

80 HOJAS



*Norma*

COLEGIO

\_\_\_\_\_

Cuaderno de \_\_\_\_\_

Pertenece a \_\_\_\_\_





9336  
 4990  
 8327  
 33040  
 1250  
 10200

67,143

6400  
 21400  
 15800  
 7800  


---

 51,100

21.2  
 67  $\overline{)148}$   
   134  
 -----  
   140  
   134  
 -----  
    6

25  $\overline{)223.0}$   
   200  
 -----  
   230  
   225  
 -----  
    05

25  $\overline{)2428}$   
   225  
 -----  
   178  
   150  
 -----  
    28

10,000  
 4,000  
 1,700  
 1,500  
 5,000 noc.  


---

 23,200

NH 9,336  
 Gen 4,940  
 Man 8,327  
 Main 33,040  
 RD 1,250  
 Varn 10,200

Exp. cost for 1,400 lbs. @ 439.71/mil.

174, 19 lbs. @ 1,000 = 174,190

12, 720 @ 57.75 = 735,600

1400

Flour

2 Pats. @ 1400 = 2800

3 Vats @ 1200 = 3600

or 57,420

Flour @ 4,211 = 167 1/2 in.

Pat. @ 3,650 = 144 in.

Pat. @ 5,125 = 135 in.

Miter 2230 Area area 3890

Let, 2428

in Cal.

Area, 116 km. @ 72 miles

Area, 1,350

Area, 2200 @ 1367 miles

Pat. @ 1,400 (total 1,400) @ 167

Let 2,200 m. @ 7,260 ft.

Pat. @ 1,400 (total 1,400) @ 4950

Pat. @ 1,917 @ 2700 ft. @ 2700

Pat. @ 26 km.

