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Contents

Editorial

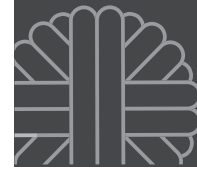
2

Articles

- Threads and reused textiles as decorative items in Deir el-Medina, Egypt** 4
Chiara Spinazzi-Lucchesi
- Textile from the Crannog: analyses and weave experiment of a 2/1 twill weave from Oakbank, Scotland, 400 BCE** 16
Susanna Harris, Frances Houston and Jason Oliver
- Missing Link: Early Roman textiles and Norican-Pannonian female dress from Potzneusiedl, Austria** 28
Kayleigh Saunderson, Karina Grömer and Lucia C. Formato
- A chieftain's colourful garments: microinvasive analysis of Norwegian Snartemo V textiles** 39
Krista Wright, Maarten R. van Bommel, Tuija Kirkinen, Jenni Suomela, Jani Seitsonen and Janne Ruokolainen
- Three objects catalogued as vantsöm in the collections of the Museum der Kulturen in Basel, Switzerland** 55
Cary Karp and Anne Marie Decker
- Fulled red hose: a grave find from Ravattula Ristimäki in south west Finland dated to the early 13th century** 64
Jaana Riikonen and Juha Ruohonen
- Shirts for life and eternity in the grave of Bishop Peder Winstrup (1605–1676)** 76
Pernilla Rasmussen
- Norwegian double-cloth: warp-weighted loom experiments in a complicated technique** 92
Katherine L. Larson and Marta Kløve Juuhl

Projects

- Fashioning Sudan: Archaeology of Dress along the Middle Nile** 110
Elsa Yvanez
- Textile production in the Western Mediterranean: Phoenician and Punic contexts between the 9th and 2nd centuries BCE** 114
Nina Ferrante
- Deciphering the pattern of the tablet-woven band on the tunic from Thorsberg** 122
Sylvie Odstrčilová



Projects

Textile Resources in Viking Age Landscapes (TRiVal) Eva Andersson Strand	127
Unpicking the Bacton Altar Cloth: innovative methodologies for interpreting embroidered textile artefacts Challe Hudson, Cynthia Jackson, Natalie Bramwell-Booth, Christine Carnie and Jennifer Worrall	132
The Ghastly Garment: a knitted waistcoat associated with King Charles I Jane Malcolm-Davies and Beatrice Behlen	138
TEX-KR project: from textile remains to lost practices, investigating the textile material culture of conflict of the Khmer Rouge regime Magali An Berthon	142
EuroWeb COST Action CA 19131: Europe through Textiles. Network for an integrated and interdisciplinary Humanities Agata Ulanowska, Francisco B. Gomes, Alina Iancu, Christina Margariti, Paula Nabais, Marie-Louise Nosch, Louise Quillien, Francesco Meo, Hana Lukesova and Magdalena Woźniak	147

Conferences

Reconstructing Textiles and their History	156
Margrethe Hald and the Nordic History of Textile Research	157
Smart Textiles from Antiquity to Modern Times	158
DRESSED: The Widespread Role of Clothes, Textile Production and Clothing Concepts in Society	164
28th European Association of Archaeologists (EAA) Annual Meeting	166
VIII Purpureae Vestes International Symposium	168
Missing Persons: who were the typical Tudors?	169
Current Research in Textile Archaeology along the Nile	171

Obituaries

Audrey Henshall 1927–2021	173
Annelies Goldmann, née Peters 1936–2022	174
Anne Reichert 1935–2022	176

Resources: Recent publications and News	178
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Dear Reader,

The year 2022 became the one in which the pandemic finally lost its tight grip on our academic world and the world in general. Conferences could take place in person again and the previous good experiences with online participation made it possible for those still unable to travel to link up with old and new scientific communities. In this issue, we have news from some of these conferences. There are still fewer than usual but the number is increasing. Please remember that you are all welcome to report on all events relevant to our *Archaeological Textiles Review* readers in the future. Despite the pandemic, ATR has received a constant flow of contributions this year and we already have many exciting articles and project reports in the pipeline for the next issue (ATR 65) – but we are always ready for more. We do our best to process material for the next issue as promptly as possible and continue to be a route to relatively quick publication. However, the editors and peer reviewers are all volunteers and we are grateful for your patience, if the process is delayed or postponed. We, just like everybody else at the moment, struggle with difficult work conditions for international collaborative work.

Our cover for this issue pays tribute to Ukrainian refugees who are volunteering with our colleagues in Estonia in an extensive textile project. Jaana Ratas, textile conservator at the University of Tartu and Anu Lensment, a fashion designer working for Estonian TV, are part of a network of local coordinators all over Estonia who are recycling textiles into camouflage nets on university campuses, in museums, and at social centres. There are 3,500 members in the project, both locals and refugees, with more members joining each day. A Facebook group, Aitan Kaitsta (I help to defend), helps to coordinate the work.

Information about net making, including up-to-date colour schemes for them, is shared there. The Estonian specialists have all studied textiles, fashion, design, traditional crafts, or conservation to university level. They receive advice from engineers and military experts about the best techniques for making camouflage nets and use their own craft skills to develop step-by-step instructions, which are published as free downloads in Estonian, Ukrainian and English and in tutorial videos.

