

Contents

Acknowledgements	IX
1. Introduction	11
1.1. The Late Antique and Early Medieval Cyclades as case studies	11
1.2. Methodological approaches, aims and methods	13
1.3. The historiographical questions and the contribution of Landscape Archaeology in Late Antique and the Byzantine period	17
1.4. A history of research	19
2. Natural environment	23
2.1. Introduction	23
2.2. Geography and geomorphology	23
3. The social and economic history of the Cyclades	27
3.1. Introduction	27
3.2. Aegean Sea: connectivity and integration	28
3.3. Late Antique or the Late Roman Era (early 4 th – middle 7 th c.)	30
3.3.1. Introduction	30
3.3.2. The political and military history of the Cyclades	30
3.3.3. The ecclesiastical history of the Cyclades	34
3.3.4. Social and economic aspects	35
3.4. The Byzantine Early Middle Ages (late 7 th – early 10 th c.)	36
3.4.1. Introduction	36
3.4.2. The administrative history of the Cyclades	37
3.4.3. Life in the Aegean under the shadow of the Arab presence	41
3.4.4. Internal conflicts	43
3.4.5. The ecclesiastical history of the Cyclades	44
3.4.6. Natural disasters	45
3.5. The Middle Byzantine Period (middle 10 th – early 13 th c.)	46
3.5.1. Introduction	46
3.5.2. The political and ecclesiastical history of the Middle Byzantine Cyclades	46
3.5.3. The social and economic conditions in the Cyclades	47
3.6. Summary and conclusions	48

4. The settlement pattern and material culture of the island of Paros	49
4.1. The Parian landscape	49
4.2. The region of Parikia: a diachronic Aegean coastal urban centre	52
4.2.1. Landscape and micro-topography	52
4.2.2. A history of research	54
4.2.3. The ancient city of Paros: a brief historical background	56
4.2.4. The urban topography (Archaic to Roman times)	59
4.2.5. The Late Antique city of Paros: aspects of urban change	62
4.2.6. Socioeconomic aspects of the Late Antique city of Paros: a re-evaluation of the sculptural decoration of Ekatontapiliani	74
4.2.7. Ekatontapiliani and Paros: a monumental church in a small island	77
4.2.8. Extramural topography and ancient road network in the region of Parikia throughout Late Antiquity	78
4.2.9. Evidence of the “Dark Ages” in the region of Parikia	83
4.3. The region of Naoussa: an Aegean coastal pottery production centre	84
4.3.1. A unique Cycladic landscape	84
4.3.2. A history of research	88
4.3.3. The region of Naoussa from the Prehistoric to the Roman period	89
4.3.4. Archaeological evidence in the region of Naoussa from Late Antiquity	91
4.3.5. Evidence of the Byzantine Early Middle Ages in the bay of Naoussa	106
4.3.6. The region of Naoussa in its Aegean context	110
4.4. North central Paros	113
4.4.1. Landscape and micro-topography	113
4.4.2. The Parian marble and sculpture workshops in Late Antiquity	114
4.4.3. The settlement pattern within the Marathi basin in Late Antiquity	116
4.5. Eastern coast of Paros: an extensive productive zone	122
4.5.1. Landscape and micro-topography	122
4.5.2. A rural community at Stavros in the northern part of the plain	123
4.5.3. The settlement pattern along the coastline of Isteri, Glifades and Tsoukalia	128
4.5.4. The settlement pattern in the regions of Archilochos and Marpissa (Kato Choria) in the south part of the plain	132
4.6. Southwest Paros	137
4.6.1. Landscape and micro-topography	137
4.6.2. The region of Voutakos: a settlement with twofold orientation	139
4.6.3. Placing Voutakos in a wider regional and Aegean context	147
4.6.4. The area of Episkopiana: a small rural site	150
4.7. Conclusions	152

5. The settlement pattern and material culture of the island of Naxos	163
5.1. The Naxian landscape	163
5.2. The region of Chora: a diachronic Aegean coastal urban centre	169
5.2.1. Landscape and micro-topography	169
5.2.2. The ancient city of Naxos: a brief history of research and a historical background	171
5.2.3. The Roman and Late Antique city of Naxos: a changing townscape	173
5.2.4. The periphery of the ancient city of Naxos	179
5.2.5. Late Antique material culture and trade networks	187
5.2.6. The city of Naxos in the Byzantine Early Middle Ages	188
5.3. Western lowland Naxos	189
5.3.1. Landscape and micro-topography	189
5.3.2. The regions of Eggares and Faneromeni	190
5.3.3. The valley of Plaka	192
5.3.4. The small plateau of Kechrees	196
5.3.5. The plain of Polichni	198
5.3.6. The region of Saggri	201
5.3.7. Material culture from Gyroulas: the evidence of sculpture	209
5.3.8. The region of Marathos	212
5.3.9. The Kastro Apalirou	213
5.3.10. Apalirou environs	227
5.3.11. Placing western Naxos in a wider Aegean context	227
5.4. Mountainous central Naxos	234
5.4.1. Landscape and micro-topography	234
5.4.2. The region of Potamia	235
5.4.3. The region of Tragea	238
5.4.4. The regions of Apiranthos and Danakos	245
5.4.5. A comparative view of the settled landscapes of central Naxos	253
5.4.6. Evidence of a mixed agro/pastoral economy on central Naxos	255
5.5. Southeast Naxos	256
5.5.1. Landscape and micro-topography	256
5.5.2. The production centre of Chimarros and the commercial port of Panormos	258
5.6. North Naxos	265
5.6.1. Landscape and micro-topography	265
5.6.2. Evidence for settlement pattern on northern Naxos	266
5.7. Conclusions	270

6. Paros and Naxos in context	279
6.1. A comparative view of the settled landscapes of Paros and Naxos during Late Antiquity	279
6.1.1. Urban landscape	279
6.1.2. Rural landscape	283
6.1.3. Aspects of social life in the insular societies of Paros and Naxos	287
6.1.4. Paros, Naxos and the Cyclades within the highly interactive Mediterranean world during Late Antiquity	289
6.2. Paros and Naxos in the transition to the Byzantine Early Middle Ages: two different stories	291
6.2.1. The Early Byzantine Aegean world from a different perspective	291
6.2.2. Naxos: an example of gradual and smooth transition to the Byzantine Early Middle Ages	292
6.2.3. Paros: a diametrically opposed story	296
6.2.4. The involvement of landscape in the contrasting picture between Paros and Naxos	297
6.3. Naxos, Paros and the Cyclades from the Middle 9 th to the 12 th century	298
7. General concluding remarks	301
References	303