

80 HOJAS

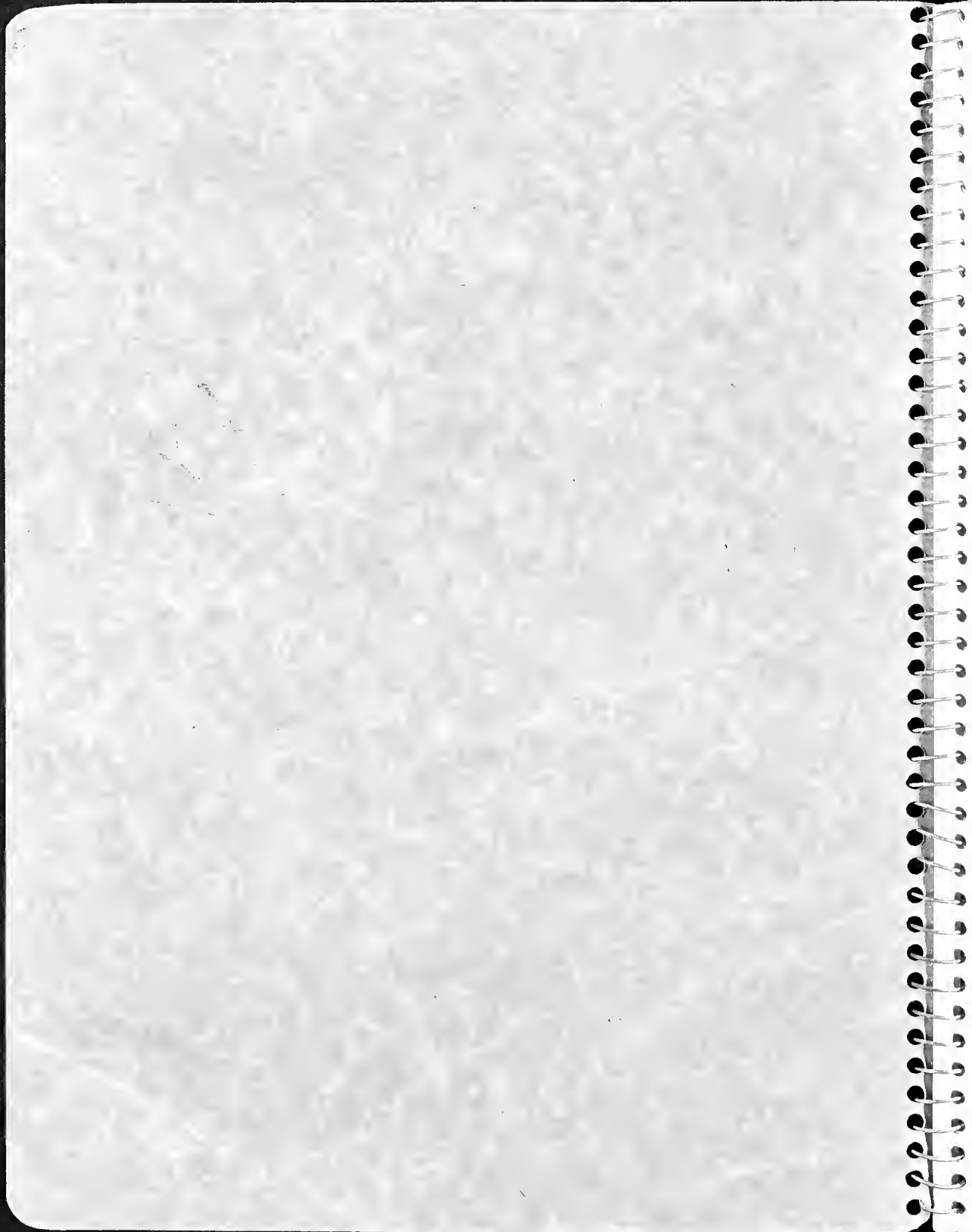


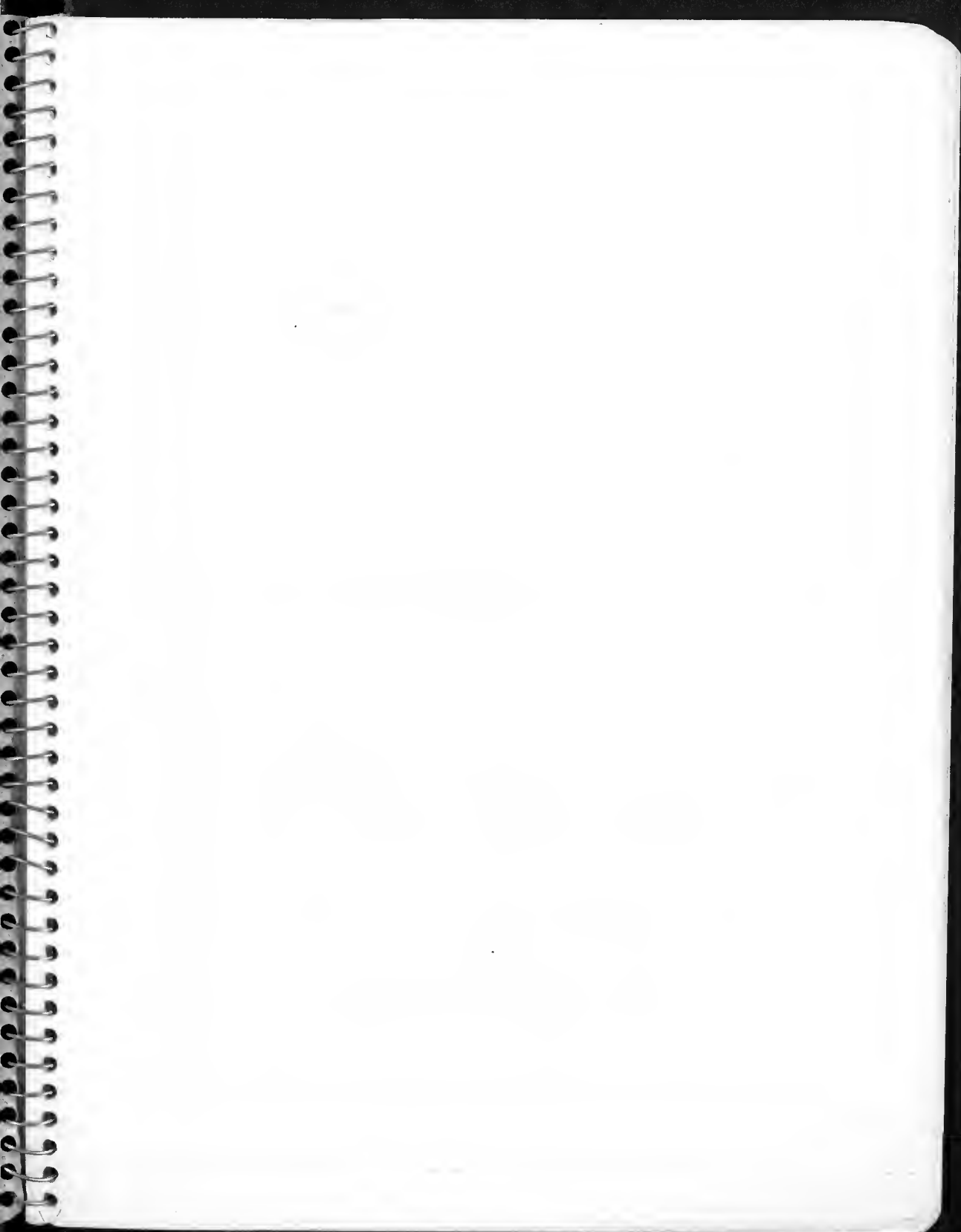
Norma

COLEGIO

Cuaderno de _____

Perteneco a _____





9336
 4990
 8327
 33040
 1250
 10200

67,143

6400
 21400
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 7800

 51,100

2.2
 67 148
 134

~~6~~
 140
 134

2.5 223.0
 200.

 230
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 05

