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OPEN Technology and provenience of the oldest pottery in the northern Pannonian Basin indicates its affiliation to hunter-gatherers

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Consensus holds that pottery technology came to Central Europe from the Northern Balkans with independent pottery traditions existing concurrently in Eastern Europe. An unusual grass-tempered pottery dating back to around 5800 cal BC found in lake sediments at Santovka, Slovakia, predated the earliest known Neolithic pottery in the region (~ 5500 cal BC), suggesting unexplored narratives of pottery introduction. Analyses of the pottery's technology, origin, and grass temper shedding light on ceramic traditions' spread can unveil mobility patterns and community lifestyles. Our findings indicate a non-local provenance, low temperature firing, *Festuca* sp. grass temper and unique rectangular or cylindrical vessel shapes which align with Eastern European hunter-gatherer practices. Moreover, the pottery style and technology have no analogies in the contemporary Danubian pottery traditions and have more similarities to those of the Eastern traditions. The pottery's raw materials likely originated from distant areas, indicating extensive territorial access for its creators. Our findings imply late Mesolithic hunter-gatherers as the probable artisans and with implications for the site's significance in the late Mesolithic landscape.

Keywords Hunter-gatherers, Pottery technology, Provenience, Pottery firing, Organic temper, Microtomography

An unusual grass-tempered pottery (Fig. 1) dated ca. 5800 cal BC¹ was discovered recently in Santovka (Slovakia) situated at the transition between the Pannonian Basin and Western Carpathians (Fig. 2). The site itself is known for the occurrence of springs and related travertine mounds. Likely because of this, Santovka became a centre of human activities from the Paleolithic², with increasing human activity during the Neolithic³ and the Bronze Age⁴. Pottery was found in the section of lake carbonate sediments (Fig. 1) excavated 2011–2014 close to one of the travertine accumulations. As pottery was stratigraphically sealed under the Neolithic layer bearing exclusively the Early Neolithic pottery. The sealing layer including pottery shards were radiocarbon dated after to the mid-6th millennium BC. In conclusion the grass tempered pottery precedes the onset of the oldest pottery known to date in Central Europe¹. This new pottery type suggests that there are hitherto unrecognised gaps in our knowledge about the introduction of pottery into Central Europe.

Pottery vessels were invented in East Asia between 19.2 and 15.9 ka cal BC⁹ by hunters-gatherers, who dispersed the ceramic technology during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition¹⁰. Around 7000–6800 cal BC the

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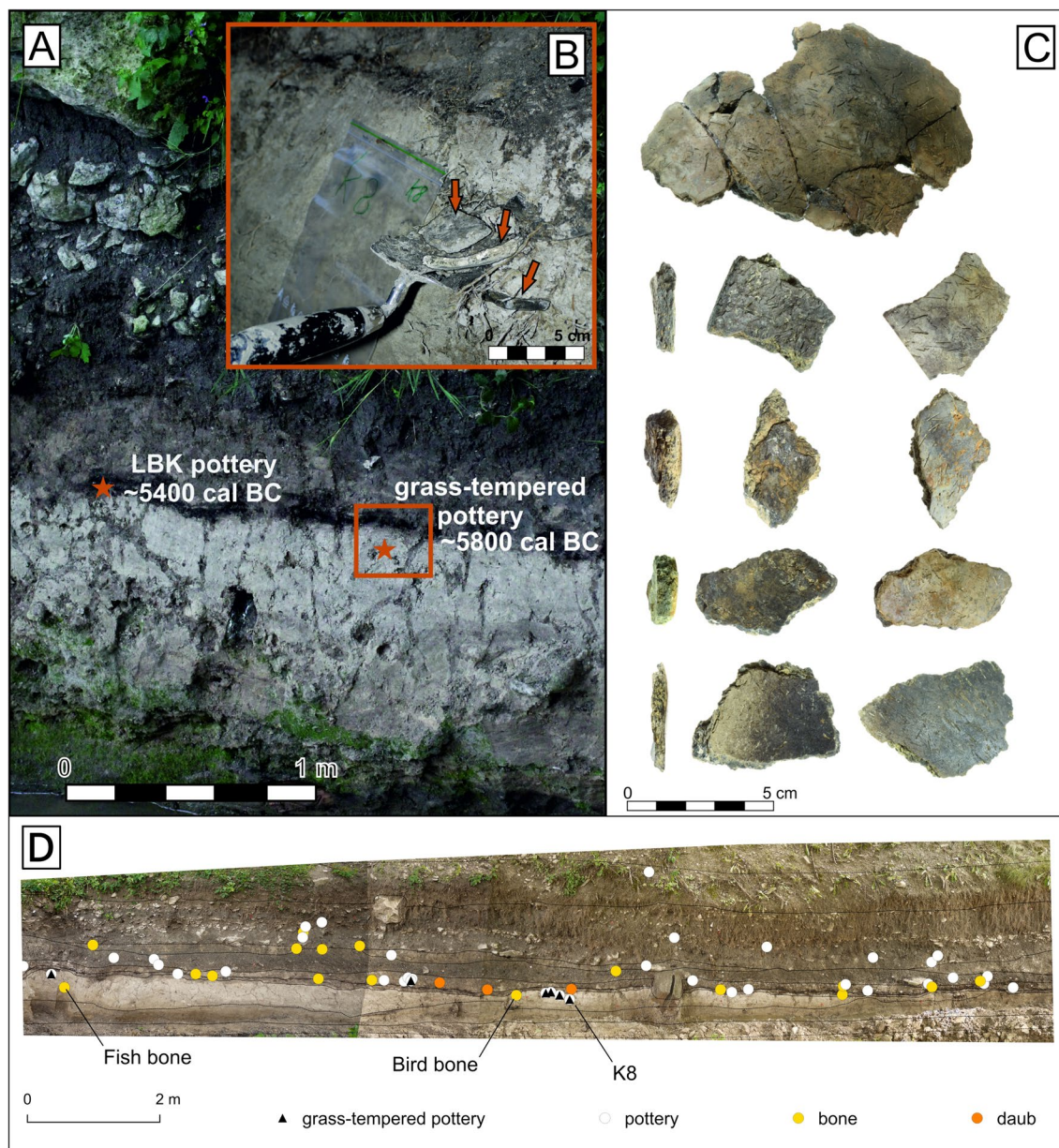


