

TEXTILE RESEARCH CENTRE
LEIDEN

GENERAL REPORT: DECEMBER 1999

Stichting Textile Research Centre,
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TEXTILE RESEARCH CENTRE, LEIDEN
December 1999

The last few years have been extremely busy ones for the Stichting, which is why we have been late in preparing information about our activities. In the future this situation will be different!

Since the last report, there have been various changes to the staff of the Stichting. Most importantly, Joke Muller is no longer working as our secretary. Due to the arrival of her second child she was unable to carry on working at the Stichting. Joke intends to return in the future in order to help with various aspects of the Stichting's programme. In the meantime we have a new secretary, Lucia Smit, who is proving to be invaluable.

The last few years have also seen a number of changes in the work of the Stichting, not least of which was the establishment and running of the "Iranian Regional Dress Project". This is a joint project led by Dr. W.J. Vogelsang, Leiden University, and Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, Textile Research Centre, Leiden. The work is being sponsored by Shell Iran. More information about this project can be found later in this report.

This year has also seen the opening of our exhibition *Tutankhamun's Wardrobe*, at the Textile Museum, Borås, Sweden. The exhibition was opened by Her Majesty, Sylvia, Queen of Sweden. The exhibition was organised and designed by L. Helms, Leiden. Again, more information about this project can be found

later in this report.

Partially as a result of the Iranian Project, it was decided to set up a *Study Centre for Dress of the Islamic World*. Funding is currently being sought for this centre, and in the meantime a study collection is being built up. So far the collection includes nearly 1,600 items. As will be seen many of these items are available as loans to suitable institutions.

THE STICHTING

The Stichting Textile Research Centre was established in 1991 with the state aim of supporting the academic research of archaeological and anthropological textiles and dress. In the beginning emphasis was placed on the practical aspects of studying textiles and dress, such as having spinning wheels and looms available for students, as well as providing a regular series of lectures and seminars. Over the years, however, there has been a shift to providing visual and written resources, and more importantly, to the building up of a textile and dress collection.

Due to the pressures of work we have been unable to offer our normal lecture and seminar series, but it is our intention to organise a number of public events in 2000 and thereafter. Various themes are currently being looked at, including "Tutankhamun's Wardrobe", "Ancient Egyptian Textiles and Clothing", "Veiling", "Islamic

Dress", "Modern Egyptian Dress" and "Iranian Regional Dress". Suggestions for other lectures and seminars are welcome.

THE BOARD

During the last few years there has been a change to the members of the Board of the Stichting. Prof. J. Verwers and Drs. J. Bakels have both resigned. We should like to thank both Jan and Jet for their help and wish them all the best in the future. In the spring of 1999 there was a meeting and new members were voted onto the board. The following people currently make up the Board:

Chair: Dr. G. van de Kooij
Secretary: Prof. J. ter Haar
Treasurer: Prof. R. Bedeaux

Other Members:

Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood
Dr. W. Wendrich
Mr. L. Helms

STUDY CENTRE FOR DRESS OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD

In 1997 the Stichting decided to set up a centre dedicated to the study of dress in the Islamic World. The objective of the Study Centre is to make a collection of garments from the Islamic world. These items are available for study purposes and as loans for relevant exhibitions. In addition, some garments are available to schools in order for students to see, and in some cases try on, garments from other cultures and religions. The geographical spread of the collection is deliberately large, namely from Morocco to Indonesia,

in order to reflect the wide variety of dress traditions which can be found within the numerous lands in which Islam is the main religion.

Since 1997 the Study Centre has acquired nearly 1,600 garments from various countries. In particular Iran and Egypt are well represented. The strength of the Iranian collection is due to support from the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation, Tehran, and from sponsorship by Shell Iran.

Other collections such as those from Tunisia and some items from Egypt, reflect fieldwork by students from various departments of Leiden University. Some of these activities were carried out by individuals, others by groups.

Most of the garments in the collection are modern and represent current clothing trends, albeit based on more older clothing forms. In addition, there is a small, but growing collection of traditional and historical items (mostly nineteenth and early twentieth century garments).

