The Manner of making Tar and Pitch.

THE Pitch-Pot is that from which Tar and Pitch is made, it yielding much more Roffe than any of the other Kinds. These Pots grow usually by themselves, with very few of any other intermixed. The dead Trees only are converted to this Use, of which there are infinite Numbers standing and along, being killed by Age, Lightning, burning the Woods, &c. The dead Trunks and limbs of their Trees, by Vincent of the Roffe they contain, remain found many years after the Sap is nated off, and is the only Part from which the Tar is drawn. Some Trees are rejected for having too few Trunks, but the frit tried with a Chop of an Ax, whether it be Lighwood, which is the Name by which Wood that is fit to make Tar is called: This Lighwood is cut in Pieces about four Foot long, and as big as a huge Leg, which the Knoke, and Limbs, are pickt up, and laid on the Earth. After a Quantity sufficient to make a Kins is thus gathered in Heaps, they are all collected in one Heap near the Centre, on a rising Ground, that the Water may not impede the Work. The Lighwood being thus brought into one Heap, it is split again into Smaller Pieces; then the Floor of the Tar-Kin is made in Square proportion to the Quantity of the Wood in it; in this manner a Circle is drawn thirty Foot diameter, more or less, the Ground between it being left to drain. The Floor is then divided into many small squares from five to forty feet beyond, at the End of which a Hole is dug to receive a Barrel. Then the Lighwood is seasoned in store, by laying the whole Pieces of Lighwood, in a circular line, as they can be set endways round the Hole of the Pipe, open at the Centre, that nothing may obstruct the Tar running down from all Sides into it, this done they proceed to set the Kins as follows, beginning at the Centre, they pile up long Pieces of Lighwood, as chile in they are the Hille of the Pipe, in a pyramid Form, for Feet diameter, and eight or ten Foot high, then they lay Rees of the Four Foot split Billes from the Floor of the Pipe, and in this manner a Circle line is laid on the Floor, which being made declining to the Centre, the Wood lies so alo, then they proceed, laying the Wood higher and higher round till it is raised to a height of five Feet projecting out, so that when firefight, the kin is about four or five Foot broader at the Top than at the Bottom, and is in a Right of a Haystack before the Roof is made. Then the short split Limbs and Knoke are thrown into the middle so as to rise there. A thin Hoof higher than the Sidelines, then the Kins is walled round with figured earthen Urns about three Foot thick, the Tarps are implored without by long Poles put crook, one End binding in the other in an ovoidal Form, from the Bottom to the Top, and then the Kins is fit to be set on Fire to draw off the Tar, which is done in the following manner:

A Kins is opened at the Top, and lighted Wood put therein, which so soon as the Fire is well kindled, the Kins is closed up again, and other Kins made in like manner, the Tarps are then put over the Heaps: this continued several Times, and the Poles taken down gradually, so as to get at the Urns to open the Hales.