EDITORIAL

Again we are fortunate in having a wide range of subjects covered in this, the sixth, edition of the Archaeological Textiles Newsletter. The subjects vary from textiles found during Japanese excavations in Iraq to the reconstruction of Anglo-Saxon embroideries. The editors are particularly pleased in being able to include a contribution by the East German textile conservator Heidemarie Farke, and we hope that more information about current research in Eastern Europe will be included in forthcoming issues. Other items which have been included are some short notes about recent excavations in Egypt, namely, those by the Japanese at Akoris and an European excavation (English, French, Danish, Dutch team members) at the Roman site of Mons Claudianus. There is also brief notes about a recent exhibition about Palmyra held in Sweden, and some archaeological textiles now in the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad.

Several notes have also been received about recent or forthcoming conferences. It would appear from the report concerning the three day 'event' held in York that such meetings are becoming very popular. It is hoped that the meeting to be held in Manchester in September about Levantine Textiles will prove to be equally successful. Comments about such meetings, and any others which involve archaeological textiles, will be welcomed by the editors of the Newsletter.

In particular it would be very interesting to have some information and comments about the meeting in Antibes, which has the title: Tissage, Corderie et Vannerie, which is due to take place in October of this year.

In addition to features such as Recent Theses we have also included a short poem about the plight of a weaver. If anyone has similar poems or short descriptions about the producers of textiles, etc., which they think may be of interest to other readers, could they please send them to one of the editors, but please remember that poems with archaic words must be avoided or a translation should be provided! The poems, etc., need not be in English! French and German items will also be accepted!

There are so many entries in the Bibliography that there was no room for an Extended Bibliography. In their stead there are the contents lists from a number of conference papers and compilations which are relevant to the study of textiles. In the next issue of the Newsletter the Extended Bibliography should be resumed.

It has been suggested by several readers that it would be useful to have an idea of which subjects other members of the Newsletter are interested in, what they are currently working on and also what research facilities they can offer. Items for this new section should be about 100 words long and include some general information about the writer's current interests, past work, etc. The Newsletter, however, should not be used as a means of advertising for work, and no rates of pay, etc., can be included. In addition the Newsletter can take no responsibility for any work which may be privately contracted as a result of such notes.

Once again the time has come for subscriptions to be paid. The subscription remains the same: 15 Dutch Guilders or the equivalent in pounds sterling, per year (for two issues, including postage). Or better still could members please for two years at a time. Please remember that cheques other than those in guilders or pounds sterling cannot be accepted and we will have to send them back, as it costs us about $3 to cash a $4 cheque!!

Please remember that the deadline for the next issue of the Newsletter is October 1st, 1988.
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 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 five 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.

The views expressed by the various authors are not necessarily those held by the editors.

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. 15.00 (or the equivalent in pounds sterling) per annum (two issues).

Subscription payments can be sent to G. M. Vogelsang-Eastwood 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.

The Irish Linen Weaver's Song
(quoted by R. Showell, in The Journal for Weavers, Spinners and Dyers, 144 (Autumn 1987), 18.

You will easy know a weaver
When she comes into town,
With her ol' tatty hair
And her stockin's hanging down,
And her apron tied before her,
And her scissors in her hand,
You will easy know a weaver,
For she'll never get a man.
EXHIBITIONS

WHALING IN THE GOLDEN AGE, EXCAVATIONS ON
SPITSBERGEN
(9th July to 9th October, 1988)

During the summer months of 1988 a large exhibition will be held in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, in cooperation with the Arctic Centre of the State University of Groningen. Both historical and archaeological data will be presented at the exhibition. One major group of archaeological finds is formed by a large collection of 17th and 18th century textiles, including complete garments worn by the whalers.

In a series of campaigns spanning the years 1979 to 1981, the excavation team of the Artic Centre, under the direction of Dr. L. Hacquebord, has investigated the material remains left by the 17th and 18th century whalers on Spitsbergen. Amongst the sites excavated was the Dutch whaling station of Smeerenburg on Amsterdam Island in northwest Spitsbergen, where, during the summer months of 1614 to 1660 A.D. the harpooned whales were processed.

