

TEXTILE RESEARCH CENTRE
LEIDEN

GENERAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 2002

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Chairman's Comments

The Board of the Textile Research Centre (TRC) has pleasure in presenting the general report for the year 2002. The report clearly shows that the TRC in 2002 displayed a wide range of activities, all oriented towards the realisation of its aims and ideals. The collection of dress and related materials grown steadily and research branched out in many directions.

Since the TRC depends to a large extent on the support, both financial and otherwise, of many people and institutions, the Board acknowledges with gratitude that in 2002, as in previous years, this support was given generously and ungrudgingly. We trust that this report will bring out clearly that donations to the TRC in whatever form are donations to a just and worthy cause.

Prof. J. ter Haar,
Chairman, TRC

The Stichting

The Stichting ("Foundation") Textile Research Centre was established in 1991 with the stated aim of supporting the academic research of archaeological and anthropological textiles and dress.

The most important part of our work is the building up and study of a textile and dress collection. These garments are available for research and exhibition purposes.

The Board

The board is currently made up of the following:

- Chairman: Prof. J. ter Haar, Leiden University
- Treasurer: Prof. R. Bedaux, National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden
- Secretary: Dr. G. van der Kooij, Leiden University.
- General members: Mr. N. Dia, Mrs. V. Drabbe, Prof. L. Leertouwer and Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood (Director).

Mrs. M. Damme

It is with regret that we have to announce that Mrs. Damme has decided to retire from the Board of the TRC, due to the pressure of other work. Mrs. Damme has kindly agreed to continue as an advisor to the TRC.

Permanent staff

Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood continues as the director of the Stichting. She is a specialist in Near Eastern textiles and dress.

Volunteers

There are a number of volunteers currently working on various long-term projects for the TRC:

Drs. A. Janssen is working every Monday at

the TRC to help with the general organisation of the collection. Drs. Janssen is also preparing a Ph.D. thesis about Moroccan Urban Dress (see below), and helping to build up the TRC's collection of Moroccan dress in general.

Mrs. P. Smilde-Huckriede and Mrs R. van der Velde have been helping since March with organising the dress collection. Their work includes cataloguing and maintaining the collection.

The TRC would like to thank all of the volunteers for their kindness and help with the collection and for giving up so much of their time. Their work is appreciated.

*THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF
ETHNOLOGY, LEIDEN (RMV)
AND THE TRC*

The TRC would like to thank the RMV for their continual support of the TRC's activities. Without this support we would not be able to carry out the wide range of academic and general projects what are currently being undertaken. A particular word of thanks should go to Dr. S. Engelsman (Director), and Dr. W. Fermont (Head of Research).

WWW.TEXDRESS.NL

The Stichting now has its own web-page, namely: **www.texdress.nl**. The site is currently being built and added to with the help of M. Hense, Rotterdam. The site will be used to carry information about the TRC including its aims, annual reports, donation information, and short items of current interest. Although the site can now be visited, please note it is still being constructed and updated!

DONATIONS AND GRANTS

During this year various drives to raise donations for the TRC and its work have taken place. We are pleased to announce that these have been successful.

At the beginning of the year we started a scheme whereby people could become "Friends of the TRC" with an annual donation of Euro 25 (or more!). This scheme is proving successful and has enabled the TRC to purchase items, notably the large number of acid-free boxes, needed for storing the collection properly.

In the summer a request was made to the Dutch Embassy, Khartoum, for an Embassy grant to purchase Sudanese garments (see below), which will be used in a book on Sudanese dress currently being written by Mrs. Ashry, The Hague, with the help of Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood. The Dutch Embassy, Khartoum, reacted in a very positive manner and a generous grant has

been made for this purpose. We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Dutch Embassy for their support in this work.

In October-November 2002 the TRC had the opportunity to acquire some Palestinian and Iranian garments (see below). Thanks to the help of the HOVO students (see below); the target of Euro 1,600 was raised extremely quickly. The TRC would like to thank all of those involved, their generosity is greatly appreciated.

PURCHASES AND GIFTS

January 2002 saw the arrival of two very different sets of garments. The first items to come in were four *chadari/burqa`s* for Afghan women. They were made from, respectively, blue, red, yellow and black material. The purchase of these garments was organised via The Moesgaard Museum, Denmark.

The second set was items of clothing worn by members of the Coptic Church in Egypt. In addition to being able to order garments and vestments for nuns, priests, monks and a bishop, Dr. Innemée, acting on behalf of the TRC, was given a number of older items by members of various monastic groups in the Wadi Natron. We are very grateful to the monks and nuns who donated these items. A longer report on Dr. Innemée's activities is given below.

In March we were given a Tunisian cape by Mrs. van der Velde, Leiden, and some items

from Kuwait from Mrs. T. Al-Sharhan, Kuwait. The latter garments included an *aba*, *maghneh* and a faceveil (*niqab*). We should like to thank both Mrs. van der Velde and Mrs. T. Al-Sharhan for giving us these garments.

