

6-8 June 2018

# MarineLives corpus of 17<sup>th</sup> century legal records. An example of cross-disciplinary reuse of structured & semi-structured corpora

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ED8

ÉCOLE DOCTORALE D'HISTOIRE  
DU DROIT, PHILOSOPHIE DU DROIT  
ET SOCIOLOGIE DU DROIT

Institut d'Histoire du Droit - UMR 7184

**Colin Greenstreet**

Co-founder and Co-director of  
MarineLives (London, United Kingdom)



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<http://www.marinelives.org/>



Amber Berkeley



Sara Fox



Dr Philip Hnatkovich,  
co-director of  
MarineLives



Dr Richard Blakemore



Colin Greenstreet and  
Bron (a Hungarian  
vizsla)



Ross Keel at a  
wedding



Joshua Callaway



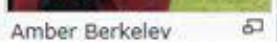
Finn Halligan



Barbara Frey



Sam in the stacks.



Nga Phan-Bellis



Dr Benjamin Redding



Celine Romano



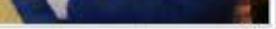
Dr Brodie Waddell



Rebecca Want



Rowan Beentje



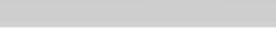
Axel Hee Rømer



Dr Shavana Musa



Dr Deborah Sherlock,  
hill walking



Dominic Webb



Oliver Tanner and  
Tilly Smith



Samuel Watson



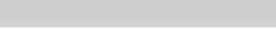
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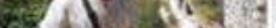
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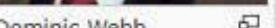
Barbara Frey



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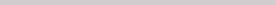
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## MarineLives volunteers, past & present

# General presentation



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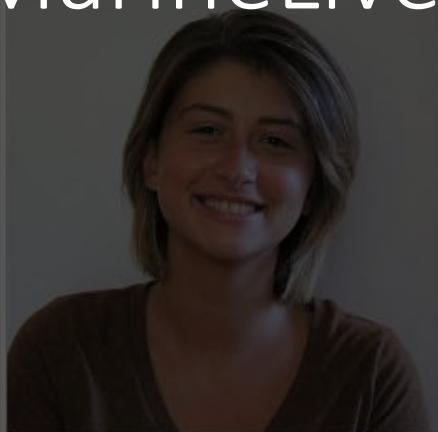
# MarineLives

## Warwick History student voices

Dr Benjamin Redding [✉](#), a naval historian at the University of Warwick, is collaborating with Colin Greenstreet [✉](#), co-director of MarineLives, to co-facilitate palaeography training for University of Warwick History students. The collaboration kicked off in late 2017 and is now in its third month.

Two of the six Warwick students participating in the group share their experiences below.

# MarineLives



Celine Romano, second year history student, University of Warwick

Celine Romano is a second year History student at the University of Warwick. Her interests in history range from early modern material history, to its political importance, to the philosophy of the Enlightenment.

"I remember I was sitting waiting for my lectures, when someone came to the front door and directed this call for help within the history department. I didn't catch much, but when Dr. Redding mentioned engaging with primary sources I perked up and I'm glad I did. Marine Lives has been a really valuable experience; it's taught me a new palaeographic skills. Some people complain about student handwriting; don't measure them by 10 years than some 17th century scripts!

I had just finished a week on maritime empires for one of my history modules, in which we discussed the bill of rights system and roguish sailors swapping flags. It seemed interesting, but the High Admiralty Court [✉](#) was still quite abstract. Through Marine Lives, I've gained a better understanding of the actuality of maritime trade and legal spheres than through secondary texts: it was something real, that individuals engaged with.

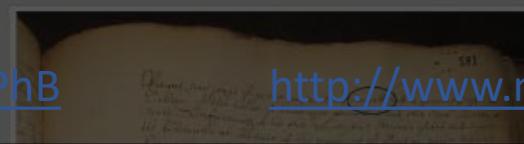
The sources themselves have expanded my awareness of how to engage with Early Modern History. For example, we studied the effects of oddstuffs and exotic cultures across oceans in class. At the same time, I was transcribing

## • English High Court of Admiralty (HCA)'s manuscripts (1627-1677)

• 6 million words

• 12,000 images

• Semantic media wiki, published under a CC BY 3.0 licence



<http://www.marinelives.org/>

This week's Feature: Communal C17th Textiles, Garments & Dyestuffs glossary

## Contents [hide]

### 1 About MarineLives

2 This week's Feature: Communal C17th Textiles, Garments & Dyestuffs glossary

3 Our vision: Lives touched by the marine, 1627-1677

4 Volunteering with MarineLives

5 The Silver Ships Manuscript Project

6 How to make money in C17th commercial shipping?

## About MarineLives

MarineLives is a collaborative volunteer driven project. The project started in 2012, following a successful Archives hackathon in early 2012. We are dedicated to the collaborative enrichment of primary manuscripts from the English High Court of Admiralty and other related manuscript collections.

Currently, we have 12,998 text pages and 11,941 images available and nearing completion.

In autumn 2017 and spring 2018 we will be working together with our international partners and our Warwick History department to transcribe a volume of witness statements from 1637 and 1638.

