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Textile Terminologies from the Orient to the
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Julia Galliker is currently a post-doctoral researcher at the University of Michigan. She is currently involved in the *Spiral Textile* project which seeks to bridge the gap between academic historical textile research and the worldwide community of practitioners by crowd-sourcing experimental archaeology through a web-based platform. She is also

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Peter Herz studied history, Latin, and archaeology at Mainz and Oxford (1968-1975). PhD in Ancient History Mainz 1975. Practical time as a teacher 1977-78. Traveling scholarship of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institute 1978-79. University assistant Mainz 1980. Habilitation for Ancient History Mainz 1985. Professor Mainz 1986. Replacement in Darmstadt, Basel and Heidelberg. Institute for Advanced Study 1990. Chair for Ancient History University of Regensburg (1994-2014). Main fields of research: Social and economic history, history of religions (ruler cult in antiquity), Latin epigraphy, history of the Roman Empire.

Berit Hildebrandt is a researcher and project manager at the Nordic Centre of Heritage Learning and Creativity in Östersund, Sweden. She is educated as a Classical Archaeologist (M.A.) and Ancient Historian (PhD) and has worked at the German universities of Greifswald (as a lecturer), München (as a PostDoc with a fellowship from the German Research Foundation, DFG) at the

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Christina Katsikadeli is Postdoctoral Researcher and Lecturer in general and historical-comparative linguistics at the Department of Linguistics and at the Center for the Research of Eastern Christianity (ZECO), University of Salzburg, Austria. Her research and teaching subjects are general and historical linguistics (Indo-European Studies, esp. Vedic Sanskrit and Greek), historical syntax, morphology and semantics, bi-/multilingualism, language change and contact, especially between Indo-European and Afro-Asiatic languages (Hebrew, Aramaic, Coptic), terminology and onomastics, historical lexicography, second language acquisition, and the history of linguistics. She has been co-worker (2000-2007) and project leader (2008-2009) at the *Rig Veda Dictionary* (RIVELEX, Vols. I-III) funded by the Austrian Research Fund (FWF). For the period 2014-2017, she is the principal investigator (“Elise-Richter-Fellow”) of the project *Hellemistic Koine in Egypt and the Near East*, also funded by the FWF.

Naoko Kizawa is interested in the historical use of organic materials such as wood, fibers and related technologies. Kizawa especially concentrates on that of wood. The study of wooden artifacts provides us with a lot of information about the tools used to make them as well as the development of manufacturing techniques. In Japan, a country rich in natural vegetation, many kinds of wood species have been used since the Jōmon (Neolithic) period to enrich human lives. It is significant to understand people's ideas concerning the use of wood and the surrounding environment throughout these remains. Naoko Kizawa and Mari Omura have been studying excavated combs from ancient East Asia, and comparing instances of combs excavated from Japan with those found in other countries, in the Korean Peninsula and in China. Moreover, combs were so popular to everyone that they could easily be carried by people from region to region. So it is possible to know about relationships between Ancient Japan and the surrounding areas by studying them.

Götz König is currently research associate at Ruhr Universität Bochum/Germany. He has studied Iranian Studies, philosophy, German literature. His work is mainly based in the field of Zoroastrian Studies and comprehends philological studies as well as research in the field of religion, literature and intellectual and cultural history. His current work is focused on the Xorde Avesta (its texts, translation, genesis and history), a history of rationality in Old Iran and a description of the Pahlavi literature as a reformulation of the Zoroastrian tradition under the influence of Greek philosophy.

Agnes Korn studied Indo-European linguistics in Hamburg and Vienna (MA thesis on the metrics of the Rigveda). After a year in Banská Bystrica (Slovakia) teaching German as a Foreign language and a position in Graz (Austria) on a lexicographical project in Persian, she moved to Frankfurt (Germany) to do a PhD in Comparative linguistics (thesis on the historical grammar of Balochi) followed by a "habilitation" on