A total of well over 600 different textiles were recovered from the domestic refuse in and behind the houses of Smeerenburg. These finds were predominantly made up of work clothes. The recognizable parts of the woollen clothing included a jacket, two pairs of breeches, a shirt, felt hats, a knitted cap and many fragments of knitted stockings.

A cemetery on Zeeuwse Uitkijk was also investigated, where, from about 1640 onwards many whalers found their last resting place. Fifty 17th and 18th century graves were opened for skeletal analysis and many of the graves contained clothed bodies. Some of the whalers had been buried in their woollen clothing, while the other bodies were probably buried in a shirt or a shroud made from perishable materials, such as linen. Only the better preserved woollen garments could be brought to the Netherlands. These include 33 knitted caps, 1 leather cap trimmed with fur, 7 jackets, 3 breeches, 5 pairs of stockings, a beautiful embroidered piece of cloth and a linen sack.

Many of these textiles and several replicas, which give a good impression of the practical clothing worn by whalers and sailors, can be seen in the Rijksmuseum.

In conjunction with the exhibition there is a catalogue with the same name. The catalogue contains articles by various authors on the subject of the Dutch whaling trade during the 17th and 18th centuries. There is a long article about the textile finds with many illustrations, a number of which are in colour. All the articles are in Dutch, but they have English summaries. Price: ca. Dfl. 40.

Sandra Vons-Comis,
Rijksmuseum,
Stadhouderskade 42,
1071 ZD Amsterdam

The Rijksmuseum is open: Tuesday - Saturday:
10-17 hours (closed on Monday)
Sunday: 13-17 hours

CONFERENCES

LEVANTINE TEXTILES

The Fourth Biennial Conference of the Early Textiles Study Group will be held at Ashburne Hall, The University of Manchester, from Friday 16th September to Sunday 18th September, 1988. The theme for the conference is "Levantine Textiles" and the invited speakers include:

A. Sheffer, Tel Aviv University, on: "Textiles from Masada, 1st century A.D."
A. Beginski, Shenker College of Textiles, Israel, on: "Textiles in the Mishna and Talmud".
R. Germer, University of Hamburg, on: "Evidence for Dyeing on Ancient Egyptian Textiles".
J. Allgrove-MacDowell, former Keeper of Textiles, Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, on: "Textiles from Middle Kingdom Kahun".

Other speakers to be announced.

On the Saturday afternoon there will be a visit to the Egyptian collection at the Manchester University Museum, where Dr. R. David has kindly agreed to show the Kahun and other Pharaonic textiles, both on display and in the reserve collection.

The cost of the conference, to include accommodation and full board, will be £40. Please state if vegetarian diets or other special needs are required. Cheques, payable to the "Early Textiles Study Group", should be sent to the Early Textiles Study Group, c/o R. Hall, Dept. of Egyptology, University College, Gower Street, London WCIE 6BT. Further information can be obtained from the same address.

R. Hall.

TISSAGE, CORDERIE ET VANNERIE

Co-organisées par le Centre de Recherches Archéologiques du CNRS et le Musée Archéologique d'Antibes, les Rencontres Internationales d'Histoire et d'Archéologie d'Antibes ont un double objectif:
- rassembler autour d'un thème d'étude des archéologues et des historiens de toutes spécialités et qui se consacrent à des périodes et des espaces différents;
- favoriser des approches interdisciplinaires par la participation de chercheurs d'autres domaines scientifiques.
Pour ces IXèmes Rencontres le thème est:

Tissage, Corderie et Vannerie

Un tel titre met davantage l'accent sur les activités que sur les objets qu'elles produisent (vêtements, cordes et paniers). L'analyse de ceux-ci n'en constitue pas moins un volet important de ces Journées, notamment lorsqu'il s'agira de documents uniquement révélés par leurs emprunts ou de documents qui ne se conservent que dans des conditions particulières. On abordera pour ces derniers les techniques nécessaires à leur conservation et à leur étude. Les matériaux retiendront aussi l'attention. On s'attachera à caractériser des techniques et à cerner les aspects sociaux de ces activités, de manière à faire apparaître évolutions, décalages et ruptures entre la Préhistoire et l'âge industriel.