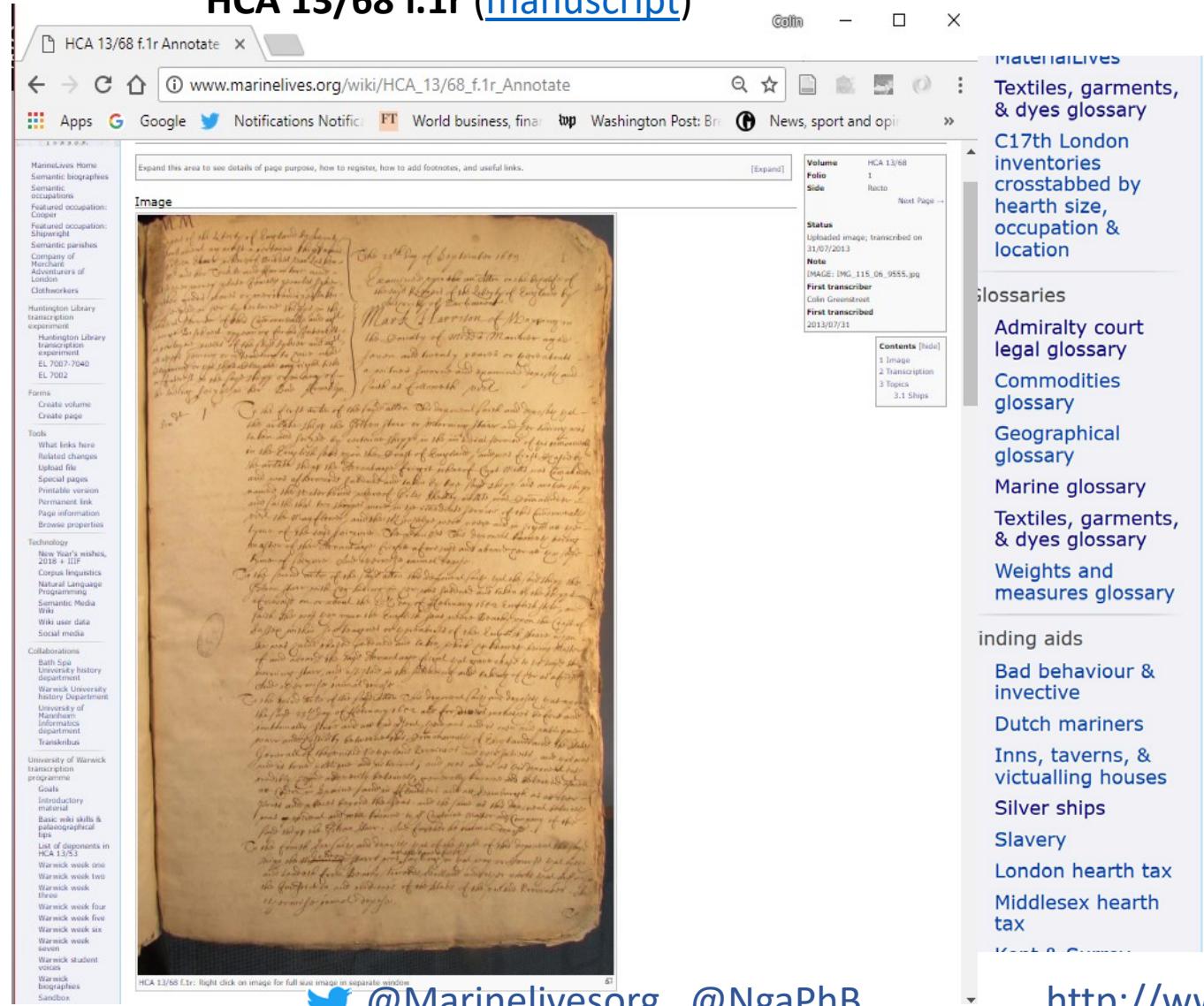
We also welcome non-university based volunteers from all occupations and backgrounds. We facilitate our Warwick graduate and undergraduate volunteers, and include former merchant sailors, teachers, archivists, homemakers, and more.

Our latest group of volunteers started working in January 2018 [✉](#), and we are always looking for new volunteers to join this group.

Sample our training material to see if this could be for you.

# Manuscript's Digitized image & Transcription

HCA 13/68 f.1r (manuscript)



## Transcription

Silver .1.

The 24th day of May 1653. [CENTRE HEADING]

The Clayme of Lewis ffernandez Angell}  
for thirteene barrs of sylver in the shipp}  
the Sampson whereof Otto George is}  
Captaine taken by some of the}  
Parliaments shipp. Smith.}

Examined upon an Allegation given  
in on behalfe of the sayd Claymers.

1

## **Antonio da Ponte of Garachicho in the**

Island of Teneriffa merchant aged thirty  
yeares or thereabouts a witnes sworne and  
examined.

To the first Article of the sayd Allegation he saith and deposeth,  
That he

this deponent hath knowne the arlate Lewis ffernandez Angell for  
theis  
eight yeares last past, and saith that in the monthes of May June  
and July 1652 and in the tyme arlate the sayd Lewis  
ffernandez Angell was and still continues the lawfull Owner and  
proprietor of thirteen barrs of plate of sylver arlate the markes

[FIRST MARKE, LH MARGIN]

# Manuscript's Edition & Annotation form

Edit Page: HCA 13/68 f.1r Annotate

**Page details**

Parent volume: HCA 13/68  
Folio and side: 1 Recto  
Status: Uploaded image; transcribed on 31/07/2013

First transcriber: Colin Greenstreet on 31 July 2013

Editorial history: Optional

Note: IMAGE: IMG\_115\_06\_9555.jpg

**Transcription details**

Transcription image: [IMG\\_115\\_06\\_9555.jpg \(2.68M, 2664x4000\)](#)  
Upload new image Or drag and drop an image to here  
Link existing image Remove current image

View transcription interface: [Image only](#) [Two-pane interface](#)

**Transcription:**

A A Advanced Special characters Help

''' M.M. '''  
The 22th day of September 1653.  
  