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Susanne Lervad, PhD, is visiting scholar and terminologist at the Centre for Textile Research at the SAXO institute at Copenhagen University. She is trained at the University of Southern Denmark and Université Lyon 2 (Centre de Recherche en Terminologie et Traduction) in specialized communication within the textile field, — especially weaving and the configurations of verbal and nonverbal representation of concepts in terminology. She has a series of publications in diachronic as well as synchronic aspects of textile terminology (see Dury, Lervad [2010], "Synonymic variation in the field of textile terminology", and Dury, Lervad & Nosch [2011], "Verbal and nonverbal configurations of textiles, a diachronic study"), and is co-editor of *Verbal and nonverbal representation in terminology, proceedings of the TOTH workshop 2013 at the DNRF's Centre for Textile Research in 2013* and author of the book's epilogue "Professional Nonverbal Communication in the field of textiles". Since 2007 project member of the textile terminological project www.textilnet.dk, member of CIETA and the Danish and international networks of terminology: DANTERM, NORDTERM and the European Association of Terminology (EAFT). Owner of and terminology coach of the consultancy firm Termplus aps 2003.

Felicitas Maeder born in St. Gallen, Switzerland, in a family of former textile entrepreneurs – a fact that might have had some genetic implications. As an autodidact, she initiated in 1998 at the Natural History Museum Basel, Switzerland, the *Sea-silk Project* – with three goals: compiling an inventory of all objects in sea-silk still existing; tracing the history of this forgotten textile material, its production and processing; and the

documentation of the knowledge and the remains of this cultural heritage of the Mediterranean. Today the inventory includes more than 60 objects. They are presented online together with the biology of the fan shell and its fibre beard called byssus, the history and the production process of sea-silk in English, Italian and German (www.muschelseide.ch). It includes also an extensive bibliography. In 2004 she curated the world's first thematic exhibition at the Natural History Museum Basel: *Muschelseide – Goldene Fäden vom Meeresgrund / Bisso marino - Fili d'oro dal fondo del mare*. The exhibition catalogue is the first illustrated monograph and completely bilingual, in German and Italian. In 2012, Felicitas Maeder received for her research an honorary doctorate of the Faculty of Humanities of the University of Basel, Switzerland. The main research topic lays now on terminological studies: What is the difference between the antique textile term byssus and sea-silk – often called byssus silk? And what were the terms given to sea-silk from Antiquity till late Middle Ages in different languages and cultures, at different times? Also the search for other sea-silk objects continues.

Luigi Malatucca is an Assyriologist. His focus is on the Neo- and Late Babylonian period and, in June 2016, he completed his PhD at the University of Naples “L’Orientale”. His work is entitled *Cultura materiale nella Babilonia del I millennio a.C.: L’industria tessile (Material Culture in First Millennium BC Babylonia: The Textile Industry)* and it is about Neo-Babylonian textiles in the textual evidence.

Tove Engelhardt Mathiassen is a curator at *Den Gamle By*, National Open Air Museum of Urban History and Culture, in Aarhus, Denmark. She is an expert on historical dress and textiles and has published extensively on these subjects. Engelhardt Mathiassen has organised a series of exhibitions on the cultural history of costume and dress: *Bride and Bridegroom, Wedding Garments for 250 years* (2004), *Maternity Clothing for 150 years* (2005), *Christening Clothes* (2006), *Festive*

Dress 1909-2009 (2009), *18th-century shoes and accessories* (2012) and *Political knitwear and hot pants, dress and lifestyle in the 1970s* (2014). She is the co-author of ‘Costume in a Museological Context: Dealing with Costume and Dress from Modern Danish History’ (with Helle Leilund) in *Dressing the Past* (ed. M. Gleba, C. Munkholt and M-L.Nosch), Ancient Textiles Series 3, 2008. Co-editor of *Fashionable Encounters. Perspectives and Trends in Textile and Dress in the Early Modern Nordic World* (eds. with Nosch, M. Ringgaard, K. Toftegaard and M. Venborg Pedersen) and author of ‘Luxurious Textiles in Danish Christening Garments: Fashionable Encounters across social and geographical borders’, in *Fashionable Encounters. Ancient Textiles Series 14*. 2014. Since 2004 she has been the project leader of the textile terminological project www.textilnet.dk and co-author of ‘A New Danish Project in Textile Terminology: textilnet.dk.’ (with Birka Ringbøl Bitsch), in *Verbal and Non-verbal Representations in Terminology. Proceedings of the TOTh Workshop 2013* (Eds. Lervad, S. et al.), 2016. Engelhardt Mathiassen is member of CIETA and ICOM Costume Committee.