To date, items from the collection have been lent to various events including an exhibition called *Sluiers en sjaals* ("Veils and Shawls") about modern day veiling at the Fries Museum, Leeuwarden (April 1999 - April 2000; see below). In addition, garments have been lent to a number of schools in the Leiden region as aids during discussions about Islam, veiling, and the role of women within the context of present-day Dutch society.

In addition to the garments

mentioned above, there is also a small, but growing collection of items which reflect textile and clothing technology. These items have been kindly donated by a variety of sources.

As with many collections, we are suffering from a major shortage of space. However, we are hopeful that within a year this problem will be resolved, if only temporarily. The National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden, has promised that once the major re-building of the museum has been completed, it will be possible to move part of the collection to suitable accommodation within Leiden. Our ultimate aim remains, however, to have our own establishment with suitable storage, research and display facilities.

THE STUDY COLLECTION

All of the garments in the collection have been given a unique accession number and are currently being catalogued, photographed and placed into accessible storage facilities.

It is the aim of the Stichting to have all the objects placed onto a suitable computer system, which means that visitors can look at a range of objects before deciding which ones are needed for study purposes.

A list of all the objects in the collection is available upon request

PURCHASES AND GIFTS

In addition to the Iranian garments described previously, a number of garments have been received this

year from people interested in supporting the work of the Stichting. Gifts included items presented by the wife of the former Omani Ambassador to the Netherlands, HE Jaifer Salim Al-Said; two garments worn 65 years ago in Indonesia by Mrs. Nijkamp-Meiboom, as well as garments bought in Tunisia and Turkey by Mr. J. Fehrman, Leiden.

In November 1999, various garments from Bangladesh and Lebanon were donated to the Stichting by C. Dia-Smit. In addition, there was a small bequest of textiles from Ms. B. Menzel, the famous textile and costume historian who sadly died last year. She is greatly missed.

A number of garments were also bought from various sources in the Netherlands, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, and Tunisia. One of these pieces is a dress (*jumlo*) from the Northwest Frontier Province (Pakistan) which is heavily embroidered and includes over 700 gores in the skirt. We have also recently bought an embroidered coat and waistcoat from Afghanistan.

APPEAL

In April 1999 an appeal went out to all North African and Near Eastern Embassy asking for help in collecting garments which could be used for study and display purposes.

A number of embassies reacted favourably, especially those of Oman, Syria and Tunisia. The Syrian embassy promptly sent clothing, as well as posters, and calenders depicting traditional Syrian dress.

The Oman Embassy was especially

generous and arranged a collection of over forty pieces to be given to the Stichting. These garments, for men, women and girls, derive from various areas in Oman, notably Muscat (the capital), Sur, Al Joof, and Dhofar. The women's dresses are particularly fine and many are heavily decorated with beadwork and embroidery. The garments reflect the role Oman has played in international trade for hundreds of years. For instance, some of the garments from Muscat are of local style while others are Baluch in origin (the Baluch live in Pakistan and southern Iran). Other garments reflect the love of rich textiles with their use of silks, velvets and satins.

It is hoped that these garments will form the basis for a book about Oman dress and for a travelling exhibition.

Again we would like to thank the various embassies for their kind support. And we look forward to further co-operation in the future.

THE LIBRARY

The library is still growing, albeit slowly. We currently have over one thousand titles in the library. Subjects covered range from the use of buttons to beduin dress. Many languages are represented in the library, including Arabic, Farsi and Turkish, as well as various European languages.

One of the tasks facing the Stichting is the setting up of a photographic and slide library. At present we have a small collection of suitable items, but it has not yet been properly organised. Anyone

interested in putting this collection in order will be most welcome.

In addition, we are contemplating placing all of the photographic material onto CD ROM in order to make it more readily available.

PROJECTS AND CURRENT WORK

The Stichting is currently involved in a number of projects. The two most important areas of work are, firstly, the textiles and clothing found in the tomb of the ancient Egyptian pharaoh, Tutankhamun, and secondly, the "Regional Dress of Iran Project".

