

DOWNLOAD PDF DOCUMENTS DESCRIBING THE VOYAGE OF JOHN CABOT IN 1497.

Chapter 1 : John Cabot's Voyage of

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The non-Italian forms are derived from how his name was recorded in related 15th-century documents. He presumably entered this trade shortly thereafter. A document refers to his selling a slave in Crete whom he had acquired while in the territories of the Sultan of Egypt, which then comprised most of what is now Israel, Syria and Lebanon. John Cabot is mentioned in a variety of Venetian records of the s. These indicate that by he was married to Mattea and already had at least two sons. He may have relied on this experience when seeking work later in Spain as a civil engineer. He moved to Valencia , Spain, where his creditors attempted to have him arrested by sending a lettera di raccomandazione a giustizia "a letter of recommendation to justice" to the authorities. These proposals were rejected, however. This project was abandoned following a decision of the City Council on 24 December Sponsorship[edit] Like other explorers at those times, including Christopher Columbus , Cabot led an expedition on commission, in his case, England. Cabot planned to depart to the west from a northerly latitude where the longitudes are much closer together, and where, as a result, the voyage would be much shorter. Historians had thought that, on arrival in England, Cabot went to Bristol, a major maritime centre, to seek financial backers. In any case, it also stipulated that the commerce resulting from any discoveries must be conducted with England alone. She suggested one patron was Father Giovanni Antonio de Carbonariis, an Augustinian friar who was also the deputy to Adriano Castellesi , the papal tax collector. Beyond this, Ruddock claimed that Cabot received a loan from an Italian banking house in London. As Ruddock ordered the destruction of all her research notes on her death in , scholars have had to duplicate her research and rediscover documents. This payment from the Florentine merchants would have represented a substantial contribution, although it was not enough to completely finance the expedition. Bristol was the second-largest seaport in England. From onward it had supplied several expeditions to look for Hy-Brazil. According to Celtic legend, this island lay somewhere in the Atlantic Ocean. As the island was believed to be a source of brazilwood from which a valuable red dye could be obtained , merchants had economic incentive to find it. He notes, "Since your Lordship wants information relating to the first voyage, here is what happened: Second voyage[edit] Information about the voyage comes mostly from four short letters and an entry in a chronicle of the city of Bristol. Giovanni Antonio de Carbonariis. This letter has yet to be found. From various written comments made by Ruddock, the letter did not appear to contain a detailed account of the voyage. Cabot was described as having one "little ship", [12] of 50 tons burden, called the Matthew of Bristol according to the chronicle. It was said to be laden with sufficient supplies for "seven or eight months". It is likely that two ranking Bristol merchants were part of the expedition. His participation was confirmed by a document found in the early 21st century noting his reward from the King in January after the ship returned. The exact location of the landfall has long been disputed, with different communities vying for the honor. Historians have proposed Cape Bonavista and St. Since the discovery of the "John Day letter" in the s, it seems most likely that the initial landfall was either on Newfoundland or Cape Breton Island. The initial landfall seems to have taken place close to the southern latitude, with the expedition returning home after reaching the northern one. For the th-anniversary celebrations, the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom designated Cape Bonavista in Newfoundland as the "official" landing place. Here in Queen Elizabeth II, along with members of the Italian and Canadian governments, greeted the replica Matthew of Bristol, following its celebratory crossing of the Atlantic. The crew appeared to have remained on land just long enough to take on fresh water; they also raised the Venetian and Papal banners, claiming the land for the King of England and recognising the religious authority of the Roman Catholic Church. On February 3, he was given new letters patent covering the voyage [40] and to help him prepare a second expedition. Some of the ships were said to be carrying merchandise, including cloth, caps, lace points and other "trifles". The Spanish envoy in London reported in July that one of the ships had been caught in a storm and been forced to

