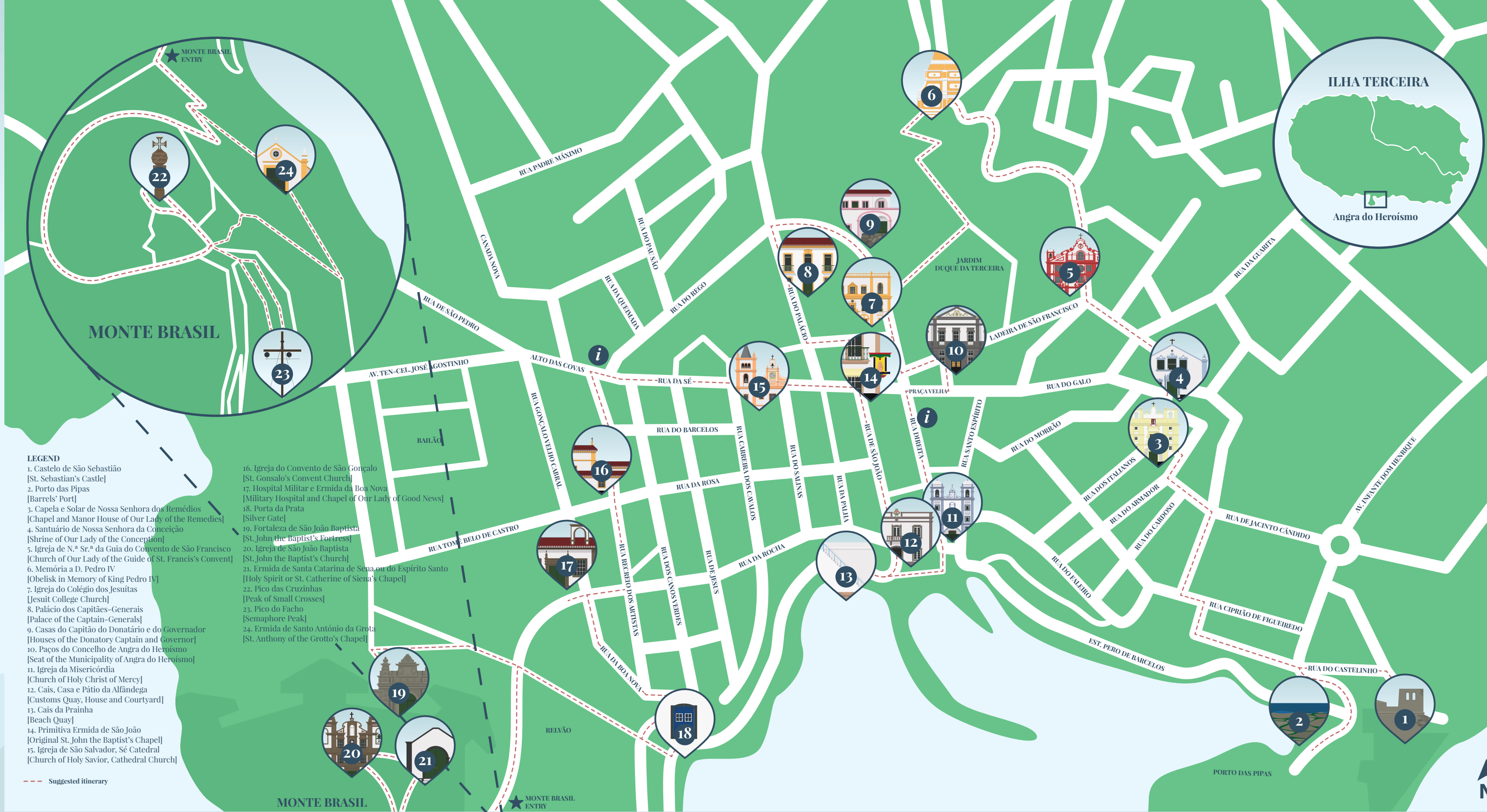


ANGRA IN BYGONE DAYS

Since the beginning of the settlement that took place around 1450, Angra, a small town since 1478, was chosen as a privileged geostrategic location. Facing south on the Atlantic Ocean, it had the potential for the development of an exceptional sea trading post, as it would in fact happen with the creation of the office of Purveyor of the Fleets in 1527. Angra became a city by a charter of King John III on August 21, 1534, and the seat of a diocese in the same year. The king made it a monument-city that gradually replaced its modest and small chapels by large and beautiful churches that help to outline wide, straight streets.

The first maps, made from the beginning of the 16th century, would only achieve a greater scale in 1595 when Jan Huygen van Linschöten, a Dutchman from Haarlem, drew the bay and the city when he passed by the island. The accuracy and detail of this key historic document are the result of his mission as a pseudo spy and serve as evidence for what came to us from bygone times; the monumentality of religious and civil buildings was a clear prelude of a city that was already growing beyond its own limits. The Castelo de São Sebastião [St. Sebastian's Castle], the City Hall and the adjoining square and pillory, the unfinished Cathedral Church, the shipyard at Prainha and the Captain's House are visible signs of the monumentality centered on the island, which Gaspar Frutuoso would masterfully describe as the "Universal Stop of the Western Sea." Besides being documented on the map, Terceira was also described by Linschöten as being "very rich because of its wheat production, and with its fortifications, it is considered the main island and the place of residence of the bishop, the governor, the royal senate and other officials."

