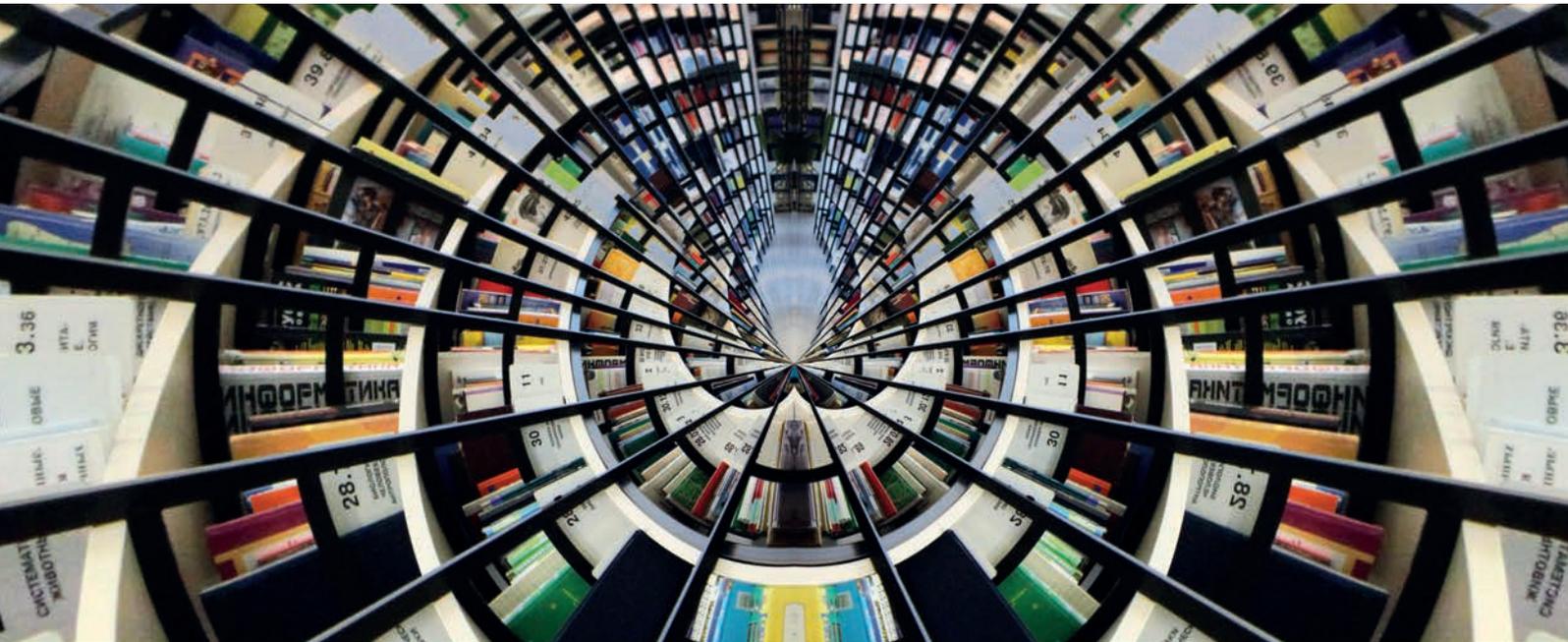




# Research 2016/2017

*Research Projects of the University of Cologne's  
Faculty of Arts and Humanities*



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# Preface

In order to gain an impression of the diversity and broad methodological spectrum of research at the University of Cologne's Faculty of Arts and Humanities, we cordially invite you to take a look at the present brochure, which has been published for the second time after its initial successful publication last year.

The brochure impressively demonstrates the manifold ways in which academic research at our faculty - in the form of both large-scale collaborative projects as well as individual projects - is conducted. Whether it be digital work with texts and objects, Archaeology in Europe and in Africa or investigations into the fields of Linguistics and Cultural Studies from the Middle Ages to the present, - academics of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities undertake research with a great deal of commitment and ingenuity. We are therefore delighted to be able to provide you with an insight into the diversity of research at our faculty in the form of a selection of current projects in the present brochure, which we will continue to publish in the years to come. Our deep gratitude goes to the academics of the projects presented who actively supported the editorial team. We hope you enjoy exploring the world of *humanities* at the University of Cologne's Faculty of Arts and Humanities!



The Dean,  
 Professor Dr. Stefan Grohé



The Research Dean,  
 Professor Dr. Andreas Speer

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# Processes of Construction of 'the Ethnic' in Michoacan, Mexico, and Cajamarca, Peru

## Translocational Positionalities of Indigenous Migrants under Colonial Rule

Project leader: Dr. Sarah Albiez-Wieck | Iberian and Latin American History

Postdoc Project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)

**H**ow migrants negotiate their belonging: Historical project analysing the legal strategies of indigenous migrants in colonial Mexico and Peru.

Migration has considerable historical depth in Latin America. In some parts of colonial Mexico and Peru, well over 50% of the local population consisted of migrants. However, the social organization and categorisation, especially of the indigenous migrants, differed a lot between Mexico and Peru, probably due to the pre-Hispanic legacy.

Employing a comparative perspective, this project is inves-

tigating two research questions: First, from which point in time was the social categorization of ethnicity reasonably applicable as an analytical category in the precursors to the present nation states Mexico and Peru? Second, which significance did it have in comparison with other social categorisations? This project is focussing on the individual strategies of indigenous migrants of changing (tribute) categories in so-called *peticiones de cambio de fuero*. These petitions to change the jurisdiction reflect the positioning of migrants in the colonial society, which are to be analysed as translocational positionalities (An-

thias). Indigenous migrants have not yet been a focus of research, but they have enjoyed a considerable leeway when negotiating social categorisations. Furthermore, the sources that are available point to an interesting network of relationships with indigenous nobility and people of African descent, which was further differentiated by gender roles.

I seek to determine whether the different legal categorisations of migrants – which were referred to by different terminologies in Mexico and Peru – gave rise to forms of belonging that could be labelled ethnic, or if they led to an erosion of broader ethnic categorisations. The project is not only focussing on developments in the colonial era, it will also be complemented by a short exploration of potentially relevant (dis-)continuities



with the previous pre-Hispanic and the subsequent republican era.

