



SFB 1070 · RESSOURCENKULTUREN. Soziokulturelle Dynamiken im Umgang mit Ressourcen

## **European Islands Between Isolated and Interconnected Life Worlds Interdisciplinary Long- Term Perspectives**

*Abstracts and Biographies*

**November 15–16, 2019 | Castle Hohentübingen | Room 165**

Organized by Frerich Schön, Laura Dierksmeier, Annika Condit,  
Valerie Palmowski, and Anna Kouremenos

## Conference Organizers and Panel Chairs

**Frerich Schön** studied Classical Archaeology, Prehistoric Archaeology and Ancient History in Greifswald, Berlin and Tuebingen. He is currently a postdoc in the collaborative research center SFB1070 RESOURCECULTURES. Schön is the field director of the Tuebingen Excavation Project on Pantelleria Island (Italy) and directed an archaeological field survey on Linosa Island (Italy). He is also the co-field director of the joint excavation in Carthage with the German Archaeological Institute (Rome) and the Institute National du Patrimoine (Tunis). Schön's research interests and publications focus on ancient water systems, the landscape archaeology of western Phoenician settlements, and Mediterranean island archaeology.

**Laura Dierksmeier** is a postdoc in the collaborative research center SFB1070 RESOURCECULTURES at the University of Tuebingen. Currently she is writing a book about water scarcity on islands under the jurisdiction of the Spanish Empire from 1500-1800. She has conducted extensive archive work on the Balearic and Canarian archipelagos. Her dissertation on Latin American history, completed in 2016 at the University of Tuebingen, received the American Academy of Franciscan History Fellowship in 2014 and the Las Casas Dissertation Award from the University of Fribourg in Switzerland in 2017.

**Annika Condit** studied Prehistory and Medieval Archaeology at the University of Tübingen and received her Master of Arts in Medieval Archaeology with a thesis on Vendel period helmets in Northern and Western Europe. Since October 2017, she is a doctoral student at the collaborative research center SFB 1070 RESOURCECULTURES in subproject C05, where she works on island economies and communities with a focus on Viking Age silver hoards and medieval church buildings on the Swedish island of Öland. Her research interests include cultural and socio-economic aspects of the Viking Age and the Early Medieval Period in Scandinavia and Western Europe.

**Valerie Palmowski** completed her BA and MA in Prehistory, Early History and Medieval Archaeology with a focus on Human Osteology at the University of Tübingen. Currently she is working for the collaborative research centre SFB1070 RESOURCECULTURES and writes her PhD in Medieval Archaeology at the University of Tübingen. Her work analyses dietary and health inequalities and their causes in Viking Age burials. She has excavated in Germany, Russia and France. Her research interests include anthropogenic and naturogenic life conditions, migration movements – especially in the Baltic Sea region, and social status and identities.

**Anna Kouremenos** received her BA and MA in Anthropology from the City University of New York (Hunter College) and her DPhil in Archaeology from the University of Oxford. She specializes in Roman Greece and identity and material culture in the Graeco-Roman world and has excavated in Greece, Albania, and the northeast United States. Recently, she has also conducted research on the early medieval Balkans. Her publications explore aspects of social, cultural, and island identities and focus on bringing interdisciplinary perspectives to the field of archaeology. She is also interested in Greek and Roman art, archaeology in film, and the reception of antiquity from the Renaissance to the present.

**Renate Dürr** has been professor of Modern History at the University of Tübingen since October 2011. Previously she worked at the University of Kassel and University of Frankfurt am Main. Renate Dürr's current research focuses on the history of Jesuit missions within the context of global history. She is especially interested in the reciprocal flow of knowledge between Europe and missions in Asia and Latin America, early modern cultures and theories of translation, and Jesuit letters and travelogues published in *Der Neue Welt-Bott*. Renate Dürr won the German History Society Best Article Prize in 2018.

## Conceptual Framework

### European Islands Between Isolated and Interconnected Life Worlds

#### Interdisciplinary Long-Term Perspectives

#### *Conference and Edited Book*

November 15-16, 2019

SFB1070 RESOURCECULTURES

University of Tuebingen, Germany

Islands make up 2% of the earth's surface and are defined by their circumference with the sea (Ratter 2018, 2). Yet, since the emergence of seafaring, these seemingly marginal territories came into contact with countless trade partners and their respective languages, religions, migrants, information networks, and goods, bringing islands from the margins into the center of European cultural developments. The connection with the sea also presented reoccurring dangers, such as assaults by conquerors, pirates, privateers, smugglers, sailors with contagious diseases or revolutionaries with controversial ideas. Nevertheless, in direct contrast, some islands were isolated from the information of impending attacks, assistance from allies, raw materials required to rebuild after storms, or the food and water needed in times of scarcity. Insularity at times prompted innovative solutions and disparate cultural customs not seen on the mainland.