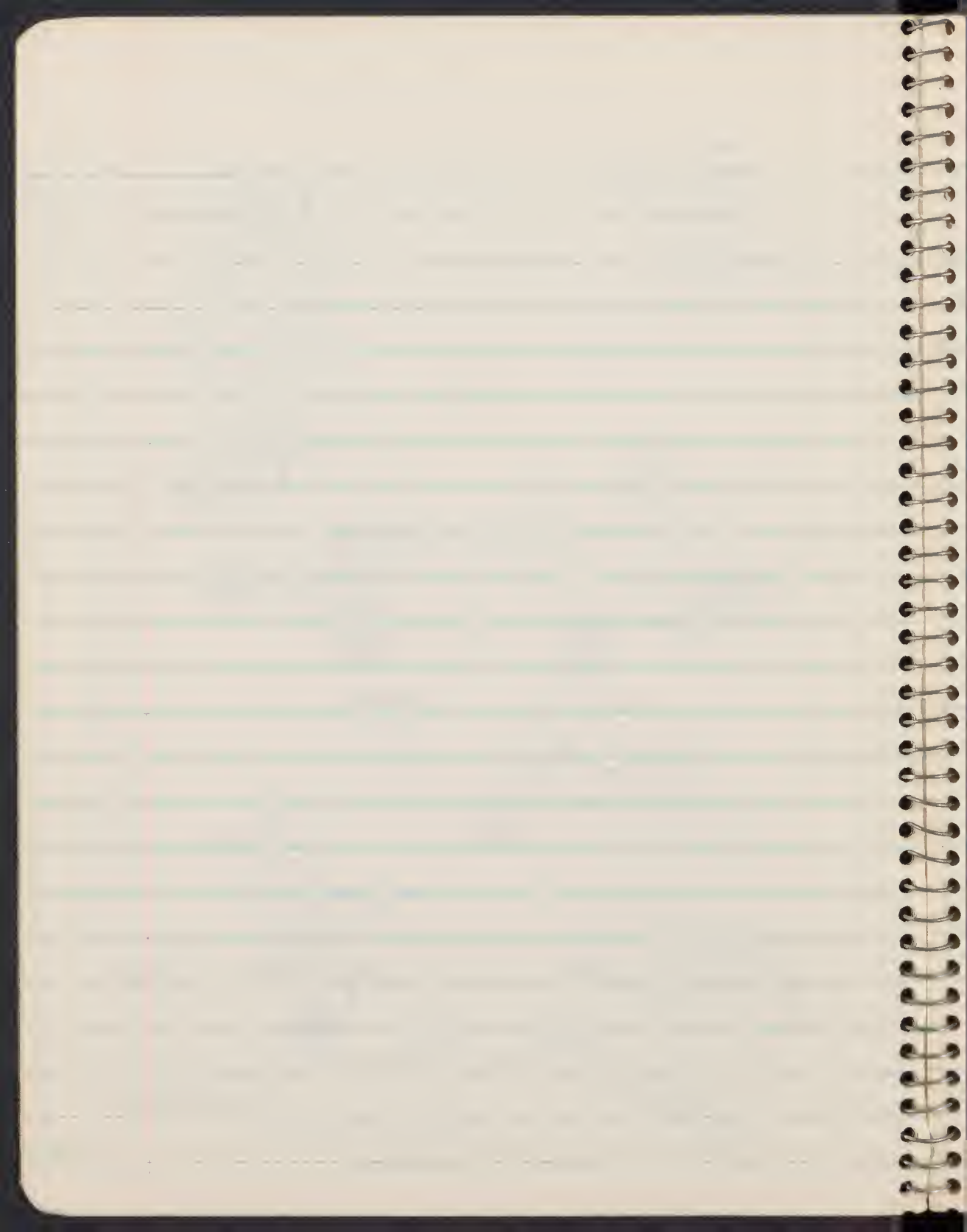
12,550 / 1000 = 12.55

2,125 ft. @ 1 km = 1.872 miles

Area, 116 km. @ 72 miles

Area, 1,350

Area, 2200 @ 1367 miles

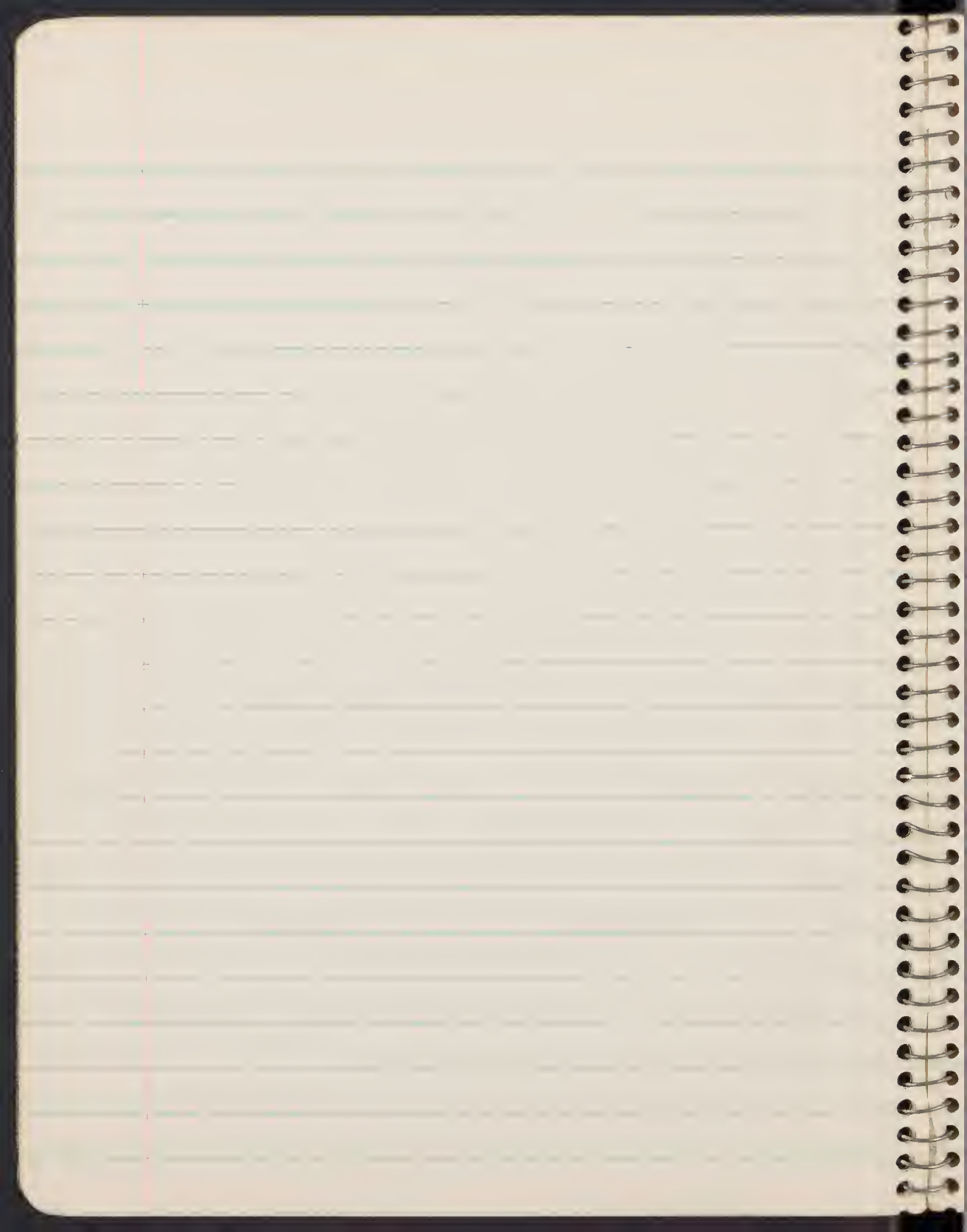


or 81°F  
or 317 ft

or 86°F

or 495 ft  
or 81°F

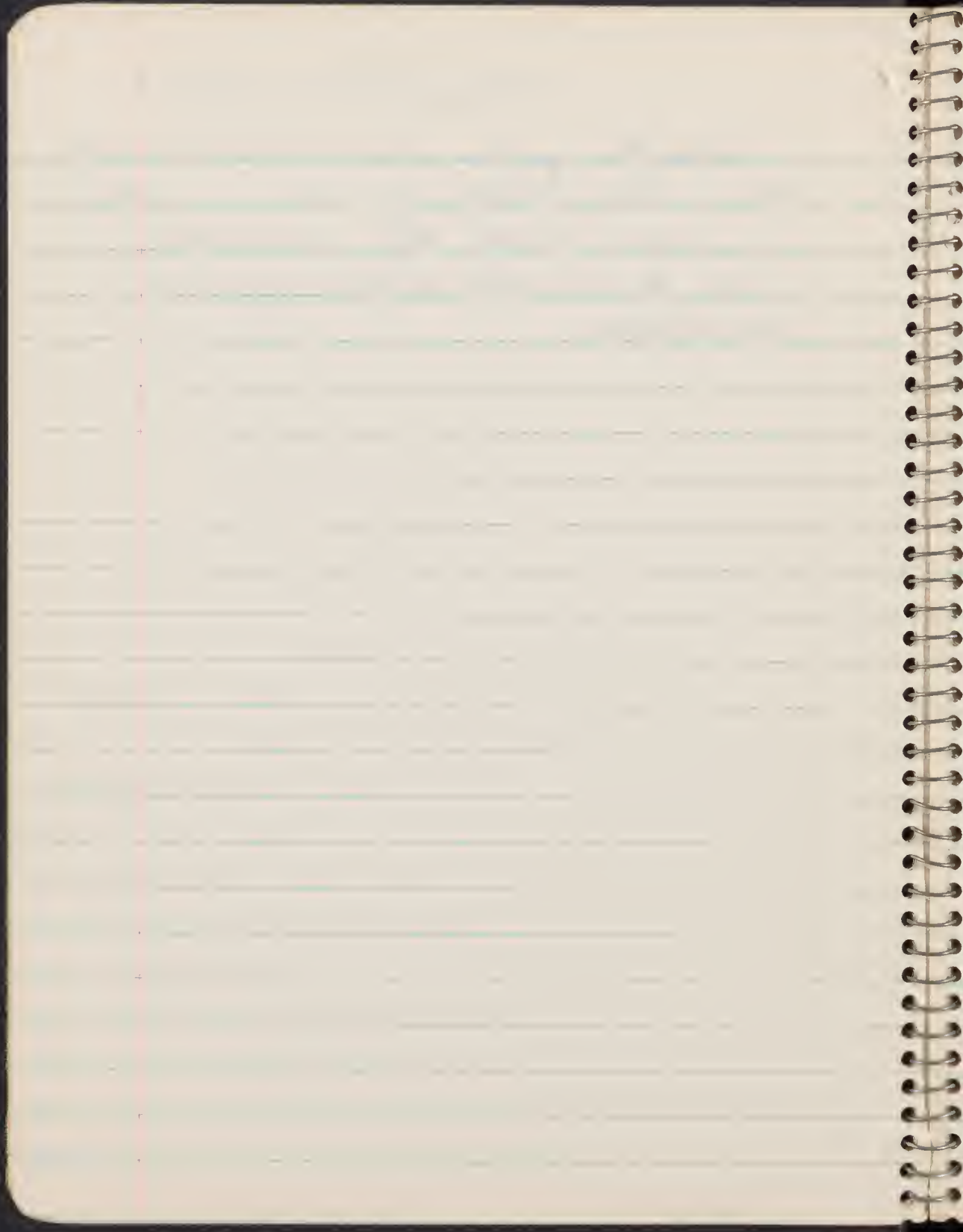
or 81°F





Write to Goldman Irving  
US Dept State, Wash DC

Vaupés River first mentioned in the accounts of  
Hernán Pérez de Quesada in 1538 and Phillip  
von Hutten in 1541. Refer to a mighty people  
on the Guapés River called Uape but no  
description.



