We can read in historical books how those first ancestors of human being and birds of prey originated from the Asian continent. Scientists argue that wide steppes and vast sand deserts are the most suitable environment to develop the art of bird hunting. Mongolian people since ancient times have had historical traditions to worship, feed, and train to hunt and catch wild animals with splendid and powerful birds of use in the essentials of their lifestyle and there is a substantial probability to conclude that this art had originated in Central Asian.

By the written works of scientists and travelers we can see that Mongolian ordinary people have obtained a major part of food through hunting and "males haven't trouble for anything, they have only made war and hunted with their falcons". Researchers have classified the concept of hunting with birds of prey as "shuvuulakhui" and there are many records, demonstrating that Mongolians are people with substantial systematic knowledge of falconry. By the materials in our hand; ancient Mongolians, apparently, have been feed, train to hunt, keep under hungry regime and catch wild animals with birds included in the class of eagle, falcon and hawk. Forthwith, have been used their natural specific characteristics and strength. Records show they used the eagles to hunt mammals such as wolf, fox, steppe fox, hare and other mammals, but falcons and hawks to hunt grouse, duck, goose and other birds.

In the medieval era, the falcon named "aksognkur" in Turkey, "sonkar" in Mongolian, "haich'ing" or "hai-tunch-ing" and as referred in historical sources, the fastest hunting birds are big falcons of few species such as white falcon (Falco rusticolus), ordinary falcon (Falco peregrinus), saker falcon (Falco cherrug), which have capability to catch big water birds such as crane, goose, duck etc. These falcons have nature hunting skills, don't fear from whoever and whatever, courageous and might win bird and animals, which often catch animals bigger than themselves. It is common that a good trained saker falcon might catch the black tailed gazelle. Also in this book it records that the white falcon is biggest in the falcon species, very beautiful, most courageous and respected. Therefore, the white falcon was the worship of the ancient Mongolian "golden origin" or Khiad Borgijn tribe, which was written in the

There is evidence that hunting was a priority of people from the prehistoric period. At this time most food, clothing and almost all other unnecessary items have been obtained only from hunting and since that time people have accumulated knowledge about the biology of wild animals and details of their natural environment through their hunting activity.

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History of Butanchar – ancestor of the great Chinggis Khan.

In the "Mongolian sacred history", article 63 referred: "...When Esukhey Baatar in company of his son Temuugin had met Dai Setsen from the Khongirad, Dai Setsen said "Esukhey Khud! I've seen a prophet dream last night: A white falcon flew in with the sun and moon in its hands and stepped down on my hand! We are seeing sun and moon with our eyes. This is wonderful! I've told people of this amazing event. Esukhey Khud! You are come with your son! This is explanation of my dream. What is dream? There was worship of your Khiad Borjigin who came in my dream?

The great kings have been brought such good falcons mostly from the Baigal Lake, Manchuria, Far East, Korea and Bokhai. There is no doubt that white falcons were native in Mongolia. An Italian traveler, Marko Polo, had written in his book "The various bizarres of the world", article 74: "...If you make a journey of four days you would reach a sea /North Ocean/... On the islands of the sea ... much more white falcons, so the king can have more of them than he wants."

As referred in the "Lu. Golden History", lords from Urgur and Khirgis, captured by Zuchi – old son of Chinggis Khan, delivered to Chinggis Khan White falcons and hawks.

One of the diplomatic traditions to present gifts between tribes and countries was the falcon since the time of Hunn and Dunkhui nomadic tribes. Therefore, Mongolians have honored hunting falcons and hawks as gifts and not just when asked for. However, they were also known to take gifts and oblige as a tax such precious hunting birds from defeated or captured tribes. For example, the "The Mongolian Sacred History" said in chapter 29: "...While they request for Bodonchar's hawk, he hadn't gave..." In the chapter of 239: "In the year of hare /1207/...When Zuchi had started war against a Chin and /forest people/, Bukha had gone as quide...and Zuchi's cavalry had reached Shishghis /Shishghid river/ through the territory of Tumen Oirad, the khiris noyod /lords/ and orid noyod have met the Zuchi's cavalry giving presents to Chinggis Khan with white falcons, white horses and black sables..." The Korea dynasty, existed from 918 to1392, had paid huge taxes, including Shon Koi Mae or falcon in very large numbers. During the great Mongolian imperial time they had been paid taxes with falcon birds to Mongolian emperors from Russia. Later, famous Russian traveler Afanasy Nikitin in his book about India had referred to "...The carriages with white falcons, sent by the great tsar have waited tatarian envoy Shirvanshin Asanbek for two weeks and in the carriages 90 white falcons...". Also, in 1491 Russian tsar Ivan III had signed an agreement with Tatarian khan Mengli-Girtei to add white falcons to his tax payment. The latest evidence of such practices is in 1491 where six best white falcons were among gifts to Mongolian Bogd khan by Spafary, Mongolians have used hawks and eagles in hunting. As referred to in the "Mongolian Sacred History", Bodonchar – Munkhag, referred in the history as Mon khan - one of the leaders of an original Mongolian tribe from Three (Onon, Kherlen and Tuul) Rivers had lived in a grass hut on the Baljun island of the Onon River because he was expelled by his brothers. Once, he had been seen with a grey hawk he had caught that was fed with black khur bird - he had caught this with a snare made with long hairs from his horse to keep and feed it. This was written in the "Mongolian Sacred History", chapter 25. An Italian traveler Marko Polo had written in his book "The Bizarre Variety of the World", article 92: "...The great Khan also has many eagles having caught wolf, fox, gazelle, and dear. Those have sufficiently won many numbers of varieties of wild animals. Eagles, which catch wolves, are the biggest and most powerful. There were no wolves, which could be saved from their talons..."