The central question of this conference analyzes how islands in the waters around Europe were used and understood by past societies, considering the cultural practices, social norms, and solutions of island residents to the many opportunities and challenges they have faced from 3000 BC to 1800 AD. Island-specific factors will be examined to better understand the fragile equilibrium of island life between scarcity and excess, between local customs and global contracts, between dependence and independence, between security and insecurity, between control and power, and between physical, political, or social isolation and cross-regional or global maritime networks.

The conference takes place within the academic context of the collaborative research center SFB1070 RESOURCECULTURES and the University of Tuebingen work group "Insularitäten / Insularities." In various projects, islands are used as units of analysis to understand dynamics related to resources, defined as "tangible and intangible means by which actors create, sustain or alter social relations, units and identities" (Scholz et al. 2017, 7). Concepts related to insularity phenomena, such as insular long-term developments, connectivity and isolation, or perceptions of islanders are examined within an interdisciplinary, diachronic, and cross-cultural framework.

#### **Possible thematic questions include:**

- Are island residents more attuned to climate change because of their dependence on its control?
- How are islands different from other isolated locations (e.g. desert communities)?
- Which social and societal practices are unique to small islands (<10,000 km<sup>2</sup>) vs. larger islands?
- What is the role of islands in processes of globalization?
- How do islands cope with adversity through their religious beliefs, technological outlays, regulations, and social norms? Can these practices be seen as a (cultural) resource for the islanders?
- How do we distinguish different types of identities between archipelagos and islands?
- Does the distance to the mainland play a role in island historical development? Can differences be traced between geographical regions?

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## 1. The Lure of Islands: A Cross-disciplinary Conversation

*Helen Dawson and Jonathan Pugh*

When people argued for the importance of islands studies a few decades ago they had a much harder job than those who do so today. Back then, early career scholars were warned by their advisors not to drink too heavily from the interdisciplinary cup while focusing on something like “islands studies,” and instead to stick with the older disciplines, like geography, history, politics, archaeology, and their respective journals. Yet today the figure of the island has moved from the periphery to take centre stage in the most important debates of our time— islands as the emblematic figures for transforming planetary conditions, new developments in philosophy and art, novel approaches to governance, and the Anthropocene. Thus, philosophers, political theorists, ecologists, historians, geographers, archaeologists, artists, and most other disciplines besides, are increasingly engaging not only with islands, but with the rapidly developing field of islands studies. The purpose of this conversational-style presentation is to explore how two academics from geography and archaeology engage with islands and islands studies today. We explore three questions:

- How do recent conceptual developments in contemporary islands theory and philosophy, island archaeology, and geography contribute to and/or detract from each other?
- How does recent growing interest in questions of deep time in island theory and philosophy relate to similar debates in archaeology and geography?
- How does our understanding of islands and archipelagos in archaeology, geography, and history map into contemporary debates about the Anthropocene (such as configuring island relationalities, indigeneity, and resilience)?

**Helen Dawson**, research fellow in archaeology, Topoi Excellence Cluster, Freie Universität, Berlin, focuses on colonisation processes, place-related identity, and interaction networks among the Mediterranean islands. Her publications cover the entire Mediterranean over some 10,000 years, from the earliest visits to the islands to the establishment of complex societies. She has carried out archaeological fieldwork on islands in Italy and Greece, and on Barbados. She is a member of the editorial board of *Shima* and regularly contributes to current debates at international conferences. She is currently co-editing a volume titled *Bridging Social and Geographical Space through Networks* planned for 2020.

**Jonathan Pugh**, senior academic fellow, Department of Geography, Newcastle University, is particularly associated with the “relational turn” in island studies, exploring the relational characteristics disrupting insular island geographies. He has given a range of keynote addresses on this theme, has more than sixty publications, and lectured at universities including Taipei, West Indies, Zurich, London, Rutgers, California, Virginia Tech, Cornell, Harvard, and Princeton. Jonathan is on the executive board of the International Small Island Studies Association (ISISA), the editorial boards of the *Islands Studies Journal* (editor for island theory and philosophy) and *Shima*, and the Steering Committee of the International Geographical Union on Islands. He is presently working on a monograph titled *Anthropocene Islands: New Approaches to Ontology, Ethics, and Politics*.