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(137-138)

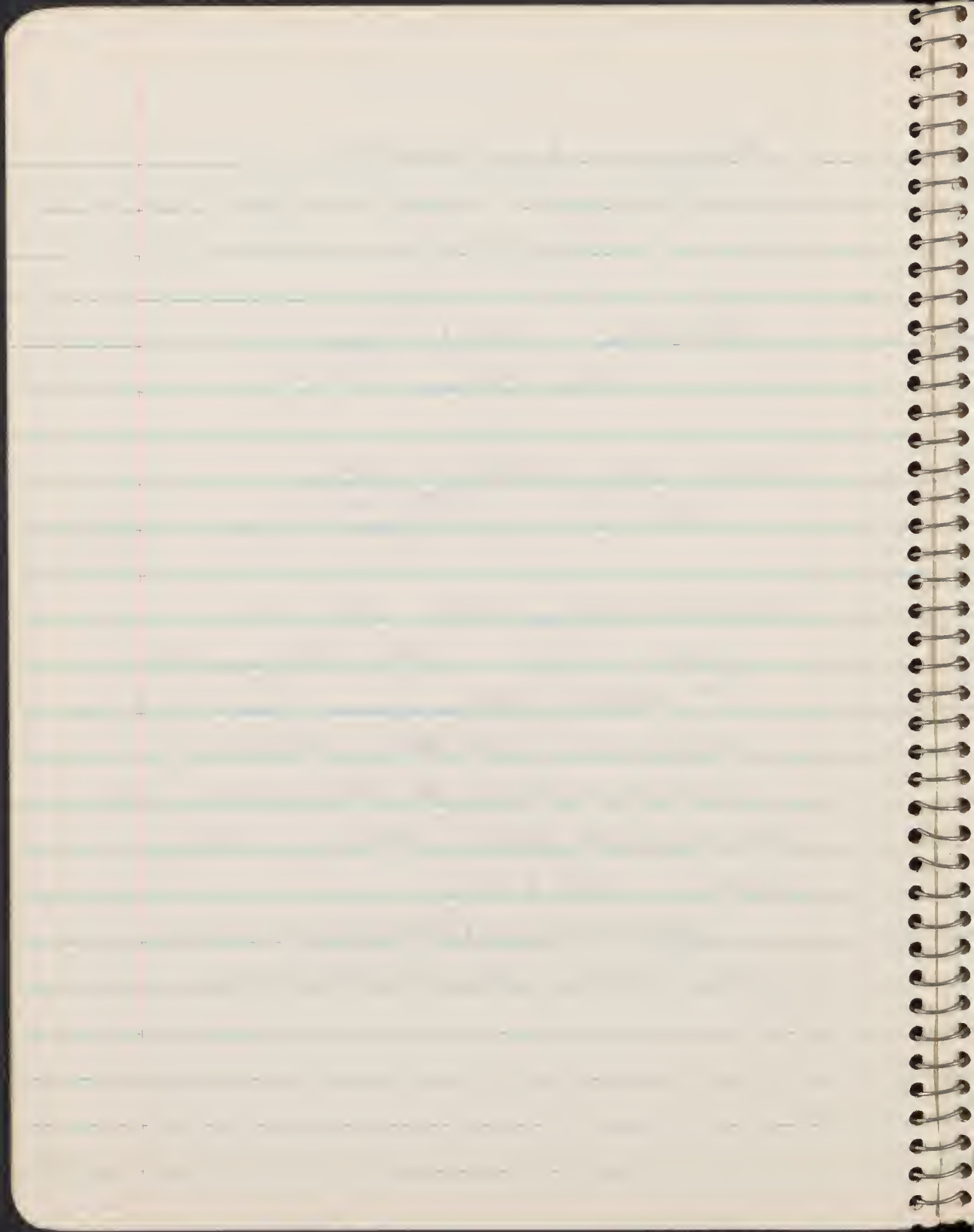
Koch Grünberg, Theodor (1905-08)

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YOCO

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An essay on the natural history of Guiana in  
S. Am. ... (London) 1769

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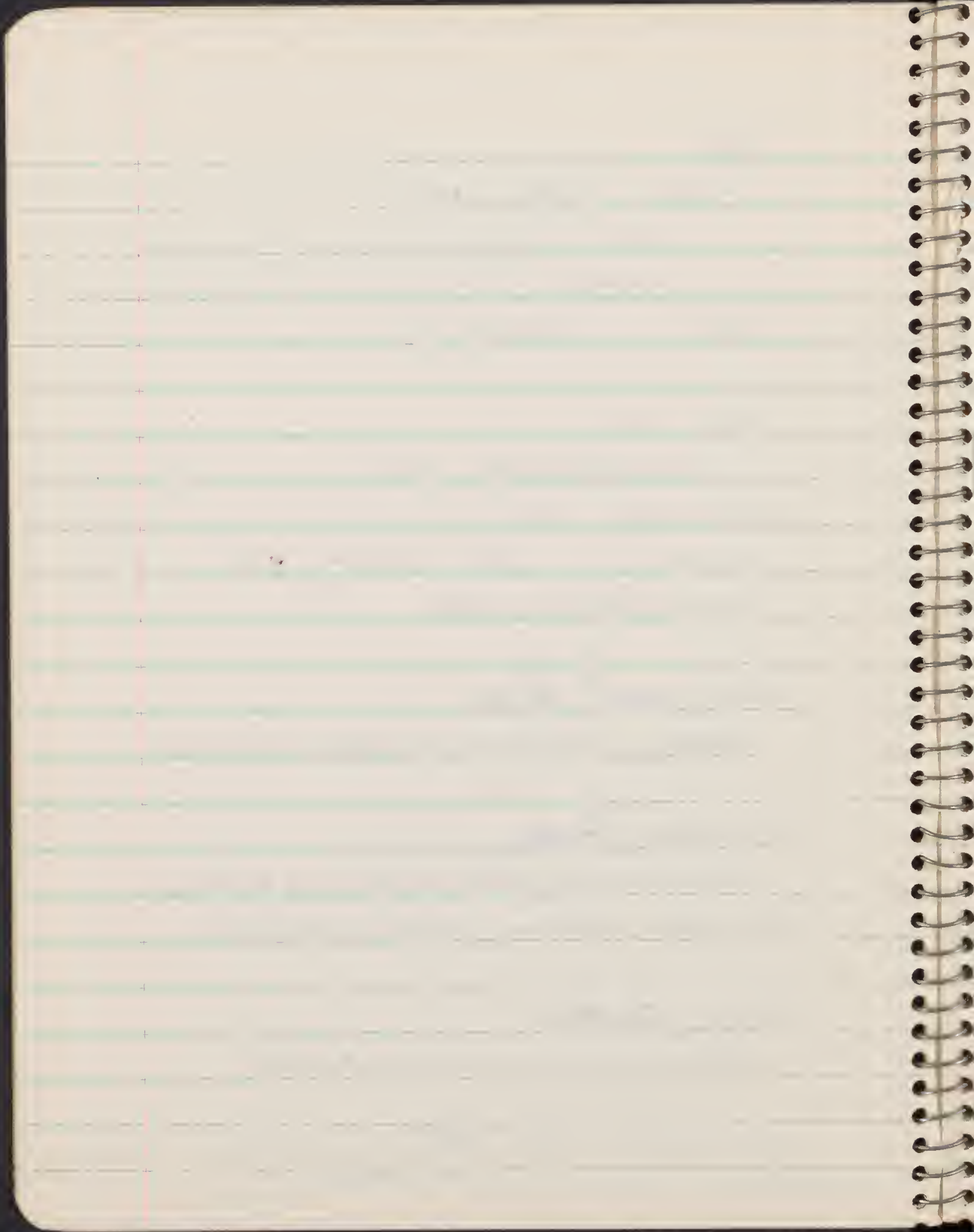
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A Amazonia que eu vi (1938)

