

Castle MOORISH

PANORAMIC VIEW

over Sintra

With privileged views of the Atlantic Coast, the Sintra hills and its surrounding fields, the Moorish Castle is strategically located to defend both the local territory and the maritime access to the city of Lisbon

PALACE OF PENA
Exuberant creation of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, consort of queen Maria II. It is the most striking example of romantic architecture in Portugal, notable for its eclectic decorative style

Cabo da Roca

PALACE OF MONSERRATE
Built in 1856 by Sir Francis Cook, first Viscount of Monserrate, in the romantic fashion of the time. Its style and decoration are a harmonious blend of gothic, Indian and islamic motifs

PALACE OF SETEAIS
Neoclassical building of the end of the 18th century, commenced by Daniel Gildmeister then Dutch consul in Portugal, and completed in the beginning of the 19th century by the Marquis of Marialva who added a second wing and the Triumphal Arch

NATIONAL PALACE OF SINTRA
This is the oldest Portuguese palace, composed of different sections corresponding to distinct building campaigns. It originates from the primitive palace built by the Wallis, who were the Moorish governors of Sintra (10th c.)

Ericeira

Berlengas islands

Mafra

OPENING TIMES Last ticket
09h00 to 18h30 18h00

PARQUES DE SINTRA MONTE DA LUA, S.A.

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2710-405 Sintra

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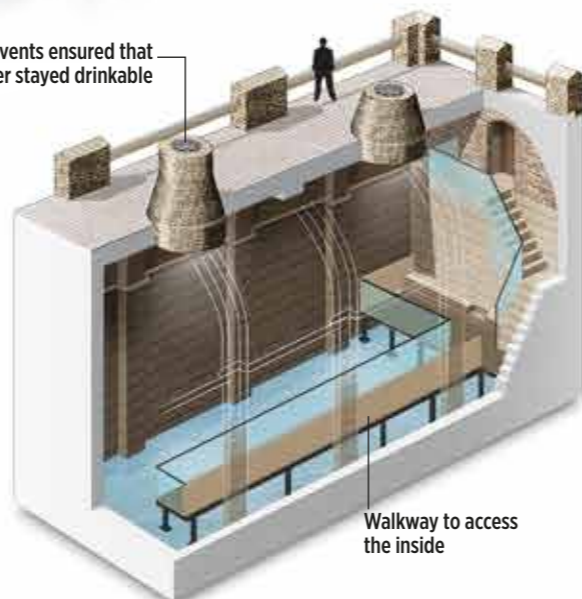
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Information **PRICES**

CISTERN

Two vents ensured that the water stayed drinkable

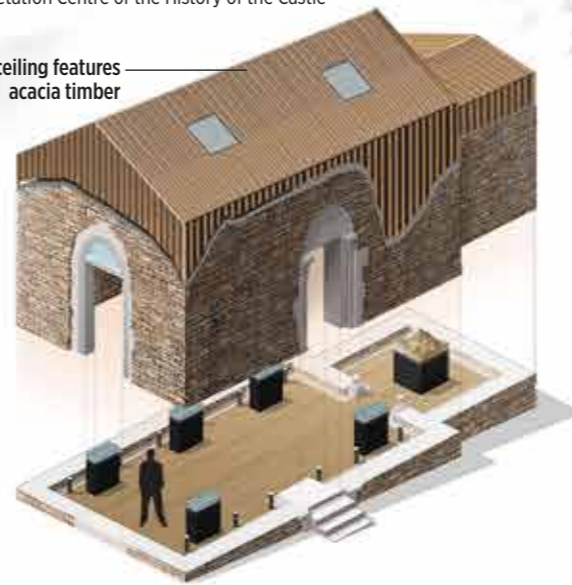


Walkway to access the inside

The reservoir was built using granite blocks from another construction. Some stonemason marks can be seen on the inside (12th c.). The inside is accessed via a broken arch doorway (13th c.). There being no record of the water ever drying up, legend says there is a Moorish king buried underneath

Church of SÃO PEDRO DE CANAFERRIM
Interpretation Centre of the History of the Castle

The ceiling features acacia timber



Founded in the 12th century, it functioned as a parish church until the 14th century. There are remnants of mural painting in the chancel. Nowadays, objects collected in the archaeological digs are exhibited, through which the castle's history can be relived

MEDIEVAL CHRISTIAN NECROPOLIS
Medieval Islamic quarter

19th c.

12th - 14th c.

10th - 12th c.

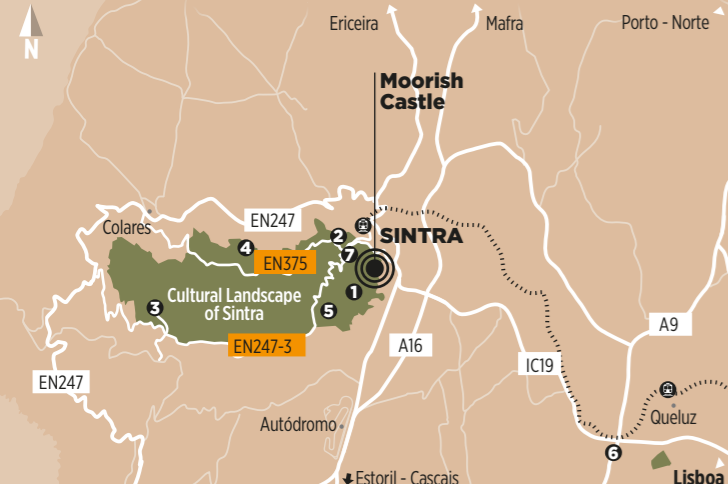
5000 BC



Site of the medieval Christian necropolis (12th - 14th c.), established over the top of the former medieval Islamic quarter (10th-12th c.). Evidence has also been found of Neolithic and Chalcolithic occupation, the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman times



