
The chert workshop of Tozal de la Mesa (Alins del Monte, Huesca, Spain) and its exploitation in historical times

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Abstract:

In 2012, during a field survey to locate primary outcrops of cherts in the Carrodilla Mountain Range (Huesca, Spain), abundant remains of chert-knapping were found next to nodular cherts in primary and sub-primary position from the Garumnian limestones. Chert knapping evidences were discovered in Tozal de la Mesa mount, near the town of Alins del Monte (Huesca, Spain), in the first prepyrenean foothills of the province of Huesca.

In order to define the features of the workshop and to determine their limits, in 2015 we conducted a field survey. Due to these works, it has been possible to define the perimeter of the chert workshop as well as to collect abundant lithic remains of chert and other rocks (*e.g.*, ophites) that may have been directly related to chert exploitation.

In this paper we are going to present the results obtained after the textural, micropaleontological, petrographic and mineralogical characterization of these cherts as well as the results of the technological and traceological analyses. Moreover, we will define the features of the chert workshop and its functionality.

The first approach to contextualize the recovered materials of Tozal de la Mesa workshop area has allowed determining an exploitation of the Garumnian cherts that has lasted until the late nineteenth century according to some recovered products (*e.g.*, pottery) and to oral sources.

Keywords: Tremp formation; raw material exploitation; NE Iberia; Carrodilla Mountain Range; lithic procurement

1. Introduction

Chert was one of the most used stones for making lithic tools since Prehistory due to its conchoidal fracture and mechanic characteristics: homogeneity and isotropy, tenacity, elasticity and hardness (Tarrío 2006).



In the last two decades, studies based on the early stages of the *Chaîne Opératoire Lithique* (procurement and management of lithic raw materials) have increased, with important examples concerning the NE Iberia (Mangado 2005; Terradas 1996).

Nevertheless, and otherwise not surprisingly, these analyses have mainly focused on studies concerning prehistoric periods, where chert remains are abundant in the archaeological record.

However, rather than in small proportions, chert knapping continued during historical times with several applications. The most distinguished uses were agricultural, construction, to achieve fire or in relation with military armaments (Gibaja & Palomo 2006). The last evidences of traditional chert knapping in NE Iberia are related to making threshing stones, activity in use until the mid-twentieth century in certain areas of the NE Iberian Peninsula.

In recent years, and specifically from the University of Granada, several studies based on the historical exploitation of chert in Andalusia have been developed. These studies have redefined chert workshops that previously had been characterised as prehistoric places and were, in fact, archaeological evidences of the historic use of chert (Roncal *et al.* 1996; Morgado & Roncal 2009).

Thus, studies dedicated to chert knapping during historical times in the Middle Ebro valley, our study region, are reduced to some analyses of gunflints workshops in the Huerva valley (Barandiarán 1974; Pérez *et al.* 2010). These gunflint workshops are located near many hills and slopes were outcrops of Miocene nodular cherts are abundant and possessing a high knapping aptitude. These workshops possess high amount of waste flakes and discoidal cores with recent fracture appearance. Occasionally some gunflints appear as part of the entire set (Pérez *et al.* 2010: 312).

In this paper we would like to present the chert workshop of Tozal de la Mesa as an example of the historical exploitation of chert in NE Iberia no related with a gunflint workshop.

2. Workshop location and characteristics

Our research area is located in Western Europe, specifically in the northeast of the Iberian Peninsula. This place presents a large mosaic of different geological and ecological environments, associated with the existence of three major geographical units: the Pyrenees, the Central Depression and the Mediterranean system.

The chert workshop of Tozal de la Mesa is located in the contact zone between the Pyrenees and the Central Depression, in an area known as the Carrodilla Mountain Range, being part of the Pyrenees foothills (Figure 1 – C). These Pyrenean foothills are crossed from north to south by a large river basin that collects water from the Pyrenees and distributes it to the Mediterranean Sea via the Central Depression. The Cinca River is one of those axes which, in the Central Pyrenees, flow into the Ebro River basin, passing at few kilometres west of the Tozal de la Mesa workshop.