In April 2002, the TRC purchased a number of Pakistani and Indian garments. It is the intention that this part of the collection will be used to compliment the Afghan items.

In April, the TRC also acquired two men's caps from Turkey and Syria, and a woman's face veil from the Sinai region. The veil included coins which range in date from 1923 to 1967, although there are probably some older coins but these too badly worn to be read properly.

Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Öfner-Donders kindly gave us an Iraqi outfit that her husband bought in Basra in 1955. These garments include an *abayeh* and *`aqal*, as well as a skullcap and headcovering. Shortly afterwards, Mrs. Öfner-Donders also gave the TRC some Nepalese clothing.

During the summer, Dr. W. Vogelsang visited Afghanistan. During this trip he purchased several caps for the TRC, which are now on display in the RMV as part of their exhibition on political clothing in Afghanistan (see below).

An impressive collection of Iranian garments

has been given by the Bayani Family, Iran. These garments include items worn by family members at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. The collection includes day-to-day items such as skirts, blouses, jackets, as well as more unusual objects such as *chadors*, an *aba*, and even a coat (*sardari*) for a man to be worn at court. Among the accessories are a sun vizer, perfume bottles, and even an eyebrow brush. These garments are being used in several studies, including the *Encyclopaedia of Qajar Era Dress* (see below).

During August, the TRC received two Moroccan men's coats from Mrs. A. Leopold. They are now being used as part of A. Janssen's work on Moroccan dress.

In September the TRC was visited by Mrs. J. Allenby, The Palestinian Costume Archives, Canberra, Australia. Mrs. Allenby gave a lecture about post-1948 dress at the University (see below), as well as bringing with her a dress, a sash, belt and wedding shawl, all from the Sinai. It was also through Mr. Allenby that the TRC was able to buy four Palestinian dresses that are embroidered with *intefada* motifs, notably the Palestinian flag, and poetry about Palestine (see below).

In June we were able to order via Dr. S. Shahshahani, Tehran, an outfit for a Shahs van woman and one for a Lamer woman. These garments arrived in December following Dr. Shahshahani's second visit to

Leiden.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Ar@besk

In October 2001, the Stichting Ar@besk contacted the TRC about the idea of a virtual-reality Islamic Museum and the digitalization of Islamic collections in the Netherlands. It has been agreed that the TRC should help Ar@besk in the setting up of this museum, notably in the field of Islamic textiles and dress.

It is the intention that the museum will come on line in 2003, possibly the beginning of 2004.

Palestinian Costume Archives, Canberra, Australia

Since early 2002 the TRC has been in contact with Jeni Allenby, director of the Palestinian Costume Archives, Canberra. The Archive is active in a wide range of work relating to dress throughout the Near East and Indonesia (the name reflects their work over 20 years ago, and may be shortly changed).

During her visit to Leiden in September, Mrs. Allenby gave a lecture at Leiden University (see below). Later, Mrs. Allenby and the TRC have agreed to organise several small projects, such as a digital exhibition of Omani clothing based on the two collections

in Canberra and Leiden.

Mrs. Allenby is also organising an exchange of duplicate garments from the Australian collection, including Egyptian, Palestinian and Syrian items. These will be exchanged for duplicates of garments, mostly Egyptian and Iranian, from the TRC's collection.

Finally, there is the possibility that Mrs. Allenby will become a Ph.D. student at Leiden University (supervised by Prof. R. Kruk), working on present-day dress in the Levantine region and the origins of the motifs found on the garments.

STUDY CENTRE FOR DRESS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD

Since 11th September 2001, there has been considerable unease in the world, especially with respect to Near Eastern/Western relations. The work of the TRC has not been immune to the tension or comments.

The primary, stated aim of the TRC is to help academic research into archaeological and anthropological textiles and dress of archaeological and anthropological origins. Nevertheless, over the years the work of the TRC has also been involved in trying to bring peoples together through a mutual acceptance and some understanding of each others cultures, via the medium of clothing. This was one of the reasons why we set up the *Study Centre for Dress in the Islamic*

World, with its collection of dress, which could be used for exhibition purposes, and so forth.

The TRC is still of the opinion that dress can be used as a means of cultural recognition and reconciliation. And so we intend to carry on collecting and publishing about dress within the Islamic World.

THE DRESS COLLECTION

As can be seen from the recent acquisitions to the TRC's dress collection, the number of items is gradually increasing both in number and in range of objects (from elaborate headgear to eyebrow brushes!).

Over the next few years it is the intention to develop the Morocco (A. Janssen), and the Egyptian collections (with the help of K. Innemée, Leiden University, and the Moesgaard Museum, Denmark).

Storage Room

In the *Annual Report 2001* it was noted that the RMV has kindly given the TRC a large storage room for the TRC's dress collection. The re-housing of the collection is going well. We are now starting on 'fine-tuning' the boxes and making various lists concerning which garments are where, etc. This work will take at least another three months, but once it has been completed the collection will be more easily accessible.