The diachronic perspective will be supplemented with a synchronic comparison between the regional colonial centres of Cajamarca in Northern Peru and Michoacán in West Mexico.

Despite their central role, which predates Spanish colonial rule, Mexico and Peru have yet to be compared in any great detail. The analysis of secondary centres in particular promises new findings. This project is placing emphasis on answering the following questions: First, the questions of whether potential differences in significance, periodization, and moulding of migration and (ethnic) categorisations can be attributed to continuities with pre-Hispanic times or whether they can be found in a regionally differing articulation of colonial politics by the Spanish will be addressed. Second, whether the analysed social conditions temporarily outlived the colonial era will also be considered. The potential findings are relevant for current debates regarding the topic of indigeneity.

Methodically, the project is focussing on the analysis of *peticiones de cambio de fuero* and related documents. Since translocational positionalities have not been analysed from a historical perspective, a secondary objective is the (further) development and adaptation of methodological instruments, starting from an innovative combination of elements of network analysis and conceptual history.

Dr. Sarah Albiez-Wieck

**Original title:** Konstruktionsprozesse des ‚Ethnischen‘ in Michoacán, Mexiko und Cajamarca, Peru. Translokale Positionierungen indigener Migrant\_innen unter der Kolonialherrschaft  
**Contact:** Dr. Sarah Albiez-Wieck, s.albiez-wieck@uni-koeln.de

# One day.../ Eines Tages.../ Μια μέρα ...

## Bilingual Narrative Discourse Competence across Educational Settings

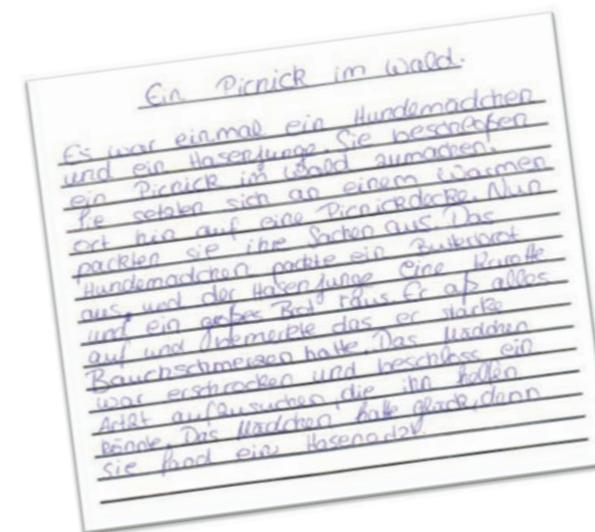
Project leader: Professor Dr. Christiane Bongartz | English Linguistics

Bilateral research project in cooperation with the Department of Applied Linguistics of the School of English at Aristotle University, Thessaloniki, funded by the DAAD-University Partnership Program Cologne –Thessaloniki



**N**arrative competence manifests itself as the ability to tell a story coherently and comprehensibly to an uninformed listener and is considered to be the first step into literacy development. It affords the complex coordination of linguistic and cognitive skills. Children growing up with more than one language often develop these languages to different degrees of proficiency and as a consequence differ from monolingual children in some aspects of development. This is sometimes considered a disadvantage in educational contexts. At the same time, recent psycholinguistic studies indicate that growing up

bilingually advantageously affects cognitive development. In our project, we use the Edmonton Narrative Norms Instrument (ENNI) to investigate how monolingual and bilingual children tell stories in their different languages. We are particularly interested in the questions: Which aspects of narrative competence can children who grow up bilingually with Greek and German share between their two languages? And which aspects have to be learned and, potentially, taught in each language



individually? To this end, more than 300 mono- and bilingual 8-12 year-old children were tested. As part of our experimental battery, we not only collected oral and written narrative samples from our participants, but also tested the participants on a number of cognitive skills. This allows

us to gain new insight into interaction between cognitive and linguistic skills in the narratives of monolingual and bilingual children. Ethnographic background questionnaires and interviews complete the picture allowing us to draw conclusions concerning the individual variables influencing bilingual and biliterate development. With respect to this, particular attention is put on the schooling of bilingual children. In contrast to many other studies in the field, we collected data on Greek-German bilingual children both in Greece and Germany and recruited our participants from Greek and German international schools, bilingual programs and heritage language afternoon classes.

Preliminary results indicate that both cognitive development and a balanced narrative competence in the two languages are best supported by educational settings that integrate language and content classes in the majority and minority language.

Text: Eva Knopp & Christiane Bongartz

**DAAD**

Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst  
German Academic Exchange Service



ARISTOTLE  
UNIVERSITY OF  
THESSALONIKI

**Original title:** Eines Tages .../ Μια μέρα ...  
Bilinguale Erzählkompetenz in unterschiedlichen Bildungskontexten  
**Researchers:** Eva M. Knopp, Maria Andreou (Ph.D.)  
Website: <http://anglistik1.phil-fak.uni-koeln.de/8012.html?&L=1>  
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# prometheus

## The distributed digital image archive for research & education

*Project leader: Dr. Lisa Dieckmann | Art History*

*Funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research as a collaborative research project (University of Cologne, Justus Liebig University Gießen, Humboldt University Berlin, the Anhalt University of Applied Sciences) from 2001-2004. Autonomous financing through license fees since 2008*

**p**rometheus is a distributed digital image archive for research and teaching in Art History, Cultural Studies and other related image-based disciplines. It functions as a databroker and connects 88 databases of universities, research institutions, museums and archives currently making 1.5 million high-resolution images available for research (April 2016). The integrated images cover a large spectrum of material from Art History, Archaeology, Paedagogics, History, Theology, History of Design and Architecture, Egyptology, Environmental History, Diplomats and Anthropology. The genres cover Architecture, Painting and Sculpture, Handicrafts, Graphics and Design, Art Installations, Photography and Video. In addition to image research, the platform provides many tools for working with digital images.

prometheus was set up in 2001 as a trans-regional collaborative project and was funded by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) until 2004. The idea of a distributed digital image archive was to pool different resources from Art History and Cultural Studies in order to avoid redundancies and to make this pool of digital images accessible for research. Four German universities were initially involved – the University of Cologne, Humboldt University Berlin, Justus Liebig University Gießen and the Anhalt University of Applied Sciences – with the disciplines of Art History, Archaeology, Computer Science, Media Design and Media Didactics.