Angra [literally, bay], the city whose name is representative of its role as a harbor, was an inescapable stop in the success of the European maritime expansion, daring to open the world to new worlds. Devastated by an earthquake on January 1, 1980, it knew how to stoically rebuild itself without erasing the typical character of its streets, monuments and houses. On December 6, 1983, UNESCO recognized its historic and globalizing achievements by listing it as a World Heritage Site.



- LEGEND**
1. Castelo de São Sebastião [St. Sebastian's Castle]
 2. Porto das Pipas [Barrels' Port]
 3. Capela e Solar de Nossa Senhora dos Remédios [Chapel and Manor House of Our Lady of the Remedies]
 4. Santuário de Nossa Senhora da Conceição [Shrine of Our Lady of the Conception]
 5. Igreja de N.ª Sr.ª da Guia do Convento de São Francisco [Church of Our Lady of the Guide of St. Francis's Convent]
 6. Memória a D. Pedro IV [Obelisk in Memory of King Pedro IV]
 7. Igreja do Colégio dos Jesuítas [Jesuit College Church]
 8. Palácio dos Capitães-Generais [Palace of the Captain-Generals]
 9. Casas do Capitão do Donatário e do governador [Houses of the Donatory Captain and Governor]
 10. Paços do Concelho de Angra do Heroísmo [Seat of the Municipality of Angra do Heroísmo]
 11. Igreja da Misericórdia [Church of Holy Christ of Mercy]
 12. Casa e Pátio da Alfândega [Customs Quay, House and Courtyard]
 13. Cais da Prainha [Beach Quay]
 14. Primitiva Ermida de São João [Original St. John the Baptist's Chapel]
 15. Igreja de São Salvador, St. Cathedral [Church of Holy Savior, Cathedral Church]
 16. Igreja do Convento de São Gonçalo [St. Gonçalo's Convent Church]
 17. Hospital Militar e Ermida da Boa Nova [Military Hospital and Chapel of Our Lady of Good News]
 18. Porta da Prata [Silver Gate]
 19. Fortaleza de São João Baptista [St. John the Baptist's Fortress]
 20. Igreja de São João Baptista [St. John the Baptist's Church]
 21. Ermida de Santa Catarina de São Pedro do Espírito Santo [Holy Spirit or St. Catherine of Siena's Chapel]
 22. Pico das Cruzinhas [Peak of Small Crosses]
 23. Pico do Facho [Semaphore Peak]
 24. Ermida de Santo António da Górtia [St. Anthony of the Grotto's Chapel]

--- Suggested Itinerary



This itinerary allows us to visit the main points of interest and structures of the city of Angra.

Traveling through its five centuries of history, we have the opportunity to get to know the built heritage that stands out in each epoch and style and that is a testament to the experiences of a cosmopolitan port city that opened the world to new worlds. Its geostrategic position is intertwined with the rectilinear and modern layout of its streets. Opened to the sea, Angra was an inescapable stop during the Age of Discovery, an oasis to navigators in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, a harbor sheltering them from pirates and privateers who coveted its richness and diversity.

Be part of history by traveling in the present!



ANGRA DO HEROÍSMO

A TRANSATLANTIC CITY

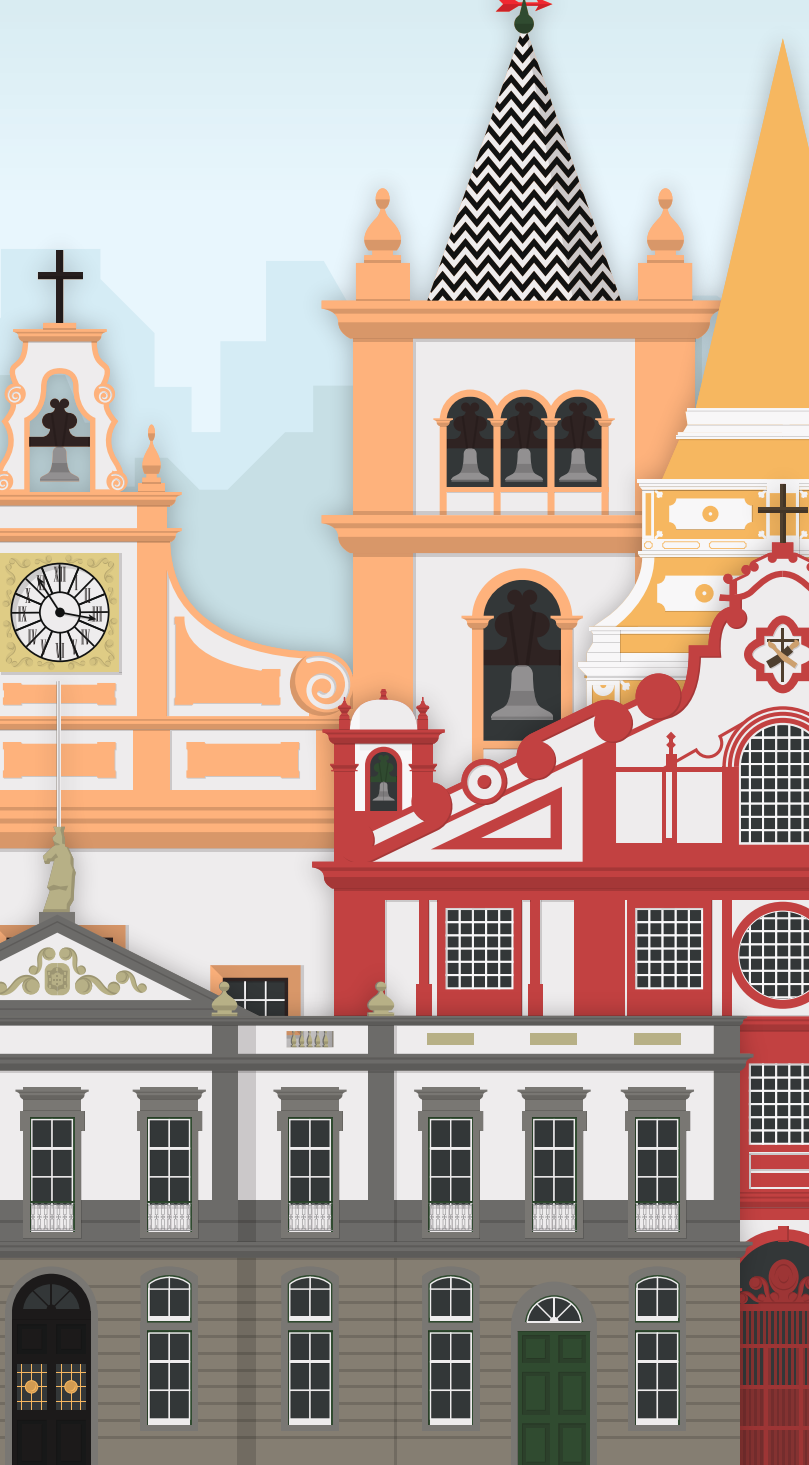
Its centrality, its rich soil, its safe bay and its monumentality have turned Angra do Heroísmo into a city whose historical importance is recognized throughout the world. Linked to the maritime expansion that was connected to ideas or beliefs with a considerable historical significance or importance, it was an intercontinental port city par excellence and an inescapable stop for the fleets from South America, Africa and the Indies, as Vasco da Gama stated in 1499. This was precisely the year when, passing by Angra, he chose the place where the Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Guia [Church of Our Lady of Guide] now stands to bury his older brother Paulo da Gama.

