Phillipps MS
11009

The Answ
of
The State of Jamaica
under the L.d Vaughan
with the Alterations
of Govern.t which have
happened since the appointm.t
of the E. of Carlisle.

11009

An Acco. of his Ma.ties Island of Jamaica & the Governm.t thereof.

Jamaica

Situation

An Island of America Situate in 18. degrees and a half of Northern Latitude ~~in the Sea called the Gulph 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. ~~dist. 20~~ accounted ~~60 miles~~ ~~from~~ from the Point about 162. miles long: in the narrowest part 25 miles broad, and in the broadest part 65, containing ~~circumference ab.~~ 450 miles and 65 miles broad — ab.t 4. millions and a half of Acres. distant from England ab.t 1400 leagues.

Forme

It is of an Ovall form and lyes due ~~East~~ and West in length, having a continued Ridge of high Mountains running from one end to ~~y~~ other.

Soile

The Soile of this Island is of a different nature, one part of Eight being of Equal

Pasture called by the Indians Savannas, four eighths good plantable land, three eighths barren and unplantable, Some parts being a black fatt earth, others stiff and clay-

Descripton

The Southside is well Planted and Inhabited being full of Savana's and pleasant Riuers. The middle land affords but few Savanas, And the N: side not a thousand Cures.

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 then the North. The Northside in the Spring is apt to gusts of winds and more subject to rain then the South, as the East and all other parts are that are Woody and mountainous.

Soile & Temperature

However

However the goodness of the Soil liberally recompences the want of Harbors and pasturage it being a very fertil land covered with excellent Timber affording good store of Sugar, and many Provision Plantacons, with very good Rivers and other conveniences ~~for a Settlement Planting~~.

~~The Northside has abundance of rich lands is very woody, and thinly settled, but~~ And of late Years considerable advance has been made in planting by reason of the Cacao which thrives in no part of the Island so well as here ~~besides~~.

Climate

The Climate is as agreeable as any can be being the Tropicks, and the air very serene and clear. Subject to Thunder and lightning as all Countries in that Latitude.

naturally are.

Raines

The Raines are called seasons and come uncertainly, but are most frequent about November and May

× ~~when the Sun has passed the Zenith of the Island.~~ They are generally violent and unwaillifull, and chiefly where no Provision is made against them.

Temperature

The Heat is constant and violent, though not greater than ~~at~~ sometimes ~~some seasons~~ in England.

Quality of the Climate

This Climate subjects no body inevitably to diseases as other parts of America

America ~~are~~; Sickness being chiefly occasioned here by excess of diet, labour or want of Lodging clothing or exercise, or by the situation of houses. ~~This~~ Island differing one part from another as much in ye temp of ye air as in ye Soil, ~~the East pts being mountainous, Rainy,~~ generally fertil and unhealthy, The South parts dry, plain, and very pleasant, the West part ~~putting~~ participating off all those qualities.

Winter

The Winter months have only nights, mornings and Evenings cooler than ye days in are as hot as in Summer, ~~and about 16 hours long at all seasons~~.

Winds

The Winds blow comonly hard Easterly as they do every where between ye Tropicks.

and are called Briezes, they rise not till about 9. in ye morning, and usually cease at 6. or 7. at night, they come in gently and grow as ye Sun rises, and in ye Evening give place to a kind of Westerly wind called Land Briezes, ~~and~~ with wch the vessells goe out of Port, ~~& to ye East (yt is) to ye Windward~~.

Storms

The Hurricans have not as yet been known here, The Northes sometimes endanger vessells on ye Northside, where Harbors are less safe then on ye South.

Sea

The Seaes not alter much by Ebb or flow, and makes scarce a foot difference.

Curr:ts

The Currents abt ye Island are varie and uncertaine, & ye reason of them unknown, ~~as well as ~~ the Hurricanes & Earthquakes which so much afflict the Neighboring parts~~

This

Jamaica

Discovery

This Island was first discovered by Christophr Columbus, in his second Voyage to the West Indies when endeavouring to discover whether Cuba was an Island or no hee fell upon this Coast on ye 14th of May 1494. and called it St Iago. but made no stay.

In his third Voyage in ye Year 1503. the 23: of June hee arrived there again shipwrack't and in great distress, his Vessell quite disabled, provisions spent, and men sick and disheartned with their misfortunes at Veragua on ye Coast of the main. The first Road hee fell in with on ye North side hee did not like, but went farther West to a Port called Sta Gloria where he run his Ships on ground and fortified himself against ~~lashed them together, and lodged upon the decks for fear of~~ the Indians who were then no less than 60000. families (~~afterwards destroyed by ye Spaniards~~) During his Stay here which was ten months, ~~there hapned~~ a Sedition hapned in his Fleet which occasion'd the first Civill Warr and blood shed among ye Spaniards in

the West Indies. At length he began to settle and design a Plantation finding the Island fertile and the Natives more tractable then those of the Neighboring Islands, and built the Town called Melilla near Aligrad in the North, which he afterwards deserted, and went 8. or 10. leagues farther West to a Bay called St Anns, and built a large Town called Sevilla, which flourished till the Year 1590. when the Spanjards deserted it and betooke themselves to the Southside, and built the Town of St. Jago de la Vega or St James of the Plain.

Settlement

Don diego Columbus Son of the discoverer being made Vice Roy of the West Indies ~~constituted the first Gov.r of the Island by whose commissionated appointment~~ one Jeane Esquibelle ~~carried thither a considerable Stock of people~~ to inhabit and Plant Jamaica, which in 1509 he affurted with a considerable Stock of People After wch about the Year 1560. the Propriety of the whole Country was given to the Heirs of Columbus in compensation for yo perpetuall Vice Royalty and Admiralty of these ~~Indian~~ Islands and were called ~~Dukes~~ Ks de Veraguay de la Vega, and their Sons Marquess de Jam.a

Spanish Towns

The Towns built by the Spanjards from their first settlement were Seville Melilla,

Or:

Oristan, and St Jago de la Vega.

Invasion

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

Conquest

In 1592 it was again taken by ye English under ye Command of Sr Anthony Shirley who not thinking it worth keeping immediatly deserted it. It was afterwards surprized abt. ye year 1637. by one Jackson with a fleet of English who for 10000 peices of 8s. quitted the Town having no design but to Cruize upon the Spanish fleets.

Expedition of Cromwell

~~Conquest~~

XX for ye planting a Colony (as the Instruction to Coll Venables mention) in some convenient place in America

In 1654. an Expedition was set on foot by the late Usurper Cromwell XX ~~to some parts of the West Indies~~ ~~(as the Instructions to Coll Venables mention) for the planting a Colony in some convenient place in America~~ In order whereunto in Decembr. a fleet of abt. 30. Ships sett Sail from Portsmouth under Wm Penn as Admll with a land Army consisting of abt. 3000. men besides Commrs Officers and other Officers Comanded by Genll Robert Venables. The fleet arriving at Barbados on ye 1st. of Feb: The Companies

were complyated by the Islanders who besides raised a New Troop of Horse ~~and~~ twenty Dutch Vessells made Prize upon y Coast for trading with Contraband ~~wth Contraband~~ goods were employed for transportacion of necessaries

On the 31st. of March The ffleet sail from Barbados.

