

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEXTILES NEWSLETTER

ATN, no. 3, 1986.

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, Neuminster. 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 M. 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 (!) 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.

anglo saxon ailments 5



..... for sick sheep: take a little new ale and pour into every sheep's mouth; do it so that they swallow it quickly; it will do them good

Colophon

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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

Stóraborg: The oldest surviving example of knitting in Iceland is a woollen mitten excavated at Stóraborg, 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 Stóraborg 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.

Bergthórshvoll In 1927, a number of knitted woollen scraps were excavated at the site of Bergthórshvoll 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. Guojónsson, *Notes on Knitting in Iceland* (1985), Reykjavik. For further information concerning these items, see:

K. Eldjárn and G. Gestsson, "Rannsóknir á Bergthórshvoli", *Arbdk hins islenska fornleifafélags 1951-52*, Reykjavik (1952), 5-75.

M. Snæsdóttir, "Vetlingur frá Stóraborg", *Hugur og hönd. Rit Heimilisídnadarfélags Íslands 1982*, Reykjavik, 47.

E. E. Gudjonsson, "Traditionel islandsk strikning", *Sticker och virkat i nordisk tradition*, Vasa (1984), 47-52.

E. E. Gudjonsson, "Um þrjón á Íslandi", *Hugur og hönd Rit Heimilisídnadarfélags Íslands 1985*, Reykjavik (1986), 8-12.

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Lübeck - Projekt '88

Im Rahmen eines Sonderforschungs-Programmes, das vom Lübecker Amt für Vor- und Frühgeschichte zwischen 1974 und 1983 unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Günter Fehring und der wissenschaftlichen Bearbeitung von Dr. Wolfgang Erdmann durchgeführt wurde, haben die Archäologen an mehreren historisch wichtigen Stellen der Hansestadt Lübeck Ausgrabungen gemacht, um dabei neue Erkenntnisse vor allem über die Stadtentwicklung im Mittelalter zu gewinnen. Es handelt sich um insgesamt 12 Untersuchungsobjekte, die in den Stadtplan (Map 2) eingezeichnet sind. Von fast allen Fundstellen stammen Textilien, deren älteste in das ausgehende 12. und deren jüngste in das frühe 19. Jahrhundert datiert sind. Die meisten Textilfunde hat der Verfasser in den letzten 10 Jahren analysiert und die Ergebnisse in der *Lübecker Zeitschrift für Archäologie und Kulturgeschichte* mitgeteilt. Im Mittelpunkt der bisherigen Untersuchungen stand die Materialaufnahme und die Erfassung der verschiedenen Textiltechniken. In einem sich nunmehr anschließendem Projekt soll eine abschließende und zusammenfassende Bewertung aller Lübecker Textilfunde erfolgen. Dazu werden die Reste von Geweben, Gestriken, Filzen u.a. noch einmal hinsichtlich ihrer früheren Verwendung begutachtet, ehe sie dann mit den Textilfunden aus älteren Lübecker Ausgrabungen und anderen Städten verglichen werden. Die aus dem obigen Projekt stammenden Stoffe sind oft sehr präzise datiert, was für die textiltechnische Einordnung in Bezug auf Herstellung, Herkunft und Verwendung besonders günstig ist. Wir versprechen uns von diesen Forschungen einen guten Überblick über die in einer mittelalterlichen Großstadt gebräuchlichen Stoffe, deren textiltechnische Veränderung im Laufe von über 6 Jahrhunderten und auch vielleicht Auskünfte darüber, von welchen sozialen Schichten sie benutzt wurden.

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Denmark

9th-Century Linen Shirt from Viborg Søndersø, Viborg, Denmark.

Excavations by Viborg Stiftsmuseum, directed by Hans Krongård, have uncovered a 9th century urban settlement on the shore of Viborg's southern lake (Søndersø). 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 1.90 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.

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Austria

Villach. Im Jahr 1968 wurden bei der Abtragung eines Hügels dem sogenannten "Judenbichl" bei Villach interessante archäologische Funde gemacht. In einigen Frauengräbern haben sich drei ganze Hauben und größere oder kleinere Reste von weiteren Kopfbedeckungen, die noch an den Schädeln hafteten, erhalten. Die Schädel und die Textilien wurden durch die teils verwebten oder als Stickfäden benutzten Goldfäden

konserviert. Bei diesen handelt es sich um sogenannte gesponnene Goldfäden mit einem silber-vergoldeten Lahn um eine Seidenseele gedreht. Mikroskopische Aufnahmen zeigen den Auflösungsprozess. Untersuchungen der textilen Materialien zeigen den Auflösungsprozess wie der Webart liegen vor. Die zeitliche Einordnung wurde durch die erhaltenen Haubenformen möglich und weist auf die Mitte des 13. Jahrhunderts hin, was auch noch die Minnedichtung unterstrichen hat.