Angra, the oldest city of the Azores and the second of the Atlantic, witnessed the key moments of the history of the Portuguese and European expansion. Here people traded in spices, precious metals from the Americas, fine fabrics, wood, ivory, temperas and religious imagery. Different peoples came and went while others stayed forming an unparalleled demographic mix. Angra was one of the centers of the world. Here Philip II built his greatest fortress, considered to be the largest stronghold of Europe, following the 1580-83 succession crisis during which heroically Portugal was only the island of Terceira, the last remaining piece of the former kingdom. In 1828, it once again demonstrated its bravery as it was once more named the capital of Portugal. Angra proved to be up to the job as it became a liberal center. The men who would write the first Constitutional Charter left from here. In 1831, its City Hall would be the first of the whole country to be elected according to the renewed monarchy guidelines, and the city would be honored in 1837 by Queen Maria II with the highest insignia of the Portuguese State – the Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Tower and Sword, of Valor, Loyalty and Merit. As a result of its service during the civil war, the motto "Very Noble, Loyal and Always Constant" would equally be added to the motto "Heroísmo" [Heroism].



ANGRA: TODAY AND IN BYGONE DAYS

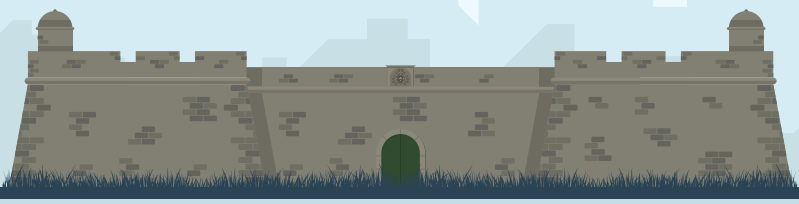
Interpretative guide of five centuries of history of a transatlantic city





Castelo de S. Sebastião

St. Sebastian's Castle



Its construction started in 1575 during the reign of King Sebastian, following Isidoro de Almeida's suggestion. It was part of the general plan for the island's defense prepared by Tomaso Benedetto, with Luís Gonçalves being the builder. Located in the bay overlooking the Porto das Pipas [Barrels' Port], this is the island's first bastioned coastal fortress. This fort would replace the primitive and seigniorial defense system located in Alto dos Moínhos (present-day Alto da Memória), which was deemed to be obsolete by not guarding against attacks coming from the sea. On the date of Linschöten's map, its construction was already completed and one could see the houses for the captain, the gunners and the soldiers. This fort played an important role in the defense of the island both in Pedro Valdez's assaults in 1580 and in the retreat of pirates and privateers that tried to invade the island, as it was the case of Sir Francis Drake in a botched attempt to dock in Angra in 1590. Listed as a Building of Public Interest since 1965, this castle was refurbished and has hosted, since 2006, an inn that is listed and ranked as a "Historic/Design Inn."

📍 38°39'08.2"N 27°12'41.8"W
📞 (+351) 295 403 300
✉️ reservas.pousadasosebastiao@pousadas.pt
🆓 Free access.



