CTR RESEARCH 2008
CTR will in 2008 finalise some of the major research projects and yet also initiate new research projects. The present report documents activities within the research programs. The CTR PhD scholars report independently to SAXO or to their home institution. All CTR activities are communicated through www.hum.ku.dk/ctr

CTR HIGHLIGHTS 2008 ARE:

- Take over of the international scientific journal ATN, Archaeological Textiles Newsletter. ATN has been published for decennia in University of Manchester. From 2008, CTR published bi-annually ATN. The Society Friends of ATN was established and scientific and editorial committees founded. Website created: www.atnfriends.com

- National Geographic film on bog mummies from Denmark, North Germany and Ireland by Singing Cat Productions (producer Wynette Yao) – will be broadcast in spring 2008. The program features Ulla Mannering in Brede, Department of Conservation.

- CTR is co-organiser of the EU funded project Dress and Identity in the Roman World – DressID. In May 2008, the 2nd general Meeting is hosted by CTR. CTR staff are spokespersons for three study groups under the projects.
• The Danish Councils for Independent Research and the Research Council for the Humanities have designated CTR and textile research as the most promising areas on independent research in Denmark.

• More than 150 textile researchers gather in Copenhagen for the *North European Symposium of Archaeological Textiles X*, May 13-18.

• CTR scholars have given 43 lectures at international conferences in 2008.

**Research Program: Textiles and Costumes from Bronze and Early Iron Age in Danish Collections**

**Staff**
- Ulla Mannering (UM) – full time
- Margarita Gleba (MG) – full time
- Irene Skals (IS) – 600 hours (NM funding)
- Annette Hjelm Petersen (AHP) – 135 hours (NM funding)
- Anne Lisbeth Schmidt (ALS) – 400 hours (NM funding)
- Marianne Bloch Hansen (MBH) – 200 hours

**Collaborators**
- Pia Bennike (PB); Niels Lynnerup (NL); Lotte Hedeager, Norway; Ulla Lund Hansen, University of Copenhagen; Carol van Driel-Murray, Netherlands; Jerzy Maik (Polish Institute of Archaeology), Youlie Spantidaki (Greece); Dee DeRoche (USA); Susan Möller-Wiering (Germany); Marta Bazzanella (Italy); Ulla Lund Hansen (SAXO Institute, University of Copenhagen); Dominique Cardon, CNRS; Eske Willerslev, Tom Gilbert (Ancient DNA Group, Institute of Biology, University of Copenhagen); Bodil Holst (Bergen University); Göran Possnert, Tandem Laboratory in Uppsala, Sweden; Jan Heinemeier, Institute for Physics and Astronomy, University of Århus; Ina Vanden Berghe, Royal Institute for the Study and Conservation of Belgium’s Artistic Heritage.

**Research in 2008**
The Early Iron Age textile and skin material is investigated in 2008. Focus on:
- Publication of the numerous new methodological approaches explored (strontium analyses, ancient DNA).
- Publication of the numerous results in specialised journals (skin and textile technology, dyes, C14).
- Integration in the EU-project about Roman textile and costume, DressID (see below).

The following activities concerning the Bronze Age are initiated in 2008: Recording and analyses of skins and costumes from the oak coffins that are going on display in the new Danish Prehistory exhibition at the National Museum; fibre measurements on Bronze and Iron Age wools; Roberto Fortuna from the National Museum will photograph Bronze Age textiles.

In 2008 the DTC research programme will concentrate on completing the *Designed for Life and Death* manuscript in early 2008, and editing the *Textiles in Context* manuscript in late 2008.

A new project in 2008 is the development of ancient DNA methodology in collaboration with Ancient DNA Group at Institute of Biology, University of Copenhagen.
Additional funding from Oak Foundation and Oticon was awarded for the creation of the new website, in collaboration with the national Museum of Denmark. The funding is awarded for 6 month salary to CTR.

Vorbasse
A project on textile production in Vorbasse based on study of settlement and grave material will begin in 2008 under the direction of Ulla Lund Hansen (FKK funding 1.300.000 DKK). The project includes 6 months salary for CTR. This project will provide important information on the comparative material from Early Iron Age grave context.

North European Symposium of Archaeological Textiles X, May 13-18
110 researchers from 23 countries gather in Copenhagen/CTR. A total of 44 lectures and 21 posters. Publication of the Proceedings by CTR, Oxbow Books (2009)
Funding received by the National Museum of Denmark, Dronning Margrethe og Prins Henriks Fond, FKK, Nordisk Kulturfond, Lejre Centre, Københavns Kommune.

RESEARCH PROGRAM TOOLS AND TEXTILES – TEXTS AND CONTEXTS
Investigations of textile production in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean,

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

STAFF
Eva Andersson  Program Manager  full time
Marie-Louise Nosch  Program Manager  full time
Agnete Wisti Lassen  Research Assistant  part time

VISITING SCHOLARS
Prof. Elizabeth Barber, Occidental College, California, January
Prof Oliver Dickinson, Bristol   April
Prof Cécile Michel, CNRS, Paris  Autumn 2008
Dr. Francoise Rougemont, CNRS, Paris   Autumn 2008
Dr. Luca Peyronel, Milano  Autumn 2008

COLLABORATORS
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 is 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 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).

Archaeological Textiles from the Mediterranean Bronze Age

Supplementary funding has given us the opportunity to widen our scope and to intensify our research. Funding from FKK have made it possible for us to conduct analyses of unpublished archaeological textile fragments, dated to Neolithic and Bronze Age. The analyses will be carried by experts at the Department of Conservation at the National Museum Copenhagen in collaboration with the TTTC research programme.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS IN 2008

Textile and Military.
International Conference. CTR and Royal Defence College, May 21-23.
30 participants from Europe and USA. Funding received from FKK and NATO Science

Dress and Identity in the Roman World - DressID
Textile research of CTR will in 2008 be integrated in the large EU project Dress and Identity in the Roman World – DressID by the Education, Audiovisual & Culture Executive Agency, Directorate-general for Education and Culture of the European Commission in collaboration with rem - Curt-Engelhorn-Stiftung für die Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim Germany. CTR is mainly involved in 3 study groups:
1: Elements of costume (spokesperson Ulla Mannering)
6: Experimental textile archaeology (spokesperson Eva Andersson)
E: Production and Trade (spokespersons Margarita Gleba & Judit Pasztokai)
The 2nd general Meeting of the EU project is hosted by CTR, May 19-20. The meeting consists of one day of workshops and one day of scientific presentations under the title Roman Textile and Military. The proceeding will be published by CTR/Oxbow Books in 2009.

