Joshua Jessop

Drab No A I lb Wool

To ¼ lb Fustick
" ¼ " Logwood
" ¼ " Camwood
" 6 " Madder
" ¾ " Allum
Sadden with ¼ " Sulphate Iron

Drab No I C lb Wool

To D/3 lb Camwood
O do Fustic boild & the wool
dipped then was added
O lb. Madder
½ do Allum
den ¼ do Sulph. Iron
P.S. I & ½ Sulph. Iron would have been
enough

Drab No A S lb Wool

O lb. Camwood
6 do Fustic boil & dip. then add
I ½ allum
6 lb Madder let it simmer awhile & dip
O ½ Sulph. Iron

Drab To No D A lb Wool

To 6 lb Fustic
To I ¼ " Barwood
To I " Madder
To ½ " cochineal
To ¼ " Alum

Drab To N D a ℔ wool.
To 1½ ℔ Fustick
" ¾ do Logwood
" ¼ do Alum
" ¼ do Sulphate Iron

Drab N F E ℔ Wool
To 1 ℔ Fustick
" ½ ℔ Madder
" ½ ℔ Barwood
" ¼ ℔ Logwood
" ¼ ℔ Copperas

Drab N D A ℔ Wool
To ¾ ℔ Fustic
" ½ ℔ Barwood
" 1 ℔ Madder
" ¼ ℔ Sulphate of Iron
½ ℔ Alum

Drab To N A A ℔ wool
To 1 ℔ 4 oz Fustick
" ¾ ℔ Logwood
" ¼ ℔ Alum 4 oz copperas,

Drab To N V 1 ℔
To ¾ ℔ Camwood
" 4 ℔ Fustick
boiled and the Wool
then was added 4 ℔
of Alum,
dyed with 6 oz of Sulphate Iron

[illegible] N A A ℔ Wool
To 1 ℔ 4 oz Fustick
" 1 ℔ Madder
" ¼ ℔ Logwood
" ½ oz Alum
" ½ oz Copperas

Drab To N A A ℔s
To ½ ℔ Camwood
" 6 ℔ Fyztic
and dip then add
" 6 ℔ Madder
" 4 oz Logwood
" ½ oz Sulphate of Iron,
" 1½ oz Alum

[illegible] N A A ℔s Wool
To ¾ ℔ camwood sailings
½ ℔ Fustick boil and dip then
add ½ ℔ Madder
¼ ℔ Allum
¼ oz Sulphate of Iron

For D yds of Dable Cloth.
Use 8 gills of chymic ℔ ℔ alum
6 ℔ Fustic 6 ℥ Tarter.---

Green To M D ℔ Wool
Dyed first a Middle blue in a bat.
Boiling use 3 ℔ Fustic 3 ℔ Quer.
bark well boild. Enter the wool & boil
½ hours then add 6 ℔ of allum boil one
hour, Sadden with 3 ℥ ℔ copperas & let
it lie in all Night.

A green on carpet yarn for 6 M ℔
Use ½ ℔ Chymic ½ ℔ Allum powdered
fine and Through them into the Kittle. Then
build a fire under her, just about the time
you are commencing to die and the stuffs will
become warm about the time the yarn has ke
-ived all the blue colouring matter,
The liquor is then thrown out & replenished
with 3 ℔ Quercitron bark & 6 ℔ allum,
it may have been observed that the blue patter
would have been darker but for its not extrac
-ting all the blue colouring matter.

An Emerald Green on M ℔ Wool
First Dye it between a light and Middle blue,
Then use 6 ℔ Fustick 6 ℔ Quercitron bar
boil ½ hours & then throw on it 6 ℔ allum
boil one hour and add 3 ℔ copperas and left in
all Nights.---

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Receipt For Carding Wool

Set your tumbler so that the convex center will just strike the concave center between the feeders as near as possible, not to strain the wire, and so near the Main Cillender that it will not carry wool.

