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Bom Santo Cave (Lisbon) and the Middle Neolithic Societies of Southern Portugal

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(editor)

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5.3. Polished stone tools

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5.3.1. Introduction

The first mention of polished stone tools from Bom Santo Cave is due to K. Lillios (2000), who has included this assemblage in a regional study alongside artefacts from other Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites in Estremadura. However, in this chapter we will not use the data published by this author given the inaccuracy according to which the petrography of most artefacts from Bom Santo was determined.

This chapter aims to provide a techno-typological description of the 21 polished stone tools recovered at the site—including their chronologic and cultural integration through comparisons with other dated contexts—and to point to probable geologic areas of acquisition of the raw materials used to produce them.

Below there is an inventory and brief description of the studied artefacts according to their room of provenance. Excavation units—and quadrant (NE, SE, SW and NW) whenever available—are also listed. It should be noted that the two artefacts from Room C are surface collections; according to brief notes written in the associated tags, both were recovered in a niche in the south-east corner of the room.

Room A

- Flat adze, almost completely polished, with intact edge (unused?). Length: 12.3 cm; width: 4.9 cm; thickness: 1.9 cm; weight: 216 g. Raw material: volcanic-sedimentary rock. Provenance: D2.NW. Fig. 5.3.1, no. 1.
- Flat adze, almost completely polished, with intact edge (unused?), with scars of previous knapping of the blank. Length: 11.9 cm; width: 4.2 cm; thickness: 1.8 cm; weight: 136 g. Raw material: weathered (whitish surfaces) volcanic-sedimentary rock. Provenance: D2.SW. Fig. 5.3.1, no. 2.
- Wedge-like adze, completely polished, with intact edge (unused?). Length: 7.8 cm; width: 3.0 cm; thickness: 1.1 cm; weight: 45 g. Raw material: volcanic-sedimentary rock. Provenance: D1.NW. Fig. 5.3.1, no. 3.
- Flat adze, almost completely polished, with intact edge (unused?). Length: 6.4 cm; width: 3.6 cm; thickness: 1.5 cm; weight: 65 g. Raw material: volcanic-sedimentary rock. Provenance: D4.SW. Fig. 5.3.1, no. 4.
- Flat adze, polished in the area around the edge but irregularly polished in the proximal third where scars of its previous knapping are still visible; intact edge (unused?). Length: 11.3 cm; width: 4.9 cm; thickness: 2.0 cm; weight: 173 g. Raw material: amphibolite. Provenance: D3. Fig. 5.3.1, no. 5.
- Flat adze, completely polished, with intact edge (unused?). Length: 9.2 cm; width: 4.2 cm; thickness: 1.6 cm; weight: 109 g. Raw material: volcanic-sedimentary rock. It shows weathering of the polished thin skin and discoloured (whitish) surfaces. Provenance: D1.SW. Fig. 5.3.1, no. 6.
- Flat adze, almost completely polished (there are a few knapping scars), with intact edge (unused?). Length: 6.9 cm; width: 3.9 cm; thickness: 1.4 cm; weight: 59 g. Raw material: volcanic-sedimentary rock. Provenance: D3. Fig. 5.3.1, no. 7.
- Axe with quadrangular cross-section, almost completely polished, with intact edge (unused?). Length: 10.2 cm; width: 4.4 cm; thickness: 3.7 cm; weight: 314 g. Raw material: amphibolite. Provenance: D2.SW. Fig. 5.3.2, no. 1.
- Axe with quadrangular cross-section, almost completely polished, with intact edge (unused?). Length: 9.7 cm;

width: 5.0 cm; thickness: 3.7 cm; weight: 304 g. Raw material: amphibolite. Provenance: E2.SE. Fig. 5.3.2, no. 2.

- Axe with rectangular cross-section, with polishing restricted to its larger surfaces; intact edge (unused?). Length: 9.7 cm; width: 3.2 cm; thickness: 3.2 cm; weight: 175 g. Raw material: amphibolite. Provenance: D1.NE. Fig. 5.3.2, no. 3.