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"Journal of the travels and labors of Father Samuel Fritz in the river of the Amazon between 1686 & 1723" Hakluyt Soc., Ser. 2, #51. 1922

Kenneth G. Gubb The lowland Indians of Amazonia: a survey of the social & religious condition of the Indians of Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, Ecuador, Peru, <sup>Brazil</sup> Bol. (1927) London.

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Iqualada, Francesco de y Castellor, Marcelino de Ciliae (1940) 1, no. 2-3 92-101

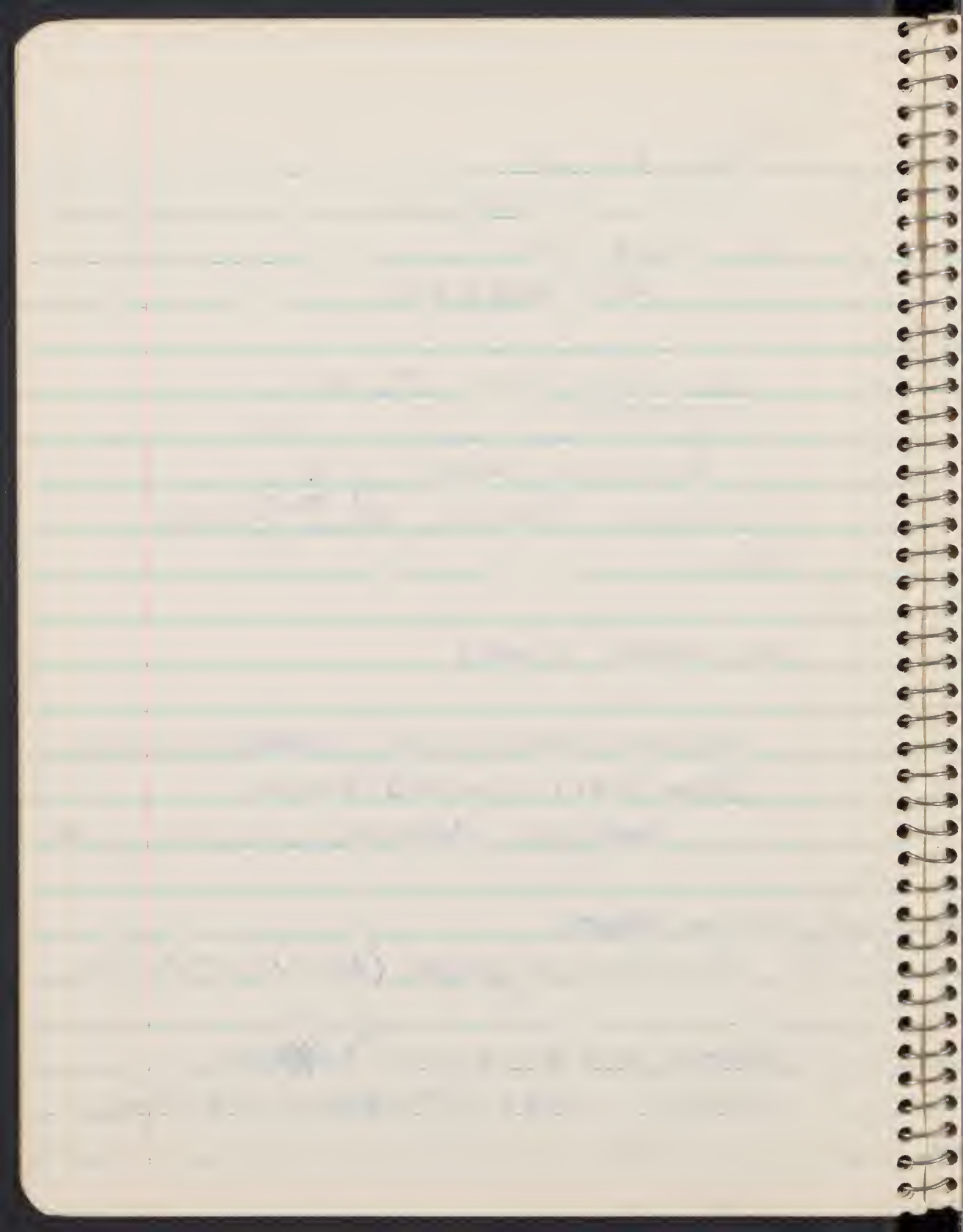
Amazonia Colombiana Americana

11B → Lange Algot

In the Amazon jungle (1912) N. Y. London

Martens Karl Friedrich Philipp von

Beiträge ... vol 1 (Ethnographi 1867) Leipzig





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33 (1903) 77-132.

