

SCIENTIFIC REPORT APRIL-NOVEMBER 2008

The Danish National Research Foundation's



INTRODUCTION

Clothing and Identities in the Roman World - DressID

In the second half-year, April-October 2008, CTR has continued its work as partner in the large EU project *Clothing and Identities 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 six European partners, and is heading three study groups:

1. Elements of dress (spokesperson Ulla Mannering, CTR, with Annemarie Stauffer, University of Applied Science, Cologne)
6. Experimental textile archaeology (spokesperson Eva Andersson, CTR, with Marianne Rasmussen, Lejre Experimental Centre)
- E. Production and Trade (spokespersons Margarita Gleba & Judit Pásztókai-Szeöke, both CTR)

The second half-year included the following main activities:

- Preparation and successful completion of the *10th North European Symposium on Archaeological Textiles*, CTR , May 2008
- Preparation and successful completion of the *2nd General Meeting of the DressID project*, CTR, May 2008
- Preparation and successful completion of the international conference *Military and Textile*, convened by Marie Louise Nosch, CTR, and Kjeld Galster, Royal Danish Defence College, May 2008
- Preparation, conceptualisation, and implementation of the common web page www.DressID.eu. The webpage is funded by CTR and the work was coordinated by Anne Marie Carstens at CTR, in collaboration with Annette Paetz gen. Schick, REM.
- Preparation and successful completion of the international conference *Experimental Archaeology Research – New Approaches*, at Jamtli Museum, Östersund, convened by Eva Andersson Strand, CTR, Kjell-Åke Aronsson, Ájtte Museum, Sweden, Roger Engelman, Umeå Universitet, Sweden, and Lars Larsson, Lunds Universitet, Sweden, October 2008
- Preparation and successful completion of the international conference *Communicating Identity in Italic Iron Age Community*, convened by Margarita Gleba, CTR, and Helle Horsnæs, National Museum of Denmark, October 2008
- Preparation and successful completion of the international seminar *Natural Sciences within Museum Related Disciplines: An international cross disciplinary seminar* November 7th in University of Copenhagen convened by Karin Frei and Maj Ringgaard.
- In order to facilitate the collaboration and to disseminate knowledge and scope of the program, several travels were undertaken: Agnete Wisti Lassen lectured at the University of Valencia in April in the seminar on *Women in Antiquity* organised by Carmen Alfaro Giner; Marie Louise Nosch and Eva Andersson lectured in Rome and Napoli in May at the *6th International Conference on the Archaeology of the Near East*; Marie Louise Nosch lectured at the University of Canterbury in September at the international seminar on *Ancient Administration and Bureaucracy*; Anne Marie Carstens lectured in Ankara in May in the *30th International Symposium of Excavations, Surveys and Archaeometry*; Margarita Gleba participated in the international conference on *Ancient Textiles and Dyes* in Naples, November 2008; Irene Skals lectured at the *Reunion des Textiles Anciens*, Paris, in November; and in December, Ulla Mannering and Marie-Louise Nosch lectured in London at the *Early Textiles and Fibre Groups Annual Meeting*.
- Editing of the proceedings of the NESAT conference, the *Military and Textiles* conference, and the conference *Communicating Identity in Italic Iron Age Community*.
- Coordinating work in the three study groups headed by CTR staff continued

All CTR activities are communicated through www.hum.ku.dk/ctr as well as the DressID webpage at www.dressid.eu.

STUDY GRUP 1. ELEMENTS OF COSTUME

STAFF

CTR: Ulla Mannering (spokesperson, in collaboration with Annemarie Stauffer, University of Applied Sciences Cologne); Margarita Gleba; Karin Margarita Frei; Marianne Bloch Hansen; Susan Möller-Wiering, Marie-Louise Nosch

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

Other institutions: Lena Hammarlund (Gothenburg; Sweden); Martin Cizuk (University College Borås, Sweden); Lise Ræder Knudsen (Vejle Konservering); Morten Ravn (SAXO Institute, University of Copenhagen).

CONTINUED WORK IN STUDY GROUP 1

Ulla Mannering and Annemarie Stauffer prepared the presentation of the Study Group for the researchers convened at the 2nd General Meeting in Copenhagen in May, and they organised the following seminar and compiled the revised research plan. This document was distributed at the end of June to all members of the DressID programme, and it was uploaded on the DressID webpage (Appendix C).

The main output of the work in Study Group 1 will be the construction of an overview of elements of dress within and beyond the Roman Empire. This work will be finished by the end of 2009 the latest. It was suggested that members of Study Group 1 should meet at the 3rd General Meeting in December in Crete for an interim discussion. This general meeting has been postponed to the meeting in Hallstatt, June 2009.

RESEARCH ON DANISH IRON AGE TEXTILES

In the second half-year the program focussed on the publication of the numerous new methodological approaches explored (strontium analyses, ancient DNA), as well as the publication of the numerous results in specialised journals (skin and textile technology, dyes, C14).

The *Designed for Life and Death* manuscript, including textiles and costumes from Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age bogs in Denmark is in the final stages of editing and will be submitted to the publisher in 2009. Likewise, the *Textiles in Context* manuscript covering textile finds in Europe, is being editing and will appear in 2009.

PhD scholarship associated study group 1

(Isotope)- Geochemical studies of textiles and tool: tracing their sources, financed by the SAXO Institute, University of Copenhagen, is investigated by Karin Frei. Frei has already achieved outstanding results, published both to the academic world and to a broader audience.

Preparation and completion of the X NESAT conference, May 2008

Preparation and successful completion of the *North European Symposium for Archaeological Textiles X*, May 13-18. More than 110 researchers from 23 countries gathered in Copenhagen/CTR. A total of 44 lectures and 21 posters were presented

(Appendix A). The proceedings are now in its final editing phase and they will appear in 2009 in the *Ancient Textile* series at Oxbow.

RESEARCH ON TEXTILES FOR WAR

The research on textiles from weapon deposits carried out by Susan Möller-Wiering and Lise Ræder Knudsen in collaboration results in two scholarly papers and one monograph, *Textiles for War*, to be published in the Ancient Textiles Series, Oxbow Books, in 2009.

Preparation and completion of the Military and Textile Conference, May 2008

Marie-Louise Nosch organised and completed the international *Military and Textile Conference*, May 20-22, in collaboration with the Royal Danish Defence College. In all 29 researchers from 15 countries gathered in Copenhagen/CTR, and a total of 29 lectures were presented. CTR Staff presenting their research: Susan Möller-Wiering and Margarita Gleba. One entire day was devoted to the research on Roman textile and Military (May 20) and for this day of the conference the members of the *DressID* program were especially invited to take part. The publication of the Proceedings of the *Roman Military and Textile* session by CTR (2009), editors are Marie-Louise Nosch & Judit Pásztoókai-Szeöke. See Appendix F, G, and H for the full program as well as conference summaries.

PUBLICATIONS, STUDY GROUP 1, 2008

- C. Munkholt, M. Gleba, M.-L. Nosch (eds), *Dressing the Past*. Ancient Textiles Series 3, Oxbow Books 2008 (PR)
- Margarita Gleba, *Textile Production in Pre-Roman Italy*, Ancient Textiles series 4, Oxbow Books, Oxford 2008 (PR)
- Margarita Gleba, “Auratae vestes: Gold textiles in the ancient Mediterranean”, in C. Alfaro, L. Karalli (eds), *Vestidos, Textiles y Tintes. Estudios sobre la producción de bienes de consumo en la Antigüedad. Actas del II Symposium Internacional sobre Textiles y Tintes del Mediterráneo en el mundo antiguo (Atenas, 24 al 26 noviembre, 2005) Purpurae Vestes II. Textiles and Dyes in Antiquity*, Valencia 2008, 61-77 (PR)
- Lise Bender Jørgensen, “Self-bands and other subtle patterns in Roman textiles”, in C. Alfaro, L. Karalli (eds), *Vestidos, Textiles y Tintes. Estudios sobre la producción de bienes de consumo en la Antigüedad. Actas del II Symposium Internacional sobre Textiles y Tintes del Mediterráneo en el mundo antiguo (Atenas, 24 al 26 noviembre, 2005) Purpurae Vestes II. Textiles and Dyes in Antiquity*, Valencia 2008, 135-143 (PR)
- Karin Frei, Robert Frei, Ulla Mannering, Margarita Gleba, Henriette Lyngstrøm, Marie-Louise Nosch, “Provenance of Textiles – a pilot study evaluating the Sr isotope system in wool”, *Archaeometry*, 2008 (PR) (CO)
- Lena Hammarlund, Heini Kirjavainen, Kathrine Vestergård Pedersen, Marianne Vedeler, “Visual Textiles: A Study of Appearance and Visual Impression in Archaeological Textiles”, in R. Netherton, G. R. Owen-Crocker (ed.) *Medieval Clothing and Textiles* 4, 2008, The Boydell Press, Woodbridge, 69-98 (PR)

- Robert Frei, Pete S. Dahl., Ed F. Duke, Karin M. Frei., Thomas R. Hansen, Mie M. Frandsson, Lisette S Jensen, Trace element and isotopic characterization of Neoproterozoic and Paleoproterozoic iron formations in the Black Hills (South Dakota, USA): Assessment of chemical change during 2.9-1.9 Ga bracketing the 2.4-2.2 Ga first of atmospheric oxygen. *Precambrian Research*. .V. 162, 441-474 (PR) (CO)
- Marie-Louise Nosch, “Haute Couture in the Bronze Age: A History of Minoan Female Costumes from Thera” in C. Munkholt, M. Gleba, M.-L. Nosch (eds), *Dressing the Past*. Ancient Textiles Series 3, Oxbow Books 2008, 1-12 (PR)
- Ulla Mannering, “Iconography and Costume from the Late Iron Age in Scandinavia”, in C. Munkholt, M. Gleba, M.-L. Nosch (eds), *Dressing the Past*. Ancient Textiles Series 3, Oxbow Books 2008, 59-67 (PR)
- Margarita Gleba, “You are What You Wear: Scythian Costume as Identity”, in C. Munkholt, M. Gleba, M.-L. Nosch (eds), *Dressing the Past*. Ancient Textiles Series 3, Oxbow Books 2008, 13-28. (PR)
- Marie-Louise Nosch, “Conference summary: *Military and Textile Conference*, Copenhagen, Denmark, May 2008”, *Textile History* 40, 2008
- Marie-Louise Nosch, “Conference summary: *Roman Military and Textile Conference*, Copenhagen, Denmark, May 2008”, *Textile History* 40, 2008
- Kathrine Vestergård Pedersen, “10th NESAT Conference in Copenhagen”, *Textile History* 40, 2008
- Morten Ravn, “At æde sin fjende er ikke at tage næring til sig”, in O. Thirup Kastholm, H. Lyngstrøm, E. Brinch Petersen (eds), *Roser fra betonslummen. 19 Arkæologiske essays*. København 2008, 55-59.

STUDY GROUP 6: EXPERIMENTAL TEXTILE ARCHAEOLOGY

STAFF

Eva Andersson (spokesperson, in collaboration with Marianne Rasmussen, Head of research, Lejre Experimental Centre); Marie-Louise Nosch, Agnete Wisti Lassen, Françoise Rougemont

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

CONTINUED WORK IN STUDY GROUP 6

Eva Andersson Strand and Marianne Rasmussen prepared the presentation of the Study Group 6 for the researchers convened at the 2nd General Meeting in May, and they organised the following seminar and compiled the revised research plan. This document then, was distributed at the end of June to all members of the DressID programme, and it was uploaded on the DressID webpage (Appendix D).

The main output of the work in Study Group 6 is to stimulate scholarly debate on the use of experience and experimental archaeology and the work with reconstructions both for research and exhibition purposes.

Eva Andersson Strand has prepared, organised and completed the international workshop *Experimental Archaeology Research – New Approaches*, October 1-3, 2008, at Östersund, Sweden (Appendix I and K). All members of the DressID project was invited to participate in workshop in Östersund, Sweden.

RESEARCH 2008

From the 33 sites (the mainland and Northern Greece, Aegean Islands, Crete, Western, Central and Eastern Anatolia, Cyprus and SyroPalestine) included in the research programme, we collaborate with app. 40 collaborators. During 2008 one of our main priority has been to continue to process data on textile tools given by our collaborators. The reports are then sent back to our collaborators and they will write a context description in which they will give an introduction to their site (setting, type, chronology/phasing, demography, economic perspectives, etc.) and on the basis of our report discuss textiles tools and textile manufacturing and finally give their interpretation of the textile production on the site. When the technical analyses of tools and archaeological textiles are woven together with the historical, ethnographical, and anthropological knowledge and theoretical frameworks, the result is not only a stimulating collaboration, but also new knowledge about textile production and its place in Bronze Age societies. The reports are published on the CTR webpage. This not only to provide knowledge on Bronze Age textile production, but on production of textiles in general, adding new methods and theories to our common knowledge and understanding of textile production.

