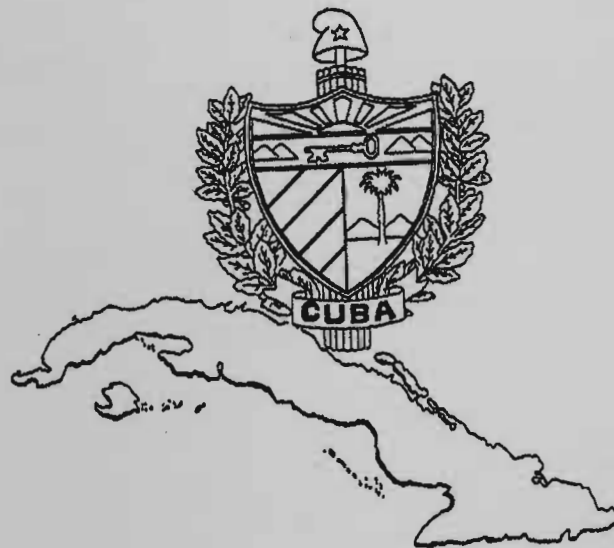


REVISTA



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Editor's Letter

Working in the Society since 1989, at first I felt I was the only Cuban interested in genealogy. For so many years, it was so hard to even get anyone to sign up for membership.

Then just a few years ago, the interests has escalated incredibly fast, to the culmination of having a conference in the subject in Miami this month.

This to me is the most fantastic happening in the Cuban community of the Unites States. No matter how we feel about any other subject related to Cuba, (and we Cubans have opinions, don't we), we can get together and talk about genealogy and preserve that Cuban treasure that is fast disappearing due to the age and conditions of the registers in the island.

I look forward to meeting so many people that I know only by name and voice, in our long time quest to find our ancestors. And to meet new people that are also eager to find their roots and starting the long journey.

**Mayra Sánchez-Johnson
President**

**ARCHIVO GENERAL DE PROTOCOLOS
DE CAMAGÜEY****Years 1746 to 1748****Continuation:****The following standard phrases will be abbreviated as shown:****Testamento, (will), = T****no fue casado/a (was not married) = nhc****casado/a con (married to) = cc****tuvieron por hijos (has as offsprings) = tph****hijo/s natural (illegitimate child/ren) = hn****no tuvieron hijos (did not have children) = nth****Poder para testar (power of Attorney) = ppt****hijo/a legitima (legitima child) = hl**

Fernández - T of Antonia Fernandez, from La Habana, hl of Domingo Fernandez and Petronila de la Torre; cc Lorenzo Nonato Munier, tph Diego, Felix, Maria Jose. 20 Jan 1746. 65:12

Agramonte - T of Juan Salvador Agramonte, hl of Juan Salvador Agramonte and Margarita de Venera, nhc, declared as hn Margarita Agramonte, founded Capellania. 13 Feb 1746. 66:1

Perdomo - T of Francisco Perdomo, hl of Rafael Perdomo and Mauricia Hernandez, gave ppt to Isabel Recio y Oramas, his wife. Tph Juana Manuela, Fernando, Isabel and Mauricia. 20 Feb 1746 66:2

Agüero - T of Juana de Agüero, hl of Pedro de Agüero Castañeda and Catalina Sanchez Pereira, nhc. 4 Mar 1746 66:3

Fernández de Villanueva - T by ppt, Eusebio Fernandez Villanueva, for Isabel de Jesus, his wife, tph Catalina, Francisco, Rosa, Alonso, Antonio, Agustin, Fernando Villanueva. 11 Mar 1746 66:4

Agüero y Varona - T Santiago de Agüero Castañeda, l Pedro de Agüero and Catalina Sanchez Pereira, cc Maria de Varona, hl of Estevan de Varona and Maria de la Torre; thp Santiago, Pedro, Maria Merced, Fernando, Ana and Catalina Bernardo de Agüero. 30 Mar 1746. 66:5

Agüero - T of Juana de Agüero y Pereira, hl Pedro de Agüero and Catalina Sanchez Pereira, cc Juan de Velazco Barrera, nth. 31 Mar 1746 66:6

González - Ppt of Antonio Gonzalez to Gaspar Betancourt and Angela de Betancourt his wife, nth. 4 May 1746 66:7

Perdomo - T pp of Francisco Perdomo, to Isabel Recio de Orama, tph Juana Manuela, Fernando, Isabel, Maria Perdomo. 10 Jun 1746 66:8

Revueltas - T of Teresa Revueltas, cc Santiago Sedeno, tph Pablo, Gabriela, Antonio, Maria. 16 Jun 1746. 66:9

González - T Maria Gonzalez, hl Pedro Gonzalez and Catalina Fonseca, cc Ambrosio de Zalazar, thp Maria Josefa, Ana; cc 2nd Florentin de los Reyes, tph Nicolas, Luisa, Damian, Juana, Florentin. 20 Jun 1746. 66:10

Guerra - T Alonso Guerra, hl Cristobal Guerra and Maria Redondo nhc. 13 Jul 1746 67.1

Lopez - T Teresa Lopez, cc Francisco de la Buelga Ordoñez, tph Maria Teresa, Esteban, Jose de la Cruz, Francisca de la Trinidad, Friar Juan Esteban de la Buelga. 13 Aug 1746 67:2

Marin - T of Maria del Carmen Marin, hl Diego Marin and Flrentina de Sepulveda, cc Luis marrero, tph Pablo Francisco, Diego Antonio, Jose Ramon, Florentina, Luis Marrero. 18 Sep 1746 67:3

Ricardo - T Tomas Ricardo, hl Santiago Ricardo and Maria Boza, from Tinas, cc Isabel Hernandez de Cstro, tph Antonio, Francisco, Javier, Manuel, Andres, Pedro Santaigo, Rosa Maria, Ignacio Agustin, Andrea Maria. 18 Sep 1746 67:4

Aranda: T Catalina de Aranda, hl Lucas de Aranda and Micaela Perez, cc Jose del Castilo tph Pedro Luis, Maria Josefa, Ana Micaela, Fr. Jose, Maria Teresa and Maria Antonia del Castillo. 16 Oct 1746 67:5

Bueno - T of Juan Bueno, hl Tomas Bueno and maria de la Regla, cc Fabiana Guerra, tph Antonio, Petronila, Manuela, Mariana. 23 Oct 1746 67:6

Cardoso - T Beatriz Cardoso, cc Bernabe Figueroa, tph Maira, Francisca, Esteban and Micaela. 5 Nov 1746 67:7

Berdecia - T maria Berdecia, free mulato, cc Roqe de Varona, slave of Cap. Fernando de Varona, tph 8 Nov 1746 67:8

Ravelo - T Antonio Ravelo, hl Cap. Juan Bautista Ravelo y Zerqueira and Francisca de la Coba, cc Teresa Zambrano, tph Jose; cc 2nd Gertrudis de la Torre, tph Ana Maria, Manuel, Maria de la Asuncion, Francisca, Gertrudis de la Caridad, Mariana Ravelo. 2 Dec 1746 67:9

Sausedo - T Gertrudis Sausedo, hl Bernardo Sausedo and Gregoria de Frias, nhc. 15 Dec 1746 67:10

Martínez - T Josefa Martinez, hl Sebastian Martinez and Bernarda

Hernández, nhc. 18 Dec 1746 67#11

Enriquez - Resignation fo Fria Salvador Enriques. 67:12

Cerda - Resignation of Fr. Jose Alonso de la Cerda. 67:13 .