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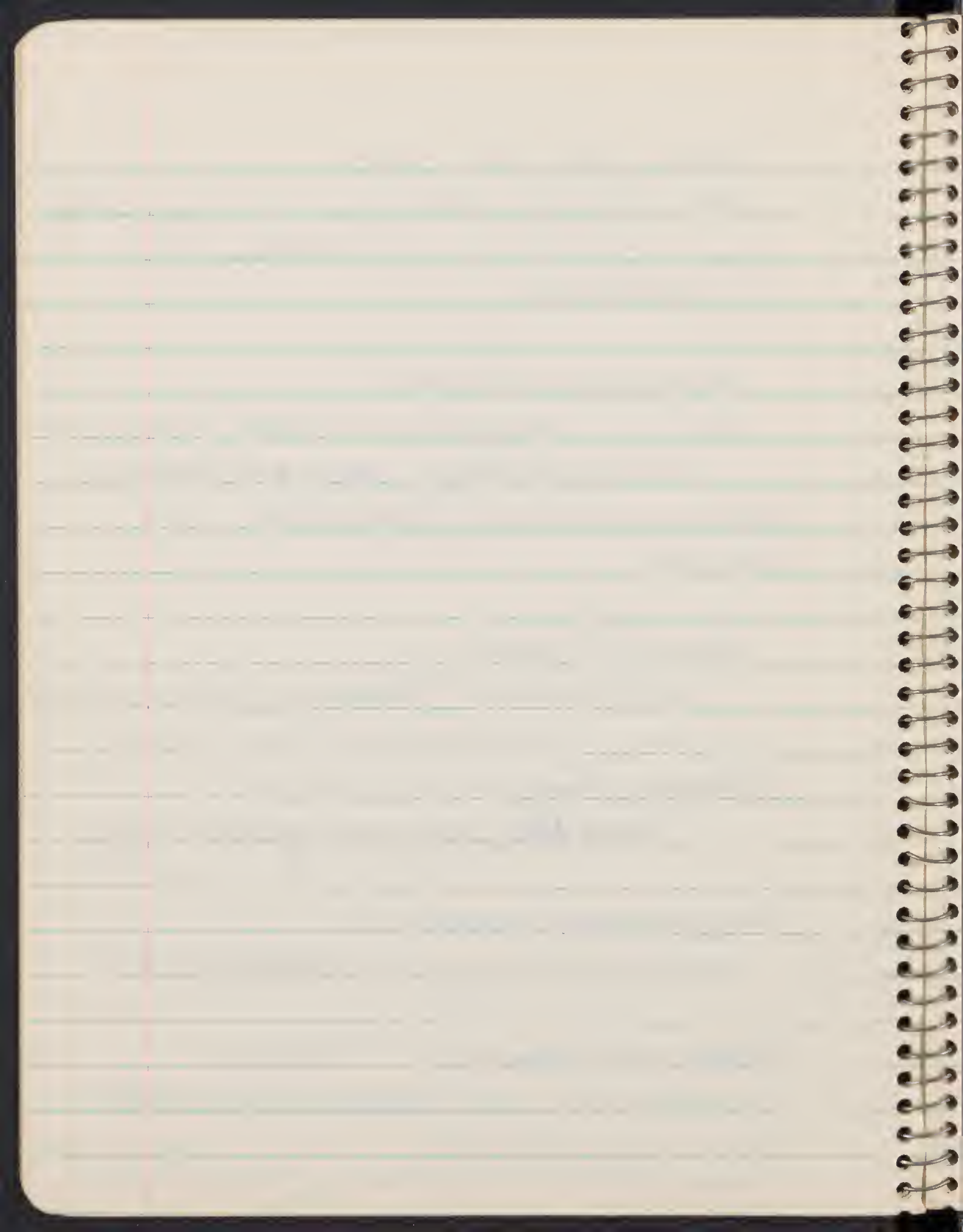
Water of the Guayana Woodbury, N.J.

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*Ann. New York Acad. Sci.* 1911

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*Monrobia candelata* Ducke  
Arch Jard Bot Rio 5 (1930) 173  
*M. excolenta* Arruda  
Para  
*M. rupestris* Blanch. & Tr.

*M. intermedia* Eysl.  
in Thurn. in Trunchevii 5 (1856) 189  
*M. Jenmani* Eysl.  
Mant. H. Botz. 12, pt. 1  
(1888) 467  
Sumi.

*M. Macraea* Mez.  
De non. Phos. 8 (1893) 229  
*M. ptaritopuina* Steyerim.  
Friedl. in Botz. 28 (1952) 395  
" *fornosa* Ducke  
Arch Jard Bot. Rio  
3 (1922) 213  
Brasil

