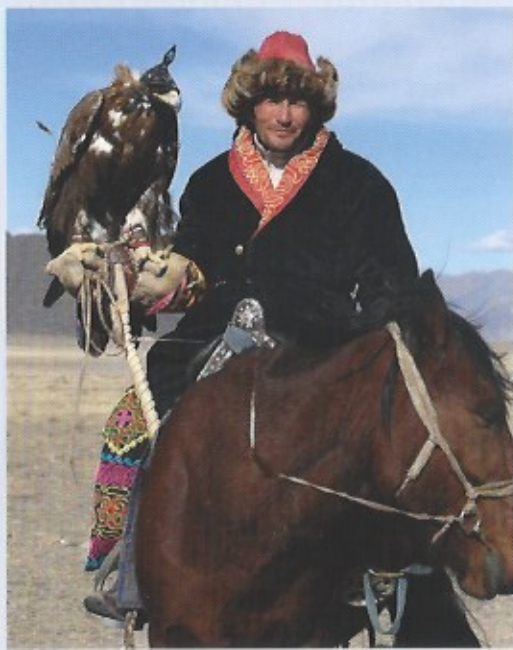


The Centre for Baltic and Scandinavian Archaeology (ZBSA) is an independent research institution focused on the archaeology of the North Sea and Baltic regions and Scandinavia. It is part of the Museum State Foundation Schloss Gottorf in Schleswig, northern Germany. One of the ZBSA's areas of research is hunting history and includes scholars from different fields: from "a" for archaeology to "z" for zoology, plus actual hunters. Two hunting workshops have taken place: the first one in 2011 was about hunting history in the long term (from early hunters to modern times), whereas the second one in 2014 focused upon the history of falconry. These workshops result in large-scale publications.

Falconer with Eagle (Mongolia).



Are you interested in the ZBSA and its research on the history of hunting? Would you like to obtain more information about the three volume book on historical falconry that is in preparation?

Do not hesitate to contact us:

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Zentrum für
Baltische und
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Archaeology



Falconry Book



Foundation
Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesmuseen
Schloss Gottorf

The Falconry Book edited by the ZBSA

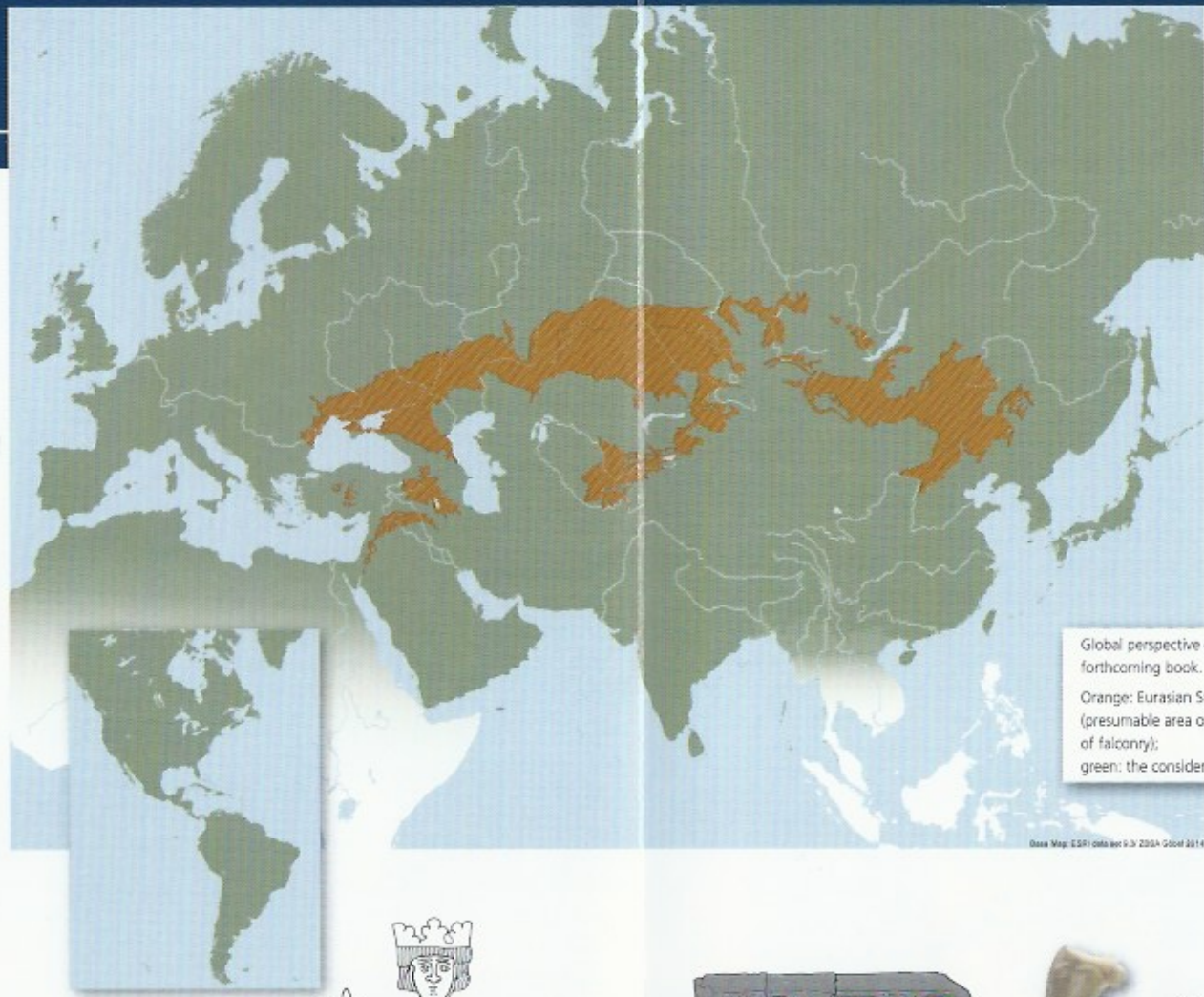
- Karl-Heinz Gersmann & Oliver Grimm (eds.), *Premodern falconry and bird symbolism – interdisciplinary and practical considerations: the global perspective in relation to northern Europe*
- Consideration of falconry history from first beginnings to modern times in a global scale, by means of c. 80 articles from falconers and scientists from many different fields
- Authors from c. 20 countries: from Spain and Portugal to Japan (including North America)
- Three Volumes, c. 1500 pages, English language, colour, hard cover, box
- Including a five page summary



Seal of the Danish king Knud IV
(late 11th century CE).

Key questions of the book

How certain are we about the actual area and date of origin of falconry, do historical accounts, literary descriptions and depictions really refer to actual hunting or are there underlying symbolic meanings, what about the role of falconry in the naming of persons and places, and – finally – what about the present standing of falconry against the background of the recently appointed UNESCO world heritage title?



Global perspective of the forthcoming book.
Orange: Eurasian Steppe (presumable area of origin of falconry);
green: the considered areas.

Data Map: ESR/086/09.3/2004-Good 2014



Falconer figurine from a Japanese grave
(c. 500 CE).



Frederick II of Hohenstaufen with
a bird of prey. Taken from his book
(13th century CE).



Falconer depiction from a palace area
in Syria (early Islamic).



Goshawk bones from
Schleswig, northern
Germany (early 1000s CE).