

6-8 June 2018

MarineLives corpus of 17th century legal records. An example of cross-disciplinary reuse of structured & semi-structured corpora

Nga Bellis-Phan

PhD candidate in Legal History
Institute of Legal History - University Paris 2
(Paris, France)



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



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



Dr Sam Thompson
(Sam in the stacks).



Dominic Webb



Oliver Tanner and
Tilly Smith

MarineLives volunteers, past & present

General presentation



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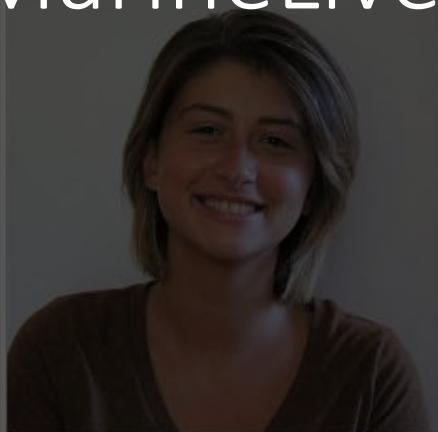
MarineLives

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 19th century 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.

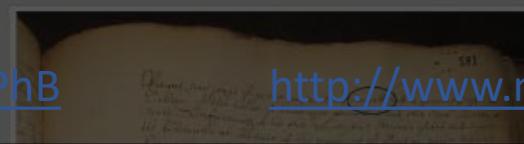
The sources themselves have expanded my awareness of how to engage with Early Modern History. For example, we studied the effects of oddstuffs and exotic cultures across oceans in class. At the same time, I was transcribing

• 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

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- 4 Volunteering with MarineLives
- 5 The Silver Shipwreck Project
- 6 How to make money in C17th commercial shipping?

About MarineLives

MarineLives is a collaborative volunteer driven project. The project started in 2012 with a Huntington Library transcription experiment and a 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 manuscripts from international manuscript and library collections.

Currently, we have 12,000 text pages and 11,941 images available and nearly 1000 volunteers involved.

In autumn 2017 and spring 2018 we will be working together with our partners and the University of 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 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](#))

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 shippes. 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]

MATERIALIVES
Textiles, garments, & dyes glossary
C17th London inventories crosstabbed by hearth size, occupation & location

Glossaries
Admiralty court legal glossary
Commodities glossary
Geographical glossary
Marine glossary
Textiles, garments, & dyes glossary
Weights and measures glossary

inding aids
Bad behaviour & invective
Dutch mariners
Inns, taverns, & victualling houses
Silver ships
Slavery
London hearth tax
Middlesex hearth tax

Links

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Status Uploaded image; transcribed on 31/07/2013
Note IMAGE: IMG_115_06_9555.jpg
First transcriber Colin Greenstreet
First transcribed 2013/07/31

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Sandbox

HCA 13/68 f.1r: Right click on image for full size image in separate window

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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 shippes. Smith.)

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:

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 Jewells pearles sylver) or other goods ware or merchandizes taken) and seized in her by certaine shippis 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

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Warwick University history Department
University of Michigan Informatics department
Transkribus

University of Warwick transcription programme
Goals
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Basic wiki skills &

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
Jewell's
pearles
sylver



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A.F

two of the sayd bars marked with the second mark in the
margin. and one of the sayd bars of the third mark in the
margin; and for such a lawfull owner of the sayd bars is and
ever been during the tyme aforesaid reputed and accepted. And yet
go is indeed and truly the true owner thereof this deponent doth know
and is well assured, for yet go knoweth that go the sayd Louis ~~has~~
Fernandez Anzur bought them at the Havana in the port of Cadiz with
the proceed of other merchandise. ~~for the sayd Fernandez~~ And further
that go having bought them at the Havana as aforesaid get laded and
inboarded upon in the shipp ^{to} el John Baptista whereof of John Scarsdale
was Captain and Master, in w^t shipp the aforesaid Fernandez and his
deponent came and arrived at the Bay of Cadiz, being for and during
the sayd tyme and voyage in the quiet possession of the sayd shipp the
opportunity he can had dayes.