Droits d'inscription: 300 francs. Ces droits comprennent la fourniture du dossier des Rencontres et le volume des Actes ainsi que 25 tirages-à-part, par communication, pour les auteurs.

Le bulletin d'inscription doit être retourné accompagné du chèque correspondant - libellé au nom de l'A.P.D.C.A. - compte no. 6 186 32R, CCP Marseille.

Les bulletins accompagnés des droits d'inscription seront seuls pris en considération.

Secrétariat des Rencontres d'Antibes, C.N.R.S: Centre de Recherches Archéologiques 250 rue Albert-Einstein Sophia Antipolis 06565 VALBONNE Cedex France

IRAQ

The At-Tar Caves in Iraq (Map 2)

The At-Tar Caves are situated 110 km south-west of Baghdad, 30 km south-west of Kerbaia and 80 km west of the ancient capital, Babylon. Here, between the lakes of Bahr el-Milh (Razaza Lake and Bahr an-Najaf), about 480 man-made caves were discovered on the face of a series of marl stone escarpments. These are divided into four groups: Hill A; Hill B; Hill C, and Hill D.

From 1971 to 1984, the party, Kokushikan University Expedition, under the leadership of Prof. H. Fujii, was engaged in the excavation of Hill A and C at the At-Tar Site.

According to the radiocarbon dates of the textiles, leather and date seeds unearthed at the site, these caves were used at two different times for distinct purposes. The purpose of the original excavation at the site is still subject to debate, but it is certain that they were reused as burial chambers from the 3rd century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D.

In 1976 and 1980 two preliminary reports on the archaeological textiles discovered at the At-Tar Caves were published. Following these publications, we proceeded with the identification work, according to material, colour, design, structure, etc., of the fragments. The results of the identification work were published for the first time in 1986. The publication reported the new discoveries from the sixth excavation.

The following is an outline of the textiles.

Textiles in wool predominate in number. Textiles made of cotton, flax, or hemp were also found. Wool fibres, spun into threads, are sometimes as fine as 13 to 20μ and rather long. Some threads have an apparent diameter...
The results of the study on the textiles, to the best of our knowledge, can be dated to the Roman period. Further study will be necessary to ascertain the exact age of the fabrics. The results of the study on the textiles from At-Tar (Cave 12, 16 Hill C) will be reported in English in a few years time.


In this context the use of the term mirror symmetry is not meant to imply perfect symmetry.

Such being the case, the discovered textiles, to the best of our knowledge, can be dated to the Roman period. Further study will be necessary to ascertain the exact age of the fabrics.

A brief survey of some of the textiles has already been carried out by J. P. Wild, and they are regarded as being 'typically' Roman in appearance. So far only wool or flax textiles have been recorded. Many of the wool textiles include purple or dark blue bands. There is no indication, however, that any decorative tapestry examples, in the manner of the so-called 'Coptic' tapestries, have been found.

The textiles will be recorded and prepared for publication by G. M. Vogelsang-Eastwood and I. Blom. As the excavations will take place over a number of years, it will be a while before a final report can be published. In the meantime, however, it is proposed that regular preliminary reports will be made available.

G. M. Vogelsang-Eastwood and I. Blom

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Gewebereste an 2 Vogelfibeln, Völkerwanderungszeit Großengottern, Bezirk Erfurt, DDR.


Auf den Rückseiten beider Vogelfibeln konnten Gewebereste in mehreren Schichten, Stoffumbruch und Saum, Nähfäden im Vorstich und Fadenösen freipräpariert werden (fig. 1).

Beim allen verarbeiteten Textilfäden ist als Rohstoffmaterial Flachs identifiziert worden.

An einer Fibel war der Nadelschuh abgebrochen, so daß die Nadel nicht mehr in demselben hielt. Dieser Verschluß wurde "repariert", in dem man um den Fibelkopf, den Nadelhalter und die dort endende Nadelspitze mehrfach einen feinen, kräftigen Zwirnwickelte (fig. 2).

