

1 SÃO JOÃO BAPTISTA FORTRESS



This is the fortress where the first liberal revolutionary movement, led by the former captain general, brigadier António Pinto de Araújo e Azevedo, broke out on the 2nd of April 1821. Here, on the 22nd of June 1828, the 5th Riflemen Battalion (to which Maria II of Portugal offered a flag she herself had embroidered in gold thread) restored the rights of Pedro IV of Portugal and the Constitutional Charter. This is also the fortress where the blue and white constitutional monarchy flag was first hoisted and a Casa da Moeda [Mint] was installed. Established during the first half of 1829, this was where the "malucos" (80 reis coins) were minted — a currency put into circulation on the 7th of May of that same year.

Some of its fortified positions still display names and heroic quatrains in marble stone plaques typical of that time: Bateria da Fidelidade [Loyalty's Battery], Bateria da Constituição [Constitution's Battery], Bateria D. Pedro IV [Pedro IV of Portugal's Battery], and Bateria de D. Maria II [Maria II of Portugal's Battery].

38° 39' 2.1996" N 27° 13' 31.4688" W

2 RELVÃO



During the liberal fights period, this field was used for military manoeuvres and served as a stage for the enforcement of punishments and executions by firing squads, namely by order of the Provisional Junta, in the wake of the Battle of Pico do Seletro.

After the Count of Vila-Flor's arrival in the Terceira Island, followed by that of Dom Pedro (referred to in the literature and documentation of the time as Emperor, or Duke of Braganza, or even His Majesty Dom Pedro IV), this field was mostly used for military parades where, little by little, the Liberating Army was formed, a force that would later head towards the São Miguel Island on its way to Mindelo, on the outskirts of Oporto.

38° 39' 8.9784" N 27° 13' 27.2712" W

3 BOA NOVA CHAPEL AND HOSPITAL



Between 1832 and 1835, the first printing house in the Azores was installed in this Boa Nova Chapel, which served as a chapel for the military hospital with the same name. The printing house had previously operated in a house at Rua da Sé, and was already called Prefecture Press or Government Press, its compositor being the *émigré* João de Sousa Ribeiro. In another area of the building, also overlooking the Largo da Boa Nova, was the space where Rhetoric and Philosophy classes were held during the Regency. The hospital, however, continued to operate in the wing facing the Rua da Boa Nova.

38° 39' 13.6692" N 27° 13' 25.0788" W

4 CONVENT OF SÃO GONÇALO



The arrival of the liberals caused great agitation in this convent — the oldest one in Angra, founded in 1545. In the words of the Marquis of Fronteira, "everyone had a infatuation" here, namely the majorat heir Teotónio de Ornelas Bruges and Pedro IV of Portugal. A symbol of transition from one era to another, in a time when the convents in this island and elsewhere were abolished by decree issued on the 10th of May 1832, this was the only one that remained, receiving the nuns from all the others.

At one point, it housed more than one hundred St. Clare nuns with their black habits. It was also a notorious centre of fine arts and a renowned educational institution, with more than two hundred female students who were taught music, singing, drawing, painting and humanities. Three double gridded parlours equipped with a wheel ensured the communication between this vast group of women, product of the island's finest aristocracy, and the local community.

38° 39' 16.6968" N 27° 13' 24.4056" W



visit allowed
ANGRA DO HEROÍSMO

5 JEWISH CEMETERY



In order to bury the deceased according to their religious rituals, the Jews who lived in the city of Angra acquired this "Field of Equality" in 1832. From the 1820's onwards, Jewish groups and families from North Africa with names like Abobbot, Benarus, Levy, Zagory or Bensabat began settling in the Azores as a result of the emerging liberalism in Portugal.

The acceptance of Jews in the community contrasted with the persecution inflicted by the Inquisition upon the followers of the Jewish faith in previous centuries.

38° 39' 18.8352" N 27° 13' 36.7248" W

6 SÃO PEDRO MANOR HOUSE



This manor house was requisitioned during the Regency to be used as the headquarters of the Regimental Military Hospital. It was meant to provide health care services to all units in collaboration with the old Boa Nova Hospital, which did not have the capacity to meet the needs of so many military units that had suddenly arrived in the Terceira Island.

Similarly, several other houses in Angra were requisitioned, either because they belonged to the royalist cause supporters (absolutists), or because they were deemed necessary due to their size.

38° 39' 32.2488" N 27° 13' 23.2716" W

7 CONVENT OF NOSSA SENHORA DA GRAÇA



The convent that once housed the friars of the Order of St. Augustine served as the barracks for the 2nd Riflemen Battalion, a force created on the 23rd of August 1829 and formed by soldiers made prisoners in the wake of the Battle of Praia, which took place on the 11th of August 1829. The city of Angra, turned into citadel, added this military unit to the first line liberal troops.