During the first funding period, *prometheus* – the

*distributed digital image archive for research and education* e.V. was set up to promote scholarship and research through the development, appropriation and application of digital media in the fields of Art and Art History. The association became the legal succession to the project to guarantee the technical and financial infrastructure of the platform. With the help of a three-year transitional funding and the successful implementation of a licence model, prometheus became financially autonomous in 2008.

The licence fees serve only to cover running expenses and the maintenance and development of the archive, i.e. data updates, the integration of new features and databases, performance improvement, the optimisation of data retrieval and adaption to the latest technology and software versions. Full access to the database is possible via authorised computers within the networks of the 150 institutions that are currently licenced or via one of the over 10,000 individual accounts.

**Original title:** prometheus – Das verteilte digitale Bildarchiv für Forschung & Lehre  
**Research Assistance:** Arne Eilermann, Jörg Koch, Silvia Stark und Denise Trump  
**Website:** <http://www.prometheus-bildarchiv.de/>  
**Contact:** [info@prometheus-bildarchiv.de](mailto:info@prometheus-bildarchiv.de)



# Linguistic Investigations into the Manuscript Tradition of Moses Maimonides' *Dux neutrorum*

Project leader: Dr. Diana Di Segni | Philosophy

Funded by a UoC Postdoc Grant within the framework of the German Universities Excellence Initiative

**B**orn in Cordoba in 1138, Moses Maimonides is still considered one of the most influential thinkers in Jewish Philosophy today. *The Guide of the Perplexed*, one of his major works, was written in Judeo-Arabic and has had a significant impact not only on Judaism but also on the Christian world. During the

Middle Ages, its Latin translation was read and cited by intellectual authorities such as Albert The Great, Thomas Aquinas and Meister Eckhart. In addition to this, *The Guide of the Perplexed* is one of the most significant examples from the 12th and 13th century translation movement from Arabic into Hebrew into Latin.

in the 13th century. The lexicon and glossary will be developed as a digital platform in close collaboration with the Cologne Center for eHumanities (CCeH).

Text: Dr. Diana Di Segni

The main objective of this project is the investigation of the manuscript tradition of Moses Maimonides' *Dux neutrorum*, the Latin translation of *The Guide of the Perplexed*. The findings will result in a critical edition of the text, which is still a desideratum.

In the manuscript tradition of the *Dux neutrorum*, many traces of vernacular language can be found. From this it can be concluded that the *Dux neutrorum* was translated through the medium of a vernacular language. This type of translation was the result of a collaboration between two scholars, a Jew and a Christian, communicating via a common language, as it has been proven for the so-called "a quattro mani" translations in Spain and South-Italy. For this reason, deeper linguistic analysis of these vernacular elements is planned in order to be able to draw more precise conclusions regarding the origins of the *Dux neutrorum*. At the same time, a lexicon for the *Dux neutrorum*, which will serve as both a glossary and a contribution for the analysis of the historical development of Latin philosophical terminology, is also planned. This will provide important evidence for the identification of the historical context of the origins of *Dux neutrorum*. The linguistic analysis will also bring new information concerning the translation movement

**Researcher:** Eleonora Andriani, Giulia Vella  
**Contact:** Dr. Diana Di Segni, d.disegni@uni-koeln.de

# Dialect and Slang in Amazonia

## How does Variation work in Smaller Languages?

Dr. Sonja Gipper | Institute of Linguistics

Funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)



Variation can be found in all areas of human language, e.g. in pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. These linguistic differences are related to several social factors. The term dialect refers to regional variation. The age and gender of a speaker can also influence language and we express ourselves differently in different situations. This phenomenon is well-researched for many of the major



Indo-European languages, e.g. English and German. However, in the case of less well-known, non-standardized language, we know very little. Therefore, in order to gain a comprehensive overview of variation in the languages of the world, we need more case studies on smaller languages. This kind of case study is being undertaken within the framework of this project. The language being examined is called Yurakaré and is spoken in the lowlands of Bolivia by approx. 2,000 people. The first objective of the project is to describe the variation pattern of this language. In which areas is there variation and which social factors play a role in this context? To address these questions, a corpus study as well as a field study are to be carried out. The second objective of the project is to examine language attitudes. Different manners of speaking are judged differently and some dialects are more popular than others. But how does this function in smaller non-standardized languages? Do the same criteria as those applied to more well-researched languages apply here? The third objective of the project is to investigate the relationship between language

variation on the level of individual languages and language diversity. There are regions in the world where language diversity is especially prevalent, i.e. places where there are many different languages. We know that new languages emerge through variation, for example, when dialects develop into languages of their own. In this we see that language diversity is connected to variation. But how exactly are they connected? Why is diversity especially prevalent in certain areas? Professor Nicholas Evans and his colleagues are investigating this question in the project *The Wellsprings of Linguistic Diversity* at the Australian National University in Canberra. To this end, case studies of language communities of different social organizations are being undertaken. Yurakaré represents a further case study examining the Amazon area, which is one of the most linguistically diverse regions in the world.

Text: Dr. Sonja Gipper

**Original title:** Variation und Spracheinstellungen im Yurakaré: Auf dem Weg zu einer sprachvergleichenden Perspektive

**Website:** <http://ifl.phil-fak.uni-koeln.de/26421.html?&L=1>

**Contact:** Dr. Sonja Gipper, [sonja.gipper@uni-koeln.de](mailto:sonja.gipper@uni-koeln.de)

# KALLAWAYA – BOLIVIA'S SECRET LANGUAGE

## How Language Contact and Lexical Manipulations made Kallawaya a Secret Language

*Project leader: Dr. Katja Hannß | IfL Linguistics*  
*Funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)*

**K**allawaya is a mixed, secret language of the Bolivian highlands east of Lake Titicaca. It is traditionally spoken by male herbalists only, while women, children and non-initiated

men are excluded from using the language. As a mixed language, the grammar and lexicon of Kallawaya derives from different languages that are genetically unrelated. The grammar of Kallawaya is mainly derived

from a southern variety of Quechua while Pukina is said to have been the main lexifier language (Stark 1972: 206). Pukina is associated with pre-Columbian Tiahuanaco (Adelaar and van de Kerke 2009: 126). However, the language became extinct in the 19th century at the latest and is almost completely undocumented; there are only 263 known words (Adelaar and van de Kerke 2009: 125f.).

