The Act of 23

The State of Jamaica
under the J. D. Vaughan
with the Attention
of Governor They have
happened since the appointment
of the E. of Carlisle.

11009
Jamaica

An Act of the Most Island of Jamaica, L.

And the Governor there of.

Situado in 10° degrees and a half of Northern Latitude in the Sea called the Gulf of Mexico distant about 140 leagues North from the Main Continent South from the Island of Cuba about 15 leagues and from Hispaniola West about 20 leagues.

And from the Point about 161 miles long in the narrowest part is 4 or 5 miles broad, and in the broadest 65 containing one 4 million and a half of acres distant from England ab. 1400 leagues.

Forme

It is of an oval form and by East and West in length, having a continued Ridge of high Mountains running from one end to the other.

Soil

The Soil of this Island is of a different nature, one part of Eight being of Spezz.
Captured by the Indians Sauanee, four
eights good plantable land. Three
right
barren and unplantable, some parts being
a black fast Earth. others stiff and clay.
The Southside is well planted and
Inhabited being full of Sauanee's and
pleasant Rivers. The middle land
affords but few Sauanee's, and the N. side
not a thousand Acres.

On the Southside are the best Ports and Roads, and
most considerable Plantations being plain, dry and more
agreeable and affording a much quieter and safer
Coast than the North. The Northside in the
Spring is apt to gales of Winds and more Subject
so rain them the South, as the East and all other
parts are that are Woody and mountainous.

However
However the goodness of the soil liberly accompanies the want of Harbors and pasture it being a very fertile land covered with excellent timber affording good stores of Sugar and many Provision Plantations, with very good Rivers and other conveniences for Planting.

The Northside has aboundances of rich lands of very woods and thinly wooded, but of late years considerable advances has been made in planting by means of the Cocoa which will have here throns in no part of the Island.

The Climate is asagreeable as any can be between the Tropicks, and the air very serene and close, Subject to Thunder and lightning as all Countries in that latitude
The Rainy are called Reasons and come uncertainly, but are most frequent about November and May, when the Sun has passed the Tenth of the Island. They are generally violent and unwholesome, and chiefly where no provision is made against them. The heat is constant and violent, though not greater than at some seasons in England.

This Climate subjects no body more vitally to deficiency as other parts of America.
America. Surprize being chiefly occasioned here by excess of diet, labour, or want of lodging, clothing, or approvi, or by the situation of houses. This Island differing one part from another as much in the sense of the air as in the soil, the East parts being mountainous, rainy, generally fertile and unhealthy; the South parts dry, plain, and very pleasant, the West parts quitting off all these qualities.

Winter. The Winter months have only mighty mornings and evenings cooler than by days as are as hot as in summer, and about 16 hours long at all seasons.

Winds. The Winds blow comonly how and Earthly as they do everywhere between ye tropicks.
and are called Bridges, they rise not till about 9 o'clock morning, and usually cease at 6. or 7. at night, they come in gently and grow up so fast in sea, and in 24 hours gives place to a kind of Westerly Wind called Land Breeze, when the vessels go out of Port, they go off (of 15 or 20) to Windward.

Storms

The Hurricanes have not as yet been known here. The Northermost, sometimes endanger vessels on the Northside, where Harbors are less safe than on the South.

Sea

The Sea does not allow men by day or night, and makes scarce a foot difference.

Currents

The Currents all of Island are varying and uncertain, & of no reason of them unknown, as well as the Hurricanes & Earthquakes which so much afflict the Neighboring parts.
Jamaica

This Island was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, on his second voyage to the West Indies, when endeavouring to discover whether Cuba was an island or no; he fell upon this coast on the 14th of May 1494, and called it St. Jago, but made no stay.

In his third voyage, in the Year 1503, the 23rd of June, he arrived there again shipwreck'd, and in great distress, his vessel greatly disabled, provisions spent, and men sick and disheartned with their misfortunes at Veraqua on the Coast of the main. He first attempted to fall in with one of North sides, but did not like, but went farther west to a Port called St. Gloria, where he ran his ships on ground and for tide himself against a castle built together, and lodged upon the decks for fear of the Indians, who were then no less than 60,000 families. During his stay here, which was ten months, there happened a Sedition on his fleet, which occasion'd the first Civil War and bloodshed among the Spaniards in
the West Indies. At length he began to settle
and design a plantation finding the soil and fertile
and the natives more tractable than those of the
Neighboring Islands, and built the Town called
Melilla near Agia in the North, which he afterwards
deserted, and went on or 10 leagues farther West
to a Bay called St. Marys, and built a large Town
called Seville, which flourished till the year 1590, when
the Spaniards deserted it and betook themselves to the
Southside, and built the Town of St. Bazo de la Vega
or St. James of the Plain.

In Diego Columbus, son of the discoverer and
made Vice-Regal of the West Indies,
conducted the first Year of the Island by whose
commissioner, appointment, he inclined further
considerable number of people to inhabit and Plant.
Jamaica, which in 1597 he left with a considerable body of People.
After well about 1300 the Possession of the whole
Country was given to the Heirs of Columbus in
compensation for ye perpetual use Royalty and
Honorable of these Islands and were called Dukes
de Yraza, Seville, and their sons Marquess de Jamaz.

