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Bd.w.A1767: Miscellaneous collection of receipts [manuscript]

folio 1 verso || folio 2 recto

How to grave and Inlay
Colours into Gold Silver Iren
or Copper to Shew like
Ammel

First cover your Metttal
with a Crust of warm wax
and when. it is Cold with a
fine Sharp bodkin Draw
or Cut out *th*e Shape ~~of~~ or
proportion of, what you
please either letters Flowers
Borders or Scutchions of a
Reesonable largeness
then pour upon the

Same empty places which
you have engravened upon *th*e
wax Some few Drops of Strong
water or Aqua fortis and lett
them lye a while and when you
find them Deep enough grauen
Orpiment and Mastick melted
together for a Yellow coulour
and vermilion and Mastick for
a Red and Bice and mastick for
a Blew and Ceruse for white
and Ivory burnt for a Black
Now when Your Mastick hath
been melted with any of *th*e afore
Said colours lett it coole amd
then beat *th*e same into
powder and lay *th*e Same
powder within the grauing

folio 2 verso || folio 3 recto

and after lay *th*e Mettel upon
a Small Charcoale fire till *th*e
Mastick be Melted and it will
Remane fast and firm therein
a long time

How to harden *th*e white of
Eggs ~~al~~ into an Artifical
Gum fit for Many uses

Separate *th*e whites of Eggs
clean from *th*e Yolks and
Beat *th*e whites very well
into a clear oyle or water and
when it is settled Skim of *th*e
froth then put *th*e Same into
Bladders and hang them in a

Chimney corner where fire is
usulely kept to dry and in a
few days *th*e Same will become
as hard as Gum Arabick in
hot weather you may hang
Your Bladder in *th*e Sun to dry
this Gum may be used instead
of other Gums and with it
You may Varnish Prints or
Other things that are
washed in Colours -

How to Make Appels pears
and other frutes of several
colours and to give them a
Dainty taste of Spices
*th*e. other Side.

folio 3 verso || folio 4 recto

If you will have a pleasan^{t}
Colour to your frute do
thus for a Red boyle Brasil,
Turne Soyle or Sanders and
for a Yellow use Saffaron
or Turmerack Now to give
them a Dainty Taste and
Smell You Must beat
Cloves Mace Cinamon and
Nutmegs to powder and
Mix them with *th*e water of

your Colours with Some
Honey then with an
Tanger bore a hole in *th*e
Biggest part of *th*e Tree

Unto *th*e Middle Some thing
Sloping downwards and then
pour your water and Spices
into *th*e hole then with a pin
Maid of *th*e Same wood or tree
beat it hard into *th*e hole, and
Saw of *th*e End and wax it about
this Must be Done in Winter
Before *th*e Spring because
when *th*e Sap riseth *th*e Colour
Sents and lasts allso.
ascendeth with *th*e Same

folio 4 verso || folio 5 recto

How to Make Mutton Blood
Red

Take Some of *th*e Clearest
Blood of Sheep and put it
into a Bladder and with a
Needle prick holes in *th*e Bottom
of it, than hang it up ~~in *th*e~~
to Dry in *th*e Sun this
Saith a painter that told
me for a Specall Experiment
will make a Transparent and
Excellent Blood red Colour
which you may allso dissolve
in Your Alum water
According as you have need
thereof

How to make Alum water

Take a Quart of water and
Boil it in a Quarter of a pound
of Allum Seeth until it be
Molten and let it then Stand
a day and it will be fit for use

Admit *th*e. Semidiameter of *th*e
Earth to be 3436 miles &
that there is a Mountain
one Mile in heighth I demand

how far Such a Mountain
may be Seen at Sea or Land
Look on to the Other
Side for the answer

folio 5 verso || folio 6 recto

Add *th*e Semidiameter of *th*e
Earth and *th*e Mountain
togather, soe it 3437
whose Square is 11812969
from which Subtract *th*e
Square of *th*e Semidimeter
of *th*e Earth viz 11806096
there Remains 6873
whose Root is 82 and three
fourths Whereof you may
Conclude that *th*e Mountain
May be Seen all Most
83 Miles