The Kallawaya project has three objectives: i) an examination of etymological compounds in the Kallawaya lexicon; ii) an examination of so-called lexical manipulation, i.e. conscious modification of words, which serve to keep the language secret, and; iii) an analysis of grammatical elements that are not derived from Quechua. Within the framework of the project, it has become clear that the role of Pukina as the main lexifier needs to be reevaluated as only 5% of the Kallawaya lexicon is from Pukina. In addition to this, it could also be demonstrated that language contact in the example of Kallawaya is a conscious process which is combined with linguistic creativity (Thomason 1995: 29) to serve the purpose of secrecy. The mixed language Kallawaya can be considered an independent language because it has developed structures unrelated to Pukina and Quechua. Research on Kallawaya was funded from October 2012 to September 2015 by the DFG. A follow-up project began in April 2016.

Text: Dr. Katja Hannß



**Original title:** Kallawaya – Boliviens Geheimsprache. Wie Sprachkontakt und lexikalische Manipulationen Kallawaya geheim machen  
**Contact:** Dr. Katja Hannß, khannss@uni-koeln.de  
**Literature:** Adelaar, Willem und Simon van de Kerke. 2009. Puquina. In: Mily Crevels und Pieter Muysken (Hrsg.), *Lenguas de Bolivia. Ámbito andino*. Vol. I. La Paz, Bolivia: Plurales editores. 125-146.  
 Stark, Louisa R. 1972. Machaj-Juyay: secret language of the Callahuayas. In: *Papers in Andean Linguistics* 1. 199-218.  
 Thomason, Sarah G. 1995. Language Mixture: Ordinary Processes, Extraordinary Results. In: Carmen Silva-Corvalán (Hrsg.), *Spanish in Four Continents*. Washington: Georgetown University Press. 15-33.  
**Website:** <http://gepris.dfg.de/gepris/projekt/218063607>

# DFG Research Training Group 1878 “Archeology of Pre-Modern Economies”

*Project leader: Professor Dr. Michael Heinzelmann | Classical Archaeology*

*Research cooperation between the University of Cologne and the University of Bonn, funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)*

All human societies carry out economic activities – this holds for both the past and the present. To what extent, however, did premodern economic activities differ from and today's economic activities? Was there economic activity in the Neolithic Age?

How monetarised and capitalistic was the period of classic antiquity? How did a shrine function profitably? These and similar questions are the focus of the DFG-funded research training group 1878 Archeology of Pre-Modern Economies.

Set up in November 2013, it provides 18 PhD students with the opportunity to pursue their theses in an excellent academic environment under the supervision of academics from the Universities of Bonn and Cologne. The PhD candidates work interdisciplinarily within a

cooperative framework of post-docs, associated academics and Mercator-Fellows. This concept, together with regular lectures and workshops, has already earned the training group international recognition. Insight into economic structures of early cultures from an economic archaeological perspective has become substantial over the past few years. The potential to contribute to the current discourse on globalisation, economic crises and resource depletion becomes thereby even more apparent. The objective of the research training group to record and analyze economic systems and areas of pre-modern societies in their structure, capacities, and dynamics (through their genesis, transformation processes, and potential disintegration) and to study their interaction with physiographical, political, societal, religious and cultural components. The investigation is divided into three lines of research, staggered in terms of degree of



The PhD candidates are provided with manifold possibilities to develop questions for their projects and to discover different methodological and theoretical approaches. They are also given the opportunity to present initial findings as well as to take part in critical discussions in order to be able to manage the challenges of the approach to their subject and to successfully complete their PhDs.

Text: Professor Dr. Michael Heinzelmann

focus and interlinked, that show particularly high potential in archaeological research:

1. Cross-regional economic networks
2. Settlement centres and their environs
3. Religious institutions as economic units

The core of the RTG's concept is a structured study programme comprising a three-year curriculum along with autonomous academic work, i.e. the dissertation project. The qualification concept of the RTG aims to balance intensive supervision, interdisciplinary events involving renowned guest scholars with other general training measures.

**Original title:** DFG-Graduiertenkollegs 1878 ‚Archäologie vormoderer Wirtschaftsräume‘

**Speaker:** Professor Dr. Michael Heinzelmann

**Coordinator:** Ina Borkenstein

**Website:** <http://www.wirtschaftsarchaeologie.de>

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# Music Competitions 1766-1870

## Framework, Database and Bibliography based on Music Periodicals

Project leader: Professor Dr. Frank Hentschel in combination with Dr Andreas Domann  
Musicology

Funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)

Who would have thought that a brass band contest in the industrial sector in 19th century Britain would attract so many people that additional trains had to be chartered? Who knew that winemakers of Dordogne once announced an award for a cantata about wine? Or that Spain tried for years to set up a National Opera through a series of competitions? These and other stories, which are all too easily forgotten in music history, come to light when we take a closer look at the history of competition in music. This has now become the focus of a team of music historians.

Funded by the DFG, the objective of the project is to examine music awards during the period from 1766 – 1870. The textual sources are highly relevant for many reasons: Firstly, they facilitate the linking of musicology research to current academic discourse on competition in other subjects. Secondly, they will serve as a later source of essential material on the political and social implications of aesthetic (musical) judgement: What kind of music was promoted by whom and to whose advantage and who was authorized to judge the quality of music and what were the criteria?... Thirdly, the investigation shifts the focus onto musical practices, content, works and objects, which have played little or no role (and are largely unknown) until now in conventional narratives although they may be substantial for the examination of music from the perspective of cultural studies.