2.5 2428
 225

 178
 150

 28

10,000
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NH 9,336
 Gen A 240
 Main 8327
 Main 33,040
 RD 1,250
 Varm 10,200

1. 439
 2. 6,400
 7/25511
 1842

$$= 174$$

$$= 174$$

$$= 135m$$

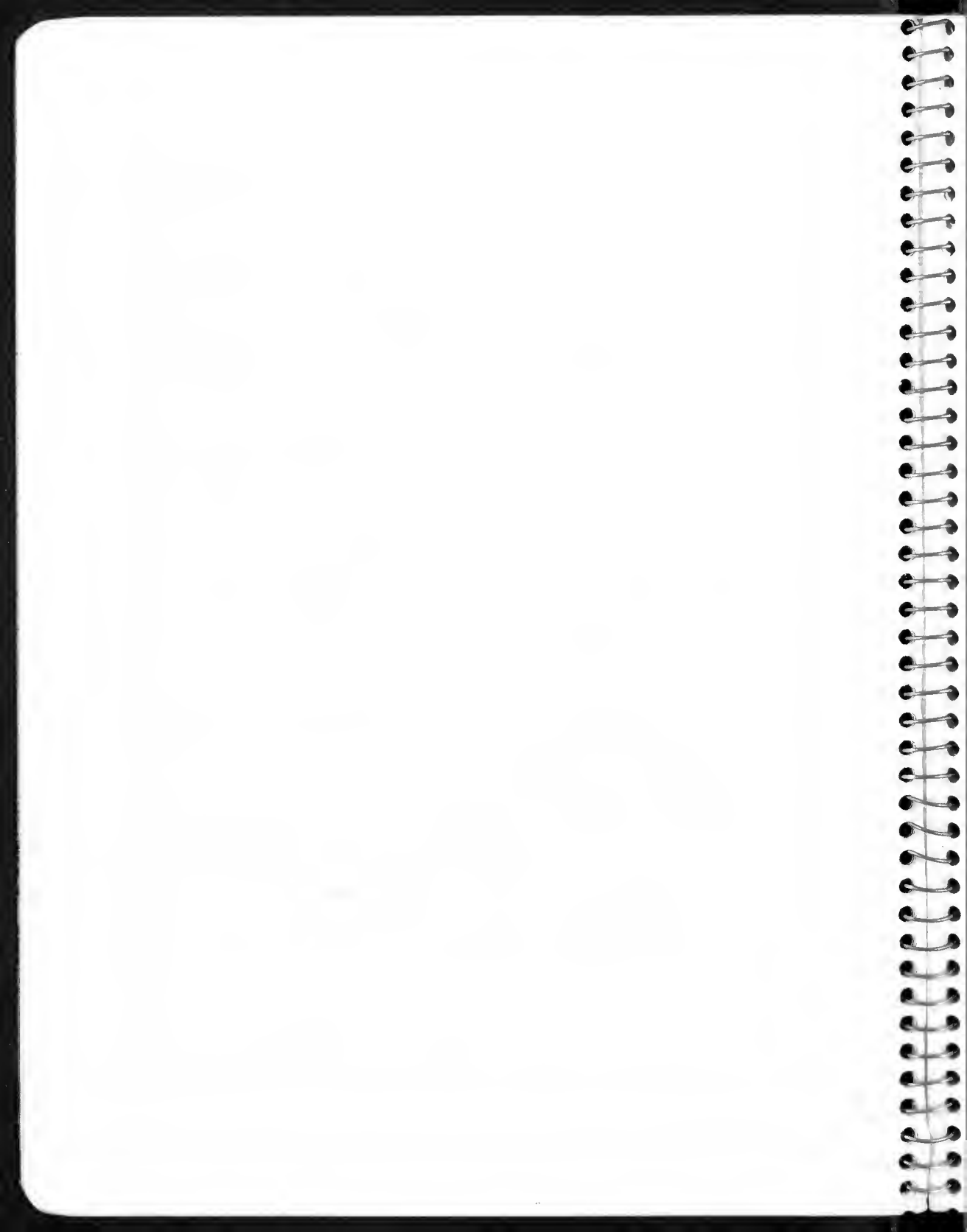
Miter 2230 Area area = 3890
 Let, 2428

at Pul.
 Average 1/2 mile
 1367 miles
 1/100 (1000)

