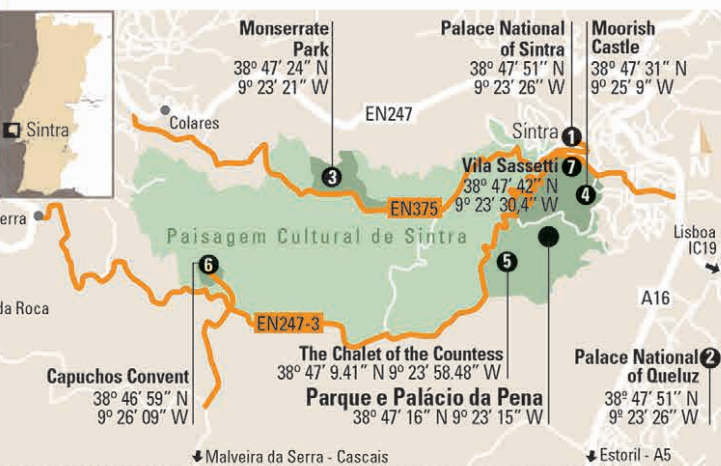




Parks of Sintra



De Lisboa → P. Pena: Duzimboio Linha de Sintra + 434 da Scotturb  
De Estoril/Cascais → P. Pena: Búscarro 403 ou 417 da Scotturb + 434 da Scotturb



1 Palace National of Sintra 2 Palace National of Queluz 3 Monserate



4 Moorish Castle 5 The Chalet of the Countess 6 Capuchos Convent 7 Vila Sassetti

# The Palace of Pena

The Park and the Palace of Pena are the finest examples of nineteenth century Portuguese Romanticism and the integration of natural and built heritage. They constitute the most important part of the Cultural Landscape of Sintra's World Heritage site

The people who built Pena



**Dona Maria II (1819-53)**  
Queen of Portugal:  
1826-1828 and 1834-1853



**Don Fernando II (1819-85)**  
King-Consort 1836-53  
Married the Countess of Edla (1869)  
Creator of the Park and the Palace of Pena Son of Ferdinand, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and Maria Antonia, Princess of Kohary  
Known as the **Artist-King**



**The Countess of Edla (1836-1929)**  
A former opera singer and second wife of King Ferdinand II, she had a key role in the design of the palace's interiors

**Kitchen**  
Exhibition of the utensils used at the time to prepare banquets

- Ticket office
- Toilet
- Shop
- Tea-room
- Restaurant
- Wi-fi
- Transfer
- Educational center
- Smoking areas

**Emergency:**  
112  
+351 21 923 73 00  
+351 91 174 98 18  
+351 96 154 49 65  
Fire alarm:  
112

**In medieval times**  
Twelfth century chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Pena

**1503**  
Convent of Our Lady of Pena donated to the Order of the Hieronymites by the King Don Manuel I



**1838**  
Purchase of the Monastery by Don Fernando II (following the extinction of the religious orders in 1834)

**1842-57**  
Recuperation of the Monastery and construction of the "New Palace" conducted by the King, Dona Maria II and the Baron Von Eschwege

**1885**  
Death of Don Fernando II. The property was left in his will to the Countess of Edla

**1890**  
Acquisition of the Palace and Park by the State

**1910-12**  
After the founding of the republic in 1910, the palace was converted into a museum

**1995**  
UNESCO lists the Sintra Hills, where the Palace and the Park of Pena are located, as Cultural Landscape, World Heritage

**2007**  
Parques de Sintra - Monte da Lua SA took over the running of the palace

**2010**  
Start of refurbishing work, general restoration of palace areas and of the museum collection, as well as reorganisation of the collection

**Main Façade Tiles**  
Geometric Moorish pattern also to be seen in the Fountain of the Small Birds



**Triton**  
Allegorical gateway of the Creation. Half-man half-fish figure

**Entrance**

**Chapel**  
Original part of the early Monastery of the Hieronymite monks. Alabaster retable by Nicolau Chanterene (Sixteenth Century)

**Watch-towers**  
Of various shapes and sizes punctuating the different levels of the terraces

**Manueline Cloisters**  
Original part of the sixteenth century Monastery decorated with Hispano-Arabic tiles (c. 1520)

**King Carlos's office**  
Studio with canvases painted by Don Carlos

**The Queen's Terrace**  
From where one can best observe the architecture of the Palace. Sun-dial fitted with automatic cannon which sounded at midday

**Opening times**

High season:	Last ticket
Park: 9:30 am to 8 pm	7 pm
Palace interior: 9:45 am to 7 pm	6:15 pm
Palace exterior: 9:45 am to 7:30 pm	6:45 pm
Low season:	
Parque: 10:00 am to 6 pm	5 pm
Palácio: 10:00 am to 6 pm	5 pm