The results, research history, the results from the experimental part be published in Andersson E.B & Nosch M-L., *Tools, Textiles and Contexts. Investigations of textile production in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean*, Oxbow (forthcoming).

PhD scholarship associated Study Group 6

Textiles and Experimental Archaeology, co-financed by CTR and Lund University, is investigated by Ulla Isabel Zagal-Mach. The PhD research project is called: *Sejlet på horisonten – et håndværksorienteret studie af den integrationsproces, der gjorde den nordiske båd sejlførende [the sail on the horizon]*. Ulla Isabel Zagal-Mach collaborates with the Study group 6 on experimental approaches.

PUBLICATIONS IN STUDY GROUP 6, 2008

- Ulla Isabel Zagal-Mach, “Transition in Craft Traditions - A theoretical discussion of a research strategy”, in M. Sørensen, P. Desrosiers (eds) *Technology in Archaeology Proceedings of the SILA Workshop: The study of Technology as a method for gaining insight into social and cultural aspects of Prehistory*, The National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, November 2-4, 2005, PNM Publications from

the National Museum Studies in Archaeology & History Vol.14 Copenhagen 2008, 187-205 (PR)

- Eva Andersson, Linda Mårtensson, Marie-Louise Nosch, Lorenz Rahmstorf, “New Research on Bronze Age Textile Production”, *Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies* 51, 2008, 171-174, London
- Eva Andersson, “Tools, textile Production and Society in Viking Age Birka”, in C. Munkholt, M. Gleba, M.-L. Nosch (eds), *Dressing the Past. Ancient Textiles Series 3*, Oxbow Books 2008, 65-85 (PR)
- Anna Nørgaard, “A Weaver’s Voice: Making Reconstructions of Danish Iron Age Textiles” in C. Munkholt, M. Gleba, M.-L. Nosch (eds), *Dressing the Past. Ancient Textiles Series 3*, Oxbow Books 2008, 43-58 (PR)

Web-published research reports 2008 (<http://ctr.hum.ku.dk/>)

- *Technical report on textile tools, Dendra, Greece*, by Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, Agnete Wisti Lassen (3 pages)
- *Technical report on textile tools, Berbati, Greece*, by Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, Agnete Wisti Lassen (5 pages)
- *Technical report on textile tools, Tiryns, Greece*, by Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, Agnete Wisti Lassen (16 pages)
- *Technical report on textile tools, Midea, Greece*, by Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, Agnete Wisti Lassen (8 pages)
- *Technical report on textile tools, Asine, Greece*, by Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, Agnete Wisti Lassen (19 pages)
- *Technical report on textile tools, Phaistos, Greece*, by Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, Agnete Wisti Lassen (24 pages)
- *Technical report on textile tools, Mochlos, Greece*, by Eva Andersson, Marie-Louise Nosch, Agnete Wisti Lassen (12 pages)

STUDY GROUP E: PRODUCTION AND TRADE

STAFF

Judit Pásztókai-Szeöke and Margarita Gleba (spokespersons); Marie-Louise Nosch

PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE STUDY GROUP E

Judit Pásztókai-Szeöke and Margarita Gleba prepared the presentation of the Study Group E for the researchers convened at the 2nd General Meeting in May, and they organised the following seminar and compiled the revised research plan. This document then, was distributed at the end of June to all members of the DressID programme, and it was uploaded on the DressID webpage (Appendix E)

Study Group E decided to plan a one-day open workshop at the 4th General Meeting in Hallstatt where participants will present their work on the topic. Key-note speakers will be

invited and the contributions will be published as an anthology on production and trade of textiles and related goods within and beyond the Roman Empire.

Furthermore, a need was observed to create a running database on the specified materials for textile production and this resource will be coordinated in collaboration with Study Group 3.

PhD scholarship associated study group E

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

PUBLICATIONS IN STUDY GROUP E, 2008

- Henriette Lyngstrøm, *Dansk Jern - en kulturhistorisk analyse af fremstilling, fordeling og forbrug*. Nordiske Fortidsminder serie C, Bind 5, Det kongelige nordiske Oldskriftselskab, Copenhagen 2008 (PR)
- Marie-Louise Nosch, "The Mycenaean Palace-Organised Textile Industry" in M. Perna, F. Pomponio (eds), *The Management of Agricultural Land and the Production of Textiles in the Mycenaean and Near Eastern Economies*, *Studi egei e vicinorientali* 4, 2008, 135-154 (PR)
- Cécile Michel, "Tu aimes trop l'argent et méprises ta vie. Le commerce lucratif des Assyriens en Anatolie centrale", in *La ricchezza nel Vicino Oriente Antico, Atti del Convegno internazionale Milano 20 gennaio 2007*, Centro Studi del Vicino Oriente, Milano 2008, 37-62 (PR)
- Ilona Hendzsel, Eszter Istvánovits, Valéria Kulcsár, Dorottya Ligeti, Andrea Óvari, Judit Pásztkai-Szeöke, "On the Borders of East and West: A Reconstruction of Roman Provincial and Barbarian Dress in the Hungarian National Museum", in C. Munkholt, M. Gleba, M.-L. Nosch (eds), *Dressing the Past. Ancient Textiles Series 3*, Oxbow Books 2008, 29-42 (CO) (PR)

OTHER CTR INVOLVEMENT IN THE DRESSID PROJECT

Identity conference

In October Margarita Gleba, CTR, and Helle Horsnæs, The National Museum of Denmark convened the international conference *Communicating Identity in Iron Age Italy*. Twenty papers were presented focusing on archaeology and identity both in the early Iron Age Italy but also presenting comparative studies from other regions of the Mediterranean

world, such as Karia in south-western Turkey, or the interrelations between the Black Sea region and Italy (Appendix K and L).

CONCLUSION CTR SCIENTIFIC INVOLVEMENT IN DRESSID

The period March through November 2008 was dedicated to final preparation and completion of in all five international conferences and academic gatherings, as well as the launching and implementation of the *DressID* website. The EU-funded research and exhibition project *Clothing and Identities in the Roman World* has given CTR the opportunity to continue and develop new areas of textile research.

Copenhagen, 12 November 2008



Director Marie-Louise B. Nosch

List of appendices

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- G. Conference summary, Roman Military and Textile (published in *Textile History* 2008)
- H. Conference summary, Military and Textile (published in *Textile History* 2008)
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- J. Experimental Archaeology Research – program
- K. Communicating Identity in Pre-Roman Italy – program
- L. Communicating Identity in Pre-Roman Italy – description



PROGRAMME

13 May, Tuesday

Arrival

- 17.00 – 19.00 CTR (KUA 16.2.13) – registration
18.00 – 19.00 Presentation: CTR - new model for textile research

14 May, Wednesday

9.00 – 17.00 University of Copenhagen (KUA 23.0.50)

- 9.15 – 9.30 Welcome and practical information
Organisers
9.30 – 9.45 NESAT
Lise Bender Jørgensen, Norwegian University for Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

Session 1. Experimental Archaeology and New Methods

Chair: *Eva B. Andersson, CTR, Denmark*

- 9.45 – 10.55 New directions in experimental textile archaeology
Eva B. Andersson, CTR, Denmark
9.55 – 10.15 Patterned tablet-woven band – Looking for the 11th century textile professional
Silja Penna-Haverinen, Turku University, Finland
10.15 – 10.35 The so-called Eric of Pomerania's Belt and the Dune Belt: A study of two medieval silk girdles
Viktorija Holmqvist, Göteborg, Sweden
10.35 – 10.55 Der Prachtmantel am lebenden Objekt - Rekonstruktion von Trachten der Eisenzeit für eine anschauliche Präsentation im musealen Kontext
Sylvia Crumbach, Christine Wenzel, Andreas Franzkowiak, Germany
10.55 – 11.00 Discussion

11.00 – 11.30 Coffee

Session 2. Post-Medieval textiles

Chair: *Frances Pritchard, The Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, UK*

- 11.30 – 11.50 Gewebefunde aus Ausgrabungen in Heidelberg
Klaus Tidow, Germany

- 11.50 – 12.10 Silk ribbons from 16-18th century
David Grupa, Institut Archeologii e Etnografii UMK, Torun, Poland
- 12.10 – 12.30 The newly conserved archaeological textiles from Prague Castle
Milena Bravermanová, Prague Castle, Czech Republic
- 12.30 – 12.50 Not so much Cinderella as the Sleeping Beauty: Neglected Evidence of Forgotten Skill
Ruth Gilbert, Textile Conservation Centre, Winchester, UK
- 12.50 – 13.00 Discussion

13.00 – 14.00 Lunch at the University Cantina

Session 3A. Conservation and new methods

Chair: *Irene Skals, National Museum of Denmark*

- 14.00 – 14.20 Dyes, to be or not to be. That's the question! Dyeing investigation on Early Iron Age Danish peat bog textiles
Ina Vanden Berghe and Beatrice Devia, Royal Institute for Cultural Heritage KIK/IRPA, Belgium, Margarita Gleba and Ulla Mannering, CTR, Denmark
- 14.20 – 14.40 Late Antique sarcophagus burials from Trier – in-situ investigations by video-microscopy
Nicole Reifarth, Bischöfliches Dom- und Diözesanmuseum Trier, Germany
- 14.40 – 15.00 Virtual reconstruction of archaeological textiles
Maria Cybulska, Tomasz Florczak, Technical University of Lodz, and Jerzy Maik, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland

15.00 – 15.30 Coffee

Session 3B. Conservation and new methods

Chair: *Elizabeth E. Peacock, Department of Conservation, University of Gothenburg, Sweden*

- 15.30 – 15.50 Current examinations of organic remains using Variable Pressure Scanning Electron Microscopy (VP-SEM)
Andrea Fischer, Staatliche Akademie der Bildenden Künste Stuttgart, Germany
- 15.50 – 16.10 Potentials and limitations on the application of FTIR microscopy on the characterisation and analysis of textiles excavated in Greece.
Christina Margariti and Georgianna Moraitou, Directorate of Conservation of Ancient and Modern Monuments, Hellenic Ministry of Culture, Greece, Paul Wyeth and Dinah Eastop, The Textile Conservation Centre, University of Southampton, UK
- 16.10 – 16.30 Avoiding bad surprises: decision making based on analytical data
Lena Bjerregaard Ethnologisches Museum, Berlin, Germany, Ute Henniges and Antje Pottbast University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria
- 16.30 – 16.50 Haberdashery elements made of metal threads – conservation problems
Anna Drażkowska, University of Nicolas Copernicus in Toruń, Poland
- 16.50 – 17.00 Discussion

15 May, Thursday

9.00 – 17.00 University of Copenhagen (KUA 23.0.50)

- 9.00 – 9.10 Practical information

Session 4A. Medieval textiles

Chair: *Lise Bender Jørgensen, Norwegian University for Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway*

- 9.10 – 9.30 Textiles and Texts: a shared but partly investigated history
Sophie Desrosiers, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris, France
- 9.30 – 9.50 Dressed as a Christian Warrior
Annika Larsson, Uppsala University, Sweden
- 9.50 – 10.10 Headwear, Footwear and Belts in the Íslendingasögur and Íslendingabættir
Anna Zanchi, University College London, UK
- 10.10 – 10.30 Terminology Projects in Scandinavian Costume History: A new Approach to the Methods and Practiques in Mediating Historical Dress
Camilla Luise Dahl, Denmark

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee

- 11.00 – 11.30 Elite and Military Scandinavian Dress as portrayed in the Lewis Chess Pieces
Elizabeth Wincott Heckett, Department of Archaeology, University College Cork, Ireland
- 11.20 – 11.40 Textile Craftmanship in the Norwegian Migration Period
Synnøve Thingnæs, University of Oslo, Norway
- 11.40 – 12.00 Medieval textiles from Trondheim: An analysis of function
Ruth Iren Øien, Trondheim, Norway
- 12.00 – 12.20 Dressing the dead - Customs of burial costume in rural Norway
Marianne Vedeler, University of Oslo, Norway
- 12.20 – 12.30 Discussion

12.30 – 13.30 Lunch at the University Cantina

Session 4B. Viking Age and Medieval textiles

Chair: *Ulla Mannering, CTR, Denmark*

- 13.30 – 13.50 Textiles from a Scandinavian Burial of the Viking Age in Pskov
Kirill A. Mikhailov, Institute for the History of Material Culture Russian Academy of Sciences Saint-Petersburg, Russia, Elena S. Zubkova, Pskov, Olga V. Orfinskaya, Moscow
- 13.50 – 14.10 Oriental influences as caftan with belt and pouches in Danish Viking Age
Anne Hedeager Krag, University of Southern Denmark, Denmark
- 14.10 – 14.30 The perfect picture – A comparison between 13th century art and two preserved tunics
Eva I. Andersson, University of Gothenburg, Sweden

14.30 – 15.00 Coffee

- 15.00 – 15.20 Construction and Sewing technique in secular Medieval garments
Katrin Kania, Otto-Friedrich Universität, Bamberg, Germany
- 15.20 – 15.40 Textile consumption in medieval Tartu (Estonia)
Riina Rammo, University of Tartu, Estonia
- 15.40 – 16.00 Discussion

16.00 – 16.30 Break – Walk and talk!