Communicating Identity in Italic Iron Age Communities.
International Symposium, 23-24 October 2008, University of Copenhagen
Organised by Margarita Gleba (CTR) and Helle W. Horsnæs (National Museum of Denmark). Funded by CTR, National Museum of Denmark, FKK.

Textile terminology in the Bronze Age
Arranged by Marie-Louise Nosch and Cécile Michel, CNRS, at CTR, in December. The workshop investigates textile terminology diachronically (3rd to 1st mill. BC) and in a comparative perspective. It has received financial support from CNRS, France and from the French Embassy in Copenhagen.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LECTURES BY CTR STAFF IN 2008
Textile production at Ebla – the interdisciplinary approach (M.L. Nosch), 6th ICANE conference, Rome, May


New directions in experimental textile archaeology (Eva B. Andersson), *NESAT X, May*

Dyes, to be or not to be. That’s the question! Dyeing investigation on Early Iron Age Danish peat bog textiles (Ina Vanden Berghe, Beatrice Devia, Margarita Gleba, Ulla Mannering), *NESAT X, May*

*Textiles for War* (Susan Möller-Wiering), *NESAT X, May*


Danish Textile and Costume, (Ulla Mannering, Margarita Gleba, Anne Lisbeth Schmidt), Dress in the Natural World conference in London (27-28 June 2008)

Textiles and Dyes, DHA in Istanbul, (Ulla Mannering, Margarita Gleba, Ina Vanden Berghe), October

Textile tools as indicators of female identity in Early Iron Age Italy (Margarita Gleba), *Communicating Identity in Italic Iron Age Communities.* International Symposium, October.

Textile terminology in Mycenaean Greek – the terminological phantoms (M.-L. Nosch). *Textile terminology in the Bronze Age,* December

**SELF-EVALUATION REPORT 2005-2008**

In October 2004, The Danish National Research Foundation (DNRF) awarded DKK 18 million to Dr. Marie-Louise Nosch for the establishment of The Danish National Research Foundation’s Centre for Textile Research (CTR) at the University of Copenhagen. The centre opened in August 2005 and will be conducting basic research through 2010. At the time of this evaluation, CTR has completed the first three years of its scientific activities.¹

**RESEARCH ACHIEVEMENTS**

The scientific core of CTR consists of two research programmes: *Tools and Textiles, Texts and Contexts* (TTTC), which focuses on textiles in the Mediterranean Bronze Age, and *Textile and Costume from Bronze and Iron Age in Danish Collections* (DTC), which investigates Danish textiles and skins in a European context.

¹ In the following, references to published CTR research refer to the number of publication in Appendix 1
The core staff of CTR consists of one director (Nosch), four post-doctorate fellows (Mannering, Andersson, Gleba and Möller-Wiering), and five co-financed PhD scholars (Zagal-Mach, Ringgaard, Pásztókai-Szeöke, Lyngbye Pedersen and Frei). In addition to this, there is a group of approx. 80 contributing collaborators from 23 European countries plus the USA, Canada, Israel, Syria, Jordan and Russia.

The primary aim of CTR is to provide a position for textiles and textile production into the cultural and economic history of the past.

The initial research plan formulated in 2004 has been respected to a large degree, but the size and scientific content of the research programmes have developed to a degree that was unimaginable in 2004; many more projects and methods have come along since the first plans were created. This has made it necessary to close down, downsize/postpone parts of the research plan, or to raise additional funds for the new projects and methods. CTR mostly (and successfully) chose this last solution.

The overall theme of investigation in the first three years for CTR is how humans and textiles interrelate. The main approach is to investigate textiles as a craft. Here the term ‘design’ is employed as the concept for the multitude of deliberate components and choices in a textile. CTR research thus focuses on craft, production, craftspeople, development of technologies and their impact on society.

Interdisciplinary research is the backbone of CTR. In order to benefit fully from interdisciplinarity, collaborations are sought outside the Humanities. For a modern centre of excellence, traditional collaborations between, for example, history, philology and archaeology are natural and it would be unambitious only to rely on these. Instead CTR actively seeks collaborations in geology, palaeoanthropology, biology, design education, crafts associations and museums.

CTR has clearly become an exponent of the return to material studies and empirical data in the Humanities, and this approach has become more and more consistent in the past three years of CTR research.

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

The programme’s focus is the analysis and interpretation of textiles from Bronze Age oak coffins and Early Iron Age bogs, burials and weapon deposits. The results of this work are disseminated through articles in high-rated journals, books, the website of the National Museum of Denmark, and the new permanent exhibition of the Danish Prehistory at the National Museum of Denmark. The research on Iron Age textiles and skins included analyses of C14 dating, dye, fibre, X-ray and Sr isotopic tracing. The results of all these new analyses are changing dramatically our understanding of ancient costume, technology and society. Thus, dye tests show that Iron Age textiles were much more colourful than previously believed and the preferred colours were yellow with red or blue accents. Fibre analyses show that the Iron Age people had access to high quality wool and that the raw material was subject to vigorous selection and preparation processes. C14 dating permits a precise dating of all relevant finds and a consideration of chronological changes in costume design and technology. Investigations of the use of various costume items provide new insights into costume function and meaning in relation to gender and culture.

The textiles and costumes from Early Iron Age bogs will be published in the volume Designed for Life and Death, to be submitted for publication in spring 2009. The textiles in Iron Age weapon deposits are published in the volume Textiles for War, submitted for publication in autumn 2008.

A third volume, Textiles in Context (forthcoming in 2009), surveys textile developments in a European context. Based on the Textiles in Context conference and prior agreement with 24 collaborators in 20 European regions, the volume brings together overviews of textile histories of most European countries. Its aim is to place the research on the Danish material in a wider European context.
context and to create a useful reference and sourcebook on textile technology and development from the Bronze Age to 400 CE, i.e., the Roman conquest for non-textile archaeologists and historians.