The Towns built by the Spaniards from
their first settlement were Seville Melilla,
Oristan, and St Jago de la Vega.

The first attempt made upon this Island was by a fleet set out by the Earl of Cumberland where the English took two Barques laden with the product of the Country, and afterwards left it.

In 1592, it was again taken by English under the command of Sir Anthony Shirley, not thinking it worth keeping immediately deserted.

It was afterwards surprised at the end of year 1634, by one Jackson with a fleet of English who for 10000 pounds of goods quitted the Town having no design but to cruise upon the Spanish fleets.

In 1634, an expedition was set on foot by the late General Connell to some part of the coast in some convenient place in America.

In order to accomplish this, a fleet of about 20 ships was sent from Borkes and with a land Army consisting of about 6000 men besides 5000 soldiers and other officers commanded by General Robert Venables. The fleet arrived at Barbados on the 1st of October, the Company
were compounded by his Islanders who besides raised a New Troop of Horse. Twenty
Duly Despots made Lions upon of Coasts for trading with Goodbrand and other contraband goods
were employed for transportation of use of Army

On the 31st. of March the Fleet sea sailed from Barbados.

On the 6th. of April, they came near St. John
and received into their Company the Volunteers that came off from the Deesand Islands and
were avt. 1300. and of those of Barbados made 5000. Besides women & Children that were
at a design to plant.

On the 14th. following the Army landed on
Huganola, and continued upon the Island until
the 9th. of May, when 1700. of 9700. that landed
being killed, and 77 English Colours lost, the
rest were shipped for Jamaica.

On the 16th. of May, the Fleet came to an
Anchor on Jaumana's road, where the Army
being landed, the Spaniards fled to Kingston.
and afterwards farther up into the Country, living not above 500 men, 600 women, and 1500 Negro slaves. The Native having been long before off by Spaniards.

There was no William nor Hithianon.

The Town had in it two Churches, four Chapells, about 1000 houses of all sorts, the streets regular, but the houses low like Barns, where the Spaniards with their Women and Children dwell, keeping their servants and slaves in Country to manage their Battle, Sugarworks, and Cocoa Walks, and to furnish them with Provisions, as they lazily and luxuriously spent in the Town.

Don Ramiro, Governor of the City de Veaz, natives being thus to the Native Women and Children, left the Sergeant Major, Don Carvalho do Mexico, to treat with the English who presently possess themselves of the Sugar works, and marched up to of Town.
By

General finding that the premises of treaty for

delivery of of Island of the Spaniards endeavor

only to gain time for securing the women and

children and their cattle in the mountains, etc.

20 days after the landing of the Army sent

out a party of 3000 to pursue them who took

1000 men prisoners and drove the rest to the north-

side, and so returned on 1st of June with

good provision of provinon for the rest of the

town who were very much in want of them.

The stores of the Army were very great

and convenient being landed. The goods of

this sort and the two Generals return for

England. The Army was during this expeditions

was governed by Governor Long and the two

Generals Col. Scarle Gov. of Barbados, Col.

Everard Gov. of St. Christopher, Col.

Butler, Maj. Winstone, Col. Fortescue,

Col. Anthony Butler, Col. Oldrup & Col.

Together upon departure of the Generals was

left
left the Command of Maj. Genl. Hopton, and Goodson made Demand of things that remain.

In 1656. Maj. Genl. Hopton dyed leaving the soldiers in a perishing condition, many being dead, most sick, their stores spent, the Spanish Plantations, and their vast numbers of cattle all destroyed, or run wild, nor was the effect on a better condition.

On Hopton's death Col. Carter should have succeeded, but being sick he resigned his Command to Col. Duxley and

Col. Duxley having Commanded a year more arrived a Commodore Maj. Genl. Hodgwick, with some stores and people out of Ireland who was settled in his office when he died.

The Army being on the first intervals commanded by seniority, and the chief power lodged in Commodore who succeeded and appointed one another when
any more, or went away.

Col. Brayley upon Lodgwick's ball rested upon the Comand.

The Condition of the army growing all this while, more enmiable those that were not sick, became discontented and mutinous, and willing to run to of Spaniards if they could have found them.

In 1657. Cromwell sent over Col. Rich. from Borayn to Comand all who Began to settle at Ireland. During the time of his Government came Col. Stokes the Gov. of More as one of of Comrs. and about 1700 people of all sorts, who settled at Portmore, where they began the first Plantation & Civil Government. But almost all Planters, Gov. Stokes, and Genl. Brayley soon after had being Giámned and made were finally lamented & needed being a greater, all short & quickly (well qualified) for that Comand and design. So the Government again falls to Col. Brayley.

F.
In 1650 the Spaniards sent about 300 men at Chieracsoy of Northside who endeavored to fortify and provide for great body of men that was to come from Casa España by way of St. Jago de Cuba, but the General having notice sent a party that attacked the effort, and killed and took almost all of Spaniards. Before this time all of the women and children were gone for Cuba. Only of men and slaves remained and of Comand of St. Jago who walked up and down of mountains, and lived so wretched a life that most of his Negro's had deserted him, and submitted to the English government, under conduct of one Juan de Bole an ingenious scoundrel that had from here Boyley a kind of Commission to settle my slaves at Caymanos by St. Jago where he governed them, and was afterwards killed by some of our run away Negro's.

