

Chapter 1 : Books by Richard Hakluyt (Author of Voyages and Discoveries)

Richard Hakluyt (/ ˈ ɛ ː h ˈ ɑː k l ɪ ˈ ɛ ʃ t, ˈ ɛ ː h ˈ ɑː k l ɪ ˈ ɛ ʃ t, ˈ ɛ ː h ˈ ɑː k ɪ ˈ ɛ ʃ t w ɪ ˈ ɛ t /; - 23 November) was an English writer. He is known for promoting the English colonization of North America through his works, notably *Divers Voyages Touching the Discoverie of America* () and *The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoueries of the English Nation* ().

A scholar and priest, Hakluyt was fascinated with geography and maps. Tales of Adventure and Exploration. Early fascination with geography Richard Hakluyt was born in Some accounts give his birthplace as London, while others say he was born in Herefordshire, where his ancestors had lived for many generations. His father, also named Richard, was a merchant who sold skins and furs. Historians believe that the family, which was most likely of Welsh origin, was relatively wealthy since it could afford to send Richard and his three brothers to school. Richard also had two sisters. A cousin, also named Richard Hakluyt “ , became guardian of the Hakluyt children. The next year he was ordained as a priest. When he was sixteen and still a student at Westminster, Hakluyt paid a visit to his cousin. The older Richard Hakluyt was a lawyer who collected maps, charts, and travel writings. At that time European countries including England, Spain, and Portugal were sending ships to explore regions of the world that few Europeans had ever seen. Maps of these regions“North and South America , India, and Southeast Asia “were often incomplete or inaccurate, if they existed at all. This is because better knowledge of geography could help explorers make safer voyages. Explorers could also venture farther into territories that were new to them. The cousin finished by quoting a passage in the Bible: Although he became a priest and supported himself through his church work, geography and travel writing remained his primary interest. Cartier was hoping to find something known as the Northwest Passage , which would give European sailing vessels a shortcut to Asia. European traders bought and sold many valuable products in Asia, but the region was very far away from Europe. Ships had to sail all the way around Africa to get there. If a shorter route could be found, trade could become even more profitable. By the s explorers hoped that such a route could be found through the waters north of Canada. Cartier sailed to eastern Canada in He explored the coast of Newfoundland and eastern Quebec. In he made a second voyage, sailing farther up the St. Lawrence River to the site of present-day Quebec City. An account of these voyages had been written by an Italian historian, and Hakluyt asked John Florio “ , a specialist in Italian literature at Oxford, to translate this material into English. Hakluyt published this book in Hakluyt published his own book, *Divers [Various] Voyages*, in He dedicated this volume to Philip Sidney “; see entry , a poet and courtier. The book contained the stories, in their own words, of several men who had sailed on voyages of exploration. Historians believe that Hakluyt had begun collecting material for this book while he was still a student at Oxford. It is likely that he interviewed several men who sailed with explorer Martin Frobisher “ , who explored northeastern Canada in the s and s looking for the Northwest Passage. Hakluyt talked with as many people as he could, and he wrote down their stories in their own direct language. Young noted in his introduction to *According to Hakluyt: Tales of Adventure and Exploration*, "Any sailor, merchant prince or between-decks seaman, fascinated him. In Hakluyt traveled to Paris where he worked as a priest for the English ambassador to France. He held this job until England and Spain had become political enemies, but France had remained neutral. As the possibility of war increased, England and Spain sent spies to France, hoping to get information there about enemy plans. Though it is not known whether Hakluyt was actually a spy, he did sometimes carry secret papers back to England. In France Hakluyt was able to study materials relating to French, Portuguese, and Spanish voyages of exploration. After Hakluyt returned to England he was given a prebend, or financial allowance, from the church in Bristol. In he was appointed to a parish job in Wetheringsett, Suffolk, and he held this job for the rest of his life. In addition he received a prebend from Westminster in From to he served as Archdeacon of Westminster, and in he was appointed chaplain, or attending priest, at the Hospital of the Savoy. Hakluyt, a priest in the Anglican church, married for the first time in , but his wife died the following year after giving birth to a son. In he married the widow of a London merchant. This colony encountered many difficulties, including hunger and rebellion, and it was finally destroyed by Spanish troops. Hakluyt dedicated the book to Walter Raleigh “; see entry , an English