TOOLS AND TEXTILES – TEXTS AND CONTEXTS. INVESTIGATIONS OF TEXTILE PRODUCTION IN THE BRONZE AGE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN (TTTC)

The research programme investigates textile production in the Aegean, Anatolia and in the Levant during the Bronze Age. The research is based on collaboration with 40 archaeologist representing 34 sites in present day Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Syria and Gaza.

The major research tool of the programme is the CTR database for textile tools compiled by the collaborators. App. 10,000 textile tools have been recorded in the database. The database provides a solid foundation for the understanding of textile tools and their developments from the 4th to the 2nd millennia BCE. It differentiates tools chronologically, typologically and according to site types and contexts. The functions of the tools are addressed via experimental archaeology. Systematic tests conducted according to precise guidelines and external analyses have yielded very precise data about the time consumed and tool function. This methodology has been presented in several scientific fora and has generated much interest from colleagues and scholars who integrate this into investigations of ancient economy. Supplementary funding from the European community provided the opportunity to widen the scope and intensify the experimental research. Finally, the tool studies and the experimental tests are examining the remains of archaeological textiles from the 4th to the 2nd millennia BC. Surprising data has recently been collected and is currently being published in specialised journals; for example 7th millennium twill from Basta, 4th millennium goat hair textile, and the nettle fibre band from 2nd millennium Khania. Research findings are immediately communicated in reports published on our website, in order to have a dialogue with all international collaborators during the processing of the results. The reports are then integrated into the chapters of the monograph by Andersson and Nosch (eds.), Tools, Textiles and Contexts. Investigations of textile production in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean.

Towards the end of 2008, the second part of the research programme Texts and Contexts will be launched. This will be inaugurated by the international seminar Textile Terminology in the 3rd and 2nd Millennia BC in March 2009 in collaboration with CNRS Paris, and its closure will be at the 13th Aegaeum Conference on Textiles, Dress and Adornment hosted by CTR in April 2010.

DRESSID. THE EU FUNDED COLLABORATION ON TEXTILES RESEARCH

Dress and Identity in the Roman World – DressID

In 2007, CTR submitted a joint EU application, in collaboration with the Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim, to the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency, Directorate-General for Education and Culture of the European Commission. Nosch was closely involved in planning the research and strategies as well as writing the application. In September 2007, we received good news from Brussels: textile research of CTR from 2007-2012 is to be integrated in the large EU project Clothing and Identity in the Roman World – DressID. Roman clothing is a core area of research for two CTR scholars (Gleba, Pasztokai-Szeöke). In addition, CTR possesses the highest expertise on textile tools, experimental archaeology (Andersson, Olofson, Nosch) and textile analyses (Mannering, Gleba, Möller-Wiering), and most CTR research and results can be directly integrated into the DressID project.

The project is coordinated by Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim. CTR is one of six European partners, and is heading three study groups:

- Elements of costume (spokesperson Mannering)
- Experimental textile archaeology (spokesperson Andersson)
- Production and Trade (spokespeople Gleba & Pasztokai-Szeöke)

The project was launched in December 2007 in Valencia at the 1st General Meeting, and CTR hosted and organised the 2nd General Meeting in May 2008.
phD scholars and their research

The five CTR PhD scholars are about half way through their PhD grant and are progressing well in their individual research projects, as well as collaborating in the CTR research programmes (see p. 14).

Textiles and conservation, with a focus on textiles from the collections in the Danish National Museum, co-financed by CTR and the National Museum of Denmark, is investigated by Maj Ringgaard from 2006-2009. Her PhD research project is called: Degradation phenomena in 18th-century textiles excavated in Copenhagen. Ringgaard has presented her research at national and international conferences, and was co-organiser and co-editor of the NESAT X international conference.

Textiles and Archaeology, co-financed by CTR, University of Århus and the Danish PhD School in Archaeology is investigated by Judit Pásztókai-Szeöke, of Hungary, from 2006-2009. Her PhD research project is called: The archaeological evidence of textile production in Roman Pannonia. Pásztókai-Szeöke has presented her research at international conferences and is collaborating with the Danish Textiles and Costumes research programme on the registration of archaeological textiles from Hungary. She was co-organiser of the 2nd General Meeting of the DressID project.

Design as a competitive parameter in the development of the Danish textile industry, co-financed by CTR, Centre for Business History at the Copenhagen Business School, Centre for Design Research and the School of Design at Kolding, and the private foundation of Fonden Frigges Legat, is investigated by Birgit Lyngbye Pedersen from 2006-2010. Lyngbye Pedersen has presented her research at international conferences and is a frequently invited expert interviewed for television programmes, journals and newspapers.

(Isotope) - Geochemical studies of textiles and tools: Tracing their sources, financed by the SAXO Institute, University of Copenhagen, is investigated by Karin Frei from 2007-2010. Frei has presented her research at international conferences and published her findings in highly ranked journals.

Textiles and experimental archaeology, co-financed by CTR and Lund University, is investigated by Ulla Isabel Zagal-Mach in 2006-2010. Her Ph.D. research project is called: Sails on the Horizon - a craft oriented study of the integration of textile sails in South Scandinavia production and use 500-800 AD.

Deviations from and adjustments to the research plan: The new publication strategy

The major adjustments are connected with a change in publication strategy associated with the appearance of journal rankings for the Humanities in 2007 and a change in policy of the University of Copenhagen. In the initial application submitted in 2004 to DNRF, the plan was to publish the CTR research results in a collection of 12 books, as is the convention in the Humanities. Meanwhile, in 2006-2007, national and international initiatives for the quality assessment of research in the Humanities provided new opportunities for publication strategies. It was greatly to our benefit that the European Science Foundation established in 2007 the (preliminary) European Research Index for the Humanities (ERIH) of ranked journals in the Humanities. At the same time, the University of Copenhagen decided on a policy to reward peer-reviewed publications. This gave CTR a stronger impetus to target the newly defined and rated journals. The publication of the books will still take place, but is postponed 1-2 years.

