

busied himself in exploring the Winds, considering and
 admiring their natures, and the several parts from
 whence they took their rise, especially with the
 setting of the currents, from the Atlantic to the
 Mediterranean Ocean. The Westerly Winds, which
 often, as well as the Levant, Blow several Days
 together from the Gulph much amuzing him.
 From this he entertained some notions, That
 there might be new Lands and Places discovered
 Westward of the Sun, and the Ne plus ultra
 could not confine his Thoughts. He also at that
 time, being of a solid judgment in the use of
 Charts and Maps, then very much in Vogue, and
 the Portuguese, who at that time, had the
 start in Navigation from all other people, being
 busied in finding a Way by the South Sea to
 the East Indies; not contented to go by Sea way,
 he went himself in Person a Voyage with them.
 After his return to Lisbon he marry'd to the
 widow of one Perestrello, who was Discoverer of
 Porto Santo & Madera where he settle himself, and
where an accident hapned which Francis Lopez
de Gomese or Gomera relates thus. "That a master
 of a Ship whose Name & Country lies Buried in
 Oblivion (though some would have him to be

MS
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 no. 1

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" of Spain, (some an Andalusian or Biscayan) &
" other Portuguese Trading to the Canaries and
" Greenish Isle was surprised by a hideous Tempest
" from the East, which hurried him tolens Tolens
" through dreadful Waves, where at last he
" found himself engaged upon a Western Coast
" altogether unknown. The Storm ceasing, without
" making any further discoveries, made his way
" homeward and at last landed in the Haven
" of Madera; all his Crew but three and himself,
" through Hardship, want, and the long Voyage having
" perished: himself dangerously sick was carried
" into Columbus his House, where lying on his
" Death Bed he bequeathed to Columbus his Maps,
" Journals, and other Observations of his unfortunate
" Voyage".

Columbus, being by these Papers more
confirmed than ever in his Opinion of a New
World in the West, declared what he very believed
to the States of Genoa. But they looked upon
him a vain Idle Fellow; yet Columbus being
full of his great Project, would not be satisfied
or set down quiet, altho' he was so slighted
and scornfully rejected; but addressed himself
to the King of Portugal, where they received him
Spending

5

Spending long time with Dilatory answers to no effect. The opinion of an whole Court of Expert Navigators having thrown his Proposals out as a Chimera or meer Fancy. Soon after, in the year 1488, Columbus sends his Brother Bartholomew to England to Induce King Henry the 7th to be the fitter of him out for the undertaking, but was taken Prisoner by the way and lying long ere he got his Releasement, made Columbus uneasy at such Delays therefore Applies himself to Isabella then Queen to Ferdinand King of Spain; who being influenced by her Confessor Luigi di St. Angelo in favour of his Project, Pawned her jewels to Equip Columbus; for Ferdinand having long Wars with the Moors had much Reduced his Country & Impoverisht his Treasure, but the Wars being finished and the Queen adhering to his Project together with Assistance of Alfonso Mendotis and Alfonso Quintavilla, both great Ministers of State under Ferdinand & Isabel, obtained so much at last as to get seventeen Thousand Ducates to Defray the Charge of the undertaking, & a Hundred and Twenty Soldiers besides Seamen to assist him in two Ships, and one Pinnace, Thus supplied, he set sail from Cadiz, upon

upon the Kings Account, the 4th of August
 Ann. 1492, and first reached the Canary Islands
 and from thence steering South West, the Wind
 in 33 days scarce varying one Point, But though
 the Weather proved so good and the Wind
 blew so constant, yet his men were not
 satisfied, but grew very uneasy & mutinies,
 crying that Columbus was guilty of all their
 Deaths; For (said they after they had lost
 sight of the Canaries so many days & nothing
 approaching but Sea & Sky) Who can hope
 for any success or happy conclusion of so
 Desperate a Voyage so rashly undertaken,
 and found now so full of eminent danger,
 but he bore with all this murmuring of his
 men and gave them good words; Endured
 much Pain + + + + +
 Labour & Constant Watching himself + + + + +
 Threatened with no less than Murder, at last
 to this Agreement, that after sailing + + + + +
 days more, no Land were discovered + + + + +
 by these means, he kept his men from mutining;
 and at length discovered some Birds afterwards
 some Land Herbs & Fruits in the sea & some
 after Saint Salvador or Guanahani one of the
Lucail

His devoted
 writing torn
 away.

