

EuroWeb – Cost Action

Europe Through Textiles: Network for an integrated and interdisciplinary

EuroWeb fosters a pan-European network of scholars and stakeholders from academia, museums, conservation, cultural and creative industries. Scholars from 13+ disciplines of the Humanities (philology, art history, archaeology, history), Social Sciences (social anthropology, ethnology, economics, law) and Natural Sciences (geochemistry, conservation, chemistry, biology) join forces to bridge current cultural, political and geographical gaps and facilitate interdisciplinary research leading to inspirational material for experts in the allied and applied disciplines of fashion, art and design.

EuroWeb was conceived by Marie-Louise Nosch together with 101 colleagues from 24 countries. Main proposer: DK

Network of proposers: AT, BG, CH, CZ, DE, DK, EE, EL, FR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, MK, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, TR, UK

Main and secondary proposers: 23% ECI / 88% Women / 63% ITC

International partner country: United States

SMEs: Germany, Poland, Portugal, Serbia

Scientific scope : Areas of expertise keywords

- History and Archeology: Preservation of cultural heritage, Cultural history, Early modern history, Ancient history, Social and economic history
- textile
- dress
- history
- archaeology
- conservation sciences

· The scholarly vision is to re-write European history based on its massive production, trade, consumption and reuse of textiles and dress. The goal is to identify expertise across time in sustainable textile practices. For this purpose, ITCs are crucial for their experience in ancient techniques and cultural heritage in textile craft. EuroWeb consists of 100+ proposers from 24 [COST](#) member countries, incl. 15 ITCs. It offers multiple theoretical and practical training schools, mentors, targeted career development masterclasses for the ECIs, with the aim to increase EU funding for ITC scholars and ECIs.

· Each year, EuroWeb aims to host large international textile and dress conferences in the ITCs, to highlight their collections, capacities and scholarship. EuroWeb enables collaborations between researchers, engineers, scholars and other stakeholders and business by providing a platform for

them to collaborate, co-create projects and training schools, and foster trust and shared ideas.

· Deliverables include collaborative publications, research workshops, theoretical reflection and advancement, digital infrastructure, EuroWeb digital Atlas, films and podcasts, and intense mentoring, training and career development for ECIs.

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Working Group 3 : Textile and Clothing Terminologies

Objectives : to explore specialised language and garment terms in European languages to trace and map textile and garment loan words between the languages within Europe : to determine how textile terminologies influence other fields of knowledge,- to explore how clothing is used as a metaphor and literary device in European literature.

Themes : Through textile and clothing terminology, we perceive contacts, innovations, trade routes and economic structures. Terminology arises and develops in unison with technical innovations, discoveries, fashions, and trade patterns. When new techniques or new clothing items come from a foreign place, languages have different strategies for naming them :

1. Adaptation of the foreign name as a loan word, e.g. *kimono*, *pyjamas* or the term cotton from Arabic qtr through Spanish to English , of a 2nd millenium BCE Semitic root *ktn* (Linear B ki-to, Akkadian *kutanum*)

- 2 Formations based on the description of the item, such as German *Baumwolle*, meaning wool from trees. Or the Greek cloak, *chlamys* shaped as a clam shell.

3. Formations based on the description of how to wear it. English

4. Formations based on the descriptions of the tools used to make it. In South-American Spanish is a word for weaving *tejer* and with the introduction of knitting, this new technology was named weaving with sticks ' *tejer a palitos*'. Formations based on the toponymical reference to the place of production, purchase and trade, Norwich cloth, muslin >Mosul,, damask < Damaskus. In the specialised terminological fields of textiles and especially in clothing terminology, we observe a substantial use of loan words, which testify to trade, fashion and innovations. We also observe how textile and garment terms are used in philosophy, literature and science as metaphors or as concrete images of larger concepts such as identity, destiny, coherence and unity, and complexity.

(Major questions are : Q1 : How can we understand toponyms in textile terminology ? Q2 : How far can loan words in textile terminology inform us about the economic and technical contexts ? Q3 : How does a textile or clothing term (i.e. text, refer and relate to the object (textile) ?

Methodologies : Textile terminology is explored via comparative, synchronic and diachronic analyses and also literary analyses of textile and garment metaphors will be discussed and comparative studies include Semitic and Indo-European textile and garment terms, and in medieval texts the relationship between Slavo-Balto and Germanic textile and garment terms. In Early modern trade and commercial and legal texts, we can explore the new terms generated from trade and contacts outside Europe. (We can use data from art history to gather the evidence of texts in/on textiles.

Tasks. Ensure training of ECIs and workshops on textile and toponyms and Textiles with woven and embroidered texts

Please contact Susanne Lervad (sl@termplus.dk & npf698@hum.ku.dk) for joining The WG3 and the Online kickoff meeting 16.3.2021 .

Facebook page :Euroweb - Europe through Textiles - Instagram and Twitter accounts.