explorer who was interested in building colonies in North America. Among other tales of exploration that Hakluyt translated and published were those of Hernando de Soto , a Spanish adventurer who explored South America and the southern regions of North America. This book described the whole history of English explorations, and it created great excitement among English readers. He went on to expand this book and published a new version of it, in three volumes, between and This enormous book, which included accounts of more recent explorations, contained 1. They laugh easily and were entranced by the sound of our trumpets and the music of our viols [stringed instruments]. Too, they were amused beyond belief when Master Winter danced for them. Some of them paint their faces in divers [various] colours; their clothing is made entirely from the skins of beasts while upon their heads they wear a certain kind of cap, or hat, with ends which hang down over their shoulders. In colour these birds are black on the back, while their underparts are speckled black and white. They do not even walk as do other fowls. Instead, they stand upright on their short legs so that, seen from afar, they might well be mistaken for little children. Pirates, sickness, starvation and thirst, storms, shipwrecks, and mutinies revolts by the sailors against their captain were common. It is named after explorer Ferdinand Magellan , who discovered the passage. Details about fights and raids on Spanish ships also added excitement to the narratives. In some cases sailors told of ships that returned to England after difficult voyages with only a handful of men still alive. For example, captains or men of high rank often spoke of their journeys in ways that made their own behavior look intelligent and brave. The members of their crews, however, would sometimes complain about unfair treatment, poor food, and the stupidity of orders that placed them in danger of shipwreck or attack. In Hakluyt served as a director of the Virginia Company , a business organization that raised money to create English settlements on the eastern coast of North America. He was also a member of a second Virginia Company in , and he was a charter member of the Northwest Passage Company. In addition he served as a consultant to the East India Company, which focused on exploration in Asia. Hakluyt contributed to important advances in cartography, the science of making maps. In the second volume of the second edition of his *Principal Navigations*, published in , he included a new map of the world, the Molineux-Wright world map. Historians believe that Hakluyt asked Molineux himself to draw the map, and that navigator John Davis also worked on it. Unlike many earlier maps, the Molineux-Wright map did not contain fancy illustrations or drawings of places that Europeans had not yet explored. For example, sailors had heard about a place called Terra Australis but did not know its exact location. Traditional cartographers drew it on their maps anyway, guessing where to put it and what its shape might be. Hakluyt, though, wanted the new map to be scientifically accurate. It included only information that explorers had confirmed. Historians consider the Molineux-Wright map to be one of the best world maps of the sixteenth century. For this reason, no map can be completely accurate, and in the early s maps were often badly distorted. Gerhard Mercator , a Belgian cartographer mapmaker , created a more accurate map that was especially useful for ocean navigators. He imagined a globe of the earth inside a cylinder made of paper. Then he imagined the cylinder folding around the globe. On this paper he could then draw circles of latitude that would be parallel. More important for navigators, it preserved the angles that they used to determine their location and plot their courses at sea. Nautical charts today are still based on the Mercator projection. Hakluyt died in and was buried at Westminster Abbey in London. He has been honored for the contributions that he made to English literature and to the study of geography and cartography. The Hakluyt Society, which was inspired by his work, was founded and remains active today. Houghton Mifflin Company , *Richard Hakluyt and the English Voyages*. Edited and with an introduction by James A. The Hakluyt Society, The Sheldon Press; New York: Toronto and Vancouver, Canada: *The First Hundred Years*. Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Chapter 2 : Hakluyt's Voyages Summary - calendrierdelascience.com

Richard Hakluyt: Richard Hakluyt, English geographer noted for his political influence, his voluminous writings, and his persistent promotion of Elizabethan overseas expansion, especially the colonization of North America.