Luciae or Bahama Islands: On the 12th of October,
 and on the 15th he came to the North side, of
 Hispaniola or Haytin. This Hispaniola or Little
 Spain as Columbus named it is one of the
 Islands called De Barlovento, by which are
 understood Porto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica and
 Hispaniola. Here his Best Ship was bulged
 upon a Rock, on which they had all
 Perished, had it not been flat on the top,
 so that the men were saved by the other
 Vessel & Boats & got safe on Hispaniola, and
 what he transacted & happened to them in that
 Island would make a small Volume of its self,
 & our designe is to bring him to Jamaica as
 soon as we can: We shall only Recite Briefly
 his returning from thence (without discovering
 Jamaica) to Spain, where he was Received with
 great joy: King Ferdinand making him Admiral
 of the Sea, & sends his Brother Bartholomew
 Governor of Haytin now called Hispaniola.
 The Gold and many other things of Value which
 Columbus brought from Hispaniola with
 successful Voyage he made in seven Months
 and Eleven Days, for he went from Cadiz the
 4th of August 1492, on the 15th of October he
 Sailed

Landed on Hispaniola, Sailed from thence the 4th of January and Arrived at Lisbon the 4th of March, and on the 18th of the same month at Palos in Spain in the same year; this encouraged the King to send away a second time, and suddenly before any could expect it, Built 14 Stout Carvels and 3 Frigots & Com-manned them with 1200 Soldiers besides a great Number of Artificers of all sorts with their Wives and Children freighting them with Horse, Swine, Goats, Cattle for breed, all sorts of European Corn to sow, Fruit, Trees & Vines to Plant, and some Priests to Instruct & Convert the Natives to the Christian Religion:

The 2nd of September Anno 1493 they set sail from Cadiz and Anchored before Ferres one the Canary Islands & came on the 21st Amongst the Caribby Islands, where he dropt Anchor before one which he called Dominico but finding it desolate, set sail & steering forward discovered several other Islands most of which were Inhabited by Cannibals in those days and he gave those Islands the Names of Guadalupe, Montserrat, Rodoudo, St. Martin, Santa Cruz, St. Johns &c. & so to Hispaniola

Columbus' Second Voyage to Hispaniola.

a second time and coming to the Fort he had
 Built there he found it Demolished & the
 Spaniards Dead that he had left. The Indians
 told him, that so soon as he had sailed for
 Spain mortal Quarrels and Discords arise
 about Gold & Women, each of the Spaniards
 pretending to Barter for Gold for himself, and
 to take as many, and what women he
 pleased, without being satisfied with what
 was thought reasonable, and Alloted them
 by the Cacique, the Indian Captain or King,
 they having several of them in the Island; and
 that some of them had attempted to be
 Master of the Mines, where one Casnapo a
Cacique had killed most of them, & came
 and burnt the Fort that Columbus had
 Built the remainder flying were drowned
 & Perished; after Columbus's Return to Hispaniola
 he went to Discover the South side of Cuba,
 thinking that to be the Continent & not an
 Island, but he was deceived & by which

The time means he first Discovered Jamaica. He was
 when Jamaica was first Discovered. Discovers in the other Isles that in Jamaica
 was first was Gold, wherefore he went Towards it, and
 Discovered. Discovered it on Sunday the 3rd of May 1494.
 and

and on Monday the next day, He came thither, where He found a great Number of Canoes and Armed Inhabitants who had better Understanding than those of other Islands, and who opposed His Landing; But upon His attacking them & Wounding some of them with His Gun the rest yielded, and were peaceable but I do not finde that He made any Attempts at this time to settle it or to Leave any of His People upon it, but Coasted along the North side of it and was extremely pleased, saying that it had surpassed any Island he had yet seen, for Verdure, Fertility & Provisions, which He judged to come from its being Watered with Showers drawn thither by the Woods, which He had observed to produce the Like in the Canaries & Madera before their being Cleared of Trees the same opinion was Boiedo & others.

Boiedo
 Col. c: 48
 Lincoln: Deser:
 America:
 Col. c: 104
 Martyn.