Figure 1. The sediment section at the Santovka site with the depiction of LBK pottery's position and, stratigraphically below, the grass-tempered pottery, along with the approximate results of radiocarbon dating (A). Detailed photograph showing the stratigraphic position of the grass-tempered pottery (B). Selection of grass-tempered pottery fragments (C). Uncovered and cleaned profile in the Búr stream cut (Santovka village) with marked positions of finds (animal bones, daub, and flint), indicating the position of grass-tempered pottery in the light lake sediments (D).

pottery was introduced to the Near East, where it became an integral part of the Neolithic way of life^{11–13}. The spread of ceramic technology among European communities occurred in two distinct diffusion zones during the 7th and 6th millennium cal BC⁵. The first zone belongs to Eastern Europe's hunter-gatherers (i.e. the Eastern tradition). Recent studies suggest that the pottery arrived in the Dnieper and Bug catchments, East Baltic zone and northern Poland before ca. 5500 cal BC^{6,14}. In contrast, the second diffusion zone (i.e. the Danubian tradition) in South-eastern Europe is associated with farming communities in the Northern Balkans and Pannonian Basin (e.g. Starčevo, Körös, Criş and consequent LBK) and is tied to an Aegean–Anatolian origin¹⁵. The pottery appears in the south Balkans after 6400 cal BC¹⁶.

The Santovka site is situated at the margin of the above-mentioned zones, so the age of pottery alone cannot answer questions about its origin and who made it. As farming spread west with the Linearbandkeramik (LBK, ca. 5600–5000 cal BC) culture, researchers have identified distinct pottery styles that are unrelated to the LBK tradition. These wares, mostly tempered with shell or bone and featuring pointed bases wares, are classified as the “so-called hunter-gatherer” potteries of La Hoguette, Limburg, and Begleitkeramik, among others¹⁷. These fabrics are generally thought to represent indigenous hunter-gatherer groups that were present before and alongside

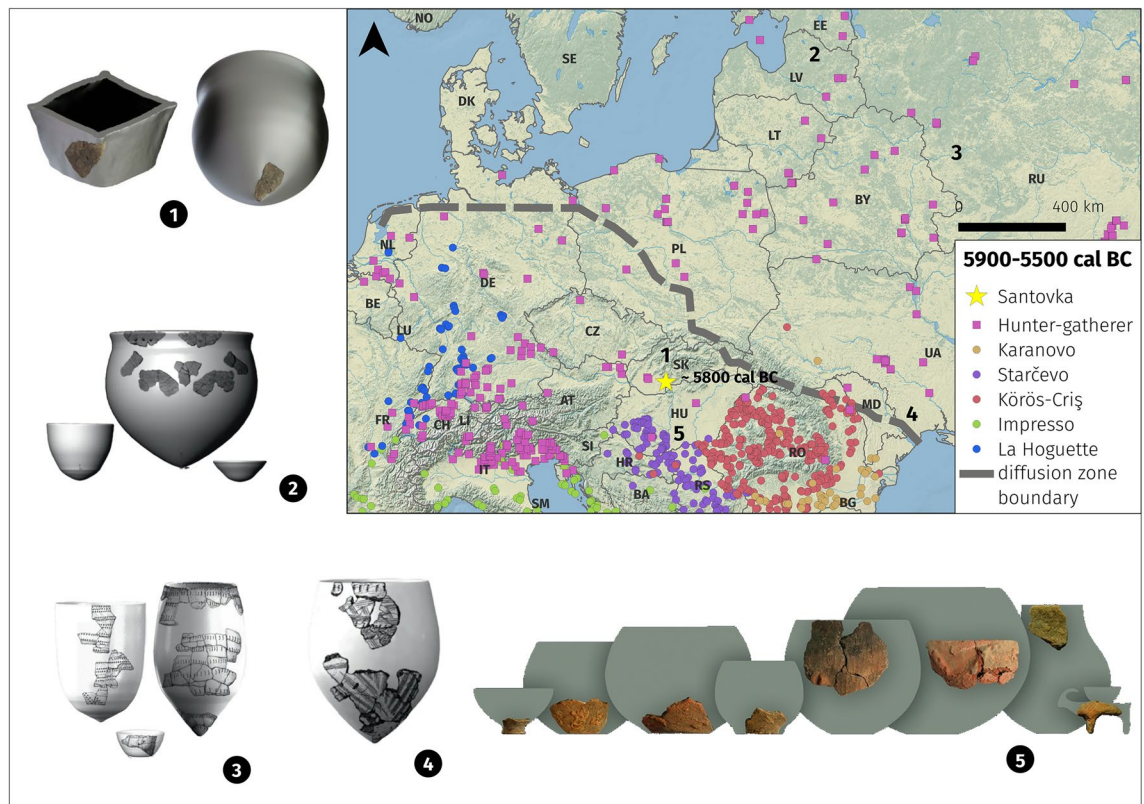


Figure 2. Cultural-historical description of the first half of the 6th millennium BC and major pottery styles in the region. Assumed shapes of grass-tempered pottery from Santovka made by 3D modelling (1). Hunter-gatherer pottery shapes from Eastern Baltic (2), Upper Dnieper (3) and Bug-Dniester (4) regions. Pottery shapes of Starčevo-Körös-Criş culture (5). Grey line marks the boundary between the diffusion zones of farming and hunter-gatherer pottery tradition^{5–8}. Points indicate Neolithic sites, squares indicate hunter-gatherer sites, basemap is from Natural Earth.

migrating farmers. However, their precise role remains debated, and the classification of these groups as hunter-gatherer or farmer based on their pottery has been challenged¹⁸. Hence, the need to focus on the provenience and technology of this unusual pottery to fully situate it within the spread of different ceramic traditions.

The pottery of the Danubian tradition in the central and northern Balkans, encompassing the Great Hungarian Plain, features an abundant use of plant temper¹⁹. This organic material primarily consists of by-products from cereal production, especially chaff²⁰. The eastern tradition, in contrast, does not rely on cereal remnants. Instead, it uses various plant residues and further includes tempering materials such as minerals and rocks (sand, crushed granites, flints), shells, and occasionally grog^{14,21–25}. This pottery appears to have been used for cooking meat, especially fish²⁵.

