"Quartzite" and *"lydite"* was located by subsequent analyses as well. Limestone must be local. The questionable sorts of raw material is hornstone (is it really hornstone? perhaps Buda hornstone, lying rather far but certainly available and known to be used by Middle Palaeolithic people of Érd,[3] even claimed to be quarried in the Middle Palaeolithic period.[4] Stomolite (hornfels) needs petrographical checking; possible geological source can be in the Velence Mts.

Végh–Viczián 1964

In the 1964 monograph by Vértes et al.,[5] partly we have some petroarchaeological statements of Vértes as well as the special petrographical analysis by Anna Végh and István Viczián.

The authors summarised the raw materials differentiated by Kormos. Analysed macroscopically the ca. 150 kg debris from the excavations of Vértes (1958–59). Selected about 100 samples for further analysis, made altogether 18 thin sections.

They separated about 20 kinds of raw materials, mainly silex and its varieties. There were other rocks of various genetical origin (magmatic, sedimentary and metamorphic) identified. The terminology used by Végh and Viczián for silex included *"Feuerstein"* (used for Jurassic and Cretaceous silices) and *"Hornstein"* (used for Triassic and Palaeozoic silices).

They separated two main groups among the Tata raw materials:
a: flint and hornstone of the neighbouring region
b: other raw materials *"aus dem Kieselkomplex"* (meaning, from the pebble complex).

They specifically mention (classified under a,) *"flint"* of Jurassic age, from Tata-Kálvária-hill and other localities of the *"Vértes and Gerecse"*), in fact, Gerecse Mts., from Agostyán-Tűzköveshegy, Piszke and Lábatlan, from the Dogger and Malm layers. This is, by all means, identical with radiolarite, known from current research as the most important local raw material used in Transdanubia. On the photo table (Abb. 1.,1–2.) they use the name *"Radiolaritfeuerstein"* and the photo is clearly about radiolarite. Also the recent investigations on the Tata raw materials (see later) testify a clear dominance—both from pebble and block of radiolarite among the raw material of the artefacts. They also note,[6] that no traces of mining could be spotted. This statement, however, changed with the discovery of numerous *"flint mines"* of radiolarite all over Transdanubia,[7] notably and specifically the one on the Tata-Kálvária hill, just over the site in the territory of the Geological Park.[8] They did not dwell more on

[3] Dienes In Gábori-Csánk 1968.
[4] Gábori-Csánk 1989.
[5] Vértes Et. Al. 1964.
[6] Végh–Viczián 1964, 131.
[7] See Catalogue Of Flint Mines, Bácskay And Biró In Lech 1995.
[8] Fülöp 1973.