

May 30 1867

70 Runs of Cotton for Linings.

70 Runs for Gowns.

70 " of Worsted for druggett.

In the dye 3 minutes

46 Runs of Worsted for Jackets.

In the dye 3 minutes $\frac{1}{2}$.

10^{lbs} of Worsted Yarn for cotton and

Worsted. In the dye 3 minutes $\frac{1}{2}$.

34^{lbs} $\frac{1}{2}$ of Wool for mixed

7^{lbs} $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " Stockings

For the South Family. Waterbury.

40 Runs of Worsted.

55 " " Cotton.

65^{lbs} $\frac{3}{4}$ of wool. 16 days work.

Received 15th of Indigo

1868

June 23^d Went to the dye house to work
took me 3 days to grind 12^{lbs} of Indigo
commenced colouring on the 26.

finished July 18th

Tracks 8^{lbs} dark 4^{lbs} lighter 4^{lbs} very light

Mixed 2.5^{lbs}

Flannel 3.7

Gowns 1.7

Stockings 8

70 Runs of cotton for their tracks

16 " " " " " Gowns

June 22 1869

Commenced work at the dye house
had 10^{lbs} of Indigo.

2 1/2^{lbs} Cotton for their Tracks 83

3 0^{lbs} " " wash gowns 58

Stockings white 30

dark blue 3

July 1st very light blue 21

1869

Pulled cloth	lbs
dark blue	3 1/4
light blue	1 1/2
butterment	1 1/2*
white	1 1/2
Trocks thin white	5
very light	4
dark blue	1 1/2
Flannel white	30 1/4
very light	4
dark	3 3/4

109 runs of worsted for drug
 it was coloured 3 minutes
 81 runs of worsted to fill onto
 cotton was 2 1/2 minutes colouring

1871
 Coloured 28^{lbs} dark 7 light 15 White.
 26. dark 9. light 2 very light.
 13^{lbs} white.

1872. July 9th
 Coloured 7 Broad Cloth
 Coats. A lot of thread
 linen and cottons and
 Wastes.

Stocking Wool. 2^{lbs}
 Mitten Wool 2 "
 1873.

July 19	Ground Indigo	5 ^{lbs}	
" 22	Commenced to colour cotton		75
	run.		lbs
	Stockings.		17
	For Sackets and linings		28 ^{3/4}
	Flannel		14.
	Blankets		10
	5 sets.		

1874

July 6 th	Began to heat up the Dye. Tuesday ground 4 pounds of Indigo.	
Wednesday	colored cotton in the afternoon, for work gowns	
Thursday	finished the cotton.	9 1/2 Pounds
Tuesday	col. Stocking wool.	6 1/2 lbs
"	For Mittens	1 lb
Saturday	Pulled Wool dark	33 lbs
Tuesday	For work Gowns	3 1/2

1875

July 5 th	Began to heat up the Dye	
" 8	colored a stocking load very light	1 1/2

1876

Linnings very dark	44	
Stockings " light	4	white 23
Red for dresses dipped in the blue dye once.		60

worked in the 7 days 1/2
 began to heat up the dye the 1 of July.

June 25

1877

Began to heat up the dye.	
Coloured 4 days	
6 1/2 lbs White for stockings.	
light blue stockings	9
Cotton & wool	38
Stickers	2

1879

		lbs
Wednesday	Ground the Indigo.	10
July 9 th		
" 10	Heated up the Dye,	run
" 11	lol cotton.	14 0
"	"	run
"	"	4 6
"	For stockings 3 ^{lb} white, very tight	5
"	" Flannel 5 ^{lb} very light	10
Aug	lol 3 skins of stockings yarn	
"	for breakfast shawl.	
"	Full cloth	

1880

to color 35. 40.

Mon Aug? 2 commenced in the blue dye
 68 runs of cotton yarn No. 10 for Blankets ^{light}
 24 lbs of wool to be woven on cotton clark
 15 x x x for Full cloth
 9 x x x for Blankets

June

1881

42 lbs milled wool colored dark 5 lbs Indigo
 10 " for pulled cloth dark
 10 " " " " " light J.J.

1882.