Between and he was chaplain and secretary to Sir Edward Stafford , English ambassador at the French court. He was the chief promoter of a petition to James I for letters patent to colonize Virginia , which were granted to the London Company and Plymouth Company referred to collectively as the Virginia Company in The Hakluyt Society , which publishes scholarly editions of primary records of voyages and travels, was named after him in its formation. A person named Hugo Hakelute, who may have been an ancestor or relative of Richard Hakluyt, was elected Member of Parliament for the borough of Yatton in or ,[7] and between the 14th and 16th centuries five individuals surnamed "de Hackluit" or "Hackluit" were sheriffs of Herefordshire. A man named Walter Hakelut was knighted in the 34th year of Edward I and later killed at the Battle of Bannockburn , and in Thomas Hakeluyt was chancellor of the diocese of Hereford. He died in when his son was aged about five years, and his wife Margery[1] followed soon after. He took his Bachelor of Arts B. He was the first to show "both the old imperfectly composed and the new lately reformed mappes, globes, spheares, and other instruments of this art". Hakluyt was a member of the chapter. At the age of 30, being acquainted with "the chiefest captaines at sea, the greatest merchants, and the best mariners of our nation",[11] he was selected as chaplain and secretary to accompany Stafford, now English ambassador at the French court, to Paris in In accordance with the instructions of Secretary Francis Walsingham , he occupied himself chiefly in collecting information of the Spanish and French movements, and "making diligent inquirie of such things as might yield any light unto our westerne discoveries in America". The manuscript, lost for almost years, was published for the first time in These latter writings, together with a few letters, are the only extant material out of which a biography of him can be framed. In he published the first edition of his chief work, The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation, using eyewitness accounts as far as possible. In the preface to this he announced the intended publication of the first terrestrial globe made in England by Emery Molyneux. Between and appeared the final, reconstructed and greatly enlarged edition of The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoueries of the English Nation in three volumes. In the dedication of the second volume to his patron, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury , Hakluyt strongly urged the minister as to the expediency of colonizing Virginia. He held this position until his death, and resided in Wetheringsett through the s and frequently thereafter. His will refers to chambers occupied by him there up to the time of his death, and in another official document he is styled Doctor of Divinity D. When the colony was at last established in , he supplied this benefice with its chaplain, Robert Hunt. In he appears as the chief promoter of the petition to James I for letters patent to colonize Virginia, which were granted on 10 April This work was intended to encourage the young colony of Virginia; Scottish historian William Robertson wrote of Hakluyt, "England is more indebted for its American possessions than to any man of that age. In that year, Hakluyt was a consultant to the Company when it was renewing its charter. Instead, he stressed the importance of occupation, which was favourable to the English as they and not the Spanish had occupied Virginia. Grotius also argued that the seas should be freely navigable by all, which was useful since the England to Virginia route crossed seas which the Portuguese claimed. In Hakluyt became a charter member of the North-west Passage Company. Unfortunately, his wealth was squandered by his only son. These works were a fertile source of material for William Shakespeare [4] and other authors. Hakluyt also encouraged the production of geographical and historical writings by others. With Two Mappes Annexed Hereunto.

Chapter 3 : Richard Hakluyt - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Richard Hakluyt and the English Voyages [George Bruner Parks, James Alexander Williamson] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Studies at Oxford and a five-year period in Paris increased his resolve to collect and study the scattered records of English maritime discovery. The accounts are bold and vigorous and usually include only the main events of each journey. Many are written by those who made the voyages. Published by Hakluyt in refutation of a French accusation that the English were insular and spiritless, the book is of value in several capacities. It faithfully describes many sixteenth century exploratory journeys, it is an index to the temper of Elizabethan England, and it reflects the enthusiasm for travel literature that was so prevalent at the time of its original publication. Hakluyt may have begun his tome as a piece of propaganda, but it soon became more than that. The second edition grew to three volumes issued over as many years. The massive work is more than a documentary history of exploration, for in it, alongside tales of adventure, are mingled historical and economic papers intended to establish British sovereignty at sea. The purpose of the huge undertaking was to encourage overseas settlement and foreign trade. The opening narrative recounts a probably mythical voyage by King Arthur of Britain to Iceland and the northernmost parts of Europe in the year of the Norman Conquest of Britain. The first ten narratives deal with voyages made before the year of the Norman Conquest of Britain. They include such journeys as the conquest of the isles of Man and Anglesey by Edwin, king of Northumberland, in 875; the trips of Ochter into Norway and Denmark in 870 and 875; the voyage of Wolstan into Danish waters in the tenth century; the voyage of King Edgar, with four thousand ships, about the island of Britain; and the journey of Edmund Ironside from England to Hungary in 1000. Another voyage that took place before the Norman Conquest was that of a man named Erigena, who was sent by Alfred, king of the West Saxons, to Greece. Alfred was one of the most cultured of British kings in premedieval times and was very much interested in classical civilizations. His emissary, Erigena, went as far as Athens in 875, a long voyage for those ancient times. The first of the post-Norman Conquest tales recounts a marvelous journey made by a company of English noblemen to escort the daughter of King Harold to Russia for her marriage to the duke of Russia in 1045. The next account is of the surprising journey of an unknown Englishman who traveled as far into Asia as Tartaria in the first half of the thirteenth century. One notable tale describes the adventures of Nicolaus de Linna, a Franciscan friar, who traveled to northern Scandinavia. The twenty-second voyage is that of Anthony Jenkinson, who traveled to Russia from England in order to return Osep Napea, the first ambassador from Muscovia to Queen Mary of England, to his own country in 1561. Surprisingly, almost half of the journeys described in this first collection were made to Russia by way of the Arctic Ocean, around northern Scandinavia. It is not ordinarily realized that there was any traffic at all between England and Russia at that time. Both water and land transportation between the two countries were extremely difficult. The final narrative of the first section tells of the greatest event of Elizabethan England, the voyage of the *Golden Hind* in 1577. The entire section is 1, 100, 000 words.