Understanding the technology and provenance of Santovka pottery can shed light on the origin of ceramic technology north of the Balkan farming frontiers, while technological choices can inform on mobility and the way of life of the communities who produce it. To address this issue, we had four specific aims: (1) examination of provenance and clay preparation with petrographic and mineralogical methods, (2) identification of temper and pot shaping technique with use of microtomography, (3) vessel shape reconstruction based on 3D modelling, and (4) reconstruction of firing technology with implementation of firing experiment.

Material and methods

A total of 25 body sherds and one bottom point were found in Santovka, and the total number of refits is 6. Fragments are ca. 5–10 mm thick, fragile and apart for one all without significant morphological features (MNI ~ 2, MNA = 19). Their colour is grey and brown, with lighter shades on the outer surface and dark grey to black along the fractures. The ceramic paste contains a significant amount of organic inclusions visible by the naked eye. Sherd surfaces bear no signs of decoration. Fragments were often smoothed on the outside. The inner and outer surface is covered with unoriented thin linear pores after vegetal inclusions (Fig. 1). Given fragmentary character, rarity and homogeneity of material the sampling strategy was designed accordingly to preserve the shards to the maximum extent.

In this study, various methods were employed to analyze six ceramic fragments. Thin sections were prepared and analyzed micro-petrographically under a polarizing microscope, following established protocols for inclusion and void abundance as well as organic content estimation. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used to capture detailed images. X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) identified bulk phase composition, while thermal analysis (DSC/TG) quantified remaining organic matter. Total organic carbon (TOC) analysis measured charred

organic content. Additionally, micro-computed tomography (μ CT) visualized organic matter and porosity. A firing experiment was conducted to simulate ancient firing techniques. Detailed descriptions of these methods are provided in the Supplementary material.

Results

Characterization of raw material

All studied thin sections were similar in terms of petrographic characteristics, therefore no specific fabrics were determined. Ceramic matrix consists of clay with common, but not very abundant grains of silt. Aplastic inclusions are represented by common subangular to sub-rounded fragments of andesite (Fig. 3A) and quartz. Scarce rock fragments consisting of quartz, feldspars and micas were attributed to metamorphic rocks (Fig. 3B), possibly phyllites and gneisses. Plagioclase grains are more abundant than alkali feldspars. Mica flakes are occasional with more muscovite than biotite. Accessory minerals identified are rare to occasional amphiboles and scarce pyroxenes and epidote.

XRD analysis indicates the dominant mineral of is quartz (46.9–52.1 mass %) followed by mica minerals including illite (23.5–27.5%), and Na-Ca feldspars (21.5–22.5%), kaolinite (2.0–2.4%) and traces of K-feldspars (< 1%). The contents of the other accessory minerals was apparently below the limit of detection.

Grass temper

The ceramic paste was heavily tempered with grass (Fig. 3C). The organic content was surprisingly well-preserved in the dark, reduced parts of the sherd. The layer close to the surface, where enough oxygen was available, is oxidised, and the organic matter is completely burnt away. Numerous unburnt and charred parts were identified as fragments of stems and leaves of the narrow-leaved species of the *Festuca* genus, belonging to the Poaceae plant family commonly known as grasses (Figs. 3, 4). The preservation status of grass plant tissues allows for the identification of some morphological elements that make up the cross-section of a *Festuca* grass leaf. Usually, at least a part of the sclerenchyma is preserved, ribs are distinguishable, and sometimes even trichomes. Vascular bundles are sometimes visible, but are often collapsed. On the best-preserved sections, adaxial or abaxial epidermal cells can be discerned (Fig. 4). No chaff nor other features suggesting the presence of cereals were found.

The orientation of grass temper visualised by μ CT indicates sub parallel orientation in cross-section view and unparallel orientation in side view orientation Fig. 5A–C). From the CT dataset fibre orientation module, approximately 65% of the *Festuca* stems and leaves have a similar preferential orientation usually oriented parallel to the pot surface. The orientation of grass stems and leaves suggest that not coiling, but rather moulding or slab building are the case of Santovka pottery. Depending on the orientation of stems and leaves (Fig. 5D), the charred organic matter is present in oval and V-like feature forms respectively (Fig. 5E). When the orientation is parallel to the thin section plane, the grass forms an elongated feature. In certain samples, most of the organic material is oriented, and the used grass was probably mostly green, as pores are much larger than the preserved fragments after firing. Total porosity estimate is 20–30%.

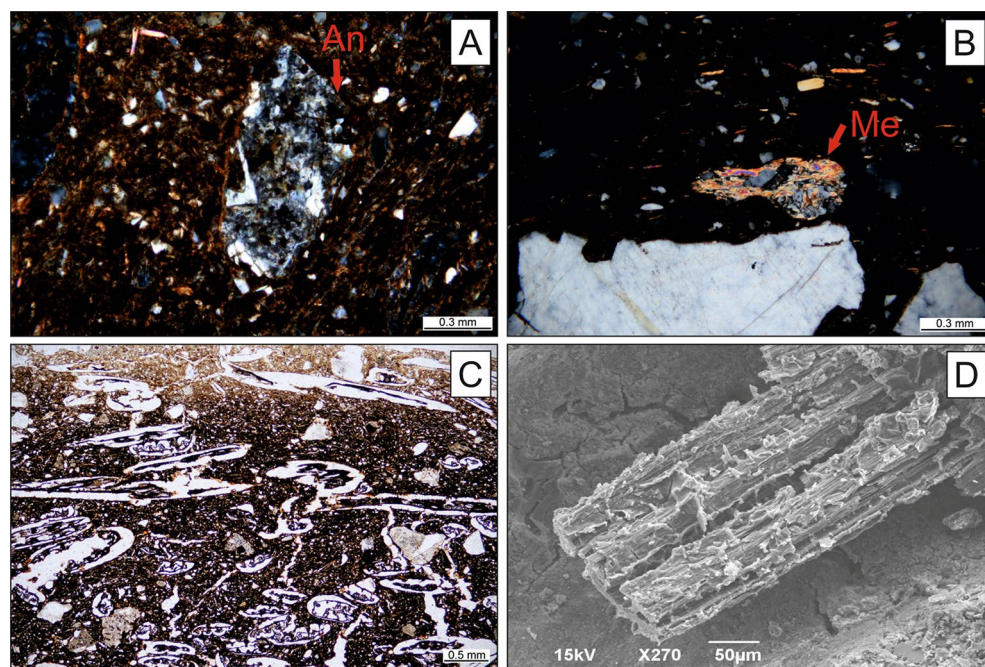


Figure 3. Microphotographs of grass tempered pottery. Rock inclusions of andesite (A) and metamorphic (B) rocks in cross-polarised light. Grass temper (*Festuca* sp.) of pottery in transmitted polarised light (C). SEM image of *Festuca* sp. (D).