**Montero - T Gragorio Montero, from Yucatan, hl Alferez Matais
Montero and Maria Francisca de Leon, nhc.** 29 Dec 1746 68:1

**Miranda - T Margarita de Miranda, hl Cap Juan de Miranda and
Micaela de la Torre. Cc Cap Tomas Guerra Castellanos, tph Beatriz,
Tomas, Micalca, Margarita and Maria de la Caridad Geraldo.** 31 Dec
1746 68:2

**Guerra - T Juana Guerra Valdes, hl Pablo Guerra and Catalina
Valdes, cc Salvador de la Cruz, hl Pedro Antonio, Manuel, Francisco
de Sales, maria de la Concepcion, Eusebio y Lorenzo de la Cruz.** 5
Jan 1747 68:3

**Buelga - T Francisco de la Buelga Ordoñez, hl Francisco de la Buelga
y Catalina Jober de Quiroz, from Asturias, cc Teresa Lopez, tph
Estefania, Jose de la Cruz, Juan Estevan and Francisco de la Trinidad
de la Buelga.** 18 Jan 1747 68:4

**Valdez - T Francisco Valdez, hl Marcos Valdes and Juliana Sanchez,
cc Maria Avila, nth, founded Capellania.** 24 Feb 1747 68:5

**Aranda - T Juliana de Aranda, hl Lucas Martin de Aranda and
Micaela Perez, cc Jose Rodriguez de Morales, tph Maria del Carmen,
Emeterio, Isabel, Maria and Ignacio.** 28 Feb 1747 68:6

**Agramonte - Ppt Juana Rosa de Agramonte, given to Adrian de
Usatorres de Agramonte, her husband, tph Manuel, Ana Maria,**

Angela, Juan, Francisco, Adrian, Jose Antonio and Blas Usatorres. 24 Mar 1747 68:7

Valle - T of Baltazar Valle, hl Luis del Valle and Lorenza Muñoz, cc Jose Romero, tph Jose, Maria Candelaria, Margarita, Bernardo, Maira del Carmen Romero. 18 Apr 1747 68:8

Lagos y Zalazar - T Francisco Lagos y Juana de Zalazar, nth. Funded Capellania. 2 May 1747 68:9

López - T Domingo Lopez, hl Carlos Lopez and mariana de la Torre, cc Maria de la Torre y Borges, tpn Rosalia de la Soledad, Maria Teresa, Juana de Dios. 25 may 1747 68:10

Pronenza - T Bernarda Pronenza, hl Juan Pronenza and mariana Agramonte. Cc Francisco de Agüero Casteñeda, tph Cap. Francisco Nicolas, Pedro, mariana, Bernarda, Juana de Agüero. Founded Capellania. 28 may 1747. 68:11

Valdes - T Estefania Valdes, hl Marcos Valdes and Juliana Sanchez, nhc. Founded Capellania. 5 Jun 1747. 69:1

De la Torre - T Miguel de la Torre, hl Juan de la Torre and margarita Viamontes, cc Ana de Salazar, tph Jose and Margarita; cc 2nd Maria de la Concepcion Ravela, tph Mariana, Paula and Juan de la Torre; cc 3rd Beatriz de Castañeda. 18 Jun 1747. 69: 2

Zayas - T Mariana de Zayas, hl Agustin de Zayas and Mariana Rosa de Velazco, cc Francisco de Velazco y Miranda, tph Francisca aviera, Presb. Agustin, Rosa Maria, Ana, Gregorio Jose, Francisco and Luis Jose de Velazco. 6 Jul 1747 69:4

Socarras - T Faustina de Socarras, hl Jeronimo de Socarras and

Barbara de Velazco, cc Cap. Jose de Miranda Najarro, tph Barbara, Jose, Maria, Geronimo, Aldoniza, Pedro and Francisco Antonio de Miranda. 29 Jul 1747 69:5

Marrero - T Luis Marrero, hl Luis Marrero and Maria del Carmen Marin, nhc. Founded Capellania. 30 Jul 1747 69:6

Dominguez - T ppt Cap Angel Dominguez, given to Ana Macias, his wife, and Jose Manuel de Agramonte, tph Agueda and Pablo Dominguez. 27 Aug 1747 69:7

Camacho - T Jaconta Camacho, hl Francisco Camacho and Feliciano de Estrada, cc Geronimo de la Peña, tph Margarita de la Peña; cc 2nd Juan Hernandez Ramos, nth; cc 3rd Miguel Marques, tph Jacinta and Jose Marques. 31 Aug 1747 69:8

Garcia - T Mauricio Garcia, hl Nicolas Garcia and Juana Gonzalez, nhc. Founded Capellania. 4 Sep 1747 69:9

Rodríguez - T Maria Gertrudis Rodriguez hl Patricio Rodriguez and Juana Napoles, cc Bernardo Marin, tph Juana, Maria, Andres. 13 Oct 1747 69:10

Loynaz - T Cap. Jose Antonio Loynaz, hl Antonio Loynaz and Apolonia se Sobremontes, cc Ana Belgara, tph Ana, Gregorio and Maria Loynas. 11 Nov 1747 70:1

Socarras - Francisco de Socarras, hl Mauricio de Socarras and maira de la Torre, cc Maria de Miranda, tph Paulina, Juan Bautista, Jose de Cespedes. 17 Nov 1747 70:2

Vistorte - T Pedro Vistorte, hl Pedro Vistorte and Maria Francisca Beltran, cc Feliciano de Almanza, tp Esteban, Pedro, Rosa, Melchora;

cc 2nd Isabel German, tph Ana; cc 3rd, Granciana de Flores, tph Jacinto Manuel; cc 4th Maria de Castro, tph Pedro Nolasco Vistorte. 19 Dec 1747 70:3

Fuentes - T Maria Josefa de la Fuente, cc Blas Pacheca, tph Agustin, Juana, Jose, Geronima, Blasa Pacheco; cc 2nd Blas Camacho, tph Francisco Camacho; cc 3rd Francisco Rodriguez de Fonseca, tph Miguel, Cristobal, Graciana, Joaquin Rodriguez. 3 Dec 1747 70:4

García - T Josefa Garcia, hl Juan Garica and Tomasa Sepulbeda, cc Diego Ramirez Nonato, tph Ana Maria, Luisa, maria de Jesus, Catalina, Lorenza and Nicolasa. 9 Dec 1747 70:5

Betancourt - T Blas Manuel Betancourt, hl Cap. Gaspar Alonso Betancourt and Angela Hidalgo, cc Graciana de Agüero y Lagos, tph Maria Teresa. 13 Dec 1747 70:6

Varona - T Estebana Ciriaca de Varona, hl Srg. Esteban de Varona and Maria de la Torre. Cc Cap. Jacinto Manuel Hidalgo, tph Rufina, Antonio Hidalgo. 24 Dec 1747 70:7

Rodríguez - Resignation of Fray Jose Rodriguez. 10 Jan 1748 70:8

Moya - T Juana Ciriaca de Moya, hl Juan de Moya and Francisca Naharro, cc Jose martinez Sotomayor, nth. 11 Jan 1748 70:9

Velazco - T Francisco Velazco, hl Francisco de Velazco and Mariana Agüero, cc Josefa Hidalgo, tph Alonso Manuel Hidalgo. 17 Jan 1748 71:1

Viamontes - T Francisco Viamontes, hl Pedro Viamontes y Melchora de la Torre, cc Isabel Lechuga, tph Blas. 23 Jan 1748. 71:2

Quesada - T Josefa de Quesada, hl Francisco de Quesada and Maria de Socarras, cc Francisco de Quesada, nth. 24 Jan 1748 71:3

Varona - T Srg. Agustin de Varona, cc Juana de Agüero Prohenza, tph Rosa, Bernarda, Francisco, Jose, cc 2nd Maria Manuela Lagos. 19 Feb 1748 71:4