Chapter 4 : Richard Hakluyt | Open Library

The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation edited by Richard Hakluyt and Edmund Goldsmid This is a volume work on the history of English exploration and seafaring.

See Article History Richard Hakluyt, born c. His major publication, *The principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English nation*, provides almost everything known about the early English voyages to North America. His father died when Richard was five years old, leaving his family to the care of a cousin, another Richard Hakluyt, a lawyer who had many friends among prominent city merchants, geographers, and explorers of the day. Because of these connections, and his own expertise in overseas trade and economics, the man was well placed to assist young Richard in his life work. With the help of various scholarships, Hakluyt was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, entering in and taking his M. His interest in geography and travel had been aroused on a visit to the Middle Temple, one of the four English legal societies, while in his early teens. Some time before he took holy orders, and, though he never shirked his religious duties, he spent considerable time reading whatever accounts he could find about contemporary voyages and discoveries. Hakluyt also gave public lectures—he is regarded as the first professor of modern geography at Oxford—and was the first to display both the olde imperfectly composed, and the new lately reformed Mappes, Globes, Spheares, and other instruments of this Art for demonstration in the common schooles. He made a point also of becoming acquainted with the most important sea captains, merchants, and sailors of England. In this he also pleaded for the establishment of a lectureship in navigation. In Walsingham, then one of the most important secretaries of state, sent Hakluyt to Paris as chaplain to Sir Edward Stafford, the English ambassador there. He served in Paris also as a kind of intelligence officer, collecting information on the fur trade of Canada and on overseas enterprises from French and exiled Portuguese pilots. This was presented to Queen Elizabeth I, who rewarded Hakluyt with a prebend ecclesiastical post at Bristol cathedral but took no steps to help Raleigh. The *Discourse*, a secret report, was not printed until In Paris, Hakluyt also edited an edition of the *De Orbe Novo* of Pietro Martire so that his countrymen might have knowledge of the early successes and failures of the Spaniards in the New World. Hakluyt returned to London in The outbreak of war with Spain put an end to the effectiveness of overseas propaganda and the opportunity for further exploration so he began work on a project that he had had in mind for some time. About this time he married Duglesse Cavendish, a relative of Thomas Cavendish, the circumnavigator, and was appointed to the parish of Wetheringsett in Suffolk. Until after the death of his wife in, little is heard of any geographical work, but he then completed the greatly enlarged second edition of the *Voyages*, which appeared in three volumes between and Shortly before its completion, he was granted by the Queen the next vacant prebend at Westminster so that he might be at hand to advise on colonial affairs. He gave information to the newly formed East India Company and continued his interest in the North American colonizing project; he was one of the chief promoters of the petition to the crown for patents to colonize Virginia in and at one point contemplated a voyage to the colony. Nor did his belief in the possibility of Arctic passages to the East fade, for he was also a charter member of the Northwest Passage Company of But it is the *Voyages* that remain his memorial. This, the prose epic of the English nation, is more than a documentary history of exploration and adventure; with tales of daring it mingles historical, diplomatic, and economic papers to establish British right to sovereignty at sea and to a place in overseas settlement. Its overriding purpose was to stimulate, guide, and encourage an undertaking of incalculable national import. Hakluyt was not blind to the profits arising from foreign trade.

