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UPPER PALAEOLITHIC IN THE REGION OF HONT VILLAGE

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The paper is based on field surveys and excavations conducted by the authors, documents on research history in the archives of the Hungarian National Museum, publications, the memory of local inhabitants and on the archaeological materials in the Hungarian National Museum (HNM), the Kubinyi Ferenc Museum in Szécsény (KFM) and the Budapest Historical Museum (BHM). Authentic documents could only be found in the archives of the National Museum. The bequest of the Gábori couple is not available, while the documentation in the Vác Museum consists of copies of documents in the National Museum.

We would like to express our gratitude to all who helped us in collecting the material for this paper. We are especially grateful to Sándor Fehér who, beside ceding his land for the excavations, helped us to locate Palaeolithic sites, at some of which he himself had also collected artefacts as a primary school pupil in the 1950's.

Research history

1863

The capitular steward in Rozsnyó handed over a mammoth jaw to József Szabó, geologist, which he had found "at the bricklayers' near the Szurdok, on the way towards Hont village" (SZABÓ 1863: 7).

1913

Next to the railway restaurant 'Wagner' at Ipolyság, the bones of a young mammoth were found during the construction of a tennis court. A few hundred meters southwest of this site, opposite the restaurant, obsidian and chert blades and implements were collected on the surface of a forested hillside by István Majer (MAJER 1920: 14).

November 8., 1951

Pál Patay, archaeologist of the Palóc Museum in Balassagyarmat travelled to Hont to locate the castle of Hont. Although he could not fulfil his original task, he saw a stone implement in the local vicarage, which he identified as an Aurignacian endscraper and which he took with him to the museum. Regrettably, he could not find out the location of the implement (PATAY 1951).

May 5., 1955

Pál Patay travelled to Hont to verify József Gálik, school director's report about new Palaeolithic sites and implements. He collected more finds and took them to the museum together with pieces collected by József Gálik school director, Géza Gyetvai vicar, and Gyula Cseh and Géza Gegöl primary school pupils. He located the following sites during his field survey (PATAY 1955):

Parassapuszta-Téglagyár. A ploughland on a temperate slope east of the abandoned clay pits of the brickworks (Sketch I.1.). József Gálik found the implements about 20 m east of the edge of the pits. On the slope first ploughed mechanically, Patay found pieces of a fragmented mammoth tooth (Sketch III.). He correctly estimated it to be the most important chronological indicator for dating the chipped industry from the same site. He observed a more than 4 m thick clay/clayey loess layer series in the profile of the pit. The sequence was interrupted by a half a meter thick darker clay layer in the depth of 1.5 m.

Between the chapel and the frontier. A plough-land on the low terrace above the Ipoly-valley (Sketch I.2.)

Vineyards of the Cseh family. A higher terrace above the railway, south of Parassapuszta settlement and the plough-lands above it (Sketch I.3.).

Deep-cut dirt road. Stone implements could be collected in Hont village, from the wall of the deep-cut dirt road at the cemetery 60 cm under the surface (Sketch II.).

May 12., 1955

Miklós Gábori was sent to Bernecebaráti and Nagybörzsöny and on his way he called in in Hont as well having learnt about the recovery of Palaeolithic finds during ploughing. The report does not reveal if Miklós Gábori visited the site itself, it is, however, certain that he saw the collection of the local school teacher and informed about the location of the pieces. Accordingly, they had been found in one heap (?) on a plain area at Parassapuszta and the site was endangered by ploughing. He also reported about finds from the clay pits in the *hillside behind the church* in Hont.

May 21-28., 1955

Miklós Gábori conducted verifying excavations on a surface of 19 square meters at the south-eastern corner of the cemetery in Hont, a few meters away from the border of the cemetery. He could not find a clear-cut culture-bearing layer or settlement features. Nevertheless, the finds consistently lay in a depth of 60-80 cm. The only finds were the stone artefacts. About 34 % of the 573 items were tools (GÁBORI 1956b). The details of the excavations could only be read from the publication, the contemporary field documentation is missing from the archives of the National Museum.

1955 and 1956

During the one week of his excavations in 1955 and his field surveys in 1956, Miklós Gábori located the Palaeolithic sites in the region of Hont. The results are described in two reports (GÁBORI 1955c, 1956a). He also corrected former interpretation mistakes (e.g. Majer's site is not identical with the brickworks as Patay had supposed). He enlisted 14 locations with Palaeolithic finds first with names then with numeric signs.

By the time of the publication in 1957, the number of the sites had increased to 16. They are the following ones:

Ipolyság (Majer's site): at the feet of the Boros hill, southwest of the railway station at Ipolyság on Slovakian territory. South of the national road between Hont and Kemence. Partly also on Hungarian territory. He collected finds.

Parassa-Téglagyár [Brickworks]: Southeast of the railway station at Ipolyság, south of the national road, 2-3 meters east of the edge of the clay pits. A large number of finds, similar to the ones from the former site, could be collected from the eastern edge of the pits to a distance of 30 m.

Parassa-Kápolna [Chapel]: 10 meters northwest of the chapel, on the field of János Cseh, on the low terrace of the Ipoly river. Partly in the gardens of the Czechoslovakian customs. The Palaeolithic finds are similar to those from the brickworks.

Parassa-Forrás [Spring]: M. Gábori does not mention the site in his field survey report from 1955. At the same time it is among the incorrectly indicated sites on his sketch.

He enlists 6 locations in Hont village in the caption of his sketch: *Epres, Iskola (School), Bánat str., and three locations in the area of the cemetery.*

In the region of Hont, there is one location without name in M. Gábori's sketch and two names in the caption without being indicated in the sketch. The location without name is south of the national road where it turns to the southeast at the northwestern corner of the Bába hill (above No. 5.). The two names without indication are *Kőmályi vineyards* and *Zabai fields. Hont-Várhegy* site is not described in the report but it can be read from the sketch. The

Várhegy is on the southern side of the national road between Hont and Drégelypalánk, southeast of Hont. The Palaeolithic site is indicated on the slope facing the valley of the Csitár stream. M. Gábori collected a large number of finds and estimated the culture bearing layer to be close to the surface, thus being constantly endangered by intensive deep ploughing.