Fig. 1 Gewebereste, Stoffumbruch und Saum, Nähfäden, Fadenöse.
Fig. 2 "Reparierter" Fibelverschluss, Nadel führt durch Fadenösen zweier Bekleidungsteile

Fig. 3 Freipräparierte Gewebef- und Fadenreste auf einer Fibelrückseite

Reparaturfaden: 2 fädiger S-Draht-Zwirn, Ø = 1mm, aus zwei S-Draht-Garnen, Ø = 0,4mm - 0,5mm, Flachs.


Heidemarie Farke, Restaurator, Museum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Thüringens, Humboldtstrasse 11, Weimar 5300, DDR.
Fibre Preservation in Two Carbonised Textiles from Soba

Two fragments of carbonised fabric from the medieval site of Soba, The Sudan have been examined with the Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) to establish the extent of preservation of the fibre structure. A trial examination without gold coating using the back-scatter detector produced inadequate image quality, and gold coating was therefore considered essential.

Sample 1 (ref. R 25 67 2466), a plain tabby with highly twisted warp, 10 ends/cm, and a softer twisted weft with 4.5 picks/cm, was well preserved both at the macro fabric level, and at the fibre level where the characteristics of cotton were clearly visible in both thread systems.

Sample 2 (ref. 27 98 2398), a fine Coptic knitted (crossed-loop knitting) fragment with 4.5 courses/cm and 2.5 wales/cm, was also exceptionally well preserved. The plied yarn structure (two ply) and the loop structure was obvious and at higher magnifications x750 – x1500 the fibre characteristics of cotton were again apparent in both singles yarns. A further increase in magnification of x400 – x1600 showed that the internal structure of the fibres was still intact. It was possible to establish the degree of maturity of broken fibres, and also prove that another fibre, most probably wool, was intimately blended with the cotton.

The extent of the fibre preservation in these two carbonised fragments is very encouraging. It is particularly significant that the internal structure of the fibre visible in the brittle fractures will enable confident fibre identification despite the erosion of the fine surface structure during oxidation.

This article reports the initial investigation of these fragments. Further work will reveal the proportions of the blend, and confirm the identity of the blend fibre. If necessary careful sample preparation would enable fibre diameter distributions to be measured with the SEM, as well as the accurate determination of macro fabric details such as yarn diameter, turns of twist/cm and the analysis of the extent of use and wear. It is not possible to be sure at this stage whether these two samples are typical of other carbonised textiles, and the author would be interested to hear from other researchers able to provide fragments for SEM analysis.

Bill Cooke,
UMIST,
PO BOX 88,
Manchester M60 1QD,
England.
A Practical Reconstruction of 8th Century A.D. Embroidery Techniques

Researchers are doubtless familiar with recent research concerning the early Medieval textiles at Maaseik, Belgium, forming, at the time of the research cited, a complex jigsaw of fragments [1]. Early last year the writer began a reconstruction, now complete, to analyse the practicalities of the embroidered work therein. Four strips were covered with gold thread, surface couched in designs of beasts, birds, foliates and interlace within a series of arcades. A six-coloured mosaic background of silk was worked in minute split stitch. Most of the gold had disappeared and the embroideries had warped badly. The most complete of the strips was chosen for reconstruction, approx. 63 cm x 10 cm on an even weave linen of 20.26 thread per cm.

A 1:1 line drawing had to be redrawn with the distortions of shrinkage and warping eliminated to prepare a pattern for transferring onto the fabric, which was then mounted on a simple tenter frame (fig. 5). Tension was an immediate problem, the heaviness of the gold and the density of the split stitching wholly altering the nature of the linen. Evidently, the order of working was paramount. Experiments have revealed that motifs should be worked outwards from a central core, component sections inwards toward their own centres. Equally important was the order of the colour application before the addition of the gold. It became clear that precise quantities of respective shades had been allowed for each motif and these were recorded. If certain rules were followed, perfect tension was achieved, motif sets (arcade, pier, spandrel) averaging 30 hours work. The technique was one of immense efficiency and economy. The 'cultural shock' of seeing an 8th century embroidery in its original state, combining such vibrance and richness of design and application outstripped all expectations.

The embroidery is available for loan/exhibition/study: enquiries to the writer, who is happy to undertake explanations/lectures [2].