The handmade camouflage nets are considered better than the mass-produced ones because they blend into the environment more naturally and are more effective at disguising vehicles and people. Since March this year, nearly 1,000 m² of camouflage netting has been made in Estonia and sent to Ukraine making use of

three tons of secondhand clothes, household textiles and sacks donated by clothing and coffee shops. They are made from old fishing nets, strips of the upcycled fabric, and unravelled jute. Sorting these materials, which must be categorised by colour for different kinds of camouflage, is a regular part of volunteers' work. Needles made for single needle looping are used for sewing fishing nets together and people with dyeing skills tint the textiles, if necessary. Despite 14-hour days at the beginning of the project and now three days a week away from their regular jobs for the Estonian coordinators, there are never enough nets. Other textile academics volunteer to work on the nets during their free time, including their lunch breaks, and some have started researching the history of camouflage to inform the project.

The Ukrainian volunteers add their own "magic" to the camouflage nets: prayers, rhymes, and greetings are written on the labels, and little dolls filled with herbs or cloth angels in blue and yellow are tied to them. Children's drawings, chocolate, and knitted woollen socks are also hidden inside the rolled-up nets. Many project participants also now knit socks for the soldiers, adding labels with their thanks and good wishes. There are benefits too for those making the nets. They make new friends, share stories, learn new languages, and experience the therapeutic effects of doing something useful with their hands which distracts them from their anxieties. Sometimes, the Ukrainian women sing while they work. Often, there is positive feedback from Ukraine which is very motivating for them. Some refugees have returned to Ukraine and continue to make nets there using the skills, knowledge and instructions they gained in Estonia. Despite the success of the project, Jaana says that she hopes "the war will be over some day and I could do textile research again."

This project is a timely reminder that textiles are key to human survival sometimes in ways we do not always appreciate. Whose current knowledge will prove crucial in the future? Our growing awareness of sustainable textile production makes its ancient and historical context ever more relevant – we can learn a lot from the past. We should all work on bringing our knowledge of the past to the fore in discussions about the future. Learning from the past also includes respecting the knowledge of those who have led our discipline down new paths. ATR 64 features the obituaries of three colleagues who have passed away this year. Even though this is sad, we must be glad that their legacies continue. Each in their own way brought



skill and passion to textile research and we honour their memories.

This year's issue also includes eight articles which range geographically from north Africa to Norway, and from the 16th century BCE to the 17th century CE. Some are about specific new textile discoveries and others document continuing analysis of old finds. The reports section has interesting news about recently started projects and updates on projects coming to an end. They all illustrate the fascinating breadth of textile research underway in European academia today. We congratulate you all on attracting the necessary funding and managing these complicated collaborations. A tremendous amount of work goes into managing research in this field, we hope that these experiences will benefit all who are working in textile research in the long run.

We hope you all enjoy reading this open-source journal, which is free to download and share. This is only possible through the dedication of many enthusiastic hearts, minds and hands. Please do consider offering your services if you would like to help keep this journal alive and kicking or consider sending us a contribution for publication. The deadline for articles for every issue is 1 May each year but project and conference reports may be submitted by 1 June and 1 October, respectively. The deadline for news including doctorates awarded, new publications or awards is 1 November.

Please note that it is still possible to order a printed copy of ATR from the webshop at the University of Copenhagen in Denmark (www.webshophum-en.ku.dk/shop/archaeological-textiles-664s1.html).

The Editors



Fig. 1: Ukrainian refugees sort second hand clothing and household textiles for camouflage nets (Images: Jaana Ratas and Mark Raidpere)

Agata Ulanowska, Francisco B. Gomes, Alina Iancu, Christina Margariti, Paula Nabais, Marie-Louise Nosch, Louise Quillien, Francesco Meo, Hana Lukesova and Magdalena Woźniak

EuroWeb COST Action CA 19131: Europe through Textiles. Network for an integrated and interdisciplinary Humanities: A mid-term report

Introduction

COST Action CA 19131 *Europe through Textiles: Network for an integrated and interdisciplinary Humanities*, with the acronym EuroWeb, forms a pan-European network of scholars and stakeholders from different disciplines across academia, museums, conservation, cultural, and creative industries. Within the limited timespan of four years (2020–2024), it aims to formulate a new vision for European history based on textiles: their mass production, trade, economic and symbolic meanings, consumption, and reuse. By employing textiles as a prism through which the technology, economy, and culture of Europe are explored, EuroWeb proposes a more nuanced understanding of the past, in which textiles, seen as central components of societies for more than 10,000 years, shaped economies as well as cultural and individual identities such as gender, age, and status.

With 158 formal members from 32 participating countries and 382 participants in total, EuroWeb has already set up a prominent and active community exploring textiles and their formative roles in both present and past societies. With this contribution, we wish to present a mid-term report of the EuroWeb activities undertaken in years 2020–2022, as well as introduce the COST Action's scheme to ATR readers and, thereby, invite even more participants to join us for the remaining two years.