As noted earlier, the work of sorting out the

collection is being carried out by A. Jansen, GMVE, and two volunteers, R. van de Velde and P. Smilde-Huckriede. Without their help this work would have taken considerably longer, and with far less pleasure.

EXHIBITIONS

Over the last year a number of garments from the TRC collection have been used in exhibitions or have been requested for forthcoming exhibitions, including:

Fries Museum, Leeuwarden, The Netherlands

Various items from the Study Collection were on display in the Fries Museum, Leeuwarden from April 2001 to June 2002. The exhibition was about multi-cultural influences on traditional Frisian dress, and how other cultures are also influenced by international trade. One of the highlights of the exhibition was a Kurdish outfit for a woman from the Maku region of northwest Iran, which is now in the TRC collection. Much of the cloth used for her traditional Kurdish garments actually comes from Japan.

Political Clothing in Afghanistan

The Textile Research Centre has actively cooperated in the organisation and setting up of a small exhibition on political clothing in Afghanistan in the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden. The exhibition opened on 16th December, 2002, and will be

displayed until the end of March 2003. The TRC provided expertise and a number of garments.

The exhibition includes texts, photographs, and objects that illustrate the use of clothing for political purposes in Afghanistan. It includes a *chapan*, nowadays well-known because of the fact that it is regularly worn by President Hamid Karzai of Afghanistan, and various other garments, including a wide variety of headdresses. The exhibition tells the age-old story of the *chapan*, which has its origin in Central Asia at least some three thousand years ago, and which was introduced to the Iranian Plateau in the early first millennium BC by the horse-riding Scythians who also introduced other types of garments, including trousers.

The exhibition also shows a long coat reputedly presented, around AD 1840, by Shah Shuja of Afghanistan to the British envoy, Sir William Hay Macnaghten, the political leader of the British forces in Afghanistan during the First Anglo-Afghan War (1839-1842). It is generally called a *Khilat*, which refers to the fact that it was given by a king to his subject. As such, the idea of a *Khilat* is very ancient and widespread in the Near and Middle East.

The exhibition displays a number of photographs of political leaders from other parts of the world, including Yasser Arafat, George Bush, and Nelson Mandela. There

are also photographs, taken by Johannes Odé in late 2002, of Afghans wearing a variety of headgear, and illustrations from early 19th century works depicting Afghans wearing *chapan*-type garments.

For more information about the Museum and the exhibition, please go to www.rmv.nl.

Willem Vogelsang,
RMV, Leiden.

Moesgaard Museum, Denmark

Various Coptic religious items from the TRC collection will be going on display at an exhibition about contemporary life in Upper Egypt. The exhibition will take place at the Moesgaard Museum, Denmark, from April 2003 until the summer of 2003.

School Loan

A number of Afghan caps, a *chadari/burqa*, and some items of Pakistani, Omani, and Egyptian clothing for children were lent to a school in Leeuwarden. The children greatly enjoyed being able to see, and in some cases try on, these garments. It certainly made it easier for them to understand the images on television. Apparently, the light blue *chadari* caused a stir, as some of the children originally came from Afghanistan and he found the *chadari* too light and frivolous. His mother wore a much heavier, dark green version!

KHILA`T

The setting up of a journal for the study of dress and textiles in the Islamic World has been mentioned in earlier *Annual Reports*. The TRC is pleased to announce that a contract was signed on 12th April, 2002, between the TRC and Peeters, Leuven, establishing a journal about dress and textiles in the Islamic World. The first issue will appear in 2003.

The Editorial Board consists of J. Fehrman, Leiden; L. Hannsen, The Wereld Museum, Rotterdam; W.J. Vogelsang, CNWS and RMV Leiden, and G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, TRC, Leiden. In addition to the editorial board, there is also an international advisory committee. Members of the latter will help in finding suitable articles, refereeing articles, as well as generally supporting the journal.

The journal will concentrate on dress and related textiles from the Islamic World. Any aspect of dress will be considered for inclusion, including anthropological, archaeological, economic, literary, political, religious social, technical approaches, as well as articles about specific garments of particular interest. There will also be a select bibliography with commentary on relevant books and articles since 1980.

Various articles for the first issue are already being prepared, including items about Palestinian Dress since 1948; The Hotz

collection of Qajar Era Dress; Naked medieval monks and nuns in Egypt; Veiling in 19th century Iranian literature; Political dress in Afghanistan, and a Jewish Moroccan wedding dress.

Anyone who has a suitable article or who is interested in writing for future issues of the journal should contact either Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood or L. Hannsen (L.Hannsen@depotwereldmuseum.rotterdam.nl). If you wish to subscribe to the journal, please contact P. Peeters (Paul@peeters-leuven.be).

IRANIAN DRESS PROJECTS

The TRC is involved in a number of projects about Iranian dress. This work was initially sponsored by Shell Iran, and we would like to thank Shell Iran for their support. Without their help at the beginning of the project none of the following would have been feasible.