The project concentrates on source types which enable the most detailed overview of the material possible:

music-orientated periodicals. With these as the basis, the objective is to record all materials in a database, which should comprise both chronological and geographical accounts, a bibliography of theoretical essays and commentaries on music competition as well as the development of an outline of music awards of the given period. The project is perceived as fundamental research that will classify, record and outline information in a comprehensive corpus of sources.

Text: Professor Dr. Frank Hentschel

**Original title:** Musikalische Preisausschreiben 1766-1870. Grundriss, Datenbank und Bibliografie auf der Grundlage von Musikperiodika  
**Researchers:** Dr Carola Bebermeier, Clemens Kreutzfeldt, Aleksander Marcic (CCeH), Jonas Traudes  
**Website:** <http://musikwissenschaft.phil-fak.uni-koeln.de/24202.html?&L=0>  
**Contact:** Professor Dr. Frank Hentschel, frank.hentschel@uni-koeln.de



# The Many Faces of Late Socialism

## The Individual in the 'Eastern Bloc', 1953-1988

Project leader: Junior Professor Dr. Maike Lehmann | Eastern European History  
Funded within the framework of a 'UoC Advanced Postdoc Grant' since September 2015

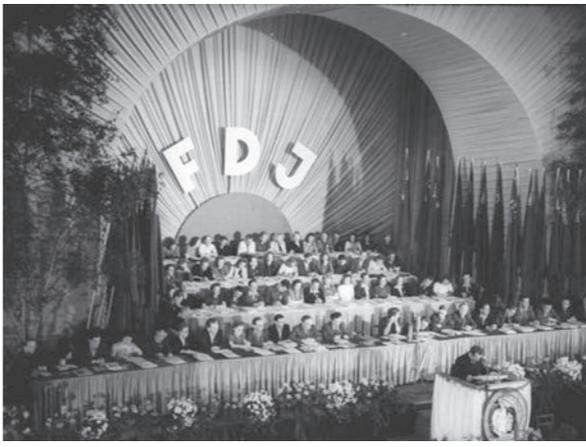
How did individuals who grew up under state socialism experience and, in turn, influence what we now call Late Socialism? Individuals figure prominently in traditional narratives about the repressive character of state socialism. While dissidents such as Alexander Solzhenitsyn or Václav Havel represented the Western ideal of the independent mind at the time, people like Jan Palach burning himself to death to protest Soviet intervention in 1969 or the almost 10 million individuals who joined *Solidarność* in 1981 remain

firmly integrated into today's narrative of Central Eastern Europe's return to the fold of the free world. But despite these challenges to state power, the different versions of state socialism in the 'Eastern Bloc' remained considerably stable between 1953 and 1988 – and then disintegrated to the great surprise of both experts and those involved. In combining post-doctoral research in Cologne with international workshops that explore individuals' self-understandings, social backgrounds, and everyday practices along with their experience, interpretation,

support and rejection of socialism, this project seeks to provide a better understanding of both the stabilizing and disruptive forces at work during Late Socialism. The focus is on the 'individual' facilitates and not just the exploration of the de/stabilizing effects brought about by the increasing social heterogeneity of late socialist societies. A closer look, for example, at the men and women who joined *Solidarność*, but also at some of the 30 million Poles who did not, at the party bureaucrat as well as the dissident, at the elderly worker and the young scholar or at individuals with German, Tatar, Jewish and 'mixed' roots might also help to determine the commonalities and differences between the diverse versions of Late Socialism. Last but not least, these inquiries also serve to address the different genealogies and semantics not just of local discourses on the role of the individual, but also our implicit preconceptions when we talk and write about the 'individual'.

Two international interdisciplinary workshops will bring experts working on the Soviet Union and Central and South Eastern Europe to the University of Cologne in May 2016 and March 2017 respectively.

Text: Junior Professor Dr Maike Lehmann



**Researcher:** Sebastian Lambertz, MA  
**PhD-Projekt:** Interpreting Socialism. Individual engagements with state policies in the ČSR after 1953  
**Website:** <http://osteuropa.phil-fak.uni-koeln.de/1134.html>  
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# Tracking in Caves

Project leader: Dr. Tilman Lenssen-Erz | African Archaeology - Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology

Research cooperation with the Neanderthal Museum (PD Dr. habil. Andreas Pastoors), funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)



“Tracking in Caves” is the name of a project which was initiated by Dr. Tilman Lenssen-Erz African Archaeology – Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology and PD Dr. habil Andreas Pastoors of the Neanderthal Museum. T. Lenssen-Erz researches African rock art, A. Pastoors Ice-Age rock art in the Pyrenees – both wanted to have a closer look at the context of Ice Age rock art. The footprints of Ice-Age visitors to caves, which have been hitherto measured,



copied and documented by archaeologists, also belong to this context; the ability to read these tracks was, however, not there. Indigenous hunter-gatherers, for example, in southern Africa are experts at this. Three professional San trackers from the north east of Namibia were recruited for the project and invited to the caves in the Pyrenees where there are Ice-Age footprints in addition to rock art. They spent many hours examining the tracks in four different caves and contributed new findings to prehistoric research on all four occasions. The most spectacular finding was the interpretation in the Tuc d'Audoubert cave. It is famous for two sculptures of bison made of clay and a smaller inner room which was the source of the clay. In the smaller room there are more than 200 footprints of people who walked on their heels only. For archaeologists, this was chaotic and difficult to interpret which is why it was interpreted as a ritual dance. However, the San trackers were able to recognize that it was actually just

two individuals who had gone to the pit twice to get clay. From the perceived chaos, they were able to interpret a coherent episode.

The encouraging beginning of this pilot project is now to continue in the form of an ambitious perennial research project through which a ‘hybrid-science’ is to be established: close and equal cooperation between experts from two completely different ‘knowledge cultures’ referring to and relying on each other methodically.