TUTANKHAMUN'S WARDROBE

In 1993 Martin Hense, a small group of students from the Department of Egyptology, Leiden University, The Netherlands, and Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, started work on recording and cataloguing the textiles and clothing from the tomb of Tutankhamun. This group of objects which had been virtually forgotten and ignored since they were discovered by Howard Carter in the tomb of young king in 1922. The garments are currently housed in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo. The work being carried out by the Stichting is with the full co-operation of the Museum.

There are over 400 textiles and garments from the tomb. They include items of the king's daily and ceremonial dress as well as more mundane objects such as statue covers and jar stoppers. All of the items are made from linen. Many of the garments are decorated with embroidery, beads, as well as gold discs and shapes of various kinds.

The Exhibition

In 1994 we met with Christina Rinaldo, head of the Handweaving School, Boras, and this led to her joining the team. It was then decided to create an exhibition about the garments found in the Tutankhamun's tomb.

At this point, Leo Helms, Exhibition Designer and Organiser, Leiden, was brought in to help bring to life the idea of such an exhibition. Thanks to the enthusiasm of a wide range of specialists in the Netherlands and Sweden, it has been possible to recreate the appearance of the garments worn by the young king.

There have been many exhibitions and programmes about Tutankhamun, but all have emphasised his death. The ever repeated Golden Death Mask of the king remains one of the most indelible images in the modern world. But it is the aim of this exhibition to celebrate the life of Tutankhamun. A living human being who wore some of the most spectacular clothing in the ancient world.

Thirty-six replicas of the garments and jewellery worn by Tutankhamun are on display in the exhibition. The replicas are based on garments and other objects which were found in the tomb.

Some of these garments were in a very bad state when the tomb was opened, due to moisture, bad storage, fungus, and simply the passage of 3,500 years.

One of the aims of the exhibition is to show the basic range of clothing worn by the king, and some

of the combinations of garments which we know that he wore.

Because of the fragile nature of the Tutankhamun garments it is impossible for us to show any of the original textiles or garments. They would simply disintegrate after a short period of travelling. Hence the replicas!

Funding for the exhibition was provided by a number of Boras companies. The world premiere of the exhibition took place at the Textile Museum, Boras on the 8th October 1999. From March 2000, the exhibition will be travelling around Europe and America. It is also possible that the exhibition will be shown in Shanghai, China.

Publications

There are already several publications which accompany the exhibition, namely: G.M. Vogelsang, *Tutankhamun Textiles and Clothing in the Egyptian Museum*, Rotterdam, 1997; ISBN 90-5613-028-5, price: f20, plus postage; G.M. Vogelsang, *Tutankhamun's Wardrobe*, Rotterdam, 1999, ISBN 90-5613-042-0; price f58, plus postage. In addition, two further books will soon become available, namely, G.M. Vogelsang and M. Hense, *Clothing from the Tomb of Tutankhamun* (Brill, Leiden), and a complete catalogue of the textiles and clothing from the tomb of Tutankhamun (Oxford). More information about these books will be shortly available.

Let's Save Tutankhamun's Wardrobe!

One of the stated aims of the exhibition is to help raise the necessary funding to build and

equip a textile conservation laboratory in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo. It will also be necessary to provide funding in order to train a group of Egyptian conservators. Finally, funding has to be found to create a suitable gallery where the royal wardrobe can be displayed to the general public.

It should also be noted that it will not only be the royal garments which will benefit from the creation of a textile laboratory. There are thousands of ancient textiles in the Egyptian Museum, which are all in need of help.

It has been estimated that the sum of \$500,000 is needed for this project. The plans to create this laboratory are being developed with the full knowledge and co-operation of the Egyptian Museum, Cairo.

Any institute, company or private individual who is interested in funding this project should contact us as soon as possible.

