

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

D.U. Schilardi

MCCORMICK HALL, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

March 12, 1974

Ms Elizabeth Ralph  
Univ. of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, PA.

609-452-3792

home

921-7027

Dear Miss Ralph,

Four months ago I got in touch with Prof. R. Young in order to coordinate an effort to locate the capital of ancient Paros, which is buried under thick deposits of humus, the action of two rivers flowing through the area. In that meeting Prof. Young suggested that I should meet with you and with the director of the University Museum Mr. Rainey in order to discuss the problem.

In the last few years I have been working on the Island, collecting various data that regard ancient settlements and cemeteries. The results have been very good and some of the finds have been published in the AAA for 1973 in preliminary reports. My work is under the auspices of the Greek Archaeological Service and the Society. Presently I try to collect financial contributions in the USA so that an excavation with experimental trench digging can be started.

However in the last years my interest has been increasingly attracted by the prospect of concentrating the efforts in order to locate the civic center of ancient Paros. The walls of the city have been preserved in a good condition so that at least we know where to focus our attention. Unfortunately, this does not imply that the center can be easily located. As I said there are thick layers of humus and other difficulties, so that I come to believe that the search can be facilitated by the experience and the equipments that you have applied in the expedition to Sybaris and elsewhere. I would like to discuss this matter with you so that we see if there is something that we can do on the project.

In the past years there have been many archaeologists who tried to work on the subject. Unfortunately, none of them was able at the end to get the final approval of the Archaeological Service. Now that Prof. N. Kontoleon is the General of Antiquities and he happens to be extremely well-qualified to appreciate the project, I would like to proceed in coordinating the effort for the survey. Prof. Kontoleon will want to help us, if we arrange the details.

I would be extremely happy to know how you view the problem. Please let me know if and when I can meet you in Philadelphia.

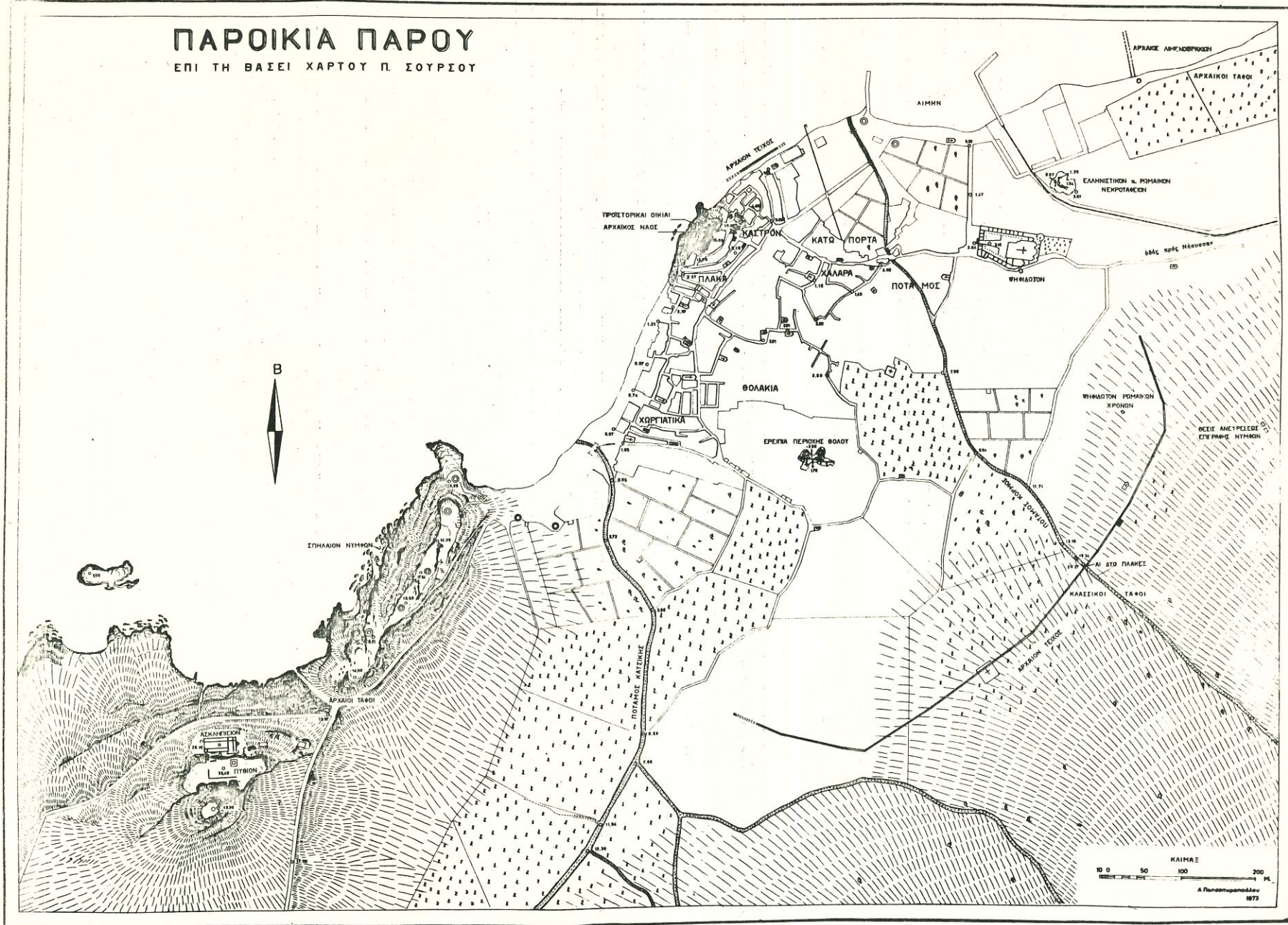
With my best wishes,  
Sincerely yours

*D. U. Schilardi*

Demetrius U. Schilardi

# ΠΑΡΟΙΚΙΑ ΠΑΡΟΥ

ΕΠΙ ΤΗ ΒΑΣΕΙ ΧΑΡΤΟΥ Π. ΣΟΥΡΙΟΥ



D. U. Schilardi

Princeton University DEPARTMENT OF ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY  
MCCORMICK HALL, PRINCETON, N.J. 08540  
March 30, 1974

Dr. Elizabeth Ralph  
The University Museum  
University of Philadelphia  
33rd and Spruce Streets  
Phil. PA. 19174

Dear Miss Ralph,

It was a great delight for me to meet you in the University Museum during last week. I would like to extend my warmest thanks and appreciation for your invaluable help and support in what regards my suggested plans for the discovery of the civic center of ancient Paros. Thanks to you it seems that I have been able to convince Dr. Rainey to undertake the magnetometer survey for Paros.

Please have my gratitude and thanks. There are still some details that will have to be worked out, but I believe that the hardest part i.e. to get your scientific support from the Museum was the most important accomplishment. I hope that things will work out according to our expectations.

My wife and I will be happy to visit you at your home whenever possible.

With best wishes,  
sincerely yours,

*D. U. Schilardi*

Demetrius U. Schilardi

May 30, 1974

Mr. Demetrius V. Schilard  
Department of Art and Archaeology  
Mc Cormick Hall  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Demetrius,

Enclosed are two lists of the magnetometers - one with values and one without. We shall probably not bring Item No. 2, the Model V-4971, but the actual total value of the Precision Models is now greater by \$22,000 so that I have left the extra \$5,750 in the list. If you can get by with the list without values, that might simplify matters with customs.

It was good to see you and Alexia last weekend. Please excuse this hasty letter.

With best regards,

Elizabeth K. Ralph

EKR:emd  
Enclosure

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Property of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

|                                                                                                                               |          |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Precision Portable Cesium Magnetometer, manufactured by Varian Associates, Palo Alto, California.<br>Components include    |          |
| 2 Readouts Nos. 49-116-90 and 49-116-93                                                                                       | \$ 4,000 |
| 2 Sensors Nos. 49-544-90 and 49-544-93                                                                                        | 10,000   |
| 3 30-volt battery packs                                                                                                       | 450      |
| 2 Battery chargers                                                                                                            | 60       |
| Miscellaneous cables, carrying straps, tapes<br>and spare parts                                                               | 50       |
| 2. Model V-4971 Portable Search Magnetometer, manufactured by Varian Associates, Palo Alto, California.<br>Components include | 5,750    |
| 1 Audio Readout                                                                                                               |          |
| 1 Sensor, No. 49-544-195                                                                                                      |          |
| 1 30-volt battery pack                                                                                                        |          |
| 1 Battery charger                                                                                                             |          |
| Miscellaneous cables, straps and spare parts                                                                                  |          |
| 3. 1 Tektronix Portable Oscilloscope Type 321, manufactured by Tektronix, Inc., Oregon                                        | 900      |
| 4. 2 Triplett Model 310 Voltmeters                                                                                            | 70       |
| 5. 1 Auto Transformer, 220-110 volts, etc.                                                                                    | 20       |
| 6. Miscellaneous hand tools for electronics repair                                                                            | 50       |
| 7. Notebooks, tape measures, simple drafting tools, etc.                                                                      | 50       |
| 8. Equipment enclosed in 5 or 6 Halliburton suitcases                                                                         | 250      |
| 9. Spare parts for Magnetometers: Oscillator, Voltage Regulator                                                               | 100      |
|                                                                                                                               | <hr/>    |
| TOTAL                                                                                                                         | \$21,750 |

This equipment will all be used by members of the University Museum for the purpose of archaeological research in collaboration with the proper authorities.