On the 6th of April they came near St Kylys and received into their Company the Volunteers that came off from the Leeward Islands wch were abt. 1300. and wth those of Barbados made 5000. besides women & Children that went wth a design to plant.

On the 14th following the Army landed on Hispaniola and continued upon the Island untill the 3^d. of May ~~when~~ 1700. of 9700 that landed being killed., and 7. English Colours lost, the rest were Shipped for Jamaica.

x x when 500 of them that landed being killed the rest were shipped for Jamaica

On the 10th of May the ffleet came to an Anchor in Jamaica road (now Port Royall), where the Army being landed, the Spanjards fled ~~to Cinston~~

and

~~and afterwards further~~ up into the ~~Country~~ Woods being not above 500. men, 600. women, and 1500. Negro Slaves, The Natives having been long before ~~out~~ ~~all~~ destroyed by ye Spaniards.

State of the Country

There was no Militia nor Fortification. The Town had in it two Churches, four Chappells, about 1000. houses of all sorts, the Streets regular, but the Houses low & like Barns, where the Spaniards with their Wives and Children dwelt, keeping their Servants and Slaves in ye Country to manage their Cattle, Sugarworks, and Cocoa Walks, and to furnish them wth Provisions wch they lazily and luxuriously spent in the Town.

Don Ramirez Govr ~~of~~ for the ~~Duque~~ Duke de Veragna retiring thus wth the Priests Women and Children, left the Sargeant Major, Don Christovall de Alvarez y Saavedra (who afterwards was Govr.) to treat wth the English who presently possessed themselves of the Breast works, and marched up to ye Town, But the

Generall finding that the pretence of Treaty for Delivery of ye Island ~~by~~ by the Spaniards endeavore only to gain time for securing the women and children and their wealth in the mountaines, abt. 20. days after the landing of the Army sent out a partie of 1000. men to pursue them who took severall Prisoners and drove the rest to the North-side, and so returned on ye first of June with a good recruit of Provisions for those of the Town who were very much in want. of them-

The Stores of ye Army wch were very great and convenient being landed, The Gross of the fleet and the two Generalls return for England, The Army wch during this expedicion was Govern'd by Comm.ds (wch were the two Gen.ls Coll. Searle Gov.r of Barbados, Coll. Everard Gov.r of St Christophers, Coll. Butler, & Maj.r Winslow) ~~Coll. Fortescue, Coll. Anthony Butler, Coll. Holdup & Coll. Bayley~~, upon departure of ye Generalls was

left

left to the Comand of Maj. Genl. ffortescue,
~~and~~ Goodson being made Comdr. of ~~the~~ ships that remained.

Government before his Ma:ties Returne

In 1656. Major Genl. ffortescue 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 ffleet in a better condition.

On ffortescues death Coll. Carter should have succeeded, but being sick he resigned his Comand to Coll. Doyley and dyed.

Coll. Doyley having Comanded a year there arrived a Comsr. and Maj. Genl. Sedgwick, wth some Stores and recruits out of Ireland who was seized sotted in his Offic when he dyed.

The Army being in the first Intervalls divided into several quarters of the Island in order to planting and to become a colony was comanded by Seniority, and the chief power lodged in Com^rs. who succeeded and appointed one another when

any dyed, or went away.

Coll. Doyley upon Sodgwicks Death ~~reaters~~ enters upon the Comand.

The Condicon of the Army growing all this while more miserable those that were not sick became disconted and mutinous, and willing to run to ye Spaniards if they could have found them.

In 1657. Cromwell sent over Coll. Richd. Brayn to Comand wth two Regimts. ~~of~~ from Scotld. & Ireland; During the time of his Government came Coll. Stokes the Govr. of Nevis as one of ye Comdrs. wth about 1700. people of all sorts, who settled at Portmorant, where they begun the first Plantacon & Civill Governmt. But almost all those Planters, Govr. Stokes, and Gendl. Brayn soon after died being very much ~~dye~~ ~~who were~~ ~~unfortuly~~ lamented & wanted ~~being~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~men~~, and ~~affortly~~ as persons well qualifyd for that Comand and design: So the Government again falls to Coll. Doyley.

This year Cromwell sent Capt. Minns wth 2 ffrigatts & Coll. Doyley put on board them 300 Soldrs. Commanded by Capt. Morgan and Capt. Lynch, who sayling to Windward took Cumana & landed at Puerto Cavallo where they took 2 Ships and going thence for Coro met with about 30 or 40 Chests of Spanish money & so returned to Jamaica with more Plunder than 000 was brought thither.

In

Attempt of the Spanyards –

In 1650. the Spanyards land about 300. men at Chiroras on ye Northside who endeavors to fortify and provide for a great body that was to come from Nova Espana by way of St Jago de Cuba, but ye Genll. hauing notice sent a party that ~~raised~~ razed the fort, and killed and took almost all ye Spanyards / Before this time all ye Women & Children were gone for Cuba & only ye men & Slaues remained under ye Comand of ye Govr. who sculkt up and down ye mountains, and liued so wretched a life that most of his Negro's had deserted him, and submited to the English Governt. under ye conduct of one Juan de Bolo an ingenious Slaue, that had from Coll Cooplay a kind of Commission to settle wth them at Cayomanos by St Jago where he governd them, and was afterwards killed by some of our run away negro's.

Some few months after ab^t 30 small companies of the Spanish Forces arrivied and fortify^d Rio Nove but were soon defeated by the English und. the conduct of Lt. General Doyley.

killed him

mistake that he was of the Black

In 1659 the Spanyards sent the long expected Body of men that were about a 1000. or 1200. who landed and fortify^d

at Rio Nouo on ye North side, whereupon ~~as soon as ye had~~ ~~[redacted]~~ the Genll. himself went thither with about 600 chosen men, and Volunteers that were embarqued on ye Grantham Frigatt, and some other small Vessells who landed ye Genll. and men on ye very Port, and they ye next day attacqued and took the ffort, and in it killed and took most of ye Spaniards wch was the bravest and last action the English Army did on Jamaica. ffer after this the Spaniards sent no more people or supplyes, but what ye Govr. On Christophall endeavoured to get of himselfe.

Mem: vrtually Spain was quite [illegible]

The latter end of this year Coll. Cayley sent to Cromwell 10. or 12. Colours as Marques and Trophees of this victory, But the Messenger Coll. Barry found him dead so that he never had received the least grateffull returns from ye vastest designed and greatest design that was ever made by ye English.

In 1660 there was a Mutiny for which Coll Fyson, and Coll. Raymond were shot to death.

Coll

Coll. Doyley Govern.r

In 1661. His Maty sent Coll.d Doyley a Commission to be Governor, with Order to disband the Army, upon wch he kept a Civill Government. and people began to plant judging the Island would not be surrendred to the Spaniards again.

L. Windsor

In 1662. My Lord Windsor was made Govr, and brought wth him a Donative of 20,000 lb which the King was pleased to give the Army at their disbanding. ~~Shortly after his~~ ~~falling sick soon after the arrivall~~ ~~Laff~~ ~~being very sick and uneasy embarques~~ ~~his Lsp. made no long stay in ye Island, but finding the~~ ~~air of Beere for Englemen~~ ~~climate prejudicall to his health~~ the same year for Engl.