The predominance of conference papers in the CTR publication list is related to the primary goal of providing a position for textiles and textile production in the European cultural and economic history: for research findings in the Humanities, there is often a much more immediate impact on the scientific community from conference participation than from publications in journals, which often are issued after years of delay. The optimal dissemination of research is a combination of conference papers and journals; we do, however, wish to keep to the plan of publishing our collection of books, since as a centre of excellence, we have the privilege and obligation to focus on such major works, unlike our fellow colleagues in universities.
Compare the accomplishments to the work of high standing research groups internationally in this field of research. No other comparable research groups exist in the field of textile research worldwide. In the past, the Ancient Textile Unit at University of Manchester was a small centre for 2-3 university scholars, who have now retired. The HAROC group (Histoire et Archéologie de l'Orient Cunéiforme), in CNRS Paris, gathers university and CNRS scholars in the focus area of L'économie de la laine. However, none of these scholars is employed entirely to carry out textile research or to create common projects and publications. The extensive CTR publication list is not matched by any of these organisations.

The most comparable organisation so far is the Southampton Textile Conservation Centre, although with a different focus and unfortunately closing down. It is of similar size, has an international profile and several small and large research projects carried out by the staff independently or in collaboration with external participants.

The field of textile research comprises many independent scholars who usually conduct research on a part-time basis. These scholars are linked by scientific networks, such as the Textile Society of America, the CIETA community (Centre international d'étude de textiles anciens), the NESAT community (North European Symposium for Archaeological Textiles), and also the newly launched EU financed DressID community. CTR benefits from these networks, but CTR can accomplish much more with its centre structure and solid funding.

Has the chosen centre structure influenced the research outcome?
The initial research plan was based on an innovative combination of the capacities and achievements of five young scholars (Nosch, Andersson, Gleba, Mannering and Möller-Wiering), each with their own scientific international networks. Each was assigned an area of responsibility and research. This group formed a coherent and solid steering group to work with the director.

In the scientific organisation of the Centre, two people from different disciplines direct each research programme. Thus, a historian (Nosch) and a prehistoric archaeologist and Viking Age specialist (Andersson) direct the Tools, Textiles and Contexts in the Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean programme, while a classical archaeologist (Gleba) and a prehistoric archaeologist (Mannering) direct the Danish Textile and Costume programme. The fifth post-doctorate fellow (Möller-Wiering) is active in both of these research programmes. This founding interdisciplinary structure has provided immense value to the CTR research and has yielded new insights and results. Another benefit is that this structure has facilitated the exchange between the two research programmes.

Each research programme has a very open structure and accommodates a large variety and number of collaborators for varying lengths of time. The website is a useful tool for communication with the international collaborators. The physical structure of CTR has supported and emphasised the scientific organisation. Each research programme has its own office, but the rest of the CTR is an open space office. The large office is decorated with textile art on loan from the Danish National Art Foundation. The Centre’s social life occurs in the kitchen and dining room.

Information on the personnel involved with the centre as well as information on dissemination and application of the results of the centre. See tables a-f.

### CTR publications 2005-2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of publications</th>
<th>135</th>
<th>Peer reviewed</th>
<th>Non-peer reviewed</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Number of journal articles</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of conference papers</td>
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<td>Number of monographs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Other relevant information documenting the international standing of the research group*
CTR has successfully attracted external funding during 2005-2008, with a total of DKK xx. This compares to funding of DKK 18 million from the DNRF. The additional funding comes from both private and public funds, in Denmark and abroad. In particular, the EU funding for DressID provided substantial funding, and also the additional advantage of a bonus of half million from the University of Copenhagen, CTR being one of the very few in to obtain EU funding.

At the 11th Mycenological Conference in Rome, 2006, Nosch was elected permanent representative for all Scandinavian countries of the *Comité International Permanent d'Etudes Mycéniennes.* Nosch received the Einer Hansen’s Honorary Award for Innovative Research in the Humanities 2008 (SEK 200,000), and was also nominated for the Danish Elite Researcher Prize 2009 (result by December 2009). Gleba applied for an ERC starting grant and was awarded a rating of 7.75 in the competition, and was thus one of the highest graded applicants from Denmark. Mannerling in 2005 was elected a member of the scientific board of the *North European Symposium of Archaeological Textiles* and was commissioned to organise the 10th NESAT international conference at CTR in 2008. Andersson is the co-supervisor of two PhD students. In 2007 she was elected to be a member of the scientific board of the journal *Medieval Clothing and Textiles, Manchester, UK.*

CTR staff has been employed as experts and evaluators of research proposals by CNRS, the Austrian Research Council, the Estonian Research Council and the Czech Research Council.

Textile research in 2005 was appointed as the developing core area of research at the SAXO Institute and at the National Museum of Denmark. In 2008, CTR was announced as the most innovative research group in the Humanities by the Danish Research Council (DFF).

*Information on the centre staff’s involvement in educational activities*
None of the CTR staff has a permanent position at the University of Copenhagen and thus no teaching obligations. Nevertheless, in 2006 we took the time to focus on the teaching potential in textile research in academia by offering two courses.

In spring 2006, CTR staff held a 25-hour course at the School of Design in Kolding, Denmark.
In autumn 2006, CTR held 20 lectures for graduate students in Prehistoric archaeology at the Saxo Institute, University of Copenhagen. The lecture series was entitled *Den tekstile forhistorie.*

In addition, between 2005-2008, CTR staff has lectured on BA, MA and PhD level at various universities: Lund University, Bäckedals Folkhögskola, Sweden, Copenhagen Business School, SAXO Institute in the departments of ancient history, classical archaeology, and prehistoric archaeology, the Danish School of Conservation, Århus University, the Danish University Extension and the Danish Centre for Design Research.

**ORGANISATION, LEADERSHIP AND COLLABORATION**

*Structure and organisation of the centre*
The CTR basic team is one director, four post-doctorate researchers and five co-financed PhD students. In addition, students, assistants, editors, post-doctorate researchers and textile technicians are employed at CTR for shorter periods to complete specific tasks. The team also includes app. 80 collaborators who contribute directly to the research programmes with analyses and/or reports and
other written contributions. Finally, there is an even larger group of scholars who participate in the scientific discussion and in the CTR conferences.

There are three types of scientific activities in the centre, all interlinked, and for the most part the CTR team is involved in all three types of activities:

- **CTR research programmes**, including *Tools and Textiles, Texts and Contexts* and *Textile and Costume in Danish Collections*. The research of the two programmes is the core activity of the centre and their progress and results are described in the CTR research plan and in the yearly reports.
- **Individual research by CTR staff.** This includes the five PhD students who carry out individual research projects in accordance with the research tradition in the Humanities. This also includes the individual research by Nosch, Gleba, Mannering, Möller-Wiering and Andersson who continue to publish in their own specialist fields of research.
- According to the overall mission of providing a position of textile research in the cultural and economic history, CTR hosts many different research activities with the aim of profiling the field and integrating textile research in other areas of the humanities. This includes publishing the international scholarly *Ancient Textiles Newsletter (ATN)* journal, hosting the Danish journal *Dragtjournalen* for a larger public, organising conferences on unconventional topics, such as the relations between textile and military strategies in collaboration with NATO and the Royal Defence College, and hosting meetings, receptions and lectures.