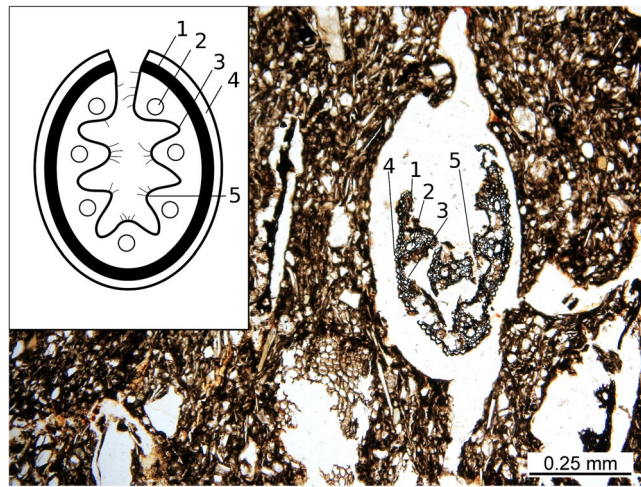


Figure 4. *Festuca* leaf cross-section scheme (modified after Martínez-Sagarra et al. 2017²⁶) compared with microphotographs of preserved leaves in the pottery. The main observable features are sclerenchyma (1), vascular bundles (2) consisting of layers of bundle sheath cells, adaxial (3) and abaxial (4) epidermal cells and ribs with trichomes (5).

Total organic carbon content after firing was 20.2 mg/g (2.02 mass %). The thermogravimetric (TG) experiment showed the total content of organic matter ca 3.3 mass %. The comparison of this value and TOC content corresponds to not completely carbonized plant mass. According to the shape of voids we assume that the former grass temper volume was much higher than the result of TOC. The amount of residual organic matter in the sherds from Santovka was quantified around 5% with a high standard deviation at $\pm 2.3\%$, while the total porosity (organic matter + void) was 14% ($\pm 2.8\%$) from the CT analyses. The matrix is homogeneous in some samples and heterogeneous in others, where clay parts are more prevalent in certain areas and grass more in others. We can observe the complexity of the segmentation due to a relative low contrast between air and organic materials and sensible noise. We also observe a clear shrinkage between the original pore shape and the residual organic matter.

Pottery shape and forming techniques

Only one bent sherd bore significant morphological features (Fig. 6A), which would allow for pot shapes to be determined. It was not possible to use strict metric methods to create a virtual reconstruction of the possible shape of the vessel from which the fragment originated, mainly due to the fragments small size. However, the shape specificity allowed the fragment to be placed in two morphologically specific vessels. The two interpretational models were based on thorough investigation of a 3D model of Santovka sherd: one possible shape is rectangular (Fig. 6B), the other cylindrical with a pointed base (Fig. 6C). The pointed base vessels are quite frequent in the Late Mesolithic contexts (e.g. Bug-Dniester and Dniepr-Dvina regions).

Reconstruction of firing technology and experimental firing

The entire experimental firing process lasted until all the firewood burnt out naturally, which took four and a half hours. The temperature in the pit rapidly rose to the maximum measured temperature (just over 800 °C). This maximum temperature was reached approximately after one hour. Afterwards, it started to slowly and regularly decreased by about 200 °C per hour. The average maximum temperature measured on the surface of the vessels was 600 °C. The pottery sherds appear dark brown to black in the core which are indicators of a reducing environment. Ochre to light brown layer of oxidised matrix appears close to the surface of the pot. Pots of comparable appearance resulted from the experiment. The analysis of the thin sections of experimentally fired pottery show that the *Festuca* leaves and stems were mostly burnt out in the surface layer of the majority of experimental vessels, for they were oxidised on the surfaces (Fig. 7A). In contrast the cores were reduced allowing some amount of organic matter to be preserved. The leaves of *Festuca* grass in the ceramic core are carbonised, and individual morphological features are not easily distinguishable. The sclerenchyma is compacted and the adaxial or abaxial epidermal cells are indistinguishable. This is similarly the case for the vascular bundles, which can only be identified in some instances. Ribs are occasionally visible, and in rare cases, trichomes have been preserved (Fig. 7B).

Discussion

The presence of volcanic rocks, particularly andesite, within the analysed material suggests a connection to the Slovak Central Mountains, which extend from the north of the site. The surrounding bedrock (Fig. 8A) is formed by volcanites, volcanoclastics, dolomites and limestones²⁷. Concurrently, the inclusion of metamorphic rock fragments, indicates that the inclusions are also sourced from the mountain ranges which belong to so-called crystalline massifs of tectonic units, such as the Tatrikum or Veporikum (Fig. 8B). Bearing this in mind with addition to their subangular to sub-rounded shape, the raw material used to produce the pottery was likely gathered from the catchment areas of a river, flowing from and around both volcanic mountain range and crystalline massifs of

