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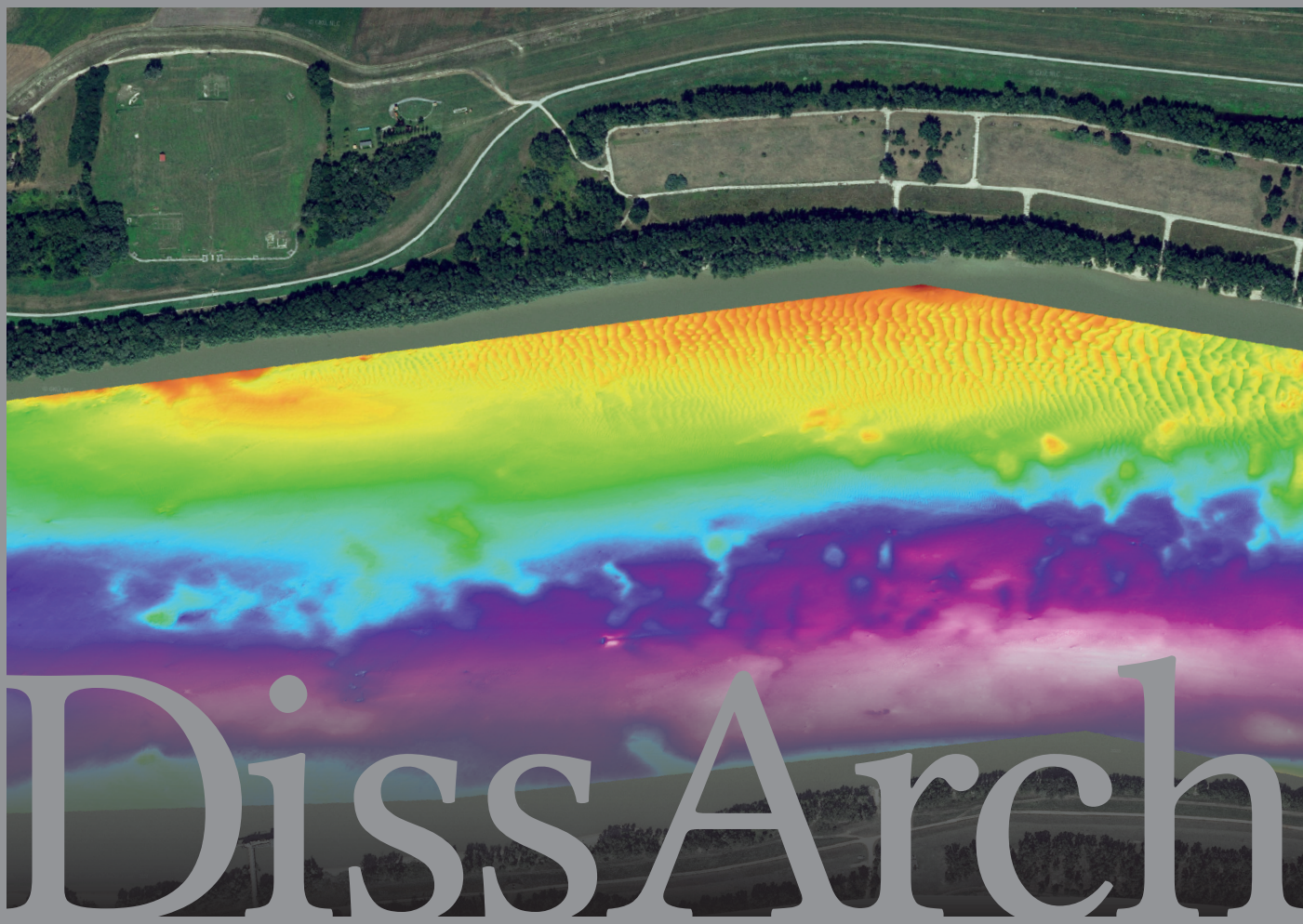

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First Open-Air Mousterian Site in the Mátra Mountains (North Hungary)

Preliminary Results from Szurdokpüspöki-Lapos-tanya

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Abstract: The recently documented open-air site of Szurdokpüspöki-Lapos-tanya in the Western Mátra Mountains represents an occurrence of the Middle Palaeolithic Mousterian industry in the North Hungarian Range. The site was identified in the 1980s by László Tóth, an agronomist from Pásztó, and visited again by the authors in November 2024. The total assemblage comprises 679 lithic artefacts made almost exclusively of limnic silicites, most likely of local origin. Technological analysis indicates a predominantly non-Levallois core reduction strategy, with debitage dominated by direct percussion with a hard hammer and only limited evidence of bifacial reduction. The toolkit accounts for 30% of the assemblage, an exceptionally high proportion for open-air sites. It is rich in side-scrapers and retouched flakes; typologically, it closely resembles the Mousterian industries of Subalyuk Cave in the Bükk Mountains. However, the frequency of Quina-type side-scrapers is lower than in the assemblage of Layer 11 of said cave. Overall, patination patterns suggest multiple phases of occupation, while the presence of a single radiolarite side-scraper of probable Carpathian origin indicates rare long-distance raw-material exchange. The high proportion of *ad hoc* tools, together with the proximity of raw material sources, may suggest a repeatedly used lithic workshop site or a short-term camp. This discovery extends the known distribution of Mousterian sites in Hungary and highlights the importance of open-air sites for reconstructing Neanderthal settlement and land-use strategies in northern Hungary.

Keywords: Western Mátra Mountains, Middle Palaeolithic, Mousterian, limnic silicite

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Introduction

The Szurdokpüspöki-Lapos-tanya site (SzP-21) was identified in the 1980s by László Tóth during his extensive field surveys in the Western Mátra Mountains (northern Hungary). His comprehensive surface collection notes indicate that artefacts were found on the slope behind the farmstead of Lapos-tanya. Although a significant portion of the finds collected by Tóth consisted of mere raw material blocks suitable for stone processing, he intuitively suggested the Palaeolithic character of the lithic material. In autumn 2024, we re-examined Tóth's collection and conducted field surveys in the area, now part of the Mátra Buffalo Reserve. The topography indicated that the finds were discovered in a secondary position on a steep slope. During repeated field surveys in the partially fenced area, still used as pasture, new archaeological finds were recorded with a handheld GPS. Based on the distribution of the finds, the probable primary location of the site has likely been identified. Palaeolithic material was also found on higher, weedy terrain north of the site, where Tóth did not conduct research. The relatively small number of finds gives the impression of a homogeneous Middle Palaeolithic industry, both technologically and typologically. Based on our current knowledge, the significance of the finds lies in their comparability with Mousterian assemblages rich in side-scrapers from the caves of the Bükk Mountains in Hungary. Above all, the site represents the first open-air occurrence of Mousterian industry in the Mátra Mountains (northern Hungary). Among the currently known Palaeolithic sites and lithic concentrations in the Western Mátra Mountains (Fig. 1), Site SzP-16 at Szurdokpüspöki is the closest to Site SzP-21; therefore, and because of their close typological similarity, the unpublished small find assemblage of Site SzP-16 is also presented here.

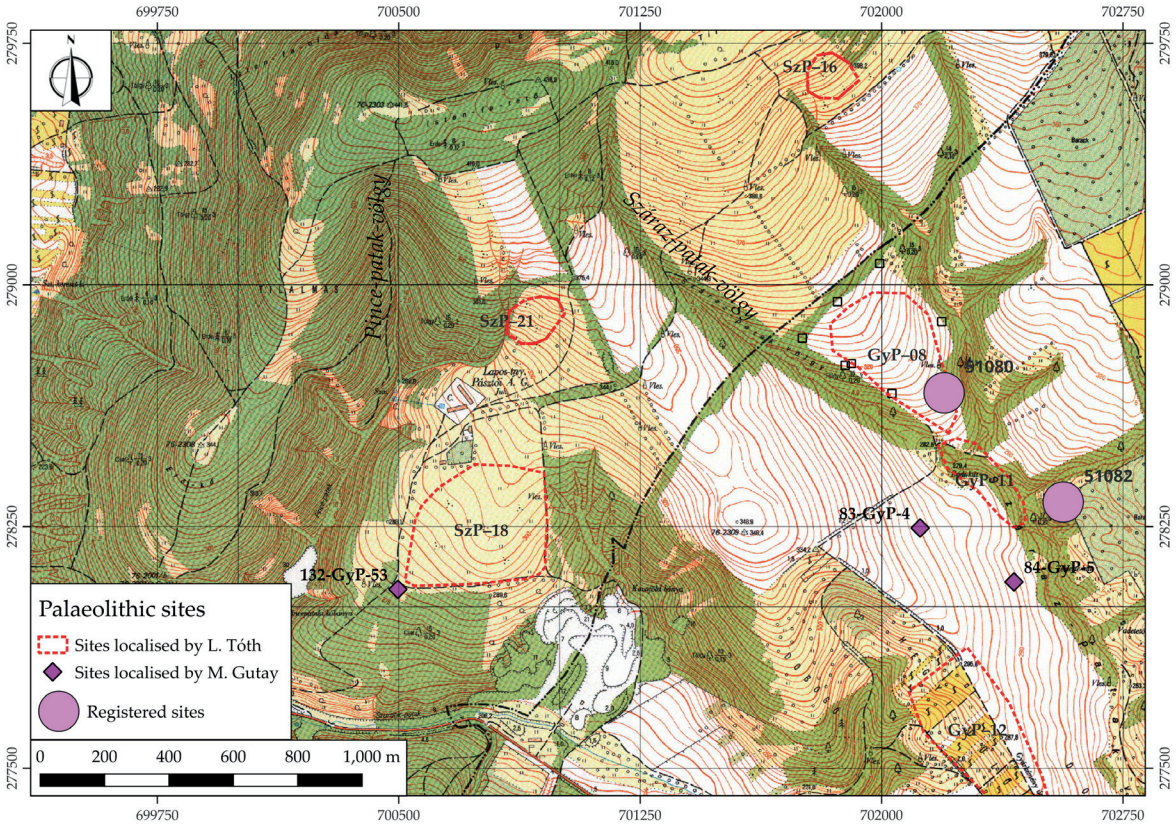

Fig. 1. Palaeolithic sites and smaller lithic concentrations near the Szurdokpüspöki-Lapos-tanya site (map compiled by A. Péntek).

