In his 1849 poem ‘El Dorado,’ Edgar Allan Poe makes the assertion that that El Dorado is mythical and suggests its location to be ‘[o]ver the [m]ountains of the [m]oon, down the [v]alley of the [s]hadow, ride, boldly ride…if you seek for El Dorado.’ This assertion has since been proven to be true as the mythical city has never been found. However, Poe was not attuned to the pre-Columbian tradition that Wilson Harris argues ‘implies a profound and unusual treaty of sensibility between human presence on this planet and the animal kingdom’ (202). This paper argues that Olive Senior re-presents the myth of El Dorado to proffer an alternative view of the indigenous peoples of the region that debunks Eurocentric stereotypes. I argue that Senior re-presents the land and its original inhabitants to suggest that in fact El Dorado existed and in the conquistadors search for untold wealth that they disseminated the true wealth of the region in the name of ‘progress.’ I also argue that Senior suggests that this exploitation of the region continues as modern day conquistadors continue to reshape the countryside to assimilate the hedonistic beachscape of tourist fantasies. I situate my discussion in a close reading of Senior’s poetry and mostly draw on Wilson Harris’s essay ‘Profiles of Myth and the New World’ in order to demonstrate Senior’s depiction of the pre-Columbian Caribbeanscape as El Dorado.