Chert knapping evidences were discovered near the town of Alins del Monte (Huesca, Spain) in the mount of Tozal de la Mesa, being part of the Carrodilla Mountain Range (Figure 1 – E). This mountain presents a step relief with elevations that exceed 1000 m above sea level. The formation of this mountain range dates back to the late Cretaceous, when the Iberian and Eurasian shelves collided. This collision caused the compression and elevation of the huge amounts of sediments that had been deposited in the Pyrenees. As a result, the current reliefs of the Pyrenees rose.

The chert workshop was discovered in 2012, during a field survey to locate primary outcrops of cherts in the Carrodilla Mountain Range (Huesca, Spain). During these works abundant remains of chert-knapping were found next to nodular cherts outcropping in the

Garumnian limestones in primary and sub-primary position. Chert remains were found next to a sandstone fluvial paleochannel with garumnian mudstones from a flood plain. Chert nodules originated some meters above, in the micritic limestones from the Garumnian (Figure 1 - D).

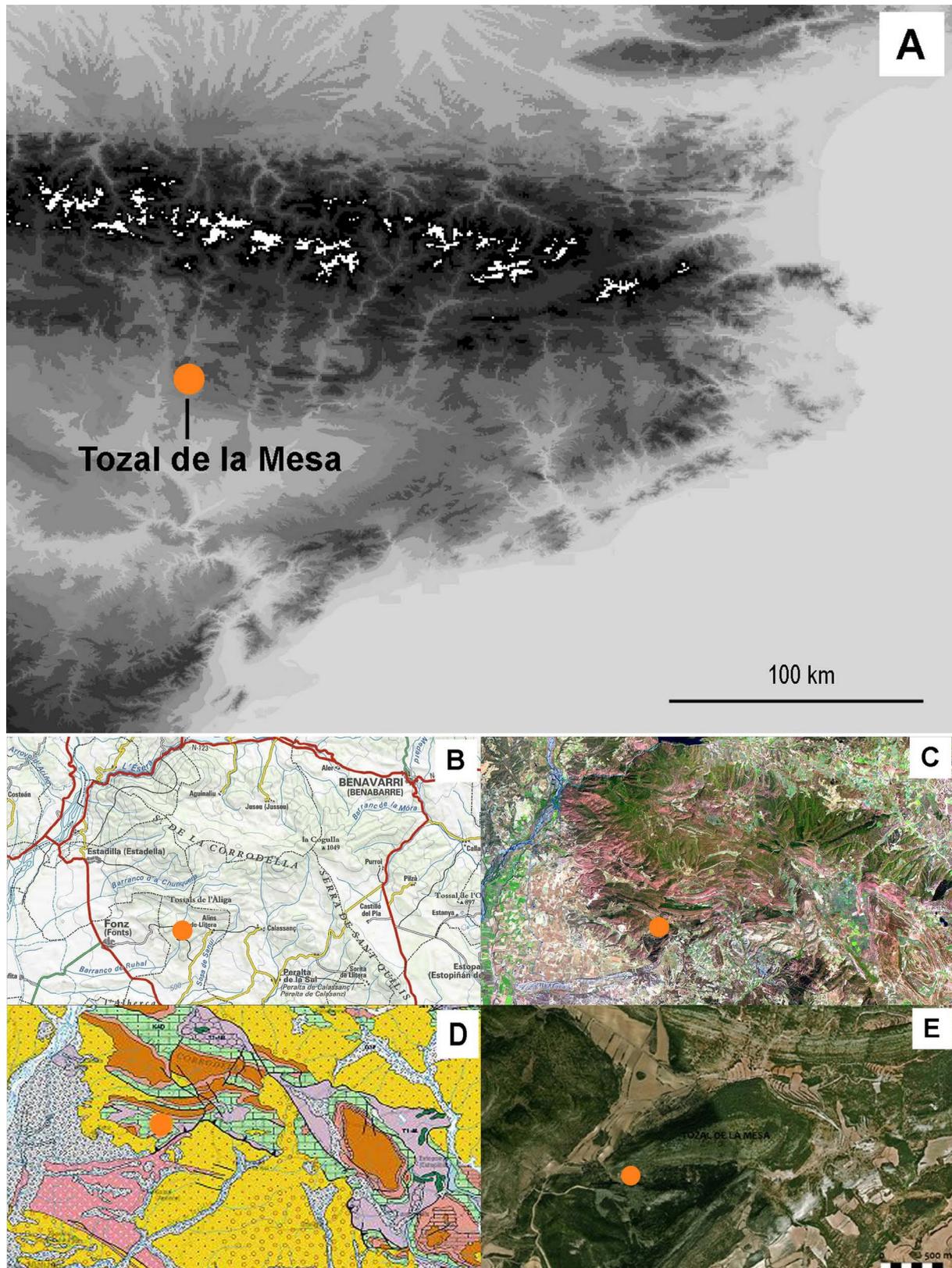


Figure 1. Geographical location of the chert workshop of Tozal de la Mesa. B) Topographical view; C and E) Geomorphological view; D) Geological view.

In order to define the features of the workshop and to determine their limits, from May 18th to May 20th 2015 a field survey was conducted, directed by three of us (R. Domingo, M. Sánchez de la Torre & L.M. García-Simón.). This survey was authorized by the General Direction of the Cultural Heritage of the Aragon Government in Zaragoza on March 10th 2015 (file number: 049/2015).

During these works a systematic survey of the site was carried out. This survey included the collection of lithic remains as well as other elements that may have been directly related to a chert extraction activity in the place.

Due to these works, it has been possible to define the perimeter of the chert workshop as well as to collect abundant chert lithic remains and other rocks (*e.g.*, ophites) that may have been directly related to chert exploitation.

With the use of a portable laptop connected to the satellite GPS network it was possible to establish accurately the position as well as the perimeter of the chert workshop. As a result, we detected a chert workshop area of about 5000 m² and 10 special places were georeferenced for presenting special features. Thus, we have defined:

- A. Places with chert outcropping in subprimary position with some chert knapping evidences
- B. Places with abundant lithic remains with no other archaeological remains
- C. Places with some lithic remains in association with other archaeological materials (*e.g.*, pottery) (Figure 2).