Igreja do Colégio dos Jesuítas

Jesuit College Church

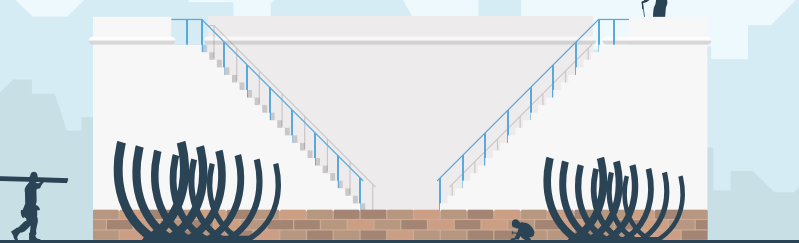
St. Ignatius of Loyola is the patron saint of the College Church, which is one of the city's biggest places of worship. Construction started in 1637 and is part of the iconographic program of the Gesù in Rome and of Saint Rocco in Lisbon. Its design is attributed to Bento Tinoco, who chose a high place in the city to build it along with a vast churchyard that would be completed in the 19th century with an imposing staircase. The facade is adorned with balustrade as it was not finished according to the Company's dictates. The interior features a single nave with a hall-church style and deep side chapels that are interconnected by passage doors. The ceiling showcases cedar coffers, made with wood from the island of Flores that replaced the initially planned stone dome. The most outstanding items include gilded woodcarving, built-in elements made of cedar and jacaranda wood following the Indo-Portuguese style, Portuguese and Flemish tiles from the 17th and 18th centuries, the skull float of Our Lady of the Assumption and the painting of St. Ursula dating from the 16th century. This church is open to the public with guided visits being available if requested in advance.

📍 38°39'24.2"N 27°13'09.6"W
📞 (+351) 295 402 300
🆓 Free access. Guided tours in the summer months.



Cais da Prainha

Beach Quay



This small beach in Angra Bay was an important site for the construction, repair and supply of ships and a very dynamic place at the time of the discoveries and overseas expansion. As an inescapable stop for ships crossing the North Atlantic, it was not only a harbor but also a place of trade and the replenishment of essential goods. Today it is a bathing and leisure area in the city center that is particularly sought after by locals especially in the summer. Just to the north, one will find the Jardim dos Corte-Real [Corte-Real's Garden], a recently renovated space that connects the city's historic center to the seaside.

📍 38°39'13.9"N 27°13'11.0"W



Fortaleza de São João Baptista

St. John the Baptist's Fortress



This imposing military construction that virtually contours the entire isthmus of the hill Monte Brasil is the largest Spanish-built fortress in the world, one of the largest closed strongholds of Europe and the largest in the whole Atlantic with a wall length of about 5 km (about 3 km2). Its construction started in 1592 following the fall of the island to the squadrons of Alvaro Bazzan, Marquis of Santa Cruz. Given the necessity, Philip II determined the construction of imposing walls and of a defensive core, the most modern and advanced at the time. It was a multipurpose facility intended to protect the port against privateering and piracy, as well as to barrack Spanish troops (about 1,500 men). The projects of Italian engineers Tibério Spannocci, Fr. Vicenzo Casale and António Colla were only completed after the Restoration. A number of architectural structures are part of this complex; the most relevant of which are the Governor's Palace, the Ermida de Santa Catarina [St. Catherine's Chapel] and the Igreja de São João Baptista [St. John the Baptist's Church]. This fortress houses the Garrison Regiment No. 1 that represents an uninterrupted military presence of nearly five centuries.

📍 38°39'02.4"N 27°13'31.2"W
✉️ rg1@mail.exercito.pt



Porto das Pipas

Barrels' Port



This port dates back to the island's settlement and is considered to be the main gateway to the city. Sheltered in the bay by the hill Monte Brasil, it became an inescapable stop for the seaborne fleets crossing the North Atlantic. It was also an important center for trade and for the provision and repair of ships, as well as the only transshipment port with stevedores in the middle of the Atlantic. The structure was expanded over the centuries until a mooring berth was built in the 1960s. In 2004, this structure was closed as a port with the Praia da Vitória Ocean Port currently being the largest and most important port of the island. Today, the port showcases nightlife establishments, a car park and a summer quay.

📍 38°39'05.6"N 27°12'50.3"W



Palácio dos Capitães-Generais

Palace of the Captain-Generals



It was built between 1591 and 1678 to host the Jesuit College, which had been operating from humble premises located between the street Rua da Rocha and the corner of the street Rua de Jesus since 1570. With the expulsion of the Jesuits decreed by the Marquis of Pombal in 1760, the building became the property of the crown. With the creation of the Captaincy-General of the Azores in 1766, the college building was transformed into the residence of the Captain-General, undergoing remodeling work to adapt it to its new role; from then on, it would be regarded as the personification of civil power in the Archipelago. It was the Royal Palace twice in history, serving as the temporary residence of Regent Pedro, who lived here in 1812, and then of King Carlos I and Queen Amélie during their visit in 1901. It was also the seat of the Azores Prefecture and was used to install the Civil and Military Government of the District of Angra do Heroísmo. Today it hosts the Vice-presidency and is the official residence of the President of the Regional Government of the Azores when he visits the island. It features a museum section that we can visit, especially the Hall of Carrancas (featuring portraits of kings), the Dining Room, the Treasury Hall and the Throne Room.

📍 38°39'24.4"N 27°13'13.5"W
📞 (+351) 295 402 300
✉️ visitascapitaesgenerais@azores.gov.pt
🆓 The access is paid.