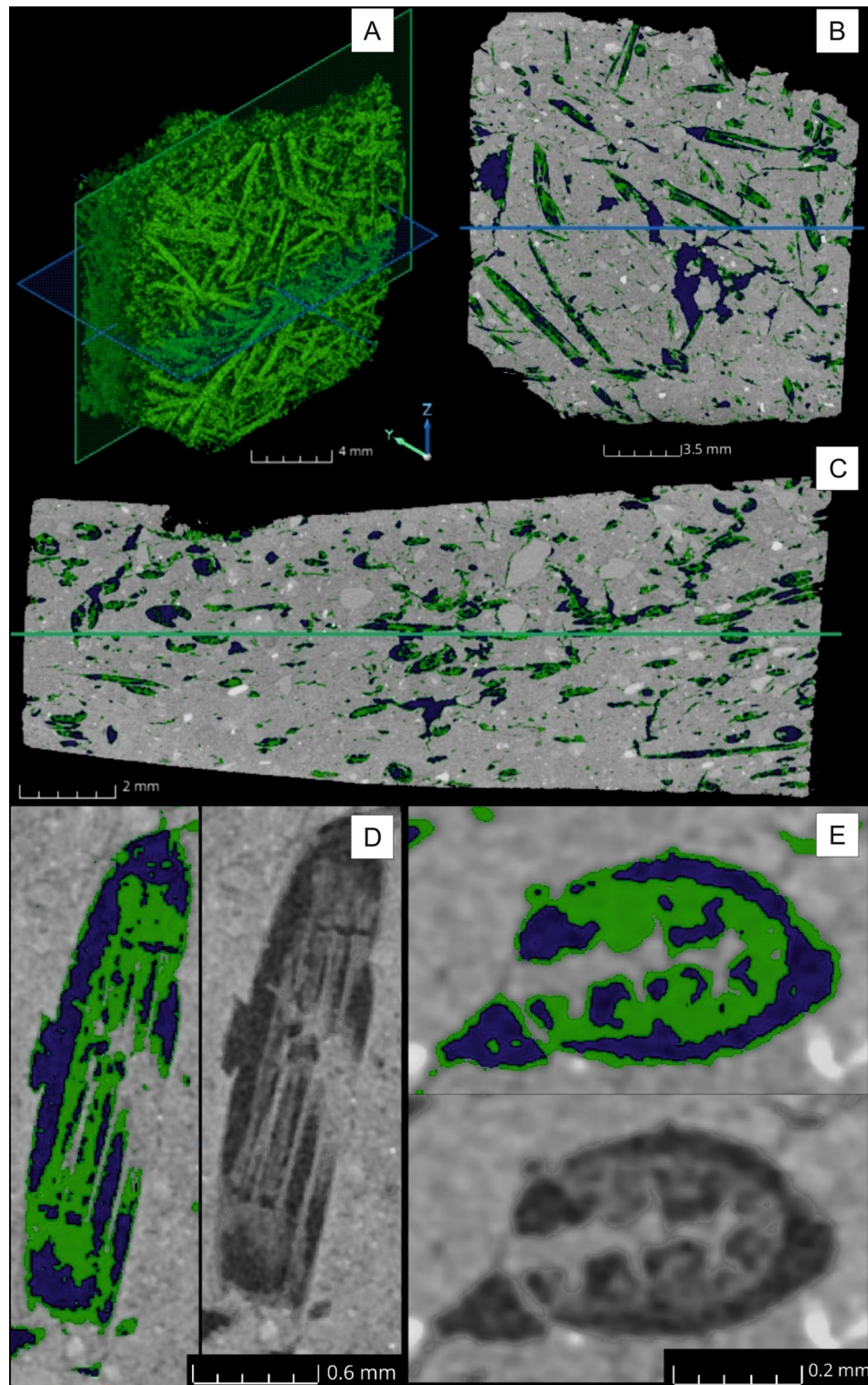


Figure 5. μ CT (A) 3D visualisation of the organic matter in the ceramic sample K8 with XY oriented (green) and (C) XZ oriented slices positions (blue). The position of slice (B) and (C) is also shown in the other picture by a coloured line. Details of the same blade in a (D1) longitudinal orientation and (E1) perpendicular cross-section, where the organic matter is represented in green and air in dark blue. (D2) and (E2) show the same areas without segmentation, and with measured grey values (8-bit).