10.00

18.00

24.00

24.00

4.00

7.00

6.00

3.75

1.20

3.00

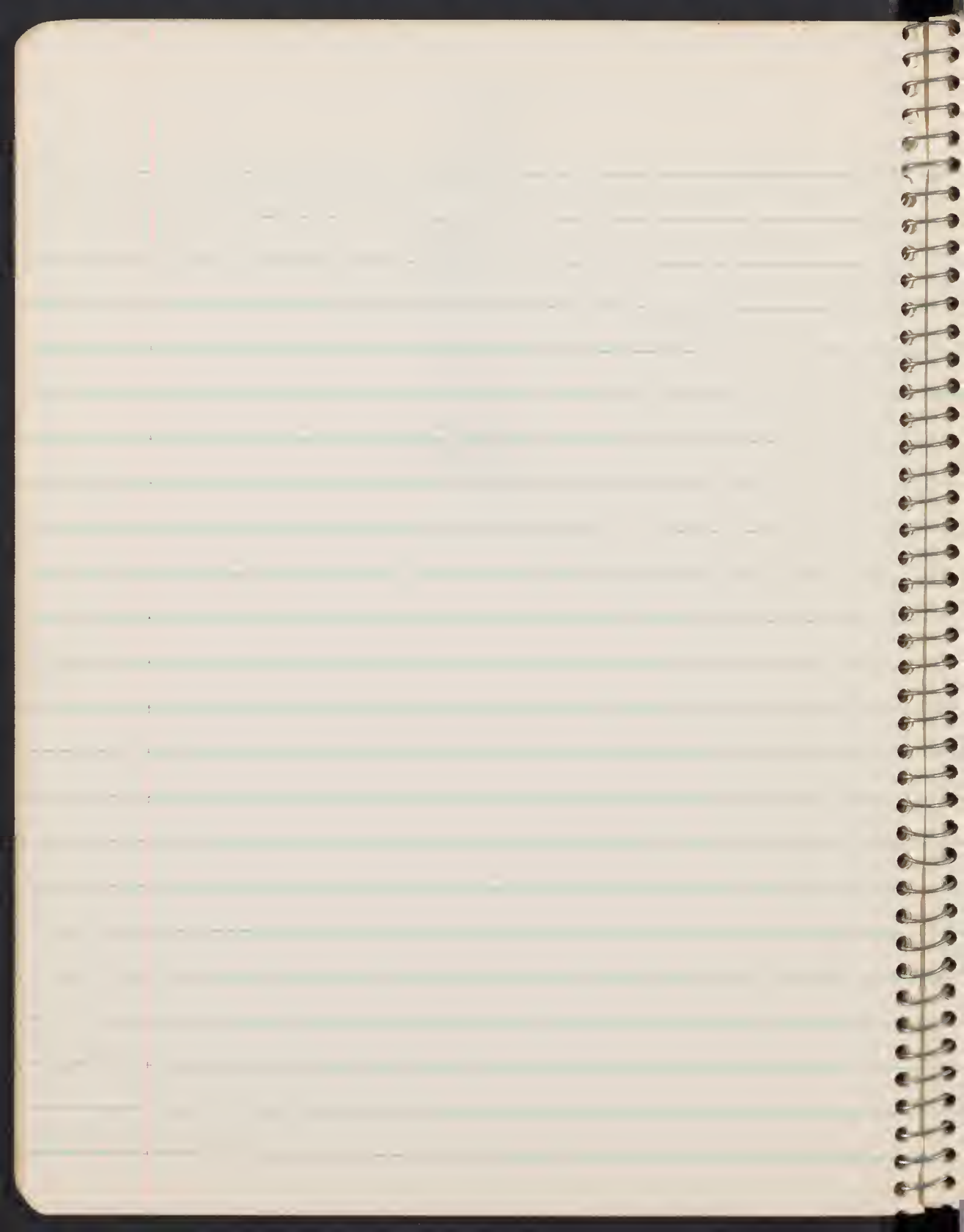
2.50

44.00

20.00

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177.95



One third of the great Republic of Colombia lies in the basin of the largest river in the world - the Amazon. This vast area, usually called the Amazonia, covers \_\_\_\_\_ square miles, an extent as large as

It is divided, at the present time, into four political units: the Comisarias del Putumayo, Amazonas and Vaupes and the Intendencia del Caquetá. All of these, save the Comisaria del Putumayo, are larger in area than any one of the populous Departamentos (provinces) in the Andean part of the Republic and are matched in size only by the Intendencia del Meta and the Comisaria del Vichada in the great eastern plains or llanos which pour their waters into the Amazon. The largest of these Amazonian divisions is the Vaupes which covers \_\_\_\_\_ square miles. It is the largest administrative division of the Republic and represents one thirteenth of the total area of the nation. The second in size is the Amazonas, with \_\_\_\_\_ square kilometers, while the Caquetá runs a close third, with \_\_\_\_\_ square miles. The Putumayo, recently reduced in size by the addition of a section which, for administrative reasons, was added to the Vaupes, is the smallest, having an

2225  
3  
6675

51  
24  
~~27~~

27 000 /

Towns are rare and far between on the *Cajon* and *Aucozenia*. They can be counted on one hand. *Flora*, capital of the *Papuetá*, is a thriving centre of souls; *Mocca*, capital of the *Britumayo*, a progressive settlement that, at present, counts <sup>it is joined by a highway to *Flora*</sup> residents has recently established communication with *Pasto*. The third largest town is *Pucallpa*, a Colombian naval base on the *Britumayo* it is known as *Puerto Leguizamo* by the military. This is a little larger than *Leticia*, capital of the *Aucozenas* and only Colombian port on the *Amazon River* itself, which has a population of <sup>with *indigents*</sup>, somewhat smaller than in years gone by. It is a delightful town with a healthy climate and is famous as the scene of Peruvian military aggression which set off a war between Colombia and Peru in 1932. *Mitú*, capital of the *Vaupés*, a distant outpost of Colombian influence and accessible only by aeroplane, cannot be numbered amongst the larger towns, but its population scarcely reaches

And the water is very clean. In one place.



(even to the accent with which Spanish, wherever it exists as the principal tongue, is spoken.

area of square miles. Each of these ~~is~~ differs in many respects from the others, But all have in common a dense tropical rain-forest unbroken except by numberless rivers and streams most of which are un navigable because of rapids and waterfalls.

Central and southern country is not

The Amazonia is the most sparsely populated part of Colombia, with <sup>according to the census of 1952</sup> inhabitants. They are most unevenly distributed, however, so that this figure of the total, showing an average of persons per square mile, gives an erroneous picture. If we take into account that of the inhabitants are aggregated in four or five towns, we may begin to appreciate how sparsely populated <sup>is</sup> the region as a whole. If we except the ~~who live in the towns near the Andean slopes~~, we arrive at an approximate density of persons per square mile for the rest of the Amazon basin of the Republic.

Besides the towns - those centres dedicated to governmental or commercial activities more or less related to the interests of the advanced parts of the Republic. - there are several large concentrations of Indians such as Santiago and Sibundoy in the high valley, where the

When the river rises and at La Chorrera, on the  
Cagapará River, centre of the notorious Panama  
rubber company known as the Casa Araya, <sup>and, though it does not form  
an integral part of the Aguarón, there</sup>  
should also be mentioned the period of Araya  
on the Cagapará River which fluctuates in popu-  
lation between five hundred and one thousand per-  
sons.

Columbia to <sup>her</sup> the East, to <sup>her</sup> its great  
Amazonian wilderness, where the river runs  
towards the rising sun.

A land of boundless forests and <sup>untold</sup> ~~unconquered~~ <sup>untold</sup> ~~untold~~ <sup>untold</sup>  
and water courses, it has as yet hardly been  
touched by man. For God has endowed it with a  
jungle so deep and <sup>wide</sup> rivers so studded with swifts and  
waterfalls that Nature has here been free from the  
waste that mankind has often called progress. And  
even where man has been able to <sup>set his foot</sup> gain a foothold,  
it has been as passing as a ripple on the waters  
that yearly swell to flood the woods.

<sup>It is not another world from that one we know.</sup>  
One third of the Republic, this stretch of land  
is not a store house of <sup>endless</sup> untold riches and wealth, as  
civilised man understands <sup>the</sup> wealth. Its very Nature  
is, as it were, its wealth, for there are <sup>no</sup> ~~few spots~~ <sup>no</sup> ~~in the~~  
world where timelessness is so wholly

Neither is it the "green hell" it has been called. Better  
were we to call it a green paradise. For what is a paradise  
but a garden of Eden, but a garden of Eden but a garden of Eden  
but a garden of Eden.

Here is a land where that which brings forth the  
fruit of the tree is the most beautiful and the most

"Sobre o alcalóide da *Banisteria* Caapi  
Spruce e do *Cabi paraensis* Ducke"

Walter B. Mors  
Perola Zaltzman

Bol. Inst. Quím. Agric. no 34 (1954) 17, met. of  
Fischer  
not det.

Has photo (fig 1.) of an herb. spec. of *Banisteria*  
p. 9  
Caapi 25258

On basis of lit. records, *Banisteria*  
*yagui* not same as *caapi* + *ayahuasca* = *B. Caapi*  
= "in all probability" H. Ames  
also found *yagui* to be diff from *banisteria*, but  
not det.

Seul per copy Ministerio de  
Agricultura, Centro Nacional  
de Invernadero y Postgrado  
Agropecuaria, Rúa ~~de~~ Tostán  
Asturias 1974, R. de T.