38° 39' 22.7556" N 27° 13' 23.8224" W

8 SANTA LUZIA MANOR HOUSE



Here existed the manor house inhabited by Teotónio de Ornelas Bruges Paim da Câmara de Avila e Noronha Ponce de Leão Bruges de Sousa e Saavedra, heir of one of the most opulent entailed houses in the Terceira Island, and who would later become 1st Viscount of Bruges and 1st Count of Praia da Vitória. He was born in 1807 and, still at a very young age, he subscribed to the ideals of the most active liberalism during his stay in Lisbon. With ties to the Masonry and the Carbonari, he was already a colonel in 1828, commanding the Battalion of Militia Riflemen, and was the person in charge of Foreign Affairs during the Provisional Junta, established in 1828. This was also the manor house where the 5th Riflemen Battalion plotted its rebellion, and where Pedro IV of Portugal was received with pomp and a ball when arriving from Belle Isle.

Teotónio de Ornelas is Terceira's most prominent figure among those who fought for the ideals of liberalism in this island, and his memory remains as a symbol of that period.

38° 39' 32.2488" N 27° 13' 23.2716" W

9 MEMÓRIA [MEMORY]

This monument, clearly evocative of Masonic symbology, and raised in memory of Dom Pedro, first emperor of Brazil, king of Portugal as Pedro IV, and Duke of Braganza, had its first stone placed on the 3rd of March 1845, and was finished in 1856. That first stone was taken from the city's quay, among those the emperor had walked on when he arrived in Angra in 1832. The Memória [Memory], as it rapidly came to be known, was erected in the place where the Castle of São Cristóvão (also called Castle of São Luis or Moínhos) had been standing since the late 15th century, and whose stones were used to build this pyramidal obelisk. Dom Pedro de Braganza, author of two constitutions and champion of the liberal cause on both sides of the Atlantic where the Portuguese language is spoken, is a key figure in the creation of contemporary Portugal and Brazil.

38° 39' 31.536" N 27° 13' 6.4704" W



10 CAPTAINS GENERALS PALACE



After being turned into the Captains' Generals' Palace of the Azores, the former Jesuit College naturally became the seat of power. Along with the São João Baptista Fortress, where the armed force made its understanding of the situation prevail, the Captains Generals' Palace served as a residence for governors and captains general, as well as Dom Pedro's Palace.

This palace was also the Provisional Junta's headquarters from the 5th of October 1828 to the 22nd of June 1829, under the presidency of General D. João de Sousa e Saavedra, and the headquarters of the Regency Government of the Kingdom of Portugal, in the name of Maria II of Portugal and headed by the Marquis of Palmela. This was also the place where Mousinho da Silveira legislated and devised the first guidelines for the 19th century liberal Portugal.

38° 39' 24.4548" N 27° 13' 13.2708" W

11 HOUSE OF THE MAJORAT HEIR JOAQUIM DE ALMEIDA



Joaquim de Almeida Favres do Canto, majorat heir and noble knight of the Royal House, was probably the most prominent leader of the royalist (absolutist) cause in the Terceira Island. He organised guerrillas and surprise attacks in the whole island and commanded militias in the battle of Pico do Seletro, after which he readopted the guerrilla warfare-like strategy; he had a mare with the horseshoes attached backwards in order to deceive his pursuers.

Such boldness earned him the permanent persecution of the liberals, who put a bounty on his head, destroyed properties, laid ambushes and confiscated this house, where the General Treasury was installed.

38° 39' 20.6964" N 27° 13' 18.5304" W

12 ANGRA CATHEDRAL



The 1820's were characterised by the numerous Thanksgiving *Te Deum* performed in this church, promoted both by royalists and liberals. Among them, a particular emphasis must be placed on the one that celebrated the arrival of the absolutist-minded Captain General Francisco de Borja Garção Stockler, on the 18th of November 1823; the one that took place following the arrival of the Regency, on the 15th of March 1830; and later, the ones performed in honour of Pedro IV of Portugal and his daughter, Maria II of Portugal.

In 1828, the Provisional Junta ordered all churches' silverware and bells to be removed (leaving only the items that were strictly needed for the liturgy) and transferred to the Casa da Moeda [Mint] installed at the São João Baptista Fortress, so that the metal could be used to mint coins (the 80 reis coins called "malucos"). As a result, this church lost all its small bells and many old items. However, the high altar's magnificent silver frontal was saved after a costly negotiation process.