To the second go saies and doth say. that the sayd shipp the shipp ^{to} el John Baptista
safely arrived att Cadiz as aforesaid about the beginning of July 1682.
The aforesaid shipp the shipp ^{to} el John Baptista
sayd Fernandez Anzur with the assistance of
nyne dayes after your first arrivall att Cadiz took the aforesaid bars of
silver marked as is above deposid out of the sayd shipp ^{to} el John Baptista
and laded the same aboard the aforesaid shipp ^{to} La Marca whose aforesaid
owner is and from the name of the same is La Marca.

Legal History

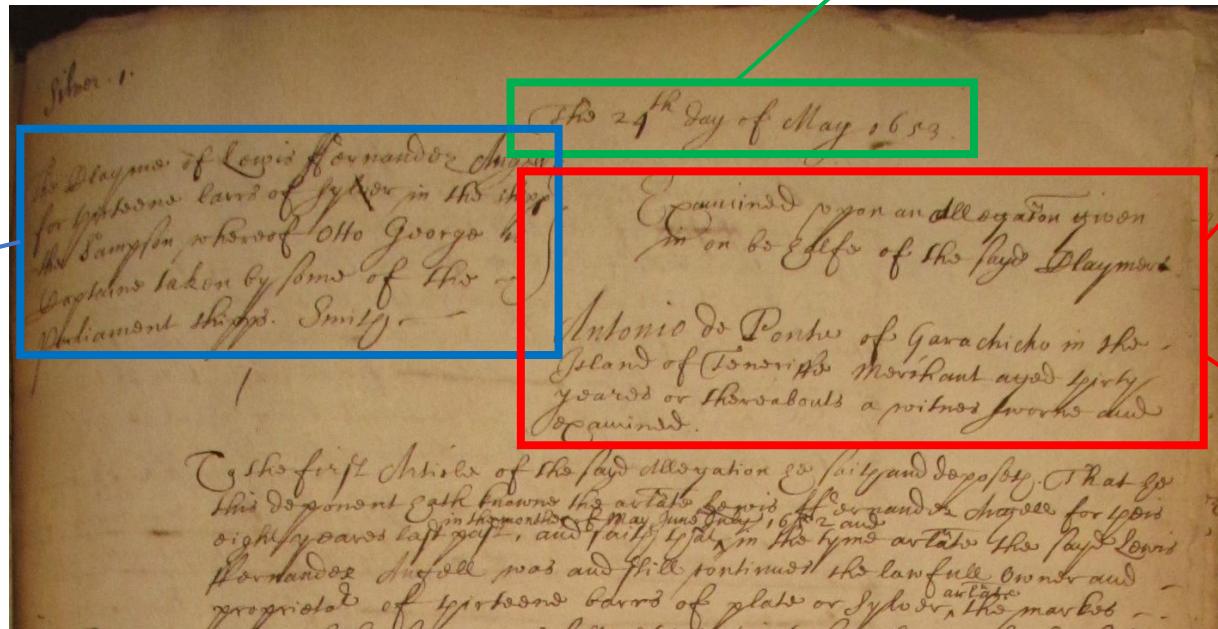


Format of juridical acts

Heading of Depositions or Witness testimonies

Name of claimer(s)
& description of
the claim

Deposition Date



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

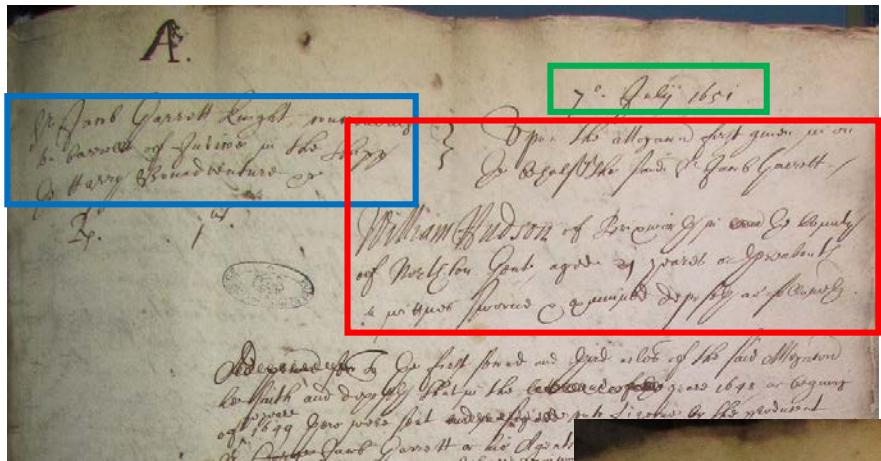
Generic formulation
introducing the deponent
« Examined upon an
allegation given in on behalf
of the sayd claymers »