Regostia - T Teresa de la Regostia, hl Jose de la Regostia and Agueda de Abalos, tph Jose Manuel and Rufina de Agramonte. 15 Mar 1748 71:5

Consuegra - T Francisco Consuegra, cc Maria de Napoels, tph maria Micalca, juan and Agustin. 13 Apr 1748 71:6

Carmona - Ppt Jose Carmona, given to Luisa Napoles, his wife, tph Francisco Javier and Jose. 16 Apr 1748 71:7

Sanchez - Ppt Cristobal Sanchez given to Graciana Rodriguez, his wife, tph Maria Josefa, Luisa del Carmen. 16 Apr 1748 71:8

Guerrero - Ppt Jose Guerrero given to Elena Carmenates his iwfe, tph Bernarda, Pedro, Maria de la Concepcion Buerrero. 18 Apr 1748 71:9

Boza - T Maria Antonio Boza, hl Alonso de Bosa and Juana de la Torre, cc Salvador de Cisneros, tph Margarita, Presb. Antonio, Geronimo de Cisneros. 17 Apr 1748 71:10

Varona - T Fernando de Varona, hl Dieo de Varona and Catalina Barreda, cc Ana de Bringas, tph Eusebia, Catalina, Fernando, Ana, Antonio de Varona. 18 Apr 1748 71:11

Prohenza - T Juan de Prohenza, hl Juan de Prohenza and Maria Ana

de Agramonte, cc Teresa de Agramonte, tph Juan and Presb. Miguel; cc 2nd Teresa Vitoria, tph Presb Pedro de Prohenza. 24 Apr 1748. 71:12

Agüero - T Manuela de Agüero, hl Francisco de Agüero and Ana Camarena, cc Pedro Velez de la Cueba, tph Juana, Carlos, Ana, maria Jacinta, mariana, Pedro. 1 Jul 1748 72:1

Ludesma - T Joaquin Ledesma, hl Bernardinl Ledesma and Maria Gonzalez, cc Juan manuel de Olazabal, tph Teresa, Maria de la Cruz, Presb. Alonso Manuel, Joisefa, Juan Manuel, Manuela, Salvadr, Ana. Founded Cappelania. 5 ul 1748 72:2

Rojas - T Barbara de Rojas, hl Antonio de Rojas and Francisca Diaz de Acosta, cc Francsico Arroyo, tph Micaela, Hipolito, Rosa, Nicolasa. 7 Jul 1748 72:3

Porro - T Benito Porro, hl Benito Porro, Francisco de la Coba, cc Maria Bausan del Real, tph Nicolas, Luisa, Maira del Rosario, Pedro, Antonio, Maria de los Dolores. 11 Jul 1748 72:4

Gonzalez - T Ppt Antonio Gonzalez, given to maria de la Torre, his wife, tph Maria Antonia and Salvador Gonzalez. 15 Jun 1748 72:5

Salas Moharrieta - T Micaela Salas Mojarrieta, hl Bartolome Sias Mojarieta and maria Figueroa, tph Maria de la Concepcion, Maria Luisa. 22 Aug 1748 72:6

Cisneros - ppt Salvador de Cisneros, given to Francisca de Agramonte, tph Ana Maria de la Caridad, Salvador, Felipe, Agustin, Maria Mauricia, Maniuel Francisco and Maria de la Concepcion., 3 Sep 1748 72:8

Varona - T Francisca de Varona, hl Sarg. Estevan de Varona and Maria de la Torre, cc Cap. Francisco de Agüero y Prohenza, tph Esteban, Catalina, Nicolas Basilio, Manuela, Barbarda, jose and Nicolasa Brigida. 8 Oct 1748

Tendero y Esquivel - T Juan Tendero and Rosalia Esquivel, his wife, tph Hilario, Maria, Juan , Gregorio, Luis, Ana, Manuela and Rosalia. 14 Jul 1748 72:9

Gil - T Diego Gil, hl Manuel Gil and Isabel Gonzalez, cc Maria Francisca, nth. Founded Capellania. 14 Oct 1748 72:10

Napoles - T Juan de Napoles, hl Juan de Napoles and Beatriz de Zayas, cc Antonio de los Reyes, tph Fabiana, Alejandro, cc 2nd Petronila Rodriguez, nth. 25 Oct 1748 72:11

Consuegra Diaz - T Bernardo de Consuegra y Potenciana Diaz, his wife, 1st hl Juan de Consuegra and Maria Saucedo; 2nd hl Juan Diaz Balesteros and Maria Rodriguez, tph Juan, Pedro, Jose, Bernardo. 7 Nov 1748 73:1

Contreras - T Felix de Contreras, hl Juan de Contreras and paula Villareal, cc Francisca de Napoles, nth. 11 Nov 1748 73:2

Estrada - Ppt Juan Tomas de Estrada, given to Francisco de Socarras, declared hl Maria de Estrada y Varona. 12 Nov 1748. 73:3

Casas - T Gregorio de las Casas, from Navarra, hl Jose de las Casas and Maria Gordum, cc Jose Garcia Brito, nth. 10 Nov 1748 73:4

Velez - T Pedro de Velez de Agüero, given by ppt by Jose de Quesada and Margarita de Zayas his wife, tph Maira de los Dolores and Pedro. 19 Nov 1748 73:5

Sedeño - T of Pablo Sedeño, hl Santiago sedeño and Teresa Revuelta, cc Maria Melendex, tph Juan Antonio, Santiago, Juana, Isabel Maria. 24 Nov 1748 73:6

Acòsta - T Jose Acosta, from Tenerife, hl Alfonso de Acosta and Elena Martinez, cc Ursula Najarro, nth. Founded Capellania. 29 Nov 1748 73:7

Estrada - T Paula de Estrada, hl Pablo de Estrada and Juliana de Torre, nhc. Founded Capellania. 15 Dec 1748 73:8

Velez - T Pedro Velez de las Cuebas, hl Pablo Velez de las Cuebas and Isabel Hernandez, from La Habana. Cc Luisa Perdomo, tph Francisca de la Trinidad. 21 Dec 1748 73:9

Plantations Destroyed During the War

Taken from the book *Commercial Cuba*

Pinar del Rio

<u>Plantation</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Industry</u>
Asentista	Guillermo de Zaldo	Sugar
Begofia	Conde de la Reunión	"
Corojal	Abelardo Ledesma	"
Dos Hermanos	Conde de la Reunión	"
Gerardo	Vicente Cagigal	"
Guanamaya	I. Fernández	"
Loboria	Gunting Aldave	"
Manuelita	Erduardo Delgado	"
Mercedita	Ernesto Longa Pedro Umias	Tobacco
Nueva Empresa	Gunting Aldave	Sugar
Recompensa	Marqués Veitia	"
Redencion	Emilio Kessel	"
Rojas	J. Barbina	"
San Agustin	F. Del Valle	"
San Claudio	Eduardo Delgado	"
San Gabriel	Conde Lombillo	"
San Joaquin	Joaquin de Mier	"
San Juan Bautista	Gunting Aldave	"
Santa Isabel	A. Otamendi	"
Santa Teresa	Vicente Cagigal	"
Santiago	J. Abascal	"
Veula	E. Ezubiaga	"

