

Guanacaste 
the sunny side of Costa Rica

COSTA RICA

Caturgua Tourism Chamber of Guanacaste



Thiel Port Guanacaste

NANDAYURE

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Nandayure

Nandayure is the ninth canton of the province of Guanacaste, founded on April 8, 1962.

Nandayure's economy is based on stockbreeding and agriculture, but this zone is inundated with innumerable tourist attractions, like beaches, canals and mountains that are still unexploited and in hands of their Costa Rican owners. Although some foreigners have come to reside in this zone, opening business and bringing jobs to the area, this area is still mainly untouched by the human hand.

HISTORY

Catargua Tourism Chamber of Guanacaste

Around the year 1855, Mr. Ermenegildo de la Trinidad Díaz Díaz, his wife Marcelina Vidaurre Mena, his 12 children, and their four cows settled in an inhabited mountain in what's known today as Santa Rita, starting a migration movement to the area.

Almost 50 years later, between the years of 1900 and 1907, a group of families arrived from Puntarenas to Nandayure, favored by the proximity of this town with the Peninsula of Nicoya, and the already existing traffic of the Golfo de Nicoya. Also, the opening of "Puerto Thiel", also called "Puerto Tinajas", that was product of the established commerce of the already established towns of the zone: Santa Rita, San Pablo, Cacao and Canjel, motivated migration. This group of people founded what's known today as Ciudad Carmona, the main city of Nandayure.

In 1909, the Government entrusted a group of people to explore the lands of the south part of the province of Guanacaste, deepening also in the Pacific seaboard of this province. July 30, 1910, the Government emitted the Decree number 50, that created a rural settlement in the Peninsula of Nicoya under the following features:

1. Foundation of a composed agricultural colony for a hundred families in the south part of the province of Guanacaste.
2. The Government would assume the expenses of the transfer of the families and would provide them with tools, animal and machinery for working the lands.
3. Twenty hectares of land would be donated to each family.

4. The State would pay a pension of twenty Colones for by a period of ten months as a loan.

5. The State would give title of property in exchange for good use and farming of the land.

6. The colonist wouldn't be able to mortgage anything given to him by the government, unless he paid back what the Government lent him.

7. The colonist would have to work in the colony for five years and pay his debt, which would be later invested in the colony's improvement.

8. The requirements necessary to be a colonist were: to be Costa Rican citizen, honest, industrious, healthy, strong and to observe the laws and regulations of the colony.

9. The command of the colony would be in charge of a leader, and it would include services of telegraphy, teacher and medical.

10. The government calculated that the law would cost thirty thousand Colones to comply.

Once this project was consolidated, a group of families decided to create an agrarian population with the governmental support under the type of agrarian social structure. They sought independence, a property where they could work the land and live with their family free of economic worries. It's believed that these people arrived at Port Thiel under the direction of the priest José Daniel Carmona Briceño, who took charge of the group. Most of its members came from the Central valley, originating from places as San Ramón, Athenas, Orotina, Esparza, and some from Puntarenas as well.

CREATION OF THE CANTON

Despite many obstacles, the Project was presented on May 31, 1961, to the Legislative Assembly. On October 9, 1961, with the promulgation of the Law # 2826, the Canton of Nandayure was created, where the current Colony of Carmona is located

It was decided that the Law would be approved in the measure in which a plebiscite was carried out, in order to

see the degree of interest that the town had in creating the canton

This measure was taken due to a discrepancy found among the representatives by the delimitation of the canton, alleging that some towns desired to belong to the new canton and others preferred to be maintained in the administrative and geographical delimitation that they already had.

February 4, 1962, in municipal and national elections, favorable results to the creation of

the canton were obtained, according to data of the Supreme Court of Elections of March 27, 1962..

There were 1402 affirmative votes and 437 negative ones. With these results, and as stipulated in the article 4° of the Law no. 2826, fifteen days after the declaration of victory, the new canton government started working and the canton of Nandayure, conformed by six districts and more than 90 settlements, came to life.