

2007

The Danish National Research Foundation's



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INTRODUCTION

CTR has in 2007 organised and co-organised 4 international conferences/seminars, hosted 10 invited lectures, and given 29 lectures at international conferences. More than 70 foreign scholars visited the centre and 10 foreign scholars stayed more than 1 month as visiting scholars.

The CTR staff has in 2007 focused on carrying the two major research programs forward, *Textile and Costumes from Bronze Age and Iron Age in Danish Collections* and *Tools and Textiles – Texts and Contexts*. New research projects were launched within these two research programs. The volume *Dressing the Past* was edited. Additional funding has enabled CTR to redefine the time schedule for some activities. The EU-funded research and exhibition project *Dress and Identity in the Roman World* gave new and exciting inputs in the last term of the year.

CTR PhD scholars are progressing well in their research projects and are by now half way through their studies. The CTR visiting professor in 2007 was Prof. Carmen Alfaro Giner of the University of Valencia. During her 6 month stay in Denmark Prof. Giner lectured and published intensively. She is a partner in the EU *DressID* project and prepared the First General Meeting in Valencia in collaboration with the CTR staff.

All CTR activities are communicated through www.hum.ku.dk/ctr

CTR HIGHLIGHTS 2007

- CTR hosted the international conference, *Textiles in Context*, in January 2007.
- CTR and six other European research institutions received major funding for a research and exhibition project 2007-2012 from the European Executive Agency for Culture, Audiovisual and Education (EACEA). CTR is co-organiser of *Clothing and Identity in the Roman World – DressID*. CTR staff was elected spokespersons for three out of ten study groups under the project.
- A funding amounting to 2 million DKK from Oak Foundation and Oticon was awarded with a view to creating a new web site, this being done in collaboration with the National Museum of Denmark for the purpose of communicating CTR research on Danish textiles and skins from Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- It was discovered that the Iron Age bog mummy, the Huldremose woman, wore a plant fibre garment under her skin cape and woollen scarf. The presence of textile in plant fibre is extremely unusual in this period and context and gives new perspectives to the interpretation of this important find. Analyses of the mummy, imprints on the skin and DNA analyses of the fibre were employed to verify this discovery.
- Dye analyses have demonstrated that the vast majority of Early Iron Age Danish textiles were coloured, thereby fundamentally altering our view of ancient costume.
- The methodology developed by PhD scholar Karin Frei for detecting Sr isotopes in wool was successful and accepted for publication in the A-rated *Archaeometry*.
- The National Museum of Denmark has decided to organise a large exhibition in 2009 on costumes and textiles, featuring CTR research.
- *National Geographic Television* made a documentary on bog mummies from Denmark, North Germany and Ireland by Singing Cat Productions (producer Wynette Yao) – to be broadcasted in spring 2008. The program features Ulla Mannering in Brede, Department of Conservation.

TEXTILES AND COSTUMES FROM BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGE IN DANISH COLLECTIONS (DTC)

STAFF

CTR: Ulla Mannering; Margarita Gleba; Karin Margarita Frei; Marianne Bloch Hansen; Susan Möller-Wiering

National Museum: Irene Skals; Annette Hjelm Petersen; Anne Lisbeth Schmidt.

Other institutions: Lena Hammarlund (Gothenburg; Sweden); Martin Ciszuk (University College Borås, Sweden); Lise Ræder Knudsen (Vejle Konservering); Morten Ravn and Charlotte Rimstad (SAXO Institute, Copenhagen University)

COLLABORATORS AND COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS (see appendix A)

RESEARCH

In 2007 the program focused the analysis and the interpretation of textiles from Danish Early Iron Age bogs, burials and weapon deposits. The results of this work will be disseminated through articles in A-rated journals, books, the website of the National Museum of Denmark and the future exhibition at the National Museum (see Appendix A). The Iron Age textiles and skins have to date been submitted for analyses of C14, dyes, fibre, X-ray, Sr isotopic tracing, and DNA. The results of all these new analyses are changing dramatically our understanding of ancient costume, technology and society. Thus, dye test

results show that textiles of this period were much more colourful than previously anticipated and the preferred colour was not brown as the textiles look today or even white but yellow with red or blue accents. Fibre analysis shows that the Iron Age people had access to high quality wool and that the raw material was subject to vigorous selection and preparation processes. C14 dating permits a precise dating of all finds we are working with and a look at chronological changes in costume design and technology. Investigation on use of various costume items gives new insights into costume function and meaning in relation to culture and gender. The next step is to analyse this new data in its culture-historical context.

