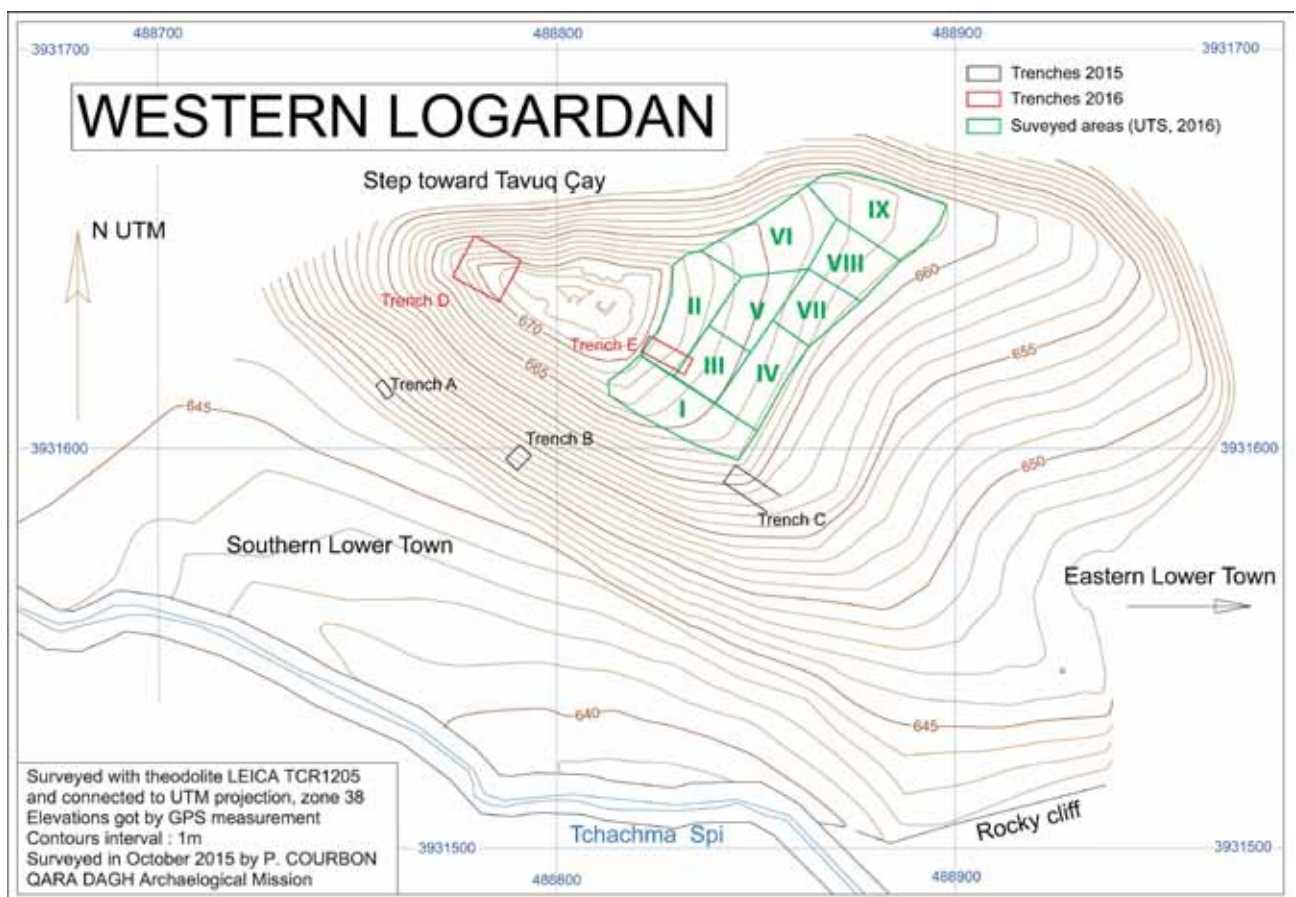


# LOGARDAN, THE UPPER TERRACE SURVEY (UTS)

Martin Sauvage, Ménania Zingarello and Bahra Salah

In order to choose the best location of a trench on the upper terrace of Logardan, it was decided to carry out a preliminary survey to see if a differentiated distribution of the archaeological material could be identified.