16.30 - 18.00 Poster session

Chair: *Maj Ringgaard, National Museum of Denmark/CTR*

See Poster Session programme

16 May, Friday

9.00 – 14.00 University of Copenhagen (KUA 23.0.50)

9.00 – 9.10 Practical information

Session 5. Prehistoric textiles

Chair: *Carol Christiansen, Shetland Museum and Archives, UK*

9.10 – 9.30 Our Threads to the Neolithic

Eva Richter, Hungarian National Museum, Hungary

9.30 – 9.50 The mats of Eastern Baltic seaside in Neolithic

Virginija Rimkutė, Vilnius Academy of Arts, Lithuania

9.50 – 10.10 Difference in elaboration of dress in Northern Europe during the Middle Bronze Age

Sophie Bergerbrant, Stockholm University, Sweden

10.10 – 10.30 Smooth and cool or warm and soft: investigating the physical properties of cloth in prehistory

Susanna Harris, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, UK

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee

Session 6. Early historic textiles

Chair: *John Peter Wild, Manchester, UK*

11.00 – 11.20 Textiles for War

Susan Möller-Wiering, CTR, Denmark

11.20 – 11.40 Garments for a queen

Antoinette Rast-Eicher, Archeotex, Switzerland

11.40 – 12.00 Textile archaeology within Landesamt für Denkmalpflege, Esslingen

Johanna Banck-Burgess, Landesdenkmalamt Baden-Württemberg, Freiburg, Germany

12.00 – 12.20 Textiles from the 3rd-12th c. AD cremation graves found in Lithuania

Ehyra Pečeliūnaite-Bažienė, Dept. of Archaeology, Vilnius University, Lithuania

12.20 – 12.30 Discussion

13.00 – 14.30 Lunch at the Town Hall

15.45 – 18.30 National Museum of Denmark - opening of the new prehistoric exhibition

19.00 – 22.00 Dinner at the Restaurant Paafuglen in Tivoli

17 May, Saturday

10.15 – 13.00 Prinsens Palæ, National Museum of Denmark (cinema)

10.15 – 10.20 Practical information

Session 7: Textile tools and technology

Chair: *Margarita Gleba, CTR, Denmark*

10.20 – 10.40 Weights, Spindles and Textiles – What They Can Tell Us? Tracing the Prehistoric Textile Production in Central European Area from Bronze Age to Iron Age

Karina Grömer, Museum of Natural History, Vienna, Austria, Tereza Belanová, Archaeological Institute Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

10.40 – 11.00 The moment of inertia: a parameter for functional classification of worldwide spindle whorls from all periods

André Verbecken, Belgium

11.00 – 11.20 Nettle and bast fibre textiles from stone tool wear traces? The implications of wear traces on archaeological Late Mesolithic and Neolithic micro-denticulate tools

Linda Hurcombe, Exeter University, UK

11.20 – 11.50 Coffee

11.50 – 12.10 Tiny Weaving Tablets, Rectangular Weaving Tablets

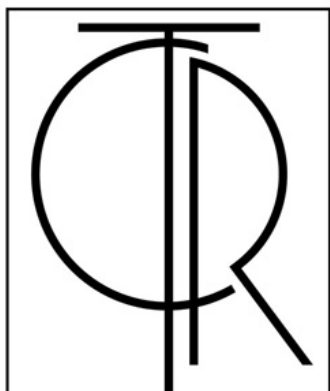
Lise Ræder Knudsen, Conservation Centre Vejle, Denmark

12.10 – 12.30 The Magdalensberg textile equipment, a preliminary assessment

Kordula Gostenčnik, Vienna, Austria

12.30 – 13.00 Final discussion

13.00 – 15.00 Lunch at the National Museum



Clothing and Identities. New Perspectives on Textiles in the Roman Empire (DressID)

2nd GENERAL MEETING

COPENHAGEN

18-20 May 2008

ORGANIZER(S)

Dr. Marie Louise Nosch (nosch@hum.ku.dk)

(Director, The Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research, Copenhagen)

CONTACT

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(The Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research, Copenhagen)

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Program

Sunday, May 18, 2008

During the day arrival of the participants

9.30-15.00 In collaboration with the Xth NESAT conference we offer the participation in an excursion to Lejre research centre (fee 250,- kr). Please register by filling out the attached form. Departure from CTR/ Metro Station Islands Brygge.

Monday, May 19, 2008

Venue: University of Copenhagen,
Lecture hall: 23.4.39
Emil Holms Kanal, 2300 Copenhagen S
Chair: Marie-Louise Nosch

- 8.30-9.00** Registration and payment of conference fee to Anne Marie Carstens
9.00-9.15 Official opening (by Michael Tellenbach & Marie Louise Nosch)
9.15-9.45 Presentation and introduction of the DressID.eu webpage, including the blog and file-sharing functions (by Annette Paetz gen. Schieck, Anne Marie Carstens, and the IT-students, Stian Brattland & Janus D. Rose)
9.45-10.15 Status of study group 5, Exhibition (by Anton Kern and Karina Grömer)
- 10.15-10.30** Coffee break at CTR/ the SAXO-Institute
(Registration and payment of conference fee to Anne Marie Carstens)
- 10.30-12.30** Team-work in study groups:
Study group 2, 3, and 4 will work together at CTR
Study group D will work from 10:30 to 11:30 in 15.1.90 (Læderværelset)
Study group B will work from 11:30 to 12:30 in 15.1.90 (Læderværelset)
- 12.30-13.30** Lunch (KUA-cantina)
The Steering committee (=the Mannheim management and the country representatives) will convene at the Carlsberg Akademi, Gammel Carlsbergvej 15, for a lunch meeting
- 13.30-15.00** Team-work in study groups:
Study group 1 will work together in 15.1.90 (Læderværelset)
Study group 6 will work together at CTR
Study group E will work together in 15.1.61 (Oldtidens projektrum)
- 15.00-16.00** Summing-up and discussion of the whole day's work at the CTR by all the spokespersons. Moderator: Anne Marie Carstens
- 17.30-19.00** Reception at the *Carlsberg Akademi* via Gammel Carlsbergvej 15, 2500 Valby
19.00-23.00 Gala Dinner, Carlsberg Akademi, the Pompeji Hall. This event is organized in collaboration with the Military and Textile Conference. Dress code: formal

Registration for the Conference Military and Textile is open at the Carlsberg Akademi from 16.00



Education and Culture DG

The Research Programme *Clothing and Identity — New Perspectives on Textiles in the Roman Empire (DressID)* is supported by the Culture Programme of the European Union

Culture Programme



Summary of the 2nd General Meeting in Copenhagen Monday 19th May 2008

Group 1: Elements of Dress

Participants:

Ulla Mannering, Annemarie Stauffer (spokespersons)

Hans R. Goette, Lena Larsson Lovén, Friedrich Wilhelm von Hase (present)

Margarita Gleba, Karina Grömer, Maureen Carol, Cäcilia Fluck, Anette Schick (not present)

Teresa Belanová, Konrad Vössing, Astrid Böhme–Schönberger, Manel Garcia, Hero Granger-Taylor, Maria Schmidt, Kelvin Wilson, Sabine Schrenk (listeners present)

The meeting started with a short presentation of Study Group 1 and the spokespersons. Annemarie provided an overview of the projects registered in Study Group 1. Hereafter each participant got time to present their research project and affiliation to Study Group 1. After the presentations, working methods, work in progress, intermediary aims were discussed. The group agreed on the following points:

- Study Group 1. Elements of Dress is the official name from now on.
- Research will concentrate on “elements of dress” i.e. the single elements of different kinds of clothing. The Study Group 1 will provide basic information about elements of dress in different sources; archaeology, iconography and epigraphy according to the different capacities in the group. This will serve as the basis for further research in the other study groups, such as “self and Society”, “Cult ...”. Lists with descriptions and examples of different elements of dress from various sources should be compiled and made available by the end of 2009 latest. Thereafter Study Group 1 will end its activities and the participants will continue their work in study groups A –E.
- The group is aware of the fact that not all regions and provinces of the Roman empire are included in single projects. Important missing parts are dress in Gaul, dress in Spain, dress in Britain.
- Further individual work will concentrate on compiling elements of dress. The results will be presented and discussed within the group at the 3rd General Meeting in Crete, including the possibility of presentation and dissemination of results (glossary, data base etc.).
- For the next meeting participants should make proposals for objects they would like to see exhibited.

- The spokespersons kindly ask the participants who have not yet sent their description to the spokespersons to do so as soon as possible and we also remind that all participants should register with their profile and project on the homepage.

Maureen Carroll:

Roman-period costume and identity on the Lower Rhine as depicted in visual images: Ubii and Cananefates

No project description available

Maureen Carroll:

Roman-period costume and identity in Pannonia as depicted in visual images: Eraviski

No project description available

Caecilia Fluck:

Roman children's clothing. Gender and sociological information on a garment's decoration

The first aim is to record original and almost complete garments from Roman Egypt starting with the Katoen Natie collection in Antwerp and comparative material from other European collection. Special emphasis will be laid on children's dresses of which apart from Katoen Natie the Museum for Byzantine Art in Berlin, the Museum for Applied Arts in Vienna, the Louvre in Paris, the Royal Museums for Art and History in Brussels and several British collections keeping textiles from the former Petrie-collection possess a considerable quantity. In a second step garments from modern excavations (especially from Sharuna and Antinoopolis in Middle Egypt and in the western oasis) will be recorded before getting deeper into the analyses of the decorations. Are there and if what are the differences between women's and men's clothing? What patterns were preferred for children's dresses. Are there special patterns for different age?) The originals should be compared to depictions of clothing on art objects of the Roman Empire. How does clothing appear in different aspects of life (official and representative monument, in the house, at work, at leisure, in funeral context).

Hans Rupprecht Goette:

Roman costumes depicted on monuments commissioned under the control and influence of the center of the Empire (city of Rome)

Analysis of monuments which show persons in official or private CONTEXTS and can be connected with the SOCIAL STATUS of the depicted person and determining the respective dress "code" (iconography):

- a) antiquarian studies (in connection with written sources) to define costumes and their use,
- b) studies of the "message" to the viewer (social status, profession, gender, age, location)

Karina Grömer:

Clothes in Roman Period graves from Austria

Two different kinds of sources are important for researches about roman period costume in Austria: one part is the textiles found in graves, usually corroded on metal grave-goods (belt buckles, fibular, needles etc.). Their position within the graves and their micro-stratigraphy give important hints for their reconstruction (as tunics, trousers, mantles ...).

On the other hand from Austrian territory a lot of tombstones with depictions of “Pannonian” and “Noric” dresses as well as “Roman style” survived. Therefore we know how Roman Period garments looked like.

With increased data about textiles in Roman Period graves from Austria it could be possible to combine that knowledge with portraits of Roman Period people (on tomb-stones, wall-paintings etc.). Maybe we can say what kind of fabrics (fabric qualities) were used for special parts and types of cloth (veils, mantles, tunics and so on).

Lena Larsson Lovén:

Dress codes in ancient Rome. Clothing in a socio-cultural context

This contribution is called *Dress codes in Ancient Rome: Clothing in a socio-cultural context*. It is the working label of a study that seeks to analyse Roman dress primarily from visual evidence and to discuss the function of dress in a socio-cultural context. The intention of the study is to focus on the city of Rome, i.e. the centre of the Roman Empire, during the period from ca 50 B.C. to ca A.D. 100. This is a period which produced abundant visual evidence, together with other types of sources as well, and one of the main reasons for focusing on this particular area and period is the richness in various kinds of media.

During the selected time period (50 B.C.- to AD 100), there was an extensive production of sculpture in Rome, representing various social strata in the Roman society of this time. Many sculptures, and normally those of civilians, are represented with clothes, partly reflecting Roman clothing of the time. The basic idea of the study is to use sculpture from this time and from the city of Rome and its immediate surroundings as the primary evidence.

The evidence will constitute of free-standing sculpture including larger funerary sculpture of civilians (men, women and children) representing various groups within the social hierarchy. Aspects of social and economic status, of age, gender and if possible, of different ethnic groups will be considered. At the initial stage it is not my intention to include military dress or the clothing of religious ceremonies. Neither will representations of deities or mythological figures be included, but the focus will be on the clothing used by people more on a daily life basis.

In spite of the abundance of sculpture, the representations of dress in sculpture, however, are not complete and the primary function was never to give a full and exhaustive view of Roman clothing. Thus, information from other sources must also be used in order to be able to reach a more complete and detailed picture.