The impact of the centre’s activities on the environment within the host institution

CTR has now become an integrated part of the SAXO institute, and various collaborations both on the administrative as well as scientific level provide a very stable position for the centre. A position for Nosch as research professor was announced in autumn 2008. The position is a 5-year appointment with continuation into a full professorship based on application. In winter 2008-2009, Mannering, Gleba and Andersson will go through an assessment in order to obtain the rank of associate professor, but so far no positions have been obtained for them.

The CTR team participates actively in the teaching and supervision of students.

The impact of CTR on the SAXO institute has had its strongest manifestation in the collaborations between SAXO staff and CTR with the result that textile research has been integrated in teaching and research in SAXO. There are three important examples:

- Associate Professor Henriette Lyngstrøm spent 6 months at CTR and contributed to the theoretical development of experimental archaeology.
- Associate Professor Ulla Lund Hansen employs the CTR developed methodologies of textile analysis and tool studies in her on-going exploration and publication of findings from the Roman Iron Age settlement and cemetery Vorbasse, and she was successful in obtaining DKK 1.3 million from the Research Council of the Humanities for this new research.
- Dr. Michael Langkjær spent 1 year as visiting scholar at CTR conducting a project on military uniforms in West-European and American pop art and youth culture of the 1960s and 1970s. This has so far resulted in two articles and several lectures. In autumn 2008, he is teaching an international master course in contemporary history termed “Rock Military Style – A phenomenon on the fringe of politics, culture, ethics and visual memory” (15 ECTS).

What factors have made the interaction with host institutions and collaborating institutions more or less easy?

**Administration:** CTR started in 2005 as a rather isolated research group with support from neither the Institute nor the Faculty. This isolation was primarily on the administrative/structural level, and was due to major institutional changes, new university laws and the CTR research team’s non-local origin and lack of permanent contracts in the university. Since no administrative backup was granted, CTR had to hire an academic officer to create functional structures, procedures for accounts etc. These tasks drew also very much on the director’s time. The isolated status and the load of tasks made the centre
vulnerable and the director’s time was not used optimally. From 2007, this situation gradually changed. The new dean and the new director of the SAXO Institute saw CTR as a benefit to the institute and a series of collaborations were negotiated. Gradually the SAXO Institute administration took over more and more tasks (accounts, budgets, IT support, stationary, payments, postage), such that CTR could focus on research. This change is due to several decisive factors: the DNRF’s prestige, the new CTR findings generating interest in the media and in the international scholarly community; but just as decisive has been the new focus (from the Ministry of Research and Technology and diffused into the university systems) on innovative research environments attracting external funding. The change was radical: in the course of a few years, CTR went from being considered a costly luxury to an attractive entity generating funding.

PhD students: The integration of PhD students in CTR and also in other scientific environments has been a challenge for the PhD students. Four of the five PhD grants were conceived as co-funded and collaborative grants between several institutions, in order to embed the PhD students not only in CTR but also in other institutions. In 2005, no one in the CTR team had the position as senior lecturer/associate professor, and thus no PhD supervisor could be sought within the centre. It has, however, been difficult for the PhD students to navigate between more than one institution with different sets of regulations and demands. CTR responded to this challenge by allowing the PhD students much freedom to interact with the fellow institutions. As a result, they became rather invisible to the centre, and did not benefit from the centre environment sufficiently. CTR also took the initiative to arrange PhD seminars with informal presentations by the PhD students, and the possibility of individual coaching. It is our experience that the divided grants between several institutions as well as the external supervision of the PhD students do not make them benefit fully from the centre of excellence structure. In the future, PhD students will be more closely associated with the CTR research programmes and have an internal CTR supervisor.

Other interactions: In the University of Copenhagen, collaborations based on joint research and publications have been carried out with Professor Willerslev, Ancient DNA Group, Department of Biology, with Professor Frei, GeoCentre, Department of Geology, with Professor Bennike, Panum Institute, Anthropological Laboratory, and with colleagues in the Botanical Museum, Copenhagen. These collaborations will continue in the future. No barriers or constraints have been experienced.

Collaboration with relevant research teams in Denmark. Barriers and constraints for such collaboration

The National Museum of Denmark is the centre’s strongest external partner. The museum co-finances one conservator per year to carry out textile and skin analyses for the CTR research. It also co-finances a number of other projects, such as seminars, conferences and integrated CTR research in the new permanent exhibition *Danmarks Oldtid*, which opened in May 2008. Another international exhibition on textile history is currently being planned, in collaboration with Mannering at CTR.

The Department of Conservation of the National Museum has contributed 1000 hours of conservators’ time to the project per year. The Museum has agreed to finance the printing of the monograph *Designed for Life and Death*. Photography of all Early Iron and Bronze Age items at the National Museum and in Jutlandic museums (Silkeborg, Skive, Års, Ålborg, Viborg, Randers, Vejle) is financed by the National Museum. Staff from CTR and the Department of Conservation has travelled together to find and document textiles and skin items in local museums; they present the research results jointly at international conferences.

CTR and the National Museum will in 2009 launch a new website employing an entirely new web technology, which will serve as a digital extension of the new permanent exhibition *Danmarks Oldtid* with a special focus on the archaeological textiles. This will be the platform for the web-based presentation of CTR research, hosted by the National Museum of Denmark. Funding of DKK 2 million by Oticon and the Oak Foundation was successfully obtained in collaboration with former National Museum director Carsten U. Larsen, and includes funding for Mannering and Gleba.
Collaboration with relevant research teams internationally. Barriers and constraints for such collaboration.

There is no similar research team worldwide. Instead CTR has collaborated with numerous individual scholars or smaller international teams. It has been a great benefit that the flexibility of the funding makes it possible to invite scholars on very short notice.

The formalised agreement between the DNRF and the CNRS has been a benefit for CTR and will continue in the future. So far, CTR has received three CNRS visiting scholars.

