talamanca is increasing in an alarming manner. The diseases raging there are ankilostomiasis and dysentery. The Municipality of this Canton petitions you, through me, that you may be pleased to appoint a physician for that region, where it is absolutely necessary. Not doubting that you will be pleased to receive favorably this request, with thanks in anticipation in the name of the Municipality, I desire to subscribe myself your most obedient servant.

Daniel González Víquez.
No. 63.

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

March 10, 1910.

Permit me to forward to your Department, originals, two accounts, for C. 17.65 and C. 61.30, each ones respectively, amount of the expenses incurred in the Jefatura of Talamanca in the months of January and December last past, begging that you will be pleased if they are approved, to order their payment. The total is C. 78.95.

I am your very obedient servant.

Daniel González Víquez.

CL.

Government of Limón:

Limón, May 28, 1910.

Señor President of the Republic:

Sr.: I have the honor to transcribe for you Art. 2, of the Session XXIX, held on the 23rd instant by the Municipality of this Canton.

"Having read the motion of the Regidor, Alvarado, which reads literally:—Some time ago the Executive Power dismissed Señor Federico J. Alvarado from the position of Jefe Político of the Colony of Talamanca, on account of continual complaints from the residents there and from the Procuradores Síndicos of that place, giving him an absolute leave. There contributed, besides, to this the fact that in four years he had not turned in to the Municipal Treasury more than two Colones and fifteen céntimos, a thing which is shameful, but such is the fact: he had caused the fines to be paid in rubber or cattle, or they were taken off in days labor in his plantation, as appears by the inquest that was held by the former Jefe Político, Señor Rojas, which inquest is in the Alcaldía of this city by commission from the Judge.
of the Contencioso Administrativo, in order that it be constituted in Talamanca and concluded there; but it was the case that the present Minister without knowing the antecedents of Alvarado returned him to command in that place.

The Alcalde will go there to prepare the indictment and it is very inconvenient for him to undertake to ascertain the criminal acts as that gentleman is there in authority.

I make motion that through the Governor a note be sent to the President of the Republic, in order that he may send him into the interior or at least change him until the investigation is ended, for otherwise and with the threats of Señor Alvarado nothing will be ascertained. I know very well, Mr. President, and I have full assurance that he will not appoint employees who will not manage honestly the public funds. This appears to the Corporation by the reports which they have received. The Syndic is also here, who can give information, for he has been there and has heard the complaints of the people; it is therefore in my judgment necessary to ask for the removal of this employee, through the Governor.

Put to discussion, the foregoing; it was agreed:—

To approve it and that through the Governor it be brought to the knowledge of the President of the Republic.

I have fulfilled the direction of the Municipality, in order that you may be pleased to determine what is best to be done.

Your very obedient servant,

R. E. PARDON

CII.

No. 258.
To the Secretary of State in the
Department of Government,
San José.

LIMÓN, December 20, 1910.

I have the honor to forward herewith the petition which has been sent to me by Señor Federico J. Alvarado, Jefe Político of Talamanca, in which he asks that he may be granted three months leave to be absent from his post. As I have reports that the
health of this gentleman is very delicate, permit me to recommend to your kind consideration the granting of this leave. At the same time permit me to indicate to you Señor Francisco Moreira, Secretary of the Jefatura as a capable person for the conduct of the post, during the absence of Señor Alvarado.

Your very obedient servant,

R. E. Pardo.

CIII.

No. 254.
Government of Limón.
To the Secretary of State in the
Department of Government:
San José.

Limón, December 17, 1910.

I have the honor to refer to your esteemed communication of the 15th instant, No. 1802. I have had repeated complaints from the Chief of the Demographic Section in reference to the lack of regularity with which the Principal Agents of Police forward their statements to that Department and each time that I have received a complaint of this kind I have immediately communicated it to the respective authority, urging them to be more faithful.

Within a few days the Principal Agent of Police of Sixola arrived here and I showed him the original telegram and he answered me that the statements had been despatched by him by way of Bocas del Toro and that probably they had gone astray, and that as soon as he returned to that place he would send copies.

I take this opportunity to tell you that communication with Talamancan is very difficult; correspondence despatched from this office has arrived at its destination eighteen days later: the necessity therefore is imperative that the Government establish its own mail service and not be subject to waiting for despatch of correspondence when there is an embarcation, which the greater number of times stops in Cahuita and not in Puerto Viejo, which is the place on the coast indicated to receive it, by the post that
is sent by the Jefe Político of Talamanca. Of the communication with the North Coast I must tell you that the service is worse yet, for it is very rarely that a boat goes.

In order to treat this matter, and various others I have been noting I await the arrival of the Minister, for I will thus be able to inform him of many needs of the locality which he can only appreciate by seeing them.

With assurances of my greatest consideration I am pleased to subscribe myself your obedient servant.

R E. PARDO.

It is in conformity (with the original records).

Done in the city of San José, Costa Rica, at 10 a. m. on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, at the request of the Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations of this Republic.

(Seal of
“Secretaria de Gobernación,
Costa Rica”).

CARLOS M. JIMÉNEZ.

Doc. 563 Report of the Chief of the Administrative Section of the Department of Public Instruction.

Department of Public Instruction:
No. 126.
Señor Under-Secretary of Public Instruction:
S. D.

SAN JOSÉ, July 6, 1912.

I take pleasure in advising you, regarding the schools of Talamanca, so far as can be ascertained in my office, concerning the persons who have served therein, dates of appointments and other important data relating to said educational institutions.

By Resolution No. 561, of March 7, 1890, schools for boys and girls were established for the first time in Talamanca, and Don Manuel Medina and Doña María de Medina were appointed to take charge of them.
By Resolution No. 20, of May 17, 1890, it was directed there
be paid to the Governor of Limón the sum of $66, the value of
50 boards and 40 planks for constructing the furniture of the
school of the hamlet of Talamanca, as per account passed by the
Political Chief of that place.

By Resolution No. 407, of September 23, 1890, it was decided
to appoint as teachers of the schools for boys at Tárcoles, Boruca
and Buenos Aires of Talamanca, respectively Señores Don Fran-
cisco Navarro, Don Francisco Dengo and Don José Figueroa,
with the legal salary.

By Resolution No. 1114, of April 9, 1892, it was provided that
those employed in the schools of Talamanca should be allowed
the part of the salary not earned during the time that said edu-
cational institutions were closed, that is to say, 12 days in the
month of December, 1891.

By Resolution No. 1201, of July 11, 1892, it was directed to
consolidate the schools for boys and girls of Talamanca into a
single mixed school and Señor Don José Moreno was appointed
to direct it, with a salary of $100 monthly.