During the great Mongolian empire, the hunting with birds of prey ended as one of main forms of livelihood and was changed to the specific form of hunting activity, having a character of entertainment for Mongolian great khans and warriors. Great Chinggis Khan has an extraordinary knowledge of hunting with birds (falconry) and he brought hunting activity to the high level of state activities. In his period hunting with bird of prey was closely connected to war and military structure and white falcon was portrayed on the imperial army flag as the coat of arms. It is mentioned in various historical sources, the khevtuul or inner guard of khishtgen or the imperial guard had direct responsibility for operation of hunting with bird (falconry) during the emperor's hunt. As written about it in the "Mongol and Dunkhui History" chapter 232: "...When we will hunt with bird, the khevtuul are allowed to follow us! Some..."
Keeping, training and feeding of falcons, which inherited to comparative late period such as selecting, catching, keeping, training and feeding of falcons, eagles and hawks. There were people with special duties to perform these affairs as “hawker” and “eagler”. For example, the linguistic work of several Mongolian science authors in 1746 “Dictionary of 50 camels” had a special chapter named “Hunting falcon and dog’s for entertainment”. This chapter contains many Mongolian terms, connected to the custom of hunting with birds of prey. Therefore, we have an opportunity to analyze these terms in comparison to historical knowledge and etymology sources of ancient Mongolians to find some information on hunting with falcon and hawk.

There were different methods of catching of birds of prey such as to take chicks from a nest, catch adult birds with bird bait, use a snare, catch while such birds could not fly because their feathers were wet with rain water or hard to fly caused by extra eating. The best method is to catch with a snare because the body of the bird would not be injured and will catch only bird of prey, not another bird. A bird snare for trapping is called “toor urkhi”.

There are some main terms in Mongolian terminology:

Buulimui/training to hunt: This term means training of bird of prey such as idleg falcon and hawk by keeping it awake in night time. To adapt to domestic condition could keep hungry and awake, because wild birds are very ferocious.

Odimui or uradiimui/calling: This term means to call, showing any bait such as calling a bird of prey such as falcon and kharguor. This is one of the important parts of the training of birds of prey and birds trained with such methods in future don’t fly away and give hunted bird or animal to the trainer in full.

Uraudimui/coming by call: This term means that birds of prey come by call of the trainer or passive voice of call. In other words, be called with bait and this method used after taming of the bird of prey.

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Barimui/keeping: This term means keep bird of prey such as falcon and kharguor on the hand. In the “Mongolian Sacred History”, chapter 266 it is noted “let birds be kept by outstanding boys! Allow them to follow the hunt!”. Wilhelm de Rubruk, messenger of king Ludovick of France, had written in his travel book “…Khan ordered to bring hunting-birds and stand them on his hand to stare at…”, when the French messenger had paid a visit to Mongolian khan.

Suuulgaimui/standing: This term means bird of prey such as falcon and kharguor standing on the “togor”. In other words, stand feeding and training birds to make them calm in the specially made setting.

This information is evidence, arguing...
that Mongols from the steppe have been trained and hunted with birds of prey and when researchers have explain content of word “gunsiyud” as “jerked fowl” and unanimously agreed that translation of Ts. Damdsinsuren as “has hung two or three of fowls on every stump” is just right translation.

Amtshuulmui, eremshuulmui/trained with bait: This term means bird of prey such as falcon and khyargui or hunter-dogs train to hunt. In other words, to give a possibility to taste the fowl of the hunt, to become encouraged and stimulated and inspired with own might. Generally, a Mongolian word “bolovsrokh” or train has content to strength and repeat learning by any human or animal. Word “amtsikh” means any live subject adapts to own actions, returns permanently and word “eremshikh” means further advancing on the basis of previous events and actions.

While birds with hunting experience have no need to train, newly caught chick or bird of prey, with no experience, need to train. For this purpose, first time trains by the way to give live birds to catch. Only well trained bird of prey must be free to hunt.

