

Book of the hunting of the birds
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[Preliminary Note: digital edition from the one of Jose Gutiérrez of the Fertile valley (Madrid, M. Tello, 1879. Venatoria library, collated T. III) and with the version of Jose Fradejas Lebrero (New Madrid, Castalia, Col. Odres, 1969), whose criteria we followed in the majority of the cases. We recommended the preliminary study of this edition for the correct critical valuation of the work.]

CRISTUS ADSIT NOBIS GRATIA. In the name of the Father and the Son and the Spirit Santo. Amen. He says and amonéstanos the Apostle who all the things that there are to do we make them in the name of the Gentleman, because all good and finished gift of Him comes, and without Him cannot be made thing some. And therefore, calling its aid and grace, I will begin a small work for exercise of the men, to separate them from the leisure and bad thoughts and so that they can have, between its angers and cares, some pleasure and recreation without sin; which builds will be a small writing, that will deal with the HUNTING OF the BIRDS and THEIR PLUMAGES, AILMENTS and TREATMENT.

Prologue

To the very honest Father and Gentleman Don Gonzalo de Mena, by the grace of God Bishop of the very noble city of Towns. But Lopez de Ayala, your humble relative and servant entrusts itself to the your favor. Sir, says to the philosopher Aristotle in the eighth book of the Ethical ones, in the Moral Philosophy, that to the true friends, of good and honest friendship, does not separate the distance of places; that he means that to be separated the remote true friends one of another one and by luenga earth, the true and honest friendship is not destroyed among them, before she is hard and it signs in his value. And Sir, kills great time that I was and I am remote of your presence and Vista by long earth space, however always your the good and true and honest friendship had always in me all its value. And Sir, as in the taken care of complaints and it is great consolation to the patient to have memory of its friends, consequently, Sir, in the my great affliction or complaint who I took from some time here in the prison do I am, had by consolation to decide to me your true friendship. Because, according to it says San Isidoro, when the man is in good state and insurance, the true friendship does the things sweeter than are. And if the friend is in tribulation, the good and true friendship puts in the adverse and sad things, consolation and great lightening. Because with the consolation of the friend it sostiénesse the heart of the afflicted one, and cannot fall. And as by often I received joy and consolation of vos in the hunting of the birds, in which I always had by teacher and Gentleman to you; and inasmuch as, Sir, in this art and science of the hunting of the birds I heard and I saw many doubts, thus in reasoning on the plumages and conditions and natures of the birds; like in domesticating them and ordering them to take the prey that also must and, to cure them when they suffer and they are hurt. Of this I saw some writings that reasoned on it, but did not agree with others; also I saw many hunters talk on this, and each one had its opinion, and by this I decided

to work, not to be idle, in thus putting in this small book everything what I found certain, by books like by the opinions of the hunters, according to the experience that, of this fact of hunting, I proved and I saw. Fact this small book, I decided enviároslo, because you are my masterful Gentleman and, so that vos you see it and you amend and you add and you diminish what to your favor pluguiere. Because that opinion that vos you want and you determine, that acceptance. And in this book I will take east order: firstly I will show which was the reason that moved to the men to the hunting of the birds; and later I will put certain chapters of everything what I learned and I saw and I heard in this art, that the plumages, like natures and conditions of the birds; and later the practice of the neblí hawk, because he is noblest and gentile of all; also, later, I will put the diseases and their signals; and you cure and remedies for them. Our Mr. God, when he raised the world and he made the man, all the animals, by Him bred, made and put to be to the service of the man, and therefore he said to David Prophet in the Psalmos, praising to God by indicated thanks and Mercedes that he made the man: "all the works, Sir, by you done you subjugated to the service of the man, birds of the sky", etc. And because the services that the man has to take from the things, must be honest and with reason, they decided, always, all the wise people, who the men must excuse themselves to be idle much, because it is cause and he attributes to sin; because not taking care the man in some good and honest things, nácenle, consequently, thoughts in the heart, of which it is born sadness and mortificación; from such sadness it comes scandal and hopelessness that is root of all perdición. And also as well as the leisure, according to saying habemos, brought these damages and the evils to the soul, thus brings great damage to the body; that when the man is idle, without making exercise and working with the body and changing of airs, fatíganse humors and to the body, consequently, increase ailments and diseases to him. And to excuse these damages, that come to the soul and the body being the idle men, they tried those who were to raise children of the kings and the princes and great gentlemen, to have them, yet its power, kept to be idle, and who worked and made exercise by their people and bodies in some good and honest things, whereupon they took to please without sin, using and taking advantage of the things that God raised and did for service of the man, according to saying is. And between the many ways that looked for and found for this, they saw, also, that it was well that the gentlemen and princes walked, some hours of the day, in the morning and the afternoons, by the fields, and they changed of air and they made with its bodies exercise. And, since thus they walked by the fields, it was necessary that there were connoisseurs in such art, that they knew to capture brave birds, and they domesticated them and they tamed, and gas and relatives did ami of the man; and later, with the such birds they took the other birds that walked brave and aloof in the air. And which the such teachers, to do this, were very subtle and very expert of their art, since is enough subtility and wonder that by art and wisdom of the man, a bird takes to others to which by its nature never hunted, nor in the way that is made it catch. Thus we see that by art and wisdom of the man, a hawk tagarote, takes one grulla that is very great and ugly bird; also he demolishes the swan and avutarda and the stork and the brave goose, and he embarrasses them in such way that galgo unites of them and it contains them until the hunter arrives and he gathers them. He has, also, other goods in the hunting of the birds; a virtue that calls the philosopher in the fourth book of the Ethical ones, magnificencia that it means to greatness or facts of great gentlemen; because noble thing is, and greatness to a gentleman, to have hawks and you embarrass

and birds of hunting in its house; because having them as it must, they seem very well in the houses of the great gentlemen and the same in the field in front of them, when they ride and they are going to see such hunting. For that reason they tried to have the such hunting of birds. And, since of her it is the matter of the present book, I will put here the index of the chapters by which they will be able to know that from this art will take to please, some beneficial things for its aid.

Chapter I. - Of the birds that are called of plundering, as well as you embarrass, hawks and sparrowhawks, esmerejones and lanners.

Chapter II. - Of the plumages of the hawks, and firstly of the neblí hawk.

Chapter III. - Of the baharí hawk and tagarote.

Chapter IV. - Of the hawk gerifalte.

Chapter V. - Of the hawk sacre.

Chapter VI. - Of the borní hawk.

Chapter VII. - Of the hawk alfaneque.

Chapter VIII. - How the neblí hawk is due to govern and to govern and certain rules of practices for it.

Chapter IX. - How the hawk of the louse is due to clean.

Chapter X. - How the hawk of the common water is due to bleed that she is not vidriada.

Chapter XI. - How the hawk of the vidriada water is due to bleed.

Chapter XII. - Of the purge common to bleed of the body the hawk.

Chapter XIII. - Of the tuberculoso hawk.

Chapter XIV. - Of the hawk that is frightened.

Chapter XV. - Of the hawk that has güérmeces.

Chapter XVI. - Of the hawk to which him remanece papo.

Chapter XVII. - Of the hawk that papo has and wind guts full.

Chapter XVIII. - Of the hawk that it has plumadas old.

Chapter XIX. - Of the hawk that has inflammation in the crop.

Chapter XX. - Of the hawk that has lombrices.

Chapter XXI. - Of the hawk that has filandras or filomeras.

Chapter XXII. - Of the hawk that has stone.

Chapter XXIII. - Of the ulcer that becomes in the sore of the hawk.

Chapter XXIV. - Of comezón that has the hawk in the quills, thus one eats them and one takes them.

Chapter XXV. - Of the hawk to which the nail falls to him.

Chapter XXVI. - Of the hawk that has reuma in the feet.

Chapter XXVII. - With the hawk that has inflations the feet or they burn to him.

Chapter XXVIII. - Of the hawk that him bankruptcy the leg.

Chapter XXIX. - Of the hawk that him bankruptcy the wing.

Chapter XXX. - Of the hawk that him bankruptcy the eye.

Chapter XXXI. - Of the hawk that has swelling between the leather and the meat.

Chapter XXXII. - Of the hawk that papo gives back and has and guts you cold.

Chapter XXXIII. - Of the hawks that are hurt of birds.

Chapter XXXIV. - Of the wound of the hawk, thus oquilled like closed.

Chapter XXXV. - Of the fall or abatidura of the hawk in which it hurts itself.

Chapter XXXVI. - Of the hawk that has the guts outside.

Chapter XXXVII. - Of the hawk that has the twisted jaws.

Chapter XXXVIII. - How you must do the dumb one to your hawk.
Chapter XXXIX. - Of some hawks that do not want to change and how you will do so that your hawk changes very quickly.
Chapter XL. - How you will do after your hawk changes.
Chapter XLI. - Of you embarrass them.
Chapter XLII. - Of the sparrowhawks.
Capítulo XLIII. - Of esmerejones.
Chapter XLIV. - Of the lanners.
Chapter XLV. - Of the passage of the birds.
Chapter XLVI. - Of how the broken quills are due to ingest.
Chapter XLVII. - Of which things and medicines it must walk warned the hunter and to bring with himself for his birds.

Chapter I

Of the birds that are called of plundering, as well as you embarrass, hawks and sparrowhawks, esmerejones and lanners
Of every day they saw the men how, naturally, birds take to others and they are fattened and they fed on them, and the such birds are called of plundering: as well as they are eagles, you embarrass, hawks, sparrowhawks, esmerejones, lanners and others. And these these birds, except for the eagle, never eat another meat if it will not be of birds that they by himself take and hunt; but the eagle when it cannot take or hunt some bird of which it is used to taking or hunting, it returns to take hare, or rabbit, or small lamb, and it even comes to the died dog, by the great gluttony that in her there is. And it has, also, other birds that some times fatten themselves of the birds that take, but commonly his viandas is carnizas of died beasts, as well as they are the savage crows, that often take alive birds, but its natural hunting is carniza of dead beasts and of that they have his maintenance. Also there are other birds that count themselves between rapaces and take and hunt alive birds, and also take and they are fattened of mice and such things that grow up in the Earth; and among them they are atahormas and budalones and eaglets. In all the birds of prey the females are greater than the males. And there are other birds that its maintenance only is of carnizas, and do not take alive birds, as well as vultures, African vultures, quebrantahuesos. There are other birds that its maintenance is of carnizas, worms of the Earth and fruits, as well as are cornejas, picazas, and others. Also there are other birds that its maintenance is of simientes, as well as avutardas, grullas, perdices, doves, tórtolas, birds. And also there are other birds that its maintenance is of fish, as well as fishing eagle and gannets and other birds of sea. And there are other birds that walk shore of waters and its maintenance is slight fish and worms of which they grow up outside in the water and, in the grass; they are ánades, swans, brave geese and others. Therefore, there are of many ways and diversities and different feedings, but of all the cleanest birds they are those than they are fed and only they maintained of alive birds, and whenever they are wanted to fatten take alive bird, and since they have been fattened of her do not take care of of which it is and although to the other day they find it, they do not worry but to look for and to hunt another bird alive his to eat. And these are you embarrass and hawks, sparrowhawks, esmerejones, lanners. Such birds as these decided to which this art found, to take them, to tame them and to make them well-known to the man, and to take with them the other brave birds, and to not only take with them to those birds and prey in

that way that the nature grants to them; but with the work and subtilty of the hunter, tómanse other birds and prey, and by more strange forms than used to take them. As well as the balcony takes the high heron in clouds, lost from Vista or takes grulla going high by the air, and thus other birds, in very strange way; what they never took if were not by the masters and subtilty of the hunter. Therefore the gentlemen and those that took to please in such hunting looked for masterful and wise men and of good touch, and great patience to order, and to keep, and to hunt with the such birds. Then although the gentlemen and those to those who this such hunting pluguiese, will have great pleasure in having such birds, and receiving them, and to be able to have them, faltábales to know how to prevail them. And if they had them, like saying habemos, and they knew how them to govern and to feed, faltábales to know how them to cure and to medicinar when they suffer and they are wounded. By this he said Don Juan, son of the Infant Don Manuel and Mr. of Villena, that was very great gentleman, and was very very ingenious hunter and in this science of the birds, that great difference had to want to hunt and to be masterful of hunting, to the knowledge to govern and to make the birds; and also that was great difference to know how to educate a bird, to knowing how to cure it and to be good falconer, that he means good doctor for them, and good surgeon. Let us consider these three things: firstly to want to hunt and to have great will of it; the second, knowledge to do and to order that they take so strange birds and by so fallen into disuse way as we have said; third, when its bird suffered or was wound, to know how to cure it. And because all these three things are necessary to the good hunter, they spoke of it, of different ways, those that were pleased in this hunting, and made some books, each one according to understood and reached its experience. And as I said in the beginning, because there were diverse opinions between the hunters, I determined to reunite in this book everything what I very saw to great gentlemen and hunters who certain had found, and púselo, putting under the amendment of which they understood more what I heard to great gentlemen and hunters in many parts. And also what some of them said that I did not saw. Firstly in France: to the Duke of Burgundy and Count de Flandes and of Artois and to Count de Tancarville, and in Aragón: to the Vizconde de Illa, and Don Pedro Jordán de Urríes, greater butler of King de Aragón; and to Don Pedro Fernandez de Híjar, rich-man. And in Castile: what Don Juan said, son of the Infant Don Manuel, Mr. of Villena; and Don Gonzalo de Mena, bishop of Towns; and Don Enrique Enríquez, and Don Juan Alfonso de Guzmán, and Remir Lorenzo, commander of Calatrava; and Garci Alfonso of the Fertile valley, Horseman of Toledo; and Juan Martinez de Villazan, greater bailiff of the King, and Don Ferrán Go'mez de Albornoz, commander of Montalbán, and what two halconeros, the one of King Don Fernando of Portugal, that are called But Menino, and the other Juan said Fernandez Burriello, halconero of King Don Pedro; because all these knew and know much in this art, and made many cures of birds that very certain and are very proven. Soon, firstly I will say of the plumages of the hawks and how many classes of plumages it has in them; also where they raise and they are born, and what aspect and quills must have; and later I will say how they are due to cure when they suffer or they are hurt of grullas, or of herons or in any other way. I will extend more actually of the neblí hawk and in its government, because, truely, this one is noblest and better of all the birds of hunting, and that good care had with the neblí, in all the other birds could be good careful.

Chapter II

Of the plumages of the hawks and firstly of the neblí hawk

Hawks, between hunters, commonly, are called six plumages, or six lineages of them, who are that is to say: neblís, baharís, gerifaltes, sacres, bornís, alfanèques. Of tagarotes they do not make mention separate because it is considered them like baharís, although in the plumage there is difference between the Sardinian baharí, or Majorcan, or of Romaña, with the baharí tagarote; nevertheless, in all the conditions they are of a nature, according to more cumplidamente I will say ahead in the chapter that speaks of the baharí hawk.

And you must know that in all territories of Christians, save in Spain, these six plumages by their names are called, because to gerifalte they call thus by his name, gerifalte, but nonhawk, and to sacre they say sacre; and to the borní and alfanèque llámanlos laneros.

And to all these they do not call hawks, before say that they are villains, as well as who say bastard or fornecinos hawks. To the neblí and the baharí they only call gentile hawks, because they have the great hands and the thin fingers, and in his figures are gentile, since they have the firmest and smaller heads, and the wings in the ends more good removed, and the shortest tails, and esbeltos in the warned and braver backs and more, and of greater effort; and in his habemos foods they are more delicate than the other that saying.

And they want to be fed on better viandas, and to be brought always very well in the hand, by the great pride that they have, and do not calm much in the perch and they are of very great heart.

Gerifaltes, and sacres, and bornís, and alfanèques are of other figures and complexión in the bodies, and the longest tails, and the great heads, and the heaviest hands, and the shortest and heavier fingers, and suffer better although they give to more tufas viandas them. Whatever it is the plumage of the bird, if they give good viandas him and well is always brought, you will find it in his to fly and to hunt, and in being healthier; but hawks it has support in his coarser feeding viandas than others, because if you will give vianda whereupon the borní and sacre they sustain, to the neblí, just a short time you would use as him, since by his nature he is so delicate, that soon it would be loaded of ailments and would be lost.

And the hawks neblís in all the earth are called gentile, that it means hijosdalgo, and in Castile and Portugal they are called neblís, but in the beginning they were called nebis and with time corrompióse this word and llámanlos neblís. And in Aragón and Catalonia llámanlos travelling, by comparison of travelling and the romeros ones that walk by all the travelling earth and everywhere, that thus are the gentile hawks, or neblís or, that everybody walks and crosses with his to fly, starting off of the Earth where they were born.

But in France, and Germany, and Italy neblís calls travelling hawks to hawks that some times is and captures; they have the as long scissors already as the greater knives, and exceeding them, which commonly does not have the hawks; and when such travelling hawks are captured, precíanlos much because they leave very good. You must know that the hawks neblís grow up and are born in Germany of the North, in a region that is called Sweden; also in Norway and Prusia.

There they buy the merchants and they bring them to the regions of Germany, when they come to Flandes, and traénlos to Witches, and of they take them here to earth all: to Paris, to Britain, and Hainaut and England; and they bring some to Spain, for the kings and gentlemen who entrust the merchants when they go there to Witches. And these hawks thus brought by the merchants are very dangerous to acquire, because they come loaded from water, and bad humors, because of the bad food of viandas that they gave them.

Not to make disquilldio and exquillses with them great, usually they give ewe and cow meat them; but

generally, the pluses give dogs them, and they even say that the meat lighter than finds for them is the one of dog; but these hawks thus fed are in great danger, because when takes the gentlemen and hunters who buy them, and they return them to good viandas, die many; , of lombrices or worms and vidriada water, and others, tuberculosos. This hapquills because to good vianda that later they eat, muévenseles bad humors that they had acquired with bad viandas and they come to solve to it them in mortal ailments. The such hawks, that saying habemos, are hard to even educate, inasmuch as they are captured closely together of where they grew up and they were born, and some of them in the nests, and they do not know much to hunt, because very just a short time they were fattened by himself; but those that are saved and domesticate, leave very good and very safe. Also neblís that grow up in the County of Saboya, in the mountains are hawks that limit the this County of Saboya with the Earth of the Mr. of Milan; usually they take them in the nests, by this they do not leave so good, and when the merchants have them for sale, between the other hawks, soon they will be known because, as soon as the place is illuminated so that the buyer sees the hawks in its perches, soon, the hawks taken from the nests, shout and scream, espelúzanse and they raise the wings and they exhibit and they show its small effort. Tómanse many brave hawks neblís in many parts of the world, and in many kingdoms, and come from the Earth and lines up where they grow up and they are born, with the passage of the birds: siones, doves and other birds of passage. These hawks, thus come, usually capture themselves very young, in the months of September, October, November and December; those that are captured in ahead until February beginning, they are more adult to domesticate them, and call in France to these delayed hawks, hawks of rapela, and leave very good, because they already know to hunt very well, and bring all the plumage deslanado by waters, since they have slept long time outside the nest. They bring the tail everything cleared in the end of the quills, of being based that they do on her when they take the prey and they are fattened in the field; estímanlos much the hunters, because in such hawks as these are no another work but to tranquilize them and to make them señoleros, that whatever when hunting, they know it already. To the hawks first that we said, taken so young, llámanlos ones in France imprisoned hawks on the country, and in Castile, to all the hawks taken thus - from any plumage that are llámanlos zahareños or Arabic hawks. As far as Castile, best neblís than is captured are those of the rocinas, and in land of Seville; and also those are very good in Portugal that are taken in the field of Santarem. All these hawks leave very good, because they are apresan very far from the Earth where they are born, since, according to all they think, they come from Norway and Prusia and Sweden and the border of Germany of the North, where they grew up and they were born, and came with the passage of the birds, because in Spain nobody exists that has found nest of neblí hawk. They are very good, also, these hawks captured in the rocinas and near the salt marshes, inasmuch as they are fattened, newspaper, of birds of shore like abocastas and ánades and garzotas and others ralcas that is good, but that - in addition the neblí hawk, by its nature, must hunt them. In Castile other hawks apprehend themselves neblís, in the pine groves of Olmedo and neighboring places, but these do not leave so certain nor as safe as those that we say that they are taken in the rocinas, because these hawks taken in the pine groves are the more boisterous, since doves and cornejas and siones always fatten themselves in, that is raleas dangerous: the one, because there are many, and other, because the hawk goes away very far, losing itself with the prey, and if it reaches it, it cébase, and loses the

hunter in a moment. In many kingdoms and regions brave hawks apresan themselves neblís and those of a region leave better than those the others. But so noble it is the neblí hawk, and of so good effort, that if with him you will work, always he will do it well, considering that the good plumage, the being captured in good region and good weather, having good hunter, of great patience, and good viandas, favors much to the neblí, and the opposite is no doubt that damages it. You must know that the hawk not very often hapquills to the man who can choose it, because there are in this earth no so many, and when one finds taking which finds; but if it will hapquill that it you have to choose, when you go to the places in which the merchants have them to sell, or if the rederos that apresan them had two or three of them, it is precise to know its plumages so that you choose the best thing. Neblís are hawks that have the abundant target albísimo and, and the others like gray; hawks of dames are called in France, that it means, hawks of owners; and they are very beautiful, very tame to educate and of very good will. They have the very good plumage not so and brozno as the other plumages and they have the longest tails and even they leave good garceros. To these hawks, in Castile, they call the halconeros and hunters, doncellas; and in France blanchantes. Neblís are other hawks, whose plumage is blond and the heavy tip; they are of great bodies and they leave very good arrogant and garceros. Other hawks have their brown plumage and the painted head and the trimmed tip of yellow and are corpulentos hawks, of good complexión and very emplumados; llámanlos in Castile crowned, and if you will find it, work with him, does not hurt the time to you that with him you will work hard. Other hawks neblís has, that in their plumage has a slight dot, thin, wide and yellowish. To these they call in Castile zorzaleños, that they mean hawks painted like zorzales, and they are slight, very boisterous hawks and go generally much to the prey and the doves; they are of little calmness. To such, cárgalos of bells until they are calmed, because of these usually they leave good arrogant. Other hawks it has with the blackish plumage; roqueces are called and are hard to educate, but they finish being put under and they leave very good arrogant and garceros and grueros: guárdate to irritate them, because easily they get angry. After by the plumage, according to there am saying, you will have observed your hawk, you will watch the proportions to him this way: that it has the unloaded backs and good chest, and of much meat in the body and cujas; zanco heavy and short, the great hands and the thin and long fingers, the oquilled windows affluent, that have few quills that leave to him over the hombrillos of each part, because few hawks have them; that he is well emplumado in the tail; that it has great estropajo of quill and the quill lasts and the more brave and the more aloof was in the beginning, so much the more confidence ten in him. Also torzuelo neblí, if you find it of good plumage, works with him, because they leave very good arrogant. They are very good company torzuelo neblí and torzuelo borni, because the neblí torzuelo is very light, and it raises very high, and the borní síguelo and raises with him, and the neblí with the borní is calmed, because the borní does not know to go to the ralea. Thirst certain that they make volería both very beautiful, and I saw a neblí torzuelo very good garcerero to the Gentleman of the Shore, greater waiter of the King of France.