The Keepers of the Liberty of England by Authority  
of Parliament against a certaine shipp named  
the "Golden Starr" whereof Michael van Lubken  
was Master and her Tackle and ffurniture and  
whatsoever money plate Jewellis pearles sylver  
or other goods ware or merchandizes taken  
and seized in her by certaine shippes in the  
immediat service of this Commonwealth and against  
George Boscha[?vrt] appearing for his Interest  
in certayne parcels of the sayd sylver and against  
all others having or pretending to have and  
Claiming or that shall Clayme any right title  
of interest in the said shipp or any of  
the lading seized in her. Bud. ffrancklyn.)  
  
Examined upon an Allegation on the behalfe of  
the said Michael van Lubken and against  
the said George Boscha[?vrt] appearing for his  
Interest in the said shipp and against  
all others having or pretending to have and  
Claiming or that shall Clayme any right title  
of interest in the said shipp or any of  
the lading seized in her. Bud. ffrancklyn.)

## HCA 13/68 f.1r (manuscript)

### Languages:

English

### People:

Michael van Lubken  
George Boscha  
Mark Harrison  
Giles Shelley

### Places:

Cadiz  
Beachy

### Ships:

Golden Starr or Morning Starr  
Advantage frigot  
Waterhound  
Mayflower  
10th Wheele

### Materials:

money  
plate  
Jewellis  
pearles  
sylver



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A. I

two of the sayd bars marked with the second marke in the  
margent, and one of the sayd bars of the third marke in the  
margent; and for such a lawfull owner of the sayd bars is and  
ever beene during the tyme aforesaught reputed and attested. And by  
go is indeedd and truly the true owner therof the deponent doth know  
and is well assured, for that go Diversly that go the sayd Lizardo  
Fernandez Alvarado bought them at the Havana in the West Indies with  
the proceed of other merchandise. ~~for sayd Fernandez~~ And further  
that go having bought them at the Havana as aforesaught he laved and  
imbarqued them in the shipp go I John Bantin wherof of John Bantin  
was Captain and Master, in or shipp the aforesaught Fernandez and his  
deponent came and arrived at the Bay of D<sup>o</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> <sup>he said thongh he</sup> being for and during  
the sayd tyme and voyage in the quiet possession of the sayd shipp. And  
opponit he cannot say so.

# Legal History

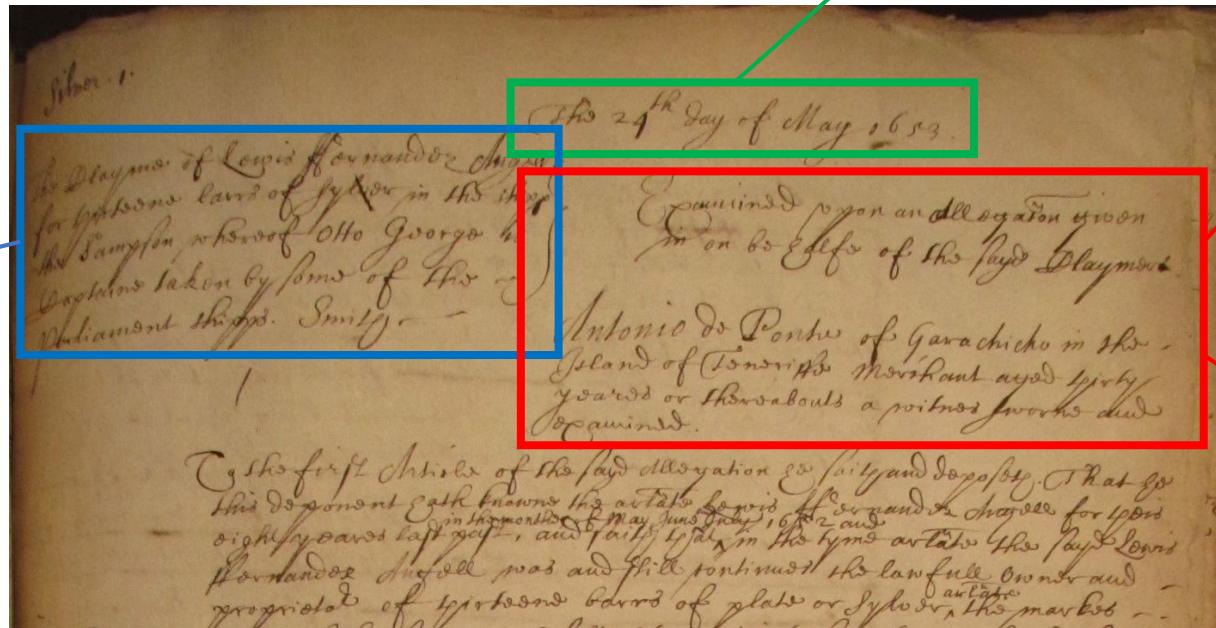


# Format of juridical acts

*Heading of Depositions or Witness testimonies*

Name of claimer(s)  
& description of  
the claim

Deposition Date



HCA 13/69 Silver 1 f.1r ([manuscript](#))