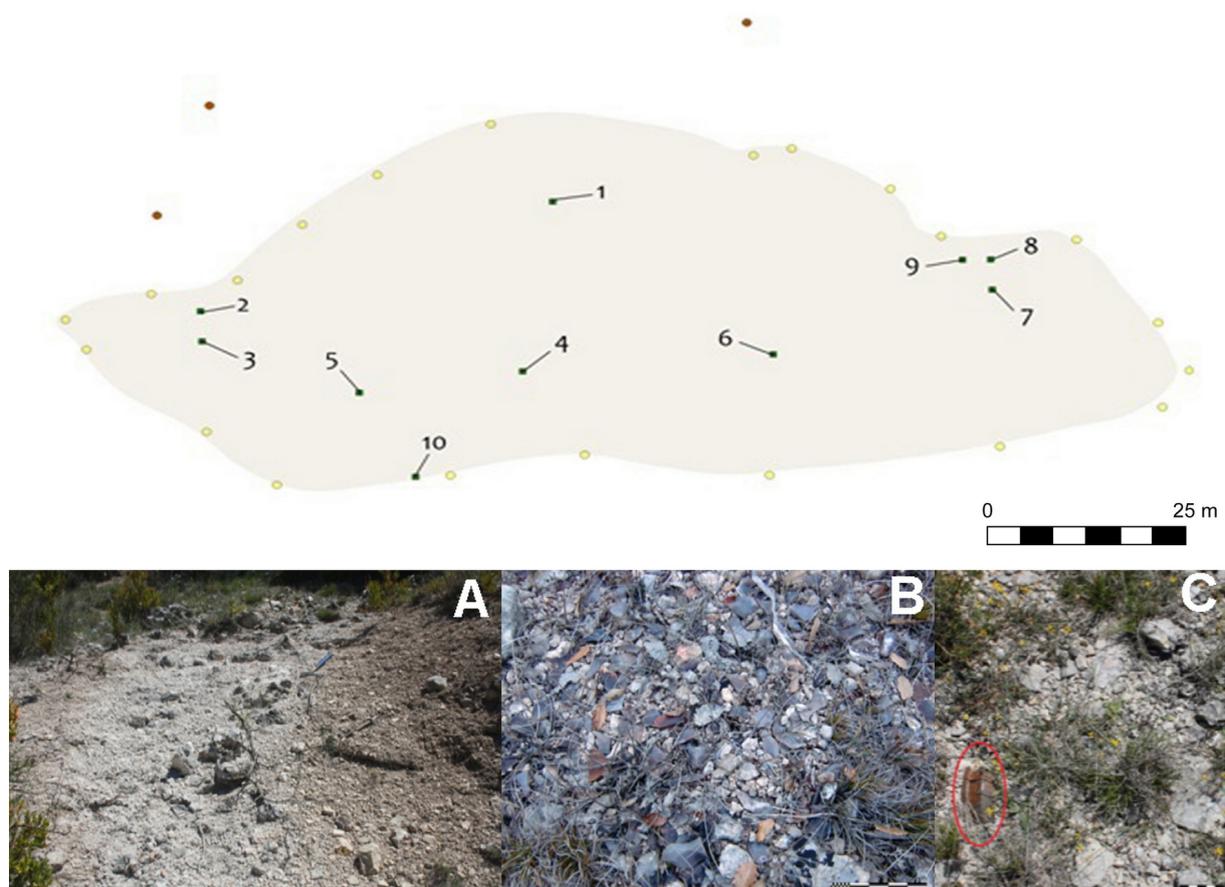


Figure 2. Georeferenced places with some examples of the three types of places defined during the survey.

In Figure 2 the perimeter of the workshop can be observed in yellow circles, as well as the points of interest (red squares). Three points in orange colour appear outside the limits of the workshop. There were found one or at most two lithic evidences. Due to the low percentage value of these orange points we have not considered them in this study.

3. Methods

The survey in the Tozal de la Mesa area consisted in an intensive archaeological survey of the delimited area. These works also contemplated the collection of lithic remains and other tools that may have been related with an extractive activity in the place. We registered the position of the workshop as well as all the recovered materials with a portable laptop connected to the GPS network. These works allowed us to capture the location and disposition of the remains in a topographic map of the area, which has been presented previously.

The recovered material was then analysed by archaeopetrological, techno-typological and use-wear methods in the laboratories of the University of Barcelona and the University of Zaragoza. The goal was to establish an archaeopetrological characterization of recovered chert remains, a typo-technological study and to determine possible use-wear evidences.

To accomplish the research objectives, we conducted an archaeopetrological study of the lithic samples recovered in the Tozal de la Mesa area. The characterization was done in terms of three scales of analyses, including a macroscopic, petrographic and mineralogical approach. First, a macroscopic examination was carried out using a binocular microscope, an Olympus SZ61 model (from 6.7 to 45 x magnification) and a supplementary light source, depending on the samples (Cold Light transmitted Olympus TH4-200 model). Snapshots were taken with a coupled Olympus SC30 model camera.