LIST OF EQUIPMENT

Property of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

1. Precision Portable Cesium Magnetometer, manufactured by Varian Associates, Palo Alto, California.  
Components include
  - 2 Readouts Nos. 49-116-90 and 49-116-93
  - 2 Sensors Nos. 49-544-90 and 49-544-93
  - 3 30-volt battery packs
  - 2 Battery chargers
  - Miscellaneous cables, carrying straps, tapes and spare parts
2. Model V-4971 Portable Search Magnetometer, manufactured by Varian Associates, Palo Alto, California.  
Components include
  - 1 Audio Readout
  - 1 Sensor, No. 49-544-195
  - 1 30-volt battery pack
  - 1 Battery charger
  - Miscellaneous cables, straps and spare parts
3. 1 Tektronix Portable Oscilloscope Type 321, manufactured by Tektronix, Inc., Oregon
4. 2 Triplet Model 310 Voltmeters
5. 1 Auto Transformer, 220-110 volts, etc.
6. Miscellaneous hand tools for electronics repair
7. Notebooks, tape measures, simple drafting tools, etc.
8. Equipment enclosed in 5 or 6 Halliburton suitcases
9. Spare parts for Magnetometers: Oscillator, Voltage Regulator

This equipment will all be used by members of the University Museum for the purpose of archaeological research in collaboration with the proper authorities.

June 10, 1974.

D. U. Schilardi.

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

MCCORMICK HALL, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Prof. Elizabeth Ralph  
The University Museum  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

Dear Beth,

Thank you very much for your letter dated May 30, 1974 .  
I was going to mail the material to the proper authorities  
in Greece, but having received no recent news from the Ser-  
vice or the Greek Archaeological Society I decided to get  
in touch with Prof. Kontoleon. On Sunday I spoke with him  
on the telephone and we certainly discussed the investi-  
gation of Paros. Prof. Kontoleon kindly informed me that  
the project to study the ancient settlement of the Oikono-  
mos Island near Paros was recently approved by the Greek  
Archaeological Service ( the decision had been delayed since  
last year ) and therefore we should have no problem to ac-  
complish its study. Nevertheless, he also expressed his sur-  
prise that regarding the magnetometer-work at Paroikia I  
did not try to go to Greece and participate in the last con-  
vention of the Greek Archaeological Society, the organization  
which is supposed to be sponsoring the investigation. He im-  
mediately suggested that I should go to Greece and explain  
all the details of our future work, in person , to the trustees  
of the Society. He also added that the work with the magnito-  
meter will be carried out because he is also personally intere-  
sted in the matter, but for reasons of principles I should go  
immediately to Greece before the arrangements proceed any further.  
He also stressed the fact that since I used to go to Greece  
every year early in May , he thought that for the extremely impor-  
tant investigation of Paroikia I would be there early to orga-

nize the matter.

Unfortunately, as you certainly know , I am presently extremely busy trying to get finished with the dissertation . I did not go to Greece earlier because there would be a lengthy delay with my work. Now I confront a very serious dilemma : If I don't go to Greece early enough to accomplish the tour of contacts and make an oral presentation of the recent developments there will probably be some delay with our magnetometer-work at Paroikia. As a result I am supposed to leave to Greece as soon as possible. Now, as far as I can judge , my thesis will not be finished before the middle of next month. I will immediately hurry to Greece and settle the whole problem. As I indicated before Prof. Kontoleon is very eager to get your collaboration for the investigation. Therefore, I must go to Greece and present not only what I have been able to accomplish here in terms of contacts with Foundations , but also the views of all of us who feel that the project comes at the right time with the collaboration of the right people.

I hope that we will not suffer any delay in the magnetometer-work for 1974. If things get unexpectedly complicated then I will arrange the matter in such a way so that when I come back to the States by the end of August there will be no obstacle in undertaking the task , as soon as you have the appropriate time.

If there are any further news from Greece, I will let you know. Certainly, I would like to repeat for one more time how much I appreciate the help of Dr. Rainey and you.

With best wishes and thanks,

Sincerely yours,

*D. U. Schilardi*

Demetrius U. Schilardi.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA



UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

FACULTÉ DES ARTS  
DÉPARTEMENT D'ÉTUDES ANCIENNES

OTTAWA ONTARIO  
CANADA K1N 6N5

FACULTY OF ARTS  
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

Demetrius U. Schilardi

23/11/74.

*Ralph  
w hat do  
you think?  
FD*

Dr. Froelich Rainey  
The University Museum  
Univ. of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, PA. 19174.

Dear Dr. Rainey,

Finally, after a long time, I have the opportunity to send you a letter. It was a great pleasure talking with you on the phone, some weeks ago. Unfortunately, since I am presently teaching three courses at the Dept. of Classical Studies, here, it is hard for me to keep up with the correspondence. Life in Ottawa is very beautiful, though I hardly have the time to finish several articles and some preparatory work on the Paros expedition. I teach five times a week, and this demands a good deal of work.

My trip to Greece took place during the invasion of Cyprus by the Turks. The overall political situation was very dangerous, when I arrived to Greece. However, I had the time to get in touch with various authorities and discuss the Paros survey. I must say that the ground was very receptive, and therefore, we should have no problems in the summer of 1975, given that the political situation is stable in Greece. But, there is good reason to believe that after the recent elections, Greece is going to make considerable progress in peace and stability.

As it was pointed out during our phone-conversation, I have been in touch with an American foundation, that promised financial support for 1975. In a letter to the Vice President I asked for financial assistance, saying that the project would take place with the assistance of the Univ. Museum. I think, if we get some help, then you should have no problem in arranging the details for the expedition. As you see I have done my best. Now, the problem is that American foundations are recently very sceptical in putting money into projects related to Greece. By the time I return to Princeton by the 6th of December we shall know the results. But there is a last problem to be arranged. Since I am not employed by an American University, I am not entitled to receive the financial assistance, unless if you could give me some help. Actually, I am trying to get a job in the States (I have been asked to stay here for two years, but I would rather prefer working in the States), but if there are no results, then perhaps, in order to meet the requirements of tax deductions towards foundations, I think you might arrange it so that a nominal connection (associate Fellow or something)

is given to me. As I say , this should be only nominal with no financial assistance whatsoever, unless if I was asked to teach on a temporary basis. I think, normally you should have no problem, since I have published a lot, this year I will have my PhD. ,and also I have some teaching experience. But this is only a suggestion. Perhaps, you may have something else in mind, in which case, send me your views or we discuss them together when I return to Princeton after the 6th of December.

As soon as I am back I will call you , so that we meet together whenever it will be convenient to you.

Please have my very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

*D. U. Schilardi.*

Demetrius U. Schilardi.

UNIVERSITÉ D'OTTAWA



UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

FACULTÉ DES ARTS  
DÉPARTEMENT D'ÉTUDES ANCIENNES

OTTAWA ONTARIO  
CANADA K1N 6N5

FACULTY OF ARTS  
DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICAL STUDIES

Demetrius U. Schilardi  
23/11/74.

Prof. Elizabeth Ralph  
The University Museum  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, PA. 19174.

Dear Beth,

Eventually I find the time to send you a letter with my news. As you realize, I am presently teaching at the Dept. of Classical Studies at the Univ. of Ottawa. I teach three courses, among which, one is an introduction to Classical Archaeology. In this course I teach the methodology, fieldwork and the importance of scientific equipments for dating and discovering antiquities. The students like it very much, and I may assure you that they must have heard your name one thousand times already ! There are two more courses in Archaeology that I am teaching here. The time that I spend with the students and the lectures is amazing... I believe that from the second year things should get better. The Department wants me to stay and set up a good archaeology program, therefore, in order to make a permanent appointment they made arrangements so that they hire me jointly with the neighboring Carleton University. Actually, I do not want to think in terms of a permanent arrangement because of my dig (I'd rather do it with some American University) and also because I would have rather preferred to stay in the States. I will see what I am going to do; when I return to the States in December I will contact various Universities before making a final decision.