Habana

<u>Plantation</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Industry</u>
Aljovin	Candido Matos	Sugar
Carmen	U. Crespo	"
Concordia	J. Romay	"
Ehuco	Manuel F. De Castro	"
Encarnacion	Julio Hídalgo	"
Esperanza	Conde Romero	"
La Victoria	Viuda de Elijaldo	"
Luisa	Jose M. Herrera	"
Manuelito	Conde Duany	General
Plazaola	Ignacio Herrera	Sugar
Purissima Concepcion	Carlos Mazorra	"
Salvador	Conde Barreto	"
San Agustin	Francisco Casuso	"
San Antonio	M. Pulido	"
San Isidro		"
San Jose	Carolina Lacoste	"
San Leon	Herderos de Toscano	"
Santa Ana		"
Santisima Trinidad	Jose Arroyo	"
	Herederos de Arango	
Teresa	Domingo Arango	"
Two-Five	Herederos de Macias	"

Matanzas

<u>Plantation</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Industry</u>
Amistad	Huldo de María	Sugar

Arco Iris	L. Ulsurrin	Sugar
Atrevido	Hoyo y Diaz	"
Capitolio	H. De Maria	"
Carlota	J. G....	"
Diamante	L. Angulo	"
Diana	Herederos de Baró	"
Esperanza	Heredeors de Pelayo	"
Laberinto	Serafin Mederos	"
Peñón	Viuda de Duquesne	"
Perla	Pedro Martints	"
San Blas	J. M. Ponceq	"
San Joaquín	Gonzalo Pedroso	"
San Luis	Ignacio Herrera	"
Saratoga	Drake & Co.	"

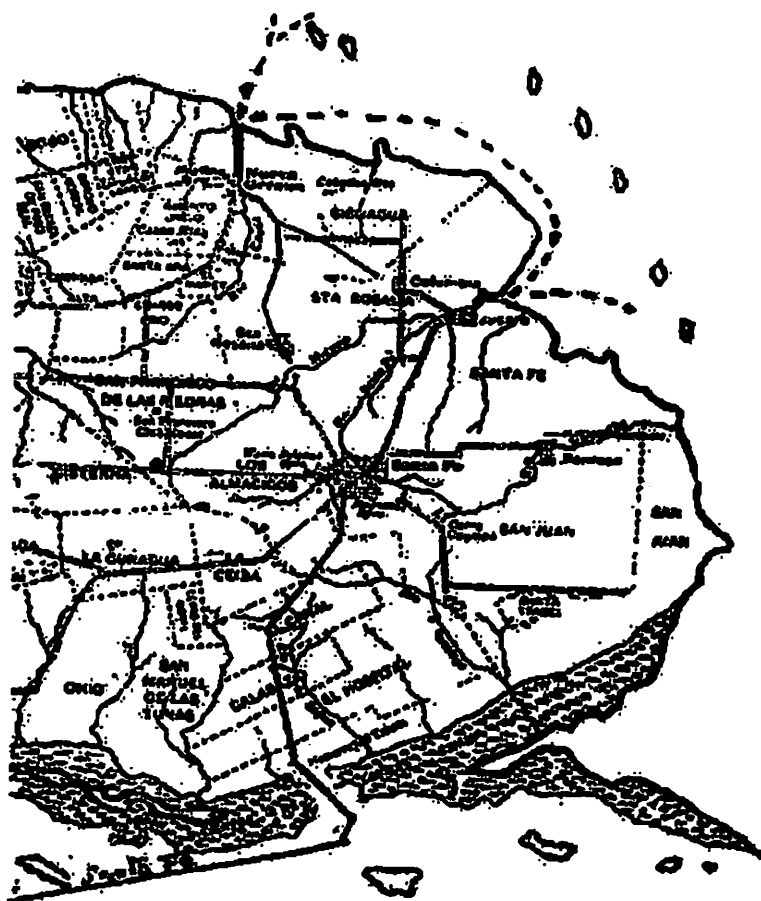
Santa Clara (Las Villas)

<u>Plantation</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Industry</u>
Carmen		Sugar
Loteria		"
Rosario		"
San Antonio	C. Y. Cia	"
San José		"
San Narciso		"
Santa Leocadia	Rosell Hermans	"

Camagüey and Oriente did not have a listing.

Isla de Pinos 1922





SIG WHALE

Isla de Pinos *

Isla de Pinos was discovered by Columbus upon his return from Cuba to Spain and before his second landing at Santo Domingo in 1492. It was recorded by him as lying between "21 degrees 27-25 and 21- 38-17 northern latitudes and 76-11-11 and 76-52-52 of longitude west of the meridian of Cádiz".

The explorer made the landing in the island to provide the vessels with wood and water, and the water so procured was made mention of by Columbus as the purest and softest he had ever seen. He christened the Isle "Evangelista", although the Indians he met there at the time called it Sigüenea and Camaraco. The landing was no doubt made in the vicinity of what is now Columpo Beach.

The Isle of Pine was settled by the Siboney Indians prior to the year 1500, those people having crossed in their canoes from the main continent to the islands and from island to island until they reached Cuba and Isla de Pinos.

There are but scant records in Havana or in the Archives in Spain relative to the life of Cacique Takamena, the chief of Isla de Pinos, other than that he was of the Siboney tribe of Indians, formerly having lived on the big island "Cuba", but the records are complete inasmuch as the Sigüenea or Camaraco Indians went from there to the big island at the call of Cacique Hatuey and fought with the main tribe against the Spanish invasion.

The legend of Himairo, a youth, the son of Takamena, has much of adventure and romance. This prince is described by a few ancient writers as a musician, a master of the hollow reed instruments; others picture him as a poet and others as a romantic lover whose

music and songs bewitched Indian maidens. He may have accompanied the Indians to the Big Island in the first wars with the Spanish and returned to Sigüeneya a deserter, where he was later put to death by the braves of the tribe for being a coward.

The story of the of the boiling spring which came into being where Prince Himairo was supposed to have fall on, at the hands or his father or the braves, and the extermination of the Siboney Tribe can no doubt be traced to the true history of the Spanish conquerors who exterminated all of the Siboneys.

In 1582 Captain Richard Hawkins (English naval hero) and his first officer, Francis Drake (a young rover), entered what is now the Jucaro River and proceeded to Santa Fe; They also explored the Casas River, anchoring their vessels off Columpo Beach. It is evident that were a few Spaniards, possibly of pirate origin, who were inhabiting a small section of the island in the vicinity of what is now Santa Fe, Jucaro, Columbia and Nueva Gerona, including the beaches at Bibijagua and Columpo. It is also evident that during the period of 1782 up to 1840 pirates visited the sections of Punta del Este, Bibijagua and Columpo and possibly might have deposited treasures taken from vessels overhauled in the waters adjacent to the Keys of Los Indios in the mountains near the beaches.

The exploits of Hawkins and Drake as recorded in the book published in London in 1600, make mention of these sea rovers "putting in" at Evangelista, Camaraco and Cienaga de las Sigüanea. Lieutenant Governor Madyford of Jamaica, then in control of Admiral Henry Morgan, whom he sent to Cuba on a plundering expedition, also made mention of that buccaneer as having landed at Sigüenea, for water and fuel, and it is possible that Morgan buried or concealed in caves some of the stores taken from the Spanish merchant ships. From the records it is evident that those

stores were again collected and taken to Madyford at Jamaica.

Latrobe and John Paul Jones no doubt anchored on the Columpo Beach and possibly concealed treasures on the island to be later removed to the European markets for barter and trade. However the pirate records are not as complete as regards their doings relative to the seizure of Spanish treasure vessels as those chronicled in connection with the pludering of the homes of the colonist on the island.

In most cases they are legendary and their lore will no doubt remain a mustery through the ages of man, but it is evident that the island sheltered many bands of pirates, smugglers, desperados and rene-gades, from the years 1582 to 1840, and possibly until 1860.