The upper terrace of Logardan (fig. 1) is bounded on the north-west by the 'citadel', which is the summit of the tell, separated from the upper terrace by a 3 m-slope (672 m and 669 m respectively), on the NE by the steep slope towards the Tavuq Çay river, on the SW by the slope towards the Tchachma Spi river and on the SE by the median terrace of which it is separated by a steep 3 m-slope (respectively 663 m and 660 m of average altitude).



**Fig. 1** - Topographical map of the western part of Logardan showing the Upper Terrace Survey areas I to IX on the locations of trenches A, B and C (2015) and of trenches D and E (2016) (topographical survey by P. Courbon, 2015; CAD by M. Sauvage, 2016).

The upper terrace thus represents a plateau gently sloping over 6 m from the NW to the SE (669 m to 663 m) with a total length of about 80 m from SE to NW and an average width of 40 m from SW to NE, covering a total area of nearly 3,000 m<sup>2</sup> (0.3 ha). Nine areas, numbered in roman numerals from I to IX, were delimited according to the topography but also taking into account the anomalies identified the previous year by the geophysical survey (Vallet 2015).

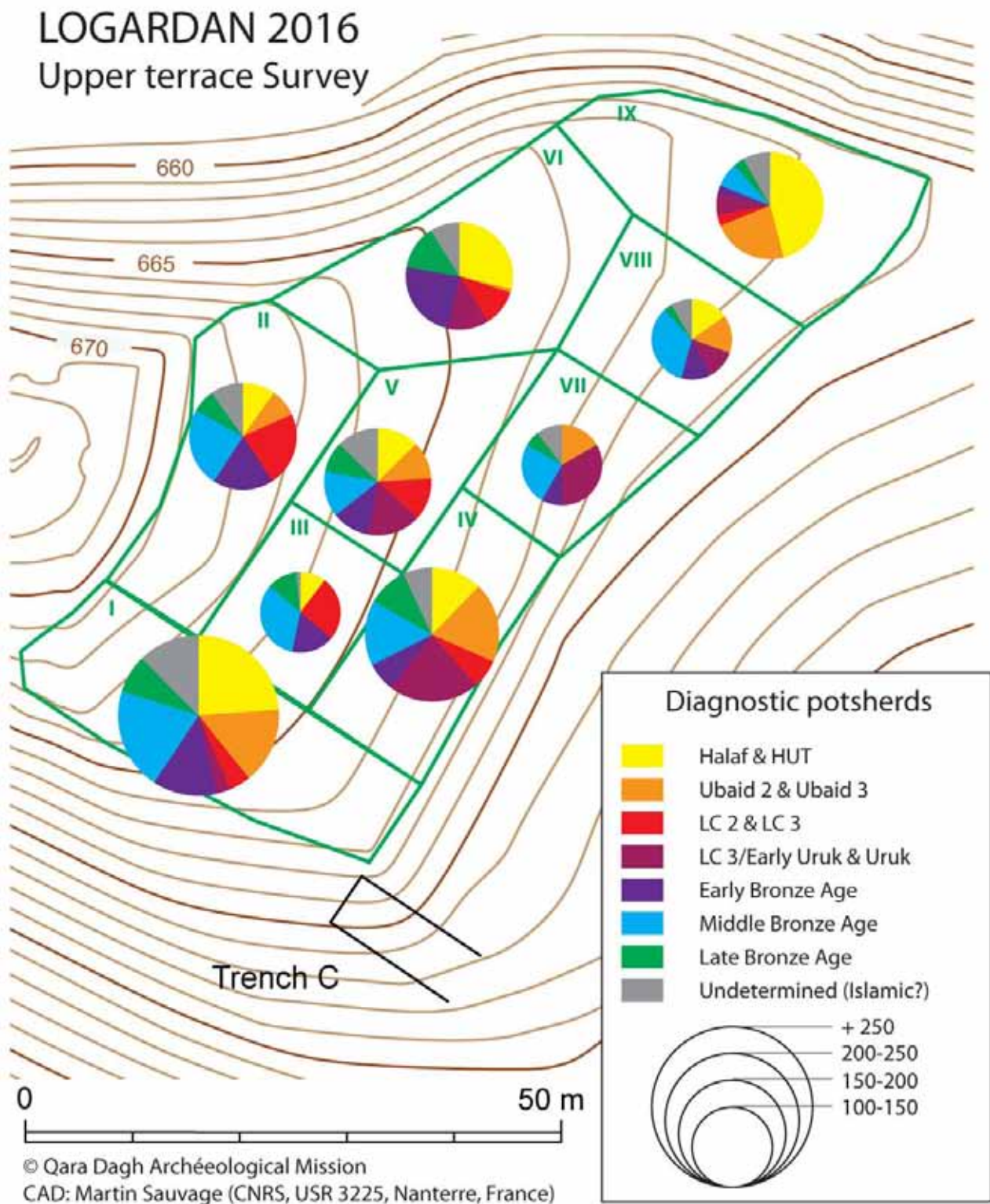
The surface survey was carried out over three days from 27 to 29 September by Martin Sauvage, Melania Zingarello and Bahra Salah. Because of the great number of potsherds on the surface, particularly in zones I, IV and IX, which were located where the slopes break, it was decided to collect only diagnostic sherds (lips, bases, handles, decorative elements, etc.) as well as a sampling of the characteristic pastes with a special attention to the finer wares, generally more fragmented and whose potsherds, smaller, are often less represented because difficult to locate.