The main objectives and structure of EuroWeb

The EuroWeb Action transforms current textile research by bridging the gaps between: 1) universities, academic, and cultural heritage institutions, practitioners, and designers; 2) institutional and research approaches to textiles in different European

countries and contexts; 3) gender, age, and status of the Action participants with a special focus on promoting young researchers and innovators (individuals below 40 years of age) and participants from the so-called Inclusiveness Target Countries (countries which are less active in the EU funding schemes, thereafter ITC). EuroWeb's main objectives aim at: 1) formulating a new vision of European history based on textiles; 2) uncovering the underlying structures connected to textiles in languages, technologies, and identities; 3) implementing, testing, and disseminating new analytical and multi-disciplinary methods that bridge different theoretical and methodological approaches grounded in European scholarship; 4) dissolving the traditional and often obsolete and obstructive dichotomies of practice and theory through a more integrated approach of disciplines and cultural institutions; 5) forging new notions of inclusive European identity based on a shared heritage and experience of textiles as identity, a sense of belonging, and social cohesion.

All COST Actions achieve their aims and objectives through sharing, creation, dissemination, and application of knowledge organised in Working Groups, which are the Action's networking nodes. The main scientific objectives of EuroWeb are to be achieved with the help of four Working Groups (thereafter WG) and their leaders:

WG 1 Textile Technologies – leader: Christina Margariti, GR; vice-leaders: Maria Emanuela Alberti, IT and Tina Chanielaki, GR; 135 participants – technology behind textiles through instrumental analysis, textile tools, experimental archaeology, traditional crafts, and conservation.

WG 2 Clothing Identities: Gender, Age and Status – leader:



Magdalena Woźniak, PL; vice-leaders: Cecilie Brøns, DK and Paula Nabais, PT; 124 participants – gender, age and status: meaning of clothing through ages, areas, and cultures; a key to explain values in society and to understand individuals, self-representation, and groups.

WG 3 Textile and Clothing Terminologies – leader: Louise Quillien, FR; vice-leaders: Susanne Lervad, DK and Joanna Sequeira, PT; 117 participants – exploring and comparing the vocabulary of textiles, garments, tools, and textile production in Europe and its neighbours across time.

WG 4 The Fabric of Society – leader: Francesco Meo, IT; vice-leaders: Alexandra Attia, CH and Irina Petroviciu, RO; 155 participants – economic and agricultural impact of textile production and consumption; the basis for textile crops and trade by tracing textile trade patterns and paths through Europe and through time.

Additionally, there are formal structures that support and monitor networking, communication, promoting young researchers and innovators, and ensure gender balance and inclusiveness among the Action participants. These are grouped under the Science and Communication Manager and the Internal and External Communication WG (leader: Francisco B. Gomes, PT), the Grant Awarding Coordinator and the Management WG (Riina Rammo, EE; vice-coordinator: Cécile Michel, FR), and overseen by the Virtual Networking Manager (Hana Lukesova, NO), the Gender Balance and Inclusiveness Managers (H. Lukesova and F.B. Gomes) and the Senior Mentors (Mary Harlow, UK and S. Lervad, DK). Achievement of the main deliverables – the Digital Atlas of European Textile Heritage and the EuroWeb Anthology – are monitored and implemented by teams led by Angela Huang (DE) and Kerstin Droß-Krüpe (DE) accordingly. The concept of EuroWeb was originally conceived at CTR with Marie-Louise Nosch as the main proposer, but since the first Management Committee Meeting in October 2020, the Action was transferred to the Faculty of Archaeology, University of Warsaw, which took the administrative responsibilities as the Grant Holder. The Management Committee is a body formed by the representatives of all the participating countries, including the Action leaders, and it is led by the elected Action Chair (Agata Ulanowska, PL; vice-chair: Karina Grömer, AT). The role of the Management Committee is to manage the Action in the manner reflecting the intergovernmental and collective character of COST.

An overview of the EuroWeb activities in years 2020–2022

COST networking is based on a series of activities

classified as: 1) meetings comprising conferences, workshops, meetings of the Management Committee, leading Core Group, and WGs; 2) training schools with formally appointed trainers and trainees. Additionally, participants of the COST Actions are offered individual mobility grants: for short research stays in other institutions (Short Term Scientific Missions, STSMs) and grants for conference presentations (ITC conference grants and Dissemination conference grants). In response to anti-COVID-19 mobility restrictions in years 2020–2022, a new grant offer was introduced for so-called “virtual mobility”.

Ideally, all COST activities are supposed to be organised through physical mobility of Action participants. However, due to a series of lockdowns, it is only in 2022 that we could start meeting and getting to know each other in person. Nevertheless, the EuroWeb members and participants have been very active and creative using both virtual and hybrid modes of networking. Many of the online events and lectures have now been posted as videos on the EuroWeb YouTube channel (see below). All events were organised by the WGs and EuroWeb teams either individually or collaboratively. A brief overview of the most important EuroWeb meetings and training schools is presented below.

Working Group 1

Meetings

The online workshop *Advanced Analytical Techniques for Textiles* was organised by Ch. Margariti in collaboration with H. Lukesova and F. B. Gomes in autumn 2021 as a cycle of six consecutive lectures.