There is a record that Latrobe, the French pirate, captured in 1809 two Spanish treasure vessles and removed gold, jewelry and ornaments amounting in value to about \$6,000,000 and that he had sailed with them to Siguenea, where they were hidden for a time and then removed and taken to Kingston, Jamaica. In the last voyage he was pursued by am American clipper vessel, overhauled and turned onver to the authorities of Kingston, where he was hanged.

It is stated that the night before his execution he concealed a letter in the hands of a jail attendant, addressed to Lafitte. This letter, it is preusmed, contained information and a map regarding the hiding place of a large booty, including several millions in gold, which was buried at Siguenea. It was Stated that the map and the description gave the location as "ninety feet from the head of a boiling thermal spring."

It is known that several groups of treasure hunters have excavated

in various parts of the island, both north and south, and that such excavations have been going on for many years. The results of their efforts are, of course, shrouded in mystery, because if treasures had been found by them, such a fact would not have been made known owing to the possibility of government seizure.

If Robert Louis Stevenson had described "Treasure Island" as covering a larger area than "twelve miles across", the Isle of Pines might tally with his description of that island.

Evangelista, Camaraco, Sigüenza, Reina Amalia, Isla de Pinos, was in its entirety ceded by the Crown of Spain to one Hernando de Pedroso, a Spaniard, in the year 1630. In 1716, eighty years after the death of Pedroso, his descendants, David Nicholas and Francisco Durate, took possession of the island, Nicholas taking the northern part. These haciendas were later known as San Juan and Santa Fe. Durate took the southern part which was later known as Punta Este. Edwards Gelabert was sent by Nicholas with ten head of cattle and fourteen mares, to Punta Este. In 1726 this herd had increased to such a degree that a good size ranch was established. He also despatched one Aballa to create five more farms.

In 1727 David Nicholas became sole owner of the entire island. He later sold to Edward Gelabert a portion of the Punta Este, so the island contained two haciendas, the San Juan and the Santa Fe.

During 1740 Nicholas divided his estate among five of his sons and two sons-in-laws, (including Francisco Janer Durate) who were settled in the island.

Nicholas died in 1760, leaving the island to be administered by his heirs. In 1763, Francisco Janer Durate was appointed by the Crown Captain General of the island, the first Government repre-

sentative and the beginning of Spanish sovereignty in Isla de Pinos.

In 1764 the heirs petitioned the Crown for permission to colonize the island, which was refused on account of the pirate plunderings then going on. De Domingo, one of the heirs, succeeded Durate as Captain General, and during his term of office a few families colonized and settled, but their homes were plundered by the pirates. News spread abroad, thus retarding the development and progress of the island for sometime. In 1765 Domingo resigned his royal commission in favor of Andres Costa, who took command in 1766.

During the closing months of 1766 there were about seventy four people (not including the pirates) on the island. Of this number, nineteen were married ladies; twelve maidens; twenty married men with families, ten single men and ten infants.

The records on file on Havana dealing with the pirate invasion of Reina Amalia in 1766, state clearly how those buccaneers of the Caribbean during that year invaded nearly every house on the island, plundered them of valuables, including gold and silver, and insulted the ladies and maidens. The pirates who took part on that invasion numbered over sixty men. The records further state that none of the ladies or the maiden taken prisoners, as the pirates had a large number of English and French women captive at their lair and aboard their ships. One Señor, during one of the invasions, who was attempting to protect his wife and daughter was stripped and severely beaten in their presence. The pirates were French and English and the records say they were mostly young.

During 1767 the island contained seventy six inhabitants and the plantations of Santa Fe and Nueva Gerona were becoming known. Cattle and hog raising were carried in to a considerable extent, but

this husbandry was conducted with as much, if not more fear, than the daily existence of the New England colonist. Instead of the Indians marauder, the colonist of Isla de Pinos had to contend with the attacks of the pirates.

The population of the island in 1780 numbered about two hundred, made up of planters, ranchmen, pirates and smugglers. The colonists desirous of raising cattle and hogs and planting the lands were in constant dread of assassination. The renegades defied law and order, in fact such ethics were not known on the Isle of Pines at that time.

In the year 1800 when Jean Terry y Lucy arrived from Havana to look over the island with a view to colonization and the establishment of the Christian faith. In 1809 Captain General A. Costa, owner of Santa Fe, granted twelve lots for the erection of houses, upon which were planted about forty Spanish laurel and mango trees. This section was then known as Bisque de Mangos, and in 1812 the first church was built in Santa Fe "in spite of the struggle". Father Ignacio officiated as priest and the parish was known as Quizican.

Santa Fe was a village in 1826, the only one then in existence on the island, and the Springs of Santa Rita had become known. During 1827 Clemente Delgado y España arrived on the island, accompanied by an adjutant, a corporal, six soldiers and a doctor, and proceeded to Santa Fe. He was commissioned to establish a colony to be known as Reina Amalia. Delgado purchased from Andres Costa, owner of the hacienda "Cierra de Casas", one hundred and twelve cavaliers of ground on the western bank of the Rio Casas, which is known today as Nueva Gerona. He established a trading base and brought with him twelve soldiers, one artilleryman, a corporal, fourteen chain gang prisoners, one small cannon, some ammuni-

tion and armament, instruments and tools to fell trees, and with this force and these tools he began in 1827 to lay out the village of Nueva Gerona. The first buildings were four large halls of adobe and palm leaves, designed for the commander and officers of the garrison. The second building was for the troops; the third a prison for the chain gang and the fourth structure was a government general store. The various buildings were christened with names taken from the Vatican and Quirinal—a most ambitious undertaking in keeping with the pride of Rome.

It was during this year that the Spanish administration of Havana, Cuba, established a garrison, and dispatched a commander in chief, founding Nueva Gerona as the Capital of the island and as a penal colony of Spain. This was the third great event of the island—the first having taken place when Pedroso was granted the island by the Crown and the second event occurred when Andres Costa was commissioned by Spain as the first Captain General of the island.

The village of Nueva Gerona had, during the year 1828, three hundred inhabitants. The sailing craft from Cuba anchored then about three hundred yards from the village, from which small boats transferred the passengers and cargo. Santa Fe received her supplies from those vessels at Nueva Gerona. Thus established, the capital became the port of entrance for the island.

In 1829 there was erected in the village a general store, a bakery and an apothecary shop; also a church.

The first Spanish colonization had taken place, also the first negro settlement was established. A landing place had been made, but the presence of Spanish craft in those waters attacked the Columbina privateers and during the second year of the establishment of Nueva Gerona, the commander of the garrison was taken prisoner by the

pirates. The government buildings and the village were sacked by these buccaneers.

The Columbia pirates and privateers who infested the waters surrounding the island continued to retard the industrial development of the island, capturing several of the vessels which carried on the trade between the island and Cuba.

The marble resources of the Caballos mountains in 1836 became somewhat conspicuous through the efforts of a Parisian geologist who interested Captain General O'Donnell of Cuba, and steps were taken by this official to develop them. Quarries were established which bade fair at the time to produce a large industry for the Isle of Pines; but industrial and political difference arose between Cuba and Spain. The political power of Spanish merchants through the Madrid government, made it impossible for Captain General O'Donnell to continue the work; therefore the quarries were abandoned and so remained for many years thereafter.

During 1830 Spain was casting about for a location to establish a place of take care of the overgrowing number of prisoners who had filled the prisons in Spain, and finally decided (owing to the shallow draft of the waters around the island) that prisoners would not be as liable to escape from that island as from some others in their possession. A mandate was decreed, effective through the administration of the Governor General of Cuba and the Governor General of Isla de Pinos, to transport a number of such servitude to the island and put them under the protection of the Governor General and a soldiery, in buildings erected for the purpose in Nueva Gerona. Many of these prisoners were formed into chain gangs and were worked on the roads and used in the erection of public buildings in accordance with the provisions of Spanish occupancy.