Chapter III

Of the baharí hawk and tagarote

Some will think that he is not reasonable to speak before the baharí hawk that of the hawk gerifalte, inasmuch as gerifaltes is very great hawks, of very great seeming and estímálos much the gentlemen: those that leaves good are very wonderful grueros garceros and; but it is not to astonish, because according to I said in the beginning of this book, speaking of the plumages of the hawks, the baharí hawk is called gentile in all earth, safe in Spain, according to his conditions and complexión and hands and fingers and valentía, in everything which is looked like the neblí hawk; thing that does not have the hawks gerifaltes, because that the hawk watches well and considers gerifalte, will find that it is looked like a great borní. In addition, according to above we said, is villain to have the heavy hands and the short fingers; there is no doubt that gerifaltes, after educated, is very good hawks, but in the beginning are difficult to train, because of its nature they are cowardly, which does not hapquill to baharís, that brave and they are arranged by nature; for that reason I will speak here of the baharí hawk. You have to know that the hawks baharís grow up, more of them, in the Island of Sardinia, and are called Sardinian; others baharís grow up in the Island of Majorca, and are better; and others grow up in Romaña, and are distinguished and very good hawks. All these are very good hawks for grueros, inasmuch as they are very rabid and canine and trabadores. The hawks tagarotes, that are counted by baharís, grow up beyond the sea, in Africa. Of all the hawks baharís, few are arrogant, because by the great hunger that show do not stay in the stop, but that as soon as sees ánades watered down, soon they settle, and they want to fish and all its lightness is level with earth; nevertheless, some leave very good arrogant. I saw to King Don Pedro a Majorcan baharí hawk, to which Doncella called, and traíalo a his halconero that said Alfonso Méndez; it was very good garcero and in the shore it raised more stop than any neblí of whatever the king had were, when I saw this, forty neblís well arrogant, without counting the garceros, grueros (because it had six you send of neblís and baharís for grullas), and without telling gerifaltes and sacres. Baharís is very good grueros of surpasses. I also saw a Sardinian baharí to King Don Pedro - traíalo its halconero Ruy González de Illescas, commander of Santiago that without aid of another hawk demolished grulla, black stork, brave goose and swan and retained them until galgo arrived. The hawks baharís and tagarotes are good grueros and assistants; I saw to King Don Pedro tagarote that brought a its halconero that said Bred Juan, and called to the Botafuego hawk and without aid of another one it killed grulla and he was not very great. In addition, all baharís, thus Sardinian like Majorcans, and of Romaña and tagarotes, is very good perdigueros because its lightness is more little height approximating the chest to the ground, with very beautiful style, and fly, therefore, well alcaraván. Very safe hawks are baharís, and they do not go to the raleas like neblís, and their plumages are this way: baharís Sardinian is dark commonly and the Majorcans and of Romaña blondder and more are seeded, of greater braver backs and; tagarotes is very different in the color and the figure because they are the smallest hawks, as much, that there is no another plumage that resemblance has, and are yellowish as I said in the chapter of the neblí. To all these baharís, llámanlos in France gentile hawks: and gentile hawk of Sardinia, or gentile hawk of Romaña and, by tagarote, gentile hawk say tagarote; and in Aragón they call to all hawks baharís, monterís. You will observe that their invoice is like the one of the neblí hawk: that it has demolished the long and thin backs, much meat, great cuja, good zanco and great hand and fingers and great nasal windows.

Chapter IV

Of the hawk gerifalte

Gerifaltes is hawks that have the body greater than no other hawk, and grows up in Norway and in those parts where we said the hawks raise neblís and they are not in any other earth. They bring them to Flandes when they bring neblís. Gerifaltes is very hard to educate; in addition, few of them escape of being gotosos, or blind, or of little Vista, or cowardly and of skinny heart. One is due to have well-taken care of with gerifaltes in the beginning to put capirote to them because they are, of all the hawks, those that worse take it and if good touch in it is not had in the beginning, take so great anger with capirote, that does not want it to allow, and with porfía of which is wanted it to put, they come to be scared. The plumages of gerifaltes are these: It has are called white, in way that they very little have of the gray, and these are fine of Norway; very they are appraised of the great gentlemen by his hermosura, and leave very good garceros. I saw gerifalte that she was given King Don Carlos, father of this King Don Carlos that now reigns in France; captured in the island of Layron, that is near the Rochela, he was taken wild, that is wonder, because I never heard say that gerifalte is captured zahareño in these earth; he was this gerifalte as white as a white dove, unless he had dark quills to the traverse, in cujas. By its greatness, and head, and hands, and figure was recognized by gerifalte; and they did not worry that he was garcero, nor flew prey, except for thus having it, by wonder, because the king appraised much. Also there is gerifaltes that is called lawyers, because they have the very white target and the very dark rest, and compared everything well; it seems as written book of heavy letters, and by this comparison lawyers call, and leave very good them. Also there is gerifaltes called gray, because what they have black is like small grisa; they have beautiful plumage, and they leave good and very light. In addition gerifaltes are hawks that are dark and are called roqueces; they are of concerted effort, but they are ugly. Of these, thus dark ones, I saw one to mosén Bureau, Gentleman of the Shore, greater waiter of the king of France; habíaselo sent like present the great teacher of Pruza, that was so roqués and dark, that as soon as the target was descried and was the best garcero of the world. You must know that gerifalte that it occurs or, much more kills light and better the heron, or grulla, or the prey to that it will be sent, that no other hawk: the very high heron kills; when raising not for so many turns as the neblí, and more right in its flights has been going and, although by its corpulencia, heavy starting, since it begins to ride in the air always receives better lightness. You must do that gerifalte, in the beginning, kills hare, because, on the one hand, loses the tickle that it has in the hands, since of his nature they are ticklish, and, on the other hand, it receives lightness and it knows to contain resuello in working that it does with the hare, and in raising and coming to her. It is, also, very good to gerifalte for making him fly the perdiz, inasmuch as this one flies length stretch and removes much space to the hawk and to any bird that follows it. Also it is good to gerifalte for flying lechuza, because porfía raises much and, and serves to him like traína of heron stops in ahead. And once to these things it will have flown gerifalte some time and acquired lightness, you will be able to make it garcero giving him his traínas, or throwing it with another teacher, when the heron surrenders to him; some it has are of good effort and of good will and they kill it by its will. It is well to always bring to gerifaltes in the hand, because as they are heavy, if they fall of the perch could be in danger; and whenever exempt capirote wants to him to be flattered with the roedero and that it is made him please. When you want to choose

gerifalte, first that you will do it will be to watch it after the feet; and if it has nails in them or have inflations, that are beginning of it; and also obsérvalo by the Vista, although is difficult to watch, because they will have the clear eyes and they are little of Vista; but míralo showing the roedero, or another thing to him, to see if it is warned of Vista; and by the proportions, tasting that well is demolished of backs, and it is not bent, and that are of good good meat and cuja, and good zanco, and good windows, and good hands, and the short and heavy fingers, unlike the neblí, and that is not cabezuelo. Torzuelo gerifalte is very good, it leaves good gracero, and he is very light, but he is sañudo, and very delicate and melancholic, and needs pacienzudo man.

Chapter V

Of the hawk sacre

Sacres is great hawks of body; they have the long tails, and they grow up in Norway and those places where we said that neblís and gerifaltes grow up, and with them they bring the merchants. Sacres are also hawks that grow up in Roman and are very good. Of sacres there are such plumages that in the other hawks, because they are blond, darker and still more white others, and of all leave good. They have sacres in its plumage which does not have other hawks; that by often that the hawk sacre changes, it remains as was before and nondumb the color of the quills, since all the other hawks do; unless the plumage does not have left brozno so as when it was chicken and háceseles orladuras around of the quills that rather little are descried. But I saw a hawk sacre, that she was of those of Romaña; he was mine and I occurred to Don Álvaro Perez it de Guzmán, and to the four dumb ones he made the knives greater of each wing, so white all as a white dove, and all the great and small quills around of the neck, and a péñola of the tail; perdióse and I believe that, if were not lost, and had been able to change again, would have had more white quills, until by the time was all target, because many quills, great and small, had already painted of target. With sacres it hapquills what with neblís; that those that take brave by the earth, that are called zahareños, they are the best ones, although there is in them some difficulty in educating them, and leave them very good garceros and grueros and for all thing good; they are, also, good perdigueros, and good lebreros, but they do not enter the hare, except for which they are taken zahareños, like saying habemos, and kill lechuza and alcaraván well; they better fly with better wind and prepáranse to him than other hawks no. The torzuelos sacres are also very good and I saw to King Don Pedro one that was of King Don Alfonso, his father; traíalo Ruy González de Illescas, commander, and were very proud garceros. The hawks are necessity sacres good touch and always want to walk fed well, because very of light they are conturban; and to the hawks sacres does not put to them in the shore, because they are heavy hawks to overcome; in Brabante and France they fly with them in the shore, but they are not of arrogance, although the torzuelos are better for it. When you will examine, fíjate in which is unloaded of the backs, and good meat, and good cuja, and good zanco, and the short and heavy fingers, and the shortest tail than could be, and the ends of the wings, long, and good oquilled nasal windows good, and you do not forget it in the perch, because they become truhanes and some enrage; the good hand of the hunter is the best perch than any hawk can have.

Chapter VI

Of the borní hawk

Hawks bornís grow up in many places: críanse in the Germany discharge and Norway, and those places where neblís, gerifaltes and sacres grow up; and in all earth, safe in Spain, they are called laneros. Those that they bring of Germany are good and safe and great of bodies. Others bornís grow up in land of Saboya and Lyon of the Rhone, that is between the Empire and France, and are very good; others grow up in Castile, Álava, Guipúzcoa and Biscay; in Slab of Asturias de Santillana and Asturias of Oviedo; in Galicia and Santiago de Montizón; and of these, they are very good those of Galicia, that they are roqueces. In Asturias de Santillana there is a dumb one that calls tagre, and have quills between the fingers; of these tagres I saw to King Don Pedro torzuelo that outside Garcilaso of the Fertile valley, which they called Pristalejo, and was good arrogant, so that, without company, it killed two greater pairs of ánades as well as a neblí. I also saw in the Asturias of Oviedo, a borní hawk torzuelo to the Bishop of Leon, Don Diego Ramirez de Guzmán, and diolo to King Don Pedro and was good garcero. But of all bornís, those that call provincial in Castile and France are called laneros of Crau, are the best ones; tómanlos of step, after San Juan until San Miguel, in the Crau de Arlés that is in Win; tómanlos also in the beach of Lunel, and Florence and around of that region that is in Languedoc, that is señorío of the King of France, and all are called of Crau; they are very good and light and every year they prove better. They are good for perdiz, hare, lechuza, alcaraván, doral, heron. The torzuelos that are called laneros, précianlos much in all France for the shore, and not take care of of others, unless they are of Crau; they leave very good arrogant, and they make very good company to neblís, and these calm much with them, because all the day they walk on the water and they are not left from there nor they go to raleas. Thrown first that neblís, because if there are some raleas, flees and they do not follow them. Also they calm to ánades and when the neblí is thrown, it will find the clean shore and it flies more insurance, because there are no raleas to which it goes. In the beginning they are serious and hard to make arrogant, because it is not his nature and soon they settle, but being accustomed every day with neblís, edúcanse and they want to walk in good meat. First, you must force them to that they fly picazas, because they get used to there walking high and to maintain themselves and to take care of his teacher and the prey; after some days fly thus by picazas, you will throw them with the neblí in the shore, and although pose, you do not get angry, because using of every day to fly with the neblí, he will return to keep it. When it is made arrogant, dale always to nibble ánade, because one is due to feed on another way that the neblí, since the borní is arrogant against its nature and it does not know to overcome without giving him to nibble since it makes the neblí. You have to raise to its improvement and that is close when you will raise to him, because it cannot of distant spot reach as well as the neblí; they want to be engaged in in the hand, and when they are two they make good company. In France, any gentleman, although has many, always will have a song of these bornís, that are two, and always take most distinguished. I saw in Paris a song of them, who are two flying torzuelos, be worth one hundred francs of gold, and flew by all the salt marshes that found and am very placenteros. Bornís, are targets, blondes and roqueces, and all they leave good; you will try that their proportions are thus: Unloaded well in the backs - and they are not bent, nor narrow of shoulders, and are of good meat, and nonpiernilargos, and have good zanco, good cuja, great hand, and the short and heavy fingers; the level head and the aggravated eye; good tip, the short tail, good nasal graves,

and good estropajo of tail. And although they say that the borní with nobody vianda passes, if you give good hen him, or vianda good, you will see it in flying. If they are zahareños, they are worth more and they want to be brought in the hand.

Chapter VII

Of the hawk alfaneque

The hawks alfaneques commonly are white and the blond heads; there are some more roqueces, others more like black. They grow up beyond the sea, in Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecén and in the island of Alhabiba and anybody it knows that this way alfaneques nor tagarotes grow up. Other hawks grow up in the kingdom of Tunisia, that are more roqueces, and have the long tails, they are called tunizos, and they are like between alfaneques and bornís. There are other hawks that are called entrecelís, and say that they are mixture of tagarote and alfaneque, and although they are very good, not very often appear. Being I in Alicante, that is in Aragón, shore of the sea, arrived one there nao that came from the Berbería; alfaneques brought many and I bought some; and the gentleman master of nao diome one that he said who was entrecelí, and, in truth, the figure, hands, and face, was of tagarote, plus the quills and their color he was of alfaneque and túvelo long time; I did not worry to make of him another thing but perdiguero and this I was made it do very well, because he was very light. Hawks alfaneques are very placenteros and kill well and beautifully hare - señaladamente when they are two -, and they do not enter her; and the perdiz vuélanla or, but few seat it and kill or; and doral, garzota and crow, if they are put in the shore, hácenlo well. I saw in house of King Don Pedro alfaneque, torzuelo very small, which they called Pica-higo and outside Don Enrique Enríquez as well, who killed a pair of ánades without company, as a neblí; and he killed black crow, the encapuchadas ones, a doral coming by the sky and garzota. All these things obtain the good, porfiado and patient hunter. Alfaneques they must to walk thin and well señoleros, because as soon as gives them a little sun are lost, and say that they return to Tremecén, from where they came, and I believe that they hapquill there, since never I heard say that here zahareño was taken, except for if took to few days some of which was lost thus; and they are better alfaneques in the cold Earth that in the hot Earth. Immediately they raise nails in the hands; cátalos, by its complexión and face, just like to the borní.

Chapter VIII

How the neblí hawk is due to govern and to feed and certain practical rules for it
To the hunters it will seem that these rules that I will put here to govern a neblí hawk are of more; because they will say that the one is not hunter that this does not know; I do not put them for whom thus they are masterful, but the men, when they begin to hunt, do not know everything to it and has necessity to see and to hear to some of which they saw more and more they proved in this art to hunt. When I began to work with the neblí, pluguiera me to have found a small writing much as this one, by where she could prevail to me and govern, and to keep to make some errors which I did in the hunting, with which I damaged many hawks, although I was without fault, that did not know more; and when he accompanied with halconeros that knew the art to me, stopped minds, and by luck, in a month learned a chapter, of which he saw. If you will want all the chapters that mainly fulfill for the regiment of a neblí, in small space, you will see it here and every

day you will be able to be warned. Consequently, the new hunters will take advantage of it, and therefore I will put certain rules for the government of the neblí, because, in truth, this one is the gentleman and prince of the birds of the hunting, and that will know how well to govern and to govern the neblí, all the regiment of the other birds can more slightly know. You must know that the hawks neblís, according to above there are saying, bring them of Sweden, Norway and the Germany discharge, where grow up; tráenlos in the cocaines that come to Flandes and Witches: they arrive very entecados and dolientes from body, although they do not show it. This is thus, the one, by bad viandas of which the merchants, or those who bring them, have fed them; also, because they come in the ship badly brought and broken from the imprisoned sea and have been great time without flying, and without having its plumadas, and its cares; and if even though the owner has them, it thinks them and it takes care of of them and fly, has enough who to make to have them healthy, at the most with all these occasions. Thus, if of such hawks you will have to buy merchants who therefore have them, is necessary apercibirte, to watch and asegurarte well of which takings, in which of outside it can seem, and you will do thus: When you will watch the hawk, mírale the first proportions and the plumage, according to saying is more above, and if everything you will not together find it in a hawk, it takes the best thing than you will be able, and if another thing you cannot, at least, first and main escógelo of good plumage, because such hawk never can be changed if it is not to good; in addition, sight that the neblí hawk whereupon you will have to work, has good body, because if is feble and of little complexión, he is not lasting, although in the beginning it shows to make all good. When you choose to him by the plumage and the body, it watches the mouth if it has it heals, or if it has güérmeces or beginning of them, and mírale the eyes if it has them healthy of cloud. Mírale also if it has all his quills in the wings and the tail; that it does not need absolutely, because although they are gorges, puédense to ingest, although would be worth more that they were healthy. Sight in addition if it has some quill like scissors or greater knife, broken by the low tube, so that it is not possible to be ingested, because it would be worth more that it needed absolutely, because would be born, and the péñola broken by the low tube, that cannot be ingested, is in danger; that I saw some times that the hawk did not change it by not being able to help itself of the tip in uniting of her, but hapquills not very often. Also, mírale if it has nails in the feet, or beginning of them, and if it has all his nails. After you choose and taken your hawk, the first that you will do soon this day is to bathe it with orpiment; that it is one ounce, ground and very sieving well, and to give it to it dry in dust, throwing it to it by all flojel, putting in all its quills and guárdale to him the eyes and the ears whatever you will be able. It tries to sweetly demolish it, when this bath you do, and sujétalo sweetly, and ten that helps you it. This such bath is good for the hawk chicken, because it does not have so beautiful plumage that there are to have well-taken care of of not staining the quills to him, and the orpiment of every day makes its work by the heat and the scent that in him there is; clean much to the hawk of the louse, and this long bath is necessary, because the hawk will never be able to do well as soon as it has louse, because with the louse that it had it would have enough that to contender. It is good that this bath him is done immediately, before thing begins to do no with him, because if they began it to tame, and to make know the hand, and the decoy and the face of the man, all would lose it and of this it would be born, when you take it to bathe it and you do it, some sinsabor. And therefore, that passes the first that melancholy and work, and in ahead treating it and

