

them is atypical), a raclette, an atypical chopper and a retouched flake. From level k a single simple side-scraper on flake, from level k an angular side scraper and a *cou-teau à dos* were found.

2.

The other industry with pebble working tradition originates from the *Kiskevély Cave*, in the Pilis Mountains, near Csobánka. It was the first cave site in Hungary, where systematic excavation was taken (Antal Koch, 1868), however archaeological material was collected only during the excavations of Jenő Hillebrand, in 1912–1914. In the fourth, brownish, clayey geological layer he exposed a fireplace containing a great quantity of burned bones and chipped stone artefacts. For the first time Hillebrand mentioned exclusively unifacial tools, analogous to the *Mousterian* site of Tata, later he classified the assemblage as '*Praesolutréen*' or '*Protosolutréen*' because of the only one leaf shaped implement, similar to the tools from the Jankovich cave, which was found *above* the level of the hearth.<sup>12</sup>

After World War II László Vértes placed the age of the reddish brown layer into an interstadial period, probably to a humid phase of the W<sub>1</sub> (e. g. Early Würm) or to first half of the W<sub>1/2</sub> (e. g. Interpleniglacial). He suggested that the leaf shaped scraper came into light from a distinct layer dating to the end of the W<sub>1/2</sub> interstadial or the beginning (tundra phase) of the W<sub>2</sub> stadial, and that it has nothing to do with the assemblage similar to the Tata-type Middle Palaeolithic industry.<sup>13</sup> V. Gábori-Csánk placed both assemblages into the same, partly washed out layer; she identified the *Mousterian* finds by the lower culture layer of Erd and placed chronologically to the beginning of the *Altwürm*.<sup>14</sup>

Based on the palaeontological data the age of the brownish layer was taken to the Subalyuk faunal phase (Lower Würm), together with the Middle Palaeolithic pebble using industry from the Diósgyőr-Tapolca cave (I/3–4, II/3–5. layers),<sup>15</sup> Lambrecht Kálmán cave (IIIrd, yellow layer), Erd-Parkváros and Tata-Porhanyó and finally with the upper layer complex of the Subalyuk cave.<sup>16</sup>

In the collection of the Hungarian National Museum artefacts of Middle Palaeolithic type (*Jankovichian* and *Mousterian*) were made of quartzite, hydrothermal and radiolarite pebbles and nummulitic chert. During the inventorising these later ones were identified as *Magdalenian* and *Mousterian*. A double side-scraper, or raclette

<sup>12</sup> HILLEBRAND 1935, 15–16.

<sup>13</sup> VÉRTES 1958.; 1959, 98–102.; 1965, III–III2.; VÉRTES 1964, 216.

<sup>14</sup> GÁBORI-CSÁNK 1993, 32–36.

<sup>15</sup> For recent data from this site and the age of the lowermost culture bearing layer see: RINGER–MONCEL 2002, and in this volume.

<sup>16</sup> JÁNOSY 1979, 129., 136–137.; VÖRÖS 2000, 188–189.