The invited speakers and themes: 1) B. Holst, University of Bergen, NO – *microscopy*; 2) L. Bertrand, CNRS/University Paris Saclay, FR – *synchrotron*; 3) L. Ørsted Brandt, UCPH, DK – *proteomics*; 4) S. Lipkin, V. Karjalainen and M. Finnilä, University of Oulu, FI – *CT scanning*; 5) M. J. Melo and P. Nabais, NOVA School of Science and Technology, PT – *dye analysis*; 6) I. Hajdas and K. Wyss, ETH Zurich, CH – *radiodating*.

As an outcome, the discussed topics will be published in a special issue of the Open Access Journal *Heritage Science* titled “Advanced Analytical Techniques for Heritage Textiles”. For the call for papers, see <https://euroweb.uw.edu.pl/news/members-and-research/call-for-papers-special-number-of-heritage-science/>.

Training Schools (TS)

In collaboration with WG 2. The TS *First Aid, Fibre Identification, and Documentation of Excavated Textiles* was hosted by the Centre for Textile Research (CTR), University of Copenhagen on 22–26 August 2022.



Fig. 1: Training School at the Centre for Textile Research in Copenhagen, August 2022. Trainees preparing mounts to store the recently excavated textile fragments (Image: Christina Margariti)

The organisers and trainers were Ch. Margariti, H. Lukesova, A. Bruselius-Scharff, E. Yvanez, Ch. Spinazzi-Lucchesi and E. Andersson-Strand. The invited lecturers: A. Kwaspen and L. Viñas Caron. Ten trainees came from eight participating countries (fig. 1).

The Training School started with a day of interesting lectures on biomolecular textile archaeology (L. Viñas Caron), databases for recording finds in the field (Ch. Spinazzi-Lucchesi), integrated research design (E. Yvanez), how to combine textile conservation with analysis in the field (A. Kwaspen), with a closing talk on the integration of tools and experiments in textile studies (E. Andersson-Strand). The second day started with a lecture by H. Lukesova on first aid for textile finds and an introduction to the appropriate materials that should be used for packing excavated textiles. The trainees had an opportunity to make their own samples of the main materials. In the afternoon, they had a chance to conduct their own excavation at the CTR patio. On day three, Ch. Margariti discussed how conservation strategies for excavated textiles are decided based on the future role and special needs of the objects, which followed a lecture by H. Lukesova on optical microscopy. In the afternoon, the trainees collected samples from their own excavated fragments, prepared slides for optical microscopy, and attempted identification of their samples using different optical microscopes. The fourth day started with a lecture on textile documentation by Ch. Margariti and an exercise on the documentation of textile objects conducted by Ch. Margariti and A. Bruselius-Scharff. In the afternoon, the trainees put their new knowledge

into practice with the documentation of their own excavated fragments using stereomicroscopes. On the last day, the trainees spent some time in the morning to prepare presentations on the excavation, first aid, fibre identification and documentation of their fragments, while they were also asked to plan analytical protocols based on different scenarios. In the afternoon, each participant gave their presentation and their choice of analytical protocol, followed by discussions among the group.

Working Group 2

Meetings

The online *Kick off meeting of WG 2* on the 15 January 2021 gathered 42 members from 21 countries. Participants discussed common research themes by overviewing the vast geographical areas and large chronological frame covered by their expertise.

The *Meet the Team* online cycle organised by M. Woźniak was the WG 2's response to the pandemic restrictions. It comprised a series of short seminars, in which several members presented their research topic in 10 minute slots.

In the course of these meetings, the WG 2 members decided to frame their networking into five main themes: Funerary Textiles – Iconography – Colour – Theoretical Approaches – Reconstruction and Display, which later were merged into three thematic groups: Gender and age – Sumptuary laws and prohibition – Re-thinking dress exhibitions in museums in a more inclusive way and the potential of dress collections for re-writing European history.

The online workshop *Funerary Textiles in Situ* was organised in a virtual mode on 15 April 2021. The event was organised by M. Woźniak and E. Yvanez as an outcome of a collaboration between the Polish Centre of Mediterranean Archaeology (PCMA), University of Warsaw (project *Unravelling Nubian Funerary Practices*, PI E. Yvanez, PPN/U LM/2020/1/00246), and EuroWeb. The workshop *Theoretical Concepts on Dress and Identity, Visual Codes in Prehistoric and Historic Societies* was organised by K. Grömer (Natural History Museum, Vienna), K. Saunderson (University of Vienna), and E. Trinkl (University of Graz). The workshop took place on 25–27 April 2022 at the Natural History Museum Vienna, with 16 participants from Austria, Poland, Estonia, Lithuania, Iceland, Denmark, Germany, Greece, and France (fig. 2).

In this workshop, participants worked on theoretical concepts and different perspectives for studies of dress and identity, such as cultural anthropology, material culture studies, social psychology, evolutionary anthropology, and modern fashion studies. The



Fig. 2: Theoretical Concepts on Dress and Identity workshop in Vienna, April 2022. Discussion on the workshop readers (Images: Julia Unger)

discussions and practical sessions included theories of visual coding, body language, fashion theory, gender and age, and social hierarchies. Before the workshop, the participants received a reader consisting of 10 articles covering various aspects of theoretical approaches to dress, which were used as a point of departure for the discussions. Moreover, participants prepared a 10 min presentation and a mood-board illustrating their individual research topics.

