

The Alderman Cockayne Plan proved a failure as the Dutch refused to purchase finished cloth, and the English cloth trade was depressed for decades as a result.

p. 33, l. 32: *Dukes of Brabant*: The duchy of Brabant is situated in present-day Holland.

p. 35, l. 38: *Earl of Cumberland*: George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland (1558–1605), courtier and naval commander.

p. 39, l. 4 *Russia at Novograde*: Novgorod was the largest city in north-western Russia.

p. 39, l. 38: Edomites: traditional enemies to Israel according to the book of Genesis.

William Potter, *The Trades-Man's Jewel* (1650)

p. 55, l. 21: *Chamber of London*: the Chamber of Commerce in London. On early banks and traders with bills of exchange in London, see C. Wilson, *England's Apprenticeship, 1603–1763* (London: Longmans, 1984), pp. 206–7.

An Act for the Advancing and Regulating of the Trade of this Commonwealth (1650)

p. 70, l. 9: Standing Council: In 1621 the Privy Council was directed by the King 'to take into their consideration, the true causes of the decay of trade and scarcity of coyne within the Kingdom and to consult the means for the removing of these inconveniences'. As a result the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations was set up (this is still the formal title of the Board of Trade). Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries trade matters remained the responsibility of Privy Council committees.

A Declaration Set Forth by the Lord Lieutenant Generall ... from the View of a Printed Paper Entituled An Act Prohibiting Trade with the Barbados (1651)

p. 77, ll. 3–4: Lord *LIEUTENANT GENERALL*: the title of the governor of Ireland as well as the different plantations.

p. 84, ll. 9–10: *Lord Willughby*: Sir Francis Willughby (1588–1665) of Wollaton Hall, Warwickshire.

Thomas Violet, *The Advancement of Merchandize* (1651)

p. 87, l. 5: Council *of State*: see note to p. 70, l. 9, above.

p. 87, l. 25: Legorn: Leghorn, or Livorno, the principal port of the Dukedom of Tuscany.

p. 91, l. 26: Lord Cottington: Francis Cottington, first Baron Cottington (c. 1579–1652), of Godmonston in Somerset, was the English Lord Treasurer and ambassador and leader of the pro-Spanish, pro-Roman Catholic faction in the court of Charles I. In 1612 he was appointed English consul at Seville. After his return he was appointed secretary to Prince Charles in October 1622, and was made a baronet in 1623. During the Civil War he stayed loyal to Charles. He took up his residence at Valladolid, where he was maintained by the Jesuits.

p. 95, l. 7: Green Land Companie: an English company, privileged to catch whales between the Bell Sound and the Horn Sound in Greenland. It was given the monopoly in 1620,

- but had difficulty defending it against Dutch fishermen and whalers. In practice it dissolved in the 1690s.
- p. 95, ll. 14–15: *Currants* ... Zant: The Greek island of Zante or Zakynthos was under the control of Venice. Zante currants are small, sweet, seedless and intensely flavoured and are used in cookery or winemaking.
- p. 95, l. 33: *Turkie Companie*: an English chartered company inaugurated in 1581. In 1593 it was amalgamated with the Venice Company to form the Levant Company. This company was opened up to free trade in 1754, and was only dissolved in 1825.
- p. 97, l. 16: Harbour of Texel: Texel is an island in Holland, the largest of the Friesian Islands.
- p. 98, ll. 10–11: *Turkie* ... French *Companie*: various mercantile companies with monopolies on trade.
- p. 107, l. 22: Sir *John Cooks*: untraced.

Henry Robinson, Certain Proposals in Order to the Peoples Freedome and Accommodation in some Particulars (1652)

- p. 115, l. 3: High Court of Parliament: the body in the British Parliament with the formal legislature function.
- p. 116, l. 1: *Chauncery*: The High Court of Chancery was the court that developed from the Lord Chancellor's jurisdiction. Unlike the courts of law, which were rigidly based on formal causes of action, the Lord Chancellor had jurisdiction to determine cases, on behalf of the king, according to equity or fairness rather than the strict letter of the law.
- p. 120, l. 19: Pasquin: Pasquin (Italian Pasquino) was the name ordinary Romans gave to a battered ancient statue set up in the Piazza Navona in 1501. Shortly afterwards a tradition grew up of attaching to it witty messages of complaint, usually about papal authority. According to legend, Pope Adrian VI was so insulted by some of these messages that he threatened to throw the statue into the Tiber.
- p. 120, l. 32: *IKings 21. 10*: 1 Kings 21:10: 'And set two men, sons of Belial, before him, to bear witness against him, saying, Thou didst blaspheme God and the king. And then carry him out, and stone him, that he may die.'
- p. 124, l. 2: *Amboyna-like Cruelties*: The so-called Amboyna massacre was the torture and killing in 1623 of twenty men, ten of whom were in the service of the English East India Company, by agents of the Dutch East India Company. The massacre was the result of the intense rivalry between the English and Dutch East India companies in the spice trade.

The Reasons Humbly Offered to Consideration ... Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom ([1662?])

- p. 149, ll. 18–19: Bristow *Fair*: a marketplace close to Cambridge from Elizabethan times.
- p. 150, l. 7: Dort: The city of Dort is in Holland.