Francesco Meo is an archaeologist, Adjunct Professor in the Department of Cultural Heritage at the University of Salento (Lecce, Italy). In 2011, during his PhD in Ancient History, he has been visiting scholar at the CTR in Copenhagen. He is the co-organiser of the International Workshop “Treasures from the Sea. Sea Silk and Shellfish Purple Dye in Antiquity” (Lecce, Italy - 26-28 May 2013) and of the VI Purpureae Vestes International Symposium “Textiles and Dyes in the Mediterranean Economy and Society” (Padua, Italy - 17-20 October 2016). In 2014 he was awarded the Italian National Prize on Archaeology of Production “FecitTe”. Since 2015 he is Professor of Archaeology of Great Greece at the University of Salento, Italy. Since 2016 he is the Scientific Director of the Muro Leccese Archaeological Project, a Messapian indigenous settlement in Southern Puglia Region — Italy, and member of the International Archaeological Mission

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Cécile Michel is a historian and Assyriologist, Director of Research at the National Centre of Scientific Research (CNRS) in the *Histoire et Archéologie de l'Orient Cunéiforme* (Archéologies et Sciences de l'Antiquité) at Nanterre, and Professor at Hamburg University. She is a collaborator of the Centre for Textile Research (CTR) since 2005. Working on the decipherment and study of cuneiform texts from the first half of the 2nd millennium BC (private archives of merchants, state administrative archives), her main research interests are Mesopotamian trade, Upper Mesopotamian and Anatolian societies, gender studies, daily life and material culture (fauna, food, metals, textiles), calendars and chronology, history of sciences, education, writing and computing. Coordinator of the International Research Network (GDRI) *Ancient Textiles from the Orient to the Mediterranean* (ATOM, FR – DK – UK), she organized and published international conferences on textile terminologies (with Nosch, *Ancient Textile Series 8*, Oxford 2010) and wool economy (with C. Breniquet, *Ancient Textile Series 17*, Oxford 2014).

Maria Mossakowska-Gaubert graduated from the University of Warsaw. She is an archaeologist and a historian, graduated in Greek papyrology. Former assistant-curator at the National Museum of Warsaw, Department of Oriental Christian Art (1993-1999), she was an externally supported scientific fellow at the French Institut of Oriental Archaeology in Cairo – IFAO (1999-2003),

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Stefan Niederreiter has studied Historical Linguistics and German language and philology at the University of Salzburg where he worked as a teacher (2000-2015), project contributor (2000-2007) and project leader (2007-2010). He is currently working as a teacher for German Language and Literature at a commercial academy. His main research interests are Vedic lexicography and lexicology, etymology and syntax. Besides his contributions to the Rigvedic dictionary (RIVELEX, 2006, 2012), he focused on semantic fields in Indo-European and Vedic (cf. e.g. *Verba dicendi im Rigveda. Eine Wortfelduntersuchung im Altindischen*. Graz 2014; 'Vedisch *hári*- und Komposita'. In: *Akten der 40. Österreichischen Linguistiktagung*. Ed. by Thomas Krisch und Stefan Niederreiter. Innsbruck 2015 (IBS 150); 'Verba dicendi in den „magischen“ Hymnen des Rigveda'. In: *Akten des 1. Grazer Kolloquiums zur indogermanischen Altertumskunde*. Ed. by Michaela Zinko. Graz 2015).

Marie-Louise Nosch is a historian and the director of the Danish National Research Foundation's Centre for Textile Research (CTR) at the University of Copenhagen and the National Museum of Denmark from 2005 to 2016. She is a Professor in Ancient History in the University of Copenhagen. She was awarded her PhD by the University of Salzburg in 2000 with a thesis on Mycenaean textile administration in Linear B and has subsequently merged Linear B studies with experimental archaeology and textile tool studies; as director of the CTR, she has launched research programmes combining archaeology and natural sciences. She is author, co-author and editor of many works on Aegean Late Bronze Age textile production in the Mycenaean palace economies.