The textiles and costumes from late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age bogs will be published in a book *Designed for Life and Death*. The manuscript is currently in the final stages of editing and will be submitted to the publisher in 2008. The results of the research on textiles from weapon deposits carried out by Susan Möller-Wiering and Lise Ræder Knudsen in collaboration with DTC will be published in a volume *Textiles for War* planned for 2010.

Collaboration with National Museum

In 2007 the collaboration between DTC and the National Museum has been further strengthened. The Department of Conservation has contributed 1000 hours of conservators' time to the project. The Museum has agreed to finance the printing of the monograph *Designed for Life and Death*. Photography of all Early Iron and Bronze Age items at the National Museum and in Jutlandic museums (Silkeborg, Skive, Års, Ålborg, Randers, Vejle) has been completed by Roberto Fortuna and Kira Krøis Ursen, financed by the National Museum.

CTR and the National Museum decided to launch a new web site, which will serve as a digital extension of the new prehistoric exhibition with a special focus on the archaeological textiles, based on new DTC research. The web site planned to be opened in late 2008, will be a platform for the web-based presentation of CTR research and is hosted by the National Museum of Denmark. Funding by Oticon and the Oak Foundation was successfully obtained in collaboration with director Carsten U. Larsen (appendix E). The project includes funding for Mannering and Gleba.

Specialist analyses on textiles and skins

C14

In 2007, 11 more C14 dates were obtained (analysed by Göran Possnert in Uppsala university, Sweden), mainly for skin items, thereby fine-tuning our understanding of costume chronology. Jan Heinemeyer recalibrated old C14 dates. A further 20 samples have been sent for analyses by Jan Heinemeyer in Århus and the results are expected in 2008.

Dyes

188 samples have been analysed by Ina Vanden Berghe at the KIK-IRPA laboratories, Brussels. 70% of samples tested positive for dye components, indicating that majority of textiles were dyed. This demonstrates that dyeing technology was already well developed in Scandinavia in Early Iron Age.

Samples of peat from Tollund (new sample provided by Christian Fischer in Silkeborg Museum) were sent as well in order to test to what extent the bog environment influences the chemical composition of textiles. Results indicate that only tannins are present in these samples.

In 2007, 10 textile samples from Tegle and Helgeland (Norway) were also sent for analysis.

In December 2007, the preliminary results on dyes were reviewed at a meeting with leading dye specialist prof. Dominique Cardon, CNRS.

Fibre

21 different textiles with 2 samples from 51 different threads have been analysed by Irene Skals in 2007. It was decided to analyse several more samples, including Bronze Age material and Early Iron Age material from graves, weapon deposits and contemporary bog finds from Norway.

In a soil sample from Huldremose, remains of a thread was found, which turned out to be of plant fibre, confirming the original find report that plant fibres were present on the body. Microscopic examination was inconclusive in identifying the fibre. The lignin test performed by Anne Mette Scharff at the School of Conservation indicated that the fibre might be jute. When the Huldremose mummy was examined, we discovered small bits of textile in plant fibre still adhering to the back of her body.

Textile imprints were also still visible, further suggesting that the fibre is ancient. These were photographed and sampled for SEM and C14 analysis, both of which will be performed in early 2008. The DNA analysis performed on the plant fibre by Tom Gilbert of the Ancient DNA Group at the Institute of Biology yielded negative results – the absence of DNA further shows that the fibre is ancient. The DNA test did identify traces of pine DNA, which most likely is contamination from wood shavings in which the mummy was stored at some point (which shows the effectiveness and high sensitivity of DNA testing).

Strontium Isotopic Tracing

Karin Frei performed in 2007 preliminary analysis of 3 textile samples in collaboration with and funded by Prof. Robert Frei of the GeoCenter, which included strontium, lead and trace element analysis. The results were very promising and indicated that a combination of elemental analyses provides a more reliable tracing method than strontium alone and that control soil samples were needed.