Warcollier

La télépathie (Paris) chap. 4  
(1923)

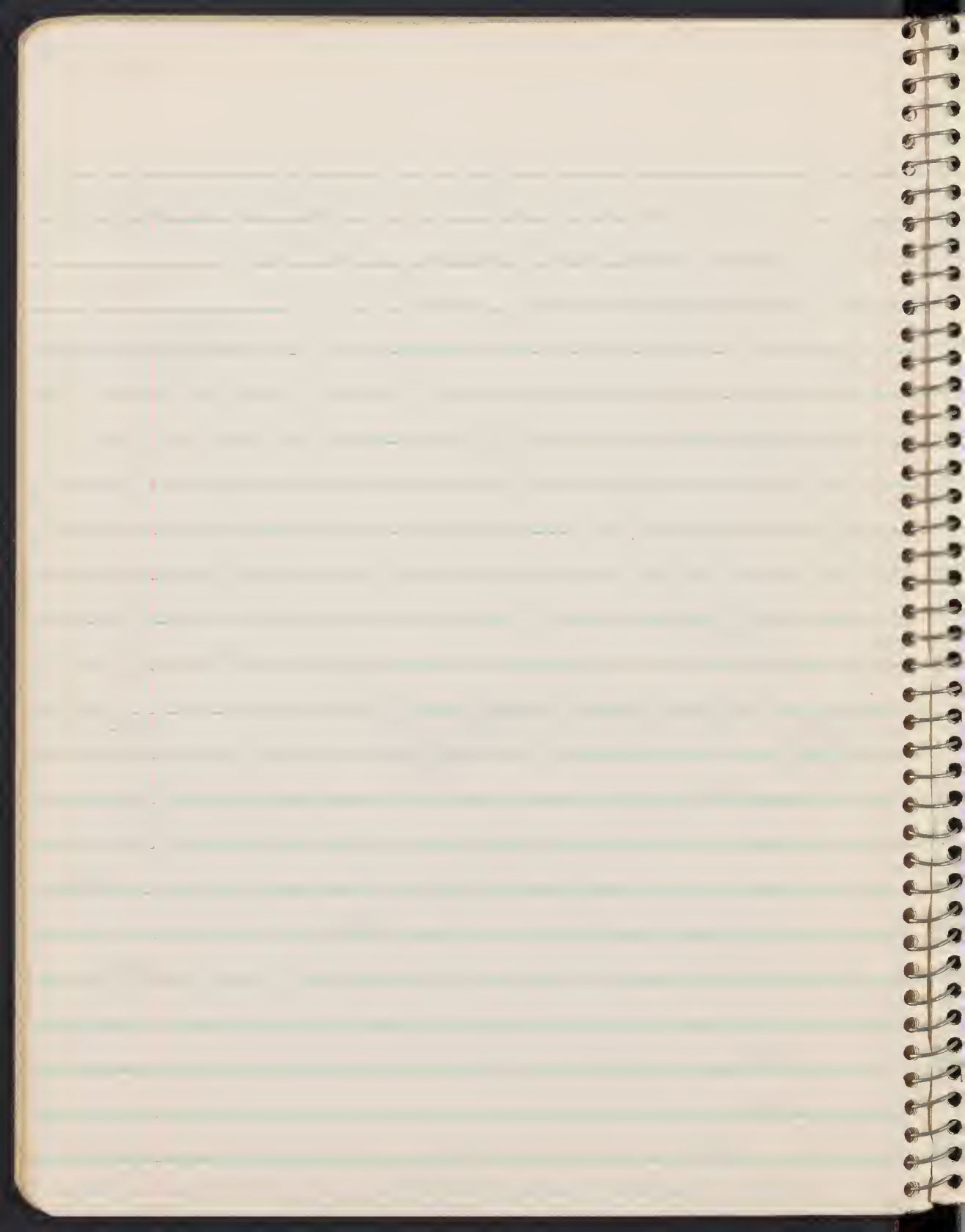
Veach A. C.

Quits to Bogota N.Y.  
Doran Co.

(1917) 335 pp

Warcollier: "La télépathie, étude  
experimentale" 1923, ed. Alcan chap. IV.





Main body of handwritten text, appearing to be a journal entry or a letter. The text is somewhat faded and difficult to read in many places.

Here parking

Tray to Buz

Elisio Medina

"Monografía sobre el descubrimiento del río Amazonas" Bogotá 1933

Monografía sobre Amazonia y los tribus (1540-1640) 1933 Bogotá

Medina, José Toribio

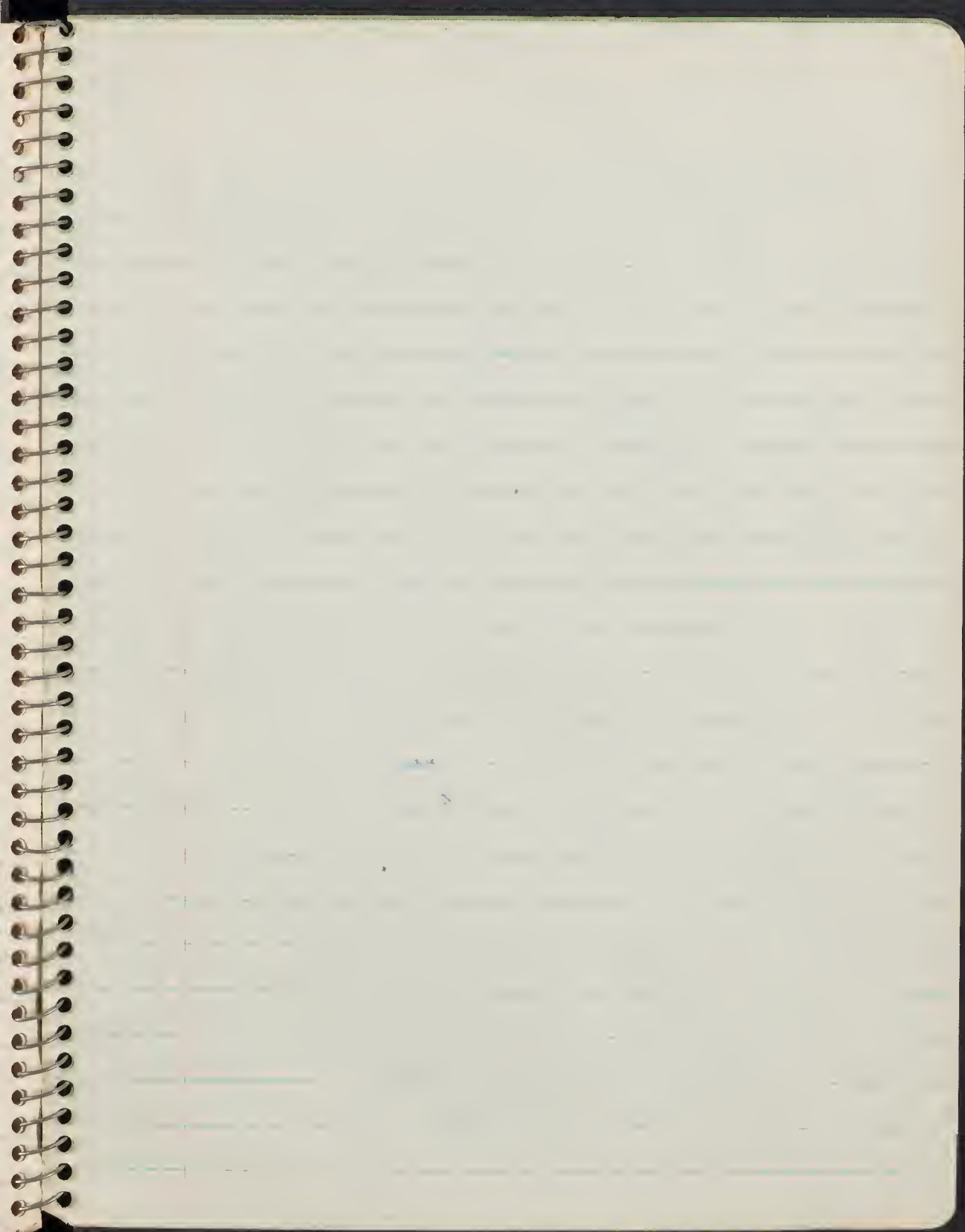
"The discovery of the Amazon according to the account of the Friar Gaspar de Carvajal..."  
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1567 "Exploración oficial por la primera vez desde el norte de la Am. del Sur se pudo por vía, entrando por las bocas del Orinoco, de las valles de este manantial del Moko, Conguara, Rio Napo, el Guayana y Amazona, hasta Nantua en el alto Marañon y Guayana hasta las bocas del Ucayali bajada del Amazonas hasta el Atlántico (Buenos Aires)"