Sir Thomas Modyford governed in 1663. by power from My Lord Windsor, and sent Capt. Mins in ye Centurion Dwert h Jeuers Privateer and leave men, ~~all Volunteers~~ into the Bay of Campeche where he bravely enough took that Town, but no great Plunder neither there nor at St. Iago de Cuba. In his time was Fort Charles almost built, the Govt. formed

Coll. Doyley's Regim.t of Horse
Coll. Barrys Regim.t of Foot
Coll. Wards Regim.t of Foot
Coll. Barrington's Reg.t of Foot
Ffa Troop Gen.ll Offic.rs Troop of Horse

Sum total of the Army 3607

	men	Shares	Called	pay
	362	557 2/10	23	c
	362	570	23-15	0
	371	571 8/10	23-16	6
	414	605 2/10	25-4	4
	do	349	14-11	0
	3607	2653 2/10	110.11.10	

State of the Army

The state of this Army at the time of their Muster by his Ma.ties order was found as follows as to the numbr of Regiments men, shares & pay as follows

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 Kings licence for it, and Order to invest the Council wth the power.

Coll. Lynch

In the beginning of 1664. the Counsell choose Coll. Tho. Lynch their Presid^t. and Sr. Charls Leiteton upon his departure made him Comander in Chief wth power how observed till the Arrivall of Sr Tho. Modyford.

Sr Th: Modyford

Sr Thomas Modyford being made Govr. him arrived in June 1664. and a week before, the Lt. Govr. Coll. Ed: Morgan, and now people began vigorously: to apply themselves to planting by the example and encouragment of the Governt. At the beginning of his Governt. he endeavored a peace wth the Spanjards but not being able to effect it encouraged the Privateers against them, and Capt. Henry Morgan having signalized himselfe by burning a Spanish Ment^d. Sr Tho:

Modyford

Expedition of Porto Vello.

Modyford made use of him to embody the Privateers which he effects in ye year 1665., And being made Adm.l took the Town and Castle of Porto Vello w.ch he quitted for a Summe of money, After which the fflect returning to Jamaica brought the plague thither, wch destroyed a considerable number of people.

Expedition of Panama.

The year following ~~Sr Henry~~ Adm: Morgan was Ordered again to go agt. ye Spaniards wth the Privat.rs and in that Expedition took the ffort of Chagre and marched as ~~Panama~~ farr as Panama wth the Spaniards had before got on fire.

In the return to Jam.a many Ships not being able to beat it up, were cast away, and ye men lost upon ye rocks.

Sr Thomas Modyford comming to the Govern.t reenacted the Laws made by Sr Charles Lyttelton and made a farther addition by consent of ye Council and Assembly, and two years after continued those laws by an Order of the Council of the Island.

JE

Sr Tho: Lynch

Sr Thomas Lynch was made His Mats. Lt. Govr. and Comander in Chief and arrived at Jamaica the 24th June 1671. the same month he sent Major Wm Beeston to Cathegena in ye assistance ffrigat to notifye the peace concluded at Madrid on the 8/18 day of July 1670. and the month following he made Sr Thomas Modyford a Prisoner aboard the ffrigate, and sent him for England pursuant to His Mats Orders for breach of the Treaty wth Spaine; And five or six months after sent Adml. Morgan prisoner for England on ye same acc.

Sr Tho: 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 wch was the only Rovalors that ever suffer'd for all the Murthers Rapine & Violences, these ~~dissolute people~~ Privateers have committed on ye Spaniards.

Improvemt. of ye Island.

In his time the Portland took a Paper, and the Thomas, and ffrances His Mats hired Ships and a Privateer took a Dutch Ships of 544. Negros, wch was more boneficiall to the Island then

then all the Prizes ever brought to it. During the time of his Governm^t. many Ships were loaded wth the naturall produce of ye Island, before it never one, and in the end of his Gov^t. land was risen generally to ~~three~~ four times the value, ~~twas at~~ it had been in the beginning, Coll^l Vassal, and Mr Rogers at his Command run a Chayn round the Island and made a Draught of ye exact Map & Survey, afterwards sent to England by My Lord Vaughan.

In his time were abundance of Cattle imported from Cuba wch brought down their price from 12. and 14 ~~p~~ d. head to 4. or 5 s., and severall ffairs and Markets were Erected at St Jago — St. Andrews & ~~Ingraham~~ Port Royall.

Laws. On the 14th of Aprill 1672. Sr Tho. Lynch reenacted severall Laws made under the Governm^t of Sr Th. Modyford, and made others suitable to that conjuncture, and in ffeb. 1673. reenacted the former Laws.

L. Vaughan On the 3^d. of Aprill 1674. The Lord Vaughan received a Commission to be Govr.

of Jamaica, and on the foll arrived there where His Lop. yet remains.

Dominion Title Conquest

His Matie is Soveraign Lord and Proprietor of Jamaica in all writts Commissions and grants, is Stiled King of England, Scotland, ffrance & Ireland defender of the ffaith, and Lord of Jamaica which hee possesses by the right of conquest made in 1655, which afterwards was confirmed unto His Maty by the Treaty of Madrid in the Year 1670.

Govr.

The Governor Acts by His Mats Commission and Instructions.

Commission to ye Lord Vaughan

By his Commission hee is constituted Capt. Genll & Governor in Chief of Jamaica and the Territories depending thereon during His Matis pleasure with power.

To appoint so many members of the Council upon a vacancy as shall make up the number of nine.

To suspend or expell any Councill. if he see Cause.

To call generall Assemblies for making of Laws.

Mr. this is altered by ye E: of Carlisles Commission.

To enjoy a negative voice in the Legislature ~~making of Laws~~

To use ye Publick Seale.

To establish Courts of Judicature.

To appoint Judges & Justices of ye Peace.

To pardon & remit Offenders & Fines.

To present to Benefices.

To Muster all persons.

To Transport them to other places

To execute all things belonging to a Capt. Genll.

To Erect Forts & Cities, furnish them wth Retrens and to demolish them.

To be Vice Admll., and Erect a Court of Admiralty.

To grant Lands

To hold ffairs and Markets

To appoint Ports & Bays

× To putt in persons upon a vacancy, ~~into execute Off~~ for the Execution

~~To execute~~ Offices under the broad Seal untill

His Mats pleasure be known.

Instructions

By his Instructions Hee is directed

To Administer the Oaths of Allegiance and

Supremacy unto ye Councill.

To communicate His Instructions to ye Councill

To give the Councill freedom of debate.

To choose Officers of ability & Estate.

Not to express any limitation of time in His

Commissions to publick Officers

To

Allowed by the E: of Carlisle, Lemon.

To take care that none of the Council be made Judges.

To give reason for suspending or appointing a Member.

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

Not to displace the great Officers without cause.

Not to execute such Offices by himself or Deputy.

To take care that none execute more Offices then one by a Deputy.

To suspend or discharge Officers upon mis-behaviour.

To regulate Fees & Salaries.

To dispense with the Oath of Allegiance & Supremacy.

To

To molest none in the quiet exercise of their Religion

To profess and encourage the Protestant Religion.

To discountenance Vice.

Altered To take care that none be punished but by the Laws not repugnant to those of England.

To Transmitt the Laws.

Altered Not to re-enact Laws without His Ma:ties directions.