The online conference *Clothing Identities* was organised by M. Wozniak, P. Nabais and C. Brøns on the 4–6 May 2022. In altogether 33 talks, clothing as an expression of identity was discussed in a broad chronological (from the second millennium BCE until the 19th century CE) and geographical framework (from Finland to southern Portugal).

The conference programme reflected the main research topics of WG 2: 1) Age and gender; 2) Clothing regulations in sumptuary and religious dress; 3) Clothing identities in museums and how we can rethink and re-make dress exhibitions in museums in a more inclusive way, and discuss their colonial, ethnic, nationalistic, and religious markers, and symbolism. The sessions also included papers presenting various dissemination strategies to prompt interaction between textile collections in museums and the public.

Training Schools

The TS *Clothing as a Spectacle of Identities. A theoretical toolbox* took place online on 7–8 April 2022. It was organised by the two trainers Z. Kaczmarek and E. Yvanez. Altogether, six formal trainees from Finland, Hungary, Portugal, Lithuania, Iceland, and Greece took part.

This TS comprised of two sessions: in the first one, open to the public, the trainers presented lectures

on the state-of-the art and notions of “spectacle” and “identity”, their own case studies, as well as provided tips for creating theoretical frameworks, such as active reading, mind-maps, and conceptual diagrams. Then followed a practical session, where trainees had to work on their own case studies. The next day, the trainees presented the theoretical concepts they applied to their material and received feedback from both trainers and other trainees.

Working Group 3

Meetings

A series of WG 3 online meetings took place during the two first years of the Action. They aimed at creating an effective network of textile terminology specialists and, in the next step, at providing correct vocabularies with terminological keywords describing the European textile heritage to the Digital Atlas team. Two terminology workshops, contributing towards building the online platform hosting a lexicon of basic textile terms translated in all EuroWeb languages and relevant bibliographies, were organised by S. Lervad, L. Quillien, and J. Sequeira. The platform will also host a corpus of ancient textile terms, which reflects the specific areas of research of the EuroWeb members sharing their data. The first workshop, entitled *Historical Textile Terminology Online Projects*, took place online on 28 October 2021. The second, *Building the EuroWeb online platform for textiles and clothing terminologies*, was organised in a hybrid mode at Nanterre (FR) on 9 May 2022.

The hybrid seminar *What's in a name? Toponyms and loan words as textile labels across time* was organised by J. Sequeira and A. Huang on 29 June to 1 July at the University of Minho, Braga, Portugal. Ten talks, one round-table discussion, and a practical workshop on dyeing and weaving were offered to the participants

online and in person (fig. 3).

This conference aimed at studying the interrelations between textile terminology and European geography and social mobility. It focused on two major naming practices we find over time and space: toponyms and loan words. Presented case studies highlighted various strategies and purposes for naming textiles and garments and demonstrated how these words circulated and developed in unison with technical innovations, discoveries, fashions and trade, and how cultural and linguistic transfers operate and adapt. The participants are working all together in a joint paper that will integrate the EuroWeb Anthology.

Training Schools

The online TS on *Textile and Clothing Terminologies* was organised by S. Lervad, L. Quillien, and J. Sequeira on 4–5 May 2021. It aimed at providing general training on terminology-related research and to exchange information, ideas, and knowledge among members of the WG. The trainers (S. Lervad and L. Quillien) offered introductory lectures on non-verbal terminology and methodologies for studying ancient clothing and textile terminologies, while four formal trainees presented case studies from their research. The event was open to all members of EuroWeb and proved a success, having been joined by 41 participants from various countries and disciplinary backgrounds.

Working Group 4

Meetings

The online workshop *Who we are*, held online on 17 February 2021, gave to all WG 4 members the opportunity to present their research to other participants.

The online workshop *Textiles and Seals* was organised by A. Ulanowska as an outcome of the EuroWeb and the *Textiles and Seals* project funded by the National Science Centre of Poland (PI A. Ulanowska, UMO-2017/26/D/HS3/00145).

An open day, *Weaving Ideas*, was organised online by F. Meo on 29 October 2021. It was a planning meeting for all EuroWeb leaders on how to contribute to the best development of the Action.

The online conference *From the Household to the Factory: Modes and Contexts of Textile Production from Prehistory to Pre-Industrial Period*, organised by F. Meo, A. Huang, J. Sequeira, F. Matau, and F. B. Gomes and held online on 25–26 November 2021, aimed at understanding how different modes and scales of textile production were articulated across time and space.

In 24 conference presentations, the participants discussed several aspects of textile production, asking



Fig. 3: Round-table discussion at the seminar *What's in a name? Toponyms and loan words as textile labels across time*. University of Minho, Portugal, 30th June 2022 (Image: A. Cardoso)

the following questions: 1) How were different phases of production articulated? 2) How did modes of production change through time? 3) What was the real impact of technical and technological innovations in past societies? 4) How can the type of product (luxury or mass consumption) be related to a specific mode of production? 5) How was textile production regulated? 6) Are there suitable theoretical frameworks to compare our research with different periods and areas?