Of *th*e accusation of a Theif

A Theif breaking into an
Orchard Stole a Certain number
of Pears and at is coming forth
he met with 3 men one after
another who threatned to accuse
him of theft and for to appease
them he gave unto *th*e first man half
*th*e pears that he Stole who Return^{ed}
him back 12 of them. then he gave
to *th*e Second half of them he had
Remaining who Returned him back 7.
and unto *th*e third man he gave half *th*e
Residue who Returned him back 4
and in *th*e End he had Still remaining
20 pears. Now ~~to~~ do I demand how
many pears he Stole in all to answer
this Queston you must worke ~~back~~
backward
*th*e Rest is over Leafe

folio 6 verso || folio 7 recto

for if you take for if you take
4 from 20 there will Remain
16 which being Doubled make
32 from which abate 7 and
there will Remain 25 which
being Doubled makes 50 from
which Subtract 12 and there

will remain 38 which again
Doubled make 76 *th*e true Number
of pears that he gathered

Of three Sisters

A Certain man haveing 3
Daughters to *th*e Eldest he gave
22 Apples to *th*e Second he gave
16 apples to *th*e third he gave
10 apples

and Sent them to *th*e Market
to Sell them and gave them
Command to Sell one as many
for a penney as *th*e Other Namly
7 a peny and every one to
bring him home so much money
as *th*e Other and Neither change
apples nor Money one with
another How Could that be
This to some may seem
Impossible but to *th*e
Arithmeticians very Easy
for whereas *th*e eldest had 3
peniworths and one Aple over
*th*e Second 2 peniworths and
tow Aples Over and *th*e Yongest
had 1 peneyworth and three
Appels over

folio 7 verso || folio 8 recto

So that *th*e Yongest had So
Many Single Apples and one
peneyworth as *th*e Eldest had
penyworths and one aple over
and Consequently the Second
proportional to them both
They maid their Markits
thus: A Steward coming to
by frute for his Lady bought
all *th*e apples that they had at
7 a peny leaving *th*e Odde
Ones behind him then had
*th*e Eldest Sister 3^{d} and one
aple *th*e Midle Sister 2^{d} and
tow apples and *th*e Yongest

one peny and 3 apples *th*e
Steward bringing *th*e frute to his

Lady She liked them So well
that She Sent him for *th*e Rest
who Replied there were but.
few Remaining She Notwithstand^{ing}
Sent him for them and bid him
bring them at any rate *th*e Steward
Coming to *th*e Market again could
not by *th*e Odde apples under a peny a
piece then had *th*e Yongest Sister
3^{d} peneworth *th*e Middle Sister 2 peny=
worth and *th*e Eldest one peneworth
and so they all had 4^{d} piece and yet
sold as many for a peny one as another
and Neither Changed Apples nor
Money one with another as they
were Comanded
UDP

folio 8 verso || folio 9 recto

Of one that bought and Sold both
at a Rate and yet in *th*e End proved
a Looser

A man bought a 100 of
Eggs at three a peny having
120 to *th*e hundred also he
bought 100 More at tow apeny
having Likewise 120 to his
hundred these Eggs being
Mingled he Sold them again for
5 tow pence and 120 to *th*e
Hundred as he bought them
*th*e Question is ~~well~~ Whether
he gained Loss by that
Bargain

If you work by *th*e Rule of three
Direct you Shall find that his
120 Eggs at 3 for a peny came
to 3^{d} = 4^{d} and his 120 at 2 for
a peny came to 5^{d} which being
added make 8^{d} = 4^{d} Then again
to See what they came to at
5 for 2 pence worke likewise
by *th*e Rule of 3 Direct and you
Shall find that 240 at 5 for
2 pence Comes but to 8^{d} whereby