Room B

- Adze, completely polished, with intact edge (unused?). Length: 20.7 cm; width: 5.4 cm; thickness: 1.4 cm; weight: 252 g. Raw material: volcanic-sedimentary rock. Provenance: B4.NW. Fig. 5.3.3, no. 1.
- Adze, almost completely polished, with intact edge (unused?). One of the surfaces is completely covered with yellowish lime concretions. Length: 12.3 cm; width: 1.6 cm; thickness: 1.6 cm; weight: 166 g. Raw material: volcanic-sedimentary rock. Provenance: B4. Fig. 5.3.3, no. 2.
- Flat adze, completely polished but scars of its previous knapping are still visible; intact edge (unused?). Length: 10.7 cm; width: 4.5 cm; thickness: 1.8 cm; weight: 126 g. Raw material: dark-coloured mica schist with surface exfoliation (due to weathering?). Provenance: C2. Fig. 5.3.3, no. 3.
- Flat adze, completely polished but with extensive scars of its previous knapping in both faces; intact edge (unused?). Length: 6.3 cm; width: 4.1 cm; thickness: 1.0 cm; weight: 47 g. Raw material: volcanic-sedimentary rock. Provenance: B3.NW. Fig. 5.3.3, no. 4.
- Adze, completely polished, with intact edge (unused?). Length: 11.0 cm; width: 4.7 cm; thickness: 2.2 cm; weight: 207 g. Raw material: volcanic-sedimentary rock. Provenance: C3.NE. Fig. 5.3.3, no. 5.
- Adze with sub-triangular shape, completely polished, with intact edge (unused?). Length: 8.2 cm; width: 4.1 cm; thickness: 1.5 cm; weight: 73 g. Raw material: volcanic-sedimentary rock. Provenance: B5.SW. Fig. 5.3.3, no. 6.
- Axe with quadrangular cross-section, incompletely polished, with its edge truncated by large knapping strikes from both faces. Length: 15.4 cm; width: 3.8 cm; thickness: 3.9 cm; weight: 448 g. Raw material: amphibolite. Provenance: B4.NW. Fig. 5.3.4, no. 1.
- Axe with quadrangular cross-section, almost completely polished; with intact edge (unused?). Length: 12.0 cm; width: 3.2 cm; thickness: 3.2 cm; weight: 273 g. Raw material: amphibolite. Provenance: B2. Fig. 5.3.4, no. 2.
- Axe with ellipsoidal cross-section; polished intact edge (unused?) and body shaped by pecking. Length: 8.8 cm; width: 3.9 cm; thickness: 3.5 cm; weight: 197 g. Raw material: amphibolite. Provenance: C3.NE. Fig. 5.3.4, no. 3.

Room C

- Large axe with sub-rectangular cross-section, polished intact edge (unused?) and body polished over previous extensive pecking. Also presents surfaces resulting from the splitting of the blank. Length: 29.8 cm; width: 4.6 cm; thickness: 6.8 cm; weight: 1612 g. Raw material: amphibolite. Provenance: niche in the South-East corner of the room (see chapter 1.2). Fig. 5.3.5, no. 1.
- Incompletely polished adze with surfaces resulting from the splitting of the blank; intact edge (unused?). Length: 17.2 cm; width: 4.0 cm; thickness: 1.8 cm; weight: 280 g. Raw material: amphibolite. Provenance: niche in the SE corner of the room. Fig. 5.3.5, no. 2.

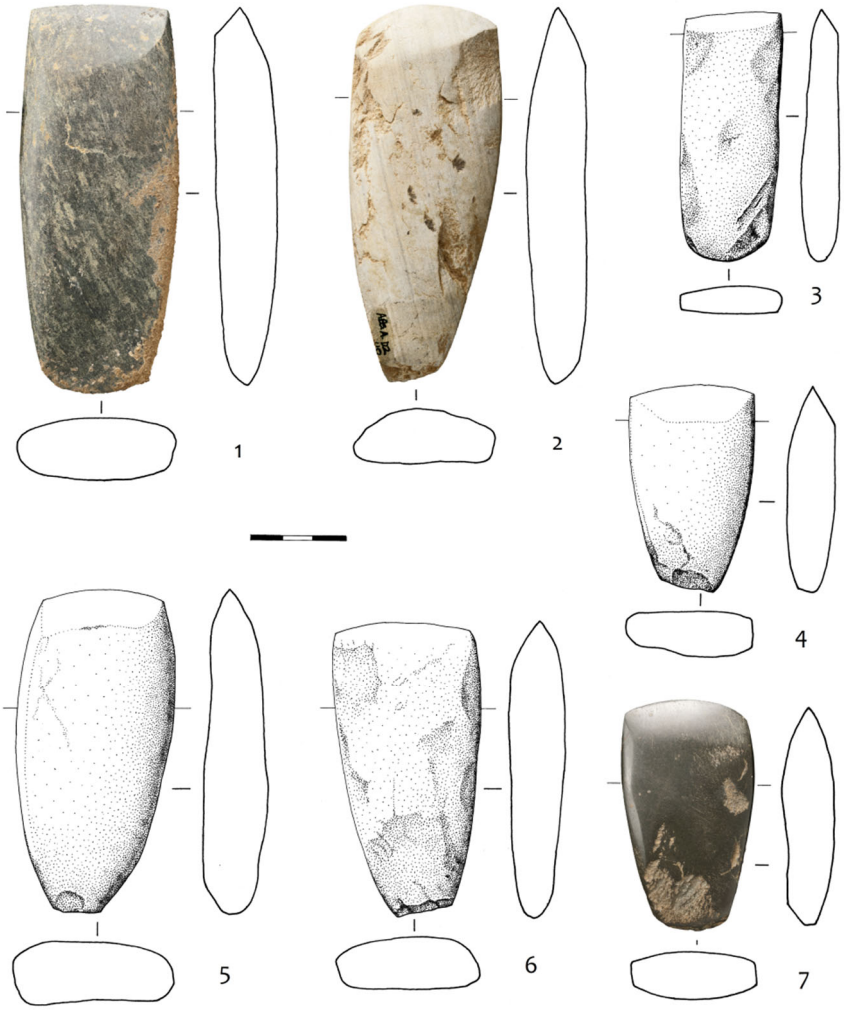

Fig. 5.3.1. Adzes from Room A (drawings F. Sousa; photos J.P. Ruas).