Supplementary information can be derived from other kinds of visual evidence such as (Pompeian) wall painting, from other kinds of sculpture/monuments such as smaller funerary reliefs of civilians, and from written sources. The latter would be mainly the writers of the first century B.C and of the first century AD. All of these categories were produced within the time parameters of this study and that is a second reason for the choice of the period of ca 50 B.C.-A.D. 100: the availability of contemporary sources with comparative information, both visual and written evidence.

Yet another reason for focusing on this particular period is the general development of Roman society at that time. In the first century B.C. there was an apparent social mobility, partly as a result of a larger number of people being freed and also as the city of Rome gradually became a more cosmopolitan place. The development meant a growing population of a variety of ethnic and social backgrounds living there. How did this situation of an increasing population with a more extended social and ethnic mix affect the use and importance of dress?

Furthermore, the first decades of this period coincides with the final collapse of the Roman Republic, followed by the establishing of Imperial power. Particularly in the initial phase of the

Imperial era, when Augustus worked to create the public image of the recent political system including a new (or renewed) Roman identity, clothing played a vital part in displaying identity and the acceptance of socially conformed values. This situation may serve as an example of how dress could be used in the official political propaganda and of how clothing functioned to demonstrate political correctness and socially accepted values, status and identities in general. But also on a everyday life basis and for single individuals, dress would have been linked to the Roman social structure and it was used to display various identities.

The importance and significance of dress in Roman society and the sometimes complex system of symbols that could be implied by dress can be illustrated by the toga. This well-known Roman garment implies symbols of both social status, age and gender. We are familiar with the toga as a dress that could only be worn by men who were Roman citizens. At the period in focus of this study, the *toga virilis* was of course mostly used as a ceremonial dress, but, nevertheless, the toga signalled Roman citizenship and status in various contexts. In the visual arts, it was frequently used in the funerary iconography of freedmen to emphasize their new status as citizens and it was also used in the Roman provinces as a sign of status among a majority of non-Roman citizens. Furthermore the toga could imply a particular status such as the toga of Roman senators with the *latus clavus*, or being a symbol of a specific situation such as the *toga candidatus*, of political candidates. A toga worn by a man was normally a sign of status. A toga worn by a woman in this period had, however, completely different associations as a woman dressed in a toga would be either a prostitute, or an adulteress.

These examples connected to the toga may illustrate how one garment could contain several symbolic meanings and also the importance of studying dress more closely in order to reach a better and more complex understanding of a society in the past.

Ulla Mannering and Margarita Gleba:

Early Iron Age Danish costumes from bogs and burials

Denmark possesses a unique collection of prehistoric garments recovered from bogs and burials. In their totality they provide an outstanding contribution to our understanding of North European prehistoric textile and costume development. The mission of DTC programme is to create new international references for the well preserved textile and costume items from bronze and early iron ages in Danish collections.

A very special group of finds come from the Danish bogs and burials that can be dated to the Scandinavian Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages (900 BC-400 AD). The finds from the bogs can be divided into two context groups: bog deposits of costume items and clothed bodies, and weapon deposits. Textiles and skins from the Danish weapon deposits are examined by Susan Möller-Wiering in a separate project (study group E).

The aim of the current project is to examine the material from bogs and burials with modern scientific methods, focusing in particular on design and technology. The burial finds are used as reference material and are selected with specific criteria: information they provide about costume and Roman influences.

Annette Paetz gen. Schieck:

Elements of Costume. Iconographic analysis of Egyptian Mummy-Portraits, -Masks and Painted Shrouds

Under Hellenistic and Roman influence, the unique Egyptian funerary practise consisting of a mummified body and stylised traditional Egyptian mask, has changed. Not only has the quality of the mummification declined, but most obvious, three kinds of decorative covers were introduced in

Roman times, from about the 1st to the 3rd Centuries AD. All of them resemble the traditional traits, but also incorporate new cultural influences.

One group still consists of masks, but they disconnect from the tradition. They show portrait-like human heads, sometimes even three dimensional, molded and painted with fine details in hair, jewellery and clothing, all of them designed after the latest Roman fashion.

The second group combines the mummy with a Roman way of remembrance. A painted portrait of the deceased (*imagine*) is included into the mummy, looking straight at its observer. Since the question has not been solved yet, if the portrait was painted sometimes in the life of the person and has later been taken for the burial, or if it pictures the dead person, quite a few questions arise concerning the degree of realism and idealness of the presentation.

The third group consists of large pieces of painted cloth that were wrapped around the mummy. The paintings present the deceased as a living person in the centre, accompanied by Anubis on the one side, and his nicely decorated mummy as Osiris, on the other. These paintings not only picture the complete person, the dress and habit of wearing in detail, they also show the mixture of Egyptian and Roman influences in death cult, and possibly in life as well.

Even though hundreds of objects belonging to these categories are known and many are published, no investigations have ever systematically analysed the elements of costume in detail. Therefore it is the aim of this project to trace, name and define these elements, always in comparison with actual finds in order to testify the reliability of the images and their correspondence to reality. A typology of clothing will be set up in correlation to the gender, age and status, as well as social rank, ethnicity, religion and occupation will be set up and it will be analysed if habits of depiction have changed throughout the time span. At the same time Roman sources will be investigated in order to find out if certain ways of self-presentation rely on Roman standards and if the pictured details do follow the Roman fashion.

Annette Paetz gen. Schieck:

Clothing in Roman Syria. Iconographic analysis of depictions represented in Palmyrene Loculus-reliefs in Roman Syria

The research interest focuses on the so called Loculus-reliefs found at Palmyra, Syria, hosted by the National Museum Damascus and basically dating to the 2nd Century AD. Large amounts of these square panels present the bust of - in most cases - one deceased person, in extraordinary detail and unique quality. Great effort has been spent on depicting especially the quality of cloth, the ornaments and the elements of clothing, but also in illustrating filigree necklaces, all kinds of jewellery, and attributes, but until nowadays no systematic investigation has been carried out on the question of clothing, dress-codes and self-depiction, so far.

The project analyses all these iconographic details especially in their combination: In the first step the elements of costume are to be named, different cultural influences will be traced, Roman elements and will be distinguished from the Palmyrene, Parthian, or Persian and their ornamentation is to be investigated. Then the depicted elements will be confronted to the original textile finds from Palmyra in order to testify if they correspond to real objects – this will be done in cooperation with A. Stauffer and her project within this group. Regarding the codes of information, pictured objects like jewellery, fibulae, spinning devices etc. will also be investigated and related to archaeological finds, in order to read the inherited sociological information on social rank, clanship, and wealth. Therefore these questions will then be discussed in Study Group A.

Annemarie Stauffer:

Elements of clothing in Roman Syria. Part 1: Clothing and clothing contexts in Palmyra

The textiles from Palmyra (1. c. B.C. – 3rd c. A.D.) form one of the largest and best preserved amounts of textile finds known from late Roman times in the Near East. In the context of a Syro-German joint project focused on conservation, documentation and research on the late antique textiles from Palmyra, two different groups of clothing and their corresponding decoration systems could be distinguished: at one hand the classical “Roman” type of clothing, at the other hand the local “Parthian” one. Both types of clothing distinctly different in shape, cut, colours and patterns obviously show different ways of appearance at one single place. However the original textiles only reflect restricted aspects of clothing. From Palmyra a lot of works of art are preserved, reflecting cloths and combination of elements of clothing as well as lots of varieties within the same social group over more than three hundred years. The scope of this project as part of a combined study of clothing in Roman Syria (see project Schieck) is to collect elements of clothing as represented on local works of art, starting with monuments of the 1st century AD and ending with the 3rd century (destruction of the place in 273). The main scope of the project will be laid on Palmyrene funerary sculpture and sarcophagy. A databank of the compiled material will be established. At a later stage of the project the datas will be compared in order to find out about differences and similarities of “local palmyrene(?)” and “general Syrian” elements at one hand and to get more information about clothing “styles” at the other. The aim of the project is a database serving as starting point for questions touched in groups A, B and C.

Annemarie Stauffer:

Pre-Roman Textiles from Verucchio. Elements of Mens cloths in Villanovan Culture

The textiles from Verucchio (700 – 640 BC) range among the most spectacular textile finds known from prehistoric Europe. In the frame of a collaboration project run by the University of Applied Sciences Cologne and the Soprintendenza Archeologica dell’Emilia Romagna Bologna a series of mens garments of different shapes could be reconstructed, however textile historical interpretation is still missing. Within the EU – project these garments should be compared with representations of mens garment from the Villanovan and early Etruscan period, mainly with sculptures, votive bronzes and paintings. The aim will be to get ideas about the way these garments were worn and about their significance in general.

Monday 19/5 2008
Studygroup 6: Experimental archaeology
2nd general meeting.

Minutes

Present:

Spokespersons Eva Andersson & Marianne Rasmussen.

Ida Demant (minutes), Sylvia Mitschke, Monika Lange, Nahum Ben Yahuda.
Later Carina Grömer joined the group.

Eva Andersson and Marianne Rasmussen presented the theories and methodology of experimental archaeology in order to set the standards for experimental archaeology in this study group.

One of the issues is to understand the difference between experimental archaeology and experience archaeology. Experience archaeology might not address a specific question or problem, but by trying out methods and techniques – even on a very basic and simple level - it can work as an eye opener and give the individual a sense of the processes involved - and maybe lead on to questions which can be tested through experiments. However with experimental archaeology the researcher tests hypotheses and ideas in a constant dialog with the archaeological material.

In archaeological interpretation we also often use analogies. We find analogies from ethnographic investigations, ethno-archaeology, history and our own present time. However, also a performed experiment can be considered an analogy.

These divisions between experience and experiment are important when using the results in the archaeological interpretation, and thus important for the work both in this study group and in the DressID program.

In experimental archaeology the researcher chooses the stage and creates the setting. These are very important factors which must be presented along with the results of the experiments, as there can be factors present which can have had an influence on the results.

The most optimal method is the controlled approach where you try to isolate all variables as if you were conducting an experiment in a science lab. However, when doing archaeological experiments it can never be perfectly conducted, as not all variables can be isolated. As a consequence it is very important to present all variables along with the results of the experiment.

As an example on how experiments can be used to solve textile archaeological problems, Eva Andersson presented the tool experiments performed at CTR regarding spindle whorls and loom weights. An important element in this work is the initial set up of guidelines for how these experiments should be performed, regarding the craftsperson and the material involved. These guidelines can be found on CTR's webpage along with the reports of the experiments (www.hum.ku.dk/ctr). The aim of the experiments was to test the tools for the relevance of different aspect of their shape and weight in relation to the products made – that is the yarn and the fabrics. Thus the focus was on the tools — not on reconstruction of specific fabrics — though the results are useful for deducting knowledge of the fabrics made in a certain context by studying the proportions of loom weights and spindle whorls.

Furthermore, the question of reconstruction also has a place in a discussion of experimental archaeology. A set of working standards for reconstruction was presented at the 1st general meeting in Valencia, named A-B-C. The main idea of this standard is to question what it is we want to do when we are reconstructing archaeological textiles in order to make the right choices. If we want to test ideas or methods for producing textiles at the same time as we reconstruct a piece of fabric, then the A-model should be chosen.

However if the aim is to give a general impression of textiles of a given period, maybe on a larger scale, then there is no need to do more than a B-model. Of course it is still paramount to choose the right material – i.e. yarn, dyestuff etc. and that the reconstruction is performed by a skilled craftsperson.

Discussion:

The question was then "how can experiments be used in relation to the DressID research program?" Different points of view were put forward:

The first suggestion was that other study groups for example the tools-study group and the quality study group, might have questions that can be tested through experiments. If reconstructions will be included in the exhibition the outlined standards (A-B-C) can be used as an important tool to secure the scientific quality.

Nahum Ben Yahuda brought the issue of different linen qualities into discussion, in relation to the quality study-group. The production of "feeling-samples" for the exhibition would combine experimental production of textile and ancient written sources in a tactile result that may be presented at the exhibition.

A general problem for the discussion was that the people who could be interested in the result of experimental archaeology were not present at the meeting. We would like to encourage members of the Dress-ID program to contact us if anyone wants to design and carry out an experiment.

It was agreed that it would be a good idea to start by making a common reference list of all experiments performed regarding archaeological textiles and ancient textile technology, as many experiments performed in different countries are not yet published — or maybe only in minor publications.

This could help us see what has already been tested and maybe help us to deduce new questions instead of reproducing old knowledge.

Regarding reconstructions for the exhibition it was also agreed that it would be a good idea to find out what is already produced; what does the different museums have in their possessions. That could also be used as base for a discussion of the A-B-C-standards.