To take care of the Militia.

Not to make unnecessary Musters.

To send an Acct. of Stores.

To take care that His Maty be reimbursed for Arms.

To assist other Plantations.

To send an Acct. of Entries.

To examine what duties are payable and how managed.

To send an Acct. of ye fifteenths, and of the disposall of publick monoys. of Prizes due to his Ma.ie

To suppress the Ingrossing of Comodities.

To encourage Merch.ts & ye Royll. Comp.a.

To give an Acct. of ye Number and rates of Negros.

To send an Acct. of Inhabitants.

To appoint Fairs, and Markets.

To Erect Fortifications.

To give an Acct. of ye 400,000 Acres reclaimg to ye Royall Demesne.

Not to take forfeitures for not Planting till further Order.

To contrive that ye Plantacons be near together, and the Sea Coasts Planted.

So

To prohibit or lwoive Hunting.

To encourage Planting.

To take care that all Servants serve four years.

To ~~sett out~~ 30. Acres to every New Comer.

To take care that none but men of valuable Estates serve for Jurors.

To give an Acct. of ye State of ye Island.

To give an Acct. of his Neighbors.

To observe the Treaty of Madrid.

To act as occasion shall require.

Not to declare War without Order.

To take care that the Patent Offices be freely enjoyed, and upon misbehaviour to suspend the Patentee only till farther Order.

Counsill The Counsill during the Governmt. of Coll. Dongly consisted of 12 persons, Eleven of wch. were chosen

chosen by the Officers of ye Army, Planters, and Inhabitants, And the other wy the Secretary of ye Island appointed by His Maty, from wch time untill the Governmt. of ye Lord Vaughan ~

The Members of the Council were chosen by the Govr. But by ye Ld. Vaughans Commiss.n the like number is ~~chosen~~ nominated by His Maty. And in Case of Death, by the Govr. untill His Mats pleasure beknown in Order to his confirmacon or nomination of another in his stead.

~~The vacancy is supply'd~~ the vacancy is supply'd ~~Maty~~ of the Councellor so appointed

Wt there is no limitted ~~[illegible]~~ number by the E: of Carlisles Instructions there being at ptsent fourteene.

The Council is devided to assist the Governor ~~& consents or dissents~~ has freedome of debate, ~~and grant their assent~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and a Negative or affirmative vote ~~or dissent~~ in makingo Laws. And in case of the Death or absence of the Comander in Chief the Council is to have the Administration of the Government.

A Wombly

Assembly

ye this model is alt.d by ye E. of Carlisle's Comon B. P. 67.

The Assembly consists of thirty three persons, chosen by ye Major Vote of the ffreeholders by vertue of Writs directed by the Governr to the Provost Marshall, and stile themselves the Representatives of the Commons of the Island, And with the consent of ye Gov.r and Counsell

Laws

frame laws, which are to be as near as conveni-ently may be agreeable to the laws of England, And to continue in force for two years, (except in the mean time His Ma.ts pleasure be signified to ye contrary) and no longer unless His Maty do within the time limitted confirm the same.

Lt Gov.r

His Maty does likewise commissionate a Lt. or Deputy Gov.r with power in case of the Death, or absence of ye Gov.r to take upon him ye Administracon of ye Government.

Beside

Maj. Gen.
and Sr. Hr: Watson is since made Maj. Gen.

Besides the Lt. Gen. there was formerly a Maj. Gen.

The whole Island was during the Possession of ye Spanjards divided into severall Provinces

viz.

Division

The Province of Yallows
The Province of Ligoney
The Province of Los Angelos Angelos
The Province of Guana-Boa
The Province of Guata Bacoa.

The Whole Island is ~~At present at~~ for ye more easy and speedy Dom. ation of Justice divided into fifteen Parishes

viz. by ye Spaniards called Yallows — by ye Spaniards called Ligoniey

Parishes

(1) St Thomas, (2) St David (by ye Spaniards called Los Angelos), (3) St Andrew (by ye Span. called Guata bacoa)

(4) Port Royall, (5) St Katherine (by ye Spaniards called Guana boa), (6) St. Thomas in ye Vale (~~Guata bacoa~~), (7) St. Johns, (8) St. Dorothy, (9) Clarendon, (10) Vere, (11) St. Elizabeth, (12) St. James, (13) St. Anns, (14) St Marys, (15) St. Georges, which

which send each two Representatives to every Assembly
except Port Royall, and St Catherines, wch send 3.

Precincts

These Parishes make severall Precincts or Counties,
in each of wch are Courts of Comon Pleas and
Sessions Established.

(1.) The Parishes of St Thomas, and St. Davids
make one Precinct.

2. The Parishes of St. Andrews is one Precinct.

3. Port Royll. being full of People does also make
one Precinct.

4. The Parish of St. Catherines, St. Thomas in
ye Vale, and St. Dorothyes make another Precinct
where instead of a Court of Common Pleas, the
Supream Court is held.

5. The Parishes of Clarendon & Vere make one
Precinct.

6.

6. St Elizabeth, and St James make one Precinct.

7. St. Johns, St. Anns, St. Marys, and St Georges, make 4 Precincts, and have each a Court of Comon Pleas, and one Commission of ye Peace, The other Parishes having each such a particular Commission.

Commission of ye Peace

To each of these Precincts three Judges are appointed by ye Govr. The Commission of the peace is ~~being~~ Extended by a greater or lesser number of Persons as is found requisite. And each Precinct has a Perpetuall Custos Rotulorum w/ ho with ye justices & other officers present, reforme & punish all Crimes, disorders and misdemeanors that are within their compass, and by the Laws of England or those of ye Island. All these Judges and Justices have the same Commission and Instructions from the Govr. And there are belonging to their Sooverall Courts, Clarks, Marshall, and Cryers. At their meeting besides what their Commission directs, they appoint Church Wardens, Constables, Overseers

of ye Coors, and all Parochiall Officers, according to ye Usage of England, and this Island.

Supreme Court

By an Act of ye Country there is Erected a Supreme Court of Judicature to be held at St Jago de la vega every three months consisting of a Chief Justice, who receives his Commiss. and Instructions 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 determin all Pleas of the Crown, and all Comon Pleas according to ye Laws of England, and practice of the Kings Bench, Common Pleas and Court of Exchequer held at Westmr. in all matters concerning the Kings Bench, Revenues, Fines, Forfeitures etc.

And

and all Writs of error and of false Judgment lye here from all inferior Courts.

There is a Clerke, Marshall, and Cryer, belonging to this Court.

Chancery

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

There are belonging to the Courts of Chancery Clerkes, Examiner, and Clerke of ye Patents, Marsh; and Cryer,

Seal

There is likewise a Great Seal of Silver belonging to the Island (remaining in y hands of the Gov.r as Chancellor ~~not to be in his hands~~) where with all Commissions, Grants & Publick Acts are sealed.

On the one side it hath the Impression of His Maty Seated on a Throne with two Indians on their knees presenting him with fruits, And two Cherubins aloft supporting a Canopee with this Motto.

Motto.

Pro Patria fructus ~~quam dulces~~.

Quam Dulces.

Ye

36.

The Inscription round about is. Carolus Secundus Dei Gra. Angl. &c. & Dominus Jamaicæ.

