<page>113r</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f231.image</image>

<div>

<cont/>

<id>p112v\_1</id>

<ab>a bit so that you can take it out if you need to. And be advised that these needle points must be of the thinnest kind of <m>iron</m> wire, with a length that is suitable to the animal; because the smaller your needle is, the smaller the leftover hole will be. However, you must have different sized ones because there are some needles that go on the body &amp; in places that are thicker, like under the throat, and some <sup>needles</sup> must be longer &amp; stronger than the ones used on legs &amp; thin places, where the needles must be subtle &amp; thin, almost like the biggest harpsichord strings. And it would be better if they were of <m>iron</m> wire, which is firmer than the one made of <m>latten</m>. And if piece of a tail, a piece of nail or a piece of leg to the body needs to be joined to the body, do not use the needle; it would damage these parts. But apply a bit of <m>wax</m>, as big as a <m>grain of millet</m>, between the body &amp; the end of the tail. Then with a bit of <m>iron</m> wire, flattened &amp; warm, touch the <m>wax</m> &amp; join the two pieces by applying a bit of pressure. In this way, after your animal has been well-placed on the lute-shaped pancake <sup>of clay earth</sup>, <figure>

<id>fig\_p113r\_2</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5YkE1Vm1ZMmRoVm8></link>

</figure>

build around it a wall of the same <m>clay</m>

<figure>

<id>fig\_p113r\_3</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5aW1sekxQWGJJY0E></link>

</figure> in this way. &amp; join everything together. And then with a big knife, with which you have cut the <m>clay</m>, take away the extraneous <sup>clay</sup> surrounding the pancake. &amp; place on a piece at the end of the mold to close it off, as you see in B. Then, with a small curved instrument, mark on the inside of your mold the thickness you wish, which for a common <al>serpent</al> must be two inches thick; so that when you put in your wet sand, you will see when it is thick enough. When all of this is neatly set out, moisten well the shaped body of the animal everywhere, with good <m>spirits</m>, with a brush. For this is the best-kept secret: because everything that is touched by <m>spirits</m> will come out very neatly &amp; without any small eyes or holes that we call bubbles, which usually come not at the back &amp; in the thick sides of the mold, but on the edges. And as soon as you have thusly moistened everything with <m>spirits</m>, put in your wet sand without letting the <m>spirits</m> evaporate, which they do quickly. And soak it thusly.</ab>

<ab>

<figure>

<id>fig\_p113r\_1</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5MDEzX0RhXzJGcXc></link>

</figure> and make sure the needle is as long as you need according to how much you want to raise the head, and that both ends are sharp. Having been arranged thusly, affix your <al>serpent</al> on the <m>clay earth</m>, &amp; place the head first and then the rest.

</ab>

<ab>

<margin>left-middle</margin>

If, once you have placed you animal on sheet of <m>clay</m>, you are distracted with other occupations, rub your animal with <m>spirits</m> &amp; under the belly so that it does not stick &amp; attach itself to the <sup><al>clay</al></sup> <m>earth</m>.

<figure>

<id>fig\_p113r\_4</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5Qm8wSlJPOWxfZWM></link>

</figure>

</ab>

<ab><margin>left-bottom</margin>If, when you pierce the belly of your animal, it releases <m>water</m> on the <m>plaster</m>, clean it well with <m>cotton</m> because the sand that was wet will become lumpy. If it is on top of the animal, clean it very carefully and very neatly and touch it &amp; strongly wet it with <m>spirits</m>.</ab>

</div>

<div>

<id>p113r\_1</id>

<head>Wetting sand and molding the first cast</head>

<ab>Have a porringer of <m>leaded earth</m> of such a size that it can hold the wet sand which will be needed to fill your mold in one go, which is better than in two gos, because if you do not throw the second load of sand in very quickly, there is a risk that while you are preparing it, the first one will take &amp; become solid,</ab>

<cont/>

</div>