5.3.2. **Axes**

At Bom Santo there are seven axes. These were all made of amphibolite (amphiboloschist) and present sub-quadrangular or sub-rectangular cross-sections. The only exception has a sub-circular cross-section, a feature usually considered archaic. However, typological assumptions such as this—and the inherent chronological and cultural assignment it implies—must be accepted very cautiously. Indeed, there is at least one occurrence in the Estremadura area where the reverse situation was recorded. This is the case of the "NA1 horizon" from the Caldeirão Cave (Zilhão 1992: fig. 7.7), dated to the end of the 6th millennium BC, where one axe with sub-quadrangular cross-section was found associated with other types.

Taken as a whole, all the Bom Santo pieces are completely finished, having more or less polished or pecked surfaces in order to facilitate hafting; the only fully polished area is their distal edge, which is formed by the intersection of two symmetric, longitudinal surfaces.

Three pieces are short and robust; the other four present an elongated shape. One of the latter corresponds to a rather long, narrow and thick axe, looking like a large wedge.

Similar artefacts were found at the Middle Neolithic cave site of Lugar do Canto, Alcanede (Cardoso and Carvalho 2008). A remarkable typological variety is present, despite the attribution of the cave to a single cultural cycle, radiocarbon dated to the first half of the 4th millennium BC (Carvalho and Cardoso n.d.). It should also be noted that,

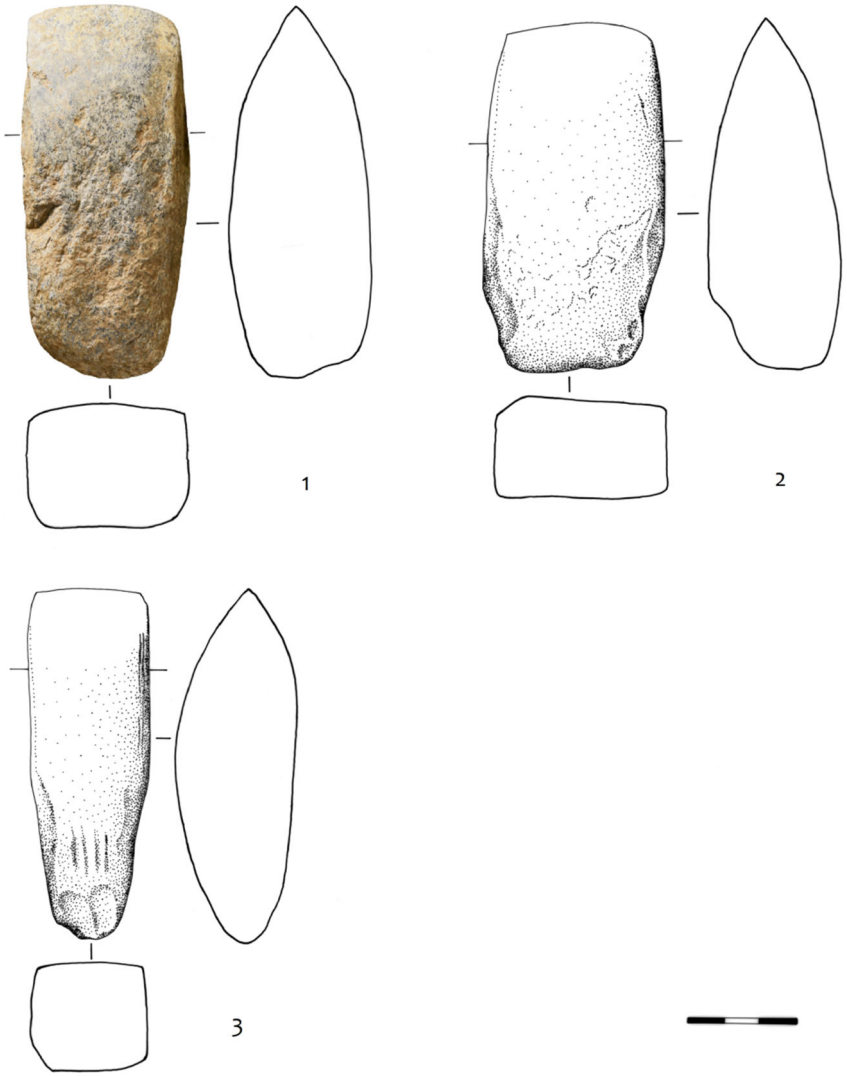

Fig. 5.3.2. Axes from Room A (drawings F. Sousa; photos J.P. Ruas).

among the twelve artefacts collected, there was an axe with sub-quadrangular cross-section and long body (Cardoso and Carvalho 2008: fig. 12, no. 3), identical to the one now studied, and another one with ellipsoidal section.