By Resolution No. 1360, of January 11, 1893, the resolution
No. 1201 of July 11, 1892, was repealed, re-establishing the boys'
and girls’ schools in San Bernardo de Talamanca, and appoint-
ing to take charge of them Don Manuel Vargas and Doña Pacífica
de Vargas, teachers who served in their positions until the month
of November of the same year.

By Resolution No. 42 of June 7, 1906, with a view to making
preliminary preparations for the establishment of schools in
Talamanca, it was decided to authorize the Jefe Político of that
territory to act in the capacity of Juez Escolar (scholastic judge).

By Resolution No. 547, of July 14, 1896, it was decided to re-
establish the schools that were held in Talamanca and to expend
$500 in the repairs upon the schoolhouse and the purchase of
necessary furniture.

By Resolution No. 439, of April 23, 1907, a Colonia Escolar
(scholastic settlement) was established in the territory of Tal-
manca of the district of Limón and there were appointed as the
heads of it and for teachers in the schools for boys and girls of
the same, Don Zacarías Arrieta and Doña Zoila Loaiza de Ar-
rieta, with salaries of $100 and $50 monthly, respectively. These teachers served until March 6, 1909.

Resolution No. 49, of June 16, 1898, says:

Considering that the Ex-Minister of Public Instruction, Licentiate Don Ricardo Pacheco, directed the reopening of the Talamanca schools, it was decided to allow the Budget salary to the employee who served there, until it was definitely settled whether said educational institution should be continued open or whether it should be closed.

By Resolution No. 56, of June 23, 1898, in harmony with the reasons stated by the Inspector General of Education, it was decided to close the mixed school at Talamanca.

By Resolution No. 369, of April 10, 1911, it was directed that under the section in the Budget for Common Education there should be paid monthly to the Priest Don Federico Monbach, Curate of Talamanca, the sum of $75 for lodging and board of twenty-five children who attended the school in that locality.

By Resolution No. 367, of April 7, 1911, Don Juan Salas was appointed as teacher in Talamanca, with the monthly compensation of $50. This teacher is still giving his services in that district.

The Priest Don Agustin Blessing, C. M., now Rector of the Seminary, has informed me that he was in the Mission of Talamanca from January of 1899 to January of 1905.

With the greatest consideration I am the Señor Under-Secretary’s obedient servant.

P. Brenes Castro.

Doc. 564 The Bishop of Costa Rica to the Minister of Foreign Relations.

Episcopal Palace, San José de Costa Rica,

July 13, 1912.

Señor Minister of Foreign Relations.

S. D.

Señor:

Responding to your request I send to you the list of the clergymen who have administered the Mission of Talamanca since the year 1881.
1881. The Priest Don Manuel Hidalgo.
1895. The Priest Don J. Vicente Krantzig.
1899-1904. The Priests Don Agustin Blessing and José Breiderhoff.
1904-1905. The Priests Don Agustin Blessing and Enrique Menzel.
1910-1912. The Priests Don Federico Maubach and Juan Diets.

Since that time the Priests Don Federico Maubach and Castor Born.

I desire to state further to the Minister that I have not been able to obtain the Vocabulary of the languages of Talamanca, prepared by the Ill. Señor Thiel.

I subscribe myself, Señor Minister, with the most distinguished consideration your very attentive and obedient servant.

Juan Gaspar,
Bishop of Costa Rica.

Documents Relating to Elections for Deputies and Municipalities Held in the Province of Limón.

1905-1910.

La Gaceta (The Gazette), the Official Journal:
San José, Tuesday, July 4, 1905.

Executive Power: No. 6.

Ascensión Esquivel, Constitutional President of the Republic, in conformity with Art. 14 of the Election Law in force and for the purpose of duly fulfilling the provisions of Arts. 1, 2 and 3 of the Legislative Decree of May 24th of the present year.

Decrees:

Art. 1. Let there be appointed as members of the provincial and district boards to act at the elections which are referred to in the call contained in the Decree mentioned, the following named persons:
Province of Limón:

Titulare: Don Carlos Saborio I; Don Luis Fernández G.; Don Juan Rafael Mora Montes de Oca.

Alternates: Doctor Don Emilio Echeverría A.; Don Crisanto Fernández.

Art. 2. The boards indicated shall meet on Thursday of the present week and after being legally sworn shall proceed without delay to the appointment of the respective Cantonal Boards, the members of which shall assume their places and begin their work on the 10th instant, the members of the District Boards being required to fix the same day and designate the place where those bodies shall sit, in accordance with the electoral division which shall be indicated by a later Decree of this Secretaryship.

Art. 3. The District Boards shall meet on the 16th of the same month and shall proceed at once to make up the list of voters, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 24 of the Election Law above referred to; and these lists must be posted in the most public place in each district on the 3rd of August thereafter at seven o'clock in the morning.

Art. 4. In order to carry out Art. 5 of the same Law, the population of each district will be taken as fixed in the table sent to the Secretaryship of Fomento by the General Statistical Office on the 11th of May last, inserted in the Memorial of the said Office and which is published as an appendix to this present Decree.

Given in the city of San José, on the 3rd day of the month of July, 1905.

Ascensión Esquivel.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Government:

José Astúa Aguilar.

National Department of Statistics:

Demographic Section (Vital Statistics).

Population of the Republic of Costa Rica on December 31, 1904.
Province of Limón:

Limón ........................................ 4,071
Matina ......................................... 977
Reventazón ..................................... 1,196
Tortuguero ..................................... 266
Bananito ....................................... 661
Jiménez .......................................... 1,521
Hospital ........................................ 788
Talamanca ...................................... 2,919

——— 12,399

Sum total ..................................... 331,340

General Statistical Office:
San José, March 11, 1905.

Juan de D. Ramírez, Section Chief.

Approved.

Man. González Z.

La Gaceta; the Official Journal.
San José, Sunday, July 9, 1905.

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Government:
Organization of the Electoral Boards of Provinces and Districts.

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Province of Limón:
President: Don Carlos Saborío I.
Secretary: Don Juan Rafael Mora Montes de Oca.
Secretaryship of Government:
San José. July 8, 1905.

Members of the Cantonal Electoral Boards, appointed by the respective Boards of Provinces and Districts.

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Province of Limón: Sole Canton.
Titulars: Don Allen Anderson; Don Sigifredo Vargas; Don Filadelfo Granados.
Alternates: Don Luis Iglesias Castro; Don Zacarias Rodríguez.
Secretaryship of Government:
San José, July 8, 1905.
La Gaceta: the Official Journal.
San José, Wednesday, July 12, 1905.

Organization of the Cantonal Electoral Boards of the Republic.

