

PALACE

The National Park and Palace of Pena are the finest expression of 19th-century Romanticism in Portugal and one of the principal landmarks of the Cultural Landscape of Sintra, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

THE PEOPLE THAT BUILT PENNA



FERDINAND II (1816-1885)

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 Antónia von Koháry. Commonly known as the Artist-King.



QUEEN MARIA II (1819-1853)

Queen from 1826 to 1828 and from 1834 to 1853. She oversaw the construction of the palace built by her husband, King Ferdinand II, who designed royal apartments for her. She died young and never lived in the palace.



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.

THE LAST KINGS OF PORTUGAL TO RESIDE AT PENNA



KING CARLOS I (1863-1908)

Reigned from 1889 to 1908. In the latter year, he was assassinated in Lisbon. A great diplomat, he also left behind an extensive body of paintings, some examples of which are on display in the palace.



QUEEN AMELIA (1863-1951)

Queen consort from 1889 to 1908. She supported the implementation of the state's social role. She left the Palace of Pena for exile in 1910.



KING MANUEL II (1889-1932)

Reigned from 1908 to 1910. Son of King Carlos and Queen Amelia, he was the last king of Portugal. A great bibliophile and an excellent musician. He died in exile.

IMMERSIVE EXPERIENCE

A profound and sensorially engaging experience: art, audiovisual storytelling, interaction and multimedia engineering transform visitors' experience of the National Palace of Pena, helping them to understand and 'experience' the place in a more intense, intuitive and emotional way.



TILE FACADE

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.



GREAT HALL

TRITON

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

CHAPEL

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

MANUELINE CLOISTERS

Original part of the sixteenth century Monastery decorated with Hispano-Arabic tiles (c. 1520).

SITTING ROOM

KITCHEN

Exhibition of the utensils used for cooking meals in this period.

ENTRANCE

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.

KING'S TERRACE

BELVEDERE

Pavilion with a bulbous dome.



COAT OF ARMS

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

Information TICKET



AUDIO GUIDE Official



LEGEND			
	Shop		Tea-room
	Toilet		Restaurant
	Wi-fi		

OPENING TIMES			
		Last ticket	Last entrance
PARK	9h00 - 19h00	18h00	18h00
PALACE	9h30 - 18h30	17h30	18h00

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.

1838-1860
Purchase of the Monastery by Don Fernando II (following the extinction of the religious orders in 1834).

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.

2026
New visitor models designed for different ways of discovering the Palace.

PENA

Park and National Palace



 PARK AND PALACE OF MONSERRATE	 PALACE NATIONAL OF QUELUZ	 PALACE NATIONAL OF SINTRA	 MOORISH CASTLE
 THE CHALET OF THE COUNTESS OF EDLA	 CAPUCHOS CONVENT	 VILA SASSETTI	 CABO DA ROCA LIGHTHOUSE
 SANCTUARY OF PENINHA	 PORTUGUESE SCHOOL OF EQUESTRIAN ART	PARQUES DE SINTRA MONTE DA LUA, S.A. Tel.: +351 21 923 73 00 info@parquesdesintra.pt www.parquesdesintra.pt palacionacionaldapena	

PARK

With its rare natural beauty and remarkable botanical richness, the Park stands out as an exceptional landscape creation, which transformed a once barren hillside into a unique arboretum, enriched by historic gardens.

ST. CATHERINE'S HEIGHTS

Viewing point with an asphalt and Hispano-Moresque tiled bench carved from the rock.

STATUE OF THE WARRIOR

Bronze statue attributed to Ernesto Rusconi, 1848. Imaginary medieval knight, an integral part of Pena's landscape setting.

OCTAGONAL TABLE

Stone table, flanked by asphalt covered benches.

TEMPLE OF THE COLUMNS

Small temple serving as a viewpoint over the Palace, built on the site of a chapel dedicated to St. Anthony.

RIDING RING

Having in the past served for the princes to go riding, as a tennis court and for open air banqueting.

MAIN ENTRANCE

SINTRA LISBOA

PENA MAPS



MOORISH CASTLE ENTRANCE TO THE CASTLE

GARDEN OF QUEEN AMELIA
The original vegetable garden of the Hieronymite Monastery, transformed into a French style garden by Queen Amelia.

HIGH CROSS

Carved in stone as intertwined branches, at the highest place of the Sintra Hills (529m) where, in the 16th century, D. João III had already raised a Cross.