Hont-Kutyika (locally called Pulicer) can be found southeast of the village, east of the chapel in the valley of the Csitár stream. Many pieces of waste could be collected over a small area measuring 50 x 50 m on a ploughed slope. The Aurignacian type artefacts had been uncovered by erosion.

Hont-Csitár location is east of the chapel, on top of the steep-sided Babat hill, on plough-lands in forest clearings. Flakes were densely scattered in an area of 10 m diameter. Contrary to former sites, this one yielded finely executed leaf-shaped points.

Hont-Babat (Pál Patay corrected the location in the report: it actually belongs to Drégelypalánk, the next village): at Babatpuszta, far away from Hont village. The site with leaf-shaped points was found close to the sheepfolds on a plough-land. The finds are regularly washed out of the wedging culture-bearing layer. Endangered by erosion.

1955
Veronika Gábori-Csánk completed Miklós Gábori's report and descriptions. She found one more site during her visit to the area, which however, is not localised. She collected many artefacts, more than 500 pieces from here and from the two sites with leaf-shaped points, Babat and Csitár.

1960's
Katalin Hegedűs carried out field survey for her university thesis in the Ipoly valley. (We could not find the thesis in the Archaeological Institute of the Eötvös Loránd University. Later prehistoric finds are registered in the Kubinyi Ferenc Museum, it is, however, uncertain if she found or verified Palaeolithic sites as well.)

1966-67
We found objects in a few boxes signed 'Hont 1966' and 'Hont 1967' in the collection of the Budapest Historical Museum. We could not identify their location.

1969
In the Budapest Historical Museum, several boxes signed 'Hont 1969' contained artefacts evidently coming from excavations. The finds are not taken into inventory.

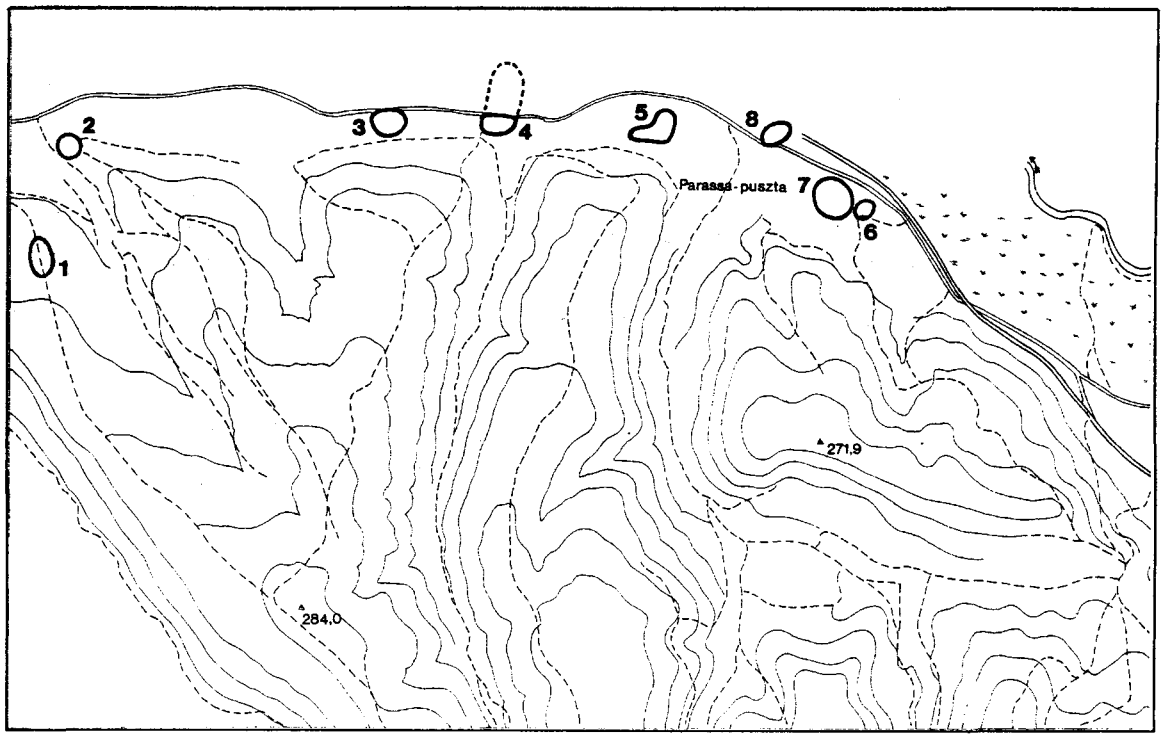
1970's and 1980's
Gábor Gyombola carried out field surveys. He handed over the finds and the list of localities to the National Museum.

1983
István Horthy, private collector handed over finds to the National Museum.

Spring, 1994
Field survey by Katalin Simán and Sára Kató at Parassa III. site on the high terrace above the stables. Beside Palaeolithic implements, Neolithic sherds were also collected.

May 2-3., 1995
Field survey by Katalin Simán and Viola T. Dobosi. The result was a series of sites indicated on the attached map. Locations 1 to 3 are new sites, 4-6 are sites described by M. Gábori in his reports and publications. The field survey (and also the numbers of locations) started from the border of counties Nógrád and Pest.

September 17-27, 1996
Excavation conducted by Viola T. Dobosi and Katalin Simán. Parassa III. site was estimated to be the most characteristic topographically, and easiest available for an excavation. The trial trenches were opened on the lower terrace. The name of the excavated site is Parassa III - Orgonás.



Map of the Hont region closed in December, 1997.
Continuous line indicates the verified site, localities with a broken line are only known from technical literature, could not be verified: 1. Ipoly-valley 1.; 2. Ipoly-valley 2.; 3. Ipoly-valley 3.; 4. Ipoly-valley 4 = Sahy/Ipolyság = Majer's site; 5. Ipoly-valley 5 = Parassa I = Parassa téglagyár (brickworks); 6. Ipoly-valley 6 = Parassa III = Parassa III - Orgonás; 7. Parassa III - Upper terrace = Parassa Forrás (Spring); 8. Parassa II = Parassa kápolna (Chapel) = határállomás (frontier)

July 7-18., 1997
The excavations started last year were continued.

