

This dataset is derived from the doctoral research carried out by Daniel Rioja at the University of Granada (Archaeology and Material Culture program), focused on systematically documenting the Phoenician-Punic presence in island territories of approximately equal to or less than 20 km<sup>2</sup> with material evidence. The general inventory includes islands, islets and coastal features where archaeological remains attributable to Phoenician-Punic activity have been identified.

General inventory of island territories equal to or less than 20 km<sup>2</sup> with a Phoenician-Punic presence<sup>1</sup> (Table 1). The toponyms have been recorded primarily in the national or local language and orthography of the respective territory, followed by their English translation where applicable. However, the interactive map exclusively displays these names in Spanish, as it is integrated into the Thesis composed in this language. Nevertheless, readers may readily locate them through the numerical indexing and the map legend, ensuring unambiguous cross-referencing despite the linguistic specificity.

NUMBER	NAME
1	صور / TYRE
2	جزيرة الزيرة / ZIREH
3	قلعة صيدا البحرية / SIDON'S SEA CASTLE
4	جزيرة الياسمين / JEZIRET AL-JASMINE
5	أنفة / ENFEH
6	البقر / EL-BAQAR
7	جزيرة النخيل / PALM ISLAND
8	أرواد / ARWAD
9	حباس / HABBES
10	مشرود / MACHROUD
11	رأس ابن هاني / RAS IBN HANI
12	הואם אבו תל / TELL ABU HAWAN
13	עֲתָלִית / ATLIT
14	דור / DOR
15	הופמי / HOFAMI

<sup>1</sup> There are some exceptions due to the special geographical or historic characteristics of some territories, such as Isle of Thanet or La Graciosa, among others.

16	<b>טֶפֶת / TEFET</b>
17	<b>جزيرة فرعون / JEZIRAT FARA'UN (or Island of the Pharaohs)</b>
18	<b>Κίτιον / KITION</b>
19	<b>BIRGU</b>
20	<b>KEMMUNA / COMINO</b>
21	<b>TRAPANI</b>
22	<b>COLOMBAIA</b>
23	<b>MOTYA</b>
24	<b>FAVIGNANA</b>
25	<b>LEVANZO</b>
26	<b>MARETTIMO</b>
27	<b>ISOLA DELLE FEMMINE</b>
28	<b>PANTELLERIA</b>
29	<b>ISCHIA</b>
30	<b>FIGAROLO</b>
31	<b>TAVOLARA</b>
32	<b>PRORATORA</b>
33	<b>CAPO CARBONARA / CAPE CARBONARA</b>
34	<b>SA ILLETTA</b>
35	<b>SAN MACARIO</b>
36	<b>NORA</b>
37	<b>BITHIA</b>
38	<b>SU CARDULINU</b>
39	<b>CAPO Malfatano / CAPE Malfatano</b>
40	<b>TUERREDDA</b>
41	<b>CAPO TEULADA / CAPE TEULADA</b>
42	<b>PORTO PINO</b>
43	<b>SANTA GIUSTA</b>
44	<b>CUCCURRU IS ARRIUS</b>
45	<b>SU QUADRAXOIU'E PEDRA</b>
46	<b>PENISOLA DEL SINIS / THE SINIS PENINSULA</b>
47	<b>MAL DI VENTRE</b>
48	<b>CAPO MANNU / CAPE MANNU</b>

49	SA TONNARA
50	SAN VITTORIO
51	ILLA PLANA
52	SA SAL ROSSA
53	TAGOMAGO
54	ILLA RODONA
55	ES VEDRÁ
56	S'ESPALMADOR
57	S'ALGA
58	GASTEVI
59	S'ESPARDELL
60	SA DRAGONERA
61	PUIG DE SA MORISCA
62	SA PORRASSA
63	ILLOT D'EN SALES
64	SA TORRE
65	SA GALERA
66	NA GUARDIS
67	ISLA DE SES SARGANTANES / SARGANTANES ISLAND
68	ILLA DE L' AIRE
69	LEPTIS MAGNA
70	المهدية / MAHDIA
71	الغدامسي / LA TONNARA (or el-Ghedamsi islet)
72	الميدا / EL MIDA
73	قوريا الكبيرة / Greater Kuriat
74	زمبرة / ZEMBRA
75	الجامور الصغير / ZEMBRETTE
76	الحربي الميناء / THE ADMIRAL'S ISLAND (CARTHAGE)
77	شكلي / CHIKLI
78	أتيك / UTICA
79	جالطة / LA GALITE
80	تيفزيرت / TIGZIRT