Iranian Urban and Regional Dress Collection

Between 1997-2000, Dr. W. Vogelsang and Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, made various fieldtrips to Iran in order to make a survey of Iranian dress. During this period we were able to acquire over 1,000 garments including items from all the major groups in Iran, including the Kurds, Qashqa'i, Arabs, Bandaris, Baluchi, Turkmen, and so forth. A catalogue of these garments is now available

from the TRC.

Since then the late 20th century collection of dress has been increased due to the generous support of various people, notably C. Breedvelt, The Dutch Embassy, Tehran, and Dr. S. Shahshahani, Tehran. A notable addition is an outfit worn by Haji Firouz at Nawrooz, the Iranian New Year (21st March). The outfit was especially made for the TRC by Hossein Dorjani, a well-known Iranian theatre and film costumier.

All in all, it is now accepted that the TRC's collection of contemporary Iranian dress is one of the best outside of Iran. These garments are available for study and exhibition purposes.

Iranian Regional and Urban Dress Book

One of the long-term aims of the Iranian dress project is to make a survey of Iranian dress at the end of the 20th century. The manuscript for this work is well under way, and will be illustrated by the garments described above.

This work has been strengthened by the addition of Dr. S. Shahshahani, Tehran, as one of the authors. Dr. Shahshahani is an Iranian anthropologist who has been working in the field of Iranian dress for over 25 years. In addition, to her vast knowledge of the subject, Dr. Shahshahani has a large collection of photographs taken over this period recording the changing nature of

Iranian regional dress at the end of the 20th century. These photographs will also appear in the book.

All being well, the manuscript for the book will be ready by the end of 2003. Various European publishing houses have already expressed interest in this work. It is hoped that it will be possible to translate this work into Farsi and have an Iranian edition as well.

Hotz Collection of Qajar Era Dress

For the last few months, G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, with the help of A. Jansen, has been cataloguing the Hotz collection of Qajar Dress, RMV, Leiden. The garments are part of a larger collection that was displayed by the Dutch merchant house, Hotz and Son, in the Persian Pavilion of the Amsterdam International Exhibition of 1883.

There are over one hundred garments in the collection, many of which were never worn and appear, at first glance, to be brand new.

Among the treasures in the collection is a Zoroastrian wedding dress, which is currently being studied by Dr. A. de Jong, Leiden University and Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood.

The basic cataloguing of the Hotz dress collection is now finished. A digital version of the Hotz Qajar Era Dress catalogue will shortly go on the RMV's website. A paper version is nearly ready and will be available for study purposes.

Encyclopaedia of Qajar Era Dress

The RMV's and TRC's collections of Qajar era dress also form part of a general study of Qajar Era Dress.

The TRC, with the help of the Bayani Family and others, is gradually building up a Qajar era dress collection. This collection will reflect the range of mainly urban dress worn at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. A period that saw dramatic changes in the life styles of many Iranian people.

In June 2002 a two-day conference on the theme of *Qajar Era Dress* (see below) was organised. During the preceding workshop and the conference itself, it was decided that two members of the conference, Mr. Bayani and Dr. Shahshahani, should work on an *Encyclopaedia of Qajar Era Dress*. The book will be published in English and possibly Farsi. It is the intention that there will be various articles "setting the scene" at the beginning, followed by the encyclopaedia entries themselves. Each garment type will be described in detail, as well as illustrated with photographs and line drawings.

On 11th December 2002, there was a meeting with Dr. S. Shahshahani, P. Radder (Brill), and Dr. Vogelsang-Eastwood, to discuss the current status of the *Encyclopaedia of Qajar Era Dress*. During

this meeting it was decided that a contract should be drawn up and signed by the involved parties, with the intention of the encyclopaedia being ready within five years.

In addition to the main editors (Mr. Bayani and Dr. Shahshahani), the work is being supported by a committee made up of L. Hanssen (Wereld Museum, Rotterdam), J. Scarce (Edinburgh), and G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood (TRC).

Financial support for the Qajar Era Dress Project has come from various sources including, Shell Iran, Iran Heritage Foundation, London; Persian Heritage Foundation, New York, and the Barbas-van de Klaauw Fonds, Amsterdam.

OTHER TRC PROJECTS

In addition to the Iranian dress projects outlined above, the TRC is also involved in a number of other projects. These include:

Sudanese Dress

At the beginning of April, Mrs. E. Ashry, the wife of the Sudanese Ambassador to the Netherlands, contacted the TRC. Following a meeting on the 3rd April, it was agreed that the TRC would help Mrs. Ashry write a book about Sudanese dress (to be ready by 2004). In addition, this work is being helped and supported by two well-known Sudanese scholars in this field, namely Prof. A.S. Gasim, Khartoum International Institute for

Arabic, and Dr. S. al-Salahi, also of Khartoum.

Thanks to a generous donation from the Dutch Embassy, Khartoum, various Sudanese garments are now being ordered. These garments include a complete wedding outfit for a man and woman from the east coast region. Through Mrs. Ashry's contacts we are ordering gold jewellery (Sudanese gold) from an elderly local goldsmith who knows how to make the traditional, Sudanese bridal sets. The TRC would like to thank the Dutch Embassy for their kindness in giving the project this grant.

