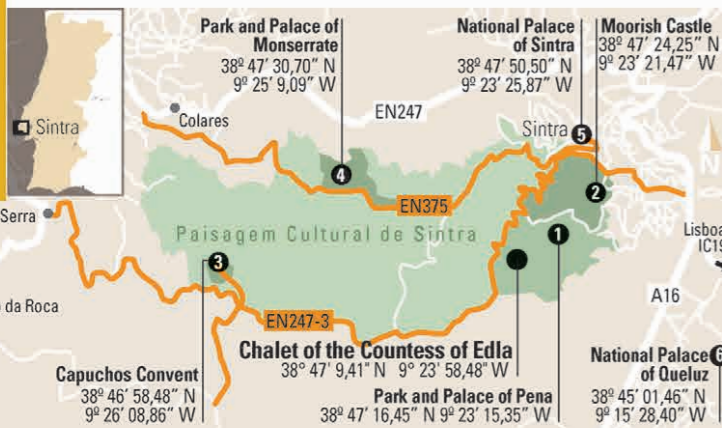


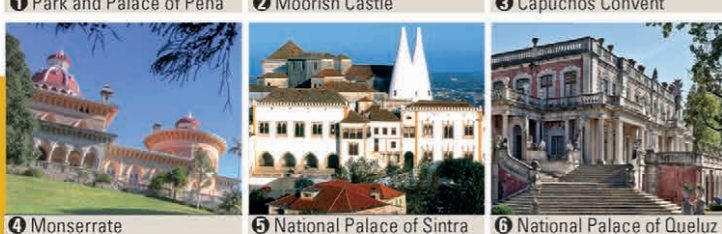
# Chalet



## Parks of Sintra



From Lisbon → Pena Park: Train 15000 Linha de Sintra train + 434 of Scotturb  
From Estoril/Cascais → Pena Park: Bus 403 bus of 417 of Scotturb + 434 of Scotturb



# 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

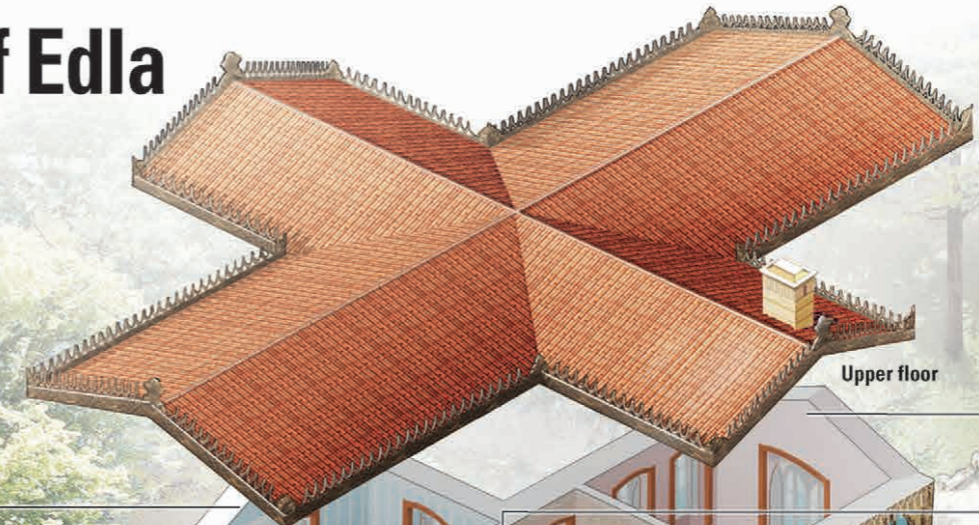


The Chalet of the Countess of Edla, after construction. Photo by C. Relvas, ca. 1870

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

Giorgio Bordino (2011)