As I pointed out during our last phone-conversation, there are still very good prospects for starting the survey on Paros during 1975. Now, that the political situation in Greece has been crystallized, after the recent elections, it will be easier to arrange the final details. In the summer I had the opportunity of getting in touch with Prof. Kontoleon for many times. The Paros project has received a very wide support, and I must say that with a careful planning our campaign should start this year. Unfortunately, I did not enjoy my trip to Greece because the political situation, after the invasion of Cyprus by the Turks, got to a very dangerous point. Mr. Whittlesey, though had been warned not to come because of the developments, arrived to Greece a week after I had got to Athens. Certainly, nobody wanted to talk about explorations, actually there was a fear of an open war with the Turks. Therefore

Julian left Greece without any results, though he had the chance to talk with Prof. Kontoleon before the departure. I was able to go to Paros and take a brief look at the sites, but no work was done. Only at the settlement of the Oikonomos island I managed to draft part of the ruins.

During my stay at Athens I had the pleasure of meeting with various friends of the Service. Among others, I met with Dr. Yalouris from whom you have many warm wishes and best regards. We discussed the magnetometer surveys of Elis and asked him what happened with your work, and whether it would be published. He answered that he was not satisfied with the results, because, as he thinks, some disturbances must have affected the readings, and therefore, what the plans show as roads, actually do not exist. He told me that he would write you a letter on this problem, but he did not elaborate further. I think you should get in touch with him, so that we learn what might have affected the readings, and if his assumptions are correct. In the meantime, I would be very delighted to know what happened with the famous new equipment that works on the principle of the radar. Will we have any chance to use this equipment in the future? Then, what is the accuracy of the machine? If you know anything related to this I would like to have further information and bibliography, if there is any.

I was very shocked to learn about the death of Prof. Young. I don't know what to say. It is so sad. He was in very good shape, and most importantly, I also find it sad because he had not finished the publication of his excavation. Now, what is going to happen to his final publication?

I will be here till the 6th of December. After that, I will come back to Princeton for a month. Since my contract expires the end of January, I am supposed to teach back in Ottawa for one more month. As soon I return to the States I will call you and then we arrange a time that we can meet. Lexie has stayed back in Princeton, because of the short contract, otherwise she would have to give up her work and come with me here, to find herself without a job after January ... She has visited Ottawa quite a few times, so that eventually we come to save as much money as if only the one of us had a job; not to mention the phonecalls and so on. But in the whole, the teaching here has been a wonderful experience.

Please have my very best wishes,  
From me and Lexie you have our Love,

*D. U. Schilardi.*

Demetrius U. Schilardi.

D.U.Schilardi  
3 Apost.Pavlou  
Theseion.Athens 306  
Greece

[Aug<sup>19</sup>, 1975]

Prof.E.Ralph  
The University Museum  
The University of Pennsylvania

Dear Beth,

I finished my work on Paros only a week ago, and I would like to give you some information about my work on the island. We dug at the site of the Koukou-naries hill for about three weeks. The hill is a fortified acropolis of the Mycenaean age which was located several years ago (Journal of Field Archaeology 2, 1975, 88ff.). The success of the excavation has been enormous. We excavated the uppermost terrace of the hill, where we found a complex of rooms protected by a strong megalithic wall on the S. side, the side of the ascent to the plateau. The wall is 2m. thick and its height varies from 3-4m. In the rooms, which seem to be the warehouse of the building, we found an enormous amount of pithoi and potsherds. The pithoi survived in situ, right on the floors. Besides, the complex must have been destroyed by fire, as a very thick stratum of ashes covered the floors. It was in this layer that we found an amazing number of painted vases, bronze vases, objects in clay, in stone and in bone. Several precious stones were also found there. It appears that the destruction of this complex occurred during the 12th c. BC. since the pottery found in the ash belongs to the LH IIIc period. It is highly likely that the rooms belong to the Mycenaean palace of Paros.

In the meantime the project for the magnetometer investigation of Paroikia, although having experienced some setbacks it seems to revive with very good forecasts. I just wrote a letter to Dr. Rainey and he will certainly give you all the necessary details.

I trust that by now you must have moved to your new house. I still can't forget the beautiful lines of the structure and the nice interior arrangement. We wish you the best, to enjoy it in good health.

Lexie is in Italy for several days in order to meet with her parents; they are all going to visit Venice and several other cities.

I stayed in Athens with a pile of maps, diaries, correspondence and other problems. I plan to visit the States in February and perhaps give several lectures there. I still wonder whether the Archaeology has hired someone to replace Prof. Young.

Expecting your news,

Sincerely yours,

*D. U. Schilardi*

Demetrius U. Schilardi

September 4, 1975

Mr. Demetrius Schilardi  
3 Apost. Parlou  
Theseion (306)  
Athens, Greece

Dear Demetrius:

Thank you for your letter of August 19th. I was very sorry to hear about the death of Professor Kontoleon.

If you do obtain permission for us to work at Paros, could you please have the Department of Antiquities send us an official letter of authorization? This would help also in getting the magnetometers through customs.

My broken ribs are still bothering me so that we might send Bruce Bevan if that is all right with you.

We are not at all sure that there will be magnetic contrasts for the features sought at Paros, but it is worth a try. Could you send us any information about the funeral tumulus in the northern part of Greece - depth, possible contents, type of overlying soil, etc.?

With best regards to you and Lexie,

x

Elizabeth K. Ralph

August 19<sup>th</sup>, 1975

Princeton University

DEPARTMENT OF ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY

MCCORMICK HALL, PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY 08540

Dear Beth,

I arrived to Greece the 26<sup>th</sup> of July and Lexie joined me at Athens next day. Since then, we have had the time of visiting Crete for some ten days and meeting with some friends who work in the local archaeological offices of the island. I also had the opportunity to meet with many friends at Athens and in particular with the new Director of the Service Dr. Lazarides. Unfortunately, with my arrival to Athens I was informed that Prof. N. Kontoleon, the scholar who was supporting our plans about Paros had died a few days ago. He was my professor at the University of Athens and the Vice-President of the Greek Archaeological Society. His death has given a cruel blow to our efforts to advance studies on the topography of Paros. With his death the Archaeological Society underwent some changes and the magnetometer work of Paros will be discussed by the Committee of that Institute on Tuesday the 26<sup>th</sup> of August 1975.

Recent changes in the Archaeological Service resulted in the appointment of Dr. Lazarides, a young and very gifted scholar, as new Director. I discussed our plans about Paros and he is in full agreement for the magnetometer work. Besides, since he deals with a

very large funeral tumulus on the northern part of Greece, he asked me whether the University Museum could help to locate burial underneath. I think, this a wonderful chance for the University Museum to participate in an excellent project and possibly develop good ties with the Greek Archaeological Service. I will discuss his proposal again (very soon) and then you will have the full amount of information.

As for Paris, given all the complications and postponements that have occurred in the last two years, I would like to proceed with your help as soon as possible. If your health is in good condition and you feel like coming to Paris, then I would suggest that as soon as we get a new approval we start immediately working on the island in September or October.

Please, let me have your news and suggestions,

With best wishes,  
Yours  
Demetrios Schilardi.

3 Apost. Parlou  
Threseion (306)

Athens

Greece

# THE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THIRTY-THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS  
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19174

CABLE ADDRESS "ANTIQUE"  
TELEPHONE: EVERGREEN 6-7400  
(AREA CODE 215)

MEMO

TO : Beth Ralph  
FROM : Froelich Rainey  
DATE : May 30, 1975

*hold for her return  
in MASCA*

This is in connection with the instrument survey on Paros. The Greek boy, Schilardi, was in this morning and is leaving for Greece about July 20th. I am very keen on making that instrument survey and I wondered if we couldn't set something up for August, September or October where we use some of our foreign travel money from MASCA and I use my Discretionary Fund. He says we'd need no more than about \$1,500 to send you or Bruce out there and excavate a couple of soundings when the instruments pick up anomalies. He will be in touch with you after he arrives in Greece to see when he can set things up in Paros for this late summer or fall. If you think we can manage this, why don't you cable me in Artimino and maybe I could join you on Paros if it is in late August. In any case, we ought to decide when we hear from him whether we can do this and when. As you know, Orville is not enthusiastic about the Artimino site. If we could pick up something good on Paros, we probably could switch his attention there. Do let me know.