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Birgit Anette Rasmussen (Olsen) is professor of Indo-European Studies at the University of Copenhagen. She completed her MA in Indo-European in 1978 and achieved the degree as dr.phil.

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Mari Omura is interested in the historical use of organic materials. She has been focusing on fibers and textile technologies including archaic braiding techniques. Through previous research projects concerning the braids and threads taken from both plants and animals (such as cocoons, lotus, and sheep) the intercultural relationships between these materials and textile technologies from early stages began to be considered. To construct this paper, she was aided by the linguistic awareness gained through her upbringing in the countryside that some dialects contain old terms. An example of this is the term *gurumegi* which seems to have been derived from *kurumeku* or *kurubeku* was still used there as a term for 'ankle' in her childhood. The sound of this word seemed strange or odd to her although it is important in the wider context of textile terminologies.

Louise Quillien is *agrégée d'histoire* and has a PhD in Assyriology from the University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne (France) on the topic *Textiles*

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Oswald Panagl was trained as a linguist and in classical philology in the University of Vienna, Austria. His Habilitation was in 1976. He has taught linguistics in the University of Munich and University of Salzburg. His research areas include Mycenaean studies and historical linguistics, in particular etymology, semantic changes, syntax, historical grammar of the Indo-European languages (especially Greek, Latin, Germanic languages, Sanskrit, and Baltic languages). He is the editor of the conference proceedings *Die neuen Linear B-Texte aus Theben. Ihr Aufschlusswert für die mykenische Sprache und Kultur*, Wien 2006 (with S. Deger-Jalkotzy) as well as *Die frühgriechischen Texte aus mykenischer Zeit. Zur Erforschung der Linear B-Tafeln* (with S. Hiller), Darmstadt 1976.

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Kalliope Sarri is a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Fellow 2015-2017 at the Centre for Textile Research, University of Copenhagen. She has studied history and archaeology at the University of Athens and obtained her PhD at the Institute for Prehistory and Proto-history of the University of Heidelberg. She is specialized in the Aegean prehistory, being particularly interested in settlement patterns, burial customs and pottery production. She has written a book (*Orchomenos in the Middle Bronze Age*, Munich 2010) and a series of articles on the Middle Bronze Age and on prehistoric pottery assemblages in the Aegean. Her second scholarly interest concerns textile archaeology and terminology and she currently investigates textile technologies during the Aegean Neolithic. Her on-going research project NETIA (Neolithic Textiles and Clothing Industries in the Aegean) is supported by the EU.

Roland Schuhmann studied Classics in Leiden, Indo-European and Classics in Gießen and Indo-European, Latin and Medieval Latin in Jena. Since 2000 he works as research fellow on the *Etymologisches Wörterbuch des Althochdeutschen*. Between 2005 and 2012 he was research fellow at the Lehrstuhl für Indogermanistik at the Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena and between 2013 and 2014 he worked as research fellow on the project *Reading and interpreting runic inscriptions: the theory and method of runology* at the Centre for Advanced Study in Oslo. Between 2015 and 2016 he is research fellow at the Department of German Studies and Linguistics at the Humboldt-University at Berlin. He has published articles on Germanic and Latin linguistics.

Orit Shamir is an archaeologist who wrote her PhD about *Textiles in the Land of Israel from the Roman Period till the Early Islamic Period in the*

Light of the Archaeological Finds and her MBA about *Textile Production in Eretz-Israel at the Iron Age in the Light of the Archaeological Finds*. Her area of specialization are textiles and related artifacts, basketry and cordage from Neolithic to the Medieval period in Israel. She is Curator of Organic Materials and head department of museums and exhibits, Israel Antiquities Authority. She supervised MBA thesis by Goldman Y., 2013, *Micro-RTI as a Means for the Documentation and Investigation of Textiles: An assemblage from Yoram cave, Judean Desert, as a case study*. M.A thesis. Haifa University. With Ravit Linn and Workman V., 2016, *Textile Finds from Timna and their Social, Historical, and Technological Implications for the Ancient Mining Community*. M.A thesis. Tel Aviv University with Erez Ben-Yosef. She published widely and participated at many conferences. The publications and conferences are listed at: antiquities.academia.edu/OritShamir.