Columbus meeting with many Disappointments in Hispaniola as Wars with the Natives occasioned by the Spaniards unheard of cruelty, and after a smart Battle with the Indians happend a Hurricane, mist with uncommon Thunder Claps rentng Rocks in pieces, Throwing downe Houses & Trees & 3 of their Ships that

rode

rode in the Harbour broke their new Cables and
 split Against the Rocks: So that the Spaniards
 expected that the Day of Judgment was at hand.
 And the Natives on the other hand ascribed the
 raging of the Heavens to the Spaniards wickedness
 and cruelty to them. The Storm over and the
 air settled Columbus gave orders for building of
 two new Ships there with which in March Anno
 1495 He returned to Spain, where in Medina
 del Campo he gave an Account at the Court
 about the discovered Countries the Riches thereof.
 but Columbus staid not long in Spain before
 He prepared for his 3^d Voyage and in the year
 1498 Admiral Christopher Columbus set sail a Third
 time with 8 Ships from the Haven Barrameda,
 and to shun the French Pyrates which watched
 for the Indian Treasures, He directed his Course
 to Madera, where, coming to an anchor he sent
 six Ships away to Hispaniola, which himself
 afterwards followed with the remaining two,
 steering by the Flemish Islands or Azores, first
 so called from the Flemings the first Planters.
 He dropt Anchor before the City Angra on the
 Isle Perceira after some refreshment there He
 sailed for Hispaniola and had a very dangerous
 and

His 3^d
 Voyage.

and Troublesome Voyage and on the 28th of August Anno 1498 he came to an Anchor before Hispaniola where he found all things in great Confusion, Roldanus Pimenes refused to Follow Christopher Columbus's order and writ Letters to the King of Spain in such he Exceedingly Asperced both the Admiral Christopher Columbus and his Brother Bartholomew the Governour, who were not lack on the other hand to give an Account by Letters to the Court of Spain of the horrid Villanies & Cruelties to the Indians perpetrated by this Pimenes, and desired aid, that so great an Offender might receive Conduign Punishment.

Whilst these Contests were disputing Amongst the Spaniards the Indians came down upon them & Bartholomew Columbus the Governour had many daingerous Battles with them many men killed on both sides and it was three months before the Spaniards Conquered the Indians. And here I must take Notice of the Errors of some who would have Columbus to have settled & peopled the Island of Jamaica in this his Third Voyage, Affirming that After he had been to Discover the Continent, he met with very Contrary Winds & Currents so that he was forced

forced to come to this Island of Jamaica, which is
 very True but only mistaken in time for. This
 happened after his 4th Voyage to Hispaniola which
 was in 1504 and comes nearer to Herrera's account
 who sayeth that the first Colony that the
 Spaniards Planted in the Island of Jamaica
 was in 1509, and Columbus's 3rd Voyage was in
 1498 so that in all Probability this Island was
 not attempted to be settled by the Spaniards
 until after Columbus's 4th Voyage which was in 1504
 and for confirmation, I shall recite the
 following account of a Certain Author who is
 very Particular of the 4th Voyage of Columbus, and
 Begins sayeth he: That the great and worthy
 Services of these two Excellent Brothers deserving
 Statues and Trophies of Honour & Monuments never
 to be demolished, who had found out after so
 many Incredible Ages a New World Richer than
 the old, yet could not escape the Aspersing
 Calumination of malicious Persons by whom they
 lost their whole interest & Credit in the Spanish
 Court & quite out of Favour with his Prince,
 who by their Insinuations at Court of the
 great gain in Governing those distant Rich
 Places, that every one studied no less than
 to

to get a Commission to go Commander to the West Indies, to make up his Mouth & become suddenly Rich. The First of which was one Francisco Bombadilla sent with full Commission to succeed Columbus in Hispaniola where, so soon as Landing, but he exercised the Extremity of his Authority, and seizing the Admiral Christopher & his Brother Bartholomew Columbus fettered their Hands and Feet and put them on board on two several Ships for Spain, where so soon as arrived, but the King, not altogether forgetting former good service, commanded them to be unmanacled, and instead of a Prison order a Retinue to wait on them to his Court where they were well entertained Three Years, but they being active persons & weary of so long repose, got a Grant to make farther discoveries and set forth the Ninth of May Anno 1504 with 4 Sail well Equipt from Cadiz and had a Fair Passage from thence to Hispaniola, where began the Storm (for Bombadilla, who had by the Kings Commission severally treated Christ: the Admiral & his Brother Bartholomew the Governour as afores mentioned) would not suffer him, though reconciled to

his 4th Voyage
at which time
he passed
Jamaica.