not angering to him well. But we said here of the bath of the orpiment for the hawks chickens; but after they are changed, and they have his beautiful quills, if they had louse is better the bath of water and pepper, according to which ahead we will say. After your hawk was bathed of the louse, guarnécelo of good pihuelas, bells and capirote. Pihuelas that is of good well marinated thin leather and, and that does not tighten zanco; the bells that are regularly great, according to the body of the hawk; and capirote is of good thin leather, hard and done well in it stews that it does not touch the eyes to him; and that is so that it does not demolish it of the head when is shaken. The first time that you will have to him to clear capirote whereupon wine of Flandes, and you will have to him to descoser the eyes, if it is captured of Zahara, or it brings sewings, beam that is at night, to the candle, and then more will be tranquilized; and ponle capirote that are to bring in ahead, and hazlo to guard the night all. During the following day that does not fall of the hand, neither in other twenty days nor nights, or the more, according to you will see that one calms, and you do not do it the less, although the velar you do not have why to do it as insistently as the first ten days. But all this goes as it will be the will of the hawk, and cúdate well that it escarmientes in putting of capirote and that you do not put it sweetly. When it is calmed, it always brings with roedero you who you show to him, and is of good vianda; and it has meat from which the hawk takes some punctures and is losing esquivéz with eating. And when you at night have it to the candle, quítale capirote and muéstrale the roedero, because it is taking to please, and always returns to put capirote to him with the light hand, and you do not hurt nor him to him DES in the face, that you will anger it. If in the beginning it will not want to eat, you do not complain for that reason, because it does not do it but by fierceness. The one that guarded all the night, has the candle in the hand or ahead... and does not forget the wine for the halconero and those that will help him. So soon you will see that your hawk begins to be hungry and oquills the throat like tragón, dale some days is vacant, washed in lukewarm water, made small pieces and cleaning of grosura and nerves; and later it returns to give him to a pullet or hen, that is not very great, also made pieces and washed in the lukewarm water; and to the night dale plumadas and the junctions of bones of the neck of the hen, or the knots of cuja, and a little meat with them, and mírale well by the mornings, that you see if it has done his plumada. When you see that your hawk watches towards the hand when you will clear capirote to him, to see if you have something to give him to eat, it tries then to bring with you, in a small liniavera of clean linen cloth, a leg of hen or a wing, and dale of her some punctures, and dale to pluck, and when it is in better flavor to eat, tórnale his capirote sweetly. Once you will see that it is already true hungry, apártate of him and proves if it will want to raise in the hand, to lúa, with all the loose market; and when it will raise in the hand, dale good vianda and hazle all pleasure. After your hawk, without a doubt some, jumps at the hand, and whenever him samples the roedero does not watch after another thing but to eat, then your decoy with corpanzo of hen with its neck, head and tail incarnates or, in way that of each part or is incarnated; it takes a strong and thin affluent cord and ties your hawk outside, in the field, place that is level, without bushes and stones, so that the cord is not entangled, and dale to eat there in the decoy, until it knows it, of best vianda than you will have, that is to say, the heart of the hen, sainetes and the leg; dale, then great voices, walking around of him, giving with lúa in earth, so that it is losing the fear and it learns to which is to return. All this you will do it with touch, so that you do not frighten it; and always, at night, dale a little vianda in lukewarm

water and its quills and meetings. After your hawk knows or the decoy and it follows it and you cannot separate it from him, hazle to come flying to the decoy, still with the cord, and tries the one that has the hawk, to straight have it or in the hand, so that it sees or the decoy when you will be it, and they do not throw it of the hand until he of his will leaves. They do not señoleen it of eye to the sun, because it will not see the roedero of the decoy well, and could be lost. Go the tip towards the wind and échalo in clean place, without bushes; the decoy, that sees it and pose soon in him and you do not lie down it of face, but to the traverse, or backs of which señolea; and when the hawk will settle in the decoy, it sees him very I am, speaking to him tamely, and dale there all best vianda than you will have; as soon as it eats, sácalo with a roedero and déjale to clean its tip, and that is shaken, and, then, ponle his capirote and tráelo very calmed in the hand. As soon as you see that already it comes very well to the decoy, llámalo the strip without cord, moved away of villa and mount, and dale some hens to degollar in the decoy, concealed the hen, that does not see it and drinks the blood of her; all this eagerness is for arranging and taming a neblí in thirty days, so that in ahead it flies in the shore. But all this is according to the skill of the hunter and plumage and heart of the hawk. When the clear weather and with sun will be good, pruébale the water in separated, to the good sun and in gamella, or good vasija, and estáte near him always, warned place with the roedero in the hand, so that, if you see that it does not want to calm, you take it, and warns you do not make it by force enter the water, that would learn lesson; rather, sainetes and muéstraselos in the water, so that with greed of them it jumps to the water, and dáselos ten some there that the coma. And when therefore you have to him to make prove the water, beam that your hawk has eaten first average leg of hen, because if it ate much it would have two works: to become thin and to always squilld eaten, and, in ahead, pruébale the water to taking more to the four days, and after a little was bathed ponlo in the shade, because with the sun, if he were strong, one would turn the quills, and soon, to little space of time, tórnalo to the sun, because it becomes thin and it thinks of himself, and déjalo to think well of himself to all their will before you make him fly. If it were late and it did not have time to become thin, ponle ahead two candles at night in a camera, and will think of himself; and dale good safe perch, because all that night will think of himself and it will be shaken very strong. For vianda of your hawk a member of hen is enough to the morning, but if he were gerifalte, or tagarote, to these you will give to each one according to the body that it has. At night dale its plumadas, together and some punctures of good vianda, and with it always the quills bathed in the lukewarm water; and guárdate always to give him to nerves nor hard meat, because it cannot grind it, and lasts always much in the crop. Either him DES grosura, because it cloys to him and it thickens the gut that go to the crop, and hácele to him not to be hungry. Although in Spain they do not use it, in all earth where they hunt with the neblí, or any other hawks, señaladamente in Brabante, that is in Germany, and the same in France, England and Italy, they have this rule: when they give to eat its hawk, if they give him of alive bird, always pass vianda that they give him by the cold water, and if the meat that they give him is cold, pásenla by the lukewarm water, and is beneficial to have the healthy hawk and without pride, because vianda very hot ignites the hawk, and very cold enfríalo, and, therefore, it is good for tempering it thus everything. Thus they do brabantzones, which they are people of Brabante, today the best halconeros of the world, and which they know more in this art, and is right, because they use it more than no other people, because the Earth of

Brabante is a very level earth, and of many lagoons, which they call fluches by lagoons, and are many birds. When the cocaines come to Flandes, that bring the hawks of Germany and Norway, soon the halconeros of Brabante go there, because it is closely together of and buy many hawks there to educate them in his earth, and when cuaresma arrives, that the hawks already flying and are arranged, go with them at Paris, others to England, others to Colony, and the Empire, to sell them to the gentlemen; who it will love arrogant, who will want garceros, of everything she will find. It is worth a neblí arrogant chicken forty francs of gold, and if he were garcero, sixty, and if they have changed are worth more; because all the greater danger of the hawks than comes from those territories of where they bring them, it is in the dumb one, señaladamente when demolishing the scissors, because they die of filandras. And therefore good halconeros are brabanzones, because they have it by office, and to me it hapquilled to me to buy the hawks in Paris, and the halconeros to them of Brabante that me sold them to come with me to Castile, by welded his. If your hawk had small nasal windows, that is great fault, señaladamente for the arrogant hawk, that needs to come down, and to raise themselves, and to bring the loose breath; if so it will have the small nasal windows, you will work them with cañivete, clearing a little to him wax, and there as soon as ponle leaves blood a little cotton and ceraza, and is left the hawk with good oquill window. Guárdate to work it to fire, although some use it, because it is very bad way to work, since the fire every day builds more and many hawks lose the tips for that reason. It always tries to give to your good hawk perch, thickness and signs, and that there are not been in her hens, and, if you can excuse it, you will not even put your neblí in the perch in which sacre nor borní has been, because sacre and the borní has much louse. The house is without smoke, night watchman and dust, and that is not in her lime, because it blinds; underneath the perch it is the clean ground, so that you see plumada when it will do it, or the tulliduras. It tries whenever never DES to eat your hawk until it does its plumada, and if it does not do it, you will always do as it is sent in the chapter of the old plumadas ones, and ponle lúa underneath the feet, and a cloth of color tied to the twig, because he is to him very healthy on the feet. When your hawk is already good señolero, hazle to fly picaza in place that are not trees, because volería is very good: the one, enséñale to raise and to lower and to retain the breath and to take care of its teacher, and receives great lightness; when there is therefore a great flown short while, dale decoy and to eat, and after in some days will thus have flown, you need to look for another masterful hawk, and échale with him on the water and walks with him its turns, and before it is wanted to lower, dale decoy and to eat. And after your hawk knows to walk its turns already, and you will be in shore, lets fly the first masterful hawk, so that it waters down ánades, and then it throws your hawk, and déjalo to walk with the teacher. And thus, so soon you will raise ánades and it will follow your hawk the teacher and will water down with him and you will receive ánade, dale decoy and ánade in the decoy, and cébalo there, so that it knows it; and dale the language of ánade chewed between the teeth, the heart and a leg, and in this stews aliméntalo until derramadamente it kills by himself. You will govern in ahead your hawk in this stews: once some days it has walked with the teacher, when you will know that you have birds on which your hawk flies, and is in place where you can aid it and you can enter by dry, they are salt marshes, neither very high juncales between tremedales, nor is many trees, as well as salcedas, that would disable the hawk; nor there is stream very deep that cannot be passed and be aided the hawk, but are level streams and advisable

lagoons; and when thus you will find, it down sees wind and aléjate of the shore and you do to fly your hawk and déjalo to walk and to take their height, because if of another one it stews you will do it and you did not take the wind, ánades would not hope so well and the hawk would throw by them and could lose itself. And doing this that I say to you, the hawk takes its height and hapquills over ánades and they are calm; he sees the hawk them and then he knows on what he flies and still more stop is put. You are not codicioso nor eager to raise ánades until your hawk has its height, because if of another way you will do it, your hawk would take bad custom, much would not be raised and you would have as soon as to make raise it. In addition, if you will raise walking the low hawk and ánades rose, the hawk would not have height to reach and to golpar; it would throw by ánade to the strip and would be great anger and danger to lose the hawk. In addition, he would be an ugly one to fly, because all the nature, nobility and of the arrogant hawk are well that he is highest than will be able. When you will see that your hawk is in its height, it raises, always wind arrives and at the traverse, in way that you throw ánades by dry, because then your hawk will come better, because it understands that it can receive. And if it will water down and leave outside the shore, it lets take height to your hawk and returns to raise ánades to him; if it will kill, it goes soon, and if he received, it arrives I have left it and quítasela of the hands very sweetly and it rides and it runs the shore until your hawk rises; if others ánades will have there, beam since first you did, and if there are no them, or you do not want more to fly, gives decoy to your hawk and to eat; dale always language and heart of ánade and a hen leg, and is I am with him until it is cleaned and it is shaken. If your hawk, walking in the shore leaves and follows some ralea, and if the hawk is chicken and is in the beginning of his flying and is I am, you dale voices because it returns, and if it does not want to return, muéstrale the decoy, and if decoy will return dale and to eat; you do not try to make him fly more then, and sábeta that has done enough, because it returned to your errand. But if the hawk is already flying and knows what is to do, and leaves since I have said and returns, déjalo to walk, and if ánades rises there, beam as you must. It tries not to make fly your hawk on slight birds and on little water, because if when the hawk comes to golpar a great sufficient garganey does not find, it gives in earth and it disabled. But if the water will be much, as well as great lagoon, and will have there trullos, garganeys, alzaderas and of such slight birds, you do to fly your hawk and levántaselas, because always they return to the water, and in this the new hawks shave themselves much, in coming down and raising and engolosínanse much; when a long time they thus fly and stabbed in them, dale decoy near the water and dale to eat, and you do not hapquill well-taken care of although it does not recover any of them. If ánades will be in dry, you do not make fly your hawk until they enter ánades the water, because of another way they would rise and the hawk would throw and to lose it its flight. But if you will see that they are border of the water, espéralas that enters the water; if you will see that they do not want and you do not find another thing and have arrogant borní torzuelo, hazlo to fly, and by luck they will enter then the water ánades, and if they will go away, the borní will not follow them, and thus you will excuse of not venturing the neblí; communally this does ánades in the time of the great frosts, because they cannot break the water. They are ánades outside streams and lagoons when it has rained and there is many exceeded waters much, so that in the meadows they are all the grass covered with water, and ánades puts and thinks if; not feet have but covered with water, and not streams enter, inasmuch as the water runs strong by the much that brings,

and is danger; it guards then the hawk, because they are ánades as much as in desire, and you will keep to make fly to your hawk in such place. Pon all your knowledge and all your diligence in which your hawk revuele and overcomes, and in this afánate whatever you will be able, because this one is the volume of the neblí. It also tries, it kills or no, to take decoy if a little high is not your hawk flying, although at the most high it will be, when you give the decoy him, will be better. And if it will be put in earth, or tree, or house, espérale until it rises, and rides the shore and dale voices, and when it will rise and walk a little on the water, if there is no ánades that him the East, then dale decoy, to eat and to nibble, if you want to go to hunt others ánades. It hapquills that ánades, since golpadas or they are watered down, is locked in thus in the water and with the great fear of the hawk they do not want to go out, and is so rabid and canine hawks that, when thus sees them won and tired in the water, they settle in the shore near them, and when they see lánzanse them in the water trying take them; the hunters call to this to fish; evítalo with the remedy that will be able to be put, and is no another form of collection but fastest than you will be able, with twig, or with arrejaque or crossbow, I receive ánade, because she walks dead. He rides and he runs the shore, so that your hawk raises itself, and when you see it high, it gives decoy; if he will have dunked and will be in earth because not he can to raise to fly, tómallo and not him DES then to eat, kills or no, and in ahead, if you see that the hawk often does this, before suffers that ánade is lost and gives decoy to your hawk, before that comes, that is a thing that the hawks often do since to it they are accustomed, and observes in addition if it does with great hunger, because he walks skinny; and if this will be, súbelo in the meat. Véngate always to the minds which the day in which the neblí was born to be taken by the man, and to hunt with him, in that day was born the hen, and always tráela with you, lives; and although your hawk kills other prey and them of some punctures of them, or the heart, nevertheless, gorja házsela always of hen, because it always conserves tempering and without pride, since the meat of ánades and birds of shore, and other any prey is mochina and wild, is proud the hawk and it horrura fan and does not obey to the decoy nor takes care of of the raleas. The hen which there will be to give your hawk, is not very old, and tries that she is healthy, because if were doliente, or pepitosa, would be great damage for your hawk. The day that your hawk will not fly in shore, or to look for another prey, you do not forget to señolear to him to the strip, if it will make good weather, that it does not rain or it is great windy, or fog, or you are in mount; because then he would be dangerous and you could lose it; dale then decoy next to you, and to eat. But if him señoleares to the strip and you will have hen encubiertamente, it gives it degollar by the mouth, and drinks the blood, that is very healthy, and thus I heard it to the Vizconde de Illa, of Aragón, that is very knowledgeable hunter and of the neblí; it says that she is very healthy the blood of hen in forecast of the lombrices and worms, and because great belief in the decoy takes the hawk. Of all the birds I do not find so diverse and so many natures as in ánades, since they count themselves among them: abocastas, ánades real, ánades gentas, capirotadas, ginetas, trullas, wanderers, alzaderas, raíllos, negretas, garganeys, and other many. To all these and of such nature you will make fly your hawk in the same way, making fly first your hawk, and that takes its height, and later to raise; but to all the other prey, except for siones, as well as grulla, heron, averramia, drop hammer, crow, talvo, alcaraván, lechuza, bitor, you will throw it to returned arm. Before the hawks chickens enter the dumb one, when still they are chickens, are good, in May, to make them fly on siones,

because they make them light and high, and to these you make fly first your hawk and later you raise siones to him, and if it will collect, quítaselo courteously of the hands, ride and házselo to revolar. If still you will want more, than it flies others, if there are them, if no, you give decoy. It is very good, in this time, also to fly drop hammers. When you want that your hawk flies heron averramia, it tries that it is not great windy. To your neblí chicken hazlo to fly, some times, on the perdices, because it does volería so very high and very round, and takes the hawks in it very great treat and great flavor, and flies as I said to you that it must fly on siones; if it will collect, quítasela of the hands, and him DES not to nibble, and rides and revuele, and when you see that asaz has flown, and is high, before desemballesto to lower, dale decoy and to eat. It tries, when you want that your hawk flies therefore the perdiz, not to bring more of podenco or two, and commanded well. On the other hand, you do not make him fly in place that are many trees, because the hawk could be disabled when it comes to golpar. It often hapquills that the zahareños hawks take themselves so late that it is just a short time until the time of the dumb one, and is brief also the time to educate it and to hunt with him. For this it agrees that you do thus: throughout the summer you do not take care of to put it, nor to calm it in the dumb one, but by the fresh mornings and afternoons, hazlo to fly siones, alcaravanes and ánade, and you do not worry about another safe thing to squilld therefore the time, flying and giving decoy; also it is good for flying the drop hammer. When you see that already it demolishes much, that the wings like of the tail, tráelo in the hand, and it holds whatever you will be able without putting it in the dumb one; but when you see that the quills you come in blood, that would be great danger, sosiégalo and mételo in the dumb one. The day that your hawk will not have to fly, that day, in the morning, ponlo in the meadow, place separated, on a stone, tied well to its market, and will idle and think there of himself; and it tries that the place where there will be it to put, is between walls, is not in the oquilled field, because would see the birds that cross by the sky and would not calm. And you do not separate from him with the roedero, so that if you will see that she does not want to calm, you take it. This to put thus in the meadow the hunters of Castile do not use, but the halconero of Brabante would not excuse it by thing of the world, because it says that its hawk is necessity to think of himself, and to take to please, and that are better to him there than not in the perch. Also, as I said first, it equips always your hawk of good bells, good pihuelas and good capirote; because if capirote damages or touches the eyes, it could lose the Vista or have cloud, and in addition him escarmienta in such a way that it detests capirote. Bad pihuela, of bad leather or very tightened, swells the feet to him, reason why the drop or the nails increases to him. The bells are good and dubbings of milaña, and if your hawk is boisterous, and often leaves the shore, and it goes away with the ralea, cárgalo and échale four, or if necessity will be six, according to you will see the body of the hawk and its pride. Some hunters it has, when they load its hawk to be proud and to leave the shore, put bells to him in the tail, and it is to him very badly and ugly; there are others put full lead bells to him, and this seems to me very dangerous, because the hawk could mancar itself in a moment; therefore, he is better to load to him of many bells, that empachan more to the hawk and they anger it, and they will make it calm being many, before by the pesadura that it has supported, as soon as they are four or six, according to fulfill; and I took root I used it and she would want it to use; although they are not very good, does not matter, whereas they sound. But when it will have to bring the bells that fulfill to him when he will walk ordered the hawk well,

the bells are acute and serious, one cousin and another pigrim's staff, but so great the one as the other, who make melodía good. The bells are good, the one because the hawk seems well when it flies, and the other because ánades and birds on which it will fly more will scare; but, in addition, if you lose the hawk, you will find its sign more soon because they hear many of which they walk by the Earth, and you will be able to take and to know the news of him. One does not forget to you to always bring with you capirote exceeded, so that if you will lose capirote that the hawk brings, as it often hapquills, you have of what socorrerte, because of another way you would see yourself in great anger, danger and breaking of the hawk. If you will lose your hawk, you will be or diligente in looking for to him, and you do not get angry of it, and takes with you alive hen and your incarnated decoy or. And if one went with ralea, it looks for the Earth news that took, and if it reached it, and it watches well, because often they hide as soon as they reach the ralea, silence the bells, it does not sound nor it eats until the man hapquills. And if another signal you do not have, it above watches wind and in the shores, that will go there, and if you will recover it and will have ralea, quítasela of the hands so that it understands that it weighed to you. And if some night slept outside your power, cárgalo of bells until you see that he is safe, and if, when you look for it, hazle goes to you to the decoy whichever pleasure you can and dale hen to degollar in the decoy. It tries that your hawk does not bring great tip, because it seems bad and he is to him harmful; it does not eat as it must, resuella and it cárgase of water; and when it grows to him thus much, levántansele to esquir them, of which it comes to chip and to lose the tip. Also when you do the tip to him, hazlo with good touch, and serves does not bleed, nor you arrive to him at maslo. The nails, if he is arrogant, tájaselas and tráígalas short, and if he is garcero not the cuts. Beam to fly much to your hawk by the great morning, madrugando with him; this is moral convention and in addition the raleas and the eagles do not appear; and still also you will make it fly in the afternoons, because the neblí twice to the day must fly. When you will have neblí that is surpassed for arrogance and round in the shore, by my advice in you maintain, and you do not make garcero because later which they are garceros, they leave to much the arrogance, and the volume and subtility del art del neblí everything is the arrogance, and late finds such hawk for it as it must be while that garcero soon is made the hawk, and the hunters always counted the heron by ralea. The hawk sleeps in your camera, or the one of which it will have position to take care of of him, and has candle all the night. In Spain they use the halconeros to leave its hawks loose, because if at night they loosen of the perch, which hapquills dreaming that walks to hunting, would be dangerous and some it has were lost thus. In France, and those earth, átanlos, because they say that the halconero must not have its so remote hawk of himself that it does not hear it, and if he will be loose, could give in the wall, or some other thing and to disable itself; each one puts good reason by himself. But I always left small change it and near my bed, if it is hawk of which I paid myself. When your hawk takes some prey, as well as heron, or another one of which you have to give to him to eat, you do not let to him eat immediately, until pele, because the hawk is ignited, and the meat of the prey burns, it júntase everything, and it makes great damage to the hawk. And when awhile thus pelare, dale to eat and guárdale of the blood, because it is not good to him, since, as I said, they are imprisoned savages, and is proud the hawk with his blood, and even with the meat if much him DAS; you must keep it from this, because the neblí of its nature is brave by I throw and effort that in him there is, and, therefore, it is necessary to