81	الصيادين جزيرة / ISLAND OF THE FISHERMEN (ALGIERS)
82	سيدي سعيد / SIDI-SAÏD
83	جوانفيل / JOINVILLE
84	رشقون / RACHGOUN
85	MELILLA
86	ALMINA (CEUTA)
87	قِصَان / KIZAN
88	سيدي عبد السلام ديل بهار / SIDI ABDESELAM DEL BEHAR
89	أمسا / EMSA
90	ريغا / RIRHA
91	جزيرة موكادور / MOGADOR
92	SALTES
93	SEVILLA / SEVILLE
94	LA ALGAIDA
95	ERYTHEIA
96	KOTINOUSSA
97	ANTIPOLIS
98	SANCTI PETRI
99	ISLA DE LAS PALOMAS
100	GIBRALTAR
101	SUEL
102	CERRO DEL VILLAR
103	GUADALMAR
104	LA REBANADILLA
105	ALMUÑECAR
106	PEÑÓN DE SALOBREÑA
107	ABDERA
108	ALBORÁN
109	ISLA DEL FRAILE

<b>110</b>	<b>CABEZO DEL CASTELLAR</b>
<b>111</b>	<b>PUNTA DE NARES</b>
<b>112</b>	<b>PUNTA DE LOS GAVILANES</b>
<b>113</b>	<b>ISLA DE MAZARRÓN / MAZARRON ISLAND'S</b>
<b>114</b>	<b>CARTAGENA</b>
<b>115</b>	<b>CASTILLO DE GUARDAMAR / CASTLE OF GUARDAMAR</b>
<b>116</b>	<b>CABEZO PEQUEÑO DEL ESTAÑO</b>
<b>117</b>	<b>ILLETA DELS BANYETS</b>
<b>118</b>	<b>PORTITXOL</b>
<b>119</b>	<b>ABUL</b>
<b>120</b>	<b>SANTA OLAIA</b>
<b>121</b>	<b>ISLA DE TORALLA / TORALLA ISLAND</b>
<b>122</b>	<b>PUNTA DO MUÑO DE VENTO</b>
<b>123</b>	<b>LA LANZADA</b>
<b>124</b>	<b>ISLE OF THANET</b>
<b>125</b>	<b>LA GRACIOSA</b>

**Table 1.**

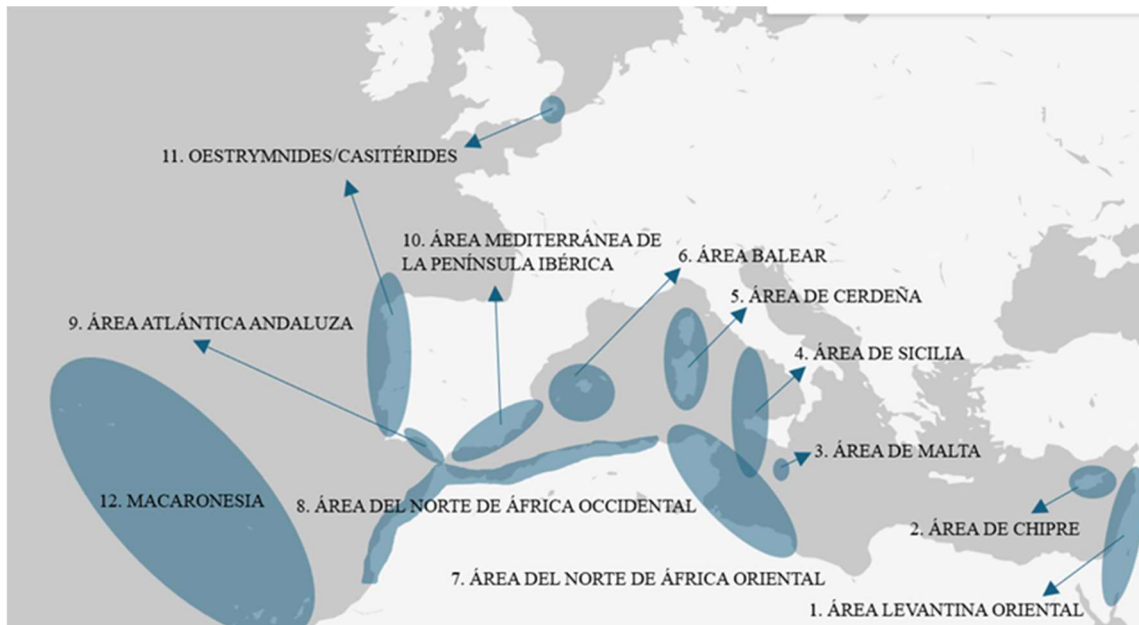
Based on the data obtained, an interactive digital atlas has been developed using Google's MyMaps platform. This atlas is accessible through the reading of a QR code (Figure 1) or through a web link, allowing for easy and quick navigation.