Another natural cave with funerary use in the same time range is Porto Covo, Cascais (Gonçalves 2008). The six axes recovered there (not considering the small votive fibrolite hatchet) reveal similar characteristics to those found in Lugar do Canto, with predominantly sub-rectangular to sub-quadrangular cross-sections, relatively elongated bodies and total polishing, mostly in the tool edge area. There is, however, a specimen with a distinct typology with fusiform body and sub-circular section, which confirms the situation already observed in the Lugar do Canto and Bom Santo caves.

Thus, it may be concluded that the coexistence of several types of axes was a reality in the Middle Neolithic of Estremadura. Although dominated by the more or less irregular sub-rectangular to sub-quadrangular cross-section types, the observed diversity appears to have been lost in the Late Neolithic. In fact, none of the artefacts recovered in so-called layer 4 at the Leceia settlement, Oeiras, attributable to this period, has a sub-quadrangular cross-section (Cardoso 1999/00). Furthermore, this type only residually occurs in the Chalcolithic occupation at that archaeological site, where polished stone artefacts present ellipsoidal cross-sections almost exclusively. It may therefore be concluded that there is apparently a reduction in typological diversity of polished stone axes at the transition from the Middle to the Late Neolithic in the region. It should be noted, however, that we are dealing with different contexts: funerary in the first case,

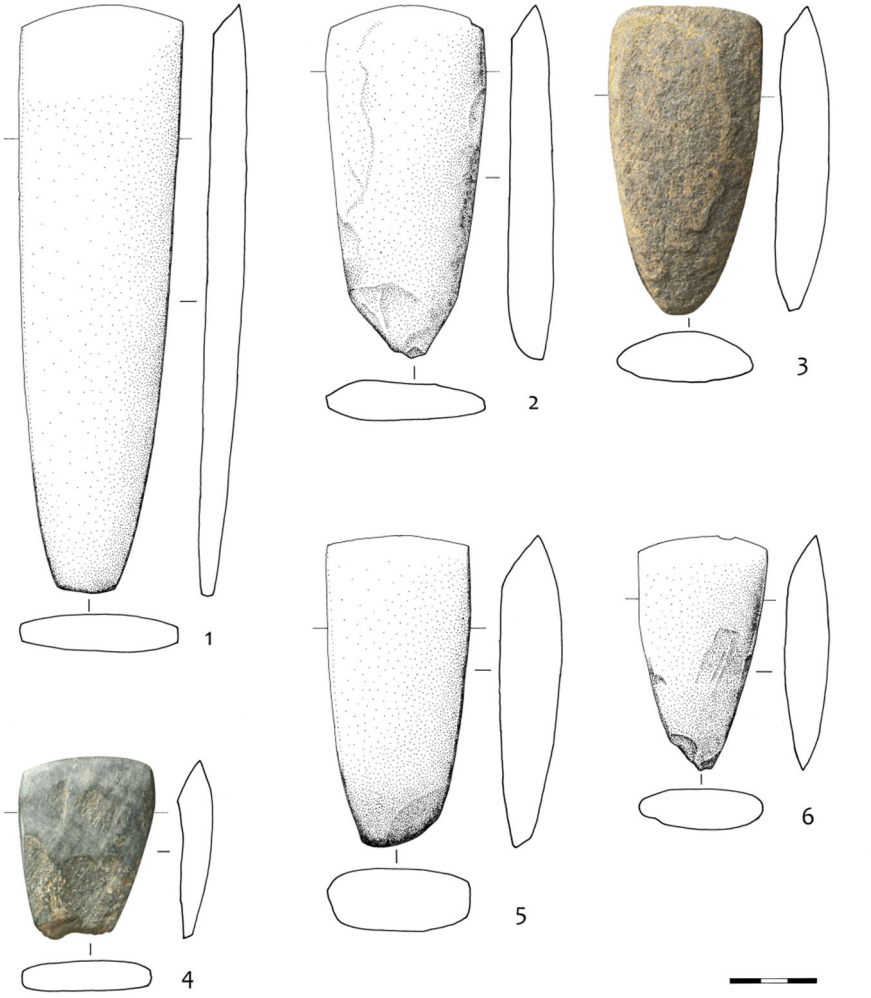

Fig. 5.3.3. Adzes from Room B (drawings F. Sousa; photos J.P. Ruas).

residential in the second one. This aspect may be biasing the typological comparison of artefacts.