Province of Limón: Sole Canton.
President: Don Filadelfo Granados.
Secretary: Don Sigefredo Vargas.
Secretaryship of Government:
San José, July 11, 1905.
La Gaceta (The Gazette); the Official Journal:
San José, Tuesday, July 25, 1905.

Office of Government:
Members of the District Electoral Boards, appointed by the respective Cantonal Boards:
Province of Limón: Sole Canton:

District 3. Talamanca.
Titulars: Don Justo Rodríguez; Don Luciano, Blanco; Don Guillermo Gabb.
Alternates: Don Felipe Rojas; Don Paulino Méndez.
Secretaryship of Government:
San José, July 24, 1905.

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San José, Sunday, July 30, 1905.

Government.
Organization of the Electoral Boards of the Districts of the Republic.

Province of Limón: Sole Canton.
District 1. Centro, Matina, Reventazón, Tortugarro, Estrella, Cieneguita, Bananito and Cahuita.
President: Don Eduardo Béeche Argüello.
Secretary: Don Ismael Alvarado Matarrita.
District 2. Jiménez and Hospital.
President: Don Luis Acosta.
Secretary: Don Manuel Bravo.
District 3. Talamanca.
President: ————
Secretary: ————
Secretaryship of Government:
San José. July 28, 1905.

La Gaceta: the Official Journal.
SAN JOSÉ, Thursday, August 3, 1905.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Government:
Electoral quota for 1906 to 1910, for each one of the districts; fixed by the respective provincial and territorial Electoral Boards, in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Art. 14 of the respective Law, according to the actual division and by the statistical census of 1904.

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Limón (sole Canton)........... 12,399 33 11

(Total, Province of Limón) 12,399 33 11

Summary by Provinces and Territories.

San José ..................... 104,375 267 89
Alajuela ..................... 79,479 210 70
Cartago ...................... 52,514 135 45
Heredia ..................... 39,220 102 34
Guanacaste .................. 26,768 81 27
Puntarenas .................. 17,085 39 13
Limón ...................... 12,399 33 11

Total for the Republic... 331,840 867 289
Note.

Under the provision in Decree No. 11, of July 28 of the present year, the settlement of "Las Quebradas," the population of which is calculated at 200 inhabitants, is left added to the second district of the Canton of Alajuela; and that of "Sabana Redonda," with a population of about 300, forms the whole of the third district of the Canton of Poás. Each of these cantons is left with its population proportionately changed.

Secretaryship of Government:
San José, August 2, 1905.

La Gaceta: the Official Journal.
San José, Sunday, September 17, 1905.

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In the city of Limón, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the twenty-fourth of August, 1905.

At a meeting of the undersigned, members of the Electoral Board of this territory, and in accordance with Art. 40 of the Election Law:

* * * * * * * * * *

Let these appointments be communicated for the information of whoever it may concern.

Thereupon the counting of the votes cast at the election held in the third district, Talamanca, was had with the following result:

On the 20th 184 voters cast their ballots for principal electors for Nicolás Flores Alvarez, Carlos Mora R., Zacarías Chévez, Zacarías Rodríguez, Filadelfo Granados, and Antonio Escalante; and the same number of votes were had for alternates: Maurilio Mora and Guillermo Gabb.

On the 21st the same list obtained 114 votes and on the 22nd the same list obtained 29 votes; and therefore this Board, in accordance with Art. 43 of the Law referred to, declares elected as principal electors: Nicolás Flores Alvarez, Carlos Mora R., Zacarías Chévez, Zacarías Rodríguez, Filadelfo Granados and Antonio Escalante; and as alternates, Maurilio Mora and Guillermo Gabb.
Let these appointments be communicated for the information of whoever it may concern, and let a duplicate be sent to the Minister of Government, as provided by Art. 46 of the said Law.

The member Luis Fernández Güell objected and refused to recognize the persons chosen as electors under these proceedings for the second district, on the ground that he deemed the elections held in that district on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of no effect and void.

Carlos Saborío I.
L. Fernández G.

J. R. Mora M.,
Secretary.

Appointment of Provincial and District Election Boards.


Published in La Gaceta, the Official Journal of the Republic, for 1905-1911.

San José, National Printing Office, 1906.

Province of Limón: Sole Canton.

District I. Centre, Matina, Reventazón, Tortuguero, Estrella, Cienaguita, Bananito and Cahuita.

District II. Jiménez and Hospital.

District III. Talamanca.

Titulars: Nicolás Flores Alvarez; Carlos Mora R.; Zacarías Chévez; Zacarías Rodríguez; Filadelfio Granados; Antonio Escalante.

Alternates: Maurilio Mora; Guillermo Gabb.

Secretaryship of Government:

San José, October 27, 1905.
Telegram from Limón. August 22, 1909.

To the Minister of Government:

The Electoral Board of this Canton, at its session of day before yesterday, appointed as members of the auxiliary boards, the following:

**First District:** first auxiliary board: **Titulares:** Don Clement Santos, Don José María Callejas and Don José González; **Alternates,** Don Alejandro Cantón and Don Rodrigo López;—second auxiliary board: **Freeholders:** Don Ricardo Bonilla, Don Zacarías Greuero, and Don Héctor Vargas; **Alternates,** Don Juan J. Orfila and Don Francisco Ruiz;—third auxiliary board: **Titulares:** Don Federico Herrera G. Don Gerardo Iglesias and Luis Morales; **Alternates:** Don Nicolás Flores and Don Manuel López.

**Fourth District:** sole auxiliary board: **Titulares:** Don Samuel Piza. Don Ernesto Quiros, Don José Facio; **Alternates,** Don Joaquín Tinoco and Don Pedro Pablo Boza.

**Sixth District:** sole auxiliary board; **Titulares:** Don Luis Ortiz, Don Manuel Antonio Zepeda and Don Eliseo Lacayo; **Alternates,** Don José Saldaña and Don Pedro López.

This I take pleasure in communicating to you:

The Governor:

Daniel González Víquez.

La Gaceta: the Official Journal.
San José de Costa Rica, October 2, 1909.

(Continuation).

In the city of Limón, at seven o'clock in the evening of the sixth of September, 1909.

This being the hour indicated for making up the election returns from voting registers, the undersigned members of the Electoral Board of this province proceeded accordingly.

It appeared that at this session, in place of the alternate Don J. Jorge Fonseca the alternate Don Luis Acosta was present.
DISTRICT SIXTH: Talamante. This district has a body of
nine Titular electors and three alternates.

Each one of the following named persons received six votes as
Titular electors: Zacarías Arrieta, Francisco Moreira Val-
verde, Felipe Rojas R., Carlos Moritz Marker, Juan Félix Bar-
rrientos, Serafín Arnáez Briceño, Fermín Meza Murillo, José Luis
Soto, Justino Vallejos Bestard; and a like number of votes were
cast for alternate electors, for each of the following persons:
Manuel Marenco Córdoba, Sérulo Corrales Vargas, Sebastián
Morales Montero.