Parques de Sintra Monte da Lua



From Lisbon → M. Castle: Train Sintra Line + 434 from Scotturb
From Estoril/Cascais → M. Castle: Bus 403 or 417 from Scotturb + 434 from Scotturb



Emergency:
112
+351 21 923 73 69
+351 96 754 49 65
+351 91 748 48 31
Fire alarm:
112

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HISTORY OF THE PORTUGUESE FLAGS, FROM THE FOUNDATION TO THE REPUBLIC

1143 Afonso Henriques	1185 Sancho I	1248 Afonso III	1385 João I	1481 João II	1495 Manuel I	1557 Sebastião	1640 João IV	1816 João VI	1834 Maria II	Since 1910 Republic		
Sancho III 1211 1223 Afonso II	Dinis 1279	Afonso IV 1325	Fernando 1367	Afonso V 1433 1438 Duarte	João III 1521	Henrique 1578 1580 Rule by the Filipines	Afonso VI 1656 1683 Pedro II	João V 1706	José 1750 1777 Maria I	Miguel 1826 1828 Pedro IV	Pedro V 1853 1861 Luís	Carlos 1889 1908 Manuel III
Used by Afonso Henriques, similar to the arms of his father, count Henry of Burgundy	Afonso III, not being the first born, could not use the arms of his father without alteration and added a red border with gold castles, possibly influenced by his marriage to Beatrice of Castille	Ordered the removal of the fleur-de-lys introduced by João I (master of the Order of Avis) and that the lateral "quinas" be placed vertically	The royal coat of arms, surmounted by an open regal crown, is set in a white background	Coat of arms surmounted by the closed royal crown with five arches was the symbol of the Restoration	The armillary sphere behind the coat of arms symbolised the kingdom of Brasil. After the death of the king it was removed from the coat of arms							

CASTLE

Moorish

Military fort built around the 10th century by the Muslim populations that occupied the Iberian peninsula. It acted as a control tower for the Atlantic coast and land to the north, serving as an outpost for the city of Lisbon

SINTRA IN ARABIC CHARACTERS
Idealised to symbolise the origin of the castle

DOOR OF BETRAYAL
Small escape door to the outside. It also allowed enemies to access the inside, and so was called the "Door of Betrayal"

ROYAL TOWER
So-called as it was one of the places where King Ferdinand II painted. It has a privileged view over the Palace of Pena

ARMS SQUARE
The largest area of the castle, allowing the concentration of a military garrison

CASTLE KEEP
Encompassing the castle tower, this is where the civil or church authorities resided. It was the last stronghold in the castle in the event of enemy attack

OLD STABLES
Traces of the castle's medieval Islamic quarter are visible here. The area served as the stables in the medieval Christian and modern periods. Evidence has also been found of Neolithic and Chalcolithic occupation, the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman times

CURTAIN WALL
The different construction/repair phases of the wall can be seen, from the large 12th c. ashlars at the base to the 19th/20th c. parts at the top.

HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION CENTRE OF THE MOORISH CASTLE
Exhibition of the most important finds collected in the archaeological digs of the Castle

TOMB
Built by King Ferdinand II for the human bones exhumed during the road and church works

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION SITE
Place where the medieval Islamic quarter and medieval Christian necropolis were located

SECOND CIRCLE OF WALLS
Increases the fortified area in order to protect the burgh and the populations that settled on the hill

- KEY**
- Ticket office
 - WC Toilets
 - Service
 - Viewpoint
 - Binoculars
 - Store
 - Cafeteria
 - Parking area
 - Public transport
 - Footpath
 - Route for persons with reduced mobility
 - Ramped route
 - Route with steep slopes
 - Wheelchair lift

- Do not light fires
- Do not pick plants
- Do not litter
- Fountain water not suitable for drinking
- Do not smoke except in specified locations
- Taffic prohibited
- Pets not allowed, except guide dogs

Emergency:
112
+351 21 923 73 69
+351 96 754 49 65
+351 91 748 48 31
Fire alarm:
112

PUBLIC TRANSPORT. BUS N°434,
Scotturb. Departs from the railway station and the Sintra Tourism Office

PARK OF PENA

Lakes Entrance (Pena Park)

Main entrance (Pena Park)

SÃO PEDRO SINTRA CASCAIS LISBOA

5000 BC
The slopes at the Moorish Castle were occupied by Neolithic communities

8th c.
Muslims conquered Al-Andalus; current Portuguese and Spanish territory

10th c.
The castle was established, administratively dependent on the Caliphate of Córdoba

11th - 12th c.
Final occupation of the castle's Islamic quarter, visible in the preserved archaeological sites

1109
Castle invaded by King Sigurd I of Norway, known as the "the Crusader"

1147
Following the conquest of Lisbon by King Afonso Henriques, the castle's Muslim rule ended

1839
King Ferdinand II initiated a campaign to restore and renovate the castle and surroundings in the free, romantic style of the 19th century



1995
UNESCO lists the Sintra Hills where the castle is located, as Cultural Landscape, World Heritage

2000
Parques de Sintra - Monte da Lua look over managing the monument

2013
The "Conquering the Castle" project, co-financed by the Portuguese Tourism Office, reinstated paths, restored walls and revitalised the surrounding landscape