

1,000 YEARS OF HISTORY COMES ALIVE

## How to get there



Jamaica National Heritage Trust  
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The Spanish-Jamaican  
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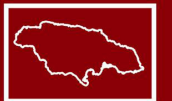
Tourism  
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**OPENING HOURS:** Open 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, except Good Friday  
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# New Seville



JAMAICA  
NATIONAL  
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VISIT A NATIONAL HERITAGE SITE



# Seville

## HERITAGE PARK

New Seville is the site of one of the first encounters between the peoples of the Americas, Africa and Europe. It was an encounter that was to change Jamaican, European, African and World History.

New Seville has seen continuous habitation for over a thousand years and tells us about the many people who have made this island their home, including the Taíno, the Spanish, the African, the Indian and the British. It teaches us about ourselves.



### Maima, Jamaican Taíno Settlement

Located close to the modern site of Seville was the Taíno settlement of Maima. It was the centre of a string of Taíno settlements throughout the region. The Taíno of Maima had a rich social and agricultural system ideally suited to the natural environment of Jamaica.

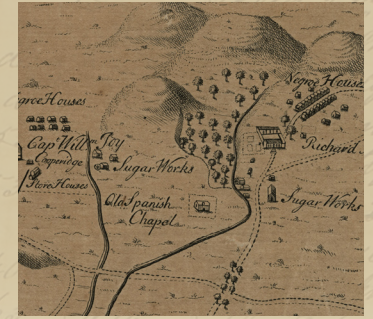
### CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS AND MAIMA

Columbus first came to Jamaica in 1494. In 1503-4 he lived at Maima for over a year with his men after being shipwrecked.



### Sevilla La Nueva

In 1509 the Spanish founded the first European capital of Jamaica at Maima. They named their new city Sevilla La Nueva. The settlement included the first church and sugar mill in Jamaica as well as a castle and an artist's workshop.



### The Coming of the British

After the conclusion of the long war for Jamaica between Spain and Britain in 1660, Sevilla La Nueva became a sugar plantation under the ownership of Captain Richard Hemmings.



### Africans at Seville

Thousands of Africans lived and died at Seville over the centuries. The first African to come to Jamaica came to Maima with Columbus in 1503. Most were forcibly transported to Jamaica in the Trans-Atlantic Trade in Enslaved Africans. They built their own village and formed a community at Seville. They resisted their enslavement and eventually won their freedom in 1838.