In like manner two hundred and thirty-one votes were cast for
freeholder electors for each of the following: Miguel Brenes
Volio, Guillermo Cabb, Carlos Mora Rojas, Rosa Arias Tapia,
Zacarías Guerrero A., Guillermo Sáenz Cordero, Leopoldo Guz-
mán Rojas, Ricardo Bonilla Hernández, Clemente Santos Ruiz;
and a like number of votes for alternate electors for each one of
the following: Luciano Blanco, Vicente Hernández Ramírez,
Jesús Jiménez Umaña.

La Gaceta: the Official Journal.
SAN JOSÉ DE COSTA RICA, July 23, 1910.
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No. 45. The Constitutional Congress of the Republic of Costa
Rica, Considering:

That the elections of the first grade have been annulled, held
in August last in some districts of the Provinces of Guanacaste,
Puntarenas and Limón, and that it is necessary to proceed to new
elections to fill up the respective electoral assemblies, the Prov-
ince of Limón being now without its representatives in the Na-
tional Congress.

DECREES:

Art. 1. Let the 30th and 31st days of October next be design-
nated for holding the elections of the first grade in the place of
those which were declared void in the districts of the Provinces
of Guanacaste, Puntarenas and Limón.

Art. 2. On the 15th of August next the provincial boards
which were incomplete shall be installed; on the 20th of the same
August the Cantonal Boards and on the 1st of September the principal ones of the districts shall be installed; and on the 20th of October the auxiliary ones of the districts shall be installed.

Art. 3. On the 18th of September next the list of the voters must be made, as provided by Art. 24 of the Election Law in force, and be given to the public on September 19th, in accordance with Art. 25 of that law.

Art. 4. Up to the 3rd day of October of the present year, inclusive, petitions for inclusion may be made, and up to the 6th of October those for exclusion. Resolutions passed by the boards relating to such petitions, after the 10th of October, shall be absolutely void.

Art. 5. The final list of voters should be ready and posted under Art. 31 of said Law, on October 17th; and on the 25th of that month the principal district boards shall have made the distribution of the voters in the form and manner provided in Art. 32 of the Election Law.

Art. 6. On the 27th of November next the Electoral Assembly of the Province of Limón, shall hold an election for a titular deputy in the place of Señor Carlos Saborío Iglesias; and for an alternate in the place of Señor Napoleón Quiros.

Art. 7. The Arts. 7, 20, 24, 25, 28, 30, 31, 32 and 85 of the Election Law now in force are amended in these respects, as a temporary measure.

To the Executive Power:


EZEQUIEL GUTIÉRREZ: Deputy President.
AD. ACOSTA: Deputy Secretary.
PEDRO ZUMBADÓ: Deputy Acting Secretary.

San José, July 20, 1910.
Let it be executed:

RICARDO JIMÉNEZ.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Government:

CARLOS M. JIMÉNEZ.

San José de Costa Rica, November 5, 1910.

No. 28. Ricardo Jiménez, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica,

In accordance with the provisions of Arts. 2 and 3, and paragraph 1 of Art. 5, of Law No. 131, of November 9, 1909, relating to municipal organization, and having in view the last Statistical Year Book, in that which relates to the population of the Republic.

Decrees.

Sole Article: The Electoral Assembly of each Canton, on the 8th day of December next, shall choose the respective regidores in the number of titulares and alternates hereafter given:

* * * * * * * * * *

Province of Limón: Canton of Limón, with 16,221 inhabitants: 5 titulares and 3 alternates.

Given in the city of San José, on the fourth day of the month of November, 1910.

Ricardo Jiménez.

The Secretary of State in the Department of Government:

Carlos M. Jiménez.


San José, National Printing Office, 1910.

* * * * * * * * * *

Province of Limón: Sole Canton.

District 1. Limón, Tortuguero, Bisanito.

* * * * * * * * * *

District 6. Talamanca.

Titulars: William Gabb; Francisco Moreira Valverde; Alejandro Valle Riertra; Alberto Monge Reyes; Ramón W. Mora; Serafin Arnáez Briceno; Eduardo Béche; José Luis Soto; Crisanto Fernández.

Alternates: Carlos Johanning; Justino Vallejo B.; Jenaro Solano.
La Gaceta: The Official Journal.

San José de Costa Rica, January 19, 1911.

Provincial Electoral Board:

Limón: Republic of Costa Rica.

In the city of Limón, on the sixth day of January at 10.30 in the morning, 1911.

At a meeting of the Electoral Board of this province, the following persons were present:

Crisanto Fernández, Eusebio Arnáez and Ricardo Mora F., freeholder members; and Selim Castro B., and Eduardo Maroto, alternate members in the place of the titulars Roberto Smyth and Dr. Emilio Echeverría and of the alternate Licenciado J. Jorge Fonseca, who were not present.

Held, with the former in the chair and the latter acting secretary, to make declaration of the appointment of the electors of the Sixth District of this province (Talamancas), the Court of Justice having already decided the claim of invalidity as established; having in view Decree No. 1, dated the 3rd of the present month, published in the Gazette of the 4th, wherein the Executive Power convokes the Electoral Assembly of this province to proceed upon the 15th of the current month to hold the election for deputies, city councilmen and syndics by reason of the Court of Appeals having already decided the claim of nullity of the elections of the first grade of the district of Talamancas; and the Board declared that the appointment of titulars, electors and alternates of the above mentioned district, for the quadrennial period from 1910 to 1914, includes the persons who are herein-after indicated:

Sole Canton: Sixth District.


At 11 a.m. of this same day the meeting adjourned, with the understanding that within the next twenty-four hours the Presi-
dent communicate their appointment to the persons chosen.

Two copies of the present document will be made, which the members of the Board authorize under Art. 46 of the Law.

CRISANTO FERNÁNDEZ, President.

E. Arnáez, member. R. Mora F., member. S. Castro B., member. E. Maroto, Secretary.

Certificate of the Vacant Lands Denounced in Talamanca. Doc. 566

1887-1911.

