H Hungary

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


H10 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
chipping floors were present, too. Apart from some worked pieces of radiolarite quartzite, pebbles with chopper-like edges used most probably as hammer-stones were found.

No positive data for distribution and chronology are known.

REFERENCES


H 11 LÁBATLAN-MARGITTETŐ, KOMÁROM COUNTY

Erzsébet Bácskay

The site is located at 18°30' E, 47°45' N, longitude and latitude, respectively, in the Gerecse mountains, part of the Transdanubian Mid-Mountains, on a hill slope with rock exposures. The Hungarian Geological Institute made a geological section there in the early 1980s.

József Konda, geologist, observed in the geological section mentioned above traces of quarrying on the exposed rock surface of bank-like character. The traces are step-like or cauldron-like phenomena accompanied by a great quantity of waste, even of regular heaps. During a field survey made by Konda, Katalin T. Biró and Erzsébet Bácskay quartzite pebbles used most probably as hammerstones were found within the waste.

The bedrock at the site is Jurassic radiolaritic limestone, the material extracted is a red, reddish brown radiolarite.

No excavation has been carried out at the site.

The site was most probably quarried directly on the exposed parts of radiolaritic bedrock. Heaps of waste materials are present and most probably chipping floors were, too.

No other phenomena were found. Finds include only some worked radiolarite pieces (flakes, cores, chips) and quartzite pebbles of various dimensions with chopper-like edges used probably as hammerstones.

We have no positive data on distribution and chronology.