

Park and Palace of PENNA

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 PENNA



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



FERDINAND II (1819-85)
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 Maria Antonia von Kohary. 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 the western section of the park

With its geometric, Moorish pattern and industrial manufacture, the tiles were also applied on the Little Birds Fountain, the Hothouse and on benches in the Garden of Camellias

TILE FACADE



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

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

THE LAST PORTUGUESE KINGS TO LIVE AT PENNA



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

Palace of Pena as seen from the High Cross © PSMML | Luis Duarte

KITCHEN

Exhibition of the utensils used for cooking meals in this period

COAT OF ARMS
Coat of Arms of King Ferdinand II of Portugal and of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha

BELVEDERE
Pavilion with a bulbous dome



Parques de Sintra Monte da Lua



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



Emergency:
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TWELFTH CENTURY
Chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Penaln medieval times

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

1911
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

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