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 the 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 the

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 the afore

Said colours lett it coole amd

then beat the same into

powder and lay the Same

powder within the grauing

folio 2 verso || folio 3 recto

and after lay the Mettel upon

a Small Charcoale fire till the

Mastick be Melted and it will

Remane fast and firm therein

a long time

How to harden the white of

Eggs al into an Artifical

Gum fit for Many uses

Separate the whites of Eggs

clean from the Yolks and

Beat the whites very well

into a clear oyle or water and

when it is settled Skim of the

froth then put the Same into

Bladders and hang them in a

Chimney corner where fire is

usulely kept to dry and in a

few days the Same will become

as hard as Gum Arabick in

hot weather you may hang

Your Bladder in the 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

the. other Side.

folio 3 verso || folio 4 recto

If you will have a pleasant

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 the water of

your Colours with Some

Honey then with an

Tanger bore a hole in the

Biggest part of the Tree

Unto the Middle Some thing

Sloping downwards and then

pour your water and Spices

into the hole then with a pin

Maid of the Same wood or tree

beat it hard into the hole, and

Saw of the End and wax it about

this Must be Done in Winter

Before the Spring because

when the Sap riseth the Colour

Sents and lasts allso.

ascendeth with the Same

folio 4 verso || folio 5 recto

How to Make Mutton Blood

Red

Take Some of the Clearest

Blood of Sheep and put it

into a Bladder and with a

Needle prick holes in the Bottom

of it, than hang it up in the

to Dry in the 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 the. Semidiameter of the

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 the Semidiameter of the

Earth and the Mountain

togather, soe it 3437

whose Square is 11812969

from which Subtract the

Square of the Semidimeter

of the Earth viz 11806096

there Remains 6873

whose Root is 82 and three

fourths Whereof you may

Conclude that the Mountain

May be Seen all Most

83 Miles

Of the 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 the first man half

the pears that he Stole who Returned

him back 12 of them. then he gave

to the Second half of them he had

Remaining who Returned him back 7.

and unto the third man he gave half the

Residue who Returned him back 4

and in the 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

the 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 the true Number

of pears that he gathered

Of three Sisters

A Certain man haveing 3

Daughters to the Eldest he gave

22 Apples to the Second he gave

16 apples to the third he gave

10 apples

and Sent them to the Market

to Sell them and gave them

Command to Sell one as many

for a penney as the Other Namly

7 a peny and every one to

bring him home so much money

as the Other and Neither change

apples nor Money one with

another How Could that be

This to some may seem

Impossible but to the

Arithmeticians very Easy

for whereas the eldest had 3

peniworths and one Aple over

the Second 2 peniworths and

tow Aples Over and the Yongest

had 1 peneyworth and three

Appels over

folio 7 verso || folio 8 recto

So that the Yongest had So

Many Single Apples and one

peneyworth as the 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 the apples that they had at

7 a peny leaving the Odde

Ones behind him then had

the Eldest Sister 3d and one

aple the Midle Sister 2d and

tow apples and the Yongest

one peny and 3 apples the

Steward bringing the frute to his

Lady She liked them So well

that She Sent him for the Rest

who Replied there were but.

few Remaining She Notwithstanding

Sent him for them and bid him

bring them at any rate the Steward

Coming to the Market again could

not by the Odde apples under a peny a

piece then had the Yongest Sister

3d peneworth the Middle Sister 2 peny=

worth and the Eldest one peneworth

and so they all had 4d 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 the End proved

a Looser

A man bought a 100 of

Eggs at three a peny having

120 to the 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 the

Hundred as he bought them

the Question is well Whether

he gained Loss by that

Bargain

If you work by the Rule of three

Direct you Shall find that his

120 Eggs at 3 for a peny came

to 3d = 4d and his 120 at 2 for

a peny came to 5d which being

added make 8d = 4d Then again

to See what they came to at

5 for 2 pence worke likewise

by the Rule of 3 Direct and you

Shall find that 240 at 5 for

2 pence Comes but to 8d whereby

the Seller looseth 4d of the 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 the Gold and in the other

Silver know now to know which

hand the Gold is in & which the

Silver is in appoint for the

Gold 4 Shillings and for the

Silver 3 Shillings or any

other prices so one be odde

and the other Even then bid

him triple that which is in

the right hand and Double that

which is in the left hand then

bid him adde these tow products

togather and ask him if it

even or Odde if it be even

then the Gold is in the right

hand if odde the Gold is in the left

How to take the Altitude by

a bole of water

Place on the ground a Bole

of water which done erect

your Body Strait up and go back

in aright line from the bulding

till you espy in the Center

or midle of the water the very top

of the Altitude which Done

observe the place of your

Standing and Measure the height

of your Eye from the Ground

folio 10 verso || folio 11 recto

Togather with the Distance from

your Standing to the water and the

Distance of the water to the Base

or foot of the Altitude which

being all Exactly taken will

help you to the Altitude

acquired by the Rule of

proportion

Example

Let the Altitude required be

A B the Bole of water placed

at C on the 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 the

Altitude A.B in the water

which found Obeserve the place

of your standing at D and

Measure the Altitude of your

Eye to the Ground which is 5

5 foot then Measure the

Distant from D to C which is 6

foot and likewise the Distant

from C=to B which is 80 foot

folio 11 verso || folio 12 recto

These three Distances

had, worke by the Rule of

proportion thus

as the distance C D is to the

Altitude E D So is the Distance

C B to the Altitude AB

which is 6 foot and 8 Inches

The Use of the Sliding Rule

The Upper Mosst line of

Numbers on the Sliding peice is

contiguous to an Eaqual line of

Numbers on the upper part of the

leg of the Rule by the help of

these tow the Content of any

piece of plank may be found

thus

The length being taken in

Feet and the Decimal parts of a

foot and the Bredth in Inches and

Decimal parts; then Slide the.

Slider backwards or forward, till

12 on the upper line Stands against

the length on the line of Numbers

on the Slider then keeping the

Slider fixed and looking for the

Bredth in Inches on the upper

line, right against it on the

Slider you have the Content

of the 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 the. oil of

from the paper as clean as

You can So that the 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 the

Picture thro' the 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 the picture

upon the 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 the picture Y

again and So You Shall

have the Same very prett

pritteley and neatly Drawn

upon the white paper which

You may Sett out with

Colours as Shall be

taught hereafter