The hybrid conference *Textile Production, Consumption and Trade in Iron Age Europe (19–20 May 2022)*, organised by F. Meo and F. B. Gomes, was one in a series of events held at Muro Leccese (Italy) under the general label *Ancient Fashion Week*. Through nine presentations, this conference focused on the Iron Age, which is a key but often neglected period for the understanding of textile techniques and technologies. This conference aimed at exploring textile production, consumption, and trade in the different European Iron Age societies in order to compare them and develop an integrated panorama of Iron Age textile cultures and their interactions.

Training Schools

IN COLLABORATION WITH THE DIGITAL ATLAS TEAM

Between 7 and 9 of October 2021, altogether 29 participating EuroWeb members had the opportunity to learn more about digital tools for data processing and about digital databases during the *Training School on Digital Data* organised by J. Sequeira and A. Huang in collaboration with WG 4 and the Digital Atlas Team.

IN COLLABORATION WITH WG 2 AND 3



Fig. 4: Embroidery Training School in Muro Leccese (Italy), May 2022; Filet work (Image: Francesco Meo)

The TS entitled *Embroidery: Terminologies and Practices from Antiquity to Early Modern Times* was organised at Muro Leccese (Italy) on 16–18 May 2022 and led by F. Meo, L. Quilien, and M. Woźniak as the opening event of the *Ancient Fashion Week*. Twelve trainees, who also shared their knowledge and expertise, were introduced to embroidery techniques by two craftspeople trainers (fig. 4).

The TS offered theoretical and practical training by addressing several themes, such as 1) the terminology used to describe techniques, tools, and materials in ancient languages and how to properly translate them in modern languages; 2) how to identify embroidery through ancient sources: textile remains, texts, and iconography; 3) what embroidery and embroiders can tell us of past societies and cultures: what stories are told by embroidered textiles; 4) when and how people wore embroidered garments and made embroidered textiles; 5) who the embroiders were. During the hands-on session, the trainees had the opportunity to learn several traditional embroidery techniques, such as Punto Maglie and filet, directly taught by craftspeople.

Gender balance and inclusiveness

EuroWeb promotes gender balance and inclusiveness values within all its activities. The need for gender balance has been obvious, since the textile field has long been dominated by a strongly gendered and predominantly female community. In addition, prejudices that the field is “not scientific enough” have been quite common. EuroWeb aims to ensure equal opportunities and gender-friendly paths towards a better understanding of the textile field. Due to its focus, EuroWeb has raised questions and challenges regarding gender representation and its reflection among textile professionals and practitioners. In 2021, a detailed questionnaire comprising 31 questions aimed to generate quantitative and qualitative insights

has been applied in the development of internal measures and policies to foster a more open, inclusive, and gender-balanced environment in the network (Gender-Survey-Report_for-website.pdf (uw.edu.pl), accessed 22 August 2022).

The questionnaire was anonymous, and any personal information was used for statistical purposes exclusively. A sample of about 100 answers was used for the final report. The goal was to achieve a better understanding of several key issues, including: a) the ways and degrees in which gender identity has moulded career paths and choices (with regard to the textile field); b) the existing perceptions regarding gender connotations of the topic of textiles and its impact on individual scholars and practitioners; c) the possible intersections between gender identity and other factors in structuring the engagement with the subject of textiles.

Dissemination and communication of the EuroWeb results

Internal communication and external outreach and dissemination of the Action’s activities and results have been one of EuroWeb’s priorities during its first two years. Beyond regular communication in the framework of the different Working Groups, through meetings and dedicated networking events such as the already mentioned *Weaving Ideas* day, a number of tools have been set up to ensure that information about ongoing work and future activities is available both to members and to the wider public.

The cornerstone of these communication efforts has been the EuroWeb website (<https://euroweb.uw.edu.pl/>), developed by the Centre for Digital Competences of the University of Warsaw and regularly updated by the Action’s members. Since its launch in October 2021, it has functioned as the primary platform for the dissemination of news, events, calls for papers, and grant applications, as well as an archive for EuroWeb’s past activities and a repository for relevant documents and data. In order to reach a wider and more diverse audience, EuroWeb has also secured a presence in various social media platforms, including Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram (see below). The latter aspect of EuroWeb’s social media presence has been achieved with particular success through dedicated national takeovers, during which all the various channels showcase the textile heritage, textile art projects, and ongoing textile research in one of the Action’s member countries. Very successful editions have so far been held for Poland, Romania, and Greece, and many others are scheduled for the next few months.

In addition to the platforms mentioned above,



Fig. 5: The EuroWeb stand at the New European Bauhaus Festival in Brussels in June 2022 (Image: Francisco B. Gomes)

EuroWeb has also ensured a presence on YouTube. The previously mentioned Action channel has proven an invaluable tool to ensure accessibility to online events organised during the pandemic, and the streaming of those events, together with the recording of others and some purpose-made material, has allowed the construction of a library of more than seventy videos and several playlists. Apart from streamed or recorded networking meetings and some training schools, there are also unique EuroWeb events, such as the *EuroWeb Book Corner* series of talks, in which new textile-related publications are presented by their authors.