The fourth great event of the island occurred on September 15, 1850, when Manuel Caldo brought the steamer "Cabano" up the River Casas to Nueva Gerona and continued to make one weekly trip between the island and Cuba. The population of the island amounted then to about one thousand people. This event was considered by the husbandry as the beginning of a new era for the island. The Caldo turpentine business was established in the thermal baths for public use and for the cure of the sick and afflicted, all of which gave an impetus to the island. A railroad had already been established from Havana to Batabano, thus affording quick transportation across the island of Cuba.

In 1851 Don Juan Costa, a Spanish army officer, settled in Santa Elena on an inherited tract of 55,000 acres which had been converted into a slave plantation. He purchases wild negroes from Africa, fattened and trained them for the plantations of the Southern States, selling them in the slave markets of New Orleans. This Isle of Pines slave plantation, which was continually stocked with between five hundred to one thousand negroes, became famous during its existence.

The progress of the island in the development of its resources and the publicity of it throughout various countries as a health and recreation resort, advertising curative springs and the purity of the atmospheric conditions, inspired those living there with the idea of the removal of the penal colony from the island. This was later accomplished through the efforts of Manuel Caldo and Formento Pinero, an event long to be remembered.

In 1857 the island had twenty four miles of Government roads built, with two solid bridged between Nueva Gerona and Santa Fe--the first bridge having been built in 1856--and roads leading to these landing places on the rivers. The bridge leading to these landing

place was built by public donations. A church had been erected in the banks of the Casas River, general stores were opened and society was established. It was during this year the inhabitants contributed towards the construction of a new steamer to take place of "Cabano". A beautiful town had been built and a real capital existed.

During 1859 a colony of approximately one hundred Florida negroes was settled within about three miles of Nueva Gerona. They undertook the development of the lands offered to them by the Government for colonization purposes, which they have improved and maintained as a successful colony.

The period from 1860 to 1894 on Isla de Pinos was of varying interest. There was a fluctuating population of five hundred to seven hundred people, mostly composed of Spaniards and Cubans, with a mixture of a few Americans, Englishmen and other scattering nationalities. The penal colony had been removed, but the island did not progress to any material degree. Cattle and hog raising was carried on, and some tobacco and fruits were raised.

In this state did the Isle of Pine meet the news of the liberation of Cuba from the Spanish government.

With the Treaty of Paris, signed in December 10 of 1898, "Spain ceded to the United States the Island of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish Sovereignty in the West Indies".

During 1898 to 1900 the total population of the island was from 2,00 to 2,200. In 1899 there were three hundred and fifty inhabitants in Santa Fe and one hundred and fifty at Nueva Gerona—the balance were scattered over the outlying districts. Of this number there were less than 10 Americans living in the island.

C. M. Johnson was probably the first American to take up a residence on the island after the Spanish American War. Mr Johnson started a saw mill in Los Indios.

L. C. Giltner was the earliest American civil engineer to survey the island. His map on the Isle of Pines, published in 1904, entails the work of his first three years in the island. This map is the basis of all the land marks in the Isle of Pines.

The colonization of the island spread like wild fire. Colonization schemes were planned and a few lucky ones bought from the small number of land owners of the island, large tracts of land. There was land valued at nearly three quarters of a million dollars sold by the owners on the island to Americans, in such an acreage, within a comparatively short space, that ample sums of money were raised for the purpose of surveys, clearings and improvements.

Roads were built, hotels, stores, and houses were constructed. Numerous literature was printed and distributed throughout the United States, Canada and England calling attention to the West Indies, "where summers and winters were alike and where people of moderate mean, even poor people, could buy tracts of five acres up, and make a comfortable living from such a possession".

There was an air of optimism generally prevailing over the island because of the American ownership, yet there was much inconvenience sustained by the purchasers in securing deeds for their lands, because of the inaccessibility of the Recorder of Deeds, located in the Judicial District of Bejucal, in Cuba.

It was not until the year 1918 that another decided colonization movement was felt in the Isle of Pines. The Advent of this second American colonization was more successful than the first one as far

as permanent settlers were concerned, so the population of the island increased; new homes were built by those arriving upon the lands abandoned by their predecessors.

The corporations owning the larger tracts of land were liberal in their appropriations for new highways and other improvements and the Cuban Government assisted in such work. The population as a whole were pulling together. There existed then, as always, a certain fascination in the name, in the location and in the aspect of the island in its entirety; an unknown force that could not be shaken off were one inclined to do so, where nature beckons to live in peace and happiness.

At the close of 1921 there were 8,000 Americans owning property on the island – 750 of whom resided on the island.

Important towns of Isla de Pinos described as of 1922

Nueva Gerona

The port of Nueva Gerona is located on the western bank of Rio Casas, two miles from the Bar, its mouth the Caribbean Sea. On the east bank of the river, three miles northeast of the port, is Columbo Beach. At the Bar within the channel the water nine feet deep. There are markers which indicate the channel. Pata del Columpo (Rock of Gibraltar) is east of the entrance to the mouth of the river. There is no light house to indicates the entrance to the channel, except the light on the Government radio station.

The docks of the Custom House wharf and the private steamship company are located in the center of the town. The company

operates a fleet of three passenger and freight steamers between this port and Batabano, also a launch for the use of excursion parties. Another steam ship company operates between this port and Tampa, Florida, and another line is about to be install between the island and New Orleans. A stationary bridge spans the river about two hundred yards above the private steamship company's docks. This bridge connects with the main calzada, which leads to Santa Fe, Jucaro, Columpo, Columbia and Bibijagua beaches.

The port of Nueva Gerona is located below the entrance of the Casas Valley, skirting the western bank and the Caribbean Sea, and is thirty feet above the sea level. The town proper embraces about ten square blocks, which consist of twelve Cuban government buildings and thirty private store buildings, six of which are general stores. All buildings, except four, are one story high, most of them having archways which extend to the outer edge of the sidewalks. There are fifteen wide streets and three main plazas, in the center of which is a bandstand. Surrounding this plaza are government buildings of an imposing character. East of the plaza, near the river, is located another plaza and another group of public buildings, including the City Hall. In the northwestern part of the town, within a whole block is situated the cartel.

All government and town buildings are very imposing in their architecture and coloring effects, mostly constructed with marble, stone, brick and lime stucco, supported by Corinthian columns. The main street is named Martí, and the artery leading to the docks is Bruno Hernández. The other streets leading to the river are Republica, Hernández, Acosta, Benito Ortíz, Vaigos, Cartel and Del Norte. The avenues which lead out of the port are south to San Francisco Heights, Santa Ana, Cisterna Heights, McKenly, Santa Barbara, Westport, Los Indios and San Pedro. To the southeast Santa Fe, Jucaro, Columbia, and to the northeast Bibijagua,

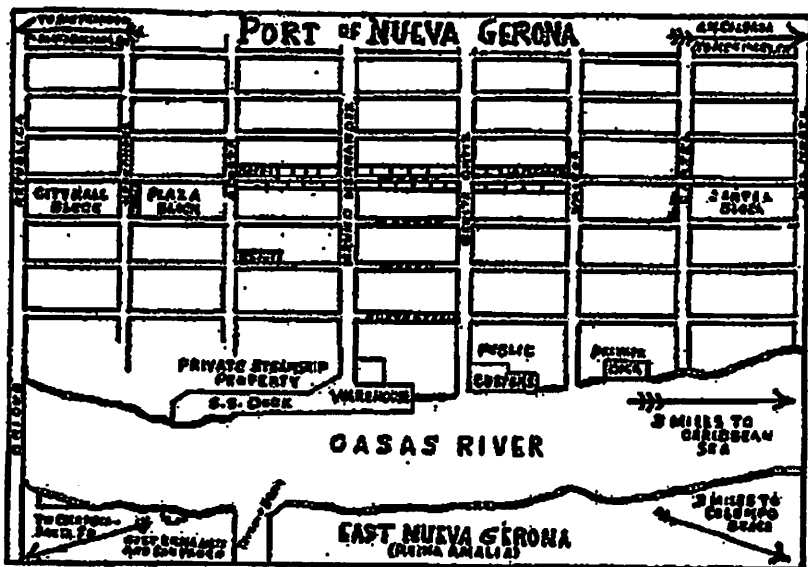
and Columpo Beach.