In 1659 the Spaniards sent the long expected body of men that were about 3000. or 4000. who landed and fortified...
as Rio Novo one north side, as soon she had

The Gentleman went thither with about
200 choicer men, and volunteers that were embarked

on of Grantham, and some other small vessels

who landed of Gentle and men on of very fast, and
they of one day attacked and took the Port, and
in it killed and took most of the Spaniards, as
was the bravest and last action the English
Army did on Jamaica. After this the
Spaniards sent no more people or supplies,

but what of good. Col. Christopher had
endeavoured to get of himself.

The latter end of this year Col. Cogley
sent to Cromwell 10. or 12. colours as marques
and trophies of this victory, but the missing
Col. Batty found him dead so that he never
had received the least grateful return from

upwardest opposites and greatest design that
was ever made by of English.

In 1660 there was a mutiny for which Col. Tye

and Col. Baymond were shot to death.
and the first Assembly called, and laws made, but he being sick and having lost all his family, was likewise desirous to return having the King's
confidence for it, and order to invest the Council with the power.

In the beginning of 1664, the Council chose Col. Tho. Longe their President, and Sir
Charles Leckton, upon his departure, made him commander in chief, as power has exercised till the arrival of Sir Tho. Medyford.

Sir Thomas Medyford being made for him arrived in June 1664, and a week before the 7th
Governor Ed. Morgan and now people began vigorously to apply themselves to planting by the example and encouragement of the Governor.

At the beginning of his Governor he endeavored to peace with the Spaniards but not being able to effect it encouraged the Bravados against them, and Capt. Henry Morgan having signalized himself by burning a Spanish Schooner, Sir Tho.

Medyford
of the Island, continued those laws and usages by an Order of the Council and made a farther addition by consent of the inhabitants. In return for the freedom of ships not being able to trade up over a calf owing, and I men lost in the return to Barbadoes, ships not being able to trade up over a calf owing, and I men lost in the return to Barbadoes, ships not being able to trade up over a calf owing, and I men lost in the return to Barbadoes, ships not being able to trade up over a calf owing, and I men lost in the return to Barbadoes, ships not being able to trade up over a calf owing, and I men lost in the return to Barbadoes, ships not being able to trade up over a calf owing, and I men lost in the return to Barbadoes, ships not being able to trade up over a calf owing, and I men lost
Mr. Thomas Lynch was made His Majy's Lt. Gov. and Commander in Chief and arrived at Jamaica the 4th June 1671. the same month he sent Majr. Wm. Buxton with a frigate to notify the peace concluded at Madrid on the 7th day of July 1670. and the month following he made Mr. Thomas Modford a prisoner aboard the frigate, and sent him for England pursuant to His Majy's Orders for breach of the Treaty with Spain; And five or six months after Capt. Morgan of the same date. Mr. Lynch endeavoured to procure a good understanding between the two Nations according to the Treaty and his Orders, and put to death one Johnson a Dutch man who was the only Bravadores that ever suffered for all the Murder and Rapes & female cruelty these dissolute people have committed on the Spaniards.

In his time, the Portland took a paper, and the Thomas, and James, His Majy's hired ships, and a Bravadores took a Dutch ship of 544 Negros, and was more beneficial to the Island than
then all the Priues ever brought to it. Turning the
fins of his Governo, many ships were loaded with
the natural produce of the Island, before it never one,
and in this end of his Govt. land was sign general
to fours times the value it had been in the begining,
Col. Vassal, and Mr. Rogers at his command
run a chyan round the Island and made a
Braught of of exact Map & Survey, afterwards
sent to England by My Lord Vaughan.

In this time were abundances of Fowle imported
from Cuba and brought down their price from
2d. and 1/2 per head to 4, or 5, and several
Fairs and Markets were erected at St. Jago.

On the 14th of April 1672, Sr. The Lynch
receeded several Laws made under the Governi
of Sr. Th. Modyford, and made others suitable to
that conjuncture. And in Feb. 1673, receeded
the former Laws.

On the 3rd of April 1674, the Lord
Vaughan received a Commission to be Gov.
of Jamaica, and on the 12th arrived there where His Majesty yet remaining.

His Majesty, sovereign Lord and Proprietor of Jamaica in all words, commissions, and grants, is stirred King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, defender of the faith, and Lord of Jamaica, which has possessed by the right of conquest made in 1655, which afterwards was confirmed unto His Majesty by the Treaty of Madrid in the year 1670.

The Governor acts by His Majesty's commission and instructions.