EuroWeb has also been present at events organised by third parties, of which the most important is our participation in the New European Bauhaus Festival, organised by the European Commission in Brussels in June 2022 (new-european-bauhaus-festival.eu). After a competitive selection process in which more than 300 projects across Europe participated, EuroWeb was selected as one of the 100 projects showcased in the fair, which took place during the festival in the Gare Maritime of Brussels. In keeping with the tenets of the festival – sustainability, aesthetics, and community – the EuroWeb stand displayed natural textile fibres and dyes, which opened avenues to explain how research into archaeological, historical, and traditional textile production can offer insights into a more sustainable and socially responsible textile and fashion industry (fig. 5). Over 200 visitors stopped at the stand, proving that this is a topic of

wide concern for a diversity of stakeholders, from politicians and science project managers to members of the general public, not forgetting textile artists and craftspeople.

EuroWeb has also been present at several international conferences:

At the 28th European Association of Archaeologists Annual Meeting in Budapest, Session #232: *Dressing Europe: Mapping and Disseminating European Textile Heritage through Digital Resources* was organised by C. Costeira, A. Iancu, and F. B. Gomes and offered 11 presentations discussing various topics related to the European textile heritage and its digital, often open access dissemination (fig. 6); Session #177 *Organic Materials in Tombs: The Quiet Protagonists*, organisers D. Andrianou and A. Kwaspen; Session #195 *Silk: A Catalyst for Interconnection in the Sixth to Tenth Centuries AD/CE*, organisers A. Makin, S. Harris, H. Březinová, and A. Klein. For more information about the EAA see page 166 in this issue.

The challenges for creating the Digital Atlas were also discussed at the Conference *DRESSED. The Widespread Role of Clothes, Textile Production and Clothing Concepts in Society. Interweaving perspectives* (22–24 June 2022) in a talk by C. Costeira and A. Iancu titled *The EuroWeb Digital Atlas of European Textile Heritage: The Challenges of a Common Project*.

A general introduction to EuroWeb, titled *Europe Through Textiles: Network for an integrated and interdisciplinary Humanities: COST Action CA 19131 (2020–2024) – a new hub for textile research*, has been presented by A. Ulanowska at the 29th CIETA Congress in Zurich on 5 October 2022.



Fig. 6: European Archaeologists Association Conference in Budapest in August/September 2022. Participants of the Session #232 (Image: Francisco B. Gomes)