## 2. How Islands Shaped the Anthropocene: Legacies of Past Human–Environment Interactions

*Sietze J. Norder*

Human activities fundamentally alter ecosystems from local to global scales. A key moment in making human impact truly global was the arrival of Columbus to the Americas in the late fifteenth century. The islands in the eastern Atlantic Ocean were crucial stepping stones for this event and allowed for the subsequent emergence of global trade networks. These islands facilitated the biotic and cultural exchanges in the current epoch, and as such, played a crucial role in the start of the Anthropocene. The aim of our study is to understand to what extent past human–environment interactions have shaped present-day ecosystems on five archipelagos in the eastern Atlantic (Azores, Madeira, Canary Islands, Cape Verde, Gulf of Guinea Islands). Volcanic oceanic islands are ideal “microcosms” for analysing the dynamics of past human impacts because the start of ecological processes and first human contact can be clearly defined. We integrate palaeo-ecological and historical socioeconomic reconstructions spanning the duration of human settlement with a GIS-based analysis of societal, climatic, and topographic aspects. Our findings show that present-day island ecosystems are the cumulative outcome of how humans have interacted with their environment over several centuries and sometimes millennia. However, contrasting pathways of past human–environment interactions within different island contexts may lead to diverse ecological outcomes. We conclude that an appreciation of the dynamics of local human–landscape interactions in the past provides a reference point for understanding current global change

**Sietze J. Norder**, a PhD candidate at the Centre for Ecology, Evolution and Environmental Changes (cE3c), is affiliated with the Universities of Lisbon, the Azores, and Amsterdam. He is currently working on a thesis entitled, “Island Biogeography in the Late Quaternary and the Anthropocene.” Sietze is fascinated by human–environment interactions on islands over the last centuries to millennia, and how they relate to deep-time environmental dynamics over the past millions of years. In order to compare these very different timescales, he makes use of insights and methods from both the social sciences and natural sciences.

### 3. What Does It Mean to Be an Islander in Croatia?

*Dunja Brozović Rončević*

In this paper I analyse relations between the individual island communities of the Zadar archipelago (Olib, Silba, Premuda, Škarda, Ist, Molat, Iž, and Rava) toward the city of Zadar as their administrative and cultural centre, as well as mutual relations among the island communities. The listed islands administratively “belong” to the city of Zadar, with their formal status identical to certain city quarters, although some are a few hours’ distance from the city by ferry. I discuss relations between the islands and Zadar, the position of the city’s administration toward the islands, as well as the level of communications among the individual island communities. The principal identity definitions that define inhabitants of individual islands are considered along with distinctive elements among the individual islands. The work is based on my field research over several years in the archipelago.

**Dunja Brozović Rončević** graduated from the University of Zagreb (linguistics and ethnology), where she also received her PhD in linguistics. From 2003 to 2011, she served as director of the Institute of Croatian Language and Linguistics, and since 2013 she has been employed in the university’s Department of Ethnology and Anthropology. Dunja teaches courses in ethnolinguistics, onomastics, and Mediterranean cultures. She is also the head of the Center for Adriatic Onomastics and Ethnolinguistics.



#### **4. Disentangling the Late Talayotic: Understanding Island Identities through Funerary Practices in the Balearic Islands during the Late Iron Age**

*Alexander J. Smith and Margalida A. Coll*

The northern two Balearic Islands, Menorca and Mallorca, have been characterized as a unit since ancient authors described the island pair as the Gymnasiae or Baleares. From the time of these first descriptions, the pre- or proto-historic island populations are often discussed in tandem and as exhibiting a singular cultural identity, especially when considering their interactions with trading networks and external cultural influences. With numerous excavations of both islands taking place from the late twentieth century to the present, it is now clear that abundant cultural variation existed across and between the islands, which is indicative of multiple discrete or distinctive cultural identities. Yet, continuing in the aforementioned tradition inherited from Greek and Roman authors, the notion that the Talayotic and then Late Talayotic cultures extended across both islands throughout the first millennium BCE as a single cultural identity persists in parts of academia today.