Archaeological research in the surrounding area

Between 1985 and 1989, László Tóth collected knapped stone artefacts at Szurdokpüspöki-Derzsi Hill, 1.5 km northwest of the Szurdokpüspöki-Lapos-tanya site. Katalin Simán studied the Derzsi Hill find assemblage, which comprises 6 tools, 13 blades, 57 flakes, and 118 shatters. According to her, it closely resembles the industries with leaf points found around Eger.[1]

Tóth collected 216 lithic artefacts from the flat hilltop above the diatomaceous earth quarry in the Szurdok Valley, in the locality known as the Tűzköves Plateau (SzP-18). The collection also includes numerous Middle Palaeolithic tool types; however, recent efforts to identify the site remained unsuccessful.

In 2004, Mónika Gutay began systematic field surveys in the Zagyva Valley between Hatvan and Pásztó and in the southwestern parts of the Mátra Mountains,[2] attributing most sites to the Upper Palaeolithic or Epipalaeolithic periods.[3] Gutay collected a small assemblage of lithic artefacts, among them a bifacially worked flake from the vicinity of the Szurdokpüspöki-Derzsi Hill site previously identified by Tóth. She also recorded many Palaeolithic sites and scattered Palaeolithic finds along the valley section between the villages of Szurdokpüspöki and Gyöngyöspata (Fig. 1).[4] During our field surveys in the Gyöngyöspata Basin, several Palaeolithic sites or lithic concentrations have been identified near the Szurdokpüspöki-Lapos-tanya site. Clarification of their cultural attribution requires further research.

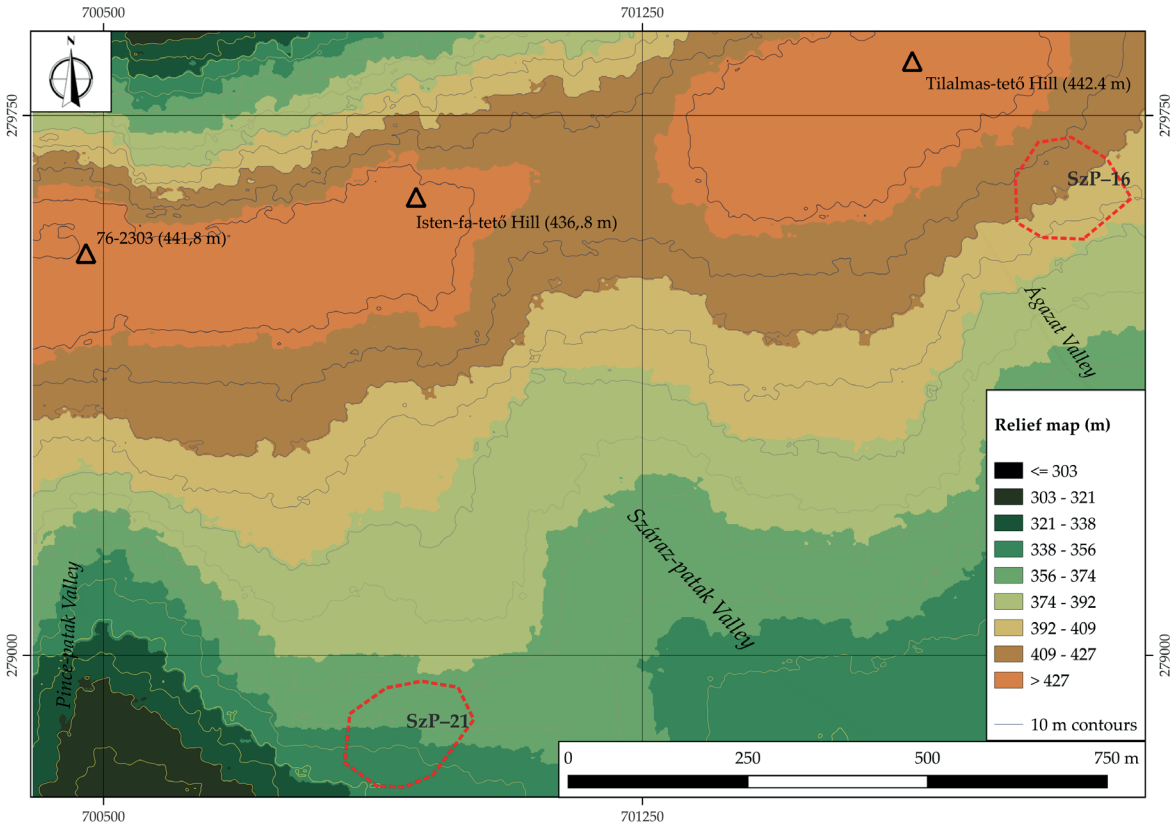

Fig. 2. The geographical situation of the SzP-21 and SzP-16 sites (map compiled by A. Péntek).

1 Simán 1993, 248.

2 Gutay 2007.

3 Gutay 2016a; Gutay 2016b; Gutay 2023.

4 Gutay *et al.* 2012; Gutay – Kerékgyártó 2021.

The location of the sites

The Szurdokpüspöki-Lapos-tanya site is listed in Tóth's register as SzP-21. It is located in the western Mátra, at the eastern boundary of the administrative area of Szurdokpüspöki. According to Tóth's notes, the site lies at the bottom of the southeastern slope of the Istenfa-tető hilltop, at an altitude of about 340–360 m a.s.l. (Fig. 2). Based on the distribution of the lithic finds, the primary location of the site can now be determined with high certainty. It was probably situated somewhat farther to the northeast, at an altitude of about 375–380 m a.s.l. That downslope movement has been relatively moderate is shown by the fact that the finds, especially tool edges, are not worn or rounded at all, although in some cases they are freshly damaged. Fresh damage was probably caused by grazing buffalo in the area. The recorded finds were scattered across an area about 80–100 m wide and approximately 200 m long, with an average slope of about 14%. They occurred partly in smaller and larger erosional gullies, many of which were likely formed by the movement of grazing animals.

Field research was extended to a large, unresearched, weedy area (hereinafter referred to as SzP-21U) north of Tóth's site. The approximately 360 m-long and 150 m-wide area yielded Middle Palaeolithic artefacts, occurring as isolated finds or in small clusters. The northern edge of this area is a dirt road at an altitude of 419.0 m a.s.l., approximately 450–500 m north of Tóth's site, below the Istenfa-tető hilltop (Fig. 1). The slope of this upper area is approximately 10%.

Site SzP-16 is located approximately 1,200–1,400 m northeast of SzP-21, at the northwestern end of the Ágazat Valley (Fig. 2). Field surveys have revealed that this site is also larger than originally outlined by Tóth. As at SzP-21, the finds were in secondary position, originating from the southeastern slope of the Tilalmas-tető Hill, between 410 and 430 m a.s.l.

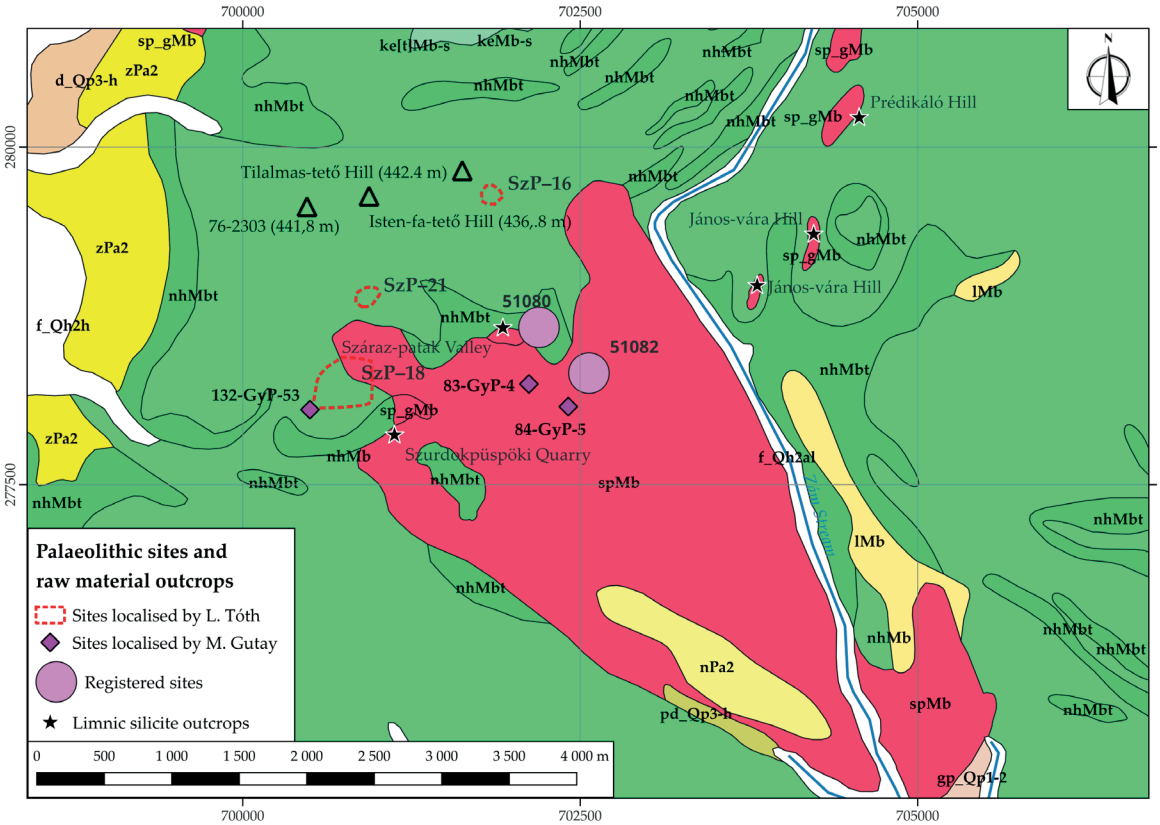

Fig. 3. A schematic geological map of the Western Mátra area (after Rónai – Pelikán 2005) (map compiled by A. Péntek).