Set your workers in proportion to the wool you are working, the closer you set them the more you will open the wool and card it, Always taking care not to bring them in contact with the Main Cillenders cards, as by that you will cut the wool, dull, and strain your cards, Run your stripers as close to the workers as possable, not to touch them, and so near the Main Cillender that it will take the wool reasonably close from them.

set your fancy for a medeam just so that you can here it brush the Main Cillender, varying a little as your wool may require, Coarse wool & fine wool requires to be set a little closer than that of coars and dry wool.

Your doffer is the carde that smoothes the wool If your wool is happy and all your other cards set as they should be, You must set the doffer closer to the Main Cillender,

A slow speed for fine work in both workers and Doffer,

[15]

[14]

[illegible] of white to [illegible] of black

[illegible] of White to [illegible] of black

[illegible]

[1]

Sulphate of copper — Copper combined with sulphuric acid (blue vitriol)

Sulphate of Indigo — Indigo combined with sulphuric acid

Sulphate of iron — Iron combined with sulphuric acid

Sulphate of lime — Lime combined with Sulphuric acid (gypsum or ofpeus)

Sulphate of Magnesia — Magnesia combined with sulphuric acid (Epsom salts)

Sulphate of Manganese — Manganese combined with sulphuric acid

Sulphate of Pot ash — Pot ash combined with sulphuric acid

Sulphate of Tin — Tin combined with sulphuric acid

Sulphate of Zinc — Zinc combined with sulphuric acid

Sulphure or sulphret of Antimony — combination of sulphure with antimony formerly called crude antimony

Sulphure of Arsnic — Arsnic combined with sulphure.

Sulphure of pot ash — Sulphure united with pot ash of Silver of sulphure

D

Tartaro Nitrates — Combination of the tartarous & Nitric acids with different bases, the tartarous acids being in the greatest proportion.

Tartaro Nitrate of tin — Tin combined with the tartarous & Nitric Acids.

Tartaro Sulphates — Combination of the tartarous and Sulphuric acids with different bases; the tartarous acid being in the greater proportion.

Tartaro Sulphate of tin — Tin combined with the tartarous & Sulphuric Acids.

[17]

[2]

Tartrites — combination of the tartarous acid with different bases.

Tartrites of Alumine — Alumine combine with the tartarous Acids.

Tartrate of tin — Tin combined with the tartarous acid.

Woad Dye

An Account of the Selling & the proportions of Dye Stuffs, The Vat containing Gallons.

To N S S lb of Woad was broken up fine & put into the Vat & about D. A gallons of water at nearly a boiling heat was poured into the vat & stired with the rake until the woad was compleatly Macerated.

To the Madder N D oz of Sulphate of Iron 1½ lb dram & a pint of lime was then added & well incorporated by plunging & raking the vat while the vat was filling with hot water. & lb of Indigo was then added & the vat well raked, the heat being at N D F°. The Maseration was ~~commenced~~ commenced in the forenoon & the Vat coverd at 6 o'clock in the afternoon & left until 8 then it was opened but not raked at 9 it was opened & raked & shewed a very little Indigo on the surface & some good sized bubbles remaining, which shewed that the fermentation had commenced she was then coverd, the heat being at N D E°. 9 D. mor. of indigo having ~~being~~ been added she was left until Newt Morning, the Dyer Must judge for himself. — — — —

[16]

Nitro Muriates --- Salts formed by the combination of the Nitric acid. Muriatic acids with different bases in which the Nitric acid is in the greatest proportion.

Nitro Muriate of Antimony --- Antimony combined with Nitric & Muriatic acids.

Nitro Muriate of Bismuth --- Bismuth combined with Nitric & Muriatic Acids

Nitro Muriate of Gold --- Gold combined with Nitric and Muriatic acids.

Nitro Muriate of Platina --- Platina combined with Nitric & Muriatic acids

Nitro Muriate of tin --- Tin combined with Nitric and muriatic acids.

Nitro Muriatic Acid --- A Mixture of Nitric & Muriatic acids formerly called aqua-regia.