Other garments are being organised and these will be donated to the TRC by Mrs. Ashry; the Sudanese Embassy, The Hague, and by the Sudanese Government.

On the 29th September 2002, a Sudanese afternoon was held at the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden. It included live music, food, dress, henna decorating, etc., and in general was regarded as great fun.

In addition it was agreed that the TRC is now in discussion with CNWS, Leiden University, and Prof. R. Bedaux, RMV, about the idea of a conference on Sudanese culture.

Coptic Liturgical and Monastic Dress

The Coptic Church of Egypt is the oldest Christian Church and belongs to the Eastern

Orthodox (including the Greek or Russian Churches), rather than Western (Catholic or Protestant) tradition. For the last two years, the TRC has been working with Dr. K. Innemée, Leiden University, in building up a collection of liturgical and monastic garments from the Coptic Church, Egypt (see the *Annual Report of 2001*). As will be seen, this work continues.

These garments so far collected include items to be worn by the deacon and priest during a service. The latter items are particularly spectacular, being made of a white and gold brocade and include a tunic (*tuniya*); 'stola' (*sudra*), headcovering (*taylasan*) and cape (*burnus*). In addition, baptismal outfits for a baby boy (a mini-priest's outfit) and girl (a mini-bride's outfit), and women's headcoverings for while inside the church have also been acquired.

With respect to monastic garments, Dr. Innemée has been able to order garments from most levels within a monastery. Notably, the blue (worn for the first year), and then white garments worn by novices, as well as the black garments of monks and bishops. The bishop's clothing includes the various forms of headgear, as well as a staff and cross.

In addition, garments for a nun and a deaconess were ordered and, all being well, will be brought to Leiden in January 2003.

To support the religious, historical and

cultural background to the garments, Dr. Innemée has also been collecting objects that are connected with the Coptic Church, for example, an altar covering, incense burner, candle holders, a huge bread basket, liturgy book, palm branch decoration for outside a church, and so forth.

The Coptic collection will be added to over the following years with the idea of having eventually having a book and an exhibition about the Coptic Church. Anyone interested in supporting this collection or in having the exhibition should contact the director of the project, Dr. K. Innemée (K.C.Inneme@let.leidenuniv.nl) or Dr. G.M. Vogelsang.

Finally, please note that many of the garments described below were made by the monks at the Deir al-Sourian Monastery, Wadi Natron. Profits from the sale of vestments, and so forth, go to support the work of the monastery in providing affordable clothing for the children in the region and other projects. Contributions towards this work would be gratefully received by the monks. Please contact Dr. K. Innemée, if you would like further information about their work.

PH.D. STUDENTS

The TRC is also helping various Ph.D. level

students with their work on textiles and dress. These students include:

- A. Jansen (Leiden University): a thesis about Moroccan Arab dress
- G. Marsh-Lett (University of Western Sydney): a thesis about ancient Egyptian linen and its conservation. This thesis was submitted in 2002.
- W. Minkes (Leiden University): a thesis about Peruvian archaeological textiles
- Z. Rouhfar (Leiden University, but based in Tehran): a thesis about the classification of Safavid textiles from Iran

The Moroccan Dress Project (2002)

The year 2002 has been a very productive year for me for two reasons. Firstly, the reorganisation and documentation of the Moroccan dress collection of the TRC has been completed. The collection consists of over 100 garments and related items, which are documented and stored in the new depot. The objects are organised according to gender, region and use. The next step will be to carry out further research with respect to their production techniques and social context.

Secondly, research for my PhD on Moroccan Urban Dress continues in a satisfactory manner. Prof. Stroemer (Department of Languages and Cultures of the Middle East, Leiden University), has

agreed to be my promoter, while Dr. Vogelsang-Eastwood continues to assist me on a practical level.

In March I gave my first lecture for the *Vrienden van het Museum* at the National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden, on the history of Moroccan urban dress. During this lecture I was able to display various garments collected during my fieldtrip in 2001.

In May I received a studentship from the *Oosters Instituut, Leiden*, for a two week fieldtrip to Morocco. In the first week I took part in a Bar Mitsvah ceremony in Agadir, which gave me the opportunity to get in contact with the Moroccan Jewish community. During the second part of the trip I was able to carry out examine some older garments in a private collection. I also ‘worked’ in a tailor shop in Essaouira, where I observed and documented the complete production process of a *kaftan*.

At the end of May I was asked to participate in a Dutch radio programme *Pleinpubliek* in order to talk about my research and the building up of the TRC’s Morocco dress collection.

In September I went to Paris for a week where I had appointments in various museums, to look at the Morocco collections and to carry out literature searches in some of the libraries there. I

was also able to examine in detail a traditional Jewish Moroccan wedding dress that belongs to my family. The results of this research will be used for an article to be submitted to *Khila't: Dress and Textiles in the Islamic World*.