Elena Soriga is an archaeologist and a historian of the Ancient Near East specialised in cultural ecology and economic anthropology. She was awarded her PhD in Ancient Near Eastern history by the University of Naples “L’Orientale” in 2016, with a multidisciplinary thesis entitled *Natural Resources of the Bronze Age Textile Technology. Economic, ecologic and symbolic role of the raw materials involved*. Her work focuses on the study of cuneiform texts dealing with natural resources and on the Sumerian and Akkadian terminology of raw materials in order to understand the actual practical use and ideological meaning of animal, plants and minerals in ancient economies and societies of the Eastern Mediterranean and Mesopotamia. Besides textiles and dye technology, her research interests include trade and maritime exchanges in Bronze Age Eastern Mediterranean, daily life and material culture like fauna and flora, foods and food practices, tools, medicine, cosmetics, and ornamentation as well as identity and gender studies. Her methodological approach combines philology, archaeology, iconography, linguistics, literary and religious studies

to bioarchaeology, natural sciences, experimental archaeology and ethnoarchaeology.

Stella Spantidaki is a Greek archaeologist specialising in Greek archaeological textiles. Her PhD, *Textile Production in Classical Athens*, published in 2016 by Oxbow Books, focused in textile production in Classical Athens. She is interested in interdisciplinary research combining fields such as ancient philology, ancient history, archaeology, art history, chemistry, biology and experimental archaeology. Since 2015 she is the Director of ARTEX, the Hellenic Centre for Research and Conservation of Archaeological Textiles in Athens.

Maciej Szymaszek is a postdoctoral fellow and project manager at the Department of Historical Studies, University of Gothenburg. He is principal investigator in the Swedish Research Council project *Tracing the provenance of ancient Egyptian textiles: Tove Alm’s collection* (2015-2019). He is currently editing a volume on the origins and histories of ‘Coptic’ textile collections and has forthcoming articles on the Nubian fabrics kept at the Oriental Institute Museum in Chicago and the Museum Gustavianum in Uppsala. His doctoral research has been focused on the so-called *gam-madia* signs found on Roman and Late Antique textiles. His monograph on this topic included an extensive catalogue of over 500 archaeological textiles and representations. He has published papers about the region of Tur ‘Abdin, pioneers of art historical research in Syria and Mesopotamia, visualizations of historical buildings, and textile terminology in the 1st millennium AD.

Le Wang is an Associate Professor at the College of Fashion and Design, Donghua University, Shanghai. She was awarded her PhD by Donghua University in 2009 with a dissertation on the silks discovered in Dunhuang. Her research focuses on history of textiles and costume. She is currently working on the topic *The Design and Cultural Exchanges Reflected by the Silks along the Silk Road from the 2nd Century BC to 10th Century AD*.

Georg Warning is an independent researcher based in Konstanz / Germany. His interests include languages and history, particularly of the area Anatolia – Iran – Caucasus. With a professional training in chemistry, he is likewise interested in botany and zoology, again with a focus on the historical perspective.

John Peter Wild studied Classics and provincial-Roman Archaeology at the Universities of Cambridge and Bonn, obtaining a doctorate for a dissertation on provincial-Roman clothing and textiles. Thereafter he was appointed to a post at Manchester University to teach Greek and Latin language, later archaeology, and remained in that university until retirement. His principal archaeological fieldwork has been in the Nene Valley (Peterborough, Eastern England) where he has directed excavations on a series of Roman pottery-production sites. His personal bibliography, however, reflects for the most part his research on aspects of archaeological textiles and textile manufacture across the Roman Empire.

Feng Zhao is the Director of China National Silk Museum, Hangzhou. He is also a Professor for history of textiles and costume in Donghua University, Shanghai. He received his PhD from China Textile University (present day Donghua University) in 1997. His main research is on the textiles along the Silk Road, especially based on the excavations. He focuses on the interdisciplinary research on science and technology history, art history and archaeology. As a director of China National Silk Museum, he also pay attention to the conservation of ancient textiles and the inheritance and innovation of traditional crafts. His publication *The General History of Chinese Silk* (editor in chief) was awarded the First National Publication Award for 2007 and *Chinese Silks* (editor in chief for the Chinese version) was awarded the R. L. Shep Ethnic Textiles Book Award for 2012.