The reason for the dominance of sub-quadrangular cross-section axes in the sepulchral caves from Estremadura dated to the first half of the 4th millennium BC—a conclusion fully confirmed by the Bom Santo assemblage—is primarily related to the nature of the used raw material, which invariably is amphibolite, a particularly favourable rock for the functional purposes of the artefacts. This rock, which has well-marked cleavage planes, allows relatively extended sub-rectangular to sub-quadrangular preforms to be obtained, which directly condition the morphology of finished objects. As the edges are invariably carved orthogonally to the mentioned cleavage planes, according to which the amphibole crystals are oriented, this orientation corresponds to the one that offered a higher mechanical resistance to the wear of the stone, as a consequence of the amphibole crystal orientation. This aspect has long been noticed (Cardoso 1982). Even with the naked eye this fact can be observed, with the amphibole crystals intersecting perpendicularly to the cutting edge of the artefacts.

Therefore, the characteristics of the amphibole rocks favoured particularly, on one hand, their partition into preformatted blanks (from which axe blades could be obtained after rapid polishing) and, on the other hand, their intensive use in the Portuguese Estremadura given the rock's hardness and resilience. The interesting aspect, however, is that they do not exist in Estremadura but constitute the large majority of the raw materials used for the manufacture of axes in the region. Furthermore, a study dedicated to the polished stone artefacts from the Leceia prehistoric settlement,

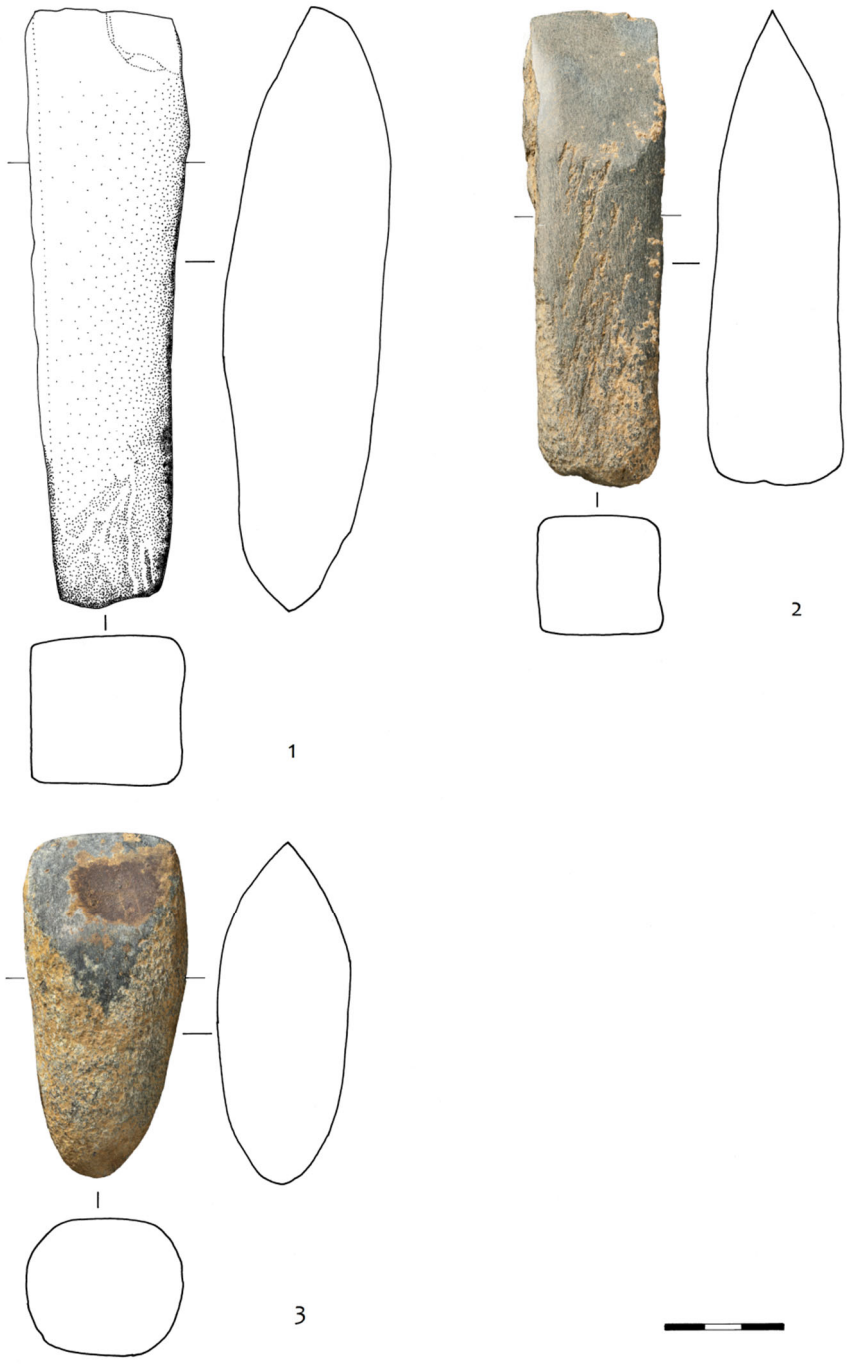

Fig. 5.3.4. Axes from Room B (drawings F. Sousa; photos J.P. Ruas).

where hundreds of them were collected with well-established stratigraphic provenances, showed an increase use of amphibolite rocks from the Late Neolithic to the end of the Chalcolithic. In fact, these are illustrative of the economic intensification that allowed the acquisition of exogenous rocks with the consequent cultural interaction associated with its trans-regional trade (Cardoso and Carvalhosa 1995; Cardoso 2004).

