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TRADITION AND INNOVATION IN TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY
IN BRONZE AGE EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

ABSTRACT

The papers collected in the present volume of the 'Światowit' journal examine developments in textile production in Bronze and Iron Age Europe and the Mediterranean by tracing both traditional and innovative elements in textile technology. The issue comprises 11 original contributions that resulted from the session '*Tradition and Innovation in Textile Technology in Bronze Age Europe and the Mediterranean*' organised in 2016 by Agata Ulanowska and Małgorzata Siennicka during the 22nd Annual Meeting of the European

Association of Archaeologists in Vilnius. The papers discuss available archaeological evidence of textiles, textile imprints, textile tools and textile iconography, as well as botanical and faunal remains related to textile manufacture and dyeing. The papers examine the types of social relations and cultural and economic processes which may have enhanced developments in textile technology and impacted on cross-cultural transmission of textile knowledge and skills in the Bronze and Iron Ages.

STRESZCZENIE

TRADYCJE I INNOWACJE W TECHNOLOGII WŁÓKIENNICZEJ W EPOCE BRĄZU W EUROPIE
I BASENIE MORZA ŚRÓDZIEMNEGO

Artykuły zebrane w tym tomie „Światowita” traktują o zmianach w produkcji włókienniczej w Europie i w basenie Morza Śródziemnego w epoce brązu i żelaza. W skład tomu wchodzi 11 oryginalnych tekstów, będących rezultatem sesji pt. „*Tradition and Innovation in Textile Technology in Bronze Age Europe and the Mediterranean*” zorganizowanej przez Agatę Ulanowską i Małgorzatę Siennicką podczas 22-go *Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists* w Wilnie. Przedmiotem

rozważań są tekstylia archeologiczne i ich odciski, narzędzia włókiennicze, ikonografia tekstyliów oraz inne pozostałości odnoszące się do wyrobu tekstyliów i ich barwienia. Analizowane są także relacje społeczne oraz procesy ekonomiczne, które sprzyjać mogły rozwojowi technologii włókiennictwa i wpływały na międzykulturowy przepływ wiedzy technicznej i umiejętności rzemieślniczych oraz dystrybucję wyrobów.

Keywords: textile technology, innovation, tradition, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Europe, Mediterranean

Textile archaeology has developed significantly in recent years, prompting growing academic interest in archaeological textiles, textile technology, and textile production. These developments have arisen from multi- and interdisciplinary approaches to studies of prehistoric textiles that comprise all the available evidence and comparative data, such as material-contextual, iconographic, and textual sources, as well as experimental archaeology and scientific analyses (*cf.* Rahmstorf 2015; Siennicka *et al.* 2018). As a result, textile production, with its complex technology and high socio-cultural significance, has been acknowledged as a key craft in the economies of Bronze Age Europe and the Mediterranean. In addition to this, the great diversity and complexity of knowledge and skills, as well as the large workloads required by textile-making, have been properly recognised as economically and socially important (*cf.* Andersson Strand, Nosch 2015).

Despite its complexity and importance, textile technology has often been considered rather traditional and unchanging throughout the centuries of the Bronze Age (for a discussion on traditional and innovative elements in textile production, *cf.* Nosch 2015). It is only in the last few years that innovations in textile technology, such as a spread of woolly sheep and the growing significance of 'wool economy' (*cf.* Breniquet Michel 2014; Nosch 2015; Becker *et al.* 2016; Bender Jørgensen, Rast-Eicher 2016; Sabatini in this volume), various methods of procurement of fibres and yarns (*cf.* Rast Eicher 2005; Grömer *et al.* 2013; Bender Jørgensen, Rast-Eicher 2016; Ruiz de Haro in this volume), various weaving and decoration techniques such as twill weaves, tapestry, embroidery (*cf.* Grömer *et al.* 2013; Nosch 2015; Bender Jørgensen, Rast-Eicher 2016; Banck-Burgess in this volume), as well as invention of advanced dyeing techniques such as purple dyeing (*cf.* Burke 2010; Nosch 2015; Hofmann-de Keijzer 2016; Landenius Enegren, Meo 2017) have been recognised as major developments in the Bronze Age.

