

In the Handbook of Hungarian Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period,<sup>11</sup> the following summary data were published:<sup>12</sup> more than 2000 finished tools and ca. 150 kg fabrication debris was collected (including the material collected by Kormos, the number of tools were about 2500 pieces). Most of the archaeological material was made on pebbles (about. 59%). Though seams of silex are known in the neighbouring Mesozoic limestones, the Palaeoanthropus of Tata preferred silex pebbles of Tertiary terraces.

Vértes concluded that the preferential use of pebbles can be explained by technological advantages, i. e., hitting on the smooth pebble cortex can result in the production of "planned" flakes like a Levallois core with prepared platform. He mentioned also an "amulet" made of Nummulites perforatus with two incised lines on the surface.

Listing the natural historical data on the site, he laconically mentioned<sup>13</sup> 1207 pebbles, block silex 673 pieces, quartzite 150 pieces, others 28 pieces.

*Other pieces of information in technical literature with consequences on the interpretation of Tata raw materials*

There are also other pieces of information, not directly relevant to the Tata-Porhanyó raw material that have a consequence on the petroarchaeological cognisance of the site.

First of all, the discovery and excavation of the Tata radiolarite quarry. The known period of utilisation of the quarry is Copper Age (3810+65 BP, and shards of the Baden culture)<sup>14</sup> the site is open to public in the framework of the Geological Park. There is no indication of Middle Palaeolithic quarrying here, however it is not to be excluded. Some "flint mines" in Hungary were claimed to exist in the Middle Palaeolithic, notably the hornstone quarry at Budapest-Farkasrét.<sup>15</sup>

The other question of considerable relevance to our problem is the provenance of the Vértesszőlős stone tools. Vértesszőlős lies very close to the Tata-Porhanyóbánya site, within 10 km of each other, and both sites utilised pebbles, silex and quartzite.

<sup>11</sup> VÉRTES 1965.

<sup>12</sup> VÉRTES 1965, 107.

<sup>13</sup> VÉRTES 1965, 372.

<sup>14</sup> FÜLÖP 1980, 551.

<sup>15</sup> GÁBORI-CSÁNK 1989.