# Journal of Field Archaeology



Volume 2  
Number 1/2  
1975

Published by  
Boston University  
for  
The Association for Field Archaeology

# Paros, Report II: The 1973 Campaign

Demetrius U. Schilardi

The University Museum  
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

*Paros is one of the most important islands of the Aegean sea, known best because of its white translucent marble. The island developed a very important school of sculpture from the Archaic to Roman times. An investigation of the island started in 1969, with the support of the Greek Archaeological Service, is centered on the ancient capital of Paros, which survives in the ruins of its ancient walls and an Archaic Ionic temple, and in the northern part of the island, where recent surveys and excavations have brought to light a significant number of sites, some of which go back to the Bronze and the Dark Ages of Greece.*

The archaeological exploration of Paros entered a new phase in 1969, when a campaign was begun to study various sites of the island.<sup>1</sup> The project primarily intends to survey a considerable number of ancient sites reported on the NE part of Paros<sup>2</sup> (FIG. 1) and to re-evaluate any data from old and recent discoveries, in an attempt to initiate a fresh study of the archaeological problems of the island. The immediate objectives of the project are twofold; to explore a number of early settlements, and to lay the foundations for the archaeological investigation of the civic center of Paros.

The 1973 season of the expedition was largely devoted to the study of three sites: the capital city of Paros, the newly discovered acropolis of the Koukounaries hill, and the early settlement of the Oikonomos island. At the capital a preliminary study of the walls and the cemeteries was carried out, a small excavation was made on the acropolis of the Koukounaries hill, and the fortified settlement of the Oikonomos island was surveyed and measured.<sup>3</sup>

## Paroikia

Paroikia, the modern capital lies on the west side of the island, over the ruins of ancient Paros<sup>4</sup> (FIG. 2). The town extends NE and SW of the acropolis,

1. We are most grateful to the Greek Archaeological Service and to the Greek Archaeological Society for supporting the surveys. We are particularly indebted for continuous help and advice to the Director of the Greek Archaeological Service, Prof. N. Kontoleon, the Ephor of the Cyclades N. Zappeiropoulos, Prof. A. Orlandos of the Greek Archaeological Society, and the architect of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, J. Travlos. Our thanks go also to the Assistant of Antiquities, I. Papachristodoulou, for the collaboration. We are indebted to the members of the society, "Friends of the Antiquities of Nausa," O. Alifieris, S. Prasinos and O. Kaparis for their invaluable help in carrying out the surveys. The delayed publication of this article was due to unexpected complications.

2. Most material was made available by the "Friends of the Antiquities of Nausa." For the first report of the project, see D. U. Schilardi, "A Fortified Acropolis on the Oikonomos Island of Paros," *AAA* VI (1973) 260-265.

3. All the surveys were conducted with the assistance of Alexis Sifford-Schilardi. The plan of the settlement (not yet completed) is by Elsi Spathari, assisted by our staff, and Richard Silver. Warm thanks are due to all of them.

4. The map of Paroikia with remains of the ancient city was drawn by A. Papaspyropoulou under the supervision of the author. The work is based on a map by P. Soursos appearing with an article

a low hill near the coast crowned by a Frankish castle that is built with architectural material deriving from ancient buildings.<sup>5</sup> On the acropolis lie the remains of a prehistoric settlement<sup>6</sup> and the partly preserved foundations of an Archaic Ionic temple.<sup>7</sup> The ancient civic center must have been located near the acropolis, probably in the zone between the hill and the modern Chalara quarter, though it is also possible that the center spread onto the terrain to the S, towards the Tholakia quarter (see FIG. 2). The above areas are occupied by modern buildings, though several insulae of green, extending within the residential areas, will prove extremely useful in the event an excavation is undertaken within the limits of the modern town. The area to the SE towards the ancient walls is likewise important and remains free of buildings. Ancient architectural material incorporated in modern houses of the town will need to be studied and catalogued before excavation is started.<sup>8</sup> The 1973 survey was centered around the study of the ancient walls of the city. The "par excellence" authority in subjects of Parian archaeology, O. Rubensohn, published the walls in the beginning of the century;<sup>9</sup> a new study of them is needed, based on results of recent discoveries. Generally, remains of the walls are still visible in the area, some in good condition, some covered by modern structures, as in the case of a significant stretch located to the NE of the locality known as Δύο Πλάκες. The segment had survived with a projecting tower when first studied by O. Rubensohn.<sup>10</sup> At present part of the wall is destroyed and the tower has been covered by the terraced courtyard of a modern house. Further to the SW the famous enormous slabs that gave their name to the area disappeared when the great flood of 1923 removed them from their original position.

Existing remains of the walls stretch NE-SW on the slopes of the mountain at the higher part of the city. From here the terrain slopes gently towards the coast (NW). The walls follow the geographical features of the area; as they develop towards the coast, they gradually disappear under thick layers of humus deposited in the course of centuries by two rivers that flow through Paros. Where the walls disappear, the reconstruction of their course becomes problematic. Nevertheless, we may insist with Rubensohn that since burials were always made outside city walls, the stretches should be sought near two cemeteries, one on the northeastern and a second on the southwestern edge of the city.<sup>11</sup> The walls are built with large blocks of gneiss in a fashion suggesting a tentative date in the 7th century B.C.<sup>12</sup> A later addition is the aforementioned tower, dated later, but still within the Archaic period.<sup>13</sup>

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by O. Rubensohn in *AM* 26 (1901) 157-222, p1. X. Thanks are extended to the German Archaeological Institute of Athens and particularly to A. Mallwitz for many services in regard to the execution of the map.

5. O. Rubensohn, "Paros II," *AM* 26 (1901) 196-197.

6. *Ibid.* 194; *AM* 42 (1917) 1-98.

7. For the temple see O. Rubensohn, *AA* 1923/24, 278-294. G. Welter, *AM* 49 (1924) 22ff. Rubensohn dated the temple in the last quarter of the 6th century B.C.; see *RE* XVIII (1949) 1859, s.v. Paros. For a recent study of the remains, see G. Gruben, "Naxos und Paros," *AA* (1972) 369.

8. An effort to study the architectural remains of the Kastro area has been initiated by Prof. G. Gruben; in the future, however, work encompassing the entire town will be needed.

9. Rubensohn op.cit. (in note 5) 181-189.

10. *Ibid.* 184-186.

11. *Ibid.* 187-188; cf. also p. 222

12. *RE* op.cit. (in note 7) 1859. *EAA* V (1963) 962, s.v. Paro (L. Guerrini).

13. Rubensohn, op.cit. (in note 5) 186; *RE* op. cit. (in note 7) 1859.

Figure 3. Gate of the city wall.

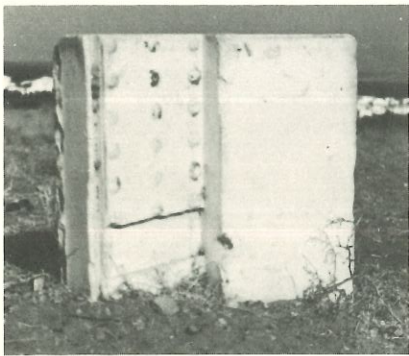
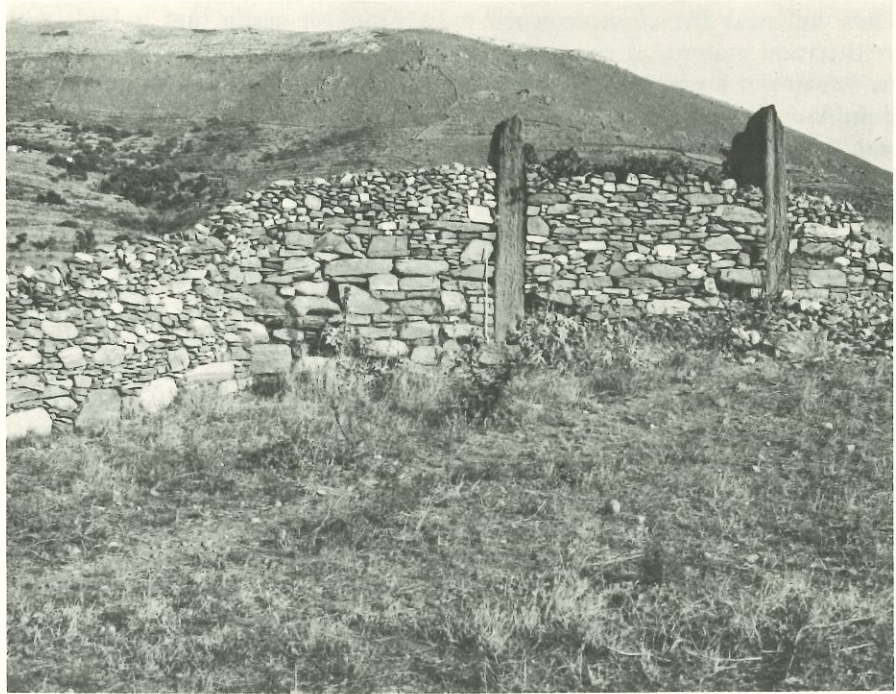


Figure 4. Marble cornice.

