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Knitted fragments of clothes excavated from the Swedish 17th century flagship *Kronan*

Abstract

Clothing excavated from the Swedish flagship *Kronan*, which sank in 1676 as the result of an explosion, includes fragments of civilian garments such as knitted headgear, gloves, stockings and embroidered silk waistcoats belonging to some of the 800 crewmen who died. The location and distribution of these fragments suggest which types of knitted clothing belonged to men of different social standing in the late 17th century.

Keywords: Knit, early modern, Sweden, *Kronan*, twined knit, glove, cap, hat, metal thread embroidery, waistcoat, stocking

Introduction

Since the wreck of the Swedish flagship *Kronan* was discovered at a depth of 26 m off the eastern shore of Öland in the Baltic Sea in 1980, more than 90% of the wreck site has been excavated and more than 30,000 artefacts have been recovered (Einarsson 2013, 1, 3). Among these artefacts are remains of the crew's clothing. Not much has been published regarding the clothing finds, and nothing specifically focused on the knitwork. Mary Pousette has studied the clothing on board *Kronan* in general, based upon the cut and construction of a few better preserved items (Pousette 1999; 2009). This article focuses on knitted fragments that have been recovered from the wreck (Lundin 2016). There are few preserved knitted items from the 17th century or earlier in Swedish museum collections and therefore the knitted fragments from *Kronan* are important to our knowledge of knitted goods in Swedish men's clothing in the 1670s. They may also be helpful in dating other finds or in tracing the trade routes for knitted goods at that time.

The wreck is exactly dated, as *Kronan* sank as the result of an explosion, during a naval battle against the allied Danish-Dutch fleet on 1 June 1676 (Einarsson 2013, 1, 7). The ship sank fully equipped ensuring that everyday objects and those related to lower levels of society were among the recovered artefacts. Most of

the crew of 800 men (women were not allowed on board) died and there were just over 40 survivors. As the Swedish fleet had not introduced uniforms at that time, they all served in their civilian clothes. The crew represented a cross-section of the Swedish male population in age, place of residence and social rank (Einarsson 2013, 1, 7).

Close examination (using digital Dino-Lite microscopes AM-7013MZT4 and AM-4013MZT(R4) and a digital camera) of knitted fragments from more than 70 items revealed that most of them were knitted in wool and only a few in silk. Today, no traces of original colours or of patterns formed by changes of colour are visible to the naked eye, all fragments are now in various shades of archaeological brown. The fact that no fragments knitted of plant fibres were found at the wreck site does not necessarily reflect the original conditions on board. We know from written records and preserved items that knitted linen stockings were used in the higher levels of society (Zettersten 1903, 238; Hazelius-Berg & Waldén 1937, 4 & 7). Several finds of linen items, of which only the buttonholes sewn with silk thread remain, indicate that textiles made of animal fibres had far better chance of survival in the time and conditions at the wreck site than those made of plant fibres.

Most of the now monochrome items were knitted in



Fig. 1: Five-fingered glove found on the orlop deck, accession number KLM 15286 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)

simple knit and sometimes patterned with reverse loops. Four types of garments were identified: stockings, gloves, headgear and silk waistcoats with metal thread embroidery. By analysing information from the excavation reports regarding the contexts of each knitted item, it was possible to link some of them to different ranks of men on board the ship.

Gloves and a twined knit mitten

Three wool gloves were found on the orlop deck, below the three gun decks. One of the gloves (accession number KLM 15286 KR) was found in an area characterised by upper-class artefacts (Einarsson 2005, 20-21, Appendix VI; Fält2014, 15286). This indicates that the owner belonged to the higher levels of society on board. The glove is worked round in simple knit with no visible pattern. The cuff is missing, and the fragmented wrist has been tightly knit by using fewer

loops, thinner yarn and finer needles than the rest of the glove (fig 1). The glove is worked from the cuff towards the fingers. Although parts of the thumb and the area next to it are torn, there is no visible evidence of any increasing for a thumb gusset. It is likely that the thumb was knitted straight, without shaping. The fingers have been decreased around the tips.