We discuss variation in funerary practices on Menorca and Mallorca in the Late Iron Age (defined here as 550 BCE–100 CE) as an entry point to begin dialogs about island cultural variation. The way that ancient islanders constructed their tombs and buried their dead shows an undeniable variability across Mallorca and Menorca during this period, which ultimately reflects difference rather than coherence. Through an analysis of case studies from Mallorca and Menorca, we explore the prospect of disentangling a singular prehistoric, Balearic identity, while considering the implications therein for insularity, connectivity, local identities, and colonial engagements.

**Alexander J. Smith** is assistant professor of anthropology at The College at Brockport–SUNY. He received his PhD from the Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World at Brown University and is co-director of the Sinis Archaeological Project in west-central Sardinia. Alexander has worked at S'Urachi in Sardinia since 2013 and participated in multiple excavations on Menorca since 2007. His research concerns colonialism in the ancient world, the Mediterranean Iron Age, indigeneity, public archaeology, and the archaeology of contemporary and historical periods in the Mediterranean and Eastern United States.

**Margalida A. Coll**, born and raised on the island of Mallorca, is a fourth-year PhD student at the University of the Balearic Islands and member of the research group ArqueoUIB. She is currently conducting research for her dissertation of indigenous funerary sites and cultural contacts during the Late Iron Age in Mallorca that combines postcolonial studies approaches and archaeology of death concepts with the final aim of understanding better how posttalayotic people faced death and how cultural contact phenomena resulting from particular contexts present in the mortuary register and practices.

## 5. Insular Architecture and Settlement Planning during a Crisis: The Case of Maa-Palaeokastro (Cyprus)

*Kyle Jazwa*

During crisis periods, islands can provide a great sense of security to their inhabitants; the surrounding water represents a formidable barrier. Paradoxically, this very notion of security often attracts new people to islands from the most troubled regions, thereby intensifying island contact during said crisis. I explore and highlight the archaeological evidence for this paradox at the Cypriot site of Maa-Palaeokastro, a settlement founded during the crisis in the eastern Mediterranean at the end of the Late Bronze Age. In summer 2018, I led an architectural documentation project at the site and collected a robust dataset of nearly two hundred construction techniques and organizing principles for each building. The results of a statistical analyses of these data support the described paradox and allude to a related tension: a coordinated and well-organized enterprise, tempered by an undercurrent of urgency to rapidly establish the settlement during uncertain times. A sense of community among the builders (i.e., inhabitants) of the vernacular structures, for instance, is indicated by the consistent construction techniques used for all contemporary buildings. However, several of the identified construction techniques—when considered together and contextually—suggest more rapid construction, such as a general absence of wall bonding and the use of larger “anchor” or other special-purpose stones. Contemporary architecture at other settlements, such as Lefkandi and Agio Kosmas (Greece), serve as counterpoints to Maa-Palaeokastro, highlighting latter’s unique approach to construction and settlement planning and the allure of islands during periods of crisis.

**Kyle Jazwa** received his Ph.D. in classical archaeology from Florida State University, with a dissertation focused on Bronze–Early Iron Age domestic architecture, technology, and social organization. He is currently a faculty member at Duke University where he teaches courses in Greek archaeology and classical studies. His recent and forthcoming publications have focused on architectural technology and the social contexts of construction in Greece. His current monograph project explores the invention and transfer of ceramic roofing tile technology in the Early Bronze Age and the politico-economic implications for its production.

## 6. Urban Relocation and Settlement Adaptation on Naxos from the Early to Middle Byzantine Periods

*David Hill*

From the mid-seventh century, the Aegean became unstable and the Cyclades were directly threatened by piracy and raiding. Textual and archaeological sources paint a clear picture of settlement movement from the coast and abandonment of sites on smaller islands. Naxos, as the largest island in the archipelago, is mountainous and well-watered in relation to the smaller neighbouring islands. The Naxian response to the crisis was to relocate the political and ecclesiastical capital of the island to a fortified mountain-top site in the interior. In constructing Kastro Apalirou, the builders needed to create new forms of architecture that would allow viable settlement at the waterless site. A domestic house type that used rooftop water harvesting and storage in basement cisterns became a dominant feature of the community. The large elite households of Antiquity were replaced with smaller and more compact domestic units. These developments can be seen as radical and resulted in a sustainable and enduring feature of Cycladic settlement—nucleated hilltop villages. Changes to the settlement pattern elsewhere on the island hint at social fragmentation and dispersal as churches become smaller and more numerous. In this paper, I present new data from recent research and argue that medium-sized islands have a greater ability to react to crisis and challenges compared to more central and mainland regions.