By his commission he is constituted Capt. Genl. & Governor in Chief of Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon during His Majesty's pleasure with powers.
To appoint so many members of the Council, make
upon a vacancy as shall app the number of nine.
To suspend or expel any Council. if he see cause.
To call general assemblies for making of Laws.
To enjoy a negative voice in making of Laws.
To use ye Publick Seals.
To establish Courts of Judicature.
To appoint Judges & Jurors of ye Peace.
To pardon or recite offences & offenses.
To profist to construct.
To Muster all persons.
To Transport them to other places.
To execute all things belonging to a Capt. Genl.
To Exact Hatts & Capts, & furnish them with arms
and to demolish them.
To do this 'Til', and erect a Court of Admiralty.
To grant lands
To hold fairs and markets
To appoint Ports of Bay of
To put in person upon a vacancy, for the execution
To separate Offices under the broad seal notice
His Majesty's pleasure be known.

Instructions
By his Instructions he is directed
To administer the Oaths of Allegiance and
Supremacy unto of Council
To communicate His Instructions to of Council
To give the Councils freedom of debate.
To choose Officers of ability and estate.
Not to express any limitation of time in his
Commission to public offices.
To take care that none of the Council or Judges.

To give a reason for suspending or agitating a Member.

To send the names and qualities of Council chosen by him.

Not to displace the great officers without cause.

Not to appoint such officers by himself or Deputy.

To take care that none appointed more officers than one by a Deputy.

To suspend or discharge officers upon misbehaviour.

To regulate fees & salaries.

To dispose with the duty of allegiance & Supremacy.
to examine the state of your health and general condition.

to some on the coast.

to afford them protection.

done.

to take care that this money be remitted promptly.

to some on the coast.

Not to make any purchases otherwise.

to take care of the mailboxes.

At the request of the government.

to commence the peace.

notwithstanding to lose of property.

to take care that money is returned in full to the

to determine upon.

to prepare and examine the draft of their flag.
To send an Act of ye fifteen, and of
the disposal of public monies.
To suppress the ingraining of Comodities.
To encourage Arts and of Royall Compa-
To give an Act of ye Number and rate of
Negros,
To send an Act of Inhabitants.
To appoint Fairs and Markets.
To erect Fortifications.
To give an Act of ye 40,000 acres relating
To ye Royall Companys.
Not to take forfeitures for not Planta-
free farther Order.
To continue that ye Plantations be near
together, and the Sea Coasts Planted.
To prohibit or license Hunting.
To encourage Planting.
To take care that all servants serve four years.
To sow out 30. acres to every New-comer.
To take care that none but men of valuable estates serve for jury.
To give an Act of State of St. Island.
To give an Act of his Neighbours.
To observe the Treaty of Madrid.
To act as occasion shall require.
Not to declare War without Order.
To take care that the Patent Office be freely enjoyed, and upon misbehaviour to suspend the Patentee only till further Order.

Council: The Council during the government of Col. Boyce consisted of 12 persons. All men of wealth were chosen.
chosen by the Officers of the Army, Planters, and Inhabitants, and the other by the Council appointed by His Majesty, from time to time until the Government of Lord Vaughan.

The Members of the Council were chosen by the Governor. But by Governor Vaughan's Commission, the like number of Counsellors were appointed by His Majesty, and in case of death by the Governor until His Majesty pleasure be known, in order to his confirmation or nomination of another in his stead.

The Council is directed to assist the Governor in council or dissent, has freedom of debate, and gives their affirmative or negative or other vote in making laws. And in case of the death or absence of the Commander in Chief, the Council is to have the government.
The Assembly consists of thirty three persons, chosen by Major Nolt of the freeholders by virtue of Writs directed by the Governor to the Provost Marshall and shall themselves be the Representation of the Commons of the Island, and with the consent of the Governor and Council frame laws, which are to be as near as conveniently may be agreeable to the laws of England, and to continue in force for two years, (except in the mean time His Majesty's pleasure be signified to the contrary) and no longer unless His Majesty do within the time limited confirm the same.

His Majesty does likewise communicate a Lieutenant-Governor with power in case of the death, or absence of the Governor, to take upon him of administration of Government.
Besides the G. Gen. there was formerly a Maj. Gen.

The whole Island was during the Possession of the Spaniards divided into several provinces or

Provinces of Yauco
Provinces of Sigonew
Provinces of Los Angeles Anglos
Provinces of Guana Boa
Provinces of Guata Baco.

The whole Island is at present divided into fifteen parishes

Division of Justice divided into fifteen Parishes

Firstly
14. St. Mary, 15. St. George, which
which send each two Representatives to every Assembly, except Buck Roydell, and St. Catherine, neg send 3.

1. The Parishes of St. Thomas, and St. Cucklet make one Borough.

2. The Parish of St. Andrews is one Borough.

3. Buck Roydell being full of People, doth also make one Borough.

4. The Parish of St. Catherine, St. Thomas in Vale, and St. Cucklet make another Borough, wherein is held one Court of Common Pleas, the

5. The Parish of Clarendon & Vere make one Borough.
7. St. John, St. Anne, St. Mary, and St. George make one Precinct, and hence are a Court of Common Blean, and one Commission of Peace.

The other Parishes having each such a particular Commission:

To each of these Precincts three Judges are appointed by the Governor. The Commission of the peace is being executed by a greater or lesser number, as is found necessary. And each Precinct has a Royal bailiff or other person, as he is directed by the Lord of the manor, to assist the Judges in their business, and to attend on the same Commission and Instructions from the Governor. And these are belonging to their several Courts, Clerks, Marshall, and Officers. At their meeting besides what their Commission directs, they appoint Church Wardens, Constables, Overseers,
of ye Coasts, and all Barochmell Officers, according to ye Usage of England, and this Island.

