

Gois Archeology

Description



Arqueology in Gois

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The Bilobites of Penedo

During his trip in the muddy bottom of the sea, looking for food, trilobites (invertebrate arthropods) left clues that where characteristics, called bilobites or cruzianas. Their name origins from their shape with two strands arranged side by side in low relief, with ramifications.

Due to Nery Delgado , one of the pioneers of Portuguese geology , the comprehensive study of the fauna of bilobites in Portugal , namely in the area of Penedo de Gois , including the Silurian outcrop in BuÃ§aco mountain (there are about 450 million years , a period characterized by a high level of the oceans), which extends from the Penedos of Goes to the Luso mountain and it is part of Gois archeology.

Many boards Boulder s were collected and deposited in the Geological Museum (regarded as the Museum of Museums) , the former Convent of Our Lady of Jesus , of the Third Order of St. Francisco , in Lisbon , where they are stored . As a curiosity, a large plate, with indication of origin, does the honors of the museum entrance .

The predominant variety in Gois area was the â€œCruziana Beirensis â€• .

The photo reproduced above, is a plate of quartzite from Penedo, with one side entirely covered by most of the species . As described â€‹â€‹by Nery Delgado, it is a â€œremarkable example of numerous bilobites crossing , overlapping each other , and sometimes penetrate looking up at the same time to anatomizing without ever manifesting the lowest disruption of their meeting .

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Cult to Ilurbeda

Passionate about the Gois archeology, Dr. JoÃ£o de Castro Nunes investigated and studied some archaeological material which in the middle of the last century, were by themselves â€œdiscoveredâ€•. To relate the petroglyphs by themselves called â€œStone Letreiraâ€• and â€œScratched Stoneâ€• with altars found in its surroundings, highlighted the hypothesis space around Boulder it is a sanctuary of ıaps of worship to a local deity, name Ilurbeda.



Aras votivas (Worship Altars)

There are two small altars found in the pits of Thieves (cova dos ladrÃµes),the name called to the mining pits in the town of â€œCabeÃ§adas de cimaâ€•, when diguing the material from previous works.

One was deposited in the Museum of the Geological Survey of Portugal, in Lisbon, described in the Journal of GuimarÃ£es (vol. LXII, p. 192-195), by archaeologist Eng Octavio da Veiga Ferreira, under the â€œAra votiva da LousÃ£ â€œ:


Altar

The second altar was admitted in the municipal museum of Arganil in mid-October 1952 at the request of Dr. JoÃ£o Nunes de Castro, who describes in the journal Historical Archives of Gois, No. 5 (pp. 208-212).

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Its maximum height is 0.32 m, with a field of epigraphic 0.165 x 0.14 m.

Although quite battered, the text of the inscription is not lost.


Pedra riscada

Pedra Riscada (Scratched Stone)

Scratched Stone was the name used by Prof. Castro Nunes in their research in three petroglyphs, named after a natural site that indicated its existence. They are located on the area of the Mestras, parish of Cadafaz.

While virtually disappeared with the passage of time, here are a few of its features. We employ the monograph that Professor JoÃ£o Nunes de Castro published in 1974, in collaboration with Father Augusto Pereira Nunes, giving an account of their work about Gois archeology.

â€œâ€¦ (Lie) on the slope of the amphitheater that from the high of â€œMalhadasâ€• between â€œCapelosâ€• and descending to the place of â€œMestrasâ€•, an similar exhibition to the â€œLetreiraâ€• Stone , facing the Serra do â€œPenedoâ€• â€¦

(â€¦) At the time proceeded to the work required for the study and publication of the â€œStone Letreiraâ€• (â€¦) we were so far from suspecting that northeasterly through the top and between hoods (â€• Capelosâ€•) in identical scenario of schist and heather, new entries from other cultures were soon

asking for our attention. (â€¦) At the time proceeded to the work required for the study and publication of the â€œStone Letreiraâ€• (â€¦) we were so far from suspecting that northeasterly through the top of hoods Sign in identical scenario schist and heather, new entries from other cultures were to soon ask our attentions. And the surprise was wondering why they came in allowing considerably broaden the cultural horizon of the manifestations of rupestrian art in an area of the country where, until recently, were unknown in any absolute monuments of this kind.

Indeed, the petroglifs of â€œMestrasâ€•, from morphology as the art point of view, as nothing in common with the â€œstone Letreira.â€• It was as if they belonged to another tribal world , or were not of the same era. Seemed, at first glance, not part same culture cycle. While in Stone â€œLetreiraâ€•, the process used was abrasion, on Stone â€œRiscadaâ€• was percussion, which in principle provides for the latter stone complex a latest chronology in Gois archeology â€¦

Pedra Letreira (Sign stone)

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Um brinco da Ã©poca romana

Levada dos mouros

Hospital de GÃ³is

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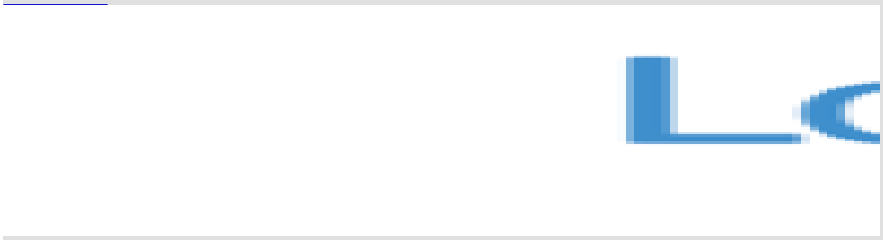


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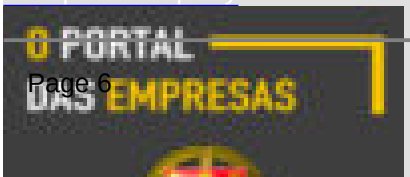
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