Textiles for the Archaeological Conservator

At the York Archaeological Trust on the three days from the 27th to 29th of April 1988 there were two one-day workshops and a one-day conference devoted to the subject of archaeological textiles. The event was held on behalf of the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for conservation, and was organised by Sonia O’Conner (York Archaeological Trust), Penelope Walton (freelance Textile Consultant) and Dr Allan Hall (Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York). Originally only one one-day workshop was envisaged, but demand was so great that this had to be repeated on the day after the conference and both the conference and workshops were fully booked well in advance.

The conference on the 28th had been organised by Sonia and was designed to bring together papers on a wide range of topics which all had a bearing on the conservator’s approach to archaeological textiles. The programme was as follows.

"An Introduction to Textile Studies", Dr. J. P. Wild, University of Manchester.
"The Significance of Creases in Archaeological Textiles", H. Granger-Taylor, Institute of Archaeology (Roman Department), University of London.
"Fibres and Fibre Damage in Archaeological Textiles", B. Cooke, Department of Textiles, UMIST.
"The Examination of a Set of Egyptian Mummy Fabrics from the XIIth and XXVith Dynasties", M. Hann, Department of Textile Industries, University of Leeds and R. Janaway, School of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford.
Outline showing suggested fields originally filled with gold, incomplete and badly distressed

Design format. Arrows indicate final direction of working

'SET 7' IN STRIP OF ARCADED MOTIFS

(right)
Re-drawn in correct alignment to include positions of mosaic infill.

'SET 7' IN STRIP OF ARCADED MOTIFS

Fig. 5 Reconstruction of an 8th century embroidery
The practical workshops were designed to complement the conference. A total of 27 attended the workshops on the 27th and 29th April, in the YAT Conservation Laboratories. Penelope and Allan led practical sessions on spinning and weaving techniques, dyepants and dyeing, plant and animal fibre identification and fleece types, and weave and dye identification. The handling and washing of archaeological textiles was also demonstrated and participants were encouraged to bring along their own material for examination.

It is hoped that the papers from the conference will be published by UKIC as part of its Occasional Papers series.

S. O'Conner,
York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Ltd.,
1 Pavement,
York, YO1 2NA,
England.

Some Textiles in the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad.

With the help of a Pasold Travel Grant I have recently been able to see various archaeological textiles now housed in the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad. During the visit I was able to see the textiles from the frozen tombs of Pazyryk, Siberia (5-4th centuries B.C.) which are currently on display, as well as silk textiles from the site of Motchevaya Balka (7-9th century A.D.). Only about 15 textiles from the latter group are on display, but the collection contains at least 200 items including complete garments. These are currently being catalogued and prepared for publication by Dr. A. Jeroussalimskaja.

The textiles I particularly wanted to see were found at the Crimean site of Kertch and date from about the first to fourth century A.D. These were excavated during the early 19th century and sent to Leningrad in the 1840's. These textiles have been described in various articles and books since the 1880's as being woven in a weft-faced compound tabby in wool (taqueté), and as such they are regarded as key examples in the history of this weave. A close examination of one of the textiles which has bands of H-shapes (the other was not available), however, has shown that it is not a taqueté form. A diagram of the weave has been given in figure 6. When re-examining the photographs of both textiles which were published in 1879 it would seem that they were woven in the same manner (1). So far I have been unable to find any parallels to this weave, but it is possible that it represents a local weave form.

In addition to the Hermitage textiles it was also possible to see some early textiles (circa 1000 A.D.) from the site of Zalakhovka, on the eastern shore of Lake Chudskoye which are believed to be Finnish in origin. These textiles have been published in two short articles (in English and Russian) by N. V. Khooschinskaya, The Archaeological Institute, Leningrad, but Mrs. Khooschinskaya would be more than willing to answer any questions about these pieces and would welcome comments (2).

Finally, I should like to thank the Pasold Institute, London, for their generosity in providing me a travel grant; members of the Archaeological Institute, Leningrad and the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad for their great kindness and help in allowing me to see all the textiles I wished to inspect.