ALEJANDRO JIMÉNEZ CARRILLO, Secretary of the Juzgado Primero de lo Contencioso Administrativo (Primary Tribunal for the hearing of administrative questions): CERTIFIES:

That during the existence of this tribunal the following denouncements of land have been made in Talamanca, and of the following mines:

José María Albán and associates, 1891, Dec. 10, vacant.
Juan C. Lyon and associates, 1891, Aug. 24, vacant.
W. Hornell Reynold Ward, 1891, July 28, vacant.
C. F. Willis P. P., Minor C. Keith, 1891, Sept. 18, vacant.
J. Pizzano and L. Cash Arnold, 1891, Nov. 30, mine.
J. J. Rodríguez and associates, 1892, Jan. 22, mine.
Demetrio Iglesias and associates, 1892, Sept. 4, vacant.
Buenaventura Corrales B., 1892, Sept. 20, vacant.
Roberto Castro and associates, 1892, Oct. 11, vacant.
Eloy Tuque y García, 1892, Oct. 13, vacant.
Antonio Giustiniani, wife, and others, 1892, Oct. 4, vacant.
José Moreno Quesada, 1892, Oct. 21, vacant.
José M. Cuervo and wife, 1892, Oct. 22, vacant.
Agustín Gutiérrez I., for children, 1892, Oct. 11, vacant.
Ernesto Foster Austen and wife, 1892, Oct. 24, vacant.
Agustín Gutiérrez and wife, 1892, Oct. 27, vacant.
José María Tames B., 1892, Oct. 13, vacant.
Buenaventura Corrales B., 1892, Nov. 29, vacant.
Agustín Gutiérrez I., 1892, Oct. 27, vacant.
Juan Yong Ureña, 1892, Dec. 27, vacant.
José Joaquín Rodríguez Z., 1893, Jan. 10, vacant.
Eloy Tuque García. 1893, Jan. 14, vacant.
José Vargas Montero, 1893, Jan. 14, vacant.
Domingo Falmisch, 1893, Feb. 2, vacant.
Juan María Esquivel and associates, 1892, Dec. 3, vacant.
B. Vargas for the District of Limón, 1893, Feb. 23, vacant.
Pánfilo J. Valverde and wife, 1892, Nov. 28, vacant.
Pánfilo J. Valverde and children, 1893, Jan. 28, vacant.
Milciades Cifuentes, 1892, Oct. 14, vacant.
Juan Lyon and associates, 1891, Oct. 6, mine.
Demetrio Iglesias and associates, 1893, Nov. 11, vacant.
Alejandro Frasco Pirié, 1893, Nov. 30, vacant.
Carlos Francisco Salazar and associates, 1893, Nov. 8, vacant.
Jhosna Heath Soeg and wife, 1893, Nov. 16, vacant.
Raimundo Pardo and associate, 1893, Nov. 27, vacant.
Francisco de P. Boza and associates, 1893, Dec. 1, mine.
G. B. Julio Mossa Merri and associates, 1894, May 2, vacant.
Carlos J. de Silva and associates, 1894, July 19, vacant.
Maximino Esquivel and associates, 1894, Sept. 14, vacant.
Jesús Alfaro Fernández and associates, 1894, Sept. 7, vacant.
Demetrio Iglesias Llorente and associates, 1894, Sept. 5, vacant.
Octavía Quesada Vargas and associates, 1894, Aug. 28, vacant.
Cleto González Viquez and associates, 1895, April 3, vacant.
Jenaro Morales and associates, 1895, March 25, vacant.
Juan J. Ulloa and associate, vacant.
Juan J. Ulloa and associate, vacant.
José María Castro and associate, mine.
Charles H. Windham, 1893, Sept. 16, vacant.
Gerardo Ramírez Carazo, 1898, Feb. 2, mine.
Gerardo Ramírez Carazo, 1898, Jan. 25, mine.
Juan J. Ulloa and associates, 1895, June 6, vacant.
Carolina Lizano de Astúa and associates, 1900, March 1, vacant.
Nicolás Oreamuno O. and associates, 1900, March 2, vacant.
Agustín Gutiérrez Y. and children, 1900, March 2, vacant.
Francisco de P. Gutiérrez Ross, 1900, March 2, vacant.
Ramón Loria Yglesias and children, 1900, March 2, vacant.
Eulogio Samuel Quintana and associates, 1900, March 2, vacant.
Francisco Echeverría García and associates, 1900, March 1, vacant.
Jules Second Brusson and associates, 1900, March 1, vacant.
Leocrio Bouilla de Vars, 1900, March 19, mine.
Santiago Fernández and associates, 1900, March 19, mine.
Francisco María Yglesias Llorente and associates, 1900, March 19, mine.
Carlos Yglesias Castro and associates, 1900, March 19, mine.
Miguel Velázquez Rigoni and associates, 1900, March 19, mine.
Elizardo Maceso Rizo and wife, 1900, April 5, mine.
Demetrio Yglesias Llorente and associates, 1900, April 5, mine.
Moisés Castro Fernández and associates, 1900, April 17, mine.
Ramón Castro Fernández, 1900, April 19, mine.
Eloy Truque y García, 1900, April 20, mine.
Carlos Yglesias, 1900, April 20, mine.
José María Castro Fernández and associate, 1900, April 23, mine.
José María Figueroa Oréamuno, 1900, April 23, mine.
Maximo Soto Hall and wife, 1900, April 23, mine.
Eloy Truque García, 1900, May 19, mine.
Roberto Augusto Nanne, 1900, July 3, mine.
Elois Tournon Fasileau and associates, 1900, July 16, mine.
Francisco de P. Boza and children, 1900, July 24, mine.
Francisco de P. Boza and children, 1900, July 24, mine.
Jules Second Brusson and associate, 1900, Sept. 13, mine.
Jules Second Brusson and associate, 1901, Aug. 22, mine.
Jules Second Brusson and associate, 1901, April 14, mine.
Jules Second Brusson associates, 1901, Nov. 18, mine.
Victor J. Golcher Quirós, 1901, Sept. 26, mine.
Francisco Ortiz F. and associates, 1901, Nov. 20, mine.
Manuel Aragón Quesada and associates, 1901, Dec. 9, mine.
Francisco Vargas Ocampo, 1901, Dec. 15, mine.
Elizardo Maceso Rizo and associates, 1902, March 6, mine.
Antonio Saldaña and associates, 1902, June 12, mine.
William Alejandro Snaby and associates, 1902, June 16, mine.
José María Castro Fernández, 1904, Nov. 16, mine.
Ismael Alvarado Echandi and associate, 1905, Jan. 5, mine.
John Meiggs Keith F. and associate, 1905, Feb. 11, mine.
John Meiggs Keith F. and associate, 1905, Feb. 11, mine.
Manuel Sandoval Granados and associate, 1905, Feb. 20, mine.
Felipe J. Alvarado and associate, 1905, March 3, mine.
Francisco M. Fuestes and associate, 1905, March 3, mine.
Salvador Pérez Roque, 1905, Dec. 29, vacant.
Carló Cortés (or order), 1906, Jan. 31, vacant.
Carlos Iglesias and associates, 1906, June 13, mine.
John Meiggs Keith, 1906, June 30, vacant.
Alfonso Iglesias T. and associate, 1907, Aug. 5, mine.
Jorge Fonseca Gutiérrez and associate, 1907, Sept. 24, mine.
Francisco M. Fuentes, 1908, June 25, mine.
Rodrigo Jiménez and Agustín Gutiérrez, 1908, July 15, mine.
Federico J. Alvarado and associate, 1908, Aug. 5, vacant.
Jorge Orozco Casorla, 1908, Aug. 8, vacant.
Manuel Sáenz Cordero, 1908, Oct. 7, vacant.
Tobías Zúñiga Montúfar and associate, 1908, Nov. 3, vacant.
Guillermo Coronado and associate, 1908, Nov. 12, vacant.
Fabio Baudrit G., 1908, Nov. 14, vacant.
Francisco López García, 1908, Nov. 14, vacant.
Arturo Volio Jiménez, 1909, July 31, vacant.
Francisco López García, 1909, Nov. 6, vacant.
Maximo Fernández Alvarado, 1911, Feb. 6, vacant.
Paulina Acuña de Salazar, 1911, May 25, vacant.