govern it templadamente, but it said to Juan Fernandez Burriello who to the hawk that did not descend derramadamente in the shore was good for giving some times him to eat the chest of ánade because she took great belief and flavor. I do not doubt that this is truth; but, to the strip, the neblí in following ánade is quicker, if previously you do this, and you will be able to lose it before. But if the hawk is so hard to educate that it does not descend as must, is well sometimes to give him that to eat in ánade, but is very not very often. When your hawk will take ralea, as well as corneja, sisón, dove or another one against your will, sácasela of the hands in way that he understands that he weighed to you of it, and you do not do flattery to him none, but soon ponle capirote and you do not let to him fly until it squillds enough time thus. It is good, some times, to give to your hawk hot hare, because vianda is very light, that remonda and clean the crop of the hawk. But this is once in the month, and dale one gorja, but guárdale of the blood, because she is very dry and it does huélfago; when the hawk works much, vianda is good, and I saw that Ramir Lorenzo, commander of Calatrava, who above I mentioned him between the hunters and great halconeros, was good hunter, and specially he was very good falconer, and when he had azor of Norway and he found heron in the Edge, that are river of great volume, and dwelled near there, he made keep the heron, and with the hawks alfaneques that it had was going to look for the hare, and after it took it, it took his azor then, and it was going to throw the heron, and its azor took it in stews that it fell in the great water and it dunked. That day dábele the heart of the heron, and all papo of the hare, because vianda was good and light. The azor llévaselo soon to the crop; and it said that asaz had the azor to work in becoming thin and, therefore, was light necessity not to be fed on vianda but, as it is of hare. When you want to make your garcero hawk, you will do thus: if you will see that she has eye for the heron and she arrives at her, but does not beat with her, bájale a little the meat, and dale hunger. If you will see that nor with this he wants to unite of her, then he looks for masterful hawk that it is good garcero. And when you see that the masterful hawk flies, and the heron surrenders, then it clears capirote to your hawk, and déjalo to fly, that soon will join itself, with the teacher, which it sees tired, and if the heron dies, hazle there all the pleasure that you will be able, and dale in the heron to pelar, that knows it, and dale the heart of her, and marrows and a hen leg, and eats some punctures in the table of the heron. But never never you are satiated to your hawk with meat of heron, because she is very viscous, mochina, cloys much, and aborrécenla the hawks often for that reason. After your hawk has eaten in five or six herons, and it very indefatigably kills them without teacher, in ahead échale avoided heron; that another hawk avoids it and makes it overcome, and when reasonably it is raised and high, then you will throw your hawk, because you do not have to teach to him to kill low heron, that is what would love he. When you throw your hawk to heron or other raleas, you will on the contrary throw wind above, that beams with ánades, because the heron soon takes the wind down and finds the hawk in encounter. You do not throw it in great river or place that you cannot aid it. When there are to cause that your hawk flies by heron, tries that it does not have been to the sun, and that is good hungry, and if it brought great bells, descárgalo, and flies with light bells. If sometimes you will have garcero hawk and you will find heron and ánades, everything in one in the shore, close the one of the other, then you will make raise first ánades and throw them of there, and any other ralea if there is it; because of another way if you will throw the hawk to the heron, and walking with her rose ánades the hawk would come to them and it would leave the heron; and if it does not

dress ánades until your hawk flew, tries as soon as you can not raise ánades, that already then is no another remedy.

Chapter IX

How the hawk of the louse is due to clean

Previously we have said that the hawks, therefore those that bring of Norway, which they come from Flandes, like which they take zahareños, first that you must do to them are to bathe them of the louse. Then there is no doubt that those that brings of Flandes has louse by the company of many hawks that come together, and those that they are taken brave have louse of the birds that hunt to fatten every day, and until you bathe them and you clean cannot be in its flavor, nor you would do of them what you will want, since as soon as gives him the sun to the hawk and the louse moves, as much must worry that it does not take care of of another thing, because the quill is warmed up to him, and the louse muévese, and it makes him peck itself and to the times to lose itself. And as I said, when are chickens, the orpiment is good bath for them. But as soon as they have changed, and well they are dressed beautiful quills, do not love the hunters to them to dye of the orpiment, according to has been said in the eighth chapter, soon in the beginning. In order to clean it, when your changed hawk you feel that it has louse (you will often see it in that all the night sounds the bells and does not calm, rascando themselves with the feet, and shaking themselves, and some times are so many, that you will see them leave to the sun over the quills), you will take for a hawk one ounce from ground and sifted pepper or, and a quarter of ounce of favarraz ground, átaló in a rag and ponlo in a small chamber pot, or one gamella with lukewarm water and some white wine, quantity of the fourth part, and you do to leave all the force dusts of the pepper and favarraz which you have in the rag, the water, and later pon a linen cloth in the chamber pot, and sweetly takes your hawk, that you do not tighten it, so that it is not hurt in the hombrillos and the backs, there because it has the bones and little meat; they ten some that helps you; it demolishes your hawk, mójale well all the quills with the water, ace! shaken with the dust of the pepper and favarraz, as one said, and, when you thus bathe it, envuélvelo with a clean linen cloth, and thus it is disguised a time upon faceruelo, and later, desenvuélvelo and tómaló in the hand, tenlo to the sun until it is become thin and you see leave the louse, and quítaselos soon with a cane as well as they went leaving, and to the four or five days pruébale the fresh water so that speaker if it will want.

Chapter X

How the hawk of the common water is due to bleed that she is not vidriada

Causes: It often happens, according to there are saying, that the merchants buy and join hawks to sell and they do not take care of of another thing, but to feed them the smaller coast than they can. Therefore, they do not give but bad viandas them, and by this, and to be locked up, that does not see the sun nor proves the water to them, they are not healthy and cárganse of water. Also, when the hunters bring them and they do not give them to throw, or they give to house with smoke or humidity, cárganse them of water, and is light to cure before vidrie, and you will know it in this:

Symptoms: That you will see when him to him DAS eat and throws, that falls water to him by the noses and sneezes, in it stews that to the hunter whom it gives him to eat it sprinkles the face with the water that shakes. And if water that your you will see is so

loaded that it has signals that says chapter onceno, that he is the following one of this one, that speaks of the vidriada water, you will have to cure it as there says.

Prescriptions: But if she is not so much as I have said in this chapter, dale favarraz cleaned well and clean, tightened in a cloth in the hot water, in stews that it leaves so clear that as soon as has milk; and ponle in each window four drops, or, in each, three, according to you will see the complexión of the hawk, and muéstrale a little the sun and ponlo soon in the shade, and is I am in a perch until it does his babadas, and ponlo later in a cold camera, and either late dale to eat of a leg of pullet, and for or minds, when thus you will have to bleed your hawk, that is or strong, because of another serious way great danger. Others let give favarraz him, and grease to the hawk paladar with honey, and later they refriegan it with ground caterpillar, and hácenle to bleed of the water, and is more without danger. In order to excuse this in ahead, it always gives your hawk to throw and to pluck twice to the day, and guárdalo that does not give night watchman at night him, or smoke, or bad vianda, and thus never they will be loaded of water so that there are it to medicinar.

Chapter XI

How the hawk of the vidriada water is due to bleed

Because the head is main member of all the body, and when this member is ill all the body suffers, consequently, the vidriada water of which this chapter speaks, is main ailment of the ailments that are generated in the bodies of the hawks, and when this ailment is in the head of the hawk, soon other ailments and pains seize of him.

Symptoms: You will know this ailment this way: for minds in the face of the hawk, you will see its sad semblante, the lagrimales of the swollen eyes and the heavy neck; when one struggles, or it lets fly, it touches with the tip and it gives in him. In addition, when it eats, you will not find it as brave as it was accustomed to, neither in plucking nor in pulling, like before it had this ailment, that is cured thus: Remedy: Tómale at night, as soon as will not have papo and échale lukewarm water with a little vinegar in the windows, and tries that the vinegar is not more than to leak a little sour, and ponlo in the perch, and déjale to shake and as soon as you will see that lets shake, tómallo in the hand and dale throw in a roedero, and pluck. To the other day it takes honey in lump, a little lasts, and métesela in the mouth, and after you occur it, tápale the mouth, having to him the tip with the hand until it sends the honey by the windows, and later ponlo in the perch and will be shaken of all that water. When you will put this honey to him, you will not be made it go to the belly, that would be to him great work, and dale a little to late eat that morning and and that same day to afternoon. When you give him to eat, pruébale the water, and drinks of her if it will want, and it takes espic and nails of giroflé; and the cinnamon and flower of cinnamon; átaló everything in small a clean cloth and ponlo in one jarrilla: there hínchela of water and hazla to boil until it takes flavor from spices, and when it was cooked, déjala to entibiar so that she is lukewarm, and gives to the hawk the leg of the hen, wetting it in that water, and a hen wing every day, and the water is always lukewarm whenever therefore you will have to give to him to eat.

Complications: You must know that of this vidriada water another water worse becomes than the aforesaid one is vidriada than, because to this first that up to here I have spoken, him you do not have to make no other cure except for which I have said.

Symptoms: But this other vidriada water you will know it by the signals that I have said to you and, in addition, you will see another one by which it you can better know. Sábeta that there where I said before you will see the lagrimales him of the swollen eyes, in that place you will see him do like the bellows that are swollen and deflated, and to whatever the hawk struggles more, as much those lagrimales ones do that more; in addition, for minds and you will see in the windows of the hawk like muermo materialized that does not leave outside on the tip; to this ailment of this vidriada water you will do thus:
Prescription: It takes an iron done by this figure that here is appeared,



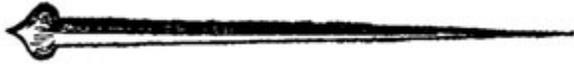
and that is so long, that when will warm up it of a part, you can have it of the other with the hand, without quemarte, and will be so long like jeme. And this iron has of a part a button, and is so great the button as the head of the pin; it is as the iron whereupon works the beasts; caliéntalo or to the fire, demolishes the hawk very tamely, ponle that button or warms up in a hole that you will find between the eye and the window to him, and pónselo so many times, that the button goes inside to the entrails of the noses, and thus, of the other part. Also him you must put another button on the head between the eyes, and this fact, you must have a little honey and pónsela in the mouth, according to I have said before, and that it sends it by the windows, that do not go to the belly. To the other day you must make a small bag of as great linen cloth as your palm; hínchelo of pink drougths, and cuécelo in a small, new, full water pot, doing to boil it. And when it is cooked, déjalo to entibiar; you do other two small bags as great as that of the roses, hínchelos of mijo, and that well are sewn around; pon a roofing tile in the fire, caliéntala or, and when he is or hot, sepárala of the fire and demolishes your hawk on a mall pillow, warms up those small bags of mijo in that roofing tile, so that they are not burned, and when they will be or hot, ponle a small bag of mijo over the head, the eyes, of the ears, on the tip, the level thing of the head, and when one is cold ponle the other hot one, so many times that the head of the hawk is or warmed up. Once the head of the hawk will be well hot, it takes the small bag from the roses, that are not hotter of whatever you can undergo it, and caldéale the head and the places on sayings putting it to it there. Dale, that day, to eat a leg of hen wet in the water of espic, that is lukewarm, of the way that before there am saying, and this sudadero you will do of three in three days, three times to the day. On the following day, after the lavatory, you will give three pills him of cecotrí aloe, done of this stews: Pills: You will take the cecotrí aloe and muélelo well; it takes the juice from hinojo and throws drop to drop in the aloe, so that he is not very soft, before a little hard, and beam between your hands the as great pills as chick-peas; it gives soon to hawk three of them, and if it will not be time to have hinojo, you will take the water from hinojo who have the druggists, and these pills you will begin to give in the above-mentioned day, and in front of three in three days. So they are had to give in nine days nine pills, three pills every time, and you will occur them of this stews:

Medication: It takes the gut from the hen, lávala, it puts in a piece of the gut a pill, and thus the others, and méteselas by force in his terms, according to I have said.

Another complication: Because of this same ailment, that before I said, it happens that this vidriada water covers the sewers, the windows like of the eyes and the noses that, and this water does not have by where leaving and tórñase at the top where it was generated, and by force of the obstruction of the sewers it pónese on the marrow, and it makes lose

the Vista to the hawk, viénele vahídos, falls in earth and it is not possible to be raised, it twists the head, it shakes and it seems that he is devilish.

Treatment: This ailment you will cure with the medicines that above we have said for the first and second ailment, and in addition you will work it in the windows to make them greater. Luengo takes thin, subtle like awl, well hot an iron and, fact this way:



And with this iron you will pass the noses to him and is well hot; and it happens until the handle, and the handle is also of iron, either polished, and or filed and so long all the iron as a handspan, because it you will be able better to warm up and to manear to work with him; and it passes the windows from an end to the other; and later it takes other irons on this and appeared in this chapter for the first and second ailments, caliéntalos affluent, and burns in the above-mentioned sources also in the head, between both eyes, and later ponle a hot button in testuz, where the neck with the head is joined, and hazle the other cures according to I have said. You must know that these ailments generated by many ways and reasons: the first reason by bad viandas of desolladiza and nonfresh meat which they give to his hawks some hunters, also, not to give them to throw and to pluck; also when the birds come angered in the winter weather, and they are put in bad, thin and nonfirm perches, and the hawks do not dare to think of himself nor to shake themselves; to be in smoke houses; or not to be put to the sun neither bled when it fulfills to them, nor put in the water; and when for a long time for it they have not been making them fly nor they give decoy to the strip. And of these things, of the bad gobernamientos, these ailments grow, and to the times the bad gobernamientos are generated of these ailments. That's why it fulfills the hunters who always remiren themselves in their hawks like woman in the mirror, to see if it seems or or no, and so must be the hunter with his hawk to see if dumb the semblante, because if he has some anger, soon the dumb hawk the semblante. And of this ailment of water vidriada, of which as much it suffers, that is necessary to make these works, few hawks cure. But I saw to Juan the Fernandez Burriello make this cure to a neblí del King Don Pedro, who called Calahorra, and traíalo a his called halconero Ferrand Garcí'a the Blunt one, and I saw cure, and later to kill many herons, and say this, because those are not hopeless of medicinar their hawk that this book they will have, because it cannot happen worse than to have it by lost already.

Chapter XII

Of the purge common to bleed the hawk of the body

Causes: It happens, by many ways, that the hawks are necessity to be bled in the bodies, specially just bought of the merchants by bad viandas who have eaten; also, by the great time that has had them locked up and they are loaded of bad humors; also, when purge to the hawks of the head, swallows babada and water of which they throw to them when they give to shake them, and is necessary to clean them of it because when the hawks are not bled is not true hungry, neither it is possible to be ordered as it fulfills, nor they walk obedient to the decoy, nor take care of to do or no. Also other greater ailments increase to them, by where they can be in danger, and by this it agrees to bleed them, if the hawks are strong. Symptoms: You will see the signals of which there is necessity in this: First, which being in his good meat, as it must, it is not true hungry, nor it flies as it must, and it

rejects the prey that used to take, and if it does not make it by pride be very heavy, they ten by the way that it makes not have the bled body. The second, their excrements are ugly and of bad color, and with much black, like dung and badly ordered. Prescription: When you see this, you will do thus: It takes tártago and it gives it to it, according to all the hunters it usually they occur, watching the body and the complexión of the hawk, because one is necessity more grain than another one, and when you occur it, pruébale the water in uninformed; it will drink if it will want, and after tártago has a good short while, dale a pullet leg, and inasmuch as the hawk is tired of the body, to both days dale sugar locks, putting it to it in the mouth in three or four pieces; and pruébale the water in uninformed, and if you will see that not expele the sugar, dale a heart of washed affluent sheep, clearing the skin to him that it has, the nerves, hardnesses and fats, and with him dale zaragatona, and in ahead returns to give good viandas him as first it used to eat. Recommendations: If the hawks will be villains like sacres, bornís, or alfaneques, dales lardones. But to the neblí you are not due to give, and you do much to give to your always good hawk vianda, and of pelar, plumar, and to often throw, that whenever you will clear capirote to him, soon sees the roedero and throws in him. Doing this to him, always it will be kept from not coming to the necessity of these purges, because I am sure that the purges wear away and destroy the body of the hawk. But to the dumb entrance of, and, the when coming out good one is to bleed the hunter its hawk, and when it sees that ailment comes to him, because it is not possible to be excused, since often the hawks reach raleas, and they are fattened in them, and they eat plumadas, and the man that is not very diligente in watching after its hawk, does not take care of of this, and old quills in the crop are stored to him, which later they rot, and cause that it is necessary to bleed it, because will be in danger to die.

Chapter XIII

Of the hawk that dries

Causes and symptoms: Often it happens that by bad viandas and badly thought, and not to eat the hawks when they must, or to eat little or viandas you cold and nonfresh, or to be bled to the time that must, do not suffer and crécenles the ailments and gástanse every day, so that often they come to dry; and other hawks dry when filandras or filomeras is generated in the body. They also dry by hidropesía that they have, and also dries the hawk when it is hurt in the body, and it is not cured to him as it must, and every day the body is squillt to him; after the hawk begins to dry up, although comma does not take advantage of, nor has force to him in himself, and you will see it sad and tight and sacúdese loose, it does not throw nor it plucks and gástasele the meat; you must aid it of this ailment in the beginning, because later, although you want, will not be worth to him; and the remedy is this one: Prescriptions several: If you will see that your hawk has those signals that says in chapter XXVII, you will do and him you will cure as well as it commands there, and if it has the signals of hidropesía, according to it says chapter XXXI, that it speaks of this hidrópica ailment, it you will cure as there it commands, and if it has it of wounded which it received in the body, and or it was not cured, and the wound or was not healed, cúralo of the sore, if it is not closed, according to is sent to cure in chapter XXXIV. Prescriptions of rest: If badly it does not come from these above-mentioned ailments, then tenlo in good regime, giving him little by little good vianda, garganeys, negretas, airplanes, if it is time of them, and palominos, and dove to degollar;

drink the blood, but it does not eat the meat of the dove. Dale vianda that you will have to give to him wetting it in milk of goats; but him great DES papo, and dale does not weld it that it is ordered in the chapter XXVIII, that speaks of the broken leg, and not him DES quill nor bone whereupon has to work, and tenlo in good house, dale sun about which thinks of himself, ponlo in the water if will want to drink, you do not take care in showing the decoy to him, before you do all whatever you could be proud it and to put it in meats until he is strong, since if in such ailments nonimprovement soon, late recovers.