With many foreign collaborators, formalised agreements for collaboration were made. An example is the collaboration between CTR and the Ebla excavation in Syria regarding joint research, joint publications and research on the Ebla archaeological material. The international profile of CTR staff facilitates such agreements and our experience gives us insight into what the various partners can provide. It is difficult for foreign research institutions to match the Scandinavian salary level, but they may provide other contributions such as access to unpublished material or free book printing.

The international collaboration in the DressID project is a challenge in terms of administration, collaboration and research. The project is financed by the Education, Audiovisual & Culture Executive Agency, Directorate-General for Education and Culture of the European Commission, and coordinated by Reiss-Engelhorn-Museen, Mannheim. CTR is one of six European partners, but CTR clearly has the most international profile, the most qualified team, the best research results and most experience in conducting large research programmes. Therefore CTR introduced criteria such as publication strategy and interdisciplinary collaboration in the project and transformed the application text into a manageable research plan. This was presented in Valencia at the 1st General Meeting (Carstens et al. forthcoming).

KIK-IRPA in Brussels is an important partner. This laboratory carries out many hundreds of dye analyses for CTR for a reduced price, and the results are published jointly. A constraint here is the necessity to impose a tight laboratory schedule on a partner institution that also has commercial constraints and cannot live only from its collaboration with CTR. It is a constant dilemma whether to negotiate reduced prices and accept delays, or whether to pay higher prices and reduce the number of analyses (similar situations are encountered for DNA, Sr, C14 analyses).

Lund University is an important partner via Andersson, with joint seminars and the joint PhD grant held by Zagal-Mach. A constraint is the difference in the PhD education system in Sweden. Swedish PhD students have a much more regulated training, four years education and not much room for other scientific activities.

The major barrier, however, which has made us and our collaborators desperate, is the difficulties associated with a combination of University bureaucracy and Danish immigration politics, making some collaborations nearly impossible on Danish terms, and forcing us into alternative and not always optimal solutions. In 2006, Nosch made a formal complaint to the board of the University of Copenhagen about the situation, but so far there is no sign that this will change. On the contrary, it will probably continue in the next years and even increase with CTR’s plans for collaboration with scholars in the USA, Turkey, Syria and Jordan.

SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE CENTRE ACTIVITIES

Which of the centre’s research findings may have a long lasting impact on

a) the Danish society at large.

The strongest impact on Danish society at large is the new colourful visual apprehension of the Danish Prehistory, communicated via websites, publications, television and exhibitions. The systematic dye analyses carried out on the majority of the Danish textile finds convincingly demonstrate that Iron Age costumes were dyed, mainly in the hues of yellow and green, but also blue and red. This visual impact in the coming years will become evident in museum exhibitions, films, schoolbooks and
publications for the larger public. The long lasting impact can now be seen in *Danmark Oldtid*, the new permanent exhibition of the National Museum of Denmark, designed to last for 40 years, and presenting some of the first results of the Iron Age textile research on fibres, design and dyes. CTR research is also integrated in the new exhibition *Keltisk Jernalder* at Silkeborg Museum, to be launched in 2009. Several other Danish museums plan exhibitions on textiles and dress, or to highlight the textiles in their permanent exhibition.

b) specific societal sectors
The initial application to the DNRF stated that “Denmark possesses one of the world’s most unique collections of archaeological textiles”. In 2004, this was largely unknown, also to archaeologists and museums. Four years later, the director of the National Museum stated that “the National Museum of Denmark possesses one of the world’s most unique collections of archaeological textiles”. This is an important recognition of the centre’s results, and a testimony of CTR’s impact on the valuation of the past’s material culture.

The centre has already had a clear impact on the Scandinavian prehistoric archaeology. National and international colleagues now contact the centre when textiles are found. The awareness of archaeological textiles as a rich source of information has been raised, and so has the awareness of the possibilities and necessities of conservation. The collaboration between CTR and conservators (basic research, participation in conferences, joint conference organisation, joint publications with conservators, formalised collaboration between the Department of conservation and CTR) has strongly impacted the research environment in conservation.

c) the international research community?
The centre’s impact on the international research community can be divided into two areas, *methodology* and *new discoveries*:

**Methodology**

1. CTR has developed experimental textile archaeology as a scientific discipline. This is based on the setting of principles for the experimental work. Series of controlled and reproducible tests were designed according to these principles and the tests were conducted rigorously. This has great potential for application in lateral fields of archaeology and is currently being integrated into the methodological discussion in other research fields. The eight CTR principles for experimental archaeology were presented and discussed in Denmark and abroad at the 12th Annual Meeting, *European Association of Archaeologists*, Krakow, at the 4th International EXAR-Conference, Albersdorf, Germany in 2006, at *Artisanat* conference in Athens in 2007, and at the Östersund Experimental Archaeology conference, Sweden, 2008.

2. Identification of functional parameters of textile tools has lead to new methods of investigating archaeological artefacts. The methodology is based on a crossing of systematic controlled tests of tools combined with a large accumulation of data from archaeological textile tools. This combination has allowed us to establish the defining criteria for archaeological tools and also to assess the functionality of textile tools.

3. The methodology for the Sr isotopic tracing in wool fibres was successfully developed by CTR PhD student Karin Frei and published in the A-rated *Archaeometry*.

4. Collaboration with Professor Bodil Holst, Bergen University, on an investigation of differentiating flax and nettle fibres. Holst is a specialist in developing new methods of microscopy; together with Bridget Murphy she has applied for three days of beam-time in 2009 at the *European Synchrotron Radiation Facility* in Grenoble. Thirty samples of archaeological textiles provided by CTR will be examined, and the results will be published jointly with CTR.
New discoveries
The research of the first three years yielded some surprising and spectacular discoveries. The discoveries have all attracted attention from national and international media.

1. The close examination of the Huldremose woman provided new results on Iron Age costume: in soil samples taken from her body, a thread of vegetal origin was discovered. Likewise, on the mummy's back, remains of textile were found. This was the first hard proof of costumes of vegetal origin for Iron Age bog mummies. A plant fibre textile is extremely unusual in this context and gives new perspectives to the interpretation of the bog finds. This discovery was shown on National Geographic Television.

2. Dye analyses have demonstrated that the vast majority of Early Iron Age Danish textiles were coloured, thereby fundamentally altering our view of ancient costumes.