Afterwards, a petrographic and micropaleontological characterization of some lithic samples was performed by analysing these cherts in thin sections, with thicknesses between 25 and 30 μm , that were created at the *Servei de Làmina Prima* laboratory of the University of Barcelona, and were analysed using a petrographic Olympus BX41 model microscope (from 40 to 400 x magnification).

Finally, in order to find out the mineralogical composition, we analysed a sample by X-ray diffraction (XRD) at the laboratories of the National Research Centre for Human Evolution (CENIEH) in Burgos.

4. Results

During the field Works up to 158 archaeological remains were collected. Of these, 148 were chert lithic remains, all of them with identical archaeopetrological characteristics as the Garumnian nodular cherts outcropping next to the workshop limits.

The suitability of these nodular cherts for knapping varies depending on the individual nodule. Macroscopically, these cherts present metal oxides and lenticular gypsum pseudomorph inclusions (Figure 3 – A). No bioclastic elements have been identified. In some cases, there are cracks, often filled by macroquartz crystals. By petrographic microscope, a micro-criptoquartz mosaic fabric was the main texture (76%). Other silica forms were present filling old pores: length-slow chalcedony (8%), length-fast chalcedony (4%) and macroquartz (8%) (Figure 3 – B). Non-silica components were scarce, only micritic residues (4%) were observed.