Ingeborg Petrascheck-Heim. "Die Goldhauben und Textilien der hochmittelalterlichen Gräber von Villach-Judendorf", *Neues aus Alt-Villach*, 7 (1970), 57-190.

Die in Villach 1968 gefundenen Goldfäden wurden durch den Chemiker Ernst Hoke mit der Mikrosonde auf die Zusammensetzung der Metalle untersucht, um damit die Herkunft zu bestimmen. Als Vergleich zu diesen archäologischen Funden sind sicher datierte Goldfäden aus Museumsbeständen wie einige Fäden von den Gewändern der Reichskleinodien oder aus dem Viktoria and Albert Museum etc herangezogen worden. Leider konnten nicht genügend Untersuchungen teils aus Materialmangel, teils aus finanziellen Gründen gemacht werden, um prinzipielle Daten festzulegen. Sicherlich sind diese Untersuchungen ausbaufähig. Diese Arbeit ist 1977 in englischer und 1978 in deutscher Sprache erschienen.

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1. E. Hoke and I. Petrascheck-Heim, "Microprobe analysis of gilded silver threads from Mediaeval textiles", *Studies in Conservation*, 22 (1977), 49-62.
2. E. Hoke and I. Petrascheck-Heim, "Herkunftsuntersuchungen an mittelalterlichen Goldfäden von Villach-Judendorf durch Vergleichsanalysen mit einer Mikrosonde", *Neues aus Alt-Villach*, 15 (1978), 137-158.

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 Bergthórshvoll, B, and Stóraborg, S. Drawing 1986: Guðmundur Olafsson.



Figs. 1 and 2



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. Guðjónsson. Drawings 1984: E. E. Guðjónsson.