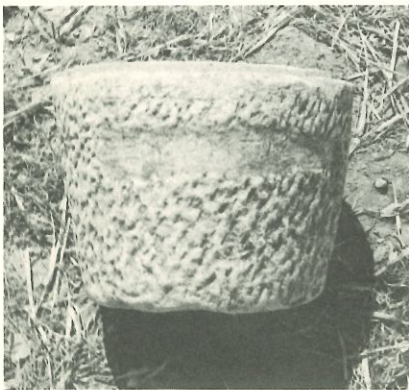


Figure 5. Sepulchral osteotheke.

But the most important result of the survey deals with the establishment of the position of two gates, as suggested by actual remains. Both gates survive on the upper part of the city, one near the little church of Haghios Ioannes to the NE of the Archaic tower,<sup>14</sup> the other a short distance to the SW of the Haghios Eustathios monastery.<sup>15</sup> Fragmented large gneiss jambs incorporated in a dry wall suggest the position of the first gate (see FIG. 2, d). The second gate is in good condition with the two enormous jambs preserved intact (FIG. 3). The jambs are made of large monolithic gneiss blocks standing 2.59 m. high (see FIG. 2, e). The opening between the jambs measures ca. 2.84 m. From the construction of the walls in connection with the jambs, it is assumed that the structure is preserved in its original form. The gate and parts of the walls have survived incorporated in a modern rubble fence, hence their good preservation and the fact that they have passed unnoticed heretofore. A significant find was also noticed in the immediate surroundings: a marble cornice of a Doric temple found semi-buried some 15 m. to the south of the gate (FIG. 4). The workmanship is excellent; the work is dated in the latter half of the fifth century B.C. There is no evidence for the origin of the marble cornice.<sup>16</sup> It is probable that the cornice came from this area, since it is unlikely that it was transported uphill from the lower city.

A significant number of funeral monuments exhibited in the Paroikia museum are the result of accidental discoveries or recent small scale excavations associated with the ancient city. There are graves of the Classical period mentioned in the location of *Dyo Plakes* to the SE of the city, and also to the SW on the hill of Haghia Anna.<sup>17</sup> Cemeteries of the Hellenistic and

14. See Rubensohn, *op.cit.* (in note 5) p1.X, no. 42.

15. *Ibid.*, p1. X, no. 43.

16. The cornice is made of fine Parian marble. L. (visible) 0.90 m.; W. 0.94 m.; Th. (side of resting surface) 0.26 m. The underside of the corona preserves the mutules with three rows of six guttae.

17. Rubensohn, *op.cit.* (in note 5) 222.

Roman times have been discovered to the NE of the great church of Panaghia Katapoliani, and again on the SW of the hill of Haghia Anna.<sup>18</sup> No burials of the Archaic period had been discovered until 1962, when the Ephor of Antiquities, N. Zapheiropoulos, published the results of a small scale excavation that was carried out not far from the church of Panaghia Katapoliani, in the bed of a torrent near the Hellenistic and Roman cemetery.<sup>19</sup> The investigation brought to light a 6th century B.C. burial and, additionally, a significant 7th century B.C. tombstone decorated with a seated female figure.<sup>20</sup>

The cemeteries of Paros furnished new material during the 1973 expedition. A large area occupied by cemeteries was surveyed methodically with remarkable results. Various farmers were asked to contribute to our survey. Valuable information was obtained by contacting Agepetos Bizas,<sup>21</sup> an old inhabitant of Paroikia, whose family owned terrain on the SW bank of the Kormos river, at the location of *Dyo Plakes*. He said that in about 1914, while digging at a considerable depth in front of the ancient walls, with his brother Arsenios, they came upon a marble wall whose blocks were connected with lead clamps (FIG. 2, a). The wall, possibly a funeral enclosure, ran parallel to the fortification walls. Graves built with gneiss stones lay next to the wall as well as seven marble circular cinerary boxes (osteothekai). According to the same source, in the neighboring lots to the SE and the SW, tombs and related funeral objects have periodically turned up. Two of the osteothekai have survived without the lids and are kept in the farm houses of Agapetos and Arsenios Bizas. The first one bears the inscription Εύρητίδου<sup>22</sup> (FIG. 5), the second Δόξης<sup>23</sup> (FIG. 6). The lettering dates the finds in the 4th century B.C. But the most significant discovery from the area is a marble monument incorporated in the entrance of a modern stone fence (FIG. 2, b). The monument according to Agapetos Bizas was found near the osteothekai. A marble rectangular plinth with a curvilinear long side indicates that this comes from the circular base of a funeral monument. The plinth is preserved in fair condition, though the back is partly broken away. The upper surface survives with a rectangular socket for the insertion of the plinth, possibly of a statue. The lateral sides bear a smooth marginal dressing for anathyrosis. The front has been worked with a claw-chisel and then smoothed carefully (FIG. 7). A square area occupying the middle has been worked only with the point. Part of a second square, obviously continued on the adjoining block, is visible on the right part of the plinth. Its front is inscribed, on the upper part, with the following partly preserved name: [Xρ] έμων. A preliminary study dates the inscription in the second half of the 5th century B.C.<sup>24</sup>

A little further to the SE a Classical stele was noticed incorporated in the wine-press of the vineyard of Arsenios Bizas (FIG. 2, c). The stele has been preserved intact with the front side facing up (FIG. 8). It should be emphasized

18. Ibid. 222.

19. N. Zapheiropoulos, "Paros," *Deltion* 16 (1960) B,245.

20. Ibid., pl. 215. Cf. N. Kontoleon, *Aspects de la Grèce Préclassique* (1970) 49-50.

21. Thanks are extended to Mr. Agapetos Bizas and his son Demetrius for their kind help.

22. H. 0.305 m.; D. (upper) 0.40 m; D. (lower) 0.31 m. H. of letters (avg.) 0.028 m. The surface of the osteotheke has received only a preliminary treatment with the point. A well-finished band around the marble box has been reserved for the inscription. For variations in the spelling of the second syllable, see *IG XII*, 9 no. 14, line 2; *IG XII*, 9 no. 17, line 2.

23. H. 0.33 m.; D. (upper) 0.39 m.; D. (lower) 0.36 m. H. of letters 0.02 m. Letters deeply cut and well-spaced. This find seems to postdate the Euretides osteotheke.

24. The plinth is carved of fine, thin-grained marble. A crack extends obliquely across the front.



Figure 6. Sepulchral osteotheke.

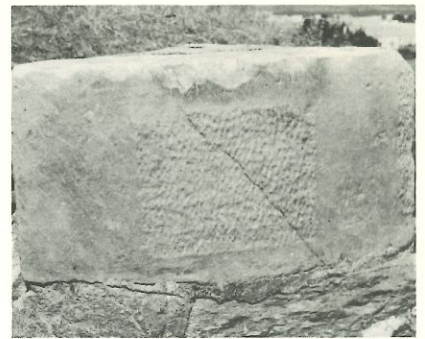


Figure 7. Marble plinth from a funeral monument.

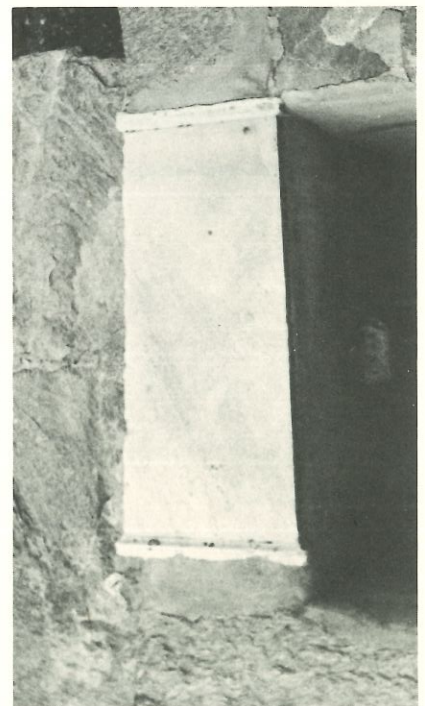


Figure 8. Funeral stele.



Figure 9. Marble funeral base.