A pair of napped gloves was found in a wooden chest containing personal belongings, such as books and silk ribbons, together with tools and material connected to glazing (Einarsson 2006, 22-23, Appendix I and VI; Fält2014, 15760:1-92). The contents indicates that the presumed glazier was of relatively high social standing. One of the gloves is almost intact (KLM 15760:68 KR), while only two small fragments of the other remain (KLM 15760:28 KR). The preserved glove (fig. 2) has holes from wear near the fingers at one side suggesting that it is the left glove. It is worked round in simple knit and decorated with a few courses of reverse loops at the bottom edge of the cuff and at the middle



Fig. 2: Napped glove from a presumed glazier's chest on the orlop deck, accession number KLM 15760:68 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)



Accession number	KLM 308 KR	KLM 1287 KR	KLM 3603 KR	KLM 3960 KR	KLM 4288 a KR	KLM 4288 b KR	KLM 5891 KR	KLM 7015:1 <i>tillhör</i> KR	KLM 7133:15 a KR	KLM 7186 h KR	KLM 11592:45 a KR	KLM 13245 KR	KLM 14922 KR	KLM 15143 <i>tillhör</i> KR	KLM 15286 KR hand (wrists)	KLM 15414:1:3 KR	KLM 15760:28 KR	KLM 15760:68 KR	KLM 16597:18:1 KR
Item	stockings (pair)	stockings (pair)	?	stocking	stocking	stocking	cap	mitt-en	hat?	hat	stocking	stocking	stocking	waist-coat	glove	waist-coat	glove	glove	stocking
Simple knit (mainly)	yes	yes		yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes		yes		yes	yes	yes
Face- and reverse loop pattern	yes	yes		yes	yes	yes		yes			yes	yes	yes	yes		yes	yes	yes	yes
Twined knit								yes											
Single rib			yes																
Number of items/fragments	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	11	2	3	13	11	23	2	2	2
Weight (g)	5.1	*	2.3	*	60,8	36.6	*	32.2	7.2	**	12.1	134.4	19.2	130.2	64.1	109.2	7.2	65.2	**
Length, maximum (cm)	41.1	73.0*	22	27.0 [#]	46	27.5	53*	19	9.2	(brim) 9.1	27.5	84	32.5	25.5	24.3	30	10.6	27	64.5
Width, maximum (cm)	5.5	28.0*	13.6	10.0 [#]	21.8	21.8	26.5*	15.2	12.1	(brim) 24.1	12.7	26.7	15.6	30	15.4	32	9	18	15.4
Material	wool	wool	wool	wool	wool	wool	wool	wool	wool	wool	wool	wool	wool	silk	wool	silk	wool	wool	wool
Fibre diameter (micron)	23	*	23	*	26	26	*	26	23	25	32	28	20	12	28 (32)	12	34	34	26
Yarn analysis	2-ply	*	2 combined	*	2-ply	2-ply	*	2-ply	3-ply?	3-ply?	2-ply	2-ply	2-ply	single	2-ply (2-ply)	single	2-ply	2-ply	single
Yarn diameter (mm)	0.53	*	0.27	*	0.89	0.89	*	1.76	3.48	3.06	0.5	1.03	0.55	0.38	1.97 (0.99)	0.38	0.77	0.77	0.68
Visible final twist	s	*	l	*	s	s	*	z	l	l	s	▲	s	l	z (z)	l	s	s	s
Visible final twist angle (degrees)	20.6	*		*	22,3	22,3	*	15,3			17.1	▲	24.5		23 (20.2)		25.7	25.7	26.8
(If plied/ combined) Single yarn diameter (mm)	0.26	*	0.14	*	0.45	0.45	*	0,87	0.8	0.8	0.26	▲	0.25		0.94 (0.56)		0.39	0.39	
(If plied/ combined) Single yarn twist	z	*	z	*	z	z	*	s	z	z	z	▲	z		s (s)		z	z	
(If plied/ combined) Single yarn twist angle (degrees)	19.2	*	18,1	*	18.1	18.2	*	30.4	22.1	23	13.6	▲	15.7		19.8 (19)		21	21.2	
Loop heights (mm)	1.89	*	1.82	*	2.69	2.69	*	3.91	5.53	5.8	2.32	▲	2.04	2.02	4,3 (3.24)	1.97	3.77	3.78	2.43
Loop width (mm)	1.61	*	1.35	*	2.96	2.95	*	3.85	7.28	7.05	1.64	▲	1.86	1.41	3,2 (2.58)	1.32	3.25	3.24	2.39
Wales per 10 cm	50 [#]	*	58 face-loops	*	34	33	*	31	15	15.5	53	27	53	62	22 (35 [#])	63	26 [#]	27	42
Courses per 10 cm	77	*	84	*	49	50	*	34	27 [#]	26	80	47	74	89	34 (55 [#])	88	45	45	57
Fulled	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes	no