On the other side is an Escocheon bearing a Cross wth five pinds, two Indians the Supporters, and for the Crest an Alligator, The Inscription in the Orle mileasing all is.

Cuo alium ramos porrexit in orbem,
Hoc Sterilis Crux est.—

The Motto underneath the Escocheon is

Indus uterq; servit uni.

Land The King by His Instructions has Order'd the Governor to give to every one that comes to settle thirty Acres a Head who receive the same by an Order from the Govr. to give to any Surveyor of ye Precinct wherein the land is, who—

Survey — After a Survey of land returned the Plot is reputed into the Warr^t. Office where 'tis filed and a Warr^t. drawn upon it by the Clerk of the Patents. The Planter is bound to take out his Patent within twelve

months

Tenures

monthly from the date of the Order of Survey, and then he holds his land in Soccage Tenure paying one pony p. Acre, there being reserved unto His Ma.tie all Royll. Mines, and the fifth of others.

Adm.ty

There is a Court of Admir.ty Establisht at Port Royll. by ye Gov.r. as Vice Adm.r to His Royall Highness. And by His Commission there is a Judge appointed, and two Assistants who try all Marine causes wch come before them according to the Courts of Civill law.

There is belonging to this Court a Kings Advocate Proctor, Marshall, & Crier.

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

Prerogative Courts.

The Governor is Judge of the Prerogative Courts, but the Ministeriall part of it as probate of Wills, granting Adm.cions, and licences

for

for Marriages, are by his permission dispatched in the Secretaries Office.

Petty Courts ~~Appeals~~.

All actions at law between Neighbors are tryed in y Inferior Courts. Each Court hath one Judge, 12 Assistants, Clerk Marshall &c. Pleas are held here for any summ under 20s. and for greater summs, wch Two Justices are by the Gov.r Order joined to them, wch is always done. Of course

Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction.

So Ecclesiasticall Jurisdiction is belonging to y Ld. Bpp. of London, but the Gov.r has power by his Commission to present to benefices such as are ~~fuitably~~ qualified thereunto.

Ministry.

The maintenance of the Ministry is settled by an Act of ye Country by wch the Minister of Port Royall is to have 200l. pp Ann. and not under.

The Minister of St. Catherines is to have 130 lb. pp Ann. and not under.

The Ministers of other Parishes 100 lb. pp Ann. and not under to be paid without charges duties or Taxes half yearly.

Offices.

All Offices, Civill, Ecclesiastiall and Military are derived from His Matts. Authority

and

and the Offices are appointed by the Governor except such as have received Grants under the Great Seal of England to enjoy their Offices during life vizt.

Sec^ry etc: The Secretary of the Island Harris Esqr.

This Office Principally dispatches all publick Writings, Masters of Vessells make their Entries in it before they have leave to ~~Orad~~ & take home their Lett-passes. It is an Office of Enrollment where all Patents, Deeds, and private writings are recorded to prevent Lost, Fraud and Embezzlement, [redacted]

Letters of Administracon, Licences for Marriages, Mekaders etc: are [redacted] granted here

The fees are Establish^t by an Act of the Country.

Provost Marshall The Office of Provost Marshall is held by Patent for Sr Thomas Lynches life, and if at present occupied by Deputies, It is a most — employment like those of Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Vshers & Black Rod

Gaolers &c. His fees are also settled by an Act of ye Country.

Clerk of the Supreame Court yet this office is at present vested in Herbert Esq.

The Office of Clerke of ye Supreame Court is lately held for life by one Mr Cloves of the inward Temple ~~and at present by~~ Herbert ~~Esq.~~ ~~and his Dept.~~ his Dep: and is executed by his Dep:

Clerk and Register of ye Chancery.

The Office of Clerke & Register of ye Chancery is granted under the Broad Seale of England unto Thomas Beerham Esq. and executed by Deply

Surveyor Genl. The Office of Surveyor Genl. is held by Charles Modyford Esq. but is not as yet executed by him or his Deplys there being at present severall Surveyors who receive their Commission and Instructions from the Governor to make Surveys and ~~sett~~ out lands.

All those Officers give great security for the faithfull performance of their Offices.

by

by reason of the great trust reposed in them.

Attorn: Genll

There is ~~also~~ an Attorney Genll. appointed by a Commission from the Governor, his Office is to appear and prosecute for the King in all Civill & Criminall Causes as the Attorney Genll. in Engld. does. ~~His Commission and Instructions are as followeth.~~

Mace

His Ma:ty has been pleased to honour this Island with a Mace brought over by my Lord Windsor which on solemne occasions is carried before the Gov.r as a mark of his autority.

~~Contract of the Navall Offr.~~

~~Intends~~

Navall Offier

There is also a Navall Offier residing at Port Royall who is nominated by the Governor and Commissionated by him to receive from all Masters of Ships Merchants and others exact duties.

of their Voyages, Cockets, Entries, Dispatches, loadings, Passengers &c. that he may know whether they are free ships and come lawfully according to the ~~Comm~~ of the Acts of Trade and Navigation & laws of the Island, of all which he is to give a punctuall Account unto the Governor to be transmitted once every year unto the Lord high Treasr, and Commrs of the Customs in England.

He is likewise to Act as Overseer of the Harbor at Port Royll. and to take care that it be not endamaged 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 arrivall of any Ships, and to see that the Marshall bring the Master to him, as also to give him an Acct. of the lading, and whether the Ships

be

be qualifyd according to the Acts.

To send the Govr. every six months Copies of all the Bonds and Certificats he receives.

To Enquire what Aliens or persons not naturalized according to the Act of the Island, are ffactors, or Merchants in the Island, and to give notice thereof to ye Governor.

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

Fort Morant being likewise a good Harbour the Governor does Commissionate, besides the Navall Officer's Deputy, ~~One Mr Ralph Whitfield~~ another Person to see that the Navall Officer and Marshall of the Admlty be faithfull in their duties to whom he is to be assisting in drawing out the Militia, and keeping some of them at the Sea Side to hinder any irregular Landing.

Sir

And in case any ffrenchmen of Warr 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 forrigne Service.

An Account of the Revenue of Jamaica as also of ye Collector Treasurer and Receiver of the Customes

Revenue

The Revenue of Jamaica arises from Quit Rents, ffines, ffforfeitures, Escheats, Taxation on Ale-houses and Impost upon Tunnage and Comodities imported into the Island.

Quitrents

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

Lands

Land granted by Sr. Thomas Modyford pays s. d. 2-6 ℔ 100. Acres.

Land granted by Sr Thomas Lynch pays 1/2 d. ℔ Acre

Land

Land granted by Sr. Ld. Vaughan
& pays a 1. ℔ elsew.

For ye receipt of ye Quit Rents there is an Officer appointed by ye Gov. with an allowance of 1/. 6 D. ~~p pound~~.

Fines &c

For ye Collection of ye fines & Escheats there is an Officer appointed by ye Gov. without allowance, who is called the Escheator.

Qu. of ye Governor Council and Assembly which directly ought what is so raised to be applyed to ye publick use of ye Isl.?

Impost ~~Collector~~

For the receiving ye Impost the Gov. appoints an Officer who has ~~the Title~~ of Collector and ten pounds ~~p~~ Cent. of all money by him collected.

Treas

46.