**David Hill** is an archaeologist based in Norway with a broad range of research interests, from urbanisation and settlement in Western Anatolia during the Early Iron Ages and Antiquity, to the Byzantine Period in the Aegean, and Viking and Medieval Scandinavia. His research focuses on GIS, landscape, and urban topography, and focuses on long-term change and adaptation. He is affiliated with a number of projects at the University of Oslo, and currently works as a researcher at the Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research (NIKU). He coedited (with James Crow) the volume titled, *Naxos and the Byzantine Aegean: Insular Responses to Regional Change* (Norwegian Institute at Athens, 2018), available at <https://digitalt.uib.no/handle/123456789/3555?fbclid=IwAR1r6MZMr5mpyiydkGGD9bI704tbwLLrXfPvKsspDlzUUs1oIwA9Mgi35eE>

## *Evening Keynote Lecture*

### **More Than Land Surrounded by Water? A Geographer's view on Island Spatiality**

*Beate M.W. Ratter*

There is some magic to small islands as hideaways, paradisiac places in a sea of blue, with a childish excitement of utopia. But at the same time, small islands have been pawns in the game of international interests and territorial powers, outposts of geopolitics from the colonial period to the modern international Law of the Sea discussed until today. For geographers, there exist two very different strands of geographic inquiry: place and space. While the former tends to focus on a distinctive location defined by the lived experience of people, which is fundamental to providing a sense of belonging for those who live on islands, the latter emphasise the importance of space as socially produced and consumed, operating in a global 'space of flows' and constantly transformed by external influences. Small islands are both, space and place, made and remade through networks that involve people, practices, languages and representations. In this presentation, I address this dichotomy by drawing from different examples and discuss island's spatiality from inside and outside island communities.

**Beate Ratter** is professor of Integrative Geography and Coastal Research at the University of Hamburg and also heads the Department 'Human Dimensions in Coastal Areas' at the Institute of Coastal Research, Helmholtz-Zentrum Geesthacht. Her research focus lies on the awareness of intercultural difference in nature/culture interaction and the societal framing of coastal and island development. She worked empirically in Caribbean island and non-island states, the Indian Ocean, Taiwan and along the European Wadden Sea. Current research addresses climate change adaptation and risk management in the context of global climate change. She is vice-president of the International Small Islands Studies Association (ISISA) and served as lead author for the recent IPCC Special Report on Oceans and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate.

## 7. Shifting Modes of Insularity and Connectivity in the East Aegean during the Third Millennium BC: The View from Pottery Analysis

*Sergios Menelaou*

The Aegean archipelago constitutes one of the most important “laboratories” of island archaeology in the Mediterranean, due to the unique geomorphological configuration among various island groups as well as to their varied cultural and historical developments. In recent years there has been renewed interest in the study of intra- and inter-island connections and island–continent interactions through the application of spatial and maritime network analysis, as well as the *chaine opératoire* approach and the reconstruction of patterns in the distribution of certain material aspects (e.g., pottery). Such an interdisciplinary focus was developed for the eastern Aegean and western Anatolian borderland, an area where maritime interaction and communication via the sea has occupied archaeological scholarship. Although only separated by narrow sea straits, the islands and the Anatolian mainland are often considered archaeologically through the lens of boundedness and separateness concepts. These concepts interpret archaeological frontiers of insular versus mainland areas by postcolonialist models of core–periphery relationships, in which the islands are frequently considered to be passive.

In this paper I employ an integrated ceramic analytical programme on Samos Island in relation to pottery developments of other Early Bronze Age Aegean islands (Dodecanese, Cyclades) and Anatolian coastlands. Focusing on the seascape perspective and the concept of the *peraia*, this research also takes into account theories about the reflection of modern political boundaries between Turkey and Greece, basing its results on the consideration of how shifts in archaeological narratives are affected by biases in modern political borders and changes in intellectual currents brought about by contemporary socio-political preoccupations.

**Sergios Menelaou** received his PhD from the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield, with specialisation in archaeological material studies and a special focus on the Aegean and Anatolian Early Bronze Age. He is particularly interested in the use of an integrated methodology that combines the traditional study of ceramics and the application of scientific analytical techniques (ceramic petrography, microstructural and chemical analyses). His research focuses on the island of Samos and its ceramic connections with the rest of the Aegean and western Anatolia. Being originally from Cyprus and working for a decade on Samos, Dr. Menelaou has developed a well-informed background in the study of island settings.

