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# ’Ocs’od-Kováshalom and the Neolithic Ceramic Technological Tradition in Hungary

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## Résumé

’Ocs’od-Kováshalom is a well known archaeological site of the Tisza culture on the Great Hungarian Plain, which was excavated in several successive campaigns between 1980 and 1987. A complex analysis of the Late Neolithic tell-like settlement is carried out within the frames of a new research project that has begun in 2016. The most abundant category of finds recovered from the settlement features at ’Ocs’od is pottery of various forms and ornamentation. In this new, ongoing project we have started to study the formal-stylistic characteristics of pottery assemblages as well as the physical properties of the ceramic material. Macroscopically observable technological markers provided us the possibility to detect such several forming methods in the case of the vessel types from ’Ocs’od as they were identified earlier in Middle Neolithic Alföld Linear Pottery assemblages by Louise Gomart. Our preliminary results consist of 13% of the total pottery material, cca. 10.000 sherds. We have just started the microscopic investigations by preparing thin sections for petrography. The analysis of 100 samples is in progress at the Interdisciplinary Laboratory of the Institute of Archaeological Sciences (Budapest) Beside the intensive Late Neolithic occupation, sporadic traces of Early Neolithic (K’or’os Culture) and Middle Neolithic (ALPC) settlements were found at ’Ocs’od-Kováshalom. Despite of that fact the continuous existence of Neolithic population could not be proved on the spot, moreover, temporal gaps between settlement phases seem very plausible. Nevertheless, the three mentioned Neolithic assemblages suggest a long-term local ceramic tradition. The complex technological analysis and our comprehensive study of these assemblages offer a one-thousand-year perspective about the development and change of local pottery traditions from 6000 cal BC to 5200 cal BC.

**Mots-Clés:** Neolithic ceramic, Forming methods

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