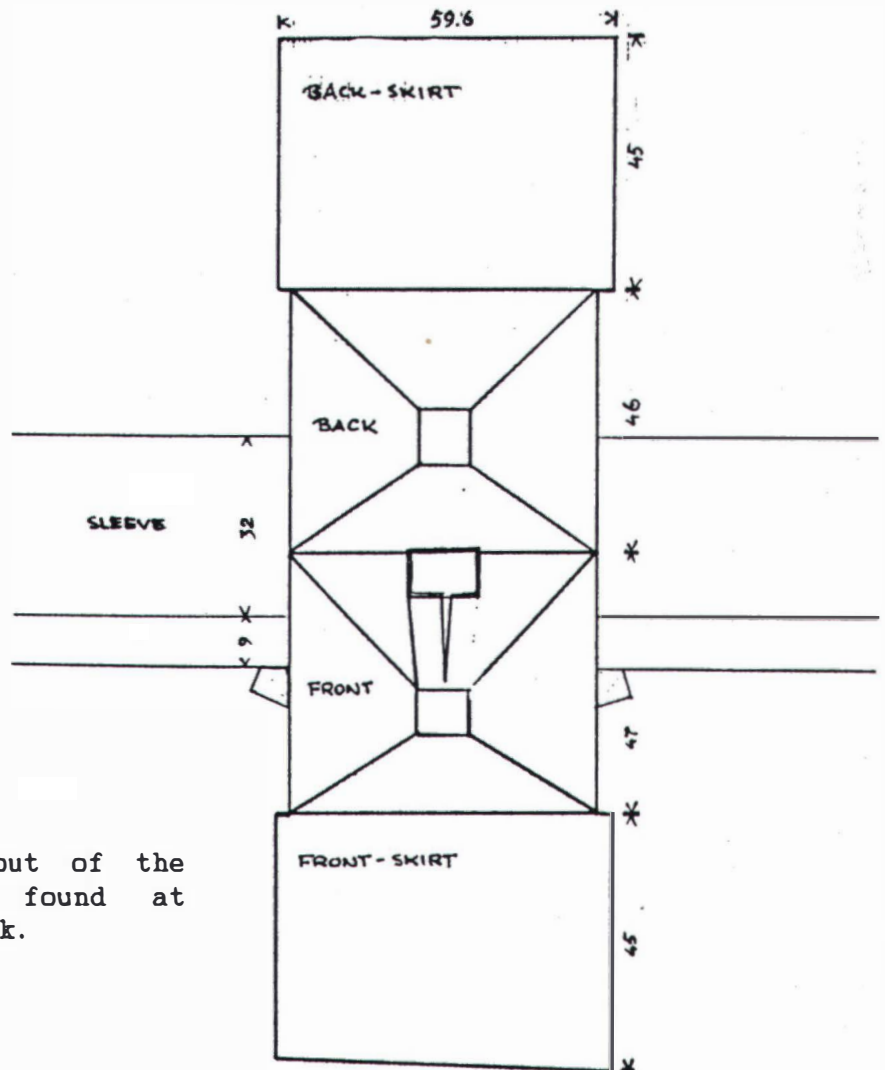
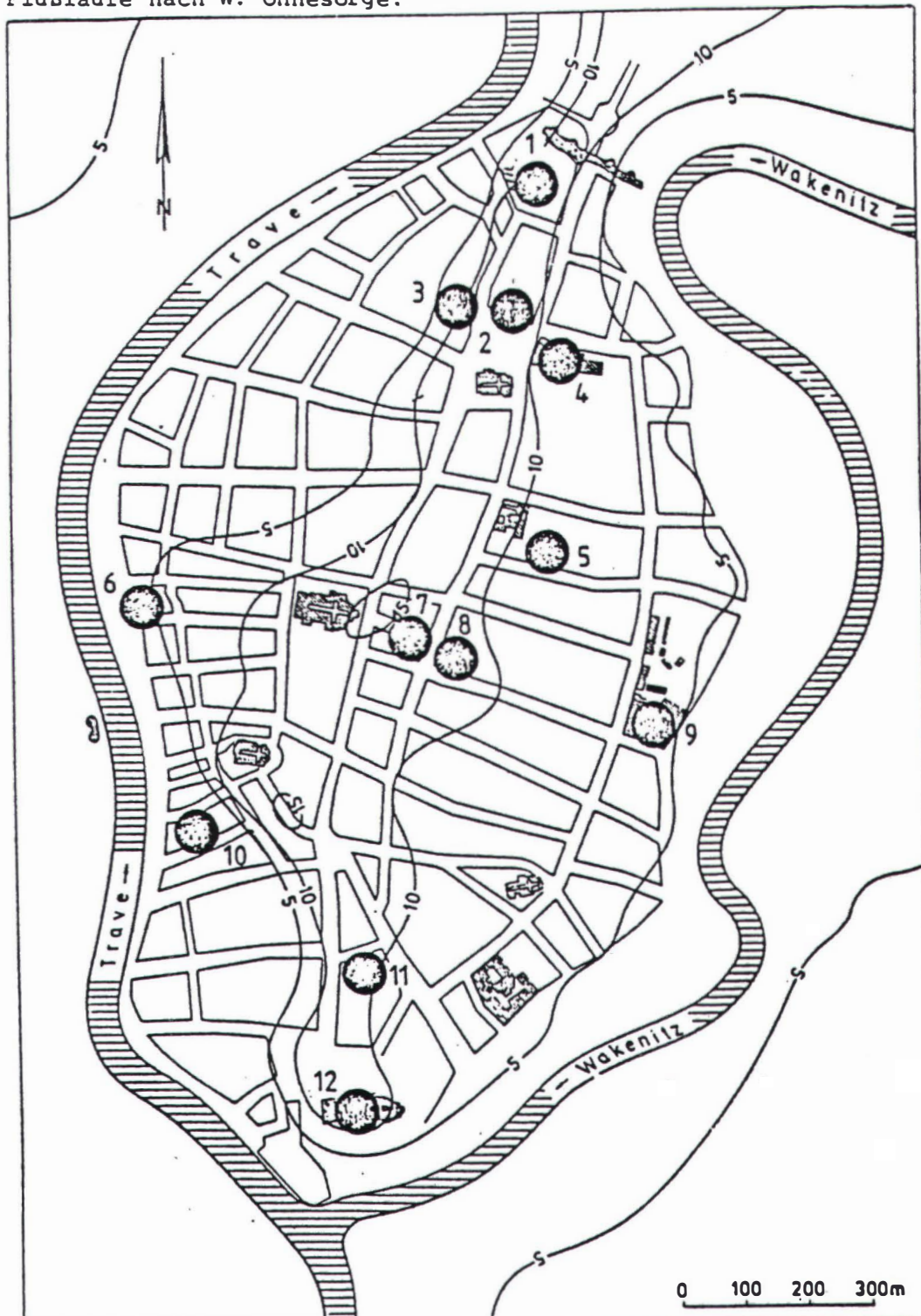


Fig. 3 Layout of the linen shirt found at Viborg, Denmark.