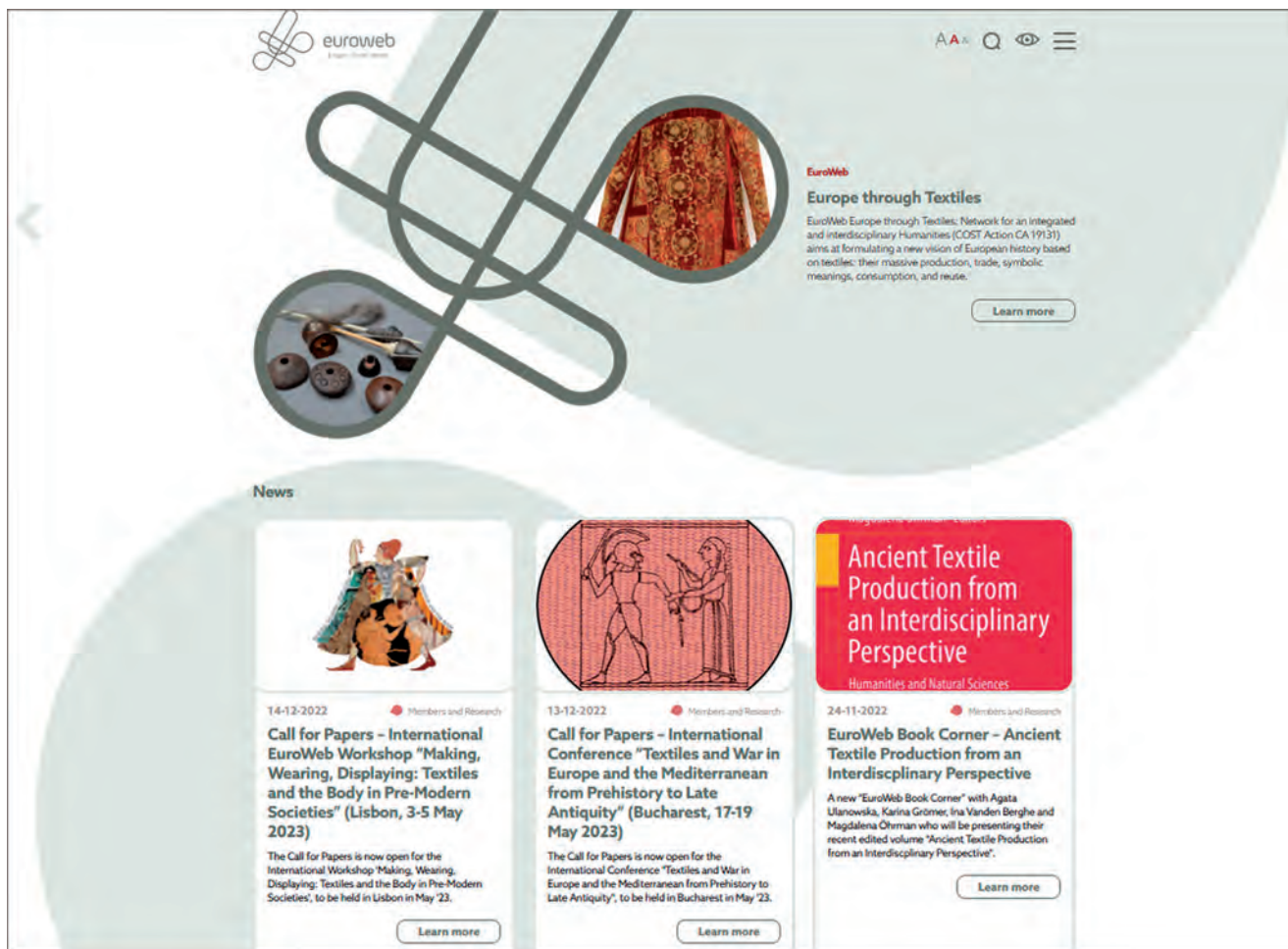


Fig. 7: The EuroWeb project as represented on <https://euoweb.uw.edu.pl/> (Screenshot, 17 December 2022)

Digital Atlas of European Textile Heritage

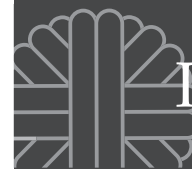
The Digital Atlas is a dissemination tool that will give access to a fascinating alternative history of Europe by logging evidence of the vast material culture of textile production and consumption through the continent. It is created to communicate the EuroWeb motto "Europe through Textiles" visually, by the mapping of textile heritage within Europe and across time. Its online publication is planned for 2023, but data will be added continuously from the publishing day onwards. This important collaborative task involves all the Working Groups and is organised and monitored by the Digital Atlas team, composed of A. Huang (leader), C. Costeira (vice-leader), A. Iancu (vice-leader), M. Nørtoft, M. Mordovin, and J. Unruh. Additionally, the Digital Atlas team is active in creating events together with other WGs (see above) as well as in organising its own events, such as:

The hybrid Digital Atlas Workshop held at CTR:

The EuroWeb Digital Atlas of European Textile Heritage Recent development and future outcomes, 9–10 May 2022. Twenty-eight participants learned about the Atlas's structure and gained detailed instructions for contributing data and promoting the Digital Atlas in their own scientific network.

EuroWeb Anthology

The EuroWeb Anthology is the second main deliverable of the EuroWeb project. Formally assigned to WG 2, it is open to contributions from all participants. Its aim is to show the progress of recent research in textile history, archaeology, and conservation as well as to reflect the new subjects studied and the new methodologies developed by EuroWeb members. The volume will have to conform with the following guidelines: all papers have to be co-authored by at least two researchers, the co-authors have to come from at least two countries participating in EuroWeb, and the publication should be in English, peer-reviewed,



and open source. The requirements of the EuroWeb Anthology are to present original and most recent research without chronological or methodological boundaries, to encompass areas of research connected to Europe and its close neighbours and to highlight the connections between the different fields of research within EuroWeb.

National survey of the European textile, dress and fashion sectors

The inclusion of 32 countries and more than 300 engaged textile scholars from all fields gives EuroWeb an exceptional coverage: it creates a major hub for textile research and represents an exceptional pool of scholars. The European landscape of textile industries, designers, trade, and textile culture is shifting rapidly in these years, and therefore, following the original idea of M.-L. Nosch, we decided to use EuroWeb as a documentation and monitoring instrument to get a fuller picture of the textile transformations in Europe. We circulated a questionnaire to all Management Committee members and asked them to complete the survey for their country with the help of other textile colleagues in their country. The survey details for each country: 1) The current industry, design, and business sector (number of jobs, annual expenditure on clothing/citizen, major fairs, fashion weeks, companies, R&D initiatives for sustainability, business and design educations and graduates); 2) Cultural heritage of textiles and dress (research clusters, education in textile conservation, history or archaeology,

museums, collections, exhibitions). As it was clear since spring 2020 that the COVID-19 pandemic would disrupt or strongly impact the European economy, museums, tourism, and textile businesses, we aimed to first document, nation by nation, the status of textile culture, business, industries, and recycling initiatives before the pandemic. The plan is to follow up at the end of the EuroWeb period with an addendum describing how these crises have impacted each country. The full report is edited by P. Nabais, M.-L. Nosch, and A. Ulanowska, and includes chapters for Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and the UK, and a summary and discussion by the editors.

For more information about EuroWeb past activities and future events

- EuroWeb website: <https://euoweb.uw.edu.pl>
- EuroWeb YouTube channel: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCnFNUmtJ7hEmzRU3lpC2okQ>
- EuroWeb social media: www.facebook.com/EuroWebCOST, www.instagram.com/euro_web, EuroWeb (@EuroWeb4) / Twitter – managed by Nathalie Rudolph

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