Table 1: Catalogue of all items mentioned in the article.

* The items were on display 20 February 2018 and not accessible for closer analysis with digital microscopes.

** The largest fragments of KLM 7186 h KR have been mounted on cardboard during conservation. Weight 89.2 g (including cardboard).

** Due to their fragile and decomposed condition, it was not possible to weigh the fragments of KLM 16597:18:1 KR.

▲ Fulling and decomposition made closer analysis of the yarn difficult.

The gauge is an extrapolation as the fragments are smaller than 10 × 10 cm.

of the wrist. As a result of wear and degradation of the wool fibres, the nap is partly missing. The thumb has been knitted straight, without a gusset and the finger tips have symmetrical decreases on either side. One example of twined knit fabric was found (knitted by alternating two working elements which are twisted after making each loop, creating characteristic horizontal stripes on the verso of face loop courses (Dandanell & Danielsson 1989, 56-57, 62-64). The wool fragment (KLM 7015:1 KR) was knitted round and decreased at the top on one side (fig. 3). The opposite side is missing. The other end of the fragment has a decorative eyelet pattern above the remains of a knitted pattern consisting of twined knitted reverse loops and a few face loops, too small to analyse (fig. 4). The form, with the decreasing at the top and no remains of knitted fingers, as well as the size of the fragment suggests that it is either the remains of a mitten or a stocking foot. As an eyelet pattern constitutes a weakening of a textile, it is more likely a decorative pattern at the wrist or cuff of a mitten than the foot of a stocking. The fragment was found inside a red doublet, or possibly the remains of a coat, together with arm bones, which also confirms the assumption that the fragment is a mitten. The man wearing the doublet was found beside the wreck, next to a bronze gun from the lower gun deck (Einarsson 1991, 11, Appendix I and V). Men from the lowest social level on board, the seamen



Fig. 3: Twined knitted fragment, accession number KLM 7015:1 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)



Fig. 4: Twined knitted fragment with eyelet pattern above the remains of a knitted pattern with twined knitted reverse loops and a few face loops, accession number KLM 7015:1 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)

who sailed the ship, were issued with blue clothes, a doublet and a pair of blue breeches, closed with hooks and eyes. In wintertime, they were also given a pair of shoes and a pair of wool (knitted) or cloth (sewn) stockings (Zettersten 1903, 238-239). The fact that the doublet is red and has 24 buttonholes sewn with silk thread places the twined knitted mitten in a higher level of society than that of a sailor.

Headgear

A knitted wool cap (KLM 5891 KR) was found during excavations near the stern on the quarter deck, the deck above the upper gun deck (Einarsson 1989, 17; Fält2014, 5891). As the cap is currently on display in a case, a closer analysis was not possible (fig. 5). The height is estimated at 53 cm. The yarn appears to have been plied with more than two single elements. The cap is worked round in simple knit with two courses of reverse loops at the lower edge. It is worked from the edge and up and has decreases around the top. Some knitted caps that were found in Dutch whalers' graves at Svalbard appear to be of similar, but not exactly the same kind (Rijksmuseum Catalogue 2017). Fragments of a wool hat with a double-layered brim folded at a course of reverse loops at the outer edge (KLM 7186h KR) were found during excavations on the lower gun deck, the deck above the orlop deck (Einarsson 1991, 14; Fält2014, 7186). At some point, during conservation, the larger fragments of the hat have been mounted on cardboard which complicated the analysis of the brim. A piece of 2-ply yarn, probably wool, with the remains of a silk bow is fastened between the brim and the crown of the hat (fig. 6).