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land in Ireland, but that Cabot and the other four ships had continued on. But at least one of the men scheduled to accompany the expedition, Lancelot Thirkill of London, is recorded as living in London in . She suggested that Cabot and his expedition successfully returned to England in the spring of . She claimed their return followed an epic two-year exploration of the east coast of North America, south into the Chesapeake Bay area and perhaps as far as the Spanish territories in the Caribbean. Her evidence included the well-known world map of the Spanish cartographer Juan de la Cosa. Giovanni Antonio de Carbonariis and the other friars who accompanied the expedition had stayed in Newfoundland and founded a mission. If Carbonariis founded a settlement in North America, it would have been the first Christian settlement on the continent, and may have included a church, the only medieval church to have been built there. These appear to place John Cabot in London by May , albeit Jones and Condon have yet to publish their documentation. The Archaeology of Historic Carbonear Project, carried out by Memorial University of Newfoundland , has conducted summer fieldwork each season since . So far, it has found evidence of planter habitation since the late 17th century and of trade with Spain through Bilbao , including a Spanish coin minted in Peru. In , Jones confirmed that William Weston who was not previously known to have been involved led an expedition from Bristol [with royal support] to the " new found land " in or , making him the first Englishman to lead exploration of North America. This find has changed the understanding of English roles in exploration of that continent. This amount was larger than any previously accounted for in royal support of the explorations.

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Chapter 2 : John Cabot - Wikipedia

John Cabot sailed from Bristol, England, and prosecuted his voyage under a license from Henry VII., King of England. The voyage was made in Cabot's landfall has been much disputed.

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would not land, time being precious, as he was short of provisions. He says that the tides are slack and do not flow as they do here. The King of England is much pleased with this intelligence. The King has promised that in the spring our countryman shall have ten ships, armed to his order, and at his request has conceded him all the prisoners, except such as are confined for high treason, to man his fleet. The King has also given him money wherewith to amuse himself till then, and he is now at Bristol with his wife, who is also Venetian, and with his sons ; his name is Juan Cabot, and he is styled the great admiral. Vast honour is paid him ; he dresses in silk, and these English run after him like mad people, so that he can enlist as many of them as he pleases, and a number of our own rogues besides. The discoverer of these places planted on his new-found land a large cross, with one flag of England and another of S. Mark, by reason of his being a Venetian, so that our banner has floated very far afield. London, 23 August Raimundus, Agent of the Duke of Milan, to his Government. This next spring his Majesty means to send him with fifteen or twenty ships. Also, the kingdom of England has never for many years been so obedient to its Sovereign as it is at present to his Majesty the King. The same to the same. Most Illustrious and Excellent My Lord: There is in this kingdom a Venetian fellow, Master John Caboto by name, of fine mind, greatly skilled in navigation, who seeing that those most serene kings, first he of Portugal, and then the one of Spain, have occupied unknown islands, determined to make a like acquisition for his Majesty aforesaid. And having obtained royal grants that he should have the usufruct of all that he should discover, provided that the ownership of the same is reserved to the crown, with a small ship and eighteen persons he committed himself to fortune; and having set out from Bristol, a western port of this kingdom, and passed the western limits of Hibernia, and then standing to the northward he began to steer eastward, leaving after a few days the North Star on his right hand; and, having wandered about considerably, at last he fell in with terra Jirma, where, having planted the royal banner and taken possession on behalf of this King, and taken certain tokens, he has returned thence. The said Master John, as being foreign-born and poor, would not be believed if his comrades, who are almost all Englishmen and from Bristol, did not testify that what he says is true. This Master John has the description of the world in a chart, and also in a solid globe which he has made, and he [or the chart and the globe] shows where he landed, and that going toward the east he passed considerably beyond the country of the Tanais. And they say that it is a very good and temperate country, and they think that Brazil-wood and silks grow there ; and they affirm that that sea is covered with fishes, which are caught not only with the net but with baskets, a stone being tied to them in order that the baskets may sink in the water. And this I heard the said Master John relate, and the aforesaid Englishmen, his comrades, say that they will bring so many fishes that this kingdom will no longer have need of Iceland, from which country there comes a very great store of fish which are called stock-fish. But Master John has set his mind on something greater ; for he expects to go farther on toward the East Levant, from that place already occupied, constantly hugging the shore, until he shall be over against [or " on the other side of "] an island, by him called Cipango, situated in the equinoctial region, where he thinks all the spices of the world, and also the precious stones, originate ; and he says that in former times he was at Mecca, whither spices are brought by caravans from distant countries, and that those who brought them, on being asked where the said spices grow, answered that they do not know, but that other caravans come to their homes with this merchandise from distant countries, and these [caravans] again say that they are brought to them from other remote regions. And he argues thus, " that if the Orientals affirmed to the Southerners that these things come from a distance from them, and so from hand to hand, presupposing the roundness of the earth, it must be that the last ones get them at the North toward the West ; and he said it in such a way, that, having nothing to gain or lose by it, I too believe it: And it is said that, in the spring, his Majesty aforesaid will fit out some ships, and will besides give him all the convicts, and they will go to that country to make a colony, by means of which they hope to establish in London a greater storehouse of spices than there is in Alexandria; and the chief men of the enterprise are of Bristol, great sailors, who, now that they know where to go, say that it is not a voyage of more than fifteen days, nor do they ever have storms after they get away from Hibernia. I think that with this expedition there will go several poor Italian monks, who have all been promised bishoprics. But I have

