EDITORIAL

A number of people were surprised, but very pleased, that the Archaeological Textiles Newsletter had been able to reach a second issue, let alone a third. All too often well-meaning ventures such as the Newsletter vanish after the first number. The survival of the Newsletter is simply due to the readiness of our readers to contribute in so many different ways. As a quick glance at the subscription list will show, a large number of people are now in receipt of the Newsletter and it is hoped that their wide variety of interests will be reflected in future issues of this publication.

In this issue of the ATN we have notes on topics as varied as: early Icelandic knitting; a linen-shirt from Viborg, Denmark; a textile from a Spanish Armada ship which sank off the coast of Ireland; notes about textiles found in Austria, Germany and Egypt. In addition, there are several items concerning the work of the Lejre Weavers in Denmark, the A.E.D.T.A. in Paris and finally the library facilities associated with the Textilmuseum, Neumünster. We have also added a new section, namely: Quotable Quote, which we hope people will find of interest!

It is proving difficult to gather titles for the Recent Publications list. It would be greatly appreciated if readers could send to the editors references to any relevant book or article written by themselves or their colleagues or other works which they feel ATN should not overlook, which has been published since 1980.

The ATN has also received two books to review. Due to a shortage of space in the Newsletter, the editors feel that it would be very difficult to commission reviews or review articles on a regular basis and for the moment the question of reviews must be shelved concerning any book which may be of interest to the readers of the Newsletter.

The extended bibliography appears to be a popular feature of the Newsletter, especially as it has revealed a number of previously obscure works. In this issue we have included the bibliographies of Rudolf Ullemeyer, Karl Schlabow and one of the grande dames of textile archaeology, Grace X. Crowfoot.

The editors would greatly appreciate it if readers could send any comments they have concerning the appearance, contents of the Newsletter, etc. We need to know exactly what people wish to read and what they feel would be the best method of presenting this information.

One final word: the ATN is suffering from the recent dramatic drop in the value of the pound. Moreover, the principal costs incurred in producing the Newsletter have to be paid in Dutch guilders. Could subscribers, therefore, please pay in Dutch guilders (D. fl. 11.50) or, if absolutely necessary, the current equivalent in pounds sterling (at the time of going to press, £3.50).
NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS

The Archaeological Textiles Newsletter aims to provide a source of information for those who are studying textiles primarily as archaeological objects. Contributions to the Newsletter are welcome, and should be in accordance with this concept.

1. Contributions can be in English, German or French. If necessary, items in Russian will be accepted, but these will be translated into English.

2. Contributions may include short (1) references to recently published books, journals, articles and to forthcoming exhibitions, seminars, conferences, special courses, lectures etc., information concerning work in progress (see note 3), and any queries concerning the study of archaeological textiles.

3 Work in Progress: this is a general category which includes, for example, work on archaeological textiles from recent excavations or in museums. Items in this section should contain information (if available) about the following: where the textiles were found; the relevant dates; who excavated the site and when; the range of textiles found; who is responsible for the cataloguing of the textiles and where they are to be published. These notes should not exceed a maximum of three hundred words per item. Maps showing the position of the relevant sites would be greatly appreciated.

4 Line drawings will be considered, but photographs cannot be accepted at present.

5. The editors reserve the right to suggest alterations in the wording of items sent for publication.

6. The deadline for contributions is the 1st April and the 1st October, for the May and November editions respectively.

Colophon


PUBLICATION DATES: Twice-yearly; May and November.

DEADLINES FOR CONTRIBUTIONS: April 1st and October 1st for the May and November issues respectively.


SUBSCRIPTION CHARGES: Dfl. 11.25 (or the equivalent in pounds sterling) per annum (two issues).

Subscription payments can be sent to G. M. Vogelsang at the above address (in the form of bank cheques or postal orders) or money may be transferred to the following Dutch Giro Account: G. M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, 2567328, again using the contact address given above.