The archaeological material of the SzP-21 site

The assemblage consists of 679 artefacts, collected by Tóth (476 pcs) and coming from our surveys (203 pcs). The small lithic material collected in the area of SzP-21U (25 pcs) is treated separately. Although these assemblages are typologically homogeneous, many of the artefacts collected by Tóth show little or no patina, while most artefacts collected during our field surveys exhibit a white or bluish-white patina. The patina may cover the entire surface, occur on only one side, or appear partially in scattered patches.

Raw materials

The Western Mátra Mountains were built up in considerable thickness by rocks formed during multiple phases of volcanic activity. In its southeastern part, diatomaceous rock bodies were formed due to postvolcanic activities (Gyöngyöspata Limnic Quartzite Member of the Szurdokpüspöki Formation) (Fig. 3).[5] Numerous geological occurrences of limnic silicite are known in the Gyöngyöspata Basin.[6]

Almost all raw materials of the assemblage are limnic silicite, probably of local origin (Tab. 1). In addition, there are two artefacts of andesite, two of quartzite and one of radiolarite. Quartzite deposits are known in the Zagyva River Valley, while fine-grained andesite is present in relatively large quantities in the Gyöngyöspata Basin. Thus, the only undoubtedly non-local raw material is radiolarite. Based on macroscopic characteristics, it can be identified as Carpathian radiolarite from the Klippen belt.[7] The source area is about 180 km from the SzP-21 site; however, radiolarite pebbles can also be collected from deposits along the Váh River.

Technological characteristics

The assemblage was classified into technological and tool categories (Tab. 1). It contains 12 non-hierarchical flake cores (Fig. 9.1–2). There are 247 flakes and a single blade among the debitage products. Most flakes seem to be core-shaping flakes, and the number of potential blanks is minimal. Numerous thick flakes with large bulbs are present. Among identifiable butts, 30.6% are plain, while the proportions of cortical (14.21%) and damaged or shattered butts (9.28%) are relatively high. There are a few facetted butts (3.28%). Although the local limnic silicite has a relatively homogeneous structure with few inclusions, a significant part of the lithic material consists of irregular waste products (212 pcs, 31.22%). Many pieces are probably the result of natural fragmentation of the raw material. However, it can also be inferred that the primary processing of large, heavy raw material blocks was carried out using a simple fragmentation technique. Two preforms indicate bifacial shaping (Fig. 7.3, Fig. 9.3). For one of them, the patinated fracture surface suggests a knapping accident.

No cores were identified among the artefacts of the SzP-21U area. Besides five tools, the small assemblage includes debitage products: nine flakes and eleven waste products. These flakes also look like core-shaping flakes rather than potential blanks.

Tools

The assemblage contains 205 tools, or 30.19% of the total number of lithic finds, which is very high. Besides retouched tools, a considerable proportion of the artefacts bear use-wear traces and may be considered expedient tools (Tab. 1).[8] These account for 75.12% of all tools. The vast majority of

5 Schréter 1950; Varga *et al.* 1975; Karátson *et al.* 2001; Gyalog 2005.

6 Mester 2024, 177.

7 Kwiatkowski 1981; Kaminská 2001; Kaminská 2013.

8 Binford 1979.

Tab. 1. The raw material utilisation of the assemblage collected by L. Tóth and the authors.

	László Tóth's collection				**Authors's assemblage**						Total	% of total	% of toolkit
	Limnic silicite	Quartzite	pc	%	Limnic silicite	Andesite	Quartzite	Radiolarite	pc	%			
Simple side-scrapers	26		25	5.25	6		1		7	3.45	32	4.71	15.61
Double side-scrapers	9		9	1.89	2			1	3	1.48	12	1.77	5.85
Déjeté side-scrapers	1		2	0.42					0	0.00	2	0.29	0.98
Transversal side-scrapers	4		4	0.84	1				1	0.49	5	0.74	2.44
Side-scrapers	40	0	40	8.40	9	0	1	1	11	5.42	51	7.51	24.88
Bifaces	2		2	0.42					0	0.00	2	0.29	0.98
Borers	2		2	0.42					0	0.00	2	0.29	0.98
Burins	4		4	0.84	1				1	0.49	5	0.74	2.44
Cleaver	1		1	0.21					0	0.00	1	0.15	0.49
Combined tools	22		22	4.62	2				2	0.99	24	3.53	11.71
Denticulates	9		9	1.89					0	0.00	9	1.33	4.39
Endscrapers	5		5	1.05					0	0.00	5	0.74	2.44
Notches	10		10	2.10					0	0.00	10	1.47	4.88
Retouched flakes	41	1	42	8.82	5				5	2.46	47	6.92	22.93
Retouched RMF	17		17	3.57	11				11	5.42	28	4.12	13.66
Tranchets	1		1	0.21	2				2	0.99	3	0.44	1.46
Truncations	8		8	1.68	0				0	0.00	8	1.18	3.90
Diverse tools	6		6	1.26	4				4	1.97	10	1.47	4.88
Expedient tools	128	1	129	27.10	25		0	0	25	12.32	154	22.68	75.12
Total tools			**169**	**35.50**					**36**	**17.73**	**205**	**30.19**	**100.00**
Blades			0	0.00	1				1	0.49	1	0.15	
Flakes	178		178	37.39	69	1			70	34.48	248	36.52	
Cores	2		2	0.42	10				10	4.93	12	1.77	
Waste products	127		127	26.68	85	1			86	42.36	213	31.37	
pc	475	1	**476**		199	2	1	1	**203**		**679**		
%	99.79	0.21		100.00	98.03	0.99	0.49	0.49		100.00		100.00	

the tools were made of limnic silicite (119 pcs, 98.03%), either on flakes (118 pcs, 57.46%) or suitable raw material fragments (87 pcs, 42.44%). Both knapped quartzite finds are tools: a simple convex side-scraper (Fig. 6.5) and a retouched flake (Fig. 10.3). The radiolarite artefact is a double scraper with irregular edges (Fig. 10.4). Tools with abrupt retouch are relatively rare and are primarily patinated tools. Most retouches are semi-abrupt; there is often only a low, flat marginal retouch on the unpatinated tools in Tóth's collection.

The toolkit includes 51 different side-scrapers (24.88%). The number of Quina side-scrapers according to Bordes' typology[9] is relatively low (Fig. 5.1, Fig. 8.1, Fig. 10.2). Morphologically, almost all side-scrapers are rather atypical, often with irregular edges. There is a *déjeté* side-scraper with a finely retouched convex edge. The short, straight, retouched edge was damaged long ago (Fig. 4.1, Fig. 11.3). A double side-scraper was made on a thick, elongated flake with a subtriangular cross-section detached from the corner of a core or raw material piece; both lateral edges are abruptly retouched (Fig. 4.4, Fig. 11.6). The combined tools are particularly significant. Typically, the side-scraper function is primary, combined with denticulations, notches, and short retouched edges. Retouched flakes and retouched raw material fragments were separated from the side-scrapers by their smaller size. These types particularly dominate the toolkit (47 and 28 pcs, 22.93% and 13.66%, respectively). They usually bear fine, continuous, abrupt or very abrupt retouches, which are quite often alternate, sometimes alternating. The remaining tools include bifacial preforms (Fig. 9.3, Fig. 11.1), borers (Fig. 8.7), burins, cleavers, denticulated tools (Fig. 8.9), end-scrapers, notched tools (Fig. 8.8), tranchets (Fig. 8.3), and truncated tools. Unidentifiable tools were classified in the diverse tool category (10 pcs, 4.88%).

Five tools have been found in the SzP-21U area: a side-scraper (Fig. 5.7), a retouched flake, a retouched RMF, and two burins.

The length/width ratio (L/W) is generally used to describe the elongated appearance of the blank morphology. The thickness index (min(L,W)/T), as defined by Zsolt Mester, was calculated to analyse and compare the Mousterian lithic assemblages from Érd and from Layers 3 and 11 of the Subalyuk Cave.[10] For comparison, this analysis was also performed on the tools of the SzP-21 site (Tab. 2). In tool manufacturing, normal-thick blanks dominate (29.41%), followed by normal-normal (24.51%), and finally short-normal blanks (22.55%). The proportion of short-thick blanks is also quite high (14.71%), while that of elongated (0.98%) and thin (7.84%) blanks is negligible.

Tab. 2. The results of the thickness-index analysis.

