<page>096r</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f197.image</image>

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<ab>

<tl>round plane, also mounted with two handles</tl>, then with a <tl>small narrow plane</tl>, one hollows &amp; scrapes it <ms>half a <bp>foot</bp></ms> towards the end of the <fr>talan</fr>, and the shorter the better. Without this scraping, the sword would always cut the scabbard.</ab>

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The opening of the scabbard is called the mouth &amp; on top is the shape of the blade.</ab>

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The stop, which is a <m>leather</m> rim set on the edge of the blade shape is made to stop the hangers.</ab>

<ab>

When the <fr>estelles</fr> are well levelled, one lays the sword on top &amp; with a <tl><m>black stone</m></tl> one marks the width of the blade, &amp; the length, &amp; then with a <tl>chisel</tl> one cuts the excess. And one passes a <tl><pro>joiners</pro>’ plane</tl> to even it well, according to the mark.</ab>

<ab>

Next, one glues the two <fr>estelles</fr> edge to edge <add>and all around</add> only as far as the shape of the blade extends &amp; not elsewhere. And this is to make the <m>leather</m> or <m>velvet</m> of the scabbard hold.</ab>

<ab>

Then one puts the sword into the <fr>estelles</fr>. And precisely thus they set it in the scabbard which is all sewn, and rub what is <m>glued</m> along the shape of the blade with <m>tallow</m> to make it run into the scabbard.</ab>

<ab>

The scabbard is made of <m><al>calf</al> or <al>sheep</al> leather</m>, the <al>calf</al> ones are all in one piece, but not the <al>sheep</al> ones. But, when the swords are long, one makes them in pieces which are sewn between <m>leather</m> &amp; <m>flesh</m>, &amp; then they rub the stitching thoroughly with a piece of <tl><m><pa>boxwood</pa></m></tl> to cover &amp; even it. From a <m>good <al>calf</al> skin</m>, viii or 9 or x scabbards can be taken. A <pro>workman</pro> can easily make vi <ms>a <tmp>day</tmp></ms>. If they are too thick, one thins them a little with a <tl>plane</tl>. If the <m>skin</m> is hard, one wets it in <m>lightly lukewarm water</m>, and one does not leave it <corr>there</corr> for long. Next, the same <pro>worker who made the <m>wood</m>piece</pro> has to adjust the scabbard to be well made. It is true that for <pro>common people</pro>, one may well get ones which are ready made, but they are never carried as well. When the scabbard is made &amp; sewed with <m>black thread</m>, one rubs it with a piece of <tl><m><pa>boxwood</pa></m></tl> or with a <tl>cloth</tl>, having daubed it a little in <m>oil</m>. The scabbard of a good <al>cow</al> is better than any and also costs more, except the <m>velvet</m> kind. Under the <m>velvet</m> one commonly puts <m>plain canvas</m> or a <al>sheep</al> scabbard or a <m>parchment</m> cover. But the best scabbard of all is a <m>waxed</m> scabbard, of either <m>velvet</m> or <al>calf</al>. It is because one covers the <m>wood</m> with <m>thin canvas</m>, which one next <m>waxes</m>, then one covers it in <m>velvet</m> or <al>calf</al>. A <m>waxed</m> scabbard is worth at least xxx <ms><cn><fr>sols</fr></cn></ms>, a <al>cow</al> one xx <ms><cn><fr>sols</fr></cn></ms>.</ab>

<ab>

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<add>From a <m><al>sheep</al> skin</m>, v or vi.</add></ab>

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