Chapter XIV

Of the hawk that is frightened

Many men want to have hawks and to hunt with them, but they do not know it to do and they are mistaken in many things, señaladamente in the beginning, when the hawk is brave and they begin it to calm and to make capirotero. There are some take great complaint from it and, believing to do or, quítanle capirote often in front of the people, and the hawk, as still he is brave, espántase of people, it debátase and they do not know to him to aid with capirote before therefore it is spilled, putting it to it sweetly, or they put it giving him with the hand in the face, and espántanlo the more, from which the hawk takes the more viciousness and fear. The times, quéjase giving voices, and thus, so soon the hawk sees the face of the man, always is frightened more and cuélgase of the hand, of which all the hawks are very easy to be damaged, señaladamente gerifaltes, mainly the torzuelos, and also neblís, thus prime like torzuelos. When the hunter who to such state took it, sees thus his damaged hawk, enójase with him, dalo to the young men so that they take it, and still is damaged more, until they make hopeles of him and déjanlo to lose. This badly comes by the suffering and little touch from the hunter; he agrees that one reforms with good touch, of all the committed errors, and that the hunter returns to be careful, better of which had, and more patience. For it he will do thus: try to the hawk capirote either done, or closed, that does not see with him nor arrives him at the eyes; not he clears it, except for when he has to give him to eat and then camera apártese to dark, without company, but candle has, and there it gives him to eat, when hunger has much, because with her it forgets the esquivéz and fierceness that has taken, and does not take care of but to eat; déjelo to clean the tip and to shake themselves. Soon póngale his capirote very tamely; one falls of the hand, neither gives it to young man nor to whom he commits the more errors with him; to the night, before candle, deletion mark to throw, deletion mark also sainetes and vianda whereupon takes flavor and pleasure; póngalo during the night in its perch near its bed, with the candle ahead and tómelo in the hand before the day comes. When it sees that it is tranquilized, procúrele another one capirote that sees with him a little and describes the people, so that it is losing the fear, and thus you will be it governing with good touch so many days until the hawk feels safe. And in ahead, when you see friend it of the man well, you will do as you must; and if he will be neblí it is necessary that you are very patient, although the same love all the birds; gerifalte and the neblí does not want that they clear capirotes to them, safe to fly, or to eat, or to put in the perch, or to put in some water, to take it to the meadow, according to we said, which does not make the other hawks, that supports it and goes long time in the hand, without capirote.

Chapter XV

Of the hawk that has güérmeces

First class: Causes: The güérmeces are generated in the head of the hawk by many ways: the first güérmeces are generated in the head when the hawk is full of water that runs by the noses to the mouth, caliéntala and with that rotting it makes the güérmeces, and they are not of danger, but you must cure it of this stews: Prescriptions: It takes a cloth from clean and wet linen in white wine, lávale the mouth with him, rocíale with the wine the head and the face, and uses this until he is healthy. Second class: Other güérmeces it has are generated in the head of the hawk; these of are hurt of bones when they eat, and this happens to the hawks that are garganteros, unite of bones and lláganse in the mouths, and these güérmeces are not of danger. Treatment: You must cure them with a very subtle trowel, when they are well mature, that does not make blood, and later ponle honey in those sores and cures soon. Third class: Güérmeces has are generated in the mouth of the hawk; of these we will speak and declare because they are more dangerous than all the others. All the hunters know these güérmeces that I say dangerous; they are white, in as great grain figure as mijo, and greater, and are in favor of all the mouth and the cracks of the language, and enter until the throat, and is doubtful if they will be able to heal or no. But you must cure them of this stews: Treatment: It takes iron or silver a subtle trowel, that is not of cane, that blood would cut to him and do, and quítalos grain to grain, so that they do not bleed; it takes stone alum and muélela; échasela in those places of where you will clear the güérmeces, and tenlo demolished awhile until that dust of the stone alum that you threw makes its work, that does not shake the hawk to it, and you do this of three in three days, or before if you will see that it has necessity. Fourth class: Other güérmeces it has in the ears, and these are not due to cure, more than clearing them with a trowel and filling the ears of cotton twice to the day. Symptoms: More of the hawks than they have them bring oquill the mouth and they cannot close it, and when you see therefore the oquill mouth ' soon they ten guard of these above-mentioned güérmeces; párale minds in the mouth, and that place underneath the language where the beasts have galillo, and watches if they have that swollen place. Treatment: If you will see that it has inflation, it takes a very acute lanceta, and rómpele along without duel, and if the hawk has güérmeces inside, quítaselos and métele inside cotton surrounded with honey. Sábeta that the hawk that has this ailment does not want to eat and you must put good vianda to him in the mouth by force, so that it eats, because putting it to it thus the hawk by neglect would not die, and with this can cure; because this ailment is mortal, and is necessary to cure it subtly.

Chapter XVI

Of the hawk to which him remanece papo

Some hunters it has, thinking to make or and mercy to his hawks, give very great papos them, specially when they take or they kill some prey, thinking that they thank for much. They do not watch what vianda gives them, or what hour of the day is, if it is late, so that the hawk does not have space nor time to squilld and to twist vianda and to take it to the crop; or what body has the hawk, or how it squillds; because a hawk twists or squillds what eats more quickly than another one, and giving him that to eat in an unrestrained fashion, on the following day, when amanee, quédale great part of the food in papo, like a kneaded hardness, and is great danger because the hawks arrive to apostemate themselves and to suffer. For that reason, firstly, before your hawk falls in this error, it

tries to govern it or, and to give him to eat with good touch, so that you understand or that before average night will have squilt it and taken to the crop, because in ahead will have to expel it from the crop being drained its belly, so when you take it, in the morning, the hawk has been bled, if you will have to go to hunt. But if it will happen such error, that thus it does not happen, and him remanece papo by this demasía to eat, according to is saying, ponlo that day in a very dark house that seems that it is at night, and déjalo there all the day in its perch, and that day although no digests noncomma thing, except for at night together of quills; on the following day dale sugar locks putting it in the mouth, and ponlo to it to the sun until it expels the sugar that you gave him; pruébale the water in uninformed, and later dale a sheep heart, clearing to him the fabric, grosura, nerves and hardnesses, and washing it with water, and dale zaragatona within the heart. If you will see that the hawk was angered very, dale pills of pático aloe, according to we said in chapter XI, done like those of cecotrí aloe, and in ahead guárdate of such error. It happens some times that the hawk, not to be healthy, does not please foods and remanece with papo; then hawk takes your and very subtly, with fingers sácaselo of papo, or hazlo to vomit and dale gargantada of white wine, if you will have it, but, it is Bermejo, and déjalo thus that day until night that you will give him average leg of pullet, with dusts that you will find ordered in the chapter XXXIII, that speaks of the hawk that vomits, quantity of two chick-peas.

Chapter XVII

Of the hawk that has papo full of wind

To times it happens that they give to the hunters to his birds favarraz of which fulfills, and is great danger, because more hawks are stronger than others. Of the purges that they give to the hawks, this one is very dangerous, if touch is not had, and the hawks which they are very strong, when danlo to papo and hínchesele of wind gives favarraz do not want them to shake, and therefore is hawks that bring the wind guts full, and this one recude for above in form of regüeldo, and when it arrives at papo detiéndose there, and although the hawk eats and digests, that papo does not let fill wind there. And it happens, to the times, that the more the hawk eats as much the more swells itself of wind, and those that do not know why this becomes, maravíllanse, and consequently this will be the remedy: when you see that your hawk has this ailment and has that wind, you will do thus: Taking palomo or alive dove, gives the one it that eats, it throws and it swallows all the quills that will be able to take, hínchele or papo of this, and hazlo three or four days; immediately it will leave the wind and the hawk will be healthy.

Chapter XVIII

Of the hawk that it has plumadas old

All the hawks that the hunters it has must be kept from which never they give them to eat until they watch if they did the plumada one that they gave them, and for this débenlo to put in a perch and to send to sweep underneath in such way, that he is clean the ground so that, when the hawk did the plumada one, to the other day find it and it cannot hide in any place. Guard, then, this: if the hawk did not do the plumada one, they do not give him to eat, nor is sent to prey or decoy, but denle by the mouth, putting them to it, a stone gravel or two, as great ones as chick-peas, and if with her it will do the plumada one, dale to eat, and if it will not want it to do, déjale thus for the other day, without eating no thing; it

watches if it does the second night, and if it will not do it, dale tártago without another thoroughness. Many hunters are therefore in great fault, since they do not worry to watch the plumadas ones still worse, if they do them or no, and, than they do not let give them to eat on the plumadas ones, and when there are two or three plumadas overlapping ones in the crop of the hawk, soon this one aqueja of mortal ailment. It has the hawk, in the crop, badly condesijo, although the semblante is maintained and nondumb, and this happens because the plumadas ones are not still rotten, or have still not arrived at the gut by where the matter of the crop goes to the guts. When the plumadas ones rot and arrive at the above-mentioned gut, immediately the hawk cannot eat all his vianda as it were accustomed to, has badly semblante, hiédele the mouth, and then, when you see this, mírale in the body the place where it walks the crop and you will find that hard place and thus you can know that ailment. The remedy is this one: It takes the butter of cows, crude, and métesela in the mouth, and if the butter were not fresh, and were rancid, that smells like sour, lávala so many times, that the scent takes off to him badly, and dale so much as a nut, putting it to it in the mouth in two or three mouthfuls, and that day does not eat another one vianda. To the other day you will give tártago him with more grains of those than the hunters usually give to him; dale to eat a tender leg of affluent chicken; and on the following day honey takes affluent hard, in lump, and métele some by mouth, in way that goes to the crop, and is so much quantity of honey like nut, and when it expels it and you see that there is no honey matter, but that expels its own matter as it must, takes a heart from sheep, quítale the thin skin that it has, the veins, the grosura and hardnesses; hiéndelo, quítale the nerves and hardnesses that it has inside; lávalo or with many waters, and when or it is washed, sécalo of that water; it takes zaragatona and it wets that meat in her and it gives to eat of it the hawk, and later, the dusk, dale to eat a chicken leg and you will see defecate to the hawk black excrements, like fish. Mantén these viandas, honey, zaragatona and legs of chicken until you see that it goes better, and this is three days or four, and pruébale the water often and thus will cure; in all that year, until it changes, it avoids to give him plumadas, because the hawks that are thus entecos, very badly do its plumadas in all that year until they change. But if you will see that they are very necessary to him, dale plumada done of cotton or of packing, thus it cannot dissolve it. But when the hawk is healthy and they give its plumadas him, it does not exist so good plumada as the one of quills and meetings, or foot of ánade, or hare, cleared the nails, broken well, with the hairs and bathed in lukewarm water.

Chapter XIX

Of the hawk that has inflation the crop

Causes: Many hunters think and think that the birds well are not fed if they are not satiated with vianda until they do not want more, and some until give them to eat twice to the day; so of this eating much to newspaper, hínchaseles the crop and the guts of matter, and empáchanse within such way that the hawk does not taste to eat. Symptoms: In this respect I say that you will see him expel heavy tulliduras, and there where there is to come the black matter between the white, cagadillos come that seem of mice, and the hawk frees its belly from time to time, and of this swelling you must bleed it this way. Prescriptions: It takes the sugar locks, méteselo in the broken and slight mouth, so that better it goes to the crop, and when you see that expele the sugar, tenlo always to the sun until it returns to make depositions of his own matter as it were accustomed to; pruébale

the water that day in uninformed, and drinks whatever will want; later dale to eat, that same day, a heart of sheep with zaragatona, according to we said in chapter XVIII (of the old plumadas ones) and in ahead you will make nine pills of cecotrí aloe; the pático is good for the body, and the other for the head, therefore of this pático aloe, that there am saying, you will do above-mentioned nine pills to him, done and given by the order that said and declared in the chapter XI, that speaks of the vidriada water, and as soon as you will give to these pills and purges him to the hawk, him DES not to eat, except for a member of pullet to the day, except gerifalte or, that must eat a third more, and the same less to the other birds were azor hawk that are minors who these above-mentioned ones, and in ahead tries to give him to eat to your bird by rule, and before is preferable that eats little that much, because from eating much comes this and other many evils to them, and to eat with templanza never them can come damage and walk healthy.

Chapter XX

Of the hawk that has lombrices

Causes: By lack of the purges that are not made the hawks when they fulfill to them, generate lombrices in the crop, and that this is truth demonstrates the one to it that to many hunters happened, that when they give tártago to his hawks send with it the lombrices, although not yet were alive, but generated, since if they were alive, at that moment, it would not kill tártago, but that mortificaría only by some days. And still I say more: when the hunters give tártago, the hawks throw underneath the simiente of the lombrices, and I say simiente, because they are like small bermejós grains, of which generate those. Symptoms: When they are born and they are alive, the hawk that has them mäsase in the leather, pospiernas and papo. But often they do not signal, nor they show to the hawks these, although they have lombrices; for that reason you sight often the excrements of your hawk, and if she has them alive, soon will see some bermejas, like gusanillos, and if they are not alive do not throw them, except with the urgent one of tártago, as said she is. These lombrices are paid of viandas heavy and sweet, reason why they are due to cure this way: Prescriptions: Taking saffron, mételo in a hen heart and gives it to it to eat; when you understand that or it will have crushed it, it takes simiente from lombriguera grass and it gives it to it in another heart, or another meat of hen, so great that the grass can be hidden in her. If you will not have this, it takes milk from goats and it mixes with her juice by the root of condoso (to the aim of this book you will find what is condoso), mételo in a hen gut and gives it to it by force; you will give him, also, pills of pático aloe of the way that I said in chapter XIX (of the swelling of the crop), and which they must be done like those of cecotrí aloe, that control in chapter XI (of the vidriada water). Reasoning of the bitter candy mixture and. You will ask yourself: why, if it says the one that made this book that the lombrices are paid of sweet thing, the offer to occur, because milk is sweet, and saffron is sweet and smells well? To it I respond that it is truth, but the reason of porqué, is this one: When the birds eat these sweet things, they want to eat more, and thus, when another thing comes that bitter, cómenla wishing that dulcedumbre previous; and the things that make bitter, nobodies that are, the more make bitter the more kill the lombrices quickly, because with the flavor that these take, eating those sweet things, remuévense, and the lombriguera grass and the moved pills hállanlas and thus leave the more light. Therefore, in ahead, never you are delayed in bleeding your bird in the times that fulfills to him. Another prescription: Also it is good for taking milk

from goat in a clean thing and for putting it on fire without smoke. When he is hot, it takes yolks from egg, b telas and  chaldas in milk; mu velo continuously with a spoon until it has been materialized and one has become like ointment, a little hard; ret ralo, gives it to it to eat (that is not very hot), and to the other day dale the lombriguera grass, and later dale the pills of p tico aloe, as we said.

Chapter XXI

Of the hawk that has filandras or filomeras

These filandras or filomeras of which now east chapter speaks, is an ailment of which few hawks cure, because he is very serious to understand, and many hawks lose themselves for that reason, because in the point that they grow, and are as great as they must be, soon begin to eat the body of the hawk, agrees to later knowing light, the heart, and the hawk soon is dead, because almost never it cures. But if the hunter will want to do there what I have said in the postrimeros lines of the chapter of the vidriada water, where he says that the hunter had to remirar itself in his hawk, like the woman in the mirror, could be that he saw these signals that are followed. Signals: I say that when these filandras are generated in the body of the hawk, you must know that it goes quite often with the tip to the flanks, around the haunches and sac dese very frequently. When it is shaken, it tightens with the hands and it estrem cese, and you must know that then it is generating them and can aid to him thus: Prescription: Taking pills of p tico aloe, done like those of cecotr  aloe, according to says chapter XI, of the vidriada water; that are nine pills given in three days of way that we have said in other chapters, and when you put them by the mouth and you see that it wants them to throw, tr bale the tip more than you will be able so that it does not throw, so that have left the scent of them in the crop of the hawk, and for these lombrices or filandras, or filomeras, there is no another remedy. The hawks chickens are in greater danger of these filomeras until they have changed, and specially in the dumb one, when falling them to it the scissors, and from, until they desa nan, and therefore appreciate here plus the hunters of France and Germany, the changed hawks, because they are freer of this ailment. Preventive: Nevertheless, I heard say to the Vizconde de Illa, that is a great gentleman in the kingdom of Arag n, and is very knowledgeable hunter and of the cares and ailments of the birds, that nothing in the world keeps more to the hawk to raise filandras, that to make him drink, frequently, blood of hen. When your hawk is healthy, it is used to giving degollar some times, although it is only three days to the week, a hen in the decoy, as we said in the rules of the nebl  in chapter VIII. Also you will give pills him of p tico aloe, since there are saying, every certain time, se naladamente to the chicken.

Chapter XXII

Of the hawk that has stone

Causes: The heavy and bad hawks that often usually eat viandas, generate stone, and it is generated in the gut by where the hawk defecates and it is joined with sieso. This is done stone like which they bring alfayates to indicate, that it seems of white plaster, and when it has been generated you know it this way: Symptoms: When you see that the hawk defecates once and soon another one immediately, and after this it goes with the tip to the overo and is soiled to him, and in addition bat often with the mouth in l a, and greases the quills of the overo with dirts, s bete that then has stone. You must cure it of this

stews: Prescriptions: It takes the simiente from the parsley, it gives it to it to eat in meat or heart of hen, and is prepared the matter; the other day métele hard honey, in turrón, by the mouth, until it goes to the belly, quantity of a nut, in three or four pieces, and so soon you see that the honey makes its work, as I already said in chapter XVIII (of the old plumadas ones), and that everything has expelled it, and the hawk returns to loosen the matter that is accustomed to, then dale a heart of sheep with zaragatona, clean as I said in this chapter of the old plumadas ones, and later, in other following days, it takes the thousands sanda (to the aim of the book you will find what grass is), muélela and dale the dust in the meat; also, the called grass mirasolis, that is cañamones montesinos and tiénelos the druggists. If you will not be able to find mili sanda, takes the grass that says to capil veneris, also called culantro of well, dry and fact dust, and it gives it to it of this stews: If you will see that the stone is so great that it cannot send it, for minds in the hawk and you will see that it wants to defecate and it cannot; then it knows that it has it in low it and it cannot send it. It demolishes, then, the hawk, lávale well sieso with lukewarm water, apálpale in that place and, if you find it, oprímesela tamely like when the lair to the ferret is pressed, and thus you will be made it leave; soon, later, that same day, you will give to honey and heart him of sheep with zaragatona, according to saying is had, and although other hunters say that there is another stone, you do not create it, because the hawk does not have another place in what to generate it, since all the creatures who generate stone do it in vejiga, but the hawk does not have another one vejiga in which it generates it, but the aforesaid gut.

Chapter XXIII

Of the ulcer that becomes in the sore of the hawk

Many damages happen to the birds, by many and varied ways, or by hurt of herons, like of grullas, trees by where the hawks they enter when they fly and they get to golpar, or by other ways, and when they are hurt and they are not cured with diligence as they must, the sores come to ulcerar themselves and I say that this ailment always injures in the conjunctures of the bones and nerves, and if you will see that the sore has the overlapping ulcer and it is not wanted to cure by medicines that do to him, then to this ailment you must aid of this form: Medication: It señaladamente takes the irons that have been drawn in the vidriada water, its chapter, caliéntalos or, in the part from the bellboys, and pon the these irons or I warm up in those places where it is the generated ulcer, subtly; and if you will see that that one has necessity of iron yard because the meat is excessive and it is not possible to be transferred with the bellboys, takes other irons done by this stews that here they are appeared to cut the excessive meat that we said;



úsalos by the part of the acute thing. After that place is worked, úntalo with oil three days, takes, in addition, a grass that to incense and hazla say dust finísimo, or a little verdigris, and knows that in that place a very heavy scab will become, and as soon as you see that the scab is well mature, quítasela and échale that dust twice every day, according to you will see that the scab is wanted to move and thus will heal.

Chapter XXIV

Of comezón that has the hawk in the quills, thus eats them and it takes them
To the times it happens that the hawk has comezón in the places in which the quills are born; this comezón is not generated by another thing than by the pujamiento of the blood, and this seems to be good reason, because when the hawks are in the time in which they demolish the quills and they come the new ones, all its body sore and is put in new blood; and by force it agrees that all the things generated, that arise again, not so only in the birds, more in the other creatures, all produce this comezón, reason why to each one of these creatures happens that skirmish and rasca in some thing. Consequently, I say that this comezón that comes thus to the hawks is for this reason, and say more, happens that these above-mentioned birds go with the tip to that place and when that comezón is intensified, tightens with the tip until they make leave blood, and in ahead comezón enciéndese plus every day this, so that the quills of the hawk perish and go to badly. And whenever the blood is dried in that place and on the other quills, by comezón that there is there and the anger that the blood does to him, drying east curdle in the other quills, happens that they suffer the quills in which there is no comezón; and like the bird she is not creature who is right to be able to keep by himself, nor to be able to become drains, and like his body is not had the way that the other creatures that have that comezón, it agrees to look for remedy for it, and I say the more: that if will see that the hawks took off the old quills in the winter weather, when the birds do not change, would say that the above-mentioned reasons were not advisable, neither reasonable, nor true; but they do not do this, but to the time of the dumb one, when the blood bids up and the hawk of the old quills undresses and brings the new ones. To this comezón we must go of this form: It takes the cecotrí aloe, muélelo, amásalo with honey and ponlo in those quills where the hawk eats; úntale well, without duel, and tráelo often in the hand; thus you will be able to cure it of this ailment; because the aloe, by its bitterness, will make him detest going with the tip to the quill, and the honey is put so that the aloe sticks with her in the quills, and bringing it in the hand is not to give him to vagar so that it also does it often, and, to cause that always it is greased of that medicine in the quills; and you do this whenever you see that that medicine melts in any place, so that it always has there medicine.