at 7 = 260 ft
 4954

1977 2700 Jan
 26 km

2/10/40
 7/25511
 1842



at 317.4

at 84°F

at 86°F

at 17.5

at 17.5

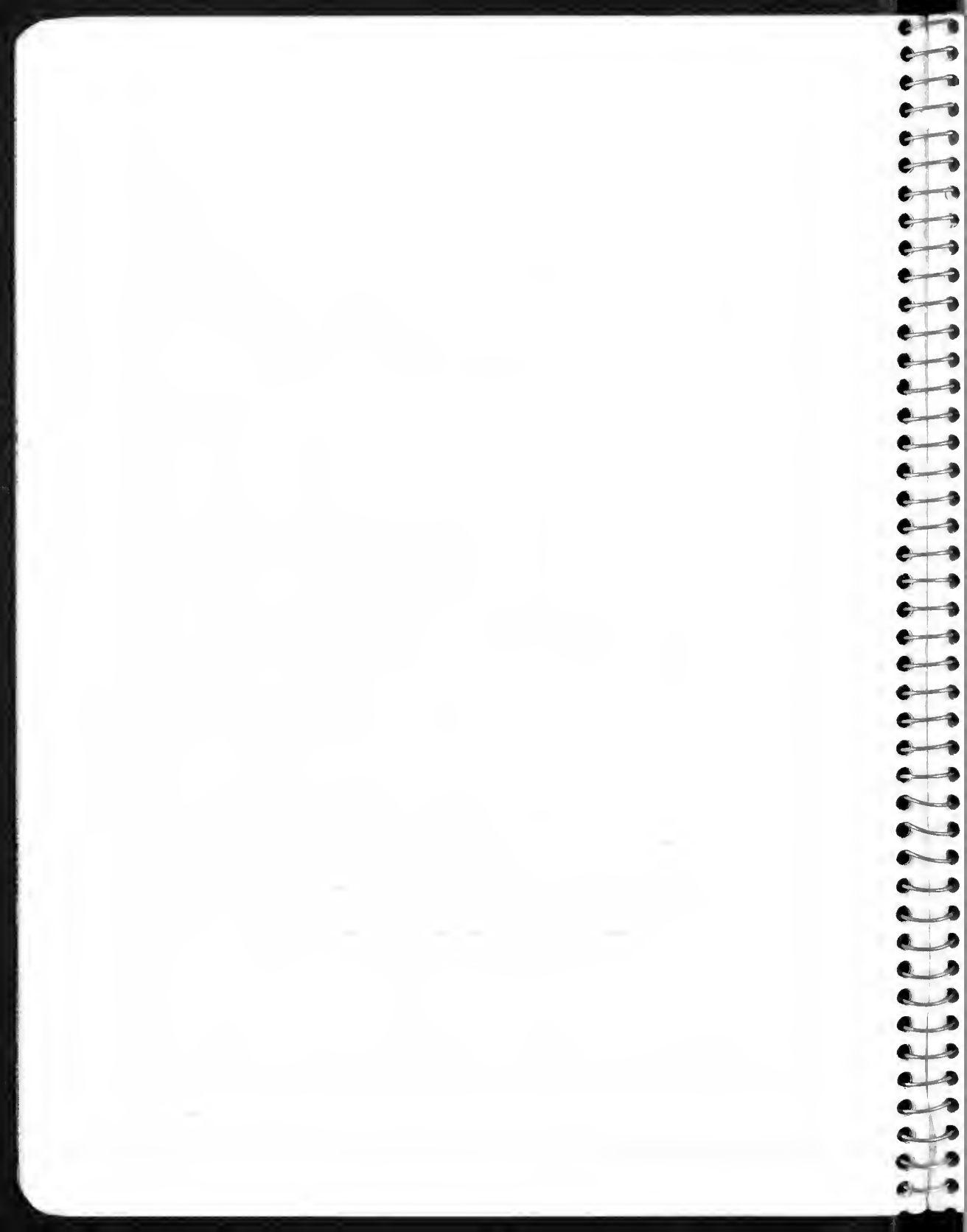
at 17.5

at 17.5

at 81°F

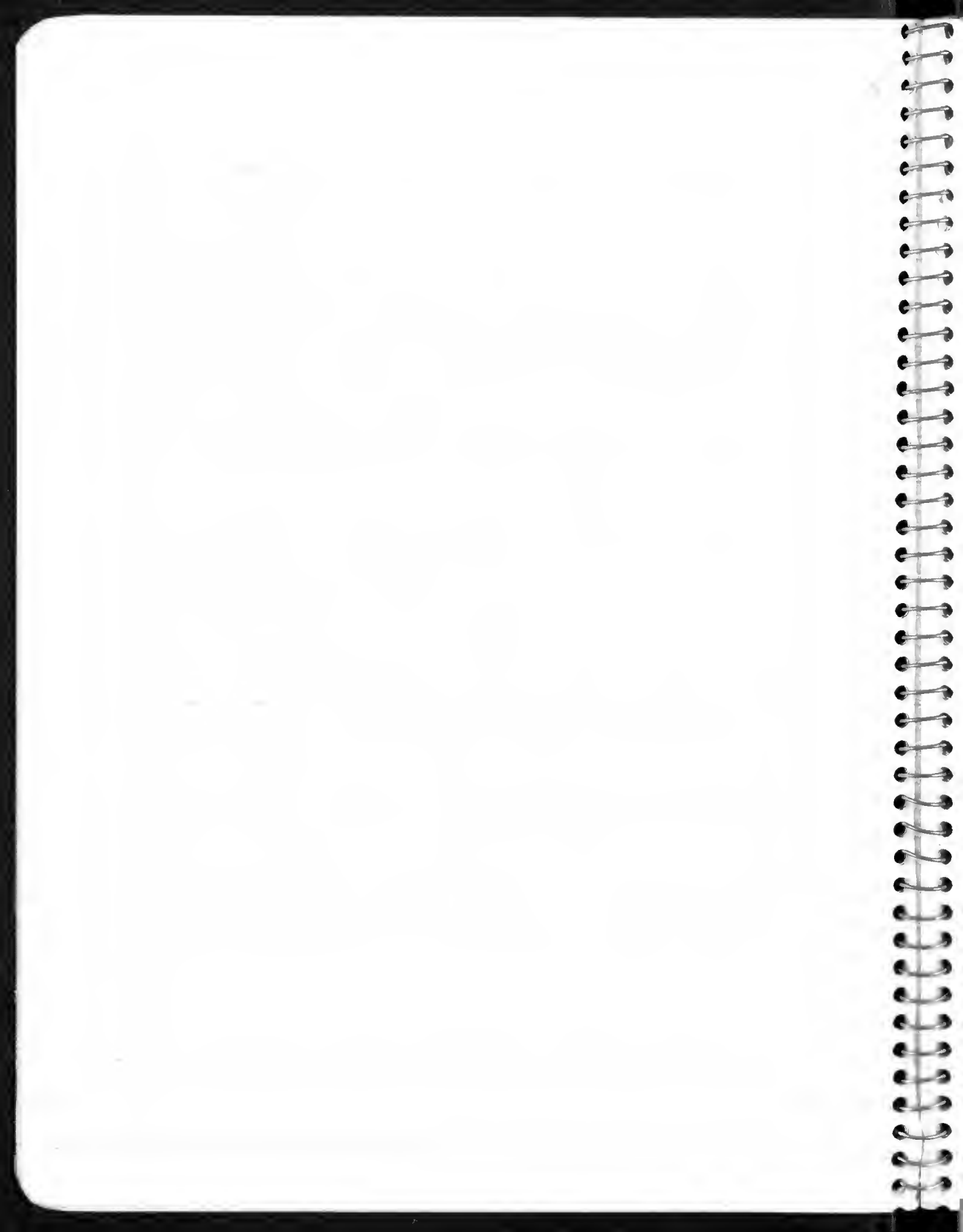
at 495.4

at 81°F



Write to Goldman Cross
11 Sept 1945, Wash. DC

Vaupés River first mentioned in the accounts of
Hernán Pérez de Quesada in 1538 and Philipp
von Hutten in 1541. Refers to a mighty people
in the Guaporé Mts. is called Uape but no
description.