The X- Ray Diffraction analysis has shown two major mineral phases: quartz and muscovite. A semi-quantitative analysis has been done following the Chung method (Chung 1974). As a result, in the sample analyzed quartz is represented with 89.9% and muscovite with 10.1% (Figure 3 – C).

Concerning technological aspects, the 53% of the chert lithic industry does not possess cortical surfaces. The remaining 47% possesses marginal cortical surfaces (9%), medium cortical surfaces (16%) or total cortical surfaces (6%) (Table 1). When present, the cortex is primary-type, with scarce bearing and sandstone lithology, being diffused the contact between the siliceous mass and the cortex.

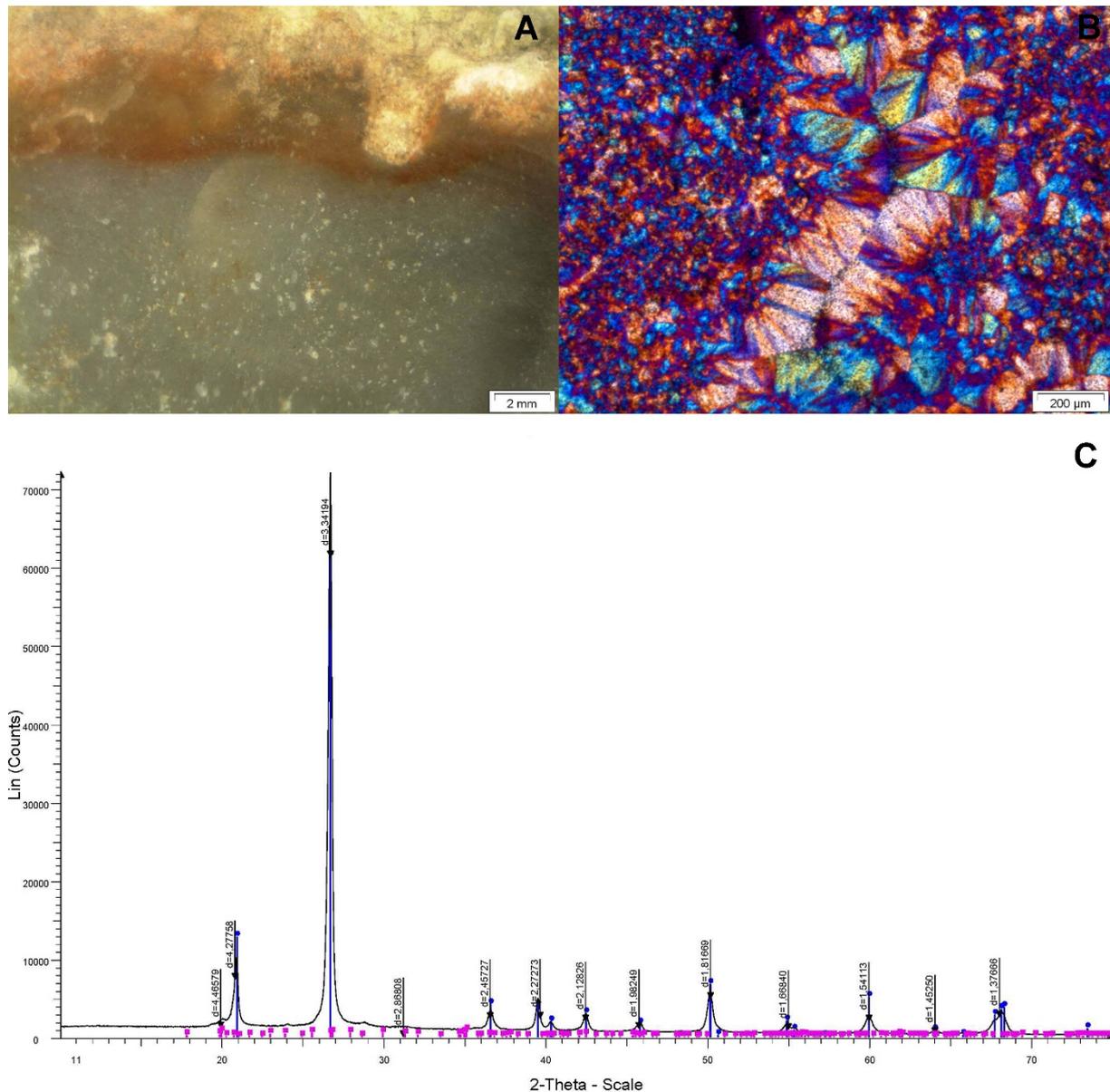


Figure 3. Garumnian cherts characteristics. A) Macroscopic view. B) Microscopic view. C) X-Ray diffractogram. Blue line: quartz (89,9%); Pink line: muscovite (10,1%).

Table 1. Presence of cortex in chert materials.

CORTEX %	N. PIECES
0% cortex surfaces	79
25% cortex surfaces	13
50% cortex surfaces	24
75% cortex surfaces	24
100% cortex surfaces	8

The classification of the lithic archaeological assemblage according to the support shows 2 chert nodules, 5 cores (2 of them of unipolar debitage and the remaining 3 of multiple debitage), 115 knapping products and 26 debris (Table 2). The knapping products, therefore, play an important role in the archaeological set, showing the existence of a knapping activity of the nodular cherts outcropping in the Tozal de la Mesa area.

Table 2. Chert materials distribution depending on the support.

SUPPORT	N. PIECES
Chert nodule	2
Core	5
Flake or fragmented flake	84
Fragment of flake	18
Blade or fragmented blade	11
Fragment of blade	2
Fragment	26

The macroscopic analysis of blades and flakes with a binocular microscope shows that the 30% of the debitage products with preserved bulk have been obtained by the direct percussion technique with metallic hard hammer. This technique is characterized for obtaining debitage products with wide and thick plain butts. The impact point is well delimited and usually is enclosed by a double fissure caused for the hammer. In addition, metal oxides traces are preserved, being another evidence of the use of metallic hard hammer (Figure 4).