Indeed, if the occurrence of amphibolite artefacts at Caldeirão can be explained by the cave's proximity to the respective outcrops, located in the Precambrian rock formations from the so-called "*Série Negra*" of the Abrantes–Tomar belt, the evidence from the Lugar do Canto, Porto Covo and Bom Santo caves forces us to admit the trade of this raw material from more than one hundred kilometres away (if it originated in the Abrantes–Tomar belt) or even longer distances, if their origin in the Upper Alentejo areas of Montemor-o-Novo or Avis—where geologically similar outcrops

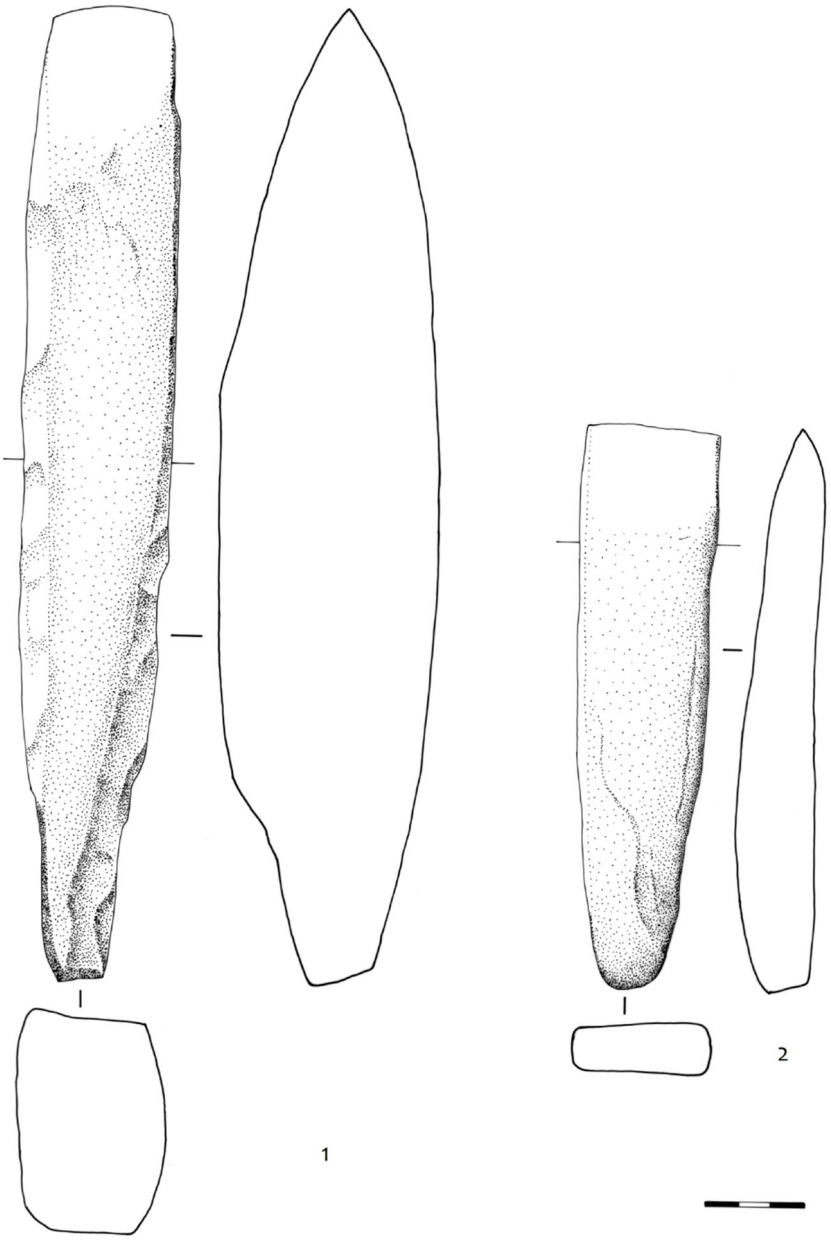

Fig. 5.3.5. Axe and adze from Room C (drawings F. Sousa).

have been reported (Cardoso and Carvalhosa 1995; Cardoso 2004)—is admitted. The proof that such trade was unquestionably established by the early 4th millennium BC is the fact that the axes from the three mentioned sepulchral caves were exclusively made in such rocks.