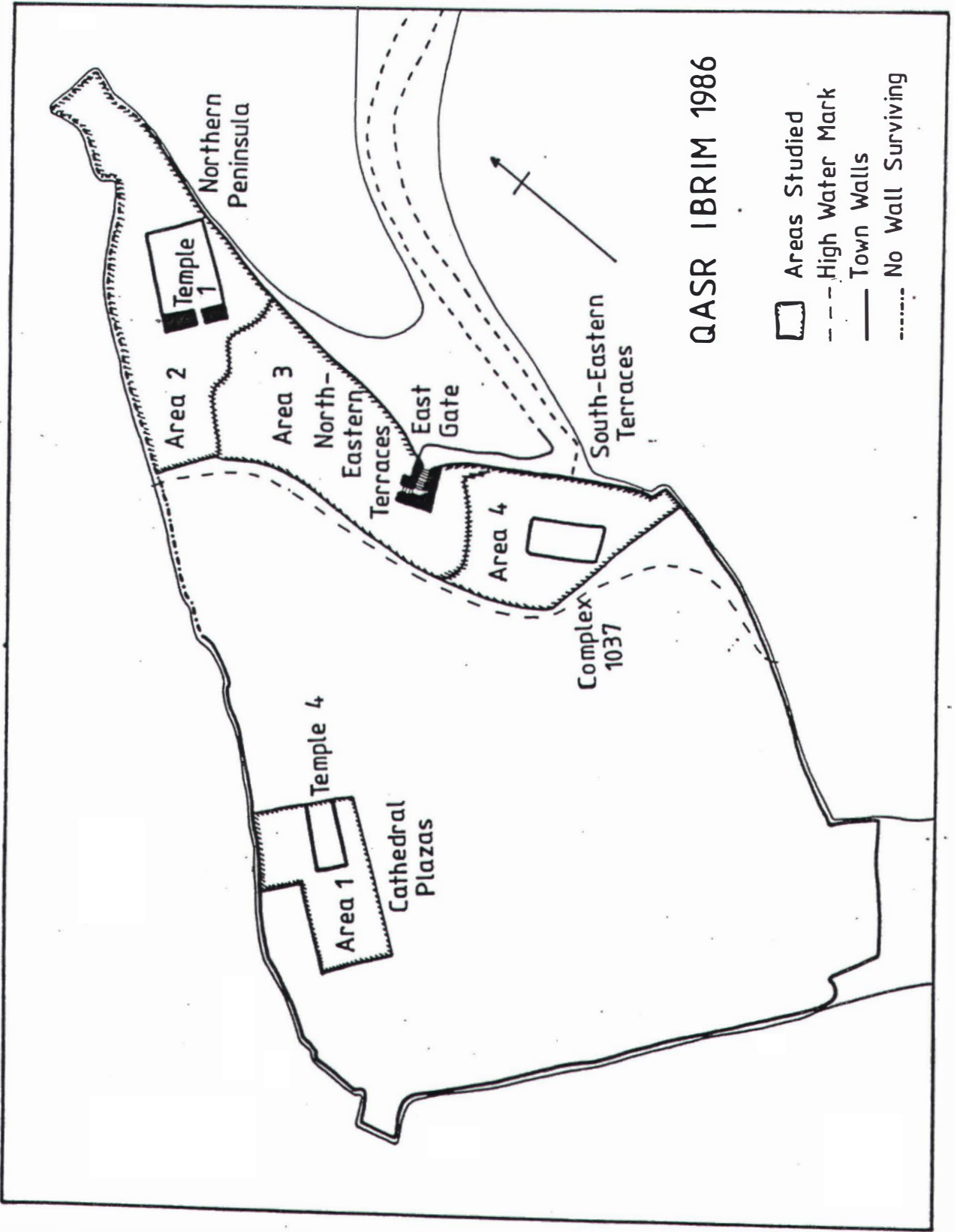
Map 2 Hansestadt Lübeck, Innenstadt mit Rekonstruktion der Flußläufe nach W. Ohnesorge.