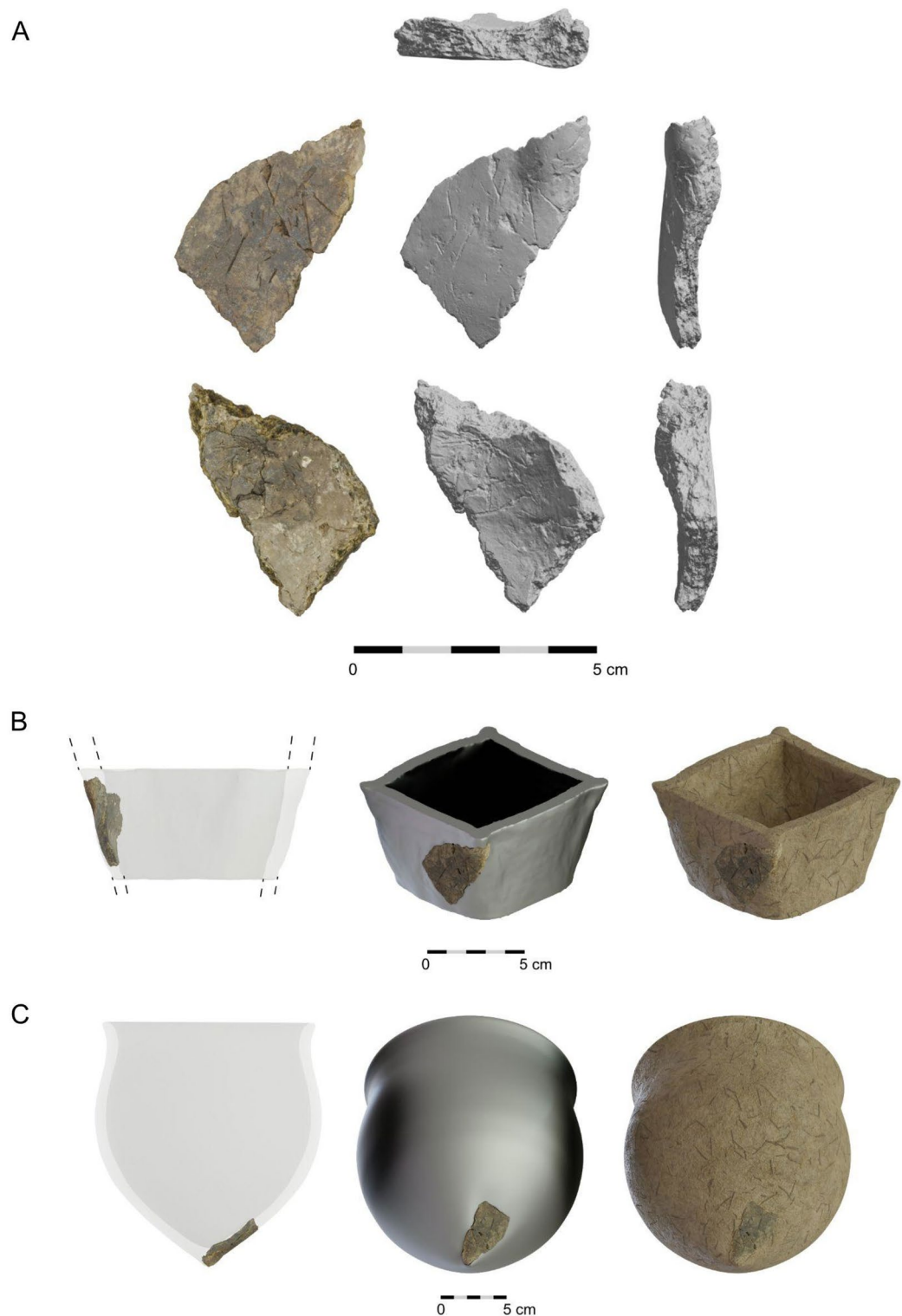


Figure 6. 3D visualisation of (A) a peculiarly curved fragment found in Santovka and hypothetical variations of shape reconstruction based on pottery from hunter-gatherer contexts of (B) the Far East⁹ and (C) Eastern Europe¹⁴.

Inner Western Carpathians²⁸. The nearest floodplain matching the mentioned prerequisites could belong to the Hron river flowing ca. 10 km to the west from the studied site of Santovka (Fig. 8A). A similar composition of inclusions was recorded in prehistoric pottery produced in the same river catchment, at the site Rybník located

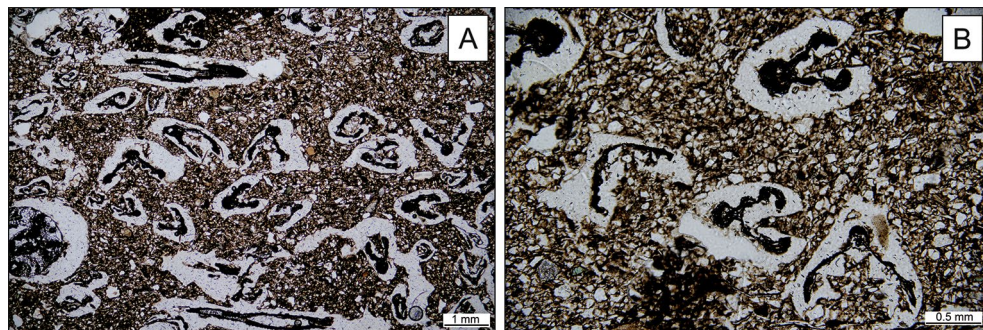


Figure 7. Microphotographs of cross and parallel sections of unoriented stems and leaves in a silty ceramic matrix of pottery from firing experiment (A). The detail on the *Festuca* sp. Temper from experiment (B).

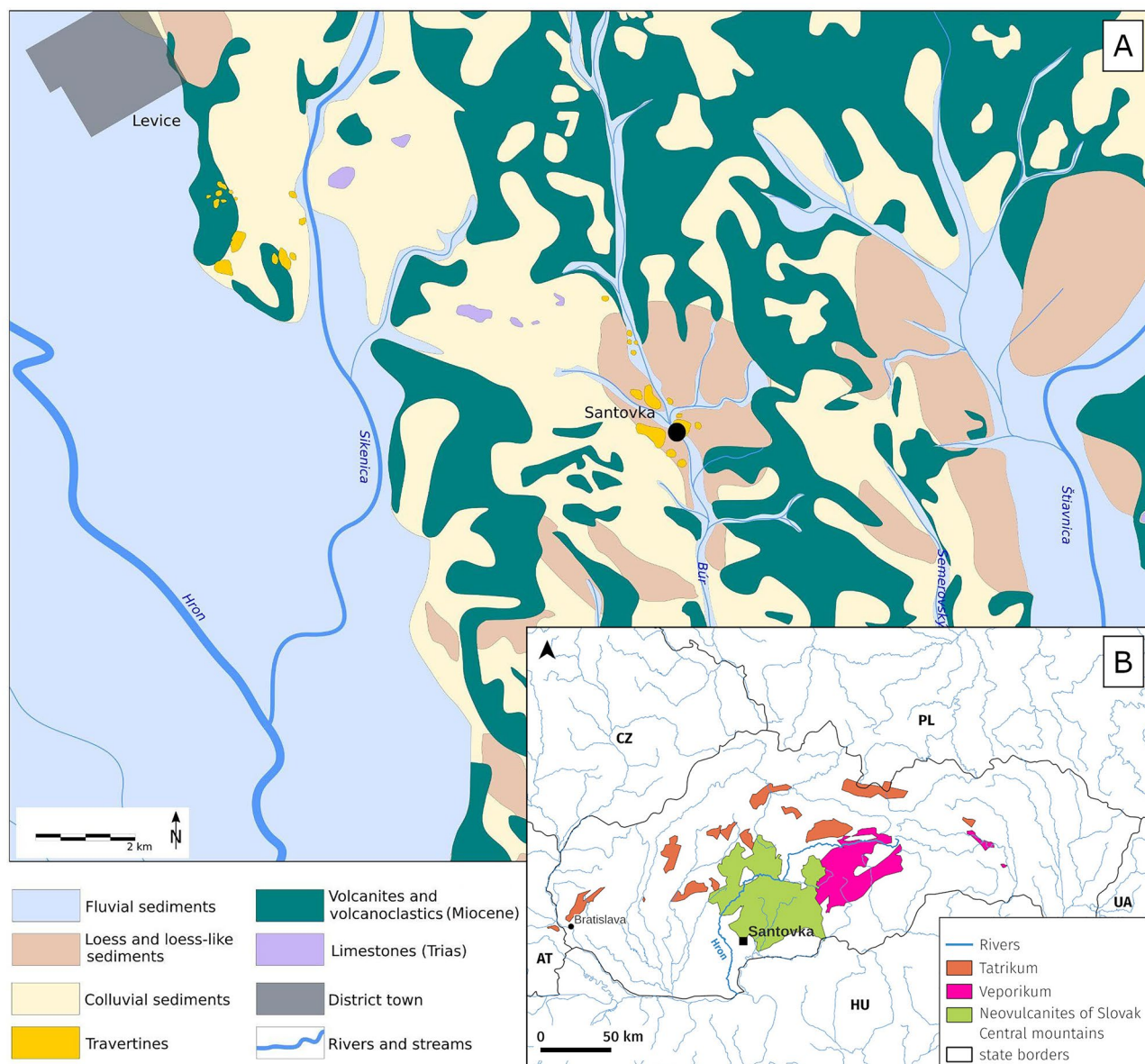


Figure 8. A geological map of the Santovka area³⁵ and floodplains of Hron, Sikenica and Štiavnica rivers (A). Map of Slovakia with Hron river and source geological units of Neovolcanites and crystalline rocks (B).

ca. 20 km up the stream²⁹. Our results indicate that the raw material originates more than 10 km away from the site, what may suggest that the Santovka pottery was not produced at the place of find³⁰, demonstrating the significant range of territory in which its producers moved or had access. It contrasts with the typical provenance of the pottery of the first farmers which were usually made from more local clay sources^{20,31–34}.