		L/W (Length/Width)			total	
		short 0.1≤1.0	ordinary 1.0≤2.0	elongated > 2.0	pc	%
min (L, W)/Th	thick 0,5≤3.0	15 14.71	30 29.41	1 0.98	46	45.1
	ordinary 3.0≤5.0	23 22.55	25 24.51		48	47.06
	thin > 5.0	2 1.96	6 5.88		8	7.84
	total	40 39.22	61 59.80	1 0.98	102	100.0

9 Bordes 1981, 42, 45, 47.

10 Mester 2004; Mester – Moncel 2006; Mester 2022.

The archaeological material of the SzP-16 site

The small lithic assemblage from Site SzP-16 contains a relatively high proportion of artefacts with rolled, worn-out surfaces. The raw material differs slightly from that used at the SzP-21 site, having a reddish to reddish-brown hue, likely due to a higher jasper content or the presence of iron oxide (haematite). Quartzite and quartz grains are common and appear as small greyish spots or veins. The finds in Tóth's collection (27 pcs, 7 tools and 20 debitage products) are practically identical in every respect to the significantly larger assemblage of SzP-21. Katalin Simán also conducted a field survey at the site, recovering three tools, one flake, and eight pieces of waste of Middle Palaeolithic character.[11] A double side-scraper was made on a slightly *déjeté* flake, with a short concave retouch on the left edge and alternating retouch on the right edge (Fig. 12.1, Fig. 13.6). A simple straight side-scraper was made on a raw material fragment (Fig. 12.2, Fig. 13.5). A double convex-convex side-scraper was made on a raw material fragment (Fig. 12.3, Fig. 13.3). A combined tool was made on a *déjeté* flake. Its straight left edge has an abrupt retouch, while the right edge bears two inverse notches and use-wear traces (Fig. 12.4, Fig. 13.1).

Discussion

Although the studied assemblages of the Szurdokpüspöki SzP-21 and SzP-16 sites are surface finds collected during field surveys, certain observations allow one to formulate some hypotheses. Due to the lack of diagnostic tool types and clear evidence of debitage concepts, the lithic material cannot presently be attributed to a specific cultural unit. However, the high frequency of side-scrapers, the Middle Palaeolithic character of denticulated, notched, and other flake tools, as well as the absence of Upper Palaeolithic types, show strong similarity to the Mousterian finds from various cave sites in the Bükk Mountains, the largest and most important of which was unearthed at Subalyuk Cave.[12] The culture of the lower layers was defined as Typical Mousterian, particularly rich in side-scrapers, while that of the upper layers was classified as a Quina-type Mousterian.[13] Both Mousterian facies are present at Büdöspest Cave.[14] The lithic assemblages of SzP-21 and SzP-16 sites demonstrate typological and technological affinities with the side-scraper-rich Mousterian layers of Subalyuk Cave, while also exhibiting distinctive local traits, such as the absence of the Levallois debitage, the low number of Quina side-scrapers, the high proportion of expedient tools, and the overwhelming dominance of local limnic silicite.

Patination

As noted above, the artefacts collected by Tóth have either unpatinated or only slightly patinated surfaces. In contrast, most of the artefacts we collected have a white or bluish-white patina. This obvious difference may be due to taphonomic or chronological factors. Despite the technological and typological homogeneity of the assemblage, the accumulation of artefacts may have extended over a longer period. It cannot be ruled out that older artefacts were eroded from deeper layers of the slope 40 years after Tóth's collecting trips. Glossy patina is relatively common on the artefacts collected by the authors. It is generally a result of chemical processes in the soil, where artefacts

11 The finds from the SzP-16 Tilalmas-tető site are registered in the collection of the Forgách-Liptay Castle Museum in Szécsény under Inv. no. 93.13.1–2.

12 Bartucz *et al.* 1940.

13 Mester 1989.

14 Mester 1995.

adsorb amorphous silica from the depositional environment.[15] In some cases, the patinated surfaces are covered with a coating resembling desert varnish, also occurring in arid and semi-arid regions.[16]

Regarding the colour of the patina, Gutay[17] documented white, yellowish-white, red, yellow, or greyish-white patina for the limnic silicites of the Mátra Mountains. According to our field experience, a bluish-white patina occurs sporadically on finds from several Middle Palaeolithic sites in the Gyöngyöspata Basin. On the other hand, the surface of the archaeological finds made of limnic silicite from the Cserhát Mountains is initially covered by a bluish-white, later by a thick white patina.[18] Thus, the 'bluish-grey limnosilicite with white patina' of a bifacial artefact from Gyöngyöstarján Site 10 (Mulató Hill)[19] likely originated from raw material sources at Buják-Rózsás-tető or Bér-Egresi-dűlő in the Cserhátalja region.[20]

Long-distance raw material

Artefacts found on the Szurdokpüspöki sites were made almost exclusively of local raw materials and possibly limnic silicite originating in the nearby Cserhátalja mountain range. The lithic material contains only one piece of Carpathian radiolarite, representing the sole long-distance raw material occurrence. Primary radiolarite deposits are known in the Klippen Belt, which runs from the White Carpathians through the Polish Pieniny Mountain Range to the Prešov region in north-eastern Slovakia.[21] In the western part, the Váh River and its tributaries transported eroded blocks into secondary sources near Trenčín. In the eastern part, the Torysa and Hornád rivers transported radiolarite blocks toward the Košice Basin. In the territory of northern Slovakia, several Middle Palaeolithic sites yielded Mousterian-like or mixed assemblages with radiolarite tools.[22] Although analogies have been mentioned to some artefacts from Subalyuk Cave, no Typical Mousterian or Quina-type Mousterian site has been documented in Slovakia.

Notes on the nearby Szurdokpüspöki-Derzsi Hill site

According to Simán, the Derzsi Hill assemblage most closely resembles the industry with leaf points from Eger-Kőporos, interpreted as representing a transition from the Middle to the Upper Palaeolithic.[23] She published only two unfinished bifacial tools and a convex side-scraper.[24] After re-examining the collection, the first unfinished bifacial tool is a convex side-scraper made on an amorphous core fragment; the second is a roughly worked triangular piece which broke during the elaboration due to the poor quality of the raw material. In our view, the assemblage from the Derzsi Hill site lacks leaf-shaped tools, and the prevalence of side-scrapers indicates a stronger affinity with a side-scraper-rich Mousterian industry. The chunky bifacial tool also fits well into a Mousterian assemblage.

15 Howard 2002.
16 Perry *et al.* 2005.
17 Gutay 2007.
18 Markó 2005, 52.
19 Gutay – Mester 2024, 102–103, Fig. 7.5.2.
20 Péntek – Zandler 2014; Péntek – Zandler 2017.
21 Kaminská 2013.
22 Kaminská *et al.* 2000; Kaminská 2014.
23 Simán 1993, 248; Simán 2003.
24 Simán 1993, Fig. 3.1–3.

Possible cultural connections with the Cserhátalja region

As noted, the raw material of the bluish-white patinated artefacts may originate in the Cserhátalja region. The Bér-Egresi-dűlő site, located about 17 km from the SzP-21 site, may provide evidence of possible connections between the two regions.[25] At this site, non-local raw materials dominate; eight tools were made of limnic silicite from the Mátra Mountains (Fig. 14.3,4,6). Twelve side-scrapers among 54 formal tools give the assemblage a Mousterian character. These include simple side-scrapers with straight or curved edges, transversal and convergent side-scrapers, as well as double side-scrapers, including one made on a large, elongated, but relatively thin blank of limnic silicite from the Gyöngyöstarján area (Fig. 14.1). Based on its morphological and technical characteristics, its closest parallels come from the Mousterian assemblage of the lower layer of Subalyuk Cave.[26] Two side-scrapers feature alternating retouch, which are generally absent from the finds of other Palaeolithic sites in the Cserhát Mountains.

Conclusion

The lithic assemblages of the Szurdokpüspöki SzP-21 and SzP-16 sites were collected during field surveys on the southeastern slope of the Istenfa-tető hilltop in the Western Mátra Mountains. The high number of side-scrapers, the Middle Palaeolithic nature of denticulated, notched tools, and the absence of Upper Palaeolithic tool types are closely similar to the Mousterian assemblages from cave sites in the Bükk Mountains, especially those of Subalyuk Cave. The assemblages of the lower layers of Subalyuk were described as a Typical Mousterian rich in side-scrapers, while those of the upper layers were classified as a Quina-type Mousterian.[27] However, the lithic assemblages of the SzP-21 and SzP-16 sites also exhibit distinctive features: a near-total absence of Levallois debitage and an overwhelming dominance of local limnic silicites. The very high number of expedient tools (non-curated tools *sensu* Binford[28]) suggests short-term occupations close to abundant raw material sources. Because of the limited number of retouched tools, we cannot rule out that the site represents a local Mousterian facies adapted to the raw material of the Western Mátra Mountains. At the same time, the mixed patination patterns, which should result from taphonomic and/or chronological factors, may also suggest that the site was a repeatedly visited lithic workshop. If this interpretation is correct, these Szurdokpüspöki sites represent the first known Mousterian open-air sites in the Mátra Mountains.

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In this article, the authors pay tribute to László Tóth, who identified numerous archaeological sites in Nógrád County over decades of tireless fieldwork. We are grateful to him for allowing us to study the collections and for sharing his field observations. Special thanks go to Zsolt Mester for his advice provided during several consultations. The authors also express their gratitude to Ľubomíra Kaminská for providing valuable information on the Slovak Middle Palaeolithic.