REGIONAL DRESS OF IRAN
G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood
and W.J Vogelsang

Along with shelter and food, clothing plays an important role in everyone's life. Throughout the centuries and in many different cultures the role of 'dress' played an important part in defining a person's position in society, the type of society in which he or she lives, and how these people were to be regarded. The clothing of a soldier, for instance, has never been the same as that of a merchant. The desire to buy good clothes was as strong in the times of the pharaohs as is the urge to buy designer label garments today.

Because of the richness of Iranian history and culture, clothing has always played an important role in defining a persons social, religious and gender affiliations.

An Arab woman in southwestern Iran, for instance, still wears totally different clothing from a Tekke Turkman woman in northeastern Iran. Yet they live within the same country.

Due to inter-nationalisation, the so-called "globalisation", traditional ways of life in Iran are vanishing. Some have already gone. As these ways of life disappear, an important part of Iran's heritage has vanished forever.

The Leiden based project is working in co-operation with the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation to help preserve knowledge about this important aspect of Iranian culture and to diffuse the collected information both within Iran and elsewhere before it is too late.

IRANIAN DRESS: EXHIBITION

As one of the aims of the Regional Dress of Iran project, we intend to create a travelling exhibition. The proposed exhibition will deal with the urban and regional dress of Iran. The region is mainly made of highlands which stretch for some 2000 km from east to west. Iran has a long and extremely varied history. One of the hallmarks of the area is that for thousands of years it has been a transit area for migrants moving from the steppes of Central Asia to the south, towards the Iranian Plateau and the Near East, or to the Indian subcontinent. As a result, from the late third millennium BC onwards,

Indo-European speaking groups introduced various languages to the area, including Persian (Farsi). Another major movement was that of the Turkish speaking groups that, starting in the first millennium AD, moved from Central Asia towards what is now Iran. Many of these groups subsequently migrated into the area which is now known as Turkey. These successive waves of immigration have given rise to the mosaic of ethnic groups which nowadays inhabit the Plateau.

The geography of much of Iran is characterised by desert and semi-desert. Cultivation is mostly limited to the foothills between the mountains that fringe the country on almost all sides, and the deserts in its centre. Here small rivers descend down the mountains to empty their waters in the deserts. Many small settlements have grown up along these rivers. Such villages are often located at considerable distances of each other, and communication between them was, and still can be, difficult. Thus, large-scale cultivation along major rivers, as occurs in modern Iraq and India, is not found in Iran. In addition, groups of nomadic herdsmen still live in parts of Iran.

The main religion of the peoples inhabiting Iran is Islam, with the Shi'ites being the dominant group. In addition, there are Christians (Armenians and Nestorians), and Zoroastrians. The creed of Zarathustra was the state religion in Iran until the advent of Islam, since then Zoroastrianism has slowly retreated to minor centres. The dress of the Zoroastrians in Iran, and especially that of their priests, is highly distinctive.

The chequered history of the area, its geography and the presence of (semi-) nomadic groups, has brought about a great variety in costume traditions. It will be the purpose of the exhibition to show this variety and indicate something of the rich and varied culture of the peoples of Iran. The various types of garments worn by men, women and children will be exhibited.

Various museums have already expressed interest in having this exhibition, including the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden, The Netherlands and the Textile Museum, Boras, Sweden. The exhibition will be available from 2002. Any museum or institute interested in having the exhibition should contact L. Smit at the Stichting.

LONG-TERM PROJECTS

The Stichting is also involved in a number of long-term projects which reflect the interests and work of the staff as well as those of various students.

Illustrated Encyclopaedias of Regional Dress

One of the long-term projects started by the Stichting is the production of a series of illustrated encyclopaedias which will reflect the traditional and regional dress of various countries in North Africa, the Middle East and Iran. Work is currently taking place collecting material, as well as written and oral histories from the relevant countries. At present we are concentrating on Iran, Egypt, Oman, and Lebanon. Should the necessary funding become available, it will be possible to start work on other countries such

as Yemen, Tunisia and Morocco.