In order to examine in more detail the processes that may have influenced innovations in textile technology, as well as possible factors which may have prevented textile techniques from changing through time, Agata Ulanowska and Małgorzata Siennicka organised a session 'Tradition and Innovation in Textile Technology in Bronze Age Europe and the Mediterranean' during the 22nd Annual Meeting of the European Association of Archaeologists in Vilnius, in 2016. The session was intended to explore the ways in which traditional and innovative elements in textile technology may be traced and defined in the *longue durée* of the Bronze Age. To this end, the archaeo-

logical evidence for textiles, textile imprints, textile tools and textile iconography, as well as evidence for the botanical and faunal environment of Bronze and Iron Age Europe and the Mediterranean were analysed (see various contributions in this volume). It was also an objective of the conference to scrutinise what kinds of social relations, as well as cultural and economic processes, might have stood behind the developments in textile technology, and what their impact might have been on the transmission of textile knowledge and skills (*cf.* Ulanowska, Siennicka 2017a; 2017b).

The peer-reviewed contributions collected in the present volume of the 'Światowit' journal are the outcomes of the abovementioned EAA session in Vilnius.¹ The contributions are arranged geo-chronologically, starting with the discussion on the oldest traditions and innovations in textile-making in Europe.

In her paper "Nothing Like Textiles": *Manufacturing Traditions in Textile Archaeology*, **Johanna Banck-Burgess** examines prehistoric techniques for making patterned textiles. She discusses several combinations of weaving and wrapping techniques observed in archaeological textiles from Europe dated to between the Neolithic and the Early Iron Age, and argues that manufacturing traditions were of significant importance for the value and visual appearance of prehistoric fabrics.

A study of 'textile ceramics' – impressions of textiles on Early Bronze Age ceramic vessels from Bruszczewo in Poland – is presented in the paper „Textilkeramik“: *Textileindrücke auf bronzzeitlicher Keramik vom Fundplatz Bruszczewo* by **Stefanie Schaefer-Di Maida**. On the basis of silicone impressions taken from the original imprints on clay, she analyses technical features of the impressed textiles and suggests that second-hand textiles were used in production of pottery, as well as proposes possible aesthetic and symbolic meanings of the fabrics impressed on clay.

Serena Sabatini, in the paper 'Wool Economy During the European Bronze Age', examines whether the conceptual frame of 'wool economy', which has been successfully applied to studies of textile production in the Near East and the Aegean Bronze Age, may also be applicable to the evidence from Bronze Age Europe. This contribution also considers the complex socio-economical mechanisms that must have stood behind the production and trade of wool in prehistory.

In the paper *Innovative or Traditional: Diachronic Approach to Weaving Technology in Bronze Age Greece*, **Agata Ulanowska** identifies potential innovations in weaving technology in Bronze Age Greece, as well as

¹ Unfortunately, not all of the originally presented papers could be published in this volume. For the complete list of the partici-

pants of the EAA session in Vilnius and short summaries of their presentations, *cf.* Ulanowska, Siennicka 2017a; 2017b.

discusses whether these innovations can be examined diachronically and in the context of specific socio-cultural relations. As potential innovations she suggests improvements in the construction of the warp-weighted loom, possible use of other types of big looms, and the introduction of new forms of loom weights.

Various uses of fibre-spun products, e.g. strings and ropes, as well as the research potential of imprints of threads on clay and plaster, are studied in the contribution *'Beyond Textiles: Alternative Uses of Twisted Fibres. Evidence from Akrotiri, Thera'* by **Sophia Vakirtzi**, **Fragoula Georma**, and **Artemis Karnava**. Technical parameters of thread and string impressions from Late Bronze Age Akrotiri on Thera are also examined in relation to finds of actual strings and ropes from Akrotiri, as well as the functional parameters of textile tools discovered at the site, in order to recognise whether locally and non-locally produced threads may be distinguished.

