The Galatas Survey

Socio-Economic and Political Development of a Contested Territory in Central Crete during the Neolithic to Ottoman Periods
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We begin by thanking Georgos Rethemiotakis, the excavator of the Minoan settlement at Galatas in Central Crete, for inviting us to carry out an archaeological survey around the site. The field project was made possible by a three-year (2005–2007) permit from the Greek Ministry of Culture, under the aegis of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens. In Crete, the work was supervised by the 23rd Ephoria of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and the 13th Byzantine Ephoria in Heraklion. We would like to acknowledge the financial support of the Institute for Aegean Prehistory and the Department of Classics at the State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo. On Crete, the project was organized with the support of Rethemiotakis, Kalliope Galanaki, Maria Mavraki and Maria Rousaki, epimeletrias in charge of the Pediada region of Crete, and Georgos Katsalis of the 13th Byzantine Ephoria. Sabine Beckmann provided us with much valuable information drawn from her many years on Crete; she also took some of the artifact photographs. Rosemary Tzanaki helped us with the pottery and translations. D. Matthew Buell made the chronological maps; Kapua Iao acted as project registrar and archivist, and she was responsible for our apotheke. Lynn Snyder identified the animal bones from sites 114 and 115 (the register of sites is in App. A).

The project team consisted of: director, L. Vance Watrous (SUNY at Buffalo); Lee Ann Turner (State University at Boise); graduate students from the SUNY at Buffalo (D. Matthew Buell, Kapua Iao, Scott Gallimore, Ben Kamphaus, Katie Nielson, Ciara van Velsor, Panagiota Pantou, Carina Iezzi, Amy Heimroth, Brian Hammer, Ben Costello, Theresa Zabawa, Brian Kunkel, Angel Szymanek, and Maryanne Schultz), the University of Missouri–Columbia (Mark D. Hammond),
SUNY at Potsdam (Meg Boyagian), Johns Hopkins University (Kevin Solez), and the University of Crete at Rethymnon (Sabine Beckmann, Ioannis Papas, Maria Roussou, Dimitra Lazar, and Kalliopi Kougitaki); and our epoqtria in 2007, Ele-

ni Christaki. In 2009, Brice Erickson (University of California, Santa Barbara) studied the Iron Age pottery and wrote Appendix F. We would like to thank Todd Whitelaw (University College London) for his comments on Chapter 9.
The following abbreviations are used in this volume:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARS</td>
<td>African Red-Slip Ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSJ</td>
<td>bridge-spouted jar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ca.</td>
<td>circa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cf.</td>
<td>compare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>centimeter(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cwt.</td>
<td>hundredweight (100 lbs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEM</td>
<td>digital elevation model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diam.</td>
<td>diameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d./r.</td>
<td>died/ruled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBA</td>
<td>Early Bronze Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Early Iron Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elev.</td>
<td>elevation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>Early Minoan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Early Neolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ER</td>
<td>Early Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA</td>
<td>Eastern Sigillata A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESB</td>
<td>Eastern Sigillata B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN</td>
<td>Final Neolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>gram(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>geographic information system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBP</td>
<td>Great Britain pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>global positioning system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>hectare(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hag.</td>
<td>Hagia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMGS</td>
<td>Hellenic Military Geographical Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ht</td>
<td>height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGME</td>
<td>Institute of Geology and Mineral Exploration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg</td>
<td>kilogram(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>kilometer(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>length</td>
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<tr>
<td>LM</td>
<td>Late Minoan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN</td>
<td>Late Neolithic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR</td>
<td>Late Roman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>meter(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m asl</td>
<td>meters above sea level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.</td>
<td>maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MJ</td>
<td>megajule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MM</td>
<td>Middle Minoan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>millimeter(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mono</td>
<td>monochrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Neopalatial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Protopalatial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PreP</td>
<td>Prepalatial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRS</td>
<td>Phocaean Red Slip ware</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUSLE</td>
<td>Revised Universal Soil Loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Equation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS cup</td>
<td>straight-sided cup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chronology