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thought that the benefices which your Excellency has in store for me are a surer thing ; and therefore I beg that if these should fall vacant in my absence, you will cause possession to be given to me, taking measures to do this rather [especially] where it is needed, in order that they be not taken from me by others, who because they are present can be more diligent than I, who in this country have been brought to the pass of eating ten or twelve dishes at every meal, and sitting at table three hours at a time twice a day, for the sake of your Excellency, to whom I humbly commend myself. The people of it are dressed in the skins of animals. It is a very sterile land. An Extract taken out of the Mapped of Sebastian Cabot. This land he called Prima vista, that is to say. First seene, because as I suppose it was that part whereof they had the first sight from sea. That Island which heth out before the land, he called the Island of S. The inhabitants of this Island vse to weare beasts skinned, and haue them in as great estimation as we haue our finest garments. In their warres they vse bowes, arrowes, pikes, darts, wooden clubs, and slings. The soile is barren in some places, and yeeldeth little fruit, but it is full of white Kons, and stags farre greater than ours. It yeeldeth plenty of fish, and those very great, as seales, and those which commonly we call salmons: In the Island also there breed hawks, but they are so blacke, that they are very Hke to rauens, as also their partridges, and eagles, which are in like sort blacke. These North seas haue bene searched by one Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian borne, whom being yet but in maner an infant, his parents carried with them into England, hauing i XX occasion to resort thither for trade of merchandise, as is the maner of the Venetians to leaue no part of the world vnsearched to obtain riches. Thus seeing such heapes of ice before him, he was enforced to tume his sailes and follow the West, so coasting still by the shore, that hee was thereby brought so farre into the South, by reason of the land bending so much Southwards, that it was there almost equal in latitude, with the sea Fretum Herculeum, hauing the Northpole eleuate in maner in the same degree. He sailed likewise in this tract so farre towards the West, that hee had the Island of Cuba on his left hand, in maner in the same degree of longitude. Wherefore it is not onely more hke to be true, but ought also of necessitie to be concluded that betweene both the lands hitherto vnknown, there should be certaine great open places whereby the waters should thus continually passe from the East vnto the West: Sebastian Cabot himself named those lands Baccalaos, because that in the Seas thereabout hee found so great multitudes of certaine bigge fishes much like vnto Tunies, which the inhabitants called Baccalaos that they sometimes stayed his ships. He found also the people of those regions couered with beastes skinned, yet not without the vse of reason. Hee also saieth there is great plentie of Beares in those regions which vse to eate fishe: Hee declareth further, that in many places of these regions he saw great plentie of Laton [copper] among the inhabitants. Cabot is my very friend, whom I vse familiarly, and delight to haue him sometimes keepe me companie in mine owne house. Doe you not vnderstand sayd hee speaking to certaine Gentlemen of Venice how to passe to India toward the Northwest winde, as did of late a citizen of Venice, so valiant a man, and so well practised in all things pertaining to nauigations, and the science of Cosmographie, that at this present hee hath not his like in Spaine, insomuch that for his virtues he is preferred aboue all other Pilots that saile to the West Indies, who may not passe thither without his licence, and is therefore called Piloto Maggiore that is the grand Pilot. And vnderstanding by reason of the Sphere, that if I should saile by way of the Northwest winde, I should by a shorter tract come into India, I thereupon caused the king to be aduertised of my deuise, who immediatly caused two Camels to bee furnished with all things appertayning to the voyage, which was, as farre as I remember, in the yeere in the beginning of Sommer. Neuerthelesse, sailing along by the coast to see if I could find any gulfe that turned, I found the lande still continent to the Into this Riuerrunne so many other riuers, that it is in maner incredible. After this I made many other voyages, which I nowe premit, and waxing old, I giue myself to rest from such troubles, because there are nowe many yong and lustie Pilots and Mariners of good experience, by whose forwardnesse I doe reioyce in the fruit of my labours, and rest with the charge of this office, as you see,â€” Hakluyt, Ptincipall Navigations, ed. The coaste of the lande of Baccalaos, is a greate tracte: Sebastian Cabot was the first that brought any knowlege of this lande. For beinge in Englande in the dayes of kyng Henry the seuenth, he fumysshed twoo shippes at his owne charges or as sum say at the kynges, whome he persuaded that a passage might bee founde to Cathay by the

