

## Werk

**Titel:** Geography made easy

**Autor:** Morse, Jedidiah

**Verlag:** Hall

**Ort:** Boston

**Jahr:** 1791

**Kollektion:** Itineraria; Nordamericana

**Digitalisiert:** Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen

**Werk Id:** PPN247653810

**PURL:** <http://resolver.sub.uni-goettingen.de/purl?PPN247653810>

**OPAC:** <http://opac.sub.uni-goettingen.de/DB=1/PPN?PPN=247653810>

**LOG Id:** LOG\_0045

**LOG Titel:** Paragua

**LOG Typ:** chapter

## Terms and Conditions

The Goettingen State and University Library provides access to digitized documents strictly for noncommercial educational, research and private purposes and makes no warranty with regard to their use for other purposes. Some of our collections are protected by copyright. Publication and/or broadcast in any form (including electronic) requires prior written permission from the Goettingen State- and University Library.

Each copy of any part of this document must contain there Terms and Conditions. With the usage of the library's online system to access or download a digitized document you accept the Terms and Conditions.

Reproductions of material on the web site may not be made for or donated to other repositories, nor may be further reproduced without written permission from the Goettingen State- and University Library.

For reproduction requests and permissions, please contact us. If citing materials, please give proper attribution of the source.

## Contact

Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen  
Georg-August-Universität Göttingen  
Platz der Göttinger Sieben 1  
37073 Göttingen  
Germany  
Email: [gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de](mailto:gdz@sub.uni-goettingen.de)

tirely free from all kinds of ravenous beasts, poisonous animals and vermin ; not even so much as a fly is to be found here. The soil is extremely fertile, being watered with numberless little rivulets from the mountains. It produces in the greatest abundance, apples, pears, plumbs, peaches, quinces, apricots, almonds, olives, grapes, cocoa nuts, figs, &c. It abounds in gold, silver and lead mines, and the rivers themselves roll on golden sands. But their staple commodity is cattle ; they have them in such abundance, as frequently to cast the flesh into the rivers, reserving the hides, tallow and tongues for exportation.

*History, Inhabitants, &c.*] The Spaniards made several attempts to reduce this country, but with no great success till the year 1541, when they built the capital St. Jago, now the residence of the Spanish Governor, and a Bishop's see ; and afterwards Coquimbo, Concepcion, and Baldivia. The natives are remarkable for wit, fortitude and patience ; and the Spaniards to this day have never been able to subdue them ; they continue still masters of part of the inland country. There have lately been some formidable insurrections against the Spaniards by the natives, which have greatly alarmed the Spanish court.

## PARAGUA OR LA PLATA.

Length <sup>miles.</sup> 1500 } between { 12° and 37° South Latitude.  
Breadth 1000 } { 50° and 75° West Longitude.

**B**OUNDED north, by Amazonia ; east, by Brazil ; south, by Patagonia ; west, by Peru and Chili.

*Rivers and Mountains.*] This country, besides an infinite number of small rivers, is watered by three principal ones, which united near the sea, form the famous Rio de la Plata, or Plate river, and which annually overflow their banks, and, on their recess, leave them enriched with a slime, that produces great plenty of whatever is committed to it. This river, where it unites with the ocean, is 150 miles broad. At 100 miles

miles from its mouth, a ship in the middle of the channel cannot be seen from either shore ; and at Buenos Ayres, 100 miles still further back, one cannot discern the opposite shore. There are no mountains of consequence here, excepting that remarkable chain which divides South-America, called the Andes.

*Climate, Soil and Produce.*] This country consists of extensive plains, 300 leagues over, except on the east, where it is separated by high mountains from Brazil. La Plata is a most desirable climate, and one of the most fruitful countries in the world. The cotton and tobacco produced here, with the herb called Paragua, which is peculiar to this country, would alone be sufficient to form a flourishing commerce. There are here also several gold and silver mines.

*Chief Towns.*] BUENOS AYRES, the capital of La Plata, is the most considerable sea-port town in South-America. It is situated on the south side of the river La Plata, 200 miles from the mouth of it. The river is upwards of 20 miles broad at this place. From this town a great part of the treasure of Chili and Peru is exported to Old Spain. The natives of Tacuman are said to have wooden houses built on wheels, which they draw from place to place as occasion requires.

*History and Religion.*] The Spaniards first discovered this country in the year 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres in 1535. Most of the country is still inhabited by the native Americans. The Jesuits have been indefatigable in their endeavours to convert the Indians to the belief of their religion, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, and have met with surprizing success. It is said that above 340,000 families, several years ago, were subject to the Jesuits, living in obedience, and an awe bordering on adoration, yet procured without any violence or constraint. In 1767, the Jesuits were sent out of America, by royal authority, and their subjects were put upon the same footing with the rest of the country.