STUDY GROUP E. PRODUCTION AND TRADE

2ND GENERAL MEETING OF DRESSID, 19 MAY 2008, COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

Summary of the Group E meeting

Participants:

Margarita Gleba, Group E Spokesperson (partner, Denmark)
Judit Pásztoikai-Szeőke, Group E Spokesperson (partner, Denmark)
Benjamí Costa (partner, Spain)
Kerstin Droß (associate, Germany)
Karina Grömer (partner, Austria)
Berit Hildebrandt (associate, Germany)
Christophe Moulherat (partner, France)
Susan Möller-Wiering (partner, Denmark)
Katerina Panagopoulou (partner, Greece)

Group E members not present at the meeting:

Sophie Bergerbrant (associate, Sweden)
Zsolt Bernert (associate, Hungary)
Lena Larsson Lovén (associate, Sweden)
Mónika Merczi (associate, Hungary)
Annette Paetz gen. Schieck (partner, Germany)
Ivan Radman-Livaja (associate, Croatia)
Enikő Sipos (associate, Hungary)
Annemarie Stauffer (partner, Germany)

Study Group E was established at the 2nd General Meeting on 19 May 2008 in Copenhagen, Denmark. The meeting started with a short presentation of Study Group E by the spokespersons and individual presentations of all present participants.

The group agreed on the following points:

- The **key-words** for the group include but are not limited to: Identity, technology, know-how, trade, exchange, distribution, trade routes, commodities, luxury, producers, traders, consumers, economy, production
- The **general description** of the group remains: The great mobility and the vast exchange of subsistence and luxury goods within the borders of the Roman Empire and beyond is a firmly known subject, but the importance of textiles has been underestimated. The origin of fibres reveals the trade of textiles and raw materials over large distances throughout the Roman Empire. It makes it possible to determine special regional production which may have formed central parts of the regional economy, it is also possible to locate production centres and to get information on the organisation and infrastructure of production and trade even in large scale co-operations, and we are able to trace the idea of copying foreign techniques and motives by using regionally common facilities. This study-group focuses on the technology and organisation of textile production and exchange networks as well as on the producers, traders and consumers of textiles.

- Due to the specific nature of the individual projects and, at the same time, gaps in the expertise in specific areas of economic history, the following **sub-project** for the group as a whole was proposed by the spokespersons and accepted by the participants:

Work and Identity: The agents of textile production and exchange in the Roman period

During 2008-2010, this study group will approach the investigation of textile production and trade in the Roman Empire and beyond its borders by focusing on identity of the agents involved in these activities, that is, textile producers, traders and consumers. The questions to be explored are: who produced and distributed textiles and clothing; how were they organized; what was their social status and could it change during the working life; how did their profession affect the personal identity. Identity is understood here in broad terms and includes gender, status, kin-group, ethnicity etc.

Outcome: a volume co-written by the Study Group E participants, edited by Margarita Gleba and Judit Pásztoókai-Szeőke. The volume will explore the various sources, methods and approaches of investigating the identity of textile producers, traders and consumers in the Roman world and beyond.

Timeline:

June 2009	One day open workshop at the 4 th general meeting in Hallstatt, where participants will present their work on the topic. Key-note speaker will be invited, who will contribute to the introduction for the volume.
Summer 2009	Editors will apply for funding for the publication.
1 October 2009	Corrected manuscripts due.
Oct. 2009-March 2010	Editing.
1 April 2010	Manuscript submitted to press.

- Further participants may be invited to participate in the Group E Work and Identity sub-project, if deemed relevant and important to increase the breadth of the investigation.
- It was furthermore agreed that there is a need for Creation of running resources database of references on specific materials with particular reference to their importance as trade and/or luxury goods, such as: silk, cotton, gold thread, cashmere wool, camel wool, horse hair, etc. The goal is to collect references to finds containing the specified materials and to create a running database of these resources. This activity will be coordinated and carried out in collaboration with Study Group 3.
- The next meeting of the Study Group E will be at the 4th general meeting in Hallstatt.

PROJECTS INCLUDED IN STUDY GROUP E TO DATE

1. Dr. Margarita Gleba

Research Programme Manager, Centre for Textile Research, University of Copenhagen
102 Njalsgade, 2100 Copenhagen S, Denmark

Title: Textile Production in Pre-Roman Italy

Description: An understanding of the development of textile production in pre-Roman Italy is crucial to any attempt to set textile technology in its social, economic and historical context. The goal of the project is to provide a starting point for a more comprehensive consideration of textile production as an important and integral part of the ancient Italian economy. Among the various sources of evidence for the study of textile production, archaeological material is the most direct as it documents the process through tools, installations, raw materials and finished products. The surviving textiles and the

great quantity of implements associated with textile manufacture can be used to study the craft and its technological and economic aspects. By reference to other, secondary, sources of information, namely the representational material, ancient literature, experimental archaeology and ethnography, it is then possible to reconstruct the sequence of production processes involved in textile manufacture. Such analyses offer historical perspective on ancient Italian society, ethnic and political relationships, and exchange and commerce across the Mediterranean basin and Europe.

The research on textiles and textile implements in pre-Roman Italy is still in its embryonic state. The project aims to fill a significant gap in studies of ancient Italian technology and to place textile production among other crafts, such as metal and pottery manufacture in order to insure more balanced assessment of ancient economy in future scholarship. Craft specialization, workshop production, labour division and gender are examined in the case of textile manufacture in pre-Roman Italy. More specifically, the study aims to answer the questions of what were the geographical and chronological variations in textile work as evidenced by differences in textile implements and how these technologies were transmitted between different geographical areas. In addition to the relevant theoretical considerations, the project will also contribute to future research methodologically in its focus on of implements, as opposed to raw materials, finished products or waste products, to study technology and production, also during Roman period.

Timeline: May-July 2008 (completing the publication)

Methods: Morphological study of archaeological textiles and textile tools; synthesis of published material

Outcome: book *Textile production in pre-Roman Italy* (Oxbow Books, 2008)

2. Judit Pásztókai-Szeőke, Ph.D-candidate

Centre for Textile Research, University of Copenhagen, 102 Njalsgade, 2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark; University of Aarhus, Nordre Ringgade 1. DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

Title: Textile Production in Pannonia

Description: Textiles have always been an important part of people's lives, from the cradle to the grave. Textiles are delicate and perishable materials and when textile remains are found in archaeological contexts they are, with few exceptions, very small in most areas of the former Roman Empire, thus the manufacture of textiles in the Roman world is not adequately reflected by the number and state of preservation of archaeological textiles. In order to get a more detailed picture of Roman textile products, the process of manufacture, the labour involved in the production etc., we must also rely on other sources which in diverse ways can contribute to our knowledge of this field. By using various kinds of source material, a more complex picture of Roman textile manufacture can be created, although the information in each source must be carefully examined.

The project is fundamentally based on two groups of archaeological evidence: the textile finds (remains of the end-products manufactured locally or elsewhere within or beyond the borders of the Roman empire), and the textile tools (evidence of the locally executed practical work). The term textile production is used here to denote the preparation of raw material and the manufacture of textiles.

The archaeological evidence forming the base of this study originates from the area of the two ancient Roman provinces of *Pannonia Superior* and *Inferior*, more exactly from the territory of *Savaria* and *Aquincum* and furthermore from the excavations of the building I in *Gorsium*. The associated span of time is not restricted only to the Roman Period, but the investigation is extended to the material culture of the antecedent Late Iron Age. The main focus of the research project is the interpretive possibilities of the archaeological evidence for the technology, organization of the local textile production. The general aim is to place Pannonian textile production and the need for textiles in a local, regional and imperial context on the basis of the archaeological evidence and to outline the technological, economical aspects as well as social dimensions of the local Roman textile manufacturing. This research

project would be also an important gap-filling step toward the better understanding of the changes and progress in textile production and trade of the Carpathian Basin from the very beginning to our era.

Timeline: 20th May, 2008-31st March, 2009

Methods: Interpretation relies on the data registered in the Textile Tools Database of the Danish National Research Foundation`s Centre for Textile Research, Copenhagen.

Outcome: not yet decided

3. Ivan Radman-Livaja

Curator, Archaeological Museum Zagreb, Greek and Roman Department

Zrinjevac 19, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia

Ph. D. candidate, Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Section des Sciences historiques et philologiques
46, rue de Lille, 75007 Paris, France

Title: Roman commercial lead tags from Siscia

Description: There are over 1100 Roman lead tags kept in the holdings of the Zagreb Archaeological Museum, all of them found during the dredging of the Kupa river in the centre of the city of Sisak, formerly a Roman town called Siscia. The study of these tags has been underway for the past several years and it would seem that almost all of them are connected to the textile industry and trade of that large Roman provincial town. Those lead tags were made following an identical pattern: all of them are small rectangular plaques pierced with a small hole in order to allow them to be attached to the merchandise and with incised inscriptions on both sides. Usually, one side contains the names of individuals while the other side displays the data about the merchandise (such as type, colour, weight, price, etc...). The inscriptions are all in the so called *capitalis cursiva*, i.e. the everyday script used by the Romans.

The study of those tags is important from several aspects: it gives us an insight into the lives of the inhabitants of Siscia, who were somehow connected to the textile industry as well as information about the type and extent of textile production and trade in Siscia.

A computer database of those lead tags has been done recently and the current research is concentrating on the onomastics, the status and role of the individuals mentioned on the tags (Roman citizens or peregrines, free men or slaves, producers and traders or customers and commissioners) as well as the services, deals and types of production which required the use of such tags (trade in unprocessed wool, finished clothing items production and trade, fulling, dyeing and cleaning).

By recovering all the available evidence that could be provided by those tags, we might learn a lot about some aspects of the economical life of a Roman provincial town, as well as about its inhabitants. As far as textiles are concerned, we could learn the prices for a given item or service, which people were mostly involved in that trade, who the customers mainly were, what items or services were the most wanted in a given time, as well as the extent of textile production and trade in that part of Pannonia.

Timeline: February 1st, 2008 – 31st March 2010

Methods: Study, translation and interpretation of the inscriptions incised on the lead tags

Outcome: The project will be published as a monograph

4. Dr. Karina Grömer

Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Burgring 7, A-1010 Vienna, Austria

Title: Development of textile production from pre-roman to roman period in Austria

Description: For the understanding of textile technology in the Roman Period till 500 AD in Austria it is necessary to know the basics of textile production of the Austrian Iron Age.

The comparison of the textiles in case of spinning and weaving techniques can show the technical development of the handicraft – tradition, innovation, influences and imports from other regions.

To specify the nature of the roman textiles in Austria, whose research is the aim of the planned project, it is necessary to give an overview of the numerous and well-preserved Iron Age textiles, namely from the salt-mines at Hallstatt and Dürrnberg. At Hallstatt we know due to the impregnation with salt excellent preserved textiles covering a time-span from 16th to 4th century BC more than 550 single fragments. The analysis comprises dyestuffs, textile techniques, development of production and the different functions of textiles in prehistoric times. From Latène Period Dürrnberg salt-mines we know more than 600 textiles. Beside that Iron age grave finds can be used as reference material.

To specify the roman period textiles in Austria within this project all known textiles found in Austria have to be analysed. This is a field where there is a lack of information until now (just a few analysed and published Roman Period textiles in Austria) and this gap has to be filled. Thanks to good cooperation with the Cultural Heritage Department (Bundesdenkmalamt), with different museums and excavators it is possible even that even unpublished material can be included to the project.

To the textiles itself as sources for knowledge about textile production information about textile tools together with their archaeological evidence is added - from Iron Age, Roman Period and beyond.

Timeline: 2007-2010

Methods: Collecting data from textiles and tools in Iron Age and Roman Austria. Textile analysis within the project, information about tools and archaeological evidence mainly from published sources and from the latest excavations of the Cultural Heritage Department

Outcome: Short articles about the different sites will be published in Austrian books in german (Archäologie Österreichs, Fundberichte aus Österreich...), synthesis of the results in english (for Prehistory in CTR publications, Roman Period synthesis about 2010)

5. Kerstin Droß

PhD candidate, Seminar für Alte Geschichte, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Germany

Title: Textile industry in Roman Egypt/*Textilwirtschaft im Römischen Ägypten*

Description: This projects aims, in the course of a doctoral theses, at looking at the Roman textile industry, particularly the distribution and production of clothing by way of example of the province Egypt from the first to the third century A.D. Egypt is a suitable region for such an analysis due to the availability of a large number of ancient papyri concerning economic aspects such as tax receipts or work and labour contracts. Regardless of the abundance of the available data, a comprehensive and updated study on the Egyptian textile industry and its economic aspects in Roman times is till today a desideratum for research.

Im Rahmen der Dissertation soll die römische Textilwirtschaft des 1.–3. Jh. n.Chr. untersucht werden, wobei die Provinz Ägypten als Paradigma für das Imperium Romanum dienen soll, da sie sich für eine detaillierte Untersuchung dieses Wirtschaftszweiges auf Grund außerordentlich günstiger Überlieferungsbedingungen besonders anbietet. Ungeachtet der besonderen Überlieferungssituation und der Fülle des vorhandenen papyrologischen wie archäologischen Materials liegt bislang keine umfassende Monographie über die Textilindustrie des römischen Ägyptens vor.