3. New C14 dating demonstrated that bog bodies and their dress items are phenomena associated to a period of app. 500 years ago. The new dating also showed that textiles from Tvis and Vong are not from the Prehistoric Age, but dated to historical periods. The Ømark textile dated 390-200 BC proves to be the oldest painted textile known in Europe. The results provide a new chronology for the Danish Iron Age costumes.

4. CTR PhD student Karin Frei, in a pilot study, analysed the Sr isotope in Iron Age textiles and evidenced a non-local origin of some of the 'Danish' textiles finds.

5. The analysis of a tiny Late Bronze Age ribbon from Crete yielded surprising results: it is constructed with an unidentified technique, with warp threads of linen, weft threads of bundles of goat hair, and an additional thread of nettle. It is the first time that nettle is identified in prehistoric Greece.

6. The analysis of textile remains from four Iron Age weapon deposits from Denmark and Schleswig in Northern Germany demonstrated that textiles are a substantial part of the ritual destruction of the enemy's weapons: soldier's clothing and sacks are wrapped around the weapons before their deliberate ritual destruction. This sheds new light on Iron Age textiles, aggression and cults.

7. The systematic experimental testing of reconstructed Bronze Age textile tools gave a new understanding of Prehistoric textile technology, e.g., that spindle whorls weighing less than 10 grams are capable of producing usable thread for textile production. This was previously widely debated but had never been tested systematically or in documented or controlled tests.

8. The Basta (Jordan) textile fragment dated 6500 BC is the world's oldest twill-woven textile and of an astonishing quality, despite that no textile tools have come to light in the excavation. It is made of plant fibre and is currently being analysed using advanced microscopy and in the Synchrotron project by Holst.

9. The goat wool textile from Arslantepe, Turkey, is dated to the 4th mill. BC an extreme fineness and one of the oldest textiles made of animal fibre. This sheds new light on the early Bronze Age textile production and on domestication of animals and use of animal fibres.

Describe to what extent and how the centre directly and indirectly has been in contact or collaborating with (1) industry, (2) local and national governmental organisations, (3) international organisations etc.?
CTR has contact and collaboration with a multitude of organisations.

1. Industry. Research meeting and exchange with the company Copenhagen Fur, with group of skin and fur scholars in January 2007; Preparation of joint seminar for mutual inspiration in spring 2010 with the Trade Organisation of Textile and Clothing, in collaboration with Copenhagen Business School. CTR PhD student Lyngbye Petersen is writing her dissertation on design as competitive parameter in the Danish textile industry and integrates archives from Danish textile company Vanggaard and the new fashion generation (Munthe+Simonsen, Baum und Pferdgarten, Henrik Vibskov).
2. **Local and national governmental organisations.** With the Royal Danish Defence Academy, CTR co-organised the conference *Textile and Military*, May 2008. With the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, joint planning of strategy for civil diplomacy in Syria and Turkey involving women’s handicrafts associations. CTR PhD student Lyngbye Petersen integrates data from the Danish State Investment Fund (Vækstfonden) in her research.

3. **International organisations.** CTR is engaged in collaboration with the NATO Science Section, Brussels. NATO Science co-financed the international conference on Textile and Military. With NATO Science, CTR initiated a joint planning of strategy for civil diplomacy in Syria and Turkey involving women’s handicrafts associations. The Italian Institute of Culture has given generous funding to Italian CTR collaborators, just like the French Embassy has funded activities with French scholars, and the Australian Embassy an Australian CTR collaborator. With NordGen, the Nordic Genetic Resource Centre and the Nordic Seed Vault at Svalbard under the Nordic Council of Ministers, CTR targets several joint projects. The Nordic Gene Bank is a centre of excellence for the conservation and utilisation of plant and farm animal genetic resources in the Nordic countries. Currently there is a joint planning effort with the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian sections about systematic collection of ancient dye plants and wool fibres.

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**The centre’s involvement in dissemination of research results to the public**

**Television, radio and print:** Media related activities have increased the awareness of CTR and the potential of textile research. We do not write any newspaper or magazine articles for public consumption nor opinion columns, but let journalists come to us to write about CTR. Danish newspapers and radio have regularly reported on the CTR research and discoveries. Currently new broadcasts are negotiated with Danish Television (DR1).

The contact with international media has led to interviews for both National Geographic Journal and National Geographic Television (broadcasted in the USA and the UK in summer 2008, and in continental Europe in spring 2009). The result is a greater awareness of the exceptional finds of bog bodies and the clothing found in Danish bogs and has lead to an increased interest in Danish museum collections.

PhD student Lyngbye Pedersen has been solicited as an expert in Danish written media and television because of her knowledge of the fashion producing industry. She has given interviews, in particular in connection with the Danish Fashion Fair.

**The international journal Ancient Textiles Newsletter:** The ATN has been published bi-annually at Manchester University, Ancient Textiles Unit, for more than 20 years. In 2007, ATN was transferred to CTR and is edited by CTR staff, but independently of its centre of excellence structure. The Society Friends of ATN was established in Copenhagen and the private Pasold Fund provided funding for creation of a website, and a web-based payment form. Andersson, Gleba and Mannering form the board of the Society and editorial committee. The journal is issued in printed form, but will also be issued electronically in a few years. (See website: [www.atnfriends.com](http://www.atnfriends.com).)

**Electronic dissemination:** The CTR website established in 2005 was a necessary platform of communication with collaborators, other textile scholars and others interested parties. The web allows an efficient spreading of results and research reports in pre-published form, not only to our collaborators but also to an interested public. CTR conferences in 2008 are available via webcast and subsequently via podcast. ([www.ctr.hum.ku.dk](http://www.ctr.hum.ku.dk))

The generous funding from Oak Foundation and Oticon provided new dissemination tools: a new web technology is employed in collaboration with the National Museum of Denmark for the purpose of communicating CTR research on Danish textiles and skins from Bronze Age and Iron Age.
CTR created the website for the *DressID* project where the participants register and share documents. ([www.DressID.eu](http://www.DressID.eu))

The most important interested parties/ "stakeholders"
The most important stakeholder is the University of Copenhagen, Faculty of the Humanities, SAXO Institute. This institution gave co-financing in the form of one PhD grant, and has formed a well suited framework for the textile research activities; the other strong stakeholder is the National Museum of Denmark, in particular the Department of Conservation. They co-finance an important part of the textile research and the results are immediately used in the museum exhibitions.