Figure 10. Anthropoid sarcophagus of marble.

that the funeral monument tapers gradually upwards and, most importantly, that it is of a small size. Indeed, its preserved height (without the finial) is only 0.91 m.<sup>25</sup> The upper and lower end are decorated with a cyma. The above features, i.e. the shape and the limited size, are very characteristic of Parian funeral stelai of the Classical period. Marble stelai of this period exhibited in the Museum of Paroikia present the same features and these general characteristics can also be seen in the famous funeral stelai of New York, with a representation of a girl with doves,<sup>26</sup> and of the Berlin State Museum, with a representation of a girl with a pyxis.<sup>27</sup> Several funeral monuments discovered near the walls are also related to the same cemetery. A fragmentary base of a marble funeral monument is built into the NE retaining wall, which forms one side of the Kormos river. The front of the base survives with the partly preserved inscription ΗΓΗ ——— (FIG. 9). The monument is dated in the 4th century B.C.<sup>28</sup>

Part of a marble anthropoid sarcophagus of the so-called Phoenician type was found in a field near the little Haghios Ioannes church. Only the upper part of the marble coffin survives (FIG. 10). The find seems to date from the Classical period. Apparently, Parian marble workshops produced, besides the orthodox Greek type funeral monuments, sarcophagi of the Phoenician type to be shipped abroad. At present we possess only two examples of Parian monuments of this kind. However, it becomes increasingly evident that some sarcophagi of the so-called Phoenician type, found in Phoenicia and elsewhere, were manufactured in Parian workshops.<sup>29</sup>

#### Koukounaries

Koukounaries,<sup>30</sup> a rocky hill overlooking the bay of Nausa (one of the largest geographically well-protected bays of Greece) is located on the NE side of the island. The bay of Nausa<sup>31</sup> offers numerous little anchorages, and it must have always played a significant role for seafarers traveling from mainland Greece to the East. This very feature must have attracted settlers in the early

H. 0.26 m.; W. 0.52 m.; depth unspecified (the back remains incorporated in the jamb of the entrance); H. of letters (avg.) 0.015 m. The restoration of letter E preceding the syllable ΜΩΝ is certain. Traces of two unspecified letters form the beginning of the name. Perhaps, a tentative restoration as [Χρ]ῆμων is quite possible. The name is rare, but it is epigraphically attested. See *IG II, 4, Add. 834, line 59; IG XII, 5, no. 542, line 21*. Cf. *RE III, 2 (1899) 2446, s.v. Chremon*.

25. The width of the stele measures 0.41 m. at the bottom and 0.365 m. at the top; Th. 0.11 m.

26. See G. M. A. Richter, *Catalogue of Greek Sculptures, Metropolitan Museum of Art* (1954) p1. LX, no. 73, pp. 49-50. For bibliography, see *ibid.* 50. The height of the stele is 0.80 m. The stele was found in Paros. It is dated around 450 B.C. and was undoubtedly made in a Parian workshop.

27. See C. Blümel, *Katalog der griechischen Skulpturen des 5. und 4. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. in Berlin* (1928), K19 (Inv. 1482) p1s. 27-28. For bibliography, see R. Lullies, *Greek Sculpture* (1957) nos. 140-141, p. 77. The height of the stele is 1.43 m. This is also the work of a Parian sculptor and is dated in the middle of the 5th century B.C.

28. H. 0.30 m.; L. (preserved) 0.28 m.; H. of letters 0.03 m. The base is incorporated in a dry-rubble-wall. The front is moulded with a damaged cyma along the top and a fascia with a cyma reversa along the bottom.

29. D.U. Schilardi, "A New Phoenician Sarcophagus from Paros," *AAA VI* (1973) 466-471. For problems related to Parian marble workshops, artists, and the Parian school of sculpture, see K. Schefold, *The Art of Classical Greece* (1967) 98-99; Kontoleon, *op.cit.* (in note 20) 57ff; B. Ashmole, *Architect and Sculptor in Classical Greece* (1972) 18-19.

30. The site has been mentioned briefly in an article by O. Alifieris, published in the local newspaper "Φωνή της Πάρου," (Dec. 1971).

31. About the bay, see *RE op.cit.* (in note 7) 1788-1789.

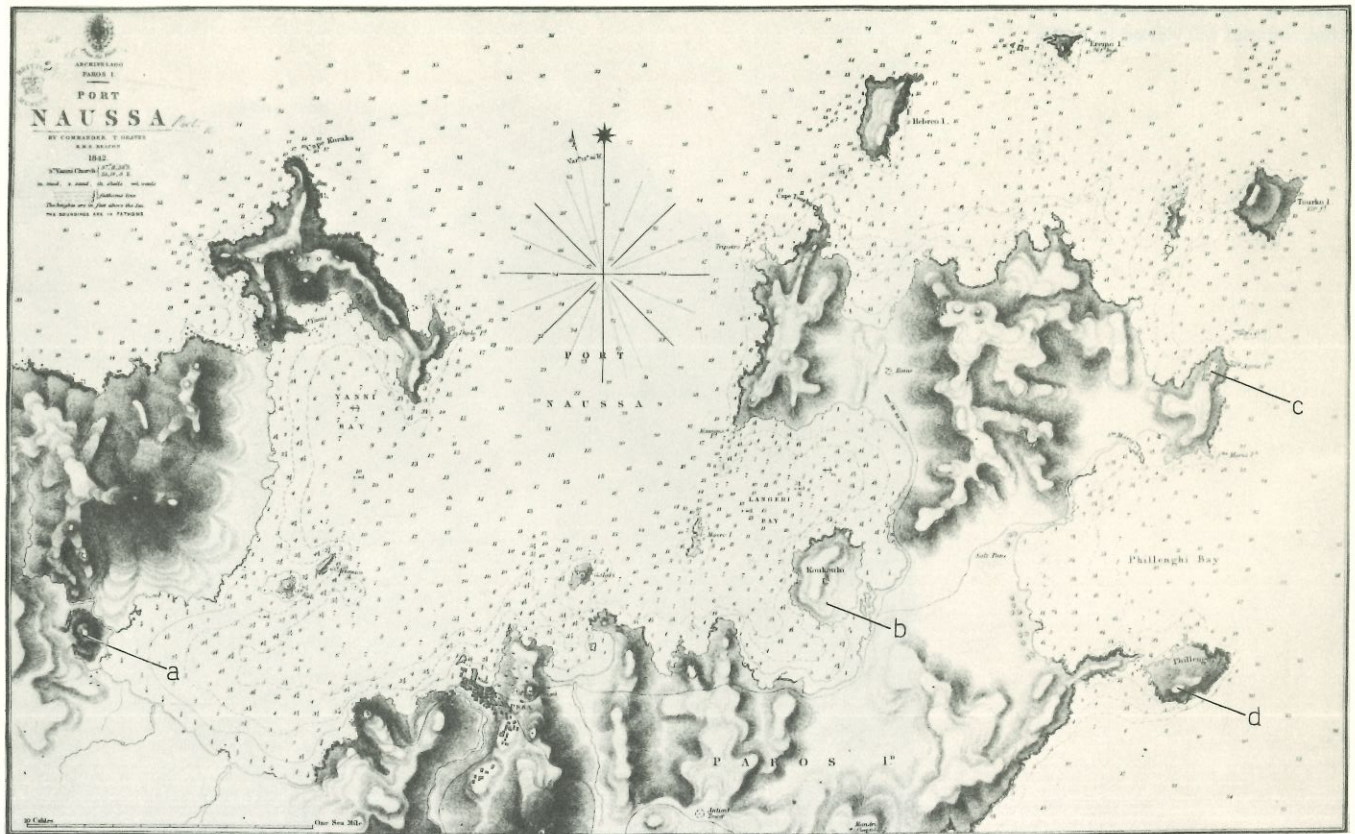


Figure 11. The bay of Nausa (British Admiralty, Th.Graves, 1842).

years of Greek history and colonization when immigrating Mycenaean groups traveled from the Greek mainland to Asia Minor. The fortified acropolis of the Koukounaries hill is located near the coast, on the west side of the bay of Nausa (FIG. 11, a). The location was chosen not only for its advantageous defensive features, but also for its anchorage, which is well-protected from the north winds, and for its rich sources of water, currently evident in the area. This acropolis is the most important among a number of sites in the surrounding areas.<sup>32</sup> The Koukounaries hill may have played a leading role in the history of the entire region.