Untersuchungsobjekte: 1 Burgkloster; 2 Koberg; 3 Koberg 2 und Kranenkonvent; 4 Heiligen-Geist-Hospital; 5 Hundestraße 9-17; 6 Alfstraße 38/ Untertrave 97; 7 Schranken; 8 Königstraße 59-63; 9 Johanniskloster; 10 Große Petersgrube; 11 Kapitelstraße 5/7; 12 Dom.

Map 3 Map of Denmark showing the position of Viborg where a 9th century A.D. linen shirt was found.





QASR IBRIM 1986

CORRECTION AND ADDENDUM (ATN, no. 1, page 3, list of archaeological sites in Britain)

Correction: Newcastle-on-Tees should read Norton-on-Tees.

To be added: Newcastle upon Tyne, 15th -18th centuries, archaeologist, Barbara Harbottle; textile specialist, Penelope Walton

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.

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Egypt

Kahun: Textile Material from Twelfth Dynasty Egypt

As part of the policy of re-working the Egyptian collections at Manchester Museum, using modern scientific techniques, Dr. A. Rosalie David, the Curator of Egyptology, set up a research project on Kahun in 1984, and this material is now displayed in the new gallery of *Daily Life in Ancient Egypt* at the museum.

W. Flinders Petrie excavated the Twelfth Dynasty pyramid of Sesostri II (1897-1878 B.C.), at Illahun in the Fayum from 1888-1889, with its adjoining cemetery and the nearby town of Kahun, where he uncovered houses of officials and a section of purpose-built homes of the workmen who built the pyramid. Dating from about 1895 B.C., Kahun remains unique as a Middle Kingdom town. In the houses Petrie found a flax-stripper, spindles and whorls, wood bars which may be parts of a cloth loom and a mat loom, and heddle-jacks, as well as netting-reels and bodkins, copper piercers and needles and a bone needle-case. These tools represent a watershed in Egyptian textile history; for after the end of the Middle Kingdom (c. 1640 B.C.), a new spindle type and the vertical loom were introduced. The Kahun material is contemporary with the famous painted scenes of textile workshops in the nobles tombs at Beni Hasan.

Although actual cloth is lacking, enough unspun and spun linen and other plant fibres, netting and matting survives to indicate considerable activity in the homes of Kahun. The rarest find, discovered according to Petrie among weavers' waste, was wool, unspun, spun and woven scraps, dyed red and blue. Tests carried out at the Shirley Institute, Manchester, revealed that

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.

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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 selvages and bare warp ends. Although their quality varied, it seems clear that they were made by novice weavers, and that they used motifs 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 Meroitic date provided 76.5% of the fragments, 92% of which were of cotton. All of the major fabric types found in Meroitic 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, selvages and ending borders.

The collection provided an example in fragmentary form of each of the recognizable Meroitic 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 Meroitic 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.

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[1] See Ingrid Bergman, *Late Nubian Textiles*, The Scandinavian Joint Expedition to Sudanese Nubia, vol. 8, 1975.

diverse notes

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 selvages 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 *Reihengräber* from the 5th-8th centuries A.D. (*Rippenköper*, *Rosettenköper*, *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. Nørgaard.

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, patka, tents and floorspreads; 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.

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Archäologische Publikationen

