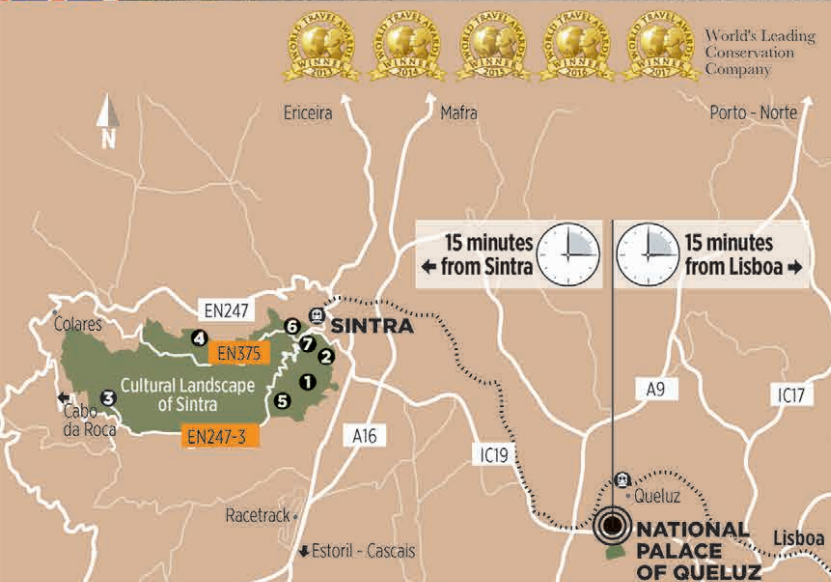


National Palace of QUELUZ



Botanical Garden,
Europa Nostra Award
2018



From Lisboa → Queluz: Train
From Estoril/Cascais → Queluz: Train
Sintra Line
Cascais Line + Vimeca Bus No. 106



1 PARK AND PALACE OF PENA 2 MOORISH CASTLE 3 CAPUCHOS CONVENT



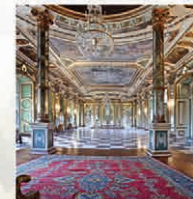
4 PALACE OF MONSERRATE 5 THE CHALET OF THE COUNTESS 6 NATIONAL PALACE OF SINTRA 7 VILA SASSETTI

PALACE of Queluz

The royal residence, located around 15 minutes from Lisbon, is a landmark of both Portuguese architecture and landscape design. Its significant collection reflects the taste of the 18th and 19th century courts and includes baroque, rococo and neo-classical pieces

HALL OF THE AMBASSADORS

Originally called the Column or Soirée Room in reference to the concerts held by King Pedro and Queen Maria I



TILES CORRIDOR HALLWAY

The tile panels represent the four seasons, the four continents, scenes from classical mythology, *singeries*, *chinoiserie* and hunting scenes

Equestrian Art Library

Robillon or Lions Staircase



Shells Cascade



CAGES OF BEASTS

These cages were built in 1822 to house lionesses, tigers, monkeys and other exotic animals

DON QUIXOTE ROOM



Dom Pedro IV, the King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil was born and died here. Built between 1759 and 1774, it displays paintings with scenes from the life of Cervantes' Don Quixote de la Mancha. The eight columns that support the dome give the illusion of a circular space



1654

King João IV created the House of the Infantado, which forms part of the Queluz Country House

1747

King Pedro, the third Lord of the House of the Infantado, transformed the Queluz Country House into a Summer Palace

1760

King Pedro married his niece, who ascended the throne in 1777 as Queen Maria I

1786

King Pedro III died. The Crown Prince José died two years later

1792

King João VI was proclaimed Prince Regent after Queen Maria I was declared mentally unfit

1807

The court was transferred to Rio de Janeiro during Portugal's invasion by Napoleon's army

1822

One year after the court's return to Queluz, King João VI's eldest son, who stayed in Brazil as Regent, proclaimed Brazil's independence as Emperor Pedro I

1826

King João VI died. King Pedro IV was declared King of Portugal but abdicated to his daughter, Queen Maria II

1828

King Miguel, Queen Maria II's uncle, was acclaimed the absolute King of Portugal

1831

King Pedro IV abdicated the Empire of Brazil to his youngest son (Pedro II of Brazil) and returned to Portugal to fight for his daughter's right to the throne

1832 - 1834

Civil war. The liberals were victorious over the absolutists and Queen Maria II ascended the throne

1908

King Manuel II gave the Palace to the National Treasury and it became state property

1910

Proclamation of the Republic and classification as a National Monument

1934

Palace Fire on 5 October. Part of the upper floor was removed during the restoration.