Specific for CTR are the many stakeholders in the international scientific community of archaeologist who are involved in the joint research projects.

**CONCLUSION CTR 2005-2008**

In 2005, CTR set up six ambitious goals for textile research, which have guided the centre’s activities:

1. To bridge the methodological gap between North European scientific and experimental research in textiles and tools, and Southern European historical, iconographical and epigraphic approaches.

This goal was fulfilled through a collaboration of scholars from the northern and southern European research traditions in the two research programmes and publications across the research programmes.® EAA. Northern European traditions of textile analysis are adapted via CTR and via the EU financed research programme *DressID* by southern European scholars, and the methods are applied to Near Eastern textiles. Methods for tools studies developed for Viking Age and pre-Roman material are successfully being applied to a 4th-2nd millennium BCE Mediterranean material. The strong Scandinavian tradition in experimental textile archaeology has been developed further and is attracting researchers from southern Europe. An international scientific collaboration combines southern European textile terminology with the results of textile and tool research in northern Europe. CTR is the cross road and platform for these exchanges; the large European survey *Textiles in Contexts* groups evidence from the entire Europe and is based on a joint European conference in 2007. Finally, the 10th Jubilee North European Symposium for Archaeological Textiles hosted, organised and published by CTR, welcomed for the first time southern European scholars into the community.

2. To unify the scattered research in textiles carried out at many institutions, both within and outside universities and museums.

CTR serves as a platform for several joint projects and also as a forum of exchange for textile scholars. CTR conduct a series of lectures on a large variety of topics for a larger audience; a newsletter is circulated for the interested academic and non-academic textile community; the many international CTR conferences have also served as gathering and networking occasions; CTR hosts visiting scholars from many different disciplines, with an interest in textile research and actively seeks collaboration between textile research in universities, museums and conservational laboratories, e.g., the International Council of Museums, Conservation Committee (ICOM-CC) network.

3. To challenge the traditional picture of early technological development.

This goal was fulfilled through the CTR discoveries: the discovery that 75% of the Early Iron Age bog textiles were dyed pushes back the history of dyeing technology several hundred years; the identification of plant fibres on the Huldremose bog body; the evidence for 7th millennium BCE Stone Age twill of an exceptional quality; the use of nettle in a Cretan Bronze Age textile. These discoveries have profoundly challenged and altered the previous visual apprehension of how the past humans were dressed, and they require a re-writing of the history of textile technology.

4. To challenge the peripheral position of textile research in such areas as military, maritime, agricultural and industrial history, and archaeology.
The role of textiles in the military organisation has been amply explored in a three-day conference and two subsequent publications, in an unorthodox collaboration of CTR with the Royal Danish Defence College and NATO Science, Brussels. The position of textile production in maritime and industrial history is reviewed and revised by two CTR PhD students: Zagal-Mach investigates the maritime changes connected to the introduction of the sail in Scandinavia, while Lyngbye Petersen explores design as competitive parameter in the Danish textile industry after World War II.

5. To conceptualise textile studies.

CTR, in particular the DTC research programme, developed in 2006 the concept of ‘design’ as investigative concept for the sum of deliberate choices and available resources translated into a textile or costume. The concept was submitted to the scientific community at conferences in 2007 and 2008. The conceptualisation of textile studies at CTR has equally had a strong impact in experimental archaeology, where CTR has contributed to the development away from ‘experience archaeology’ and towards a discipline based on established principles and recommendations of conduct.

6. To connect textile research to modern textile industry and design.

This goal has only been fulfilled to some degree, and will be developed further, see above.

In the period from 2005-2008, CTR organised and co-organised 28 international conferences/seminars, and given 104 lectures at international conferences.

The CTR team has focused on the two research programmes: Textile and Costumes from Bronze Age and Iron Age in Danish Collections and Tools and Textiles – Texts and Contexts. New directions, new perspectives and new research were launched within these two research programmes. Additional funding enabled CTR to redefine the time schedule for some activities. The EU-funded research and exhibition project Dress and Identity in the Roman World gave new and exciting inputs and made it possible for us to use the new results in a different context.

CTR benefited greatly from: CTR visiting professor Lise Bender Jørgensen, who was a valuable partner in the DTC research programme in 2006; Professor Carmen Alfaro Giner of the University of Valencia, who stayed at CTR in 2007 and is our partner in the DressID project; Professor Henriette Lyngstrøm, 2007-2008, from Saxo Institute and collaborating on the development of experimental archaeology as a scientific discipline; and finally Professor Cecile Michel, CNRS, Paris, in 2008 who was co-organiser of the terminological investigation of textiles to be launched in 2009.

During 2005, 2006 and 2007, we initiated, promoted and consolidated textile research, reaching out to other scientific communities, launching interdisciplinary projects, and testing new methods. In 2008, we are reaping the benefits of our efforts: enthusiasm and positive feedback, invitations to join other projects, and invitations for scientific gatherings. Several areas have now impacted the research community, such as the guidelines for experimental testing, the pilot project on strontium isotopes in organic fibres, and the radical changes in the perceived notion of Iron Age costume through the new analyses of design and dyes. CTR is considered a professional centre of excellence; the interdisciplinary and international teamwork structure of the research programmes has been noticed, respected and appreciated by other scholars.

The CTR staff in addition has worked on a series of articles for A-journals. More than 130 publications will have been published by the end of 2008. In addition, for the remaining two years 2009-2010, 13 volumes, 5 PhD theses and more than 60 papers are in press or in preparation. Financially, CTR has been successful in obtaining funding for new projects.

CTR has shown how to create a successful centre of excellence in the Humanities on equal terms with other disciplines. The centre has published extensively and has in a short time taken a leading role in the international scientific community, in particular due to discoveries and development of methodologies. The enthusiasm and support from colleagues world wide have pushed textile research much further than imagined in 2005 and allowed us to enter fields that at first we did not have the financial capacities to enter.
We have a little less than 2 years to reach our goals for this first centre period and to consolidate CTR as the leading place for cutting-edge and innovative research on the relationship between humans and textiles. We are proud of what we have achieved so far, and eager to discuss results with the international panel.

Copenhagen, November 4th

Marie-Louise Nosch, director