38° 39' 20.052" N 27° 13' 15.7584" W

13 BETTENCOURT PALACE



Between 1820 and 1821, this palace was the house of Francisco António Pinto de Araújo e Azevedo, the seventh Captain General of the Azores and the last one of the Absolutist Regime. Francisco de Borja Garção Stockler took over his position in 1820, but he remained in the island because part of his family lived here. He was murdered on the 3rd of April 1821 during the liberal rebellion that he conducted unsuccessfully.

As a governor, he took measures aimed at promoting the farming of uncultivated lands, imposed the completion of the road linking Angra to Praia via Achada, and determined the introduction of changes in the oxcarts' wheels (whose jutting nails damaged the roads). He also ordered the slaughter of many of the goats than ran wild on the waste land as a means to contain the herds and reduce subsistence farming, investing in a more progressive one. These measures were misunderstood by the people, and triggered a general feeling of profound rage, earning him the nickname "goat killer".

38° 39' 17.1576" N 27° 13' 15.2292" W

14 THE HOUSE WHERE ALMEIDA GARRETT LIVED



Here lived Almeida Garrett, leading figure of Portuguese romantic literature born in a family whose roots trace to the Faial Island and nephew of the Bishop of Angra, Friar Alexandre da Sagrada Família. He spent his youth in this city, studying at the Royal School, and it was also here that he initiated his literary career and he first experienced love. In 1821, already in mainland Portugal, he became politically active in his defence of scientism. In 1832 he returned to Terceira together with other academics and joined the Liberating Army. He published several writings with themes concerning this island, like the ode "A Vitória na Praia", which praises the liberal victory in the battle fought at the village of Praia on the 11th of August 1829. Elected member of Parliament for Angra on several occasions, in 1827 he drew up the decrees that acknowledged the contribution of the Terceira Island to the liberal cause: Angra becomes Angra do Heroísmo [Angra of Heroism], and it is awarded titles as well the badge, collar and star of the Order of the Tower and Sword; Praia also receives titles and its name is changed to Praia da Vitória [Praia of Victory].

38° 39' 18.3276" N 27° 13' 9.7248" W

15 CHRONICA DA TERCEIRA PRINTING HOUSE



It was in the ground floor of this house, which was sequestered because here had lived the Miguelist nobleman and Lieutenant Colonel of Angra militia José Teófilo de Bettencourt Lemos, that the first Azorean printing house was installed and the first newspaper in the island, the *Chronica da Terceira*, was printed.

This newspaper, dedicated to the cause of Maria II of Portugal and whose first editor was Simão José da Luz Soriano, was meant to report the main "actions of the Regency and the first authorities to govern us in the name of the Queen". Between April 1830 and March 1831, 44 issues were printed on the old wooden press (a piece of equipment bought in England by the *émigré* liberals), with its bronze elements and lead types.

38° 39' 21.0852" N 27° 13' 9.7248" W

16 HOUSE OF THE COUNT OF VILA FLOR



In June 1829, António José Severim de Noronha, 7th Count of Vila-Flor and later Duke of Terceira, arrived in the Terceira Island. He was the last Governor and Captain General of the Azores and his immediate mission was to "calm the people", who were upset by the Provisional Junta's behaviour, and also to organise the island's defence, due to the imminence of a Miguelist attack. Requisitioned to be his home, this house witnessed balls, dinner parties and artistic soirées that became famous, namely because of the warmth and beauty of the Countess Maria Ana Luísa Filomena de Mendonça.

38° 39' 20.358" N 27° 13' 8.5476" W

17 MILITARY DEPOT



Here was installed the 1st and 2nd line officers, cadets and standard-bearers depot, created on the 9th of November 1829. During this period, military men from different units arrived in the Terceira Island, the reason being that they did not want to continue serving Miguel I of Portugal because they supported liberal ideas and hence risked being imprisoned. The liberal administration of the island gave them shelter, organised them and determined the effort they could make to serve their cause, as was the case of the military unit installed in this house.

38° 39' 20.2968" N 27° 13' 7.698" W

18 THE ESCAPE OF THE GUERRILLA "BOI NEGRO"



His name was João Cabral de Melo and he is the most famous absolutist guerrilla that the Terceira Island has known. He earned the nickname "Boi Negro" [Black Ox] because one day, on his way to the woods to collect firewood, he took the place of a dead ox by placing the yoke around his neck and pulling the cart himself. The Provisional Junta put a bounty on his head: one hundred thousand reis, dead or alive; but nobody sold him out. By mere chance, a detachment covering Terra Chã ran across him and captured him. However, he would later escape from the jail he was put in, located in the floor beneath Angra's Town Hall. His way was barred in this Ladeira de São Francisco by soldiers equipped with bayonets, to which he offered resistance despite the injuries inflicted on him. Later, during his hanging, the rope broke. He would finally die in a second execution by hanging, apparently completed with bayonet strokes. It happened at the Castle of São Sebastião on the 11th of December 1829, when he was only 21 years old.