*Illustrated Encyclopaedia
of Iranian Dress*

M. Vartanian Bezrookore

As part of the Stichting's work on regional dress in Iran it was decided to carry out background research into the terminology associated with various urban and regional dress types of the country. This work will culminate in an illustrated encyclopaedia of Iranian dress. The main research is being carried out by Maggie Vartanian Bezrookore and Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood. The aim of the project is to provide academic background information to the proposed exhibition on Iranian regional dress and to create an illustrated encyclopaedia of urban and regional Iranian dress.

In addition, Maggie Vartanian Bezrookore is helping to prepare an encyclopaedia of Qajar period dress. The aim of this work is to bring together various sources of information, including actual garments, documentary sources and visual material, notably photographs. This work is being carried out in co-operation with Leiden University and the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden.

Lebanese Dress

C.M. Dia-Smit

In September 1999 Constance Dia-Smit started work on a project about the regional dress of Lebanon and Syria. Her interest in this region of the world is due to family connections. In addition, she is currently studying Islamic art in the Department of Islamic Studies, Leiden University.

In December 1999 Stanca will be travelling within Lebanon and Syria in order to carry out fieldwork and to acquire information and suitable objects for the Stichting's collection of dress from the Islamic World.

The aim of her work is two-fold. Firstly, to collect items and information which will form the basis of an in-depth study of urban and regional dress in Lebanon and Syria. Secondly, there are plans to make a travelling exhibition on the subject of Lebanese life through the medium of dress. The various books and the exhibition, will be ready in about three years time.

C. Dia-Smit,
c/o STRC,
Postbox 212,
2300 AE Leiden.

Peruvian Textiles

It should be noted that although the Stichting is primarily geared towards textiles and dress of the Islamic World, this is not the only area of the world for which we encourage academic research.

In 1999 W. Minnekes, Leiden University, started a three year project concerning archaeological textiles from Peru. The work will culminate in the writing of a Ph.D. on the same subject.

*Tiwanaku-Chiribaya textiles
from the South-Central Andes*

W. Minkes

The subject of this research are the textiles found in a mortuary context in the lower Osmore valley in the extreme south of Peru,

dating from the transitional period of Late Tiwanaku and Early Chiribaya culture (AD 900-1350).

The fieldwork takes place at Centro Mallqui and Museo El Algarrobal in Ilo. The aim of the research is first to determine the way in which textiles, and especially the tunic and, to a lesser degree, the headgear, played an active part in differentiation and the structuring of socio-cultural life of the people from the lower Osmore valley, both at intrasite level as at intersite level. In order to carry out this goal, the textiles from two adjacent and more or less contemporary sites, La Cruz and El Descanso, are being analyzed.

Tunics were chosen because they were found on practically every interred person, regardless of gender, age and social status. Historical sources (Cieza de Leon 1553, Cobo 1653) mention how the Inca rulers (AD 1470-1532) encouraged the conquered cultures within their vast empire to continue their tradition of manipulating textiles in order to distinguish themselves from other ethnic groups and social classes.

Archaeological textiles from various cultures display a similar standardization that suggests that the Incas exploited a much older and widespread tradition. Further, ethnographic research of Andean communities shows how textiles are still considered to be the principal medium for expressing ethnic and social identity.

Willy Minkes,
Dept. of Archaeology,
Leiden University.
Leiden.

EXHIBITIONS

This year the Stichting has been involved in helping to organise a number of exhibitions. In addition, garments from the Stichting's collection have been lent to other museum in order to enhance their exhibitions.

IRANIAN/DUTCH DRESS EXHIBITION Tehran, 19th May 1999

A small exhibition entitled "Dress and Life" was created by the Stichting in co-operation with the Iranian Heritage Organisation. The exhibition was opened on the 19th May 1999 and ran for three weeks. The exhibition took place in the Sa'adabad Palace in northern Tehran.

The timing of the exhibition was deliberately picked so that it formed part of celebrations of the Iranian Cultural Heritage Week.

The aim of the exhibition was to show varying aspects of Iranian and Dutch regional costume. Namely, variations in garments worn by different genders, ages and religions. The Dutch garments came from the fishing villages of Marken (Protestant) and Volendam (Catholic).