Timeline: Oct. 2007 - Sept. 2009.

Methods: Collection and interpretation of printed editions of papyri, as well as common papyrological databases concerning the textile industry in Roman Egypt.

Outcome: The project will be published as a book.

6. Dr. Susan Möller-Wiering

Centre for Textile Research, University of Copenhagen, 102 Njalsgade, 2100 Copenhagen S, Denmark

Title: Textiles for War

Description: Ever since man had learned to make fabrics out of fibers, textiles have played an important role in all fields of daily life. In Iron Age Denmark, two types of sources shed light on every day costumes and on the textiles chosen for death and perhaps for the next world: the bog bodies and

the graves. In both these types of sources, the textile finds are connected to human remains.

Another side of life always present during that period was war. The weapon deposits in bogs, the best known of which are Illerup Ådal, Nydam and Thorsberg in Jutland and Vimose on Funen, contained thousands of weapons and other objects. The results of the thorough investigations of these metal objects form the basis for reconstructions not only of weaponry but of the structures of the armies, of strategies for war and of sacrifices for the gods.

It is less well known that these four deposits also contain collections of textiles. The textiles are now mostly mineralized through the contact with the metals. In contrast to textiles from bogs and graves, the textiles were placed in weapon deposits together with weaponry, but without contact with human bodies.

So far, only the textiles from Thorsberg have been published, and these publications are very incomplete and out of date. The aim of the present project is to propose a joint analysis of the textiles from all four weapon deposits at Illerup Ådal, Nydam, Thorsberg and Vimose. The focus is to view these textiles together, not only as finds belonging to specific locations but as a complex of their own: as *Textiles for War*.

Timeline: Feb 2007 - June 2008

Methods: Macroscopic and microscopic analyses of archaeological of archaeological textiles, fibre analyses, context analysis, comparative analysis

Outcome: The project will be published as a book.

7. Enikő Sipos and Prof. Dr. Annemarie Stauffer

Budapest, Nationalmuseum, ...

University of Cologne, CICS, Ubierring 40, D-50678 Köln

Title: Late Roman Textiles from Iovia (Hungary)

Description: Iovia was a Roman Fort at the Limes in southern Hungary. In a tomb dated to the end of the 4th century two bodies of a couple were found. The bodies of the man and woman were wrapped in different types of textiles, among them fine silk (scutulatum silk), linen fragments of different density and very fine silk interwoven with purplish blue wool and gold. The textiles are partially impregnated with oils and balms. The finds from Iovia are of outmost interest showing close parallels to textiles found in Syria especially in Palmyra. A profound analyses of fibre materials, dystuffs, goldthreads and embalming substances will be the starting point of further research in a broader context. The data will make it possible to compare the textile finds from Iovia with other similar finds from late Roman time found in Syria and in Europe (Naintré, Köln, Conthey). Thus we hope to get more inside into trade with luxury textiles in Roman times.

Timeline: 2008-2012

Methods: Material analyses, fibre analyses, dystuff analyses (KIKIRPA group C), DTA spectroscopy oils and balms, analyses of metal threads, analyses of weaving structure, comparisons with other finds

Outcome: not yet decided

8. Judit Pásztókai-Szeőke, Mónika Merczi and Dr. Zsolt Bernert

1. Ph.D-candidate, Centre for Textile Research, University of Copenhagen

102 Njalsgade, 2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark;

University of Aarhus, Nordre Ringgade 1. DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

2. Ph.D-candidate, Department of Archaeology, Balassa Bálint Museum, H-2500 Esztergom, Mindszenti tér 5, Hungary

3. Department of Anthropology, Hungarian Natural History Museum, H-1083 Budapest, Ludovika tér 2, Hungary

Title: Curry-comb or toothed weft-beater? How to identify the function of those serrated iron tools from Pannonia

Description: Functional identification of tools from archaeological context is never an easy task for the researchers of past time technologies. Some basic implements are very long-lived, but only the formal similarities of these ancient objects to present-day ethnographical items could mislead the interpretation of their function.

One of the aims of this project is to specify the function of a certain iron objects known from Roman Pannonia. Our claim is that the focus on the archaeological context they are from and on the human handling of them would lead to a more unambiguous functional identification.

Up to now at least 26 iron objects of the same type are known among the archaeological finds from the territory of Roman province Pannonia which are elongated rectangular iron blades with the length of 16-29cm, serrated with small teeth on one of their longer sides and having an iron prong for the handle in a right or an obtuse angle in the middle of the other. Usually at each corners of this latter side, they have one wavy prong bended back to the blade with a ring hanging on them. Opposed to the generally accepted opinions identifying them as scrapers for hides or curry-combs used for horse-grooming, their use as textile tools, namely toothed weft-beaters used for passing the weft thread into its place while working on a two-beam vertical loom is more probable. This opinion is based on ethnographical parallels from Hungary and from other present-day territory of the former Roman Empire where a similar object was in use for weaving sacks and tent-coverings on the two-beam vertical loom. During the first part of this project cataloguing of these particular iron objects from Pannonia and from other Roman provinces is basic as well as of the parallels from later period (archaeological finds and ethnographical items), too. It is followed by the analysis and functional interpretation based on their morphological characteristics and archaeological context.

The second part of the project has a focus on the human handling of this particular iron object. This part is a work in collaboration with an anthropologist and based on the funeral evidence offering an opportunity to investigate the relationship between people and objects. Its aim is to elucidate if there are activity markers (for horse-grooming or weft-beating activity) in the skeletal material. The materiality of the human body is not given and immutable, it can be understood as the material outcomes of human plasticity at a given point in time. The mechanical load - e.g. repetitive motions integrated into a technical gesture of occupational activities - applied to living bone influences the structure of bone tissue, in terms of both morphology and density. Since objects are involved in skills performed by the body, and similar objects used for different technical gestures require different skills, this leads to different kinds of influences on the body.

Skeletal markers of occupational stress are well described in the sports medicine and occupational pathology literature, which examined activity-related change in skeletal samples with varying degrees of success using musculoskeletal stress markers, morphological articular modifications, directional asymmetry, cross-sectional geometry of bone, and pathological lesions, the latter including degenerative changes to joints and trauma (Sofaer 2007).

Timeline: From the end of 2009 to 2012. (a pilot study would take place during the end of 2009, than depending on the results an extended research would follow it till the end of 2012.)

Methods: Following the parallel running archaeological and osteological-pathological research an interdisciplinary dialogue between anthropologists-osteologists and archaeologists

Outcome: Not yet decided.

9. Dr. Berit Hildebrandt

Alte Geschichte, Historisches Seminar, Universität Hannover, Im Moore 21, D - 30167 Hannover

Title: Silk textile production and trade; production and trade of fine textiles other than silk

Description: Study of written sources about silk and other fine textiles, their production and trade; interpretation of the results in comparison with archaeological finds

Timeline: already finished: 1 year research about written sources about silk; work in progress: collection of written sources about other fine textiles, archaeological material (textile-finds, depiction of textiles)

Methods: Evaluation of written sources, esp. historical background, questions of chronology etc., archaeological sources: problems of ?Darstellungsweisen?/ways of representation in Greek and Roman art; textile finds: questions of defining organic material

Outcome: Production of silk: B. Hildebrandt, Am seidenen Faden. Die Herstellung von Seide in der Antike, in: E. Olshausen et al. (ed.), Die Schätze der Erde. Natürliche Ressourcen in der antiken Welt (in preparation); Silk as a prestige good in antiquity: B. Hildebrandt, Seide als Prestige gut in der Antike, in: B. Hildebrandt - C. Veit (ed.), Der Wert der Dinge. Güter im Prestigediskurs (to be published Munich 2008).

10. Dr. Annette Paetz gen. Schieck

Curt-Engelhorn-Stiftung für die Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen
C 5 Zeughaus, D-68159 Mannheim, Germany

Title: Textile Production in Late Antique Egyptian Monasteries

Description: Various archaeological sources are to be analysed and interpreted in order to achieve a broad view on Late Antique Egyptian Monasteries and their economic structures. The dwellings where nuns and monks lived and operated will be investigated and their graffiti analysed. Written sources will be questioned, interpreted and confronted to the archaeological finds from the ruins of the monasteries, like tools and original textiles, as well as the preserved mummies and burials of the monastic graveyards.

The investigation aims at reconstructing the system of textile production as one branch of economic activity of the monasteries and their federations. Three aspects will be focussed on:

First, the production for internal needs will be analysed according to the monastic rules and dress-codes of Pachom set up for the cult and rituals of the religious community.

Second, the organisation, division, and specialisation of labour within a monastery and a monastic federation will be examined, and the system of exchanging goods will be analysed.

Third, the sources are questioned concerning the mercantile aspects of production and trade with an extern market. The purchase of raw materials, the sale of finished textile products, the geographical range of trade, as well as the question, if there has been a production of goods specially designed for the extern market, will be explored.

Timeline: 2008 – 2012

Methods: Analysis of various archaeological and written sources.

Outcome: Article in a scientific magazine or within the publication of the papers given at the meeting at Bonn in 2009.

11. Dr. Sophie Bergerbrant

Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies, Stockholm University, Sweden

Title: Foreign and local identity of textile workers in Roman Iron Age in Scandinavia

Description: Until recently it was believed that linen production in Scandinavia started first in the Germanic Iron Age (AD 400-800). New evidence has come to light that indicates that production of linen cloth started as early as c. 750-600 BC. This project will focus on identity of linen producers during the Roman Iron Age. The basis for this investigation is evidence from the sites in Denmark on the Island of Funen that have evidence of textile production, such as flax and nettle steams and loom weights, as well as indications of contact with the Roman world, e.g. denarii and possible remains of terra sigillata. In order to fully understand the complex relationship between the local and foreign influences on the identity of these people, burial material will be considered in order to give a fuller

understanding of these structures. On the island there are many Roman objects placed in the burials, as well as some objects related to textile production, such as shears and spindle whorls. This is a part of a larger project on early linen production in Scandinavia.

Timeline: 2008-2009

Outcome: not yet decided



Military and Textile Conference

Copenhagen, May 2008

In collaboration with the international research project “Clothing and Identities in the Roman World (DressID)” the Danish National Research Foundation’s Centre for Textile Research, the University of Copenhagen, and the Royal Danish Defence College convene a conference on Military and Textile to be held in Copenhagen Monday 19 – Thursday 22 May 2008. Convenors, Dr. Kjeld Hald Galster, the Royal Danish Defence College, and Director Marie-Louise Nosch, the Danish National Research Foundation’s Centre for Textile Research.

The conference is generously sponsored by The Danish Research Council for the Humanities, by NATO Science, and Istituto Italiano di Cultura, Copenhagen.

Monday 19 May, 2008

Venue: Carlsberg Akademi,
via Gammel Carlsbergvej 15, 2500 Valby
Dress code: formal

16.00-18.00 Registration, Carlsberg Akademi

17.30-19.00 Drinks in the Winter Garden

19.00 Opening dinner in the Pompeii Hall at the Carlsberg Akademy.

Tuesday 20 May 2008

Venue: University of Copenhagen,
Lecture Hall 23.0.50
Emil Holms Kanal, 2300 Copenhagen S
Chair: Marie-Louise Nosch

9.00 Official Opening:

Convenor, Dr. Kjeld Galster, Royal Danish Defence College

Convenor, Director Marie-Louise Nosch, the Danish National Research Foundation’s Centre for Textile Research

9.30-12.30 Ancient Textiles and Military: the early historical contexts I.