4000–3500 B.C.
Final Neolithic

3500–2900 B.C.
Early Minoan I

2900–2200 B.C.
Early Minoan II

2200–2100 B.C.
Early Minoan III

2100–1900 B.C.
Middle Minoan IA

1900–1850 B.C.
Middle Minoan IB

1850–1800/1775 B.C.
Middle Minoan II

1800/1775–1725/1700 B.C.
Middle Minoan III

1725/1700–1570/1540 B.C.
Late Minoan I

1570/1540–1490/1450 B.C.
Late Minoan II

1490/1450–1375/1350 B.C.
Late Minoan IIIA

1375/1360–1220/1200 B.C.
Late Minoan IIIB

1220/1200–1000 B.C.
Late Minoan IIIC

1000–600 B.C.
Protogeometric–Orientalizing

600–480 B.C.
Archaic

480–323 B.C.
Classical

323 B.C.–A.D. 1
Hellenistic

A.D. 1–300
Early Roman

A.D. 300–ca. 700
Late Roman

ca. A.D. 700–ca. 827
First Byzantine

ca. A.D. 827–961
Andalusian Muslims

A.D. 961–1204
Second Byzantine

A.D. 1204–1669
Venetian

A.D. 1669–1898
Ottoman
In her study, *The Historiography of Landscape Research on Crete* (2008), Marina Gkiasta listed some 20 survey projects carried out in Crete over the last 80 years. These surveys fall into two basic categories: (1) urban centers and their immediate catchments (e.g., Moody 1987a; Hayden 2005); and (2) remote rural areas (e.g., Blackman and Branigan 1977; Watrous 1982). This study of the Galatas area is different. It focuses on an area located between two powerful rival centers, Knossos/Herakleion and Kastelli/Lyttos, which brought this area under their control at various times in history. As such, the study is able to document in detail the changing local socioeconomic and political conditions in this territory as it came under the direct control of states elsewhere in Crete and overseas.

This volume explores the results of the American archaeological survey (2005–2007) carried out around the area of Galatas in Central Crete (Fig. 1), as requested by Georgos Rethemiotakis, the Director of Excavations at Galatas. It traces the socioeconomic and political development of the Galatas area and its relations with other areas of Crete during the Neolithic–Ottoman periods. Our archaeological survey was focused on a central site, Galatiani Kephala (44; for the register of sites, see App. A), and its topographic catchment, similar to other smaller surveys, such as the Kavousi, (Haggis 2005) and Pseira surveys (Betancourt, Davaras, and Hope Simpson, eds., 2004, 2005). The survey zone (Fig. 2) was circumscribed by a 5 km radius around the Minoan palace at Galatiani Kephala (44), which is the geographical area bounded by the villages of Alagni, Astritsi, Sambas, Apostoli, Thrapsano, Arkalochori, and Hagia Semni in North-Central Crete (see Ch. 2). Our work is not a regional survey, as, for example, the surveys of the western Mesara (Watrous, Hadzi-Vallianou, and Blitzer 2004) or of Sphakia (Nixon et al.
1994). A more inclusive regional survey has, in fact, already been done for our area by Nikos Panagiotakis (2003), whose survey included the entire eparchy of the Pediada. Our study also differs from that of Panagiotakis in its intensive field-work methodology (see Ch. 1) and thematic focus, mentioned above.

Chapters 1 to 4 introduce the reader to the Galatas Survey Project and its region. Chapter 1 records the earlier archaeological research in the area, the goals of the project, the annual progress (2005–2007) of the fieldwork, the survey techniques, and the subsequent study of the finds in 2008–2009. Chapter 2 explores the topography of the survey area. Chapter 3 presents a scientific study of the geology, geomorphology, hydrogeology, and soil erosion of the Galatas area. Based on ethnographic interviews, Chapter 4 describes the pre-industrial life of the area.

Chapters 5 to 10 examine the prehistoric settlement of our region. Chapter 5 discusses the Neolithic settlement in the area. Chapter 6 presents the Prepalatial (PreP) settlement data and the social and political organization of the survey zone. Chapter 7 discusses the Protopalatial (PP) data through the growing issue of social complexity. In Chapter 8, Rethemiotakis presents the archaeological results of his excavations (1992–present) at the site of Galatiani Kephala (44). Chapter 9 analyzes the Neopalatial (NP) settlement data and the issue of state formation. Chapter 10 documents the local collapse and retraction of Late Minoan (LM) III settlements.

Chapters 11 to 14 tackle the historical settlement and society of the Galatas area. Chapter 11 analyzes the changes in settlement pattern, site continuity, and size during the Early Iron Age (EIA) to the Classical period. Chapter 12 presents and interprets the evidence for the reduced Hellenistic settlement in the survey zone. Chapter 13 then discusses relations between Rome and Crete, problems associated with dating Roman ceramics, the local Early–Late Roman settlement data, and the socioeconomic status of the Galatas area in the Roman period. Chapter 14 encompasses several centuries of history and is divided into three chronological sections that explore the Byzantine (ca. A.D. 700–1204), Venetian (A.D. 1204–1669), and Ottoman (A.D. 1669–1898) periods. Each section within this chapter begins with a historical background of the Galatas area (including, when able, ecclesiastical history, local population, land use, and economy), followed by a presentation of our survey archaeological data. As we know much more about these time periods from historical accounts, the information as a whole provides us with a much more complete picture of our area leading into the modern period.

The appendices provide much further information about our survey. Appendix A presents the register of sites that includes descriptions of our individual sites and summarizes their size, chronology, and finds. Appendices B–H provide details about pottery, lithics, and other finds collected by the survey. And finally, Appendix I considers survey and historical evidence that points to an earlier date for the beginning of Thrapsano pottery production than has heretofore been recognized.