

48.	Steeply low retouched flake	3	2,67	31 × 21 × 4,6
49.	Alternately low retouched flake	1	0,89	21 × 17 × 5
50.	Bi-facially retouched flake	2	1,78	30 × 19 × 9
62.	Blade with retouched edges	1	0,89	60 × 19 × 6
63.	Leaf point	3	2,67	46 × 24 × 9,6
	Tools	112 pcs	2,73%	of the industry

Table 14: Hôrka-Ondrej, area A. Typological composition of tools

#### Important indices and groups of tools:

$IL^{sy} = 2,67$	$IL^{ess} = 3,03$	$IR = 31,25$	$IR^{ess} = 35,35$	$IQ = 1,00$
$IB = 0,00$	$Ilam = 0,001$			
$I = 7,14\%$	$II = 31,25\%$	$III = 8,03\%$	$IV = 41,07\%$	$V = 8,92\%$
$VI = 0,87\%$	$VII = 2,67\%$			

The basic feature of the industry was its flake character, common in the Mousterian of the Middle Palaeolithic, with a slight increase of Upper Palaeolithic types.

The dimensions of the industry were mainly medium (length 30-50 mm) and small (length: 20-30 mm), even though larger artefacts were present as well. The size was related first and foremost to the choice and size of the raw material. In the case of the industry from area A, the raw material used was quartz, which dominates the other kinds of raw materials. It was accessible in sufficient amount, however with varying quality. The nearest large river from which the riverbed quartz pebbles could come, was Hornád, its distance from the locality was only a few km to the south.

The large size of the pebbles can be estimated from the preserved whole pieces, and from the artefacts. A single preserved whole piece was a pebble that was utilised as a hammerstone, measuring 97 × 83 × 63 mm. Quartz cores from different phases of production had average dimensions 44 × 42 × 30 mm. Also cores with greater dimensions, e. g. 82 × 58 × 25 mm, 80 × 83 × 47 mm, 68 × 54 × 33 mm, 60 × 59 × 64 mm were preserved. The smallest preserved cores measure 23 × 17 × 18 mm, 24 × 32 × 24 mm, 27 × 18 × 18 mm. Cores that had only first flakes removed were small as well: 25 × 24 × 28 mm, 31 × 23 × 17 mm.

Quartz flakes had average dimensions 31 × 26 × 12 mm. Some pieces among them went significantly over this boundary (69 × 31 × 25 mm, 69 × 41 × 18 mm, 62 × 27 × 26 mm), however, the majority of flakes had smaller or small dimensions (6 × 10 × 2 mm, 18 × 24 × 12 mm, 14 × 19 × 5 mm, 11 × 15 × 5 mm, 10 × 13 × 6 mm).

Radiolarite cores were preserved only in two instances. These cores were exhausted, classified as disc shaped cores, with average dimensions 29 × 29 × 16, 5 mm.