H Hungary

H 1 Miskolc, Avas-hill
H 2 Sümeg-Mogyorósdomb
H 3 Tata
H 4 Korlát-Ravasglyuktető
H 5 Erdőbénye-Sás patak
H 6 Boldogkövaralja
H 7 Bakonycsernye-Tűzkövesarok
H 8 Szentgal-Tűzköveshegy
H 9 Hárskút-Édesvizmajor
H 10 Dunaszentmiklós-Hosszúvontató
H 11 Lábatlan-Margittető
H 12 Lábatlan-Pisznicető
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H 9 HÁRSKÚT-ÉDESVÍZMAJOR, 
VESZPRÉM COUNTY

Erzsébet Bácskay

The site is located at 17°49' E, 47°11' N, longitude and latitude, respectively, in the central part of Bakony mountains, part of Transdanubian Mid-Mountains. It is situated ca. 3 km to the NW of Hárskút on a gentle hill slope, covering a small area.

The site was discovered in 1970 when the Hungarian Geological Institute established a geological section there. József Konda, geologist, collected antler mining tools and identified traces of prehistoric mining activity.

At the site there is a rich sequence of Mesozoic limestone, marl and calcareous marl layers covered by (Jurassic) red radiolarite of blocky character, deposited in a bank-like formation, easy to quarry.

No archaeological excavations have been carried out on the site. According to Konda’s observations there was a loessy loose layer over the radiolaritic bedrock with slope debris and radiolarite fragments — partly traces of mining (extraction) — in which also mining tools were found. The depth of this layer was about 180 cm.

We have no positive data on the method of mining. The radiolarite was either directly quarried here or extracted by small pits.
4 mining tools made of the antlers of *Cervus elaphus* L. were found. They are the usual characteristic mining tools (Fig. 1a–b). No other finds came to light.

We have no positive data on distribution and chronology.

REFERENCES


**H 10 DUNASZENTMIKLÓS-HOSSZÚVONTATÓ, KOMÁROM COUNTY**

Erzsébet Bácskay

The site is located at 18°25′ E, 47°42′ N, longitude and latitude, respectively. It is on a relatively steep slope covered with debris in which loess, radiolarite fragments and slope debris are present. It was discovered in the early 1980s during geological research when a section was made across the site.

The geologists József Konda and Domokos Zilahy identified traces of radiolarite extraction within the section. Here they found characteristic extraction debris, waste heaps and some quartzite pebbles used most probably as hammerstones. In the first half of the eighties Konda and others made field surveys when the participants realized that the site was most probably a flint-mining site. In the 1980s the experts of the Eötvös Loránd Geophysical Survey (ELGI, Budapest, Hungary) made investigations to clear up the structure of the site, since direct observations were impossible because of the thickness of covering slope debris over the possible quarrying phenomena. Geophysical analyses revealed a step-like disturbed character of the radiolaritic rock face, which could be traces of extraction. Yet apart from this, indirect evidence of quarrying is provided by the ample quantity of extraction debris and waste heaps as well as by the worked quartzite pebbles.

The site is built up of Jurassic radiolaritic limestone. The material extracted is a red, reddish brown radiolarite.

No archaeological excavations have been carried out on the site. Positive data only for “exploitation” and for heaps of waste material are present. Most probably