## 8. Islands as Transit Posts in the News Networks of the Early Sixteenth Century

*N. Zeynep Yelçe and Ela Bozok*

In this paper we reflect on the role of Mediterranean islands as transit posts in the news networks of the early sixteenth century. Based on research carried out within the framework of the TUBITAK 1001 Scientific and Technologic Research Support Fund project numbered 113K655 (Ottoman Empire in the Mediterranean Intelligence Network during the First Half of the Sixteenth Century), this study traces the routes of letters and reports from Eastern Mediterranean port cities to Venice from where news would be distributed to various cities in Europe. Our research investigates the hubs where pieces of oral and written news within a wide range of sources from official letters to eyewitness accounts, from familial correspondence to rumors, came together to be delivered collectively. As news travelled through the sea routes, this study focuses especially on the islands of Corfu, Kefalonia, Zakinthos, Cerigo, Crete, Rhodes, and Cyprus. In a period when regular postal systems were not fully developed, the role of the islands as transit points for news flow sheds light on the dynamics of communication in the early sixteenth century.

**Ela Bozok** is currently a PhD student at European University Institute, Florence. Her research focuses on the production and the dissemination of news about the Ottoman Empire during the sixteenth century. Previously, she worked as a researcher in the state-funded history database project titled Ottoman Empire and the Circulation of Information in the Mediterranean in the First Half of the Sixteenth Century (2014–2017). Her publications resulting from this project include “From Venice to Istanbul, Istanbul to Venice during 1520s: Ambassador Marco Minio” and “Impressions and Reactions of Venetian Merchants in the Eastern Mediterranean upon the Conquest of Syria and Egypt.”

**N. Zeynep Yelçe** is a researcher and instructor at the Foundations Development Directorate and Coordinator for Humanities Courses at Sabanci University, Istanbul. She has been the primary investigator and coordinator of the state-funded history database project called “Ottoman Empire and the Circulation of Information in the Mediterranean in the First Half of the Sixteenth Century” (2014–2017). A related publication includes “Security or Glory? Some Sixteenth-Century Views on the Necessity to Conquer Rhodes,” in *The Islands of the Eastern Mediterranean: A History of Cross-cultural Encounters*, edited by Luca Zavagno and Özlem Çaykent (I.B. Tauris, 2014).

## 9. Maltese Islands between Isolation and Interconnections: The Architectural-Language Point of View

*Francesca Bonzano*

My analysis focuses on the Maltese archipelago, part of the Carthaginian eparchy until the Second Punic War, with special attention to the architectural culture developed in Tas-Silġ sanctuary between the fourth and third century BCE. While some scholars identify the Maltese archipelago with a “marginal” part of the eparchy in the Punic-Hellenistic period, recent analyses show the cultural vitality and complexity of that phase, with the development of original solutions in a context that was naturally inclined to exchanges and contaminations as well as typical insular features. The architectural language, especially in the Tas-Silġ sanctuary, testifies to connections with the very close Siceliot area, Egyptian (Alexandrine?) influences, but also solutions that have no accurate basis for comparison.

The multiplicity of cultural traditions in the Maltese context finds new meaning in the general concept that, together with its local peculiarities, connotes the religious identity of the place of worship and its frequenters, who recognize the “international” vocation of the sanctuary. The Maltese archipelago is located at the boundaries among diverse cultures; this “marginality/isolation” provides great dynamism, including a greater flow of models. Though following common trends, it creates new and significant solutions for the local culture in the western Mediterranean area; to some extent this “hybridisation” anticipates the eclectic architectural language that will characterize the well-known elements of the so-called Numidian royal architecture. Given knowledge gaps about fourth- to third-century BCE Punic sacred architecture, Maltese context contributes to understanding religious beliefs and cultural networks of the Mediterranean Islands before the Roman–Carthaginian conflict.

**Francesca Bonzano** is a research fellow in classical archaeology, Department of History, Archaeology and Art History, Catholic University of the Sacred Heart (Milan), and a lecturer in classical art and archaeology. She is a member of both the Italian Archaeological Mission in Hierapolis of Phrygia (Turkey) and the Italian Archaeological Mission in Malta, and heads the Milan–Catholic University research unit in the Tas-Silġ sanctuary. Dr. Bonzano authored the monograph *Fanum Iunonis melitense: L’area centrale del santuario di Tas-Silġ a Malta in età tardo-repubblicana* (2017), based on her doctoral and post-doctoral research.