LOGO

The logo is taken from the famous depiction on a Hallstatt urn, found at Odenburg/Soporn, Hungary. The original illustration shows three women who are spinning and weaving.
Iceland

Some Early Examples of Icelandic Knitting

Storaborg: The oldest surviving example of knitting in Iceland is a woollen mitten excavated at Storaborg, in the southern part of the country (Map 1). The item has been tentatively dated to the first half of the 16th century A.D. In 1979, two socks were also found at the site, but these pieces have been given the later date of about 1650-1750. The earliest example of damask knitting (knitting from squared patterns in one colour with purl stitch on a stocking stitch ground), a method very rarely seen in traditional Icelandic knitting, also comes from this site; it was excavated in 1980. A small scrap only, it has a pattern of short diagonal stripes (see fig. 1) and is tentatively dated to the second half of the 17th century or slightly later. Figure 2 shows an attempt to reconstruct the pattern.

A number of knitting needles were also found at Storaborg in 1979 and have been dated to about 1700. Two of the needles, of iron, measure about 200 mm. in length and 2.5-3.0 mm. in diameter. A third, of copper, measures 174 mm. (minimum) and 2.5 mm.

All of the above mentioned items are now in the National Museum of Iceland.

Bergthorshvoll: In 1927, a number of knitted woollen scraps were excavated at the site of Bergthorshvoll in southern Iceland (see Map 1). They are believed to date from about 1600 or perhaps slightly later. They are all of an undeterminable use, with the exception of remnants of a sock and a mitten; the latter is fairly complete. These pieces are now in the National Museum of Iceland.

The above note has been based on: E. E. Guðjónsson, Notes on Knitting in Iceland (1985), Reykjavík. For further information concerning these items, see:


M. Sæmundottir, "Vettlingur frá Stóruborg", Hugur og hænd. Rit Heimilsidnadarfélags Islands 1982, Reykjavík, 47.

V. Germany

Lübeck - Projekt '88


Klaus Tidow,
Textilmuseum, Parkstraße 17, Neumünster, W. Germany.
Denmark

9th-Century Linen Shirt from Viborg

Excavations by Viborg Stiftsmuseum, directed by Hans KrongArd, have uncovered a 9th century urban settlement on the shore of Viborg's southern lake (Sønderø). Among other unusual finds were textiles. One of the finds was a linen shirt, which lay compressed and crammed into a post hole. Oak posts in the same stratigraphical level have been dendrochronologically dated to about the year A.D. 1000.

The partly preserved shirt was made from linen in a 20/12 per cm² plain weave. The vegetable fibres were microscopically ascertained to be flax. The yarns have been z/z-spun. The woven material now has a black-gray colour.

An examination of the pattern and the various seam types has shown that the shirt is of a poncho-style: the front and back were made from one uncut weave-length of about 1.80 m. The rectangular neckline has a middle slit and a braid that ends in two partly preserved strings with knots, all made from the same woven material as the shirt. The shirt has added sleeves with gussets.

It is quite remarkable that the shirt is provided with a lining of the same material, stitched to the shoulder top and to the waistline, so that the rather tight shirt is one layer only.

The two layers in the main part of the shirt are kept in place by several backstitches in decorative star shapes on both the front and the back - see fig. 3, which also gives the measurements.

I presume this 9th century linen shirt is unique, at least in Scandinavia, but I should be grateful for information on old garments with a pattern similar to the Viborg shirt.

Nyette Fentz,
stud. mag.
Moesgård, Arhus University,
DK-8270 Højbjerg,
Denmark.

Austria


I. Petrascheck-Heim, A-1190 Wien, Dionysius-Andrassy Strasse 16, Austria


Ireland

A SPANISH ARMADA TEXTILE

The textile was excavated from the Trinidad Valencera, a Spanish Armada vessel which sank off the Irish coast in 1588. It has been the subject of a diploma thesis at the Textile Conservation Centre, Hampton Court, England.
Map 1

Map of Iceland showing the locations of Berghórhvoll, B, and Stóraborg, S. Drawing 1986: Guðmundur Olafsson.