Primitiva Ermida de S. João Baptista

Original St. John the Baptist's Chapel



The original chapel, which no longer exists, was located at the corner of the streets Rua de São João and Rua da Sé. It used to host the traditional St. John's Festivities and, since 1600, mass on June 24 honoring the patron saint. During these celebrations, knights on horseback were armed and paraded along with standing squires. This tradition would become increasingly popular leading to the present-day Sanjoaninas [St. John's Festival], which are quite lively and attract both the island's inhabitants and tourists and emigrants, being considered the biggest non-religious festivities of the Azores. During the civil war, which deeply impacted the island, the chapel was abandoned and was even used as a tavern; therefore, the Ecclesiastical Judge deputed it as a religious building in May 1840. At the time, the statue of St. John the Baptist was relocated to the Ermida de São Lázaro [St. Lazarus's Chapel], but today its whereabouts are unknown. The chapel would give way to a house and a store. Every year, during the Sanjoaninas, a replica of the statue of the saint is placed on a wooden portable altar at the corner of the current house.

📍 38°39'20.6"N 27°13'10.2"W
🆓 The building no longer exist.



Igreja de São João Baptista

St. John the Baptist's Church



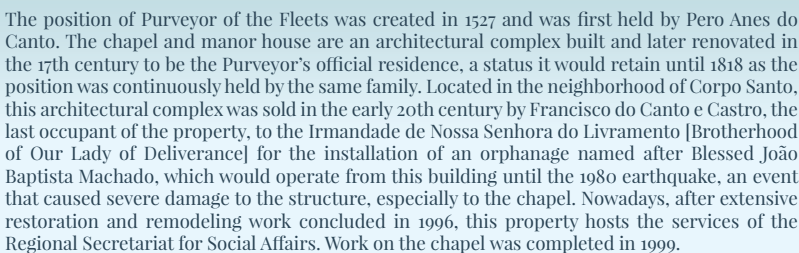
This larger church was planned and construction began during the Philippine period; it was built to meet the demand for worship services that the small Ermida de Santa Catarina de Sena [St. Catherine of Siena's Chapel] was no longer able to handle. With the expulsion of the Spanish garrison in 1642, this church was completed under Portuguese dominion in 1720 and consecrated to St. John the Baptist in honor of the Restorer King. Construction work lasted for several years and was advocated by King Alfonso VI, who had been exiled in the fortress since 1669 and sponsored its lavish interior. In the exterior, the facade features the coat of arms of Portugal, a clock and a niche. Flanked by two bell towers topped with a dome, it showcases some features of the island Baroque, with the use of dark volcanic stone. Destroyed by fire in 1848, it could never recover its former splendor. In this three-nave church, one can go down to the crypt located under the chancel, where the remains of the Spanish and Portuguese governors of the castle were buried before being recently transferred to a local cemetery. It is an imposing intramural place of worship that is worth visiting.

📍 38°39'4.9"N 27°13'35.5"W



Capela e Solar de N.ª Sr.ª dos Remédios

Chapel and Manor House of Our Lady of the Remedies



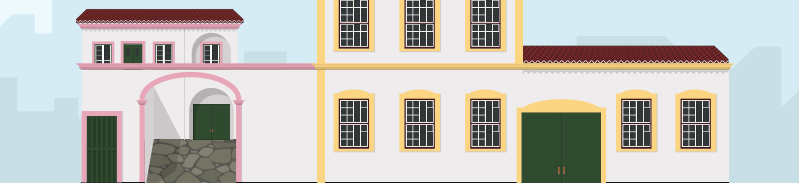
The position of Purveyor of the Fleets was created in 1527 and was first held by Pero Anes do Canto. The chapel and manor house are an architectural complex built and later renovated in the 17th century to be the Purveyor's official residence, a status it would retain until 1818 as the position was continuously held by the same family. Located in the neighborhood of Corpo Santo, this architectural complex was sold in the early 20th century by Francisco do Canto e Castro, the last occupant of the property, to the Irmandade de Nossa Senhora do Livramento [Brotherhood of Our Lady of Deliverance] for the installation of an orphanage named after Blessed João Baptista Machado, which would operate from this building until the 1980 earthquake, an event that caused severe damage to the structure, especially to the chapel. Nowadays, after extensive restoration and remodeling work concluded in 1996, this property hosts the services of the Regional Secretariat for Social Affairs. Work on the chapel was completed in 1999.

📍 38°39'17.3"N 27°12'56.2"W
📞 (+351) 295 204 200
✉️ sres@azores.gov.pt
🆓 Free access.



Casas do Capitão do Donatário e Governador

Houses of the Donatory Captain and Governor



Deemed to be the oldest buildings of the city, they are believed to date back to the beginning of the settlement and are directly connected to the quay through the street Rua Direita. João Vaz Corte-Real decided to build his house, one of the most important of the time, here around the year 1474. The first Donatory Captain of Angra was also responsible for other important works in the then town, including the channeling of the Moínhos [Mills] Stream and the construction of the Santo Espírito [Holy Spirit] Hospital and of the Customs House. In addition to his role as an administrative role, this important Portuguese navigator, a native of Faro, was also known for being involved in trade, something which allowed him to be quite well-off. Having benefited from small renovations and expansions, the houses were heavily damaged during the 1980 earthquake. It is anticipated that one of the houses will host the facilities of the future Angra do Heroísmo Interpretation Center, a project being developed by renowned architect Álvaro Siza Vieira.

📍 38°39'25.8"N 27°13'09.5"W
📞 (+351) 295 213 684 / 295 628 855
✉️ lerceira@ps.pt
🆓 The buildings cannot be visited, only observable from the outside.