Pardo, Joaquín 1905

Memoria del viaje a las bocas del Amazonas (Bogotá)



7-11-1944 In-1-1, 1-11

Ca-11, 1-11

D-11, 1-11  
not



## TABLA DE MULTIPLICAR

1 X 1 - 1	2 X 1 - 2	3 X 1 - 3	4 X 1 - 4	5 X 1 - 5
1 X 2 - 2	2 X 2 - 4	3 X 2 - 6	4 X 2 - 8	5 X 2 - 10
1 X 3 - 3	2 X 3 - 6	3 X 3 - 9	4 X 3 - 12	5 X 3 - 15
1 X 4 - 4	2 X 4 - 8	3 X 4 - 12	4 X 4 - 16	5 X 4 - 20
1 X 5 - 5	2 X 5 - 10	3 X 5 - 15	4 X 5 - 20	5 X 5 - 25
1 X 6 - 6	2 X 6 - 12	3 X 6 - 18	4 X 6 - 24	5 X 6 - 30
1 X 7 - 7	2 X 7 - 14	3 X 7 - 21	4 X 7 - 28	5 X 7 - 35
1 X 8 - 8	2 X 8 - 16	3 X 8 - 24	4 X 8 - 32	5 X 8 - 40
1 X 9 - 9	2 X 9 - 18	3 X 9 - 27	4 X 9 - 36	5 X 9 - 45
6 X 1 - 6	7 X 1 - 7	8 X 1 - 8	9 X 1 - 9	10 X 1 - 10
6 X 2 - 12	7 X 2 - 14	8 X 2 - 16	9 X 2 - 18	10 X 2 - 20
6 X 3 - 18	7 X 3 - 21	8 X 3 - 24	9 X 3 - 27	10 X 3 - 30
6 X 4 - 24	7 X 4 - 28	8 X 4 - 32	9 X 4 - 36	10 X 4 - 40
6 X 5 - 30	7 X 5 - 35	8 X 5 - 40	9 X 5 - 45	10 X 5 - 50
6 X 6 - 36	7 X 6 - 42	8 X 6 - 48	9 X 6 - 54	10 X 6 - 60
6 X 7 - 42	7 X 7 - 49	8 X 7 - 56	9 X 7 - 63	10 X 7 - 70
6 X 8 - 48	7 X 8 - 56	8 X 8 - 64	9 X 8 - 72	10 X 8 - 80
6 X 9 - 54	7 X 9 - 63	8 X 9 - 72	9 X 9 - 81	10 X 9 - 90

### EQUIVALENCIA DE PESOS Y MEDIDAS

#### LONGITUD

CM.	-	0.3936982	PULGADAS
METRO	-	39.36982	PULGADAS
METRO	-	3.28081	PIES
KM.	-	0.62137	MILLAS
PULGADA	-	2.54	CM.
PIE	-	30.48	CM.
YARDA	-	91.44	CM.
MILLA	-	1.609.34	M.

#### SUPERFICIE

CM2	-	0.1550	PULGS. CUADS.
M2	-	10.764	PIES CUADRADOS
M2	-	1.196	YARDAS CUADS.
HECTAREA	-	2.47	ACRES
KM2	-	0.366	MILLAS CUADS.
PULG. CUADR.	-	6.452	CM2
PIE CUADRADO	-	0.0929	M2
YARDA CUADR.	-	0.8361	M2
ACRE	-	0.4047	HECTAREA
MILLA CUADR.	-	2.59	KM2

#### VOLUMEN

CM3	-	0.06102	PULGADAS CUBICAS
M3	-	35.31	PIES CUBICOS
M3	-	1.308	YARDAS CUBICAS
PULGADA CUBICA	-	16.39	CM3
PIE CUBICO	-	0.0283	M3
YARDA CUBICA	-	0.765	M3

#### PESO

GRAMO	-	15.432	GRANOS
GRAMO	-	0.03527	ONZ.
KILOGRAMO	-	2.2048	LBS.
TONELADA METRIC	-	2204.6	LBS.
ONZA	-	28.35	GRMS.
LIBRA	-	453.6	GRMS.
TONELADA 2.000 LBS.	-	907.18	KG.
TONELADA 2.240 LBS	-	1.016.1	KG.
GRANO	-	0.0848	GRAMOS
ONZA TROY	-	480	GRANOS
ONZA AVOIRDUPOIS	-	437.5	GRANOS
ONZA FLUIDA	-	29.6	CENTILITRO

#### CAPACIDAD

LITRO	-	81.023	PULGS. CUBICAS	PIE CUBICO	-	28.317	LITROS
LITRO	-	0.3531	PIE CUBICO	PULG. CUBICA	-	16.387	CM3
METRO CUB.	-	264.17	GALONES AMER.	GALON AMER	-	3.78539	LITROS
METRO CUB.	-	35.3166	PIES CUBICOS				
GALON AMERICANO	-	231	PULGS. CUBS.	-	0.8333	GALON IMPER. ING.	
GALON IMPERIAL INGLES	-	277.247	PULGADAS CUBICAS				
GALON IMPERIAL INGLES	-	1.20032	GALON AMERICANO				