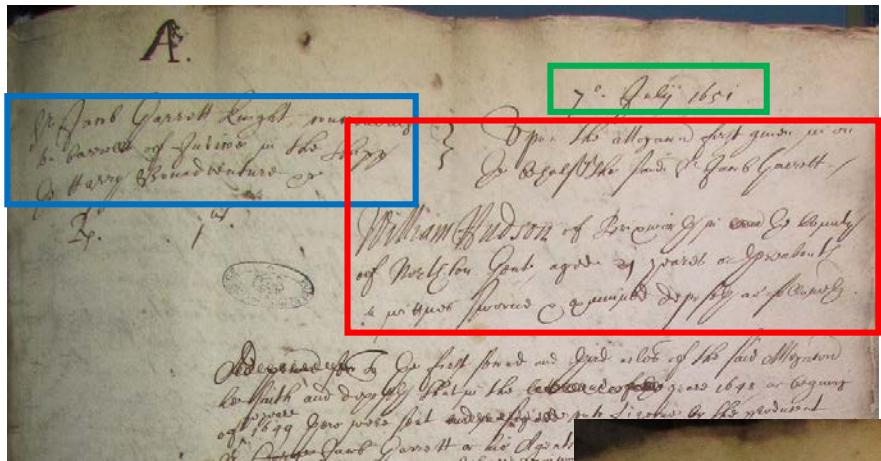
Generic formulation  
introducing the deponent  
« Examined upon an  
allegation given in on behalf  
of the sayd claymers »

- Deponent's details
- Name
  - Address (parish)
  - Age
  - Occupation

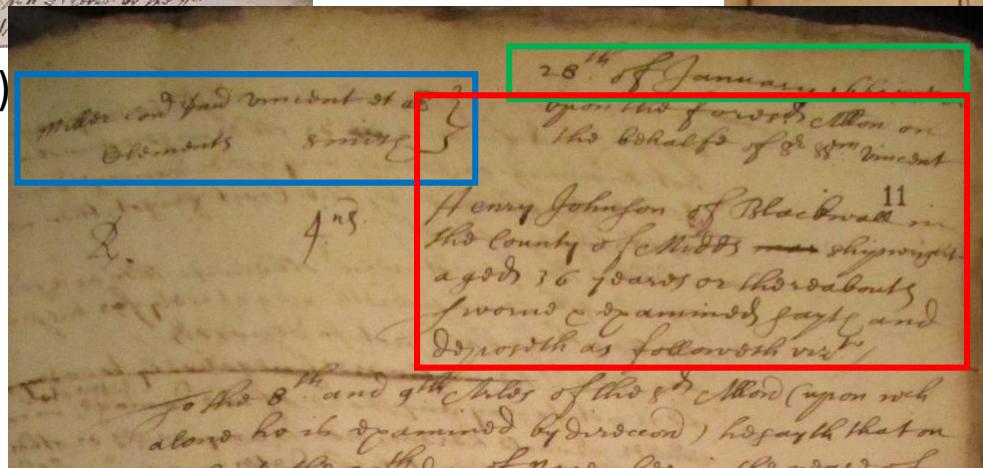


# Format of juridical acts

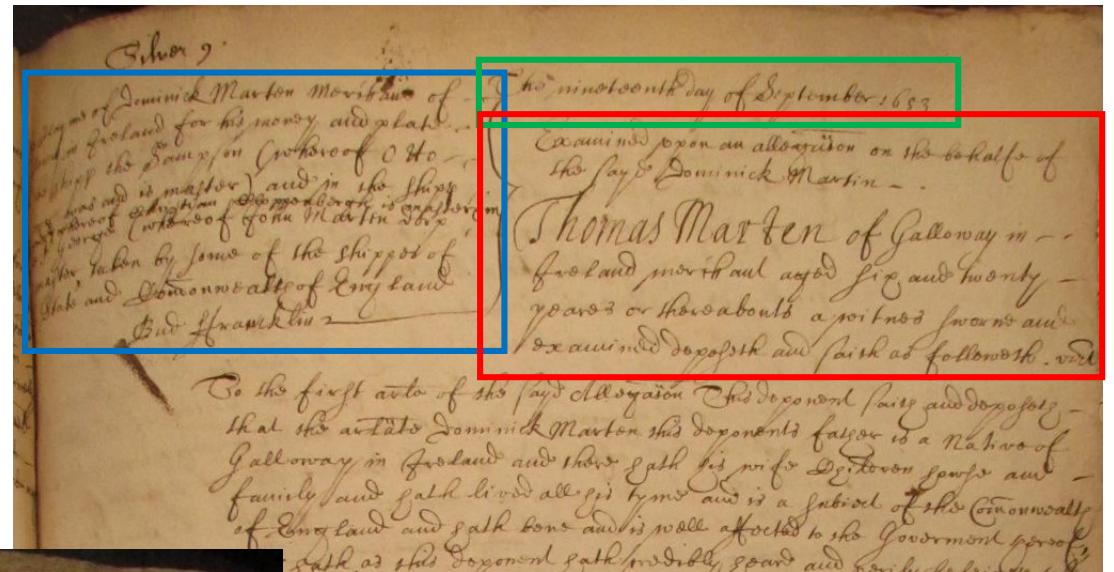
## Heading of Depositions or Witness testimonies



HCA 13/65 f.1r ([manuscript](#))



HCA 13/74 f.11r ([manuscript](#))



HCA 13/69 Silver 9 f.1r ([manuscript](#))



# Detecting alterations, omissions and lies

*Information deliberately distorted by the same person in different depositions*



MarineLives  
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Following



The power of the MarineLives wiki! We have caught an Admiralty Court witness lying:  
[marinelives.org/wiki/Silver\\_Sh...](http://marinelives.org/wiki/Silver_Sh...)