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north seas, and that spices myght bee brought from thense soner by that way, then by the vyage the Portugales vse by the sea of Sur. He went also to knowe what maner of landes those Indies are to inhabite. He had with hym three hundreth men, and directed his course by the tracte of Islande vppon the cape of Laborador at Iviii. Certeyne it is, that at the Ix. But consydyrynge the coulde and the straungenes of the vnknowen lande, he turned his course from thense to the West, folowyng the coast of the lande of Baccalaos vnto the xxxviii. The selections are sufficiently copious and varied to affard a fair knowledge of the genius of this greatest of modern poets. It is the purpose of this book to render such assistance as is necessary to the comprehension of the great master- pieces of thought which he has bequeathed to the world, and at the same time to stimulate an interest in his works which shall lead to further study. To this end each of the longer poems is preceded by a suggestive analysis and such de- scriptive matter as is necessary. The scope of the book admits of its use in High Schools and Academies. A series of monthly volumes, comprising the choicest li lure of ancient and modern times, carefully edited by cottip futhorities. A series of monthly volumes covering the whole ran poetical literature. A series of bi-monthly biographies of the great authors, supplemented with a bibliography prepared by the Librarij the British Museum. From the Original Manuscripts. From the Original Manuscripts,

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and 1 his Sonne Sebastian with an English fleet set Ait from Bris- toU discovered that land which no man before that time had attempted, on the 24th of Iune, about fine of the clocke early in the morning. This land he called Prima vista, that is to say. First seene, because as I suppose it was that part whereof they had the first sight from sea. That Island which lieth out before the land, he called the Island of S. The inhabitants of this Island vse to weare beasts skinned, and haue them in as great estimation as we haue our finest garments. In their warres they vse bowes, arrowes, pikes, darts, wooden clubs, and slings. The soile is barren in some places, and yeeldeth little fruit, but it is full of white lions, and stags farre greater than ours. It yeeldeth plenty of fish, and those very great, as seales, and those which commonly we call salmons: In the Island also there breed hawks, but they are so blacke, that they are very like to rauens, as also their partridges, and eagles, which are in like sort blacke. These North seas haue bene searched by one Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian borne, whom being yet but in maner an infant, his parents carried with them into England, hauing XX occasion to resort thither for trade of merchandise, as is the maner of the Venetians to leaue no part of the world vnsearched to obtain riches. He therefore furnished two ships in England at his owne charges, and first with men directed his course so farre towards the North pole, that euen in the moneth of Iuly he found monstrous heapes of ice swimming on the sea, and in maner continually day light, yet saw he the land in that tract free from ice, which had bene molten by the heat of the Sunne. Thus seeing such heapes of ice before him, he was enforced to tume his sailes and follow the West, so coasting still by the shore, that hee was thereby brought so farre