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FALCONRY

Col. E. Delmé Radcliff

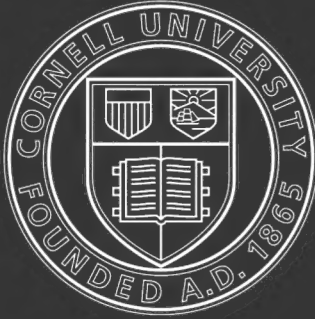
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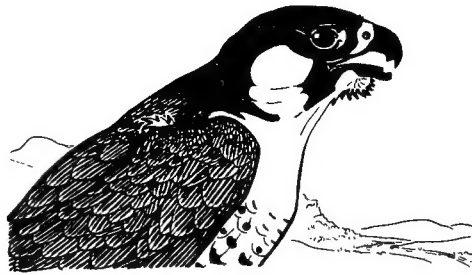
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• *A Gift to the Laboratory of Ornithology* •

FALCONRY

Col. E. Delmé Radcliff,

Author of Falconrie in India.

Encyclopedia Brittanica, ninth ed. 1890.

The art of employing falcons and hawks in the chase,-- a sport the practice of which is generally termed hawking. Falconry was for many ages of the Old World's history one of the principal sports. Probably it may be considered as having been always a pure sport as it is at the present day; for even in the rudest times man must have been possessed of means and appliances for the capture of wild birds and beasts more effectual than the agency of hawks, notwithstanding the high state of efficiency to which, as we may still see, well trained hawks may be brought. The antiquity of falconry is very great. It seems impossible to fix the exact period of it's first appearance. There appears to be little doubt but that it was practiced in Asia at a very remote period, for which we have the concurrent testimony of various Chinese and Japanese works, some of the latter being most quaintly and yet spiritedly illustrated. It appears to have been known in China some 200 years before Christ, and the records of king Wen Wang, who reigned over a province of that country in 68 B.C., prove that the art was at that time in very high favor. In Japan it seems to have been known at least 600 B.C., and probably at an equally early date in India, Arabia, Persia, and Syria. Sir A. H. Layard, as we learn from his work on Ninevah and Babylon, considers that in a bas-relief found by him in the ruins of Khorsabad "there appeared to be a falconer bearing a hawk on his wrist," from which it would appear to have been known there some 1700 years B.C.. In all the above mentioned countries of Asia it is practiced at the present day.

Little is known of the early history of falconry in Africa, but from very ancient Egyptian carvings and drawings it seems to have been known there many ages ago. It was probably in vogue in the countries of Morocco, Oran, Algiers, Tunis, and Egypt. The older writers on falconry, english and continental, often mention Barbary and Tunisian falcons. It is still practiced in Africa; the present writer has visited two hawking establishments in Egypt.

Perhaps the oldest records of falconry in Europe are supplied by the writings of Pliny, Aristotle, and Martial. Although their notices of the sport are slight and somewhat vague, yet they are quite sufficient to show that it was practiced in their days--between the years 384 B.C. and 40 A.D.. It was probably introduced to the continent about 860 A.D., and from that time down to the middle of the 17th century falconry was followed with an ardor that perhaps no sport in our country has ever called forth, not even our

grand national sport of fox-hunting. Stringent laws and enactments, notably in the reigns of William the Conqueror, Edward III, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth, were passed from time to time in its interest. Falcons and hawks were allotted to degrees and orders of men according to rank and station--for instance, to royalty the jerrfalcon, to an earl the peregrine, to a yeoman the goshawk, to a priest the sparrowhawk, and to a knave or servant the useless kestrel. The writings of Shakespeare furnish ample testimony of the high and universal estimation in which it was held in his days. About the middle of the 17th century falconry began to decline in England, to revive somewhat at the Restoration. It never, however, completely recovered its former favor, a variety of causes operating against it, such as the enclosure of waste lands, agricultural improvements, and the introduction of firearms into the sporting field, till it fell, as a national sport, almost into oblivion. Yet it has never been even temporarily extinct, and it is still very successfully practiced at the present day.

In Europe all the game, or "quarry" at which hawks are flown consists of grouse (confined to the British Isles) black game, pheasants, partridges, quails, landrails, ducks, teal, woodcocks, snipes, herons, rooks, crows, gulls, magpies, jays, blackbirds, thrushes, larks, hares, and rabbits. In former days geese, cranes, kites, ravens, and bustards were also flown at. Old German works make much mention of the use of the Iceland falcon for taking the great bustard, a flight scarcely alluded to by English writers. In Asia the list of quarry is longer, and in addition to all the foregoing, or their Asiatic representatives, various kinds of bustards, sand grouse, storks, ibises, spoonbills, pea-fowl, jungle-fowl, kites, vultures, and gazelles are captured by trained hawks. In Mongolia and Chinese Tartary, and among the nomad tribes of Central Asia, the sport still flourishes; and though some late accounts are not satisfactory either to the falconer or the naturalist, yet they leave no doubt but that a species of eagle is still trained in these regions to take large game, as antelopes and wolves. Mr. Atkinson, in his account of his travels in the country of the Amoor makes particular mention of the sport, as does Mr. Shaw in his work on Yorkland, and in a letter from the Yorkland Yorkland embassy under Mr. Forsyth, C.B., dated from camp near Yorkland, Nov. 27, 1873, the following passage occurs:- "Hawking appears to be the favorite amusement, the golden eagle taking the place of the falcon or hawk. This novel sport seemed very successful." It is questionable whether the bird here spoken of is the golden eagle. In Africa gazelles are taken, and also partridge and wildfowl.

The hawks used in England at the present time are the three great northern falcons, viz., the Greenland, Iceland, and Norway falcons, the peregrine falcon, the hobby, the merlin, the goshawk, and the sparrow hawk. In former days the saker, the lanner, and the Barbary, or Tunisian falcon were also employed.

In U.S.A. after 1950 let us add the Gyrfalcon, the prairie falcon ~~and~~ the Cooper's hawk, and the redtailed hawk to this list of the peregrine and goshawk (including the American Gos)

Of the foregoing the easiest to keep, the most efficient in the field, and the most suitable for general use at the present day are the peregrine falcon and the goshawk.

In all hawks the female is larger and more powerful than the male.

Hawks are divided by falconers all over the world into two great classes, the first class comprises "falcons", "long-winged hawks" or "hawks of the lure", distinguished by eastern falconers as "dark-eyed hawks". In these the wings are pointed, the second feather in the wing is the longest, and the irides are dark brown. Merlins must, however, be excepted; and here it would seem that the eastern distinction is best, for though merlins are much more falcons than they are hawks, they differ from the falcons in having the third feather in the wing longest, while they are certainly "dark-eyed hawks".

The second class is that of "hawks", "short-winged hawks" or "hawks of the fist", called by eastern falconers "yellow-(or rose)-eyed hawks". In these the wings are rounded, the fourth feather is the longest in the wing, and the irides are yellow, orange, or deep orange.

The following glossary of the principal terms used in falconry may, with the accompanying wood-cut, assist the reader in perusing this notice of the practice of the art. Useless or obsolete terms are omitted:-

Bate--A hawk is said to bate when she flutters off from the fist, perch, or block, whether from wildness, or for exercise, or in the attempt of the chase.

Bewits--Straps of leather by which the bells are fastened to a hawk's legs.

Bind--A hawk is said to "bind" when she seizes a bird in the air and clings to it. This term is properly only applied to the seizure of a large quarry, taken at a height in the air.

Block--The conical piece of wood, of the form of an inverted flower pot, used for hawks to sit upon; for the peregrine it should be about 10 to 12 inches high, 5 to 6 inches in diameter at the top, and 8 to 9 inches in diameter at the bottom.

Brail--A thong of soft leather used to secure, when desirable, the wing of a hawk. It has a slit to admit the pinion point, and the ends are tied together.