Fig. 1 Fragment of a damask knitted pattern from a woollen scrap excavated at Stóraborg in 1980, dated 1650–1700.

Fig. 2 Possible reconstruction of the pattern by E. E. Gudjónsson. Drawings 1984: E. E. Gudjónsson.

Fig. 3 Layout of the linen shirt found at Viborg, Denmark.
Map 3 Map of Denmark showing the position of Viborg where a 9th century A.D. linen shirt was found.
Areas Studied

- High Water Mark
- Town Walls
- No Wall Surviving

Map 4

QASR IBRIM 1986

Areas: Northern Peninsula

Areas 1, 2, 3, 4

Temple

Cathedral Plazas

Terraces

East Gate

Complex 1037
The object was a shapeless mass, composed of layers of compressed fabric and mud with rope, small wooden toggles and squares of leather. The greatest dimensions were 710 x 430 x 50 mm. The 'mass' posed several problems as its composition was unknown: the fibres were cellulose, but have not yet been identified, and its original use could not be immediately identified.

Following a series of experiments in order to determine the best treatment for the 'mass', the object was freeze-dried and work started on taking the layers apart. There proved to be two distinct types of cloth in the object, both plain (tabby) weave forms. The main fabric is woven from a Z-twisted fibre with 10 threads/cm in both directions. Fragments of the second weave were found between or in proximity to a number of leather fragments. The weave density in this case was nine threads/cm (?warp) x four threads/cm (?weft). The warp threads were both z and s twisted and the weft z twisted only.

A quantity of rope was found showing three different plies: Z4s, Z3s4z and S4z. The first two rope types are more common than the third form. Rope type two is of a heavier quality than the others.

The toggles are of turned wood, possibly Lime, and are about 30 x 15 mm diameter in size.

The leather pieces were square or rectangular in shape, occurring in pairs with fabric sandwiched between them. The squares were 13 x 13 mm with a 10 mm diameter central hole and the rectangular pieces were 13 x 15 mm with two, 10 mm holes. Small lengths of rope, knotted on one side, are still extant in some of the holes.

The rope, toggles, leather with rope, weave between the leather pieces and the large quantity of the main fabric compare favourably with similar features on a Turkish Tent dated to 1598. The roof and the sides of this tent are separate, being attached to one another by a loop and toggle arrangement. The loops are attached to leather reinforcing points on the tent binding and pass over toggles on the opposite section. A copper proofing compound found on the Turkish Tent instigated analytical work on the Armada fragments with positive results.

In conclusion then, it can be suggested that this object is most probably a tent. Two tents are known to have been on board the vessel when it sank and the evidence parallels it with features on the Turkish Tent. A Tibetan Festival Tent made in 1985 also displays a similar construction to the Turkish Tent, so the design seems to vary little with time or location.

Further analytical work is to be carried out on the fibres and tent construction.

Cathy McClintock,
Penn's Place,
9a Church Street,
Hampton,
Middlesex, TW12 2EB,
England.
the red dye is madder with an alum mordant, and that the blue may be a local species of indigo. Study continues on the dyes and on other evidence of the use of wool in Pharaonic Egypt.


Textile Finds at Qasr Ibrim, 1986.

The 1986 season at Qasr Ibrim, Egypt, ran from 22nd December, 1985 until 5th April, 1986 under a licence granted by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization to the Egypt Exploration Society of London. Textiles were recovered from two areas of the site: the Cathedral Plaza, area 1 and Complex 1037, area 4 (see Map 3). Temple 4 was constructed in Napatan times (c. 750 B.C.), and remained in use until its destruction in approximately A.D. 550 (the X-Group period at Qasr Ibrim).