John de Vos - claiming to live at Ostend; mariner; commander of the *Saint John Evangelist* in early 1653.<sup>[150]</sup>; De Vos states that he "was borne at Newport in fflanders and dwelleth at Ostend"<sup>[151]</sup>; aged forty-seven in September 1653<sup>[152]</sup> Interestingly, John de Vos, quite clearly the same man, appeared again as a deponent in the English High Court of Admiralty in August 1657 "of the parish of Saint Buttolphs Algate London Mariner aged 52 yeeres or thereabouts". He "made oath upon the holy Evangelists" and stated that he was master of a ship called the *Golden ffox* of London, which he claimed to have sold in July 1657 to Peter Vandeputt and Lucas Lucy, London merchants.<sup>[153]</sup> In yet a further deposition, from April 1659, identified as "Jan de Vos of London mariner, master of the ffox aged 53 years", Jan or John de Vos stated that he knew a John Tilly, an Irishman, from the time they had lived near to each other in Dover, and also from visiting him at Tilly's house in Amsterdam. He stated that he was "borne at Niewport in fflanders" and "hath lived and kept his ffamily for theise tenne yeeres last at Middleboro Amsterdam and London".<sup>[154]</sup> This evidence raises the question as to whether John de Vos lied in 1653, when he claimed that his then ship the *Saint John Evangelist* was of Ostend, rather than of a port in the United Provinces. Marie de Vos, the forty three year old wife of Jan de Vos, also gave evidence in the English High Court of Admiralty in 1659 and also stated that "for theise tenne yeeres last hath lived in Middleborow, Amsterdam and London", ommitting, as did her husband to state that she or he had been living in Ostend in 1653.<sup>[155]</sup>

11:09 PM - 22 Aug 2015

4 Retweets 5 Likes



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## John de Vos / Jan de Vos

Did he live in Ostend and therefore was the *Saint John Evangelist* a ship from Ostend ?

- HCA 13/69 f.3v
- HCA 13/69 f.4v
- HCA 13/67 f.209v
- HCA 13/67 f.210r

- HCA 13/72 f.85r
- HCA 13/73 f.201r
- HCA 13/73 f.202r

→ The Three Silver Ships case's [List of witnesses](#)

<http://www.marinelives.org/>

# Complex case studies

*International research network on the ‘Three Silver Ships’ case*

**We welcome input from scholars and enthusiasts and are committed to the full acknowledgement of all such input in our planned research outputs.**

## Collaborative research team

- Dr Richard Blakemore (England)
- Dr John Davies (Wales)
- Sara Fox (Wales)
- Colin Greenstreet (England)
- Dr Philip Hnatkovich (United States)
- Sara Kerr (Ireland)
- Dr Shavana Musa (England)
- Nga Bellis-Phan (France)

→ Three Silver Ships case’s [main page](#)

To date we have received help from

- Professor Steve Murdoch (source suggestions on civil law in Louvain; and on Hamburg connection)
- [@ mapnut](#): Identified [Pieter Goos map of Flanders from 1666 showing Ostend and Dunkirk](#)
- José A. Pérez Díez [@JoseAPerezDiez](#): Offer to transcribe Spanish language letter from Don Alonso de Cardenas to Council of State
- Dr Kathrin Zickermann: Help on German aspects of the case, including primary and secondary sources on Hamburg/Iberian, and Hamburg/English trade and commercial diplomatic relations
- Sam Kaislaniemi [@samkhai](#): Offer to help on correspondence times Dunkirk to Cadiz
- Dr Sara Barker [@DrSKBarker](#): Input on correspondence times Dunkirk to Cadiz
- Harry Perton [@Gelkinghe](#): Input on correspondence times Dunkirk to Cadiz
- Vincenzo DM [@DM\\_Vincenzo](#): Suggestions regarding sources for Archduke Leopold Willem and Simanacas archives in Valladolid
- Ruth Selman [@Historyscape](#): Identified [correspondence of Don Alonso de Cardenas](#) at TNA
- [@LeuvenU](#): Suggested University of Leuven archival contact



[@Marinelivesorg](#) [@NgaPhB](#)

<http://www.marinelives.org/>

s tenn peeces of broad cheynies, fowerteene peeces of meduses, sixe peeces of black bayes, nyne  
of narrow cheynyne", 1657)<sup>[1]</sup>; COMMENTARY: [Colin Greenstreet](#) 'Adretto' is one of a number of fa-

grogeram yarne silke, cotton yarne and allum to be carried to Ligorne")<sup>[6]</sup>

[Paula Marmor](#): Anil or wild indigo is an indigo-bearing blue dye plant (*Indigofera suffruticosa*) native to the S