Text: Dr Tilman Lenssen-Erz



**Researchers:** Thui Thao, Tsamkxao Ciqae, Ui Kxunta  
**Video:** [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cYT9-UrLcvA&feature=player\\_detailpage](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cYT9-UrLcvA&feature=player_detailpage)  
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# Circulation in Spaces of Knowledge Between Asia and Europe

G.E. Rumphius and his Texts, ca. 1670–1755

Project leader: Professor Dr. Maria-Theresia Leuker | Dutch Philology  
Interdisciplinary project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)



Published in 1705, the *Amboinsche Rariteitkamer* (Amboinese Curiosity Cabinet) by G.E. Rumphius was addressed at collectors of curiosities. Its entries combine descriptions of natural history with anecdotes. Rumphius' six-volume *Amboinsche Kruid-boek* (Amboinese Herbal) was published between 1741 and 1750 and, due to its taxonomic systematics, was directed more at botanists. The manuscripts are the result of interaction between Rumphius who was then serving as a merchant of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), and locals in the Moluccas, i.e. in the context of the European colonial enterprise during the 17th and 18th centuries.

Within the framework of the project, we describe and analyse the wide spectrum of production processes and representation of Rumphius' texts in view of the materiality and mediality of dynamic spaces of knowledge. In the process, the production and reception of natural history



the project (I.1.), Esther Helena Arens analyses the circulation of European and Asian actors around Rumphius using exchanged objects and textual sources, with Latour's concept of network as a tool. In the literary part of the project, Maria-Theresia Leuker and Charlotte Kießling reconstruct the textual sources of documented knowledge inventories – empirical observations of the author, local knowledge, European book knowledge – as well as the hybridisation of traditional subject matter and patterns of narration. In the second phase, the project focuses on the *Amboinese Herbal*. The historical part (II.1) will map the investigated practices emanating from plant parts, herbaria and books;

knowledge is seen as circulation process in cultural contact between Asian and European actors from which a hybridisation of manifold forms of knowledge resulted. The project's initial phase concentrates on the *Amboinese Curiosity Cabinet*. In the historical part of the literary part (II.2.) will analyse and compare strategies of representation as well as ambivalence between the narrative integration of the Ambon biotope and its fragmentation due to its taxonomy. The project merges findings and results from the humanities as a postcolonial history of knowledge. It also integrates early Dutch colonial history and its texts, images and objects into a larger European-Asian context.

Text: Esther Helena Arens, Charlotte Kießling,  
Maria-Theresia Leuker



**Original title:** Zirkulation in europäisch-asiatischen Wissensräumen: G.E. Rumphius und seine Texte, ca. 1670–1755

**Researchers:** Prof. Dr. Maria-Theresia Leuker, Esther Helena Arens M.A., Charlotte Kießling M.A.

**Website:** [http://www.niederlandistik.uni-koeln.de/rumphius\\_de.html](http://www.niederlandistik.uni-koeln.de/rumphius_de.html)

**Blog:** <http://rumphius.hypotheses.org/>

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# Anglicisms in German

Project leader: Professor Dr. Jürgen Rolshoven | Linguistic Information Processing

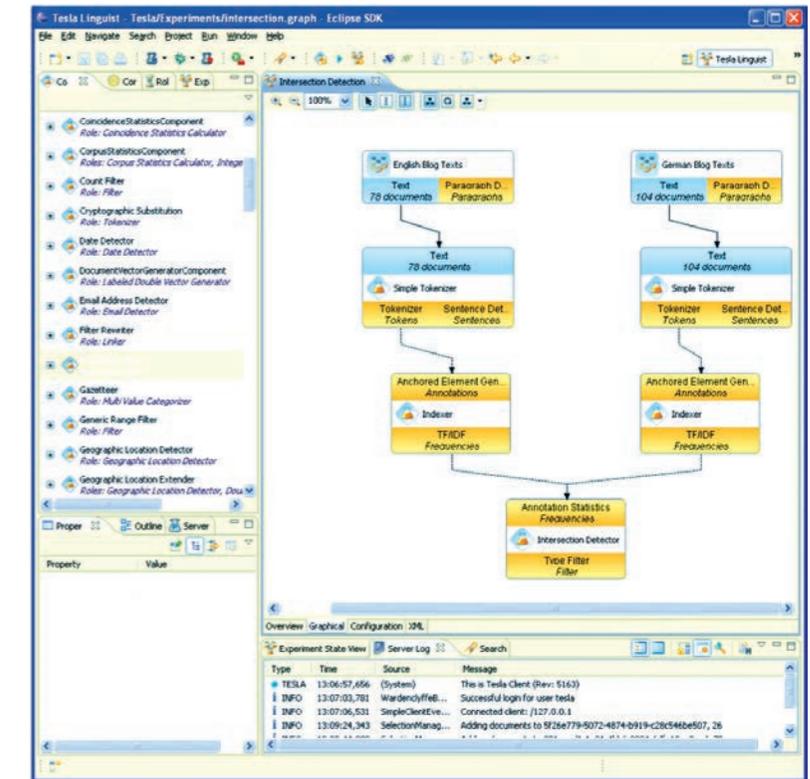
Research cooperation with Dr. Heike Baeskow, University of Wuppertal – English Studies/  
American Studies. Funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) since 2015/2016

As already described in the 1950s by the famous linguist Uriel Weinreich, language contact leads to restructuring and reordering in linguistic systems. By observing interaction, contact and confrontation, insight into language structure and language dynamics in the case of loanwords can be won by applying methodically new data-driven and corpus-based devices. Language contact underlies socio-cultural conditions. After 1945, Anglo-American influence in Germany increased significantly. This can be seen in political, military, economic, technological and cultural areas and is being accelerated by globalism. In the context of language contact, Anglicisms (such

as *Boom*, *shoppen*, *happy*), pseudo-anglicisms (*Handy*, *Showmaster*, *Mobbing*) and hybrids (*Grobevent*, *Newcomerin*, *spacig*, *uncool*) represent special cases. They are mostly used by non-bilingual language communities. Furthermore, they affect languages which are genetically related and not very different typologically. The aim of the present project is to illustrate that this is not simply a case of extending of an inventory but of a structural change of a system. It is, however, necessary to develop a specific methodological approach in the case of these two languages in order to discover these changes and to document the findings in a precise manner. This requires new IT methods and new forms of linguistic descriptions. These IT solutions consist of processes for uncovering

patterns in very large text corpora as well as technologies for the distributional determination of their meaning. The project is greatly profiting from a project of the Department of Linguistic Data Processing, the UoC funded *Strings&Structures* Project, in cooperation with the Bioinformatics Facility. Against this backdrop, linguistic borrowing can be interpreted as a specific form of 'horizontal information transfer' (following the concept of horizontal gene transfer).