In like manner, CERTIFIES:
That Juan Enrique Lyon, of age, married, a native of Baltimore, a farmer and resident of Talamanca, in accordance with the Decree of July 22, 1887, denounced six lots of vacant land, jointly with his wife, Gregoria Lyon, and his minor children, Guillermo, Gab and Victoria Eugenia, an area of Two thousand five hundred (2,500) hectares, one thousand (1,000) for his part and Five hundred (500) for grant, Five hundred (500) by the common law and Five hundred (500) for each one of the others, the twenty-fourth of August, 1891.

There was adjudicated to Jaime J. Ross & Company, doing business in this place, as successors to the rights of Señor Lyon, Five hundred (500) hectares in Sipurió, bounded in every direction by vacant lands, the River Sirova running through it, in the northern part.

On January twenty-sixth, 1906, there was adjudicated in ownership to the Northern Railway Company of London, represented by its General Manager Don John Meiggs Keith Faulkner, an
area of Five thousand eight hundred and fifty (5,850) hectares, Five thousand nine hundred and fifteen (5,915) square metres, within the following boundaries: North, a nautical mile and vacant lands; South, the River Sixola and the part of the mile that cannot be denounced of the same; and West, vacant lands; on account of the rights acquired from the Municipality of Cartago, estimated for fiscal purposes at the sum of Seventeen thousand, five hundred and fifty-one colones and seventy-seven centavos and a half (17,551.77½).

On the twelfth of September, 1899, there was adjudicated by virtue of a public sale to Doctor Don Pánfilo Jesús Valverde, wife and child, a parcel of vacant land in “Schirole,” of Talamanca, containing One thousand five hundred and sixty-eight (1,568) hectares, Nine thousand four hundred and eight (9,408) square metres, within the following boundaries: on the North, East and West, by vacant lands, now of the Doctor Don Pánfilo J. Valverde those of the last course, and upon the South in part by lands of the same Doctor Valverde and in part by the River Teliri, between lands filed upon by Jaime J. Ross & Company and vacant. It was sold for the sum of Three thousand one hundred and thirty-seven Colones and eighty-eight céntimos (3,137.88).

On the twelfth of September, 1899, by virtue of a public sale duly approved, there was adjudicated to Doctor Don Pánfilo Jesús Valverde and seven of his minor children a parcel of land situated in “Schirole,” of Talamanca, in two lots:—one of Five hundred and fifty-five (555) hectares Seven hundred (700) square meters; bounded: North and East by vacant lands, and South by lands filed upon by the same Doctor Valverde, for the sum of One thousand six hundred and sixty-five (1,665) colones and twenty-one (21) céntimos; and the other of One thousand nine hundred and forty-one (1,941) hectares Eight thousand five hundred and four (8,504) square meters, bounded. North in part by vacant lands and in part by property of Doctor Valverde; South by vacant lands, the River Teliri in the middle; East, lands of Doctor Valverde, and West by vacant lands; sold at public sale for Three thousand eight hundred and eighty-three colones, seventy centimos (3,883.70).

They are all at a distance of about eight kilometres from Si- purio.
IT CONFORMS:

Given in the city of San José, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the second of June, 1911.

ALEJANDRO JIMÉNEZ CARRILLO.


TALAMANCA.

The supervision of the Government, even though in a lesser degree, is extended beneficially over that distant portion of our soil.

Under the care of a good official, he has devoted his energy and his intelligence to the work of the development of a race which has been overlooked for many years.

Refraining from harsh measures, unfortunately so often resorted to in the treatment of the aboriginal races, quiet has been successfully maintained, sometimes by a simple warning and at other times by means of mild repressive methods, it being worthy of note that in the course of the year only fourteen sentences have been pronounced, which arose not so much because of wickedness requiring the rigor of the law as from the state of ignorance in which the Indians live. Their weak and submissive disposition contributes very largely toward making the task of the authorities an easy one so far as regards the preservation of public order.

Notwithstanding the efforts already made, the work to be done in the sanitation of those localities is a very great one. The prevailing diseases, if may be said, come from the way in which the natives live. Malarial fevers are very general among all the whites, whilst nearly all the Indians suffer from skin diseases and severe anemia resulting from the unhygienic existence they lead in their miserable stockades quite in common with their domestic animals. Rheumatic affections of the joints consequently find among them many victims.
For the treatment of the more common and well-known disorders, in default of medical service, a drug-shop was installed in the office of the Political Chief, in order to afford free treatment to the Indians.

But perhaps even more important than physical aid is that of instruction and advice. Beginning in the school by teaching the principles of hygiene and personal cleanliness, it must be continued outside of it by bringing home to them those ideas that tend to do away with their old filthy and careless habits. Much is expected especially from the joint collaboration of the Political Chief and the Master of the school. The former has already undertaken the work and with laudable zeal he has sought to root out the superstitious practices of the "suckias" or medicine men, who are a source of real danger to the health and life of the inhabitants.

Although somewhat slowly, on account of the lack of sufficient help, and because the work has been done by hand, materials have been accumulated for the construction of a building designed for the use of the Political Chief, an edifice which, as regards its well-built and durable character, is to be superior to any of those that have been erected there heretofore for the account of the Government. The work is being done under the direction of the Political Chief and there has been spent upon it to date, for materials, labor, hardware, etc., for the workmen, the sum of 2,696 colones and 30 céntimos.

Very little is to be said as to the agriculture of the region, for, excepting two half abandoned farms of private individuals, one prosperous cacao plantation in Cocoquichicoa and the banana plantations of Cuabre, hardly anything is being done except some meagre cultivation of maize. A decided effort, therefore, is needed on the part of the Government; but as there is a scarcity of labor it is first of all needful to arouse the Indians from their present state of morbid dejection, inspiring and instructing them.