ENTARY: [Paula Marmor](#) A medium blue colour. "The clothiers used woad or, from about 1580, a mixture of woad and indigo, sad blue, blue, azure, watchet, plunket and huling" (E. Kerridge, *Textile Manufactures in Early Modern England*, p. 87-92.) SECONDARY SOURCES: Eric Kerridge (1985). *Textile Manufactures in Early Modern England*.<sup>[13]</sup>

] James of fferversham John Monger master...20 backs of leather")<sup>[14]</sup>

es containing foure piece of black minneken baies")<sup>[15]</sup>; ("LONDON TO BERGEHEN] the said shipp the Charity having  
er with six basketts or frailes of figgs, two hundred pounds of Varinas Tobacco, two bales, to witt one of Cloath, and a  
strong, worsted-type warp and soft, carded woollen filling. 'Minikin baize' or 'minikins' are baizes woven of finer ya  
s in Early Modern England, pp. 87-92.) SECONDARY SOURCES: Eric Kerridge (1985). *Textile Manufactures in Early*

553) [18] COMMENTARY: [Paula Marmor](#) Long loops of fine linen cord, often finished with  
and bands (collars). Extant bandstrings are looped through worked eyelet holes on the  
6: (1) Janet Arnold et al. *Patterns of Fashion 4: The cut and construction of linen shirts*,  
ington, P. E. Cunnington. *The Dictionary of Fashion History* (2010).<sup>[20]</sup> PRIMARY SOURCE:  
0 1.0 Public Domain, high-res .tif at Wikimedia Commons<sup>[21]</sup>.

the same were shipped on board a shipp called the *Mackarel* to bee carried and transported to

silke, and woosted stockings. combs, bells, morters and pestles, earthen ware glasses, bead-

"the said rosarie amounting in value to fifty pounds sterlinc or thereabouts")<sup>[27]</sup>  
wooll...46 bundles of sackwebb, 2 [?tts] of girthwebb", 1658)<sup>[28]</sup>; C



# Corpus Linguistics & Historical Linguistics



# Historical evolution of technical vocabulary

## Development of Glossaries

### The Textile, Garments and Dyestuffs Glossary

A · B · C · D · E · F · G · H · I · J · K · L · M · N · O · P · Q · R · S · T · U · V · W · X · Y · Z

#### A [edit]

**Adoretas** (*alt.* Padretto) ("ten bales of goods conteyning sixteene peeces of Taunton serges, twenty sixe peeces of paragons tenn peeces of broad cheynies, fowerteene peeces of meduses, sixe peeces of black bayes, nyne hundred twenty five peeces of quarter silke, and tenn peeces of halfe silke adoretas, sixe peeces of damaskillies or floramides, and fower peeces of narrow cheynyes", 1657)<sup>[1]</sup>; COMMENTARY: [Colin Greenstreet](#) 'Adretto' is one of a number of fabrics listed in the 1 Landis of Boston, shopkeeper.<sup>[2]</sup>

**Allom** ("[WHITBY TO LONDON] Elizabeth of Whitby Christopher Browne master...50 tunns of allom"<sup>[3]</sup>; "28 caske of allom"<sup>[4]</sup>)

**Allum** (*alt.* allom) ("[COLCHESTER TO LONDON] Tryall of Colechesster James Johns master...1 tunn of allum", 1657;<sup>[5]</sup> "wax, grogeram yarne silke, cotton yarne and allum to be carried to Ligorne")<sup>[6]</sup>

**Anil** ("Indigo- und Anil-Sendungen aus San Lucar [indigo and anil shipments from San Lucar]", ca. 1640).<sup>[7]</sup> COMMENTARY: [Paula Marmor](#): Anil or wild indigo is an indigo-bearing blue dye plant (*Indigofera suffruticosa*) native to the subtropical elsewhere.<sup>[8]</sup>

**Apparell** ("[FEVERSHAM TO LONDON] John of feversham John Pizing master...2 truncks of apparel")<sup>[9]</sup>

**Ardas silke**<sup>[10]</sup>

The least desirable export grade was *shirvani* silk, called *ardas* by the Europeans – possibly deriving its name from the river Aras – which was labeled “ugly and coarse” by Chardin, but, depending on the market, was not necessarily unpopular in Europe.<sup>24</sup> A better kind of *ardas* silk was cultivated in Mazandaran.<sup>25</sup> The lowest grade, finally, was so-called *las* silk. Coarse and irregular, *las* silk was mostly manufactured in Mazandaran. In Europe this variety was known as *sahavica*.<sup>26</sup> *Las* silk came from Mazandaran and possibly from Astarabad, which produced Iran’s worst silk, according to Hanway, who added that the silk harvested there, mixed with cotton, served only for the manufacture of clothing.<sup>27</sup> Silk from Gilan was generally considered the best, followed by that from Mazandaran. Silk from Georgia, Qarabagh, and Ganja was said to be of lesser quality and was mostly exported to the Ottoman Levant.<sup>28</sup> Kirman and Yazdi, finally, produced small quantities of unclear quality, all of which was locally manufactured.<sup>29</sup>

Extract from page 37, Rudolph P. Matthee, *The Politics of Trade in Safavid Iran: Silk for Silver, 1600-1730* (Cambridge, 1999) 

**Avinion silk**  
Azur ("one peace azur", ca. 1640)<sup>[11]</sup> COMMENTARY: [Paula Marmor](#) A medium blue colour. "The clothiers used woad or, from about 1580, a mixture of woad and indigo, to give their wools a range of shades called, in descending order of darkness, sad blue, blue, azure, watchet, plunket and hulme" (E. Kerridge, *Textile Manufactures in Early Modern England*, page 17.<sup>[12]</sup>) "Azure" is also the standard term for blue in heraldry. SECONDARY SOURCE: Eric Kerridge (1985). *Textile Manufactures in Early Modern England*.<sup>[13]</sup>