## 10. Island Connectivity, Social Identity, and Ritual Knowledge Transfer: The Biniadrís Cave (Menorca, Spain)

*Marta Díaz-Zorita Bonilla*

The first human settlements on the Balearic Islands occurred during Late European Prehistory. Since the arrival of the first inhabitants, the islands and specifically Menorca have been engaged in some sort of connections within the Mediterranean through protohistory and diverse historical periods despite its geographic location. The Biniadrís cave is one of the four ritual caves found on Menorca, which due to the exceptional preservation of its material culture and anthropological remains, represents a unique example to reconstruct social identity during the pre- and proto-history of the western Mediterranean. This is a sacred natural cave in continuous use for 700 years (1250–542 cal BCE), which makes it feasible to understand the *longue durée* of the funerary practices. The mortuary analysis revealed funerary practices inherited from other areas of the Mediterranean as well as connections through long trade networks of raw material. In this paper we explore the different possibilities for investigating social identity based on the bioarchaeological remains using a multi-proxy methodology.

**Marta Díaz-Zorita Bonilla** is a Research Fellow at the SFB 1070 RESSOURCECULTURES and the Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte und Archäologie des Mittelalters, Abteilung für Jüngere Urgeschichte und Frühgeschichte, Tübingen University. Her research focusses on the analysis of bioarchaeological material and the investigation of funerary patterns during the Late Neolithic and the Bronze Age in Europe. In addition, she use biochemical analysis applied to bone & teeth material such as stable isotope analysis to investigate subsistence patterns ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$  and  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ) and mobility patterns of prehistoric communities ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$  and  $\delta^{18}\text{O}$ ) specifically the connections of Iberia with Central Europe, the Mediterranean and North Africa during the Late European Prehistory. She has carried out fieldwork in southern Iberia and the Balearic islands but also in the UK, Ireland and Sudan.



## 11. African Islands, European Thoughts: A Case Study of Indigenous Archaeology in the Canarian Archipelago

*A. José Farrujia de la Rosa and María Hernández-Ojeda*

The early human colonization of the Canary Islands by North African Imazighen tribes took place at the beginning of the first millennium BCE, according to archaeological data. This period predates the European conquest of the islands during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and it is clearly African in origin. Archaeological links can be established between the first inhabitants of the archipelago and the Morocco Atlas area, Tunisia, Algeria and Libya. The specific location and natural environment of the Canary Islands, close to the northwestern African coast, influenced the history and development of the indigenous people. Centuries later, their geographical position still dominates the islands' archaeological history and heritage management. The Canary Islands are located in the borders of Europe and Africa: they are politically European and geographically African.

In this paper we discuss concepts related to insularity phenomena, such as insular long-term developments and isolation from Africa—from the human and archaeological research point of view—within an interdisciplinary, diachronic, and cross-cultural framework. Furthermore, we examine the “invention” of different identity types in the Canary Islands due to political reasons. We also debate how the course of history, colonialism, and the politics of the past still have an excessive influence in current archaeological heritage management, in an insular context like the Canarian archipelago, located on the margins of Europe.

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## 12. Ikaria and Pholegandros: Distinguishing Religious Identity in Archipelagos and Islands

*Erica Angliker*

The Cycladic islands offer a great case study for the study of archipelagos and their limits. Indeed, the modern number of islands integrating the Cycladic archipelago is merely the most recent way of organizing the region on a map. The organization of the area varied according to era—Venetian, Byzantine, Roman, Hellenistic, and Classical. I aim to show the limits and fluidity of archipelagic boundaries through an analysis of religious practices on two islands that were sometimes assigned to the Cyclades and sometimes to the Dodecanese: Ikaria and Pholegandros. Through an examination of the cultic practices and material culture of these islands, I show that they exhibit several features typical of the Cyclades and the East Aegean, but also several that are unique. In the first part, I discuss Ikaria with particular attention to the finds at the sanctuary of Artemis Tauropolos, a divinity whose veneration has enabled the identification of several features that migrated from Asia Minor to the Cyclades. In the second part, I discuss Pholegandros a Doric island that is culturally linked to the Cyclades and even served as a pilgrimage centre for various Cycladic islands and other maritime communities but that is nonetheless assigned to the Dodecanese. In light of such evidence, I propose that the islands be grouped not according to geographical delimitations of the archipelago to which they belong, but rather in terms of their cultural identity.