This highly data driven approach compares distributions in the borrowed and borrowing languages and uncovers shifts and restructure in the recipient language. The structural changes will be formally and symbolically recorded and represented as notations by means of the Generative Lexicon.



Text: Prof. Dr. Jürgen Rolshoven

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# DiXiT - Digital Scholarly Editions Initial Training Network

*Project leader: Professor Dr. Andreas Speer | Cologne Center for eHumanities*

*International Network for the Support of Early Stage Researchers in the field  
of Digital Humanities*

**D**iXiT is a network for PhD candidates and postdocs working in the field of Digital Humanities – especially in the area of digital editions, funded within the framework of the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions of the European Union. The network comprises renowned research institutions such as King's College London, the Royal Netherlands

Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) and the Universities of Antwerp, Graz and Oxford as well as cultural institutions such as the National Libraries of Ireland and Sweden and software companies, digital service providers and non-profits such as Wikimedia and the consortium of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI). These all distinguish themselves by actively participating in the further development



of new theories, methodologies and models of digital editing and publishing practises. Coordinated by the Cologne Center for eHumanities of the University of Cologne (CCeH), DiXiT offers an extensive teaching and research programme tailored to meet the diverse areas and challenges of the increasingly important digital humanities, which addresses hermeneutical questions on literature and historical literacy as well as the technical demands of digital research and publishing. This all involves the application and improvement of existing data standards in the description and coding of documents, the development and incorporation of digital utilities and tools into academic indexing and presentation of texts and documents and long-term storage and accessibility of digital editions.

Text: Dr Franz Fischer

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# Der singende 'deutsche Mann' in Competition

## Concepts of Achievement and Competitiveness at Preissingen (Choral Competitions) between 1841 and 1914

Project leader: Professor Dr. Hans-Peter Ullmann | Modern History

Project of the DFG-Network for research on competition culture during different epochs and across various social sectors

A homecoming reception hosted by city officials at the train station followed by a festive parade through the decorated streets of the hometown, extensive reporting in regional press and in choral magazines – all of this awaited *Männergesangsvereine* (male voice choral societies)

who won choral competitions or so-called *Preissingen*, especially ones initiated by noblemen or even the German Emperor himself (as in the case of four major contests, the *Kaiserpreissingen*, between 1899–1913).

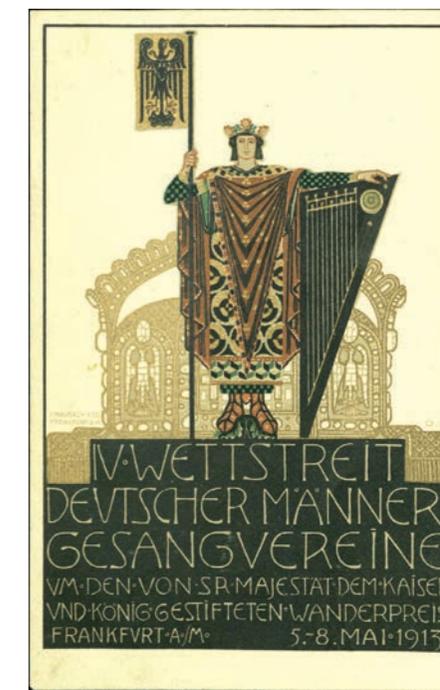
When one considers incentives such as sizeable monetary rewards, the prospect of publicity and prestige as well as

the significant entertainment value for all parties involved, it is hardly surprising that from the 1840s many men's choirs of the middle class singing movement of South and West Germany took part in and invested money and time as well as heart and soul into the preparation for and participation in these competitions – in any case, to the extent that it often came to verbal and even physical altercations when there were contentious results. Extensive documentation on *Preissingen* in commemorative publications, club records and administrative dossiers means that there are manifold possibilities for research into rivalry in the arts. The present project which is part of a project network on competition culture during different epochs and across various social sectors will examine how concepts of achievement and competition manifest themselves in the concrete practice of the participants in *Preissingen* between 1841 and 1914. Furthermore, the extent to which conclusions can be drawn from these ideas and practices with respect to a specific middle class orientation towards achievement and competition will also be taken into consideration. The project takes into account results from interdisciplinary research on social behaviour in the context of competition interaction while also considering the distinctive social interaction known as competition with respect to relevant observations in musicology and historical research concerning the German *Bürgertum* and the singing movement in Germany.

In addition to collaborative work within the above mentioned project network, close cooperation is also planned with the DFG project 'Music Competitions'

in musicology (Prof. Dr. Frank Hentschel) as well as the 'Stiftung Dokumentations- und Forschungszentrum des Deutschen Chorwesens' in Feuchtwangen (Professor Dr. Friedhelm Brusniak).