#### B [edit]

**Backs of leather** ("[FAVERSHAM TO LONDON] James of ffeversham John Monger master...20 backs of leather")<sup>[14]</sup>

**Baies** (*alt.* bayes) ("the said two bales of baies containing four piece of black minneken baies")<sup>[15]</sup>; ("[LONDON TO BERGEHEN] the said shipp the Charity having in and on board her the goods wares and merchandises predeposed to him ... togeather with six basketts or frailes of figgs, two hundred pounds of Varinas Tobacco, two bales, to witt one of Cloath, and another of Baies")<sup>[16]</sup> COMMENTARY: [Paula Marmor](#): Baize is a plain-woven cloth with a strong, worsted-type warp and soft, carded woolen filling. 'Minikin baize' or 'minikins' are baizes woven of finer yarn, and were a C17th specialty of Coggeshall. (E. Kerridge, *Textile Manufactures in Early Modern England*, pp. 87-92.) SECONDARY SOURCES: Eric Kerridge (1985). *Textile Manufactures in Early Modern England*.<sup>[17]</sup>

**Bandstrings** ("26, grosses of bandstrings", 1653)<sup>[18]</sup> COMMENTARY: [Paula Marmor](#) Long loops of fine linen cord, often finished with elaborate tassels, used in pairs to fasten ruffs and bands (collars). Extant bandstrings are looped through worked eyelet holes on the neckband of the collar. SECONDARY SOURCES: (1) Janet Arnold et al. *Patterns of Fashion 4: The cut and construction of linen shirts, smocks, neckwear, headwear and accessories for men and women c.1540-1660* (2008).<sup>[19]</sup> (2) Valerie Cumming, C. W. Cunnington, P. E. Cunningham. *The Dictionary of Fashion History* (2010).<sup>[20]</sup> PRIMARY SOURCE: Collar with attached bandstrings of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, 1632, Livrustkammaren (The Royal Armoury), Sweden, CCO 1.0 Public Domain, high-res .tif at Wikimedia Commons<sup>[21]</sup>.

**Barke** ("[IPSWICH TO LONDON] John and Margaret of Ipswich John [?Lainly] master...23 loads of barke")<sup>[22]</sup>

**Basan silke** ("Imprimis one bagg of Basan silke 58 lb neat at 20 s per lb")<sup>[23]</sup>

**Bayes** ("serges, bayes, sayes Norwich stufes perpetuanes, and other goods, and after the same were provided, and bought the same were shipped on board a shipp called the Mackare/ to bee carried and transported to Amsterdam")<sup>[24]</sup> (See Bayes)

**Bayes clothes** ("4 bales of bayes clothes")<sup>[25]</sup>

**Beads** ("which lading hee saith consisted in woollen and lynnen cloth, serges, stuffs needles thread riben pins, knives sizers silke, and woosted stockings, combs, bells, morters and pestles, earthen ware glasses, beads, cabinets hats, shooes, old cloathes and other comodities")<sup>[26]</sup>

**Beads of gold** ("a rosarie of one hundred and fifty beads of gold laid upon precious wood, and linked togeather with a gold chaine, the said rosarie amounting in value to fifty pounds sterlinc or thereabouts")<sup>[27]</sup>

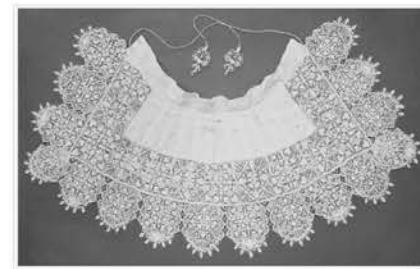
**Beast hayre** ("[KINGSTON UPON HULL TO LONDON] Talent of Hull Thomas Coates master...7 puncons of beast hayre 1 baskett of coney wooll...46 bundles of sackwebb, 2 [?ts] of girthwebb", 1658)<sup>[28]</sup>; COMMENTARY:

Angela Middleton<sup>[29]</sup> notes that animal hair was mixed with tar to form caulking, which was used to waterproof ships' planks

**Beaver** ("one barrel of beaver and one fearkin of suckets")<sup>[29]</sup>

- Ca. 1050 terms
- 34 contributors
- 600 footnotes linked to sources

→ Link to [glossary](#)



Collar with attached bandstrings worn by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden at the Battle of Lützen (1632). Image from Livrustkammaren (The Royal Armoury), Sweden, CCO 1.0 Public Domain, sourced via Wikimedia Commons.