A grant from Elisabeth Munksgård Foundation allowed for the further development of strontium isotopic tracing method, this time by analysis of both textiles and control soil samples. The National Museum of Denmark fortunately retains several soil samples from the original excavations of bogs for pollen analysis. Soil samples were kindly provided by Charlie Christensen, to be used as controls for the isotopic textile analysis on textiles. A selection of 50 samples from Denmark, Sweden and Norway has been taken for analyses.

Starting May 2007, the research on isotopic tracing is being handled by Karin Frei within her PhD work. The methodology developed by her on modern wool samples has been accepted for publication in *Archaeometry* and will lay ground for all future research in the field. Archaeological material will be analysed in 2008.

X-Ray

The capes from Huldremose were x-rayed at the National Museum and a digital image of combined photos was created.

CT-scanning

Two finds were CT-scanned by Niels Lynnerup at the Panum Institute, in order to create three-dimensional images of various find layers.

DNA

DNA analysis on a few samples of skin from supposedly different species was performed in order to see if any DNA still remains. Five samples of skin were sent for DNA analysis to Tom Gilbert at the University of Copenhagen and preliminary results seemed to indicate positive identification of goat in one of them.

Collaboration with Tom Gilbert (Ancient DNA Group, Institute of Biology) and Bodil Holst (University of Bergen) led to an agreement to advertise for MA projects on developing a methodology for DNA analysis of sheep wool to be started in 2008. The advertisement was printed in December's *Humanist* and posted around the university campuses.

Events organised by the DTC research program

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TEXTILES IN CONTEXT, 17-20 JANUARY

Speakers:

CTR: Ulla Mannering, Margarita Gleba, Marianne Bloch Hansen, Karin Frei, Anna Nørgård, Judit Pásztókai-Szeoke

National Museum: Irene Skals, Anne Lisbeth Schmidt, Anette Hjelm Petersen

Anthropological Laboratory, Panum: Dr. Pia Bennike, Dr. Niels Lynnerup

Other Danish institutions: Lise Ræder Knudsen (Vejle Conservation Centre)

Sweden: Lena Hammarlund (Gothenburg), Martin Cizuk (University College Borås), Mari-Louise Franzén and Amica Sundström (Statens Historiska Museum)

Germany: Dr. Susan Möller-Wiering (CTR/Schloss Gottorf), Prof. Annemarie Stauffer (University of Applied Sciences Cologne)

Norway: Prof. Lotte Hedeager (University of Oslo), Prof. Lise Bender-Jørgensen (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim), Sunniva Halvorsen
 Ireland: Prof. Elizabeth Wincott Heckett (University College Cork)
 Belgium: Dr. Ina Vanden Berghe (Royal Institute for Cultural Heritage)
 Netherlands: Dr. Carol van Driel-Murray (Amsterdam Archaeological Centre), Sandra Comis,
 Switzerland: Dr. Antoinette Rast-Eicher (Archeotex)
 Austria: Dr. Karina Grömer (Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Universität Wien)
 Slovakia: Dr. Tereza Belanová (Archaeological Institute)

Results

Initially this conference was conceived as a workshop, but as we saw the growing interest in our research from our colleagues, we decided to open the conference to listeners in hopes of making the research at CTR more visible for scholars and students. This hope was justified as besides 28 participants, the conference attracted 50 listeners every day, some from as far as USA, Holland, UK and Sweden. The results of the research presented at the conference will be included in a book on the research on European Bronze and Iron Age textiles titled *Textiles in Context* (2009).

***Textiles in Context* (2009)**

Based on the *Textiles in Context* conference and prior agreement with the collaborators, the volume gathers overviews of textile histories of most European countries. The aim is to place our research on the Danish material in a wider European context and to create a volume that is useful to non-textile archaeologists and historians as a reference and a sourcebook on textile technology and development from the Bronze Age to 400 CE or the Roman conquest.