Chapter 5 : Richard Hakluyt (Author of Voyages and Discoveries)

This item: Voyages and Discoveries: Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques & Discoveries of the English Nat by Richard Hakluyt Paperback \$ Only 7 left in stock (more on the way). Ships from and sold by calendrierdelascience.com

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: That the "fundamental explanation" of the War of lies in the determination of the border settlers to ensure western extension—a belief calling for more proof, and casual mention of the Henry letters might well have been coupled with cited evidence that they were innocuous and, as an excuse for war, preposterous. The author is nowhere more than intelligently critical, but he is often politely plain-spoken, and the range of information is sufficiently telling to force the honest research to correct a number of delusions. Finally, with no intention of detracting from its merits as a narrative, one may observe that the book as a work of reference, especially for school libraries and students of all grades, is indispensable. When still a boy, he read everything about discovery on which he could lay hands. He took his B. When he had made his researches in England, he was so happy as to become chaplain of the English embassy in Paris where he unearthed much about colonial affairs. Later came his great book on English discovery, inspired by the contempt which other nations at the time expressed for what the English were doing. No English writer had yet gone into this field, and Hakluyt was proud to explain to the world "the industrious labour and painful travels of our countrymen. The early history of French Canada and of French colonizing effort elsewhere is under a heavy debt to Hakluyt. Says the author of this book p. These were incomplete and remain so. The Spanish had no desire to let the world know the story of brutal massacre by themselves. The story had some influence in stirring up English and Protestant anger with Spain and appeared shortly before the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Professor Parks sums up what Hakluyt did for the history of Canada p. He had translated Verrazano and Cartier; he had completed the Canadian record to date; he had printed the full story of French Florida. There was nothing left to record except the routine voyages of fishermen, nothing until Champlain should act out at the beginning of the new century. The book is printed in the impressive style to which we are accustomed in the output of the American Geographical Society. It is, as the author says, "the first life of Hakluyt" and is prepared with thorough and even elaborate scholarship. There are thirty-two excellent illustrations, some of them fac-similes of pages of works connected with Hakluyt. The industrious, inquisitive, and patriotic archdeacon has, at last, come into his own. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

1 HAKLUYT'S VOYAGES For its knowledge of the sea dogs and the rise of English sea power the world is indebted to a self-effacing, industrious clergyman, "Richard Hakluyt, Preacher".

A person named Hugo Hakelute, who may have been an ancestor or relative of Richard Hakluyt, was elected Member of Parliament for the borough of Yatton in or , [7] and between the 14th and 16th centuries five individuals surnamed "de Hackluit" or "Hackluit" were sheriffs of Herefordshire. A man named Walter Hakelut was knighted in the 34th year of Edward I and later killed at the Battle of Bannockburn , and in Thomas Hakeluyt was chancellor of the diocese of Hereford. He died in when his son was aged about five years, and his wife Margery [1] followed soon after. He took his Bachelor of Arts B. He was the first to show "both the old imperfectly composed and the new lately reformed mappes, globes, spheares, and other instruments of this art". Hakluyt was a member of the chapter. At the age of 30, being acquainted with "the chiefest captaines at sea, the greatest merchants, and the best mariners of our nation", [11] he was selected as chaplain and secretary to accompany Stafford, now English ambassador at the French court, to Paris in In accordance with the instructions of Secretary Francis Walsingham , he occupied himself chiefly in collecting information of the Spanish and French movements, and "making diligent inquirie of such things as might yield any light unto our westerne discoveries in America". The manuscript, lost for almost years, was published for the first time in These latter writings, together with a few letters, are the only extant material out of which a biography of him can be framed. In he published the first edition of his chief work, The Principall Navigations, Voiages and Discoveries of the English Nation, using eyewitness accounts as far as possible. In the preface to this he announced the intended publication of the first terrestrial globe made in England by Emery Molyneux. Between and appeared the final, reconstructed and greatly enlarged edition of The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques and Discoueries of the English Nation in three volumes. In the dedication of the second volume to his patron, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of Salisbury , Hakluyt strongly urged the minister as to the expediency of colonizing Virginia. He held this position until his death, and resided in Wetheringsett through the s and frequently thereafter. His will refers to chambers occupied by him there up to the time of his death, and in another official document he is styled Doctor of Divinity D. When the colony was at last established in , he supplied this benefice with its chaplain, Robert Hunt. In he appears as the chief promoter of the petition to James I for letters patent to colonize Virginia, which were granted on 10 April This work was intended to encourage the young colony of Virginia; Scottish historian William Robertson wrote of Hakluyt, "England is more indebted for its American possessions than to any man of that age. In that year, Hakluyt was a consultant to the Company when it was renewing its charter. Instead, he stressed the importance of occupation, which was favourable to the English as they and not the Spanish had occupied Virginia. Grotius also argued that the seas should be freely navigable by all, which was useful since the England to Virginia route crossed seas which the Portuguese claimed. In Hakluyt became a charter member of the North-west Passage Company. Unfortunately, his wealth was squandered by his only son. These works were a fertile source of material for William Shakespeare [4] and other authors. Hakluyt also encouraged the production of geographical and historical writings by others. With Two Mappes Annexed Hereunto.