The receipts during the year were: C. 2,007.00, and the disbursements, C. 1,688.78; leaving therefore a balance of C. 318.22.

The general desire for the acquisition of land has made itself felt seriously in Talamanca. The entries have extended beyond the old holdings to those of the last and unhappy descendants of
the original owners of the territory, and notwithstanding the protective law of December 21, 1885, No. XXII, which grants an area of fifteen hundred hectares to each one of the settlements formed in Nueva Santa María, Buenos Aires, Río Frio, San Carlos, Sarapiquí, Colorado, Talamanca, Golfo Dulce, Térabá, Boruca and Dota, and provides that within a radius of twenty miles shall not be subject to entry, both in Talamanca and in Buenos Aires entries have been made to the prejudice of the old settlers. There should be, then, at all events some new legislative disposition, more efficacious and practical than that of 1885, for the remedy of the present injustice.

Report of the Governor of Limón.

Limón February 12, 1912.

District of Talamanca.

I. Government.

Owing to the docility of the Indians who inhabit this locality and who make up the greater portion of the population, there have been no disturbances of the public peace.

During the year embraced within this report, the receipts were: C. 2,007.00, and the total disbursements C. 1,688.78, for salaries, medicines and other miscellaneous expenses of administration, leaving a balance in the treasury of C. 318.22.

For the construction of a municipal building or house which is about to be erected, the office of the Political Chief has received aid from the Public Treasury in the amount of C. 500.00, which was expended, together with some small sums produced by a plantation the Government has at Sipurio, of which the respective accounts are submitted, in the cutting and preparations of all the timber that will be required and now entirely ready.

There were no extraordinary receipts for the sale of privileges relating to vacant lands, since there have not been any concessions granted of this character.
The work upon the building for the Jefatura (Office of the Political Chief), which was begun as before stated, could not be carried on, although the squared timbers were all ready, on account of the lack of carpenters to proceed with the framework. No bridge has been constructed in that locality, and the local roads and those of the Government are hardly as clean as they should be, because it is hard to struggle against the indolence of the natives and get them to lend the help due from them.

The agricultural and commercial development may be said to be in a rudimentary state in this isolated region, mainly due to the lack of suitable labor. The two farms owned by Don Federico Alvarado and Don Luciano Blanco in Sipurio were abandoned, leaving in good condition only one distant one that was laid out by Mr. Field in Cocoquichinca, consisting of sixty hectares in cacao, and the banana plantations of the United Fruit Company in Coabre.

As yet there has been no cultivation whatever, not even on a small scale, of other products, such as rice, sugar cane, coffee, yuca, etc., though the maize grown by the Indians to make their chicha (a native beverage) gives a very small yield, because it is not only planted on a very small scale but it is also badly done, the seed-corn being scattered by handfuls.

There is, therefore, no hope of any intensive development of agriculture as long as the population consists of natives, addicted as they are by nature to idleness and sloth.

Commerce also is in a state of infancy in Talamanca for the lack of a civilized population.

There are many local needs, which can not be met for the lack of funds, but the most important for the moment, the timber being all prepared, is to proceed with the framing of the municipal building, for which carpenters should be secured that are so much needed, and these I will duly send or take along with me when I undertake the trip which I must make to Talamanca during the present year.
II. Police.

For police service and the maintenance of order and security reliance is had upon two persons, who, together with the deputies in the locality, exercise judicial police administration, without much trouble, since the Indians are of a docile nature and respect the orders given to them, without hesitation or opposition.

But still at times it has been necessary to punish offences committed by them, when they either drink too much chicha so as to get intoxicated, or when they amarran (make a barricade or dam with stakes) the rivers, so as to provide themselves with fish, contrary to the provisions of law in that respect, thereby producing inundations and washouts in the roads, which are made impassable, apart from the harm done for hygienic reasons by leaving great pools and lagoons of water that poison and infect the air after the river resumes its natural flow, constituting at the same time breeding places for mosquitoes and insects that transmit malaria.

For such offences fourteen persons belonging to the family of the King of Talamanca have been punished by moderate fines, who thought they had a right to continue their wrong customs.

Of these fines twelve were paid in cash and two of them were worked out.

The Liquor Law has been executed according to its provisions; and as for the natives, as already said, they have been punished whenever they went beyond bounds in drinking their chicha with which they very often get intoxicated, and although there is some improvement in this pernicious habit to which they are addicted, yet it is almost impossible to combat it.

The sanitation and hygiene of the region leave much to be desired, bilious fevers and malaria being prevalent, which disorders are treated with medicines bought for that purpose, called "Febricia" and "Vino Winter Smith," that the Indians have been accustomed to take. Cutaneous diseases are also common, resulting from the unhygienic way in which the natives live in their dirty stockades, in company with the pigs and domestic animals they raise and in the midst of their natural filth; and anaemia also prevails, consequent upon the poor food they procure, consisting of plaintains, meat from the mountains when
they can get it, cacao consumed in its bitter state for want of sugar or anything wherewith to sweeten it and their before-mentioned chicha.

As the "sukias" (medicine men) exercise a sort of priestly function among the Indians and by means of the superstitious notions which they profess give their attention to the prevailing diseases, they thus cause many deaths, and the Political Chief has prohibited them from engaging in such practices under severe penalties, both for those who perform such rites and also those patients who seek these "sukias."

There being no Doctor in that region, there is no one to whom I can refer for the various services in relation to this matter.

It is very necessary to have a Doctor sent to Talamanca, who would attend upon the Indians in all their ailments, but as it has not yet been done on account of the difficulty of getting one for so poor and isolated a place, therefore I think it would be possible to secure an apothecary to establish a drug-shop where the people could get medicines and give him leave to treat diseases of easy diagnosis, like those prevailing in the region, and to collect fees for such services, according to a just tariff which should be fixed, so as to prevent abuses.

The Political Chief has not informed me of any accidents or unfortunate occurrences coming under his jurisdiction; and as regards the felling of trees and the maintenance of the streams, the same may be said as was stated as to this matter in the paragraph relating to the central canton of the province.