Grear

The Governor does likewise appoint a Treasurer who is to receive an Exempt from ye Government

Offices of ye Revenue Act allowed 1 ½ pound.

Collectors

The Collection of Quitrents, Fines & Forfitures and receipt of the Customs upon liquors is granted by Patent dat 3: Aprill 1674 unto Thomas Martin and Leond Campeare but not as yet executed by them.

Receivers

Mr. Thos Martin is possessed of these Offices, since the arrival of the E. of Carlisle by vertue of his Patent under the Great Seale, there being noe Treasr at present in Jamaica.

His Maty by his Letters Patents dated 3d. of Aprill 1674. has Granted an Office in Jamaica for ye receipt of all duties payable unto His Maty for Wines Brandy etc Sugar Indico &c. imported into the Island, and for Tunnage on Shipping and Tuonies to Mahogany as also for Quit Rents Fines, Escheats etc. as is more particularly mentioned in ye Patent which Office is granted unto Thomas Martin and Leond. Compeare for life with the Title of Receivers of ye sd. duties payable unto His Maty who are to receive such Fees as have been formerly received by any Person whatsoever

Provided

Provided they give suer security unto the Lord High Treasurer of England or the Governor of Jamaica as they shall think fit and reasonable, Notwithstanding all which Those Patentees ~~are not debarred from ye~~ Execution of their Office, The other Officers being appointed by the Governor for ye Receipt & management of ye ye Duties wch the Titles of ye Collector Escheator & Treasurer as is beforemencon'd.

Rivers

The Riuers of this Island are none of them farr navigable because the Country is ~~very mountainous~~ full of mountains ~~from whence~~ ~~and they shall runne~~ which runne through the Center of it East and West from whence They ~~Begins~~ rise ~~in them~~, and then disembogue North and South. ~~so falling out of~~ They ~~these high mountaines~~ are very rapid, and ~~because~~ by reason

of ye great Rains ~~which~~ are subject to inundations ~~the~~ and carry great Stones Rocks, & Timbers along with their Torrent, ~~&~~ whereby ~~make~~ their usuall course, rendred foule and unpassable for ~~Boates~~ Vessells, and ~~works and~~ by ~~the~~ changing of the Rivers at many of the Rivers mouths ~~that hinder~~ the boats ye hindred from entring.

Rivers

In the Country are divers dry Rivers — particularly Minas that runs through Parish Clarendon ~~which~~ which some times has not a drop of water, & at other times as much as ye Thames at high water.

Mountains

The Mountains whether Stony or Plantable are generally covered wt excellent Timber for all uses, both for curiosity Building & Dying, Abundance of fruit Trees, & spice

Trees

* Trees, ~~they are full of Hoggs, and there is~~

~~probability of Mineralls~~, But there are no

Trees or fruits yt. resemble ours in England

Hoggs. They Mountains are full of Wild Hoggs, the hunting

Mineralls. whereof is regulated by an Act of the Country.

Towns There is besides very great probability of Mineralls.

~~and~~ There are no Towns on this Island but on

ye South side.

St Thomas At the East by Port St. Thomas or Portmorant

are about 12 houses called Rap houses, wch serve

for Store houses, and Mothouses for ye Neighberhood

& such Vessels as use that Port wch are but few

because ye Govr. has not yet permitted vessells

to discharge there.

St. David ~~Yhallahs~~ At St. Davids is Yhallahs Bay about 7.

leagues from Pt. St. Thomas, and as far

from Pt. Royal; where are about 12. or 14. Ele-

houses & Store-houses.

St. Andrews ~~Lynnia~~ At Lynnia (the inside of the Harbour

opposite to Port Royall about a Leagues

are about 20 Houses some of them very handsome

and well built, which place in time is likely

to become a ~~pretty~~ considerable Town — by reason of

the Neighborhood of Port Royall.

Pt Royall

Port Royall is situate on the ye Sroame

Point of Land, that makes the Harbor,

It runs about 12. miles from ye main of

ye Island westerly, It has to ye South ye Sea,

to the North the Harbour wch is the largest,

safest, and most convenient in America.

This neck of land is exceeding narrow,

& nothing but a loose Sand, that has neither

grass, stone, water, nor Trees. But being

so comodious for Ships that they are secure

all weathers and can unlade afloat at the

Morch.

Morchs ~~Cayes~~ Quays It's ye most populous ~~trading~~ place in ye Island, and there only Ships enter and are dispatched. In the Spanjards time there ~~was~~ were no Houses. The Seamen of Cromwells fleet begun ye Town by building some Store-houses for severall of their Ships & caled it Cagway as wee judge corruptly from the Spanish word ~~[illegible]~~ signifying a Sedla La agua. Coll. Doyley caused it to be laid out as a Town but not very regularly. In Sr Charles Lyletons time it was called Port Royll from ye Excellency of that Harbor It now contains about 300. houses, has a mean house belonging to the King, and a worse Church. But in Sr Thomas Lynch's time Juiers Pont contributed towards

building a good one, and they are now about it.

Passage Fort.

Going from Port Royall to St Jago de la Vega people land at Passage ffort, where a fort was in Coll. Doyleys time, & there are about 20. houses that are store houses, Alehouses, & horse keepers, ~~[illegible]~~ In ~~[illegible]~~: There are some Hackney Coaches and ~~Coyniles~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~Hackney~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Hackney horses Coaches, and ~~many hackney horses~~ this being the greatest Passage in ye Island. Its 2. leagues from Port Royall by boat, and six miles from St. Jago by land.

St Jago

St Jago de la Vega is situated in a large plain by a River ~~[illegible]~~ called Rio de Cobre, the Town River or as having a taste of Copper or coming out of those Mountaines beyond Liguanea where the

Spanyds

Spanjards said they found of it. This Town was almost ~~quite~~ quite deserted when Sr Tho: Lynch came to govern, but in his time about 40 houses were built and repaired, and there ~~were~~ were about 100. more.

Sup. Court

The Supreame Court of Judicature is held Quarterly in this Town, and a fayre was ~~---~~ erected in Sr Thomas Lynch's time. It has one Spanish Church, and some few Gentlemens houses that made it look well during the time the Governor lived there, but since he is at Pt. Royal it becomes desolate.

Wth the King since has bought a House at St. Jago wherein Ye Earl of Carlisle did generally reside.

Old Harbor

At Old Harbor about 7. miles West from St. Jago are some 20. Houses for ye use & accomodation of Sholls & Storehouses for planters goods, this being esteemed the best harbor excepting Pt. Royal on ye Southside of ye Island the Spanjards it was more frequented because of the neighborhood of St. Jago

Blythe

Wythy Woods

At Wythy Wood ~~5~~ 20 miles farther Westward is about 30. or 40. houses, for ye accomodacon of Vessells, that Rode being more frequented then any other on ye Southside there being good land many Settlem[ts] and a pleasant Country all about it.

ffortifiacons

At ye extreame Point of Pt. Royale was built a round Tower by Cromwells Seamen in 1656. in 57. and 58. Coll. Poyley laid the foundacon of a more regular ffort about it w[ch] Sr Charles Littleton noor finisht in 1664. and Sr Thomas Modyford in his time (w[ch] was ye year 1671) ~~which was~~ ~~to this~~ quite finisht it, and mounted in it about 36. Guns employing the Round Tower only as a Storehouse for ye Amunition besides this he built a Breastwork of Stone that run from ye Harbor to the Sea about 200. Yards

Charles Fort

to defend the Town from any surprize by Land as the Castle did defend the mouth of the Harbors, It was called by Sr. Charles Littleton Charls ffort in Honour of His Maty.