Chapter 7 : The Hakluyt Edition Project

Richard Hakluyt, better known as Richard Hakluyt (the younger) or Richard Hakluyt (the minister) to distinguish him from his elder cousin of the same name, was an editor, geographer, and Anglican minister. With his cousin, he acted as one of the chief propagandists of English colonization in North America.

But there may still be room left for a favourable construction of such neglect, and the hope that nothing but the casual scarcity of a work so long since out of print may have prevented its falling into those able hands that might, by such an edition, have rewarded the eminent Examples preserved therein, the Collector thereof and themselves according to their deserts. The labour and cost involved have however hitherto deterred publishers from attempting to meet the want except in the case of the very limited reprint of 1725. I refer those who desire a complete analysis to Oldys. Amongst the chief voyages may be mentioned: It contains One hundred and sixty-five separate pieces. The three volumes of the Second Edition therefore together contain Five hundred and seventeen separate narratives. I trust the notes and illustrations I have appended may prove useful to students and ordinary readers; I can assure any who may be disposed to cavil at their brevity that many a line has cost me hours of research. The First Edition London: Newberie, was in one volume folio. It contains, besides the Dedication to Sir Francis Walsingham see page 3, a preface see page 9, tables and index, pages of matter. The map referred to in the preface was one which Hakluyt substituted for the one engraved by Molyneux, which was not ready in time and which was used for the Second Edition. The Second Edition London, G. Newberie, and R. Barker, , , , folio, 3 vols. The celebrated voyage to Cadiz pages 19 of first volume is wanting in many copies. It was suppressed by order of Elizabeth, on the disgrace of the Earl of Essex. The first volume sometimes bears the date of 1589. It contains pages. The Third Edition London, printed by G. Woodfall, 1795, royal, 5 vols. Since this edition, there has been no reprint of the Collection. I have taken upon myself to alter the order of the different voyages. I have grouped together those voyages which relate to the same parts of the globe, instead of adopting the somewhat haphazard arrangement of the original edition. This, and the indices I have added to each volume, will, I hope, greatly assist the student. The maps, with the exception of the facsimile ones, are modern; on them I have traced the presumed course of the journey or journeys they refer to. The illustrations I have taken from a variety of sources, which are always indicated.

Works by Richard Hakluyt at Internet Archive Works by Richard Hakluyt at Project Gutenberg This short article about a person or group of people can be made longer.