Igreja de S. Salvador, Sé Catedral

Church of Holy Savior. Cathedral Church

A more modest place of worship was built from 1461 in the place where we find today the Cathedral Church, which is consecrated to the Holy Savior. Little to no information is available about the original church. Given the growth of the population and the creation of the diocese in 1524, efforts were made for the construction of a more imposing building. The request was only accepted in 1568 during the reign of Cardinal Henry, at "his own expense," with the building eventually taking over an entire block. Luís Gonçalves was in charge of the project that adopted a mannerist, vernacular style adapted to the plain architectural design; the thick walls with small openings and robust pilasters provide the building with defensive features. Flanked by two low choir frames, it boasts a tripartite portal and three naves inside. The chancel has an ambulatory, with the altarpiece, the silver front of the side altar, the jacaranda-wood furniture of the sacristy, the Ming Dynasty vase and the ambo in the Indo-Portuguese style standing out. The Cathedral Church would suffer serious damage during the 1980 earthquake and a fire three years later. In 1985, it reopened its doors after intense restoration work following these two disasters.

📍 38°39'18.1"N 27°13'14.6"W
📞 (+351) 295 217 850
✉️ sedangra@gmail.com
🆓 The access is paid. There are three itineraries to choose from. Entrance on the right side.



Ermida de Santa Catarina de Sena

Holy Spirit or St. Catherine of Siena's Chapel



This small chapel stands in front of the Governor's Palace; it was consecrated to St. Catherine of Siena when the island was still under Philippine rule and served as a place of worship for the Spanish garrison. Later, under the invocation of the Holy Spirit, this small and simple building with only an arched door on the facade was considered the site of the island's first Holy Spirit Festivities (locally known as "empíres"), with there being accounts of its splendor in the late 17th century. After being closed for improvement and restoration work, reopening and once again closing several times, this site also served as a storage facility, a classroom, a ward, a radio station, a gym and a library. In 1999, the chapel was again consecrated with the celebration of the Unity Day Mass. Nowadays, it remains closed for worship.

📍 38°39'6.3"N 27°13'32.7"W
🆓 The buildings cannot be visited, only observable from the outside.



Santuário de N.ª Sr.ª da Conceição

Shrine of Our Lady of the Conception

The original Chapel of Our Lady of the Conception was built in the place where the current church with the same name stands, and its construction was commissioned by Alvaro Martins. It was later remodelled and expanded by charter of King John III, so that it could become the seat of the parish in 1553. The building currently features the final architectural design from the 17th century (1681-1698), from the full-fledged Baroque period, with a gable roof, an adjoined bell tower on the side and a rectangular portal flanked by two small windows and topped by three larger windows. Inside one will find three naves with five quadrangular sections, and at the top of the chancel, one can see the coat of arms of King Sebastian. The oil on canvas paintings in the chancel and the two gilded and polychrome panels, attributed to the Masters of the Cathedral, with the Themes of the Ark of the Covenant and of Joshua's Grapes, stand out inside. The choir organ belonged to the Convento da Luz [Convent of Light] and dates back to 1857; it was built by Sequeira as No. 81. In 1980, the church was damaged by an earthquake and had to remain closed for repair work for seven years. The Parish Church of Our Lady of Conception reopened to the public on December 8, 1987, being classified as a Marian Shrine in that year.

📍 38°39'20.3"N 27°12'54.3"W
📞 (+351) 295 212 987
🆓 Free access.



Paços do Concelho de Angra do Heroísmo

Seat of the Municipality of Angra do Heroísmo



Under the leadership of João Vaz Corte-Real, the first building of the Angra Senate was built in this square in 1474. In Linschöten's engraving, we can see a two-story building with a double staircase that ends in a porch and, in front of it, the square and the pillory. The original building was renovated in 1611 to host new services, such as a court, (female and male) prisons, a dungeon, a chamber, a secretariat, a house for the prison guard, two fountains and a high bell and clock tower. In 1849, the current neoclassical building was commissioned to the renowned architect from Porto Joaquim da Costa Lima Júnior, with the cornerstone being laid on August 11 on the occasion of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Battle of Praia. The building would be opened seven years later in 1866. It is considered to be the most beautiful Donus Municipais of the Azores, with the Grand Hall, decorated during the royal visit of King Carlos I and Queen Amélie in 1901, and the chamber standing out.

📍 38°39'21.3"N 27°13'07.2"W
📞 (+351) 295 401 700
✉️ angra@cmah.pt



Igreja do Convento de S. Gonçalo

St. Gonsalo's Convent Church



One of the oldest monasteries of Angra, it was founded by Brás Pires do Canto after Pope Paul III authorized it in 1545. This cloistered convent for nuns of the Franciscan Order of Santa Clara is also one of the largest of the Azores, with two clusters that once housed over one hundred Poor Clares, having been made for the construction of a more imposing building. It was a center for the learning of fine arts offering lessons on music, singing, drawing, painting and humanities. The subdued exterior of the annexed church contrasts with its interior featuring a profusion of gilded woodcarving and tiles, being considered one of the richest and most splendid churches from the 17th-century Baroque period built during the reign of King John V. It boasts a choir loft and a low choir frame, an elliptical, and its 18th-century pipe organ is still operational. Christ Emperor with a silver crown and scepter from the 17th century stands out in the main altar. Nowadays, the convent houses a school for children and a rest home.

📍 38°39'19.2"N 27°13'24.0"W
📞 (+351) 295 212 511
🆓 The access is paid.