Localisation and description of the Palaeolithic sites

Ipoly-valley 1. (Map: 1. Inv.no.: KFM 95.1.1.21.)

Scattered artefacts on the higher terrace of the Ipoly. On the dirt road climbing the terrace, the pebble terrace of the Old Ipoly is cut. The pebbles (overwhelmingly quartzite and chert) might have functioned as a raw material source during the Upper Palaeolithic.

Ipoly-valley 2. (Map: 2. Inv.no.: KFM 95.2.1-4.)

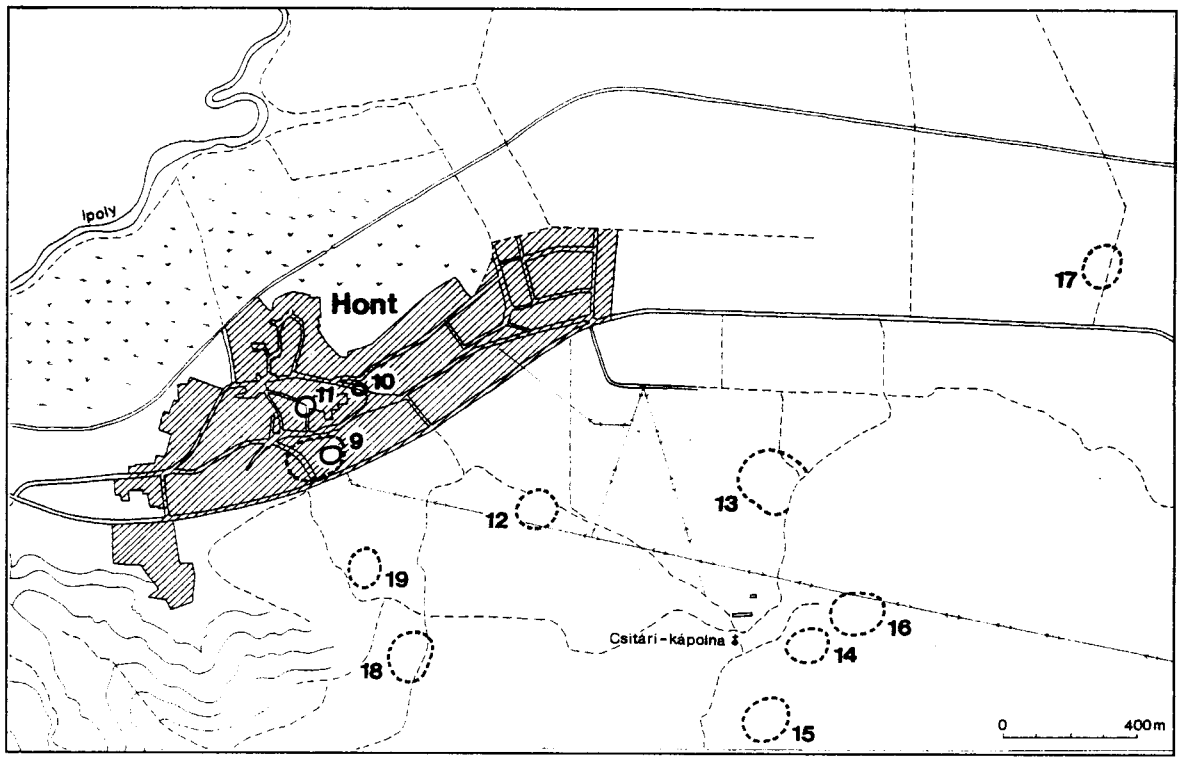
Few, uncharacteristic material on the dirt road on the lower terrace of the Ipoly.

Ipoly-valley 3. (Map: 3. Inv.no.: KFM 95.3.1-30.; Fig. 3.a)

The site is on the lower terrace of the Ipoly. It yielded an average quantity of material which is similar to that from the next, adjacent site.

Ipoly-valley 4. = Sahy/Ipolyság = Majer's site (Map: 4. Inv.no.: KFM 78.2.22-25.; 78.3.1-2; 93.3.1.; 93.5.1-2.; 95.4.1-66.; Fig. 3.b.)

It was first found and described by I. Majer in 1913. M. Gábori identified it in 1955 just like the authors of the present paper in 1995.



Map of the Hont region closed in December, 1997. (suit)
Continuous line indicates the verified site, localities with a broken line are only known from technical literature, could not be verified: 9. Hont-templomdomb (Church hill), cemetery, deep-cut dirt road; 10 .Hont, iskola (School); 11. Hont, Bánat street; 12. Hont-Konyic; 13. Hont-Várhegy; 14. Hont-Babat; 15. Hont-Csitár; 16. Hont-Kutyika; 17. Drégelypalánk-Zabai fields; 18. Hont-Epres (vineyard of the Hrapka family); 19. Hont-Kőmályi vineyards

Ipoly-valley 5. = Parassa I. = Parassa Téglagyár [Brickworks] (Map: 5. Inv.no.: KFM 78.2.1-21.; 93.4.1-142.; 95.5.1-124.; 95.8.1.; 97.6.1-10.; Fig. 1-2.)

The earliest described site in the region (SZABÓ 1863). Later collecting tours by P. Patay and M. Gábori also proved successful. In M. Gábori's first publication (GÁBORI 1957: Abb.1.) it is indicated as location No.2., that is Parassa I., in V. Gábori-Csánk's publication this is the Parassa site (GÁBORI V. 1958: obr. 35). This is the richest and best known site around Hont.

Ipoly-valley 6. = Parassa III. = Parassa III. - Orgonás (Map: 6. Inv.no.: KFM. 95.6.1-130.; 97.7.1-3.; Fig. 4.)

Pál Patay mentioned it first in his report from 1955. He described it with the vineyard of the Cseh family as the higher terrace above the railway (PATAY 1955, Sketch 1.3.). This was the site where verifying excavations were carried out in 1996. and 1997.