November saw me making a study trip to Oxford where I had my first meeting with Dr. R. Barnes of the Ashmolean Museum. Dr. Barnes has agreed to become a joint supervisor for my research and will be helping me on the more theoretical aspects of my research. I also had the opportunity to see the Morocco collection of the Pitt Rivers museum, which proved to be very interesting and there are pieces in their collection that are most unusual.

During this later half of 2002 I also wrote an exhibition proposal on the theme of Moroccan urban dress. All being well, the exhibition will take place in 2005, in collaboration with the Wereldmuseum, Rotterdam.

Finally, I should like to take this opportunity to thank all of those who have helped me in my research, especially museum staff members in Paris and Oxford. Their help was greatly appreciated.

M. Angela Jansen

Textile Analysis to Identify the Late Tiwanaku People from the Extreme

South of Peru

In 1998, I received a four-year scholarship from the Schuurman Schimmel-van Outerer Stichting (Aerdenhout, the Netherlands), in order to work on a doctoral thesis on Peruvian archaeological textiles. Since then, I have worked at the Faculty of Archaeology of Leiden University, and at the Peruvian Centro Mallqui in the Osmore Valley near Ilo. The thesis is expected to be finished by the end of 2003.

During three periods of fieldwork, I have analysed some 600 archaeological textiles derived from four different sites from the extreme south of Peru. In addition, I have been studying modern weaving techniques used by the indigenous Quechua population in the adjacent department of Puno.

The archaeological textiles were found in the burials of people who had lived during the Late- and Post-Tiwanaku culture and the Early Chiribaya culture, a period spanning from about AD 800 to 1200. The Tiwanaku empire's culture and economic influence reached as far as all of modern Bolivia, northwestern Argentina, northern Chile, and the extreme south of Peru. It is still not clear whether colonists or traders from the Tiwanaku heartland, just east of the Titicaca Lake, made their appearance in the Peruvian coastal area or not.

The people being studied in my thesis once populated the narrow coastal valley of

Osmore, which is flanked on one side by the Pacific Ocean and on the other by long stretches of hostile Atacama desert. The population lived by growing maize and fishing.

The handmade clothing of the Andean people has a long tradition of being used as social and ethnic markers. Sixteenth century Spanish chroniclers, for instance, mentioned how the Incas expressed social status through their dress code. The Spaniards also noted how the Incas encouraged the indigenous people to wear their local style of dress, so that they could be easily identified throughout the empire.

Because of this strong tradition, I hoped to find that the garments of the ancient Osmore population might also be carriers of their socio-economic relationships and ancestry. This theory was based on the fact that although designs may be easily copied in the rapidly modernizing textiles, the underlying weaving techniques are more conservative.

It was essential, therefore, to analyze all characteristics of a piece of cloth, including the fibres, dyes, weaving techniques, designs, forms, and functions. In addition, whenever possible, the textile's archaeological data was documented, such as to which tomb the textile came from; the age, gender, appearance (hairstyle of the mummy etc), any evidence of disease, cranial deformation, etc. of the body, as well

as the type of tomb and the presence of grave goods.

Unfortunately, this range of information is not always present as many sites in the region have been looted, especially in recent years. As a result, large quantities of fragmentary textiles have been found in the desert sand and tombs lie exposed and disturbed, thus dramatically reducing the range of information that could have been retrieved.

The situation is not totally bleak, however, and it has been possible to gain a valuable insight into the physical appearance of the inhabitants and their burial customs, especially with respect to clothing and textiles. It would appear, for instance, that on an intersite level, different tunic styles were used simultaneously, sometimes by one individual. The style of tunic does not seem to be linked to gender or age.

In general, Osmore men and women used to wear warp-faced tunics woven out of a single fabric with four selvedges. It would seem that despite the warm coastal climate, these people chose to wear alpaca wool, rather than locally available cotton. Further, the nature of the Osmore garments, with respect to choice of fibre, weave structure and form are characteristic of the highland people of Tiwanaku.

By comparing the structural and decorative details of these weavings to garment

previously identified as Tiwanaku style in various regions under Tiwanaku influence, subtle differences are becoming clearer. The variations in technique, decoration and form may seem inconspicuous at first glance, but as the eye becomes trained they become more apparent. It is still too early to conclude how occupation (agriculture or maritime), status, or religious/political position were expressed by the ancient dress code of the region, but this will become clearer with time, and eventually we will be able to read some of the ancient codes properly.

Conclusions

One preliminary conclusion that can be reached is that the people being studied were related to the Tiwanaku colonists of the middle Osmore valley, and that they were probably their direct descendants.

They seem to have arrived in the coastal valley following the collapse of the Tiwanaku Empire, when state colonists abandoned the agricultural fields in the middle Osmore valley. Ironically, one result of their leaving the middle valley region was a larger water flow and therefore an increased agricultural potential in the lower valley. Simultaneously, or perhaps shortly after their arrival in the coastal valley, they were joined by another highland group, namely the Chiribaya people.