The Dutch garments were on loan from the ZuiderZee Museum, Enkhuizen, The Netherlands. The garments were organised and prepared for the exhibition by Drs. Adriane Burman, Leiden.

Drs. Burman is a free-lance anthropologist working from Leiden who specialises in regional and

traditional costume. She went to Tehran in order to set-up the Dutch section of the exhibition.

The Iranian costumes came from various groups and regions of Iran, including Turkmen, Baluch, Sistan, Bakhtiari, as well as some nineteenth century garments for men and women. The garments form part of the Iranian Heritage Organisation's collection of Iranian dress. In addition, various items were on loan from the regional museum in Zanjan.

The exhibition was opened by the director of the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation, Mr. Behesthi. The exhibition was sponsored by Shell Iran. A booklet about Dutch costume was published in Farsi and English in honour of the occasion.

We should like to thank Shell Iran, the ZuiderZee Museum, Enkhuizen, the Iranian Cultural Heritage Organisation, as well as the Iranian Embassy, The Netherlands, and the Netherlands Embassy in Iran, for their support and help in the preparation of this exhibition.

*SÉVRUGUIN'S IRAN:
NINETEENTH CENTURY
PHOTOGRAPHS OF IRAN*
L. Barjesteh and
G.M. Vogelsang (eds)

The National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden, The Netherlands houses a collection of about 170 photographs of Iran which date to the late nineteenth century. A selection of the photographs (over 160 items) were chosen for publication. The introduction and comments in the book were written by a number of Iranian and Dutch authorities.

The book was published Zaman, Tehran.

The creation and printing of the book was funded by Shell Iran. The book was officially presented to the deputy chairman of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce, at the International Commercial Week, Tehran on the 3rd October 1999.

Because of the popularity of this book, a second print run is already being contemplated.

*MERCHANTS AND MERCHANDISE:
A Photographic Exhibition
Tehran, 3rd October, 1999*

As part of the International Commercial Week, Tehran, a small exhibition of nineteenth century photographs of Iran was organised by the Dr. W.J. Vogelsang, the Stichting, Leo Barjesteh publishers, Rotterdam and the University Library, Leiden. The photographs form part of the Hotz collection, Leiden University.

The book *Sévruguin's Iran: Nineteenth century photographs of Iran* (see above), was official presented by E. Cartier, director of Shell Iran, to the deputy director of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce, on the 3rd October 1999.

The exhibition was funded by Shell Iran.

LOANS TO VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS

To date, items from the Stichting's dress collection have been lent to various events including an exhibition called *Sluiers en sjaals* ("Veils and Shawls") about modern

day veiling at the Fries Museum, Leeuwarden (April 1999 - April 2000). Garments have been lent to a number of schools in the Leiden region as aids during discussions about Islam, veiling, and the role of women within the context of present day Dutch culture.

SLUIERS EN SJAALS
("Veils and Shawls")
Fries Museum, Leeuwarden,
April 1999 - April 2000

There has been considerable interest in the media concerning the position of migrants and refugees in the Netherlands. In particular, attention has been focused on the position and role of women from Islamic lands such as Morocco and Turkey. As a result of this attention the Fries Museum, Leeuwarden decided to create an exhibition about the role of veiling in Dutch and other societies. The exhibition was opened in April and will run for one year. As part of the exhibition a number of outfits were borrowed from the Stichting's collection. These outfits include items from Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Egypt, and Turkey.

ANSICHT UIT AFGHANISTAN
Leiden
4th May 1999 - 2nd June 1999

The workgroup, *Leiden Stad van vluchtelingen*, organised a small exhibition about life in Afghanistan. A number of garments were borrowed from the Stichting including a variety of different types of men's caps.

One result of this exhibition is that the Stichting is now in contact with the *Vereniging van*

Afghaanse Vrouwen (Society of Afghan women), which is based in Leiden. We wish to set up a project to record and illustrate a book on the regional costume of Afghanistan.