The archaeological site is in a topographically characteristic situation. The flood area of the Ipoly and the loess terraces on the slopes of the north-eastern foothills of the Börzsöny are separated by the national road No.2. About 350 m east of the frontier, a dirt road starts westward from the national road. It runs about 50 m parallel to it, then turns abruptly to the south. The 20 m long trial trench was opened at the bend of the dirt road. In the humus layer a pit from the late Bronze Age was cut. The stratigraphy was the following in the 1.4 m

deep trench: humus - eluviated B level - typical loess - limy loess - brown/interstadial soil - weathered piroxene andezite.

Palaeolithic settlement traces were observed in three levels:

- 60-70 cm deep, at the bottom of the loess
- 80-90 cm deep in the limy loess
- 130-140 cm deep in the brown soil.

The settlement levels were marked with scattered bones, charcoal pieces, chipped implements, flakes and waste. Regrettably, the central parts of the settlements could not be found in either level. The relatively poor artefact material suggests, at first examination, that the three settlement levels can be attached to three, chronologically distant appearances of the population of the same Upper Palaeolithic cultural circle.

In the second season, another 20 m long trench was opened 6 meters from the first one, parallel to it, then the two trenches were connected. The results were the same as in the previous season.

The charcoal pieces, collected in 1996 were analysed in the C-14 laboratory of the Nuclear Research Institute in Debrecen (CSONGOR *et al.* 1982; CSONGOR & HERTELENDI 1986; HERTELENDI *et al.* 1989: 399) The C-14 date of the lowermost culture-bearing layer: deb-5027
δ^{13}C(PDB) -24.84 BP 27350± 610
(conventional radiocarbon date)

Parassa III. - Upper terrace = Parassa Forrás [Spring] (Map: 7. Inv.no.: KFM 78.2.26-28.; 94.12.1-74.; Fig. 3.c.)

P. Patay mentioned it first as the vineyard of the Cseh family, the higher terrace above the railway. (PATAY 1955). M. Gábori in his report from 1955, mixed the indication of the site with the Parassa-Kápolna [Chapel] site. The contradiction is elucidated in his papers from 1956 and 1957 (GÁBORI 1956b, 1957), where the sites are given numbers: Parassa II. and III. The site was surveyed in 1994 and in 1995.

Parassa II. = Parassa kápolna [Chapel] = *kápolnaföld* [chapel fields] = *határállomás* [frontier] (Map: 8.; Inv.no.: KFM. 78.2.29-31.; 78.4.1-2.

Probably this was the site that M. Gábori first mentioned in 1955 from the collection of the teacher at Hont, without giving it a name. It was located somewhat later. The finds must have come from the gardens at the frontier.

Hont-Templomdomb [Church hill] = *deep cut dirt road behind the church = epipalaeolithic* (Map: 9. Inv. no. HNM Pb 73/317-330; KFM 78.1.1-107., 116-126., 93.2.1-34., 95.7.1-30.)

Patay collected here the first finds in 1955, then M. Gábori conducted excavations. He described the finds as epipalaeolithic showing Swiderian influence (GÁBORI 1956b).

Hont-Iskola [School] (Map: 10. Inv.no.: KFM 78.1.115.)

A few finds were collected in the garden of the former village school. In 1997, the building housed a home for the aged and official residences. The attached closed garden is on the edge of the high terrace of the Ipoly in the middle of Hont village.

Hont-Bánat street (Map: 11. Inv.no.: KFM 78.1.111-112.)

Closed gardens and buildings, could not be verified.

Hont-Konyic (Map: 12. Inv.no.: HNM Pb 73/233-250.)

Could not be verified.

The majority of the localities between Hont-Templomdomb and Drégelypalánk could not be verified since agricultural cultivation has stopped and the surface is covered.

Hont-Várhegy (Map: 13. Inv.no. HNM Pb 73/332-479., Pb 90/277-295.)

It is probably the same site where the archaeologists of the Kubinyi Ferenc Museum collected finds of the Neolithic Zseliz culture in the 1980's. Consequently, the material collected in the 1950's may be mixed.

Hont-Babat (Map: 14. Inv.no. HNM Pb 73/285-294; BHM uninventorized)

V. Gábori-Csánk indicated the site yielding leaf-shaped points as Babat-puszta in 1958. It should be mentioned here, that leaf-shaped points are missing from the collection of the Hungarian National Museum similarly to the boxes labelled Babat in the Budapest Historical Museum. We suppose that the leaf-shaped points collected in a separate, unlabelled box as if prepared for analysis, might have come from this site.

Hont-Csitár (Map: 15. Inv.no. HNM Pb 73/251-284. Pb 85/4.; KFM 78.1.108-110.; BHM uninventorized)

M. Gábori mentioned in a note in 1981 (GÁBORI 1981: 100, note 13) that he had conducted excavations on the site and that the material had not yet been published. The artefacts in boxes labelled 1969 in the Budapest Historical Museum must have come from this excavation. Accordingly, the comprehensive table contains the authentic material from Csitár and that from 1969 together. We also suppose that some of the leaf-shaped points in the same museum collection (mentioned at Hont-Babat) might belong here. It seems possible that the two locations are actually two terminal points of the same settlement.

Hont-Kutyika (Map 16. Inv.no. HNM Pb 73/295-316.)

Could not be verified. No detailed description is available.

Hont-Zabai fields (Map: 17)

Neither data nor artefacts are available.

Hont-Epres (Vineyard of the Hrapka family) (Map: 18. Inv.no.: KFM 78.1.113.)

Location 5. on Gábori's sketch from 1955 seems to be the site. The daughter-in-law of the contemporary owner of the vineyard recalled that his in-law parents had vineyards in the side of the Bába-hill.

Hont-Kőmályi szőlők (Kőmályi vineyards) (Map: 19. Inv.no.: KFM 78.1.114.)

No detailed data are available.

Hont

Uninventorized artefacts in unlabelled boxes can be found in the collection of the Budapest Historical Museum.

Evaluation of the sites in the Hont region

The Upper Palaeolithic of the region can be grouped in three cultural units.