Cadge--The wooden frame on which the hawks, when numerous, are carried to the field.

Cadger--The person who carries the cadge.

Calling off--Luring the hawk (see lure) to the hand of an assistant at a distance for training or for exercise is called "calling off".

Cancellet--A falcon cancellets when she stoops spirally down in the air.

Carry--A hawk is said to "carry" when she flies away with the quarry on the approach of the falconer.

Cast--Two hawks which may be used for flying together are called a "cast".

Casting--The oblong or egg-shaped ball, consisting of feathers, bones, etc., which all hawks (and insectivorous birds) throw up after the nutritious part of their food has been digested.

Cere--The naked, wax-like skin above the beak.

Check--A hawk is said to fly at "check" when she flies at a bird other than the intended object of pursuit,--for instance, if a hawk is slipped at a heron and goes off at a rook, she flies at check.

Clutching--Taking the quarry in the feet as the short-winged hawks do. Falcons occasionally "clutch".

Come to--A hawk is said to "come to" when she begins to get tame.

Coping--Cutting the beak and talons of a hawk is called "coping".

Crabbing--Hawks are said to "crab" when they sieze one another in fighting.

Creance--A long line or string.

Crop, to put away--A hawk is said to "put away her crop" when the food passes out of the crop into the stomach.

Deck feathers--The two center tail feathers.

Eyas--A hawk which has been brought up from the nest is an "eyas".

Ery--The nest of a hawk.

Foot--A hawk is said to "foot" well, or to be a "good footer" when she is successful in the kill. Many hawks are very fine fliers without being "good footers".

Frounce--A disease of the mouth and throat of hawks.

Get in--To go up to a hawk when she has killed her quarry is to "get in". "Make in" has come to replace this older British term in U.S.A.

Hack--The state of partial liberty in which young hawks must always at first be kept--loose to fly about where they

like, but punctually fed early in the morning and again in the day, to keep them from seeking food for themselves as long as possible.

Haggard--A wild caught hawk in the adult plumage.

Hood--The cap of leather used for the purpose of blindfolding the hawk.

Hoodshy--A hawk is said to be "hoodshy" when she is afraid of, or resists, having her hood put on.

Imping--The process of mending broken feathers is termed "imping".

Imping needle--A piece of tough soft iron wire from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, rough filed so as to be three sided and tapering from the middle to the ends.

Intermewed--A hawk moulted in confinement is said to be "intermewed".

Jesses--Strips of light but very tough leather some 6 to 8 inches long, which always remain on a hawk's legs, one on each leg.

Leash--A strong leather thong some $2\frac{1}{2}$ or three feet long, with a knot or button at one end.

Lure--The instrument used for calling long-winged hawks,--A dead pigeon, or an artificial lure made of leather and feathers or wings of birds, tied to a string.

Man a hawk--To accustom a hawk to strangers.

Mantle--A hawk is said to "mantle" when she stretches out a leg and a wing simultaneously, a common action of hawks when at ease; also when she spreads out her wings and feathers to hide any quarry or food she may have siezed from another hawk or from a man. In the last case it is a fault.

Make hawk--A hawk is called a "make hawk" when, as a thoroughly trained and steady hawk, she is flown with young hawks to teach them their work.

Mew--A hawk is said to "mew" when she moults. The place where a hawk was kept to moult was in olden times called her "mew". Buildings where establishments of hawks were kept were called "mews"--an appellation which in many cases they have retained to this day.

Pannel--The stomach of a hawk, corresponding to the gizzard of a chicken, is called her pannel. In it the casting is formed.

Passage--The line herons take over a tract of country on

their way to and from the heronry when procuring food in the breeding season is called a "passage". ^{The autumnal southward passing of hawks from the north country, is also called "passage"}

Passage hawks--are hawks captured when on their passage, or migration. This "passage" takes place twice a year, in the summer and in the fall.

Pelt--The dead body of any quarry the hawk has killed.

Pitch--The height to which a hawk, when waiting for game to be flushed, rises in the air is called her "pitch".

Plume--A hawk is said to "plume" a bird when she pulls off the feathers.

Point--A hawk "makes her point" when she rises in a peculiar manner over the spot in which the quarry has saved itself from capture by dashing into a hedge, or has otherwise secreted itself.

Pull through the hood--A hawk is said to "pull through the hood" when she eats with it on.

Put in--A bird is said to "put in" when it saves itself from the hawk by dashing into a covert or other place of security.

Quarry--Any bird or beast flown at.

Rake--to fly close to the ground, or close enough to anything to "rake" it ^{with her claws.}

Rake out--A bird is said to "rake out" while "waiting on" (see wait on) too far and wide from her master.

Red hawk--Hawks of the first year, in the young plumage, are called "red hawks". ^{Hawks of "red brown" color (fundamental passengers) compared to "blue brown" (stock passengers).}

Ringing--A bird is said to "ring" when it rises spirally in the air.

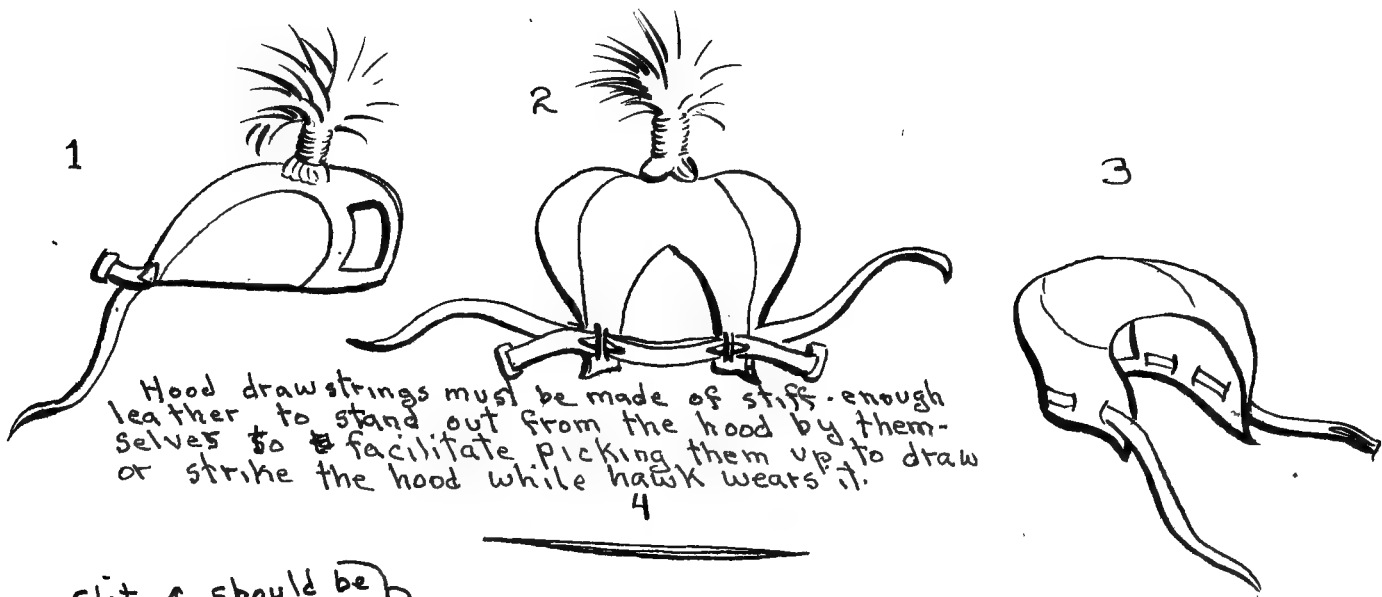
Rufter hood--An easy fitting hood, not, however, convenient for hooding and unhooding,--used only for hawks when first captured. ^{Not used in connection with Indian or American hoods}

Seeling--Closing the eyes by a fine thread drawn through the lid of each eye, the threads being twisted together above the head,--a practice long disused in England. Used occasionally in U.S.

