Park and Palace of PENA

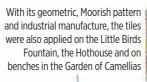
THE PALACE of Pena

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 THAT BUILT PENA



QUEEN MARIA II (1819-53) Reigned between 1826-28 and 1834-53 Accompanied the construction of the Palace through to her premature death in 1853



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1838

n 1834)

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

TILE FACADE

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

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King-Consort 1837-53 Married for a second time to the Countess of Edla (1869). Creator of the Park and Palace of Pena, he was son of Ferdinand, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Princess Mária Antónia von Koháry. Commonly known as the Artist- King

Countess of Edla (1836-1929) A former opera singer and the second wife of Ferdinand II, she played a crucial role in designing the palace interiors and

Exhibition of the utensils used for cooking meals

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TWELFTH 1503 CENTURY Convent of Our Lady of Pena donated to the Chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Penaln Order of the Hieronymites by the King Don Manuel I medieval times



1842-57 Purchase of the Monaster by Don Fernando II (following the extinction of the religious orders Dona Maria II and the Baron Von Eschwege

Recuperation of the Monastery and construction of the "New Palace" conducted by the King,

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

1890 1911 Acquisition After the founding of the Palace of the republic and Park in 1910, the palace by the State was converted



Coat of Arms of King Ferdinand II of Portugal and of Saxe-Coburg



ENTRANCE

into a museum

THE LAST PORTUGUESE KINGS TO LIVE AT PENA



Don Carlos I and Dona Amélia Rein from 1889 to 1908

Don Manuel II Rein from 1908 to 1910

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)

OFFICE OF KING CARLOS Living room with canvases painted by King 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





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