The contributors (with countries they cover) are (see appendix A):

Ulla Mannering and Margarita Gleba (Denmark); Mari-Louise Franzén and Amica Sundström (Sweden); Sunniva Halvorsen (Norway); Heini Kirjavainen (Finland and Estonia); Elizabeth Wincott Heckett (Ireland and Scotland); Dee DeRoche (England); Sandra Comis (Netherlands); Susan Möller-Wiering (Northern Germany); Johanna Banck-Burgess (Germany: Hochdorf); Christophe Moulherat (France); Karina Grömer (Austria: Bronze Age and Hallstatt); Katharina von Kurzynski (Austria: Dürnberg); Antoinette Rast-Eicher (Switzerland); Tereza Belanová (Slovakia); Judit Pásztókai-Szeoke (Hungary); Jerzy Maik (Poland); Youlie Spantidaki (Greece); Annemarie Stauffer and Lise Ræder Knudsen (Italy: Verucchio); Margarita Gleba (Italy: Iron Age); Marta Bazzanella (Italy: Bronze Age); Carmen Alfaro Giner (Spain); Lotte Hedeager (general).

CHANGES TO THE INITIAL RESEARCH PLAN

According to the research plan established in 2005 for the DTC research programme, the mission was to examine the costumes from Bronze and Early Iron Age using modern scientific methods, and to create new international reference standards for these items.

2007 opened many new perspectives for the Early Iron Age textile and skin material, in particular with regard to the methods. Therefore, in autumn 2007 it was decided to explore the Early Iron Age further into in 2008, and to postpone the Bronze Age research approximately one year. The research programme has thus in 2007 been expanded methodologically and focused chronologically. The decision was due to the following factors:

- New methodological approaches explored in 2007 need to be systematised and published individually (strontium analyses, ancient DNA).
- New results need to be further investigated and published in specialised journals (skin and textile technology, dyes, C14).
- Integration in the EU-project about Roman textile and costume, *DressID*.

The following activities concerning the Bronze Age will, however, still be maintained:

- Recording and analyses of skins and costumes from the oak coffins that are going on display in the new Danish Prehistory exhibition at the National Museum.
- Visual and technical aspects of the Bronze Age textiles recorded by handweavers.

- At the National Museum, Irene Skals continues the fibre measurements on Bronze and Iron Age wools, and Anne Lisbeth Schmidt continues the work on skin garments from Bronze and Early Iron Age.
- Roberto Fortuna from the National Museum will complete photographing Bronze Age textiles.

MILESTONES 2008

- Opening of the new exhibition *Danmarks Oldtid*, National Museum of Denmark (16 May 2008)
- Launching of the National Museum website featuring digital exhibition of Danish prehistoric textiles and new DTC research (autumn 2008)
- All new C14 dates published in *Journal of Archaeological Science*
- Completion of *Designed for life and death*

TOOLS AND TEXTILES – TEXTS AND CONTEXTS

Investigations of textile production in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean

Tools and Textiles – Texts and Contexts (TTTC) is an international and interdisciplinary research program. Its aim is to investigate textile production in the Aegean, Anatolia and in the Levant during the Bronze Age.

STAFF

Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, Linda Mårtensson, Agnete Wisti Lassen, Lena Klintberg, Françoise Rougemont, Birgitta Piltz Williams

COLLABORATORS (see appendix A).

We collaborate with app. 40 researchers from the 34 sites (Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Syria, Gaza)

RESEARCH 2007

The textile tool database

In 2007, the main research activity was to process data on textile tools recorded in the CTR database by our collaborators. We have followed the research plan with only minor changes. Delays were due to technical problems with the database recordings by the 40 collaborators: despite intensive communication, a database manual and site visits, the variations in the recordings made the processing of data complex. On the other hand, supplementary funding (EU, FKK) has given us the opportunity to widen the scope and intensify the research.

For the textile tools of each site, we:

1. Collect all functional parameters, which can affect the tools' production possibilities.
2. Compare these functional results to the stylistic typology.
3. Collect and compare the results chronologically and contextually.
4. Write a short interpretation on what textiles could have been produced with these tools according to our experiments and knowledge.
5. Write a short summary.