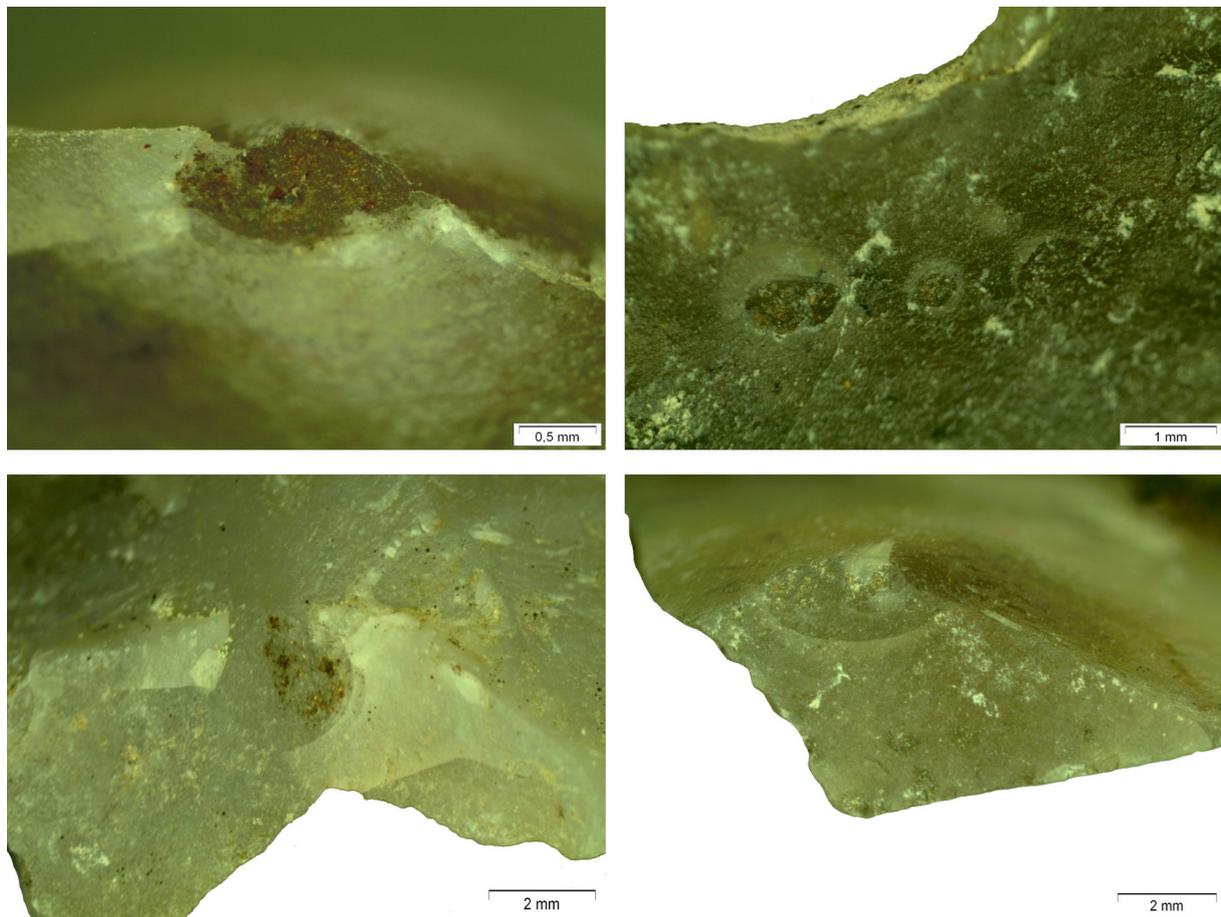


Figure 4. Flakes and blades butts with metal oxides and fissures caused by the use of a metallic hard hammer. (Scale bars: Top left - 0.5 mm; top right - 1 mm; bottom left - 2 mm; bottom right - 2 mm.)

In association with the presented chert remains were found 5 pieces made in ophite. In all cases they are fragmented or complete pebbles with one or two flattened bases, blow marks and subtriangular or rectangular sections. By possessing the features exposed they could be remains of maces or crushes (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Pebble in ophite with blow marks found during the archaeological survey at Tozal de la Mesa area.

The remaining five elements of the archaeological set recovered during the field work are pottery elements. There are three fragments without form and two form elements. These are a handle and an edge with base. In all cases is wheel-made glazed pottery, probably made during the 19th or 20th century (Figure 6).



Figure 6. An edge with base wheel-made glazed pottery found during the archaeological survey at Tozal de la Mesa area.

5. Discussion and conclusions

This first approach to the recovered materials of Tozal de la Mesa workshop area has allowed us to determine the exploitation of the Garumnian chert nodules outcropping in the Carrodilla Mountain Range during historical times, as it has been observed in the recovered materials (evidences of a direct percussion with metallic hammer observed in the debitage

products joined to the recovered pottery of the 19th century). This chert workshop has lasted until the late nineteenth century, according to oral sources.