The determination has been made by Johnny Baldi for the Chalcolithic and by Melania Zingarello for the Bronze Age (see *infra*, their reports on the pottery). All periods are attested from the late Halaf (around 5500 BC) to the Late Bronze Age (around 1200 BC) except for the Late Chalcolithic 1. A total of 1655 diagnostic potsherds were recognized including 81 of undetermined date (possibly among them sherds of Islamic era). To facilitate mapping, the dated shards have been grouped into seven main chronological phases: 1) Halaf and Halaf-Ubaid Transitional (HUT); 2) Ubaid; 3) Late Chalcolithic 2-3; 4) Late Chalcolithic 3/Early Uruk and Uruk; 5) Early Bronze Age; 6) Middle Bronze Age; 7) Late Bronze Age (see Table 1).

	HLF+HUT	UB	LC2-3	LC3/Early UK and UK	EBA	MBA	LBA	Indet.	Total
UTS I	50	32	9	6	27	43	16	26	353
UTS II	7	6	16	0	13	17	5	7	165
UTS III	6	0	15	0	10	19	7	1	131
UTS IV	14	22	8	25	8	18	11	8	249
UTS V	11	10	11	14	10	12	8	11	188
UTS VI	26	0	1	10	11	22	12	8	151
UTS VII	0	8	0	16	4	12	3	5	119
UTS VIII	9	9	0	7	7	20	2	5	106
UTS IX	56	28	4	8	3	9	4	10	193
	179	115	64	86	93	172	68	81	1655

**Table 1** - UTS : Number of diagnostic potsherds by main chronological periods and by surveyed areas.

The relative proportions of each period per zone have been plotted (fig. 2) and distribution maps have been compiled per period (fig. 3).



**Fig. 2** - UTS : relative proportions of the diagnostic potsherds by period for each surveyed area.





**Fig. 3 - UTS :** number of diagnostic potsherds by period (topographical survey by P. Courbon, 2015; CAD by M. Sauvage, 2016).

Six objects were found on the surface: four terracotta artefacts (fig. 4): a perforated weaving (LOG.E.Tc1999.1), a spherical token (LOG.E.Tc1999.2), a spindle whorl (LOG.E.T1999.3), and an architectural decoration cone (LOG.E.Tc1999.4), to which must be added a stone polisher (LOG.E.P1999.1) and an iron arrowhead (LOG.E.Met1999.1).

The terracotta cone is most interesting as it most certainly comes from the architectural decoration of an Uruk public building. It was found in zone IV, close to the slope and comes either from the citadel due to runoff or from an underlying structure associated with the slope which delimits the upper terrace to the southeast.



UTS: perforated weaving weight (LOG.E.Tc1999.1)



UTS: spherical token (LOG.E.Tc1999.2)



UTS: spindle whorl (LOG.E.T1999.3)



UTS: architectural decoration cone (LOG.E.Tc1999.4)



UTS: stone polisher (LOG.E.P1999.1)



UTS: iron arrowhead (LOG.E.Met1999.1).

**Fig. 4** - UTS : Miscelania.

