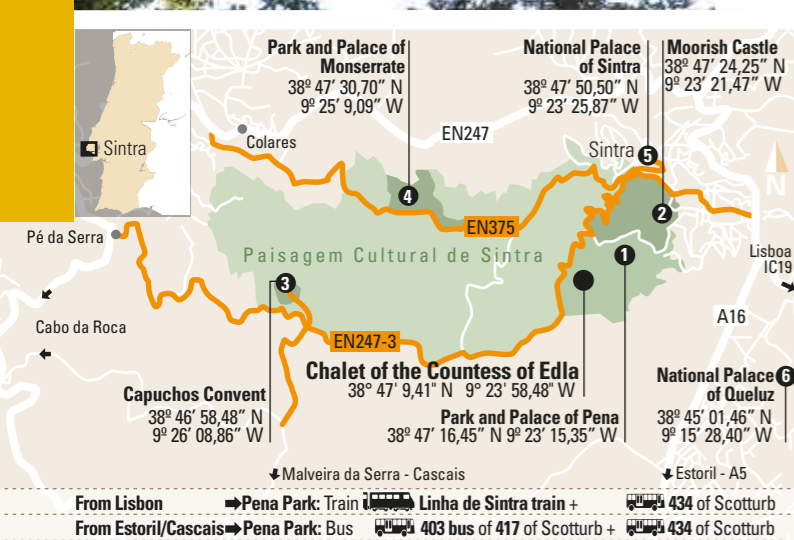


Chalet

Parks of Sintra



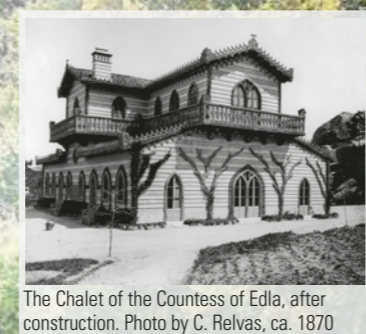
Chalet of the Countess of Edla

Conceived as a recreational construction, the Chalet of the Countess of Edla is in keeping with the Alpine Chalet model that was in vogue in Europe at the time. Inside, the decoration is eclectic, in accordance with the taste of the period, featuring varied styles and decorative solutions from murals to decorative stucco via tiles and walls lined with inlaid cork and wood panels

The creators of the Chalet of the Countess of Edla



The creator of Pena Park and Palace, **Fernando II** (1819-85), married his second wife **Elise Hensler**, the **Countess of Edla** (1836-1929), in 1869. They both built the Chalet of the Countess of Edla and the surrounding garden in the western part of the park between 1864 and 1869



- WC Toilets**
- Interpretation room**
- Emergencies:**
112
+351 219 237 363/69
+351 917 484 831
In the event of fire:
112

Lace Room
Served as a dressing room for the Countess



Main bedroom
With a view of Pena Palace, the Chalet Stones, the sea and the Fernery valley

Ivy Room
Decorated in stucco simulating ivy that emerges from four trunks in each corner of the room



The exterior plaster coating simulates timber cladding



Ferdinand II's escutcheon



The King's dressing room or office
Initially painted in *trompe l'oeil* to simulate padding and subsequently covered with inlaid cork panels

Balcony
Runs along the outside of the upper floor

Central staircase



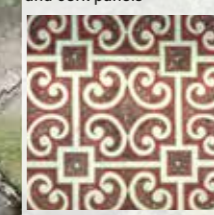
Kitchen



Grand hallway



Dining room
lined with inlaid wood and cork panels



Cork garden furniture, visible in the photograph taken in 1870

Information
Prices

Visiting times

	Last admittance	
Park	09h00 to 19h00	18h00
Chalet	09h00 to 18h00	17h30

Parques de Sintra – Monte da Lua, S.A.