Oxford University, Christ Church, ; B. Religion Hakluyt was ordained in , held a number of benefices, and served two parishes. Geography Hakluyt became active already in his student days in encouraging English overseas colonization, and in collecting information about the voyages of discovery. His major work, *The Principal Navigations*. An earlier version had come out in one volume in . He published often after translating a number of separate accounts of voyages of discoveries. He also participated in projects of overseas expansion. Thus he was one of the patentees of the Virginia Company. Means of Support Primary: Church Life, Patronage Secondary: He continued to hold the studentship, now no longer resident in Oxford, until about . It would have lapsed in , but Lord Burghley intervened to have the pension continued to aid his geographical research. The pension continued until . Parks and Taylor are both convinced that he was really the client and agent of Walsingham to gather geographical information. A prebendal stall at Bristol, Rectory of Wetheringsett, Suffolk, He held this living until his death, and here he resided through the 90s and frequently thereafter. Hakluyt became a consultant to the East India Company in . The company records show his participation and also payments to him. I cannot quite call this patronage, and I am listing the consulting income under miscellaneous. Archdeacon of Westminster, Chaplain of the Hospital the the Savoy, Hakluyt was a director of the Virginia Company in , and later, in , a patentee of a new Virginia Company. In he became a charter member of the North-west Passage Company. I did not see any suggestion of a salary with these positions. His brother Oliver presented him to a benefice in Gedney, Lincolnshire, Family property fell to him upon the death of his elder brother in . A year later, upon the death of his younger brother Edmond, he inherited another property, which derived from his uncle. She bestowed the prebendal stall at Bristol upon him in return. There are differing accounts of the post in the embassy in Paris. One is that he was already the client of Walsingham, who arranged it. He did dedicate the initial edition of *Principal Navigations*, , to Walsingham, who apparently bore at least part of the expense of publication. Walsingham died before he had time to reward Hakluyt much. Cecil, who was the principal Secretary of State, rewarded him with a prebendary of Westminster and the chaplaincy in the Savoy. He was acquainted with many eminent merchants and his research obtained their support. I have indicated above that his paid consultancies for mercantile ventures do not appear as patronage to me. The Taylor volumes print all of his dedications. Navigation, Cartography This heading gives me trouble. He did not contribute to the science of navigation itself, but he was constantly concerned to propagate knowledge of navigation in England. In the 80s and 90s he lobbied for the establishment of formal instruction in navigation. Similarly Hakluyt never drew a map himself. Skelton argues that he did not think in a cartographic idiom. The *Principal Navigations* are in prose, with only one world map in the three volumes. However, already in Oxford he lectured on what he called the new cartography i. He was important in printing and thus disseminating the best maps he could find. The experts think that he aided Molyneux with the location of details on his globe on , and that possibly he also aided Wright in the same way with his Mercator projection of the Molyneux globe. This map, the highest product of 16th century English cartography, he published in the *Principal Navigations*. All of his correspondence is in the Taylor volumes. Dictionary of National Biography repr. Oxford University Press, , 8, *Biographia Britannica*, 1st ed. London, , 4, London, , 2, Hakluyt Society, 2nd ser. Quinn, "A Hakluyt Chronology," in Quinn, ed.

Chapter 9 : Richard Hakluyt Facts for Kids | calendrierdelascience.com

The Principle Navigations, Richard Hakluyt's great championing of Elizabethan colonial exploration, remains one of the most important collections of English travel writing ever published. As well as the escapades of famed names such as Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh, Nandini Das looks at how the

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: That the "fundamental explanation" of the War of lies in the determination of the border settlers to ensure western extension—a belief calling for more proof, and casual mention of the Henry letters might well have been coupled with cited evidence that they were innocuous and, as an excuse for war, preposterous. The author is nowhere more than intelligently critical, but he is often politely plain-spoken, and the range of information is sufficiently telling to force the honest research to correct a number of delusions. Finally, with no intention of detracting from its merits as a narrative, one may observe that the book as a work of reference, especially for school libraries and students of all grades, is indispensable. When still a boy, he read everything about discovery on which he could lay hands. He took his B. When he had made his researches in England, he was so happy as to become in chaplain of the English embassy in Paris where he unearthed much about colonial affairs. Later came his great book on English discovery, inspired by the contempt which other nations at the time expressed for what the English were doing. No English writer had yet gone into this field, and Hakluyt was proud to explain to the world "the industrious labour and painful travel of our countrymen. The early history of French Canada and of French colonizing effort elsewhere is under a heavy debt to Hakluyt. Says the author of this book p. These were incomplete and remain so. The Spanish had no desire to let the world know the story of brutal massacre by themselves. The story had some influence in stirring up English and Protestant anger with Spain and appeared shortly before the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Professor Parks sums up what Hakluyt did for the history of Canada p. He had translated Verrazano and Cartier; he had completed the Canadian record to date; he had printed the full story of French Florida. There was nothing left to record except the routine voyages of fishermen, nothing until Champlain should act out at the beginning of the new century. The book is printed in the impressive style to which we are accustomed in the output of the American Geographical Society. It is, as the author says, "the first life of Hakluyt" and is prepared with thorough and even elaborate scholarship. There are thirty-two excellent illustrations, some of them fac-similes of pages of works connected with Hakluyt. The industrious, inquisitive, and patriotic archdeacon has, at last, come into his own.