Serving a hawk--Driving out quarry which has taken refuge, or has "put in".

Take the air--A bird is said to "take the air" when it seems to escape by trying to rise higher than the falcon.

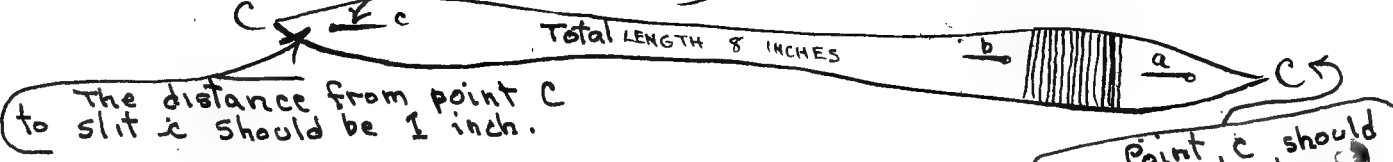
Tiercel--The male of various falcons, particularly of the peregrine, is called a "tiercel"; the term is also applied to the male of the goshawk.



Hood drawstrings must be made of stiff enough leather to stand out from the hood by themselves to facilitate picking them up to draw or strike the hood while hawk wears it.

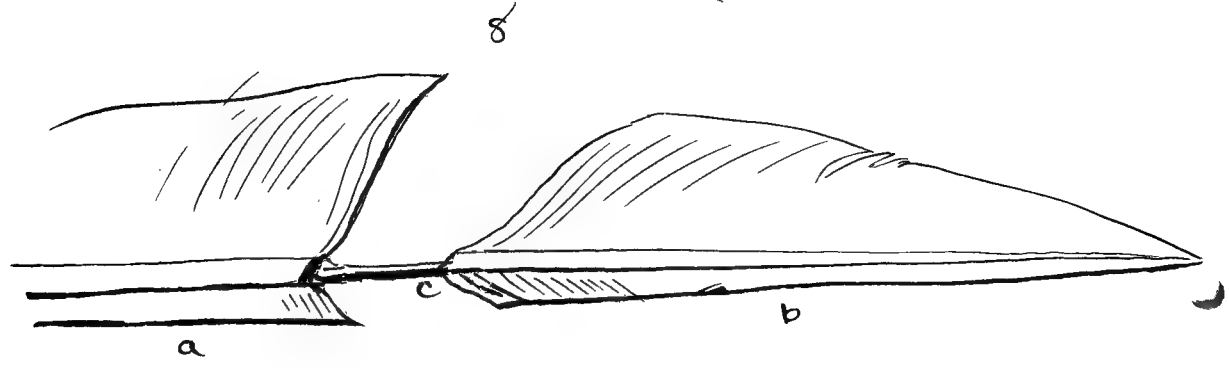
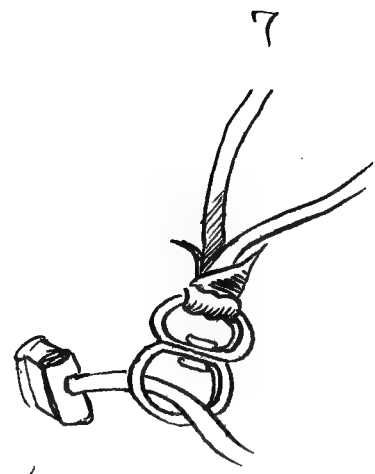
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Slit *a* should be c. 1 inch long



The distance from point *c* to slit *a* should be 1 inch.

Point *c* should be on outside of hawk's leg when less is properly placed



Trussing--A hawk is said to "truss" a bird when she catches it in the air and comes to the ground with it in her talons; this term is not applied to large quarry (see bind).

Varvels--Small rings, generally of silver, fastened to the end of the jesses--not much used now. Never used in U.S.A.

Wait on--A hawk is said to "wait on" when she flies above her master, waiting till game is sprung.

Weathering--Hawks are "weathered" by being placed unhooded in the open air. This term is applied to passage hawks which are not sufficiently reclaimed to be left out by themselves unhooded on the blocks,--they are "weathered" by being put out for an hour or two under the falconer's eye.

Yarak--An eastern term, generally applied to short-winged hawks. When a hawk is keen and in hunting condition, she is said to be in "yarak".

Implements used in Falconry.

- 1) Hood.
- 2) Back view of hood, showing braces a,a,b,b; by drawing the braces b,b, the hood, now open, is closed.
- 3) Ruffer hood.
- 4) Imping needle.
- 5) Jess. d is the space for the hawk's leg; the point ^c and slit a,a, are brought round the leg and passed through slit b, after which point ^c and slit c also the whole remaining length of the jess are pulled through slits a and b; c is the slit to which the upper ring of the swivel is attached, ^{it should be in line of the tip of jess.}
- 6) Hawk's leg with bell a, bewit b, jess.
- 7) Jesses, swivel and leash.
- 8) Portion of the first wing feather of a tiercel peregrine falcon in process of imping. a, the living hawk's feather; b, piece supplied from another tiercel, with imping needle, c, pushed half its length into it and ready to be pushed home into the living bird's feather.

A soft leather hood of Indian or Persian pattern, modified by being opened at the nape, ~~and~~ drawstrings added, ~~the~~ back deepened so that ~~when closed~~ the drawstrings close below the occiput, the beak opening cut to clear the gape, and the chin-strap curved so that it lies flat under and parallel to the lower mandible ~~is infinitely~~ and custom-made to fit its specific wearer, is infinitely better than a ruffer hood.

Such a hood (drawstrings having been previously made) can be cut and fitted and stitched together in a half or three quarters of an hour while hawk is being waked on her first captive night.

SECRET DEFENSE

Waking on the first night, in Möllen's Kaffee-Klatch fashion has made it un-necessary for me to use dim lights. A limited cone of bright light (i.e. a focused vertical beam) has proved far more successful. Proper waking should include more than one hawk, more people than hawks, snack feeding for both people and hawks, hood making, conversation and music. A well-mannered quiet dog is a nice addition to the party.

FALCONRY

The training of a hawk affords much scope for judgment, experience and skill on the part of the falconer, who must carefully observe the temper and disposition as well as the constitution of each bird; and various practices are resorted to which cannot be here described. It is through the appetite principally that hawks, like most wild animals, are tamed; but to fit them for the field much patience, gentleness and care must be used. Slovenly taming necessitates starving, and low conditions and weakness are the result. The aim of the falconer must be to have his hawks always keen, and the appetite when they are brought into the field should be such as would induce the bird in a state of nature to put forth its full powers to obtain food, with, as near as possible, a corresponding condition of flesh. The following is an outline of the process of training hawks, beginning with the management of a wild-caught peregrine falcon. When first taken, a ruffer hood should be put on her head, and she must be furnished with jesses, swivel, leash, and bell. A thick glove, or rather gauntlet, must be worn on the left hand, (eastern falconers always carry a hawk on the right), and she must be carried about as much as possible, late in the night, every day, being constantly stroked with a bird's wing or feather, very lightly at first. At night she should be tied to a perch in a room with the window darkened so that no light can enter in the morning. The perch should be a padded pole placed across the room at a height of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground, with a canvas screen underneath. She will easily be induced to feed in most cases by drawing a piece of beefsteak across her feet, brushing her legs at the time with a wing, and now and then, as she snaps, slipping a morsel into her mouth. Care must be taken to make a peculiar sound with the lips or tongue, or to use a low whistle as she is in the act of swallowing; she will very soon learn to associate this sound with feeding, and it will be found that directly as she hears it she will gripe with her talons and bend down to feel for food. When the falconer perceives this and other signs of her "coming to", that she no longer starts at voice or touch, and steps quietly up from the perch when the hand is placed under her feet, it will be time to change her ruffer hood for the ordinary hood. This latter should be carefully chosen,--an easy fitting one, in which the braces draw closely and yet easily and without jerking. An old one previously worn is to be recommended. The hawk should be taken into a very dark room,--one absolutely dark is best,--and the change should be made, if possible, in total darkness. After this she must be brought to feed with her hood off; at first she must be fed every day in a darkened room, a gleam of light being admitted. The first day, the hawk having seized the food, and begun to pull it freely, the hood must be gently slipped off and after she has eaten a moderate quantity, it must be replaced as slowly and gently as possible. Next day the hood may be