Almost four thousand textiles were recorded from the Cathedral Plaza. Their number included 2,672 specimens found in Temple 4, of which twenty were extraordinary in terms of weaving and aesthetic quality, and were almost certainly part of the temple furnishings. With three flax exceptions the twenty were all of cotton, with very fine spinning and weaving, many having tapestry-woven designs either derived from Egyptian iconography, or of a geometric character. There were three specimens, of varying sizes, having similarly organized design elements, which may be termed “picture” textiles. The tapestry-woven “picture” was surrounded in each case by a woven “frame” in dark blue, and set on an undyed ground in half-basket weave.

Three specimens in blue plain weave were assembled from fragments recovered from several areas of the temple; they appeared to have been deliberately torn up and scattered. All have at least one dimension of more than 0.8 m, suggesting that they were perhaps used as curtains or drapery in the temple. Other textiles from the temple are less complete, but all of them exhibit quality spinning and fine, well-controlled tapestry woven designs.

Found in the temple sanctuary were nearly forty small weavings. Many of them were complete, having the starting border, both selvedges and bare warp ends. Although their quality varied, it seems clear that they were made by novice weavers, and that they used motives found on the temple textiles and other temple furnishings as models for their tapestry-woven designs.

Other notable textiles from the Cathedral Plaza include two cotton fragments with representations of offering tables worked in tapestry weave: several fragments of a fine Roman shaded band in wool, and a very colourful tapestry-woven interlace pattern, also in wool. A much more complete example of the tapestry figure illustrated in Late Nubian Textiles (fig. 52, ALC and pls. 57, 58 and 73) (1) was discovered in two fragments near the temple.

An unexpected deposit in the wet area of Complex 1037 yielded six hundred textile fragments. A single location of Neroitic date provided 76.5% of the fragments, 92% of which were of cotton. All of the major fabric types found in Neroitic textiles occurred in this group: plain weave, half basket and basket weaves, pile weave and a textured weave with multiple wefts. Features of the weaving process itself were found: starting borders, selvedges and ending borders.

The collection provided an example in fragmentary form of each of the recognizable Neroitic garment types. The most complete specimen measures 59 x 90 cm., and was probably worn as a skirt. It has a narrow openwork border, the typical Neroitic decorative finish on garments. Also found in less complete condition were two types of loin cloth, a kilt with remains of the usual embroidered decoration, a pendant apron, also with fragments of embroidery, and part of an unnamed garment, first recognized in 1984, which has an angular shape.

Excavations in past seasons have produced textiles in such numbers that it was impossible to deal adequately with all of them in the allotted time. As a result, a fairly considerable backlog of unstudied material accumulated in the years between 1980 and 1984. A total of 4,732 specimens were analysed and recorded from the 1982 season, thus finishing the backlog of unrecorded textiles at the site.

Nettie K. Adams, Assistant Curator, Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky 40504, U.S.A.

The Textile Workshop in the Lejre Research Centre, Denmark.

The Historical-Archaeological Experimental Centre in Lejre, Denmark was founded in 1964. It includes a Textile Workshop which specialises in experiments concerning Prehistoric weaving. The Workshop has several warp-weighted looms, tubular looms, band looms, spinning tools and other equipment related to textile work. In recent years, several experiments have been carried out in cooperation with textile researchers in Denmark: the fine diamond twills of the Birka type have been copied on a warp-weighted loom; starting borders, side selvedges and finishing borders related to the warp-weighted loom and the tubular loom have been compared and tested; in the summer of 1985 a peplos costume was woven on a tubular loom, and finally, the patterned weaves of the German Rippenkoper, Rosettenkoper, Wabengewebe etc.) have been tested on the warp-weighted loom. Reports on the experiments (in Danish) can be obtained by writing to the Workshop, prices range from DKK 20 to 60.

The weavers of the Textile Workshop welcome research projects from textile researchers and museums in Denmark and abroad. Scholars interested in working with the Workshop should contact us at the following address: The Textile Workshop, Historisk-Arkæologisk Forsøgscenter, Slangealleen 2, DK 4320 Lejre, Denmark.

