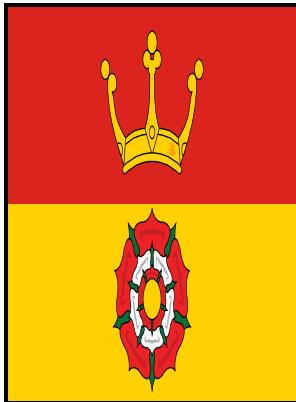


# Maritime trade of Southampton in the seventeenth century

## [s.n.] - History of the Port of Southampton



Description: -

- Southampton -- History -- 17th century.maritime trade of Southampton in the seventeenth century

- Hampshire Field Club proceedings -- v.5maritime trade of Southampton in the seventeenth century

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### Chapter 17 Outline

The West India Docks were built following pressure from those profiting from the slave trade Between 1662 and 1807 British and British colonial ships purchased an estimated 3,415,500 Africans.

### Jews and Christians in Venice

In the north, vessels were commonly three-masted by the 16th century. The mechanism was kept in an open-topped box attached to a small cupboard called a bittacle later binnacle , which was fixed to the deck in front of the helm. In the study of history and sociology in modern society, this word is used to indicate the phenomenon of the movement of a particular people to another region due to some circumstances, their forming a community there, and the group maintenance of their culture by the participation of large numbers of people.

### BBC

Deep-draught, round-hulled ships were able to sail Atlantic waters. From the early 14th century, they brought luxuries like spices, perfume, and silk to Southampton as well as cargoes like alum and woad used in dyeing wool. In 1846 the first cemetery opened near the southern end of the Common.

### Jews and Christians in Venice

North American colonial patterns differed from those in Latin America and the Caribbean. Eventually two friars came to live in the business office, and all they did was carry out that business.

### Ship

High Street was once called English Street. Deforestation increased in many regions, and local animal populations were endangered. Rembrandt and other Dutch Masters from the Golden Age have continued to hold a prominent place in art history through the centuries.

## **British Library EThOS: Smoke on the water : an historical archaeological assessment of maritime sources of productivity change in the early English tobacco trade**

In 1920 the boundaries of Southampton were extended to include Bitterne, Sholing, Woolston, Weston, Peartree, Bassett and Swaythling. New core nations, England, France, and Holland, established more durable economic dominance. She gave a very interesting presentation on 17th-century trade routes in Malta, as seen through the lens of instrument maker Mattheo Morales.

### **Trade in the 1600s**

An index of ports is available at The National Archives in Kew. The best introduction to the period for advanced undergraduates and researchers alike is the two volumes of the Short Oxford History of France: covers the period from the beginning of the 16th century to the death of Louis XIII and the reign of Louis XIV to the Revolution. In 1798 alone, almost 150 ships left Liverpool for West Africa.

### **The Road" — 16th and 17th Century Trade Routes by Sea**

At first poor people obtained their water from conduits, wells or pumps but in 1888 a new waterworks opened at Otterbourne. By 1802 growth had spread as far as Commercial Road. A good study of social history, notably about the lower class of Venice.

## Related Books

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