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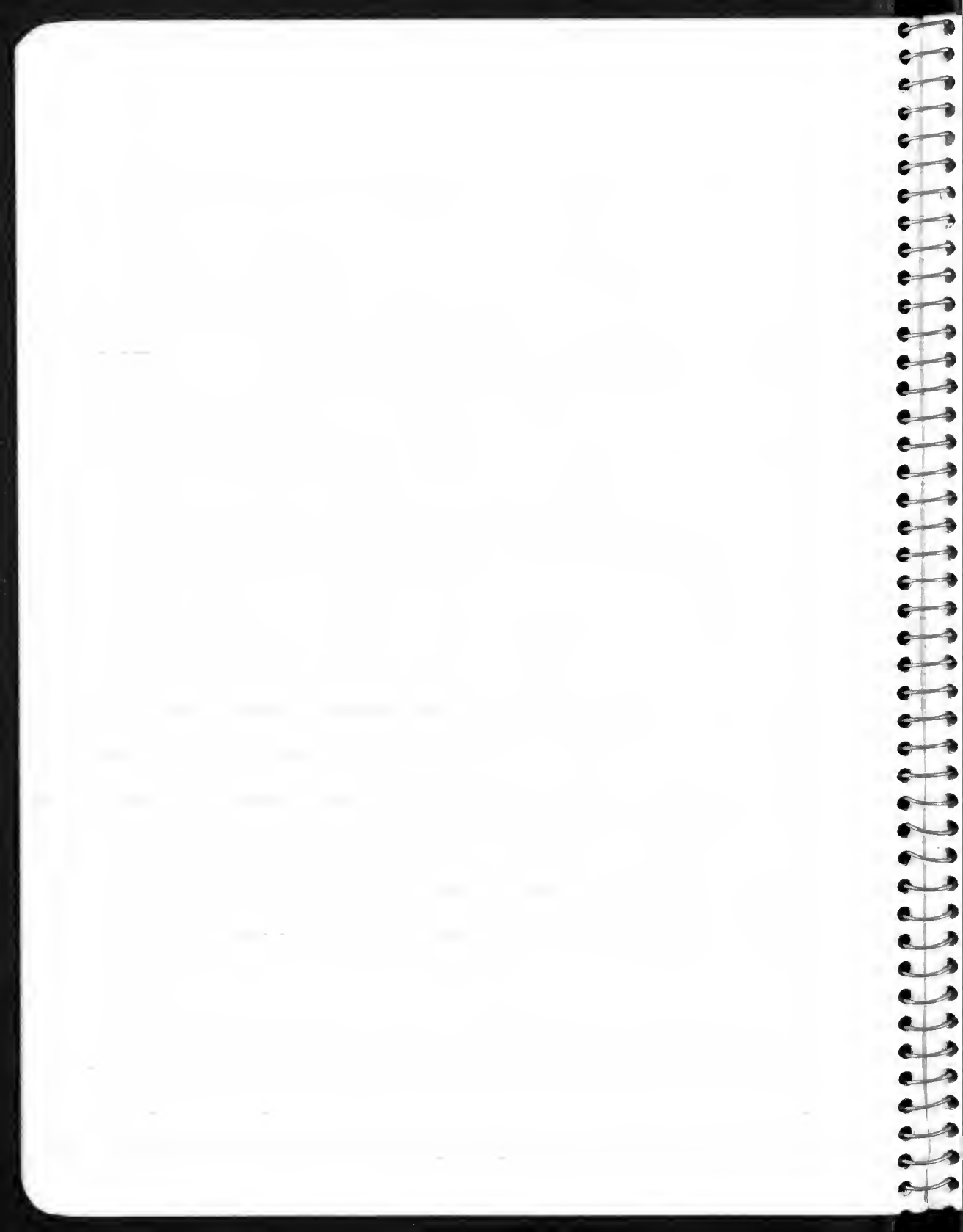
Koch Hounberg, Prudon (1905-06)

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"Die Indesstämme ^{3 vol.} am oberem Rio Negro
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Zeit. Ethnol. vol 42, 896-914 (1910)



YOCO

Simpson Alfred 1879

Notes on the Barges of the Putnam Co.
Journ. Anthropol. Soc. Brit. Ser. 10 (1880) 5
210-222 (See p. 213)

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"A naturalist in the Amazon" London 1904

Smith, Edward

Notes on the natural history of Guiana, in
"Annals" (London) 1767

Caseement, Roger

Contemp. Review 102 (317-328) 1912.