1. Sites of the Gravettian entity

The materials from Ipolyság and the classical Parassa (I-III.) sites were defined as Aurignacian in the early publications by several archaeologists from István Majer through Ottokár Kadić to the Gábori couple. Later M. Gábori and V. Gábori-Csánk attributed the sites to a transitional or early Gravettian industry. V. Gábori-Csánk put Hont-Kutyika in the same group (GÁBORI V. 1958: 59-60). The authors of this paper found that the sites from the border of the county to the village of Hont can be

attributed to the *Gravettian culture*. As it could be observed during the excavations at Parassa III - Orgonás, at least three chronological levels can be expected. The lowermost can be dated, both with ^{14}C chronology and sedimentological analysis, from the Hengelo/Paudorf interstadial. The middle level in the limy loess is the two younger cold phases of the pleniglacial, while the upper level, at the bottom of the typical loess seems to indicate the time around the cold peak of the Würm glaciation. However, the chronological position of the collected finds cannot be told. At present, there is no evidence to prove chronological, ethnic or any other contacts between the sites dispersed in close proximity.

2. Sites of the Epipalaeolithic

M. Gábori grouped the following localities in this circle after his field surveys and excavation in 1955 and 1956: The Templomdomb [Church hill] and locations around it, a separated unit from Csitár (GÁBORI 1960: 73) and Várhegy. The grouping was based on the stratigraphic evidence at Templomdomb, i.e. the bottom of the drift sand, and on typology at other localities. As we have already mentioned, there is a possibility of mixing with later prehistoric artefacts on the Várhegy, so typological grouping does not really seem convincing enough. Verifying excavations would be necessary to get a clear view.

3. Sites with leaf-shaped points

V. Gábori-Csánk mentioned Hont (Csitár and Babat, both unpublished) at the repertory and description of the sites of the Jankovichian culture as a possible open-air occurrence (GÁBORI-CSÁNK 1984).

The leaf-shaped points, as we have mentioned above, are kept in a separate unlabelled box in the collection of the Budapest Historical Museum. Wherever they actually came from, neither they, nor the whole material of middle Palaeolithic features seem to be related to the Jankovichian.

During field surveys, leaf-shaped points with bifacial surface retouching were collected in sites 6 and 7 (see Map), which are also different from the Jankovichian. Neither could we find any trace of a Middle Palaeolithic industry. In our view, leaf-shaped points are not an alien implement type in the older phase of the Gravettian culture.

Beside the cultural grouping of the finds, other characteristics could also be observed.

The nearly total lack of settlement features in undisturbed layers 120-140 cm under the present surface is not a unique phenomenon in Hungarian early Gravettian (27-28 kyears, Paudorf intestadial) settlements. The same could be witnessed on Bodrogkeresztúr-Henye hill (VÉRTES 1966), on Megyaszó-Szelestető (DOBOSI & SIMÁN 1996: 17) and also at Püspökhatvan-Öregszőlő (CSONGRÁDI-BALOGH & DOBOSI 1995). At Bodrogkeresztúr and Püspökhatvan, the lack of settlement features might be explained by disturbance due to vine cultivation, the same is impossible at Megyaszó and Parassa. Neither could we see any trace of uncovering by erosion. Rich and characteristic implement and artefact material could be collected on the surface in all the sites. The four settlements were uniformly situated each on a small mound over an unexpectedly large surface. These features are shared in the four sites against the fact that there was just one culture-bearing layer at Bodrogkeresztúr and Püspökhatvan, two layers at Megyaszó and three at Parassa.

Materials collected on the surface seldom reveal the function of the settlement. The type list, the ratio of the implements, the waste, the flakes, the cores etc., their distribution, the raw material variety, its

homogeneity and excavation observations may impart information about the function.

At Orgonás, the material collected on the surface implied a settlement site. A relatively large proportion of the collected material was composed of implements made on a rich variety of raw materials. Excavations, against the above discussed lack of settlement features, justified our assumptions. All three levels yielded remains of large herbivoreans, charcoal pieces, ashy spots and ochre grains. All these indicate a more permanent settlement.

At Parassa I. site, the large number of finds, the overwhelming dominance of local hydrothermal raw material, the high proportion of the flakes, waste and core categories suggest a workshop site. The same was reinforced by refitting studies.

The Templomdomb site was described as a workshop site by M. Gábori. Nevertheless, the high proportion of alien raw material and of the tools seems to contradict this view. Single-function settlements are rare in the Upper Palaeolithic. In most satellite settlements, tool production or reshaping is found in a separate area even if the primary function was different (e.g. hunting).

Concerning the raw materials, the local or regional hydrothermal raw materials dominate. Besides high quality northern radiolarite (White Carpathians?) and chert pebbles collected in the deposit of the Old-Ipoly are frequently used. The alien raw materials are also varied. Special attention is to be paid to the rock crystal, probably from the Alpine region. Other alien raw materials are the obsidian from the Tokaj-Eperjes mountains, the quartzporphyry from the Bükk mountains and also the northern erratic flint.

The populations of different cultural circles show a different raw material economy. The ratio of the local raw material is about 70 % on the Gravettian sites, more than 80 % on the sites with leaf-shaped implements, while it stays under 30 % on the sites of the Epipalaeolithic.

Several locations are, to date, no more than topographic points. They have yielded very little material, sometimes only one or two artefacts, and they could not even be verified. It is, however, clear that this area was a central settlement zone during the Upper Palaeolithic similarly to the Danube Bend.

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Table I. Type list of the major sites in the Hont region

Types (Middle Palaeolithic)	Epipal.	Konyic	Csitár	Babat	Kutyika	Várhegy	Orgonás[1]	Parassa I.	Ipolyság	Ipolyvölgy III.	Parassa III.
9-11. Simple scraper			1								
18-20. Convergent scraper			3								
22-24. Transversal scraper			4								
36-37/a Bifacial knife			1								
63. Bifacial points											
Planconvex			9								
Biconvex			5			2					
Trapezoid			1								
a face plan			1								1
Types (Upper Palaeolithic)											
1-2. End-scraper on blade	16		8		1	10	4	4	1	1	1
3. Double end-scraper	1		1		1	1					
4. Ogival end-scraper	1		2			1					
5. End-scraper on retouched blade	4		2			1					
8. End-scraper on flake	17		11		1	7	4	2	2		
9. Circular end-scraper			3								
10. Unguiform end-scraper			1			1	1				1
11-12. Carinate end-scraper	1										
13. Blunt-pointed end-scraper			1							1	
17. End-scraper-burin			2	2		3		1			1
23. Borer	2		1			2		1		1	
24. Bec									1		
27-29. Dihedral burins	3	3	3	3	2	15	3	21	2		3
31. Complex dihedral burin			1								
34. Burin on straight truncation								2			
35. Burin on oblique truncation							1				
43. Core-shaped burin					1						

[1] Without the excavated material.