Beef or veal heart is best, then lamb's heart, or butcher's meat

Castings should be given at least twice a week from now on
The best castings are bone + feathers or fur + cartilage
small strips of clean cotton flannel (cut rifle patches) or
muslin, etc., + crushed eggshell will do as substitutes.
I have used dabs of surgical cotton + eggshell.
Calcium diphosphate + vitamins C, D, A, B + ferrous Fe should
supplement lack of bone & cartilage & dermal tissues

twice removed, and so on; day by day the practice should be continued, and more light gradually admitted, until the hawk will feed freely in broad daylight, and suffer the hood to be taken off and replaced without opposition. Next she must be accustomed to see and feed in the presence of strangers, dogs, etc.. A good plan is to carry her in the streets of a town at night, at first where the gaslight is not strong and where persons passing by are few, hooding and unhooding her from time to time, but not letting her get frightened. Up to this time she should be fed on lean beefsteak, with no castings, but as soon as she is tolerably tame and submits well to the hood, she must occasionally be fed with pigeons and other birds. This should be done not later than 3 or 4 P.M., and when she is placed on her perch for the night in the dark room, she must be unhooded and left so, of course being carefully tied up. The falconer should enter the room about 7 or 8 A.M. the next day, admitting as little light as possible, or using a candle. He should observe if she has thrown her casting, if so he will at once take her to the fist giving her a bite of food and re-hood her. If the casting is not thrown it is better for him to retire, leaving the room quite dark, and come in again later. She must now be taught to know the voice,--the shout that is used to call her in the field, and to jump to the fist for food, the voice being used every time she is fed. When she comes freely to the fist she must be made acquainted with the lure. Kneeling down with the hawk on the fist, and gently unhooding her, the falconer casts out a lure, which may be either a dead pigeon or an artificial lure garnished with beefsteak tied to a string, to a distance of a couple or three feet in front of her. When she jumps down to it she should be allowed to eat a little of it--the voice being used--the while receiving morsels from the falconers hand; and before her meal is finished she must be taken off to the hand, being induced to forsake the lure for the hand by a tempting piece of meat. This treatment will help to check her inclination hereafter to carry her quarry. This lesson is to be continued till the falcon feeds very boldly on the lure on the ground, in the falconer's presence--till she will suffer him to walk around her while feeding. All this time she will have been held by the leash only, but the next step a strong but light creance must be made fast to the leash, and an assistant holding the hawk should unhood her, as the falconer, standing at a distance of 5 to 10 yards, calls her by shouting and casting out the lure. Gradually the distance is increased, till the hawk will come 30 yards or so without hesitation; she may then be trusted to fly the lure at liberty, and by degrees from any distance, say 1000 yards. This accomplished she should learn to stoop at the lure. Instead of allowing the hawk to sieze upon it as she comes up, the falconer should snatch the lure away and let her pass by, and immediately put it out that she may sieze it when she turns round to look for it. This should be done at first only once, and then progressively until she will stoop backwards and forwards at the lure, as often as desired. Next she should be entered

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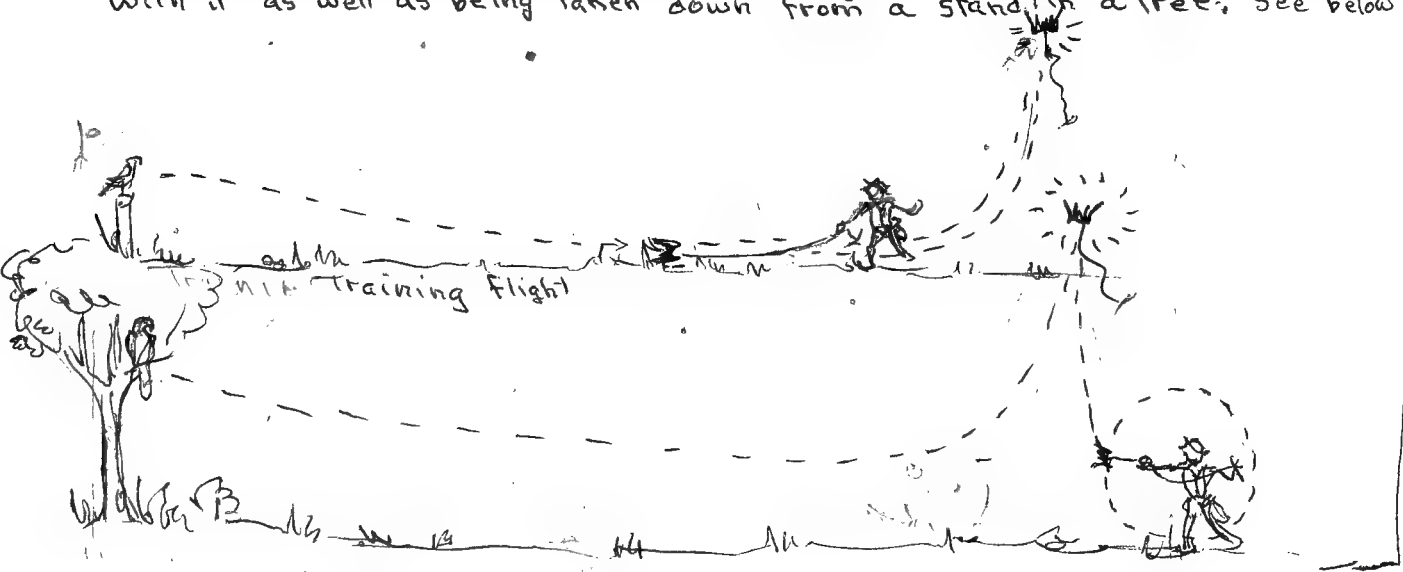
Young hawks must be kept from chilling from the very moment of capture. Chilling produces a sequence of metabolic changes resulting (if mild) in scurvy or (if severe) in bone breaking cramps. Protection from cold is not enough. Warmth is necessary and should be supplied in some fashion or other as soon as eyesses are taken from eyry.

The falcons should not be allowed to associate the falconer with their food at this point, or they will almost certainly develop the vice of screaming & become worthless. John Barr & Capt. C.W.R. Knight's system was to arrange the feeding platform head high above the door of the hack building. The hack-board was removed by hand from underneath the platform (~~use~~ the falconer being unnoticeable underneath the platform) cleaned in the hack house, the daily ration firmly affixed and the re-garnished hack-board (a heavy one) replaced on the hack platform from underneath (the falconer again being un-noticeable to the falcons by his concealment under the hack platform). The falconer returns to the hack house and leaves by another door. He thus acquires no association with the source of the hack food supply, and no tendency of the hack eyesses to scream will appear, if they have had no previous chance to develop it by being taken so young that hand feeding was necessary. Any possible ingenious device, including shapeless hooded garments must be used to prevent small downy eyesses from ~~associating~~ coming to associate the falconer who will later train & fly them as the source of their food when they are helpless downies.

at her quarry. Should she be intended for rooks or herons, two or three of these birds should be obtained. One should be given her from the hand, then one released close to her, and a third at a considerable distance. If she take these keenly she may be flown at a wild bird. Care must be taken, however, that she have every possible advantage in her first flights,--wind, weather, and the position of the quarry with regard to the surrounding country must be considered.

Young hawks, on being received by the falconer before they can fly, must be put into a sheltered place, such as an outhouse or shed. The basket or hamper should be filled with straw. A hamper is best, with the lid so placed as to form a platform for the young hawks to come out on and feed. This should be fastened to a beam or prop a few feet from the ground. The young hawks must be fed on the best fresh food obtainable--good beefsteak and fresh-killed birds; the falconer when feeding them should use his voice as in luring. As they grow old enough they will come out and perch on the roof of their shed, by degrees extending their flights to neighboring buildings or trees, never failing to come at feeding time to the place where they are fed. Soon they will be continually on the wing, playing or fighting with one another, and later the falconer will observe them chasing, as pigeons and rooks, which may be passing by. As soon as one fails to come in for a meal, it must at once be caught with a bow net or a snare the first time it comes back, or it will be lost. It must be borne in mind that the longer hawks can be left at hack the better they are likely to be for use in the field,--those hawks always being best which have preyed a few times for themselves before being caught. Of course there is great risk of losing hawks when they begin to prey for themselves. When a hawk is so caught she is said to be "taken up" from hack. She will not require a ruffer hood, but a good deal of the management described for the passage falcon will be necessary. She must be carefully tamed and broken to the hood in the same manner, and so taught to know the lure; but, as might be expected, very much less difficulty will be experienced. As soon as the eyas knows the lure sufficiently well to come sharp and straight from a distance, she must be taught to "wait on". This is effected by letting the hawk loose in an open space, such as a down. It will be found that she will circle around the falconer looking for the lure she has been accustomed to see,--perhaps mount a little into the air, and advantage must be taken of a favorable moment when the hawk is at a little height, her head being turned towards the falconer, to let go a pigeon which she can easily catch. When the hawk has taken two or three pigeons this way and mounts immediately in expectation, in short, begins to wait on, she should see no more pigeons but be tried at game as soon as possible. Young peregrines should be flown at grouse first in preference to partridges, not only because the season commences earlier, but because, grouse being livelier birds, they are not so much tempted to "carry" as with partridges.

A wise precaution. Properly trained and the lure properly handled, a gos flies it well, will fly it repeatedly, and can so be exercised with it as well as being taken down from a stand in a tree. See below



Falcons work best over dogs. Spaniels (Springers or working cockers) are traditional. I personally prefer English setters.

The training of the great northern falcons, as well as that of merlins and hobbies, is conducted much on the above principles, but the jerfalcons will seldom wait on well, and merlins will not do it at all.

The training of the short-winged hawks is a simpler process. They must, like falcone, be provided with jesses, swivel, leash and bell. In these hawks the bell is sometimes fastened to the tail. Sparrowhawks can, however, scarcely carry a bell big enough to be of any service. The hood is seldom used for short-winged hawks,--never in the field. They must be made as tame as possible by carriage on the fist and the society of man, and taught to come to the fist freely when required,--at first to jump to it in a room, and then out of doors. When a goshawk comes freely and without hesitation for short distances, she ought to be called long distances from the hand of an assistant, but not oftener than twice each meal, until she will come at least 1000 yards, on each occasion being rewarded with something that she likes very much, as a fresh-killed bird, warm. When she does this freely, and endures the presence of dogs, strangers, etc., a few bagged rabbits should be given her, and she will be ready for the field. Some accustom the goshawk to the use of the lure, for the purpose of taking her if she will not come to the fist in the field when she has taken stand in a tree after being baulked of her quarry, but it ought not to be necessary to use it.

Falcons, or long-winged hawks are either "flown out of the hood", i.e., unhooded and slipped when the quarry is in sight, or they are made to "wait on" till the game is flushed. Herons and rooks are always taken by the former method. Passage hawks are generally employed for flying at these birds, although we have known some good eyases quite equal to the work. For heron-hawking a well stocked heronry is in the first place necessary. Next an open country which can be ridden over--over which herons are in the constant habit of passing to and from their heronry on their fishing excursions, or making their "passage". A heron found at his feeding place at a brook or pond affords no sport whatever. If there be a little water and peregrine falcon that will go straight at him will sieze him soon after he rises. It is sometimes advisable to fly a young hawk at a heron so found, but it should not be repeated. If there is much water the heron will neither show sport nor be captured. It is quite a different affair when he is sighted winging his way at a height in the air over an open tract of country free from water. Though he has no chance whatever of competing with a falcon in straight forward flight, the heron has large concave wings, a very light body proportionately, and air cells in his bones, and can rise with astonishing rapidity, more perpendicularly, or, in other words, in smaller rings, than the falcon, which he usually does almost directly as she is cast off, he makes play for the upper regions. Then the falcon commences to climb too to get above him, but in

True in England in the 19th century. False in U.S.A. since 1940, when passengers of nearly all kinds became easy to come by at several points along the autumnal passage lines

a very different style. She makes very large circles or rings, travelling at a high rate of speed, due to her strength and weight and power of flying, till she rises above the heron. Then she makes her attack by stooping with great force at the quarry, sometimes falling so far below it as the blow is evaded that she cannot spring up to the proper pitch for the next stoop, and has to make another ring to regain her lost command over the heron, which is ever rising, and so on,-- the "field" meanwhile galloping down the wind in the direction the flight is taking till she siezes the heron aloft and "binds" to him, and both come down together. Absurd stories have been told and pictures drawn of the heron receiving the falcon on its beak in the air. It is, however, well known to all practical falconers that the heron has no power nor inclination to fight with a falcon in the air; so long as he is flying he seeks safety solely in his wings. When on the ground, however, should the falcon be deficient in skill or strength, or have been mutilated by the coping of her beak and talons, as was sometimes formerly done in Holland with a view to saving the heron's life, the heron may use his dagger-like bill with dangerous effect, though it is very rare for a falcon to be injured. It is never safe to fly a goshawk at a heron of any description. Short-winged hawks do not immediately kill their quarry as falcons do, nor do they seem to know where the life lies, and seldom shift their hold once taken, even to defend themselves; and they are therefore easily stabbed by a heron. Rooks are flown in the same manner as herons, but the flight is generally inferior. Although rooks fly very well, they seek shelter in trees as soon as possible.

For game hawking **eyases** are generally used, though undoubtably passage or wild-caught hawks are to be preferred. The best game hawks we have seen have been passage hawks, but there are difficulties attending the use of them. It may perhaps be fairly said that it is easy to make all passage hawks "wait on" in grand style, but until they have got over a season or two they are likely to be lost. Among the advantages attending the use of eyases are the following:-- they are easier to obtain and to train and keep; they also moult better and quicker than passage hawks, while if lost in the field they will often go home by themselves, or remain about the spot where they were liberated. Experience, and, we must add, some good fortune also, are requisite to make eyases good for waiting on for game. Slight mistakes on the part of the falconer, false points from the dogs, or bad luck in serving, will cause a young hawk to acquire bad habits, such as sitting down on the ground, taking a stand in a tree, raking out wide, skimming the ground, or lazily flying about at no height. A good game hawk in proper flying order goes up at once to a good pitch in the air--the higher she flies the better--and **always** follows her master from field, always ready for a stoop when the quarry is sprung. Hawks that have been successfully broken and judiciously worked become wonderfully clever, and soon learn to regulate their flight by the movements of their master. Eyases were not held in esteem by the old falconers, and it is evident

Note: The "old timers" ^{in England} could get passage birds easily, eyesses were readier at hand then, too. With both freely available, passagers were much preferred

In the U.S.A. since 1940 passagers are more readily obtained than eyesses. With both readily obtainable in the '40's passagers were much preferred. Especially Tundra passagers (which, incidentally, always seem to have been the choice of the Old Falconry club of England from Möllen's take at Valkenswaard) -
At this time (the mid '60's) peregrine eyries grow scarce in eastern U.S.A.

from their writings that these hawks have been very much better understood and managed in the 19th century than in the middle ages. It is probable that the old falconers procured their passage and wild-caught hawks with such facility, having at the same time more scope for their use in the days when quarry was more abundant, and when there was more waste land than we have now, that they did not need to trouble themselves about eyases. We here quote a few lines from one of the best of the old writers, which may be taken as giving a fair account of the estimation in which eyases were generally held, and from which it is evident that the old falconers did not understand flying hawks at hack. Simon Latham, writing in 1633, says of eyases:-

"They will be very easily brought to familiaritie with the man, not in the house only, but also abroad, hooded or unhooded; nay, many of them will be more gentle and quiet when unhooded than when hooded, for if a man do but stirre or speake in their hearing, they will crie and bate as though they did desire to see the man. Likewise some of them being unhooded, when they see the man will cower and crie, shewing thereby their exceeding fondness, and fawning love towards him....."

"These kind of hawks be all (for the most part) taken out of the nest while verie young, even in the downe, from whence they are put into a close house, whereas they be alwaies fed and familiarly brought up by the man, untill they be able to flie, when as the summer approaching verie suddenly they are continued and brought up in the same, the weather being alwaies warm and temperate; thus they are still inured to familiaritie with man, not knowing from whence besides to fetch their relief or sustenance. When summer is ended they bee commonly put up into a house again, or else put in a warm place, for they cannot endure a cold wind to blow upon them..... But leaving to speak of these kind of scratching hawks that I never did love should come too near my fingers, and to return to the faire conditioned haggard faulcon....."

The author here describes with accuracy the condition of unhacked eyases, which no modern falconer would trouble himself to keep. Many of our falconers of this century have had eyases which have killed grouse, ducks, and other quarry in a style almost equalling that of passage hawks. Rooks have also been most successfully flown, and some herons on passage have been taken by eyases. No sport is to be had at game without hawks that wait on well. Moors, downs, open country where the hedges are low and weak, are best suited for game hawking. Pointers or setters may be used to find the game, or a hawk may be let go on coming to

the ground where game is known to lie, and suffered, if an experienced one, to "wait on" till game is flushed. However, the best plan with most hawks, young ones especially, is to use a dog, and to let the hawk go when the dog points, and to flush the birds as soon as the hawk is at her pitch. It is not by any means necessary that the hawk should be near the birds when they rise, provided that she is watching; she will come at once with a rush out of the air at great speed, and either cutting one down with the first stoop, or the bird will save itself by putting in, when every exertion must be made, especially if the hawk be young and inexperienced, to "serve" her as soon as possible by driving out the bird while she waits overhead. If this be successful she is nearly certain to kill it at the second flight. Perhaps falcons are best for grouse and tiercels for partridges.

Magpies afford much sport. Only tiercels should be used for hunting magpies. A field is necessary--at the very least 4 or 5 runners to beat the magpie out, and perhaps the presence of a horseman is an advantage. Of course in open flight a magpie would be almost immediately caught by a tiercel peregrine, and there would be no sport, but the magpie makes up for his want of power of wing by his cunning and shiftiness; and he is, moreover, never to be found except where he has shelter under his lee for security from a passing peregrine. Once in a hedge or tree he is perfectly safe from a wild falcon, but the case is otherwise when the falconer approaches with his trained tiercel, perhaps a cast of tiercels, waiting on in the air, with some active runners in his field. Then driven from hedge to hedge, from one kind of shelter to another, stooped at every instant when he shows himself ever so little away from cover by the watchful tiercels overhead, his egg-stealing days are brought to an end by a fatal stroke,--sometimes not before the field are pretty well exhausted with running and shouting. The magpie always manoeuvres toward some thick wood, from which it is the aim of the field to cut him off. At first hawks must be flown in easy country, but when they understand their work well they will kill magpies in every enclosed country,--with a smart active field a magpie may even be pushed through a small wood. Magpie hawking affords excellent exercise, not only for those which run to serve the hawks, but for the hawks also; they get a great deal of flying, and learn to hunt in company with men,--any number of people may be present. Blackbirds may be hunted with tiercels in the same way. Woodcocks afford capital sport where the country is tolerably open. It will generally be found that after the hawk has made one stoop at a woodcock, the cock will at first try to escape by taking the air, and will show a very fine flight. When beaten in the air it will try to get back to covert again, but when once a hawk has outflown a woodcock he is pretty sure to kill it. Hawks seem to pursue woodcocks with great keenness; something in the flight of a woodcock tempts

True in England in the 19th century. Not true in U.S.A. in the latter half of the 20th century. Somewhat expensive & time consuming to obtain in good condition, but not otherwise difficult from Alaska or Canada, even from Scandinavia

European Goshawks are available from Baltic & German & Holland Dutch sources since 1950.
American Goshawks are not common in the U.S.A., but fairly so in Canada. The American Gos ♀ will take Cottontails, pheasant, mallard, etc.
Coopers are common in the U.S.A., but uncommonly seen. A super hawk, like the European Sparrowhawk, but bigger & better.

See Bert, TREATISE OF HAWKS AND HAWKING
Harting, A PERFECT BOOKIE FOR KEEPING SPARHAWKS
LATHAM, THE FALCON'S LURE AND CURE
White, THE GOSHAWK
Mavrogordato, A HAWK FOR THE BUSH
Beebe & Webster, No AM. FALCONRY

them to exertion. The laziest and the most useless hawks-- hawks that will scarcely follow a slow pigeon-- will do their best to beat a woodcock and will very soon, if the sport be continued, be improved in their style of flying. Snipes may be killed by first class tiercels in favorable localities. Wild ducks and teal are only to be flown at when they can be found in small brooks and ponds at a distance from much water,--where the fowl can be suddenly flushed by dogs or men while the falcon is flying at her pitch overhead. For ducks, falcons should be used; tiercels will kill teal well.

The merlin is used for flying at larks, and there does not seem to be any other use to which this pretty little falcon can fairly be put. It is very active, but far from being, as some authors have stated, the swiftest of the hawks. It's flight is greatly inferior in speed and power to that of the peregrine. Perhaps it's diminutive size, causing it to be soon lost to view, and a limited acquaintance with the flight of the wild peregrine falcon, have led to the mistake.

The hobby is far swifter than the merlin, but it cannot be said to be as efficient in the field; it may be trained to wait on beautifully, but it will seldom take larks; it is very much given to the fault of "carrying".

→ The three great northern falcons are not easy to procure in proper condition for training. They are very difficult to break to the hood and to manage in the field. They are flown, like the peregrine, at rocks and herons, and in former days were used for kites and hares. Their style of flight is magnificent; they are considerably swifter than the peregrine, and are most deadly "footers". They seem, however, to lack somewhat of the spirit and dash of the peregrine.

For the short-winged hawks an open country is not required; indeed they may be flown in a wood. Goshawks are flown at hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges and wildfowl. Only very strong females are able to take hares; rabbits are an easy quarry for any female goshawk, and a little too strong for the male. A good female goshawk may kill from 10 to 15 rabbits in a day, or more. For pheasants the male is to be preferred, certainly for partridges; either sex will take ducks and teal, but the falconer must get close to them before they are flushed, or the goshawk will stand a poor chance of killing. Rabbit hawking may be accomplished by ferreting, and flying the hawks as the rabbits bolt, but care must be taken or the hawk will kill the ferret. Where rabbits sit out on grass or in turnip fields, a goshawk may be used with success, even in a wood when the holes are not too near. For various reasons it is impossible, or nearly so, to have goshawks in

England in the perfection to which they are brought in the East. In India, for instance, there is a far greater variety of game suited to them, and wild birds are much more approachable; moreover, there are advantages for training which we do not possess in England. Unmolested--and scarcely noticed except perhaps by others of his calling or tastes--the Eastern falconer carries his hawk by day and night in the crowded bazaars, till the bird becomes perfectly indifferent to men, horses, dogs, carriages, and, in short, becomes as tame as the domestic animals.

The management of sparrowhawks is much the same as that of goshawks, but they are far more delicate than the latter. They are flown in England at blackbirds, thrushes, and other small birds; good ones will take partridges well till the birds get too wild and strong with the advancing season. In the East large numbers of quail are taken with sparrowhawks.

It is of course important that hawks from which work in the field is expected should be kept in the highest health, and they must be carefully fed; no bad or tainted meat on any account be given them, at any rate to hawks of the species now used in England. Peregrines and the great northern falcons are best kept on beefsteak, with frequent change in the form of fresh-killed pigeons and other birds. The smaller falcons, the merlin and the hobby, require a great number of small birds to keep them in good health for any length of time. Goshawks should be fed like peregrines, but rats and rabbits are very good as a change for them. The sparrowhawk, like the small falcons, requires small birds. All hawks require castings frequently. It is true that all hawks will exist, and often appear to thrive, on good food without castings, but the seeds of probable injury to their health are being sown all the time that they are so kept. If there is difficulty in procuring birds, and it is more convenient to feed the hawks in beefsteak they should frequently get heads and necks and wings of game and poultry. In addition to the castings which they swallow, tearing these is good exercise for them, and biting the bones prevents the beak from over-growing. Most hawks, especially peregrines, require baths. The end of a cask, sawn off to give a depth of about 6 inches, makes a good bath. Peregrines which are used for waiting on require a bath at least twice a week. If this be neglected, they will not be long in going off in search of water in which to bathe, however hungry they may be.

The most agreeable and the best way, where practicable, of keeping hawks is to have them on blocks on the lawn. Each block should stand in a circular bed of sand--about 8 feet in diameter; this will be found very convenient for keeping them clean. Goshawks are generally placed on bow perches, which ought not to be more than 8 or 9 inches high at the highest part of the arc. It will be several months

before passage or wild-caught falcons can be kept out of doors; they must be fastened to a perch in a darkened room, hooded, but by degrees as they get thoroughly tame they may be brought to sit on the lawn. In England (especially in the south) peregrines, the great northern falcons, and goshawks may be kept out of doors all day and night in a sheltered situation. In very wild, boisterous weather, or in snow or in sharp frost, it will be advisable to move them to the shelter of a shed, the floor of which should be laid with sand to a depth of three or four inches. Merlins and hobbies are too tender to be kept much out of doors. An eastern aspect is to be preferred,--all birds enjoy the morning sun, and it is very beneficial to them. The more hawks confined to blocks out of doors see of persons, dogs, horses, etc., moving about the better, but of course only when there is no danger of their being frightened or molested, or of food being given them by strangers.

* * * * *

The larger hawks may be kept in health and working order for several years--15 or 20--barring accidents. The writer has known peregrines, shaheens, and goshawks to reach ages between 15 and 20 years. Goshawks, however, never fly well after 4 or 5 seasons, when they will no longer take difficult quarry; they may be used at rabbits as long as they live. Shaheens may be seen in the East at an advanced age, killing wild-fowl beautifully. The shaheen is a falcon of the peregrine type, which does not travel, like the peregrine, all over the world. It appears that jerfalcones also may be worked to a good age. Old Simon Lathan tells us of these birds,--"I myself have known one of them an excellent hearnor, and to continue her goodnesse very near twentie yeeres, or full out that time."

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The work just quoted is "Falconry in the British Isles" by Salvin and Brodrick. A work to which we are very largely indebted for information regarding the past history of falconry and its practice in foreign countries is Schlegel's "Traité de Fauconnerie". This magnificent book, in the words of a very able writer of the "Quarterly Review" for July 1875, "is a worthy monument of the noble art it describes; the extent and minuteness of the learned author's antiquarian resources are only equalled by his practical knowledge of the details of modern usage, and the result is such as may be expected from such a combination." It contains a very large list of works on falconry in languages of all the principal countries of the Old World. Other modern books are "Practical Falconry" by the Rev. G. Freeman; an excellent little book, "Falconry, Its Claims, History, and Practice", by Freeman and Salvin; "Observations on Hawking" by Sir V.

S. Sebright, Bart.; and a pamphlet entitled "Notes on the Falconidae used in India in Falconry" by Leut. Col. Delmé Radcliffe. Perhaps the most useful of the old works are "The booke of Faulconrie or Hawking" by George Turberville, 1575, and "The Faulcon's Lure and Cure", by Simon Latham, 1633.

(E. D. R.)

BERT'S TREATISE OF HAWKS AND HAWKING

For the First Time Reprinted from the Original of 1619

THE SECOND TREATISE

Wherein the Austringer is taught to reclaim
his Hawke from any ill-condition.

CHAP. 1.

How to make a Hawk hood well, that will not abide the sight of the hood, but bite at it, and with her feet steike at thy hand and hood, bait, shreik, hang by the heels, and will not stand upon the fist; and this shall be done within fortie eight hours, with less than forty baits.

The greatest motive that set my thoughts a-work to fınd out a secret, whereby a hawke should be brought to like of that which she did most detestably hate, was that in my hearing, it hath been often and many tomes said, by many Gentlemen, of which, some would say they would give forty shillings, some would give five pounds, and some other would give ten pounds that their hawk would hood well.

Many experiments I tryed, wherewith I could could have hooded suchaa hawk well, which I will not publish, because they brought as much ill to the hawk in some other kind, as the well-hooding should profit them. At length I thought of feeding a hawk through the hood, cutting the hole for her beak very wide, it is but the marring of a hood. I would have the hole so wide, as when I did hold it by the tassell, she should very easily (when it was laid upon the meat) feed through it. It would continue feeding her so three or four days, never offering in all that time to put it on. But now that shee was grown familiar with the hood, all fear thereof forgotten, which she would show by her bold feeding therein, and that she should make no show of disliking my putting it over the meat, and my takong it back.

When I found her thus securely feeding, and her head in the hood, I would then gently and lightly raise my right hand, a very small motion will serve, and so leave the hood upon her head; Take heed you give her no dislike by the sudden putting it on, and by the too high raising your hand in this your beginning with her; & have as great care that she be thoroughly emboldened with the hood, before you offer to put it on: with thos practice, putting on her hood & pulling it off, oftentimes in her feeding, you shall effect her taking the hood to your desire; provided always your practice be with patience and liesure: for if you shall pop it on suddenly, and with haste, you may thereby put her in mind that thereby she took her first offence: You cannot wrong her by any other means; remember also to leave her with the hood upon her head when she is feeding.

This I did privately deliver to some of my friends, by word of mouth, above twenty yours since, and some did carefully follow my directions, and did not fail, but brought their hawks to such perfection, as when she was most discontented, with a stump of a

Treatise on Hawking, II; 1(continued)

partridge wing he would readily hood her.

Others, whose patience could not endure the time whilst they were throughly emboldened with the hood, would ~~would~~ feed securely and gently in it, would be offering to put it on; and then what t through her fear, and hes hasty carrying his hand, which increased her fear, brought her to that pass, that she would not feed any more through the hood, but with such a cautill fear as that she would not be hooded, but was then as ill as ever she was, and so much worse, because he had now bobbed her woth thos trick, whereby she might have been taught.

Swollen big with desire to effect thjs by some more ready & easy means, which might more speedily be done, and truly performed. I had an imagination of this course, which here I will deliver, by which means I brought five hawks and tarsels to as good perfection as I could desire in the time of keeping my house and chamber, being at that time very weak, and all of them were as much disordered as hawks could be, and I delivered them as gently hooding as could be desired. After they came unto me, and that I had beatowed them upon the fist of one of my people, I kept them upon the fist, that day they came unto me, and that night they were truly watched, after the former manner of watching my hawks, both man and hawk to walk, or at least the hawk to walk. So soon as it was fair and light, I did male them up in a handkercher, (I pray you understand thus much, that it is not good she should be fed before she be maled) making it very close about tne shoulders and body: O would not male up the tops of her flying feathers, lest I should thereby mar the web of the feather; her legs they were laid along under her train, but to save her train grom breaking any feather, because her legs and it must be tied together, I pleat a large handkercher six times double, and lay that upon her legs under her train, by which means, by binding her up, you cannot bruise or crack a feather. there is nothing but all safety in this course.

My hawk thus maled up, I lay her upon a cushion, and carry her up and down under my arm; she is now fast she cannot rebell, I offer the hood, wherent although she strike, and strive to stirr, she cannot: so soon as she is quiet, holding the hood by the tassel, I gently put it on; she cannot forbid it: thus I follow her hooding and unhooding; I lay her upon a table, I walk by her, I put it on, and pull it off very often; and if I shall be made acquainted with any thing that she cannot endure, I will then present her with that: Say she will not abide the fire, or not the blowing or stirring thereof; I walk up and down before the fire, which she should hear blown, and see it stirred and rattled together, she cannot bate nor hurt herself; and when she shall patiently lie still, and find that it doth not hurt her, she will be the less afraid thereof, & in all this time I lose nothing about my other practice: It may be she is coy and fearful of the dogs, I lay ^{her} upon the ground with her cushion, where she shall for that time have familiarity enough with them: lying so, walking by her, I ply her with the hood, and so I continue until night: When night cometh I unmale her; I have had a hawk thus maled, that in a winters day she hath not made a mute; admit she doth mute, it is great odds she shall, she fouleth none but a few or her small feathers about her teweil, which are presently washed with a sponge without any hurt.

Treatise on Hawking, II, 1(continued)

When she is now unmaled, and sitteth upon my fist, she will take the hood by candle-light, as well as she did when she was maled, which it may be she would do before she came unto me, for many hawks will hood by candle-light that will not abide the sight of it in the day.

But for your better instruction, it must be with holding it gently to her beak, which she must be as willing to put into the hood, as you are to put it on. I pray you let your own reason guide you thus far; hastiness to hood her, when she would not be hooded, brought her to this imperfection; therefore keep you as far from that as may be, and in this practice to do it with as much leisure as may be. It is not to be believed how the least hasty motion will put her in mind of what she hath formerly met with. I watched her this night with the often using the hood, and whether I did sit still or walk, I would be sure she should not be idle; believe it, all this night she will take the hood as well as you can desire, but the question is for the morning: Therefore I would be without fail walking abroad in the morning before day, and then and there follow my practice, when it may be I shall not find him contrary my desire: As I feed often in the night, so now I fail not, lest hunger should make him stir, if he be not coy of the hood, eat or a little before the sun riseth, if they be carefully handled they are forever made well hooding. I never had any but one tarsel, but with the night and day before, were made very gentle to the hood, only that one tarsel I was driven to male up again the second day; I must let none of them all have their full rest that night; but when they are thus made, they must be allowed, for fear they fall again: Be sure to be abroad early in the morning, following her with the hood; I hope this is sensibly to be effected by any man; But if my hawk turn her head from the hood, I patiently attend her patience, holding my hood to her head, and with turning my hand set her right and fit to take it; but if she will be wild or angry, she cannot understand me.

He that will use violence with a horse already distempered, and with spur or chein add fury to fury, may perhaps at that time be deceived of his expectation: So, he that shall deal with a man in the time of his impatience, may peradventure at that time want of a reasonable hearing; but give the man time until that humor be spent, and so thy horse, and hawl, and they will all mildly attend thee.

If your hawk be distempered, and you know no reason why, use her not otherwise but with a loving respect, and as soon as may be make a peaceable love and reconciliation between you; there is no indifferent hooding to be looked for by this manner of using her, for she must do it well in the highest degree. Hereof I conclude, and so I proceed to the recovery of all other ill conditions. And first for a hawk that will royle and house.

For the First Time Reprinted from the Original of 1619

THE SECOND TREATISE

Wherein the Austringer is taught to reclaim
his hawk from any ill-condition.

CHAP. lll.

How to stay that hawk that having killed a partridge,
will very unwillingly suffer her keeper to come unto
her, but will carry it.

He was an unkind kēeper, and handled his hawk very ill, so to get her hatred, from whom but through love he could not hope to receive any good; otherwise he was very unskilfull, to fly his hawk so wild and so ill manned; for one of these must be the cause, then by working the contrary in her, she is faultless and will fly the better: If she will come well, then it is not merely out of dislike of her keeper; and so much the sooner brought to good perfection: But it may be partly so, and partly wildness and ramishness, and there may be a third dislike, which stronglier possesses her than any of the other, which presently shall be delivered unto you. Before a hawk be truly manned and made gentle, she will never learn good, or leave bad conditions; for so long as she is wild, she is altogether angry, frowaed, unruly, and disorderly, therefore be sure to use such patience and gentleness, as that she may understand thee: then put her in cranes, and set her upon some mans fist; have a dead dove or some other fowl, it matters not although you stand about twenty or thirty paces from her, giving your voice as though you would call her, throw the fowl as far from you as you can, which when she hath in her foot and doth offer to carry, which the cranes forbid, then know, that it is not wildness or ramishness, for before this with carriage in company thou hadst made her gentle, neither can it be that she feareth thee, for thou hast labored before this to a better purpose; if you have not, I have set down my directions in vain: If then you have so carefully manned her, as that she neither fears you, nor is in fear of any man else; yet it is fear that causeth this, not fearing thee, but she feareth the quarry shall be taken from her by thee, and she would be glad to give herself a better reward thereupon than you will allow of, and the small rewards you have given her, when you have taken her from the quarry hath bred this fault; but this fault showeth the hawk hath mettle and spirit enough. Well now that she is upon the catch, and so long as she stands still, fearing she know not what, stand you still, not offering to go nearer than you are, until she fall to be busily pluming, holding the cranes fast, and continually giving her your voice: When she falls to plume, walk gently to her, still giving her your voice; and whereas her fear was the quarry should be taken from her, let her find altogether the contrary, let her enjoy it and take this course, whereby you shall soon win her favor, that at any other time she will not only give you leave, but lovingly expect your coming to her, have in readiness her supper or breakfast, or at any or every time of the day such meat as is warm and good, (her taste is very good, although it cannot compare with her sight) feed her therewith by little bits out of your hand. If she look at you for more, forbearing to give any more until she fall again to plume, then give her your voice, and feed her again. If

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you will do thus, you shall find her look as earnestly at your hand for reward, as a hungry spaniel will liik for crust, and she will be so pleased with your voice, as when she hath a partridge in her foot, she will diligently attend and stay your coming, when I think hereby you are well taught how to use her: And now for this fault I may conclude, and inquire what other fault may disgrace a hawk: She will carry it to a tree.

CHAP. IV.

To reclaim a Hawk that will carry a Partridge into a Tree.

It is so lately set down how to stay a hawk, and make her lovingly expect your coming unto her, as it is fresh in the memory. Your hawk being brought to that pass, this fault will soon be left, I have approved it: So soon as your hawk is gone into the tree, get all the company to go under her, using as fearful noise as they can, showing hats and gloves, which will soon make her remove, but it may be to another tree, follow her again with the like noise, there is no doubt but it will remove her, if not, they must use some more violent means, as striking the tree with sticks, or throwing cudgels up, she may peradventure remove twice or thrice before she come to the ground, but so soom as she is come to the ground, whereof you shall not have so great cause of joy, but she will joy more to hear your loving voice, which I would then have you freely and familiarly give, when she will soon understand she shall enjoy what she hath with sweet content and quiet.

