

THE HISTORY OF THE

Island of Jamaica

By JOHN HANCOCK, Esq.

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The history of the island of Jamaica, from its first discovery by Christopher Columbus, in 1494, to the present time. This work is divided into three parts. The first part contains a description of the island, its situation, extent, climate, soil, and productions. The second part contains a history of the island, from its first discovery to the present time. The third part contains a description of the present state of the island, its government, and its commerce.

The island of Jamaica is situated in the West Indies, between the latitudes of 18° and 19° North, and the longitudes of 76° and 78° West. It is about 140 miles long, and 50 miles broad. The climate is hot and humid, with a high temperature in the day, and a high humidity in the night. The soil is fertile, and produces a variety of crops, including sugar, cotton, and indigo. The island is also famous for its productions of rum, and its beautiful scenery.

The history of the island is a story of conquest and discovery. It was first discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1494, and was then settled by the Spaniards. The Spaniards ruled the island for over 300 years, until it was taken by the British in 1655. The British then ruled the island until 1797, when it was ceded to the United States. The United States then ruled the island until 1898, when it was taken by the Spanish. The Spanish then ruled the island until 1898, when it was taken by the United States. The United States then ruled the island until 1900, when it was taken by the British. The British then ruled the island until 1962, when it became an independent country.

The present state of the island is one of progress and development. It has a modern government, and a thriving economy. It is a beautiful island, with a rich culture and a beautiful scenery. It is a place where you can enjoy the best of both worlds.