L. Dokkedal and A. Kargaard.

The A.E.D.T.A. Collection (Association for the Study and Documentation of Asian Textiles)

The Association for the Study and Documentation of Asian Textiles was established in 1982, with Krishna Riboud as its president. The idea of establishing a centre for the collection of traditional Asian fabrics, however, and for the dissemination of information concerning techniques and methods was initiated in 1980. The premises, covering nearly 250 m², provide a suitable area for conservation, library facilities, audiovisual presentations and other activities. The technical and administrative staff regularly participate in the organizing of exhibitions, catalogues, and research projects.

In addition, conferences, symposia and guided visits are held at frequent intervals in the Centre and every year a report, covering all the activities of the Association, is sent out to over two hundred specialists. The reports are provided free of charge.

The textile collection covers the following areas: Indian and Pakistani embroideries and costumes, Indian fabrics, shawls, patkas, tents and floor coverings; as well as Baluchari, Benares, Jamdani, Patola, Kalamkari textiles. In addition to the textiles from the Indian continent, there are a number of Chinese (17th–19th centuries); Japanese (17th to 19th centuries) and Indonesian (19th century) textiles. The total number of textiles in the collection is approximately 2600.

A.E.D.T.A.,
60bis, Avenue de Breteuil,
75007 Paris, France.

Archäologische Publikationen

Thirteen collections and libraries in the west of Germany, including W. Germany, the Netherlands, Britain, Ireland, Poland, and Russia. The fragments have come from a variety of sources including graves, bog finds, metal corrosion products and impressions of textiles on pottery. Most of the pieces described in the book, now housed in museums throughout Northern Europe, have been personally analysed by the author.

The text is made up of two distinct parts, the first is written in Danish and is recent publications


D. P. Ryan, "Misidentification of ancient Egyptian plant fibers", Varia Etrusca, 1, no. 3 (1985), 143-149.


R. S. Sinclair and C. Wilson, "The chemical constitution, colour and fastness of natural dyes (part I)

Dyes on Historical and Archaeological Textiles, 27-3.
ATN, no. 3, 1986.


Extended Bibliographies

Rudolf Ullemeyer


Karl Schlabow

Germanische Tuchmacher der Bronzezeit, Neumünster (1937).

"Die Kleidungstücke aus dem Moorfund von Damendorf", Offa, 3 (1938), 114-121.

"Textilreste vom Galgenberg in Itzehoe", Offa, 3 (1938), 85-88.


"Textilfunde aus Haithabu", Offa, 5 (1940), 83-86.


"Die 3500-jährige germanische Hutmacherkunst durch einen neuen Fund auf deutschem Boden bestätigt", Forschungen und Fortschritte, 29/30 (Berlin, 1943), 295-297.


"Ein neuer Moorfund gibt Aufschluß über Form und Faltenfall des germanischen Kastels zur Eisenzeit", Die Kunde, N.F. 1 (1950), 8-12.


"Der Prachtmantel Nr. II aus dem Vehnemoor bei Oldenburg", Oldenburger Jahrbuch, (1953), 160-201.


"Textilreste aus der Mahndorfer Düne", in: E. Grohne, Mahndorf, Frühgeschichte des Bremerischen Raumes, Bremen-Horn (1953), 244-247.


"Ein Beitrag zum Stand der Leinengewebe-foorschung vorgeschichtlicher Zeit", Die Kunde: Sonderdruck des Niedersächsischen Landesmuseum Hannover (1972), 419-422.


GRACE K. CROWFOOT

with H. Ling Roth, "Were the Ancient Egyptians conversant with tablet-weaving?", Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, X (1917), 7-20.

The Handspinning of Cotton in the Sudan, (printed privately, 1920?)


with J. Griffiths, "A tablet woven band from Qau el-Kebr", Ancient Egypt, (1924), 98-100.

"Handspinning in Modern Egypt", Ancient Egypt, (1928), 110-117.

Methods of Handspinning in Egypt and the Sudan, Halifax, 1931.

"A note on the stringing of Sudanese beds and stools", Dryad Quarterly, (1933), 12-17.