Table I. Type list of the major sites in the Hont region (suit)

Types (Upper Palaeolithic)	Epipal.	Konyic	Csitár	Babat	Kutyika	Várhegy	Orgonás[1]	Parassa I.	Ipolyság	Ipolyvölgy III.	Parassa III.
45-47. Pointed blades			4			4					
48-49. Gravette points	2						2				
50. Microgravette						1					
56-57. Shouldered and tanged pieces	1		1			7	2	2			
58-59. Backed blades	11		1				4	3	1		
60. Blade with straight truncation	4	1	3		1	2	1				
61. Blade with oblique truncation	3		3			3			1		1
63. Blade with convex truncation	1					1					
65-66. Retouched blade	2		15		3	14	6	21			3
73. Chisel						8					
74. Notched pieces	2		2		1	2					1
76. Pièce esquillée			2					1		1	
77. Side-scraper		1			1	7					
83. Segment	1										
85. Backed bladelet			1			3					
92. Others			8								
core	4	2	26	1	3	22	25	47	4	2	6
retouched flake	3	8	85		4	10	2	7			1
blade	121		1	3	2	36	56	139	38	1	20
burin spall	1		784*					5	2		
flake and waste	264	162	95*	2	25	672	180	411	116	23	60
pebble and lump	25		2				29	10	10	2	20
hammer stone											
Total	490	177	1094	11	46	835	320	677	178	42	119

[1] Without the excavated material.

Table II. Raw material distribution at the major sites in the Hont region

Raw material	Epipal.	Konyic	Csitár	Babat	Kutyika	Várhegy	Orgonás[1]	Parassa I.	Ipolyság	Ipolyvölgy III.	Parassa III.
Hornstone	1		4	3	1	7		1			
Flint (erratic, Prut-, northern)	32		4			20	23	13	2		7
Radiolarite (Transdanubian, White-Carpathian, Hernád-valley)	314	33	40*		5	116	49	33	3	27	9
Chert	104	48	370*	8	20	242	83	27	17	10	13
Hidroquartzite	34	91	587*		16	392	148	597	152	5	76
Obsidian	2		11		1	54	5	1	1		
Quartzporphiry			42*					1	1		
Quartzite	3		32*				10	3	1		9
Others		5	4		3	4	2	1	1		5
Total	490	177	1094	11	46	835	320	677	178	42	119

* Add the content of two small boxes.

[1] Without the excavated material.

