111

t

n

C

b

2

fr

Sector

n o

V Court

P

fr

10

w th

mi ga ha at di ar po al vi in fo

100

The whole divided, when the Spaniards first came amongs them, into several Provinces or Kingdoms, as I Higuey, 2 Jacuaguia, 3 Samana, in the Eastern parts. 4 Taguams, 5 Boanca, and 6 Cabaya, in the Eastern parts. 4 Taguams, 5 Boanca, and 6 Cabaya, in the West: and in the North, 9 Cibba, rich in Mines of Gold; 10 Marien, the Landing place of Columbus and 11 Magnana in the enter of the land; the King whereof in the time of Columbus was named Conabo; of greatest power of any of those petit Roycelets. Another division of it hath been made by Nature, parting it by four Rivers, all rising from one Mountain in the midst of the Island into four Divisions: the River Jubbs running towards the North; 2 Nubibs hastning to the South; 3 Tuna, or Junna towards the East; and 3 Hatibonics to the West. But these divisions being long since grown out of use, we "I survey the chief of the Towns and Cittes of it, as they come before us.

And they are 1 S. Domingo, first built by Barsholomen Columbus Anno 1484. on the East bank of the Ozama; and afterwards (in the year 1502) removed by Niebolin de Obando; then Governour of the fland to the opposite thore. Situate in a pleasant Country, among it wealthy Passures, and neighboured with a safe and capacious Haven: the houses elegantly built, most of them of stone, and the whole well walled, beside a Castle at the West end of the Peer to defend the Haven : enriched by the residence of the Governour, the Courts of Juffice, the See of an Archbishop (and believe many Convents and Religious houses) an Hospital endowed with 2000 Ducats of yearly Rent. Esteemed of greatest Trade and concourse of Merchants till the taking of Mexico, and the Discovery of Peru; time that time fensibly decaying; and now reduced unto the number of 600 Families of Spaniards; the greatest part of the City, and all the Suburbs, inhabited by Negros, Mulates, and other Strangers. Not yet recovered of the hurt it had by Sir Francis Drake, who in the year 1586, took it by force, and held it for the fp: ce of a moneth, burning the greatest part of the houses, and fusiering the rest to be redeemed at a certain price. 2 St Salvador, 28 Leagues to the East of Domingo. 4 Jagnana, called also Santia Maria del Porto, from a fafe and beautiful Haven adjoyning to it; fituate in the West Fart of the Iland, of no great bigness, confifting of no more then 150 houses, when it was at the greatest, but made much less by Captain, Neupot, who in the year 1591, burnt it to the ground. 4 Cotuy, in the North of the Illand, opposite to S. Domingo, from which distant almost 60 Leagues: a little Town, but formerly of great eleem for its Mines of Gold. 5 Conception de la Vega, the foundation of Christopher Columbus; for whose sake afterwards adorned with a See Episcopal. 6 Puerto de la Plata, 40 Leagues from Domingo on the Northern shore; where built on a commodious Bay by Nicholus de Obando before mentioned, by whom also fortified: the second Town of Wealth and Trade in all the lland. 7 Azus. now called Compostella, a noted Haven, and reforted to for Sugari, which it yields abundantly,

This lland was first discovered by Columbia (for I believe not that it was any of the for mate Ilands which we read of in the life of Sertorius) in the first voyage which he made: conducted hither by some of the Inhabitants of the Isle of Cuba. Landing, and gaining the good will of the Savages, by gentle infage, he obtained leave of one of their Kings or Caciques to build a Fortres in his Country, which he called Navidad, or Natividad, leaving in it 36 Spaniards to keep possession: whom he found both matered & murdered at his coming back. Being now better surpliked for a new Plantation, he built the Town called Islabila, (in honour of Islabila Queen of Cassile) near the Mines of Cibas; which afterwards was descreed also and the Colonie removed unto S. Doningo: the Spaniards lending one Colonie after another, till at last their number was increased unto 4,000, besides women and children. But having rooted out the Natives by their infinite cruelties, and exhausted the riches of the Country with as infinite country kess, they betook themselves to fresher Quarters, abandoning the Iland to devour the Continent. Once had the Ilanders rebelled, and fortised themselves in the Province of Baorneo; a place so naturally strong, that there was little need of the helps of Art. Not brought to leave that saftness but he is not be not the continuous to the country with a sintensity strong, that there was little need of the helps of Art.

on fuch conditions as made the Spaniards lefs infolent, and themselves les flaves.

S. CUBA.

UBA lyeth on the West of Hispanisla, from which parted by a Frith or narrow Channel, interposed betwite the two Capes of S. Nicholingan: that of Majza, Backed on the North with a frie of llands, called the Lucaios, and some part of the Paninsula of Florida; extended towards the East to the extream point or Foreland of Jucaian, called Cape de Colaches, from which distant about 50 Leagues,

and neighboured on the South with the tile of Jamaica.

It is in length from East to Well, that is to say, from Cape Maxie towards Hispaniols, to the Cape of S. Anshany, 230 Leagues; in breadth where broadest hardly 40, but fifteen in others. For the fertility of the foil contending with Hispaniola for the prehentinence; but in the temperature of the Aire a great deal before it. Liberally flored with Ginger, Cassa, Massick, Aloes, Cimamon and Sugar, (not reckonling such commodities as are common unto this with others) besides great plenty of Flesh, and Fish; and of Fowl no fearcity. The Gold more drossie in the Mine, then in Hispaniola, but the Brass more perfect. Hilly, and full of lotty Mountains; but those Mountaines clad with divers trees, some of which drop the purest Rosin, and the Hills sending to the Valleys many notable Rivers. Pellered with many forts of Serpents, not so much out of any ill condition of the Sovil and Air, as by an old Supersition of the Savages: in former times not suffered to kill them when they might (this being a Disserted to the higher Powers) not able afterwards to destroy them when it would have been suffered.

What other Savage Rites they had, is not now material, the Spaniards having took an Order that they should not trouble us in that particular. Yet thus much we may add in memory of the first inhabi-