By an act of ye Country there is established a Supream Court of Judicature to be held at 8 Jago de la voga every three months consisting of a Chief Justice, who receives by Commiss and directions from the Governor, and of 4 Assistant Judges who are likewise appointed by ye same Commission.

Jurisdiction This Court has jurisdiction throughout the whole Island to hold and determine all pleas of the Crown, and all common pleas according to ye laws of England, and practice of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Court of Exchequer held at Deptford in all matters concerning the King's Bench, Revenue, High, Horseferry etc.

And
And all suits, and of false judgments by
here from all inferior Courts.

There is a Clerk, Marshal, and Coyger,
belonging to this Court.

The Governor is Chancellor and has two Masters
of Chancery to sit with him on that Court as Assists.

There are belonging to this Courts of Chancery
Clereks, Examiner, and Clerke of of Patents, Marsh,
and Coyger,

There is likewise a great Seal of Silver belonging
remaining in hands of
the Island which the "May" as Chancellor did keep
in his hands, whereby all Commissions, Grants, &
Public Acts are sealed.

On the one side it hath the Impression of His
 Majesty seated on a Throne with two Inclining on their
knees professing him with fruits, And two Cherubins
alöst supporting a Canopy with this Motto.

Savo de Fortis fons et lux et valet

Caym Dulce.

Motto.
The inscription about is. Carolus Frederic 0 of Gro.

On the other side is an Escucheon bearing a Croft
or Alps. Within the inner part of the Supporters, and for
the Crest an Alligator. The inscription on the Pole
melting all is.

The alium tamnos present in orbem,

Nec Stalig. Comex est.

The motto underneath the Escucheon is

Indus utere servire muni.

Land

The King by his Instructions has ordered the
Governor to give to every one that comes to settle thirty
acres a Road who receives the same by an Order from

The Governor to give to every Surveyor of the

Survey. After a Survey of the Land the Plow is returned
into the Warr's Office where his filed and a Warr. drawn
upon it by the Clerk of the Patents. The Plow
is bound to take out his Patent within twelve
months.
months from the date of the Order of Surry, and then
hath laid his hand on Savage, Comer, praying one
penny of her. There being referred unto His Majesty
all Roy. Mins. and the fifty of others.

Adm.

There is a Court of Adm. established at
Port Royal, by Gov. as Vice-Admiral to His
Royale Highness. And by the Commission there
is a Judge appointed, and two Attornys who try
all Marine causes as come before them, according
to the Courts of Civil Law.

There is belonging to this Court a King's Advocate,
Proctor, Marshall, & Crier.

Their proceedings are in English, and in all
other things agreeing with the practice of England.

Inrogative Courts.

The Governor is Judge of the Inrogative
Courts, but the ministerial part of it as probate
of Wills, granting Donations, and license of

for
for Marriages, and by his permission dispatched in the
secretary's litter between neighbours and friends in y
interior town. Each court hath one judge, in America, Chief Marshall the President
reputed to hold him for any sum, under 20. and for greater sums when
so frequent are by the too. And joined to it wherein it always does
be but in said town. Jurisdiction is belonging to ye.

E. Boll of London, but this Govt. has power by his
commission to present to some degree, such as are
they qualified thereto.

Ministry

The maintenance of the Ministry is settled by an
Act of of Country by our the Minister of Port
Rog. is to have a 12d. from, and not under.

The Minister of St. Catherine is to have 130
10d. from, and not under.

The Ministers of other Parishes too, under
and not under to be paid without charge out of
or Tages half yearly.

All Offices: Civil, Ecclesiastical and
Military are derived from His Majt. authority
and the Officers are appointed by the Governor except such as have received Grants under the Great Seal of England to enjoy their Office during life and

The Secretary of the Island, Harris Esq.

This Office principally dispatches all public business, Warrantings, Masters of Vessels make their Entries here in it, before they have been allowed to take home their Property when all Papers are punctually attended to. Letters and Papers etc are granted here.

The Sloop is Established by an Act of the Country.

The Office of Provoost Marshall is held by a

Patent for Sir Thomas Lynechi's life, and at present occupied by Ogilvie. It is amount of Pocket Employment like those of Sheriffs, Provoosts,
The Office of Surveyor General is held by Charles Modyford Esq., but is not as yet executed by him or his Deputy. There being no several Surveyors who receive their Commission and Instructions from the Governor to make Surveys and saw out Lados.

All these Offices give great security for the faithful performance of their Offices.
by reason of the great trust reposed in them.

There is also an Attorney General appointed by a Commission from the Governor. His Office is to appear and prosecute for the King on all Civil and Criminal Causes as the Attorney General on Law is to do. His Commission and Instructions are as follows:

His Majesty has been pleased to honour this Island with a Mace brought over by My Lord Windsor which on solemn occasions is carried before the Gov. as a mark of his authority.

