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<ab>The <pro>furbisher</pro> buys his blades by the dozen which are not fully drawn by the tang because he does this himself to adjust them them well to the pommel &amp; guards.</ab>

<ab>Spanish ones are deemed better for being of better <m>steel</m> &amp; <m>iron</m> but they are not as well-forged as swords from Vienne in <del><fr>pro</fr></del> Dauphiné. The Spanish ones are not as well ground coming from the forge because they grind them with the foot &amp; this is what makes them wavy.</ab>

<ab>Blades from Vienne commonly cost xviii or 19 lb. a dozen.</ab>

<ab>The first thing the <pro>furbisher</pro> does when he gets his new blades is to draw out their tang, which he does himself, or has done by <pro>locksmiths</pro> or <pro>farriers</pro>, giving him some <cn>liard</cn> for his <m>charcoal</m>. Next they pass it over a grindstone to make it cut, then lay it down on the <fr>chameau</fr><m>,</m> and with some pulverized <m>emery</m>, fine &amp; soft as flour, &amp; mixed with <m>oil</m> to make it hold, they furbish the sword with the stick used to remove the traces of the grindstone and then <del>the</del> clean <del><fr>po</fr></del> the sword well with the <m>emery</m>, and give it a drop or two of <m>oil</m> which they spread with the finger to give it luster. Having put the <m>oil</m>, they furnish the sword again on the <fr>chameau</fr> with the <fr>felin</fr> which is a thunderstone mounted in the middle of a stick like the <fr>fustée</fr>, and this stick is called the <fr>baton à felinder</fr>. Next, having passed it on the <fr>felin</fr>, they furbish it with <m>chalk</m> &amp; the <m>oil</m> which is on the sword. After they wipe it &amp; go over it again, &amp; furbish with dry <m>chalk</m>. And at the end, when they are ready mounted, one gives them the edge with the <fr>gratteau</fr>. <del><fr>Ai</fr></del></ab>

<ab>Once furbished, one mounts it on the guards which one presents to know if they are quite suitable. And taking hold of a blade such that the whole quillon block is held in the hand, one conjectures that it will be just as heavy once mounted.</ab>

<ab>One puts the blade in a vice between two pieces of <m>wood</m>, then with a file they enlarge the opening of the guard if it is necessary. Then to rivet it, one places on the tang <del>a piece of</del> &amp; the pommel a piece of <m>wood</m> &amp; with a hammer, one beats on it to align &amp; secure the pommel well. Then with the hammer, one works the tang when the hammer is well secured &amp; does not wobble. The <m>wood</m> is put there so as not to spoil the pommel. Next, one fits the tang with a file or chisel. And some make <del>the <fr>b</fr></del> the tang in a square diamond-shape but it is not as good as the round one, for when faceted, the tang breaks.</ab>

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