to The King, so much as to Land and There refresh
 themselves & Their men & so was forced to steer
 on upon his New Discoveries of Veragua & other
 Places, where a Hurricane, & Distress of Weather sunk
 two of his Vessels, the other two standing of to sea
 escaped Bilging, but so Shaken & worm eaten &
 leaky, & Having to shift abundance of Water,
 they were resolved to put in at Jamaica where
 he soon fell into additional Distress many of his
 men were dead, some sick and other mutined.
 For Francisco Poreio one of his Chief Commanders
 deserted him and with another Party of his Sea-
 men went to Hispaniola which the Inhabiting
 Indians of Jamaica observing was resolved to
 starve Columbus & the few men left with him,
 which had not Columbus staved off by a handsome
 * Which made Invention, they had completed their designe.*

him with the
 following Letter.

Columbus his Letter to the King of Spain,
 when in Jamaica in 1503.

St/
 Diego Mendez, & the Papers I send by him
 will shew Your Highness, what Rich Mines of Gold,
 I

I have Discovered in Veragua, and how I intended
to have left my Brother at River Belen, If the
Judgments of Heaven & the Greatest Misfortune
of the World had not prevented it, However
its sufficient your Highness & Successors will
have the Glory & Advantages of all, and that
the full discovery & Settlement, is reserved for
happier persons then the unfortunate Columbus,
If God be so Mercifull to me, as to bring
Mendez for Spain, I doubt not, but he will
make your Highness, & my Great Master under-
stand, that this will not only be a Castle, &
Law, but a Discovery of a World of Subjects,
Lands & Wealth, greater then Mans unbounded
Fancy, could ever Comprehend, or Avarice itself
Covet, But neither he this Paper, or the Tongue
of Mortall Man can Express the Anguish, &
Afflictions of my Mind & Body, nor the Misery
& Dangers, of my Son, Brother & Friends for
here already we have been above Six Months
Lodged on the Open Decks of our Ships, that are
Run on Shoare, & lashed together, those of my
Men that were well, have mutined, under Torres
or Poreis of Seville, my friends that were faithful,
are most sick & dying, we have Destroyed the
Indians

more off

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Indians Provisions, so they doe abandon us all,
Therefore are like to Perish by Hunger, and these
Miseries are accompanied with so many agravating
Circumstances, that renders me the most wretched
Object of Misfortune, This would I shall ever see,
As if the Displeasure of Heaven, seconded the
Enemy of Spain, and would punish as Criminall
those undertakings & Discoveries, that former Ages
would have Acknowledged, as Destinyes, & Meritorious.
Good Heaven & you Holy Saints, that dwell in it let
the King Don: Fernando and my Illustrous M^{ro} Do^{na}
Isabella know, that I am the most miserable man
Living, and that my zeal for their Service & Interest
hath brought me to it, for its Impossible to Live
and have Afflictions equall to mine, I see & with
horror apprehend my owne (and for my sake)
these unfortunate & deserving Peoples Destruction,
Alas Pity & Justice are retired, to their scourges
above, and its a Crime to have done, or be Promised
too much, as my misery makes my Life a Burthen
to myself, For I fear the Empty Tytles of Perpetuall
Vice Roy, and Admiral, render me Obnoxious to the
Spanish Nation. Its visible enough how all Methods
are made use of to cut the Thread which is
breaking, for I am in my cadent Age and loaded
with