G. M. Vogelsang-Eastwood.


Fig. 6 Weave diagram for a 2nd/3rd century A.D. textile from Kertch, now in the Hermitage Museum.
Palmyra - Queen of the Desert

The Mediterranean Museum (Medelhavsmuseet) in Stockholm played host from 11th February to 8th May 1988 to a small but unusually important exhibition of Roman and Parthian art from Palmyra, the most famous of the great caravan cities of the Syrian desert. Aptly titled 'Palmyra: Queen of the Desert', it included not only examples of public and private sculpture, but on the initiative of Margaret Nockert of the Statens Historiska Museum, a selection of some of the most important Roman textiles (and two Chinese textiles) from the site, which have never been seen in Europe before.

Many of the pieces are very well known, not to say controversial, and were published in the 1930s and 1940s by Rudolf Pfister in three reports that were for their day outstanding. Now Margaret Nockert has not only conserved and mounted the textiles, but re-examined them technically and recorded the principal findings in the exhibition catalogue (Palmyra: Ökens Drottning, pp 77-105). In particular she has been able to identify a selvedge on a fine wool diamond twill and thus add fuel to the argument about the relationship between the diamond twills fo Palmyra and superficially similar pieces from Birka and other northern Viking sites, which were displayed in the exhibition juxtaposed.

The exhibition proved, if that was necessary, that there can be no substitute for seeing textiles, however well published: the effect was breathtaking. The Chinese and Roman silks, for instance, were essential viewing. Some background to the Palmyra story was provided by a charming series of children's tunics from the neighbouring site of Halabiyeh-Zenobia, also exhibited was one of the characteristic Persian riding coats from Antinoë in Egypt. The catalogue Palmyra: Ökens Drottning is excellent value at Skr 40.

John Peter Wild

"CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF TEXTILES"

A new series about the history of textiles has recently been launched under the auspices of Brill, Leiden. The range of books to be considered in this series includes any scholarly study which contributes to the history and development of textiles.

Anyone interested in contributing to this series should contact G. M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, Van Swietenstraat 45, 2334 EA Leiden, The Netherlands.

Two books have recently been published and sent to the Newsletter which are relevant to the study of archaeological textiles, namely:


The first book, as the name suggests, contains a brief description and, in many cases, illustration of woven and printed textiles dating from 1750 to 1975. The catalogue entries contain the following information: origin, collection, date, type of object, material, method of production, approximate size, brief description of its appearance and condition, some general comments and finally, relevant literature.

The second book, also from Denmark, is a general survey of the history and development of looms suitable for producing complex, patterned textiles. It starts with textiles and -looms in ancient China and finishes with modern experiments on drawlooms in Denmark. The book is particularly interesting for Becker's experiments in re-weaving patterned textiles found at various archaeological sites from throughout the Old World.

RECENT THESIS

BIBLIOGRAPHY


L. Bender Jørgensen, "Jernalderfolkets klededrakt", Spor, no. 2 (1987), 4-7.


I. Cock-Clausen, Tekstilprøver fra danske arkiver og museer 1750-1975, Copenhagen (1987: not on archaeological textiles, but it is an invaluable, scholarly work on textile samples from Denmark which date from between 1750-1975, L. B. J.).


E. Gudjónsson, "Nýtt javefnábúr og listræn textilíja á Íslandi á miköldum", Hugur og Hónd, (1987), 6-10 (the article is about early Icelandic textiles from archaeological and historical contexts).


I. Hågg, "Textilhistoria, statistik och källkritik, 2", Tor, 21 (1986/87), 283-296.


A. Jeroussalimskaya, "Погребальный Культ и некоторые Верования раннесредневековых Племён Северного Кавказа (По Материалам Могилы Мышьяка, XIX-XVIII"


N. V. Khvoshchinskaya, "Новые Данные о Мужской Одежде Населения Окрай Новгородской Земли" (New data on men's costume from the Ukraine during the Novgorod period), Краткие Сообщения, 179 (1984), 39-44.


U. Körber-Grohne, Nutzpflanzen in Deutschland, Stuttgart (1987: a good handbook on usable plants with chapters on, for example, flax by one of Europe's leading palaeobotanists, L. B. J.).


