

Muralha

D. DINIS Wall

CUFFLINKS

Uncertain origin |
1st half of the 19th century |
Porcelain/Copper



A pair of ceramic cufflinks decorated with a caravel.



These cufflinks are connected to burials in the central aisle of the church. They are among the few luxury items recovered, making it possible to distinguish the individual buried.

AMULET

Uncertain origin | 18th to 19th century |
Ivory



Fig sign shaped pendant.

This type of object, already known in Classical Antiquity, was originally a symbol of a sexual nature. Over time, the symbolism evolved and it became an amulet to protect against the evil eye.

5 REIS COIN

Lisbon | 1764 | King José I | Copper



This coin is part of the collection belonging to the Church of St. Julian and is connected to the post-earthquake occupation. The church construction started in the years following the coin's minting.

10 REIS COIN

Lisbon | 1799 | Queen Maria I | Copper



This coin belongs to the collection of the necropolis of St. Julian's Church.

SET OF STAKES

Lisbon | 2nd half of the 18th century | Pine



Items belonging to the structure of the Banco de Portugal building.

These pine stakes were driven vertically under the foundations of the building and were used to stabilise the ground and the walls.

The entire block rests on pieces like these, typical of the architectural solutions of the Pombaline period.

CUP

China | 16th to 17th century | Porcelain



Bottom of a porcelain cup with a foot ring-shaped stem and decorated in blue and white.

This item is an example of 16th and 17th centuries Chinese porcelain, which was first brought to Europe by the Portuguese. It was found at a site pre-dating the 1755 earthquake, in an area belonging to the gardens of the old Ribeira Royal Palace.

TILE

Seville | 16th century | Ceramics



Tile with a polychrome geometrical design made using the typically Mudéjar, dry-string technique, which was very popular in the early 16th century. It is believed that it belonged to one of the rooms of the old Ribeira Royal Palace, which went all the way up to the King Dinis' wall.

GAME PIECE

Uncertain origin | 10th to 13th century |
Ceramics



A small disc preserving traces of paint (manganese) typical of Islamic ceramics. In the Middle Ages, pieces such as this were used in a variety of board games.

KNIFE HANDLE

Uncertain origin | 13th century | Wood



Wooden handle with a small fragment of metal, possibly the place where the blade was embedded. Its decoration is common in Islamic art, namely distaffs in the southern part of the Iberian Peninsula.

This piece was found in the core of the wall, suggesting that it must have been used before 1294.

TOWER

Uncertain origin | 10th to 13th century |
Bone



Fragment of the top of a tower decorated with geometric motifs. The base is missing, making it impossible to clearly identify its nature, which may have been a chess piece or the tip of a distaff.

GLASS

Possibly of local origin | 13th to 14th century |
Ceramics



Bottom of a glass of which only the base remained. The sides are very thin and there is some coarseness on the outer surface.

LARGE EARTHENWARE VESSEL

Possibly of local origin | 12th to 13th century |
Ceramics



Fragment of an earthenware pot decorated with stamps, typical of the Almohad period and similar to many found in southern Portugal. These large earthenware vessels were used to store food.

OIL LAMP

Possibly of local origin |
12th to 18th century | Ceramics



Item with a trilobed rim with burn marks around the spout, showing that it was used for lighting. This ceramic shape dates back to the Almohad period and survived in more recent periods.

CARINATED BOWL

Possibly of local origin |
12th to 13th century | Ceramics



Fragment of a bowl with high-sided and well-defined carination. This item displays a coarse surface; however, its particular shape is also found with painted and glazed decorations. This vessel was used for cooking and eating.

COOKING POT

Possibly of local origin |
11th to 13th century | Ceramics



The upper part of a pan decorated with white stripes, typical of Islamic and medieval contexts. This ware was used for everyday cooking tasks.

OIL LAMP SPOUT

Possibly of local origin |
11th to 12th century | Ceramics



Nozzle with faceted sides of an oil lamp, traditionally known as 'duck bill'. This type of oil lamp was very common in the Islamic contexts of the southern Iberian Peninsula. They were known by several different names (candil, lâmpada, candeia and lamparina) and were used for lighting. Their fuel was olive oil.

EQUINE'S SKULL

Lusitania | 1st to 4th century AD |
Bone



The skull of an equine; probably male and around 5 years of old.

LOOM WEIGHT

Lusitania | 1st to 3rd century AD |
Ceramics



A ceramic piece from a vertical loom, used to keep the threads taut. This type of artefact, already known in the Greek world, is very common in Roman contexts.

NEEDLE

Lusitania | 1st to 3rd century AD | Bone



A bone needle. This type of object had many functions, including sewing, and was also as a hair accessory.

TERRA SIGILLATA

Spain | 2nd half of the 1st century AD |
Ceramics



Bottom of a dish with a ring-shaped base with a stamped mark and an inscription representing an 'X' and possibly an 'R'. Items made of terra sigillata were common in Roman times and used as tableware.

MORTAR

Tiber Valley (Italy) |
1st half of the 2nd century AD | Ceramics



Fragment of the rim of a mortar stamped with the words 'DIONYS(I) DOM LUCILI', indicating that it was made by the potter Dionysius in the workshops belonging to the emperor Marcus Aurelius' mother, Domitia Lucilla. Mortars were mainly used for cooking.

AMPHORA

Eastern Mediterranean | 1st to 2nd century AD |
Ceramics



Rim and handle of an amphora handle originating in Cilicia (now Turkey) and rarely seen in Portugal. The discovery of this vessel, used to transport wine and perhaps fruit, bears witness to the city's contact with the Mediterranean world.

DOLIUM

Lusitania | 1st to 3rd century AD | Ceramics



Fragment of a large dolium with the inscription 'RO(...)', which may be part of the potter's name. Used to store food, these vessels were sometimes partially buried, with only the uppermost part remaining visible.

AMPHORA

Baetica - Guadalquivir | 1st to 3rd century AD |
Ceramics



Fragment of an amphora handle made in the Guadalquivir Basin (Spain). Part of the potter's mark 'SPERA(...)' can still be seen, probably corresponding to 'SPERATVS'. This mark is very rare; only two other examples are known, one found in Croatia and the other in south-eastern France. This vessel was used to transport olive oil.