The reports are then sent back to our collaborators and they write a context description in which they give an introduction to their site (setting, type, chronology/phasing, demography, economic perspectives, etc.) and based on our report they discuss contexts of the textiles tools and textile manufacturing and their interpretation of the textile production on the site.

The processing of the large amount to data has already refined our understanding and definitions of textile tools and has allows us to discard – or identify – types of textile tools.

The research program has in 2007 expanded in both time and space, as planned. In 2005 we had 13 collaborators; at the end of 2007 we are collaborating with 40 archaeologists representing 34 different sites, dating from the 4th to 2nd millennium B.C.

App. 10,000 textile tools are recorded in the database. We are no longer accepting new collaborators.

All research in this program is communicated in reports published on our web site, in order to dialogue with all international collaborators during the processing of the result. The reports will then be turned into chapters of the monograph Andersson & Nosch (eds.), *Tools, Textiles and Contexts. Investigations of textile production in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean*.

Technical tool reports, finished and sent of to collaborators for review and processing in 2007

Archontiko, Greece, Technical Textile Tool Report
 Arslantepe, Turkey, Technical Textile Tool Report
 Ayia Triada, Crete, Technical Textile Tool Report
 Akrotiri, Greece, Technical Textile Tool Report
 Dendra, Greece, Technical Textile Tool Report
 Ebla, Syria, Technical Textile Tool Report

Experimental textile archaeology

An important task in 2007 was to finish the experimental part of the research program. This is now fulfilled and all technical experimental reports are published on our website. Furthermore, chapter 4 on experimental archaeology for the volume *Tools, Textiles and Contexts. Investigations of textile production in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean* is finished. The results of the experiments have been extremely important for this research program in general and for the interpretation of the textile tools' function in particular. This new knowledge makes it possible to discuss which types of textile could have been produced during the Aegean Bronze Age, with the available tools.

Furthermore, the textile experimental archaeological part of the *TITC* program will now evolve even further, thanks to the collaboration with the *DressID* project, in which the *TITC* program in collaboration with the Lejre Experimental Centre will play a leading role in the further development of experimental textile research.

Publications on CTR web page

Technical report part 1, experimental archaeology
 Technical report part 2-1 experimental archaeology
 Technical report part 2-2, experimental archaeology
 Technical report part 3, experimental archaeology
 Technical report part 4, experimental archaeology
 Bronze Age textiles found on Crete
 Rapport identification des fibres
 Examination of spinning and weaving samples, report 1

Archaeological Textiles from the Mediterranean Bronze Age

Supplementary funding from FKK made it possible to conduct analyses of unpublished Mediterranean archaeological textile fragments, dated to Neolithic and Bronze Age. Finds of preserved textiles from the Mediterranean area are very rare and all knowledge that can be gained is important, not just for textile research but also for archaeology, history etc. Through our collaborators we have encouraged archaeologists to pay more attention to the possibility that textiles can be found in excavations, the result being that archaeologists are finding more textiles, and we were given the possibility to analyse and publish 24 unique fragments dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The analyses will be carried out at the Department of Conservation at the National Museum in collaboration with the *TITC* research programme. These exceptional finds will be published in specialised journals in collaboration with the excavator/museum and also in the volume Andersson E.B & Nosch M-L., *Tools, Textiles and Contexts. Investigations of textile production in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean*, Oxbow (forthcoming).

New insights

- A new productive parameter was discovered in 2007: the thickness of the loom weights, in combination with their weight makes it possible to calculate the loom setups and thus the textiles types produced.
- The archaeological textiles provided by our collaborators have given insights into the range of types and fibres (nettle, flax, wool, goat-hair)

- The information gained from textile tools on the one hand, and from the archaeological textiles on the other, allows us to verify the research hypothesis about the possible textile production at a specific site. E.g., the tools at Arslan Tepe, Turkey, strongly suggest a specific type of textile production, and the CTR calculations of possible loom setups specify this range of types, but this conclusion can now be confirmed by the analyses of the archaeological textiles from the same site and period.
- This means that now we can discuss textiles at Mediterranean sites where no textiles are preserved.