Text: Christoph Müller-Oberhäuser



**Researcher:** Christoph Müller-Oberhäuser (PhD-Project)  
**Contact:** Professor Dr. Hans-Peter Ullmann,  
 hans-peter.ullmann@uni-koeln.de, Christoph Müller-Oberhäuser, chmueob@aol.com

# Averroes: From Universal Scholar to Digital Library

## Digital Averroes Research Environment (DARE)

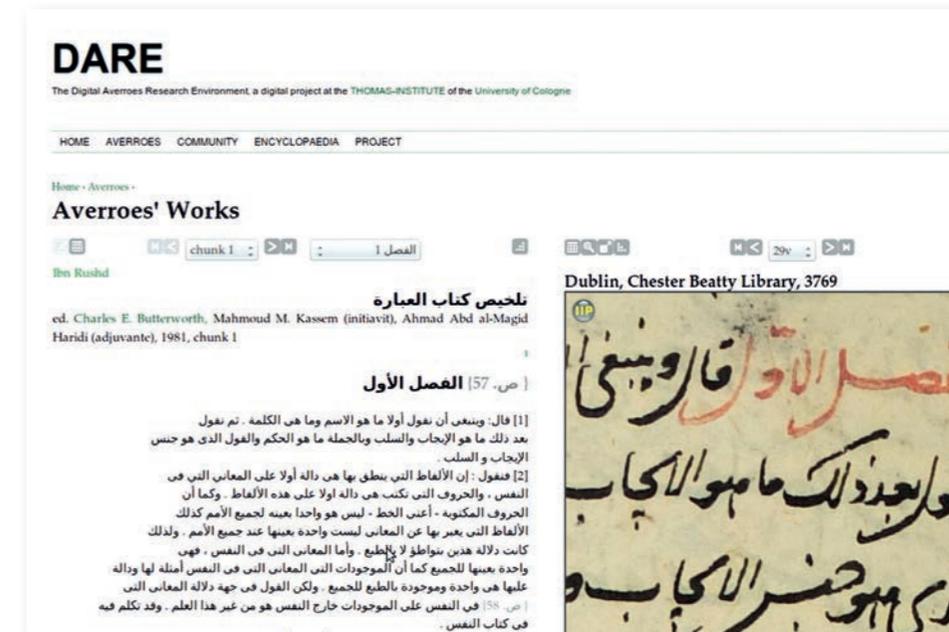
Project leader: Professor Dr. Dr.h.c. Andreas Speer, Jun.-Prof. Dr. David Wirmer | Thomas Institute

Long-term research project funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG), the Fritz Thyssen Foundation and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research



**A** bū I-Walīd Mūḥammad Ibn Ruṣd (1126–1198), or (Latin) *Averroes*, is perhaps the most emblematic example of a medieval polymath. He was not only a scholar of Islamic law working as chief justice of his hometown Cordoba, he studied theology (*kalām*), medicine and Aristotelian philosophy – his written commentary work on the latter influenced its critical reception well into the modern era. In the period from the early 13th century till the Italian Renaissance in the 16th century, almost all of his over 100 works were translated into Latin and Hebrew – with some texts being translated many times. Averroes is therefore a trans-cultural key figure in philosophy and of the humanities and the examination of his work and its impact is still very relevant even after 100 years of research.

The objective of the digital platform Digital Averroes



Research Environment (DARE) is to make accessible his work in its entirety and the complexity of its trilingual transmission (Arabic-Hebrew-Latin) using tools of the Digital Humanities. To this end, all of the relevant manuscripts, incunabula and prints are in the process of being digitized and given scientific descriptions. In addition, there is a team compiling new digital texts based on reliable editions and prints as well as manuscripts. The conceptual and technical core of the research platform is the detailed mark-up and linking of the different versions of texts and manuscripts enabling users to find and compare different versions of the passages and translations on screen by means of an easy-to-use navigation menu.

DARE is complemented by an exhaustive and continuously updated bibliography of Averroes publications and a repertory of active Averroes scholars. All contents and technical components of DARE are free to access. The encoding is in compliance with the guidelines of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI). DARE is a long-term project

under the supervision of the Thomas Institute that was first set up through funding by the DFG from 2010-13. It also received further financial support for additional contents and technical development from the Fritz Thyssen Foundation (2013-15) and the BMBF (2015-17) as well as the DFG (2015-16). It currently provides access to more than 40 digital editions as well as 400 digitized manuscripts and printed sources.

Text: David Wirmer

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# Archaeology in the Equatorial Rainforest of Africa

**For over 2300 years, sedentary populations have been residing in the Inner Congo Basin – but what do they live on?**

*Project leader: Professor Dr. Hans-Peter Wotzka | African Archaeology – Institute for Prehistory*

*Funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)*

When the notorious explorer Henry Morton Stanley was crossing the Congo Basin in the 1870's, the locals ate plantains, manioc, corn, sugar cane and wild fruits – just like today. Fishing and hunting also contributed significantly to their diet, in contrast to the

few domestic animals such as goats, chicken, ducks and geese that they kept. Very little is known about the basic staple of the Iron Age ancestors of these people who migrated to the area in the middle of the last millennium BCE from places unknown. Manioc and corn cannot have been part of their diet as they came from America and

only reached the heart of Africa at the end of the early modern period. Bananas are not originally from Africa either being native to Asia; little is known about how and when they came to the continent. African tubers such as yams come into question, however, no empirical evidence can be found. The beginning of animal husbandry in Central Africa also remains unknown even if sheep and goat bones discovered in South Cameroon indicate that smaller domestic animals were kept during the Early Iron Age.

Archaeology in combination with archaeozoology and archaeobotany can provide answers to these questions on food history. Recent discoveries of Early Iron Age carbonised pearl millet (*pennisetum glaucum*) in the rainforests of South Cameroon came therefore as quite the surprise given that as a crop it requires marked dry periods and is nowhere to be found in the equatorial rain forest today. This means that, 2300 years ago, the climate in Central Africa was more seasonal than it is now – with open vegetation that was characterized by a more diverse natural habitat.

A project entitled "Iron Age Human Subsistence, Environment, and Climate in the Inner Congo Basin (Democratic Republic of the Congo)", which is being funded by the DFG from 2015–2017 under the direction of Professor Dr Hans-Peter Wotzka (Institute for Prehistory and Early History, African Archaeology) is addressing these cultural, climatic and historical environmental questions through systematic archaeological excavations taking archaeobotanical and archaeozoological samples as well

as drilling pollen cores for analysis within the framework of national and international cooperation projects. During annual four-month fieldwork trips, colleagues from the *Musées Nationaux du Congo* (the National Museum of the Congo) are provided with training in the relevant areas of field archaeology.

Text: Professor Dr Hans-Peter Wotzka



**Website:** <http://araf.studiumdigitale.uni-frankfurt.de/index.php/en/component/content/article/121>  
**Contact:** Professor Dr. Hans-Peter Wotzka, hp.wotzka@uni-koeln.de

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