The prevalent grass temper of Santovka pottery are leaves and stems from the narrow-leaved *Festuca* genus. Organic-tempered vessels appear from the onset of the Neolithic period in both the Middle East and the southern Balkans. There is evidence of grass glume phytoliths, sometimes identified as cereals³⁶. North of these regions, organic-tempered pottery almost became synonymous with pottery by the late 7th and 6th millennium BC. Alongside the regional variability observed in the LBK, such as the use of moss in Western Europe³⁷, manure³⁸, or shells³⁹, there are notable temporal and spatial similarities with the use of local fine-grained clays combined with by-products from cereal productions^{19,20,40,41}. Increasing archaeological evidence suggests that pottery is not uncommon within the environment of hunter-gatherers²⁵, yet the specific technological choices of hunter-gatherers' pottery in Eastern Europe are very diverse. Their tempering practices differ regionally; pottery in Pomerania (Poland) included coarse mineral temper of crushed granite²², in northern Poland with sand and plants¹⁴, in the Baltic it was quartzite, sandstone, mineral inclusions, flint, mollusks, less frequently grog (crushed pottery), vegetal temper^{14,23} and shells²⁵, mollusks were added to pottery in eastern Ukraine⁴², shells, organic temper or grog in Eastern Europe²¹, bone, shell, minerals, and organics in western Europe's "so-called hunter-gatherer" potteries from western Europe¹⁷, or grass in Far East⁹. This, however, does not include cereal remains common in the pottery of agricultural Neolithic cultures^{21,25}.

Due to the fragment's small size, a virtual reconstruction of the vessel's original shape was challenging, however we suggest two possibilities. The box-like shape was identified in discoveries from e.g. Russian Far East⁹, based on net-like imprints on the external surface. These vessels were formed using baskets or cord bags, which served as molds. The resulting vessels were open-mouthed, straight-walled, and occasionally flat-bottomed (Fig. 6B). Finds from Sakhalin Island (7000–5500 BC) indicate the use of rectangular box-shaped containers. The cylindrical shape with a pointed base, which appears (presumably also in a squared variant) within the Bug-Dniester and Dniepr-Dvina regions during the 7th–6th millennium BC are analogues from a closer region^{14,21}.

The good preservation state of grass temper in Santovka pottery could be associated with a very low firing temperature (~600 °C) and a short soaking time. Assumption of such a low firing temperature is also supported by: (1) the comparison of total organic carbon (2.02 mass %) and organic matter (3.3 mass %) contents, which correspond to not completely carbonized plant mass; and (2) the presence of kaolinite in the ceramics material. The undecomposed kaolinite indicates even lower temperatures (<550 °C)⁴³. Pottery of the Neolithic cultures with Danubian origin was fired at a temperature that did not exceed 750–800 °C^{20,31–34}. In comparison, traits of early Eastern tradition pots are found in limited quantities, as highly fragmented sherds from low firing temperatures ranging from 450 to 600 °C, suggesting that vessels were fired on open hearths^{9,22}, which corresponds to our observations of Santovka's pottery. The quantity of preserved organics and remaining voids suggests a high amount of grass temper (~14%), which also indicates functional differences. Using a larger amount of grass temper makes the pottery lighter, thereby increasing the portability of the vessels.

Low density of late Mesolithic settlements in areas of Transdanubia, Lower Austria and SW Slovakia^{7,44–46} supports an observation, that these loess areas settled by the incoming LBK were marginal to already scarce Mesolithic population, located in higher altitudes, near active river channels for mollusk gathering^{47,48}. In the north of the Danube, the grass-tempered pottery of Santovka (ca. 5800 cal BC) predates the presence of the earliest known Neolithic contexts with pottery finds by approximately 200 years¹. Moreover, contextual data (freshwater lake site, high fragmentation of pottery) and the technology in terms of used grass temper, low firing temperature and reconstructed shapes, similar to those of the Eastern ceramic tradition, support the idea that pottery was produced by Late Mesolithic hunter-gatherers.

The conclusion is supported as well by results of lipid analysis pointing to cooking to a mixture of wild ruminants and plants (Fig. 9). Eurasian hunter-gatherers and the first farmers used pottery differently; aquatic products are largely absent in the pottery produced by the first farming communities, who instead preferred ruminants and dairy sources^{49–51}. Researchers argue that the appearance of pottery in hunters-gatherers was tied with the seasonal intensification of aquatic resource exploitation in the Late Mesolithic period, linked with broadening subsistence systems, increased sedentism and population growth^{10,52–54}. The evidence of terrestrial resource exploitation at Santovka highlights the increasing diversification of subsistence strategies during the late Mesolithic period (Fig. 9). The diverse and multifaceted nature of hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies precludes the notion of a uniform dietary pattern across pre-Neolithic Europe, just as the variability in agricultural practices renders a monolithic concept of a single Neolithic diet untenable^{55,56}. While our isotopic analysis did not capture evidence of fish consumption, previous paleoecological research indicated the presence of numerous fish bones in the holocene sediments at the site³, suggesting the availability of aquatic food sources.

Some researchers propose that hunter-gatherer pottery was not widely used for everyday activities, but instead served as prestigious item linked to power and status¹¹ or held sacred significance²¹. The riverine location of Santovka, situated near mineral springs and a lake/natural pond, further suggests that this site held a special importance or served a unique purpose within the late Mesolithic landscape. The pond contained remains of large birds and fish, as indicated by the findings (Fig. 1).