"Linen textiles from the Cave of Ain Feshka in the Jordan Valley", Palestine Exploration Quarterly, 83 (1934).


"Of the warp-weighted loom", Annual of the British School of Archaeology at Athens, XXXVII (1936-7), 36-47.

"Net Impressions on pot bases", Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, XIV (1938), 3-11.


with W. de G. Davies, "The tunic of Tutankhamun", Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, XXVII (1941), 113-130.

"Notes upon the woollen fabric from the Crannog at Loch Treig", in J. Ritchie, "The Lake-dwelling or Crannog in Eadarloch", Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, LXXVI (1941-42), 64-66.


"Handicrafts in Palestine, I. Plaiting and finger-weaving", Palestine Exploration Quarterly, (1943), 75-88.

"Handicrafts in Palestine, II. Jerusalem hammock-cradles and Hebron rugs", Palestine Exploration Quarterly, (1944), 121-130.


"The bone "gouges" of Maiden Castle and other sites", Antiquity, 75 (1945), 157-8.


"Linens textiles from the Cave of Ain Feshkha in the Jordan valley", Palestine Exploration Quarterly, (1950/1), 5-31.

"The Sudanese camel-girth in double weave", Sudan Notes and Records, XXXII (1951), 71-76.


"Braid from a tomb at Charterhouse chapel, possibly that of Sir Walter de Manny", in D. Knowles and W. F. Grimes, Charterhouse, (1954), 89-90.


A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

-N. K. Adams, 957, Wolf Run Road, Lexington, KY-40404, USA.
-J. Allgrove-McDowell, 13, Powis Villas, Brighton, England, BN1 3HD.
-H. M. Appleyard, 8, Bridle Stile, Shelf, Halifax, England, HX3 7NW.
-E. Barber, 1126 North Chester Ave., Pasadena, CA, 91104, USA.
-K. M. Boe, Stationsgade 20, DK-8240 Risskov, Denmark.
-W. Cooke, Dept. of Textiles, UMIST, PD Box 88, Manchester, England, M60 1Q0.
-E. Crowfoot, River View, Big Row, Geldeston, Beccles, Suffolk, England, NR34 0LY.
-J. Dosogne-Lafontaine, Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Parc du Cinquantenaire 10, B-1040 Bruxelles, Belgium.
-M. Fentz, Norupvej 44, Vamsm, DK-8800 Viborg, Denmark.
-E. French, Ashburne Hall, Old Hall Lane, Manchester M14 6HP, England.
-T. Gabra-Sanders, 18, Craigleith Hill Park, Edinburgh EH4 2NR, Scotland.
-C. Alfaro Giner, Gobernador Viejo 34”, 46003-Valencia, Spain.
-E. E. Gudjónsson, National Museum of Iceland, PD Box 1499, IS-121 Reykjavik, Iceland.
-L. Heckett, Dept. of Archaeology, University College, Cork, Ireland.
-M. Hoffmann, Almevegen 28, Oslo B, Norway.
-P. van 't Hooft, Elsa Brønstrømsstræde 12, NL-2037 LR, Haarlem-Schalkwijk, The Netherlands.
-A. Johnson, Rønnekroen 13, DK-3400 Hillerød, Denmark.
-D. de Jonghe, Koninklijke Musea voor Kunst en Geschiedenis, Jubelpark, Brussels, Belgium.
-L, Linderø, Textilbeskyttelse, Nyhavn 1, DK-2500 Valby, Denmark.
-D. Kehren, Langwartweg 59, D-53 Bonn-Dottendorf, W, Germany.
-P. van de Lee-Harms, Statenjachtstraat 494, NL-1034 EW Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
-V. Liebscher, Links House, Tayport, Fife DD6 9ED, Scotland.
-I. Lützen, Enggårdsvej 8, DK-3060 Espergaerde, Denmark.
-W. I. Mackay, 130, Maidmont Road, Edinburgh EH9 1AA, Scotland.
-C. McClintock, Redhall, Ballycarry, Carrickfergus, Co, Antrim, N, Ireland.
-A. De Moor, Windekekouter, 90, 9258 Scheldewindeke, Belgium.
-N. Moore, 5, Rue Eliane, F-92190 Meudon, Haut-de-Seine, France.
-E. Munksgaard, Kastanievej 2, DK-2960 Rungsted Kyst, Denmark.
-K-H. Nielsen, Hulsøvang 17, DK-2960 Rungsted Kyst, Denmark.
-G. Owen-Crocker, The English Department, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL, England.
-E. Peacock, Arkeologisk Audeling, UNIT Museet, Erling Skakkes gt, 47,N-7000 Trondheim, Norway.
-K, Prangsnaard, Spobjergvej 173, DK-8220 Braband, Denmark.
-K, Riboud, 54, Avenue de Breteuil, 75007 Paris, France.
-F, Roberts, Konserveringsanstalten, Vestergade 5-7, DK-6870 Ølgod, Denmark.
-M, L. Ryder, Hill Farming Research Organisation, Bush Estate, Penicuik, Midlothian, EH26 0PY, Scotland.
-T, Schick, The Israel Museum, Jerusalem 91012, Israel.
-E, Schelberg, Allégt 38, N-5000 Bergen, Norway.
-A, Sheffer, Institute of Archaeology, Tel Aviv University, Ramat Aviv 69 978, Tel Aviv, P.O.B 39040, Israel.
-M, A. van Zeist-Slagter, Wilhelminaalaan 9, NL-9781 CT Bedum, The Netherlands.
-N, Tarrant, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF, Scotland.
-G, Tata, P.O. Box 8414, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108, USA.
-K, Tidow, Textilmuseum, 2350 Neumünster 1, Postfach 2640 + 2660, W, Germany.
-D, Tweddle, York Archaeological Trust, 1, Pavenment, York, YO1 2NA, England.
-P, Walton, Garden Flat, 12, Bootham Terrace, York, Y03 7DH, England.
-J, P, Wild, Dept. of Archaeology, Manchester University, Manchester, England.
-C, Wiaux, Rue des Meuniers 4, B-5973 Glimes, Belgium.
-W, H, Zimmermann, Vor der Burg 26, D-2935 Bochhorn, W, Germany.