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# Historical evolution of technical vocabulary

## *Development of Glossaries*

**Bombazin** (*alt. bombasy; sey bombasy; dutch bombazijn; swedish bombasäng*) ("an hundred sixtie foure peaces of bombazin of Hamborough"<sup>[68]</sup>; "ffrancis fforo alias van Obstal and Lewes Reynault (alias Rutharson) had at Cadiz laden for account and adventure of there the said John James fforo, Michael Charpentier and John Reynault, on board a shipp called the *ffortune* (ffernando Gerardo Loro a spaniard commander) of the burthen of a hundred and tenn tonnes (or there abouts) with three peeces of ordnance and eighteene men, severall bales of Roane linnens, thredd and silk laces of Paris, bombazin, taffata's of Grenada, box combes and diverse other merchandizes, amounting all together with the charges of the said shipp (which belongs to the said John James fforo) to the summe of fowrscore thousand livers Tournois, to be carried and transported in the said shipp to Cartagena in the King of Spaines dominion in the West Indies. there to be vended and invested in silver and other Indian commodities for the same account and adventure of the said John James fforo, Michael Charpentier, and John Reynault")<sup>[69]</sup>; **COMMENTARY** [Dr Michael Pearce](#) provides an alternative spelling of "bombasy" and "sey bombasy", and speculates that it may have been a ribbed silk variety. He gives several examples from the late C16th. The first mention of "bombasy" is in a draper's bill (Clothing, 1589 Edinburgh University, Laing ms II. 2.9: drapers bill to Margaret Livingston, "Item to be a doublet to the said Mr Thomas thre els & half tw eld bombasy at xxxx the el"). The second is mention of "bombasy" in a merchant's inventory (Merchant: Alexander Park d,1570, NRS ECC8/8/2, p.102. Edinburgh Merchant, Flemish goods and price, "Item ane steik of bombasy price therof xlj s."); [Viveka Hansen](#) informs us that "According to 'Svenska Akademiens Ordbok' the word 'bombasin' or 'bombasäng' in Swedish had different meanings at different times: like silk/wool, woollen fabric, cotton qualities, cotton/wool etc. 3 references to the C17th in this Swedish source, including "Engelst bommersin", "Skåtz bommersin", "Hollensk bommersin .. Hamburger bommersin".<sup>[70]</sup> [Dr Stephen Snelders](#) notes that "in Dutch bombazijn was originally silk, but later cotton used especially for lining and workman's clothing. Related to moleskin."<sup>[71]</sup> [Cynthia Chin](#) comments that "even in popular C20th fiction, Margaret Mitchell used a black "bombazine" to style Scarlett O'Hara's mid-C19th black mourning dress that made her look "a trifle elderly" in the 1936 "Gone with the Wind" [Dr Kimberly Alexander](#) adds that "bombazin has yet additional meaning/composition in the first half of the C19th, much like camblet".

Collection of extracts from the original 17th c. texts of HCA manuscripts using a specific term

Entry enriched with inputs from the community after a Twitter call for help



# Natural Language Processing (NLP)

*With Named Entity Recognition (NER) technique*

- 2014 Collaboration between MarineLives and the University of Mannheim Informatics Department (led by Pr Kai Eckert)
- Output: Ritze, Zirn, Greenstreet, Eckert, Ponzetto, '[Named Entities in Court: The MarineLives Corpus](#)', in: 9th LREC Proceedings, 2014.
  - Recognizing persons, locations, and ships' name.
  - Technical difficulties with ships' name: to be dealt with a « pattern-based approach including a learning component »?



# Methodology for corpus edition

Dr Sam Kaislaniemi (University of Helsinki)

- Ensuring cross-platform and cross-disciplinary studies on the same text corpus
- Creating downloadable XML files from the digitised texts, in addition to the online user interface
- Data formatting to conform to criteria of different disciplines



Exhibit 9.

and of Dominick Marton Movitius of -  
of Ireland for his money and plate  
and the sum of One hundred & Two  
hundred and six master and in the ship  
named ~~Cambria~~ Copperberg is Captain  
~~Master~~ (which of John Martin Esq.  
Master) taken by some of the ships  
of the Commonwealth of England  
and Franklin

the nineteenth day of September 1653.

Examined upon an allegation on the behalf of  
the sayd Dominick Marton -

Thomas Marten of Galloway in  
Ireland merchant aged fifty and twenty  
years or thereabouts a period from and  
examined upon the said affidavit as follows.

To the first article of the sayd allegation  
that the aforesaid Dominick Marton the  
Galloway in Ireland and there hath his wife and  
family and hath lived all this time and is a subject of the Commonwealth  
of England and hath been and is well affected to the Government  
and hath at this instant great regard and early behavior, he  
the same and is aforesaid.

Our vision



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# Our vision for 2018-2023

- Grow full text corpus from 6 million to 25 million words
- Grow image collection from 12,000 to 50,000 images
- Establishing new archival, library and technology partners (in the United States, United Kingdom, Netherlands)



# Chronoscopic

<http://chronoscopic.org/>

We are registering a charitable incorporated organisation under the name of Chronoscopic Education, to be the legal, funding and technology home for MarineLives, our sister project Maphackathon, and our new community, Signs of Literacy.

The aims of Chronoscopic Education are threefold:

- (1) To further the teaching of palaeographic, digital research and project management skills, at universities and schools.
- (2) To apply insights from small teams in management consultancy and R&D project management, together with tools from data science, to the subject matter of history.
- (3) To build a virtual manuscript-based archive and associated research community, which will foster a culture of collaborative scholarship.

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MarineLives



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Signs of Literacy



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Maphackathon



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EM Textiles, Garments & Dyestuffs Glossary



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EM Maritime & Mercantile Gazetteer





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# Transkribus

## Planned collaboration with Transkribus

- Using pattern recognising key word spotting technology
  - Providing researchers with manuscripts relevant to their key word searches
  - Applied to untranscribed Admiralty Court manuscripts



# IIIF Conference Washington



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