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With insupportable Pains of the Gout and an
now Languishing & Expiring, with that and other
Infirmities, among Savages, where I have neither
Medicines or Provisions for the Body, Priests or
Sacrament for the Soul, my Men mutining, my
brother, my son, and those that are faithful,
sick, starving & Dying, the Indians have
abandon'd us, and your Grace of St. Domingo
Obando, has sent rather to see if I am Dead,
than to succour us, or carry me a Live Home,
for his Boate neither Delivered a Letter, or Spoke,
or would receive any from us, so I conclude
your Highness' Officers intend here my Voyages
and Life shall End. O Blessed Mother of God,
that Compassionates the Miserable & Opprest,
why did not Cruell Bombadillas or Bonadilla
Kill me, when he Robbed me, and my Brother
of our dear Purchased Gold, and send us for Spain
in Chains, without Searing, Tryall, Crime or
Shadow of one, these Chains are all the
Treasures I have, and shall be buried with me,
If I chance to have a Coffin or a Grave, for
I would have the Remembrance of soe unjust
and Tragick an Account Dye with me, and
for the Glory of the Spanish name be Eternally
forgott.

forgott. Had been so (O blessed Virgin). Obando had
 not then forced us to be Dying 10 or 12 months
 and to Perish by Malice, as great as our misfortunes
 O let it not bring a further Infamy on the
Castillian name, nor let ages to come know,
 there were Wretches so vile in this, that thought
 to recommend themselves to God: Fernando
 by Destroying unfortunate & Miserable
 Christopher Colon; not for his Crimes, but for
 his Pretences for Discovering & Giving Spain a
 New World. It was you O Heavens that Inspired
 and conducted me to it; Doe you there fore weep for
 me, and shew Pity, Let the Earth & Every Soul in
 it, that Loves justice or Mercy, Weep for me. And
 you O Glorified Saints of God, that know my
 Innocency, and see my sufferings, have mercy.
 If this Present Age is too Envious, or Obdurate
 to weep for me, surely those that are to be Borne
 will doe it, when they are told, Christopher
 Colon with his own Fortune, the Hazard of his
 own and Brothers Lives, with little or no
 Expence to the Crown of Spain, In 20 years &
 4 Voyages Rendred Greater Services, then ever Mortal
 man did to Prince or Kingdom, yet was made
 Perish (without being Charged with the Least
 Crime),

Crime), Poor and Miserable, all but his Chains, being taken from him, so that he that gave Spain another World had rather in that, was it a Cottage for himself. Oh Wretched Family: But should Heaven still persecute me, and seem Displeas'd with what I have done, as if the Discovery of this World be fatal to the old World, and as a Punishment bring my Life in this Miserable Place to its fatal Period; Yet doe you O good Angels (you that succour the oppress'd & Innocent) bring this Paper to my Great Mistress, she knows how much I have done, and will believe what I suffer, for her Glory and Service, and will be so just & Pious, as not to let the Sons & Brothers of him that has brought to Spain Immense Riches, and added to it vast & unknown Kingdoms & Empires want Bread or Lie on Almshouses (if she Lives), will consider Cruelty & Ingratitude, will provoke Heaven, & the Wealth I have discovered, will stir up all Mankind to revenge & Rapine, so that the Nation may chance to suffer hereafter. For what Envious, Malicious & ungrateful People doe now.

And Columbus must have been starved and Perished had he not staved it off by a handsome Invention; They had Completed Their designe.

His Invention was this, He told the Indians That he was the off Spring of the Moon, and if they refused to supply his Want; The Moon in Vindication of her son, would Punish Them, by spoiling what ever they had Planted or sowed, & that this would prove True They should know by a Sign, That on such a Night - viz: the 29 of February 1504 (Sayeth the Author that would have it his 3^d Voyage which is a Contradiction in its self for that was in 1498 about six years before) but to returne - Sayeth Columbus that on the aforesaid Night the Moon would rise in her full Glory, but would soon look Red and afterwards, by degrees would loose a great Part of her light & look Black, which so hapned being Eclipsed, as he could well Prognosticate; The Indians Seeing the Prediction fullfilled, They supplied him with all Necessarys, Desiring he would intercede for them & Promise to fight their Enemies. This he engaged to do, and came to them at the time when he knew the Eclipse was to End, Saying his Prayers were Granted.