b INSTITUTIONS

-Abegg-Stiftung, Ch-3132 Riggisberg (Bern), Switzerland.
-Akademija Nauk Litovskoj SSR, Central'naja biblioteka, ul.k, Pozelos 2/8, 232632 Vilnius, USSR.
-Central Lab, V.D.V.V.K.E.W., G, Metsuistraat 8, PB 5132, 1007 AC Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
-Chicago House, Luxor, The Republic of Egypt.
-Bibliothek der Rijksuniversiteit, Postbus 9501, NL-2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.
-Historisk-Arkeologisk Forsøgscenter, Slange Allé 2, DK-3423 Lejre, Denmark.
-Kern Institute (Indo-Iraans), Arsenaalstraat 1, Leiden, The Netherlands.
-Kulturen, Box 1,095, S-22104 Lund, Sweden.
-The Library, The Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada, M5S 2C6.
-Nationalmuseum, Bibliotekstjenesten, NY Vestergade 10, DK-1471 Copenhagen, Denmark.
-Niedersächsisches Institut f, Marschen-und Wurtenforschung, Viktoriastäße 26/28, D-2940 Wilhelmshaven, W, Germany.
-Research Archives, The University of Chicago, The Oriental Institute, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637, USA.
-Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek, Kleine Haag 2, NL-3811 HE Amersfoort, The Netherlands.
-Riksantikvarieämbetet, Box 5405, S-114 84 Stockholm, Sweden.
-Somerset County Museum Service, Weir Lodge, BS, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, TAI 1 ON, England.
-Textilmuseum Krefeld, Andreasaa rkt, 0-4150 Krefeld, W, Germany.