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

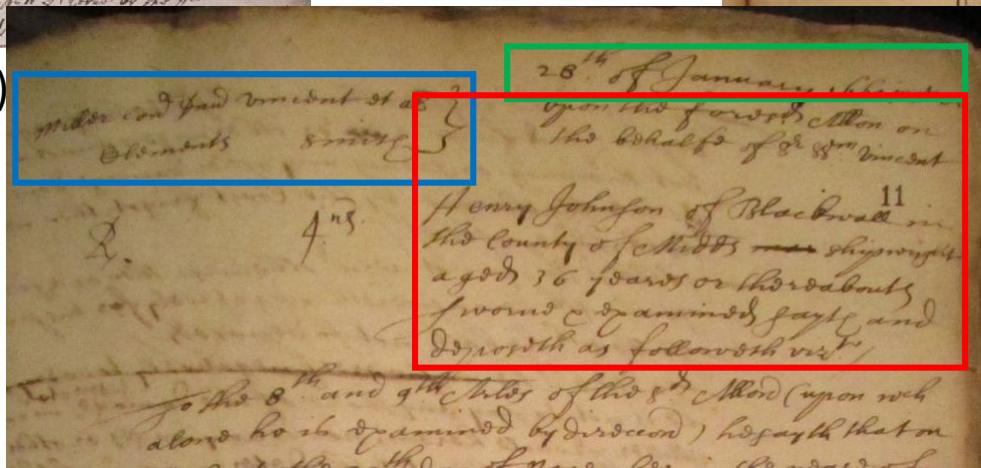


Format of juridical acts

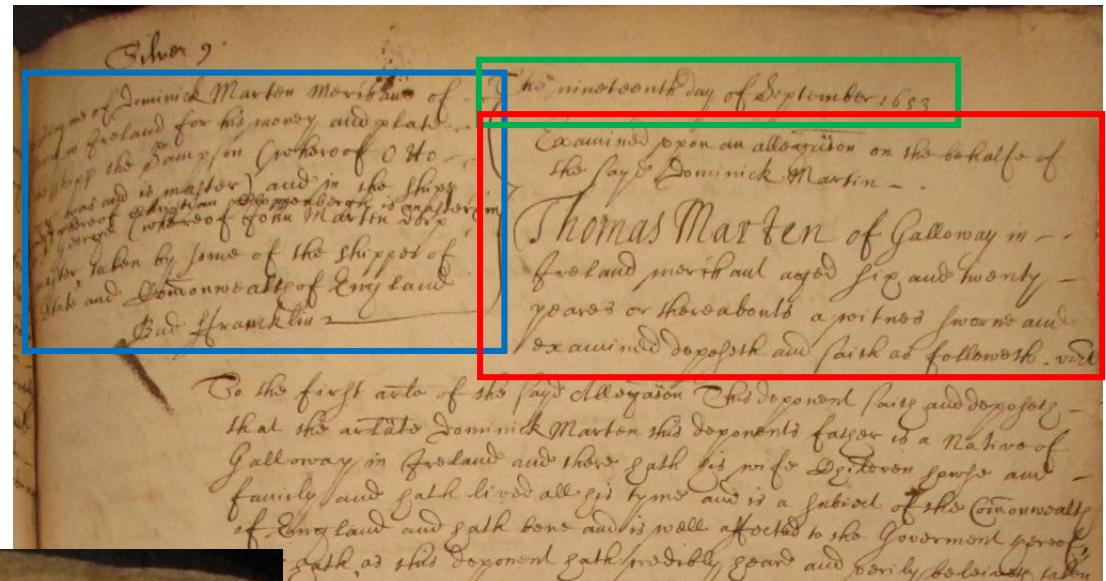
Heading of Depositions or Witness testimonies



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
@Marinelivesorg

Following



The power of the MarineLives wiki! We have caught an Admiralty Court witness lying:
marinelives.org/wiki/Silver_Sh...