5.3.3. **Adzes**

At Bom Santo there are 14 adzes—that is, outnumbering axes twofold—, which would suggest a functional relation between both groups. However, this very same relationship was not observed in the other two well established funerary cave contexts in Estremadura: at Lugar do Canto Cave 12 axes and 10 adzes were collected (Cardoso and Carvalho 2008); at Porto Covo Cave, the inventory shows six axes and five adzes, if the small votive fibrolite axe is not taken into account (Gonçalves 2008). Thus, it can be concluded that any such arithmetic relation is difficult to prove, or it respected a ratio that was not uniform. In this regard, it should be noted that in Dolmen 1 at Poço da Gateira, Reguengos de Monsaraz—

with similar chronology and found still intact at the time of discovery—a relation of 13 axes to 11 adzes was observed (Leisner and Leisner, 1951). The former tools exhibit predominantly ellipsoidal cross-sections and are polished only near the distal bevel and are, therefore, different from the ones that dominated in Estremadura during the same period.

The identical numerical relation between the two types of artefacts observed in Dolmen 1 at Poço da Gateira led V.S. Gonçalves to the following judicious observations: "Perhaps one of the most important aspects of the ritual observed by the archaeologists who worked in the chamber and in the corridor of Poço da Gateira 1 is the association, in each burial, of 1 axe + 1 adze (or gouge) […].Thus, each burial at Poço da Gateira 1 was holding an instrument related to cutting down trees (the axe) and another related to the transformation of the tree trunk in utilitarian artefacts or with the building of structures (the adze or the gouge) […]. There are, therefore, two phases in a single technological sequence that these artefacts symbolize" (Gonçalves 1992: 98; Portuguese original).

We mention only two more examples where the association of an axe to an adze was observed in funerary contexts. At the Dolmen 2 of Amieiro (Idanha-a-Nova) two polished artefacts were recovered, both in amphibolite, leaning against one of the orthostats in the passage and oriented towards opposite sides. Although in the publication they have both been considered, based on the morphology of the edges, as axes (Cardoso *et al.* 2003: fig. 5), it is possible that one of them, given its general, slightly arched shape, was used as an adze. Another example, perhaps more evident, was observed at Furada Cave (Sesimbra), where, over the primitive floor of the karst cave, were placed side by side an amphibolite axe with sub-quadrangular cross-section and an adze of a high fine texture rock, with flattened cross-section and completely polished. Both fully fit in the assemblages from sepulchral caves in Estremadura dated to the Middle and Late Neolithic (Cardoso and Cunha 1995: fig. 7, no. 5–6).

From the typological point of view, surprising uniformity is observed in the adzes from Middle and Late Neolithic funerary contexts in Estremadura, covering therefore around a millennium's production. These are artefacts with extensive polishing—frequently fully polished—as the thinning sliver negatives are visible only in relatively small sectors of the original preforms. This has also been observed in the artefacts from Bom Santo Cave, and contrasts with the above mentioned dolmen of Poço da Gateira, in the Alentejo.

Much smaller adzes, less than 5 cm long, can undoubtedly be considered votive, especially if made of different raw materials. This is clearly the case of the assemblage from Furninha Cave, recovered during the 19th century excavations by Nery Delgado (see Cardoso and Carvalho [2010/11] for a reanalysis): although at least one out of two adzes had been originally classified by the author of the excavations as gneiss (judging by a small handwritten label), which he might have confused with fibrolite, the second one belongs clearly to the fibrolite group (fibrous sillimanite).

The classification of this group of rocks when used for the making of adzes is rather problematic in macroscopic observation. In spite of its absence amongst the Bom Santo assemblage, it deserves further comments. Indeed, although they may appear to possess globally uniform characteristics, suggesting their integration in the generic group of siliceous schists, they may actually correspond to a great diversity of petrographic types, from fine-grained amphibolite to sedimentary and meta-sedimentary rocks. If so, they can only be precisely recognizable through thin section analysis, with the inherent partial destruction of the artefact. That is what was done in some cases: thin section analysis of a long adze from Bugio Cave, Sesimbra—which was petrographically identical to the tools in question according to macroscopic examination—showed it is a post-Orogenic vulcanite with a basic composition and a vitrophyre texture (Cardoso 1992: 106). This conclusion suggested as a probable source of supply, among other possibilities, the hypabyssal igneous bodies from the eruptive massif of Sines, given its relative proximity to the necropolis. However, as to the origin of this rock there are other alternatives that might be possible. Recent petrographic reanalysis of the same artefact undertaken by Professor Jorge Pedro (University of Évora, Portugal), under the author's initiative, was able to class it as a volcanic tuff, of basic nature and with a strong sedimentary component. It thus integrates the group of the volcanic-sedimentary rocks, whose origin can be pointed to the wide geo-tectonic area of the South-Portuguese Zone. However, two other fragments of artefacts with identical typology and macroscopic petrographic characteristics as the above mentioned one, recovered