Granted. This Story is the more Authentick
 Because the Author (one Hernandez) who was
 Col. Galvanos There present with his Father, Poreis mentioned
 & Oviedo before, that Deserted him not able to keep the
 Cr: Cap. 49. Sea with his small boats resolved to surprise
 one of Columbus's Ships that lay before Jamaica,
 But Columbus so much prevented him, that
 meeting him in his return, after a hot Dispute
 made him his Prisoner, but Columbus's misfortune
 did not end here, for the vessels which he
 fought in soon after sunk, and no ship in
 Jamaica to carry him from thence, at last
 he agreed with some Indian Fishermen to carry
Didaco Mendoza to St. Dominica to hire two vessels
 to carry him back to Spain, which designe taking
 effect, he arrived there in safety, where, after
 he had refreshed himself at the Spanish Court,
 after his long and unfortunate voyage, he fell
 sick, and died on the 8th of May 1506, and left one
 of his sons Didacus Colymbus his son Governor of
 Dominica, & now we have done with Columbus we
 will proceed to the settling of the Island by the
 Spaniards:

Don Diego Colonus or Columbus a son of
 Christopher Columbus was the first that was
 constituted

Constituted Governor of this Island & had the Title of Duke of Veragua, who sent Juan de Riquelme, some call him Syubello, Commander, who upon his first arrival here committed such horrid Cruelties & Massacres, that five Thousand Inhabitants were in a short time reduced to less than 300, says Barth: De las Casas, Bishop of Chiapa who add that they roasted some of the Natives a live, Tore others in pieces by Dogs, besides other barbarous methods which would strike one with horror to read. Luyti says the Spaniards Destroyed 60000 of the Natives in a few Years nor were they free from Civil War amongst themselves which first began in this Island. Hugh Linschot writes that the Antient Natives of this Island were a subtle & sharp witted People, Skilful in Handicrafts, and expert in Warlike affairs above all the Americans besides.

We shall now begin with the Townes that were Built by the Spaniards in this Island. and first-

The Townes first Built by the Spaniards in the Island of Jamaica.

Ogilby in his History of America p. 340 sayeth, that the Spaniards first Built in Jamaica The Town of Mellilla which Distiking removed to Cristana & finding that unhealthy Built a very Fair Town first called Sevilla afterwards St. Jago de la Vega Consisting of about 1700 Houses 2 Churches, 2 Chappels & an Abbey, being the Chief if not the only Seat of the Spaniards before the English took it.

Here Ogilby committs a very great Error for Sevilla & St. Jago de la Vega were two different Townes, one the North the other on the South as the following Discourse will Demonstrate.

The same Mistake Laet makes from whom he borrowed it.

Herrera sayeth that in his time Jamaica had Three Cities viz. Sevilla on the North Coast, Mellilla on the same Coast 14 Leagues East, and Cristana on the South Coast 14 Leagues from Sevilla.

Laet Says That Mellila was The first Town Built by Columbus, but when the English took the Island there was no remains to be found of it, Therefore we will trye whether it is possible to make out the Places where it was Built.

Verreia sayeth That Mellila was on the same Coast with Sevilla which was on the North side of the Island 14 Leagues East. — Now I am Doubtfull whether he hath not mistook East for West, This Mistake might occasion the same in St. Hans Sloans Introduction to his Natural History of Jamaica page the 4th on the same side of the Island about 11 Leagues to the East of Sevilla was Melilla.

Now here what Blome sayeth in his Present State of His Majesties Isles and Territories in America page 8. Neguil in the Extream Westerly Point, is a good Harbour very convenient and sufficiently secure to the Windwards: In this Harbour Men of War do often Ply when they look for the Return of the Spanish Ships, and not far from thence, a little to the North West, was seated the old Town of Melilla founded by Columbus as he had suffered Ship Wreck there such was the first place the Spaniards settled

settled at, but afterwards deserted it again. I cannot tell where he had this from unless he took it out of Speed who sayeth in his Description of Jamaica, That Point Reguil is a good Harbour for the secure riding of Ships, North East of which sayeth he lives the Old Town of Melilla, and further sayeth That Melilla, The first Place of Settlement of the Spaniards in This Island lies on the North West Part, Built by Columbus in his return from Veraqua (as we have mentioned before) put in here to mend & recruit his Ships &c. but afterwards the Spaniards Disliking the Situation of Melilla removed to Cristana on the South West. By these Accounts that Melilla must be to Westward of Sevilla (that being about the North part of the Island) Instead of the East as Herrera or somebody sayeth for him it did: Then the next is to Consider how far West it was off from Sevilla, Herrera sayeth 14 Leagues others 11, now allowing Melilla 14 Leagues or 32 Miles to the West of Sevilla, This Towne must be situated about Mantega Bay near the Place former Called Spanish Quarters beyond Kethens Point & not far from Orange River about Midway from North East from Point Reguil

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to the City of Seville on the North.