Chapter XXV

Of the hawk that falls the nail to him

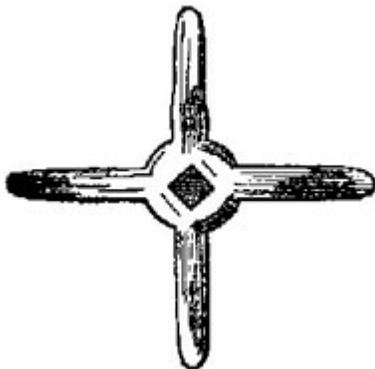
The great kindness and benefit come to the hunter to be undergone with their bird for several reasons: first, because the hawk does not take fear him from the face; second, because it does not break the quills to him and by other many damages that, to the times, they happen being the sañudo hunter. It happens that there are canine hawks when eating, and when the hunter wants to desempulgar his bird, with the anger that this one taking, arráncasele the nail and that same one happen when it takes some prey and the hunter separates it of her without care, and for many other reasons this event occurs sometimes. If you will see that the nail wants to go out the finger of the hawk and are still joined in that place of which absolutely it is not started, derríbalo soon and córtale this nail with turquesas until you arrive at alive it. Taking welds and to blood of dragon tree and bolarménico and cecotrí aloe, muélelo all good, échale of this dust and átale the nail upon the finger, and is surrounded with a very thin linen cloth; idle by space of three or four days, and it is not sent until pasts nine days. If the nail will be taken absolutely, takes these dusts and cúbrele well maslo; it takes the thinnest leather from baldés that you will

find and cúbrele maslo with him, and cóseselo there until over the head of the finger, of it stews that one does not untie to him and in the six following days you do not let go to hunt with him. Ten taken care of when desempulgar, you do not do damage to him so that desuelde the soldier. Also there is one who covers it, instead of baldés, with pielecilla of a bird skin, and one sticks better.

Chapter XXVI

Of the hawk that has nails in the feet

Although all the hawks have, to the times, nails in the feet, gerifaltes are, of all the hawks, those that suffer this ailment and are more propitious more to her, because they are of his complexión very hot, very heavy and loaded, and, therefore, they have this ailment of the nails and the feet than to all the hawks of any other plumage are swollen to them more; alfanques is also very propitious to this ailment, since they are of its nature hot. When the hawk suffers this disease has pain in the feet and usually it does not do what must by the great pain that it has. It agrees, then, to put the best remedy than it will be able to have, because the cure of this ailment has to be very subtle, by the place where it is, that is in the feet, nervous place, poor of dangerous government and because all the body is maintained on the feet. These nails form by descent of heat and hácese in the soles of the feet as great scabs as heads of small nails; by this nails are called. So soon they appear these scabs, the feet are swollen and when therefore you see them, it takes the turquesas, of the necessity of the halconeros, and córtale all the nails, of stews that they throw blood. Trementina, French soap and ash-gray taking of sarmientos; the trementina will be the one of more, and the soap as much as half of the trementina, and the ash, blossomed well, as much as half of the soap. Échalo everything in pot small and new, hazlo to boil either on live coals, muévelo constantly with wood of stews that everything is either mixed, and when you will see that or it is cooked, retíralo, so that it is not burned, and déjalo to cool totally until a strong ointment like bitumen becomes. It takes a strong trowel from iron or of brass, it takes of that medicine and it put on a leather of baldés thin fact of this stews:



And between these four branches that it has, a finger of the hawk is put in a space, and thus the other fingers, between two branches each one, and the aforesaid medicine it is put thin in the space in the middle of the leather between the four branches. The branches are long and are bound to each other desta stews: it takes the front and lígalos branches after zanco, and the zagueros branches ahead against the plant of the foot, in cross, and déjalo to be thus three days: to the aim of them quítale the above-mentioned leather. For minds if you will see that a scab like sostra of beast grows around, touch nails in case

they will want to leave root, and if you will see that they stop and they are not possible to be started, ponle the this medicine other three days, after which they will leave the nails, and when they will be left if you will see that it is within that cave of where it left the nail some meat rotted, ponle worn out verdigris and the above-mentioned medicine other three days on the this verdigris, related as it were said previously. Quítese and límpiense to newspaper that ointment, and is put in the foot of the hawk after they are the nails was to clean the matter that will make the sore that was made there. As soon as you will see that that cave is full of new meat, ponle diaquilón that has the surgeons, in the same way in another leather as the one that above we said. Once or it is cured, it takes aciche, tanning bark of oak and dreg of zumaque, as much of the one as of the other, and muélelo or each one on himself, and when he is either worn out, ciérnelo or, and échalo everything in a new small pot, and hínchela of vinegar, more hard than you will be able to find; hazlo to always boil all good, rocking it, and after it is cooked, retíralo. When he is already lukewarm, it takes a cloth from so great linen that the feet of the hawk fit and mójalo in that broth; pon the cloth doubled in four dobleces upon a round stone like perch, in which it is possible or to be had, or in the twig where usually it is, because if the stone will be low, the hawk does not calm so or; and soon pon the hawk raises, of it stews that it has the feet on that cloth, and this is by space of noon. This you will do every day until you see that the leather is well firm in the feet of the hawk. In ahead tráelo in good lúa, soft wharf and, of leather and not of cloth, that is hot; and it is of soft leather, a little heavy, so that the heat of the hand does not happen to the feet of the hawk. It tries, when sun does, if you feel that the feet are warmed up to him, to put it on a cold stone, and lúa under the feet, although it is in the perch, and this cure manténlo until he is healthy.

Chapter XXVII

Of the hawk to that the feet are swollen to him or burns to him

It happens to the hawks that swell the feet to them and they burn to them for diverse reasons: the one, by bad pihuelas, tightened and of bad leather; and the hawk is complaining, which happens because of the gentleman of the hawk or its halconero, if the gentleman leaves it in his guard, as well as those of the king or the great gentlemen who have order to take care of and to require their birds. If the hawk, therefore of pihuelas, has the swollen feet, quítaselas and ponle of linen cloth; tájale the tineas until it bleeds, takes fat from heron and covers with white lead target of which the women use, kneaded everything in one, and úntale the feet two or three times to the day; thus it will cure. Another swelling comes to the feet of the hawk in drop way. When you see that to your hawk the feet are swollen to him, and not because of bad pihuelas, hazle to cut to the tineas all, as a result of maslo, of stews that it leaves blood all of them and soon takes an ointment that calls dialtea, and have the surgeons, úntale with him the feet two or three times to the good day and hazle pihuelas of linen cloth, according to has been said. If you will see that over the swelling chick-peas rise to as great torondos as, you do not cure of them, because stones will become and leave it go to their term, since you will be able to remove them with a lanceta, and these do not bother the hawk until they are mature, doing these unturas to him of dialtea. If you will see that this swelling does not lower with these aforesaid things, and every time they are swollen plus the feet of the hawk, and brilliants are put, takes irons drawn in the chapter XI, that speaks of the vidriada water, and mételos in the fire by the part from the bellboys, and when they will be well hot, dale

between the individual fingers bellboys, and is the as heavy button as a pepper grain; úntaselos during nine days with lukewarm oil, and in ahead with an ointment that calls sallow or yellow, that has the surgeons, and soon will be healthy. If you will see that the feet are not swollen to him, but they burn to him, córtale the nails of the feet, since saying is had, until it leaves enough blood; úntale the feet with the marrow of carrillada of the aged bacon the every day, or with enjundia of heron and covers with white lead, kneaded all together, and soon it will cure.

Chapter XXVIII

Of the hawk that him bankruptcy the leg

By many you stew come to the great hawks occasions, and no man could believe them not being hunter who had done it and seen, if he heard say that a hawk killed of a blow a heron, a hare, or lavanco; but this happens every day, so that soon it is left dead, without another dog, and that same one to the heron: many hunters see it kill of a blow, breaking to him the neck. , for that reason often same, the hawk flying in the shore, when it flies low, runs into and disabled, breaking wing or leg; the same it can happen to him to come to golpar in dry to small birds, as well as garganeys, and by such valentías and occasions as these and blows that the hawks give in those prey, sucédeles that they themselves become broken the legs by cujas or by the zancos. When this happens, you must aid them of this stews: Taking incense, almástiga, blood of dragon tree, and sanguina stone, as much of one as of another one; it grinds either each one by himself, ciérnelo and mézclalo with a little sifted flour of wheat or, that is not more than the fourth part of dusts. Clear egg taking, bátela much until you make all foam; soon it takes above-mentioned dusts mixed with the flour and amásalos with the clear one from the egg. It demolishes the hawk, and if the leg will be broken by cuja, trasquilale the quills with very acute scissors and takes canes from reed and done beam of them his cañuelas or, that can hold or the leg; it tries that in the sore quill does not have left some hidden and úntale well the leg with that ointment. Pónselo in way of emplasto, cúbreselo upon estopas of affluent silk soft and without knots; pon later another fabric of emplasto on estopas, and soon cañuelas on emplasto, and pónselas in compass one of another one around of the leg. It takes a long cloth from linen, as wide as they will be the canes, envuélvelo often over them, apriétalo of stews that you will see that is enough, and when thus it will be bound, it sews the cloth with good thread, so that it does not untie; fact this, dale to eat welds it in a hen heart, as much of welds like a chick-pea grain. If it will not want it to eat, méteselo in the mouth. It welds it, which she is very noble and precious for all the quebrantaduras, is made thus: it takes momia, that have the druggists, fish, zaragatona, simiente of the grass menudilla, who call welds minor, simiente of mastuerzo and welds raca. It takes from momia most, of it welds menudilla the fourth part, and of simiente of mastuerzo the eighth part; from zaragatona it takes the fourth part, and of it welds raca, the eighth part, everything to respect to momia. All these things are ground and sifted each one by himself, and later they are mixed and done one. You do a small small bag of baldés and puts those dusts inside. If it will make sun, pon the small bag to the sun and caliéntalo well with the hands dry; if it will not be sunny, mételo in your sine near the meat. It is understood that all this with the purpose of mixing becomes and ayuntar dusts with others. You must all those that you love the hawks bringing welds it with you, because he is very noble. When the hawk eats of this welds, ponlo in a wide and level

table as it pulls, with straw raises in which it is possible to be thrown if it will want; it must be veintiún there days, in which you will give him welds it - quantity of a chick-pea -, of three in three days, in a hen heart. In all these days good noncomma but vianda, as well as pullets and hens, or palominos, or tórtolas and this meat pricked in a table, so that it does not make force to support with the leg. After veintiún days, descósele the fastening and dale to eat in the hand, until you see that it has enough force. By day ponlo in the perch and at night tórnalo to the table where first it was, and mantén this government until you see it restored, and thus will cure. If the leg is broken by zanco, you will cure it of the same form, unless him you must clear pihueta and the bell.

Chapter XXIX

Of the hawk that bankruptcy the wing

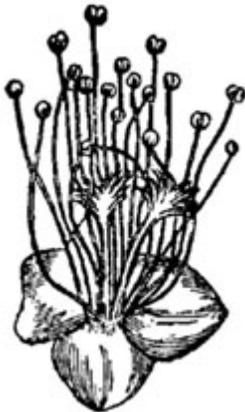
According to I have said in the previous chapter in regard to why it causes happen the damages to the birds, I say that the same it occurs, to the times, when some hawks take diverse raleas, like garzotas, drop hammers or herons that are raleas that go to the strip and even other that the hawks find when they are remote of the halconeros, like cornejas, dorales and others, and take them between pigs, oxen and other beasts. It happens that the beasts, when they see the next hawk and without man, come to him and they hurt it; they disable it being surrounded with the prey that has taken and to the times they break the leg or the wing to him. When such occasion happens to the hawk, you must take care of of him of this form: If him bankruptcy the wing, trasquílale that place on the inside and by outside with scissors very acute, and not the startings. Later iguálale well the quills of the strop and ponle emplasto that above I said, in the chapter that speaks of the broken leg, in the same way and with cañuelas. But the fastening you will do it thus: it takes a cloth from thin linen that has been washed, so that he is whiter; as wide as canes put to the wing and that is long; átaló either, later sews the fastening very or with thread, and as soon as it is sewn, it takes the needle again and a thread and sews the wing: it closes it like when the hawk is healthy, llégasela to it to the body well. Ca him to it all the knives, pasándoselos with a square needle by the tubes with a thread that cannot be broken to him. It takes a cloth from linen, envuélvele in him all the wing thus closed, sewn and taken, since there am saying, and sews that linen cloth as the hawk comes sewing when they bring it of Flandes, that brings inferior half of the wing against the ends of the péñolas, surrounded in a linen cloth. Beam in the this linen cloth two branches: a branch goes behind the healthy wing against the tail, and the other towards the head; júntense both under the healthy wing, and cósanse and go by the chest and cósanse well there, again, in the cloth in which codillo of the bird will be surrounded. These branches will have to stick close to both on the ribs until the shoulder of the wing heals and by the chest until the injured wing, so that the bandage cannot be untied because, I say to you that this other fastening must be made very firm; it calls careful halconeros that help you to make this work, and to a surgeon because it knows to arrange Wendish them and to put emplasto. You will give to the hawk of three in three days, welds it that I said in the chapter of the broken leg. The hawk that thus will be tied and sewn must lie a day everything disguised so that emplasto is dried. When you will see that emplasto is tight and dry, desencamisa the hawk; ponlo in a table or pulls trowel, in which it lies down and it is as it will want; átaló by the market, so that one does not go away of there, and not it descosas until squillt veintiún days. In eating and other cares, gobiérnalo according to we

said in the chapter of the broken leg; it agrees and it is forced that idles until the dumb one comes and recovers quills, because it does not have with what to fly, and although had them, must idle until last the dumb one. And you do not doubt that if will be good diligence in curing it, it will heal. I saw a Sardinian baharí hawk, of king Don Pedro, that brought Ruy González de Illescas, commander of Santiago, its halconero, that became broken the wing to him falling on one grulla, and later was healthy of her, and vile later to kill many grullas with so great masters as before she killed them.

Chapter XXX

Of the hawk that him bankruptcy the eye

According to I have said in other chapters before this one, many occasions hapquill to the hawks, as well as when they are thrown to heron and other prey that the hawks use to kill; señaladamente, when the garceros hawks walk with the heron, or they bring it to earth, hiéreles the heron with the tip in the eye and quiébrasele; if the hawk is perdiguero or lebrero, walking with the hare or the perdiz, it runs into in some wood or it pricks of stews that him bankruptcy the eye. In this occasion you must aid to him this way: It takes a grass that calls pimpinela, others call bursa pastoris and other grass wanderer; it is born it fits the walls and it has one as bolsilla in the stop as well as is: Májala and takes the well strained juice from her; it takes the third part from honey and worn out white chorale and sieving. You will take east dust, mixed with the juice of the grass and the honey, and will demolish the hawk. It takes a hollow quill, hínchela of that medicine, and later blowing with the mouth échasela and lánzasele in the injured eye, that falls to him inside. Échasela with a hen quill, so that it falls to him in the eye, and ten the demolished hawk until you see that all the juice is consumed; ponle soon capirote of stews that it cannot shake it of the head, and is of such kept way the hawk that rasque neither can be arrived with the hand at capirote nor at the eye; and it is put in a dark camera. You must know that, if the yolk of the eye will not be wound, the hawk will receive all its Vista, although when you see the wound seems that all the eye is empty, and later returns the eye to be so beautiful as if had never been hurt.



If the fire of the eye will never be hurt will receive the Vista, but it will receive the hermosura, in such a way that few men know if the hawk is blind of the eye or no. This cure you must do twice to the day until you see that the eye has returned to its hermosura, and if it will have left to cloud or cloth, échale dusts of white chorale good sieving and thus will cure.

Chapter XXXI

Of the hawk that has hidropesía or swelling in the belly

The hawks have an ailment that are called hidropesía and it is generated in the belly. They señaladamente suffer much of this ailment gerifaltes that is very heavy birds, very bitter, capricious and complaining by nature. It hapquills specially when they leave to any hawk in the perch and debates much, or in the dumb one, if well it is not treated and the hawk is frightened and debated. To the great complaint it hapquills, to the times, that corrupt in the body in such a way that vejiga is done to them in belly one and it is swollen to them of water that puts to them in the crop, the livers and the guts, and caliéntase in such a way that the crop, the guts and the liver cook so much that the hawk comes to die. You must know this ailment the following way: It knows that when the hawk has this ailment, enflaquece and for that reason does not let eat; hínchasele the belly that seems that it brings a great egg; it has cujas of the squillt and dry legs like, it cannot fly and when it has been defecating for bad tulliduras, been delirious and ugly. This ailment is mortal, but you must cuidarte of her and not abandon your hawk; the remedy for this ailment is this one: It demolishes the hawk that will have this ailment, átale well the feet with the market, échalo of backs and trasquilale all the belly without arriving at the chest, with very acute scissors. As soon as you will have trasquilado it along takes a very acute lanceta and ábrele the belly; it takes care of that you slice the leather, but you do not arrive at the guts; comiéndzalo in the tip of the chest where the overo finishes, and the oquilling is so great that it is precise to give three points him, and between point and point is space of average finger, and as soon as it will be cleaved it returns to the hawk the belly downwards and the backs above and will leave that water. When you see that the water is outside, it returns the belly from the hawk arrives, cóselo and dale those three points; surgeon calls who does it, because he has knowledge and use of it, and kills a hen and throws his blood over the seam. The reason because this becomes of the blood is the following one: because it agrees that the place where there is to have weld of outside, there is blood; so that it welds it beats better and because that place is not so that it makes blood of his; therefore, it is necessary to put that blood to him of hen. Once putting the blood of hen on those points, échale welds it over the blood, and this welds is done as I said in the chapter XXV, that speaks of when the hawk it loses the nail, and later takes the other welds precious that I said that it was good for the body in chapter XXVIII (of the hawk that him bankruptcy the leg), and dale of her a as great grain as a chick-pea, in a heart of hen, the way who above there am saying, and if it does not want it to eat, méteselo in the mouth. All that day down remains the hawk surrounded in a linen cloth, disguised on a mall pillow, belly, and to the night before descamisese dale to eat average leg of pricked hen, that is cleared of her escudete and it last it, and if it will not want it to eat méteselo by force. In the nine following days dale to eat welds it in a hen heart, quantity of a chick-pea every three days, so that it eats one welds three or four times. Fact all this, desenuélvvelo of that cloth and ponlo in a good perch with a wool cloth of color surrounded around of the perch, and if it will not want to be calm in the perch, ponle in a level table, and pon a white wool cloth upon the table stuck with nails, so that he is hot, and the house is well hot, without wind and smoke. To the other day it takes alosna, that is bitter incense, cuécelo in white wine, in a small pot and lávale well every day in that water and dale to eat it welds it that it says in chapter XXVIII of three in three days, and not it serves abroad until the nine days nor him DES the meat that will be to eat, except

for bite, warms up and good; already in ahead, cómala finds out by its plumadas tip and not him DES. It remembers that if this aid will become to this ailment, before the liver and bofe are escalfados, the hawk will heal, but if the hawk will have or the escalfados liver and bofe, is in doubt if it will cure or no, and therefore is necessary that the hunter is warned in seeing if its hawk suffers according to the signals of the ailments; it immediately aids your hawk, before the ailment is old and they do not take advantage of medicines. This swelling that hapquills between the leather and the meat, of which east chapter speaks, hapquills thus: when some hawks are sent to those prey that often is accustomed to, like a hare, or to grulla, or perdiz, some dog unites of the hawk and rómpele the leather; or it can be that in the fall with the heron or grulla, the leather rómpele, or can be that the heron or grulla hurts it. So by that place that is thus broken the leather, it swelled all the hawk or it leaves from him of wind, and seems very ugly, and who this did not see parécele strange thing and espántase of it when it is a very slight thing to cure; it cúrase thus: If you will see that it does not have another sore, except for that leather that has thus inflation and getting up, it takes a very acute lanceta and rómpele the places where the wind thus is, and soon will leave all the wind. It takes alosna, that is bitter incense, with white wine, cuécelo together, caldéale well those places that you will see that they have the swelling and tenlo in hot place and without wind; caldéaselos thus some days until you see that a bad color disappears of which the leather thus is indicated and soon will be healthy.