into the South, by reason of the land bending so much Southwards, that it was there almost equal in latitude, with the sea Fretum Herculeum, hauing the Northpole eleuate in maner in the same degree. He sailed likewise in this tract so farre towards the West, that hee had the Island of Cuba on his left hand, in maner in the same degree of longitude. As he trauelled by the coasts of this great land, which he named Bacallaos he saith that hee found the like course of the waters toward the West, but the same to runne more softly and gently than the swift waters which the Spaniards found in their Nauigations Southwards. Wherefore it is not onely more like to be true, but ought also of necessitie to be concluded that betweene both the lands hitherto vnknown, there should be certaine great open places whereby the waters should thus continually passe from the East vnto the West: Sebastian Cabot himself named those lands Bacallaos, because that in the Seas thereabout hee found so great multitudes of certaine bigge fishes much like vnto Tunies, which the inhabitants called Bacallaos that they sometimes stayed his ships. He found also the people of those regions couered with beasts skinned, yet not without the vse of reason. Hee also saith there is great plentie of Beares in those regions which vse to eate fishe: For being called out of England by the commandement of the CathoHk King of Castile, after the death of King Henry the seuenth of that name, king of England, he was made one of our council and Assistants, as touching the affaires of the new Indies, looking for ships daily to be furnished for him to discover this hid secret of Nature. When my father departed from Venice many yeeres since to dwell in England, to follow the trade of merchandises, he tooke me with him to the citie of London, while I was very yong, yet hauing neuerthelesse some knowledge of letters of humanitie, and of the Sphere. And vnderstanding by reason of the Sphere, that if I should saile by way of the Northwest winde, I should by a shorter tract come into India, I thereupon caused the king to be advertised of my devise, who immediatly caused two Camels to be furnished with all things appertayning to the voyage,; which was, as farre as I remember, in the yeere in the beginning of Sommer. Neuerthelesse, sailing along by the coast to see if I could find any gulfe that turned, I found the lande still continent to the Into this Riuer runne so many other riuers, that it is in maner incredible. The coaste of the lande of Bacallaos, is a greate tracte: He went also to knowe what maner of landes those Indies are to inhabite. He had with hym three hundred men, and directed his course by the tracte of Islande vpon the cape of Laborador at Iviij. Certeyne it is, that at the Ix. But consyderinge the coulde and the straungenes of the vnknown lande, he turned his course from thence to the West, folowynge the coast of the lande of Bacallaos vnto the xxxviii. The selections are sufficiently copious and varied to afford a fair knowledge of the genius of this greatest of modem poets. It is the purpose of this book to render such assistance as is necessary to the comprehension of the great master- pieces of thought

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which he has bequeathed to the world, and at the same time to stimulate an interest in his works which shall lead to further study. To this end each of the longer poems is preceded by a suggestive analysis and such descriptive matter as is necessary.