The cattle ranch owned by the Government at Sipurio and which is under the charge of the Political Chief has been cleaned out three times during the year and it is now being given a fourth cleaning, and there are in it 37 head of cattle and 6 of horses, beside a magnificent yoke of oxen, that were bought from Señor Federico Alvarado for the sum of C. 255.00, on account of a larger sum due by that individual to the Board of Education of Talamanca, which the Government must settle with the latter.
In the manner foregoing I have completed the report I had to render for the fiscal year ended on the 31st of December, 1911, to which I add the following documents: report of the municipal cashier of the City of Limón, in which are given tabular statements of the receipts and expenditures of the municipal funds of the province; a report of the Doctors of the towns of Limón, Siquirres, and Pococi, and of the Doctor of Marine Sanitation (Sanidad Maritima); the report of the Inspector of Hygiene and Principal Police Agent of the line; and furthermore the reports of the Town Doctor (Médico del Pueblo) and Municipal Engineer (Ingeniero Municipal) of Limón, relative to the sanitation of the suburb of Cieneguita, which latter documents I consider of great value and that they should be known both by the Government and by the public.

I am, Mr. Minister, with the greatest consideration your faithful and obedient servant and subordinate.

Gerardo Lara,
Governor.

Reports of the Political Chief of Talamanca.

Talamanca, Sipurio, January 14, 1912.
Mr. Minister of Government and Police:
San José.

With the greatest respect and consideration and in the discharge of my duty, permit me to submit to you the report of the administration conducted in this locality during the past year of 1911; and before entering upon the report to say:—that upon taking charge of this office of Political Chief (Jefatura Política) on the 21st of April of the year covered by this report, it was my special care to see that the aborigines were well treated and shown proper consideration, tolerating as far as possible certain customs which, although they may not be progressive, are yet so firmly rooted that to take them away would not secure the gradual civilization of these people but would cause them to fly to the mountains and thus lose the little that has been accomplished.

Public Order. In all other things, the Indians being naturally docile, they have respected my orders without any hesitation or opposition and without any resort to force; still with some of
them I have been compelled to impose a moderate punishment for some offences committed by them, but which they did not consider such, making them understand when they were punished that they had been at fault and that those offences were punishable by law, so that they will not commit them again. For such offences or faults I have up to this time sentenced fourteen, imposing upon twelve of them a fine that they paid in cash, respectively, without any opposition, and the other two worked it out.

Salubrity. This leaves something to be desired. Malarial or bilious fevers, anaemia and cutaneous diseases of an endemic character in this region are the plague of the poor Indians, but still with the recent patent medicines, such as the "Febricida" sent by the Supreme Government and the "Vino Winter Smith" bought by me, and which the Indians are accustomed to take, malaria no longer exists. Such is not however the case as regards anaemia and the cutaneous diseases, but this is no doubt due to poor food and the lack of sanitary conditions under which these Indians exist, for they live and sleep among the pigs, the dogs and the other animals they raise, and as to food they eat only plantains, mountain meat when they can get it by hunting, cacao which is almost always taken bitter since they do not have
The cattle and horses on hand here are as follows:

When I took charge of this Jefatura on the 21st of April of the past year I received 35 head of cattle and 10 horses. The former increased by 14 head of calves and heifers; and the second by 3 head, two males and one female. Total: 49 head of cattle and 13 head of horses.

Of these animals I sold, with the authorization of the Minister of the Government, the following:

One old yellowish bull for 90 Colones; one roan mare for 60 Colones; 3 old cows, one with milk, for 198 Colones, one white, another mottled and the other in milk, reddish speckled.

Animals killed by snake-bite and murrain, 7; i.e., 2 heifers killed by snake-bite and 2 killed by murrain; 2 male colts killed by snake-bite and one little female colt by murrain.

Animals butchered: one sorrel calf, barren, which I directed to be killed for meat, since I had no provisions and I could not go as far as Cocoquichaca to buy any on account of the bad weather; and one cow killed by the Indians, without being able to find out who did it. One barren cow I recently sent to the Commander of the Customs Guards of Guavito, Don Guillermo Zeledón Castro; and 3 horses which, upon coming to this office of Political Chief on the 21st of April of the past year I directed to be sent to the same Commander, Don Guillermo Zeledón Castro, by order of the Minister.

The number of the cattle now on hand, 37 head.

The number of horses now on hand, 6 head.

The total value of the animals I sold was used up in the work upon the building under construction for the office of the Political Chief, as will be seen in the book of accounts kept by me, with the vouchers.

Agriculture. This may be said not to exist here in Totomanca, except upon a very limited scale. The only agriculturists who are found here are Don Federico J. Alvarado, Lázaro Hernández and Luciano Blanco, and they have already followed the Indians in abandoning their farms, since they are now overrun with bushes and they take no pains to clear them, perhaps because they cannot get laborers. The only farm that has been begun and has been kept in good condition is the one belonging to Mr. Field, but this one is located away in Cocoquichaca. That
farm contains something over 60 hectares, planted with Guayaquil cacao, but it is still in its infancy. In Cuabre there are banana plantations of the Company and nothing more.

Here there is no planting of rice, beans, sugar cane, coffee or yuca, and it might be said of maize, since what is sown by some Indians is so very meagre and being scattered by handfuls it is wasted.

Roads. These are comparatively clear, both the local ones and those of the Supreme Government, requiring no little labor in order to have the Indians clean them.

Needs. These are, such as the lack of a Doctor and the installation of a drug-shop, where all kinds of medicines might be obtained; but as regards a Doctor one would not come except for an excessive salary, and in order to visit the sick he would have to travel leagues and leagues over the mountains and sleep out in the dirty shacks where the Indians sleep.

It would be a very good thing if some one who was a good apothecary would come and set up a drug-shop in this region for his own account, with a salary from the Supreme Government, allowing him the privilege of treating certain ailments of easy diagnosis, such as disorders that are prevalent here, since the medicines provided by the Government are ignorantly and blindly administered; and if any one goes to look for castor oil, almond oil, olive oil or that used for food, alcohol, an alkali, magnesia, fruit salts, ipecac, camphor, mustard, Carlsbad or San Carlos salts, they cannot be had. Indeed, what poor Indians!

Having thus submitted this my report, I subscribe myself, Mr. Minister, your faithful and obedient servant,

The Political Chief,

Ramón Figueroa.

Jefatura Política and Comandancia of Talamanca.

SIPURIO, January 14, 1912.

Señor Minister of Government and Police:

San José:

As a supplement to the report which I made for the year 1911, I send this sheet.

As to the cattle mentioned in my report, there are 2 head more; there being a yoke of oxen bought for the Supreme Gov-
ernment account from Señor Don Federico José Alvarado, for
the sum of 225 Colones, with their yoke, which amount was
credited to Señor Alvarado upon the larger sum due by him to
the Board of Education of Talamance, so that the Supreme
Government owes the said board the sum of C. 255, the value of
the oxen, which are certainly worth more and are very useful in
this region.

This purchase was made on the 27th of June of the past year.

With the greatest consideration, I am, Mr. Minister, your
faithful and obedient servant,

*The Political Chief.*

Ramón Figueroa.
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