July wool 25 commenced to color in the blue dye
 59 lbs dark blue to fill on cotton
 5 -- for footings light
 3 -- for stockings very light J.J.

1885

31 lbs colored dark for pulled cloth J.J.
 5 = for flannel light
 10 = for stockings light

June

1886

14 lbs = Colored dark for stockings & footings
 3 skeins very dark for breakfast shawls
 L.S. = J.J. =

1888

June Colored 60 lbs? light for
lbs. Flannel
10. Light for Stockings
5 Light for mittens
2 skin for breakfast shells

F. J.

May 1889

3 lbs wool for Stockings very light
F. J.

1892

Colored 8 lbs of wool very light
for stockings and 6 little darker
for footings also 29 light colored
checked handkerchief very dark.

Martha and Belle

Remedies for a Sick Dye

When a dye gets out of order it is called sick & remedies must be applied to restore it to order.

1st If a dye gives off a putrid smell fermentation has proceeded to far and needs alkali.

Sometimes a dye that is left weak for alkali and a good deal will get so dead as to be roapy and have a very bad smell.

Remedy Heat the dye until it throws off a thick dark steam, skim this off let the dye cool to 120° or 121° is best, then add alkali and some water every 2 hours and rake well, until the dye is right for alkali and a good ^{level} fermentation is produced.

A handful of hops scalded with the drom's good. 2nd If a dye has too much alkali fermentation will cease. This is known by the dye assuming a dark color, and emitting a strong alkaline smell something like boiling dye, the dye will not color in this state.

Remedy. Fill in the brim water every 2 hours
and shake well until fermentation takes place
If the bottle is too full to admit of filling
the alkali can be extricated by dipping
course cotton yarn and scrubbing it every
time it is used (cotton requires ^{eye} stronger
of alkali than wool) Filling with brim-
water is best when it can be done

3rd If wool is not perfectly cleansed from grease
and yolk it will neutralize the alkali and
stop fermentation. In this state no color
can be produced. Remedy add alkali
and brimwater every 2 hours, shake well
and let stand. When fermentation is good
have some hair and reach, and commence
dipping the wool with care the dye if not
too dark if fermentation does not commence
in the course of 12 hours it would be best to
heat until the dirt is thrown up.

Skim off the dirt, let the dye cool then add

beaten and produce a fermentation

A dye that has been beaten should not be worked under 24 hours after beating. It will take that time if not longer to recover and gain a proper condition.

4th If a dye has been injured by ^{over}beating or overbeating or both cease putting in lime. Keep the dye a proper heat, feed morning and evening with Perlusk or succid. Suberatus. Stir every 2 hours through the day until a good lively fermentation is produced and the dye has assumed the right color 2 oz of Perlusk for 30 galls is sufficient 5th When the fermentation overbalances the alkali the dye will have a reddish color as well as a putrid smell.

This is easily remedied by adding alkali. Care should be taken in putting in alkali not to use too much at a time as it would check the fermentation so suddenly as to

cause the to cease working. In such case the dye should be fed with brass water with a handful of hops scalded in it every 2 hours & redid will work all is right.

Old dyes are apt to become stubborn and unmanageable on account of certain salts that accumulate and prevent the proper fermentation. This is caused principally by adulteration of ingredients used, or by the chemical combination of those ingredients. When this is the case it is best to throw away the old dye and start anew. If the dye is rich with Indigo it can be saved by storing in barrels and setting it in the sun for several weeks and using to fill ⁱⁿ with but in this there is danger of spoiling the new dye.

But little should be put in at a time & have the goods perfectly clean so as to extract old impurities.