2012

Parques de Sintra-Monte da Lua, S.A. takes over the management of the monument and starts the global project of renovation of the gardens and palace

Robillon Staircase ©PSML | Wilson Pereira

Robillon or Lions Staircase



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CHAPEL



This example of the Portuguese rococo style was completed by Mateus Vicente de Oliveira in 1752. It has a single nave, an octagonal chapel and a choir. The onion-shaped dome of the chapel is coated with copper plate on the outside

MUSIC ROOM



Designed by architect Mateus Vicente de Oliveira and completed in 1759, it is one of the oldest rooms

THRONE ROOM

The stateliest room. Its construction began in 1768 after King Pedro's marriage to his niece, the future Queen Maria I

DONA MARIA PAVILION

Completed in 1798, this is the most recent wing of the palace. It was designed as the apartments of Crown Prince Dom José and occupied by Dona Maria I. It has been used as a residence for foreign Heads of State on official visits to Portugal since 1957

WATER FEATURES

Numerous lakes, waterfalls and ornamental fountains refreshed and enlivened the gardens, creating scenic effects with fountains, cascades and other devices. The water was directed toward the palace and gardens by two aqueducts

OPENING HOURS

	Last Ticket
High Season	9:00 am - 7:00 pm 6 pm
Low Season	9:00 am - 5:30 pm 5 pm

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Parques de Sintra

SCULPTURES BY JOHN CHEERE (1709-1787)

An English sculptor working in London, he was particularly well-known for his lead statues, which were very popular in the 18th century. The group of sculptures at Queluz comprises the largest collection of the artist's work outside of England. They were chosen by King Pedro and commissioned in 1755 and 1756 by the Marquis of Pombal. Between 2003 and 2009 this exceptional collection was conserved and restored by the World Monuments Fund



2 Mars 3 Minerva 4 Meleager and Atlanta 5 Vertumnus and Pomona 6 Spring 7 Summer 8 Autumn 9 Venus and Adonis 10 Bacchus and Ariadne 11 Cain and Abel 12 Aeneas and Anchises 13 The Rape of Proserpina 14 Apollo 15 Diana

GARDENS of Queluz

Baroque-Rococo benchmark garden in Portugal. The sober exterior of the palace contrasts with the ceremonial façades facing the interior, which are extended by the formal gardens and grove, geometrically carved by the art of topiary. With French influences, they are designed along the major routes and they are brought to life by water features and statues inspired by classical mythology

KEY

- Ticket Office
- Car Park
- Toilets
- Footpath
- Service
- Routes Hop On-Hop Off
- Cafeteria
- Audio guide
- Store

MATINHA GATE



Access to the old hunting grounds adjacent to the Queluz Gardens. Established in the 1770s, it was made up of a large olive grove, vineyards, fruit-bearing trees and many other trees. Mainly wild boars, hares and bush goats were hunted

Parques de Sintra Monte da Lua

BOTANICAL GARDEN

Established in the 1770s, the garden is organised symmetrically around four greenhouses for exotic plants and the cultivation of pineapples. The central flowerbeds, planted in a scientific and orderly manner, host a collection coming from the four corners of the world



TILES CHANNEL

Completed in 1775, the channel formed a lake where the royal family could enjoy boat or gondola rides. The tile panels date from the same period and represent gallant scenes depicting hunting, landscapes and bucolic environments



FORMER HOUSE OF MUSIC

Pavilion designed by the architect of the kingdom, Mateus V. de Oliveira in 1754. It was built in wood and painted blue and yellow like the palace. Here is where the Queen's chamber musicians played on festive days



The Palm Game

Preguiça Lake

Orchards

ROBILION PAVILION

The west wing was added to the initial palace plan by Jean-Baptiste Robillon, who replaced the architect Mateus Vicente de Oliveira after the Marquis of Pombal requested the latter reconstruct Lisbon following the 1755 earthquake

Robillon or Lion Staircase

Dragons Lake

Old Barraca Rica Garden

Medallions Lake

Dragon Fountain

Fountain of Neptune

Stables of Queen Dona Amélia (1895-1899)

Horse Training Arenas

Upper Water Tank

AJUDA GATE

It provided access to the road leading to the Palace of Ajuda, the Portuguese royal family residence in Lisbon up to 1794 when it was destroyed in a serious fire and Queluz became their permanent residence

DONA MARIA I MONUMENT

Neoclassic set by João José de Aguiar (1769-1841). It was completed in 1797 and mounted at this site in 1944. The royal statue is flanked by four allegorical figures (Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas)



PORTUGUESE SCHOOL OF EQUESTRIAN ART

Created to promote the teaching, practice and dissemination of Equestrian Art in the tradition of the old Picaria Real (the equestrian academy of the Portuguese court), the school retains the harnesses and costumes from the 18th century, the Portuguese riding tradition and the lineage of the Lusitano horses from the Alter Real Stud Farm founded in 1748. Regular public performances at the Henrique Calado Riding Ring, in Calçada da Ajuda (Belém). Information: www.arteequestre.pt