Seit über 50 Jahren werden im Textilmuseum Neumünster Textilien aus Ausgrabungen untersucht. Die Ergebnisse dieser Bearbeitungen finden ihren Niederschlag in mehreren Abteilungen der Museumsausstellung. Über viele der Textilfunde aus der Stein-, Bronze- und Eisenzeit, sowie in den letzten Jahren vor allem aus dem Mittelalter und der Frühneuzeit sind Artikel in Fachzeitschriften erschienen, die aber nicht allen Interessierten zugänglich sind. Anlässlich des Textilsymposiums in Neumünster 1981 wurde deshalb von den Teilnehmern angeregt, an einer zentralen Stelle alle Publikationen über archäologische Textilien aus dem nordeuropäischen Raum zu sammeln. Diese Aufgabe übernahm das Textilmuseum Neumünster und richtete daraufhin in seiner Bibliothek dafür eine besondere Abteilung ein. Alle vorhandenen und bekannten Bücher sowie Zeitschriftenartikel wurden nach Autoren geordnet in einer Kartei erfaßt. Inzwischen umfaßt die Sammlung rund 40 Bücher und 250 Sonderdrucke aus Fachzeitschriften von insgesamt 90 Autoren. Die Veröffentlichungen betreffen alle Bereiche, die mit archäologischen Textilien zu tun haben, u.a. Berichte über die textiltechnische Analysen, über Herkunft und Verwendung der Stoffe, über Produktionsmittel, über Fragen der Konservierung. Einige der Untersuchungen stammen allerdings auch aus anderen Regionen, doch liegt der Schwerpunkt im nordeuropäischen Raum. Von den meisten Autoren sind außerdem noch Veröffentlichungen bekannt, doch fehlen davon Sonderdrucke bzw. bibliografische Angaben, so daß die geplante Liste mit allen Büchern und

Artikeln nicht herausgegeben werden kann. Jedem interessierten Textilforscher steht jedoch die Kartei und die Bibliothek bei einem Besuch im Textilmuseum Neumünster zu Verfügung.

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QUOTABLE QUOTES

In 1888 a large quantity of textiles were excavated at the Egyptian site of Hawara by the English Egyptologist, Sir Flinders Petrie. Many of the fragments came to England and according to Petrie "...But for Miss Bradbury the large mass of textiles would have had but scant attention; now, however, they have, under her care, been all soaked, cleaned and ironed"
(W. M. F. Petrie, *Hawara, Biahmu, and Arsinoe*, 1889, 4)

A number of books have recently been published concerning the history, treatment and conservation of archaeological textiles. The *ATN* has been sent two of these books, namely:

(a) Heidemarie Farke, *Archäologische Fasern, Geflechte, Gewebe: Bestimmung und Konservierung*, Weimar (1986) [ISSN 0232-2609, A4, 75 pages, 35 pages of illustrations and 7 pages of pattern drafts]
(b) L. Bender Jørgensen, *Forhistoriske Textiler i Skandinavien: Prehistoric Scandinavian Textiles*, Copenhagen (1986). [ISBN 0105 578X, A4, 390 pages].

The first book is primarily concerned with the identification and conservation of archaeological textiles. It also deals to a lesser extent with related objects such as basketry. Both the text and the choice of copiously illustrated with maps, diagrams and photographs (292 illustrations in all). The second part is an English translation of the main text. References are given in the text to the illustrations which appear in the Danish section.

illustrations reflect a specific interest in the identification of fibre and weave types. It should be noted that the illustrations include a number of photographs showing deteriorated fibres. This aspect of fibre identification is all too frequently missing from the 'official' books on the subject.

A more detailed description of H. Farke's book, which will be written by a textile conservator should appear in the next issue of the *ATN*.

The second book mentioned above surveys the vast number of archaeological textiles of Prehistoric to Viking date found in Scandinavia (Denmark, Sweden and Norway), as well as comparative material from 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

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b INSTITUTIONS

-Abegg-Stiftung, Ch-3132 Riggisberg (Bern) Switzerland.
-Akademija Nauk Litowskoj SSR, Central'naja biblioteka, ul.k. Pozelos 2/8, 232632 Vilnius, USSR.
-Central Lab, V.O.V.V.V.K.E.W., G. Metsustraat 8, PB 5132, 1007 AC Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
-Chicago House, Luxor, The Republic of Egypt.
-Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit, Postbus 9501, NL-2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands.
-Historisk-Arkeologisk Forsøgscenter, Slange Allé 2, DK-3423 Lejre, Denmark.
-Kern Institute (Indo-Iraans), Arsenalstraat 1, Leiden, The Netherlands.
-Kulturen, Box 1,095, S-221 04 Lund, Sweden.
-The Library, The Royal Ontario Museum, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, Canada, M5S 2C6.
-Nationalmuseet, Bibliotekstjenesten, NY Vestergade 10, DK-1471 Copenhagen, Denmark.
-Niedersächsisches Institut f. Marschen-und Wurtenforschung, Viktoriastraße 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, 83, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, TAI 1 DN, England.
-Textielmuseum, Goirkestraat 96, NL-5046 GN Tilburg, The Netherlands.
-Textile Conservation Centre, Apartment 22, Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey, Surrey, KT8 9AU, England.
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