CULTUUR OP DRIFT:
Cultureel vluchtelingen
festival
Leiden, 18th September 1999

On the 18th September 1999, eight outfits were loaned to the organisers of an "international fashion" show. The Stichting's garments were displayed on mannequins to one side of the main room. The show was part of a much more extensive programme of world music which took place in De Waag, Leiden. The garments on display included a man, woman and boy from Oman, a Moroccan man and woman, a Qashqai (Iran) woman and girl, and finally a woman from the Gilan region of Iran.

The event proved to be a great success. It was decided that in the future the Stichting would try to build up its own collection of mannequins for display purposes. This will mean that we have greater control over the general appearance of any display.

PROPOSED EXHIBITIONS

One of the activities of the Stichting is to prepare exhibitions which can be loaned to suitable institutions. In some cases it is a question of supplying relevant garments (as in the case of the Vries Museum, Leeuwarden), on other occasions we can organise a complete exhibition (such as *Tutankhamun's Wardrobe*).

At present we have actual plans, as well as ideas, for various exhibitions. These exhibitions include:

Currently available

- . *Tutankhamun's Wardrobe* (medium scale; now travelling)
- . *Veils Unveiled* (the veiling of women in various societies; medium to large scale; available for travelling).

Available in the near future

- . *Iranian Urban and Regional Dress* (large scale; available from 2001 onwards).
- . *Iranian Kurdish Dress* (medium scale; available from 2001 onwards).
- . *Iranian Turkmen Dress* (medium scale; available from 2001 onwards).
- . *The Chador* (Iranian and Afghan chadors; small scale; available from the summer of 2000).

Planning phase

- . *Regional Dress of Lebanon* (medium scale).
- . *Regional Dress of Egypt* (medium scale).
- . *Regional Dress of Oman* (medium scale).
- . *Embroidered Dreams* (clothing decorated with embroidery, various countries, small to medium scale; planning phase)

If anyone is interested in having these exhibitions, please do not

hesitate to contact us. Also, if you have an idea for an exhibition, but need help, please contact us.

PUBLICATIONS

The following books can be ordered from the Stichting Textile Research Centre, Postbox 212, 2300 AE Leiden, The Netherlands.

G.M. Vogelsang, *Patterns for Ancient Egyptian Clothing*, 1992, Leiden, ISBN 90-800973-1-4; price: f20 (Euro: E9.10), plus postage.

G.M. Vogelsang, *Production of Linen in Ancient Egypt*, 1992, Leiden, ISBN 90-800973-2-2; price: f20 (Euro: E9.10), plus postage.

G.M. Vogelsang, *Tutankhamun's Clothing in the Egyptian Museum*, Rotterdam, 1997; price: f20 (Euro: E9.10), plus postage.

G.M. Vogelsang, *Tutankhamun's Wardrobe*, Rotterdam, 1999, ISBN 90-5613-042-0, price f58 (Euro: E22.75), plus postage

L. Barjesteh and G.M. Vogelsang (eds), *Sevruguin's Iran*, Tehran, 1999, ISBN 964-90999-9-9; price f58 (Euro: E22.75), plus postage.

In press

G.M. Vogelsang, *Patterns for Tutankhamun's Clothing*, Rotterdam (available spring 2000)

G.M. Vogelsang, *All-Wrapped Up: Women's Clothing in Ancient Egypt*, Rotterdam (available Spring 2000).

The following books are also available in exchange for other books:

C. Nauerth, *Die koptischen Textilien der Sammlung Wilhelm Rautenstrauch im Städtischen Museum Simeonstift Trier*, Trier, 1989.

The Stichting will be happy to answer any questions which readers may have about our work. In addition, gifts of clothing, books, visual material are always welcome!

Anyone wishing to help finance or take part in the activities of the Stichting should contact us at:

Stichting Textile Research Centre,
Postbox 212, 2300 AE Leiden, The Netherlands, Tel. 071-5168767 or 071-5418442; fax: 071-5418442.

Dr. Gillian Vogelsang-Eastwood and Lucia Smit.