Based on Jordan et al.'s spatio-temporal model⁵, Santovka is close to the boundary dividing dispersal zones associated with farming (south of that boundary) and with hunter-gatherer (north of the boundary) traditions, and the timing also fits with this model. However, it does not entirely fit with a more recent model⁶, which found that pottery spread more quickly among Eastern European hunter-gatherers than previously believed, as Santovka belongs to the area where, at least according to the model, pottery was introduced last. The pottery dates from Santovka suggests an even more rapid and non-linear dispersal as it is contemporary with Eastern Europe hunter-gatherer sites like Melnychna Krucha (north-western Pontic region;^{62,63}). This model also chimes

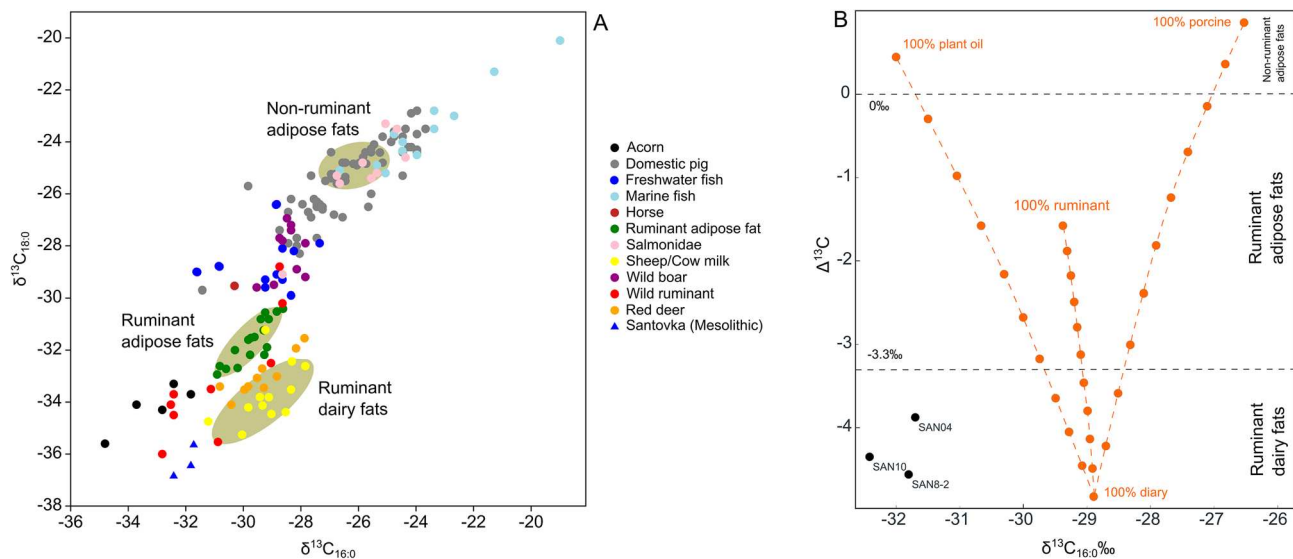


Figure 9. (A) The plot presents the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of $\text{C}_{16,0}$ and $\text{C}_{18,0}$ n-alkanoic acids extracted from Mesolithic pottery at the Santovka site¹. The beige ellipses represent different food commodity groups, which are determined based on the $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of reference animal fats from domesticated animals known in British prehistory⁵⁷. The connecting lines between the ellipses illustrate theoretical mixing curves, demonstrating the potential effects of vessel re-use and the processing of mixed food commodities. The reference values used in this study are derived from various sources, including Copley et al.⁵⁷, Craig et al.⁵⁸, personal communications with Craig and Isaksson, as well as studies by Dudd et al.⁵⁹, Evans et al.⁶⁰, and Lucquin et al.⁶¹. (B) The difference in $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ isotope values ($\Delta^{13}\text{C} = \delta^{13}\text{C}_{18,0} - \delta^{13}\text{C}_{16,0}$) for $\text{C}_{16,0}$ and $\text{C}_{18,0}$ n-alkanoic acids extracted from Mesolithic pottery (black) at the Santovka site. The orange lines represent theoretical mixing curves of $\delta^{13}\text{C}_{16,0}$ and $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$ values, which are calculated by mixing modern dairy, plant oils, porcine fat, and ruminant carcass fat. The filled circles on these curves indicate 10% increments between mean values⁶⁰. The $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$ values can be used to identify the source of the fats: values below -3.3‰ are typically associated with ruminant dairy fats, while values between -3.3 and 0‰ correspond to ruminant adipose fats. $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$ values above 0‰ are generally linked to non-ruminant adipose fats.

with Kirschnick's¹⁷ analysis of non-LBK ceramic traditions in the western regions, which suggests that technical decisions were made independent from both the LBK and Mediterranean Cardial ceramic technology traditions (the latter often cited as having influenced decorative methods⁶⁴), leading him to suggest these diverse groups of ceramics were made by hunter-gatherers. Considering both the geographical and temporal place of Santovka¹, drawing direct parallels or hunting for shared origins with the potteries associated with the western distribution of the LBK is inappropriate. However, their presence in the archaeological record does help to establish that ceramics independent of the main migration of farming communities were made, likely by a diverse group of communities, further supporting the proposed hypothesis that the ceramics at Santovka are an independent hunter-gatherer made technology.

Conclusion

By focusing on the provenience and technology of this distinctive pottery, we are better positioned to understand the origin of pottery north of the Balkan farming frontiers and identify the specific human communities involved. The technology of Santovka pottery, including the use of grass temper, low firing temperature (below 600 °C), and estimated shape interpretations, indicates a stronger affiliation with mid-Holocene Eastern European hunter-gatherers. Moreover, the non-local origin of Santovka pottery suggests an affiliation with mobile groups of people, contrasting with the typical provenience of the first farmers' pottery of the Danubian tradition. Instead, parallels emerge with the pottery technologies of Eastern Europe, where the use of organic materials and similar shapes began before the spread of farming. Located at the intersection of two major diffusion zones from the 7th and 6th millennium cal BC, the Santovka site challenges our pre-existing assumptions about pottery introduction into Central Europe. Future extensive and in-depth studies are essential to validate the model proposed in this article, given the limited size of the Santovka corpus and the sparse data on local Late Mesolithic groups.

Data availability

The datasets used and/or analysed during the current study available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

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Author contributions

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Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

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