Preparation of the international exploratory seminar Textile Terminology in the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC, CTR, Copenhagen, 4-6 March 2009

In 2007, M.-L. Nosch and C. Michel started the preparation of the international exploratory seminar *Textile Terminology in the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC*. In the written records of the Mediterranean area in the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC, we have references to a complex terminology of textiles, tools and techniques, decoration and specialised textile occupational titles. However, we are often uncertain as to their precise meaning. The seminar investigates textile terminology diachronically and confronts it with the research on tools and textiles from the Bronze Age Mediterranean, as outlined in the research plan.

In addition, Cecile Michel has received funding for her stay as visiting professor at CTR in autumn 2008, both from the French Embassy and from the CNRS-DNRF agreement of 2007.

Scientific Committee: Cécile Michel, Marie-Louise Nosch, Mogens Trolle Larsen, Giovanna Biga.

This exploratory seminar is a result of the collaboration between CTR and the CNRS team ArScAn/Paris, research group HAROC (dir. Dr. Cécile Michel) and its research program *The Economy of Wool* (2009-2012).

MILESTONES 2008

- Analysis and publication of Jordanian Basta fragment, 6200 B.C.
- Technical analysis of textile tools from Mainland Greece (1869 items), Crete (1913 items) and Troy (2000 items) completed.
- Publication of results of the experimental testing in *BICS*, London University, with expected strong scientific impact.

OTHER ACTIVITIES IN 2007 BY CTR STAFF

PhD scholars

The 5 CTR PhD scholars are progressing well in their research projects and are by now half way through their appointments:

Textiles and Experimental Archaeology, co-financed by CTR and Lund University, is investigated by Ulla Isabel Zagal-Mach. The Ph.D. research project is called: *Sejlet på horisonten – et håndværksorienteret studie af den integrationsproces, der gjorde den nordiske båd sejlførende*. Ulla Isabel Zagal-Mach has presented her research at international conferences (Appendix B) and collaborates with the *Tools and Textiles* research program on the registration of textile tools for sails.

Textiles and Conservation, with focus on textiles from the collections in the Danish National Museum, co-financed by CTR and the National Museum, is investigated by Maj Ringgaard. The Ph.D. research project is called: *Nedbrydningsfænomener i tekstiler fra omkring 1700 fundet i københavnske byudgravninger*. Maj Ringgaard has presented her research at national and international conferences (Appendix B). She is co-organiser of the *NESAT X* international conference, in collaboration with Gleba and Mannering.

Textiles and Archaeology, co-financed by CTR, University of Århus and the Danish Ph.D. School in Archaeology is investigated by Judit Pásztoókai-Szeöke. The Ph.D. research project is called: *The archaeological evidence of textile production in Roman Pannonia*. Judit Pásztoókai-Szeöke has presented her research at international conferences (Appendix B) and is collaborating with the *Danish Textiles and Costumes* research program on the registration of archaeological textiles from Hungary. She is co-organiser of the 2nd General Meeting of the *DressID* project, in collaboration with Nosch.

Design as a competitive parameter in the development of the Danish textile industry, co-financed by CTR, CBS/Centre for Business History, Centre for Design Research/School of Design at Kolding, and the private foundation Fonden Frigges Legat, is investigated by Birgit Lyngbye Pedersen.

(Isotope)- Geochemical studies of textiles and tool: tracing their sources, financed by the SAXO Institute, University of Copenhagen, is investigated by Karin Frei (see above, p. 3).

Dress and Identity in the Roman World - DressID

In 2007, CTR was invited as partner in an EU application by the Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim Germany. This was a great challenge for CTR, and M. L. Nosch was closely involved in planning the research and strategies as well as writing the applications together with our German colleagues. FKK funded the application process (appendix E). In September 2007 we received good news from Brussels: Textile research of CTR is in 2008-2010 to be integrated in the large EU project *Clothing and Identity in the Roman World – DressID*, funded by the Education, Audiovisual & Culture Executive Agency, Directorate-General for Education and Culture of the European Commission. The project is coordinated by Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim. CTR is one of 6 European partners, and is heading 3 study groups:

1: Elements of costume (spokesperson Ulla Mannering)

6: Experimental textile archaeology (spokesperson Eva Andersson)

E: Production and Trade (spokespersons Margarita Gleba & Judit Pasztokai-Szeöke)

Preparation of the May 2008 conferences

- Preparation of the *North European Symposium for Archaeological Textiles X*, May 13-18. 110 researchers from 23 countries gather in Copenhagen/CTR. A total of 44 lectures and 21 posters. Call for papers was sent out; selection of papers by the scientific committee; preliminary programme sent out. Successful applications for funding (see appendix E). Publication of the Proceedings by CTR (2009).