In the initial stage, Post-Tiwanaku and Chiribaya style textiles can be distinguished,

but eventually they merged into the unique Chiribaya material culture. In addition, it is noticeable that very few items of authentic Tiwanaku manufacture could be identified in the textile collection currently being studied. However, this small number may be explained by the textiles being trade items or heirlooms brought with them by the new arrivals, rather than suggesting that there was a coastal Tiwanaku colony already in existence.

The story that these textiles tell then, is that the Tiwanaku state never established permanent coastal villages to exploit the maritime sources. Rather, they would have made periodic visits in order to produce dried fish and algae, or perhaps they were obtained by small scale trade with the few inhabitants that lived along the coastal line. These goods were then exchanged for highland camelid produces such as wool and meat.

A similar trade line is maintained by their descents, who process large quantities of wool into brilliantly coloured and decorated textiles. This Chiribaya style of clothing is shared by people from the valleys in the extreme south of Peru and adjacent northern Chile in a 250 km stretch. Since both areas share the same geographic characteristics, economic interaction was probably of little interest, but the millennia old social-political relationship along the coast was of great importance and has survived to the present

day.

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PROPOSED PROJECTS

Yemeni Dress

Yemen lies at the heart of an ancient mercantile network that stretches from India and Iran to the Arabian Peninsula and eastern Africa. For centuries the country has been involved in the trade, exchange and development of textiles. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that Yemen had, and still has, a rich tradition in urban and regional dress that reflects these international contacts. Yet how much is actually known and published outside of Yemen about the dress of this ancient country? The answer is: very little, as no comprehensive studies (in Arabic or a western language) have been made about this vital aspect of Yemen's material culture.

So, in May 2002 when a delegation from the Yemeni Government visited the RMV, the TRC was extremely interested. As a result of this initial meeting and further discussions, the TRC was asked by the Yemeni Minister of Culture, to submit a proposal for a book on Yemeni dress. The main objective of the proposed project is to carry out research into the field of dress from Yemen, with the

intention of making the information and garments available in various forms, including a book and possibly an international, travelling exhibition, all on the theme of "Dress in Yemen".

In October the TRC was informed that the Minister of Social Services is now involved and is pushing for the project's acceptance under the Yemen/Dutch Social and Cultural Development Programme. It is now a question of receiving official permission to carry out this exciting project.

Saudi Arabian dress

In September 2002 a chance meeting with S. Seager, Saudi Aramco, led to the setting up of a project about Saudi Arabia dress. The project will include two books, one academic and one more popular about different aspects of Saudi Arabian dress.

As a result of this meeting contact was made with *Mansoorat*, a textile and dress group on Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Following a very interesting meeting in December it was agreed that *Mansoorat* and the TRC should establish links together to help each other within the field of Arab dress.

The RMV has a small but impressive collection of Saudi Arabian dress that was acquired between 1880 and 1915. These garments include a complete outfit for a Meccan woman from the mid-1880's, as well as different types of caps worn by Meccan

men during the same period. These garments were acquired from various orientalists, including the famous Dutch scholar, C. Snouck Hurgronje. The RMV has kindly given permission for the TRC to use these garments in this project.

In addition, during a visit to Oxford in November 2002, Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood was given permission to work on and publish the garments given by the Lawrence family to the Ashmolean Museum and All Soul's College Oxford. The garments of Lawrence of Arabia will form the basis of an academic article and be included in the Saudi Dress Project as examples of Meccan sherif garments from the beginning of the 20th century.

Should anyone have any Yemeni or Saudi clothing, accessories, photographs, etc., that they think would help these projects, then could they please get in contact with Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, TRC, as soon as possible.

*CONFERENCES, SEMINARS
AND LECTURES*

Qajar Era Dress Conference

In June 2002 a two-day conference was held at Leiden University, the Netherlands, on the theme of nineteenth century dress from Iran. The conference was organised by CNWS,

Leiden University; the RMV; the International Qajar Studies Association, and the TRC. This was the second in a series of conferences about different aspects of life in nineteenth century Iran.

Over 60 people attended the 2-day international conference on the theme of Qajar Era Dress at Leiden University. Speakers came from Iran, America, Britain, France, as well as the Netherlands, and presented a wide look at various aspects of Iranian dress in the nineteenth century. Lectures varied from royal court dress, via military uniforms to the identification of nomadic garments on gravestones.

Prior to the conference there was a special, one-day workshop. The workshop was intended to allow specialists to handle and discuss various garments from the TRC's collection. As a result of this conference, it has been agreed that there will be a joint Tehran/Leiden project to organise an illustrated encyclopaedia of Qajar Era Dress (see above).

In honour of the conference a small book was produced entitled *An Introduction to Qajar Era Dress*.

HOVO Courses

In February and March 2002, Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood gave a course on textiles and dress in the Graeco-Roman World to a group of HOVO students, Leiden

University. This was the third course given by the TRC for the HOVO's. It was unusual in that the course was not advertised in the HOVO booklet, but was an 'extra' that took place because of the enthusiasm of the students.

In October 2002, a fourth series of HOVO lectures began. The theme of this session was *Medieval Textiles and Dress in the Near East*. The next course will be in February/March 2003 and will be about the history/archaeology of Iran (Dr. W.J. Vogelsang, Leiden University and RMV), and textiles and dress in Iran (Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood).