- *Purchase orders of military garments from papyri of Roman Egypt* by Kerstin Dross, University of Marburg
- *Ancient Greek linen corselet* by Eero Jarva, University of Oulu, Finland
- *Linen Corselets in Etruscan Culture* by Margarita Gleba, CTR

10.30-11.00 Coffee-break

- *The Iberian's linothorakes* by Carmen Alfaro Giner, University of Valencia
- *Covering the vitals: the use of textiles as part of the defence armour in the Roman army* by Jorit Wintjes, University of Würzburg
- *Military Textiles at Masada: fragments of linen armour and fragments of Roman legionary cloaks* by Hero Granger Taylor, London

12.00-12.30 **Discussion**

12.30-13.30 **Lunch (KUA-cantina)**

13.30-18.00 **Ancient Textiles and Military: the early historical contexts II.**

Chair: Judit Pásztókai-Szeőke

- *Il miles di Herculaneum* by Umberto Pappalardo, University "Suor Orsola Benincasa", Naples
- *Roman military tunics as shown on the grave stones in Mainz* by Astrid Böhme-Schönberger, Direktion Landesarchäologie, Mainz
- *Late Antique Egyptian military garments?* by Annette Paetz gen. Schieck, Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim

14.30-15.00 **Discussion**

15.00-15.30 **Coffee-break**

- *Dressed for the occasion. Clothes and context in the Roman army* by Michael Speidel, MAVORS, Basel
- *Scandinavian warrior costume in the Iron Age weapon deposits* by Susan Möller-Wiering, CTR
- *"Clothing Fleets": The Supply and Cost of Sails in Ancient Fleets* by Vincent Gabrielsen, University of Copenhagen

16.30-17.00 **Discussion**

17.00-17.30 **Coffee-break**

17.30-18.00 **Final discussion**

18.00 **Dinner (KUA- Cantina)**

Wednesday 21 May 2008

Venue: University of Copenhagen,
Lecture Hall 23.0.50
Emil Holms Kanal, 2300 Copenhagen S
Chair: Gunner Lind

10.00-12.00 Textiles, Military and Uniforms I

- *Gebrauch der Textilien in der Bewaffnung in mittelalterlichen Polen* by Jerzy Maik, Instytut Archeologii i Etnologii PAN, Lodz
- *The production of military uniforms in the southern Low Countries and Belgium 1568-1915: institutional and economic Approach* by Pierre Lierneux, Musée Royal de l'Armée et d'Histoire militaire, Brussels

11.00-11.30 Coffee-break

- *Danish uniforms in the 17th and 18th centuries* by Karsten Skjold Petersen, Royal Danish Arsenal Museum, Copenhagen
- *"The Gold House", Military Broadcloth Manufacture in Copenhagen (early History and Production)* by Charlotte Paludan

12.30-13.45 Lunch in town close to the Royal Danish Arsenal Museum

14.00-16.00 Visit and guided tour at the Royal Danish Arsenal Museum, Copenhagen

16.30-18.30 Textiles, Military and Uniforms II

- *Uniform and livery. Symbolic aspects of military dress in the eighteenth century Danish state* by Gunner Lind, Department of History, University of Copenhagen
- *'the kepi, its origin and influences'*, Ilse Bogaerts-Albers, Departement of Textile, Uniformes and Equipment, Royal Military Museum Brussels
- *Military clothing of Ottoman Empire, a technological approach* by Sema Palamutcu, Pamukkale University, Engineering Faculty, Textile Engineering Department

19.00 Dinner at KUA-Cantina followed by coffee at the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research

20.30 Evening lecture: *Utilisation of military uniforms and other paraphernalia by pop groups and the youth counterculture in the sixties and subsequent periods* by Michael A. Langkjær, Department of History, University of Copenhagen

Thursday 22 May 2008

Venue: The Royal Danish Defence College
Svanemøllens Kasserne, 1 Ryvangs Alle, 2100 Copenhagen Ø
Lecture Hall: Unit & building 75
Chair: Kjeld Galster

10.00-12.00 Textiles and Military in the 19th and 20th centuries' state strategies

- *Welcome and introduction* by Flemming Splidsboel Hansen, head of research, Royal Danish Defence College
- *The Role of the Sewing Machine in the American Civil War* by Amy Isaacs, PhD Candidate, Johns Hopkins University
- *Precision Patchwork: 19th Century Military Quilts* by Sue Prichard, Victoria and Albert Museum, UK

- *Arming the Indians: Match coats as Military Supplies* by Marshall Joseph Becker, research fellow, department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania
- *Cutting a New Pattern: Women's Uniforms in the First World War* by Margaret Vining, Curator of Military History, Smithsonian Institution, and Barton C. Hacker, Smithsonian Institution

12.00-13.00 Lunch

- *The monotonousness of this grey uniform'. Design and mass production for a neutral state: the Dutch uniform 1912-1940* by Mariska Pool, Mark van Hattem, Legermuseum, Delft, Holland
- *Uniforms in the Lithuanian Army: 1918-2008.*, by Maj Jurate Pikiene, Head of International Logistic Section, Lithuanian Ministry of National Defence
- *The Political Fabric of NATO in Afghanistan. Uniforms, Symbols and a Multinational Mission*, by James Thomas Snyder, NATO Science, Brussels
- *Closing remarks* by Marie-Louise Nosch, CTR

Roman Military and Textile Conference

An international conference on *Roman Military and Textile* was held at the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research, in collaboration with the European Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency and its research and exhibition project *Clothing and Identities in the Roman World*, on May 20, 2008, in Copenhagen, Denmark.

Kerstin Dross, University of Marburg, in her paper *Purchase orders of military garments from papyri of Roman Egypt* investigated the economic contexts in which textiles were made for the Roman army; she discussed the existence of markets and the private/public spheres of the Roman economy. Three papers dealt with the use, fabrication and symbolism and origin of the linen corselets: *Ancient Greek linen corselet*, by Eero Jarva, University of Oulu, Finland, *Linen corselets in Etruscan culture*, by Margarita Gleba, the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research, Copenhagen, and *The Iberian's linothorakes*, by Carmen Alfaro Giner, University of Valencia. The three papers present data from Greek, Etruscan and Iberian perspectives, including iconographic, epigraphic, and archaeological sources, as well as experimental archaeology and ethnological parallels. They will form the core contributions on the topic of linen corselets in the scientific literature.

The contribution by Jorit Wintjes, University of Würzburg, *Covering the vitals: The use of textiles as part of the defence armour in the Roman army*, focused on the functionality of army clothes, emphasising the tactile aspects of textiles and garments. Hero Granger Taylor, London, presented results from her research on the *Military textiles at Masada: Fragments of linen armour and fragments of Roman legionary cloaks*. In this context, Masada is an exceptional site yielding various types of textiles used in the army.

New archaeological discoveries from Herculaneum, a Roman *miles*, were presented in a paper by Umberto Pappalardo, University "Suor Orsola Benincasa", Naples. The analyses of the find suggest the soldier's function as a naval carpenter for the Roman army. *Roman military tunics as shown on the grave stones in Mainz* was investigated by Astrid Böhme-Schönberger, Mainz. The grave stones demonstrate the highly international profile of the Roman army. Elite symbols and insignia in the officers' rank were investigated in the paper *Late Antique Egyptian military garments?* By Annette Paetzgen. Schieck, Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim. The self-representation of the Roman soldier and today's concept of the ideal Roman soldier were discussed by Michael Speidel, MAVORS, Basel, in his paper *Dressed for the occasion. Clothes and context in the Roman army*. His paper provides an important key to both the methodology and interpretations of Roman military dress.

A glimpse of military textiles and clothing for the non-Roman warriors is provided through the study of textile remains from the weapon deposits in southern Scandinavia and Northern Germany, in *Scandinavian warrior costume in the Iron Age weapon deposits*, by Susan Möller-Wiering, the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research, Copenhagen. Finally, textiles for the fleets were investigated in *"Clothing fleets": The supply and cost of sails in ancient fleets*, by Vincent Gabrielsen, University of Copenhagen. In his contribution, impressive figures for cloth amounts and prices were presented, thus transforming epigraphic data into economic structures.

Some of the contributions are available as pod casts via www.hum.ku.dk/ctr. The conference received generous support from the Danish National Research Foundation, the Danish Research Council for the Humanities, the Italian Culture Institute in Copenhagen and NATO Science. The proceedings will be published in 2009 by Marie-Louise Nosch and Judit Pásztoókai-Szeőke.

Marie-Louise Nosch
nosch@hum.ku.dk

Military and Textile Conference, Copenhagen, Denmark, May 2008

Textiles have been a key component of military equipment since Antiquity and remain so today. With a view to scrutinising the relationship between textiles and the military, the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research and the Royal Danish Defence College convened an international and interdisciplinary conference on May 21-22, in Copenhagen, Denmark. The organisers of the conference included Dr. Kjeld Hald Galster of the Royal Danish Defence College, and Director Marie-Louise Nosch of the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research. The conference was generously sponsored by the Danish Research Council for the Humanities, NATO Science and the Danish National Research Foundation.

From time immemorial, textiles have been an essential element in military organisations and operations. They have been used for uniforms, tents, sails, saddle pouches, caparisons, parachutes, early model aeroplanes, camouflage nets, dinghies, body armour etc. The goal of the conference was to analyse the role of textile culture within military organisations: the use, distribution, production, provision and consumption of raw materials, and the organisation of the production processes. Moreover, aspects such as symbols and badges, development of technologies, political and national agendas, and the interaction between the military and the civil society were addressed. Specialists from various fields of research such as history, archaeology, museums, the social sciences and textile experts as well as military experts gathered for a truly interdisciplinary experience.

The first session was dedicated to European strategies for the development of textile industries for clothing their armies. Various strategies were in use. The early history of textiles as an integral part of military equipment, already in the medieval period, was presented by the Polish scholars Tomasz Kurasiński, Jerzy Maik and Witold Świątosławski, with Poland as the area of research focus.

Pierre Lierneux, Royal Military Museum Brussels, presented the conditions in the Low Countries and Belgium over app. 350 years (1568-1915), and convincingly demonstrated how the shifting regimes in the area modified their strategies for the procurement of wool and production of uniforms. Denmark's state strategies were discussed in three papers: *Danish uniforms in the 17th and 18th centuries*, by Karsten Skjold Petersen, Royal Danish Arsenal Museum, Copenhagen, *"The Gold House", military broadcloth manufacture in Copenhagen (early history and production)*, by Charlotte Paludan and *Uniform and livery. Symbolic aspects of military dress in the eighteenth century Danish state*, by Gunner Lind, University of Copenhagen. The three papers presented striking contrasting stories in the Danish history of uniforms, between the multitude of royal regulations and foreign international influences in the uniform morphology – in contrast to the local production situation, child labour and the difficulties in recruiting workers because of very low salaries and state-regulated revenues.

Ilse Boegarts, Royal Military Museum Brussels (*The kepi, its origin and influences*), Sema Palamutcu, Textile Engineering Department, Pamukkale University, Turkey (*Military clothing of Ottoman Empire*) and Marshall Joseph Becker, University of Pennsylvania (*Arming the Indians: Match coats as military supplies*), investigated the non-European and wider global contexts by demonstrating influences back and forth between Europe, the Near East, Turkey, North Africa and the United States.

Textiles, military symbolism and organisation and the interaction with the civil society were the topics of the second session, discussed in a lecture by Michael Langkjær on the *Utilisation of military uniforms by pop groups and the youth counterculture in the sixties and subsequent periods*. Another secondary use of uniforms is with quilts: Sue Prichard, Victoria and Albert Museum, UK, examined the 19th Century Military Quilts made by soldiers from pieces and fragments of uniforms; thus, in some cases, our last testimony to ancient military clothing in a fully new form. In a paper on *The role of the sewing machine in the American Civil War*, Amy Isaacs, PhD Scholar, Johns Hopkins University, examined the introduction of new technology in time of war, and, in parallel, the introduction of female voluntary labour in military strategies. Margaret Vining and Barton C. Hacker, Smithsonian Institution, analysed *Women's uniforms in the First World War* as a political sign of how women took responsibilities and functions demonstrating their capacity to become full citizens. The two papers emphasise how social history modifies uniforms fundamentally in the late 19th- early 20th century. *The monotonousness of this grey uniform. Design and mass production for a neutral state: The Dutch uniform 1912-1940* was presented jointly by Mariska Pool and Mark

van Hattem, Legermuseum, Delft, Holland. They followed the political and productive processes when designing and manufacturing new uniforms, but also examined their functionality and comfort from the users' perspective. The final two papers took the discussion into the 21st century: the development of *Uniforms in the Lithuanian Army: 1918-2008* was presented by Jurate Pikiene, Head of International Logistics Section, Lithuanian Ministry of National Defence, and James Thomas Snyder, NATO Science, Brussels, reported concerning an area of conflict today and its multitude of uniforms, fabrics and patches, in *The political fabric of NATO in Afghanistan. Uniforms, symbols and a multinational mission*.

The proceedings of the conference will be published in 2009 by Kjeld Galster and Marie-Louise Nosch.

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Experimental Archaeology Research - New Approaches

Jamtli Museum in Östersund, Sweden 1-3 October 2008

"Experimental work and knowledge of technical processes are essential for research in archaeology. Our ancestors' transformation of nature through technical processes is the creator of archaeological sources. This transformation of nature is dependent on parameters such as social organization and economic structures, and these are reflected in the finds and the technical processes underlying them." (Johansson 1983:81)

Experimental archaeology, if undertaken in a serious way and using basic scientific methods, can establish important insight into archaeological research. Using experimental archaeology as a method has a long tradition that goes back into the 19th century. However, as is the case of other methods, the focus has changed and developed during the years. One important discussion, which is still ongoing, is how to make a distinction between experimental archaeology and experience archaeology. Another issue deals with limitations and possibilities of experimental archaeology.

In the 1970s and 1980s interest in experimental archaeology started to grow both nationally and internationally and in 1980s Tomas Johansson established the "Swedish institute for prehistoric technology/Institute for ancient technology". This institute arranged courses and undertook the publication of a journal. In the beginning of the 1990s experimental archaeology also become integrated in the archaeological education at several archaeological departments in Sweden .

