



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Known and Less-Known Early Bronze Age Pottery Assemblages: The Contribution of Logardan to Defining the Third Millennium BCE Periodisation

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Abstract

The small hill of Logardan in the Chamchamal Plain features two chronologically uneven but equally significant Early Bronze Age (EBA) occupations. During an early phase of the 3rd Millennium BCE, a large architectural complex with stone foundations was reoccupied and used for storage and food processing activities. The associated pottery assemblage does not appear to align with the main ceramic traditions of Northern Mesopotamia. Its presence, proven so far in very few sites of the central Eastern Tigris region, including the Hamrin and the Sharazoor Plain, suggests that this ceramic tradition was part of a cultural landscape marked by diverse and interconnected communities in the first centuries of the EBA. On the other hand, a growing interregional homogeneity is reflected in the ceramic material from the late 3rd Millennium BCE occupational sequence. During this period, the top of Logardan hosted a succession of monumental buildings and massive pottery workshops. Through the combined study of ceramics, stratigraphies and radiocarbon dating, the paper will discuss the integration of regional horizons and local specificities that allows for a general reflection on the existence (or non-existence) of a distinctive ceramic identity in the area.

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Keywords

Early Bronze Age, Pottery assemblage, Central Eastern Tigris, Chrono-stratigraphy, Logardan

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