There are two hotels within the limits of the city. The bigger hotel is a very imposing and well appointed hotel fronting on the Cartel Plaza Square. There is also a radio and telegraph station and an American Consulate.

There are thirty stores, one newspaper, one bank, three cigar factories, one marble slab and block sawing and finishing plant, one machine shop, one small marine ways, a sloop auxiliary yacht for charter by parties desiring to make fishing trips to the banks of St. Frances and the South Shore, and one movie theater.

The port and capital of the Isle of Pines contains about one hundred government employees, made up as follows: a judge of the first instance, an alcalde, a municipal judge, collectors of customs, captain of the port, notary, register of deeds, superintendent of public schools, postmaster, captain of the rural guard and soldiery, radio operator and their respective assistants.

There is a part of Nueva Gerona not in the city proper, known as New Town. No title to this land seems to exist other than government ownership. About eighty percent of the property within the city blocks of the port is owned by Cubans. There are two American schools in the town.



Santa Fe:

Santa Fe is located in the Rio Santa Fe at the junction of Los Almácigos, two miles northwest of the Cerro Caiman, four miles from Cerro Mal Pais and three miles from Cerro de la Seiba. A main calzada leads to the port of Jucaro, five and a half miles distant. Jucaro is located on the river by the same name at the confluence of the Rio del Map Pais. The town is on a plateau, two hundred feet above the sea.

The town of Santa Fe proper covers about five blocks over a rolling country, with two plazas, one on each side of the river. A bridge connects the old and the new part of the town. The old part has a plaza on the northeast side of the river, which extends the length

and width of three city blocks and has about twenty Spanish laurel trees, some of which are more than two hundred years old. On the northeast side is situated the cartel where the officers and rural police are housed. On the opposite side are stores and there are also stores on Calle 2, leading to the bridge. Residences surround this Parque Central and a movie theater is near the bridge.

The new part of the town on the opposite side of the river and west of the bridge has the distinction of having the famous Santa Rita Springs. These Springs are enclosed in a brick house within the grounds of a modern up-to-date hotel patronized mostly by wealthy Cubans from Havana. Under the bridge near the river are located the Magnesium and Iron Springs, also made famous during the past three centuries.

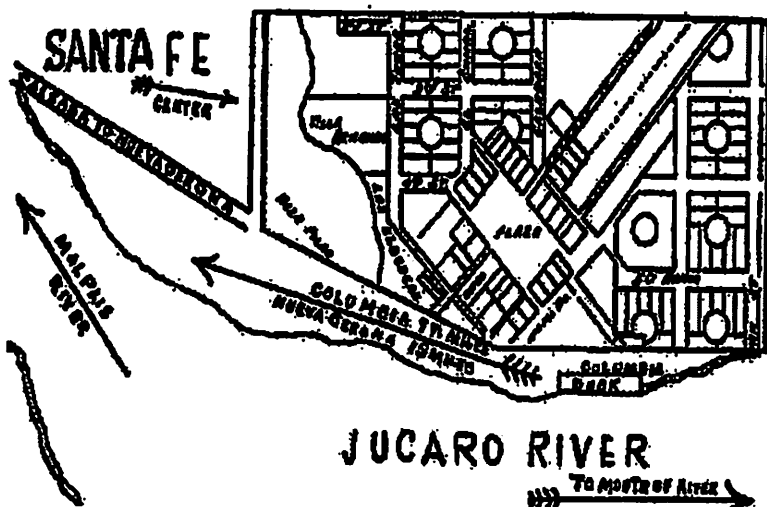
On the public square surrounding the hotel there is another hotel, also a bank building, behind which is a very pretentious residence known as "Villa Armando". In the north part of the town there is a Spanish laurel tree several hundred years old, the roots and branches of which cover over two hundred feet square. The tree is 35 feet in diameter and famous, being one of the oldest and largest of its kind in the world. Pilgrimages are made to see this tree and picnics are continually held under its branches. Opposite this noted spot there is one of the most beautiful estates in the Isle of Pines—a colonial residence set within most wonderful grounds and resplendent with shrubbery, hedges, flowers and tropical foliage.

On the same casalda and next to the big tree is the electric light, water and ice plant, and next is the Isle of Pines Fair Ground, adjoining which is the very imposing Masonic Temple, or Hall. There are three churches within the limits of the town—Catholic, Episcopal and Methodist—each having parsonages.

There are twelve stores, three of which are general, bottling works, two hotels, two springs, electric light and ice plants. The principal streets are Las Tunas, El Canal, Calle Segunda, Tures, Los Alberges, Calle de Caballos.

The main calzada which leads to Jucaro and also direct from Santa Fe to Nueva Gerona is the government highway which was completed during the term of American intervention under to direction of General Wood at Havana. This roadway has cement conduits and protectors and offers rapid transit via automobile to Nueva Gerona a distance of twelve miles.

Santa Fe is the oldest town in the island and on account of the Santa Rita Springs and hotel it has become famous the world over. The two is beautifully situated on a most delightful country of rolling hills and vales, with wonderful trees and shrubbery.



Puerto Los Indios

Los Indios is located on the northwestern bank of the Rio de Los Indios, three miles from the Bar, the mouth of the river, (Siguenea Bay). The water at the north of the river is nine feet in the Boca Chica. The distance across the Bay, and until the end of the banks are reached, is twelve miles. During the fruit shipping season there are some steamers drawing not over eighteen feet, which play direct between New York and the Lesser Antilles, that call at this port for freight.

The dock at Los Indios, at the bar of the river, has a pier built out from the mouth into the Bay 2,600 feet in length and contains a warehouse. The water up the river is from 13 to 15 feet deep. This landing is the natural port for San Pedro and Cisterna Heights.

Los Indios village is situated two miles from the wharf. This settlement has a postoffice and boarding house. There was an endeavor several years ago to build a town on this site, but owing to the lowness of the land the effort was not successful. The natural village site is further back, northwest on the upland.

*** This article was taken from the pamphlet *The Isle of Pines* by V. R. Tingle, Havana, 1923**

Gallery of Distinguished Asturians

Brief Biological sketches

Part two

Translated by Mayra Sánchez-Johnson

ARGÜELLES Y ALONSO, (D. RAMON)

Born in Garafía—district of Llanes— Dedicated since his youth, when he came to Cuba, to the trade of raising tobacco in Vuelta Abajo, where he created a great fortune, which, if not first in importance in the Island, is at least, one of the first.

Sr. Argüelles is of an affable character and very modest, which he has never abandoned even after the frequent trips to Europe and his relationships of friendship with distinguished persons in Spain.

Intelligent and practical in his dealings, no enterprise has ever failed where he presided or was influential in the decision making. *La Empresa del ferrocarril de Caibarien, El ferrocarril de Cienfuegos a Villaclara*, and lastly the *Banco del Comercio, Ferrocarriles Unidos de Habana* and *Almacenes de Regla*, are enterprises where he has considerable holdings, particularly the last one where he has one fourth interest in the capital.