Fig. 5: Knitted cap, accession number KLM 5891 KR on display in the museum, with a vertical shadow from the corner of the case on the left side (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)

Another, very similar fragment (KLM 7133:15a KR; fig. 7) with the same gauge was excavated together with human remains, fragments of clothing, a button and a brass buckle in the same area (Einarsson 1991, 13-14, Appendix I and V; Fält2014, 7133:1-18). It is possible that the fragment (fig. 7) originates from the hat (fig. 6) or from a similar kind of headgear. Similar hats have



Fig. 6: Knitted hat with a double-layered brim, accession number KLM 7186 h KR. The largest fragments of the hat were mounted on cardboard during conservation (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)

been excavated in Copenhagen (Warburg 1987, 91); in a grave at Danskøya, Svalbard (Lütken, 1987, 89-98) and a hat with a double-layered brim is also preserved in a museum collection in St Petersburg, Russia, allegedly purchased in Amsterdam by Tsar Peter I (Turnau 1973 [1968], 14).

Silk waistcoats with metal thread embroidery

According to the accession numbers (KLM 15143 KR and KLM 15414:11:3 KR), several similar knitted silk fragments were found inside two chests standing two metres apart on the orlop deck. The knitted silk fragments have a very typical pattern of face and reverse loops of eight-pointed stars in a grid of oblique lines (figs 8 and 9), metal thread embroidery, silk pile on the verso, and one has a cuff (fig. 10); taken together, these features identify them as parts of waistcoats of a type that was popular in Early Modern Scandinavia (Ringgaard 2014, 75-78). One of the chests was broken and some of its contents had fallen out. Both chests also contained other personal belongings and thousands of silver coins (Einarsson 2005, 10, 18-20; 2006, 19-20; Fält2014, 15143:1-25; 15414:1-34). The contents of the chests place the waistcoats at the highest social rank. The coins have been interpreted as a cash reserve intended for unexpected domestic expenses, administered by someone of an appropriate social position on board, such as Baron Lorentz Creutz, commander of the Swedish fleet (Einarsson 2005, 20; 2006, 19-20). At some point, the fragments may have been given accession numbers linked to two different chests by mistake. Thus far, it has not been possible to clarify which items belonged to which chest.



Fig. 7: Fragment of a knitted hat with a brim (?), accession number KLM 7133:15a KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)



Fig. 8: Right shoulder of a waistcoat where the sleeve is joined to the body. Reverse loops create a grid of oblique lines and eight-pointed stars on the sleeve. A stitch of pile yarn sewn over several courses is visible on the eight-pointed star at the lower right side of the photograph, accession number KLM 15414:11:3 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)

There is only one report from the textile conservation of knitted silk fragments found inside a chest (*Konserveringsrapport, Textilt material från Regalskeppet Kronan, registreringsnr 15143. Tillhör 15143*), but similar knitted fragments with patterns of both face and reverse loops are clearly visible on photographs taken at the conservation of the contents of the other chest (*Regalskeppet Kronan, Konserveringsrapport, Fynd nr: 15414:11*) No knitted fragments of similar kind can be seen on photographs taken during the conservation of the other chest (*Regalskeppet Kronan, Konserveringsrapport, Fynd nr: 15143*). It is therefore possible that only one waistcoat was on board.