25 Péntek – Zandler 2017.

26 Mester 1989.

27 Mester 1989, 24.

28 Binford 1979.

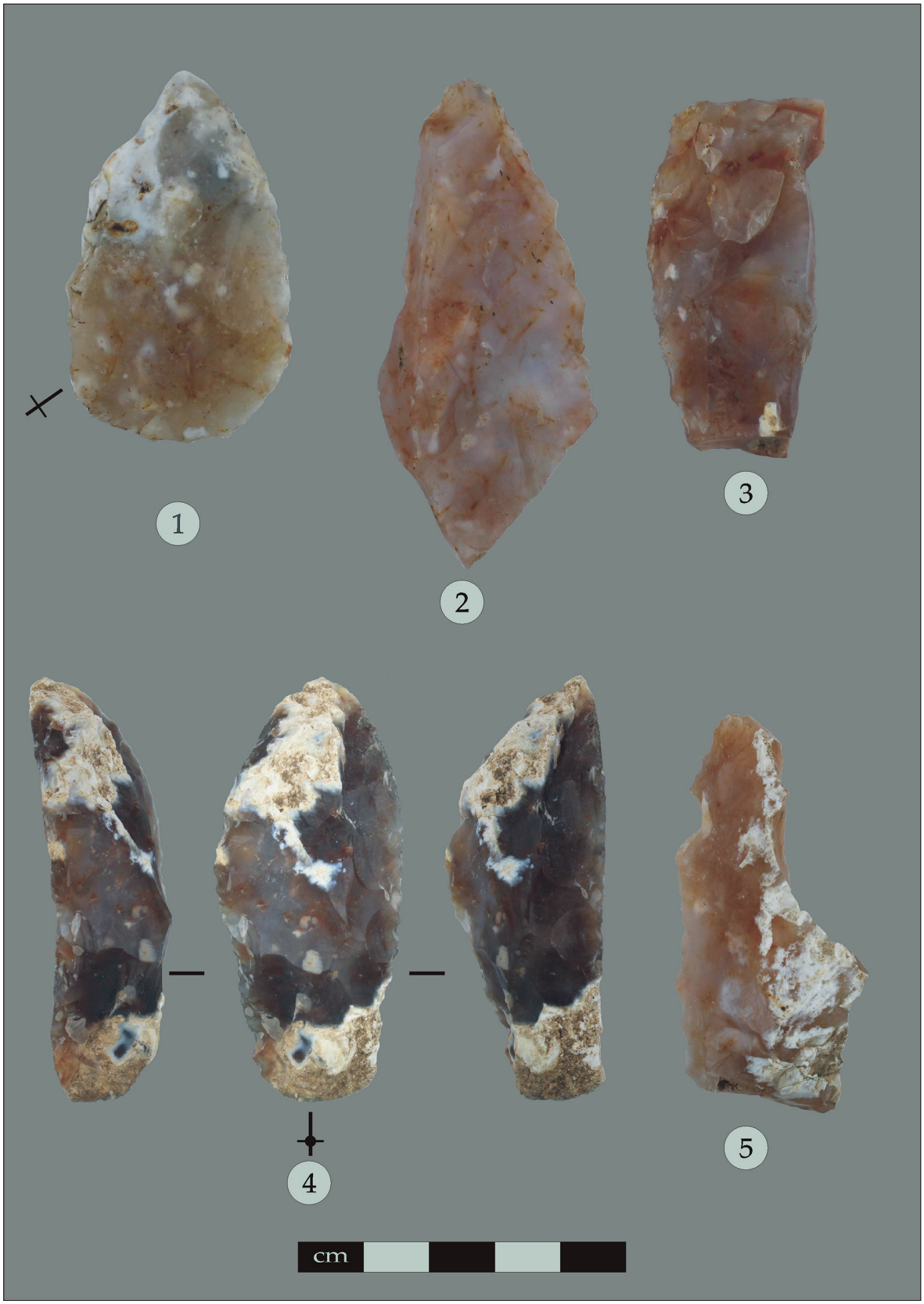

Fig. 4. Selected tools from the SzP-21 site (photo: A. Péntek).

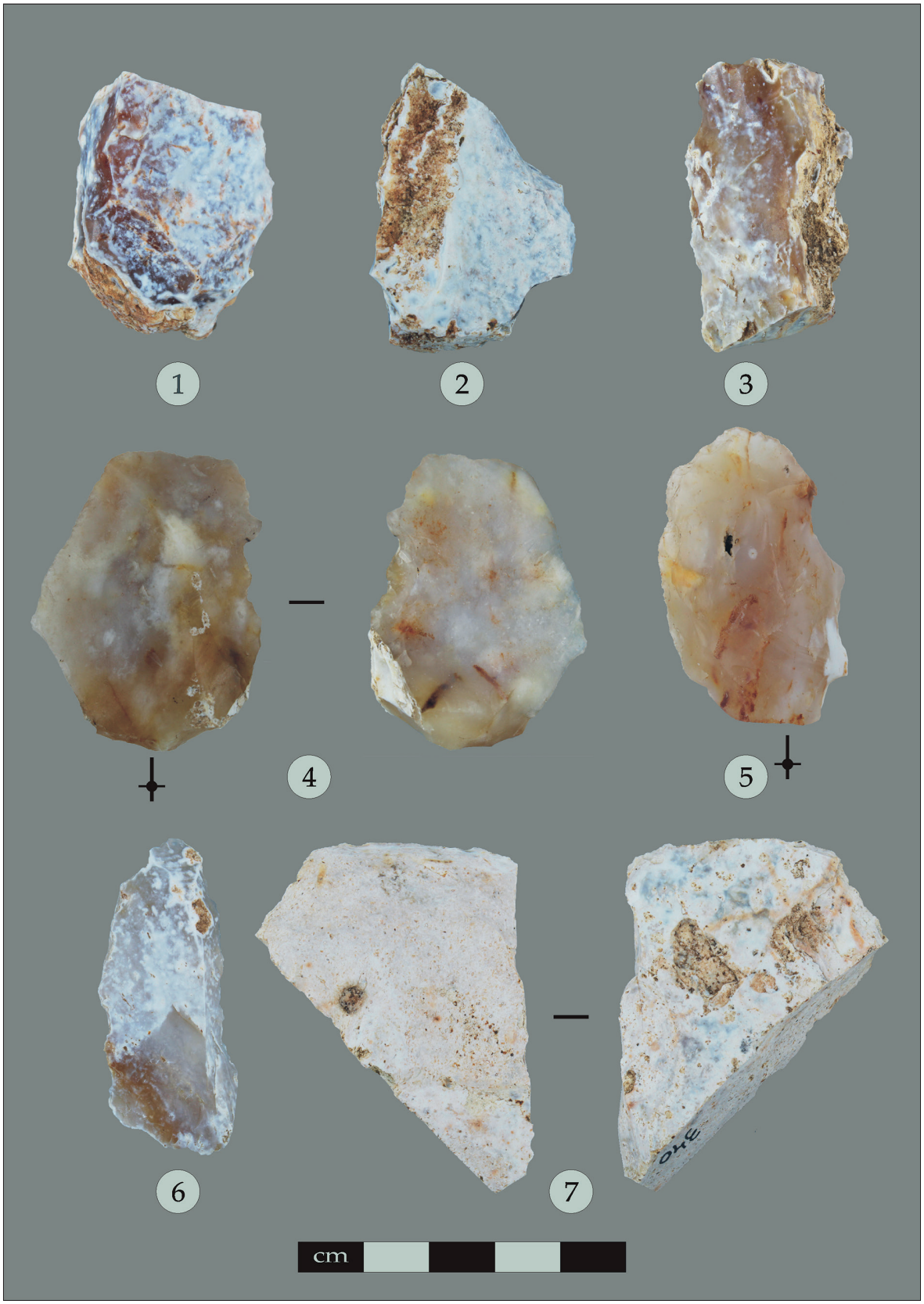

Fig. 5. Selected tools from the SzP-21 site (photo: A. Péntek).

