<page>143r</page>

<image>http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b10500001g/f291.image</image>

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<id>p143r\_1</id>

<head>Moulding <al>turtles</al></head>

<ab>The water <al>turtle</al> is more beautiful to mold because it has prettier scales &amp; straight legs. And those of the <fr>garrigue</fr> have crooked ones. They are long living, getting ready to kill them, open their mouth &amp; pass a long penknife through all the intestines, &amp; then make it swallow some <m>vinegar</m> mixed with <m>eau-de-vie</m> or <m>urine</m>, as for snakes. One needs to mold them in several pieces, &amp; the back itself sometimes, because the sides for some are more narrow than elsewhere &amp; are not released on this occasion. To make them die, one ought not boil them, for they come apart &amp; even the shell, from the hot <m>water</m>. They come out better hollow, because their great thickness corrupts the mold. Those from water are more vigorous. Those from <fr>garrigue</fr> are thinner, slower, &amp; more sleepy. If you scratch those of the water on their shells, however sleepy they are, they move. Those from <fr>garrigue</fr> do not.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-top</margin>They die rather quickly in <m>vinegar</m> mixed with a little <m>eau-de-vie</m> or <m>urine</m>, as with all other animals.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-top</margin>They keep themselves, in the winter, with their eyes closed &amp; are as dead, being numbed by the cold. They hide in the earth or under chaff or warm manure, &amp; live only on the moisture of the <m>earth</m>.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-middle</margin>@One ought not to mold them as soon they die because they are still too stiff. But on the next day, you will manipulate them &amp; fold their legs as you wish.</ab>

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<id>p143r\_2</id>

<head><pro>Moulders</pro> from <pl>Foix</pl></head>

<ab>Those who mould <fr>de travers</fr> make their sand with <m>crocum</m> &amp; <m>calcined slate</m>, but <m>slate</m> always retains its asperity &amp; becomes porous, because it is a fat. In the <fr>noyau</fr>, it is not good, in sand, it can be accomodated. They sieve their sand, grind it on <m>porphyry</m>, and wet it in <m>water</m>, &amp; they take away the finest, which is on top, then reheat it.</ab>

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<id>p143r\_3</id>

<head><al>Toad</al></head>

<ab>Once molded, it can be removed without burning it, because it releases well. Choose the biggest &amp; the lumpiest. Because they contain a lot of metal, it is best to mold them hollow, for they come out better. You could make your cast in one piece &amp; large, but it <del>s</del> would be awkward to cut. It is best to do it in three or 4 parts, which will be thicker close to the animal, and include the most amount of edge that is close to the cast/mold. Make as well some casting conduits all the way from the end <sup>of the cast</sup>.</ab>

<ab><margin>left-bottom</margin>

<figure>

<id>fig\_p143r\_1</id>

<link><https://drive.google.com/open?id=0B9-oNrvWdlO5cnJFVXFaRURaY3c></link>

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Let the mold cool rather than opening it, even for thick things.</ab>

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