GROTTO OF THE MONK

Place for solitary meditation of the early Hieronymite monks.

Fountain of the "Preta"

Fountain of the "Preta"

Tank of the Seven Pines

Tank of the Seven Pines

Lake of the Shell

Lake of the Shell

Tank of the Friars

Tank of the Friars

Manueline Chapel

Manueline Chapel

Garden Greenhouse

Garden Greenhouse

FOUNTAIN OF THE SMALL BIRDS

Islamic style pavilion. Spherical dome with an inscription in Arabic.

PALACE OF PENA

PALACE OF PENA

Gatekeeper's House

Gatekeeper's House

ENTRANCE OF THE LAKES

ENTRANCE OF THE LAKES

QUEEN'S FERN VALLEY

Collection of arboreal ferns planted in a valley with special climate conditions, surrounded by deciduous trees.

BARN - STABLES

Decorative agricultural and equestrian outbuilding.

English garden

English garden

VALLEY OF THE LAKES

Five lakes where all the water lines of the Park flow into. Castellated duck-houses.

Duck-house

Duck-house

Duck-house

Duck-house

1 Western Red Cedar

Western Red Cedar
Thuja plicata
A North American conifer. This species can reach 50 metres in height. Its durable, reddish timber is widely valued in industry and construction.

2 Coast Redwood

Coast Redwood
Sequoia sempervirens
Native to California, this is the tallest and one of the longest-lived tree species on Earth. Its thick, spongy bark retains moisture and provides protection against fire.

3 Japanese Cedar

Japanese Cedar
Cryptomeria japonica
Originating from Asia, this species can reach 50 metres in height. Its durable, reddish timber is widely valued in industry and construction.

4 Tulip Tree

Tulip Tree
Liriodendron tulipifera
A North American broadleaf species, planted here in May 1839. It can grow up to 50 metres tall and produces distinctive flowers that resemble tulips.

5 Spanish Fir

Spanish Fir
Abies pinsapo
A coniferous relic of the Tertiary period, often described as a "living fossil". It is endemic to small, restricted areas in Andalusia (Spain) and northern Morocco.

6 Bunya Pine

Bunya Pine
Araucaria bidwillii
Native to Queensland, Australia. Its cones take up to two years to mature and weigh between 3 and 5 kilograms, reaching up to 10 kilograms.

POND

A naturalised pond that increases the park's non-potable water storage capacity by 2,600 m³, sourced from two springs.

Lake of Cascais

Lake of Cascais

Fountain Lake

Fountain Lake

Orchard

Orchard

THE COUNTESS'S FERNERY

The first collection of tree ferns in the Parque da Pena, started by Don Fernando II.

Aviary

Aviary

Greenhouses

Greenhouses

Gardener's House

Gardener's House

THE CHALET OF THE COUNTESS OF EDLA

Built by Don Fernando II for the Countess of Edla, between 1864 and 1869.

CHALET KEEPER'S HOUSE

CHALET KEEPER'S HOUSE

ENTRANCE OF THE CHALET

ENTRANCE OF THE CHALET

THE GARDEN OF THE COUNTESS OF EDLA

Home to botanical collections introduced by Don Fernando II and his second wife, the Countess of Edla.

EUCALYPTUS OBLIQUA

Trunk of tree commemorating the marriage of Don Fernando II to the Countess of Edla on 10 June 1869.

PENA FARM

Landscaped agricultural area where animals and buildings form part of the composition of a picturesque setting.

CAPUCHOS CONVENT

TEA HILL

An experimental plantation on mainland Portugal (19th cen.) of camellia tea.

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The Chalet Rocks

The Chalet Rocks

Bridge - Pergola

Bridge - Pergola

Garden of the Azaleas

Garden of the Azaleas

Aviary

Aviary

Greenhouses

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Gardener's House

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Emergency: 112
+351 96 154 49 65
Fire alarm: 112

LEGEND

	Ticket office		Entrance
	Toilet		Emergency exit
	Information		Stables
	Viewpoint		Carriage rides
	Shop		Public transports Scotturb 434
	Tea-room		Transfer Palace
	Restaurant		Route Hop On-Hop Off Park
	Wi-fi		Palace route
	Lakes route		Chalet route
	Cruz Alta route		Do not light fires
	Do not pick plants		Do not smoke except at the defined locations
	Do not litter		Traffic forbidden
	Fountain water not suitable for drinking		Pets not allowed, except guide dogs