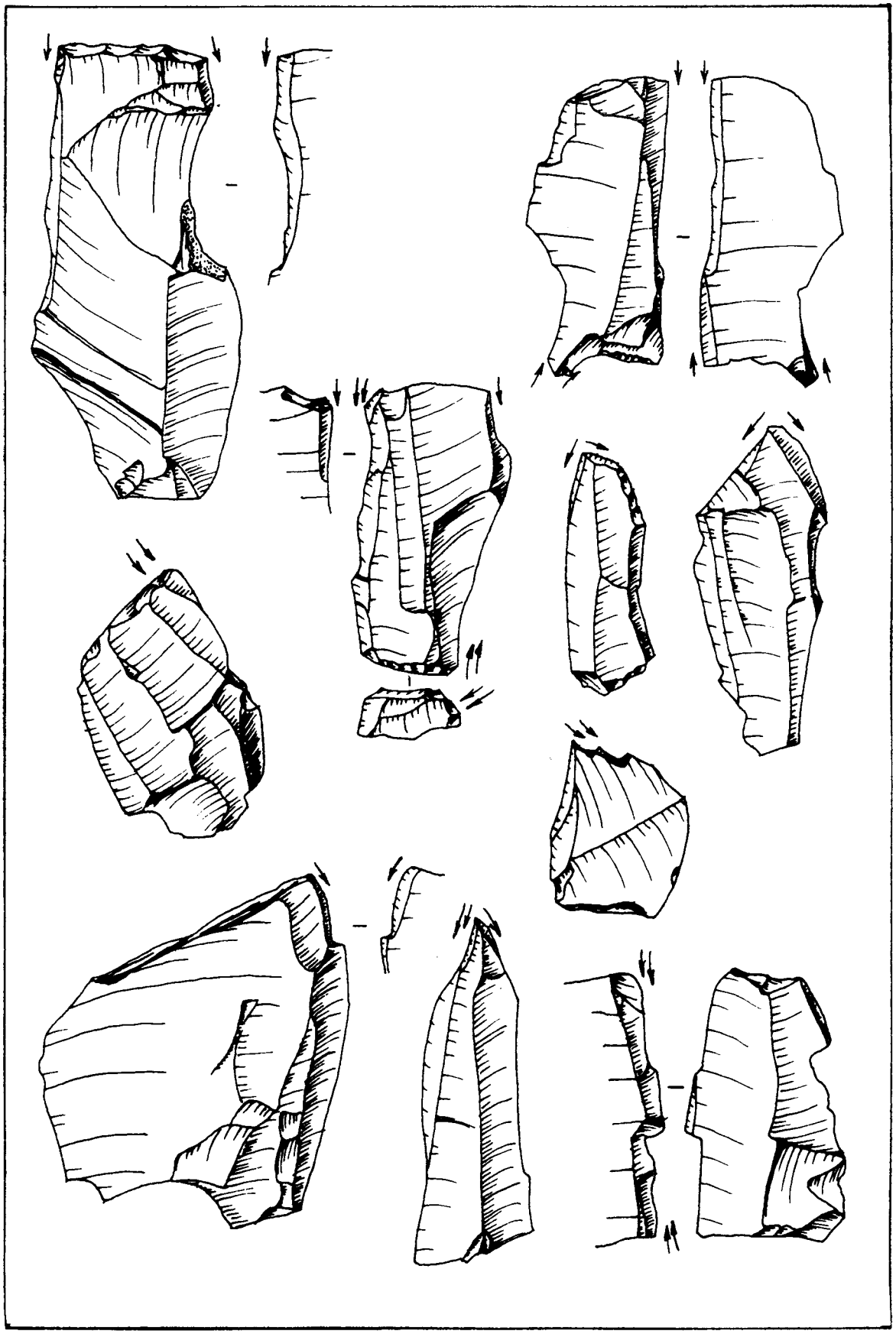

Fig. 1. Parassa I. téglagyár M = 1:1

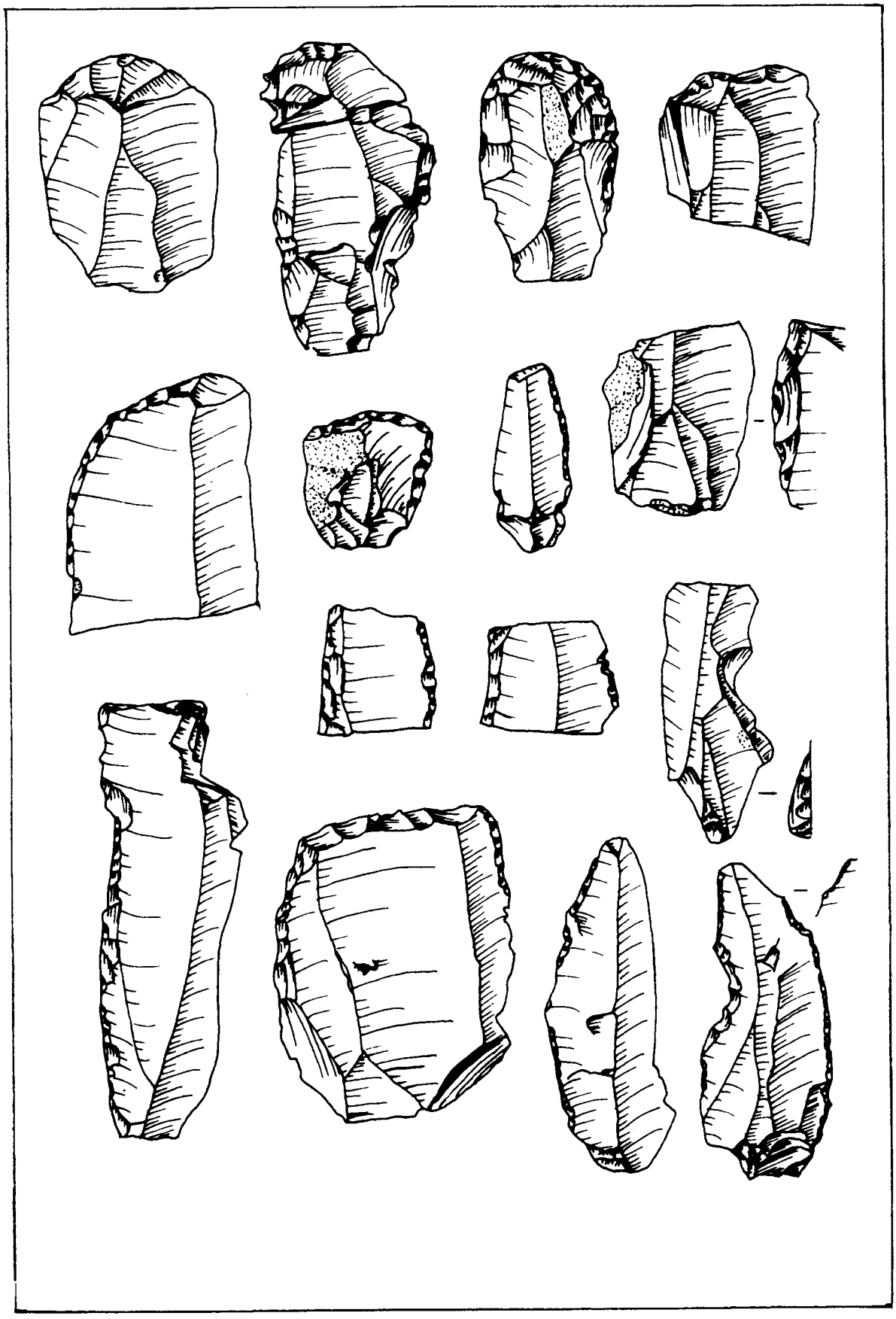

Fig. 2. Parassa I. téglagyár M = 1:1

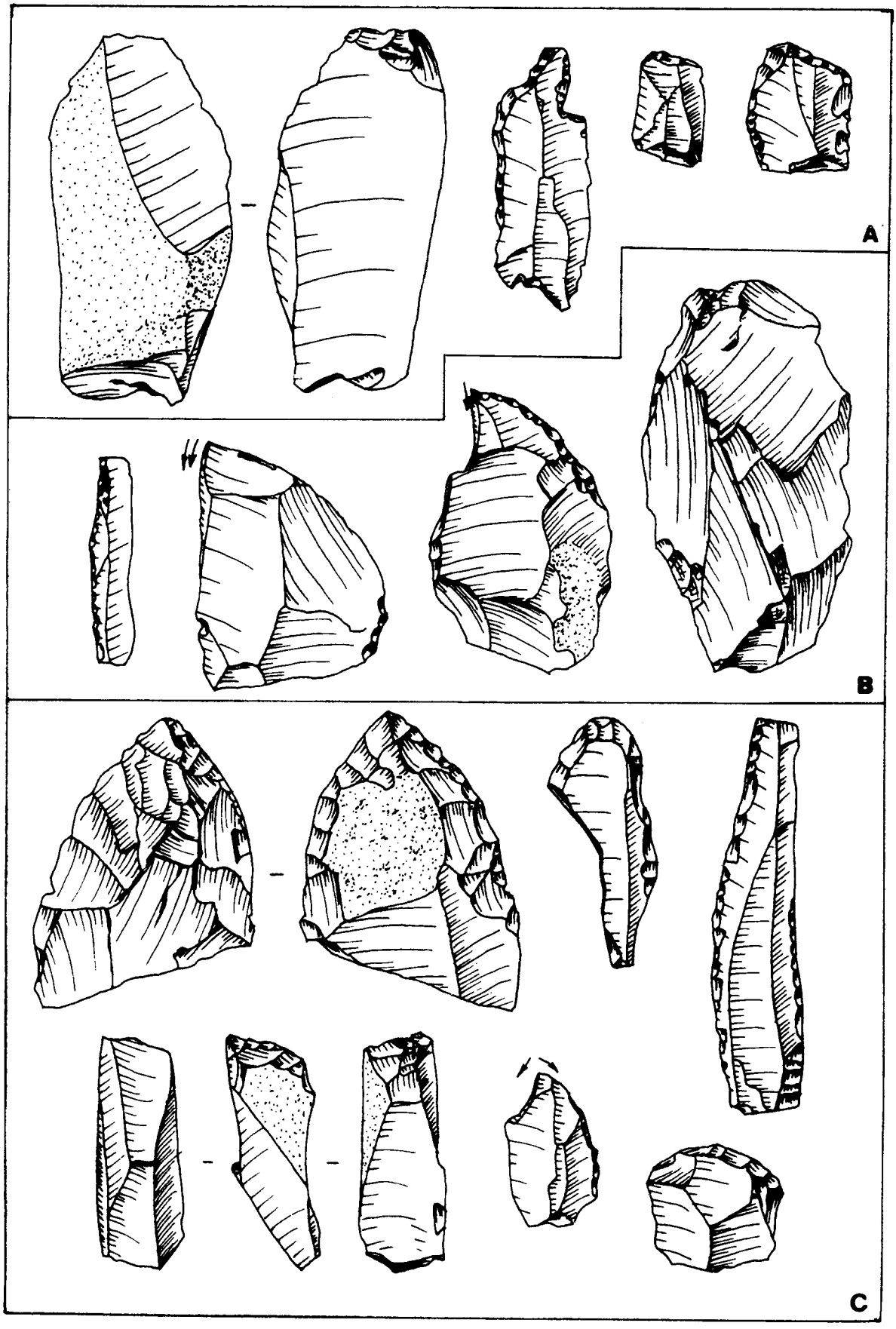