**Parques de Sintra - Monte da Lua, S.A.**

Parque de Monserrate 2710 - 405 Sintra  
+351 21 923 73 00  
info@parquesdesintra.pt  
www.parquesdesintra.pt  
www.facebook.com/parquesdesintra  
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**Information Prices**

App Audio Tours Sintra

Available on the iPhone App Store  
Available on the Android Google play

**TALKING HERITAGE**

MULTIMEDIA TOURS IN SINTRA

Innovative tour system which provides access to multimedia information on the points of interest



# Park of Pena

A natural environment of rare beauty and scientific importance, the Park is remarkable as a project of landscape transformation of a Hill, barren at the time, into an arboretum integrating several historic gardens. It occupies almost eighty-five hectares of exceptional geological and climatic conditions

## Saint Catherine's Heights

Favourite viewpoint (belvedere) of Queen Dona Amelia, with the "Queens' Throne" carved in the rock

## Statue of the Warrior

Bronze statue attributed to Ernesto Rusconi, 1848. Imaginary medieval knight, an integral part of Pena's landscape setting

## Table of the Queen

One of the favourite places of the Queen Dona Amélia

## Temple of the Columns

Small temple serving as a viewpoint over the Palace, built on the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Anthony.

## Manège

Platform that might have served as a manège (riding-school) for the princes and first tennis court

## The Dovecote House

Multimedia space housing a 3D maquette of the Cultural Landscape of Sintra

## Public transports

n°434, Scotturb, starting at the train station and the tourism office of Sintra

## Casa da Lapa

Environmental Interpretation Centre

## Garden of Queen Dona Amélia

Former vegetable garden and 16th century orchard of the Monastery, transformed into a garden by Queen Dona Amélia

## Moorish Castle

Entrance to the Castle

## High Cross

Carved in stone as intertwined branches, at the highest place of the Sintra Hills (529m) where, in the 16th century, D. João III had already raised a Cross

## Grotto of the Monk

Place for solitary meditation of the early Hieronymite monks

## Lake of the Shell

## Tank of the Friars

## Garden of Camellias

Collection of Portuguese cultivars of camellias, produced in the 19th century

## Palace of Pena

## Fountain of the Small Birds

Islamic style pavilion. Spherical dome with an inscription in Arabic.

## Fountain of the "Preta"

## Tank of the Seven Pines

## Queen's Fern Valley

Collection of arboreal ferns planted in a valley with special climate conditions, surrounded by deciduous trees

## Garden of Camellias

## Hot house

## Manueline Chapel

## Lake of Cascais

## Fountain Lake

## Barn - Stables

Decorative agricultural and equestrian outbuilding

## English garden

## Valley of the Lakes

Five lakes where all the water lines of the Park flow into. Castellated duck-houses

## Duck-house

## Duck-house

## Entrance of the Pena Farm

## Pena Palace Moorish Castle

Emergency:  
112  
+351 21 923 73 00  
+351 91 174 98 18  
+351 96 154 49 65  
Fire alarm:  
112

## Tee Hill

## Bridge - Pergola

## The Countess's Fernery

The first collection of tree ferns in the Parque da Pena, started by Don Fernando II

## Garden of the Azaleas

## Greenhouses

## Aviary

## Shelter

## Rabbit Warren

## Capuchos Convent

## The Chalet of the Countess of Edla

Built by Don Fernando II for the Countess of Edla, between 1864 and 1869

## The Chalet Rocks

## Chalet Keeper's House

## Entrance of the Chalet

## The Garden of the Countess of Edla

Home to botanical collections introduced by Don Fernando II and his second wife, the Countess of Edla.

## Eucalyptus obliqua

trunk of tree commemorating the marriage of Don Fernando II to the Countess of Edla on 10 June 1869

## Pena Farm

Landscaped agricultural system in which livestock and buildings are compositional elements within a picturesque setting

## Legend

- Ticket office
- Toilet
- Atendimento
- ATM
- Viewpoint
- Shop
- Tea-room
- Restaurant
- Parking Board
- Transfer
- Parking area
- Public transports
- Ramped route
- Route with steep slopes
- Visit route
- Route for persons with reduced mobility
- Do not light fires
- Do not pick plants
- Do not litter
- Fountain water not suitable for drinking
- Do not smoke except at the defined locations
- Smoking areas
- Traffic forbidden
- Pets not allowed, except guide dogs



MULTIMEDIA TOURS IN SINTRA

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