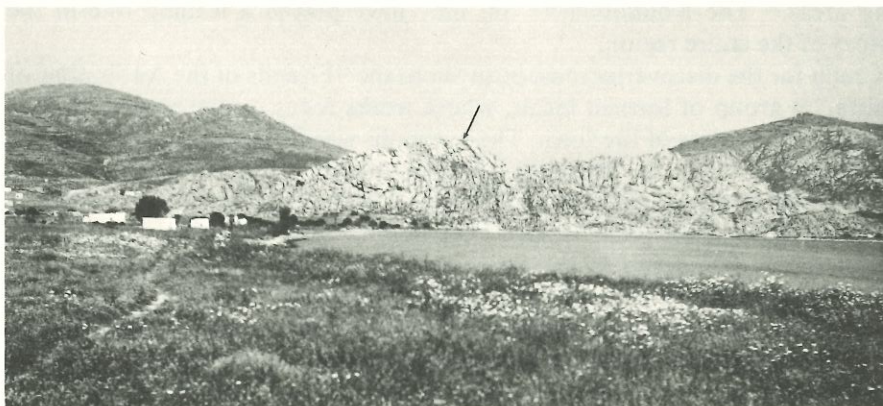
Credit for the discoveries must be given to the "Friends of the Antiquities of Nausa," a group of learned locals, whose works focus on the preservation of the artistic treasures of the town. The acropolis was first visited in 1964 by Dr. O. Kaparis and Mr. St. Prasinos, members of the society. Judge O. Aliferis led us to the antiquities in April, 1973. Two steep pathways lead from the surrounding fields to the rocky slopes. They both meet at the same place, namely at the lowest of a series of successive terraces, supported by retaining walls (FIG. 12). The terraces extend NW-SE in a location invisible from the bay (FIG. 13). A limited amount of vegetation covers the terraces. Thick deposits of humus are supported by the retaining walls. Though most of these walls have been built by farmers, who used to cultivate the land until quite recently, it seems that some of them are founded over the remains of ancient walls that

32. Remains of ancient occupation have been recorded in an extensive area from the slopes of the mountain Vigla (to the NE of Koukounaries) to the S of the acropolis, where there is a fertile meadow with streams of water.

Figure 12. The acropolis of Koukounaries hill viewed from SW.



Figure 13. The acropolis of Koukounaries hill viewed from E.





consist of large blocks quarried out of the rocky hill and laid down without mortar. The terraces are covered by sporadic ruins of habitation as well as potsherds. The ascent to the top, through the terraces, follows a zig-zag way. It is hard to decide whether the present pathway is modern, or ancient, as one might expect. The top of the hill appears to have been leveled, forming an irregular platform surrounded by rocks. A gneiss slab standing on its long side in the middle of the plateau belongs to some significant building (FIG. 14).<sup>33</sup> There are two additional pathways starting from the north side of the platform. They both lead down to rocky ravines, ultimately giving access to the sea. Particularly interesting is the east pathway, that begins with a built staircase on top and then develops its winding course downwards on the steep cliffs. A little below the staircase, it passes by a small natural cave opening to the NE. During our first visit the cave bore evidence of recent disturbance (looting?). A few sherds collected from the disturbed earth of the interior are of the Protogeometric period. One sherd of light brown clay (0.048 x 0.041 m.) is characteristically decorated with compass-made concentric circles.

A small-scale excavation conducted in June, 1973, under the auspices of the Greek Archaeological Service, shed additional light. The excavation was un-



Figure 14. Remains of a building before the excavation.

33. The slab measures L. 120 m.; H. 0.50 m.; Th. 0.12-0.20 m.



Figure 15. Remains of the building in Figure 14 during the excavation.



Figure 16. Interior of the cave.

dertaken with the collaboration of the Assistant of Antiquities for the Cyclades Ephorate, I. Papachristodoulou. Small trenches were dug against the east and west long sides of the gneiss slab in the middle of the plateau. The west side of the slab had received careful treatment. The trench opened on this side revealed two superimposed pavements made with small flagstones and hard-packed earth (FIG. 15). The layer over the lower pavement produced, besides poros working chips also evident in the upper layer, fragments of small bones associated with the period of occupation of the building, and a few undecorated potsherds. The manufacture of pottery seems local. Perhaps the date of the structure goes back to the Protogeometric period. The exact size of it, and its date, will need to be studied with a systematic excavation.

Work was also extended to the cave. Here, a trench was dug on the northern side of the entrance. The trench never reached the bedrock; nevertheless, it furnished evidence of four layers, the topmost of which produced, apart from the sherds mentioned above, various animal-bones, seashells, and finally boars' tusks. The second layer consisted of loose humus with disturbed poros stones (FIG. 16), while the third, being harder in consistency, contained animal-bones and pottery sherds. The lowest layer reached, the fourth, was well-packed and darker in colour, with apparent indications of fire. It contained bones and a significant amount of good, thin-walled pottery, that seems to be dated at least in the 10th century B.C. Further study of the finds is needed.<sup>34</sup> Of course, the discovery of Protogeometric pottery on the Koukounaries acropolis of Paros is of capital importance. The finds may eventually contribute to a better understanding of the Ionic migrations after the final disintegration of the Mycenaean civilization.<sup>35</sup> Since the earlier occupation of the acropolis is represented by Bronze Age sherds (a few belong particularly to the LH III period) and obsidian blades, further work may furnish evidence about how long the Mycenaean communities of Paros survived during the Dark Age.<sup>36</sup> Recent excavations on the neighboring

34. Most sherds from layer IV are thin-walled and bear a faded linear decoration. Particularly interesting for the shape is a fragment of a cup with a distinctive conical foot. For the type, see V.R.d'A Desborough, *The Greek Dark Ages* (1972) fig. 10, p. 39.

35. V.R.d'A Desborough and N.G.L. Hammond, "The End of Mycenaean Civilization and the Dark Age," *CAH*, ed. 2, II (1962) ch. 36, pp. 11 and 45ff. J.M. Cook, "Greek Settlement in the Eastern Aegean and Asia Minor," *CAH*, ed. 2, II (1961) ch. 38, pp.3 and 10ff. G.L. Huxley, *The Early Ionians* (1966) 23ff., 29.

36. Desborough, *op.cit.* (in note 34) 81, 221, 263.

Figure 17. The settlement of the Oikonomos island viewed from E.



island of Naxos have indicated that there is a continuity of settlement between the latest Mycenaean and the early Dark Ages.<sup>37</sup> Yet, it has been pointed out that the settlement of Kastro at Paroikia does not have its origin in the early phase of the Dark Age.<sup>38</sup> Perhaps the Koukounaries acropolis may help to illuminate this problem.

### Oikonomos Island

The fortified settlement of the Oikonomos island is located further on the east side of the bay of Nausa<sup>39</sup> (FIG. 11, b). The excellent geographic location of the site suggests immediately the sea-oriented character of its settlers; the settlement had two good harbours, one on either side of a low promontory protected from the north winds (FIG. 17). Currently, the Oikonomos island is connected with Paros by means of a narrow sandbar, which during the winter is very often covered by the sea. Part of the promontory subsided in antiquity, taking under water the ancient cemetery of the settlement. Underwater exploration of the area has attested to the presence of carefully constructed, slab-lined tombs.<sup>40</sup> A well-preserved fortification survives on the SE part of the island. The course of the peribolos appears oval. The settlement occupies the slopes of a hill. Its walls have been built in the dry-stone technique; the stones are large and roughly dressed (FIG. 18). Generally, the walls consist of two lines of stones, dressed on the outer faces. The space between the two lines was filled up with rubble. In style, the masonry resembles early Greek dry-rubble walls. The masonry of the Geometric temple at the sanctuary of Perachora may be cited as a close parallel.<sup>41</sup> There are two areas indicating possible locations of gates. It is worth mentioning that the defensively most vulnerable part of the wall, on the higher part of the hill, was built stronger. Inside the walls there are retaining walls oriented E-W, occupying the upper part of the settlement (FIG. 19). The retaining walls make part of terraces suitable to accommodate buildings. There are several other structures in the area and, most importantly, in the middle of the settlement there is an apsidal temple facing E, apparently an early Greek temple<sup>42</sup> (FIG. 20). Surface finds are dated in the Archaic period, but judging by the general lay-out and the architectural features of the temple, the settlement itself is likely to have been founded in the Geometric period.<sup>43</sup> The settlement was built on a promontory like the early Ionic and Aeolian cities of Asia Minor.<sup>44</sup>

In a recent article, the antiquities were identified as the famous sanctuary of Demeter where Miltiades, according to Herodotus VI.134.2, was seriously injured while attempting to leap the precinct's enclosure.<sup>45</sup> The story is related



Figure 18. A section of the walls on the west side.



Figure 19. Retaining wall.



Figure 20. Masonry of the apsidal building.

37. Ibid. 263; A.M. Snodgrass, *The Dark Age of Greece* (1971) 63-64.

38. Desborough, *op.cit.* (in note 34) 222, 263, 371.

39. Schilardi, *op.cit.* (in note 2) 261-263.

40. Ibid. 263.

41. H. Payne, *Perachora, The Sanctuaries of Hera Akraia and Limenia* (1940) 28. On the date see p. 30.

42. The Geometric temple of Perachora was also apsidal: *ibid.* 29.

43. The settlement was probably founded shortly before the birth of Archilochos. For a detailed account of Archilochos' life, see F. Lassere and A. Bonnard, *Archiloque* (1968) XXIII-XXIX.