in the Leceia settlement, were also submitted to thin section petrographic analysis (Cardoso and Carvalhosa 1995: fig. 3, no. 3; fig. 6, no. 2). The first is the distal part of an adze with flattened cross-section, fully polished; it corresponds to a chert (silexite). The second one corresponds to a mesial part of an adze, which was also classed to the mentioned rock. The conclusion was that their origin was likely the borders of the Meso-Cenozoic limestones. Observations made in other polished stone tools from this settlement, stored at the *Museu Nacional de Arqueologia*, selected by their microcrystalline texture and dark coloration, showed that these are indeed very hard and extremely fine-grained rocks, constituted mainly by the association of cryptocrystalline quartz and fibrous chalcedony. When rocks contain abundant quartz clasts and, in lower percentages, feldspar and bionite clasts, standing out from the cryptocrystalline siliceous matrix, they can be classified as "chertic siltite". According to the mentioned study (Cardoso and Carvalhosa 1995), such rocks, interstratified in schists and meta-volcanic rocks from the Upper Devonian, may come from the Lusitanian Western Basin or from the border of the Palaeozoic massif (e.g., the area of Alcácer do Sal–Azinheira de Barros).

5.3.4. **Conclusions and summary**

The typology study, on one hand, and the petrographic nature study, on the other, of the polished stone artefacts from Bom Santo Cave, in the framework of the results obtained in several other Neolithic and Chalcolithic sites from the Estremadura, both residential and funerary, leads to the following general conclusions:

1)

The axes are made exclusively in amphibolite, with robust shapes and sub-rectangular or sub-quadrangular cross-sections. There is only one exception, which presents an ellipsoidal cross-section and is not fully polished. Their intact edges point to funerary offerings. These rock's origins lie predominantly in the western border of the Hesperian Massif, whereas the cave's closest outcrops are in the Montemor-o-Novo, Avis, Ponte de Sor and Abrantes areas (Cardoso and Carvalhosa 1995; Cardoso 2004).

2)

Unlike the axes, adzes are fully or nearly fully polished, and have flattened or lenticular cross-sections, which correspond to a remarkable typological uniformity typical of the Middle and Late Neolithic in Estremadura.

Only one adze is made of amphibolite, while the remaining rocks present dark, microcrystalline textures, which by alteration became whitened to grey. In the absence of petrographic studies, the origins of these rocks are difficult to establish. We are probably dealing with several sources of supply, some with a regional character—rocks derived from the Meso-Cenozoic Western Rim—while others would come from the Lower Alentejo—volcano-sedimentary rocks. These observations are corroborated by the Lugar do Canto evidence, where only two out of the 16 adzes collected were made in amphibolite; the rest were identical to those in Bom Santo Cave.

In fact, this petrographic heterogeneity, which generally cannot be identified by a simple macroscopic examination (which points, instead, to an apparent petrographic uniformity), requires considering several possibilities concerning the origin or origins of the rocks. It is therefore prudent to assume that, as well as other rocks collected in the region where the cave is located, the Bom Santo polished tools were made with exogenous materials, of volcano-sedimentary nature, admitting in this case several possible sources, as those listed above, located predominantly at the Lower Alentejo region, complementing the import of amphiboloschist essentially originating, as stated above, from the Upper Alentejo region.

Regarding funerary contexts, this shows a clear choice for adzes manufactured in softer rocks than those that were generally used in coeval settlements. Results obtained in the three chrono-culturally distinct assemblages from Leceia—Late Neolithic, Early Chalcolithic and Middle Chalcolithic—have shown that in all of them such petrographic

types also occur, although in low percentages. These artefacts show use marks and fractures which corroborate their functional use. Thus, as previously concluded after the study of the artefacts from Lugar do Canto Cave (Cardoso and Carvalho 2008: 274–275), their higher presence in funerary contexts can only be explained by an intentional choice: their lower hardness makes them less adequate for daily tasks. Inversely, such a reality explains why amphibolite adzes are largely dominant in residential contexts while very rare in funerary contexts. The low hardness of sedimentary, meta-sedimentary or meta-volcanic rocks explains why they were not selected for the manufacture of axes, which would require greater hardness. This is reflected in the fact that their use is only found, and even only exceptionally, in the Late Neolithic and in the Early Chalcolithic of Leceia, and their production ceased as soon as economic intensification led to the increase in imports of amphibolite from the Upper Alentejo (Cardoso 2004). But the above explanation does not justify why amphibolites are used in the same levels, both in settlements and in necropolises. If it was only a matter of lack of raw material (amphibolite), it would be expected that not only adzes, but also axes were made of soft rocks in the two types of archaeological sites.

3)

There is a clear dichotomy between the origin of the amphibolite (mainly used for making axes) and the broader origin, but not geographically superimposable, of the other petrographic types (used for the manufacture of adzes). This reality indicates well established exploration strategies of the geological resources during the Middle Neolithic. It reveals an empirical knowledge of the mechanical properties of the most appropriate rocks and their distribution within the various geologically differentiated territories of central and southern Portugal: sedimentary and meta-sedimentary rocks from Estremadura; amphibolite from the Upper Alentejo (the Ossa–Morena area); and meta-volcanic rocks from the Lower Alentejo (the South-Portuguese Zone).

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