Information  
**Prices**  
QR Code



**Upper floor**  
**Second bedroom**

**Lace Room**  
Served as a dressing room for the Countess



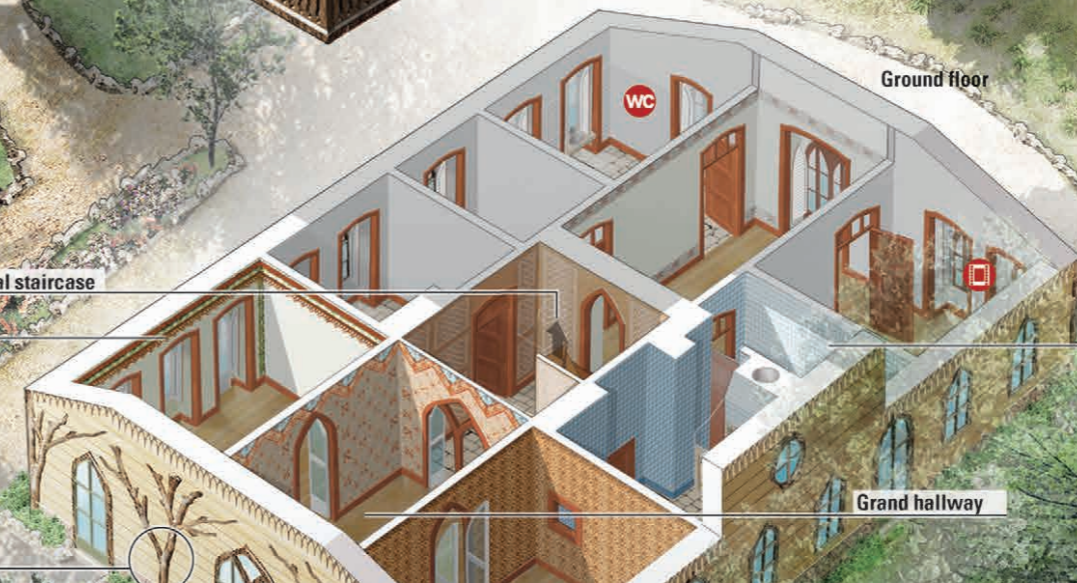
**Main bedroom**  
With a view of Pena Palace, the Chalet Stones, the sea and the Fernery valley

**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



**Ground floor**



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

**Central staircase**

**Kitchen**

**Grand hallway**

Cork is one of the main decorative elements, and is moulded to cover balusters and to simulate creeping plants



The exterior plaster coating simulates timber cladding



Cork garden furniture, visible in the photograph taken in 1870

**Dining room**  
lined with inlaid wood and cork panels



**Visiting times**

Season	Park	Chalet	Last admittance
<b>High season:</b>	9h30 to 20h00	9h30 to 19h00	19h00
<b>Low season:</b>	10h00 to 18h00	10h00 to 18h00	17h00

**Parques de Sintra – Monte da Lua, S.A.**  
Parque de Monserrate 2710 – 405 Sintra  
Tel.: +351 21 923 73 00  
Fax.: +351 21 923 73 50  
e-mail: info@parquesdesintra.pt  
www.parquesdesintra.pt  
www.facebook.com/parquesdesintra

<b>1853</b> Maria II dies while giving birth to her eleventh son. Pedro V ascends to the throne with Ferdinand II as regent	<b>1861</b> Death of Pedro V. Luís I ascends to the throne	<b>1869</b> Ferdinand II marries the Countess of Edla	<b>1885</b> Death of Ferdinand II. The park and palace are left in a will to the Countess	<b>1889</b> 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	<b>1910</b> 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	<b>1995</b> UNESCO classifies the Sintra mountain range as a Cultural Landscape-World Heritage Site, the first time that the concept has been applied in Europe	<b>1999</b> Fire partially destroys the chalet	<b>2011</b> After a painstaking restoration process, sponsored by EEA Grants, the Chalet and Garden of the Countess of Edla reopen to the public
--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	---



# 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

**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



Parques de Sintra  
anyformsdesign.com