Pico das Cruzinhas

Peak of Small Crosses



Of the four elevations that the hill Monte Brasil consists of, the Pico das Cruzinhas [Peak of Small Crosses] is one of the most iconic lookout points over the city. From this point, one can see the landscape from the Ilhéus das Cabras [Sheep islets] to the port of São Mateus da Calheta. On clear days, one can also see the islands of São Jorge and Pico. This site was named after the three crosses of the Calvary that were placed here on an unknown date and were replaced in 1912 by the Padrão [Monument] Commemorating the Fifth Centenary of the Settlement of Terceira Island. The evocative monument of the Portuguese Age of Discovery consists of a pedestal with a pillar topped with the armillary sphere and crowned by the Cross of Christ. It is equally possible to see here two World War II anti-aircraft pieces of artillery, which are entrusted to the Angra do Heroísmo Museum. It is currently part of the Monte Brasil Forest Recreational Reserve, with a bird breeding area, a picnic area, an amphitheater, a former armory and sentry boxes from the 17th century.

📍 38°04'72.6"N 27°20'54.7"W
🆓 Free access. Visits to Monte Brasil Park are only allowed during daylight.



Igreja de N.ª Sr.ª da Guia

Church of Our Lady of the Guide of St. Francis's Convent

It was built over the original Chapel of Our Lady of the Guide by the first Franciscan friars during the 15th century. In 1499, Paulo da Gama's remains were laid to rest here when his brother Vasco da Gama was returning from the first sea voyage to India. The present-day church was rebuilt and expanded between 1666 and 1672 under the guidance of Fr. Fernando Naranjo. This is a plain architecture church marked by the austerity and robustness of its forms. Inside it features three naves with eight side chapels, with the most outstanding elements being the choir screen, showcasing tile panels from the 18th-century Portuguese School with scenes from St. Francis's life, and an important organ that dates back to 1788 and was built by António Cerveira as No. 22. It was the first organ installed in the Azores. With the extinction of religious orders in Portugal in 1814, the convent was adapted for the creation of the Angra do Heroísmo High School in 1844. This building also hosted the diocesan seminary and the island's first weather station. The old convent and the respective church have been under the jurisdiction of the Angra do Heroísmo Museum since 1969. Damaged by the 1980 earthquake, they reopened to the public in 1997.

📍 38°39'26.2"N 27°12'59.8"W
📞 (+351) 295 240 800
✉️ museu.angra.info@azores.gov.pt
🆓 The access is paid.



Igreja da Misericórdia

Church of Holy Christ of Mercy



This place of worship was erected in the site of the original church in 1492, with the facade facing the street Rua Direita, thanks to the efforts of the Confraria do Espírito Santo [Confraternity of the Holy Spirit] and of João Vaz Corte-Real, having as an annex the Santo Espírito [Holy Spirit] Hospital, the site of the Azores, which operated from here until 1833. The original building is visible on Linschöten's map with a bridge connecting it to the hospital and passing over the street Rua de Santo Espírito. With its facade facing the quay, the current church was founded in 1728 and consecrated in 1746. The facade is flanked by two bell towers topped with a pinnacle and features a slightly depressed arch. The single nave interior showcases six side chapels and the chancel is solely devoted to Holy Sacrament. The Holy Christ of Mercy from the 16th century, the city's patron since 1707, is worshipped at this church. With an organ built by António Machado Cerveira in 1829, the choir loft is also noteworthy, along with the underground galleries where human remains were buried in the past. This church belongs to the charity Santa Casa da Misericórdia de Angra do Heroísmo and is considered to be one of the most impressive of the city.

📍 38°39'15.1"N 27°12'59.8"W
📞 (+351) 295 204 840
🆓 The access is paid.



Hospital Militar e Ermida da Boa Nova

Military Hospital and Chapel of Our Lady of Good News



The chapel is part of the architectural complex of the military hospital with the same name and one of the oldest of the Spanish garrison. Erected during the Philippine Dynasty, it is considered one of the oldest of its kind in the world, dating back to dates prior to 1655. According to historians, this was the site of peace conferences held in the context of the 1400 Portuguese Restoration, with the white flag of surrender being hoisted on February 24, 1642. The cry of "good news" that echoed throughout the whole city was made from here; the island was again a Portuguese domain with nearly sixty years of Spanish occupation coming to an end. In October 1654, Father António Vieira preached and taught the rosary at this chapel. In the 18th century, Father Manuel Luís Maldonado, chaplain of the Fortaleza de São João Baptista [St. John the Baptist's Fortress] and author of Fénix Angra [Angra's Phoenix] was buried here. Profaned in the context of the Portuguese Civil War, this chapel also hosted the first printing house of the Azores (1812-1833) and was once again consecrated as a place of worship with festivities in honor of the Blessed Virgin in 1842. Listed as a Building of Public Interest, it was handed over to the Angra do Heroísmo Museum for it to install a military section.

📍 38°39'12.6"N 27°13'25.2"W
📞 (+351) 295 218 383



Pico do Facho

Semaphore Peak



Known as Pico do Facho [Semaphore Peak], this elevation of the hill Monte Brasil is the highest of all four (Pico das Cruzinhas, Pico do Facho, Pico da Quebrada and Pico do Zimbreiro) and features one of the semaphore stations deployed around the island to provide information to approaching vessels, regardless of their intentions. This system consisted of two small stone crosses with masts where sails were hoisted, constituting an effective coded communication system that the local population could see from another semaphore station. The system operated in Monte Brasil until the early 20th century. Today we can see the structure of the station and a small house next to it that probably served as a shelter for the person in charge of the service.