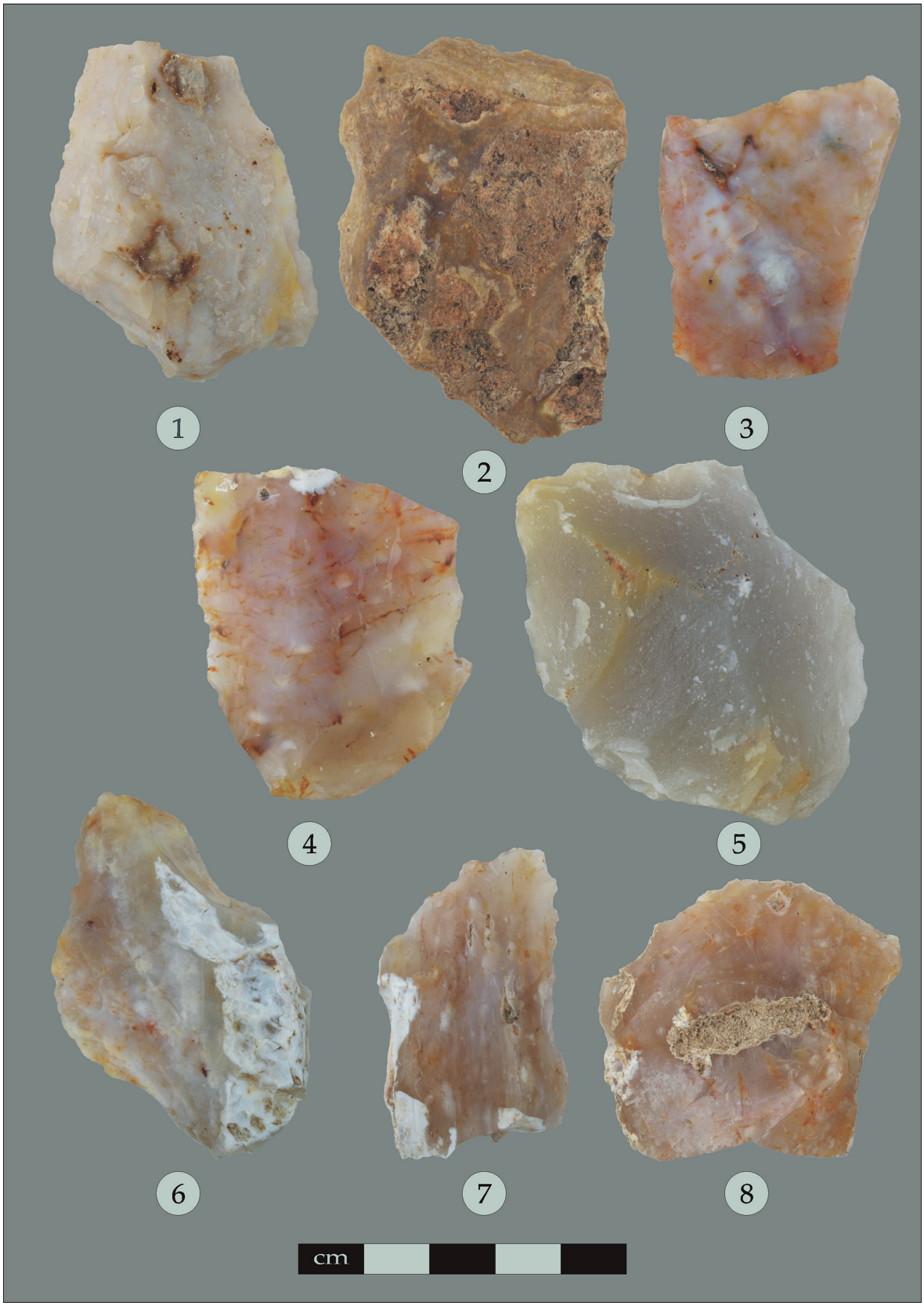

Fig. 6. Selected tools from the SzP-21 site (photo: A. Péntek).

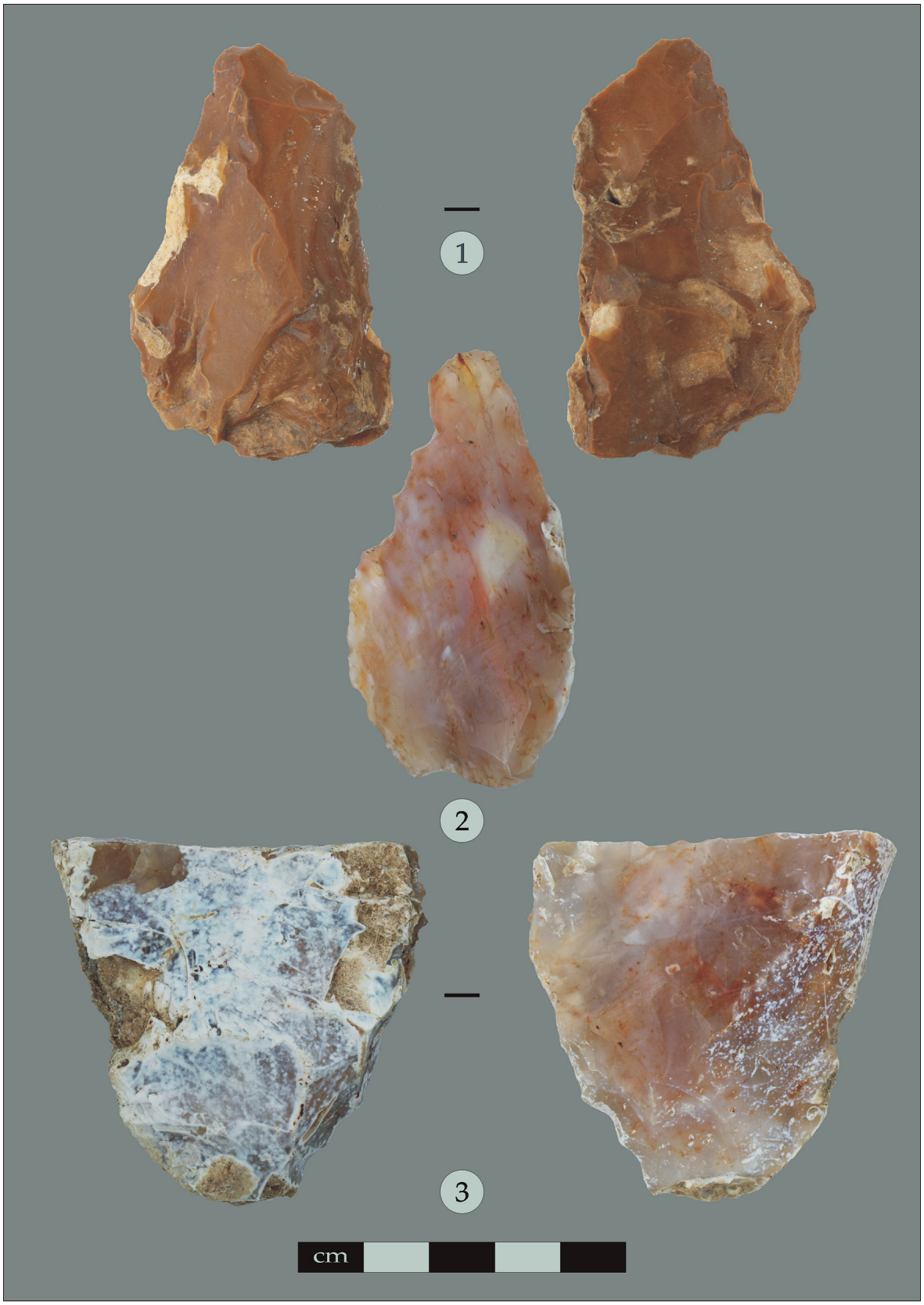

Fig. 7. Selected tools from the SzP-21 site (photo: A. Péntek).

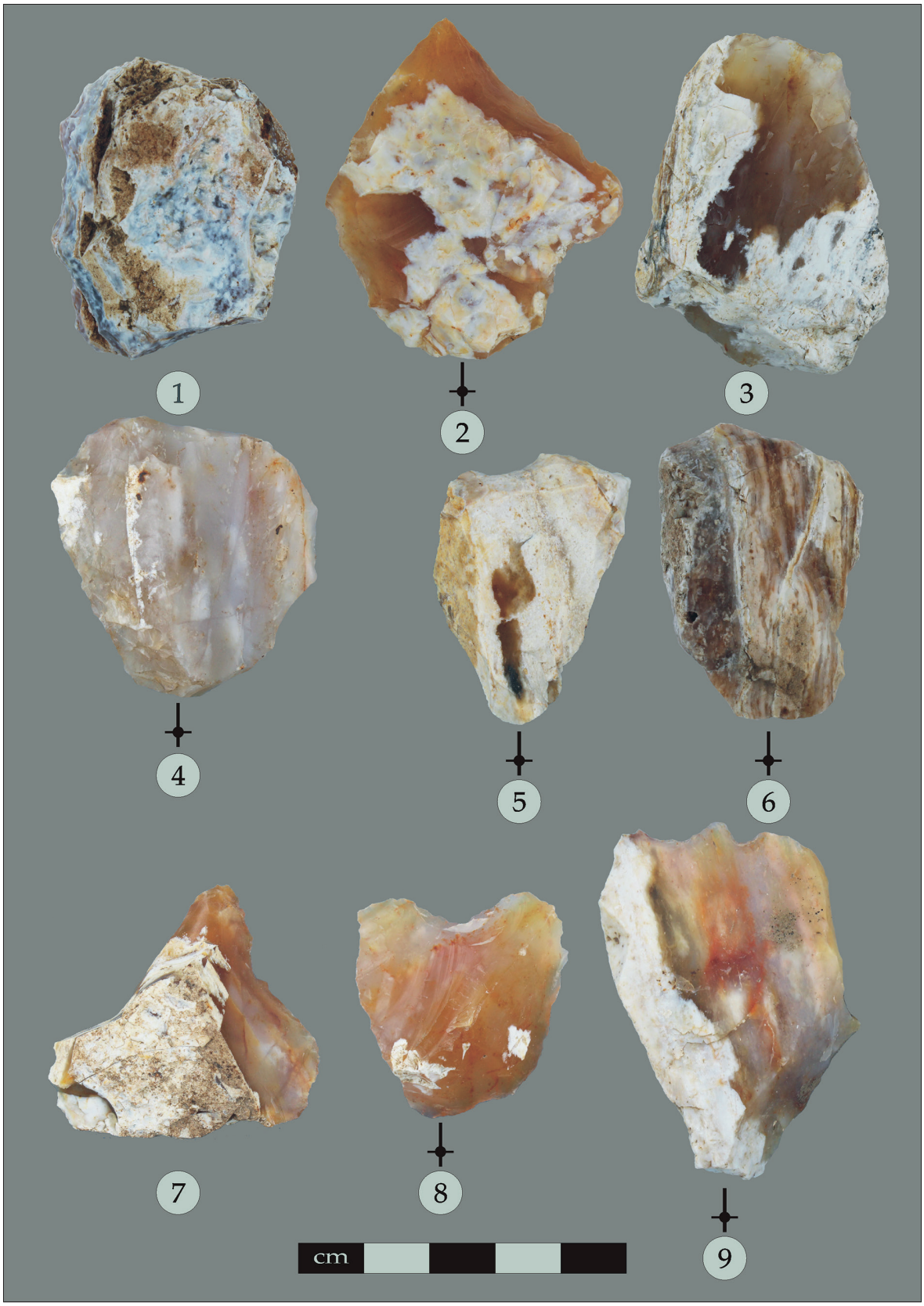

Fig. 8. Selected tools from the SzP-21 site (photo: A. Péntek).