O

Oxyde or Oxide --- The combination of a metal with oxygene in a solid form, formerly called calxe.

Oxygene --- The basis of pure or vital Air, the aerial acidifying principal.

Oxygenated Muriatic Acid --- Muriatic acid with an addition of Oxygene formerly called dephlogisticated Marine Acid.

Oxygenated Muriatic acid gaz --- The oxygenated Muriatic acid combined with caloric, by which it is raised into

the form of an elastic fluid.

P

Phosphates --- Salts formed by the combination of the Phosphoric acid with different bases

Phosphate of tin --- Tin combined with Phosphoric acid.

Pot Ash --- Caustic Vegetable alkali.

Prussian or Prussic acid --- The acid of Prussian Blue

Prussiates --- Combination of the Prussic acid with different bases.

Prussiate of Ammoniac --- Ammoniac combined with Prussic acid or colouring principal of Prussian blue.

Prussiate of Lime --- Lime combined with Prussic acid.

Prussiate of Pot ash --- Pot ash combined with Prussic acid

Prussiate of Soda --- Soda combined with Prussic acid

Pyroligneous --- Combination of the Pyroligneous acid with different bases.

Pyroligneous acid --- The empyreumatic acid obtained by the distillation from wood.

Pyroligneous of Iron --- Iron combined with Pyroligneous acid.

S

Soda --- Caustic fossil alkali.

Substantive colouring Matter --- colouring Matter which requires no bases or Mordant to give it lustre or permanency.

Sulphates --- Salts formed by the combination of the Sulphuric acid with different bases.

Sulphate of Alumine --- Alumine combined with sulphuric acid common allum.

Sulphate of Barytes --- Barytes combined with sulphuric acid.

Sulphate of Bismuth --- Bismuth combined with sulphuric acid

[21]

Muriate of Mercury--- Mercury combined with Muriatic acid
Muriate of Silver--- Silver combined with Muriatic acid
Muriate of Soda--- Soda combined with Muriatic acid
Muriate of Tin---- Tin combined with Muriatic acid
Muriate of Zinc--- Zinc combined with Muriatic acid
Muriatic Acid--- Acid of Sea Salt Marine acid
Murio Nitrates---- Salts formed by the combination of the Muriatic & Nitric acids with different bases; the Muriatic acid being in the greatest proportion.
Murio Nitrate of tin--- Solution of Tin by the Muriatic and Nitric acids.
Murio Sulphates--- Combinations of the Muriatic and Sulphuric acids with different bases the Muriatic acid being in the greatest proportion.
Murio Sulphates of Bismuth--- Solution of Bismuth by the Muriatic & Sulphuric acids.
Murio Sulphate of tin--- Solution of Tin by Muriatic & Sulphuric Acid.
Murio Sulphate of Zinc--- Solution of Zinc by Muriatic and Sulphuric Acids.
Murio Tartates---- Combination of the Muriatic and Tartareous acids with different bases the Muriatic acid being in the greatest proportion.
Murio Tartites of tin--- Tin dissolved by the Muriatic and tartareous acids.

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N

Nitrates---- Salts formed by the combination of the Nitric acid with different bases
Nitrate of alumine--- Alumine combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrate of Antimony---- Antimony combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrates of Barytes--- Barytes combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrates of Bismuth---- Bismuth combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrate of Cobalt---- Cobalt combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrates of Copper---- Copper combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrates of Iron---- Iron combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrates of Lead---- Lead combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrate of Lime---- Lime combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrate of Magnesia--- Magnesia combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrate of Manganese--- Manganese combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrate of Mercury---- Mercury combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrate of Nickle--- Nickle combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrate of pot ash--- Pot ash combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrate of Silver--- Silver combined with Nitric acid.
Nitrate of Tin---- Tin combined with Nitric acid
Nitrate of Zinc---- Zinc combined with Nitric acid
Nitric acid---- Dephlogisticated Nitrous acid. Colourless aqua fortis or acid of Nitre in which the bases or azotic part is fully saturated with oxygene.
Nitrides---- Combination of the Nitric acid with different bases.
Nitrous acid--- Phlogisticated Nitrous acid. Red or smoking spirit of Nitre in which the azotic bases is not fully saturated with oxygene.