Prístana the great Town that comes under our Consideration is as difficult a Place there being no Remains of it to be found any more than of Melilla.

Herrera sayeth that Prístana was on the South Coast towards the West Part of the Island 14 Leagues from Seville which the Spaniards removed to from Melilla.

Blome & Boone I take to have it from Speed sayeth that Prístā: situated upon the South Sea there are many Rocks, amongst these Banks, some Isles; as Serravilla (He means Sereimilla) Eucitovene, and Serrana, where Augustin Pedro Serrana lost his Vessel & saved only himself, and here in a lonesome and solitary condition spent Three years without any Company, after which another Mariner, who was likewise shipwrecked upon the Coast, and saved none but himself bore him Company for four years longer. Speed sayeth the very same words without any addition only that the Spaniards removed from Melilla to Prístana and from thence afterwards to another more healthfull place where they
Built

Built a fair City by the name of St. Jago de la Vega: St. Anns saith that either this Place or Old Harbour were called formerly Cristan, which could not be for the following Reasons, for they removed from Cristan to St. Jago de la Vega 2^d it is said that Serrano Rocks lyes right against Cristan whch must be to Leeward or Westward of Point Pedro therefore could not be Old Harbour which lyes but 12 Miles from St. Jago de la Vega it must also lye much within Land because Herrera who lived in the time when these Towns or Cities were standing saith that Cristana was South Westerly 14 Leagues from Sevilla or 32 Miles by this Calculation we cannot Point out any other Place than St. Santa Cruz which was about the Head of Black River where the English found an Old Spanish Settlement & this to the Westward of Point Pedro and about 32 Miles South Westerly from St. Anns where Sevilla stood. if any body can give a more Probable Conjecture of the Situation of these Towns I will submit.

The following Towns, There is no room to doubt of their Situation: And first of

Sevilla

I should think Herrera that Lived in the
time

time when these Towns were standing and who
 I finde gives the Truest Account of them and
 that mistake of Melilla being 14 Leagues to
 the East of Sevilla Instead of 14 Leagues to the
 West of it was some others mistake and not
 his. He sayeth that in his time Jamaica
 had Three Cities viz: Sevilla, Melilla or Mellila
 and Pristana, but mentions not a word of
 St. Jago De la Vega, which makes me think it
 was built after his time. He also sayeth
 He can give no account of the Town of La Vega
 from which Columbus and his Posterity had the
 Title of Dukes, I must Confess I do not know
 how He should for Instead of the Title of Laysa
 his Title and Posterity, had the Title of Dukes of
 Veragua & De la Vega, a Country upon the main
 Continent joining to Costarica, which Coast was
 discovered first by Christopher Columbus, who in
 Anno 1602 sailing up the River Belen & Veragua
 with Barges took much Gold out of the Mines
 Uira &c. from whence he had his Title*. But
 to Returne to Sevilla who Herrera gives but very
 little account of therefore we must consult
 other Authors, who sayeth that Sevilla was
 the first and biggest Town of any Note Built
 by

* St. Jago de la
 Vega had the
 name from that
 part of his Title
 de la Vega.

by the Spaniards, situate in the North Part of the Island called St Anns, and formerly graced with a stately, both Monastery and Collegiate Church in one whereof Peter Martyr the famous Author of the Historical Decades of the West Indies had been Abbot, invested with Episcopal Jurisdiction.

See His Introduction:
to His Nat: Hist:
of Jamaica
p. 66.