📍 38°38'35.9"N 27°13'06.9"W
🆓 Free access. Visits to Monte Brasil Park are only allowed during daylight.



Memória a D. Pedro IV

Obelisk in Memory of King Pedro IV

This was the site chosen by Donatory Captain João Vaz Corte Real to build the first late medieval seigniorial fortress of the early settlement. The Castelo dos Moínhos [Mills' Castle] was named after the several mills built along the channeling of the stream with the same name. The obelisk, which now stands in the place of the original castle, was built in 1844 with stones from the ruins of the fortress in memory of King Pedro IV and of his passage by the island of Terceira during the Portuguese Civil War (1828-1834). With masonic symbols, this monument was also damaged by the 1980 earthquake and was rebuilt and reopened in 1985. From the lookout point, we can see part of the city, its bay and the two forts that flank it, as well as the Jardim Duque da Terceira [Duke of Terceira's Garden], which opened in 1882 and is considered to be one of the most charming green spaces of the island.

📍 38°39'31.0"N 27°13'05.5"W
🆓 Visible during the day only.



Cais, Casa e Pátio da Alfândega

Customs Quay, House and Courtyard



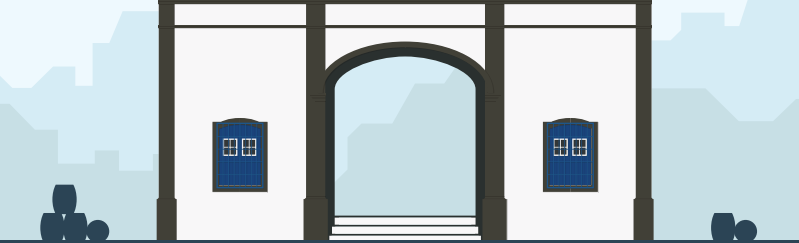
Dating from the early settlement of the island, this building was used to control people and impose customs duties on goods. According to Alfredo da Silva Sampaio, this square, also known as the Customs Courtyard, was built in 1566 by Cardinal-King Henry. This place witnessed a great movement of passengers and crews, along with the loading and unloading of goods that passed by the city coming from elsewhere or that were provisions for ships, and it is located in one of the most central areas of Angra do Heroísmo. The street leading to it is the widest one, Rua Direita, which is connected to the Praça Velha [Old Square], intersecting with the street Rua da Sé that leads to the Casa do Capitão do Donatário e Governador [House of the Donatory Captain and Governor]. The opening of the city to the sea followed a modern Renaissance design, which would supplant backward medieval models. In the early 20th century, the courtyard was replaced by the terrace of the Café Atlântico that was filled with people from all walks of life especially when ships arrived – the so-called "St. Steamer" days. The Customs Quay was the boarding and alighting site for the passengers of the Empresa Insulana de Navegação [Island Navigation Company]. The bustle generated by the ships Lima, Carvalho Araújo and Funchal still lives in memory of many locals.

📍 38°39'15.1"N 27°12'59.8"W
🆓 The buildings cannot be visited, only observable from the outside.



Porta da Prata

Silver Gate



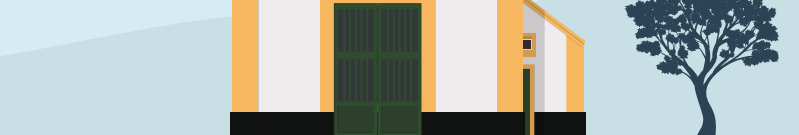
Overlooking the Cais da Prainha [Beach Quay], located at one end of the city and accessed through stairways used for boarding and alighting, the popularly known Porta da Prata [Silver Gate] is an arch-shaped portal that provides access to the Castelo de São João Baptista [St. John the Baptist's Castle] through the cart gate. This was, historians say, the entrance point, rich with riches, including gold and silver from the Americas, spices from the East and sugar and wood from Brazil. This place equally served as a field for military maneuvers in the context of the Portuguese Civil War (1828-1834) and for executions by firing squad. Today, this gate connects the city to one of the most sought after green and leisure areas of Terceira: the Revêlon Municipal Park, which offers several pieces of playground equipment and a bio-health maintenance circuit.

📍 38°39'06.6"N 27°13'21.7"W



Ermida de Santo António da Grota

St. Anthony of the Grotto's Chapel



Located along the slope of the hill Monte Brasil, this chapel is a modest building with a rectangular portal topped by a small oculous on the facade. The main section of the chapel is extended on one side to provide space for the sacristy. The year 1615 is the estimated date of its construction commissioned by the then Spanish governor of the Fortaleza de São Filipe [St. Philip's Fortress] (present-day Fortaleza de São João Baptista [St. John the Baptist's Fortress]), Dom Gonçalo Mexia. A brotherhood that only included military personnel from the castle was established in this chapel and operated from here until 1768, being in charge of the festivities in honor of the patron saint. During the Liberal Wars, this building served as a storage facility with the annual festivities being interrupted and only resuming some time later. Inside, the tiled walls depict scenes from St. Anthony's life, including his sermon to the fish. This small place of worship is currently part of the Angra Diocese and the festivities honoring the patron saint are still celebrated. Many weddings are also held here as Saint Anthony is known as the "matchmaker saint." From here, we can equally enjoy a wonderful view over the Bay of Angra.

📍 38°39'02.4"N 27°13'31.2"W
🆓 Free access. Visits to Monte Brasil Park are only allowed during daylight.