**Figure 1.** QR code that provides access to the digital atlas and its web link:

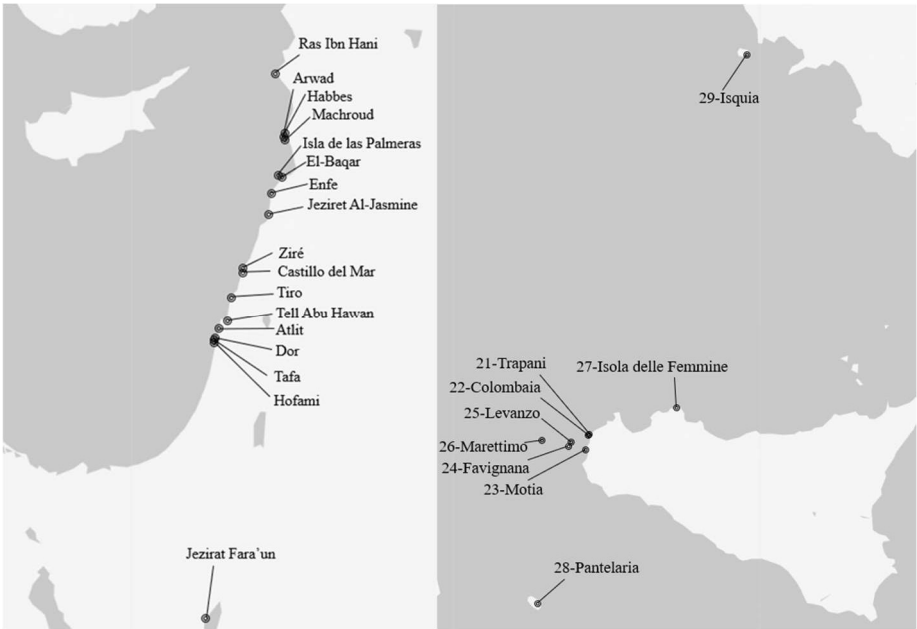
<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/1/edit?mid=18J5nGo5LzqNvrmhxPeMKZx8qpizi3Ko&ll=35.825148365930396%2C-2.2139741645567703&z=4>

A general physical map (Figure 2) has been developed covering all the areas of study, marked within an oval to provide a global view. This map allows you to geographically locate the areas of interest and serves as a visual reference for the reader.



**Figure 2.**

For each study area, a specific physical map has been created that indicates the location of each islet (Figure 3). These maps, although merely indicative, facilitate the understanding of the geographical distribution of the islets.



**Figure 3.** Example of the Eastern Levantine Area and the Area of Sicily.

The criteria for identifying the Phoenicia-Punic cultural sphere are presented in the following table (Table 1):

Category	Sub-Category	Archaeological Indicators
<b>Material Indicators</b>	<b>Ceramics</b>	Presence of characteristic forms, manufacturing techniques, and decorations from the Phoenician-Punic repertoire (e.g., T-8 amphorae, Ibiza-type cooking ware)
	<b>Architecture</b>	Structures exhibiting distinct Phoenician-Punic constructive

		features (e.g., temples, industrial kilns, cisterns, central-courtyard houses).
	<b>Epigraphy</b>	Inscriptions in Phoenician or Punic language on various media (e.g., stone, ceramic, metal supports).
	<b>Numismatics</b>	Coins featuring iconography, legends, or ponderal systems specific to Phoenician-Punic cities.
<b>Symbolic &amp; Religious</b>	<b>Cults &amp; Rituals</b>	Evidence of religious practices associated with Phoenician-Punic deities (e.g., Melqart, Astarte, Baal Hammon, Tanit), including <i>betyls</i> , altars, votive offerings, or ritual deposits.
	<b>Toponymy</b>	Ancient place names with Semitic roots suggesting Phoenician-Punic foundation or presence.
<b>Contextual</b>	<b>Trade Networks</b>	Integration of the site into documented maritime or terrestrial routes part of the Phoenician-Punic commercial circuit.
	<b>Cultural Interaction</b>	Presence of hybrid elements indicating



		processes of acculturation or syncretism with local populations.
<b>Exclusion Criteria</b>	<b>Context</b>	Isolated evidence lacking clear archaeological context or without association with other Phoenician-Punic cultural indicators.
	<b>Cultural Fidelity</b>	Materials that, although formally similar, belong to distinct cultural traditions (e.g., local imitations without direct connection to Phoenician-Punic communities).

**Table 2.**

As part of the analytical framework for studying sacralization processes, a preliminary classification system was designed into four main categories:

1. Religious architecture (temples, cult structures).
2. Open-air sanctuaries (altars, non-building ritual spaces).
3. Cave shrines (cave contexts with votive material).
4. Others (votive deposits without architectural association, isolated finds).

However, to preserve the integrity of ongoing doctoral research, the geospatial datasets (KML/CSV) disclose only:

- Coordinates of surveyed islets
- Basic archaeological categories (City, Structures, Surface Pottery, Toponymy and Literature, Rock-Cut Features)

Deliberately excluded are:

- Sacralization typologies (e.g., religious architecture, open-air/cave shrines)
- Quantitative distributions