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Chapter 4 : Documents Describing the Voyage of John Cabot in

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He crossed the Atlantic in and touched on the mainland of North America - probably the Labrador coast. The following three documents contain all the evidence from contemporary witnesses whose information may have come from John Cabot himself. Our Venetian, who went with a small ship from Bristol to find new islands, has come back, and says he has discovered, leagues off, the mainland of the country of the Gran Cam, and that he coasted along it for leagues, and landed, but did not see any person. But he has brought here to the king certain snares spread to take game, and a needle for making nets, and he found some notched trees, from which he judged that there were inhabitants. Being in doubt, he came back to the ship. He has been away three months on the voyage, which is certain, and, in returning, he saw two islands to the right, but he did not wish to land, lest he should lose time for he was in want of provisions. This king has been much pleased. He says that the tides are slack, and do not make currents as they do here. The king has promised for another time, ten armed ships as he desires, and has given him all the prisoners, except such as are confined for high treason, to go with him, as he has requested; and has granted him money to amuse himself till then. Meanwhile, he is with his Venetian wife and his sons at Bristol. His name is Zuam Talbot, [note: The English are ready to go with him, and so are many of our rascals. The discoverer of these things has planted a large cross in the ground with a banner of England, and one of St. Mark, as he is a Venetian; so that our flag has been hoisted very far away. Some month afterwards His Majesty sent a Venetian, who is a distinguished sailor, and who was much skilled in the discovery of new islands, and he has returned safe, and has discovered two very large and fertile islands, having, it would seem, discovered the seven cities leagues from England to the westward. These successes led His Majesty at once to entertain the intention of sending him with fifteen or twenty vessels. Annuario Scientifico, Milan, , p. My most illustrious and most excellent Lord, Perhaps amidst so many occupations of your Excellency it will not be unwelcome to learn how this Majesty has acquired a part of Asia without drawing his sword. In this kingdom there is a certain Venetian named Zoanne Caboto, of gentle disposition, very expert in navigation, who, seeing that the most serene Kings of Portugal and Spain had occupied unknown islands, meditated the achievement of a similar acquisition for the said Majesty. Having obtained royal privileges securing to himself the use of the dominions he might discover, the sovereignty being reserved to the Crown, he entrusted his fortune to a small vessel with a crew of 18 persons, and set out from Bristo, a port in the western part of this kingdom. Having passed Ibernia, which is still further to the west, and then shaped a northerly course, he began to navigate to the eastern part, leaving during several days the North Star on the right hand; and having wandered thus for a long time, at length he hit upon land, where he hoisted the royal standard, and took possession for his Highness, and, having obtained various proofs of his discovery, he returned. The said Messer Zoanne, being a foreigner and poor, would not have been believed if the crew, who are nearly all English, and belonging to Bristo, had not testified that what he said was the truth. This Messer Zoanne has the description of the world on a chart, and also on a solid sphere which he has constructed, and on which he shows where he has been; and, proceeding towards the east, he has passed as far as the country of the Tanais. And they say that there the land is excellent and the climate? They affirm that the sea is full of fish, which are not only taken with a net, but also with a basket, a stone being fastened to it in order to keep it in the water; and this I have heard stated by the said Messer Zoanne. The said Englishmen, his companions, say that they took so many fish that this kingdom will no longer have need of Iceland, from which country there is an immense trade in the fish they call stock-fish. But Messer Zoanne has set his mind on higher things, for he thinks that, when that place has been occupied, he will keep on still further towards the east, where he will be opposite to an island called Cipango, situated in the equinoctial region, where he believes that all the spices of the world, as well as the jewels, are found. He further says that he was once at