There is also aNaval Officer residing at Port Royal who is nominated by the Governor and commissioned by him to receive from all Masters of Ships, Merchants and others.
of their Voyages, Cocketts, Entries, Despatches, Loadings, Pleadings or., that he may know whether they are free Ships and come lawfully according to the tenor of the Acts of Trade and Navigation & laws of this Island, of all which he is to give a punctual Account unto the Governor to be transmitted once every year unto the Lord High Treasur, and Commissars of the Customs in England.

He is likewise to Act as Overseer of the Harbor at Port Bayle, and to take care that it be not encroached and that none take in or throw out Ballast, nor lay up Ships but where he appoints.

He is instructed by the Governor to give him notice of the arrival of any Ships, and to see that the Marshall bring the Master to him, as also to give him an Account of the Paddings, and whether the Ships
To qualify according to the Acts.

To send the Governor six monthly copies of all the Bonds and Certificates he receives.

To inquire what dwelling or persons not naturalised according to the Act of the Island, are effectors, or aaron Merchants in the Island, and to give notice thereof to the Governor.

To take care that the Island Boats upon every voyage do clear in his Office as other vessels for which they shall pay but once every six months.

Fort Marian being likewise a good Harbour the Governor does Commissionate besides the Naval Officer's Deputy, and Mr Ralph Whitford to see that the Naval Officer and Marshal of the Port be faithful in their duties to whom has is to be assisting in drawing out the Militia, and keeping some of them at the Tin Bridge to hinder any irregular landing.
And in case any Officers or others come into Port he is to demand all such English as they have on Board, and not to suffer them to continue any longer in foreign Service.

Revenue

The Revenue of Jamaica, as also of of Collector Treasurer and Receivers of the Customs

The Revenue of Jamaica arises from Quit Rents, fines, forfeitures, Excises, Taxation on Merchandise and Impost upon Commodities imported into the Island.

Quit Rents

The Quit Rents arise from the Lands granted and Bartersed unto the Inhabitants.

Land granted by Mr. Thomas Mooreford

Land granted by Mr. Thomas Legrose
The grant of the land to Mr. E. Vaughan.

For the receipt of the Quit Rents there is an Officer appointed by ye Govt. with an allowance of 13 6 0 pounds.

For the Collection of ye Tithes & Titheable there is an Officer appointed by ye Govt. with an allowance who is called the Collector.

For the Governor Council and Attorney, which s'ums. but what is so raised is applied to ye publick use of god & the king.

For the receiving ye Comport the Govt. appoints an Officer who has the title of Collector and ten pounds of Cont. of all money by him collected.
Provided they give such security unto the Lord
His Highness Treasurer of England or the Governor of
Jamaica as they shall think fit and
reasonably considering all which, the said
Patents are to be issued upon the Receipt
of their Office, the Officers being appointed by
the Governor for the Receipt & management
of all duties, and the Tolls of the Collector
Escheator & Treasurer as is before mentioned.

The Rivers of this Island are none of them
full of mountains,

From whence a River running through the Center of it
East and West they rise in them, and then
Disembogue North and South so falling out of
These high mountains are very rapid and
by reason
of great gains. These are subject to
inundations that carry great stones, rocks, &
timbers along with their currents, whereby
their usual course fouls and unpassable for
visits, and make and changing the rivers.
at many of the river mouths these hundred
are hindered the boats from entering.

In this country are drier, dry rivers,
particularly Minnow that runs through Clarndon
which sometimes has not a drop of water,
if at other times as much as the Thames at
high water.

Mountains. The mountains whether storied or Brandon
are generally covered with excellent timber
for all uses, both for curiosity building &
Drying. Abundance of fruit trees, pines,
Cross, they are free of Hogs, and there is a
probability of Minerals, but there are no
Cross or fruits at present only in England.
They are also rich in Wild Hogs, the hunting
of which is regulated by an Act of the Country.
There are also many other great, valuable
Mines.

The eastern port is on the south side.

St. Thomas:

To the east by Port St. Thomas or Portmorens
are about 12 houses called Raphouses, one store
for store houses, and 10 houses for ye Neighborhood
of five vessels or two that Port are but few
because ye Gov. has not yet permitted vessels
to discharge there.

St. David:

At St. David is Yshallaks Bay about 7
Leagues from Port St. Thomas, and as far
from Port Royal, where about 12 or 14 Abe-
houses & store houses.

St. Andrews:

At Leguanica, the inside of the Harbour.
Words.

As an observer, one can witness a great effort to overcome some of the struggles faced by the society. The use of strong words, moody moods, and energetic speech is prominent. One must not underestimate the power of language and its impact on society.

The mood of the land is increasingly more safeguarded, and more concerned in diversity.

As mentioned, the language used is less complex, with fewer words and more straightforward communication.

From the point of view of the reader, the argument is made that it is necessary to maintain diversity in the society. The language is more direct and forceful, with fewer words and more straightforward communication.

The neighborhood of the town is bustling with activity, as evident by the presence of various people. The town is a bustling hub of activity, with people moving about in time to the rhythm.