Ammoniac ---- Caustic volatile alkali. Volatile Spirit of sal. ammoniac.

Ammoniates ---- Combinations of Ammoniac with different bases.

Ammoniate of Copper ---- Copper combined with ammoniac.

Arsmiates ---- Salts formed by the combination of the arsenic acid with different bases.

Arsenic acid ---- The acid which is obtained from arsenic

Azote ---- Phlogisticated air of Priestly & others. the base of the Nitrous acid & hence also called Nitric gene by Chaptal.

B

Baryte ---- Earth of ponderous spar.

C

Caloric ---- Matter or substance of heat. Latent air.

Carbonates ---- Combinations of the carbonic acid with different bases.

Carbonates of ammoniac ---- Ammoniac united to the carbonic acid concrete or Mild volatile alkali.

Carbonate of Lime ---- Chalk. Aerated calcareous earth.

Carbonate of Pot ash ---- Mild fixed vegitable alkalie Salt of Tartar.

Carbonate of Soda ---- Fixed Mineral alkali

Carbon ---- Pure charcoal or the bases of charcoal.

Carbonine acid ---- The acid obtained from carbon in the form of an elastic fluid or gazz- Commonly called-

Citrate of Alumine ---- Alumine united with Citric acid

Citrate of tin ---- Tin dissolved by or combined with citric acid.

Citric acid ---- Acid of Lemmons.

F

Fluates ---- Salts formed by the union of fluoric acid with different bases.

Fluates of Tin ---- Tin combined with fluoric acid.

Fluoric Acid ---- Spathose acid.

G

Gaz or gas ---- An elastic or aeriform fluid

H

Hydrogenous gaz ---- Inflamable air

M

Muriates ---- Salts formed by the combination of the Muriatic acid with different bases.

Muriate of alumine ---- Alumine combined with Muriatic acid

Muriate of Ammoniac ---- Ammoniac combined with muriatic acid

Muriate of Antimony ---- Antimony combined with muriatic acid

Muriate of Baryte ---- Baryte combined with Muriatic acid

Muriate of Bismuth ---- Bismuth combined with muriatic acid

Muriate of Cobalt ---- Cobalt combined with muriatic acid

Muriate of Iron ---- Iron combined with muriatic acid

Muriate of Lead ---- Lead combined with muriatic acid

Muriate of Lime ---- Lime combined with Muriatic acid

Muriate of Magnesia ---- Magnesia combined with Muriatic acid

Explanation of terms used in Bancroft's Philosophy on colours

A

Acetates { Salts formed by the combination of the acetic acid or radical vinegar with different bases.

Acetates of Copper { Copper combined with the acetic acid.

Acetate of Iron { Iron combined with the acetic acid.

Acetic Acid { Radical Vinegar.

Acetite of Alumin { Alumine or the earth of alum combined with the acetous acid.

Acetites { Salts formed by the combination of the acetous acid or distilled vinegar with different bases.

Acetite of bismuth { Bismuth combined with the acetous acid.

Acetite of copper { Copper combined with acetous acid.

Acetite of Iron { Iron combined with the acetous acid.

Acetite of Lead { Lead combined with acetous acid.

Acetite of Magnesia { Magnesia combined with acetous acid.

Acetous Acid { Distilled Vinegar.

Acidulous arsenite of Pot Ash { Magnes arsenical neutral salt. Pot Ash or vegitable alkali, united to the arsnic acid in which the Pot Ash not being sufficient to neutralize this acid, the latter predominates & the salt is therefore called acidulous.

Adjective colours or colouring Matter { Colours or colouring Matter which acquire their lustre & permanency by being adjected or applied upon a suitable Base.