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Mecca, whither the spices are brought by caravans from distant countries; and having inquired from whence they were brought and where they grow, they answered that they did not know, but that such merchandize was brought from distant countries by other caravans to their home; and they further say that they are also conveyed from other remote regions. And he adduced this argument, that if the eastern people tell those in the south that these things come from a far distance from them, presupposing the rotundity of the earth, it must be that the last turn would be by the north towards the west; and it is said that in this way the route would not cost more than it costs now, and I also believe it. And what is more, this Majesty, who is wise and not prodigal, reposes such trust in him because of what he has already achieved, that he gives him a good maintenance, as Messer Zoanne has himself told me. And it is said that before long his Majesty will arm some ships for him, and will give him all the malefactors to go to that country and form a colony, so that they hope to establish a greater depot of spices in London than there is in Alexandria. The principal people in the enterprise belong to Bristo. They are great seamen, and, now that they know where to go, they say that the voyage thither will not occupy more than 15 days after leaving Ibernica. I have also spoken with a Burgundian, who was a companion of Messer Zoanne, who affirms all this, and who wishes to return because the Admiral for so Messer Zoanne is entitled has given him an island, and has given another to his barber of Castione, [Footnote 5: Perhaps Castiglione, near Chiavari. I also believe that some poor Italian friars are going on this voyage, who have all had bishopricks promised to them. And if I had made friends with the Admiral when he was about to sail, I should have got an archbishoprick at least; but I have thought that the benefits reserved for me by your Excellency will be more secure. I would venture to pray that, in the event of a vacancy taking place in my absence, I may be put in possession, and that I may not be superseded by those who, being present, can be more diligent than I, who am reduced in this country to eating at each meal ten or twelve kinds of victuals, and to being three hours at table every day, two for love of your Excellency, to whom I humbly recommend myself. This text is part of the Internet Modern History Sourcebook. The Sourcebook is a collection of public domain and copy-permitted texts for introductory level classes in modern European and World history. Unless otherwise indicated the specific electronic form of the document is copyright. Permission is granted for electronic copying, distribution in print form for educational purposes and personal use. If you do reduplicate the document, indicate the source. No permission is granted for commercial use of the Sourcebook.

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Chapter 5 : American Journeys Background on The Voyages of John Cabot

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

There is very little precise contemporary information about the voyage. If Cabot kept a log, or made maps of his journey, they have disappeared. What we have as evidence is scanty: As a result, there are many conflicting theories and opinions about what actually happened. From Charles de Volpi, Newfoundland: A pictorial Record Sherbrooke, Quebec: It was a navicula, meaning a relatively small vessel, of 50 toneles - able to carry 50 tons of wine or other cargo. It was decked, with a high sterncastle and three masts. The two forward masts carried square mainsails to propel the vessel forward. The rear mast was rigged with a lateen sail running in the same direction as the keel, which helped the vessel sail into the wind. This photo shows the Matthew during its call at St. Reproduced by permission of Wayne Sturge. There were about 20 people on board. Cabot, a Genoese barber surgeon , a Burgundian, two Bristol merchants, and Bristol sailors. The Matthew left Bristol sometime in May, Some scholars think it was early in the month, others towards the end. It is generally agreed that he would have sailed down the Bristol Channel, across to Ireland, and then north along the west coast of Ireland before turning out to sea. But how far north did he go? Again, it is impossible to be certain. The next point of debate is how far Cabot might have drifted to the south during his crossing. Some scholars have argued that ocean currents and magnetic variations affecting his compass could have pulled Cabot far off course. Others think that Cabot could have held approximately to his latitude. In any event, some 35 days after leaving Bristol he sighted land, probably on 24 June. Where was the landfall? Cabot was back in Bristol on 6 August, after a 15 day return crossing. This means that he explored the region for about a month. Where did he go?

Chapter 6 : Documents describing the voyage of John Cabot in in SearchWorks catalog

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Over the years, the exact location of John Cabot's landfall has been a great subject of debate for scholars and historians. "Discovery of North America, by John and Sebastian Cabot" drawn by A.S. Warren for Ballou's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion, April 7,

Chapter 8 : Formats and Editions of Documents describing the voyage of John Cabot in [calendrierdelascie

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Chapter 9 : John Cabot - HISTORY

Excerpt from Documents Describing the Voyage of John Cabot in The first European to see the Continent of North America after the Northmen was John Cabot, a native of Genoa, who had been naturalized at Venice and had resided there for some years. John Cabot sailed from Bristol, England, and prosecuted his voyage under a