For D. Ramon Argüelles y Alonso, economic duty is the foundation for all his calculations, and the theory that he invariably puts in practice, no matter how small the amount in question. If he has to pay ten cents, there is no need to pay twelve.

Sr Argüelles has a daughter, owner in Vuelta Abajo, born in Cuba and married to the young senator, Federico Reinaldo de Quirós, who belongs to one of the most distinguished families of Asturias.

He served in the corp of volunteers until he entered the Troop of Guides of the Captain General with the rank of Lieutenant. He retired after two years of service with honors.

Sr Argüelles does not have ambitions of honors and merits, he simply is the Asturian Banquer D. Ramon Argüelles, high model of austerity and modesty.

AVELO Y BILLABRILLE (D. SANTOS)

The enthusiastic president of the Sociedad Asturiana de Beneficencia in Cienfuegos, was born in Cudavedo in the year 1838 and traveled to Cuba as a youth. He dedicated his efforts to commerce, which he has executed with great honesty and profit, making with his work and virtues the great fortune that today he possesses.

He belongs to the volunteers group since the Grito de Yara ,and has served in many capacities until he arrived to the post of Captain that he executes today with general satisfaction.

His generous and kind character, his franc and amicable ways, have given him the title of Patriarc with which his friends distinguish him,

knowing his many merits that are truly patriarchal.

Besides presiding in the Society's dealings he presides over the Guild of Merchants of Cienfuegos, where he also earns the admiration and love of all that know him.

BANCES (D. JUAN ANTONIO)

Juan Antonio Bances, Coronel of the battalion of Voluntary Engineers in La Habana, is one of the veterans of the country that has obtained great honors in every sphere of his life, while becoming increasingly wealthy in reputation and fortune.

He was born in 1828 in San Roman; and by age 41 he was already in La Habana, working next to his brothers with his talent, determination and constant energy, which everyone recognizes even at the age of 65. Even after the tragic experience of the death of his dear wife, his vitality and intelligence are still robust and privileged.

He was a militia man since 1860 and organized the brilliant squadron of Huares in 1869, where he was the Captain. His patriotic generosity have been exemplified in his long military career while serving in Africa and Santo Domingo as well as in Cuba taking care of the region, whose prosperity he has nursed.

In his native town he has founded a school of elementary learning for the children, and it is considered one of the best in Asturias, not only for the academic level, but for the physical condition of the building that houses the school.

As a citizen he was achieved the honors of the Military Merit, the

**Cross of Isabel la Catolica and the medallion of Amadeo and
Constancia**

CAMPO RIVERO (DONATO)

In Pesieres de Pisa was born in 1852 this enthusiastic commandant of the battalion of Santiago de las Vegas, who entered as a volunteer in the 4th battalion of La Habana on January 6, 1874. He has raised to the post of captain giving all kind of services, personal or auxiliary, to the battalion.

In 1890, due to personal and family reasons, he asked to be transferred to Santiago de las Vegas, where he has a cigar factory. Later he was transferred to the Military Police unit where he serves today.

As a military man he embodies excellent qualities which has contributed to the reputation of the battalion.

He has received the Cross of Military Merit, medallion of Cuba and Constancia, with two ribbons, the Meritorious Award of the country and a vote of appreciation from the Senate.

CANEL (EVA)

Eva Canel is the pseudonym of the elegant writer and philosopher, Doña Agar Infanzón, widow of the unforgettable Perillan Buxo, known in the world of Hispano-American literature for her notable works *Cosas del Otro Mundo*, *La Mulata*, the novels *Trapitos al*

Sol, Manolín, La Pola, and Oremus, as well as for the many brilliant works in journalism published by the most important newspapers of Latin America.

The daughter of noble parents, she was born in Coaña, where she received a brilliant education, which she nurtured by the side of her husband, who is well known, was the first of our satirical writers, style in which she excels in her own right. This is illustrated by the unique newspaper she founded in this city called *La Cotorra*, the only one in its class in the Castilian language directed by a woman.

She belongs to the societies of *Colombina Onubense*, the *Union Iberoamericana*, is a Lady of the Knights of San Juan, and possesses an honorary diploma from the Junta Directiva de la Exposición Universal de Barcelona for her works in favor of the literary and patriotic societies in which she belongs. One of which is the Beneficiencia Asturiana in Cienfuegos.

CARREÑO Y FERNANDEZ (D. MANUEL)

He was born in the year 1851 on Sala, and traveled to Cuba where he has prospered by his initiative and aptitudes in his work. In 1881 he entered the Institute of Volunteers as Captain of the Company of Calimete, organized by him. He served there with especial and distinguished actions until 1888 when it was dissolved. He transferred his services to the 4th Squadron of Chapelgorris in Guamutas, where he was named commander in 1890.

In this post, as well as in the previous one, he has served with enthusiasm and virtue, as well as with his leadership abilities and generous character.

CELORIO Y HANO (D. BENITO)

A young and enthusiastic son of Llanes, he is one of the most active working and intelligent man of all the Asturians that have come to Cuba in search of fortune, honestly conquered in the workforce.

Since 1874 he belongs to the institute of Volunteers, having served in all capacities until arriving to the post of commander of the 1st Light Weight Battalion of La Habana, where he serves today.

The tobacco industry in general, and the Union of Factory Owners in particular, own him the service of as dedicated son of Asturias, that has, at the same time been able to nurture his thirst for knowledge by studying law.

In 1890 he was commissioned to go to Madrid to represent the economic corporations, where he once again accredited his reputation by his competence and valor.

The following year he was elected Deputy of the Courts in La Habana, and at present he was distinguished himself in the areas of journalism and demonstrated great independence in the exposition of his views, which are respected even by his opponents.

His service as a volunteer are as excellent as those of many others and he has received the Cross of Military Merit, and medallion of Constancia with two ribbons and the Meritorious Award of the country and a vote of appreciation from the Senate.

COLLADO Y OBESO (D. ANTOLIN)

He was born in Noves, Oviedo, the 2nd of September of 1828.

He deserved special mention as a patriot and a man of great activities dedicated to the progress of this country, in which he resides since 1843.

As a patriot he entered the institution of Volunteers in 1851 and served with honor. As a citizen of the district of Consolación del Norte, he contributed to the prosperity of the area with his initiative and generosity. For this reason his name is pronounced with respect, and is remembers as an individual that enriched the towns.

His energetic protection of the vapor-ship *Triton* aided in its becoming a reality and has been a valuable element in the progress and richness of the area in Pinar el Rio.

He was been the Municipal Judge for 15 years. Since the establishment of the municipality of Consolación del Norte, he was elected city council and was named Alcalde, where he served to the satisfaction of the populace.

He is founder of the Party "Unión Constitucional" and is the present president of local Committee .

He has received the following honors: The Medallion of Amadeo, two crosses of Military Merit, the medallion of Constancia, with two ribbons and he was given the Meritorious Award of the country twice.

CUESTA Y MARTINES, (D. TIBURCIO)

A Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Battalion of Volunteers of La Habana, he belongs to the Institute since its creation in 1855, after having served in the group *Nobles Vecinos*.

He is originally from Luarca, where he was born the 14th of April of 1825, and in his service sheet appears the details of his brilliant career .

During his lifetime he has excelled in his patriotic service to the country as well as his dedication to his family. He is enthusiastic in his love for the country as well as for his family, having established one of virtue and honesty in the Habana society. He was also at the forward front of the lithography business, where he established guidelines in the perfection of that trade.

He has received the following honors: Four crosses of Military Merit, one of Isabel La Catolica, and one of Carlos III. Medallions of Amadeo and Constanca with six ribbons; three Meritorious Awards of the Country and one vote of appreciation from the Senate.