- Preparation of the *Textile and Military conference*, May 20-22, in collaboration with the Royal Danish Defence College. 29 researchers from 15 countries gather in Copenhagen/CTR. A total of 29 lectures. Call of papers was sent out; preliminary programme sent out. Successful applications for funding (see appendix E). Publication of the Proceedings by CTR (2009).

- Preparation of 2nd General Meeting, *DressID*, May 19-20. The meeting consists of one day of workshops and one day of scientific presentations under the title *Roman Textile and Military*, in collaboration with the *Textile and Military* conference (see above). The proceeding will be published by CTR in 2009. During the 2nd General Meeting, the CTR based study groups are launched.

New publication strategy at CTR

In the initial application to the Danish National Research Foundation, it was planned to publish 12 monographs at CTR, as is conventional in the sciences of the Humanities. Meanwhile, in 2006-2007, national and international initiatives for the quality-evaluation of research in the Humanities provided new opportunities for publication strategies. It was greatly to our benefit that the *European Science Foundation* established (preliminary) lists of ranked journals in the Humanities in 2007; at the same time, the Faculty of the Humanities at the University of Copenhagen decided on a policy of rewarding peer reviewed publication. This gave CTR the possibility to present our research results in acknowledged A-journals. Thus, we decided early in 2007 to target several A-journals to which we are now submitting our results. The subsequent publication of monographs will still take place but is postponed one year.

Takeover of the international journal Ancient Textiles Newsletter

The ATN has been published bi-annually at Manchester University, Ancient Textiles Unit, for more than 20 years. In 2007 the takeover of ATN has been prepared and planned. The Society Friends of ATN was established in Copenhagen and the private Pasold Fund provided funding for creation of a website (appendix E), and a web-based payment form. Andersson, Gleba and Mannering form the board of the Society and editorial committee, Nosch is the auditor. See website: www.atnfriends.com

MILESTONES 2008

North European Symposium for Archaeological Textiles X, May 13-18.

Textile and Military conference, May 20-22

Comprehensive overview of 21st century textile research methods, by Andersson, Gleba, Mannering & Nosch in *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*.

CONCLUSION CTR RESEARCH 2007

While 2006 was the year of outgoing activities, 2007 has dedicated to writing and editing. The results are due in 2008. CTR, however, has had many foreign guests who contributed to our publications as writers or as invited discussants. Instead of going out, we have in 2007 invited the specialists to CTR.

The two major research programs are growing and progressing. The new research on strontium and lead isotopes on Danish textiles, and the new evidence on archaeological Bronze Age textiles from the Mediterranean area have in 2007 been yielding exciting new data; the analytical results on dyes have engendered much interest from the media and represents a landmark for the centre. The National Museum of Denmark has, once again, been a strong and efficient partner.

The volume *Dressing the Past*, collecting the contributions from a series of lectures at Kolding School of Design, was edited and submitted in 2007. The staff has in addition worked on a series of articles for A-journals. More than 50 publications have appeared by the end of 2007.

Financially, 2007 has been a profitable year: App. 50% of the applications submitted in 2006-2007 have been successful (see appendix E). The additional funding has enabled CTR to redefine time schedules for some activities, adding more time and man-power into the most promising research areas. In particular, the EU-funded research and exhibition project *Dress and Identity in the Roman World* has given CTR the opportunity to continue and develop new areas of research within the two research programs.

Ved underskriften bekræftes det, at beretning og regnskab med tilhørende noter og oversigter indeholder alle relevante oplysninger, som vedrører årets primære aktiviteter i Danmarks Grundforskningsfond Center for Tekstilforskning

Copenhagen, 31 March 2008



Director Marie-Louise B. Nosch