*th*e Seller looseth 4^{d} of *th*e Money
They Cost him

folio 9 verso || folio 10 recto

To find what is hidden in tow
hands

Supose that a man hold divers
things in his hands as Gold
and Silver and in one hand he
holdeth *th*e Gold and in *th*e other
Silver ~~know~~ ^{now} to know which
hand *th*e Gold is in & which *th*e
Silver is in appoint for *th*e
Gold 4 Shillings and for *th*e
Silver 3 Shillings or any
other prices so one be odde
and *th*e other Even then bid
him triple that which is in
*th*e right hand and Double that
which is in *th*e left hand then
bid him adde these tow products
togather and ask him if it

even or Odde if it be even
then *th*e Gold is in *th*e right
hand if odde *th*e Gold is in *th*e left

How to take *th*e Altitude by
a bole of water

Place on *th*e ground a Bole
of water which done erect
your Body Strait up and go back
in aright line from *th*e bulding
till you espy in *th*e Center
or midle of *th*e water *th*e very top
of *th*e Altitude which Done
observe *th*e place of your
Standing and Measure *th*e heig^{ht}
of your Eye from *th*e Ground

folio 10 verso || folio 11 recto

Togather with *th*e Distance from
your Standing to *th*e water and *th*e
Distance of *th*e water to *th*e Base
or foot of *th*e Altitude which
being all Exactly taken will
help you to *th*e Altitude

acquired by *th*e Rule of
proportion

Example

Let *th*e Altitude required be
A B *th*e Bole of water placed
~~at C~~ on *th*e Ground at C then
go Backwards from C your
Body Erected as Strait as
may be till till your

[Diagram of a rectangle depicting positions A, B, C, D, E & the numbers 80 & 6.]
Eye at C Spye the top of *th*e
Altitude A.B in *th*e water
which found Obeserve the place
of your standing at D and
Measure *th*e Altitude of your
Eye to the Ground which is ~~5~~
5 foot then Measure *th*e
Distant from D to C which is 6
foot and likewise *th*e Distant
from C=to B which is 80 foot

folio 11 verso || folio 12 recto

These three Distances
had, worke by *th*e Rule of
proportion thus

as *th*e distance C D is to *th*e
Altitude E D So is *th*e Distance
C B to *th*e Altitude AB
which is 6 foot and 8 Inches

The Use of *th*e Sliding Rule

The Upper Mosst line of
Numbers on *th*e Sliding peice is
contiguous to an Eaqual line of
Numbers on *th*e upper part of *th*e
leg of *th*e Rule by the help of
these tow *th*e Content of any
piece of plank may be found
thus

The length being taken in
Feet and *th*e Decimal parts of a
foot and *th*e Bredth in Inches and
Decimal parts; then Slide *th*e.

Slider backwards or forward, till
12 on *th*e upper line Stands against
*th*e length on *th*e line of Numbers
on *th*e Slider then keeping *th*e
Slider fixed and looking for *th*e
Bredth in Inches on *th*e upper
line, right against it on *th*e
Slider you have *th*e Content
of *th*e planck in feet and
Decimals of a foot
Example Supose a plank

folio 12 verso || folio 13 recto

For Drawing and
Painting

take a Sheet of Venice
Paper or Else of the
finest white paper that
You can Gett wett it all
over with Clean Sallet
oil then wipe *th*e. oil of
from *th*e paper as clean as
You can So that *th*e paper
may be dry otherwise it
will Spoil a printed
Picture having this
~~don~~ prepared your

Paper lay it upon any
Painted or printed picture
and you Shall see *th*e
Picture thro' *th*e same more
Perfectly appearing than
thro glass and so with ~~all~~
a black lead pen you may
Draw it over with Ease
and better first with a
Soft Charcole and then
with a pen after that you
have thus drawn *th*e picture
upon *th*e Oiled paper put it
upon a Sheet of white
paper and with a little

folio 13 verso

pointed or a feather taken
out of a Swallow's Wing

Drawe over *th*e picture Y
again and So You Shall
have *th*e Same very ~~prett~~
pritteley and neatly Drawn
upon *th*e white paper which
You may Sett out with
Colours as Shall be
taught hereafter