John de Vos - claiming to live at Ostend; mariner; commander of the *Saint John Evangelist* in early 1653.^[150]; De Vos states that he "was borne at Newport in fflanders and dwelleth at Ostend"^[151]; aged forty-seven in September 1653^[152] 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.^[153] 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".^[154] 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.^[155]

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



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

grogeram yarne silke, cotton yarne and allum to be carried to Ligorne")^[6]

[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*.^[13]

] James of fferversham John Monger master...20 backs of leather")^[14]

es containing foure piece of black minneken baies")^[15]; ("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).^[20] PRIMARY SOURCE:
0 1.0 Public Domain, high-res .tif at Wikimedia Commons^[21].

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")^[27]
wooll...46 bundles of sackwebb, 2 [?tts] of girthwebb", 1658)^[28]; 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)^[1]; COMMENTARY: [Colin Greenstreet](#) 'Adretto' is one of a number of fabrics listed in the 1 Landis of Boston, shopkeeper.^[2]

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

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

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

Apparell ("[FEVERSHAM TO LONDON] John of feversham John Pizing master...2 truncks of apparel")^[9]

Ardas silke^[10]

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.²⁴ A better kind of *ardas* silk was cultivated in Mazandaran.²⁵ 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*.²⁶ *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.²⁷ 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.²⁸ Kirman and Yazdi, finally, produced small quantities of unclear quality, all of which was locally manufactured.²⁹

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)^[11] 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.^[12]) "Azure" is also the standard term for blue in heraldry. SECONDARY SOURCE: Eric Kerridge (1985). *Textile Manufactures in Early Modern England*.^[13]

B [edit]

Backs of leather ("[FAVERSHAM TO LONDON] James of ffeversham John Monger master...20 backs of leather")^[14]

Baies (*alt.* bayes) ("the said two bales of baies containing four piece of black minneken baies")^[15]; ("[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")^[16] 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*.^[17]

Bandstrings ("26, grosses of bandstrings", 1653)^[18] 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).^[19] (2) Valerie Cumming, C. W. Cunnington, P. E. Cunningham. *The Dictionary of Fashion History* (2010).^[20] 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^[21].

Barke ("[IPSWICH TO LONDON] John and Margaret of Ipswich John [?Lainly] master...23 loads of barke")^[22]

Basan silke ("Imprimis one bagg of Basan silke 58 lb neat at 20 s per lb")^[23]

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")^[24] (See Bayes)

Bayes clothes ("4 bales of bayes clothes")^[25]

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")^[26]

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 theraboutes")^[27]

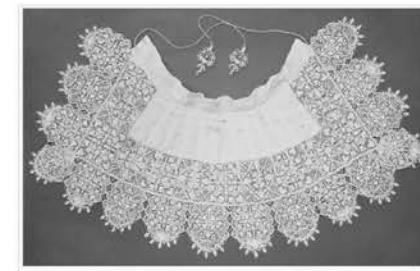
Beast hayre ("[KINGSTON UPON HULL TO LONDON] Talent of Hull Thomas Coates master...7 puncons of beast hayre 1 baskett of coney wooll...46 bundles of sackwebb, 2 [?ts] of girthwebb", 1658)^[28]; COMMENTARY:

Angela Middleton^[29] 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")^[29]

- 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^[21].



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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"^[68]; "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")^[69]; **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".^[70] [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."^[71] [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.

Our vision

To the first article of the sayd allegation
that the aforesaid Dominick Marton the
Galloway in Ireland and there hath his wife
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 present hath nobly served and verily believing that
the Commonwealth as is aforesaid



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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.

MarineLives



Signs of Literacy



Maphackathon



EM Textiles, Garments & Dyestuffs Glossary



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



Transkribus

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