In Sr. Thomas Lynch's time was built at Bonhams Point a fort,

at James ffort.

called James ffort ~~after~~ in honour of the Duke of York, ~~built by Sr~~ ~~Thomas~~ first by and the voluntary contribution of some Gent. on the inland point of ye towne ~~on ye Island point of the Towne~~, flanck the Ships as

turning into the Harbor and batter them when at Anchor

Castle line

in it, wh. the Castle cannot do: it cutts off the line from the Main Land and wants but little of being finisht.

There is likewise a good line viz.

Sr T. Lynch ~~likewise~~ made a 1½ yards Sleight work ~~for that~~

~~purpose~~ at Bragon-point where 6. Guns were mounted

Port Morant

and at Port Morant 4. Guns were mounted by him, and a brest-work raised to defend that Port.

Old Harbor

There is another work likewise at Old Harbour

made in Sr Thomas Lynch's time and no other in

~~Bonhams Point~~ ~~there is likewise a Platform lately built at Bonhams Point~~

all the Island.

~~in all the Island~~

Harbs.

Harbors of note are viz. On the South side (~~what be~~ is a bold Coast) the Old Harb.r The Point formerly called Point Cagway. On the E side (Ponce de Jon Coast) Port Antonio. On the West End Port Royall, and on the East Port Morant

Comodities - The Comodities this Country produces are excellent Sugars, Cocoa, Cotton, Hydes, Ginger, Tobacco, Tortois Shell, Indigo, Pimento, Hurtwick, Brasiletto, Lignum Vitæ, Granadilla, Ebony &c. besides some Gums Elehiom, Druggs, &c. all which are under a daily improvement.

Cattle &c. This Island abounds with Cattle, the first brood being brought out of Europe (for before the discovery there was none of our sort of Cattle great or small in the West Indies) And in Jamaica they multiplyd so exceedingly that when the English took ye Island a Cow was not worth above a p^{s} $\frac{s}{d}$, and a horse half so much but the Army made such a destruction of them that in ye year 1671. when Sr Thomas Lynch came to Govern, a Cow was worth 12., or 14 lb. but by the goodness of the pasture and by the Cattle Sr Thomas Lynch imported from the Spanjards they increased so That in the year 1675. when he left the Island they were worth but 4. or 5 p head one wth another. Besides Cows hors plenty of good spritely

Horses

Horses, some Mules, and Assendoes, ~~abundance of Hogs~~, Goats, and Sheep, whose wool is hairy, ~~The flesh not generally so good as Ours~~, yet they breed ofter, but live not well, unless about Alligator Pond, Rabbets live well enough, but there are no hares, or Deer, in the Island.

There is the Indian Cony called Racoons like an Over-grown Ratt which is good meat, The Snakes here are not hurtfull, ~~and were got in by the Spaniards~~, and an ~~[illegible] Spaniards [illegible] Guiana [illegible] taken by the Spaniards, and are in [illegible] the Negroes~~ in this Country Hens Turkys & Geese breed better and are better flesh then in England, Goose are but rare. There's abundance of Excellent Wildfowle as Guiny hens, ~~Flemmingos~~ in gor Teales, Duck's, Curlews &c. wth great variety of Pigeons Turtles, Parrots, Macos, and other Birds, whose flesh is good, and feathers finely coloured

There are also Guiana which were taken by Spaniards as they at Panama & Nicaragua & Cypros. / Fowls

Fish

There's Store of Fish, both in the Sea, and Rivers; Not much common to England, but a kind of Lobster Sea fish Eeles, Excellent Mullets, and Spanish Mackrill.

~~[illegible]~~ severall sorts of Admirable fish proper to those Seas as Manatee &c. Tortoises are taken much on this Coast, but chiefly at ye Islands Caymanos, Thirty leagues to the West of this Island, whither the Vessells go in May June and July to load of their flesh that they pickle in bulk, and take them in ye season when they come on shore to lay their Eggs ~~which~~.

Heres the Indian Coney called Bawonos that is good meat but of a distastfull shape being something like an overgrown Rat, The Snakes in this Island are not at all hurtfull and were eaten by the Indians as a dainty.

Flyes.

The most offensive things in this Island ~~are~~ are Divers sorts of ~~stinging~~ singing flyes called merry wings from their noise, Muschetos from their littleness, Gallynippers from their biting &c. ~~female~~ which sting and trouble people exceedingly. And in some parts of the North

there

thereof are little ugly creatures called by the English Gallinuches whose bite is mortall to Doggs, Goats &c.

Fruits This Island affords no fruit which grows in ~~England~~ Europe except Orangeos, Lemons, & Lymes (a Bastard lemmon) Citrons, Pomogranats & Grapes wch grow well enough. There is a wild sort of Grape the Spanjards made redd wine of, The English have but few, and they require much paine to cultivate them, and are ~~so difficult~~ with great difficulty defended from the Parrots, and other birds; for which reasons ~~from~~ by their not ripening altogether as here — It is thought impossible to make wine without great quantities and great labour, for in this Country after every season there's a Spring, so that the Grapes and all fruits shoot out after it, have therefore Blossoms, young fruit and ripe all at ye same time. Besides these fruits there's vast abundance of Plantanes, Bananos, Tamarinds, Cashuds, Guanes, Mammees, Cabbage Trees, Troos, and small Oysters that grow in Clusters

on Mangroves by the sea side, Sapotas, Sapotillas, Avocados Star Apples, Custard Apples, prickle Apples, Pears, Pine Apples, Prickle pears, Plumbs of diviers sorts &c

Bread

The Comon bread that ordinary Planters use is — Cassava and ~~its Head~~ Pottatos, But the Gentlemen make bread of the flower that comes from England and New York

Flowers

English flowers would grow in this Island wch. some care and charge, but they have large and extraordinary Jessomin Trees, and other odoriferous Trees and Plants wch. supplies that defect.

Herbs

There grows exceeding well all English Summer herbs as also Peafe Beans, Cabbages &c. Turnips not very well, but Carrots, Reddish, Onyons &c. prety well. by extr care and pains, Gardenage would do better here then in the South parts of Spain, for though Our Rains are more

violent

violent, yet Our broughts are not so frequently long.

In this Ielaund is aboundance of medicinall herbs roots, and plants, There's China Roots, Sassaparilla, Gum Guaicum, Benjamin; as also Vaynillas, but the Art of curing them is wanting.

Drink

The Common drink of Gentl. is Maderas Wine and water, at the Sugar works they make drinks of Molosses, in other places of Cassaue wch they call Peryno, and of Potatos called Mobbey, and likewise of Bonanas, and of a Spirit called Rum distilled from ye Canes of which they make great quantities which doth ~~bye~~ great mischeif being very strong and unpleasant yet drunk by the ordinary people most ouerfreudly ~~that~~ which causes drunkness disorder, poverty, and diseases.

Inhabitants

The Inhabitants are of four sorts.