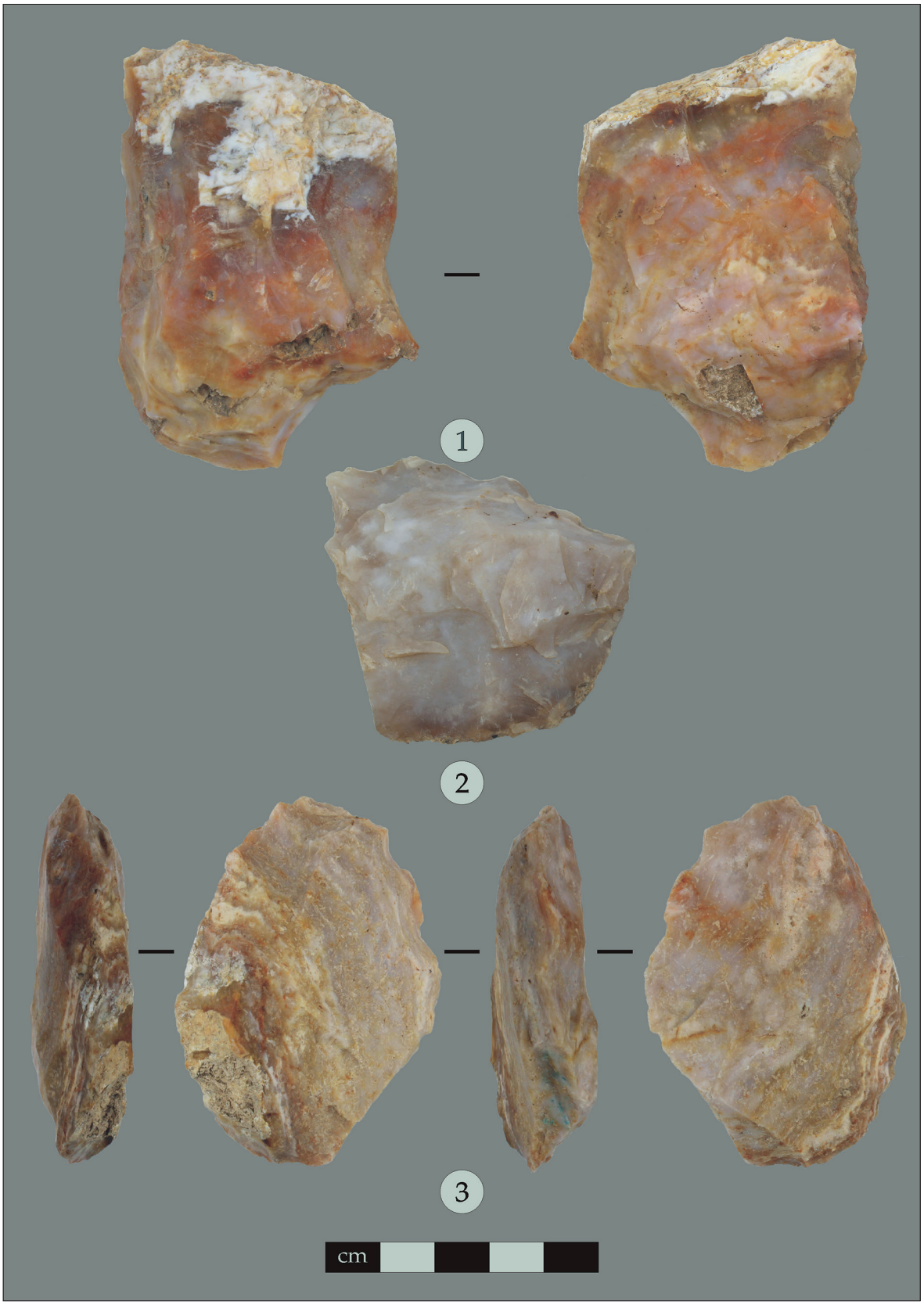

Fig. 9. Selected tools from the SzP-21 site (photo: A. Péntek).

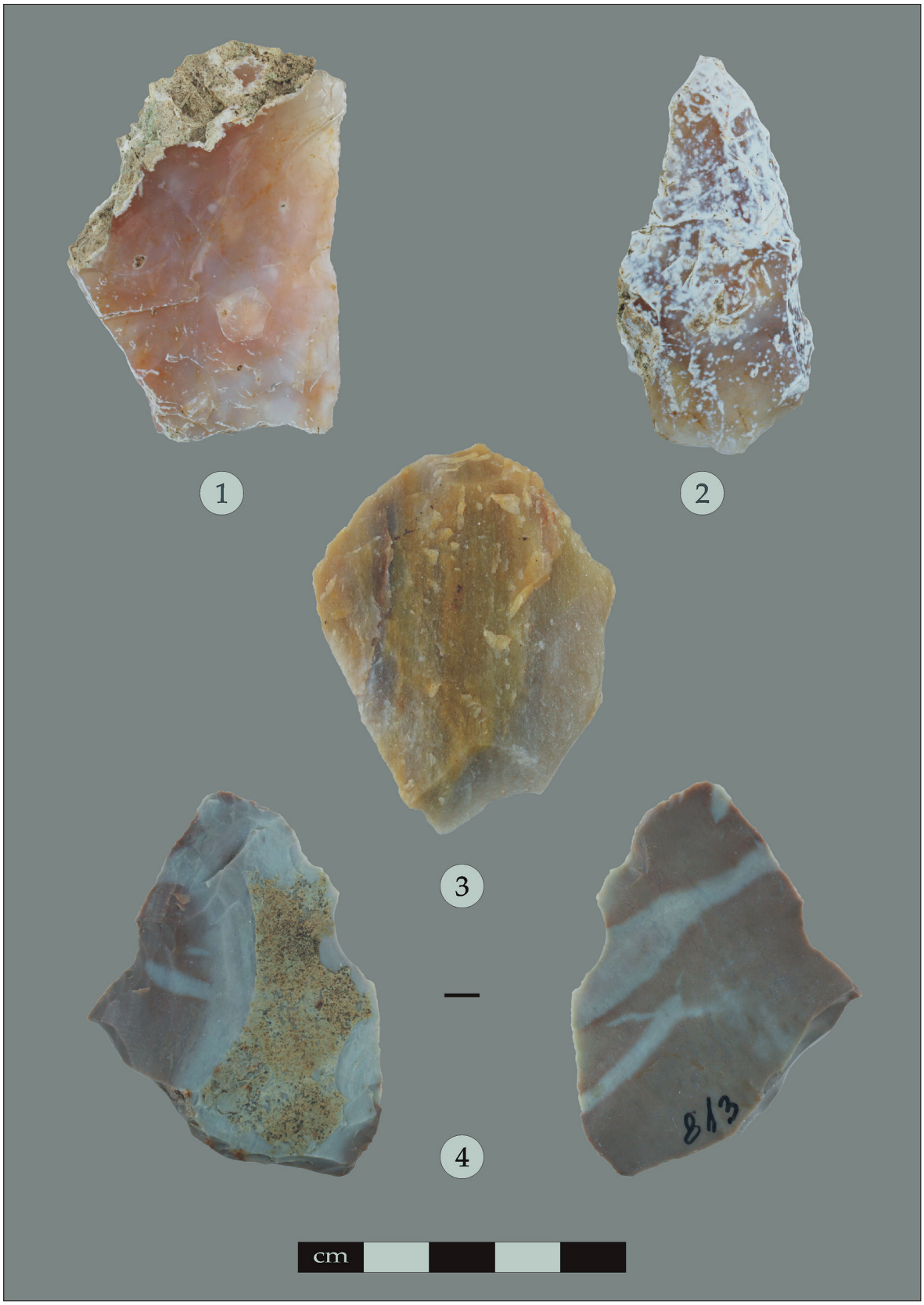

Fig. 10. Selected tools from the SzP-21 site (photo: A. Péntek).