And yet, no trace of firmness of firm remain. And yet, no trace of firmness remains.
March 8th It is most populous trading place in ye Island, and there only ships enter and are dispatched. In the Spaniards time there was no house, The son of Cromwell's host began of Town by building some store house for several of their ships called it Leeway as was judge correctly from the Spaniards who a

In the year 1570 Coll. Boyll caused it to be laid out as a Town but not very regularly. In Mr. Charles Steeles time it was called Port Boyll from ye Signet of that Harbour.
y now contains about 300 house, has a mean house belonging to the King, and a worthy church. But on Mr. Tho. Eynel's time divers good contributed towards
Passage Fort.

Going from Port Royal to St. Jago de la Vega people land at Passage Fort, whose fort was in Col.Bay Boy's time & there were about 40 houses that are store houses. Old houses, & house keepers. There are also some Hackney coaches and Hackney horses coaches, and many Hackney horses. This being the greatest Passage on ye Island. It's 2 leagues from Port Royal by sea, and 5 big miles from St. Jago by land.

St. Jago de la Vega is situated in a large plain, on the Town River by a River called Rio de Cobre, as having a vast of Copper or coming out of these Mountains beyond Liguami, where the
Spaniards said they found of it. This Town was almost deserted when Sr. Thos. Lynch came to govern, but in his time about 40 houses were built and repaired, and there were about 100. more.

The Supreme Court of Judicature is held Quarterly in this Town, and a forge was erected in Sr. Thomas Lynch's time. It had one Spanish Church, and some Gentlemen's houses that made it look well during the time the Governor lived there, but since he is at St. Augustine, it becomes desolate.

Old Harbor at Old Harbor about 7 miles West from St. Augustine is some 10 acres used for storage of Provisions & Store-houses for plundered goods, being one of the best harbor excepting St. Augustine on ye South side of the Spaniards, it was more frequented because of the neighborhood of St. Augustine.
At Wylly Wood about a mile farther Westward is about 30 or 40 houses, for the accommodation of Wylly, that stands more frequented than any other on the Southside there being good land many rotten and a pleasant Country all about it.

A ye easterne Point of Pt. Royale was built a Round Tower by Cromwell's Seamen in 1657 and 58. Col. Boyley laid the foundation of a more regular fort about it in 1664, and Sr. Charles Littleton near finish'd it in 1667, and Sr. Thomas Modyford in his time which was quite finish'd it, and mounted in it about 36. Guns employing the Round Tower only as a Storehouse for ye Ammunition Besides this he built a Breastwork of Stone that ran from ye Harbor to the sea about 200 Yards

5-4
The commodities this country produces are excellent - Sugars, Cocoa, Cotton, Hides, Ginger, Tobacco, Tortoiseshell, Indigo, Pimento, Hirtzvick, Brazillett, Saguen Vite, Granadilla, Ebony, or besides some others Elekondo, Bragg, etc. which are under a daily improvement.

Cattle. This Island abounds with cattle, the first bred being brought out of Europe (for before the discovery there was none of our sort of cattle great ones, all in the West Indies, and in Jamaica they multiply so exceedingly that when the English took the Island a cow was not worth above a p. 3/4, and a horse half so much but the army made such a destruction of them that in the year 1671, when Sir Thomas Lynch came to govern, a cow was worth 12, or 14, but by the goodness of the pastures and by the cattle Sir Thomas Lynch imported from the Spaniards they increased so that in the year 1675, when he left the Island they were worth about 4 or 5 head one with another. Besides cows, horse, plenty of good spirits, 

Horse.
Horses, some Mules, and Asses gores, abundances of Seage, goats, and sheep, whose wool is hairy. The flesh not generally so good as ours, yet they breed of them, but live not well, unless about Alligator pond. Rabbits live well enough, but there are no Hares, or Deer, on the island.

There is the Indian fowl called Razoon, like an overgrown rat, which is good meat. The Snakes here are not hurtful. 

There are also Guinea which were taken by the Spanish, and are in this country long since bred better and are better flesh than in England. Geese are but rare. There is abundance of Quail, Wild fowl, as Guinea hens. 

There is a great variety of Fowling, Toales, Buck's, Grouse, &c. 

Turtles, Parrots, Moos, and other Birds, whose flesh is good, and feathers finely colours.

There is store of fish, both in the Sea, and Rivers, but much common to England, but a kind of Loister sea fish, 

Seales, Eellet, Mulletts, and Spanish Mackrell. 
Several sorts of remarkable fishs proper to their seas as Manatee &c. Fowles are taken much on this Coast. but chiefly at ye Islands Caymaguer, Thirty leagues to the West of this Island, whether the Vessells go in May June and July to load of their flesh that they pickle in barrels and take them in autumn when they come on shore to lay their eggs also.

Here this Indian Cane called Raymore that is good once a tree of a desertfull shape being something like an overgrown Bush. The Snakes in this Island are not at all hurtfull and were eaten by the Indians as a dainty.

The most offensive thing on this Island are insignifying divers sorts of singing flyes called merry wings from their noise. Mushetos from their little wings which snippers from their biting &c. Which sting and trouble people exceedingly. And in some parts of the Nort.
Thereof little ugly creatures called by the English Gallinules whose eggs is most tall to Hoggs, Goats &c.