Amtashjukhui, eremshjukhui/trained with bait: This term means bird of prey such as falcon and khyargui or hunter-dogs were trained to hunt. To hunt with bird of prey, a hunting man could go by hillside or high place and before freeing bird to hunt could discover head and untie the bind of legs. Generally, during hunting with bird of prey there is a need to involve two or more men and after catching of bird men must come on fast. About it referred in one of source “... When the great khan goes to hunt with all birds of prey and other animals, followed by ten thousand warriors. They divided to many small groups by pairs. The pairs named as toscaor, means guard. They deployed wherever in pairs and this is covers a wide territory. Each man has a small pointed hat and woodwind instrument. With this instrument they call eagles and other birds. Once great khan ordered they shall free birds and shouldn’t follow them. But deploy here and there to watch after birds, if the birds need help then immediately go to them”. Because, birds of hunt might be tired caused by long fighting with animal to hunt or wild animals might injure them. Also, hunting birds kill animal and eat fresh meat or might be damage skin and hair. A good trained bird awaits their trainer, guarding hunted animal and does not let approach other animals and birds.

Hogshiluulmui/feeding: This term means feeding hawk and other hunting birds. The “Mongolian Sacred History”, chapter 26 referred “When there wasn’t food, Bodonchar had killed with an archer gazelles, which was stolen by wolves to eat and had been He took the remains of wolves eating to feed his hawk to overcome winter season”.

Tuulgamui/feeding: This term is mean feeding any animals to feed in purpose of overcome the winter season. Feeding methods of hunting birds are different and depend from particular season of the year caused by keeping hungry, growing in weight and cause to molt. Generally, gives meat without fat of marmot, gopher, fox and hare after washing with water, but does not give meat of livestock. Wilhelm de Rubruck had noted in his travel book “Mongols don’t use meat of long – tailed mouse /gopher/ but gives to keeping birds”.

Khorobkhi: This term is means the wrappers of white and black color, which tie wing and tail of hawk and khyargui. During training of birds of prey it ties their wing and tail in parts with leather and cloth strap named utugan. This is aimed to limit height of flight of bird. French traveler Wilhelm de Rubruck had referred about it “They /Mongols/ tie a leather halter from head to middle part of chest and setting on right hand. After freeing of birds, directly they pull the rope with left hand in the purpose of limiting flight height”.

Devsger or yasun: This term is used to contact with khonkh /bell/. Apparently, this is aims to bind the small bell to tail of hawk and falcon – also used on one hand to make fly water birds from lake and river, or on another hand to prevent from attack of other bird of prey such as eagle.

Khorobkhi: This term means bind between wrapper and devsgers, made with silver or brass strips.

Tushaa/face: This term is means cord or lace with felt cover, binding legs of birds of prey such as hawk and others. To this cord ties leather leash of 30–40 cm and the trainer keeps in his hand the other end of the leash.

Erguul/writh: This term is means a whirl, made with copper or brass and birds to one end of the leash. It is used to tie the bird.

Shijim/rope: This term is means the long rope to tie to lace. It’s used to
This term means method and items for calling of bird. Mongolian hunters have specific calling sounds and some musical instruments. To call birds of prey he shall show bait from sack and blow musical instrument.

Thus, the hunting experiences of ancient Mongolians with birds of prey such as falcon, hawk and eagle proved by historical sources and the traditional terminology in the Mongolian language, connecting to feeding, keeping and training of birds of prey. Also, in the comparison of names of birds of prey and terms, used in training and using of birds of prey in some Asian countries of Turkish origin and in Russia are almost same. Therefore, “shuvuuialkhi” or hunting with birds of prey, obviously, has an ancient common origin. For example, seat for setting of bird hunting bird is called by Mongolians as “too”, Kazakhs “tugyr” and this word had entered into Korean language in old time, because in the Korean-Chinese dictionary, “tugyr” and this word had entered into Korean language in old time, because in the Korean-Chinese dictionary, published in XVIII century saved as “toor”. Name of peregrine falcon /Falco peregrinus/ in Russian language “sapsan” had originated from kalmyk language “sapsan” and terms, used in training and using of birds of prey to use in hunting practice. Also, in the comparison of names of birds of prey and terms, used in training and using of birds of prey in some Asian countries of Turkish origin and in Russia are almost same.

Some names of birds of prey, containing same forms and contents are shown in following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mongolian Name</th>
<th>Middle Asian Name</th>
<th>Korean Name</th>
<th>Russian Name</th>
<th>Latin Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Idleg shonkhor</td>
<td>Itelgi, itelgu, itolgi</td>
<td>Igoogui</td>
<td>Balaban</td>
<td>Falco cherrug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turamtai shonkhor</td>
<td>Turumtai</td>
<td>Toruntai</td>
<td>Kobchik</td>
<td>Falco vesperpilinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egel shonkhor</td>
<td>Lashin, lhachin</td>
<td>Col</td>
<td>Sapsan</td>
<td>Falco peregrinus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jadan shonkhor</td>
<td>Shumkar, sunkar</td>
<td></td>
<td>Krehet</td>
<td>Falco rusticolus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khartsaga</td>
<td>Kharchiga, kharshyga</td>
<td>Khajlyge</td>
<td>Yastreb</td>
<td>Assipter gentius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burged</td>
<td>Burgut, byrkyt</td>
<td>Berkut</td>
<td>Aquila chrysaetos</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saryja</td>
<td>Sarych</td>
<td>Buteo buteo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarlan sar</td>
<td>Tarlan</td>
<td></td>
<td>Buteo rufulius</td>
<td></td>
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