Dominika Kofel discusses textile production and dyeing at Late Bronze Age Hala Sultan Tekke in the paper *'To Dye or Not to Dye: Bioarchaeological Studies of Hala Sultan Tekke Site, Cyprus'*. With the intention to scrutinise what kind of raw materials were used and what textile activities could have been undertaken at Dromolaxia Vizatzia, she analyses the compound evidence of bioarchaeological remains (plant macrofossils and molluscs) together with textile tools and built-in installations from the site.

The use of a spinning bowl and production of linen yarns in the Castreña culture of the Late Bronze and Iron Age are discussed by **María Irene Ruiz de Haro** in her paper *'Technical Innovation in Processing of Flax Yarn Production in the Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula: The Spinning Bowl'*. She analyses the limited and late distribution of the so-called 'spinning bowls' in relation to flax, a fibre that was presumably processed with these tools, contextualised by the raw materials and spinning techniques that were traditionally used in this region and time-period.

In the paper *'Textile-impressed Pottery Revisited: Its Usefulness for Studying Bronze Age Textile Craft in Estonia'*, **Riina Rammo** examines and systematises textile impressions on pottery as indirect evidence of textile manufacturing in the Estonian Bronze Age. While discussing the limitations of the data that can be gained from the imprints, as well as the application of other items that may have been impressed on clay, she suggests that textiles were primarily impressed on clay for functional reasons, without excluding potential symbolic meanings of this practise.

Magdalena Przymorska-Sztuczka, in the paper *'A Comb or a Loom? An Attempt at Interpretation of the Szemud Urn Image'*, discusses an engraving on a face-urn from the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age Szemud in Poland as a possible representation of a vertical warp-

weighted loom. By presenting a comparative analysis of the Iron Age iconography of the warp-weighted loom, she suggests a new interpretation for a motif that is traditionally recognised as a depiction of a comb.

In the paper *'The Hallstatt Textiles from the Bi-ritual Cemetery in Świbie'*, **Joanna Słomska** and **Łukasz Antosik** present the largest collection of archaeological textiles from the Hallstatt period in Poland. After discussing technical parameters of fabrics, braids, and threads, they argue that, unlike the other finds of archaeological textiles from the Hallstatt period in Poland, the textiles from Świbie represent several features that associate them with textile production of the Lusatian culture.

In the contribution *'Wool Textiles from the Roman Period at the Site of Grudna, Poland'*, **Małgorzata Grupa** introduces unique remains of wool textiles, made using the sprang technique, that were discovered in a kurgan dated to the Roman period. She discusses the status of the person buried in the kurgan and the possible provenance, e.g. local or non-local, of the grave goods, including the textiles.

The editors of the present 'Światowit' volume wish to express their special thanks to Marie-Louise Nosch (Centre for Textile Research, Copenhagen) whose excellent paper *'The Wool Age: Traditions and Innovations in Textile Production, Consumption and Administration in the Late Bronze Age Aegean'* (2015) inspired them to choose tradition and innovation as the main framework for investigating developments in textile technology during the EAA session in Vilnius. We would also like to thank the colleagues from the EAA and the University of Vilnius for all the received support and help in organising the session. However, the organisation of the session would not be possible without the funding received by Agata Ulanowska from the National Science Centre in Poland for her research project 'Textile production in Bronze Age Greece – comparative studies of the Aegean weaving techniques' (FUGA post-doctoral internship at the Centre for Research on Ancient Technologies, Polish Academy of Sciences, awarded by the National Science Centre in Poland, DEC-2015/16/S/HS3/00085) and the funding received by Małgorzata Siennicka from the Research Executive Agency of the European Commission and the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions for her research on textile tools from Early Bronze Age Greece carried out at the University of Copenhagen (PIEF-GA-2012-329910).

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