There are considerable similarities between these two (?) waistcoats. They are both worked in silk with patterns in reverse loops: a grid of oblique lines and eight-pointed stars. The gauge is the same. Some fragments from each waistcoat are embroidered with metal thread in the same floral pattern and stitches (figs 10 and 11). Maj Ringgaard has analysed several waistcoats of this kind. Many of them have pile on the verso, either knitted in or sewn on afterwards (Ringgaard 2014, 78-79). Both (?) waistcoats from *Kronan* have silk pile on the verso. Most of these fragments appear to have been dried on a flat surface

with the pile downwards during conservation, which made it difficult to decide if the pile had been included in the knitting process or stitched on afterwards. Several knots are visible on a fragment that was dried with the pile surface turned upwards during conservation (fig. 12). Occasionally, stitches of pile yarn are visible on the recto, sewn over several courses and secured with knots on the verso (fig. 8). This suggests that the pile was, at least to some extent (maybe in repair), stitched on afterwards.

Two larger fragments, one from each chest, consist of two parts, knitted in different directions and sewn together with silk yarn. These are identified as parts where a sleeve is joined to a body (fig. 8). The knitted pattern on the upper front side of the body, with stripes of reverse loops in oblique checks (figs 11 and 13), shows a yoke pattern typical for waistcoats of this type (Ringgaard 2014, 81). The metal thread embroidery on these fragments are also placed where they normally occur on other waistcoats, around the neckline and front slit (Ringgaard 2014, 89). The fact that the fragment from chest KLM 15143 KR is the left shoulder-part of a waistcoat (fig. 11), and the fragment from chest KLM 15414 KR is the right shoulder of a seemingly identical item (fig. 8), suggests that they may originate from the same waistcoat.

The direction of the face loops in the course at the centre of each eight-pointed star shows that the sleeves were knitted from the wrist edge up. As the same pattern occurs at the back and lower front side of the body, it is possible to determine that the body was knitted from the lower edge up.

There are at least 14 well-preserved damask-knitted silk waistcoats in museum collections. Most of them

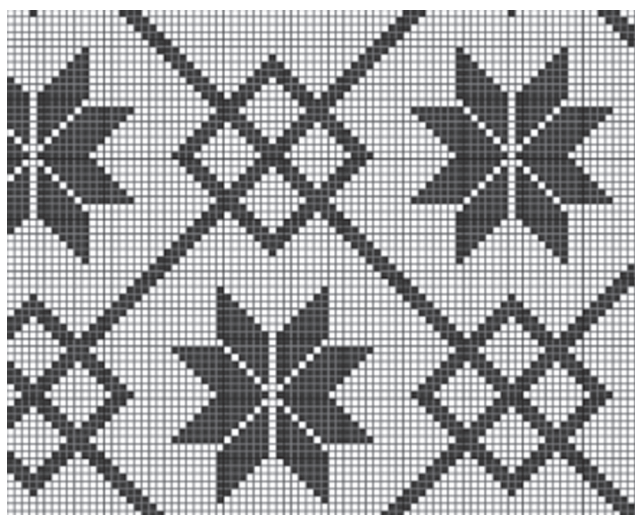


Fig. 9: Grid of oblique lines and eight-pointed stars, ■ = 1 reverse loop (Image: Helena Lundin)



Fig. 10: Cuff embroidered with metal thread, accession number KLM 15143 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)

are in Norway but others are also in Sweden and the United Kingdom. Fragments from at least four have been excavated in Denmark and one was discovered in a tomb in the church of Askersund, Sweden (Hazelius-Berg & Waldén 1937; Ringgaard 2014, 76). These damask-knitted waistcoats should probably be understood as a north European, or Scandinavian, variant of the brocade-knitted (patterned by change of colour) silk waistcoats that were popular all over Europe at that time (of which at least 35 are preserved), possibly of Italian manufacture (Ringgaard 2014, 75-82, 97-100).

Stockings

Fragments from 11 single, and four pairs of wool stockings were identified, as well as fragments from



Fig. 12: Silk pile on the verso, secured with knots, accession number KLM 15143 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)



Fig. 11: Left shoulder of a waistcoat where the sleeve is joined to the body. Reverse loops create stripes in oblique checks on the yoke. Metal thread embroidery, accession number KLM 15143 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)

two silk stockings and one decomposed stocking (also most likely wool). Stockings where the entire leg is preserved are long - one pair (KLM 13245 KR) measures 84 cm from the upper edge to under the heel (fig. 14). Most upper edges of the stocking legs have raised bands consisting of two courses of reverse loops and two courses of face loops repeated two, four or five times, completed with two courses of reverse loops.

All the wool stockings in which the back of the leg is preserved have a so-called "false seam" (more properly a marker rib), knitted with reverse loops. The absence of a real seam suggests they were knitted round. Three types of marker ribs have been identified. Two pairs and four single stockings have the marker rib type a (fig. 15), for example KLM 4288 a+b KR and

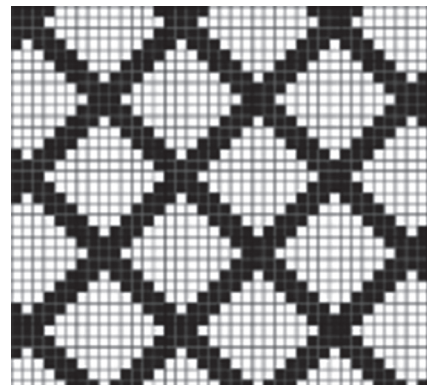


Fig. 13: Grid of oblique checks, ■ = 1 reverse loop (Image: Helena Lundin)

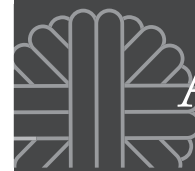


Fig. 14: A single wool stocking, 84 cm long from the upper edge of the leg to underneath the heel. The cuff is 27 cm wide, accession number KLM 13245 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum).

KLM 13245 KR. Two pairs and one single stocking have the marker rib type b (fig. 16), for example KLM 308 KR. Only one stocking (KLM 3960 KR) has marker rib type c (fig. 17). The legs were shaped to fit the thighs and calves by parallel increases and decreases on both sides of the marker rib at the back. On either side, all three marker rib types have one wale of face loops before any increases or decreases occur. These single face wales reveal that all wool stockings with preserved marker rib, upper edge and/or heel were worked from the upper edge down towards the foot. Many of these stockings have clocks of reverse loops at both sides of the ankles. It was possible to analyse, at least to some extent, some of them. Floral patterns (carnation flowers?) (figs 18 and 19) were found on two single stockings (KLM 11592:45 a KR and KLM 14922 KR). One pair (KLM 4288 a+b KR) has a more geometric clock pattern (fig. 20) and on one stocking (KLM 16597:18:1 KR) the clock almost resembles a building with three towers (fig. 21).

Two different ways of shaping the heel have been identified. Heel, type a: On two pairs and one single

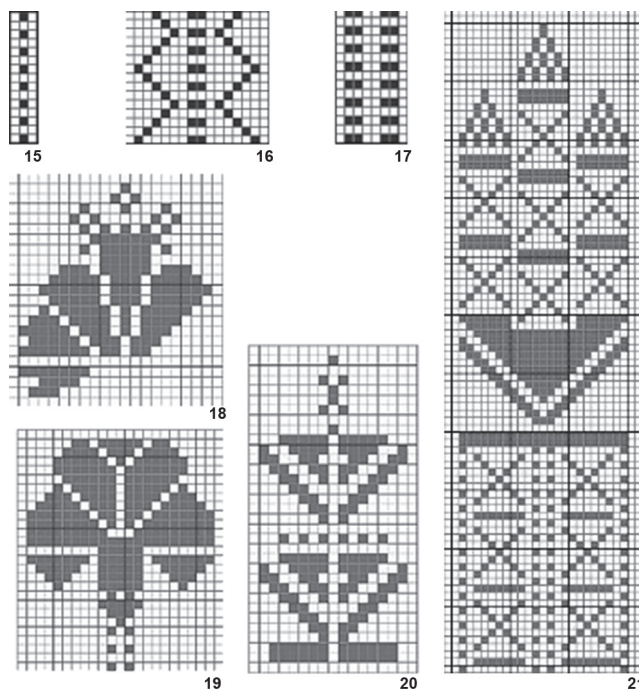


Fig. 15-17. Knitted marker rib, type a (15); type b (16); type c (17). Fig. 18-21: Clock charts, accession number KLM 14922 KR (18); KLM 11592:45 a KR (19); KLM 4288 a+b KR (20); KLM 16597:18:1 KR (21). ■ = 1 reverse loop (Images: Helena Lundin)



Fig. 22: Detail of knitted marker rib (type b) and heel, type a. Wales from both sides are decreased towards the marker rib to shape the heel, accession number KLM 308 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)

stocking (KLM 308 KR, KLM 1287 KR and KLM 13245 KR) the wales at the back and back sides of the leg are decreased in parallel towards the marker rib until the heel is shaped (fig. 22). After the heel was completed, loops were picked up around the sides of the heel and the instep was knitted perpendicularly to the courses of the heel. In this way, gussets were formed at both sides of the foot, often surrounded by raised bands of reverse loops. The pair KLM 1287 KR is currently on display in a case and a closer analysis was not possible, but the feet seem to be worked round and the toes shaped with symmetrical decreases on either side.

Heel, type b: The stocking foot KLM 3960 KR was knitted differently. Some knitted irregularities above the heel first suggested that the heel had been inserted. However, a new analysis of photos showing

the top of the stocking foot showed what looks like a course of loops, reaching from one side of the foot to the other about 3.5 cm from the (later) mending with a darker yarn, where some loops seem to have been twisted or crossed over one another as if they at some point had been dropped and picked up on the needles, which instead would suggest that the forefoot and toe were inserted. The technique is the same in either case. Both heel and toe are worked round and shaped with symmetric decreases on either side (fig. 23 and 24). The stocking foot has a possible shaping, or a mistake, on top where a few loops have crossed over one another where the new instep was knitted (fig. 24).

Some of the wool stockings with gussets were found in chests together with upper-class artefacts, for example accession numbers KLM 11592 KR and KLM 16597 KR (Einarsson 1998, 14-17; 2009, 21-25; Fält2014, 11592:1-88; 16597:1-48), and could therefore be linked to the higher levels of society. Stockings of similar construction and decoration have been found in Denmark (Warburg 1988, 129-133, 190-197, 202). The fragment KLM 3960 KR was found next to a cannon on the upper deck (Einarsson 1988, 9, Appendix I; Fält2014, 3960).

Single rib fabric

One example of single rib fabric (KLM 3603) was found at the entrance to the quarter gallery on the port side of upper gun deck (Einarsson 1987, 14; Fält2014, 3603). The fragment has torn edges and is still very soft and elastic. It is knitted of a wool yarn with long fibres.



Fig. 23: Detail of heel type b, knitted in the round and decreased at the sides, accession number KLM 3960 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)

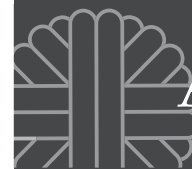


Fig. 24: The stocking foot has been mended with a new toe, knitted with a darker yarn. There is a possible shaping or a mistake on top, where a few loops have crossed over one another when the new toe was knitted. The toe is shaped with symmetrical decreases on either side, accession number KLM 3960 KR (Image: Helena Lundin/Kalmar County Museum)

Conclusion

While the evidence of the *Kronan* provides a better understanding of the knitwork worn by men of a higher social standing in the late 17th century, no knitted item could with any certainty be linked to men from the lowest level of society. Knitted high-class items are easier to link to men of a higher level of society as some are recognisable as luxury garments and also because the find context, chests and associated finds are more identifiable for men of higher social standing. Fragments of clothing belonging to men from lower levels of society are more difficult to identify as we still know very little about their clothing. Further analysis of the textile finds from *Kronan* and their contexts is required to identify men from lower social standing and their clothing.

Abbreviations (accession numbers)

KLM = Kalmar läns museum (Kalmar County Museum)

KR = *Kronan*

Please note that some of the inventory numbers given in this article refer to more than one item.

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