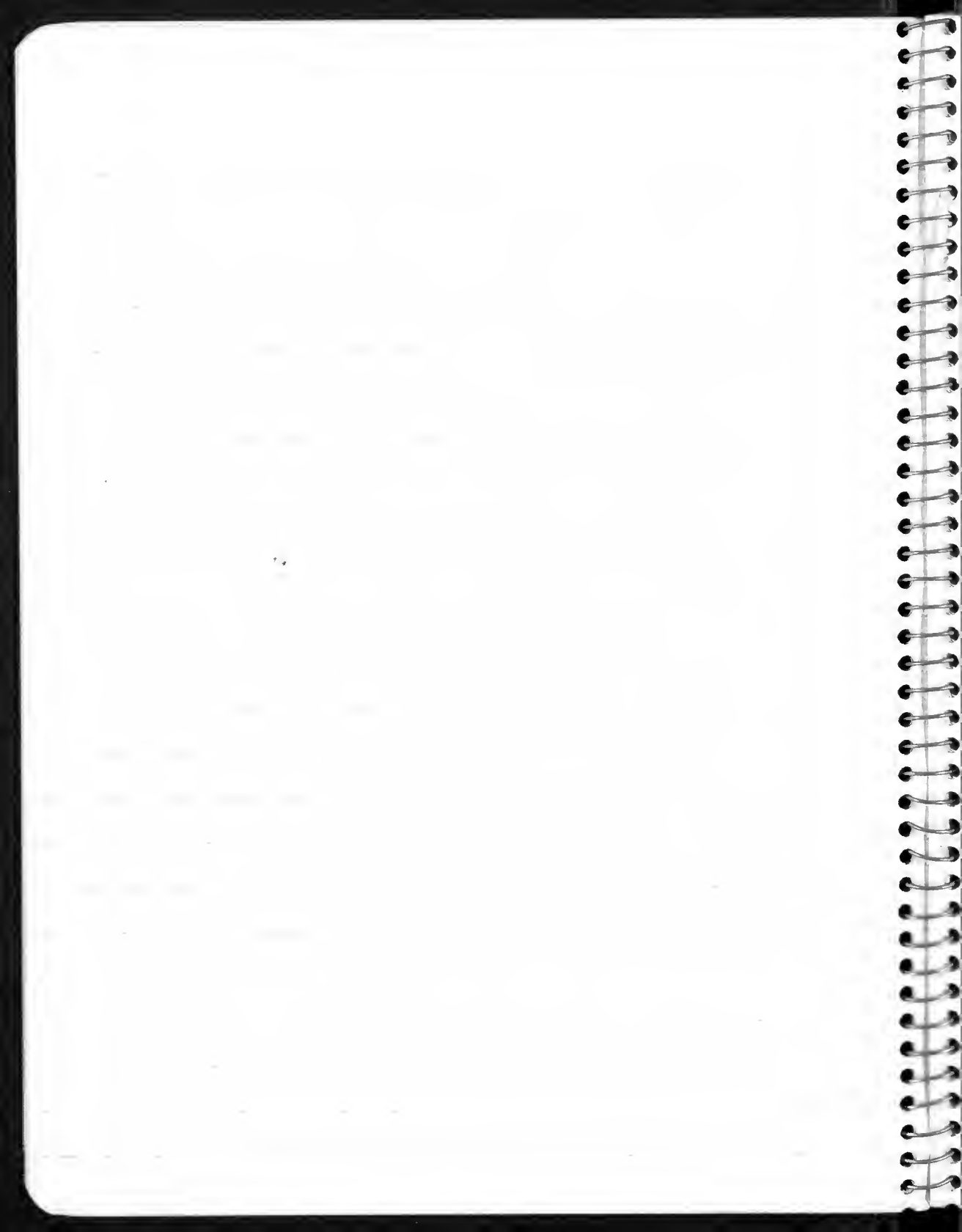
Cooksey, Father

"The Indians of the Northwest District"
Ternahri 3rd ser. 2 (327-335) 1912.

Cruik, Gastão

A Amazonia que eu vi (1938)

Domville - Fife, Charles William "Among
wild tribes of the Amazon" (1924) London.



Fritz, Samuel

"Journal of the travels & labors of Samuel Fritz in the interior of the Amazon betwⁿ 1686 & 1723" Humboldt Soc., Ser. 2, # 51. 1722

Kenneth J. Pugh The Soledad Indians of
Amazonia is a series of 10 studies on the
evolution of the Indians of Colombia, Venezuela,
the Guianas, Ecuador, ^{Peru} Brazil (1924)
London.

Humboldt (see)

Aqualada, Francisco de y Castellor, Pedro de
Ciliae (1940) 1, no. 2-3 92-101

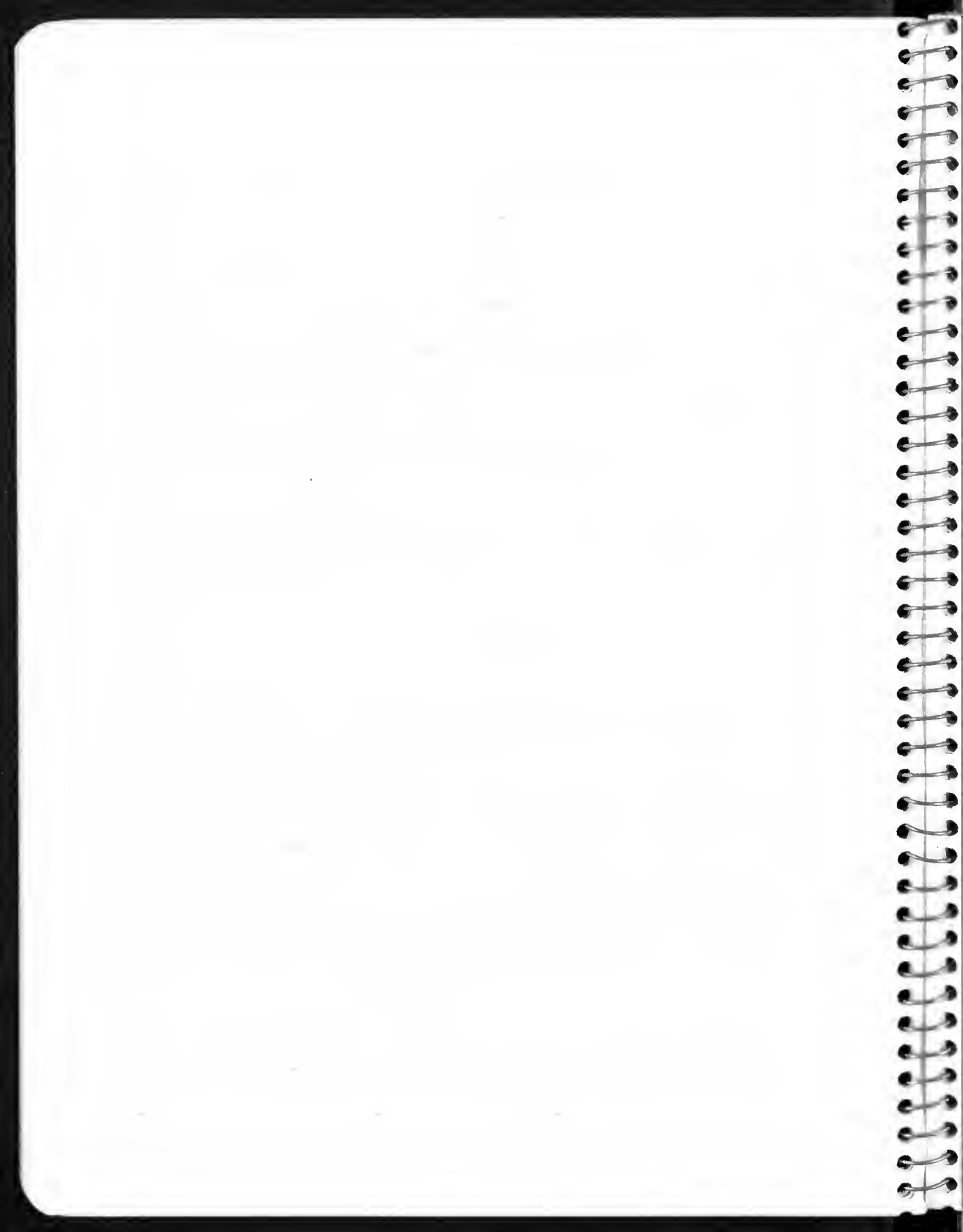
Amazonia Colombiana Americana

11B → Lange Algot

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

Martin's Karl Friedrich Philipp von

Beiträge ... vol 1 (Ethnographi 1867) Leipzig



1666, ...
1903 ...
3 - (19-3) 1700

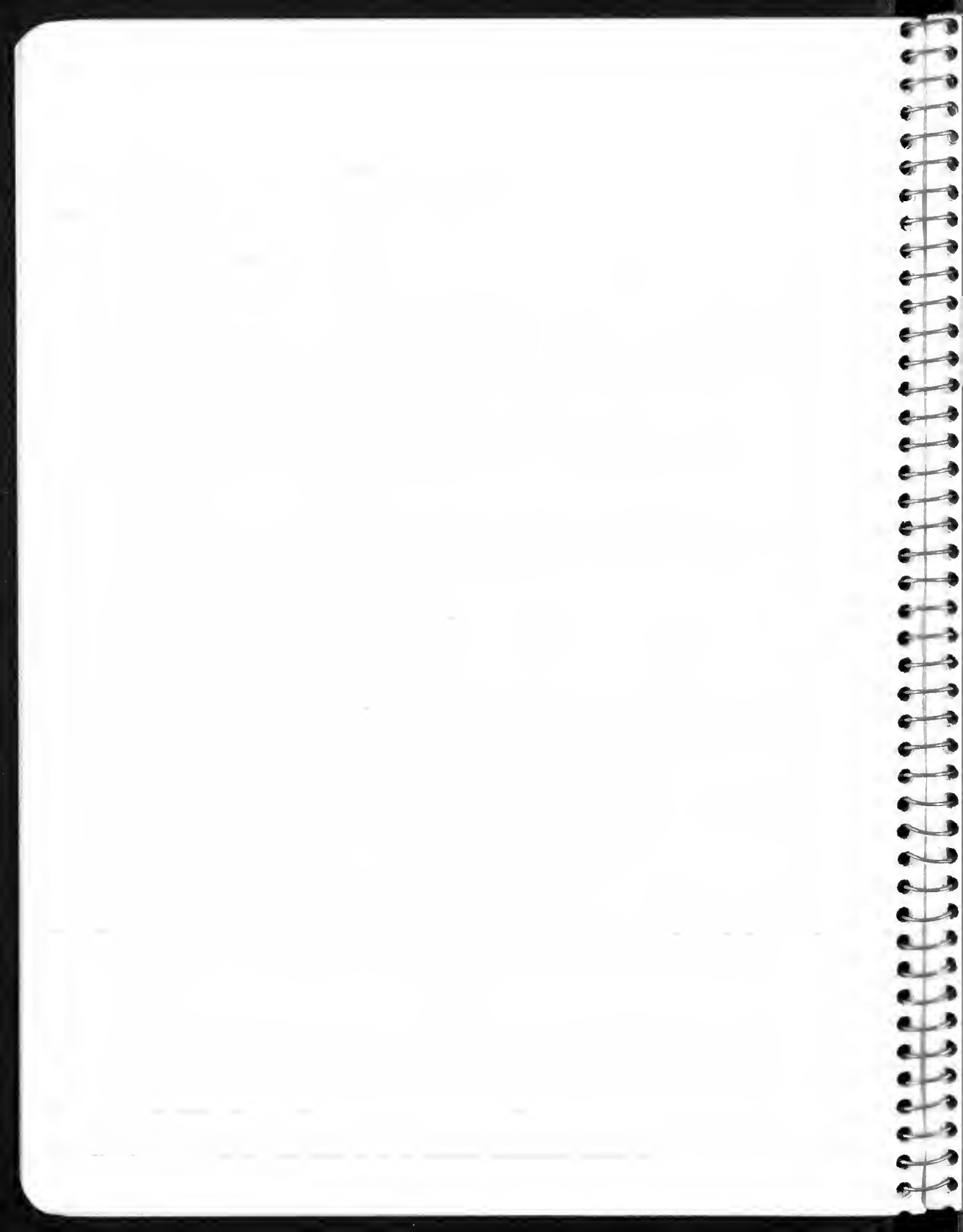
...
...
1921-23.

...
... (1711)

Beluchen, Tige ...
"Enel Putemayo, son of ..."
1902

Koop, We Sell ...
... 1902

Roth, Walter Edmund
Narrative ... of the ...
... 1911
... 1904



4. Van Sledright

Account of the ...
... 6 (1950) 11-12.

Spence & Martin

(1950) ...
... (1951)

Truman, Daniel

...
... (1957)

Whiffen, Thomas W.

"A Short Account of the ...
... (1953) 41-62.

Whitney, Ralph

"The ..."

Mossbeea candelata Buckee
Arch Jard Bot Rio 5 (1930) 173
M. esculenta Arnuda Poa in reparea Klamb. & Ta

M. intermedia Eycl.
in Thummi Trunehri 5 (1856) 189 d. 9.

M. Jemmoni Eycl.
(1888) 467

M. Macculbreni Mag.
De non. Phon. 8 (1893) 229

M. parasitiformis Steyerim.
Frel. & in Bol. 28 (1952) 395 Ven.

" *f. rosea* f 397
Arch Jard Bot Rio
3 (1922) 213
Brasil

0.00
18.00
24.00
24.00
4.00
7.00
5.00
3.75
1.20
2.00
2.50
44.00
90.00

177.45



The page is blank and contains no text or markings.

The basin of the great Depto. of Colombia is the basin of the largest river in the world, the Amazon. This vast area, usually called the Tucuzacuz, covers square miles, an extent as large as .

This basin, at the present time, includes Colombia and the Comisaria del Putumayo, Guayana Francesa and the Comisaria del Caquetá. All of these, save the Comisaria del Putumayo, are larger in area than any of the present Deptos. in the Andean part of the Republic and are matched in size only by the Intendencia del Meta and the Comisaria del Vaichata in the great east 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 thirtieth of the total area of the nation. The second in size is the Amazoro, with square kilometers, while the Caquetá runs a close third, with square miles. The Putumayo, recently reduced in size by the loss of a section which, for administrative reasons, was added to the Vaupes, is the smallest, having an

2225
3

6675

51
24

~~27~~

27000/

made this ...
one ...

Towns are scarce and far apart in the ...
Amazonia. The ...
ria, capital of the ...
souls; Mocoa, capital of the ... a progressive
settlement that, at present, counts ...
... established ... road with
... The third largest ... a Colum-
bian naval base on the ... known as
Puerto Leguiano by the military. This is a little
lower than ... capital of the ... and only
Colombian port on the Amazon River itself, which has
a population of ... somewhat smaller than ...
... 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. Utiata, capital of the Vaupés, a distant
outpost, Colombian influence and accessible only by
aeroplane, cannot be numbered amongst the larger
towns, but its population ... reaches

Even to the accent with a slight Spanish, and it is the principal tongue, as spoken.

area of \dots square miles. \dots These all differ 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 in some places become rapids and waterfalls.

The Guayana is the most sparsely populated part of Colombia, with \dots inhabitants ^{according to the census of 1950}. They are most numerous in the \dots , but that this figure of the total, showing an average of \dots persons per square mile, gives us a very imperfect picture. If we take into account that \dots of the inhabitants are concentrated in four or five towns, it may be seen to approximate how sparsely populated \dots the region as a whole, with except the \dots who live in the towns near the Indian slopes, we arrive at an approximate basis of \dots 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 Sibunday in the high valley, where the

Section also rises and at La ¹, on the
Cajon and River, centre of the noxious ^{the} ^{at} ^{does} ^{not} ^{form}
rubber company known as the ^{an} ^{integral} ^{part} ^{of} ^{the} ^{Apurimac}, there
should also be mentioned the forest zone of Arava
esaca on the Cajon ^{at} ^{the} ^{height} ^{of} ^{about} ^{one} ^{thousand} ^{feet}
between feet hundred and one thousand pro-
mises.

Poland is to ^{her} the East, to its great
European wilderness, where the sun
shines the rising sun.

A land of boundless forests and ^{untold} ~~uncounted~~ ~~forests~~
and watercourses, it has as yet ^{not} been
touched by man. God has endowed it with a
jungle so deep and ^{low} rivers so studded with swift 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 ^{at times} gain a foothold,
it has been as passing as a ripple on the water
that yearly swell to flood the woods.

^{It is but the world from that one we know.}
One herd of the Papuans, this stretch of land
is not a store house of untold riches and wealth, as
civilised man understands ^{imagined} wealth. Its very Nature
is, as it were, its wealth, for there are ~~few spots~~ ^{scarcely} in the
world where timelessness so wholly

Neither is it the "green hell" it has been called. Neither
were we to call it a green paradise, for what is the
paradise of man, but that we had a glimpse of the
paradise of God.

You will not think that I am being too
I am not a poet, but I am a man of the world.

"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*
Caapi 25258
p. 19

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

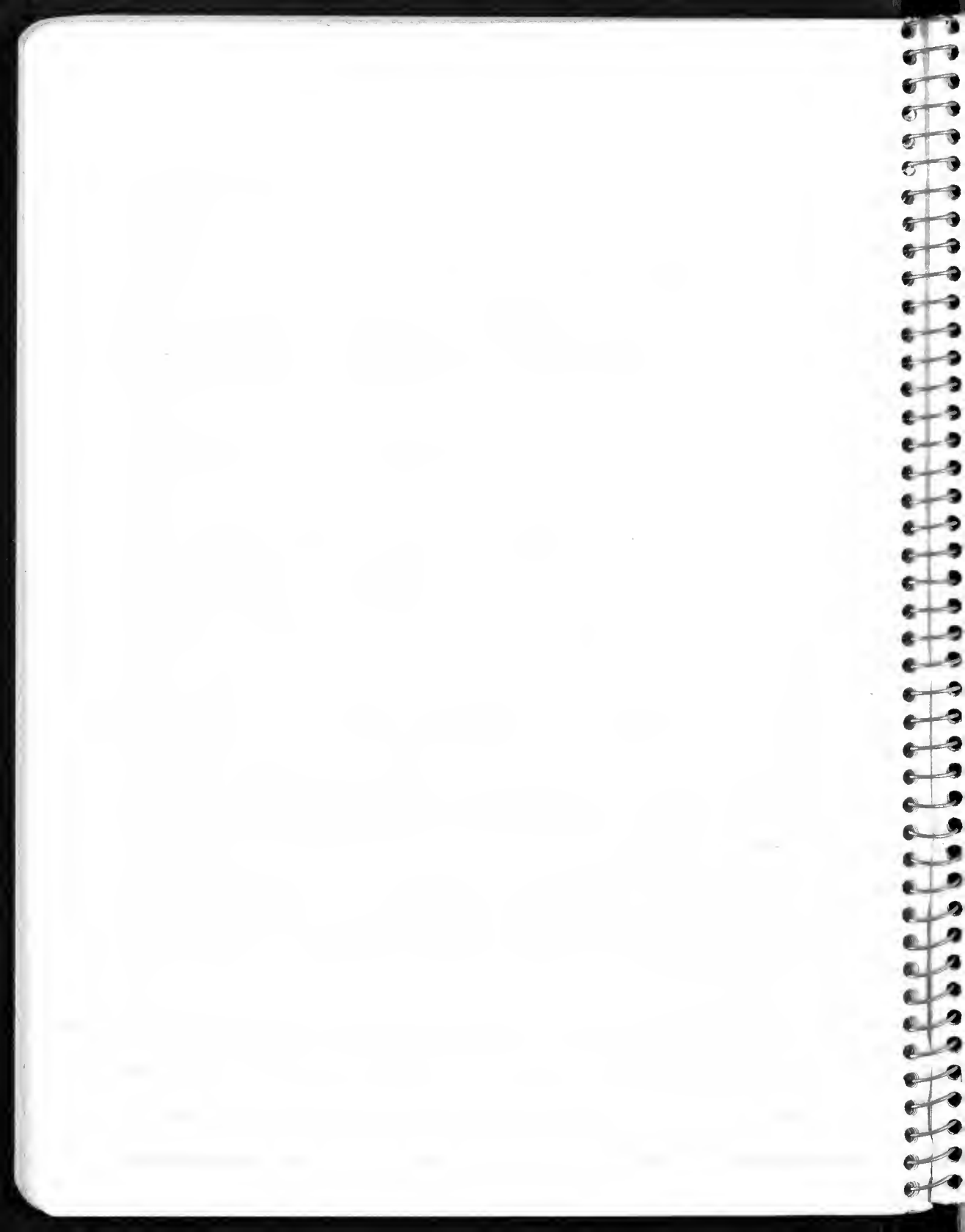
Send for copy Ministerio de
Agricultura, Centro Nacional
de Invernadero y Postgrado
Agropecuaria, Rio Piedras
Puerto Rico, R. de I.

Wascollin

La télépathie (Paris) chap. 4
(1923)

Veatch A. C.
Quits to Boylston N.Y.
Doran Co.
(1917) 335 pp

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



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Here parking

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Trujillo

Elizir Medina

"Monografía sobre el río
río Amazónico" Bogota 1933

Monografía sobre el río Amazónico
(1540-1933) Bogota

Medina, Toribio

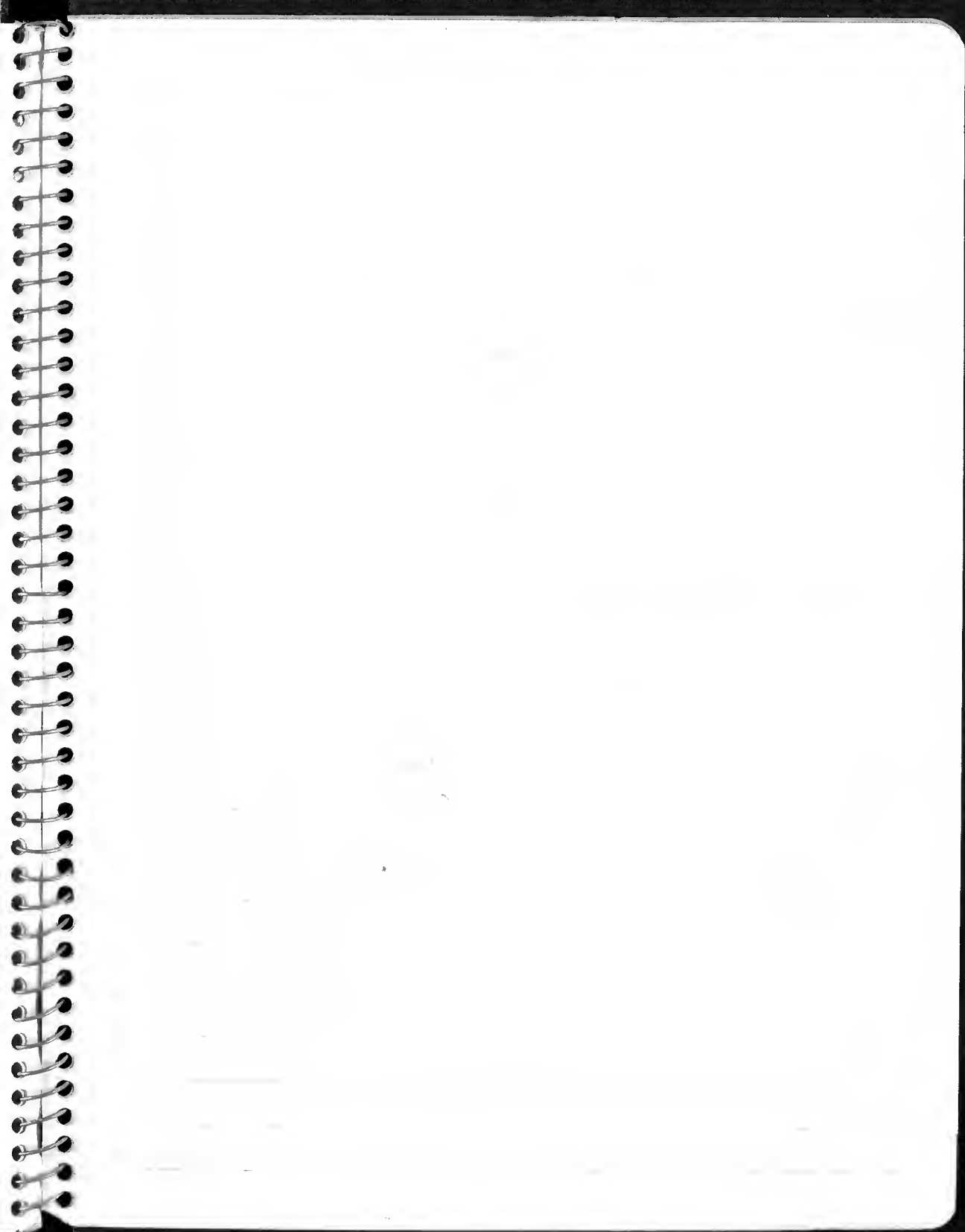
"The discovery of the Amazons according to the
account of the Fr. Gaspar de Carvajal"
Am. Geogr. Soc. Spec. Publ. #17 (1934)

Medina y Rojas, Francisco

1847. "Exploración que el Sr. D. Francisco
Medina y Rojas hizo desde el norte de la Am. del Sur hacia el Sur
occidental, entrando por las bocas del Ucayali
hasta las bocas del Ucaiyali, bajada del Ucayali
hasta el Atlántico (Brasil)"

Medina, Joaquín 1905

Memoria del Sr. D. Joaquín Medina
(Bogotá)



7
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A. 1

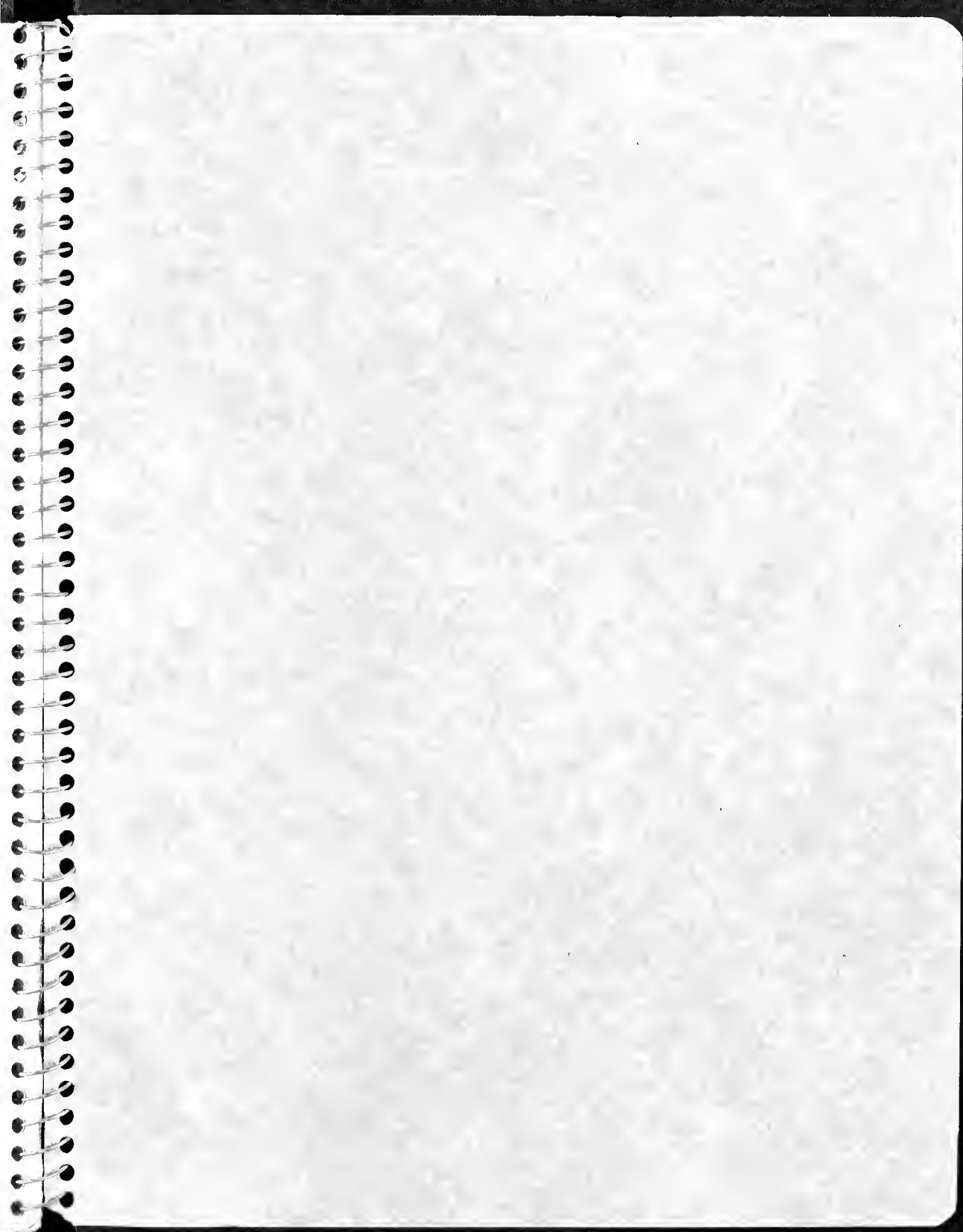


TABLA DE MULTIPLICAR

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	=	1.60934	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	GRAMOS
GRAMO	=	0.03527	ONZ.
KILDGRAMO	=	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.	GALDN 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				