

(Historia de las Misiones de los Llanos de Casanare y los rios Orinoco y Meli, escrita en el Año de 1736, por el padre Juan Rivero de la Campana de Jesus, Bogota, 1883, Capitulo xvi. The place and nations to which were sent our first missionaries, pp. 54 and 55.)

It is clear from this quotation that Alvarado interpreted for *lepra* the *carate* of Tunebos, with as great ease as Padre Rivero said that the disease (*Carate*) is a kind of leprosy, with blue and white spots. The place occupied by the Tunebos corresponds entirely, in the relation of Padre Rivero, with the population to which Alvarado refers. At once there is wanting not the least doubt of that when he says: "The nation Tunebo stand favored naturally with leprosy, of which they are entirely covered." It refers to *carate*, which is the same disease which Padre Rivero encountered in that nation.

2. According to the opinion of Dr. Carrasquilla, leprosy among savage Indians never existed. He adduces (for Dr. Polakowsky) several things. Now, leprosy does not exist among savage tribes or half-civilized, which are without contact with Europeans, or their descendants, or simply in commercial relations very restricted. He cites, among others, the vast peninsula inhabited by the Naturals to the north-east on the Atlantic coast. The eastern region, known by the name of Llanos de Casanare y San Martin, vast plains which extend to the eastern branch of the Cordilleras of the Colombian Andes, bathed by the affluents of the Orinoco and the Amazon, where exist some savage tribes and remains of ancient populations, half-submitting natives, without having among them any vestige of the existence of *lepra*: the hydrographic pit of the Opon, affluent of the Magdalena, where likewise are preserved some savage tribes exempt of said diseases.

3. The first case of real leprosy occurred in the person of the Conqueror of Colombia, Jimenez de Quesada.

Speaking privately with Mr. Polakowsky, on the existence of leprosy in America before the conquest, I said to him that in my conception that disease was absolutely unknown, and that it had been imported by the Spaniards, when they came to the discovery of these countries. In support of my opinion I said to him, that Don Gonzalez Jimenez de Quesada, the conqueror of the New Kingdom of Grenada, which constitutes to-day the Republic of Colombia, and the founder of its capital, Santa Fe de Bogota, was the first leper who had it, of which there is any notice in the territories of the Republic.

"In the notice of the 'Memoria sobre la lepra Griega en Colombia,' which I presented to the Conference of Berlin, I said: I had intended for this memoir numerous documents which I had put together, on the introduction, propagation, and extension which