Chapter XXXII

Of the hawk that gives back and has papo and guts you cold

By many things the coldness enters papo of the hawk, in the crop and the guts; the one by the cold time and of great winter, or not to eat and to sleep uninformed, which must keep all hunter, who its hawk always sleeps with some thing in papo, viandas or plumada; also resfría the hawk to eat bad vianda and fries, señaladamente in the winter; and to hunt with him in rainy weather and to come the wet hawk and even not to dry themselves to the sun or the fire without smoke and of distant spot. Therefore, if the hawk comes very dunked and there is sun no to become thin, you do to bring to the camera live coals without smoke, and giving him to throw and to nibble near the air of the fire it will be become thin. Later ponlo in good hot house and that it has all the night candle burning, so that thinks of himself, and on the following day you do not make him fly in search of prey until it becomes thin to the sun. By each one of these things that we have said great disease comes to the hawk, of which the hawk perishes in a moment if it is not aided. In addition he is very bad to cure, because resfría totally and desordenasele all the body; you will know this ailment this form: When the hawk often vomits and it does not retain the things that take, although is hungry and good semblante until its then meat decays and saddens, tries that before thus saddens you aid to him, because if it beams as soon as does not begin to vomit, when you want to him to aid does not take advantage of to him. The reason is this one: The crop and papo are already timid and they do not want to receive thing in himself, nor vianda some; consequently I say to you that you aid to him before soon that late, and you must do it of this stews: Taking palominos new, yeguados (if palominos you will not be able to have, takes doves anyone, that palominos you will have of doves, or of which they raise in house domesticated); ahógalos so that the blood within them is materialized, or destflala of stew that escudilla falls clean in one, and as soon as

the blood materializes, gives it to it to eat the hawk and if you will see that it retains gives it it thus three times to the day, fresh and materialized; that it does not eat another one vianda. On the following day it kills a palomino, dale materialized blood since it has been said and one tetilla of palomino, without quill and bone; in ahead dale good viandas little by little, and often hen, or palomino, or tórtola, or garganey, or negreta, the best thing than you will be able. But if you will see that these things do not retain them and vomit, you do these dusts that that says here, they are very good and all hunter them must always bring with himself. Taking nut of India, moscada nut, mirra, nails of giroflé, cinnamon, flower of cinnamon, macis, almástiga, incense and white sugar; it steps on and it grinds each thing of these by himself, and when well worn out and they are mixed in one (the white sugar is the postrimero and of each thing as much of the one as of the other by weight), it takes these dusts and dáselos to eat in a hen heart. Séale given to the hawk as much quantity as two chick-pea grains, and every day rocíale the face and the head with good white wine. Hártale of sun, and when thus he is doliente, him DES not to prove the water, except for if you see that already it is well made an effort. Guárdate that in all this time you do not test any to him, but gobiérnalo of the aforesaid way. After ten and eight days, dale a alina of hot goat, or meat of pospierna of a hare, that is hot. This will become by remondar the guts and the crop of the horrura of the palominos. And thus it will cure.

Chapter XXXIII

Of the hawks that are hurt by birds

Beautiful wonder, and in addition the great kindness, is that a as small bird as it is a hawk, it unites of one grulla, that is so great and so brave bird that when a man the taking in a bow bear not to arrive at her, fearing the blow that of her is afraid to have; and because the hawk is loadado to take such birds, much greater loor must have the hunter that by subtle art put to the hawk in conditions for daring to it and to get to have so made an effort heart. Because the hawk, since it was born, never took but small prey, like doves, cornejas, ánades, similar garganeys and other birds; and the hunter hácele to leave those prey and to covet other very great birds, like grullas, brave herons, geese, swans, avutardas and other that are outside their nature, because he never saw nobody the brave hawk kill such pieces. To kill so great pieces, sucédenles great occasions to receive wounds, as well as when the heron hurts with the tip, and grulla with the nail of the foot, sending to him kick, and that many ways are hurt the hawks. When you see wounded your hawk, you will aid to him of this stews: It takes scissors very acute and trasquíale that place where wound has, and if she is long that can be given points, takes a needle from very subtle pellejero and a twisted twisted silk thread and cásesela. It sews the meat and the leather everything in one, and the points that will be given, each point is sewn on himself, and also bound on himself. It takes welds it that I said in chapter XXV (when the nail to the hawk falls to him), and échasela upon the wound on the points. To the other day it takes alosna, that is bitter incense, and cuécelo in a small, new pot, with white wine and lávale the wound until you see the leather, that was green, has returned to the color of when he was healthy. With a hen quill, carefully, it drills the wound, and if the wound will deequill within the body, rómpele the leather along, so that you do not break the meat to him, you must do it because when the wound of the hawk is deep cannot be cleaned of I sandpaper and, in addition, métensele the quills inside, and badly that is to leave, éntrasele and tórñasele inside. This rompedura that there is to make not thing, but

lávese with wine and alosna, of the way that I have said. If she will not be deep, you do not worry about her, but ponle welds it that it is ordered in chapter XXV, and lávala with wine and alosna until heals the wound. If the wound is small, that is no necessity to be sewn, lávasela with wine and alosna cooked and échale welds it, that soon will heal. Míralo once every two days, and whenever you wash it you do not put dusts to him of welds it, but lávalo with that wine until the sore has good color.

Chapter XXXIV

Of the wound of the hawk

Great either it is and the great kindness the hunter to make good perch to his hawk, or hard, or rolled, heavy and clean, that hens nor other birds have been in her. Because example and advice are for the hunter, from old, who so firm, done so well and so good it must make the perch for his hawk for one night like for a year; this is by the many damages that can occur to the hawks in perches that are not firm and this is certain, because or it hapquilled to many halconeros to take care of little of it, reason why hapquills that their hawks die to them, break the legs to them or the wings and were disabled to fall the perch with them. Also some hawks by topadura disable themselves, hitting in the shore a hawk another one, which often hapquilled; or to come the hawk after some ralea and, winning, runs into the hawk in earth or a tree, of which there are great occasions, flying by the shores and places where there are trees. When you will feel that the hawk is damaged of such wounds, as these, you will do thus: It takes welds that I said it in the chapter XXVIII (of the broken leg), that takes control of momia, and dale to eat of her nine days, according to there is ordered, of three in three days until he is healthy. Be, then, nine days giving him those dusts with leg of tender hen, every time the quantity of two chick-peas, in a hen heart. If you will see that that fall or topadura makes swelling in some place and will have accumulated blood under the leather, rómpele this one and will throw that blood. To this rompedura you do not throw any welds to him, because one does not become but so that that broken blood leaves there, lávale with white wine and alosna, that is bitter incense. If of the this fall or topadura blood were not accumulated, unless that black place is put, lávaselo with wine and alosna, as said is, and you must put it in the twig as soon as he will be battered, and you do not bring to him in the hand.

Chapter XXXV

Of the abatidura of the hawk

From the falls and abatiduras of the perch and the hand of badly the hunter, great break receives the hawk, and of this the hunter must occur to account who brings it in the hand, and he can see it and hear; when therefore it observes it, deletion mark to eat, soon, welds it that it is ordered for the body of the hawk in chapter XXVIII (of the broken leg). I can affirm that the abatidura or fall from the perch is much worse than from the hand, because the hawk is not so light in his to debate as the azor, and when it struggles cannot become to the twig, and is suffered of the legs and cures very late of it. In batiduras that the hawk does in the perch, obsérvale always spur of chest, and watches if scab does him there some or injures, and if you will see that it makes scab, ponle the sallow ointment (búscalo in house of the surgeons); others call yellow ointment to him, and soon it will heal. For all other abatiduras dale always, whenever you understand that your hawk has

suffered itself or broken, welds it ordered in the chapter XXVIII, because it is very precious medicine, and guárdate always to put your bird in place where it receives these damages.

Chapter XXXVI

Of the hawk that has the guts outside

Some times the guts leave to him to the hawk by blows of herons or other occasions. When you see your hawk guts was, derríbalo on part healthy, in way that the sore is for above, and tórnales guts to his place, place sews that by where left guts and throws there welds it that chapter is ordered in XXV (of nail of hawk), and if you will see that the leather is along with the meat, ca it to it everything in one and échale welds it; and if the leather is on himself and the meat also, it sews each one by himself. If you will do it in front of surgeon will be better, because it will have good touch in sewing, and when it is sewn, ponle welds it above-mentioned. Also I say that it hapquills some times to bring the hawk the guts was, between leather and meat to you, as well as you will see some oxen which another ox gives with the horn and it drills the ijada one to him, and it does not drill the leather to him, and it brings the guts between leather and meat. When such ailment you see the hawk, socórrele of this stews:

Derríbalo, tórnales the guts within the body by that hole of where they left and you will see then be left the leather in which they were the guts, loose; apáñalo everything and átalo with a thread, twist or as a result of the meat, once or it will be grasped with the hand superficially; and the leather that exceeded above, córtalo by above of the fastening with a knife. It takes irons done by this stews:



and they are as luengos as jeme, so that when they are warmed up, them it can one have; caliéntalos by the place where they are square, and have to be these upon the dices, or squared filed and square irons either, and in the filed and or round spears or; caliéntalos or in the place in which they are square, ponlos two or three times upon that place do you will slice the leather, and is so great a square as another one, and later what is underneath, where are the letters to, a) by signal, ponlo upon the cut leather, so that it is shrunk with the fire; dale to eat it welds it that it is ordered in chapter XXVIII, by stews it that it is in the this ordered chapter, and tries that it does not struggle until is not healthy.

Chapter XXXVII

Of the hawk that has the twisted jaws

There are hunters who when they want to go to some places to free its businesses, they must by embargo take the birds in its hands, and to go more desembargados déjanlas in its perches. There are hawks that are complaining, and as they do not want to calm in the perch, they put capirote to them, and so that it does not fall to them, pónenle one offsets to the strap of capirote; when the hawk rasca to demolish capirote and cannot, it goes with the tip to the flanks where it feels that it walks the strap of capirote and wants to

throw of her with the tip. When thus the strap unites the hawk with the tip, the counterbalance is not let it leave outside her, and métese the strap by the mouth to the traverse of the jaws, and when the hawk wants to remove the tip outside, it cannot, because it does not leave the strap him, and with the force throw, tuércensele the jaws and sálensele of its place, of it stews that the hawk cannot close the mouth and tiénela been delirious and turned aside. When such misfortune as this one you will see your hawk, derríbalo and métele two fingers in the mouth, those that you will see that better they fit to him or they can fit, and a finger is of a hand and the other of another one; then, with a finger, it throws by the end of carrillar of the mouth, and with the other finger, by other carrillar; sácale later fingers and mouth closes, soon déjasela to oquill, and if you will see that it oquills the been delirious mouth, understands that jaws not are in his place, and of that end, that you will see that the mouth has tuerta, métele one of the fingers that you will see that more good they can enter, tírale of the jaw towards the cornijal of the mouth where the jaw is outside, and thus, until you see that the shovels of down are even with the tip. Him DES not to eat, except for perforated vianda, and dale to eat welds it that it is ordered in chapter XXVIII (of the broken leg), and gives it to it in a hen heart, of three in three days, during nine. Gobiérnalo thus until you see it well fortified, and that it begins to peck by itself, and then dale to eat his vianda as before it were accustomed to.

Chapter XXXVIII

How you must do the dumb one to your hawk

The hawks baharís, Sardinian, Majorcan, of Romaña, tagarotes, are the hawks, between all the plumages, that more soon begin to change, and thus leave earlier. I saw a hawk of king Don Pedro, that called Doncella, baharí of Romaña, arrogant garcero and, in the first week of the month of August be already outside dumb and desainado, and kill a heron. But, communally, the other plumages all begin to change the first week of the month of June, more early and others later, according to hapquill. It agrees that you do its dumb one in good house, where does not arrive smoke nor much noise, and I say to this by the neblí hawk, or gerifalte, or baharí, or sacre, because the borní and alfanegue change better where they see the men. Beam that in the house where the dumb one you will make not between smoke nor fire, but a window that you oquill to him when you want, so that the hawk calms. Hazle the dumb Earth discharge, by the humidity, on strong logs and tables and embarrada. Ponle there a stone; they ten always clean the dumb one; have its sand at night and an oil oil lamp that burns all the night; and some times ponle some green turfs like in meadow way, that takes to please with the vegetable. Dale to eat in the hand as soon as he will want; señaladamente in the afternoons, with the cold one, tómallo in the hand and dale to eat there, and always observe if he is glad, or what semblante has, so that if there will be necessity to cure it, that you aid it.

Chapter XXXIX

Of some hawks that they do not love to change, and how you will do so that your hawk changes very fast

After you see that your hawk begins to lose the quills, like arched and end of knives, tráelo in the hand and you do not put it in dumb until it loses quills of the tail; ponle meat and comma whatever will want; dale good viandas, and when you see that loose quills of tail, as he would be dangerous if some quill in blood struggled and broke, ponlo in his

dumb one. Dale tórtolas either barleys and or fat, and lean palominos, señaladamente when there is to govern the greater quills, and when you give these birds him, péralas alive, and límpialas with a rough rag, so that they do not have left louse. There are some reasons by which the hawks have difficulty in the dumb one, and do not want to change: the first reason is to have some disease; the other, not to enter bled the dumb one well; and third, by viciousness that the hawk takes in the dumb one and it does not want to calm. When it is the embargo first which I said, of not changing by some disease that it has, to this reason I say that it serves of the dumb one, and fíjate in him, watch well their semblante, and according to the signals of the ailment that in him you will see, cuídale according to is ordered in each chapter of this book who speaks of his ailment, according to the ailment commands. If the hawk lets change for the second reason that we said, that between good bled in dumb, of the this embargo hunter she is not the culprit, because it is thing that must have in well-taken care of: to bleed its hawk to the entrance of the dumb one, and when coming out; to this I say that it serves and you do it of the way that I have said and púrgalo. If the hawk lets change for the third reason that we said, by viciousness and pride that takes and it does not want to calm, you can aid to him slightly. It removes the hawk from dumb the three or four days, of stews that it is good hungry, tórnalo to the dumb one, tápale or the house, that is or dark, dale little vianda until you see that it has been calmed: it entiéndase that noncomma much, but comma templadamente and with hunger. What they must do later, is to give good viandas him, and some times to give him, in eight days, once, ansarón or hot affluent sheep, of the leg, to clear the weariness to him of the others viandas that eats every day, and soon, in the beginning, dale tórtolas, that is very good to put the hawk in meat. But after the hawk begins to demolish the greater quills, they are good the palominos, that they are hot, and ayúdanle to come the great quills, señaladamente the greater knives, than are instead of small government, that are the wings, and are necessity helps, and the lean and eguados palominos are best vianda than then you can give him. It is good for changing viandas to him so that they are not hastíen. Also it is good for giving him landres of cabrones and goats that you will find to them in the neck, the throat, and after the ears; it gives them three times in the week, and hazle it of them papo communally, but if the hawk gets angry of them, dale another one vianda, and as soon as in that will begin to eat, tórnale to give landres, and you do this until you see that it demolishes the quills communally. It also takes the nut from the garguero of the goat or of they will fit, pícala well slight and gives it with the happiness landres it. Beam all this to the hawks that demolish their quills sluggishly, and síguele giving palominos tidbits and eguados, that make them dress beautiful quills well.

Chapter XL

How you will do after your hawk changes

After you will see that your hawk has demolished all the great one and is already in the postrimeros knife and scissors, dale less vianda, so that the comma with hunger, and is slowly squildding sain that it has; and this takes advantage of, because it will leave dumb the more insurance, you will have less work with him, and less danger the hawk, because when leaves closed meat very it is great danger if it struggles and sain became broken to him, since, in that año, would never walk as it must, neither you could order it or. When the knives and scissors will have demolished and point the scissors like two fingers, sácalo of the dumb one during the night, and walks in the hand; madrugá well with him,

giving drowned small cold water chickens him, to refresh the hawk, and of these viandas thin and you cold hazle good papo. If there will be celebration, ponlo in a perch, cold and dark house, that not between there who it frightens to him, and as soon as it will be late, tómallo in the hand, and thus you do so that it is squiliding sain, and it has left good meat. As soon as it is desainado, hazlo to fly to the decoy, to the strip, and the some little recuesto arrives, because there is no thing in the world that more desaine to the hawk that to fly to the strip and never forgets the quills and meetings to you, each late, dunked in lukewarm water, as soon as it will begin to be hungry, because as soon as it will be closed will not want them to take.

Chapter XLI

Of you embarrass them

You embarrass them raise in many parts, everywhere; but that we know, they are the best ones you embarrass them of Norway, Sweden and those regions where we said that they raise neblís, gerifaltes and other hawks. You embarrass them that there they grow up are very great, beautiful and of concerted effort; but there are the much greater and best ones than others, and because soon we say it, their proportions must be such as here we will say: It must have great distinguished dot, tetilla and the great, good chest cuja, good zanco, the heavy fingers, the thin neck, the small head, the very great and long face and the good windows. Commonly, you embarrass them of Norway have these figures, or more of them; and these you embarrass of Norway tráenlos to Flandes, by the river basins of Germany, and then they bring gerifaltes, neblís and other ships; of there, of Flandes, llévanlos by all earth, as well as France, Italy, Spain and other regions. In all those earth, except for Spain, they do not take care of to take perdices with the azor, but imprisoned thicknesses, like grulla, heron, avutarda; but they take with them pheasants, that fly like perdiz; and when they take heavy prey, they always take galgo and they take it so that it helps and the azor does not work much. They bring you embarrass capirotos, and, in truth, they do not have them as well-taken care of as in Spain they do, since they take, some times, with them, hare and rabbit, although in it they are damaged. I believe that they venture them thus because there are many, and in Spain, as they have not very often you embarrass chosen, aprécianlos much, guárdanlos, and they commonly do not take with them except for perdices and herons; think that it is good for taking perdiz the azor, and is well, because it removes the flight to him, as the perdiz flies length stretch, and suppose that when the azor flies once along, takes all the other prey more slightly, since the azor and any bird of hunting, by greater work has flying that uniting. You embarrass torzuelos of Norway they leave very good perdigueros, and they are lighter than the premiums; but the torzuelos are more melancholic, and both, prime and torzuelos of Norway, by their nature, are very espantadizos. Others you embarrass grow up in Ireland, that is in the Island of England; they are smaller, very white and leave very good. Others grow up in Esclavonia, that is in Greece, and are called enslaved and are good, but not like those of Norway. Críanse, also, in Sardinia, that is island, and is called Sardinian; they are thick-necked and bigheaded, they take either ánade, crow and some perdices, but not very or, because soon regateros are made. Also, they grow up you embarrass in the ducado one of Burgundy; they are small but they leave good. In Castile they grow up you embarrass in many regions, as well as in Guipúzcoa, Álava, Biscay, Safe (that it is of the order of Santiago) and Algeciras. Of them, the best ones than I saw are those of

Algeciras, small and roqueces; the others, commonly the torzuelos, are very good perdigueros; and the premiums are communal. When they are chickens have a plumage Bermejo and the dark tip. Well they are not empluinados, and they are narrow, but some leave good, although they are of bad customs. Tómanse you embarrass brave in the time that takes torcazas, and come with the passage from them; the best ones are taken in Castile, a border villa of Navarre that calls Santa Cruz de Campezo, and are of another dot that those that now we said, quite great and look in the plumage like you embarrass them of Norway, because they have the plumage between target and yellow, the heavy dot, and leave very good if they are changed of a dumb one in the air. They are worth more if they have patient hunter who educates them little by little and without violence. The gentlemen appreciate much you embarrass them good, because they are very beautiful and of good donaire and take before them the prey; they are good to take raleas traínas to educate hawks, like herons, grullas and others. You embarrass them require very well to be brought in the hand, being fed on good viandas and for having a good perch. Hártalo of sun and water; they do not want to be in the perch between much people, but in separated place, that thinks better of himself. In addition as soon as you will be able excuses to hunt, with your azor, savage crow, that is bad prey, nor budalón because they show no mercy much and escarmientan them. Either millrases milano with him, of the noon in ahead, because they are already the fattened milanos and when it captures the azor vomit what they have eaten, anger to the azor and consequently this one detests taking other prey. You do not take with him avutarda nor brave goose, because they break them and they fly with them. When there are to send your azor to heron, it tries that the raised heron finds, since if is put and arrives at her it hurts it very badly. You never send to hare nor rabbit to it; dale always to throw and to pelar. In the dumb one it is in good house of great space and small change; have two perches and a water chamber pot and comma in the hand.