Freeholders

First the ffreeholders who hold their lands of His

Mat.s in Soccage Tenure yielding and paying every year for the same the Quit-Rent under which they were granted unto them.

Freemen — The next sort are those they call ffreemen who are such as having served four years or longer according to contract w.th their Masters, now serve in the Country for Wages.

Serv.ts — The third sort is of those they call Christian Serv.ts whose time of service is not yet expired.

Negros — The last sort are the Negro's brought from the Continent of Affrica, Madagascar and other places, who are sold to ye Planters ~~and live~~ to whom they and they and their ~~in absolute subjection and slavery together with~~ posterity remain absolute Slaves, unless made ~~their posterity to their Masters.~~ free by their Masters.

Number of Inhabitants — The number of Inhabitants is computed to be of

White

White men women and Children at	[redacted]
~~White Women & Girls~~	15000
Negros at	20000.
In all	[redacted] 35000

Militia

The Militia is Established and regulated by an Act of the Country -

There is in the Island seaven Regiments of foot and one of Horse vizt.

One raised in the Parish of St Thomas and St Davids -

One Regim^t of foot raised at Port Royall.

One Regim^t of foot in ye Parishes of St. Thomas in the Vale, St. Dorothys, & St. Catharines, as also a Troop of Horse.

One Regim^t of foot in ye Parish of Clarendon and Vere, and a Troop of Horse.

In St. Johns, St Marios, St. Anns, and St. Georges is also a Regiment of foot and a Troop of Horse.

In St. Andrews a Regimt. of foot as also a Troop of Horse.

In St. Elizabeths a Regimt. of foot.

Governor

The Governor comands the Regimt. of Horse and one Regimt. of foot as Colle. The other Regimts. being comanded by the principall Gentlemen of the Island, And the whole Militia is under the comand of the Gov. as Capt. Genll. by His Mats. Commiss. and Instructions, and by an Act of the Country.

Soldjers.

There is no standing Force or Soldjers in pay within the Island, except at the fort at Port Royall, where there is a Capt. who has 6s. p diem, and 4. Matrosses who have each of them

1s.

1 Cre ye diem.

Coll.ts

The severall Coll.s receive their Commiss.n and Instructions from the Governor.

Trade

The Commerce ~~& carried~~ of the Island is carried on for ye most part in Ships which come directly from England ~~which are of 80, and upwards~~ of Burthen from 30 tuns upward. ~~tuns~~, Their Loading is dry goods, Serv.ts

Import

Liquors, Brandy and all manner of Iron work for Utensils, and the work of the Planters course Cloths, all wearing Apparell and other Manufacture, Provisions, Wine, Brandy, Beer &c. from England. All sorts of Victualls of the growth and production of Scotland, and Ireland. Servants & Horses from Scotland or Ireland respectively. Wine from ye Maderas or Western Islands. Negros from Guiny and other places.

Export

Export

The ships return loaden wth the Comodities of the Island; and with Hides and Logwood, which is cutt at Cape Catoche, and has exceedingly contributed to the Trade and reputacon of the Island.

Ships

Between Barbados and Jamaica there are two or 3. Vessells constantly plying, and afford convenient Transportation from one place to another.

From the other Charibby Islands come no ships except such as are driven by storm.

Besides the Vessells which Trade from Europe there are about 60. or 70. Vessells properly belonging to the Island which are employed in fetching Logwood, Salt Turtling

and Striking Manatee, or fishing in ye Cayos of Cuba, Others go to ~~Cuba~~ Cruise and wth their small Vessells run into the Lagunas of Yucatan, some Sloopes Trade wth the French upon the North side of Hispaniola and Tortudas for Hides, indal, and Tobacco, others with the Spaniards and wth the Dutch at Curasao.

Alterations made by the Lord Vaughan's Govern.

~~Title~~ The Alterations ~~of~~ mentioned ~~to~~ in the foregoing Instrucs ~~the Govern.~~ I have from ye Govern. of Jamaica made in ye Govern. by the Commission & Instructions to ye Earl of Carlisle ~~who was constituted Govern.~~ ~~wch~~ are as follows.

During the Government of the Lord Vaughan the Assembly of Jamaica took upon them greater authority than formerly they had done ~~to the Lord~~ and

amon

other unwarrantable Proceedings imprisoning
one of their Members who had Pro-
cured Letters Patents to be Collector of ye Revenue,
Ordered a Reprieve to a Malefactor condemned
to dye by due course of Law their Speaker
signing a Warrant to the Marshall or High
Sheriff to stop execution and ~~omitted~~ left
out this illegal name in an Act for
raising a Publick Revenue, whereupon
this illegal taking offence at these
irregularities which did seem to arise
from the deliberative Power of the
Assembly in framing & passing of Laws.
~~which~~ was pleased to provide by the
Q. of Carlisles Comission dated the first of
March 1677 that no Laws should be enacted
in Jamaica but such as being framed
by the Governor & Connall & transmitted
unto this illegal for his Royall approbation
were afterwards remitted unto Jamaica
and consented unto by the Assembly there
according to the usage of Ireland. And in
pursuance ~~hereof~~ of this restriction the Q. of Portsmouth carried
over a body of Laws under the great
Seale of England which had been transmitted
from

from Jamaica and were allowed and awarded
by the Com.ttee of Plantations but the
Assembly were so ~~[illegible]~~ much ~~consenting~~
~~unto them~~ dissatisfied at the nature of Govern
that they twice rejected the whole
body of laws upon a presume that
this method is not only impracticable but
that as this Ma.ties English Subjects they
ought not to be Governed as Turkmen
And the Earle of Carlisle found such
difficulty & opposition in the regulation
of the Government that he thought
fit to come over into England
in order to represent unto his Ma.tie
the state of the Island for the future
settlement thereof bringing over with
them Att. Samuell Long who had been
one of the Council & chief Justice there
& had shewed himself very active
in opposing the settlement of the Country
pursuant according to y.e method
prescribed by the E. of Carlisle's Commission
& Instructions.

The

The Establishment settled by his Ma.ty for the expence of the Govern.mt is of two sorts viz

1 Allowances & Salarys paid out of the Revenue arising in Jamaica viz the chief of wh. are

~~2~~ Allowances & Salarys ~~secury~~ payable by ~~vtt of~~ the Exchequer in England

To the Govern.r in chief by his Ma.ty Ptes Instructions dated the 30.th of March 1678 } 2000 ✝

3.dly As also ~~the~~ third part of all Fines Forfeitures & Escheats unto y. Govern

To the Lieu.t Govern.r by the said Instructions ——— 600 ✝

To the Maj.r General ——— 300:

To the Chief Justice ——— 120:

2 To the ~~Auditor~~ Surveyor Gen.ll by Letters Patents dated 29. may 80. 156

To the Secretary of the Chief Forts by his Instructions 109. 10

1 By the Lord Treasurer & other Lords to severall officers & contingent charges

2 Besides the Revenues and Salarys payable out of the Exchequer in England viz

To the Gov.r pay.	1000:
To the Lieu.t Gov.r	600:
To the Maj.r Generall	300:
For the maintenance of Forts belonging to the s.d Island pay.	600:
To two Companies consisting of 100 Comon Soldiers each besides Officers	3327:11:8
Totall payable out of the chest.	5827:11:8: