




SWEDEISH
TEXTILE
HISTORY

CHARLOTTE DU RIETZ
RARE BOOKS
CATALOGUE 67





SEVERAL YEARS AGO I had the idea to create a collection of antiquarian books about Swedish textiles, primarily focusing on cultivation and production. Over time, the collection expanded to include books about costumes and fashion as well as state regulations regarding attire, imports, production, tariffs, etc.

The aim was never to create a complete collection on the subject, but to provide a comprehensive overview of the history of Swedish textiles. Sincere thanks to Simon Ström, who assisted in compiling the material and contributed with insightful comments.

It has been both an educational and enjoyable journey, and I hope the catalogue will captivate those who share my fascination with the subject.

Charlotte Du Rietz

SWEDISH TEXTILE HISTORY

THIS CATALOGUE TELLS the story of Swedish textile production and trade through 250 books and pamphlets over four centuries. Through these books, it becomes clear that clothing and other textiles have never been only about practical needs or aesthetics, but have always been intertwined with economics and politics, and issues such as class and gender. Traditionally, Swedish textiles have been a craft practised by women in the home. At the beginning of the 19th century, the first textile factories were built. But despite this, women's crafts continued in their homes, both for economic and cultural reasons.

In the 1950s, the so-called "textile crisis" began in Sweden when it became financially unsustainable for more and more textile companies to produce their goods in Sweden and production was instead moved abroad. Prior to that, Sweden had an extensive and flourishing textile industry, which grew during the 19th century with the centre of the so-called Sjuhäradsbygden in western Sweden. However, industrialisation in Sweden went slower than in, for example, England, and it was only in the 1870s that factory output exceeded artisan production in volume.

The catalogue is divided into seven sections as follows:

1. **Cultivation.** A presentation of works on cultivation and production of textile fibres, which includes a number of works about the many and fruitless attempts with silk production in the cold and harsh Swedish climate.
2. **Textile dyeing.** This section discusses Sweden's rich literature of books on textile dyeing, works often aimed at women and includes several written by women such as Cajsa Warg – best known for having written the most influential cookbook in Sweden in the 18th century.
3. **National Costume.** Contains works regarding King Gustav III's ambition to impose a national costume in the late 18th century, which was intended to counteract foreign luxury consumption and benefit domestic textile production. The section contains both the king's own plea for the costume and many works arguing for or against its introduction. It also contains plates depicting the costume, which was

manufactured in several different versions for both men and women and for use on different occasions.

4. Politics of textile and clothing. This section continues the exploration of the politics of textile production and includes numerous regulations regarding production, fees and imports.

5. Textile Handicraft. Descriptions of traditional Swedish textile handicraft and a large number of manuals for techniques such as knitting, weaving, spinning, sewing and cutting. The section offers a broad picture of the books that were available to learn new techniques and to inspire new creations. It also contains several manuscripts compiled by women who were trained at weaving schools in Sweden, which provide an insight into the education at these schools as well as varying trends in materials and aesthetics.

6. Folk Costumes. This section deals with folk costumes including several beautiful plate books depicting the various local clothing practices in both contemporary and historical times.

7. The textile industry. Addresses the beginnings of the modern textile industry with mass production of textiles and rapidly changing trends. Contains Sweden's first fashion magazine, where Swedish consumers met new trends from Paris and London for the first time, as well as a number of product catalogues and sample books. Includes a couple of works on Victorian dress reform, the movement within first-wave feminism that campaigned for the abolition of the corset and the introduction of more comfortable and healthy clothing.

1. CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION

This section contains a variety of works related to the cultivation and production of textile fibres in Sweden. Several works discuss the improvement of this production through the introduction of more efficient methods and new machinery. Some of these works concern flax cultivation and show how authors during their travels abroad acquired knowledge of new methods which they then advocated for implementation in Sweden. An example is English-born Stephen Bennet's book from 1738 on linen production, from the cultivation of flax to the weaving of fabrics. Another is Alfred Nathhorst's book, published over a hundred years later, on flax cultivation and processing, which was based on knowledge acquired during a trip to Belgium. Other works relate to cotton cultivation, such as Gustav Westbeck's pamphlet in which he argues for the use of domestic cotton. Wool production has played a main role in Sweden's agricultural and textile history. During the 17th and 18th centuries, wool was primarily produced within small-scale rural households. Over the centuries, Sweden has made several attempts to import foreign sheep breeds to improve the domestic stock. However, most attempts failed mainly due to the harsh climate and the breeds often requiring better fodder than was available. Johan Theophil Nathorst's informative manual on sheep husbandry is included, and it is one of the very few known copies that includes real wool samples.

The last part of this section delves into the many attempts to establish silk production in Sweden despite the cold climate. These efforts began in 1735 when the merchant and engineer Mårten Triewald acquired twelve mulberry trees from Lübeck, which he planted in Stockholm. Despite Triewald's enthusiasm and persistent efforts, he was defeated by the harsh climate. Several decades later, Pehr Adrian Gadd, with the same enthusiasm, argued that silk production should be possible in northern Europe and in 1758 established a silk farm in Turku. However, these experiments also failed, and Gadd concluded

in 1773 that the climate was unsuitable for silk production. A new wave of sericulture experiments began in 1830 with the founding of the “Society for Domestic Silk Production”. The initiator, Charlotte Östberg, describes in her book published in 1824 how, despite previous failed attempts, silk production should be possible because the mulberry trees from these previous experiments had survived.

Together, the books in this section provide a comprehensive view of both the experiments with the cultivation of cotton, flax, hemp, silk and wool for use in the textile production, as well as the various arguments, both economic and political, for the development of domestic textile production during the 18th and 19th centuries.

* *Kongl. Maj:tz nådige förordning och stadga, huruledes här efter skall förhållas med bråkerij af lijn och hampa, samt hwariehandas tåg och tackels tillwårckan wid reepslagerijerne; datum Stockholm den 20 septemb. åhr 1694.* Stockholm, Sal. Wanküffs änckia, 1694.
4to. Pp. (12). Disbound.

The earliest work on flax and hemp that is included in the bibliography of Swedish legal publications “Svenskt allmänt författningsregister 1522–1862”. Consists of regulations concerning the threshing of flax and hemp as well as regulations for rope manufacturers.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige kundgiörelse angående hampe-sädets befrämjande uti riket. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-cammaren then 15 Febr. 1737.* Stockholm, J.H. Werners enkia, 1737.
4to. Pp. (4). Disbound.

Royal proclamation regarding the promotion of hemp cultivation.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts och Rikens Commercie Collegii författade beskrifning på hwad sätt hampe-sädet bör göras och huru dermed skal förfaras så at til underdånigst följe af Kongl. Maj:ts i anledning af rikens ständers åstundan förklarade nådige wilja hampan til fullkommelig wäxt och längd må kunna bringas.* Stockholm, Kongl. Tryckeriet, 1737.
4to. Pp. (8). Disbound.

Instructions for hemp cultivation issued by the Swedish National Board of Trade. The instructions in six paragraphs are based on the successful experiments of the merchant Olof Siöberg (1692–1755). The results assured the government that widespread hemp cultivation was possible in Sweden.

* *BROMAN, OLOF JOHANSSON: Kyrckioherdens i Hudwickswald Herr Mag. Olof Bromans underrättelse om lin (=heading).* (1735).
4to. Pp. (16). Disbound with paper back strip.

Covers the cultivation of flax and the dressing process (breaking, scutching, and heckling). In the end, a calculation of the revenue of “8:dels tunna” (ca 18 liters) of flax seeds. Olof Broman (1676–1750) was vicar, principal and author. In addition to books on history, nature, and culture, he also wrote a novel and is considered one of Sweden’s first novelists.

* *BENNET, STEPHEN: Berättelse om lins planterande, beredande, spinning, wäfnad och öfriga tilberedning, til allmän nytta genom trycket utgifven år 1738.* (Account about flax processing, from fibres and seeds to linen). Stockholm, Tryckt hos Kongl. Bokt. i Stor-Förstd. Finland, Sal. Henr. C. Merckells Enkia, 1738.
4to. Pp. (80). Rebound in modern paper covered boards.

Describes the production process of linen fabrics from planting to weaving and was used as a manual at Swedish spinning schools. Bennet (1691–1757) was born in Leicester, England, where he established a wool factory. In 1720 he moved to France and in 1723 he came into contact with Jonas Alströmer, one of the pioneers of the Swedish industrial revolution, who returned to Sweden after a trip to England. Alströmer convinced Bennet to accompany him to Alingsås to develop Sweden’s linen production. Bennet’s first assignment as Alströmer’s employee was to smuggle machines and raw materials from Holland to Sweden, which were used in the recently founded Alingsås manufactory. In 1736 Bennet was appointed director of Alströmer’s linen manufactory. In the book, Bennet advocates for introducing the modern preparation methods he has become acquainted with abroad, and the book was influential in developing the Swedish textile industry through its use in the newly founded spinning schools. The book also contains a foreword by Erik Salander (1699–1764), an industrialist and close collaborator of Alströmer.

Om
**Sijn-garns Sprännande
til Serfter,**

Svar på en nödig kundskap om allebanda
Sjäfverens bruk, och en tillförlitlig Uerräkning öfwer
Garns mæktighet til Serfter af hwarjehanda Finhet,
Bredd och Längd, i IV. Tabeller, med bifogade
Anmärkningar deröfver,
Söderållne

OL. J. TÖRNSTEN.

Til trycket befordrad
af
Rikens Höglofliga Ständers
Manufactur-Contoir.



L. J. R. O. W. N. G.
Tryckt hos Gabriel Wierckegren, Åhr 1777.

DIRECTEUREN
STEPHEN BENNETTS
Berättelse

Om
**Sins Plante-
rande, Beredande
Spinning, Wäfnad
och öfriga tillberedning,**

Til
Allmän nytta genom Trycket utgifwen
År 1738.

Stockholm, Tryckt hos Kongl. Boff. i Stor-Sörsk.
Ginland, SÖL. HENR. C. MERCKELLES
Etilo 1738.

Kort
Beskrifning,

Om
**Silles och Bomuls-Waddes
beredande, så wäl af utiånst
som Swenskt Bomull,**
Stramgiffwen,
På

**Kongl. Maj:ts och Rikens
COMMERCIE COLLEGIJ**
Beskaffning,

af
Johan Adolph Jernfeldt.

STOCKHOLM, Tryckt uti Kongl. Tryckeriet,
1747.

TABELLER

för
Linne-Wäfnader,

som wärl:
1:o Durubana Wäffredar för Öarn af hwarjehanda
finhet böda uppstå;
2:o Huru mycket Öarn fördras til Wäfnader af
höfelig längd, ända til 100 alnar, samt alla
slags beuder efter Postmålet; och
3:o Huru lång Wäfl kan til hvilket Postmål
som helst utbådas af en wäl mæktighet Öarn.

Wäl uti år 1757 af O. J. TÖRNSTEN utgiffit arbete
sammandraget
af
A. J. SKOGSTEDT.

Re + de
Tryckt i Stenungs 1804.

Anwifning
till
Linodling
och
Linets handterande tills det
Dårlas.

af Kongl. Danne General-Economic och
Kommerse-Ressigteres föresättning
utgiffwen
för
Landtmannen

af
CARL GOTTLÖB RAPN,
Kongl. Danne Justitie-Råd.

Öfversättning från Tyskan.

Med Fem KopparBld.

Drebro,
Tryckt hos W. B. Lindh, 1811.

(4)771.754P

* *Special extract öfwer inrikes tilwärdade manufactur-wahror ifrån then 1:sta octobris 1739. til slutet af år 1740. I anledning af wederbörande hall-rätters och magistraters, til Rikens högloflige ständers Manufactur-Contoir insende, och verifierade förteckningar.* Stockholm. Pet. Momma, 1739.

4to. Pp. (12). Disbound, paper back strip.

A summary of the domestic production of silk, wool, cotton, and flax in 1739-40. Reports production in Stockholm, Norrköping, Gothenburg, Malmö, Alingsås, Turku, Gävle, Kristianstad, Karlstad, Mariestad, Kalmar, Karlshamn, and Halmstad.

* *Rikens höglofl. ständers manufactur-contoires publication angående de här i staden inrättade spin-scholar.* Stockholm, Kongl. Tryckeriet, 1739.

4to. Pp. (4). Disbound with paper spine strip.

Concerning the establishment of different kinds of spinning schools.

* *Rikens höglofl. ständers manufactur- och handels- deputations betänckande, angående manufactur-contoires förwåltning, samt swenska manufacturernas tilstånd; hwilket betänckande, blifwit wid 1741. års riksdag, utaf rikens höglofl. : ständer bifallit, samt tillika faststält skola genom trycket allmänt göras.* Cum gratia & privilegio s:æ r:æ maj:tis. Stockholm, Pet. Momma, 1741.

4to. Pp. (40). Disbound, paper back strip.

Report from Sweden's Riksdag (Parliament) concerning textile manufacturing. The report argues for increased domestic textile production and the establishments of spinning schools.

* WESTBECK, GUSTAV: *Underrättelse om twänne slag swensk bomull, som ymnigt wexa öfwer hela riket.* Andra gången tryckt. Stockholm, Lars Salvius, 1744.

4to. Pp. 20. Disbound, paper back strip. Small contemporary annotation on title page.

Second edition, the first published earlier that year. Written by the 19-year-old Gustav Westbeck (1725-1800), who later became a pastor and court preacher. In the book's twenty-two paragraphs, Westbeck argues for the use of domestic cotton, which he describes as growing abundantly throughout Sweden. With a foreword by the Royal Academy of Sciences' secretary Jacob Faggot (1699-1777), who praises the work and hopes it will inspire others to find what is in "nature's hiding places" and to use them as "The Creator intended for the benefit of diligent inhabitants".

* JERNEFELT, JOHAN ADOLPH: *Kort beskrifning, om silkes och bomuls-wadds beredande, så wäl af utländsk som swensk bomull, framgifwæn, på Kongl. Maj:ts och Riksens Commencie Collegi befallning.* Stockholm, Kongl. Tryckeriet, 1747.

4to. Pp. (16). With three folding engraved plates. Paper-covered boards.

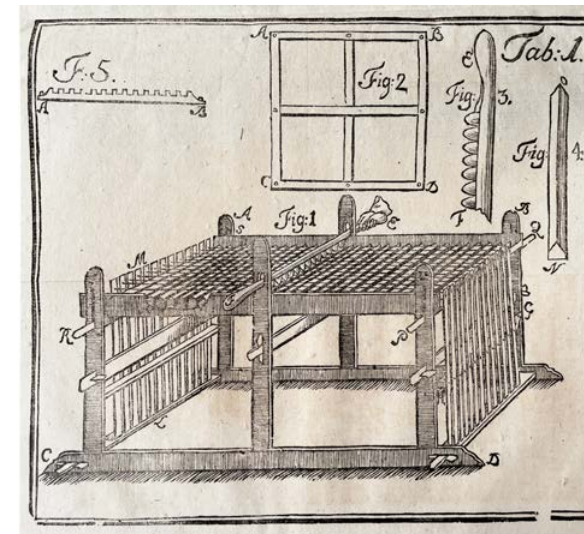
A description of the cultivation of silk and cotton wool. Johan Adolph Jernefelt (1717–1760) was bookkeeper, secretary, and director at Torsåker's property in Uppland. Jernefelt begins by writing that it is his duty to spread knowledge about how Sweden's natural resources can be used in the textile industry. He describes how this knowledge is only found in "strangers who have come to the kingdom" who are very secretive about their methods and, after they "earn a little money" leave the country without any native taking part in the knowledge. Jernefelt also describes the production of silk wool but admits his ignorance of the subject and further refers to Triewald's investigations. Illustrated with three plates representing various implements used in cultivation.



* TÖRNSTEN, OLOF & BERCH, ANDERS: *Nätra sokns lin-säde i Ångermanland [...].* Uppsala, L. Magn. Höjer, 1753.

Pp. (8), 33, (3) and one engraved plate. Warmholtz reference written in old hand at lower margin of title page. Bound in modern decorated paper-covered boards.

Olof Törnsten's (1729–1787) dissertation is devoted to the cultivation of linen in Nätra socken in Ångermanland, which was then the centre of linen craft in Sweden. In the thesis, Törnsten opposes several of Stephen Bennet's ideas about flax cultivation and believes that the Swedish conditions are very different from those in foreign countries on which Bennet based his views. Anders Åkerman engraved the folding plate representing cultivating equipment.



* TÖRNSTEN, O.J.: *Författning öfwer lijn-garns upprännande til lerfter, hwaruti en nödig kundskap om allehanda wäfskeders bruk, och en tilförlitelig uträkning öfwer garns myckenhet til lerfter af hwarjehanda finhet, bredd och längd, i IV tabeller, med bifogade anmärkingar deröfwer föreställas.* Linköping, Gabriel Biörckegren, 1757.

4to. Pp. 88. Contemporary half calf on speckled paper boards, red title label on spine (partly missing), rubbed and top of spine chipped. Internally crisp and clean. Copy on thick paper.

First edition. Törnsten's continuation of his treatise from 1753. This work contains seventy-two tables divided into four sections with calculations of yarn consumption for linen fabrics of different density, width, and length.

- * TÖRNSTEN, O.J. / SEGERSTEDT, A.J.: *Tabeller för linne-wäfnader [...]*. Strängnäs 1804.

Pp. (iv), 66, (2). Contemporary grey wrappers, about 2 cm lower cut.

Second edition of the previous work.

- * ALSTRÖMER, PATRICK: *Inträdestal om svenska ylle-fabrikerne, hållit för Kongl. Vetenskaps-akademien, den 15 februari 1775*. Stockholm, framl. Lars Salvii Tryckeri, 1775.

Pp. 46. With engraved title vignette. As issued, uncut and unopened. Sewn with heavy binding yarns. Outer margin creased, partly with some soiling.

Speech given at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences about Swedish wool production.

- * *Kongl. Maj:ts och rikets commerce-collegii kungörelse, angående understöd för dem, som inrätta mekaniske maskiner för spånad af ull och bomull*. Gifwen Stockholm den 20 maji 1799. Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, (1799).

4to. Pp. (4). Disbound. Minor staining and contemporary pagination.

- * RAFN, CARL GOTTLÖB: *Anvisning till linodling och linets handterande tills det häcklas*. Örebro, N.M. Lindh, 1811.

Pp. (iv), 79. With five engraved plates. Uncut copy in contemporary wrappers. Rear cover and the last two plates with a small hole in the inner margin, without affecting the image surface.

In thirteen chapters describing the cultivation of flax up to the heckling and preparation of the fibre to be spun. A Swedish edition translated from the German translation of Carl Gottlob Rafn's "Vejledning for bonden til at dyrke hør og at bearbejde den til heglingen" (1806). Rafn (1769–1808) was a Danish botanist and civil servant who wrote several works on various scientific disciplines. The plates depict tools and methods used in flax cultivation including a plate with a well-dressed farmer preparing flax.



* RAPPE, CARL: *Beskrifning öfwer en uppfunnen machin, till lättnad för beredandet af lin och hampa, med bifogad ritning, af Carl Rappe, 1822* (=heading). Stockholm, Henrik And. Nordström, 1823.

8vo. Pp. (7). With one large folding plate. Disbound. The plate has a tear in the margin.

Presentation of the author's new machine, which facilitated the preparation of flax and hemp. Carl Wilhelm Rappe (1772–1831) was an army officer and owner of a flax mill in Kronoberg county.

* NATHHORST, JOHAN THEOPHIL: *Handbok i ullkänedom och fårskötsel, efter de bästa utländska författare och egen erfarenhet*. Sthlm, J. Hörberg, 1827.

8vo. Pp. (2),196, (1) s. & one lithographed plate & thirteen mounted wool samples. Contemporary half calf with marbled boards. Interleaved with contemporary annotations. A few minor stains. A crushed fly on the interleaved leaf by p. 46.

First edition of an important manual on sheep husbandry. The wool samples are mounted with small handwritten labels "Supra electa", "Electa I", "Electa II", "Prima I" etc. The types mentioned on the labels are also described in the text on pages 80–86. The wool samples were apparently included in part of the edition, although we know of only one other copy with the present samples. Johan Theophil Nathhorst (1794–1862) was a Swedish agriculturist and owner of a sheep husbandry at Flyinge in southern Sweden. In 1824 he conducted a study trip to Saxony and Prussia where he deepened his knowledge of wool production. He made significant contributions to agriculture in Sweden through his many writings, of which this is one of the most influential.

* NATHHORST, JOHAN THEOPHIL: *Praktiska regler i fårskötseln*. Stockholm, L.J. Hjerta, 1830.

Pp. (vi), 34. With one plate in the text. Contemporary half cloth on marbled boards, hand-written label on spine, rubbed. Old inscription (Dädesjö Sockenbibliotek). With some staining in the text.

A short guide to sheep farming, written mainly for beginners.

Bound with: TESSIER, ALEXANDRE HENRI: *Afhandling om fårskötseln, i synnerhet om spanska racen*. Örebro, Nils Magnus Lindh, 1814.

(vi), 146. Inscription on title page. Originally published in French, here translated from the German edition. A treatise on the breeding on merino and other sheep by Tessier, renowned French physician and agronomist.

And: *Franska ullförädlings-sällskapets Bulletin i–iii*. Stockholm B. Rests, 1828.

Pp. 52; 68; 72. Inscriptions on title pages (Dädesjö). With some staining. Translations of three bulletins of the recently established French Wool Breeding Society in Paris.

* NATHHORST, ALFRED: *Om linets odling och beredning, efter i Belgien vunnen erfarenhet*. Stockholm, P.A. Norstedt & Söner, 1850.

Pp. xvi, 80. (First leaf blank). With one folding plate. As issued in original printed wrappers. Old ownership signature on front cover (Carl Åkerhielm).

Alfred Nathhorst (1822–1895) taught at the agricultural schools Wäderbrunn and Trefors. He received a scholarship from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to travel to Belgium and investigate the cultivation and processing of flax. This book describes the various steps in the preparation of flax in Belgium and concludes with a comparison between the methods in Belgium and those in northern Sweden. The plate depicts eleven various tools and equipment used for cultivation and preparation.

* KJELLBERG, SVEN T.: *Ull och Ylle. Bidrag till den svenska yllemanufakturens historia*. Stockholm 1943.

4to. Pp. 792. With many illustrations. Partly unopened. Original printed wrappers. With inscription by the author to Fil.dr. Hjalmar Heden, Swedish historian (with gratitude for good cooperation).

A significant work that deals with the history of the Swedish wool manufacturing. A comprehensive study of wool production from the 16th century onwards, sheep farming, imports, craft privileges, dyeing, dress making, technical developments, etc. Dedicated to Malmö Yllefabriks AB established in 1867.



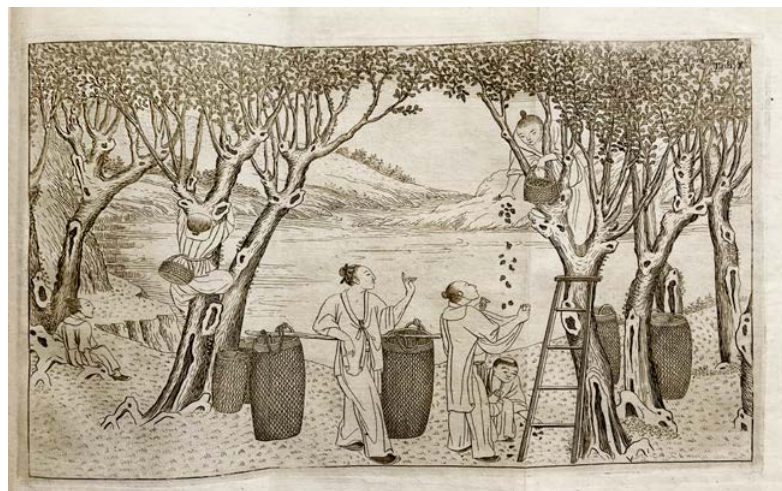
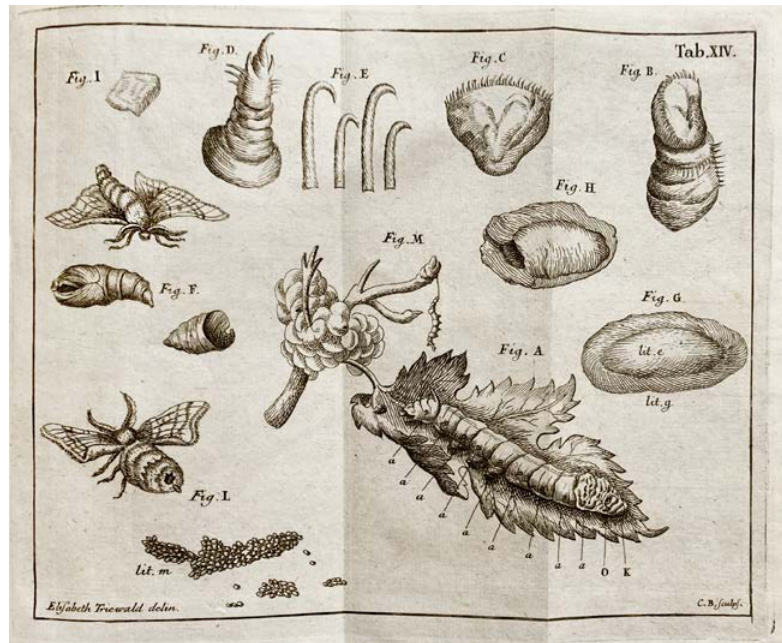
Silk production

* TRIEWALD, MÅRTEN: *Rön och försök angående möjligheten at Svea Rike kunde äga egit rådt silke anstälte*. *Parts I–VI. Kongl. Svenska Wetenskaps academiens handlingar 1745–46. Stockholm, L.L. Grefning, 1745–46.

Text pp. 84 and four folding engraved plates. It is a series of works devoted to the possibilities of producing raw silk in Sweden, extracted from “Kongl. Svenska Wetenskaps academiens handlingar” (Transactions of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences). Bound in yellow silk-covered board, blue leather title label on spine (Johanna Røjgård).

The present volume contains all six parts of Mårten Triewald’s descriptions of the first experiments at silk production in Sweden. Triewald (1691–1747), one of the founders of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, began his experiments with domestic silk production after seeing a mulberry tree in Stockholm in 1735, which was said to have been damaged during the severe cold of 1709 but then recovered and now, twenty-five years later, was in full bloom. In the autumn of 1735, he procured twelve black mulberry trees from Lübeck and silkworm eggs from Pomerania. He began his cultivation experiments on a plot of land purchased for the purpose in Stockholm. The experiments initially gave good results and by 1737 Triewald had succeeded in producing silkworms that thrived and spun large cocoons. However, the Swedish climate proved to be a great challenge and due to the alternating strong sunshine during the day and the frost at night, the entire mulberry plantation was destroyed in the spring of 1741. Triewald describes the various aspects of cultivation with detailed descriptions of how he tried to separate good eggs from bad by putting them in red wine; the good ones would then sink to the bottom while the bad ones float on the surface. In addition to descriptions of cultivation experiments, the treaty contains Triewald’s argument for the benefits of domestic sericulture. Triewald believed that domestic silk production would bring significant economic benefits and referred to figures from silk production in Languedoc, France. In addition, production would increase employment in Sweden and offer work to poor people who would otherwise be unemployed or beg for their livelihood. Triewald also pointed out that since silk cultivation did not involve heavy work, it was optimal employment for women and children.

Three of the four plates are taken from “Yuzhi Gengzhi tu” (Imperial Composed Pictures of Tilling and Weaving) which contain plates drawn by Jiao Bingzhen (1689–1726). This work is in turn based on a series of scroll paint-

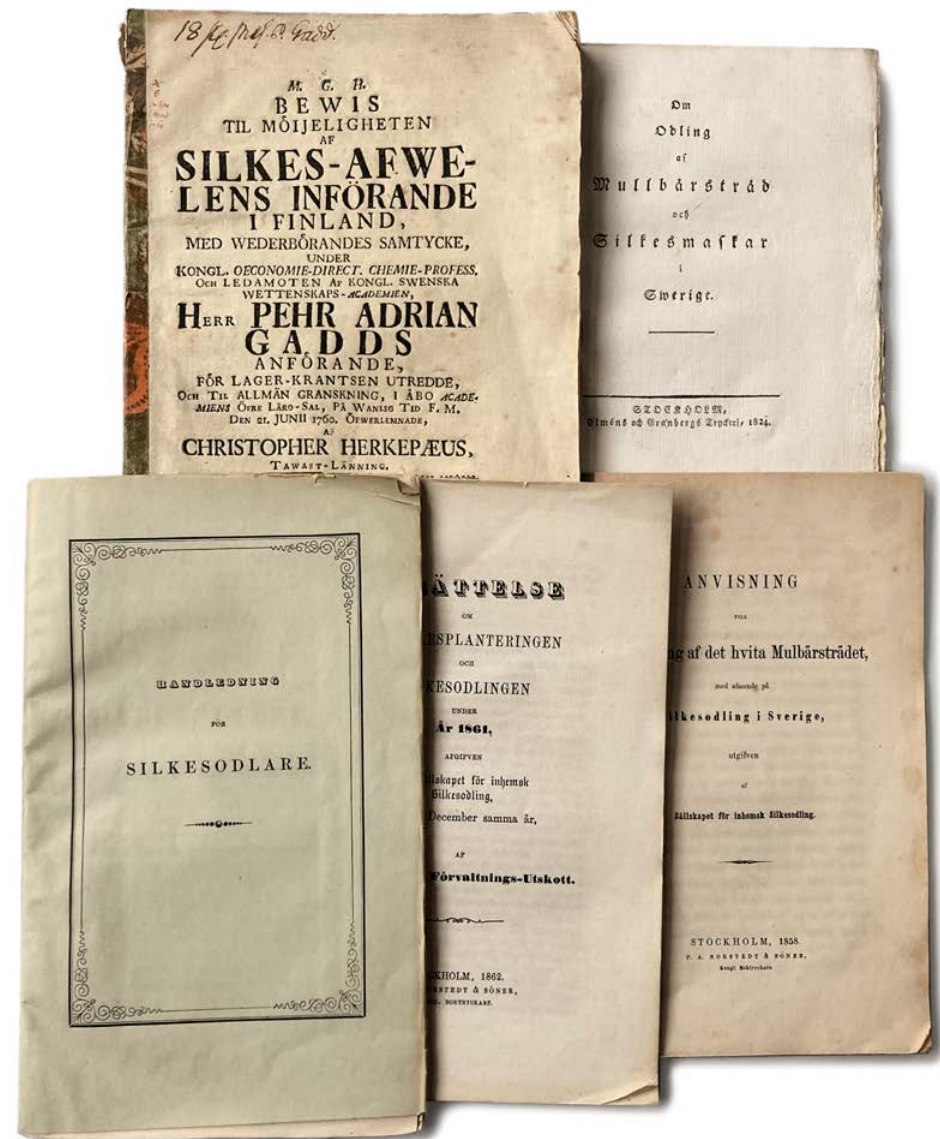


ings made during the Song Dynasty by Lou Shou (1090–1162). The second Qing emperor, Kangxi (1654–1722), commissioned Jiao Bingzhen to produce a new version based on Shou’s paintings. Bingzhen’s forty-six images were completed in 1696, each painting followed by a commentary and poem by Emperor Kangxi. In addition to representing the methods and processes of Chinese agriculture and sericulture, it also represented the social contract between the emperor and the working people. The copy of “Yuzhi Gengzhi tu” on which the illustrations for Triewald’s work were based was brought to Sweden by Hans Teurloen, a supercargo from the Swedish East India Company. Carl Linnaeus recommended Teurloen as a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences on the condition that he donate “Yuzhi Gengzhi tu” and another Chinese book to the Academy.

* GADD, PEHR ADRIAN & HERKEPÆUS, CHRISTOPHER: *Bewis til möjligheten af silkes-afwælsens införande i Finland, med wederbörandes samtycke, under ... Herr Pehr Adrian Gadds anförande, för lager-krantsen utredde, och til allmän granskning, i Åbo ... af Christopher Herkepaeus, Tawast-länning.* Åbo, Jacob Merckell, 1760.

4to. Pp. (viii), 38. With one folding engraved plate. Disbound. (a small loss to the back-strip). Old annotation on title page.

In this dissertation, the professor of chemistry at the Royal Academy in Turku, Pehr Adrian Gadd (1727–1797), describes his experiments with silk production in Finland, which was then part of Sweden. According to Gadd, there had been mulberry plantations for silk cultivation in southern Sweden as early as the 1680s. Although Carl Linnaeus describes a mulberry tree of considerable age he saw in Ystad in 1749, there are no sources that support Gadd’s claim. Gadd began his experiments in Turku in 1758 and according to his account his plantations consisted of 1500 mulberry trees. In addition to his own plantations, he distributed seeds, which lead to several smaller plantations all over Finland. Gadd states that the annual needs of the Swedish silk factories amounted to just over fifteen tons of silk imported from China, Persia, the Levant, and Italy. The domestic production would thus mean an enormous economic profit. According to Gadd, this domestic production would require 9,000 people employed in planting mulberry trees and caring for silkworms. Gadd believed that this large workforce would require establishments in all parts of Sweden where the climate permitted.



In the dissertation, Gadd describes his experiments in detail and investigates whether the climate is an obstacle to silk cultivation. He claims that sericulture is feasible by arguing that most plants and animals originally came from warm countries. Therefore, silk production should be possible through meticulous care in at least the southern parts of Finland. Fifteen years later, however, Gadd had to admit defeat when, in a work published in 1773, he states the climate and the lack of people as reasons why silk production is not feasible in Finland. The plate depicts silkworms in various states and tools used for silk cultivation.

(ÖSTBERG, CHARLOTTE): Om odling af mullbärsträd och silkesmaskar i Sverige. Stockholm, Elméns & Granbergs Tryckeri, 1824.

Pp. 24. As issued, uncut and unopened in contemporary wrappers. Occasionally some minor staining.

Charlotte Östberg was an artist and initiator of the Society for Domestic Silk Cultivation. In 1830, she gathered several people interested in silk production, including Jacob Berzelius and Gustaf Erik Pasch, in her home in Stockholm to form a society that would assist the development of Swedish silk production. Östberg was convinced that cultivation was possible in the Swedish climate because mulberry trees from the early experiments in the 18th century remained. As in the previous attempts, Östberg justified the silk plantations with the economic profit and increased employment rate these would lead to. The publication of the present work and the subsequent founding of the society was the starting point for the new attempts at sericulture that were made in the 19th century. The publication was published anonymously and describes Östberg's experiments with silk plantations beginning in 1822, which she writes were driven by purely curious interest. In 1831, a revised and expanded version of this book was published, "Wägledning för dem som vilja odla Mullbärs-träd och uppföda Silkesmaskar" (Guidance for those who want to grow mulberry trees and breed silkworms).

(PASCH, GUSTAF ERIK): Handledning för silkesodlare. Utgifven af Sällskapet för inhemsk silkesodling. Stockholm, P.A. Norstedt & Söner, 1854.

Pp. 35. With two folding engraved plates. As issued, unopened, in original printed wrappers.

A practical handbook on silk production written by Gustaf Erik Pasch on behalf of the Society for Domestic Silk Production. Pasch (1788–1862) was a

chemist, inventor, and a member of the Society for Domestic Silk Production. He received funds from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences to visit the European countries where silk production was successful in the spring and summer of 1845. He spent most of this time in Paris, where he procured tools and instruments for sericulture on behalf of the society. The book was printed in 1200 copies and sent to Rural Economy and Agricultural Societies all over Sweden to encourage local silk production. The book's seven sections describe various aspects of sericulture, such as the moth's egg laying and the harvesting of the cocoons. Illustrated with two plates depicting several pieces of equipment such as trays and frames used in the cultivation.

(Society for Domestic Silk Cultivation): Anvisning till plantering af det hvita mullbärsträdet, med afseende på silkesodling i Sverige, utgifven af Sällskapet för inhemsk Silkesodling. Stockholm, P.A. Nordstedt & Söner, 1858.

Pp. 20. Paper back strip. Some minor staining.

A practical guide for planting mulberry trees for silk production published by the Society for Domestic Silk Production. The last two pages of the book consist of a description of the society's establishment of premiums for successful planting of mulberry trees. The awards, which were presented in four different classes, aimed to encourage the planting and cultivation of mulberry trees in the country. The first class premium was given for planting mulberry bushes that had reached an age of at least eight years in well-maintained plantations.

(Society for Domestic Silk Cultivation): Berättelse om mulbärsplanteringen och silkesodlingen under år 1861, afgifven till Sällskapet för inhemsk silkesodling, den 31 december samma år, af sällskapets förvaltnings-utskott. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1862.

Pp. 36. Paper back strip. Last three leaves with paper loss to upper corner, without text loss.

The first sixteen pages contain a detailed description of the society's activities during the past year. Pages 17–36 consist of an account of silk production in general and the breeding of the Ailanthus silkworm in particular by Carl Palmstedt (1785–1870), the chemist and founder of Chalmers University of Technology.

- * LINDER (LINDESTOLPE), JOHAN: *Swenska fäрге-konst, med inländske örter, gräs, blommor, blad, löf, barkar, rötter, wexter och mineralier*. Stockholm, Johan Laur. Horrn, 1720.

Small 8vo. Pp. (iv), 115, (1). With title printed in red and black. Attractive modern boards covered with marbled decorated paper (bound by B. Middleton). Title label on spine.

First edition of the first proper Swedish work devoted to natural dyeing. A comprehensive account describing various native plants with instructions for preparing the dyestuffs. The work is divided by colour (or shades), providing rich information on foreign dye plants used for textile dyeing. This work also describes dye plants and their cultivation through history to the present day and discusses the number of primary colours, a question that was not settled at the time. Johan Lindestolpe (1678–1724) was a Swedish physician and botanist. Sahlin 1.



- * Second edition. Stockholm, Lars Salvius, 1749. Interleaved copy. With old hand-written index at end. Contemporary half calf, worn. Old signature on title.
- * [BROOCMAN, REINERUS]: *Then elfte afdelningen. Om färgeri...* (= heading). [Extract from "Then swenska hus-hålds-bokens andre del..." Norrköping 1739].

4to. Pp. 42. Modern boards with title label on upper cover. Margins occasionally with minor damp stains and spots.

A comprehensive early account of various pigments for dyeing textiles, practical guidance on water quality, stain removal, bleaching, and other practical aspects of dyeing. The extract covers the entire section on dyeing in eleven chapters from the rare second part of Broocman's Swedish housekeeping book, published 1736–1739. Reinerus Broocman (1677–1738) was a vicar in Norrköping and a book printer. He founded Norrköping's first printing house in 1723. During the Diet of Estates in 1726–27, Broocman offered the peasant estate to print a manual to help run large households in Sweden. However,

it took nine years before the first part was published, and the second part, from which the section on dyeing is taken, was published posthumously. This part was printed by Broocman's son Carl Fredrik Broocman, who had already taken over the printing house during his father's lifetime. Sahlin 9.

- * HEDMAN, ABRAHAM: *Berättelse om et nytt utrönt och bepröfwat sätt at byka och bleka sina lerfter, samt at tilreda et slags twål, som icke allenast wid blekning utan ock annan klädes-twätt gör god nytta*. Stockholm, Kongl. Tryckeriet, Pet. Momma, 1742.

4to. Pp. (16). Disbound. Old manuscript pagination in the upper margin. A few minor stains in the margin.

A report informing of a new method of bleaching and washing fine materials such as linen and cotton invented by the author. Abraham Hedman (1699–1766) was a Swedish textile manufacturer and political agitator. In 1738 he founded a textile factory specialising in linen fabrics. He also invented a new type of spinning wheel and founded a spinning school. Not in Sahlin.

- * (LEJONHARTIN, MARIA ELISABETH?): *Kårt och redig underwising om fäрге-konsten, som lærer, at sätta allehanda färgor på siden- ylle- och linne- tyger, jämte en liten tilökning om åtskilliga färgor på hår, det allmänna bästa til tjenst och nytta ifrån ängelskan öfwersatt*. Stockholm, Lars Salvius, 1747.

Pp. (viii), 72. Modern marbled paperboards, title label on upper cover.



First edition of this textile dyeing book. Additionally, it includes chapters on hair dyeing, stain removal, and wallpaper printing. Translated from English. In many ways, it is similar to Lejonhartin's work that was published in Västerås the same year. The similarity between the two titles and the fact that later editions of both works were printed by the same printer make it likely that Lejonhartin was in some way involved in this work. Sahlin 17.

* (LEJONHARTIN, MARIA ELISABETH?): First edition. Westerås, Pet. Devalls Encka, 1747. Disbound.

* Second edition. Wästerås, Joh, Laur. Horrn, 1764. Disbound (different format).

* Fourth edition. Wästerås, Joh. Laur. Horrn, 1773. Contemporary wrappers.

* HARMENS, GUSTAV (Præses) & ARETIN, LAURENTIUS (Resp.): *Försök till en swensk färgare-ordning. Med then medicinska facultetens goda minne, med kongl. lärosätet i Lund...* Lund, Carl Gustav Berling, (1752).

Pp. (viii), 28. Modern marbled boards with red morocco title label on upper cover. Remains of old wrappers at inner margin of title page and some staining to the first few leaves at the upper margin, first leaf with a minimal paper loss in the upper margin.

First and only edition. Includes a report on plants or lichens used for dyeing from Kristianstads län, a southern county in Sweden. Gustaf Harmens (1699–1774) was a Swedish physician and professor who wrote extensively on various scientific topics such as medicine, physics, and agriculture. Krok s. 52. Sahlin 22.

* *Ordning, angående flanells-tryckeriet, med theras gesäller och lärogåszar.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1753.

Folio. Pp. (1). As issued. Folded, right margin slightly trimmed and with a light water stain, contemporary handwritten dating.

Regulation regarding the colouring of flannel issued by the Court of Manufacturing in Stockholm. It regulates the colouring process and fines for neglect, and is addressed to dyers, their journeymen and apprentices.

* *Ordning, hwarefter cattuns-tryckarne med flere therunder lydande arbetare hafwa sig at rätta.* (Stockholm), Kongl. tryckeriet, 1753.

Broadside. As issued. Folded, a small tear in the fold, right margin slightly trimmed.

Consists of two separate regulations, the first concerning cotton dyers and their apprentices and the second is about women engaged in dyeing preparations. The regulations address the proper methods and fines for neglect, sick leave laws, and the prohibition of Saint Monday, the tradition among craft workers being absent on Mondays.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige reglemente för silkes-yll- och linne-färgeruierne i riket.. Gifwit Stockholm i Råd-Cammaren then 15 Decembr. 1756.* Stockholm, Petr. Momma, 1756.

4to. Pp. (16). As issued, unfolded.

Regulations for the various textile dyeing houses.

* *En upriktig och pålitelig färg-bok, hwarefter hwar hushållare kan färga alla sina tilwårkningar och hwad han behöfwet, på ylle och linne samt bomullsgarn och silkes-tyger. Utgifwen til almänhetens nytta.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1759.

Pp. 29, (2), (1, blank). Modern decorated paper boards. Some minor marginal stain, "g" written in red pencil on the title page.

A brief manual for dyeing wool, linen, cotton, and silk. Includes imported colours such as indigo. Sahlin 36.

* BRANDT, GEORG: *Tal om färg-cobolter, hållit för Kongl. Vet. Acad. vid Preasidii nedläggande den 30 jul. 1760.* Stockholm, Lars Salvius, 1760.

Pp. 24. With engraved vignette on title page. Some light stain on the title. Disbound.

George Brandt (1694–1768), a Swedish chemist and mineralogist, is credited as the discoverer of cobalt. In the dissertation "De semi-metallis" (printed at the earliest in 1739, but probably completed in 1738), he described his discovery of the element, the first metal discovered that was unknown in antiquity. Moreover, he showed that this substance gave the blue colour to glass, which had previously been attributed to the substance bismuth. The present speech, delivered before the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, addresses the criticism Brandt received from leading German chemists who claimed that the colour blue could be derived from arsenic, iron, or other substances. Brandt in particular attacks Johann Heinrich Gottlob von Justi and his "Grundriß des gesamten Mineralreiches" (1757). Not in Sahlin.

* [WARG, CAJSA]: *Underrättelse om färgning, grundad på kunskap och förfarenhet, samt afhandlad i två böcker*. Stockholm, Lorents Ludvig Grefning, 1765.

Pp. 84, (4). Modern paper covered boards. Some minor staining at the beginning and end. Initials “E H” written in red on the last page.

The second edition of Cajsa Warg’s separate work on dyeing (first 1762) which was included as a supplement to her famous “Hjelpreda i hushållningen för unga fruentimber” (first published in 1755 with only seven recipes for dyeing). The present work including 102 recipes was issued as a supplement to the fourth edition of “Hjelpreda...” and reused for the fifth edition. Cajsa Warg’s (1703–1769) cookery book was a bestseller of its time and significantly impacted Swedish cuisine. It was printed in fourteen editions in Swedish between 1755–1822, as well as editions in German, Finnish, and Estonian. Sahlin 27.

* [HELLOT, JEAN]; BERLING, CARL GUSTAV (Ed. & Transl.): *Fullständig fruentimmers färge-bok, jämte åtskilliga oekonomiska försök och konster til fläckars uttagande, skins färgande, lacks tilwätkande, med mera. Ifrån danskan öfversatt och med någon tilökning förbättrad. På egen bekostnad utgifwen af Carl Gustav Berling*. Lund, 1772.

Pp. (iv), 48, 39–54, 65–311, 314–414, (20). Pagination irregular but the text is complete. Contemporary half calf, rubbed, corners worn. Some minor staining.

The most comprehensive dyeing book published during the 18th century, written by the French chemist Jean Hellot (1685–1766). Extensive work in terms of textile dyeing and stain removal. This Swedish edition is translated from the Danish edition and was published by the renowned Swedish printer Carl Gustaf Berling. The Swedish edition is enlarged. Sahlin 48.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts och rikens Commerce-Collegii kungörelse, angående the för färgewäxter bewiljade praemiers uphörande. Gifwen Stockholm then 25 October 1784*. Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1785.

4to. Pp. (3), (1, blank). Uncut, as issued.

Public announcement regarding the cessation of government subsidies for natural dyes and their cultivation. Sahlin 60.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts och Rikets Commerce-Collegii kungörelse, angående then så kallade orseille-färgs användande i färgning. Gifwen Stockholm then 11 augusti 1790*. Stockholm, Kongl tryckeriet, 1790.

4to. Pp. (8). Sewn as issued. Some spotting throughout, mainly in margins. Contemporary manuscript pagination.

Public notice of the new indigenous production of natural dyes made from orchil lava (orchilla). Previously, the colour powder had been imported, which was more costly. Comprises two works about the orchil dyes by Adrian Gardt and Carl M. Schoerbing, respectively. Sahlin 63.

* SCHOERBING, CARL MAGNUS: *Salzburgska bomulls-blekningssättet och konsten at sätta ägta röd färg på bomull och linne*. [Extract from “Kongl. Vetenskaps Academiens Nya Handlingar, för månaderne October, November, December. År 1801”, Stockholm, 1801]

Pp. 259–270. Modern marbled boards with handwritten title on front board.

In this work, Carl Magnus Schoerbing (1754–1829), a civil servant and author of mainly books on economics, describes the so-called “Salzburg method” for bleaching. Schoerbing writes that he is unsure why the method is called that since it is most prominent in Regensburg, where it is practiced by “four families as a secret, without spreading further”. Schoerbing describes the method as making the fabric thicker, smoother and with more striking colours.

* WELTZIN, CAROLINA (Transl.): *Kort anwising till färgning af ylle, silke och linne; jemte underrättelse om oljetryck på åtskilliga slags tyg, och om färgning af läder och skin*. Stockholm, Carl Delén, 1803.

Pp. (vi), 60. Contemporary wrappers, worn and spine chipped. With old ownership signature (Christine Charlotte Segerhejm).

First edition. A short guide to making dyes for wool, silk, and linen. The manual consists of 101 recipes and instructions on dyeing fabrics and leather. The translator Carolina Weltzin (1754–1812) wrote several famous Swedish cookery books. Sahlin 77.

* ÖSTBERG, JOHAN: *Färg-bok*. Linköping, Groth & Petre, 1804.

Pp. (8). As issued, uncut. Old inscription and minimal ink-stain on title page.

A rare short manual including 15 recipes for dyeing linen and wool and preceding Östberg’s major work “En ny och fullständig färg-bok” which was first published in 1806 and subsequently published several times. Not in Sahlin.

* *Färg-bok, eller femton särskilda uppsatser till färgning*. Ekesjö, A. Nilsson, 1844.
Pp. (8). As issued, uncut folded folio.

Later edition of Östberg's colouring book first published in Linköping 1804.
Not in Sahlin.

* ÖSTBERG, JOHAN: *En ny och fullständig färg-bok, hvaruti läres all slags färgning på silke och siden, bomull, linne och ylle, jemte en anwising att appretera, taga färg och fläckar ur alla sorter tyger m. m.* Örebro, Nils Magnus Lindh, 1806.

Small 8vo. Pp. 64. Paper-covered boards (19th century paper). Inner and lower margins of title strengthened (no text loss). Some staining.

The first edition of the most widespread Swedish book on dyeing at the time, republished many times until about 1872. The Royal Library in Stockholm has 73 different editions. Contains 111 different colour recipes for dyeing different types of textiles. Followed by information on bleaching and stain removal. Sahlin 87.

* *En ny och pålitlig färg-bok, att färga efter på 18 serskildta sätt. Jemte anwising att utröna om färgen på tyger är äkta, eller om den faller af och urblekes.* Jönköping, N.E. Lundström, 1826.

Pp. 8. Disbound. This edition is shorter and contains only 18 recipes.

* *En ny och pålitlig färg-bok, att färga efter på 18 serskildta sätt. Jemte anwising att utröna om färgen på tyger är äkta, eller om den faller af och urblekes.* Västerås, Björkboms boktryckeri, 1834.

Pp. 8. Disbound. Reissued with the same text as the 1826 edition.

* *En ny och pålitlig färg-bok, att färga efter på 24 särskilda sätt, samt underwisingar att till werka den bästa sort skrifbläck, att swärta spånhattar, och att med största besparing koka god såpa.* Norrköping, Chr. Törnequist, 1844.

Pp. 8. Uncut, as issued.

Later edition of Östberg's dyeing book comprising 24 dyeing recipes. Enlarged with instructions for making writing ink and making good economical soap.

* Norrköping, Chr. Törnquist, 1847.

Pp. (8). As issued. Reissued by the same printer, identical to the edition of 1844.

* Kalmar, Ström & Bröder Westin, 1853.

Pp. (8). As issued. Reissued with identical text to the 1844 edition.

* Köping, J.F. Säfberg, 1875.

16mo. Pp. 16. Sewn as issued. A late edition of Östberg's dyeing book.

* WESTRING, JOHAN PETER: *Svenska lafvarnas färghistoria, eller sättet att använda dem till färgning och annan hushållsnytt*. Volume one: parts i–viii (all published). Stockholm, Carl Delén, 1805(–09).

Pp. (iv), xv, (1 blank), 32, 1–293, (1 blank), 23, (1 blank), 295–338, 11, (1 blank), viii, (1). With 25 hand-coloured plates. Sewn as issued in eight parts with all the original printed wrappers preserved. Copy of Waksala kyrka (Waksala church in the province of Uppland), written at the bottom of each front wrapper, and library number on free front endpapers. A few plates loosen. Housed in a custom-made half-morocco box with Kurt Winberg's bookplate pasted inside the box.





First edition. The first proper work dealing with the production of textile dye from lichens. Originally planned to be published in 24 parts, but only eight parts were issued. The beautiful plates are engraved by Carl Wilhelm Fröberg Wenus, Samuel Andersson, and Johan Wilhelm Palmstruch after drawings by Erik Acharius and J. W. Palmstruch. Each plate illustrates a lichen along with several possible colours or shades that can be made from that particular type. Johan Peter Westring (1753–1833) was a renowned Swedish scientist, a student of Linnaeus, and the king's regular physician. An excellent, crisp copy. Krok p. 758. Pritzel 10207. Sahlin 84.

* FALCK, JACOB: *En ny och pålitelig färg-bok*. Gävle, Tryckt i Gefle hos f.d. Borgmästaren Carl Gustaf Sundqvist, 1806.

Pp. (8). As issued, uncut and unopened.

First edition of a popular textile dyeing book containing 13 recipes of different textile dyes. Sahlin 86.

* RETZIUS, ANDERS JAHAN & BRUZELIUS, ANDREAS: *Tänkar om några manufactur-färg- och medicinal växters odling i Sverige*. Lund, Berlingska Boktryckeriet, 1811.

4to. Pp. 22. As issued, uncut and unbound.

A treatise of cultivating plants that can be used for medicinal and dyeing purposes. Includes a section on silk production in Italy regarding a mulberry plantation in Piedmont. Written by Anders Jahan Retzius (1742–1821), Swedish scientist, disciple of Linnaeus, and curator of the natural specimen collection at Lund University. Not in Sahlin.

* [GÖTREK, SARA CHARLOTTA]: *Ny och fullständig handbok i färgkonsten, tillagnad unga wäfwerskor; med ett bihang, innehållande åskilliga beskrifningar på sättet att uttaga fläckar på alla slags tyger, m. m.* Stockholm, W. Isbergs förlag, 1833.

Pp. viii, 84. Contemporary wrappers, spine chipped and back cover missing. Uncut. 20th century signature and a few small stains on title page.

A practical manual for weavers that provides instructions on how to carry out the dyeing process and instructions for washing fabrics. Sara Charlotte Götrek (1788–1856) wrote several works on household matters and cooking. A couple of her works were published under the pseudonyms “Qvintinus” and “Sara Warg”. She married Anders Peter Götrek (1798–1876), a bookseller

and author best known for having translated the first Swedish edition of “The Communist Manifesto” in 1848. Sahlin 152.

- * SCHRADER, FRIEDRICH AUGUST HERMANN: *Utförlig handbok i färgkonsten; eller anvisning att efter de bästa och waraktigaste metoder färga så wäl lös ull, ullgarn och ylletyger, som bomull, linne och silke af alla slag; jemte särskilta föreskrifter för bedömandet af färgstofternas godhet och beskaffenhet, samt förklaring öfwer alla i färgkonsten förekommande konstord och manipulationer. Med företal och anmärkningar af D:r. S.F. Hermdstädt.* Stockholm, Thordsonska boktryckeriet, 1833. Two parts in one volume.

Pp. (viii), 116 + 84. Uncut copy in modern decorated paper-covered boards. Occasionally minor spotting.

A Swedish translation of an extensive German handbook on dyeing by Hermann Schrader, master dyer in Hamburg, published in 1832. In two parts: the first on dyeing of wool, and the second of dyeing cotton, linen, and silk. The Swedish translator's foreword describes the new findings in the influence of chemistry on dyeing. The translator also writes that the translation is faithful to the original, except for a few details that should suit Swedish conditions. Sahlin 153.

- * HOLTERHOF, GEORG WILHELM: *Färgbok för fruntimmer, eller anvisning att färga alla mode-färger och andra sköna färger, på bomull, ylle, manchester, nankin, linne och silke, borttaga de gamla färgerne af brukta kläder, halsdukar, garn och dylikt, bleka bomullsgarn, trycka bårder och blomsterkransar på halsdukar, klädningar, o. s. w.; uppfriska kulörerne på cattuner, borttaga fläckar ur kläder, så wäl af bomull, som silke, och slutligen att twätta linne utan såpa, kokning eller gnidning.* Jönköping, N. E. Lundström, 1834.

12mo. Pp. 156. Later half cloth with marbled boards, somewhat worn, printed title on spine. Occasionally some light staining.

Third Swedish edition, the first published in Borås 1827, of a practical textile handbook on dyeing, washing and stain removal translated from Danish. Sahlin 138.

- * WERTH, P.: *Handbok för fruntimmer. Tredje häftet, innehållande sättet att renovera svarta plymer; färga plymer i alla slags couleurer; färga band, siden, handskar, m. m. samt att tvätta och apretera möbel-öfverdrag.* Stockholm, B.M. Bredberg, 1835.

Pp. 30. Original printed wrappers. Unopened. Wrappers and last blank page with spots.

Third, separately issued part of Werth's Ladies' Handbook, which contains how to restore and dye plumes, gloves, and other textiles. Not in Sahlin.

- * [GÖTREK, SARA CHARLOTTA]: *Twätt-method eller konsten att twätta äkta shawlar, sammet, ylle-mousselin, sidentyger, blonder, flor, tapisseri-arbeten, m.m. jemte sättet att bereda passande twål ...* Stockholm, S.J. Laseron, 1840.

12mo. Pp. (ii), 26. Original printed decorated wrappers, dog-eared, spine partly chipped. Some minor staining.

A small-format guide to methods for washing different types of textiles.

- * *Färg bok, eller tillförlitliga anvisningar att färga ylle, linne, bomull och silke i alla kulörer. Samt beskrifning på sättet att uttaga färgen på tyg, för att påsätta en annan, och att uttaga fläckar, m.m. Af ett fruntimmer, som i många år sysselsatt sig med färgning och wäfnad.* Västervik, C. O. Ekblad & Comp., 1840.

12mo. Pp. 36. Modern paper boards covered in decorated paper.

First edition of this textile dyeing book written by an anonymous lady based on years of experience in dyeing and weaving, according to the title page. In addition to advice on dyeing, the book also provides instructions on washing textiles. Sahlin 186.

- * *Fullständig praktisk underwisning i fläckars uttagning samt fintwättning och blekning, jemte en handbok i färgkonsten. Från franskan, med betydlig tillökning.* Stockholm, Hörbergsska Boktryckeriet, 1844.

Pp. 64. Original printed wrappers.

Published anonymously, translated from the French and considerable enlarged. A practical guide to stain removal, bleaching and delicate washing. Contains a section on textile dyeing. Sahlin 201.

- * *Färg-bok, eller tillförlitliga anvisningar att färga ylle, linne, bomull och silke i alla kulörer. Samt konsten att twätta.* Westervik C. O. Ekblad & Comp., 1846.

12mo. Pp. 36. Original printed wrappers, chipped and front wrapper partly loose.

Second enlarged edition (first 1840). Sahlin 186.

- * *Färg-bok. Tillförlitliga anvisningar att färga ylle, linne, bomull och silke i alla kulörer; tillika med konsten att twätta, äfwensom beskrifning på sättet att uttaga*

fläckar ur flere slags tyger. Af ett fruntimmer, som i många år sysselsatt sig med färgning. Westerwik, C. O. Ekblad & Comp., 1875.

16mo. Pp 48. Sewn as issued. Small tears on the title page. Ninth edition.

* *Den uppriktige färgaren eller konsten att på egen hand utan någon praktiskt underwisning färga alla möjliga coulörer på ylle, bomull och linne* (=heading). Maricstad, A. A. Berg, 1850.

Pp. 12. As issued. Minor foxing, mainly to margin.

A short guide to dyeing wool, cotton and linen. Sahlin 229.

* *Den uppriktige färgaren, innehållande uppsatser på de flesta sorters färgning på ylle, bomull och linne, hwilka alla, under en 30-årig hushållning, äro försökte och befunne pålitlige. Femte underwisning att twätta sitser och andra tryckta tyger, att taga färgen ur sidentyger, att tillwërka den bästa sort skrifbläck, att swärta spånhattar, och att med största besparing koka god såpa. Samlade och utgifne af S.J.R.* 11:te upplagan. Jönköping, J. A. Björk, 1855.

Pp. 16. Sewn as issued. Stained throughout, last leaf partly loose and with a small tear.

This is the 11th edition of a popular dyeing guide compiled and edited by S. J. R. First published in Jönköping in 1819. Fifteen editions were printed between 1819–1860. Sahlin 110.

* RABE, CARL ARVID (Ed.): *Hemfärgaren. Handledning att efter nyaste metoder färga ylle, bomull och tvättning samt färgämnenas bedömande.* Stockholm, Sigrid Flodins förlag, 1877.

Pp. 60, (8). Original printed wrappers, spine detached. Ink annotations on the title page.

Second edition (first 1869) of a household manual on new methods of dyeing textiles. (Allmännyttigt handbibliotek, 38). Sahlin 326.

* HAMBERG, DR. N. P.: *Om anilinfärger och dermed färgade väfnader.* (Aftryck utur Hygiea och Pharmaceutisk Tidskrift). Stockholm, J. & A. Riis, 1865.

Pp. 19. As issued in original printed wrappers.

A treatise on aniline dyes and their origin, properties, use as pigments, etc. The development of aniline dyes was initiated by William Henry Perkes in 1856 when he discovered mauveine (aniline purple), the first synthetic organic dye. Sahlin 311.

* *Brauns' gemensamma karta för citocol, wilbrafix, hemfärger och setacolor.* Berlin, Musterkartenfabrik Carl Rechlin, no year.

Five cloth-covered cardboard panels with 100 colour samples on textiles. Worn and a little soiled, and with a long tear between two of the panels.

Published in Germany with Swedish text showcasing the company's wide selection of striking colours for textile dyeing. Two of the panels with instructions for dyeing and colour mixing on the back.

* [TEXTILE DYEING] [Album with dried plants and coloured yarn]. No place 1949.

Size: 30x17 cm. Twenty-five leaves with thirteen plants and 123 coloured yarns. Handwritten captions in Swedish. Each sheet has examples of dyed yarn that comes from a particular plant. Eight plants are missing but the name is given. Protected by plastic, somewhat discoloured, dried and split. Old red cloth binding, worn and front hinge cracked. Ownership inscription: Kerstin Albringer 1949.

Interesting documentation about plant dyeing, probably carried out at a textile school.



3. SWEDISH NATIONAL COSTUME AND GUSTAV III

In 1778, King Gustav III decided to introduce a national costume as a way to curb excessive consumption of luxuries, bolster patriotism, and promote domestic textile production. This dress reform was intended to be voluntary, with the king and court as an example. The new attire was designed for comfort, in contrast to the tight and uncomfortable French fashions prevalent at the time. The King considered such clothing unsuitable for Sweden's harsh climate. The inspiration for this costume was partly drawn from history, with the women's costume featuring elements such as raised lace collar reminiscent of 17th century fashion. Gustav III, known for his love of theatre, created a costume (Nationella Dräkten) that was criticised for being overly theatrical and historicising. He personally embraced this costume and had a collection of 65 sets of it in his wardrobe at the time of his death. However, diaries and letters from other members of the royal family revealed a more reluctant attitude towards the costume. Critics from abroad chastised Gustav III for focusing on fashion rather than more pressing matters of state. Nevertheless, the concept of a uniform court dress was a topic of discussion in many European courts in the 18th century. It was rumoured that Gustav III's idea for a national costume stemmed from conversations with the Russian Empress Catherine the Great. The introduction of the national costume was primarily justified on economic and anti-luxury grounds, but Gustav III also placed great importance on fostering a sense of patriotic unity among the people through clothing. The costume was created in both women's and men's versions, with variations for court use, daily wear, and festive occasions. The differences between these designs were minimal, mainly concerning the choice of fabric and colour schemes.

This section contains works related to the national costume from different perspectives. It includes books, plates, and manuscripts. Among the works are contributions to the writing competition an-



nounced by the Patriotic Society in 1773 for the best essay regarding a national costume in Sweden. The question the essays were to answer was: “Whether to avoid frequent changes in fashion, as well as to prevent frauds, would it be beneficial for Sweden to adopt a national dress code adapted to the Swedish climate and different from that of other nations? What inconveniences could such a change cause? And whether inconveniences that the change may bring should be outweighed by the benefits in the long run” (Our translation). It was obvious in advance that the society expected a positive response to whether national costume should be introduced and of the approximately 70 responses received, only 15 were completely against the initiative. Other works in this section are Gustav III’s writings about the costume in both French and Swedish editions, announcements of the introduction, pattern drawings and plates depicting the different versions of the costume. Of particular interest is a unique “sammelband”, which includes a manuscript describing the introduction of the costume into the Swedish army. It contains original watercolours showing the various colour options of the costume.



* BERCH, CARL REINHOLD: [Head-title] *Afhandling om gamla swenska manskläder*. Stockholm, Johan Georg Lange, 1771.

4to. Pp. 24. Modern cloth, title label on spine. Bookplate (Kurt Winberg).

Covers the history of Swedish men’s clothing and should be read as a contribution to the debate about foreign luxury goods and a national costume. In the preface, the author condemns the folly of pride and writes about how the splendor and changeability of fashion annoys a frugal and sincere people. First published in the journal “*Almänna magazinet*” 1770. Carl Reinhold Berch (1706–1777) was primarily known as a numismatist.

* *En landtmans bref, til sin wän i Stockholm, angående den nationelle klädedrägten*. Stockholm, tryckt på eget förlag hos Henr. Fougte, Kongl. Boktryckare, 1773.

4to. Pp. 16. With vignette on title. Uncut in old wrappers. Copy of Joh. Ax. Almquist with stamps. Bergman 45.

Anonymously written essay in response to the Patriotic Society’s writing competition regarding the national costume. The author, who calls himself “a countryman”, has a positive attitude towards the costume and explains how he was appalled by the superficiality of the city. The author is convinced that the national costume will be stylish, comfortable, economical and well adapted to the harsh Swedish climate.

* *Om nu warande och tilkommande swenska kläde-dräktens wärkningar, på giftermål*. Stockholm, Tryckt i Kongl. Finska boktryckeriet, hos Joh. A. Carlbohm, 1773.

4to. Pp. (8). Disbound.

About Swedish wedding attire. The author describes how preoccupation with luxury causes wedding delays, and even sometimes weddings are cancelled altogether when the bride and groom do not have the financial means for the festive attire they desire. Based on this, the author argues for frugality and simpler clothing.

* [SCHÖNBERG, A.]: *En landtmans tankar öfwer den frågan, om [...] at i Swerige antaga en Nationel kläde-drägt, lämpad efter swenska klimatet, och skiljaktig ifrån andra nationers? [...]*. Stockholm, Henr. Fougte, Kungl. Boktryckare, på des förlag, 1773.

4to. Pp. 16. Later cloth. Library stamps and contemporary annotations on the title page.

The present answer in response to the Patriotic Society's writing competition regarding the national costume, written by the State Herald and State Historian Anders Schönberg (1737–1811), is one of the few essays that opposed a national costume. Like most other contestants, he opposes a statutory national costume but believes it would be the only way to make it happen. Schönberg claims that man has always been driven by vanity and a desire to adorn himself through his clothes. It is therefore incompatible with human nature to introduce a national costume. Philosophers and theologians throughout history have tried to attack the abundance without succeeding in influencing any change in the population. According to Schönberg, a national costume would be fruitless in the austerity of abundance and luxury. Instead, he emphasises education and upbringing to counteract such tendencies in the population at an early stage. In conclusion, Schönberg argues that citizens who are foolish enough to waste their money on luxury goods should be allowed to do so because it only affects themselves and contributes to the economy.

* *Medeltwägen, imellan en nationelle klädedrägt, och de nuvarande yppiga moder och ombytliga färger.* Stockholm, tryckt i Kongliga Finska Boktryckeriet, hos Joh.A. Carlbom, 1773.

4to. Pp. (8). Disbound. Old number in ink. Some staining. Bergman 67.

Anonymous essay written in response to the Patriotic Society's national costume writing competition, suggesting a "middle ground" approach between a national costume and the ever-changing fashion.

* [HÖPKEN, ANDERS JOHAN VON?]. *En patriots tankar til Kongl. Patriotiska Sällskapet wid frågan om klädedrägten. Torneå d. 1 Januarii 1774.* Stockholm, Tryckt hos Henr. Foug, Kongl. boktryckare, 1774.

4to. Pp. 16. Disbound. Bergman 48.

Essay written in response to the Patriotic Society's writing competition about the national costume. Anonymously written work but probably composed by Anders Johan von Höpken, a member of the Privy Council of Sweden. Von Höpken had previously advocated the justification of luxury but reconsidered his opinion and came to condemn opulence, which could not be enforced by regulations, but only by good example on the part of the court. In this essay, the author argues that the quality of clothing would increase if Swedish



fabrics were used and that a national costume sewn with Swedish fabrics would increase patriotism and make the country less dependent on France. When Gustav III decided to introduce the national costume in February 1778, von Höpken announced this before the Royal Council.

*[SCHÖNBERG, A.]: *Bref ifrån en landtman i en annan landsort, til den landtmanen, hwars bref til en wän i Stockholm, angående den nationelle klädedrägten, nyligen af trycket utkommit*. Stockholm, Henr. Fougte, Kongl. boktryckare, 1774. 4to. Pp. 16. As issued, uncut. Unbound. Bergman 47.

Response to the anonymous countryman's essay in the national costume debate, written "by a countryman in another part of the country". Although Schönberg believes the countryman has some good arguments, he is not convinced because he believes that creating a permanent women's costume is as challenging as untying the Gordian knot.

**Bref, rörande den nya nationelle klädedrägten*. Stockholm, tryckt hos Kumblins Enka, 1778.

4to. Pp. (12). Later wrappers. Copy of Johan Ax. Almquist.

Anonymous essay written in the form of a letter arguing for the excellence of the national costume. The author begins by lamenting the desire for opulence which he describes as a "political disease which has taken root in all the states" and then raises a number of objections to the costume.

*[GUSTAV III, KING OF SWEDEN]: *Réflexions*. Stockholm, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1778.

4to. Pp. 10, (2, blank). Uncut copy bound in modern marbled boards, title label on spine. Some staining in the margins.

First edition of Gustav III's letter concerning "Nationella dräkten" where he justifies and defends the introduction of a national costume. Gustav III wrote the letter, probably with contributions from Johan Gabriel Oxenstierna, during the Christmas holidays 1777–1778 while he was staying at Gripsholm Castle. The letter was presented for the first time at a meeting of the Royal Council on February 16, 1778, in connection with Gustav III's notification to the Council of the introduction of the national costume.

*[GUSTAV III, KING OF SWEDEN]: *Reflexioner*. Den 16 Februarii 1778. Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1778.

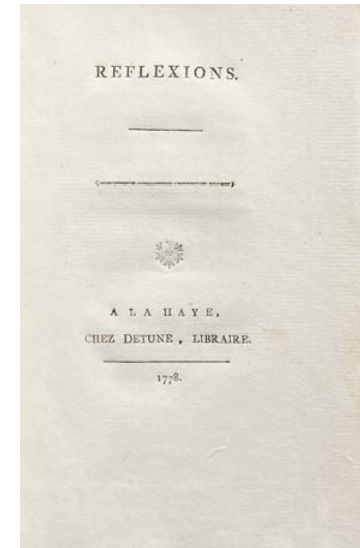
4to. Pp. 14. Swedish text. Disbound. Water stained.

The Swedish edition of "Reflections" was published simultaneously with the first French edition. Translated into Swedish by Fredrik Sparre, head of the Royal Office.

*[GUSTAV III, KING OF SWEDEN]: *Reflexions*. La Haye, chez Detune, Libraire, 1778.

Pp. 42, (2, blank). Modern boards. Contemporary decorated wrappers bound in. Bookplate (Kurt Winberg).

Smaller French edition of "Reflections" printed in The Hague.



* *Öfwer-ståthållare-embetets kungörelse, angående rätta måttet och alntalet af kläde och sidentyg til then swenska nationella så wäl mans som fruntimmers klädedrägten, samt then taxt, hwarefter skräddare här i staden ega at undfå arbetes-lön och thet mera, som the uti silke, halvesiden-garn och tråd förskiuta för hwarje slags klädning; gifwen Stockholm th. 23 Martii 1778*. Stockholm, Kongl. Tryckeriet, 1778.

4to. Pp. (12). As issued, unbound.

Contains measurements of silk fabric for the national costume and rates for the tailors' wages. The men's uniform is specified in three different sizes and is given special attention in the announcement, which is explained by the fact that it is based on previous corresponding regulations for military dress. Written by Fredrik Sparre, head of the Royal Office, on behalf of Gustav III.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådiga kungörelse, hwarigenom öfwer-ståthållare-embetets, angående alntalet af kläde och sidentyg til then swenska nationelle så mans- som fruntimmers klädedrägten, samt taxan för skräddare embetet, then 23:die i thenna månad utfärdade kungörelse warder uphäfwen*. Gifwen Stockholms Slott then 28 Martii 1778. Stockholm, Kongl. Tryckeriet, 1778.

4to. Pp. (4). Disbound. Copy of Joh. Ax. Almquist (stamp on title).

This proclamation repeals the detailed tariff for tailors who sew the national costume. The tariff was heavily criticised as both the number of ells for the fabric and the wages were set far too high, thus counteracted the frugality that the introduction of a national costume aimed for.

* GILLBERG, JACOB (Engraver): [Three engravings depicting the National Costume for men (one) and women (two)]. 1778.

Engraving size: 14 x 20 cm.

Two engravings depicting the proposed women's national costume (front and rear), and one engraving depicting the proposed men's costume (with some creasing and two minimal holes in the picture area). After the introduction of the national costume was announced to the public, the market was flooded with copperplate engravings and woodcuts claiming to represent the correct costume. The County Governor's Office decided on 27 March, 1778, that authorised copper engravings should be issued to prevent the public from being misled by poor costume reproductions. The commission went to the renowned Swedish engraver Jacob Gillberg (1724–93), who executed one plate depicting the male costume, three plates depicting the female costume; the general costume from the front, the general costume from the rear and the court costume from the front (the last one is not present here).



* [A COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS AND WORKS DEVOTED TO THE NATIONAL COSTUME OF SWEDEN].

4to. Worn contemporary paper boards.

“Sammelband” regarding the introduction of the national costume in general and the military uniform in particular. A collection of printed works, manuscripts, and original drawings. The collection was probably compiled by Major General Carl Gustaf Skytte (1725–1799).

[MANUSCRIPT]. GUSTAV III; HELAND, JOHAN VON: [A contemporary handwritten copy of the circular letter regarding the national costume]. Dated February 16 1778.

Two folio lvs, folded.

The circular letter announces that a national costume aims to reduce excess and promote domestic manufacturing and declares that the costume will be used from April 28 of the same year. The letter was sent out together with a copy of Gustav III's “Reflections” to all bishops and governors and is the first official announcement of the introduction of a national costume.

Bound with: [MANUSCRIPT]. SPARRE, GABRIEL: [Manuscript letter addressed to Carl Gustaf Skytte regarding the National Costume]. Dated Kristianstad, March 12, 1778.

Four folio lvs.



Manuscript letter written by Gabriel Erik Sparre, the governor of Kristianstad County, in southern Sweden, to Major General Carl Gustaf Skytte regarding the introduction of the national costume in the army. Sparre begins the letter by stating that he is enclosing a copy of the royal circular (the previous work in this volume) and then describes the consequences of introducing a national costume into the army.



å t t e l s e r
 De t t i
 itningen
 er
 Nationella
 m m e r s
 ä g t e n,
 1778.

o l m,
 ssa Boftryckeriet,
 CARLBOHM.

And: (GUSTAV III): *Reflexioner*. Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1778.

4to. Pp.14,(2, blank). Light water staining to the margin.

The Swedish edition of “Reflections” was published at the same time as the first French edition, on the same day that the Royal Council was informed of the decision to introduce the national costume. Translated into Swedish by Fredrik Sparre, head of the Royal Office.

And: *Circular, angående förändring af uniformer och monderingar i Arméen*. (Stockholm Martii 1778 in ms).

4to. Pp. (4).

A circular letter containing instructions for the use of the national costume in the army. The letter concludes by announcing that test models are being manufactured and will be sent to the regiments as soon as they are completed. Addressed in handwriting to “Herr General Majoren von Baltzar” from Fredrik Posse. Both names are crossed out and the circular may have been forwarded to Carl Gustaf Skytte, who appears to have compiled the volume.

And: SPARRE, CARL: *Transumt af protocollet, hållit på Stockholms Råd-hus d. 12 Martii 1778, rörande antagandet af den Swenska nationelle klädedrägten*. Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, no date.

4to. Pp. 10.

Excerpt from the protocol from when the Governor of Stockholm, Carl Sparre, presented the introduction of the national costume to representatives of the bourgeoisie in Stockholm. Sparre read out Gustav III’s “Reflections” and explained the fabrics and colours of the costume. The colours of the male court costume would be black and red for everyday life and white and red for festivities. The female costume would be black for everyday wear and white for celebrations. The women’s costume was only allowed to be worn by those who had been presented at court, while simpler dresses were prescribed for all other ladies.

And: *Kongl. Maj:ts nådiga kungörelse, hwarigenom öfwer-ståthållare-embetets, angående alnetalet af kläde och sidentyg til then swenska nationelle så mans- som fruentimmers klädedrägten, samt taxan för skräddareembetet, then 23:die i thenna måndad utfärdade kungörelse warder uphäfwen*. Gifwen Stockholms slott then 28 Martii 1778. Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet 1778.

4to. Pp. (4). Water stain to lower margin.



This proclamation of March 23, 1778 repealed the detailed tariff for tailors who sewed the national costume. The tariff was heavily criticised as both the number of ells for the fabric and the labor wages were set far too high, thus counteracting the frugality that the introduction of a national costume sought.

And: (BROLIN, JONAS): *Underrättelser hörande till modell-ritningen öfver swenska nationella mans-klädedrägten*. Stockholm, Johan A, Carlbom, 1778.

4to. Pp. (10). Lacking the plate.

A detailed description of men's national costume. The costumes are first divided into two groups: spiritual and worldly. The spiritual garment is described as unchanging in its colour and form. The rest of the work is devoted to the secular, which is divided into three subdivisions: court costume, military costume, and common costume. The three costumes are similar in shape but differ in colours and ornaments.

And: [Three contemporary drawings of variations of the national costume for men painted in different watercolours.] Size (each): about 10 x 17 cm.

The first two drawings are based on an unsigned copper engraving depicting male court costume. The first drawing is coloured following the everyday black and red attire, while the second is coloured after the red and white gala dress. The third drawing depicts a soldier in a military national costume. Apart from a minor change to the shoulder part of the uniform, the military uniform would be of the same cut as the other national costumes. The military uniforms differ primarily from the others in that the traditional colours of the regiments were to be preserved. This drawing is coloured in blue and yellow, which corresponds to the colours of the Jägerhorn regiment. The presumed compiler of this collection, Carl Gustaf Skytte, was unit commander of



that regiment between 1773–1777. Since the official depictions of the national costume were produced in black and white, these three drawings constitute a highly unusual example of how the choice of colours in the costume was interpreted in the contemporary era.

And: (BROLIN, JONAS): *Underrättelser hörande til modell-ritningen öfver swenska nationella fruntimmers klädedrägten utgifne år 1778*. Stockholm, Kongl. Finska boktryckeriet, Joh. A. Carlbohm, 1778.

4to. Pp. (10). With one engraved folding plate (size: 22,5 x 38,5 cm)

The women's costumes are divided in the same way as the men's, with the exception of clerical clothing and military uniforms. The plate depicts pattern drawings for women's dresses.



4. POLITICS OF TEXTILE AND CLOTHING

In this section, we present a collection of regulations that shed light on the Swedish government's efforts to govern the textile industry and people's attire. It covers various decrees and edicts related to fabric import and quality standards, reflecting the state's pursuit of protecting domestic textile production against foreign competition. Despite the early establishment of the Swedish textile industry, it struggled to compete with imported goods. Consequently, numerous attempts were made to bolster domestic production through stringent import regulations. A prime illustration of the state's control over citizens' clothing is evident in the multitude of sumptuary laws passed in the 18th century. The initial sumptuary law dates back to 1575 and aimed to restrict women from lower social strata from wearing caps, sweaters or skirts made of velvet. Throughout the 17th century, sumptuary regulations were predominantly aimed at the nobility, who possessed the financial means for extravagant consumption—consumption that the state sought to curtail.

As the 18th century unfolded, the bourgeoisie gained strength, prompting the state to further regulate the dress of the general population in alignment with its economic objective of bolstering domestic markets. These sumptuary laws exhibited a consistent tendency to maintain distinctions in clothing between social classes. Their primary objective, however, remained to limit the influx of “foreign luxury goods” that were perceived as detrimental to domestic production and the economy. The most extensive of these regulations was issued in 1766. It imposed restrictions on garments, such as prohibiting silk lace over an inch wide on women's dresses, with even stricter rules for lower social classes. In 1771, with the ascension of King Gustav III, all sumptuary laws were abolished, and no new regulations were introduced during his reign. However, following his demise, a final sumptuary decree emerged of 1794, which imposed stringent restric-

tions, including a complete ban on silk and the limitation of clothing colours to black and white. This law, highly unpopular and inadequately enforced, prompted many to continue wearing their existing garments rather than investing in new ones. Consequently, the law was revoked after only two years. The following regulations are listed in chronological order and provide insights into the Swedish state's extensive efforts to politically influence the textile industry and its citizens' attire.

* *Kongl. May.tz Placat, emoot förfalskat och beswärat silkes, jemwähl uthsträckt klädes införsell.* Tryckt i Stockholm Åhr 1663.

4to. Pp. (4). With engraved national coat of arms. Disbound. Two pages with contemporary numbering. Dated April 7, 1663.

Regarding the quality of imported silk fabrics.

* *Kongl. May.tz Stadga och Påbudh öfwer åthskillige oordningars affskaffande inreetne uthi adelige samquämber, mårgongåfwor och klädedräcker.* Stockholm, Henrich Keyser, 1644.

4to. Pp. (10) + one blank leaf. With coat of arms on title. Disbound. Contemporary pagination.

Regarding clothing among the nobility.

* *Kongl. May.tz Stadga och Påbudh öfwer åthskillige excessers och oordningars affskaffande widh rikszens borgerskaps trolofningar, gästebudh, barndoop och begrafningar samt klädedräcker.* Stockholm, Ignatio Meurer, 1664.

4to. Pp. (20). With engraved national coat of arms. Disbound. Dated October 5, 1664. Original issue (pages 3–6 later amended).

Regarding luxury goods and clothing for weddings, baptisms and funerals.

* *Kongl. May.tz Stadga och Påbudh öfwer åthskillige excessers och oordningars affskaffande widh rikszens borgerskaps trolofningar, gästebudh, barndoop och begrafningar samt klädedräcker.* Stockholm, Ignatio Meurer, 1664.

4to. Pp. (20). With engraved coat of arms. Disbound. Contemporary pagination. Dated October 5, 1664. Later issue, pages 3–6 altered.

* *Kongl. May.tz Stadga och Påbudh öfwer åthskillige oordningars affskaffande uthi klädedrägter så hoos adel som andre ståndz personer här i rikjet.* Stockholm, Ignatio Meurer, 1664.

4to. Pp. (7). With coat of arms on title. Contemporary pagination. Dated August 30, 1664. Regarding clothing amongst the nobility.

* *Kongl. May.tz Stadga och Påbudh öfwer åthskillige excessers och oordningars affskaffande widh adelige trolloffningar, gästebudh, barndoop och begraffningar.* Stockholm, Ignatio Meurer, 1664.

4to. Pp. (16). With coat of arms on title. Contemporary pagination. Dated August 30, 1664. Enlarged issue including funerals (begraffningar).

* *Kongl. May.tz Stadga och Påbudh öfwer åthskillige oordningars affskaffande uthi klädedrägter så hoos adel som andre ståndz personer här i rikjet.* Stockholm, Ignatium Meurer, 1669.

4to. Pp. (8). With coat of arms. Disbound. Contemporary pagination. Dated December 3, 1668.

* *Kongl. May.tz Stadga och Påbudh öfwer åthskillige missbrukz och oordningars affskaffande widh ridderskapets och adelens trooloffningar, bröllop, gästebudh, barn-doop och begraffningar. Gifwin Stockholm, 19. Decembr. Åhr 1668.* Stockholm, Ignatium Meurer, 1669.

4to. Pp. (23). With coat of arms. Disbound. Contemporary pagination.

* *Kongl. May.tz Förbud, angående införslen af façonnerade gull-silfwer och silkes tyg och band, sampt gemene hattar med allehanda slagz knappar, snören, frantzar, galoner, spetzar och knyttning aff gull, silfwer, silke, trå, redgarn, ull, och håår gjorde; Daterat Stockholm den 3 Aprilis, Åhr 1688.* Stockholm, Niclas Wankijf, (1688).

4to. Pp. (4). With coat of arms. Uncut. Contemporary numbering and date on the title page. Regarding the import of silk fabric, buttons and lace in different materials such as silk, wool and hair.

* *Kongl. May.tz Placat Angående De förbudne Façonnerade Tygen.* Stockholm, Niclas Wankijffs tryckeri, (1690).

4to. Pp. (4). With engraved crown and coat of arms. Disbound. Contemporary pagination.



- * *Kongl. My.tz ytterligare Förordning, angående förbudne sijden-tygz samt andre slije wahrurs inpracticerande, och deras straff, som där med beträdes. Gifwen Stockholm den 19 April Åhr 1692.* Stockholm, Sah. Niclas Wankijf, (1692).
4to. Pp. (4). With coat of arms. Uncut. Small paper loss to the margin.
Regarding the prohibited import of silk fabric and punishment for doing so.
- * *Kongl. Maj:tz förnyade Placat och Stadga angående förbudne sijden-tyg och andre slije-wahrur. Daterat Stockholm den 4 Februarii Åhr 1693.* Stockholm, Wankifz änka, (1693).
4to. Pp. (8). With engraved crown vignette. Contemporary pagination.
Regarding the prohibited importation of silk fabric and penalties for doing so.
- * *Kongl. Maj:tz nådige Förordning angående stämpelen och sigillerne på sijden-tygen. Gifwen Stockholm den 23 Junii, Åhr 1693.* Stockholm, Sahl. Wankifs änka, (1693).
4to. Pp. (4). With coat of arms. Uncut. Contemporary date on title page.
Regarding stamps on silk fabrics.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förordning angående en wiss afgift på de wahrur som mindre nödige äro til outhälsamt bruk. Dat. Lund den 10. Novembr. År 1716.* Stockholm, Johan Hen. Werner, 1716.
4to. Pp. (16). Disbound.
Regarding taxation of “non-essential goods”.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förordning til en och annan yppighets och öfwerflödighets afskaffande. Gifwen Stockholm den 3. Junii Åhr 1720.* Stockholm, Joh. Henr. Werner, 1720.
4to. Pp. (12). As issued. Contemporary signature on title page. Sumptuary law.
- * *Publication angående Förordningens wärckställande om yppighets och öfwerflödighets afskaddande dat. Den 3 Junii 1720. Sampt om mode på kläder. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren den 3 Aprilis Åhr 1722.* Stockholm, Johan Henrich Werner, 1722.
4to. Pp. (4). Disbound. Contemporary numbering on title page, first leaf with a small hole. Sumptuary law.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts Resolution och Förklaring uppå Justitiæ Cancellarens, wälborne Baron Gabriel Stierncronas, underdånige förfrågan i anledning af Kämners-rätternes ingifne Memorial uti några stycken angående den til en och en annan yppighets och öfwerflödighets afskaffande gjorde förordning af den 3. Junii 1720. Så och den beträffande märckställigheten där af utgångne Publication af den 3 sidstl. April, samt om mode på kläder. Dat. Stockholm i Råd-kammaren den 22. Junii 1722.* Stockholm 1722.
4to. Pp. (8). Disbound. A couple of minimal stains and a contemporary numbering on the title page. Sumptuary law.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Resolution uppå Justitiæ Cancellarens Wälb. Thomas Fehmans förfrågan om och huru wida tjenstefolck må wara tillåtit at bära silkes- och taffetsband. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren den 3. Junii 1724.* Stockholm, Johan Henrich Werner, 1724.
4to. Pp. (4). Disbound. Last leaf stained. Contemporary pagination and initials.
Regulation in response to the Swedish Chancellor of Justice Thomas Fehman’s inquiry into whether civil servants may wear silk ribbons or not.
- * *Kongl. Maj:tz nådige Påbud att Ryttare – Dragoune – Soldate – och Båtmäns-hustrur samt Tienstepigor ey måge hafwa frihet att bära andra tröjor än dem som här i riket af regarn och ull tillwärcas. Gifwit Stockholm i Råd-Kammaren den 17. Octob. 1727.* Stockholm, Joh. H. Werner, (1727).
4to. Pp. (3). As issued, uncut, folded.
Regulation stating that soldiers’ wives and servants may only wear shirts made of wool manufactured in Sweden.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Resolution och Förklaring öfwer Justitiæ kanslerns wälborne Baron Johan Cederbielckes gjorde underdånige påminnelse och förfrågningar wid Kongl. Maj:ts förordning adf den 8. Novemb. 1731. Til hwarjehanda yppig- och öfwerflödighets afskaffande. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren den 15. Martii 1732.* Stockholm, Joh. Henr. Werner, 1732.
4to. Pp. (16). As issued, folded. Sumptuary law.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts ytterligare nådige Förordning til hwarjehanda yppig- och öfwerflödighets afskaffande. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren den 8. Novembris 1731.* Stockholm, J.H. Werner, (1731).
4to. Pp. (16). As issued, folded. Sumptuary law.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förklaring öfwer Påpudet af den 17. Octobr. 1727 att Ryt-tare-Dragoune – Soldate – och Båtsmäns hustrur samt Tienste-Pigor ej måge hafwa frihet att bära andra tröjor än dem som här i riket af regarn och ull tilwärcas. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-Kammaren den 15. Maji 1732.* Stockholm, Joh. Henr. Werner, (1732).

4to. Pp. (4). As issued, uncut, folded.

Regulates that soldier wives and servants may only wear shirts made from wool manufactured in Sweden.

* *Sammandrag utaf Kongl. Maj:ts tid efter annan utgångne nådige Förordningar och Förklaringar angående wisze tyger och klädebonader som de gemena och tienstefolcket i anledning der af antingen är tillåtit eller förbudt att bära.* Stockholm, Joh. Henr. Werner, 1733.

4to. Pp. (12). As issued, uncut, unfolded.

Summary of the regulations on permissible clothing for servants.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts ytterligare nådige Förklaring öfwer den §. Uti förordningen af den 8. Novembris 1731. Til hwarjehanda yppig- och öfwerflödighets afskaffande. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-Kammaren den 15. Octob. 1734.* Stockholm, Johan Henrich Werner, 1735.

4to. Pp. (4). Disbound. Contemporary numbering on title page and a contemporary annotation on the last page. Sumptuary law.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige förordning, angående ett wist mode på mans klädedrägter. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren den 26. junii 1735.* Stockholm, Joh. Henr. Werner, (1735).

4to. Pp. (8). As issued, not folded.

Regarding men's clothing.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts Förordning at utrikes gjorda sidenband icke få brukas. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 27 Julii 1736.* Stockholm, Joh. Henr. Werner, (1736).

4to. Pp. (4). As issued, uncut, unfolded.

Prohibits the import of silk ribbons.

* *Specification på de tyger och wahror, samt andre manufacturer och perssedlar som uti denne residence staden Stockholm nu för tiden wärkeligen förfärdigas och til kiöps finnas eller behållas kunna.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1736.

4to. Pp. (8). Bound with marbled paper strip.

List of various textiles that were manufactured in Stockholm at that time.

* *Kongl. Maj:tz nådige Förordning, angående inrikes tilwerkade sidenwarors fria bruk och nyttjande, som the för thetta om yppig- och öfwerflödighets afskaffande, utfärdade förordningar innehålla. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 28 Sept.* Stockholm, Joh. Henr. Werners enkia, 1736.

4to. Pp. (8). With engraved crown. As issued, uncut and unfolded.

* *Kongl. Mj:ts nådige Förbud, emot sorgkläders gifwande til betiente eller tienstefolck, samt swarta wagnars brukande wid sorgers anläggande. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-Kammaren then 19. Maji 1739.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1739).

4to. Pp. (4). As issued, uncut, unfolded.

Prohibits giving mourning dresses to servants.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förordning, angående bruk- och nyttjandet af the i riket warande utrikes kläden och tyger, samt hwad som wid sådane utrikes warors widare införskrifwande bör i ackt tagas. Gifwen Stockhlm i Råd-kammaren then 21. Maii år 1739.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1739).

4to. Pp. (10). As issued, uncut, unfolded.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förordning, och Kungörelse, huruledes för fina kläden, blommerade siden tyger af flera färgor, såsom och fina lärfter, hwilka här i riket warda tilwärcade, wissa præmier komma at åtniutas. Gifwen Stocckholm i Råd-kammaren then 17. Junii 1740.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1740).

4to. Pp. (12). Uncut, folded.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts ytterligare nådige Förordning, huru wid sorgedrägters anläggande bör förhållas, och til huru lång tid the samme få bäras. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-Kammaren then 1. Septembris 1741.*

4to. Pp. (4). As issued, uncut, folded.

Regarding funeral clothes.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Påbud, om wärkförållandet af then 2. § i Förordningen af then 21. Maij 1739. angående bruk och nyttjandet af the i riket warande utrikes kläden och tyger. Gifwit Stockholm i Råd-Kammaren then 26. Februarii 1742.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1742).

4to. Pp. (8). As issued, uncut, unfolded.

- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Kungörelse, at the handlande i riket få frihet at föryttra och sälja the nu förtiden hos them befinelige och med behörig stämpel utrikes kramwaror, the utrikes brokota sidentyger undantagne. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 8. Octorbris 1742.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1742).
4to. Pp. (4). With engraved crown. As issued, uncut, unfolded.
Regarding the right to sell foreign fabrics with approved stamps, except silk fabrics.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts förnyade Förordning emot en och annan yppighet. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd.kammaren then 20 Januarii 1746.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1746).
4to. Pp. (20). As issued, not folded. Sumptuary law.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förklaring, at inge utrikes gjorde ylle-tyger böra hit i riket införas. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 18 Martii 1746.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1746).
4to. Pp. (4). With engraved crown. Uncut. Prohibits the import of foreign woolen fabrics.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådiga Wilja och Förklaring huru med klädedrägter wid thess höga Kongl. Kröning förhållas må. Stockholm i Råd-Kammaren then 14. Maji 1751.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1751).
4to. Pp. (4). As issued, uncut, unfolded.
Regarding appropriate attire at the coronation of King Adolf Fredrik of Sweden.
- * *Reglemente, som utwisar, til hwad bredd, inrikes stoffwäfwærie-waror, så wäl rå som helfärdige böra tilwätkas. Af Stockholms Stads Hall- och Manufactur-Rätt. Den 16. Decembr. 1751.* (Stockholm 1751).
Folio. Pp. (i). Modern decorated boards.
Regulation on standard width of woven fabric in tools and finished goods. Issued by the Court of Manufacturing in Stockholm and lists 26 different types.
- * *Rikens ständers manufactur-contoires Kundgjörelse, angående wissa Præmier på swenskt silke, samt inrikes planterad och beredd krapp, weide, safflor, och la gaude eller wau. Gifwen Stockholm den 1. December 1753.* (Stockholm), Kong. tryckeriet, (1753).
4to. Pp. (4). As issued, uncut and unfolded.
- * *Ordning, angående Flannels-tryckeriet, med theas gesäller och lärogässar. Stockholms hall- och manufactur rätt then 15 augusti 1753.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet 1753.
Broadside. Uncut. Paper loss to the margin not affecting the text.
Proclamation regarding regulations for flannel printing.
- * *Ordning, hwæfter Cattuns-tryckarne med flere therunder lydande arbetare hafwa sig at rätta. Stockholms hall- och manufacturrätt then 15 augusti 1753.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1753.
Broadside. Uncut.
Proclamation regarding rules for calico printing.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Kundgörelse, angående förbud emot ost-indiske sidentygers införsel och försäljande här i riket, ifrån 1755. års början. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 19. Februarii 1754.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1754).
4to. Pp. (4). With engraved crown. Uncut. Somewhat stained.
Prohibits the import and sale of silk fabrics from the East Indies.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förklaring, öfwer thess then 19 sistledne Februarii utfärdade Förbud emot ost-indiske sidentygers införsel och försäljning i riket ifrån början af år 1755. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 8. April 1754.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1754).
4to. Pp. (4). With engraved crown. As issued, uncut, unfolded. A page with minimal paper loss affecting one letter.
Explanation of the previous prohibition on silk fabrics from the East Indies.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förordning, angående wisse öfwerflöds wahrors förbindande til införsel i riket. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 4 Novembr. 1756.* Stockholm, Pet. Momma, (1756).
4to. Pp. (16). With engraved coat of arms. Uncut.
Regarding the import of luxury goods.
- * *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förordning, angående wisse utrikes warors så wäl lösgifwande ifrån förbud til införsel, som beläggande med mindre manufactur-fonds och andre afgifter. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 21. Septembr. 1761.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, (1761).

	probd.	Dato.	I det	nr.
H. Harts eller Harp, i Skåpundet, —				
M. Mattor af bull, i Donis, —				
O. Ön, Gätmiåste, i Skåpundet, —				
Olja, Samp, i Lin, och Skaf-Oljo, per dm —			5	
P. Potatka, Rafnerash, Skåpundet. Däsa under Calcinerad, skedd i sprid infomne.				
Plom, korro, per tunna —			2	
R. Renetter, Skanste, per tunna —			2	
Rhabarbara, Skåpundet, —			4	
Regen eller Skåpungarna, svinnat efter färgat, så äter under skiffelt frihet infommer, Skåpundet, —			12	
S. Sirop, fran, Skåpundet, —				
Stenkohl, per tunna —			2	
T. Tenn, gammalt förarbetadt, Skåpundet —				
Tenn, Elefsten, i Skåpundet —				
Thé, skånbara, i Skåpundet —				
Tobak, Cardus farwood, i Skåpundet —				
Tråd, arbetadt frammande —			3	
A. Äpplen, torro, per tunna —			2	

Stockholm i Råd-Kammaren then 21. Septemb. 1761.
ADOLPH FRIEDRICH.
Joach. von Düben.

Kongl. Maj:ts
Nådige
Förordning,
Angående
Wise Utrikes Warors så wäl Ibsgifwande
ifrån Förbud til införsel, som beläggande med
mindre Manufactur-Fonds och andre
Hjgifter.
Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-Kammaren then 21. Septemb.
1761.

Cum Gratia & Privilegio S.æ. R.æ. Maj:ti.
Tryckt uti Kongl. Tryckeriet.

4to. Pp. (8) . With engraved crown. As issued, uncut, unfolded.

Regarding the import of foreign goods.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förordning, emot yppighet och öfwerflöd; gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 26. Junii 1766.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, (1766).

4to. Pp. (12). As issued, not folded. Sumptuary law.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådige Förklaring, öfwer wise delar af then til yppighets och öfwerflöds hämmande then 26 Junii sistl. Utfärdade förordningen. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 11 Decemb. 1766.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, (1766).

4to. Pp. (8). As issued, not folded. Sumptuary law.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts förnyade nådige Förordning emot yppighet och öfwerflöd. Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-kammaren then 15 Martii 1770.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, (1770).

4to. Pp. (4). As issued, not folded. Sumptuary law.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts och Rikens Commerce-Collegii Kungörelse, angående kamulls-garns spinneriernes ytterligare befrämjande. Gifwen Stockholm then 1 Maji 1775.* Stockholm, Henr. Foug, (1775).

4to. Pp. (4). Uncut, unbound. Somewhat stained and with a couple of small ink stains.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts och Rikets Commerce-Collegii Kungörelse, til förekommande af bedräglige wäfnaders hållande til salu. Gifwen Stockholm den 18 October 1791.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1791.

4to. Pp. (3). Uncut, unfolded.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts och rikets Commerce-Collegii Kungörelse, angående Förbud emot införsel af broderade nätteldukar. Gifwen Stockholm den 23 Oct. 1792.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1792.

4to. Pp. (4). Disbound. Somewhat stained.

Prohibits the import of embroidered nettle fabrics.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts och rikens Commerce-Collegii Kungörelse och Förbud, emot införsel hit i riket af alt mångfärgadt sattineradt flor. Gifwen Stockholm den 25 Februarii 1793.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, (1793).

4to. Pp. (3). Disbound. Contemporary numbering on the title page.

Prohibits the importat of coloured satin tulle.

Kongl. Maj:ts
Nådige
Förklaring,
Öfwer
Wise delar af then til Yppighets
och Öfwerflöds hämmande then 26 Junii
sistl. utfärdade Förordningen.
Gifwen Stockholm i Råd-Kammaren then 11 Decemb.
1766.

Cum Gratia & Privilegio S.æ. R.æ. Maj:ti.
Tryckt uti Kongl. Tryckeriet.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådiga Kungörelse, angående dels Förbud emot införsel af wisse utländske waror, dels och högre tull-afgifter derå. Gifwen Stockholm Slott den 1 Januarii 1794.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, (1794).

4to. Pp. (12). Sewn. Bound with four leaves of blank papers with a short annotation on the first page.

Concerning prohibitions and customs duties on various foreign goods.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådiga Förordning, til hämmande af yppighet och öfwerflöd. Gifwen Stockholms Slott den 1 Januarii 1794.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, (1794).

4to. Pp. (14). Disbound. A couple of stains and contemporary annotations in the margins. Sumptuary law.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådiga Förklaring, öfwer Kongl. Maj:ts, den 1 Januarii 1794, til hämmande af yppighet och öfwerflöd, utgifne nådiga förordning, och des 13 §, som angår ansvar och straff för dem, hwilka sjelwe, eller genom andra, söka uti riket insmyga, eller til salu hålla de uti samma Kongl. Förordning förbunde waror. Gifwen Stockholms Slott den 10 Junii 1796.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1796.

4to. Pp. (4). As issued, folded. Sumptuary law.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådiga Kungörelse, angående klädes- och ylle-fabriquers anläggande, så i stad, som å land. Gifwen Stockholms Slott den 12 Junii 1798.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1798.

4to. Pp. (4). As issued, uncut and unfolded.

Regarding woolen factories.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts och rikets Commerce-Collegii Kungörelse, angående lindring i tullen på hwit nättelduk, när den för cattuns-tryckeriernas behof användes. Gifwen Stockholm den 2 augusti 1802.* Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1802.

4to. Pp. (4). Disbound.

Regarding reduced fees for imported white netting fabrics.

* *Wi, Carl A. Wachtmeister, Grefwe, Sweriges Rikes Drotts, Præsident, Lunds Academiæ-Cantzler, Riddar [...] Helse wälwilleligen. At Kongl. Maj:t i nåder funnit godt tillåta, det Plumer, Strutsfjädrar eller de så kallade Panacher måge af fruntimemr til deras hufwudbonad nyttjas, det warder til underdånigst åtlydnad af Kongl. Maj:ts, genom skrifwelse den 25 i denna månad, gifne nådige befallning til*

underdånig efterrättelse wid förekommande mål i slika ämnen, härigenom kungjordt. Och wi befalle wälwilleligen. Stockholm den 26 Januarii 1803. Stockholm, Kongl. tryckeriet, 1803.

4to. Pp. (3). Disbound.

Regulation on hats for women.

* *Kongl. Maj:ts nådiga Kungörelse, angående tullberäkningen för brodérduk eller så kallad marle: Gifwen Stockholms Slott den 25 Februarii 1832.* Stockholm, Kongl. boktryckeriet, 1832.

4to. Pp. (4). Disbound.

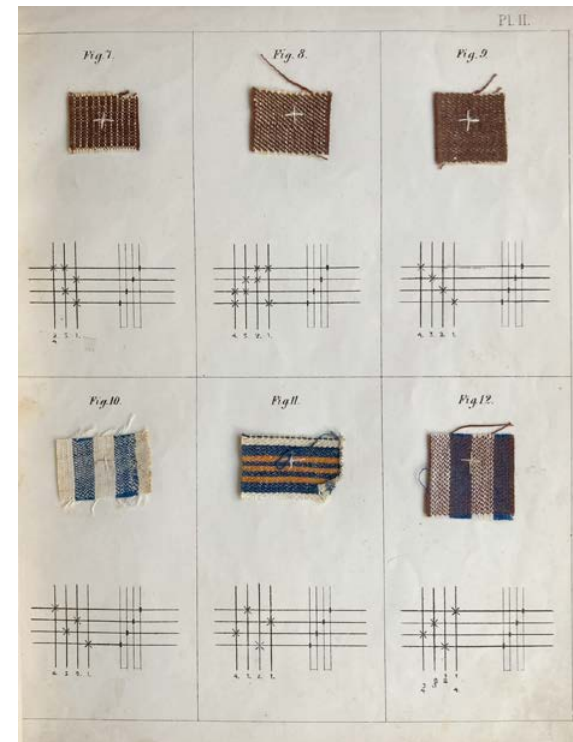
Regarding customs duties on fabrics used for embroidery.

5. TEXTILE HANDICRAFT

Despite being at the forefront of mechanisation and a driving force behind the Industrial Revolution, the textile industry continued to rely heavily on home-based work throughout the 19th century. During the winter months, when agricultural demands were less pressing, women across the country engaged in weaving, spinning, sewing, and embroidery to meet household needs. As literacy increased and book production expanded, numerous handbooks on textile subjects proliferated during the 19th century. These publications not only imparted essential knowledge to new generations but also inspired them with new patterns and techniques. Simultaneously, weaving schools sprang up across the country, with the Ekenmark family from Östergötland leading this educational development.

Johan Erik Ekenmark, together with his sisters, published his first book on the art of weaving in 1820, followed by a series of books authored by various Ekenmark family members. Beyond their writing endeavours, members of the family served as itinerant weaving instructors, taking on assignments in cities such as Kalmar, Växjö, Karlstad, and even at Chalmers University of Technology in Gothenburg. Two Ekenmark sisters were also employed at Slöjdskolan in Stockholm, where they shared their weaving knowledge. A generation younger than the Ekenmark siblings, Maria Collin (1864–1933), authored several handbooks on textile crafts in response to the growing interest in folk textiles as a counterbalance to the emerging mass-produced, impersonal industrial goods. These manuals, with their pedagogical approach and relatively affordable prices, were widely distributed, and sometimes given as gifts to diligent female students. They played a pivotal role in developing textile craftsmanship in the latter half of the 19th century. The increased availability of these manuals contributed to the rise of small-scale rural crafts, which were initially seen as problematic competition for urban manufacturers. However, as the

1870s brought economic crises, population growth, unemployment, and emigration, perceptions shifted. Crafts were now encouraged as complement to agriculture, reflecting a more positive perspective. The newfound appreciation for the sloyd movement led to the establishment of organisations such as “Friends of Handicraft,” initiated by Sophie Adlersparre, and “Central Committee for Promoting Sloyd in Stockholm,” led by Anna Wallin. Towards the end of the 19th century, numerous craft schools emerged, with one of the most renowned founded by Johanna Brunsson (1846–1920), who educated many textile teachers. This section concludes with a couple of manuscripts covering both practical and theoretical aspects of weaving, created by students from these craft schools.





* *Anmärningar wid det sätt at tilskära kläder som nu är brukeligt, af skräddare-ämbetet i Stockholm framgifne.* Stockholm, Jacob Merckell, 1754. 4to. Pp. (16). With one large folding engraved plate. Modern paper-covered boards. Comments on the cutting of garments, issued by tailors in Stockholm.

* [CHAMOIS LEATHER BRIDAL GLOVES]

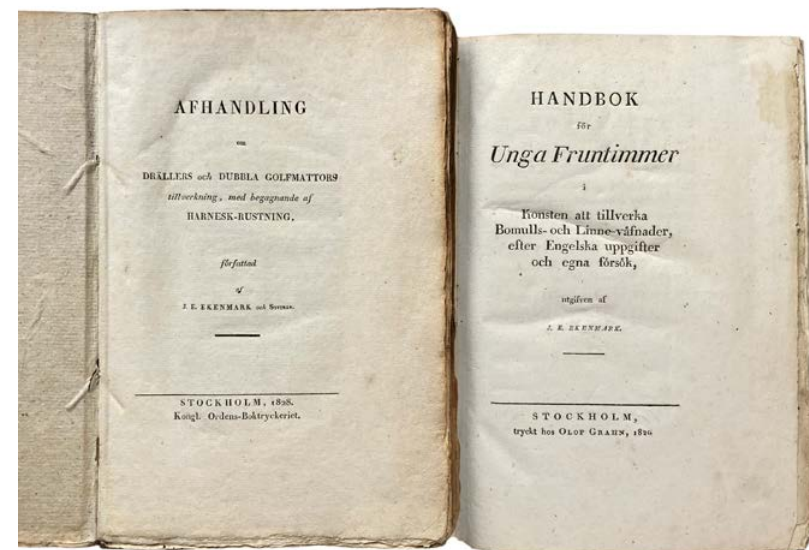
Late 18th century or early 19th century. Embroidered with green, blue, and purple thread. One glove embroidered with the initials "ALD," and the other with "AMS." Somewhat worn and faded with some loss of embroidery.

A pair of bridal gloves, probably Swedish, with the bride and groom's initials embroidered.

* EKENMARK, JOHAN E. (Ed.): *Handbok för unga fruntimmer i konsten att tillverka bomulls- och linne-väfnader, efter engelska uppgifter och egna försök.* Stockholm, Olof Grahn, 1820.

Pp. (x), 142, (1) errata. With fourteen folding engraved plates. Uncut copy in modern half calf on marbled paper boards.

First edition of a comprehensive weaving manual "for young women", the first of its kind in Sweden and J. E. Ekenmark's first published work. Contains detailed descriptions of cotton and linen weaving. The plates depict the loom and its parts and many different patterns. The handbook was widely used in Sweden.





* [NEEDLE CASE IN THE FORM OF A BOOK MADE IN 1826] Six pieces of wool in red, black and brown bound in green blind tooled polished paper boards.

Binding worn with losses to spine. Three of the wool pieces with small moth holes. Inscribed "Present från min faster Sophia. Wiken den 16 december 1826" (Gift from my aunt Sophia) on the front pastedown and the owner's signature "Johanna Carolina Lindberg på Wiken" on the back pastedown. Inside covers with near identical inscriptions in pencil.

A most charming homemade needle case that was given to the eight-year-old girl Johanna Carolina Lindberg in the Viken parish in Malmö (in the south of Sweden) by the twenty-eight-year-old Sophia Schmitt who was her father's foster sister.

* EKENMARK, MARIA CHRISTINA (Editor): *Mönster-bok för unga fruntimmer i konsten att tillverka vackra drälls- samt enkla, faconerade och dubbla väfnader af mångfaldiga slag*. Andra uplagan. Linköping, Axel Petre, 1827.

4to. Pp. 39. With 52 plates (three strengthened at outer margins, no loss). Contemporary half calf, worn and with a stain on front cover.

Second enlarged edition of this beautiful pattern book of damask-like fabrics and other weaving techniques. (First edition published in 1826 with only 20 plates). In the introduction, Ekenmark emphasises that weaving is more complex than is usually assumed and requires excellent attention to detail. Ekenmark continues to describe her many years of experience as a travelling weaving instructor throughout Sweden before concluding her introduction by apologising if she "as a woman" has failed to express herself in a selective and grammatically correct way.

* EKENMARK, JOHAN E. & SYSTRAR: *Afhandling om drällers och dubbla golfmattors tillverkning, med begagnande af harnesk-rustning*. Stockholm, Kongl. Ordens-boktryckeriet, 1828.

Pp. (vi), 111, (3). With ten large and one small folding engraved plates. Uncut copy in contemporary wrappers with plant specimens pasted on front cover, the specimens somewhat damaged.

First edition. This finely illustrated manual describes the technique of weaving damask cloth and rugs, and provides details about the loom, the warp, different kinds of yarn, and different weaving methods. Accompanied by lovely plates depicting multiple patterns.



* BECKVALL, GUSTAFVA FREDRICA: *Handbok i väfnadskonsten*. Stockholm, Bernh. M. Bredberg, 1834.

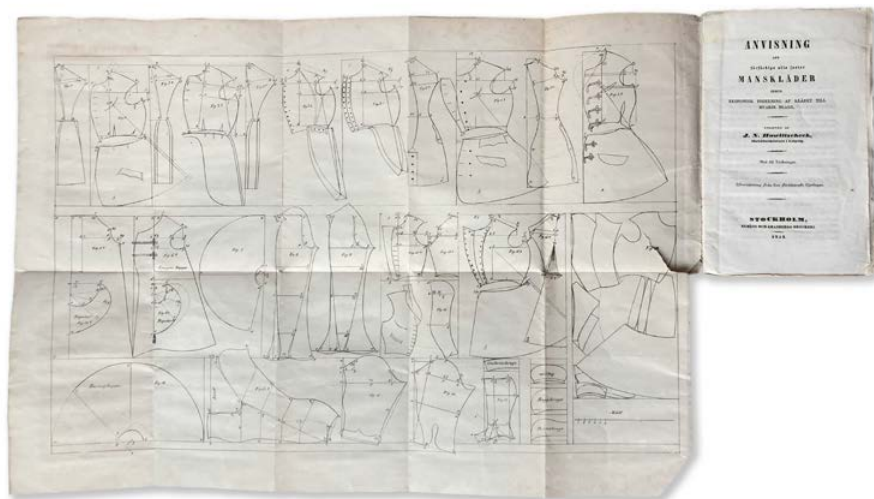
Pp. (iv), 72. With four folding engraved plates with many different patterns and two folding tables. Contemporary grey paper boards. Uncut.

Gustafva Fredrica Beckvall's (born Ekenmark) own revised and updated editions of "Handbok för unga fruntimmer i konsten att tillverka bomulls och linneväfnader" (1820) and "Afhandling om drällers och dubbla golfmattors tillverkning med begagnade av Harneskutrustning" (1828), both originally published by her and her siblings, here collected in one volume. This edition also includes a supplement on English quilting that is not found in the original works.

* [TEXTILE CUTTING]. HAWLITSHECK, J.N.: *Anvisning att förfärdiga alla sorter manskläder jemte ekonomisk indelning af kläder till hvarje plagg*. Stockholm, Elméns och Granbergs tryckeri, 1842.

Pp. 43. With a large folding plate with 32 figures. Uncut copy in old wrappers.

Beginner's guide to measuring and cutting textiles for men's clothing. Translated from the sixth edition of "Anweisung für Manns Kleider. Verfertigung zum Selbstunterricht" (1834). Johann Nepomuk Hawlitscheck was a tailor in Leipzig.



* [SCHENSON, MARIA MAGDALENA CHARLOTTA]: *Mönster till spetsstickning och hålsöm med åtföljande beskrifning och planscher*. Uppsala, G. Torsell, 1843. 12mo. Pp. (vi), 21. With two folding plates with 78 different patterns. Original printed wrappers, spine slightly chipped.

First edition of this pattern book featuring a wide range of lace designs, including elaborate florals and geometric patterns. An instructional guide for hemstitch and lace pattern.

* Göteborg, N.I. Gumberts, 1845. Second edition. Original printed wrappers, covers with decorated borders. Partly with light marginal stain.



* (EKENMARK, GUSTAF OCH HUSTRU (MARIA CHRISTINA)): 22 planscher till Ekenmarks lärobok i väfnads- och linspinningskonsten. Stockholm, L.J. Hjerta, 1847.

Oblong folio. Pp. (ii) + 22 lithographed plates. Contemporary marbled paper boards, calf spine, worn. Old ownership signature and some scribbling to front endpaper. Two plates loose, and some loss to outer edges. Some staining.

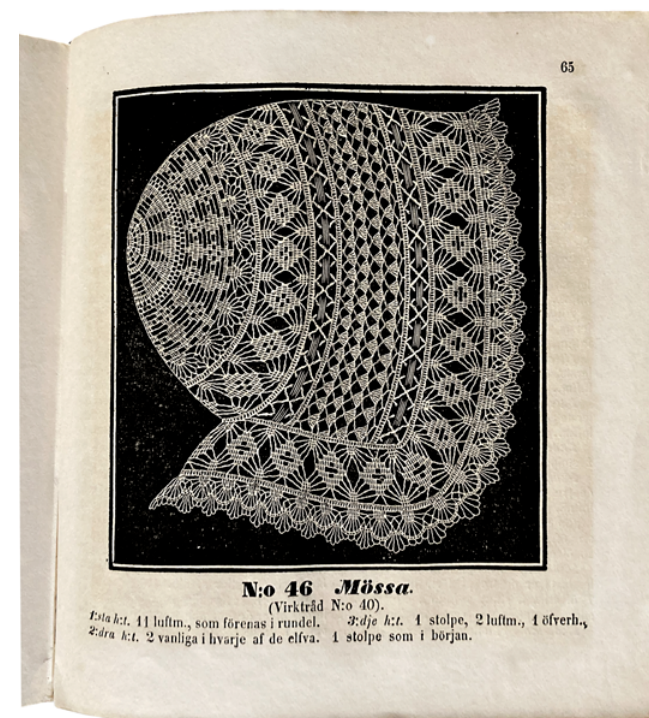
This is the scarce pattern volume published to accompany Ekenmark's weaving manual published the same year (improved and enlarged from the previous issues; 1820, 27, and 28). The plates show the loom and how to prepare it, various patterns such as royal crowns, Stockholm Castle, letters, animals, flowers, etc., as well as patterns for several types of fabrics, rugs, and tapestries.

* EKENMARK, GUSTAF & HUSTRU (MARIA CHRISTINA): *Afhandling om den förbättrade och förenklade nya magerska linspinnings-metoden, jemte en wida ändamålsenligare method, för så wäl dubbel- som enkelspinning, med förändring af en*

wanlig spinnrock, både för en och flere personer på en och samma gång, hwarigenom den motsvarar nyttan af 4 serskilta wanliga spinnrockar; ... Stockholm, Lundberg & Comp., 1848.

Pp. 38, (i). With one folding lithographed plate (almost loose). Original printed wrappers, back cover loosens.

This work is devoted to the spinning technique invented by Alois Mager, which he taught at his spinning institute in Prague. Mager invented a spinning wheel that made it possible to use two threads, one in each hand, simultaneously. This work promotes a technique based on Mager's but with improvements made by Ekenmark which, according to the preface, is much simpler and cheaper than Mager's original method. The work also includes a plate showing how a regular spinning wheel can be modified according to this improved technology, which the author promises will be four times as efficient.

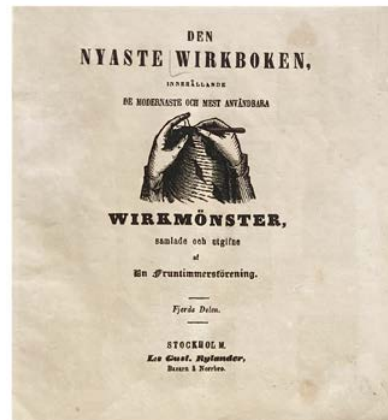


* STÅLBERG, WILHELMINA (Transl.): *Charlotte Leanders stickbok, innehållande 20 olika slags spetsar, jemte en större mängd hos oss förut okända konststickningar, så väl med hvita, som kulörta garner, ...* Stockholm, L:s Gust. Rylander, 1848.

12mo. Pp. (ii), 140. With 61 illustrations in the text. Later gilt-decorated paper boards, cloth spine. Small loss to the title with added lettering by hand in ink. A few red stamps in the text.

A German knitting handbook translated and adapted for the Swedish market, comprising several patterns, including twenty different lace designs.

Bound with: *Kort anvisning till lökväxters, särdeles hyacinters drifning i rum af en blomsteroän.* Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1842. Pp. 24.



* STÅLBERG, WILHELMINA: *Den nya wirkboken. En fullständig anvisning till alla slags wirkningar såväl med hvvit tråd som med kulörta garner, efter Charlotte Leander, Minna Korn och Jenny Lambert. Till unga Landsmaninnors tjenst.* Stockholm, L:s Gust. Rylander, Hörbergiska Boktryckeriet, 1848.

12mo. Pp. 192. With many illustrations in the text. As issued in original printed wrappers.

A crochet manual for both white and coloured yarns. Instructions and patterns for making collars, caps, laces, rugs, cushion covers, etc. Wilhelmina Stålberg (1803–1872) was a Swedish author, poet, and translator. In addition to writing novels and poetry, she also worked as an editor for one of Sweden's earliest fashion magazines, *Stockholms Mode-Journal*, between 1853–1856.

* [CROCHET PATTERNS] *Den nyaste wirkboken, innehållande de modernaste och mest användbara wirkmönster, samlade och utgifne af en fruntimmersförening.* Parts 4 & 5 (of 5). Stockholm, L:s Gust. Rylander, no date but ca 1855.

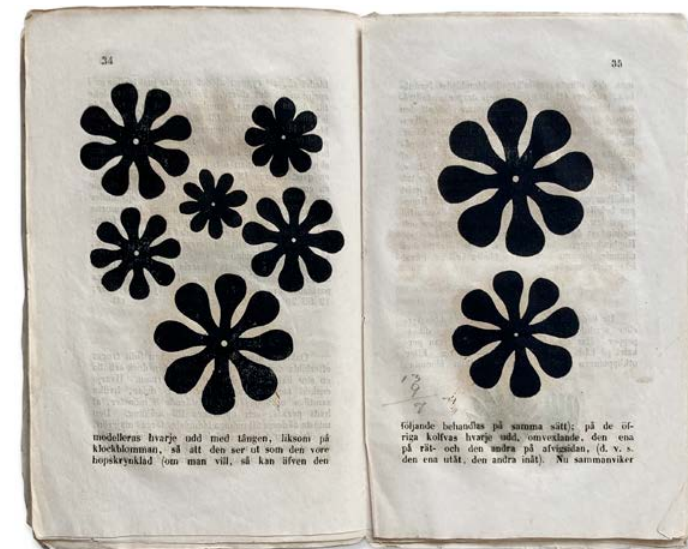
Two volumes. Size: 16 x 16.5 cm. Pp. 71 + pp. 71. With 48 + 51 illustrations. Contemporary paper-covered boards, rubbed. Volume five with calf spine, worn.

A richly illustrated crochet handbook including new and modern patterns.

* M. SIEBERT: *Praktisk blomsterskola eller lättfattlig anvisning att genom sjelfundervisning lära förfärdigandet af de till hvarje fruntimmers toilett behöfliga tyg- och pappers-blommar. Alla unga damer tillegnad.* Stockholm, Sigrid Flodins förlag, 1856.

8vo. Pp 56. Original wrappers. Worn cover with tears in the margin and a small hole in the front cover. Uncut. The insert has a couple of small spots in the margin.

Handbook for the making fabric and paper flowers illustrated with 73 silhouettes. Decorating clothes with paper flowers became popular in the 18th century, and in the 19th century it became popular for women to make them themselves, inspired by manuals like this one. In the preface, the author writes that for fifteen years she devoted herself for making “artificial flowers” and successfully taught many students this art.



* [WEAVING MANUSCRIPT] MÖRNER, MARIANNE: [Handwritten weaving manual]. Dated 1871.

Small 4to. Lvs (47). Contemporary half calf on marbled boards, worn, one leaf loose.

The text describes how to prepare the loom, different weaving methods, bleaching cloth, and dyeing yarn, including many illustrations and more descriptions of various kinds of cloth with nine small textile samples added. At the end, a different manuscript about milk and cheese production in the Alps.

* WALLIN, ANNA: *Mönsterbok för väfnader i hemmet. Utgifven av Stockholms Läns Central-Kommité för Hemslöjdens befrämjande*. Stockholm, K.L. Beckman, 1873.

4to. Pp. 8. With ten plates depicting 47 patterns, accompanied by an equal number of textile samples. Contemporary blind stamped green cloth, spine chipped, cotton ties (one missing), somewhat rubbed and joints cracked. Some staining.

A beautiful pattern book with 47 pasted textile samples in different colours. In the introduction, author Anna Wallin writes that during her travels across Stockholm County in 1871 as a travelling weaving instructor on behalf of the Committee for the Promotion of Handicraft in Stockholm, she saw a need for training in pattern construction. Between 1871–1872 she collected the patterns depicted in this manual to facilitate weaving education among the peasantry using patterns compatible with looms with nine shafts or less.

* BERGMAN, WILHELMINA: *Den lilla väfboken innehållande ny patenterad uppfinning i konstväfnad att med fyra skaft och fyra trampor i vanlig väfstol och med samma solf och rustning som slät väf, utan några förändringar och tillägg, väfva randig och rutig dräll eller duktyg efter flere olika mönster, jemte mattor, täcken, m.m.* Uppsala, A. Virgin, 1876. + *Bihang till den lilla väfboken innehållande mönster till dukväfnad med 3, 4, 6, 8 och 10 skaft samt mönster till hvita täcken, gardiner, manskläder, klädningstyg, mattor m.m.* 3:dje omarbetade och förbättrade upplagan med litograferade planscher. Stockholm, A. L. Normans Boktryckeri-AB, 1895.

4to. Pp. 11, (1, printed and handwritten) & twelve lithographed plates depicting many different patterns. Contemporary paper boards covered in marbled paper and cloth spine. Worn and stained throughout. + *Bihang* 4to. Pp. 4 & four lithographed plates. Original printed wrappers. Some staining, front wrapper and lower part of spine with tear. A plate with related ink drawing on verso that bleeds through and affects the plate. Together with ten loose manuscript patterns and three textile samples.



First edition of this elementary and secret weaving manual with third edition of the separately published appendix. The manual teaches Bergman's new and simplified weaving technique. It includes the patent for this invention and a contract in which the book owner promises not to lend the book to anyone or share knowledge of the technology. This copy was bought in 1879 by Charlotta Wallin in Sånge-Sundby on the small island of Färingsö outside Stockholm. The vendor, Christina Davidsson, also signed the contract on behalf of Bergman.

* *Mönsterbok för slöjdundervisningen i hem och skolor. Efter gamla nordiska allmogearbeten samlad och utgifven af Redaktionen af Tidskrift för hemmet, under medverkan af Handarbetets vänner. Mönster för enklare konstväfnad, konstsöm, spetsarbete, träskärning, m.m.* Part 1 (of 2). Stockholm, Ivar Haeggströms Boktryckeri, 1880.

Oblong 8vo. Pp. 8 + seven coloured and four black and white plates. Original cloth stamped in black, some stain to covers, title page with a small damp stain.

Pattern book published by the editors of “Tidskrift för hemmet”, Sweden’s first magazine for women. The magazine was founded in 1859 by Sophie Adlersparre and Rosalie Olivecrona and focused on women’s rights issues but also contained articles on other topics, such as handicrafts and literature.

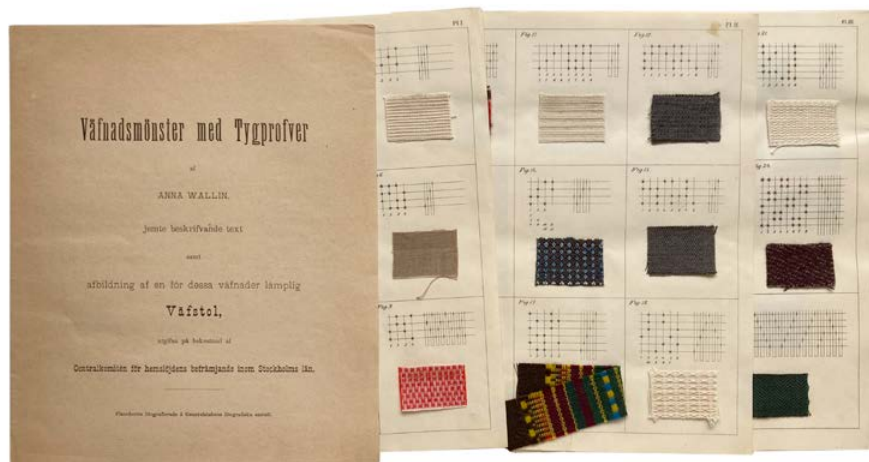
- * KULLE, JAKOB: *Svenska Allmogeväfnader. Föredrag hållet i Slöjdföreningen den 11 nov. 1884*. Stockholm, A.L. Normans Boktryckeri-Aktiebolag, 1885.

Pp. 16 + six chromolithographed plates. Original printed wrappers, slightly chipped along the edges.

The rare first edition of this lecture on Swedish traditional woven fabrics given at the Swedish Handicraft Association in 1885 by the painter, goldsmith, and weaver Nils Jakob Kulle (1838–1898). Illustrated with 30 weaving patterns in striking colours.

- * WALLIN, ANNA: *Väfnadsmönster med tygprofver jemte beskrifvande text samt afbildning af en för dessa väfnader lämplig väfstol, utgifna på bekostnad af Centralkomitén för hemslöjdens befrämjande inom Stockholms län*. Stockholm, Lund & Anderssons boktryckeri, 1885.

4to. Pp 8. With seventeen plates, fifteen of which have weaving patterns and a total of 104 textile samples, two with weaving patterns and two depicting a loom. Plates loose as issued. Housed in a contemporary marbled paperboard folder with cloth spine and cotton ties. Provenance: Norra Nerikes Hushållningssällskapet (Nerikes’ Agricultural Society). With inscription on front paste down. One contemporary handwritten letter is enclosed stating that two



copies of this manual is donated by Örebro Agricultural Society. A textile sample is missing and a handwritten annotation states that the sample was missing when the books arrived. The copy at the National Library of Sweden also lacks the same sample.

A most beautiful weaving sample book in fine condition. This pattern book was published at the expense of the Committee for the Promotion of Handicraft in Stockholm. Its author Anna Wallin studied weaving at Vänersborgs Vävskola, where Johanna Brunsson worked as a teacher before setting up her own school in 1889. In addition to samples and patterns, the book also contains instructions for building a loom illustrated with two plates.

- * COLLIN, MARIA: *Flamsk-, finnväfnad och norsk rödlakan med fullständig beskrifning samt talrika mönster i frägtryck*. Lund, E. Malmström, 1892.

Pp. 32, adv. (2). With three double page plates. Original coloured decorated wrappers. Spine slightly chipped.

First edition of this manual of different weaving techniques, including “flamskväv”, an adaption of gobelin tapestry techniques from Flanders used in Skåne, in southern Sweden. The black and white plate depicts the loom and the two coloured plates show different weaving patterns.

- * COLLIN, MARIA: *Våra hemväfnader i lärft, kypert och atlas, omfattande bindningar för klädnings-, kostymtyger, mattor, möbelöfverdarg samt duktyg m.m. med 18 planscher och talrika beskrifningar*. Lund, August Collin, 1895.

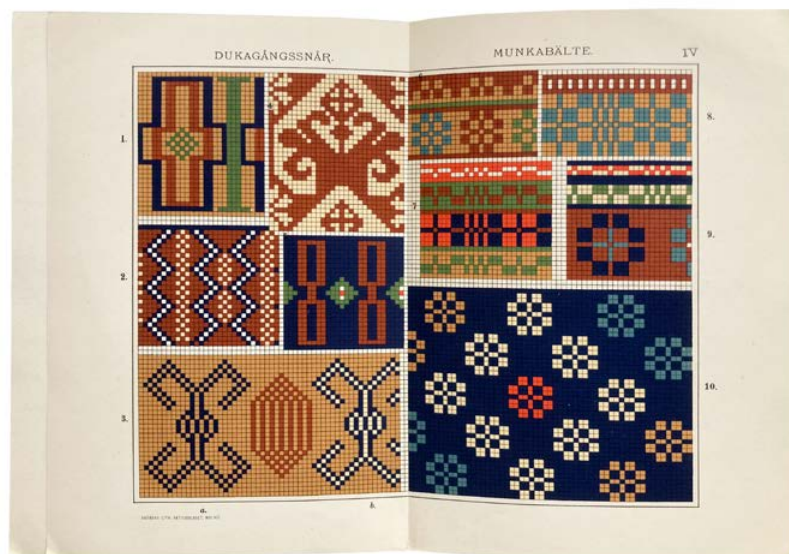
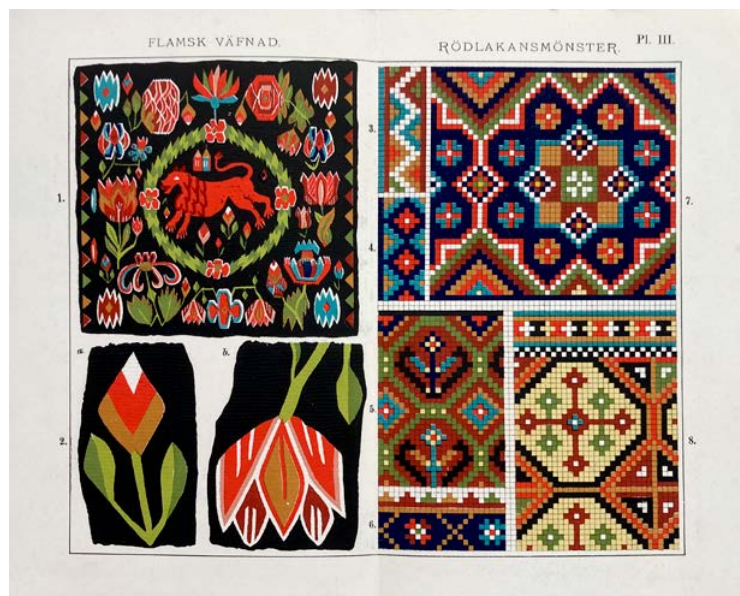
Pp. 53, (3). With 18 plates. Original printed wrappers.

First edition of this hand weaving manual with illustrations of the loom and various patterns. Published by Collin’s younger brother August.

- * LINDEWALL, P.H.: *Den tillförlitlige tillskäraren eller tillskärarekonstens teori. Praktisk hand- och lärobok för mästare och nybörjare*. Stockholm, Gustaf Chelius, 1899.

Folio. Pp. (16). With 19 folding lithographed plates with 52 drawings. As issued loose leaves in the original half cloth folder.

First edition of this early manual for pattern construction and cutting for men’s clothes. The manual consists of two parts: the first is a short theoretical guide to garment construction, and the second part with 19 plates with sewing patterns for jackets, coats, vests, and trousers.



* HAMBERG, OLGA: *Mönster för gobelinsömnad och konstväfnad*. Göteborg, Hugo Brusewitz förlagsexpedition, 1899.

Oblong 8vo. 16 colour plates. Original printed wrappers, rubbed, front cover and the first two plates with a small stain. Old ownership signature on front cover.

First and only edition. Contains coloured patterns for gobelin embroidery and tapestry weaving. No text, as published, and apparently it is Hamberg's only published work.

* KULLE, JAKOB: *Svenska mönster för konstväfnader och broderier*. Stockholm, Central-tryckeriet, 1891–92. Six parts in five volumes. + *Svenska mönster för konstväfnader och broderier*. Andra samlingen. One volume. Stockholm, Central-tryckeriet, 1900.

Pp. 16, 4, 4, 2, 3. With 36 plates. Original printed wrappers. Last two volumes with creased covers, split spines and hole punched in lower margin with occasional damage to text. AND: Andra samlingen (Second collection). Pp. 3. With 12 coloured plates (numbered 37–48). Original printed wrappers, loose in binding.

Complete run of the first edition of this famous pattern manual for weaving and embroidery issued in parts.

* [CROCHET LACE DESIGNS]. [Album containing various crochet-made samples]. Not dated, ca 1900?

A most charming booklet with 61 different crochet lace patterns sewn into eleven pages and five additional inlaid loose patterns. Size: 19 x 24 cm. The samples are made of white cotton spun yarn, aged over time. Within cloth covers, cotton ties, with a small label with the initials T.H. on the upper cover.

* BJÖRCK, ELISABETH (Ills.): *Blomsterstudier till tjänst för flickskolor, tekniska skolor och mönsterritare*. Stockholm, C. E. Fritzes, 1901.

Folio. Pp. (2) and 13 (of 14) coloured plates. Loose as issued in original folder, decorated front cover, worn. One plate creased and stained, otherwise the plates are in fine condition.

A pattern book with flowers in Art Nouveau style mainly for use at schools but also for designers. Each beautiful plate rendered in delicate pastel colours depicts the flower with its bud and leaf.

* ENGESTRÖM, NINA VON: *Praktisk väfbok tillägnad den idoga svenska kvinnan*. Tredje upplagan. Stockholm, Hæggströms Boktryckeri, 1902.



Pp. 82. With three folding tables (one torn but no text loss) and many photographic depictions of patterns in the text. Original pictorial paper boards with an illustration of a weaver on front cover and red lettering. Old ownership signature on cover.

Third edition of a popular weaving manual, first published in 1896. Contains more than 200 different weaving patterns.

* COLLIN, MARIA: *Skånsk konstväfnad. Med talrika mönster i färgtryck samt fullständig beskrifning öfver rosengång, skälblads- och snårväfnader, rödlakan och flossa*. Tredje upplagan. Lund, Håkan Ohlsson boktryckeri, 1905.

Pp. 45, adv. (2). With five double page plates, of which four coloured of several different patterns. Original colour decorated wrappers, spine chipped.

Third edition (first 1890) of this manual on various weaving techniques used in Skåne, the southernmost region of Sweden.

* Fifth revised edition. Lund, Berlingska boktryckeriet, 1924.

Pp. 40. With four coloured plates and many illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers.

* LUNDIN, HULDA: *Klädsömnad. Handledning i måttagning, mönsterritning och tillklippning af fruntimmerskläder. Med teckningar till skolan och hemmets tjänst.* Fjärde upplagan. Stockholm, Beijers bokförlagsaktiebolag, 1906.

Pp. 29,(2). Staple bound in printed wrappers. Wrappers soiled.

Illustrated throughout. Fourth edition (first published 1888) of this influential manual on clothing design, textile cutting and sewing for use in schools as well as at home. Hulda Lundin (1847–1921) was a pioneer in Swedish sewing education who created a pedagogical method known as the “Swedish public school system of manual training” or the “Lundin method”.

* ÖHMAN, FRIDEBORG: *Skånska hålsömmar.* Stockholm, Wilh. Siléns bokförlags A.-B., 1912.

Oblong 4to. Pp 55, adv. (1). The first eight pages with text and thereafter 24 plates included in the pagination. Original printed wrappers, cover with a few small tears.

First edition of this manual for hemstitch techniques used in Skåne, in southern Sweden. The manual begins with a short history of hemstitch techniques in Skåne. Illustrated with 24 plates, six of which are in colour.

* BJÖRCK, GERDA (Ed.): *Ny väfbok. Första delen omfattande mönster och solfnotor från Elin Johansson, Linköping och Sigrid Palmgren, Norrköping.* Volume one (of two). Linköping 1912.

Oblong 8vo. Pp. 88, adv. 8. Original printed wrappers, spine slightly chipped. Old ownership signature on front cover.

An illustrated weaving manual for making rugs, curtains, fabrics, etc. with patterns and instructions for heddle distribution.

* *H. K. S.-mönster. Utgivna av Högre Konstindustriella Skolans tredje årskurs.* Stockholm, A. Börtzells tryckeri aktiebolag, 1913.

Folio. Pp. 48. Original wrappers. Covers worn with small tears and a paper loss. Contemporary owner signature.

Very charming and artistic pattern book published by the third year at the Högre Konstindustriella Skolan (now known as Konstfack) to finance a study trip. The foreword states that “the tranquility of old times is disappearing more and more in the hustle and bustle of modern times” and that this pattern book is therefore being published.





* [WEAVING MANUSCRIPT]. NORDSTRÖM, MÄRTA: [No title]. 1913.

Folio. Manuscript on paper. Contains 46 leaves of handwritten text accompanied by tipped-in technical drawings and weaving patterns as well as 24 fabric samples along with another 4 fabric samples and a couple of patterns loosely inserted. Cloth-backed notebook with ruled paper and marbled edges, boards somewhat rubbed. Original carte de visite photograph of Nordström pasted on front paste down with handwritten note "Märta 1916". Owner stamp (Elisabeth & Per-Olof Bergendal) on front endpaper.

* [HEMSTICHTING PATTERN] 224 mönster till Singer-hålsöm. Samlade och utgifna af Singer Co. symaskins aktiebolag. Stockholm, P. Palmquists Aktiebolag, 1915.

Folio. Pp. 24. Original wrappers. Cover a bit worn, last leaf with a small tear to lower margin. Pattern book for Singer's course in hemstitching. The preface states that anyone who owns either a Singer 66 or a Central Bobbin sewing machine is entitled to participate in the classes and that the purpose of the course is to raise the value of sewing machine embroidery "to a higher level" equal to hand embroidery.

* COYET, H.E. HENRIETTE DOROTÉE A. & BILLING, EBBA (Eds): *Gammal allmogeslöjd från Malmöhus Län. I bild och text utgifven af Malmöhus Läns Hemslöjdsförening*. Eight volumes (Complete). (Malmö), Malmö Boktryckeri, 1916.

Folio. As issued in eight volumes in original printed wrappers (three with chipped spines). Two with ownership signature on front endpaper. With 464 photographic illustrations of which many in colour.

First edition of a comprehensive work devoted to the old folk crafts of Skåne, the southernmost region of Sweden, produced in the 18th and 19th centuries by the farmer's wives. The work deals with weaving techniques such as röllakan (flat weave), flamskväv (Flemish weave) and embroidery, lace, and hand-woven brocade made in different districts of Skåne.

* HUSQVARNA VAPENFABRIKS AKTIEBOLAG: *Undervisningsbok i brodering på symaskin. Med 169 afbildningar*. Göteborg, Wald. Zachrissons boktryckeri, 1917.

Pp. (4), 163, (1). Original printed wrappers, spine slightly rubbed.

A manual for embroidery with Husqvarnas "Central-Bobbin" sewing machine. Illustrated throughout.

* ABRAHAMSSON, AUGUSTA. *Märkbok*. Trettonde upplagan. Linköping, Linköpings lithografiska aktiebolag, 1922.

Folio. Pp. 64. Original wrappers. Cover slightly worn with slightly folded corners, a couple of minor stains. Ownership signature of "Lena Larsson" on front cover.

The thirteenth edition of this popular embroidery book includes emblems, initials, letters, names, and figures such as a loving couple, a fish, and a crayfish.

* [WEAVING MANUSCRIPT]. JOHANSSON, ELSA: *Väv-teori*. 1924.

Folio. Manuscript on paper. Contains 148 pages of handwritten text accompanied by many tipped-in colour illustrations and 59 fabric samples. Contemporary half calf, spine ruled with title in gilt. Somewhat rubbed, back cover stained, front cover with a few light stains. Three fabric samples appear to be missing and three more pages with traces of missing illustrations or samples.

An extensive weaving manual with many fabric samples. Handwritten by a pupil at a weaving school. Illustrated with many weaving patterns, several of which are in striking watercolour.

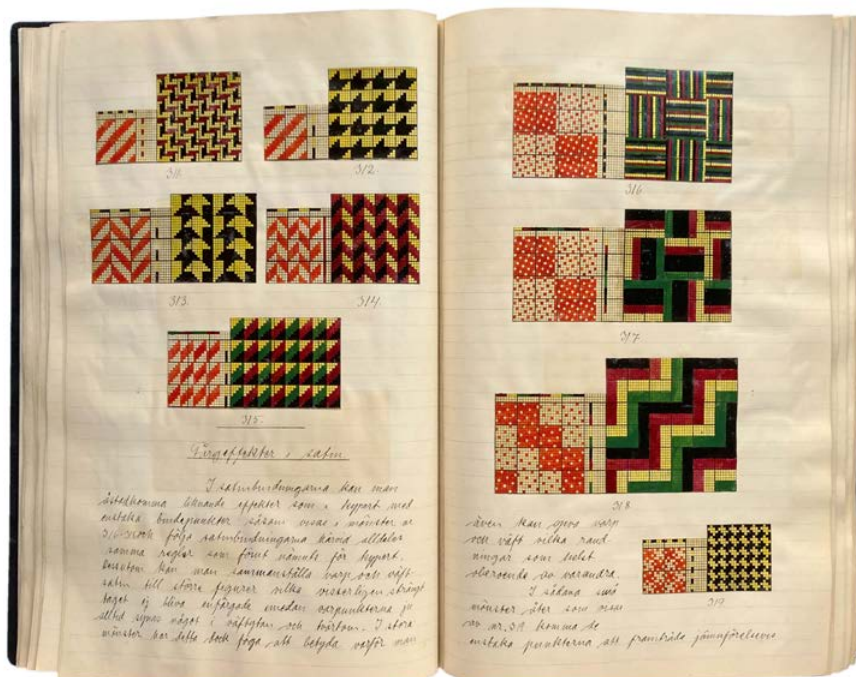
* WALTERSTORFF, EMLIE VON: *Textilt Bildverk*. Nordiska Museet. Stockholm 1925.

Folio. Pp. 110 and 245 illustrations, of which many in colour, taken from the Nordic Museum's rich collection of textiles. Original printed wrappers bound in half calf, spine lettered in gilt.

Mainly published as a basis for textile education.

* [WEAVING MANUSCRIPT]. Two volumes. HALLMAR, H.: *Bindningslära & Harneskrädning och Mönsterritning*. Borås Tekniska Vävskola 1925.

Folio. Manuscript on paper. Comprises: 1. Bindningslära (theoretical) Lvs. 77 with 555 coloured diagram patterns, hand coloured and lacquered, pasted in. 2. Harneskrädning och Mönsterritning (practical). Lvs 25 with many hand-drawn illustrations about setting up the warp and weft as well as lovely coloured elaborated patterns + lvs 13 with numerous tipped-in coloured diagram patterns. Contemporary calf-backed boards, gilt lettering on upper cover. Spines somewhat rubbed, first free endpaper in second volume with some scraping and minimal holes.



A beautiful and diligent work done in neat handwriting with attractive illustrations made by a pupil at a textile school. Borås Tekniska Vävskola was founded by Arthur Krebs and originally functioned as a private educational institution before becoming a public institution run by the state in 1866.

* [WEAVING MANUSCRIPT]. [SCHULZE, PAUL]: *Gamla stoff*. 1926.

Folio. Typed manuscript. Lvs 60. Contemporary cloth with gilded title on spine. Extremities with negligible wear, one leaf with a minimal tear in the margin. Three stamps ("Johanna Brunssons vävskola") and the year 1926 in handwriting.

Manuscript translation of Paul Schulze's "Alte Stoffe" concerning weaving from antiquity to the 20th century. The manuscript has been used as study material at weaving pioneer Johanna Brunsson's renowned weaving school in Stockholm. Johanna Brunsson (1846–1920) founded her school in 1889 and educated Swedish students and international pupils from Europe and the United States. After Brunsson's death, her niece Alma Jacobsson continued her legacy until she died in 1957, whereafter the school was closed the following year.

* ADELSKÖLD, MÄRTA: *Handtryck. Handbok med fullständig lärokurs och exempel på tillämpning*. Stockholm, Åhlén & Åkerlunds förlag, 1927.

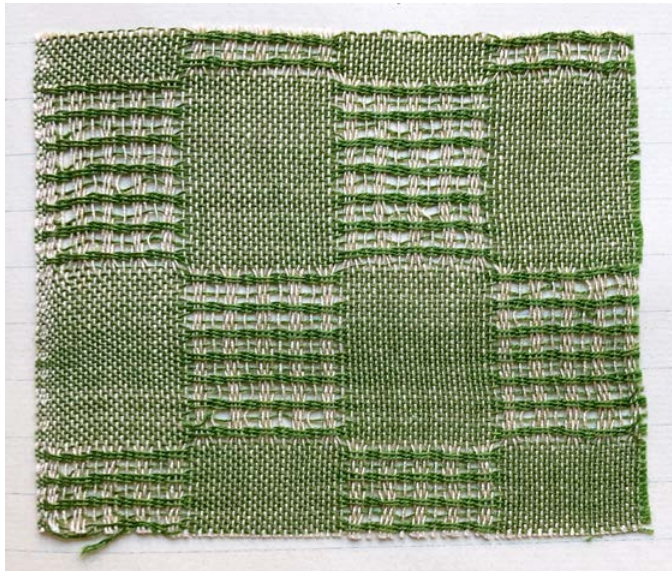
40. Pp. 72,viii. Original wrappers with cloth spine. Some staining to cover and margins. A loosely applied stencil for embroidery.

A richly illustrated textbook on textile hand printing. In the foreword, Adelsköld writes that hand printing is an excellent way to give fabrics a more personal touch and create a tasteful interior design. Includes a brief history of hand printing.

* [WEAVING MANUSCRIPT]. BUCKARD, IRIZ: *Teoretisk och praktisk vävbok*. Two volumes. No place or date (about 1930s),

Folio. Manuscript on paper. Comprises: 1. Teoretisk vävbok. Lvs 126 with 90 fabric samples and more than 200 different weaving patterns. 2. Praktiskt vävbok. Lvs 92 with 67 fabric samples and many diagrams, some of which are in colour. Bound in contemporary half calf on linen-covered boards, first volume with title and name in gilt on spine, second volume with title and name in gilt on front board. Bindings lightly rubbed, first volume with a loose fabric sample.

An impressive and comprehensive weaving manual carried out in neat handwriting by a student at a weaving school. Detailed information on both the-



oretical and practical aspects of weaving. Richly illustrated throughout with coloured pattern diagrams and fabric specimens pasted in.

- * [CROCHET LACE DESIGNS]. *Industrial Trading Aktiebolag*. Båtsmanskroken 36, Hägersten. Not dated, ca 1930?

Size: 49 x 35 cm. Lvs. 12, with 21 mounted crochet lace designs in various patterns and sizes. All samples with paper labels with information about article number and available sizes. The samples are made of white cotton spun yarn, aged over time. Original boards.

A sample book showing the assortment of crochet lace patterns offered by the firm Industrial Trading Aktiebolag, Stockholm.

- * NATHORST, RUTH: *Gamla kinesiska korsstyngsmotiv. Ny samling mönster från Kina*. Uppsala, J. A. Lindblads förlag, 1931.

Oblong folio. Pp. 31. Original wrappers. Cover somewhat worn with small tears. A loosely attached stencilled note with comments by the author.

Pattern book with Chinese-influenced motifs such as “The Tale of the Willow Tree” and “The Tale of the Weaver and the Shepherd”, dragons, lotus flowers, Buddha’s hand, swastikas, and temples. In the preface, Nathorst describes China’s textile traditions and history. Ruth Nathorst (1883–1961), daughter

of polar explorer Alfred Nathorst, worked in China as a missionary between 1918–1944. She also published Christian textbooks in Chinese and wrote a book on women’s history in China. On the loosely attached note, Nathorst writes that the purpose of the pattern book was not primarily to provide the market with a pattern book, but to emphasise the artistic trait in the soul of the Chinese people and that special attention should be paid to the present symbols, of which she particularly emphasises the swastika.

- * WAHLBERG, GERDA (Ills.): *Korsstygn som finns i Jämtland. Utgivna av Jämtslöjds försäljningsförening Östersund*. Malmö, Malmö Ljustrycksanstalt, 1931.

Oblong 40. Lvs. (2),9. Original wrappers. Wrappers worn with paper loss, last folding leaf with a tear to image area.

Pattern book issued by the handicraft association “Jämtslöjd”. The association was founded in 1908 and sold its products in its store in Östersund.

- * NYSTRÖM, BRITA: *Korsstygn för stora och små*. Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt & Söner, 1935.

Oblong 40. Lv. 12.

Contains a variety of simple cross stitch patterns consisting of people, animals, symbols, and other things such as airplanes and boats. A charming pattern book for children and beginners.

- * PAULSSON, GREGOR (and other) (Ed.): *Hantverkets Bok. Textil I–II*. Stockholm, Lindfors Bokförlag, 1939–40.

Folio. (viii), 264; (viii), 488. Richly illustrated throughout, of which twenty coloured plates. Publisher’s half calf, gilt, t.e.g.

The first volume deals with different types of textile fibres and yarn production. The second volume covers weaving, dyeing, printing, the history of textile manufacturing, etc.

- * HENKELMANN, ANNA: *Nya mönster & monogram i korsstygn*. Stockholm, Centraltryckeriet, (About late 1930s (?).

Oblong folio. Pp. (2), 38. Cover a bit worn and stained.

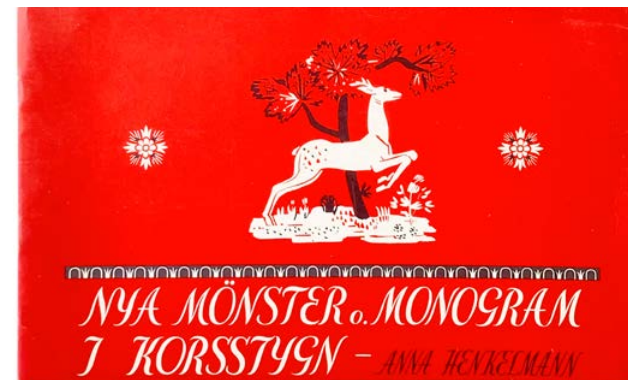
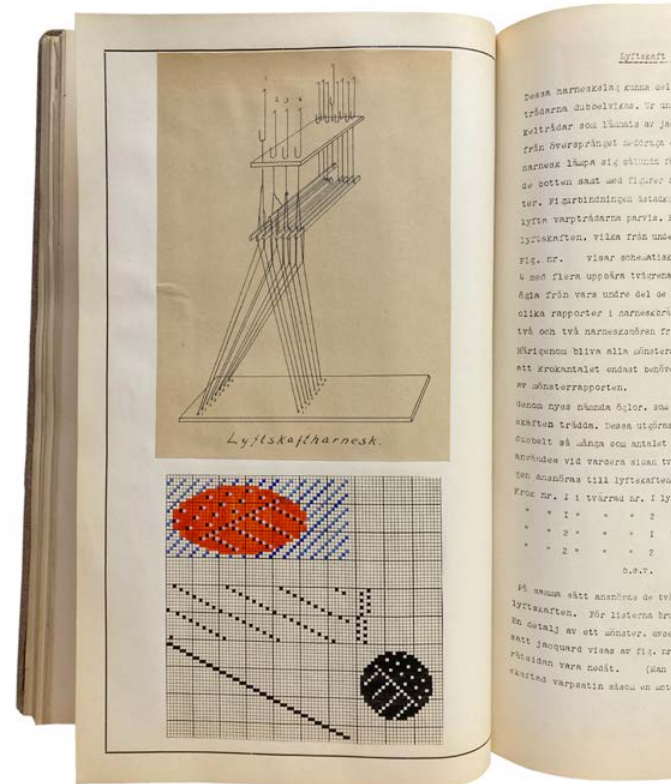
Contains 105 different patterns, such as monograms and figures for children’s clothing, tablecloths, purses, and underwear.

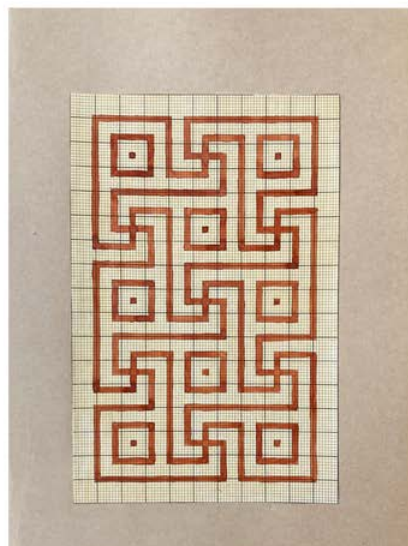
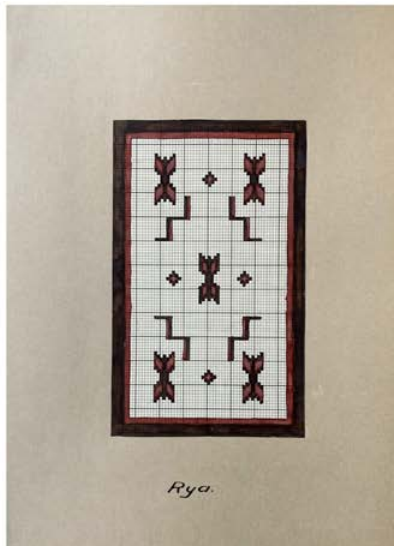
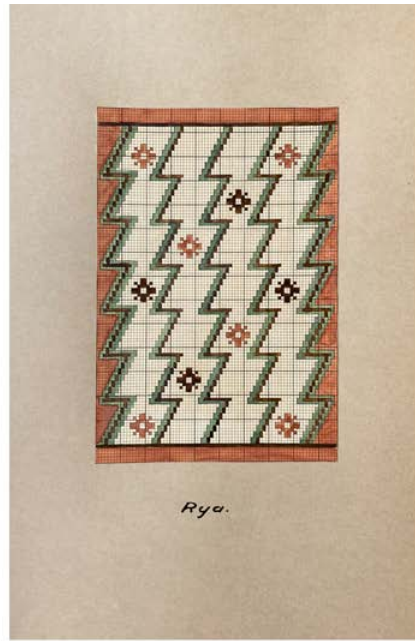
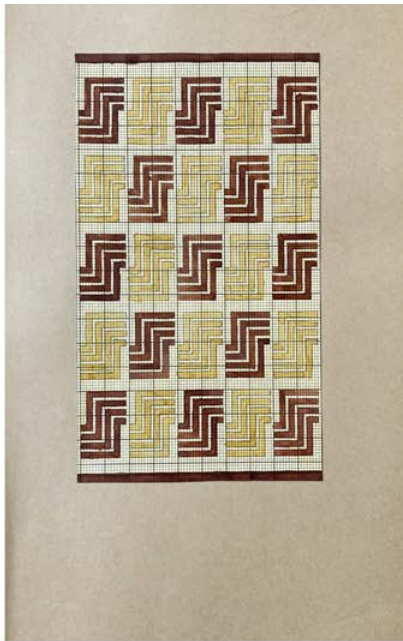
* [WEAVING MANUSCRIPT]. Collection of six manuscripts compiled by a woman studying weaving at Lennings Textiltekniska Institut in the 1940s.

Six typewritten manuscripts, two in quarto and four in folio, bound in cloth with gilded titles and the student's name (Ingrid Berglund) on front covers. No year, but a receipt in one of the volumes is dated 1940. The collection consists of the following manuscripts:

1. Mönsterkomposition (= cover title). Pp. (2), 19 leaves of text & 38 leaves with 232 mounted weaving patterns (mostly drawn on paper, a couple in photographic reproduction) and three textile samples.
2. Väveriteknik. Mekaniska vävstolar (= cover title). Pp. 53 leaves of text & 63 leaves with hundreds of mounted weaving patterns, drawings of patterns and techniques, and one textile sample + 69 leaves of text & 69 leaves with mounted technical drawings (both reproductions and original) and photographs.
3. Textila råämnen. Spinning (= cover title). Pp. 2, 66, 4, (3), 23 leaves of text & leaves with mounted photographs and drawings, one receipt ("Konditionering av ull tillhörigt Ingrid Berglund", dated 28/8 1940 in Norrköping) + 36 leaves of text & 14 leaves with mounted technical drawings.
4. Bindningslära (= cover title). Pp. 76 leaves of text & 104 leaves with hundreds of mounted weaving patterns and 19 textile samples.
5. Garn & vävberäkning. Förarbeten till vävning. Appretur (= cover title). Pp. 12 leaves of text & 3 leaves with calculations + 72 leaves of text & 49 leaves with 86 mounted drawings and a few calculations + four leaves of text ("Textilkemi av Kjell Sjunesson") + 66, 21, 29 leaves of text & 22 leaves with mounted photographs and drawings.
6. Streichgarnsspinning (= cover title). Pp. 56 leaves of text & 55 leaves with mounted technical drawings, ten leaves with handwritten text and three leaves with eleven wool samples in plastic sleeves (one sleeve loose and one sleeve loose and damaged) + additional eight leaves of text loosely inserted.

These six manuscripts on weaving and textile materials were compiled by Ingrid Berglund in the 1940s during her studies at Lennings Textiltekniska Institut in Norrköping. The school was founded in 1881 and began its courses in 1887, financed by the large sum of 300 000 Swedish kronor, donated by textile manufacturer John Lenning (1819–1879). Lennings began his career in the textile industry by working at his father's wool company "Drags fabriker" in Norrköping. In 1852, after a couple of years abroad, he returned to "Drags fabriker" and took over his father's position as manager. A year later, in 1853, the company was transformed into a limited company on his initiative, the first of its kind among textile manufacturers in Sweden. The school was initially called "John Lennings Vävskola" but changed its name to "Lennings Textiltekniska Institut" in 1937 since it had broadened its courses from only weaving to include other textile techniques. The school closed in 1980.





* [SWEDISH RYA RUGS DESIGNS]. [A pupil's work comprising 73 designs for rugs and furniture fabrics]. No date or place, but Sweden, ca 1941.

A collection containing 73 beautiful designs, most of which are painted with water colours on paper, a few b/w printed and pasted on strong paper. The size of the designs varies but most are about 12–17 cm x 20–25 cm. The weaving designs are meant for rugs such as Rya, Rollakan (Röllakan) and Flossa. In addition, there are twenty designs for furniture fabrics including printed patterns of Damast (Damask) and Finnväv (double weave). Housed in a custom-made decorated box (21.4 x 34.6 cm).

Already in the fourteenth century Scandinavians had developed the art of Rya (or Ryijy). They were specially designed to help the Scandinavian people cope with their notoriously harsh winters. Ryas were made thick with shaggy long piles and mainly used as mantles or bedding rather than floor covering. By the 1880s, traditional Scandinavian rugs, especially the thickly piled Ryas, were popular throughout Northern Europe. Another type of flat-woven rug was also developed in Sweden, called Rollakan (Röllakan). Sweden had several well-known rug designers during this period. Märtha Måås-Fjetterström, probably the most famous, was active between 1919 and 1941. We believe this set belonged to a student at a weaving school. She has copied patterns but also created her own designs, all done in a very delightful and artistic way. Two plates include “1941” in print, therefore we assume the designs were made around this time. In very good condition.

* [EMBROIDERY-EDUCATIONAL WORK]. [Eight specimens of embroidery work together with patterns painted in water colours]. No place or date. Sweden about 1950s.

A large-format folder, bound in contemporary unsophisticated cloth. Size: 51.5 x 39.5 cm. Including original embroidery works (partially completed) made on linen mounted on hard paper. Each facing an original pattern painted in watercolours on thick paper, with protected tissue guards. Patterns for decorating fabrics including examples of clothing, curtains and furniture. We believe it is a student work, but no place or date has been found.

6. FOLK COSTUMES

This section delves into several works that explore the historical and social significance of folk costumes within Swedish agrarian society. At the outset of the 19th century, fashion in Sweden was deeply rooted in tradition, evolving at a leisurely pace. The strength of village communities and limited external influence led to the emergence of distinct clothing styles in various regions.

In the 1820s, a significant shift occurred as the villages underwent a transformation known as the “law change”. This shift divided the previously interwoven landholdings, with a town at the centre, into contiguous properties owned by individual landholders. This change marked a departure from the tightly knit local communities and was influenced by the rise of industrialism, which brought factory-made goods that impacted fashion culture. The preservation of this vanishing cultural heritage became a cornerstone of the foundation of the Nordic Museum in Stockholm in 1880. The museum’s mission included collecting folk costumes and stories about their use in villages across Sweden.

Many of the works presented in this section were authored by prominent researchers associated with the museum, reflecting ongoing efforts to safeguard traditions threatened by urbanisation. These works often served as the foundation for the type of illustrated books also featured in this section. The books frequently romanticised the regional characteristics of folk costumes and culture. It’s important to note that the folk costumes we envision today are often amalgamations of various elements from folk costume culture and may not always accurately represent how peasants dressed. In reality, folk costumes primarily served as practical work attire and were not as regionally distinct as one might assume. The true regional distinctiveness was most apparent in festive garments. For example, in regions such as Dalarna, detailed costume almanacs specified appropriate dress for

different occasions and throughout the church calendar. Furthermore, these clothes functioned as non-verbal signals, indicating one’s occupation and social status. In some regions, the type of belt worn could distinguish between a peasant and a farmer, while in others, a red ribbon sewn into the shoulder area signified ownership of a larger farm. Folk costume culture also abounded with different, regionally specific clothing cues, such as the colour of one’s socks marking one’s role at a wedding or the fold of boot shafts indicating the gender of a new child. Through the historical works and beautifully illustrated volumes in this section, we gain insight into the genuine folk costumes of the countryside and the nationally romanticised interpretation of these traditions.





* HILLERSTRÖM, PEHR (Artist) / MARTIN, JOHAN FREDRIK (Engr.): *Costumes des paysans de divers cantons en Suède. Gravés, d'après les tableaux de M:r P[ehr] Hillerström [the elder], par J.F. Martin.* (According to title label on upper cover). No date, but before 1805.

Oblong 8vo. Size: 28.5 x 20.5 cm. With ten aquatint etchings of peasant costumes from different regions in Sweden and Finland (two). Captions in Swedish and French. Bound in modern paper covered boards, original printed title label pasted on front cover. Provenance: Emil Hultmark, Swedish art historian, collector and patron.

Pebr Hillerström (1732–1816), Swedish painter and weaver and perhaps best known for his depictions of everyday life. Hillerström was one of the first to portray peasant life and folk costumes in Sweden. His peasant paintings not only have great cultural-historical value but are also of the greatest importance for costume research. Martin (1755–1816), a renowned Swedish artist and engraver. Frölich 131–40, pp. 87 & 94.

* SWEDMAN, CARL WILHELM: *Costume of Sweden. Illustrated by twenty-two engravings.* London, Printed for Rodwell and Martin, New Bond-Street, 1823.

Folio. (42.4å x 33 cm). Title page and twenty-two hand-coloured engravings by Dennis Dighton after drawings by Swedman. Captions in English and French. Title page slightly stained, and occasionally some minor stains on the margins of the plates. Contemporary boards, skilfully restored with new calf spine lettered and decorated in gilt, new calf corners, new endpapers.

First edition of one of Sweden's finest costume books. The beautiful plates represent different kinds of people from different parts of Sweden and in Stockholm. Swedman 1762–1840, Swedish court painter, graphic artist and draughtsman. Abbey 259. Colas 2841, Lipperheide 1046.

* FORSELL, CHRISTIAN DIDRIK (Ed. & engr.) / GRAFSTRÖM, ANDERS ABRAHAM: *Ett år i Sverige. Taflor af svenska almogens klädedrägt, lefnadssätt och hemseder, samt de för landets historia märkvärdigaste orter.* Two volumes. Stockholm, Johan Hörberg, 1827 (-35).

4to. One volume of text and one volume of plates. Pp. (iv), 137, (2). With one hand coloured engraved title, 47 hand coloured engraved plates and two engraved music plates. Contemporary calf, covers and spines ruled and decorated in gilt, inner gilt dentelles, g.e. Binding somewhat rubbed and spines faded. Silk endpapers. Occasionally some minor marginal stains in the text volume.

First edition of this important and most attractive work on Swedish folk costumes, customs and traditions. The beautiful plates are engraved by Chris-

tian Didrik Forssell (1777–1852) after Johan Gustaf Sandberg's (1782–1854) drawings. Forssell studied the engraving technique in Amsterdam and Paris for about 16 years before returning to Sweden in 1816, when he was appointed professor at the Academy of Arts. Considered to be one of the most beautiful colour plate books ever published in Sweden. The accompanying text was written by the priest, poet, and professor Anders Grafström. Colas 1281. Lindberg, Swedish Books, 60. Lipperheide 1054.

* WESTERBERG, LUDWIG & DAHLSTRÖM, CARL ANDREAS (Illustrator): *Euro-peiska Nationerna, deras seder, bruk och klädedrägter. Sammanställda enligt de nyaste och tillförlitligaste historiska källor.* Stockholm, J.J. Flodins Förlag, 1848. Pp. 332. With 24 coloured lithographed plates.

Bound with: HOLMBERG, AXEL EMANUEL & DAHLSTRÖM, CARL ANDREAS (Illustrator): *Om Skandinavien och dess inbyggare.* Stockholm, J.J. Flodins Förlag, 1848.

Pp. 48, (1). With five coloured lithographed plates. Half calf, original decorated gilded spine preserved.

The first work consists of a study of different European countries, their customs, manners, and costumes. The second work briefly describes Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, accompanied by costume plates. Carl Andreas Dahlström (1806–69) was considered one of the foremost lithographers of his time. He was very productive and published several comic albums about Swedish life and historical events.

* BERG, JOHAN: *Bilder ur svenska folkliftet. Bilder aus dem schwedischen Volksleben. Pictures of National Life in Sweden. Efter originalteckningar af B. Nordenberg, K. Zöll, J. Höckert, J.W. Wallander, Br. Wennberg m.fl.* Parts I–IV. Four volumes. Götheborg, D.F. Bonniers förlag, 1855.

Folio. Size: 41 x 52 cm. Consists of title and 24 pages of parallel text in Swedish, German and English. With 24 plates in colour lithography protected by tissue guards. As issued in original decorated wrappers. First volume front cover with some marginal loss. First volume loose in binding, with some leaves creased and chipped at edges, first text leave with small margin repair. The other volumes fine.

A very appealing album with beautiful colour plates depicting peasant life in Sweden in the mid-19th century. The charming and romantic scenes are painted by the most famous artists in Sweden at the time. The plates were printed in Germany by Arnz & Co. and are most likely the first imported





B. Neefenbergh del.

D.F. Roggeners Verlag

Lith. v. Arnoldsche in Dresden

BRUDSTASS (Bräutigamstag) u. WÄREND.

Der Brautzug

The Wedding-Party



colour lithographs to be published in Sweden. The images are in excellent condition.

- * DAHLSTRÖM, CARL ANDREAS: *Några minnesblad från Sveriges landsbygd. Med 12 kolorerade provinsdräkter*. Stockholm, J.J. Flodins Förlag, tryckt hos Joh. Beckman, 1862.

Small 4to. Pp. 38. With 12 hand-coloured costumes plates. Original pictorial boards, cloth spine, worn and somewhat stained.

A study about different provinces in Sweden (norrländingen, uppländningen, wingåkaren, sorundaboer, vestgöthen, smålänningen, blekingar, skåningarne and wermländingen). It describes nature, the people and their costumes. Carl Andreas Dahlström (1806–69) was considered one of the foremost lithographers of his time. He was very productive and published several comic albums on Swedish life and historical events.

- * KURCK, ARVID: *Skånska folkdräkter. Tecknade af O. Wallgren*. Stockholm, Ivar Hæggström, 1872.

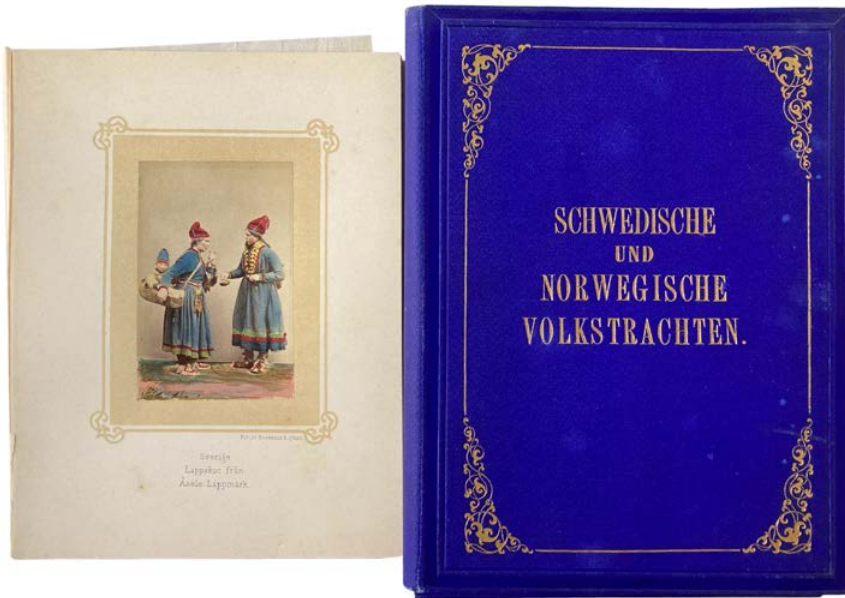
Elephant folio. Pp. 16. With 22 coloured lithographic plates depicting folk costumes from different districts in Skåne, Sweden's southernmost region. Outer edge of text leaves somewhat frayed and some plates with very minor marginal stains and one plate with some stains in the picture area, otherwise a clean and fresh copy. As published, loosely inserted in original cloth folder, title lettered in gilt on upper cover, eight cotton ties (one is partially missing), rubbed, rebacked.

The costumes have been adequately reproduced in gorgeous colours. Depicts male and female peasants from the districts of Herresta, Färs, Torna, Harjager, Bara, Oxie, Skytt, Wemmenhög, Ljunitz, Onsjö, Luggude and Järrestad. Colas 1678.

- * [COSTUMES - HAND COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS]. *Schwedische und Norwegische Volkstrachten*. Stockholm ca 1880.

A collection of 18 original photographs coloured by hand, depicting various folk costumes in Sweden and Norway (six). Each print measures 5,8 x 9 cm and is mounted within printed border and covered by tissue guard. Housed in the original blue cloth folding case lettered in gilt.

Striking hand-coloured photographs from the studio of Wilhelm Abraham Eurenus (1830–1892) and Peter Ludvig Quist (1833–1924). The photographer and engraver Eurenus opened his studio in Stockholm in the 1850s and partnered with Quist in 1858. Swedish printed captions under each photograph.



The photographs depict men, women, and children from different regions, often wearing accessories associated with that region. For example, the photograph depicting Dalarna shows a man holding a Mora clock, a famous product from the town of Mora in Dalarna, and the photograph depicting Lappland shows two Sami women, one with a child in a basket and the other one holding a guksi, a traditional Sami drinking cup.

* [COSTUMES - PHOTOGRAPHS]. *Svenska National Dräkter. Swedish National Costumes.* No place or date. (ca 1890–1900).

A collection of ten colour photographs depicting various folk costumes from different regions of Sweden. Size: 11.5 x 17.2 cm. Small pinholes in the upper margin on five plates. Kept in the original folding case made of red cloth lettered in gilt. Upper cover with some minor stains.

A charming set of ten colour photographs depicting folk costumes from different regions of Sweden. All depict women except one showing a man and a boy from Lappland skiing in the woods. A couple of the women are portrayed in various activities, such as the woman from Dalarna knitting a hat, perhaps for the child she is carrying on her back.



* [STRAND, ALGOT E.]: *Svenska nationaldräkter*. Chicago, P. A. Lindberg & Co, no date (the plates are dated 1894).

8vo. With title and 20 costume plates, all colour lithographs. Original blue cloth with silver title. Somewhat rubbed. The first plate lacking tissue guard and has some staining in the margin.

A charming album depicting various folk costumes. Printed in Chicago for Swedish emigrants who missed their homeland. The lithographs were copyrighted by Algot E. Strand, who, among other works, published "A history of the Swedish-Americans of Minnesota" (1910) and translated Marshall Everett's "Story of the Wreck of the Titanic" (1912).



* THULSTRUP, H. (Ed.): *Afbildningar af nordiska dräkter sådana de burits eller bäras uti olika landskap. / Costumes nationaux scandinaves, tels qu'ils sont encore portés ou qu'ils étaient portés a une époque plus ou moins récente*. Stockholm, P. B. Eklund, 1895.

Oblong 4to. Pp. (iv), 28. With 14 coloured plates. Descriptive text in Swedish and French. Publisher's gilt decorated cloth with costume picture on upper boards.

Plates depicting folk costumes from different regions in Sweden. Text in Swedish and French about the costumes and the geography, culture and economy of each region.

* WEISS, F: (Illustrator and editor): *Svenska nationaldräkter jemte några dräkter från Norge. Samlade & tecknade af F. Weiss*. Stockholm, Sigfrid Flodins förlag, no date ca 1872 (?).

Size: 12 x 13.9 cm. With title and 23 costume plates, all colour lithographs (by Schlater & Seedorf). Original red cloth decorated in gilt, a couple of leaves with minor stains in the margin.

A rare, most charming plate book showing folk costumes from different parts of Sweden. The people are depicted in various activities in rural landscapes.

* WISTRAND, P.G.: *Svenska folkdräkter. Kulturhistoriska studier. Utgifna genom Nordiska Museet*. Stockholm 1907.



Folio. Pp. (viii), 160. With 30 coloured plates after originals by E. von Walterstorff and numerous illustrations in the text. Original decorated cloth, rubbed.

First edition. A comprehensive study of traditional folk costumes from different regions of Sweden. Wistrand was then in charge of the Swedish folk department at the Nordic Museum in Stockholm. According to Wistrand's foreword, people had stopped using folk costumes in the villages. Therefore, through this work, he wanted to convey the knowledge about traditional clothing to the youth.

* CEDERBLOM, GERDA: *Svenska Allmogedräkter. Med illustrationer efter original av Emelie von Walterstorff*. Nordiska Museet. Stockholm, Cederquist, 1921.

Small 4to. Pp. (viii), 79 + 98 pages including 48 coloured costume plates accompanied with 48 pattern plates. Original red calf stamped in gilt, lightly rubbed. Numbered edition (this being number 966).

A comprehensive study of folk costumes from different regions of Sweden. Published by the Nordic Museum, the museum of cultural history and ethnography in Stockholm. With many illustrations by the artist and textile historian Emelie von Walterstorff (1871–1948).

* FORSBERG, SIGNE: *Skånska Allmogedräkter och deras tillkomst*. Lund 1926.

Pp. 100. With many illustrations. Original printed wrappers, some staining and a small paper loss in the upper corner.

A study on the folk costumes in the southern region of Skåne based on oral testimonies. With "never before shown photographs, taken for this publication" and with a foreword by Henriette Coyet (1859–1941), an important figure in spreading textile craft techniques, especially the so-called Flemish weave, in Skåne.

* SVENSSON, SIGFRID: *Skånes folkdräkter. En dräkthistorisk undersökning 1500–1900*. Stockholm, Kungl. Boktryckeriet, 1935.

Pp. 377. With many illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers with picture on front cover, spine slightly chipped. Ownership signature on front endpaper. (Nordiska Museets Handlingar: 3).

An extensive study of the history of folk costumes in Skåne. Sigfrid Svensson (1901–1984) worked at the Nordic Museum from 1924 and was appointed professor of ethnography at Lund University in 1946. This is his thesis.

* BJÖRKQUIST, LENNART: *Jämtlands folkliga kvinnodräkter. Studier i den jämtska allmogens dräktskick under 1700-talet och 1800-tales förra hälft*. Uppsala, Appelberg, 1941.

Tall 8vo. Pp. 256. With textual illustrations. Original printed wrappers. Ownership signature on front wrapper.

* NYLÉN, ANNA-MAJA: *Folkligt dräktskick i västra Vingåker och Österåker*. Uppsala, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1947.

Tall 8vo. Pp. 261. With many illustrations in the text. Original printed wrappers. (Nordiska Museets Handlingar: 27).

A study of folk costumes in Vingåker and Österåker. Anna-Maja Nylén (1912–1976) was an ethnologist specialising in textile history. She worked at the Nordic Museum in Stockholm, mainly with the collections of peasant costumes, and from 1965 she was in charge of the textile department at the museum.

* NYLÉN, ANNA-MAJA & TUNANDER, INGEMAR (Illustrator): *Folkdräkter*. Nordiska Museet. (Svenskt Liv och Arbete n:r 7). Stockholm 1949.

Pp. 144. With 32 full page plates depicting 65 different peasant costumes. Original blue cloth covered in a pictorial dust jacket, slightly chipped.

This work is based on the collection of costumes at the Nordic Museum (Stockholm). Contains a thorough description of each costume and explains how economic trends and social environment have influenced the creation and design of various costumes.

* Odstedt, ELLA: *Folkdräkter i Dalarna. (Övre Dalarnes Bondekultur under 1800-talets förra hälft. Part IV)*. Lund, Carl Blom, 1953.

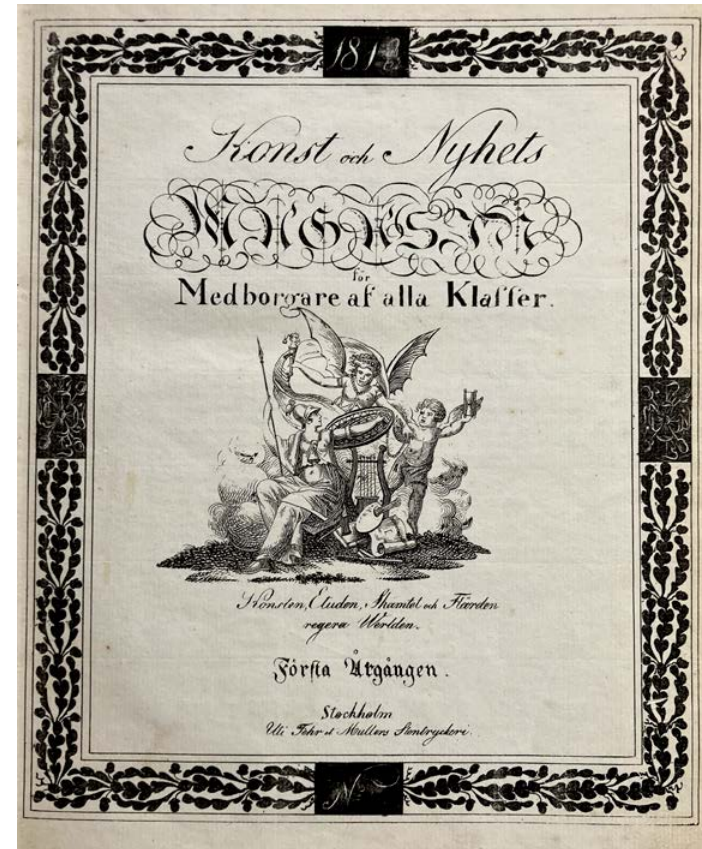
Pp. (ii), 553. Richly illustrated. As issued, unopened in original printed wrappers and pictorial dust jacket.

A comprehensive study of folk costumes in the region of Dalarna. In 1917, Ella Odstedt (1892–1967) wrote a letter to the Nordic Museum in which she offered the museum her ethnological notes and her services as a recorder of folk life. As a result, she was hired by the museum and produced around sixty thousand pages of records during her career.

7. THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The final section consists of a selection of works related to the emerging modern textile industry. It comprises primarily a selection of sales catalogues and sample books showcasing products from several significant Swedish textile companies. It serves as an example of the industry's technical capacity and advancements, as well as the evolving trends in materials, colours, patterns, and textures. Included are sample books from textile companies such as Klippans Yllefabrik, Holma, and Borås Väfveri, all of which played a crucial role in the development of domestic industrial textile production. The section also contains a couple of catalogues from companies offering ready-to-wear garments during a transitional period when this way of acquiring clothing became more common, especially among the growing urban population. During the 19th century, the foundations of the modern fashion industry emerged, with trends changing at an ever-increasing pace. It became increasingly important for modern urban people to follow international trends. It was also during this time that the predecessors of modern fashion shows were born through the fashion parades held in the Parisian salons. This section features two of the earliest Swedish fashion magazines that reported on international trends from cities such as Paris, London, Vienna, and Moscow.

The section also includes a couple of works on Victorian dress reform, another sign of the times and a step towards a more modern dress code. Sweden was a leading nation in the movement, and the organisation "Svenska dräktreformföreningen" was the first of its kind in the Nordic countries. The organisation, founded in 1886, successfully promoted the reform of women's underwear and banned corsets for pupils in Swedish girls' schools. Together, these books, sales catalogues, sample books, and magazines present a comprehensive picture of the fashion and textile industry during a transitional period between tradition and modernity.



* BOIJE, FREDRIK (Ed.) : *Konst och Nyhets Magasin för medborgare af alla klasser.* Årgång 1–3. Three volumes. Stockholm, Fehr et Müllers Stentryckeri, tryckt hos Carl Deleen, 1818–21.

Comprises the first three years monthly issues. Volume one: Pp. (iv), 48, engraved title and 48 plates, of which 14 are hand-coloured and one plate with original cloth samples. Volume two: Pp. 48, engraved title and 48 engraved plates, of which 13 are hand-coloured and one tinted. Volume three: Pp. 48, engraved title and 48 engraved plates, of which 13 are hand-coloured and one tinted. Bound in contemporary half green cloth, two volumes are rebaced. First two volumes with ownership signature of Augusta Öberg, who owned a fur clothing shop in Stockholm.



The first three volumes of this highly fashionable journal, the first of its kind in Sweden, which was published as “Konst och Nyhets Magasin för medborgare af alla klasser” during the years 1818–1822 and as “Magasin för konst, nyheter och moder” during the years 1823–1844. It was issued monthly and consisted of articles and reports on the latest fashion trends, with the Parisian fashion scene as its main focus, followed by London and Vienna, but occasionally with news about trends in cities such as Buenos Aires, Moscow, and Warsaw. Each issue contains four plates, one of which is a hand-coloured fashion illustration. In addition to fashion, the magazine also had articles about various subjects such as architecture, handicrafts, and technical inventions. The editor of the magazine, Fredrik Boije (1773–1857), was fascinated by Senefelder’s invention of lithographic printing and supplied many lithographic drawings that reproduced original drawings to the magazine, while also leaving others to contribute with original lithographic works for the magazine. Despite the journal’s name (translated as: “Art and news journal for citizens of all classes”), it was aimed at the emerging urban bourgeoisie. The journal’s first volume had 435 subscribers, of which 143 lived in Stockholm. Amongst the subscribers was the King Karl XIV Johan of Sweden (who had a subscription for 30 copies), Crown prince Oscar and Princess Sofia Albertina.

* [FASHION MAGAZINE] *Stockholms Mode-Journal. Tidskrift för den eleganta världen.* Tredje–Sjunde årgången. Five years issues, complete in sixty parts. Two volumes. Stockholm, Albert Bonnier, 1845–49.

Each monthly issue contains 96 pages of text. A total of 69 hand-coloured fashion plates. Contemporary half calf, spines decorated in blind and with title labels, rubbed. First volume with four loose leaves, a few spots. First volume with ownership signature of P. H. Hellström and second volume with ownership signature of Hugo Fahlander dated 1862.

“Stockholms Mode-Journal” was an early fashion magazine published between 1843–1856 (this being volumes 3–7). It was a successor to Fredrik Boije’s “Magasin för konst, nyheter och moder” and presented the latest fashion from Paris with plates copied from the French magazine “Journal des Dames et des Demoiselles”. Initially, it contained both women’s and men’s fashion before changing its title in 1851 to “Journal för damer. Rådgifvare för toaletten och hemmet” and focusing solely on women’s clothing.



- * DEBAY, A. *Modets vexlingar. Klädedrägtens och paryrernas historia från franska monarkiens början intill vår tid. Öfversättning.* Stockholm, Joh. Beckman, 1859.

8vo. Pp. 74. Near contemporary half cloth with marbled boards and handwritten title. Front wrapper preserved, with a small blue stamp "B.A.". With Carl Trolle Bonde's Bibliotheca Trolleholmiaë bookplate and his monogram stamp on front cover. Some spots in the upper margin and a few in the text.

Translation of "Hygiène vestimentaire. Les modes et les parures chez les Français depuis l'établissement de la monarchie jusqu'à nos jours, précédé d'un curieux parallèle des modes chez les anciennes dames grecques et romaines" (1857). Written by the French doctor Auguste Debay (1802–90), known for his books on hygiene, sexuality and cosmetics.

- * [CLOTHING TRADE CATALOGUE] 1884. *Priskurant å korta varor från B. Goldmann, Stockholm, Vesterlånggatan 66, 1 tr. upp.* Stockholm, A. L. Norman, 1884.

Pp. (4), including wrappers. Old folds, a few spots, marginal tears and paper loss to margin.

Trade catalogue from the firm B. Goldmann in Stockholm, which promotes wool skirts, shoelaces, nightgowns, jumpers and socks as well as accessories and a wide selection of buttons.

- * *Meddelande till allmänheten angående reformdräkten.* Stockholm, A. L. Norman, 1886.

Pp. 12. Original printed wrappers.

A call to the public to embrace the Victorian dress reform which, according to the pamphlet would liberate Swedish women from the constraints of the Parisian fashion.

- * DIETRICHSON, L.: *Moderna och dräktreformen. Trenne föredrag Stockholms Dräktreformförening tillegnade.* Stockholm 1887.

Pp. (vi), 112. With illustrations in the text. Contemporary half calf, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, rubbed. Ex. library copy with stamps. Some marginal staining at the beginning of the book. A news clip pasted on the inner front board.

Contains three lectures by the Norwegian art historian and docent at Uppsala University Lorentz Dietrichson (1834–1917) given in the Stockholm branch of "Svenska dräktreformföreningen", the Swedish organisation promoting the Victorian dress reform.

- * [CLOTHING TRADE CATALOGUE] N:o 6. *Malmö mekaniska tricotfabriks aktie-bolag.* Malmö, Skånska lith. aktiebolaget, 1896.

Pp. 30. Original wrappers, a bit worn. Contemporary owner signature.

The catalogue is divided into a men's, women's and children's section. On the men's side, different models and qualities of shirts, sports shirts, nightgowns, sweaters, underpants and night caps. On the women's side, many different models of tops, sweaters, underpants, suits, and skirts are offered. Finally, there are shirts, underpants, and sports shirts for children.

- * NILSSON, EMIL. *Våra kläder.* Stockholm, Central-tryckeriet, 1885.

8vo. Pp. 101,(1). Contemporary half cloth with marbled boards and handwritten title. Wrappers preserved. With Carl Trolle Bonde's Bibliotheca Trolleholmiaë bookplate and his monogram stamp on front cover.

Profusely illustrated throughout, including two full-page illustrations. The author was a doctor in the Swedish army and the present work is about the impact of clothing, shoes and fabrics on health. Includes a chapter on corsets.

- * *Chic! Rådgifvare för damer i alla toalettfrågor med särskild hänsyn till färgerna.* Öfversättning. Stockholm, Gernandts boktryckeri-aktiebolag, 1892.

8vo. Pp. 144. Original printed covers. Covers lightly soiled and back cover with a small stamp "192".

Handbook on clothing, jewellery and hairstyles. With particular regard to choosing the right colours, including in relation to artificial light and different colours in relation to each other.

- * [CHILDREN'S CLOTHING TRADE CATALOGUE] M. *Bendix. Stockholm. Fabrik och lager af barnkläder.* Stockholm, Hasse W. Tullbergs boktryckeri, 1899.

Pp. (20). Original wrappers. A minimal stain on wrappers.

Richly photo-illustrated catalogue selling children's clothing for boys, girls, and toddlers. Includes sailor suits, hats, and coats. M. Bendix was founded in 1869 and had two stores in central Stockholm.



* [BROCADE PAINTING TRADE CATALOGUE] *Prislista över materiel för brokad-målning. Atelier för brokadmålning Helga Hjelmström Stockholm.* No place, no year (c. 1900).

Lv. (4). Some staining.

Catalogue selling paint, brushes, and coatings for brocade painting of silk, glass, and metal. The prices are written by hand, as well as a few comments such as “New in stock!”. Helga Hjelmström’s studio and shop were located at Nybrogatan 34 in Stockholm.

* [FABRICS AND YARN TRADE CATALOGUE] *Priskurant från Almedahls fabriks aktiebolag. Göteborg den 2 januari 1900.* Nyköping, Lith. Akt. Bol., (1900).

Pp. 16. Original wrappers. One page with corrections in ink.

Elegant catalogue with hundreds of different yarns, threads and fabrics. Beautiful lithographic cover. “Almedahls fabriker” was founded in Gothenburg in 1848 and was the number one producer of linen fabrics.



* [FABRICS TRADE CATALOGUE] *Priskurant å Jonsnereds fabriks aktiebolags tillverkningar. N:o 39.* Norrköping, Lith. Akt. Bol., 1900.

Pp. (17). Original wrappers, a bit worn. Contemporary annotation on wrapper.

Beautiful lithographic catalogue selling hundreds of different types of fabrics.

* [FOLK COSTUMES TRADE CATALOGUE] *Priskurant å svenska nationaldräkter, nationalväskor, klockfickor, nåldynor, dockor och stoppade djur från Augusta Isackson, Kalmar.* (Kalmar), Kalmar tryckeri aktiebolag, no year (c. 1905).

Pp. 16. Original wrappers. Lightly creased and with a couple of minimal ink stains on cover.

Richly photo-illustrated catalogue selling folk costumes for both children and adults (the costumes Varend, Öland, Nordmark, Österåker, Rättvik, Lapp, Småland, Mas, and Leksand), associated embroidered bags, watch pockets, and pincushions. It also contains a large assortment of dolls and doll clothes. An early catalogue from Augusta Isackson, who opened her clothing and toy store in 1900.

* [MEN'S WEAR TRADE CATALOGUE] *Dresdner-Expeditionen I Stockholm.* Säsong 1917.

Tall narrow 8vo. Pp. (16). Stapled in original decorated wrappers.

Richly illustrated with sophisticated men’s fashion typical of the time. Includes two plates of female clothing.

* [WOMEN'S WEAR TRADE CATALOGUES WITH FABRIC SAMPLES] *Broderies Universelles, S.A. ci-devant Sonderegger & Co., Herizau (Suisse).* Three catalogues. About 1920s.

Three sales catalogues (19,5 x 29,5 cm) promoting different dress models for women and young girls with illustrations and beautiful fabric specimens in vivid colours and with delicate silk embroidery inserted. With protective tissue guards. Tipped in slips with details about the material and prices. Text in Swedish. Bound in original printed wrappers with silk ties, some wear and stain to covers. (Upper covers titled within decorated border: “Broderies Universelles”).

The catalogues are not dated but numbered (87, 1071, and 1081) and issued in the 1920s based on the styles of the dresses. Sonderegger & Co. was founded in 1865 and marketed its clothes as “representing the Parisian sense of beauty and French elegance”. The collection comprises: 1. Klädning för Sport (Sport dresses) af Kasha-Toile; Nubienne supérieure; Duvetine; Dorkas and Flanell, all with wool or silk embroideries. Lvs 27. With 27 textile samples, sever-



al with loss, probably caused by insects. 2. Förtjusande klädning (Elegant dresses) af Popeline supérieur; Voile de Laine, Crêpe de Chine; Satin-Soie; Crêpe Baroc. Lvs 21. With 18 textile samples. 3. Flick-klädning (Dresses for Girls). af Nubienne; Sammet; Flanell; Crêpeline; Serge. Lvs 19. With 19 textile samples (a few missing).

* [CLOTHING TRADE CATALOGUE] *Våren och sommaren 1926. Husmoderns varuhus.* Stockholm, Åhlén och Åkerlund, 1926.

Pp. (12) s. Stapled in pictorial wrappers. Cover lightly soiled and creased.

Published together with an issue of the magazine "Husmodern". Profusely illustrated trade catalogue selling women's lingerie, handbags, corsets, nightgowns, gloves and sewing accessories. Husmoderns varuhus was a department store in Stockholm during the years 1925–55.

* [FUR AND LEATHER GOODS TRADE CATALOGUE] *N.E.Persson & Co. Malung: Katalog å päls- och skinnvaror.* Falun 1929.

Tall 8vo. Pp. (24). Original printed wrappers.

Richly illustrated sales catalogue of fur and leather clothing for men and women. Including coats, jackets, hats, gloves and chamois underwear.

* [LAUNDRY BOOK WITH WRITING SLATE] No place, no year.

Pp. (4) on three cardboard panels with outer margins made of slate inside a richly blind tooled cover with a goldstamped illustration of a girl doing laundry on the front cover. Somewhat worn with a small loss to spine. Back cover with a pencil holder, missing the pencil.

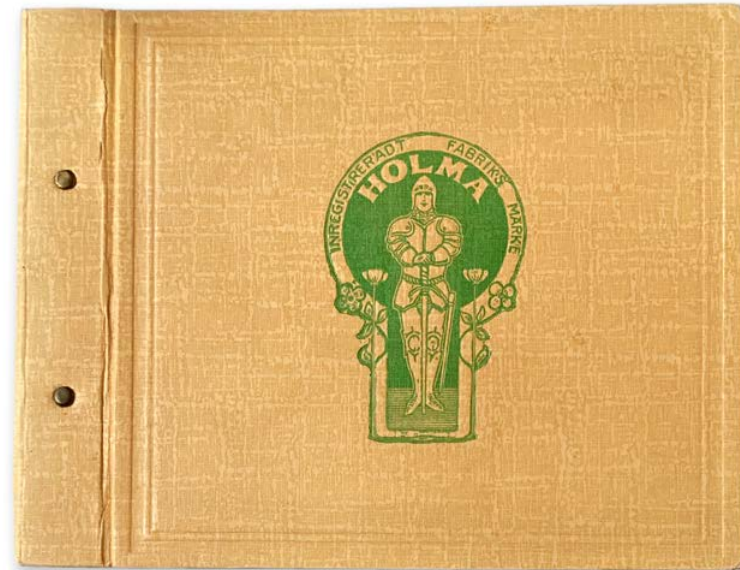
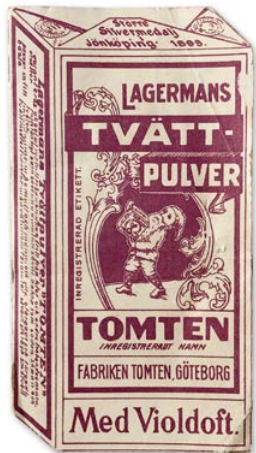
Promotional product blind stamped “Non plus ultra” and “Warranted” on front cover and printed “Patent Germ. Parch. Slate.” on the second panel. Lists garments in the categories men’s, women’s and children’s laundry as well as bedding and other textiles. Each panel with printed items and the margin made of slate for write quantities.



* [PROMOTIONAL SEWING NEEDLES] *Lagermans tvättpulver. Tomten inregistrerad namn. Fabriken Tomten, Göteborg. Med violdoft.* No place, no year.

Pictorial wrapper with needles in small printed packages pasted on the inside cover. With five needles, apparently missing some. Some creases and a short tear on the front cover.

Promotional needle kit advertising the firm Lagermans detergent “Tomten” with an illustration depicting Santa Claus carrying a box of detergent on the front cover.



* [SAMPLE BOOK] *Holma.* No place, no year (c. 1930).

Folder containing 21 fabric samples with model numbers. The folder is slightly worn at the extremities.

A charming sample book from Holma-Helsinglands Linnspinneri that advertise 21 different linen fabrics in different patterns, colours, and qualities. Holma was founded in 1898 and became a subsidiary of Almedahls-Dalsjöfors Ab in 1929. In 1972 the factory relocated to Finland.

* *Dräktparaden 1830–1930 vid Kulturens höstmarknad 1935.* Lund, Håkan Ohlsons boktryckeri & Malmö, A.B Malmö Ijustryckerianstalt, 1935.

Oblong 4to. Pp. (28). Original pictorial wrappers. Wrappers worn.

With 51 photographs depicting dresses from the last hundred years shown at the autumn market at “Kulturen” in Lund 1935. All dresses shown on models and with descriptions below the photographs. With a preface by textile historian Ingegerd Henschen-Ingvar (1890–1986) and a photograph depicting the premises.

* [WOOL TRADE CATALOGUE] *Hösten 1936. 2 stora slaggers i klännings-tyger. Å&Hs reklamerbjudande. Åhlén och Holm A.-B.* Skövde, Strokirks bokindustri A.-B., 1936.

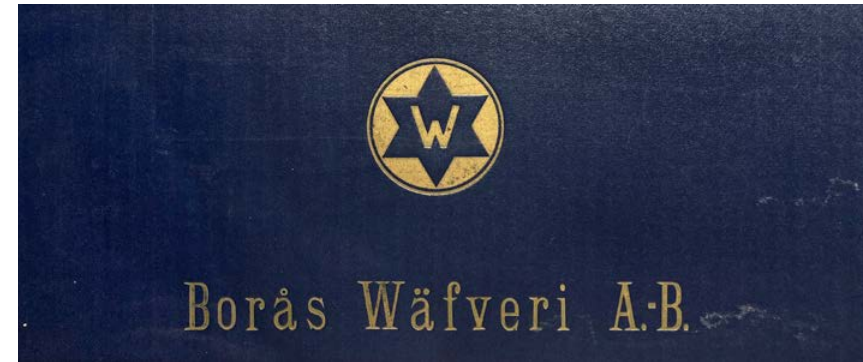
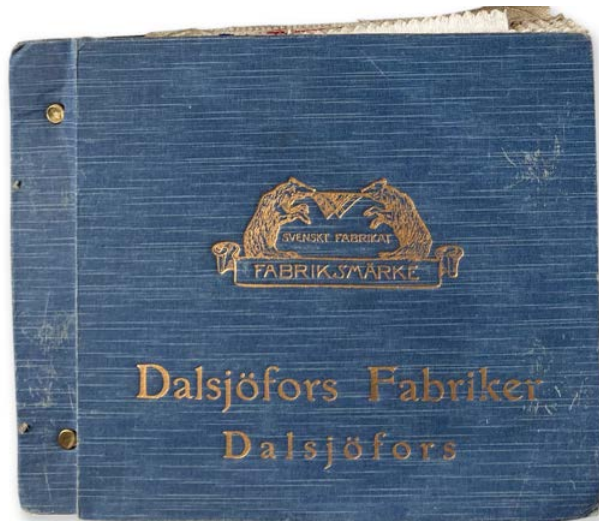
Pp (4), including wrappers. With twelve wool samples. Wrappers with a couple of minimal stains.

Advertisement for the famous company Åhlén och Holm, selling wool for dresses in the patterns “Cloqué” and “Slubmönster” in six different colours. Front cover with an illustration of a woman with one of the wool samples attached to her dress. Åhlén och Holm was founded in 1899 and is still operates under the name Åhléns as one of Sweden’s largest department stores.

* [SAMPLE BOOK] *Dalsjöfors fabriker. Dalsjöfors.* No place, no year (c. 1940).

Cloth folder with 68 fabric samples, all with type and model number information. Loosely attached 11 additional fabric samples and a catalogue “Dalsjöfors fabriker. Engrosprislista n:r 14. Den 20 februari 1940”, an offer from “Aktiebolaget Småländska vävnadsindustrien”, and a purchase order. The folder is slightly worn, and one sample has a couple of stains.

Contains samples for different kinds of linen, such as “bear linen” and “woolf linen”, in various colours, patterns, and qualities. Dalsjöfors was founded in 1897 and merged with Almedahls fabriker in 1919, forming the company Almedahls-Dalsjöfors AB.



* [SAMPLE BOOK]. *Borås wäfveri A.-b.* Borås. No place, no year (c. 1940)

Size: 60 x 45 cm. Cloth binder with 64 fabric samples. Pasted paper labels with numbering (missing two labels). One sample with a handwritten paper label describing the fabric. Binder somewhat stained and a few of the samples with frayed edges.

A large-format sample book showcasing various fabrics in an assortment of colours, qualities and patterns. Contains 36 plain samples in various, often striking, colours and 28 samples with various geometric and floral patterns.

* GRENANDER-NYBERG, G. *Organisation och arbetsfördelning inom den svenska sömnadsindustrien omkring 1900.* [Offprint from] *Liv- och folkkultur*, vol. I. (1948).

Pp. 111–128. Staple-bound in the original cover. A tear to spine. Dedication from the author on the front cover.

The title translates to “organisation and division of labour in the Swedish textile industry around 1900”. Illustrated with 9 photographs. Gertrud Grenander-Nyberg (1912–2003) was an ethnologist who wrote extensively about Swedish textile history.

* [MEN’S WEAR / COMMEMORATIVE CATALOGUE] *Mannens kläder.* Oscar Jacobson AB, Borås. Göteborg, Wezäta, 1952.

Pp. 48. Richly illustrated. Original decorated cloth binding.

Stylish catalogue published on the occasion of Oscar Jacobson’s 50th anniversary. About the Swedish man’s clothing from ancient times until the 1950s.

* [SAMPLE BOOK] *Klippans Yllefabrik AB*. No place, no year (c. 1955).

Lv. (34). Ring binder containing 490 samples of wool yarn and 108 samples of cotton yarn. Binder slightly worn and stained. Loosely attached are 24 pages of correspondence.

Comprehensive sample book for yarn sold by Klippan Yllefabrik. Samples in a variety of colours and qualities. Klippans Yllefabrik was founded in 1879 by Jöns Petter Magnusson from Landskrona in southern Sweden.

* [TIES TRADE CATALOGUE] *Silkra's halsduks-abc*. Göteborg, Gumperts AB, no year 1950s.

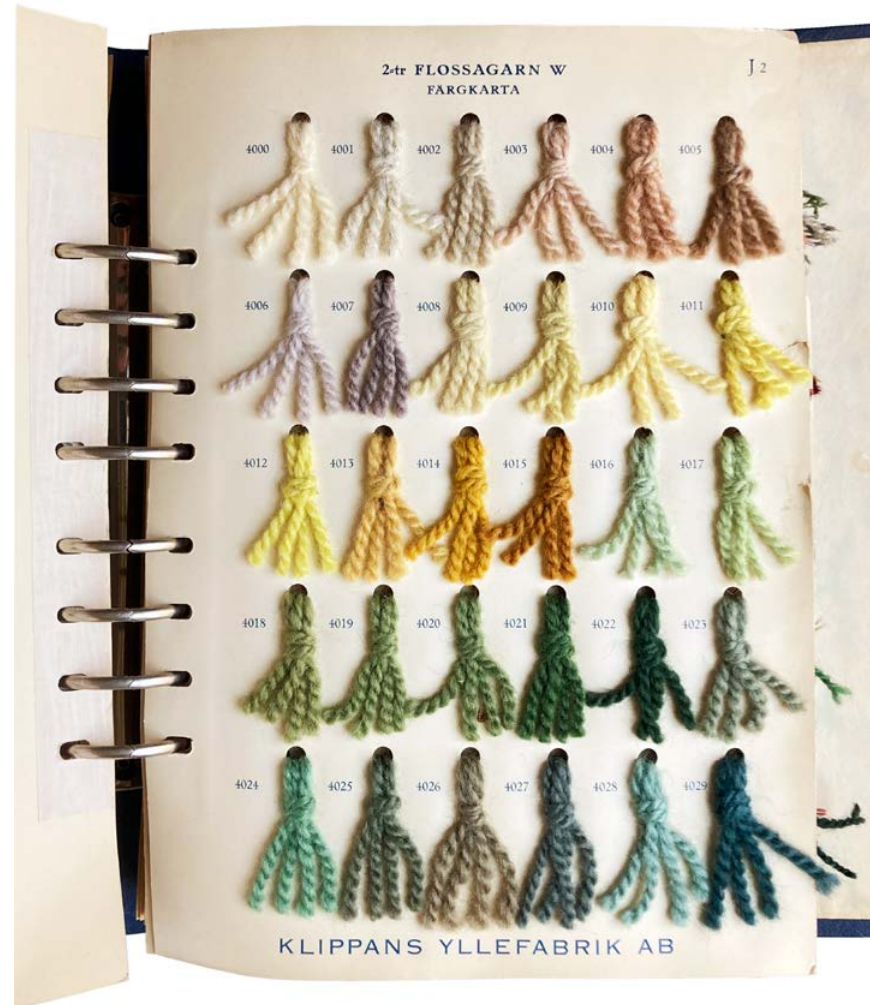
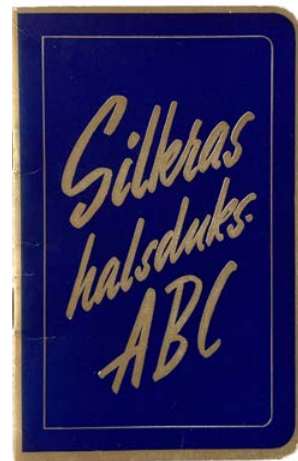
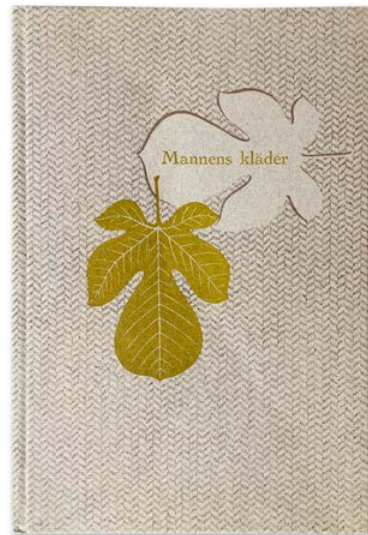
Pp. (20). Stapled in original decorated wrappers, slightly rubbed.

Advertisement for Silkra's ties in the form of a richly illustrated guide to tying ties. Includes instruction for twelve different knots, such as Windsor, Plastron, and Butterfly, and a guide for colour matching the ties with a suit.

* [TEXTILE SAMPLE CATALOGUE] *Partilagret Göta, Ulricehamn*. No year, ca 1960s.

Oblong 8vo. Original paper cover.

A catalogue of ten large striking textile samples for covers and furniture satin. Typewritten label with prices inserted on the inside of the front cover.



REFERENCES

- BERGMAN, EVA: *Nationella Dräkten. En studie kring Gustaf II:s dräktreform 1778*. Stockholm, Nordstedt & Söner, 1938
- BERGSTRÖM, EVA: *Väverskor och Mästare. Om arbetarna vid K.A. Almgrens sidenväveri*. Stockholmia Förlag, Värnamo, Fälth & Hässler, 2007.
- BRUNIUS, JAN m.fl.: *Svenska textilier 1890–1990*. Lund; Signum, 1994.
- COLAS, RENÉ: *Bibliographie générale du costume et de la mode*. Paris 1933.
- FRÖLICH, HANS: *Bröderna Elias och Johan Fredrik Martins Gravyer*. Stockholm 1939.
- GEIJER, AGNES: *Ur Textikonstens Historia*. (4e upplagan) 2006.
- JANSON, ERIK (Ed) / *Svenska Turistföreningen: Levande Textil*. Uppsala, Almqvist & Wiksell, 1987.
- JOHANSSON ÅBONDE, ANDERS mfl.: *Drömmen om Svenskt Silke*. (Kongl. Skogs- och Lantbruksakademien). Riga, Livonia Print, Lettland 2016
- KJELLBERG, SVEN T.: *Ull och Ylle. Bidrag till den Svenska Ylle-Manufacturens Historia*. Stockholm 1943.
- KLEEN, ELSA: *KVINNOR OCH KLÄDER. EN KRÖNIKA OM 1800-TALET*. Stockholm, Aktiebolaget Ljus, 1910.
- LIPPERHEIDE, *Katalog der Lipperheideschen Kostümbibliothek*. Berlin 1965.
- LUNDAHL, GUNILLA: *Karaktär och Känsla. Ett sekel med Svensk Hemslöjd*, (Raster förlag) Emmaljunga 2001.
- PAULSSON, GREGOR (Ed.): *Hantverkets Bok. Textil I–II*. Stockholm, Lindfors Bokförlag, 1940.
- PRITZEL, G.A.: *Thesaurus literaturae botanicae omnium gentium*. Lpz 1872–7.
- QUIDING, N.H.: *Svenskt Allmänt Författningsregister 1522–1862*. Stockholm, Nordstedt & Söner, 1865.
- SAHLIN, CARL: *Förteckning över Svensk Färgerilitteratur*. Ingeniörsvetenskapsakademins handlingar nr. 14. Stockholm, Gunnar Tisells Tekniska förlag, 1922.
- WALTERSTORFF, EMELIE VON (Ed.): *Textilt Bildverk*. Nordiska Museet. Stockholm, Victor Pettersons Bokindustriaktiebolag, 1925.





CHARLOTTE DU RIETZ
RARE BOOKS

Sibyllegatan 50A
114 43 Stockholm, Sweden
+46 (0)70 441 11 83
info@durietzbooks.com
www.durietzbooks.com
Vat. reg. no. se 556633-8413

Member of ILAB and SVAF