Chapter XLII

Of the sparrowhawks

The sparrowhawks are very pretty, gentile birds of hunting and of concerted effort; in all his customs and proportions they seem to be you embarrass small of Norway, because as well as they have the plumage and the dot. The sparrowhawks grow up in many parts. They raise in the trees and one says that they raise them in hawthorn are blondder than others, but this does not come to them from the hawthorn. It hapquills that all the blond sparrowhawks prefer the great prey, for that reason raise in low trees, to more slightly take to the children the prey than they take; the hawthorn is low and thick tree, for that reason they raise there. The sparrowhawks that raise in valleys of mountains are better than those than raise in the stop; all this is thus for the reason that we said. In Spain the best sparrowhawks, than I know, and greater and of better effort they are those than they raise in the Pedroche, that is in term of Cordova. The sparrowhawks are also good that grow up in Ibor, that is in terms of Guadalupe and Trujillo. Of this sparrowhawks, and all the others they are best those than rameros are taken, that are bred more freely by the father and the mother. I heard say that Ruy Páez de Biezma, a great horseman of Galicia, coming from the war of the Moors, and going for its earth, hapquilled in the time of the new sparrowhawks, by the Pedroche, and made take there of twenty new, prime and torzuelos sparrowhawks, in his alcahaces, and when it arrived at his earth hízolos to

throw in a mount his, and they say that since then it has there, in that earth and lines up, very good sparrowhawks, better than first it had. The good sparrowhawks want either to be brought and or to be governed of viandas, and only required of water; it must often pluck, and to have good perch and good house without smoke, because if smoke or night watchman gives them, soon they are lost. They take very good prey whereupon it takes the man to please, like the pellets in summer; later, in the months of August and September, the quails, and in the winter the garganeys with drum, picaza and cigoñuela, and other prey by all the year. They are birds that cannot undergo purges, because they are very delicate, and, therefore, its food to bring them healthy is good vianda and for not giving great papos, but few him and often. They are birds which, with the great value which they have, they take some imprisoned great times, like hunting ánade and crow, to unite of the milano and to take alcaraván; for that reason they call them in Latin nisus, that it means made an effort, and in France and other parts they call esparvel. They are the privileged sparrowhawks more than no other bird of hunting, because any merchant who takes hawks to sell will pay portazgo, but if it will take a sparrowhawk with them is frank; I saw it in Cañete, a place shore of the sea, that is of the Vizconde de Illa, in the kingdom of Aragón. I saw arrive a boat that came from Wins, and they came seventeen merchants which they brought sacres of Romaña and Germany, Provençal hawks boraís - eighty pieces and brought a sparrowhawk with them and when they arrived at the port murióseles the sparrowhawk, and did not take there of the hawks until one went to Perpiñán, gave a Provençal hawk to a horseman, volume of him a sparrowhawk and returned for there, taking then its hawks because they went already safe of not paying covers. If in winter you will want it to hapquill, dale good hot house, legs of hen, pajarillos, hártalo of sun, guárdalo of wind, night watchman and smoke; dale good perch; ponle a cloth of color under the feet, or pellejo of hare. Not him DES more meat than the one than has quill. In all his proportions it tries that it is the dwarfed sparrowhawk and of good meat, good face and good windows, great hand and long fingers. The blond sparrowhawks more are burned. You do not pay yourself of sparrowhawk that are narrow of shoulders neither long-legged - of luengas legs -. good Dale pihuela, delicate white and, small bells of good sonar, and if he will be zahareño, there are some put capirote to him, and he walks the more kept, thus it has the more strong the body and the legs, since it prevents him to lower.

Chapter XLIII

Of esmerejones

Esmerejones is birds that seem hawks in all their aspect, as well as the sparrowhawks seem you embarrass. There are in esmerejones plumages several, since there are them in the hawks, because of them there is gerifaltes, neblís, baharís, sacres and bornís, and grow up, according to they say, in Norway and those parts where the neblí and the other birds grow up, and come with the passage of the birds, as they come neblís. They are very light birds and placenteras, they fly and they hunt the cogujada one well, aloya and still they take the perdiz. I saw esmerejón to Don Felipe, son of the king of France, Duke of Burgundy and count of Flandes, that the Duchess of Britain trusted to him: decíame that in that winter that it had had it, he had taken two hundred perdices, or more, and was sacre by its plumage. They want esmerejones to be brought in the hand, like the neblí, and not to forget them in the perch; they want to be fed on good viandas and small papos,

but they are birds that quickly lose themselves, because they are very boisterous and of little calmness.

Chapter XLIV

Of the lanners

The lanners are greater than esmerejones; hawks seem something, they grow up in Aragón and I believe everywhere that. The chickens removed from the nest are not worth anything; taken from the air it is a very beautiful flight, and whatever less dumb it has is better. Badly some of them are prepared, and is necessary to have much patience. What they fly is zaboque put in the sky; truth is that they do not guess right all the times. Also they fly the hoopoe, and hanla to fly with the market, because as it has bad returns, encuéntranse with her and embarázanla: very not very often they kill it. Usually they are perdigueros; they have little calmness, like esmerejones.

Chapter XLV

Of the passage of the birds

Often we have said in this book how the neblíes hawks and others come with the passage from the birds to this earth: now we mean what step is this one of the birds of which we made mention. You must know that to all the thing that Our Mr. God raised it gave its gobernamiento, and by ordering of the nature they have its industry to live; consequently David Prophet says in the psalm, praising to God and its works: the Gentleman also gives to the beasts maintenance them pertaining and to the chickens of the crows that to Him cry out. They say to the naturalistic philosophers that the crow, when it sees the children left its eggs, places setting of white hair, does not recognize them by its children, because it sees targets them, and not of its color; aborrécelos and do not want them to fatten nor to give to eat. And in that time that they thus are abandoned of the parents, they oquill to the mouths with hunger, giving voices, and there péganseles mosquitos and ants, of which they stay. Also they stay of the dew of the sky, oquilling the mouth, until they are receiving his black hair that they have by nature and they are them knowing the father and the mother by children his and return to govern them. Thus it provides God to the man, animals, birds and to all the other things, according to which in many places it would be possible to be put in example. Thus the birds, by industry of the nature, look for their life and its maintenance. Señaladamente the birds look for their life in the dwelling of the winter and the summer; because the birds that raise in Norway, as well as neblís, sacres and bornís and other birds, in the winter, because he is very cold, leave there - Norway of that very cold earth, and come with other birds to look for hot earth, and come hunting those birds that come in their company, and ace! they are spilled by many earth, where they capture them. Other birds it has although they are of hot earth look for other that are it still much more, like the storks and siones and other many birds that raise in this land of Europe that contains to Spain and France and other earth. When it comes the winter they hapquill beyond the sea, to Africa, because he is hotter and, soon, tórnanse. I saw by the Straits of Morocco, that is between Tarifa and Ceuta, squilld the storks summer by the end of, that became for Africa; they were so many that could not the man count them, and lasted long time in the sky, so great was the herd that went. That same one hapquills with the herons and other birds and say that therefore the quails do, because often, with a wind, are many, and as soon as another wind comes leave there from and

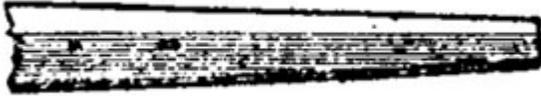
vanse, which saw many. Going king Don Pedro by the sea, having war with the king of Aragón, crossing from the Martín end to Ibiza, that is a passage of twelve leguas, I saw that in the galera of a horseman which they called Orejón, to six leguas of earth, fell a quail well, I do not know if others went, but say that they pass the sea. I also saw in the way of the passage of sea that becomes between Bermeo, villa of Biscay, and the Rochela, that can be eighty leguas, little more, going I in a galera to average via of the sea, that could be to forty leguas of land of each part, I found herons which they took that same one via, and thus walk looking for its way and its step the birds by nature. Neblís follows these birds and crosses everybody. I had a neblí hawk, that was very good arrogant, it llamábase Little clothes, and it was taken in Plasencia. Díjome the redero that took, that fell in the network with doves torcaces to him, after which it came, and said that the doves brought papo full of the india berry of has call ho, and that morning had eaten it, and we did not find that there will be you have until Villafranca de Montes de Oca, that was seventy leguas of there well; and therefore, you can understand the passage that the birds do. There is no doubt that many hawks are taken in the rocinas and the field of Santarem with the white hair, whereupon were born, in the head, and you will see if they have flown and crossed from land of Norway here. Also I saw in territories of Toledo, a year in which many tórtolas in the month from September, which they came to settle in the olive trees, and matábanlas were taken the crossbowmen, who many of them brought incense in papo beaten, and said that it could be that they came from the Earth where is born the incense and that settled in the trees where it was. In land of the Sultán de Babilonia there is a region to which usually they come grullas in certain time from step; and they say that they pass the sea, and when there they arrive come very tired, in way that cannot fly but very loose and low. The Sultán has its watchtowers in that time by all those regions where usually they come, and goes there and takes many gerifaltes; they say that it lasts that step fifteen days, until grullas is rested to start off there for another earth; with those gerifaltes takes many, and I saw in Paris a merchant genovés, that said that it dwelled and had its house and merchandises in Damascus, that is of the this Sultán de Babilonia, and had in then Paris men of Germany which they took gerifaltes for the Sultán: they were those that I saw in four that they call boxes, and that we say here twigs, eighty gerifaltes, that were all roqueces, and decíame that had sent other so many already to him, and when they arrived there, that as much they gave and they paid him by that she died in way like by which she arrived alive. And it would do this so that the merchants did not let take hawks to him because from Norway and the Germany discharge, of where they brought them, to Damascus is very long way by earth and sea. Also I saw, coming from the Rochela to Spain, well to twenty leguas of earth, to come to my galera a kestrel and very many small pajarillos; they settled in the tree of the candle and as soon as they raised or they lowered the mast flew a little outside the galera on the sea and tornábanse to the galera, where they took them with the hands. These I do not know if they hapquilled to another earth; they said some that many birds flew by the sea, thinking that she is narrower, and when they get tired they fall and piérdense in the sea, and if they find some ship vanse for him and put there. Which is confirmed by the crow that Noah sent, who inasmuch as he did not find where to put, tornóse to put in the coffer. As well as there are saying, of many ways they pass the birds and they cross the world, and with them he comes the hawks fattening itself, and are, more of them, chickens.

Chapter XLVI

Of how the broken quills are due to ingest

Although ingesting the péñolas of the hawk and the azor all the halconeros and hunters commonly know it to do, however, since in this book we have spoken of all the things and you cure that they belong to the hunting birds, we will put the way and practice here how the broken quills of the birds are due to ingest, so that the birds receive all their whole flights. Then it seems very ugly when the bird brings the wing notched and timid of its quills, and is great damage for the bird: the one, does not fly so or, because it so does not receive or the wind in the breached wing like when it has it closed and equipped of his quills; in addition, when a quill bankruptcy, the others, that are to pair of her, perishes and goes to badly, because an a others are helped and they are maintained. It does not have honors of the halconero nor of the hunter in which its bird walks thus and appears much in it its negligence, or that kept the bad bird, or that is mistreated by its fault, or that the hunter does not put in it remedy as it fulfills. And consequently you must know that by many causes the péñolas to the birds become broken. Times when bringing them: when the merchants bring many birds, in twigs, meetings and length way and they cannot thus take care of of so many reunited birds; in addition, they do not come in the hand, but in those gavias that does to them and, therefore, the birds, as they come blind with capirotos and so together, marrótanse much. Other times the birds and quiébranseles often marrotan themselves the quills because of attacking great prey, and flying with her by not being able to have it to their will, as well as when the azor taking avutarda, or brave goose; or the neblí hawk when it takes by ralea or some other prey. In short, it loses and quiébranseles some times the quills to the bird by diminution, negligence and little knowledge of the hunter, leaving it in the forgotten perch: it debátese and they do not take him nor they take care of of it; tuércensele the quills and do not try to aid to him and to straighten them to it, and for that reason they come to break, reason why in ahead those broken quills they still come to marrotar more until they cleave and they come to be broken and to be cut until alive it. If it will hapquill that the quill is thus broken and defeat until alive it, there is remedy no to be able to ingest, and is left so the péñola one in the adventure to change it the bird, because when it arrives at the dumb one is not possible to be helped of the tip to unite of her and to remove it, since it does with the others; and if it is in the beginning to hunt, it does not fly the bird as much as it must, and the other quills walk in danger by her. The remedy that can here be put is this one: It takes small turquesas that call pliers, like those, necessary to the hawks, whereupon they cut to the nails and the tip to them; but it tries that they are not acute nor they cut; it demolishes your hawk, cógelo and trábale of that quill with the turquesas and sácasela. And immediately ponle in that hole, by where it left, a bare grain of barley, so that it is not closed; dale good viandas and excúsalo for working until the new quill comes. This in the greater quills, than is in place that is poor of government if not him good aids with viandas that him DES. But if the quill is broken so that it broke all massive it and a little the tube, then you will take another equal quill, of another bird, since there are necessity for there: if knife, knife; if scissors, scissors. It tries much that is of the plumage of your bird, because you do not have to ingest to gerifalte neblí quill, nor to the neblí of gerifalte, because it would not become or, but to each bird to look for similar quill; if it is chicken it takes care of that the quill that there are to ingest is pullet, and if changed, is

changed. Then it takes the knife that do lack and iguálalo with the broken quill where it is had to ingest, and conciértalo well with her, and is of the same wing: if she is left, is of the left wing; if right, it is of the right wing; and of that same number; if it is knife first or second and thus in ahead. It takes the quill, córtala by the tube, so that when it enters by the other tube it arrives until near alive it, but does not arrive at it, because it does not hurt to him; it cleaves the péñola that you bring of outside by the tube along, sácale that marrow that brings inside, ponle a little trementina and, then, métela by the tube of the bird according to I have said. Inasmuch as, since there am saying, the tube was short, and the quill that you ingest does not take so great establishment that can be firm if the bird revolase with a prey, or it struggled, and soon it would lose it, so that he is firm, drills with a very thin awl, as if outside for bobbin, those two tubes that are together in two places in this stew:



and by those two holes it puts footpaths perdiz quills, of which they bring in the wings, and cuts the tail, because they are flexible and they are not broken; mételas first by the part of flojel that they have and when you put until they fill up, córtaselas of each end as a result of the tube with cañivete very acute.

If the quill will be broken between the tube and massive it, so that all the tube is left whole number, then you will take the quill that you bring to put, beam of her since we have said and úntala with the trementina, putting it by the other tube of the bird, so that one in another one is gotten up well, and as it is there is no necessity wooden plugs because it enters as much by the tube of the bird, that will be enough firm. It tries when you put these quills by others, that the tube of the quills that you bring between timid doubling and so that you do not make burst the one of the bird, since, after inside it is there, will loosen and fill all the tube, and, therefore, hiéndela; first so that it takes better the trementina and the second because it tightens one.

Finally, if the péñola or quill is broken by massive it, by any place that is, or thinnest or heaviest, it slices what it will be marrotado, takes the quill that you bring and conciértalas of stews that they come less neither the more nor than what there are necessity; it slices the two, as much the one of the bird as the one that you bring, sosquinadas by this stews, so that they are united better:



and so that not them courteous the quills menudillas of any of both quills, near the place where there are to be joined, because they would seem ugly and the injeridura would not be concealed well. You do that cut of the quills with cañivete well acute and wets the two in place where they are had to ingest with lukewarm water, so that they enternezcan, and later takes the needle to ingest that it is done thus:



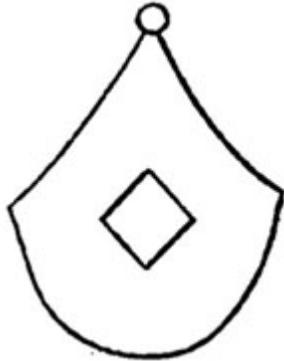
and these needles have to be well thin and heavier than others, and some small ones, according to each one of the quills that are had to ingest requires, and are all of three corners of end to end of the ends until means, and have his the other way around esquinillas raised of the others, so that between the quill and later it cannot leave. The tips of the needles are not very heavy, and to thus I say you that not very often it finds one as it fulfills to him, therefore, where you find tómalas and guárdalas or, and or they are done; the corners are not very long, and so great and as heavy as it belongs to the place where there are to be, so that the quill does not burst. With the needle wet in water and salt, so that orinezca, together quills one with another one, and beam that between the needle as much in a quill as in the other, and come to join in the middle of the needle. In all these things for minds to do them well, with good touch, that you do not ingest twist nor outside measurement; if you will do it well, few will descry that the quill is ingested. For this walks always warned of good needles, greater and smaller, thin and heavy, and of quills, knives and scissors, that you bring them with you when you will walk, in the winter, of hunting, so that if necessity will be, you put remedy soon. In addition to these occasions that come to become broken the péñolas, you must watch and always govern your hawk when some is turned; if you will see that it does not have breakage in her but twist, takes hot water, than little more lukewarm, it wets the quill, and when you will see that enternece sees carefully straightening it to it with the fingers, and later the same bird is it to straighten with the tip. If by luck it will have in livor her, whom it means quebrantadura, but that it is not started off, it takes then a trunk from cabbage of col, or the leaf quillca, and if ponla in the embers is heavy, and so soon he will be hot, sácala and ábrela; it places between her that breaking of the quill, and tenla there a time until it welds, that soon will weld there.

Chapter XLVII

Of which things and medicines it must walk warned the hunter and to bring with himself for his birds

All hunter must be very careful of his birds, then, since he takes it to have to please, and makes great coast in looking for and buying noble hawks, must, also, bring equipped well them and well-taken care of. For this it must walk either warned to bring good capirotos, or done, and of all you stew, great and smaller, thus for gerifaltes like for neblís, you embarrass and other hawks, because each bird has the head according to its stature, and needs capirote its proportion; the hunter must bring leather good to do them, and the best leather than in the world has for it is good leathers of yearling calves that bring of France, and calls abbey leathers; llámanlos thus, because they say that the monks of the abbeys marinate for their shoes and their boots. It must bring, also, the hunter, many pihuelas and light decoys, lúas, markets, drum, doubled, great, smaller and small bells of Milan; screws for you embarrass and sparrowhawks, necessary toolbox to the hawks, in which there are turquesas, good cañivete, striker pin to sew, decoy, knife to slice capirotos and pihuelas, irons to work, according to above are appeared, files to marinate the forms of capirotos, each one of his stews, cords to señolear; each halconero must bring very great his cañivetes to prepare vianda of its hawk and to make meetings and plumadas. Also it must bring his small liniaveras of linen cloth, or made to bring to the flank, where it can put, hide and receive ánade or the ralea that the hawk will take, so that it does not see it, and where it brings the food for his hawk, its roederos, capirote very well and the bells, in

case it wants to load or to unload his hawk. It must bring a great liniavera, where it brings his died hens, quills and roederos, and his viandas for when there is to give to eat his hawks. Also it must to bring which they call small boxes, that become of whale beard, with this form:



or those that do of wood and are for bringing alive hen, that does not suffocate, towards her to aid their hawk, if it will see that it cannot take it and that does not bring the prey that throws to him, and it sees it go to lose itself by fear of the eagle. Also it must walk warned the hunter to bring with himself medicines for his birds, which are these:
Good momia, that it is the most precious medicine for the breakings of the hawk; that it can be and it is done of made meat of man; and the best thing is than it is of the head.
Zaragatona that has the druggists.

Simiente of mastuerzo.

Luciente and virgin fish.

Simiente of parsley.

Aciche.

Tanning bark of oak.

Zumaque.

It welds of raca.

Blood of dragon tree.

Cecotrí aloe.

Aloe pátigo.

Bolarménico.

Hard honey in lump.

Incense.

Nut of India.

Moscada nut.

Macis.

White sugar.

Sugar locks.

Saffron.

Grass wanderer.

Juice of condoso.

Ahead we said that he is pimpinela, bursa pastoris, grass wanderer: everything is one.

White chorale.

Verdigris, others call verdet.

Alum, others call alume.

Almástiga.
Sanguina stone.
Nails of giroflé.
Cinnamon.
Flower of cinnamon.
Espic.
Oil.
White lead.
Enjundia of heron.
Dialtea.
Sallow ointment.
Alcatenes.
Milk of goats.
Mirra.
Estopas of silk.
Favarraz. Tártago.
Good scissors to trasquilar quills.
A small weight to weigh spices.
Lancetas.
Needles to ingest.
Needles to sew wounded.
Pills of cecotrí aloe, are good for purgamiento of the body; you will find how they become in chapter XI.
Simiente of grass menudilla.
Juice of hinojo.
Alosna, that is bitter wormwood.
French soap.
Trementina.
Ash of grapevines.
Tallow of sheep.
It welds in dust for wounded of the hawk; you will find how one is due to do in chapter XXV.
It welds that they give to the hawks in the food for the breakings of the body; you will find how one is due to do in chapter XXVIII.
Water of espic, that is good for the hawk that has vidriada water beginning; you will find it in chapter XI.
Dusts for when the hawk vomits; you will find in chapter XXXIII.
Condeso is a bush that has the leaf menudilla, like trébol, and the log is like target, and say that with the twisted log they tie cubas, in some earth; and the juice that commands to put for the lombrices, has to be by the root. It is born, commonly, in the shores of the water, and if you will not find it, aprovéchate of the lombriguera grass, because this was used for the lombrices.
Dusts for the nail of the hawk, in chapter XXVI you will find them; they are good for the wounds.

Here the BOOK OF the HUNTING OF the BIRDS, that Lopez de Ayala in the Castle did
But of Smelled, in Portugal finishes, in the month of June, year of the Gentleman of
thousand and three hundred and eighty and six years, era of Caesar of MCCCCXXIV
years.

LAUS DEO