**Erica Angliker** is a research fellow at the Institute of Classical Studies, University of London. She is a graduate of the Institute of Classical Archaeology, University of Zurich where she presented her doctoral thesis, “Sanctuaries and Cults in the Cycladic Archipelago between the Archaic and Classical Periods.” Since 2012, she has been a scientific member of the excavations at Despotiko. She has edited a volume on Cycladic archaeology and authored various papers on the sanctuary of Despotiko, Cycladic religion, and questions related to insularity (<https://independent.academia.edu/EricaAngliker>). In addition, she has organized workshops and conferences on religion and island studies, including the Landscape of Movement (in conjunction with the University of St Andrews) and participated in a group of studies on insularity coordinated by F. De Polignac.

### 13. Converting the Island: Narratives of Insular Transformation in Early Anglo-Saxon Historio- and Hagiography

*Hanna Nüllen*

For the earliest known English writers, islands are an essential geographic and symbolic feature of their environment. Not only does the insular nature of Britain separate them from the continent and continental Christianity, it also serves as a marker of the Britons' own peripherality. However, within their historio- and hagio-graphical texts, islands are presented in a far more dynamic fashion that enables the writers to use narratives of transformation to localise themselves within Christian space-time. The result of these processes of "conversion" is that islands are no longer depicted as peripheral anti-spaces but rather as shining centres of civilisation marking the universal dominion of Christianity and the approaching end times. This applies to the British Isles as a whole, but is also partially reflected in the stories surrounding smaller islands. In many such instances, the initial tensions between the mainland and the island can be viewed as the driving forces of the narrative in general as well as the movement of protagonists from space into anti-space. The only figures capable of this are saints who demonstrate their ascetic virtuosity by overcoming adversities related to the islands. By employing the image of the island in transformation, early Anglo-Saxon writers could work with and partially subvert the topoi of insularity to emphasise the special nature of single individuals as well as Britain in general. I demonstrate this by analysing the earliest five Anglo-Saxon saints' lives as well as Bede's Ecclesiastical History from the perspective of Yuri Lotmann's semantic model of space.

**Hanna Nüllen** received her bachelor's degree in history and British and American studies from the University of Constance. As a master's student at the University of Constance and Cardiff University, she began studying the relationship between islands and Christianity in early medieval England, resulting in a paper on island monasteries in Bede's *Historia Ecclesiastica* and her master's thesis on the transformations of insular spaces in early Anglo-Saxon historio- and hagio-graphical texts. At present she is a research assistant in the Department of History, University of Halle-Wittenberg.

## 14. Of Frogs and Birds: Approaches to the Island between Practice and the Imaginary

*Katrin Dautel*

In the context of the so-called spatial turn in cultural and social studies, geographical space has been reconsidered as a cultural phenomenon moving away from the notion of space as a given variable and instead acknowledging its cultural component, also defined and semanticised by its users and their practices. At the interface of geography and the imagination, the island becomes a highly interesting as well as paradigmatic site for the negotiation of a specific “islandness” on the one hand and the metaphorical construction of the island from “outside” on the other, having served as a space for inspiration to philosophers and writers for centuries. Against the backdrop of Michel de Certeau’s *Practice of Everyday Life* (1980) and his theory of the two-fold appropriation of space, I explore the imaginary construction of the island space from two perspectives: appropriation of the island from below by walking, often starting with the arrival from the sea, and from a bird’s eye perspective from above on the other. These perspectives create two opposite notions of the island and contribute to the establishment of various discourses on the insular, representing different power structures and critical takes on society, confirming as well as subverting established discourses. Seeking to demonstrate a shift in the representation of the island from the pedestrian to the panoptic, different examples of island depictions from literary history will be employed, drawing on famous genres such as the Robinsonade, island utopias, and texts accompanied by cartographic depictions of (literary) islands.

**Katrin Dautel** graduated in German and Italian studies from the Universities of Tübingen, Bonn, and Florence, and was awarded her doctoral degree from the University of Malta where she is currently employed as lecturer in German language and literature. Her main research areas are German contemporary literature with a special focus on space constructivist approaches, island fictions and metaphors, migration, and intermediality. Recent publications include the monograph *Räume schreiben. Literarische (Selbst)Verortung bei Tanja Dückers, Jenny Erpenbeck und Judith Hermann* (Peter Lang 2019) and a co-authored guest editorial on *Island Fictions and Metaphors in Contemporary Literature* (in *Island Studies Journal* 2017).