St Anns Sloan who went Physician to His Grace the Lord Duke of Albemarle in 1687 sayeth that when he came to St Anns he observed the Ruins of the Town called Sevilla, among which a Church built by Peter Martyr of Angleria (and not the Peter of Florentine that was in England and so much talk of) This Church was built of a sort of Greenstone (to be had near this City) and Bricks. A Pavement was found two miles from this Church, The City was so large, it had a Fortified Castle, The Walls of Pebbles and Brick, four foot thick, it was and is a good Port (for the Spaniards called it Porto Ruano): There was formerly here one Great Sugar Work, at a pretty distance, the Mill whereof went by Water, which was brought thither. The Acetree of this is to be seen intire at this day. This Town is now Capten Hemmings Plantation. The Church was not finished it was
Twenty

Twenty Paces Broad, and Thirty Paces long. There were two Rows of Pillars within, over the Place where the Altar was to be, were some Carvings under the Ends of the Articles. It was Built of a sort of Stone between Freestone and Marble taken out of a Quarry about a Mile up in the hills; The Houses & Foundations stand for several Miles along & the ground towards the Country is rising. Captain Kemmings told me he sometimes found Pavements under his Caves Three Foot Coverd with Earth, & several times Wells, & sometimes Burial Stones finely cut. There are the Beginnings of a great House called a Monastery, but I suppose the House was designed for The Governour. There were two Coats of Arms lay by, not set up, a Ducal one, and that of a Count, I suppose belonging to Columbus his Family, the Proprietors of the Island, There had been raised a Tower, part Brick and part Hewn Stone, as also several Battlements on it and other lower Buildings not finished, at the church lie several Arched Stones to compleat it which had never been put up, but lay amongst the Caves: The Rows of Pillars within were for the most part plain, It is thought That

that the European Spaniards had been cut off by the Indians, and so the Church left unfinished. When the English took the Island, the Ruins of this City were so overgrown with Wood, that they were all Turned Black, nay, I saw a Mamme, or Basterd Mammee Tree grow within the Walls of the Tower so high, that it must have been a very large Gun could kill a Bird on the top of it, and the most part of the Timber felled of this place when it was Planted was sixty foot or more long. A great many Wells are on this ground. In the Bay under this, is a very fine Harbour, made by a reef running out a great way, able to hold a great many very good Ships. The Arst gate of the Church was very fine work, and stands very Intire, it was seven foot wide, and as high before the Arch began. Over the door in the middle was our Saviours Head with a Crown of Thorns, between two Angels, on the right side a small round figure of some saint with a Knife struck into his Head, on the left the Virgin Mary or Modonna, her Arm Eyed in three places Spanish Fashion. Over the gate,

under

under a Coat of Arms This Inscription —

PETRUS. MARTIR. AB. ANGLERIA. ITALUS. CIVIS.

MEDIOLANEN. PROTHON. APOS. HVIVS. IN SVLE. ABBS.

SENATU. INDICI. CONSILIA RIVS. LIGNEAM. PRIUS.

ÆDEM. BIS. IGNE CONSVMP TAM. LATERICIO. ET QUADRATO

LAPIDE PRIMVS. A. FUNDAMENTIS EXTRUXIT.

The words are entire except Mediolanensis which I have supplied because this Peter Martir, a famous man, wrote himself of Milan. He was the author of the Decades, Epistles, and some other Books which gave him great Reputation in the World. In 1699 I went to St. Ann's and young Captain Hemmings made them clear about the outside of this Church where I found, as St. Hans Sloan mentions the afore-said Inscription which was very entire except the word PRIUS, the P, and the R, only left, and the inside of the Church was grown full of Bushes & Trees. I observed the Stones he spoke of, of the same sort. I observed Coll. George Joy had built him a very neat House not far from this Church who told me he found them in an Old Dugg Quarry in the Woods about a Mile up the Country behind his House, I did very believe the Spaniards got their Stones from

from thence for their Buildings. Another Author sayeth that the Spaniards did not compleat the Building of Metilla (He means Melilla) before they deserted it again and settled 10 Leagues further West (He means East) where they met with a better Bay & gave it the name of St. Luns, which it still retains. Near this Place they Built a handsome large Town called Seville, But finding in time that the South side was more fruitful & Pleasant about the year 1530 the Spaniards forsook this likewise & removed thither, where they Built St. Jago which they enjoyed without Trouble or Molestation many years & made it the seat Government, & Residence of the Governors.

St. Jago de la Vega, &c.

St. James of the Plain or Valley was the Spaniards last and Chiefest Town situated on the Banks of the Rio Cobre or Copper River so called from that Metall which the Spaniards found about the Head of it, in the Mountains that Leads from sixteen Mile Walk toward Siquama. This Place was, when the Spaniards were Masters of the Isle, a large City,