For further information about HOVO courses, please contact L. Smit (hovo@ics.leidenuniv.nl)

Palestinian Dress since 1948

In September 2002, Mrs. J. Allenby came for a flying visit to Leiden during her trip to Germany, England and the USA. During this visit she kindly gave a lecture at Leiden University (organised by CNWS), on the subject of *Dress and Identity: The Palestinian Situation*. Mrs. Allenby's lecture focused on Palestinian dress since 1948 and how the embroidery layout has dramatically changed since that date and why.

Various garments and other embroidered items from Palestinian women's groups were

on display during the lecture. Later the TRC was given the chance of purchasing four dresses.

The most impressive of the dresses is made out of a brown silk material, which is hand embroidered with the phoenix, a symbol of rebirth. The second dress is embroidered with designs of mosques and poetry. The third dress is a more traditional form, but also with lines of poetry included in the hem panel. Finally, the fourth is embroidered in red, green and black, the colours of the Palestinian flag.

It was strongly felt by all of those who attended the lecture that it was important for the TRC to acquire these items for its collection as examples of political dress.

As noted earlier, clothing is often used consciously or unconsciously as a political statement (see notes about the exhibition on Afghan political dress), and these garments certainly reflect a turbulent stage in the history and development of the region.

HOVO's to the rescue!

An appeal went out to all the HOVO students (see above), for the purchase of the Palestinian dresses and some Iranian garments that had been ordered earlier and were on their way. The HOVO's reacted in a fantastic manner. Within six weeks the students had raised the Euro 1,600 necessary for the purchase of all the garments.

The TRC would like to thank all those

involved for their generosity, kindness and understanding. Without their help it would not have been possible for these garments to have come to Leiden.

Verrekijkers Club, National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden

The RMV has a club for children called the *Verrekijkers Club*. In conjunction with the TRC an afternoon was organised on the theme of Afghanistan/Pakistan. The children had great fun trying on the various garments, and the *burqa`* proved to be an instant hit for playing "ghosts" around the corridors!

The RMV series of lectures and events

The National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden, has organised a series of lectures and events held on Sunday afternoons. Included in this series are several lectures based around dress. The first in the series was a Sudanese Afternoon, which was held on 29th September 2002. The afternoon was organised by Mrs. Ashri, the wife of the Sudanese Ambassador to the Netherlands. The event was spectacular and included live music, singing, dancing, food, as well as a talk about some of the different forms of Sudanese dress.

On the 24th November, Dr. K. Innemée, Leiden University, gave a talk about Coptic liturgical and monastic vestments. Part of the TRC's collection of Coptic vestments was on display for the audience to see.

The next lecture in this series will be held in January 2003, and will be a talk by A.

Janssen on her work about Moroccan Dress. For further information about the RMV's series of Sunday lectures and talks, please contact Ester (esterp@rmv.nl)

Lectures given by the TRC

In March A. Jansen and G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood gave a talk to the *Friends of the Museum* (RMV, Leiden) about their respective fieldwork in Morocco and Iran.

In April 2002, Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood gave a lecture and demonstration about *Tutankhamun's Wardrobe*, to the Manchester Ancient Egypt Society, based in Manchester, England.

On the 8th October and 17th November, Dr. Vogelsang-Eastwood gave informal talks about the history of veiling to a ladies group at Remonstrantse Kerk, The Hague and at the Brucht, Leiden. At the latter event, Euro 375 was raised for the TRC and its activities. We should like to thank the Leiden ladies for their kindness in supporting our work.

Dr. Vogelsang-Eastwood gave a talk to the Oxford Asian Textile Society, Oxford, England, on the 27th November. The theme of the talk was the TRC's fieldwork in Iran.

PUBLICATIONS

Conference Papers: Antinoë Riding Coat

In September 2000, the *International Coptological Conference* was held in

Leiden. One of the workshops run during the conference was *Riding Costume from the Nile Valley*. The workshop was about a specific type of coat, specimens of which have been excavated at various sites in Egypt. These garments are normally dated to the c. 7th century AD and are believed to be of Sasanian origin. It was agreed that the papers, plus various extra articles, will be published to the Brill series, *Studies in Textiles and Dress*. The editors of the book are Dr. C. Fluck and Dr. G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood. The manuscript will be submitted at the end of December 2002 to Brill, and should be published in 2003.

In January 2003 there will be a workshop in Berlin on the theme of *Textiles and Inscriptions from Egypt of the First Millennium AD*. It is the intention that the papers from this conference will be published in the Brill series. Anyone interested in ordering copies of the *Riding Costume* book, should get in contact with P. Radder (Radder@Brill.nl).

Books

G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood and L. Barjesteh, *Qajar Era Dress*, 2002, Rotterdam.

Digital publications

G.M. Vogelsang-Eastwood, *The Hotz Collection of Qajar Era Dress* (2002; Dutch and English versions, via, www.rmv.nl)

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

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

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