Compilations of articles, reports, etc. which have been published in specific books and journals


E. Kerridge, "Wool growing and wool textiles in medieval and early modern times", 19-33.


M. L. Ryder, *The woolls of Britan*, 51-64.


P. Ellis, "The techniques of weaving", 125-156.


J. E. Pilgrim, "The cloth industry in East Anglia", 252-268.


J. Geraint Jenkins, "The Welsh woollen industry", 281-300.


K. A. Jakes and J. Hatton Howard III, "Replacement of protein and cellulose fibers by copper minerals and the formation of textile pseudomorphs", 277-290.


M. Sotton, "Les fibres textiles et leur transformation", 11-22.


N. Moore, "Les tissus de laine au XIIIe siècle à Saint-Denis", 38-41.


A. Rieger, "Coloration des textiles par les plantes", 46-49.

J. Sirat, "La couture et la broderie des origines au Moyen Âge", 50-52.


A. Bocquet, "Le textile et son artisanat au néolithique récent à Charavines (Isère)", 71-73.


S. Descamps-Lequime, "Le costume grec", 91-98.


G. Fercocq du Leslay, "Le vêtement dans la protohistoire européenne", 105-110.


J. Sirat, "Le costume dans le haut moyen âge", 114-118.

F. Heber-Sufrin, "Le vêtement et ses accessoires dans les arts décoratifs du VIIIe au XIIe siècle", 119-129.

M. Depraetere-Dargery, "Évolution et signification sociale du costume du XIIIe au XVe siècle", 130-141.

M-H. Rutschowscaya, "Le tissu dans l'Ameublement", 141-143.

J. Dubois, "Utilisation religieuse du tissu", 144-152.


d. H. E. Garland, Summary of talks given at the 5th meeting of Dyes on Historical and Archaeological Textiles, which took place in York (Edinburgh, 1987).


F. Jones, "Some aspects of colour definition", 36-37.

P. Walton, "Dyes in early Scandinavian textiles", 38-43.


M. Lutonen, "Mönsterstickning och mästervärkning i Finland", 7-18.


N. Jensen, Strikking på Færøerne", 29-37.


L. Bender Jørgensen, "Nålebinding i dansk stenalder", 63-68.

L. Bender Jørgensen, "Et forskningsprojekt om nordeuropæiske textiler før 1000 e. Kristus", 69-78.

L. Warburg, "Strik i de Københavnske jordfund", 79-94.

E. Østergård, "Nordboernes tej – dagligdragten i middelalderen", 95-104.

M. Erikson, "Stickat ur Råhsska konstslöjdsmuseets samlingar", 105-110.


W. Hütteroth, "Der arabische Siedlungsraum in Palästina und Transjordanien in osmanischer Zeit", 36-45.

H. Wippert, "Textilproduktion und Kleidung im vorhellenistischen Palästina", 136-143.

R. Wenning, "Anmerkungen zu palästinensischen Textilien in hellenistischer, römischer und byzantinischer Zeit aus archäologischer Sicht", 144-149.


F. el-Gundi, "Das islamische Kleid al-hidschab", 164-167.


W. Blankenburg, "Neunzig Jahre Textilsammlungen", 3.


M. Heit, "Leinen im Museum", 16-23.


C. Nauerth, "Die koptischen Stoffe der Melindardus-Sammlung in Trier", 34-42.


W. Müller, "Eine Wäscheppresse im Simeonstift", 46-47.

O. Grewenig, "Textilgeräte des ehemaligen Trierer Moselmuseums", 48-49.

C. Kühn, "Blaudruck und Textilfärberei in Trier", 50-60.


G. M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, "Two children's galabiyehs from Quseir al-Qadim, Egypt", 133-142.

