This Story Sir *R. Moray* affirmed to have received from the *Earl* of *Weymes*, Brother in Law to the Lord *Sinclair*, as it was written to him from *Scotland*.

Of the Mineral *of* Liege, *yielding both* Brimstone *and* Vitriol, *and the way of extracting them out of it, used at* Liege.

The Account of this *Mineral*, and of the way of extracting both *Brimstone* and *Vitriol* out of it, was procured from *Liege*, by the lately mentioned Sir *Robert Moray*, and by him communicated to the *Royal Society*, as follows.

The *Mineral*, out of which *Brimstone* and *Vitriol* are extracted, is one and the same, not much unlike Lead-ore, having also oft times much Lead mingled with it, which is separated from it by picking it out of the rest. The Mines resemble our *English* Coal-Mines, dugg according to the depth of the *Mineral*, 15, 20, or more fathoms, as the Vein leads the Workmen, or the subterranean waters will give them leave, which in Summer so overflow the Mines, that the upper waters, by reason of the drought, not sufficing to make the Pumps goe, the Work ceases.

To make *Brimstone*, they break the Stone or Ore into small pieces, which they put into Crucibles made of Earth, five foot long, square and Pyramid-wise. The Entry is near a foot-square. These Crucibles are laid sloaping, eight undermost, and seven above them, as it were betwixt them, that the Fire may come at them all, each having its particular Furnace or Oven. The *Brimstone* being dissolved by the violence of the heat, drops out at the small end of the Crucible, and falls into a Leaden-Trough or Receptacle, common to all the said Crucibles, through which there runs a continual Rivolet of cold water, conveyed thither by Pipes for the cooling of the dissolved Sulphur, which is ordinarily four hours in melting. This done, the Ashes are drawn out with a crooked Iron, and being put into an Iron Wheel-barrow, are carried out of the Hutt, and being

being laid in a heap, are covered with other elixed or drained Aſhes, the better to keep them warm; which is reiterated, as long as they make *Brimſtone*.

To make *Coperas* or *Vitriol*, they take a quantity of the ſaid Aſhes, and throwing them into a ſquare planked pit in the Earth, ſome four foot deep, and eight foot ſquare, they cover the ſame with ordinary water, and let it lye twenty four hours, or untill an Egge will ſwim upon the liquor, which is a ſign, that it is ſtrong enough. When they will boyl this, they let it run through Pipes into the Kettles, adding to it half as much Mother-water, which is that water, that remains after boyling of the hardned *Coperas*. The Kettles are made of Lead, 4 ½ foot high, 6 foot long, and 3 foot broad, ſtanding upon thick Iron Barrs or Grates. In theſe the Liquor is boyled with a ſtrong Coal-fire, twenty four hours or more, according to the ſtrength or weakneſs of the Lee or Water. When it is come to a juſt conſiſtence, the fire is taken away, and the boyled liquor ſuffered to cool ſomewhat, and then it is tapp'd out of the ſaid Kettles, through holes beneath in the ſides of them, and conveyed through wooden Conduits into ſeveral Receptacles, three foot deep and four foot long (made and ranged not unlike our Tan-pits) where it remains fourteen or fifteen dayes, or ſo long till the *Coperas* ſeparate it ſelf from the water, and becomes icy and hard. The remaining water is the above-mentioned Mother-water; and the elixed or drained Aſhes are the Dreggs, or *Caput mortuum*, which the Lee, whereof the *Vitriol* is made, leaves behind it in the planked Pitts.

A further Account of Mr. Boyle's *Experimental* Hiſtory of Cold.

In the firſt Papers of theſe *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, ſome promiſe was made of a *fuller* account, to be given by the next, of the *Experimental Hiſtory of Cold*, compoſed by the Honourable Mr. *Robert Boyle*; it being then ſuppoſed, that this *Hiſtory* would have been altogether printed off at the time of publiſhing the *Second* Papers