Today, we see a growing interest for experimental archaeology from young archaeologists and scholars and we therefore find it necessary to once again discuss the potentials of experimental archaeology. We would like to invite scholars as speakers to take part in a workshop but also to gather all who are interested in using experimental archaeology as a scientific method.

In this workshop we would like to focus on the latest developments in the field but also discuss the future: how can experimental archaeology develop further and how can it contribute to archaeological theory-building?

The workshop will take place at [Jamtli Museum in Östersund](#) on 1-3 October 2008. During three days, several specialists in this research field will give presentations and the workshop will also be open for "active" listeners. The aim is to get a good and purposeful discussion in which everybody can participate. During the evenings we will have the possibility to develop the discussions and there will also be the possibility for demonstrations of experiments.

We would like to invite you to participate but please note that the number of participants is limited. Please respond, stating your interest of participation, via the registration form, September 1st 2008 (at the latest).

Welcome to Östersund

Kjell-Åke Aronsson, Ájtte museum, Sweden
Roger Engelmark, Umeå Universitet, Sweden
Lars Larsson, Lunds Universitet, Sweden
Eva Andersson, Københavns Universitet, Denmark

The workshop is supported by *Vitterhets Akademien*, Sweden - *Kungl. Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet*, Lund, Sweden - *The Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Text ile Research*, Denmark - *The Culture Programme of the European Union* - *Jamtli Museum, Östersund, Sweden*

Programme
Experimental Archaeology Research - New Approaches
Östersund, Sweden 1-3 October 2008

Wednesday 1 October		
13.00-14.00	Registration	
14.00-14.15		Welcome and introduction
14.15-14.45	Lars Larsson Lund University, Sweden	Things were not better in the past - but they will be.
14.45-15.15	Marianne Rasmussen Lejre Experimental Centre, Denmark	Trend spotting in experimental archaeology
15.15-15.45		Coffee
15.45-16.15	Debbie Olausson Lund University, Sweden	Experiments in archaeology; potentials and pratfalls.
16.15-16.45	Roger Engelmark Umeå University, Sweden	Experiments on prehistoric farming and sustainability. New questions to old results.
16.45-17.30		Discussion
19.00-21.00		Demonstrations etc
19.30-20.30		Public lecture
Thursday 2 October		
9.00-9.30	Anders Ødman Lund University, Sweden	Experimental Archaeology at Lund University – a back yard business
9.30-10.00	Kjel Knutsson Uppsala University, Sweden	Universities and experimental archaeology
10.00-10.30	Bruce Bradley University of Exeter UK	"As a Method is Experimental Archaeology Taken Seriously by the Profession? Case Studies from North America"
10.30-11.00		Coffee
11.00-11.30	Roeland Paardekooper, EXARC, the Netherlands	Desk work, field work, then what? Where experimental archaeology becomes public archaeology
11.30-12.00	Arwo Pajusi, Vassmolösa, Sweden	Experimental Archaeology on Swedish open air museums.
12.00-12.30	Aja Pettersson Åsa Wilhemsson Bäckedals folkhögskola, Sweden	Bäckedal ancient technology-an everyday practice
12.30-13.00		Discussion
13.00-14.00		Lunch

14.00-14.30	Kjell-Åke Aronsson Åjtte, Swedish Mountain and Sámi Museum	Experimental archaeology and traditional knowledge - possibilities and limitations
14.30-15.00	Lise Bender Jørgensen Norwegian University of Science and Technology Trondheim, Norway	Craftsmanship: Embodied knowledge
15.00-15.30	Harald B Høgseth Høgskolen i Sør- Trøndelag, Trondheim Norway	“Embodied knowledge reflected in archaeological timbers”
15.30-16.00		Coffee
16.00-16.30		Discussion
16.30-18.00		Demonstrations
19.00 - XXXXX		Dinner
Friday 3 October		
9.00-9.30	Elisabeth Peacock University of Gothenburg, Sweden	The Continuing Potential of Soil Burial Studies
9.30-10.00	Linda Hurcombe University of Exeter UK	Joined up thinking: experimental archaeology as a research tool for lithic studies
10.00-10.30	Henriette Lyngstrøm University of Copenhagen Denmark	Dynamic Patterns in the Use of Iron – the Experimental Approach
10.30-11.00		Coffee
11.00-11.30	Eva Andersson University of Copenhagen Denmark	Textile Experimental Archaeology: theory
11.30-12.00	Linda Mårtensson University of Copenhagen Denmark	Textile Experimental Archaeology: practise
12.00-12.30		Discussion
12.30-13.30		Final Discussion

Communicating Identity in Italic Iron Age Communities
23-24 October 2008
International symposium

*Organised by the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research
and the National Museum of Denmark*

PROGRAMME

23 October 2008 (KUA lecture hall 23.0.50)

- 8.30 – 9.15 Registration
9.15 – 9.30 Welcome by the organisers
- 9.30 – 12.30 Session 1** (Moderator: Clara Bencivenga Trillmich, Istituto Italiano di Cultura)
9.30 – 10.00 The 'Distaff side' of Early Iron Age Aristocratic Identity in Italy
Margarita Gleba, Centre for Textile Research, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 10.00 – 10.30 Weaving, Gift and Wedding. A Local Identity for the Daunian Stelae
Camilla Norman, University of Sydney, Australia
- 10.30 – 11.00 Coffee Break**
- 11.00 – 11.30 Identity in the Tomb of the Diver at Poseidonia
Ted Robinson, University of Sydney, Australia
- 11.30 – 12.00 Family and Community: Self-representation in a Lucanian Chamber Tomb
Helena Fracchia, University of Alberta, Canada
- 12.00 – 12.30 Searching identity. Male Weapons and Female Ornaments in pre-Roman Italy
Alessandro Naso, University of Molise, Italy
- 12.30 – 13.30 Lunch**
- 13.30 – 17.00 Session 2** (Moderator: Annette Rathje, SAXO Institute, University of Copenhagen)
13.30 – 14.00 Hybridity and Hierarchy: Cultural Identity and Social Mobility in Southern Italy and Sicily
Gillian Shepherd, University of Birmingham, UK
- 14.00 – 14.30 Questioning the Notion of Identity: Consumption as Cultural Practice in 7th-century Central Italy
Corinna Riva, Institute of Archaeology, University College London, UK
- 14.30 – 15.00 Constructing Identities in Iron Age Sicily
Matthew Fitzjohn, University of Liverpool, UK
- 15.00 – 15.30 Coffee break**
- 15.30 – 16.00 Constructing Identities in Multicultural Milieus: The Formation of Orphism in the Black Sea Region and Southern Italy in the Late 6th and early 5th Centuries BC
Jane Hjarl Petersen, Centre for Black Sea Studies, Aarhus, Denmark

- 16.00 - 16.30 Communicating Identities in Funerary Iconography: the Inscribed Stelae of Northern Italy
Kathryn Lomas, University College London, UK
- 16.30 - 17.00 Identifying the Clan in Etruscan society
Hilary Becker, Washington and Lee University, USA

19.00 Dinner at Vestoranten (speakers only)

24 October 2008 (KUA lecture hall 23.0.50)

9.00 – 12.30 Session 3 (Moderator: Marie-Louise Nosch, Centre for Textile Research, Denmark)

- 9.00 – 9.30 The ‘Local’ Problem in Ancient Italy: De-placed Identity
Elena Isayev, The University of Exeter, UK
- 9.30 – 10.00 Karian Identity - a Game of Opportunistic Politics or a Case of Creolization?
Anne Marie Carstens, Centre for Textile Research, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 10.00 – 10.30 Communicating Identity in an Italic-Greek Community: the Case of L’Amastuola (Salento)
Jan Paul Crielaard, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands and Gert-Jan Burgers, Royal Netherlands Institute at Rome, Italy

10.30 – 11.00 Coffee

- 11.00 – 11.30 Sicilian glimmers in Crimea: the Greek coinage and metalwork
Vladimir Stolba, Centre for Black Sea Studies, Aarhus, Denmark
- 11.30 – 12.00 Greek or Indigenous – From Potsherd to Identity
Søren Handberg, Centre for Black Sea Studies, Aarhus, Denmark

12.00 – 13.00 Lunch

13.00 – 15.30 Session 4 (Moderator: Birgit Tang, Danish Institute in Rome)

- 13.00 – 13.30 The Mint as a Means of Promoting Identity
Helle W. Horsnæs, National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 13.30 – 14.00 The Inscribed Caduceus from Roccagloriosa (South Italy): Image of an Emerging ‘Political’ Identity
Maurizio Gualtieri, University of Perugia, Italy
- 14.00 – 14.30 Greek and not Greek in the Coinages of Ancient Italy
Michael Cranford, University College London, UK
- 14.30 – 15.00 Some Aspects of the Emergence of Italian Identity in the Roman Empire
Gary D. Farney, Rutgers University Newark, USA

15.00 – 15.30 Final discussion

15.45 – 18.00 Reception at the Centre for Textile Research (all welcome)

Communicating Identity in Italic Iron Age Communities
International Symposium
11-12 September 2008
Copenhagen

Recent archaeological work has shown that Italy was densely occupied at least from the Late Bronze Age. Many Early Iron Age centres demonstrate precocious capacity of territorial planning, and as early as the ninth century BCE, it is possible to speak of proto-urban societies in Veneto, Campania, the Sybarite and Metapontine regions, and, possibly, the Salentine peninsula, much like in the much better documented contemporary sites of South Etruria and Latium. The process of aggregation of numerous villages of the Final Bronze Age into large Iron Age centres thus did not coincide with any external factors. The process of urbanization in Italy was accompanied by important technological transformations, recorded qualitatively and quantitatively by the excavated artefacts. Fibulae were already standardized at the beginning of the Early Iron Age, indicating the existence of specialized craftsmen, and the standardization of ceramic production had commenced in some areas already in the mid-ninth century BCE. The many finds of Baltic amber in the cemeteries of the centres from Veneto in Basilicata are amply demonstrating the trade potential of these communities. It is thus essential to look at the indigenous developments of native Italic societies in order to achieve a better understanding of the complex processes that took place during the Iron Age.

The archaeological exploration of indigenous Italy is a fairly recent phenomenon. One of the major reasons for this lag is the Greek bias that still pervades the vast majority of scholarly literature, in particular on the Pre-Roman cultures of modern Italy. For a long time, the only archaeological scholarship concerning South Italy and Sicily was that of Magna Graecia, or the Greek colonies. In the meantime, the autochthonous populations were lumped together under the name 'Italic people' and defined as *barbaroi*, rather as the negation of Greekness and, implicitly, of 'civilization'. Thus the role of the Greek colonies has been disproportionately emphasized, especially during the Early Iron Age. Furthermore, an absolute and often undisciplined reliance on ancient written sources has led to somewhat distorted reconstructions of the history of the many Italic peoples.

In recent years the Etruscan presence in Campania and North Italy has been viewed as a colonizing movement. More importantly, one has to consider Phoenician settlements, which were established and designed long after the trading contacts with the west were established, to consolidate these early trade relationships, which were threatened by the Greeks. Thus some focus has shifted from the study of Greeks in Italy to a study of other strangers (namely the Phoenicians) and the Etruscans as a special case within the Italian peninsula. It is still, however, a study of 'the civilized people'.

In this symposium we intend to explore the many and much varied identities of the Italic peoples of the Iron Age from north to south of the Apennine peninsula. The term 'identity' should here cover both the personal identities of the individuals as well and the identities of groups on various levels (political, social, gender, ethnic, religious). We believe that the inhabitants of Iron Age Italy, just as modern-day people, did not possess a single, fixed identity. Identity can be negotiated, it is fluctuating because identity is most often a way of self-definition either to promote the membership of a group, or to dissociate from another group. We would like to discuss these

multiple identities, both on a personal level for the individual, and as community identity, and how different types of evidence can give answers to different kinds of question. We want to explore how different types of artefacts or different kinds of find assemblages can be interpreted as communication of identity.

The organizers represent two very different areas of empirical artefact groups, textile research and numismatics. Both materials are produced in a manner reflecting a cultural behaviour that is decisive to a significant degree for the way the object is produced and its formal expression. But when it comes to a more detailed analysis clothing often represents a deliberate choice of behalf of the individual wearer, while coinage reflect the choice of the issuing community, whether this is organized by a ruler or a democratic society. The methodologies used here naturally have wider implications than just the research in Italic Iron Age communities. We have therefore decided to invite some scholars who have worked with the identity questions in Iron Age cultures of other geographical areas to give their point of views.

The symposium will take place on 11-12 September 2008 at the National Museum of Denmark and the Danish national Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research in Copenhagen. We invite papers (length 20 minutes), to be published in a volume edited by the organisers.

Please respond stating your willingness to participate in the symposium by 1 September 2007.

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