G. M. Taylor, "New light on insect red dyes of the Ancient Middle East", 143-146.


E. Heckett, "Some Hiberno-Norse headcoverings from Fishamble Street and St. John's Lane, Dublin", 159-174.

M. Nockert, "The Bocksten Man's costume", 175-186.


A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

- M, K. Adams, 957, Wolf Run Road, Lexington, KY-40504, USA.
-C. Al-Far, Gobernador Viejo 34**, 46003-Valencia, Spain.
-A. Baker, 139, Lugarno Parade, Lugarno, N.S.W. 2210, Australia.
-E. Barber, 1126 North Chester Ave., Pasadena, CA, 91104, USA.
-L. Bender Jørgensen, Bryggerivej 8, DK-2500 Valby, Denmark.
-M. Bergstrand, c/o Eeaus, Vildgåsövägen 11A, S-22235 Lund, Sweden.
-J, and T. Beswick, Diddes House, Stratton.
-H. Böhmer, Istanbul-Bebek, Küçük Deresi sok, 9, Turkey.
-I, S. Brandford, 200 Brookfield Rd., Ithaca, New York 14850, USA.
-W, Cooke, Dept. of Textiles, UMIST, PO Box 88, Manchester, M60 1QO, England.
-E. Crowfoot, River View, Big Row, Geldeston, Beccles, Suffolk NR34 0LY, England.
-Z, C. Curel, Bori I Fontestà 23, 08021 Barcelona, Spain.
-J, Cutter, 9, Gloucester Road, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 ONN, England.
-M, Fantz, Norupvej 44, Vammen, 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.
-J, Gardiner, 752 S 16th St., Philadelphia, PA 19146, USA.
-R, Germer, Sierichstraße 16, 2000 Hamburg 60, Germany.
-E, E. Gudjónsson, National Museum of Iceland, PO Box 1499, IS-121 Reykjavik, Iceland.
-L, Hecatt, Dept. of Archaeology, University College, Cork, Ireland.
-A, Hedeager Madsen, Lollandsgade 63, DK-8000 Århus C, Denmark.
-M, Hoffmann, Almvegen 28, Oslo 8, Norway.
-P, van 't Hooft, Reek 13, 2121 GT Bennebroek, The Netherlands.
-A, Johnson, Rennkrogen 13, DK-3400 Hillerød, Denmark.
-N, Kajitani, The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue at 82nd Street, New York, NY 10028, USA.
-L, M, P, Lee, 100 Post Office Road, Waccabuc, NY 10597, USA.
-P, van de Lee-Harmas, Statenjachtstraat 491, NL-1034 EW Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
-V, Liebscher, Links House, Taunton, Fife 0DO 9ED, Scotland.
-L, Lützen, Enggårdsvej 8, DK-3060 Espergærde, Denmark.
-W, J, Mackay, 130, Maisdount Road, Edinburgh, EH9 1AA, Scotland.
B INSTITUTIONS

-Abegg-Stiftung, Ch-3132 Riggisberg (Bern), Switzerland.
-Australian National Gallery, G.P.O, Box 1150, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia 2601.
-Akademia Nauk Litowskiej SSR, Central'na biblioteka, ul.k. Pozelos 2/9, 232632 Vilnius, USSR.
-Central Lab, V.O.V.V.K.E.W., G. Metsustraat 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.
-Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, 22 Sharia Gezira el Musta, Cairo-Zamalek, Egypt.
-European Centre for Folk Studies, Parade Street, Llangollen, Clwyd, LL20 8RR, Wales.
-The Haddon Library, Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology, Downing Street, Cambridge, CB2 302, England.
-Historisk-Arkeologisk Forsøgscenter, Slange Allé 2, DK-3423 Lejre, Denmark.
-I.S.O.S, Centre Nederlands, P.O. Box 570, 2301 CM Den Haag, The Netherlands.
-Kulturen, Box 1, 095, S-221 04 Lund, Sweden.
-The Library, The National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1JF, Scotland.
-The Library, The Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada, M5S 2C6.
-Nationalmuseet, Bibliotekstjenesten, NY Værlsgade 10, DK-1471 Copenhagen, Denmark.
-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, Waier Lodge, 83, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, TA1 1DN, England.
-Textilmuseum, Goirkestraat 96, NL-5046 GN Tilburg, The Netherlands.
-Textile Conservation Laboratory, Bevarings- sektionen, Nationalmuseet, Brede, DK-2820 Lyngby, Denmark.
-Textile Conservation Studios, Apt., 11a, Fountain Court, Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey, KT8 9AU, England.
-The Textile Conservation Workshop, Main Street, South Salem, NY 10590, USA.
-The Textile Museum, 2320 'S' Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20008, U.S.A.
-Textilmuseum Krefeld, Andreasmarkt, D-4150 Krefeld, W. Germany.