Abbreviations and Vocabulary

Agrofylakas (pl – agrofylakes): the equivalent of a policeman in the countryside.
Archaiologikon Deltion: Greek journal of archaeological reports
BYZ: Byzantine
BVT: Byzantine-Venetian-Modern
CH: Culture-History
CHRM: Cultural Heritage Resource Management
Dromos (pl - dromoi): Road, trackway
EBA: Early Bronze Age
E.D.: Environmental Determinism
Ephoreia: Archaeological Service (County Council)
Ephor (os): Head of an Archaeological Service (County Council)
EIA: Early Iron Age
EM: Early Minoan
GR: Graeco-Roman
GYS: Geographiki Yperesia Stratou (Geographical Service of the Army)
HG: Human Geography
IT: Information Technology
Kalderimi (pl.-kalderrimia): Stone-paved roads
Kafeneion: traditional café in Greek villages; meeting place
LBA: Late Bronze Age
LN: Late Neolithic
LM: Late Minoan
LT: Landscape Tradition
Madhara (pl. – madhares): Highlands in Lefka Ori in Chania.
Mandinada (pl. –mandinades): Cretan rhymes, used also in traditional songs
Mandra: enclosure used by the shepherd to gather sheep and goat herds for milking etc.
MBA: Middle Bronze Age
MM: Middle Minoan
Metochi (plural metochia): Cretan farmhouse (seasonal) and agricultural land around.
Mitato: shepherd hut in the mountains traditionally made of stones.
PH: Prehistoric
PK: Peak Sanctuary
SCA: Site Catchment Analysis
SM: Sub-Minoan
SMR: Site and Monuments Records
STDEV: Standard Deviation
TT: Topographic Tradition
Visala: Pottery sherds in the Cretan dialect
VEN: Venetian
Xoklisi (pl. - xoxlisia): small independent church in the countryside