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- www.facebook.com/parquesdesintra

1853 Maria II dies while giving birth to her eleventh son. Pedro V ascends to the throne with Ferdinand II as regent	1861 Death of Pedro V. Luís I ascends to the throne	1869 Ferdinand II marries the Countess of Edla	1885 Death of Ferdinand II. The park and palace are left in a will to the Countess	1889 Following a legal process, the Countess agrees to sell the park and palace to the state, although she maintains the right to use the chalet and garden until 1904	1910 With the establishment of the Republic, the royal family goes into exile. Manuel II is the last king to live at Pena. The Palace is turned into a museum	1995 UNESCO classifies the Sintra mountain range as a Cultural Landscape–World Heritage Site, the first time that the concept has been applied in Europe	1999 Fire partially destroys the chalet	2011 After a painstaking restoration process, sponsored by EEA Grants, the Chalet and Garden of the Countess of Edla reopen to the public
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Garden of the Countess of Edla and Pena's Farm

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Ferdinand II and the Countess of Edla created a romantic garden that benefited from views of the Palace of Pena, the Moorish Castle, the Cruz Alta, the sea, and natural features in the park such as the Chalet Stones

A botanical collection comprising over 200 species was introduced into the gardens, bringing together native vegetation and exotic specimens from all over the world. The whole is also complemented by a series of rural-style ornamental features, juxtaposed with the garden, creating a country walk between the Palace of Pena and the Chalet

Notable species:

1 Camellias

(*Camellia* sp.)

The collection includes the varieties 'Fernando II', which has a pink flower, and 'Countess of Edla', which has a white flower, among many others which have been named after various members of the royal family and court

2 Azaleas and Rhododendrons

(*Rhododendron* sp.)

Originally from China, these delicate shrubs, which may grow to the size of a tree, were introduced into the garden in 1864 because of their brightly coloured flowers

3 Tree ferns

The Countess' Fernery houses two of the largest specimens of *Cyathea australis* in Pena Park. The first specimens were planted in 1864 in the proximity of the chalet

Countess' Fernery

The first collection of ferns in the Park of Pena. Of particular interest are the tree ferns of Australia and New Zealand, which have now grown to a remarkable size

Chalet Stones

A dramatic group of granite blocks and an important scenic feature of the garden. They are enhanced by benches and viewpoints that allow visitors to enjoy views of the garden, the Fernery valley, the palace and the chalet

Greenhouses

Complex of buildings used for the acclimatization and multiplication of the ornamental exotic species introduced into the garden

Valley of the Lakes

Five lakes into which the park's main water line flows

Pena's Farm

Combines agricultural and leisure functions. The animals of the estate and the outbuildings make up a picturesque scene in the "Ferme Ornée" style

Capuchos Convent

Mouco Car Park
For visitors to the Chalet of the Countess of Edla

Entrance to the chalet through the Mouco hunting grounds

Cart ride

Depending on the timetable in force or by advance booking

The Chalet of the Countess of Edla

Recreational construction in a highly scenic setting. Maintains a visual relationship with the Palace of Pena, the sea, the Fernery valley and the Chalet Stones

Chalet Guardhouse

Chalet entrance

Lake House

Old building that supported the activities of the estate

Key

- Ticket office
- Toilets
- Service
- Viewpoint
- Cafeteria
- Car park sign
- Car park
- Recommended routes
- Do not light fires
- Do not pick the plants
- Do not drop litter
- Fountain water not suitable for drinking
- Do not smoke except in specified places
- Places where smoking is permitted
- Traffic prohibited
- Pets are not allowed
- Emergencies:
112
+351 219237363/69
+351 917484831

4 Stables

Predates the landscape work carried out in 1864-69. In the restoration carried out in 2012, stables for workhorses and riding horses were added



5 Aviary

Structure in which Ferdinand II kept a collection of exotic birds. The dome, the weight of which is lightened by the use of ceramic flowerpots, is an example of those devised by the Baron of Eschwege



6 New Bridge (Pergola)

Rustic bridge covered by a decorative wooden structure providing shade. It is one of the entrances to the Garden of the Countess of Edla for visitors coming from the Palace of Pena



7 Gardener's House

Small support building for the garden, decorated in the style of the chalet. On rainy days it would serve as a shelter



8 Rabbit hutch

Modern, recently constructed ornamental building, inspired by the chalet



9 Workhorses

Demonstration of forestry work with trained Ardennais horses. They respond to monosyllabic voice commands and are led by only one rein