44. J.M. Cook, *The Greeks in Ionia and the East* (1962) 30.

45. K. Φωτίου, 'Αρχαιολογικά έρευναί είς τήν νήσον Πάρον, *ArchEph.* (1973) Chronika 1-14. The author presents various topographical material related to the NE peninsula of Paros. Among



Figure 21. Remains of a building on Kargadoura.

to the expedition of Miltiades to Paros, one year after the Battle of Marathon (489 B.C.). It has been conjectured that ancient Paros has to be sought along the narrow isthmus between the bay of Langeri and the bay of Filizi (see FIG. 11). If this is the case, the Oikonomos island would conform with Herodotus's assertion that the hill with the sanctuary of Demeter lay in front of the city.<sup>46</sup> But this unsubstantiated theory neglects the fact that there are not sufficient remains to prove the existence of the famous Parian capital on the isthmus. On the other hand, archaeological evidence at Paroikia suggests that a city had existed there uninterruptedly from the Dark Age onward. The remains at Paroikia are substantial and satisfy the topographical information of ancient sources.<sup>47</sup> It is true that research has been unable to locate the sanctuary of Demeter. This fact, however, neither disproves that ancient Paros lay under modern Paroikia nor precludes the possibility of the discovery of the hieron in the future.

### Kargadoura

About 2 km. to the NE of the Oikonomos island, and immediately after the end of the road that winds along the coast from the picturesque town of Nausa, is the large rocky hill of Kargadoura (FIG. 11, c). The hill forms the NE cape of the large peninsula probably known as Sunion in antiquity.<sup>48</sup> A little chapel of Santa Maria, located a short distance to the SW of the hill, disappeared long ago.<sup>49</sup> Kargadoura is covered with loose stone and scrub. Surface sherds appear sporadically on the slopes. In the area, there are ruins of two notable structures deserving description. An apsidal stretch of a building or an enclosure is partly preserved on the SW slopes of the cape near a small bay exposed to the north (FIG. 21). The apsidal end is oriented to the N and one of the surviving parallel walls runs in a straight N-S direction. The rising cliffs have been quarried out to accommodate part of the building. The

others, Photiou illustrates various cuttings in the rock (some are under water) along the coast of the Nausa and the Filizi bay, probably making part of ancient ship-sheds. Rubensohn, in referring to them, recognized their particular significance to the sea-oriented character of Paros (*AM* 26(1901) 165-169). Unfortunately, the cuttings have not yet been studied in detail, and the function of some remains enigmatic. One would think that several rock-cut foundations may belong to stoas or docks to facilitate the shipment of local marble overseas. In regards to the theory that Paros was situated in the aforementioned peninsula, it should be pointed out that the available material does not prove the existence of a city, as it has been conjectured, but of various early settlements near the sea, to one of which belong the remains of the Oikonomos island. The argument that the bay of Nausa should be identified with one of the two harbours of the island that are mentioned in a passage of Skylax (*Periplus* 58: Πάρος λιμένας ἔχουσα δύο, ὃν τὸν ἓνα κλειστόν) though attractive, is deprived of documented value. Rubensohn, in 1901 pointed out the arguments against such identification (*AM* 26(1901)189). But there is a last point deserving attention. It is known that when Miltiades sailed against the island, the Parians closed the gates and doubled the height of the city-walls. (Herodotus VI 133.3-134.1). If the capital was indeed situated on the peninsula, then the entire coastal zone should have been fortified with strong walls, as suggested by the above passage. However, the area is completely deprived of ruins attesting to the presence of a large city and, most importantly, no wall is evident whatsoever to explain the siege operations of Miltiades. Even if the area has been systematically plundered over centuries, as asserted by the author, some remains or at least the rock-cut foundations should have survived.

46. Herodotus VI. 134.2.

47. Apparently Photiou fails to take into consideration the significant archaeological material found at Paroikia. See Photiou, *op.cit.* (in note 45) 13. But cf. *RE* XVIII (1949) 1835ff, 1859-1866, s.v. Paros.

48. *RE*, *op.cit.* (in note 7) 1800, 1854.

49. Rubensohn, *op.cit.* (in note 5) 164.

structure measures 9.90 m. in length. The method by which the walls were built and the style of masonry are reminiscent of the Oikonomos island peribolos. Indeed, the walls, which are built in the dry-stone technique, consist of two parallel lines of stones with the intervening space filled up with rubble. We can only conjecture the date of it. Perhaps it dates from the Geometric period.

Further to the NW, high on the most prominent part of the cape, are the ruins of buildings, which according to O. Rubensohn may have belonged to the sanctuary of Poseidon.<sup>50</sup> We visited the site during May, 1973. It was immediately realized that the ruins had suffered from recent activities of looters, who had dug pits in the foundations of a rectangular building. Among a series of actions taken instantly by the Greek Archaeological Service, the Assistant of Antiquities in the Cyclades, I. Papachristodoulou, surveyed the site with us in June, 1973. The antiquities of the Kargadoura hill were first published by O. Rubensohn in 1901, who noted that all the marble architectural members had vanished.<sup>51</sup> On the site there are only layers of local gray stone, forming the rectangular foundation of a building that measures ca. 32.15 m. x 34.30 m. (FIG. 22). The building is oriented N-S. Six m. from the west side there is a wall running N-S, dividing the building into two sections. Surface finds from the building and the surrounding area consist mostly of black-glazed pottery of the 5th century B.C. Part of a marble plinth, probably from the sanctuary, was noticed in the surroundings of the ruined chapel of Santa Maria. The fragmented face of the plinth has received a careful dressing and is outlined by drafted edges. Architectural details and location suggest that the ruins of the rectangular building must belong to a sanctuary. The prominent location suggests that it was meant to be seen from the neighboring island of Naxos (FIG. 1).

#### Filizi Island

Last among the surveyed sites of the NE part of Paros comes a settlement on the small island of Filizi.<sup>52</sup> The island lies on the east coastal region of the peninsula, immediately after the south end of the large bay of Filizi (FIG. 11, d). Geographically, the features of Filizi find a close parallel in the morphological formation of the Oikonomos island. Both islands are situated near harbors protected from the north winds, are small in size, and have hills overlooking the sea, suitable to provide sufficient military protection. Both islands are part of ancient promontories, though Filizi, unlike the Oikonomos island, is currently completely disconnected from the coast. On the southern part of the island there is a hillock occupied by the ruins of various buildings. Since there is a large amount of scattered stones with accumulations of humus, the outline of the structures is not readily comprehensible. A defensive trench running east-west, ca. 4 m. wide, is easily visible as it cuts through the terrain on the north side of the hill with the ruins.<sup>53</sup> This starts from the west coast of Filizi, below sea level, and continues uninterruptedly up on the slopes, until it stops near the precipitous cliffs of the other side. On the north

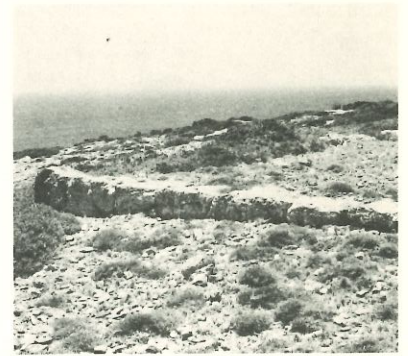


Figure 22. Foundations of a rectangular building on Kargadoura.

50. *RE*, op.cit. (in note 7) 1854.

51. Rubensohn, op.cit. (in note 5) 164.

52. A brief description of the site has been published by O. Kaparis in the local newspaper "Κυκλαδικόν Φῶς" (June, 1973).

53. About trenches and palisades guarding approaches to walls see F.E. Winter, *Greek Fortifications* (1971) 127.

side of the hill are the remains of a wall running along the trench. Surface sherds date to the Geometric period.

#### **Conclusion**

The 1973 survey and the small scale excavation at the Koukounaries hill suggest at present that a large number of settlements were established on Paros during the Geometric period. There are good indications that some remains may go back to the Dark Ages, but this remains to be verified with future excavations. Continuation of the work is planned for the summer of 1974. Surveys will be carried out along the coast of the Bay of Nausa and at Paroikia, where a detailed study of the walls and cemeteries will be undertaken.

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*Demetrius U. Schilardi, a Visiting Professor at the University of Ottawa and a Research Associate of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, received his training at the Agora and the Kerameikos excavations of Athens. As an Assistant of Antiquities he directed numerous excavations in the city and near the Long Walls of Athens. He studied at the University of Athens and is currently a Ph.D. candidate at Princeton University. He is presently involved with the publication of the material from the Thespian Polyandrion (424 B.C.), a study supported by the Greek Archaeological Service. He is the Director of the Paros investigation, a project sponsored by the Greek Archaeological Society.*

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