Fig. 3. A: Ipoly valley 3.; B: Ipoly-valley 4./Sahy ; C: Parassa III. Upper terrace (M = 1:1)

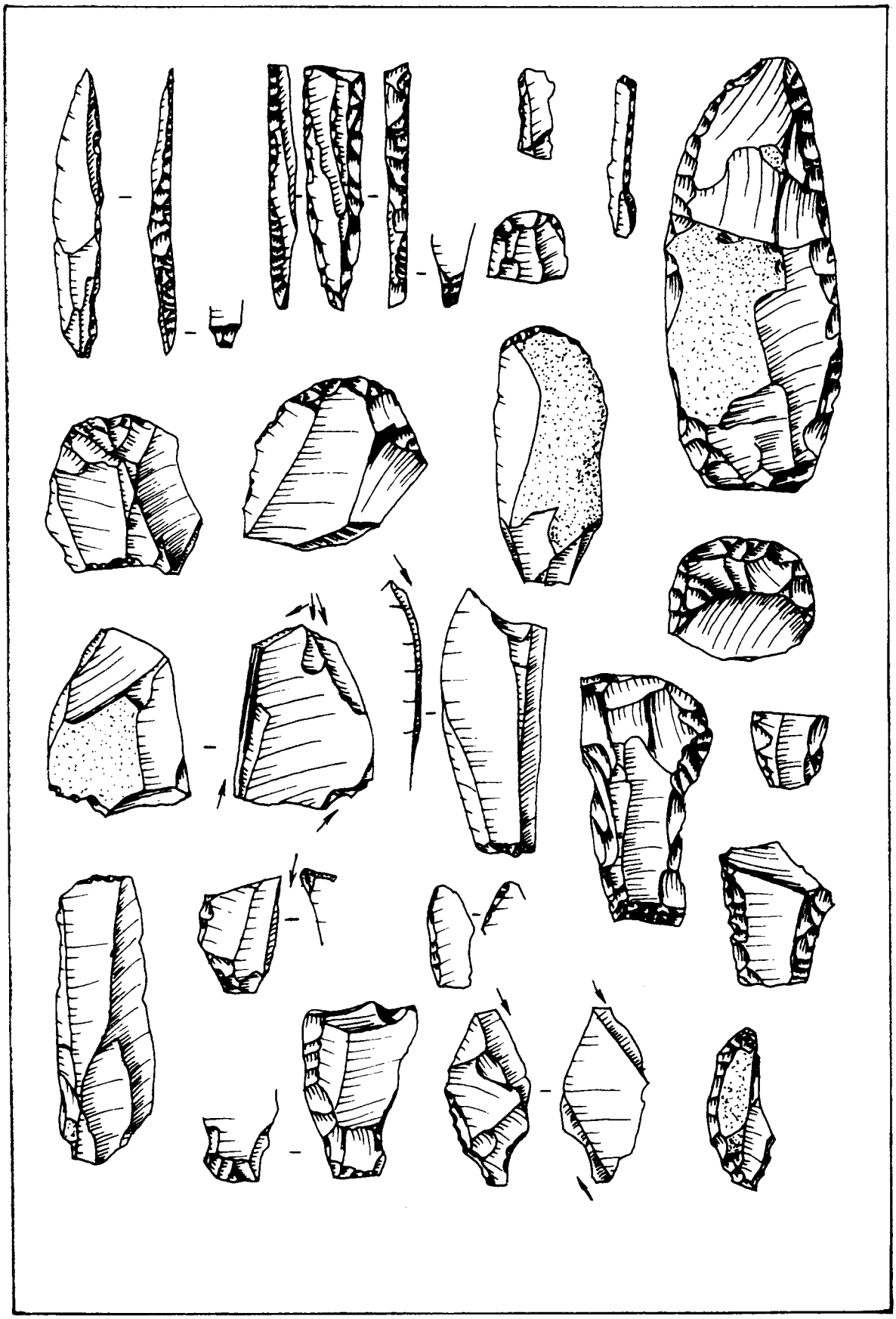

Fig. 4. Parassa III. - Orgonás M = 1:1