**Fruits**

This Island affords no fruit which grows in England, Oranges, Lemons, & Limes (a Badtard Lemon), Grapefruits, Pomegranates, & Grapes grow well enough. There is a wild sort of Grapes that Spaniards made red, and they require much pains to cultivate them, and are not profitable for what reasons I know not by from the Barrels, and other birds not repriming altogether as here. It is thought impossible to make wine without great quantities and great labour, for in this Country after every season there is a Spring, so that the Grapes are large fruits short out after it, have therefore Blossoms, Young fruit and ripes all at one time. Besides these fruits, there is vast abundance of Blainanes, Bananoe, Tamarind, Cashews, Guavas, Mamoors, Cabbage trees, Trunks, and some Oysters that grow in shallow
Mangroves by the seacoast, Sugota, Sugale, Avocados,
Maro-Apples, Castara Apples, prickle Apples, Pear,
Bine Apples, prickle pears, Plumbs of divers sorts, &c.

Bread

The Common bread that ordinary Planters use is —
and Cassava with Bead Battalos. But the Gentlemen
make bread of their flower that comes from England
and New York.

Flowers

English flowers would grow in this Island with some
care and charge, but they have large and extraordinary
Jasmine Trees, and other orniferous Trees and Plants
all supply that defect.

Herbs

There grows exceedingly well all English Summer herbs
as also Broads, Onions, &c. Turnary not very
well, but Carrots, Reddish, Onions, &c. grow well, by the
last and many, Gardenage would do better here then in the
South parts of Spain, for though our Basons are more
violent
violent, yet our breaths are not so frequently long.

In this Island is abundance of medicinal herbs, roots, and plants. There's Lima Roots, Sassafras, Gum Guacum, Benjamin; as also Vaynills. But the art of curing them is wanting.

**Drink**

The common drink of Gentiles is Madeira. Wine and water at the sugar works they make drinks of choleras, in other places of咖啡 with they call Baryno, and of Bootes called Mobby, and likewise of Bonana, and of a spirit called Run distilled from y pestos of which they make great quantities which doth make mischief being very strong and unpleasant yet drunk by the ordinary people most frequently which causes drunken disorder, poverty, and diseases.

**Inhabitants**

The Inhabitants are of four sorts.

First the freeholders who hold their lands of the
The next sort are those they call freemen, who are such as having serv'd four years or longer—according to contract with their Masters, now serve in the Country for wages.

The third sort is of those they call Christians, who for times of service is not yet expired.

The last sort are the Negro's brought from the Continent of Africa, Madagascar and other places, who are sold to Planters to whom they and their descendants are in absolute subject and slavery for life postively an absolute Slave, unless made free by their Masters.

The number of Inhabitants is computed to be of White
The Militia is established and regulated by an act of the Country.

There is in the Island seven Battalions of foot and one of Horse viz.

One raised in the Parish of St. Thomas and St. David's.

One Regiment of foot raised at Port Royal.

One Regiment of foot in the Parishes of St. Thomas in the Vale, St. Crook's, and St. Catharine's, as also a Troop of Horse.

One Regiment of foot in the Parish of Florence and Vero, and a Troop of Horse.
The over-all fee of raising their commiss and instructions from the Governor.

The commerce & traffic of the Island is carried on for the most part in ships which come directly from England, which are of 30, and 50 tons burden, and upward. Their loading is dry goods, sails, liquors, brandy and all manner of iron work for masts, and the work of the planters; coach clothes, all wearing apparel; and other manufactures, provisions, wine, brandy, beer &.

from England. All sorts of vegetables of the growth and production of Scotland, and Ireland;

servants &bstiffs from Scotland or Ireland respectively.

Wine from my & Madeiras or Western Islands. Negroes from Guinea and other places.

Export
Beneath the influence of the wind, sailors from the island "B" frequently took refuge in the "Island of the shipping sheds," which is off the coast of the island, and which is well known to the sailors who come to the coast.

The shipping sheds on this island serve as a shelter for sailors and goods that are in transit from one place to another. These sheds are scattered throughout the island, providing a means of communication and transportation for goods and people.

The写道 of the island is full of secrets and stories, and many sailors have told tales of the wonders found there. It is a place of mystery and adventure, where the sea meets the land in a dance of power and grace.
from Jamaica and were allowed by the Governor and the Assembly to remain and continue their trade. Dissatisfaction was expressed that they had rejected the whole body of laws upon a pretence that this method is not only impracticable but that it is highly improper. They ought to be governed as gentlemen. The Earl of Carlisle found such difficulty & opposition in the regulation of the government that he thought it best to come over into England in order to represent unto the King the state of the island for the future settlement thereof. Bringing over with them Capt. Samuel Long who had been one of the Earl’s chief attendants & had showed himself very active in opposing the settlement of the country pursuant to the method prescribed by the Earl of Carlisle’s commission.
To the Governor 1000:
To the First Gov. 600:
To the Maj. General 300:
For the maintenance of Forts belonging to the S. Island 600:
To Two Companies consisting of 100 Common Soldiers, each body of officers .............................................. 3327:11:8

Total payable out of the Colony 5827:11:8.