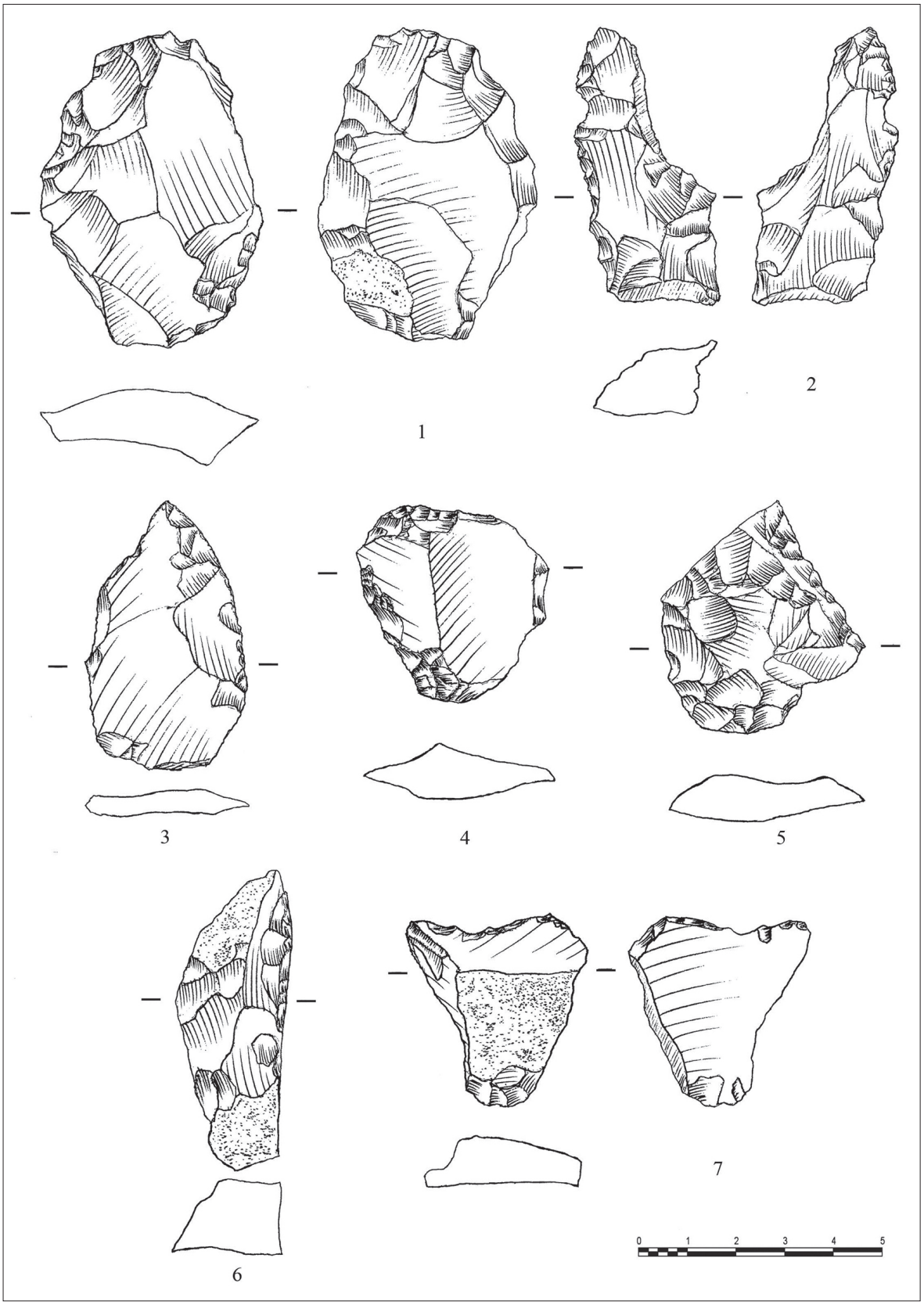

Fig. 11. Selected tools from the SzP-21 site (drawing: K. Zandler).

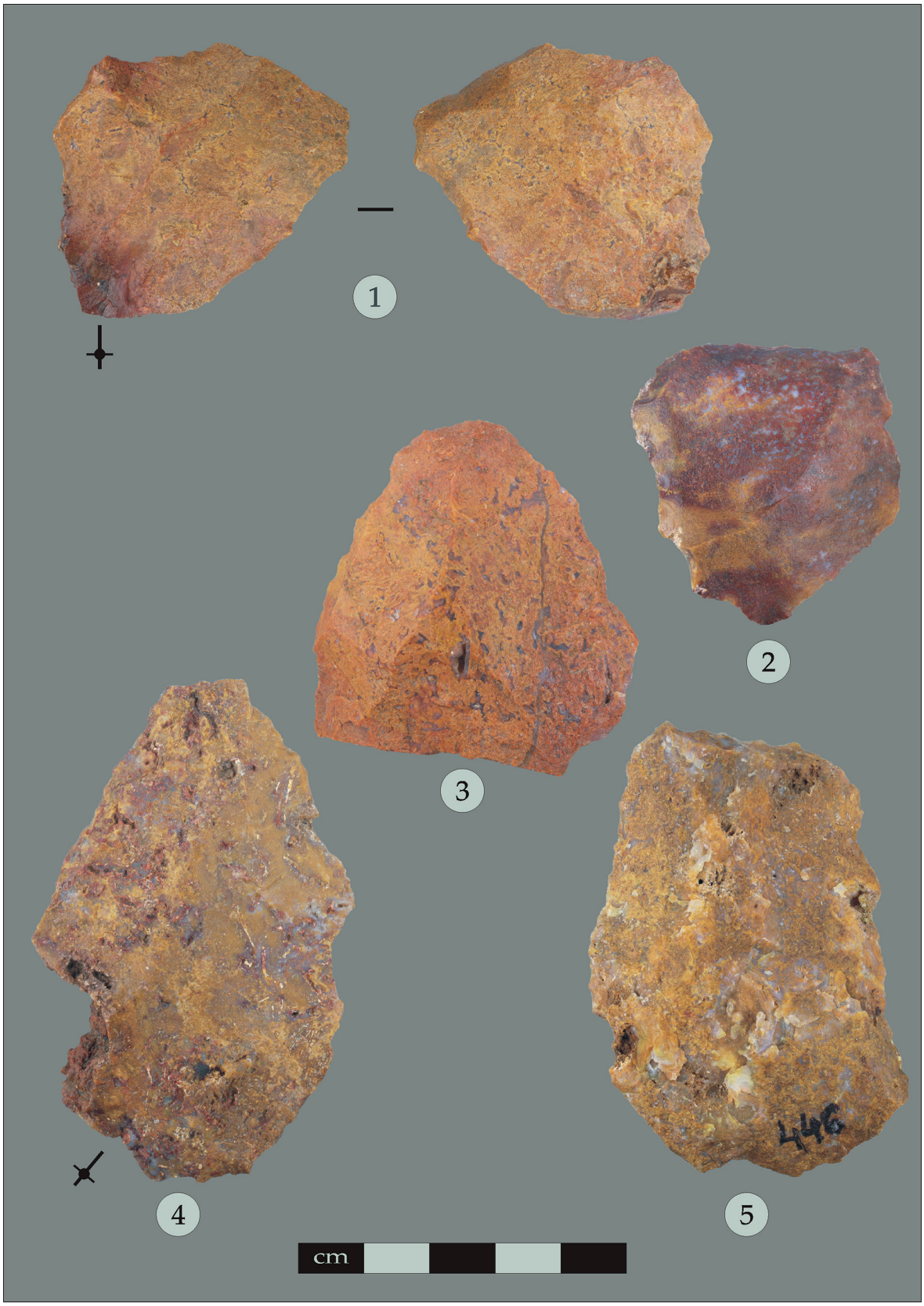

Fig. 12. Selected tools from the SzP-16 site (photo: A. Péntek).

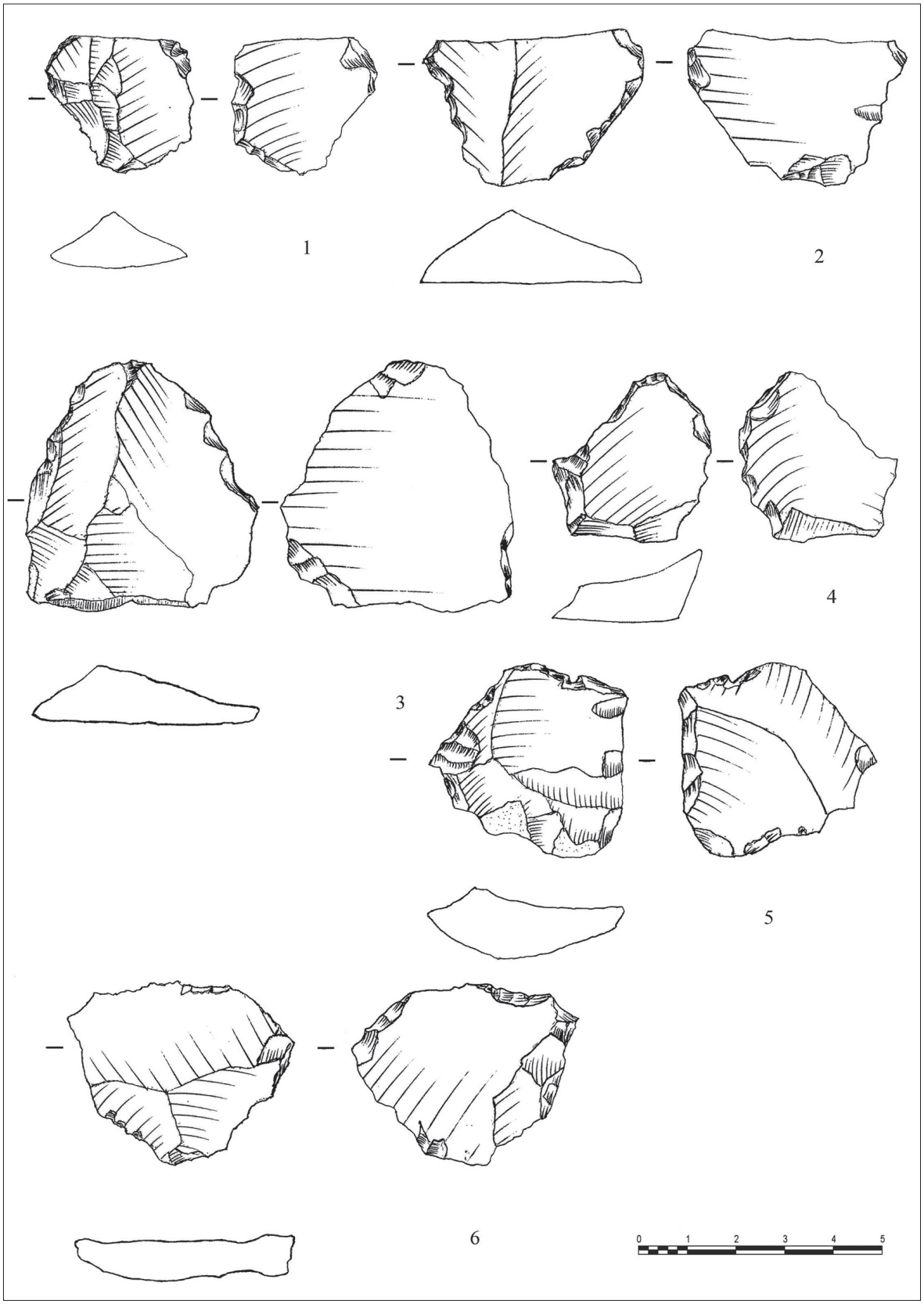

Fig. 13. Selected tools from the SzP-16 site (drawing: K. Zandler).

Fig. 14. Selected tools from the Bér-Egresi-dűlő site (photo: A. Péntek).

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