Concerning the workshop's functionality, the amount of recovered remains, as well as their characteristics, leads us thinking that we are not in front of a gunflint workshop. Firstly, the garumnian-exploited cherts possess cracks being their knapping aptitude medium. Moreover, the archaeological record does not reveal a debitage oriented towards the extraction of standardized supports for making gunflints. In only one case a flake presenting an approach to the desired morphologies has been observed. But this is only an approach and in any case is a finished tool or defines the characteristics of the archaeological set.

Thus, we believe that probably we are in front of a threshing chert workshop, activity in survival until the twentieth century in some places of the Iberian Peninsula. In these threshing boards, chert was inserted into a wooden board in order to separate the grain from the ears once picked up the cereal. To make these tools pieces with similar morphologies standardization would be necessary, but in any case a high standardization as the needed to elaborate gunflints would be required.

Nevertheless, although most of the recovered set presents characteristics that may well be attributed to an historical chert knapping maybe related with the manufacture of threshing pieces, we have found some special cases. There are several pieces that possess deep patina and different morphologies that could evidence a prehistoric exploitation of the workshop area. In this sense, the opHITE industry could reaffirm this hypothesis.

However, being a survey that only involves the recovery of surface materials, it is assumed that if a prehistoric workshop had existed, it could be today underground.

Therefore, future work in the place will help without doubt to delve into the possible use of the Tozal de la Mesa chert workshop also during prehistoric times.

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