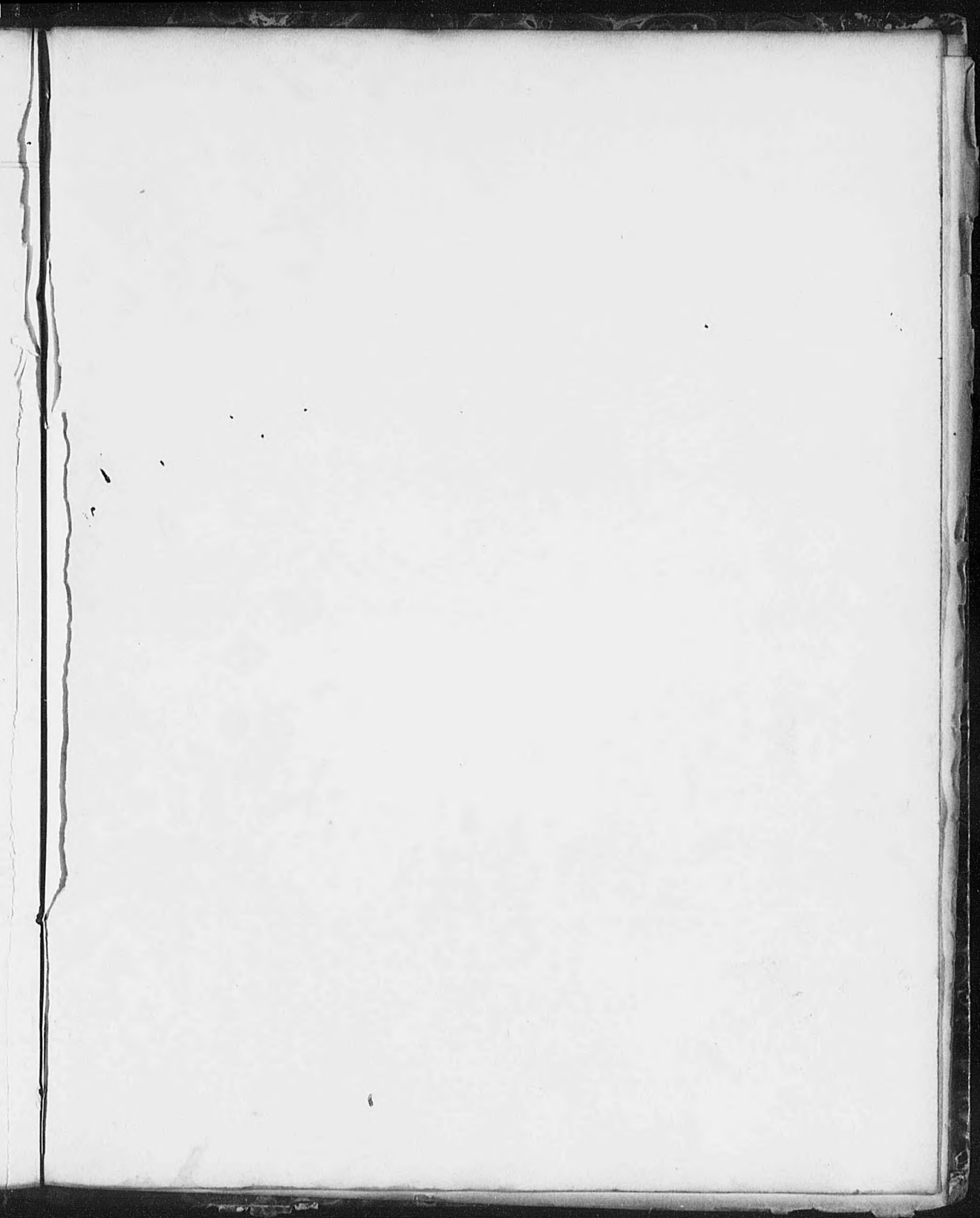
A beer made by boiling bran & hops for 15 or 20
 minutes strain off and when cool enough
 add yeast enough to produce a lively
 fermentation is very good for weak eyes

8th Sometimes a dye will communicate to ~~an~~
 smoky dregs this will cause the goods to look
 smoky this is easily remedied by putting
 out some of the dregs. If a dye has a good
 orange color a sweet smell and will not color
 the raise or head it lacks Indigo and is
 easily remedied by putting in Indigo
 and strengthening the dye

Sometimes a dye is thrown out of order
 by overworking when this is the case the
 goods ~~lose~~ lose their green and appear
 smoky the dye sends up a fetid smell
 and fermentation ceases remedy stop
 working and let the dye recover

[44]

August 11th 1865 *Journal* # 1



August 29th 1835

3 ~~books~~ needle books to the office