38° 39' 23.166" N 27° 13' 3.2196" W

19 CONVENT OF SÃO FRANCISCO



This huge conventual building witnessed troubled times during the liberal fights. In 1823, four clergymen, five friars and eleven laymen arrested in Praia for professing liberal ideas came to Angra under military escort, entering through the carriage door, where they were warmly welcome. Outside, the yard was filled with people armed "with all sorts of sharp-edged iron objects", hoping to lynch those "masons" or "parasites".

In May 1829, it was the Provisional Junta's turn to accuse the Franciscan friars of being a "bastion of disloyalty". In December of that same year, the convent received orders to send all its friars to Praia (leaving only three to say the Mass in the church), for the Junta needed the convent to quarter the Provisional Infantry Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bartolomeu Salazar Moscoso.

38° 39' 25.4268" N 27° 13' 0.9948" W

20 MONASTERY OF SÃO SEBASTIÃO



After its arrival in Angra on the 12th of December 1829, the 18th Infantry Regiment coming from England was quartered here, where once existed a convent that housed eight Barefoot Clarist nuns, meanwhile transferred to the Convent of São Gonçalo.

The regiment was among those that had supported the Oporto Junta, which had been defeated in 1828 after Miguel I of Portugal's successful blockade, forcing it to leave via Galicia and emigrate. Still during the emigration period, this old monastery also served as a temporary military hospital.

38° 39' 23.672" N 27° 12' 56.1" W

21 CONVENT OF SANTO ANTÓNIO DOS CAPUCHOS



Between 1827 and 1830, the Queen's Academic Volunteers Company, which had previously been billeted in Praia and Biscoitos, was quartered here, where once existed a convent. In conjunction with the Drivers Company, this Company would form the Roving Artillery Brigade, created on the 29th of May 1830.

In 1832, the Regency issued the order to "prepare the church" to quarter all the effectives from the 10th Infantry Battalion. In 1870, Teotónio de Ornelas Bruges, already Viscount of Bruges and 1st Count of Praia da Vitória, was buried in this convent's church.

38° 39' 40.9" N 27° 12' 40.2" W



22 FACHO MOUNTAIN RANGE



Living in the middle of the ocean requires extra caution. In times of peace, it is important to watch out for corsairs, pirates or strangers; in times of war, it is important to watch out for enemies that might attempt an unexpected attack and conquest.

Liberals reintroduced the “facho” [torch] system here, on the Facho Mountain range (and also on the Capitão Peak in Porto Martin, on the Cruzes Peak in São Sebastião, on the Contendas Peak in Baía das Mós and on Monte Brasil in Angra).

It consisted of signalling flags hung on cross-shaped poles, a system that in the mid-19th century had developed to a point where more than 60 different messages could be sent.

Some depictions of that period portray shutter-telegraphs, invented by Francisco Ciera (1810) and used, for instance, in the Torres’ lines and in mainland Portugal until around 1850.

📍 38° 44' 1.536" N 27° 3' 14.0688" W

23 BATTLE OF PRAIA: THE ARMADA



On a foggy, drizzly, cloudy, windy 11th of August 1829, this bay was the stage for the Battle of Praia, which would prove to be decisive for the victory of the ideas supported by the liberals.

The Miguelist side used 21 ships and an invasion force of almost 4,000 men. The fleet was commanded by Admiral Rosa Coelho and consisted of one large warship, three frigates, two corvettes, four brigantines and three three-masters, that carried a total of 340 artillery pieces. And to that we must also add six gunboats with an artillery piece each.

The landing forces were commanded by Colonel Azevedo Lemos (who had conquered Madeira in August 1828) and were aboard two schooners, two yachts and two pataches. The armada bombarded the land for four consecutive hours, its ships firing more than 5,000 rounds, but without causing much damage, while the fortresses around this bay fired back the best way they could, adding the smoke of incessant artillery fire to the fog.

📍 38°43'37.0"N 27°03'38.6"W

24 BATTLE OF PRAIA: THE BATTLE



On the 11th of August 1829, with the west wind pushing the Miguelist fleet eastward, the invaders tried a first landing next to the Espírito Santo Fortress, followed by a second one closer to the beach and next to the village of Praia, the fire of the warships positioned inside the bay protecting them. However, the land forces repelled both the warships and the landing forces.

At the end of the day, the liberals had won and the Miguelist fleet weighed anchor, leaving several hundreds of prisoners and casualties behind.

On the liberal side, the battle had been fought by the Queen's Volunteers, newly incorporated soldiers with little training in the art of war who nonetheless turned their weaknesses into strengths, supported by liberal military men who had fled from other Portuguese units that had managed to land on the island.

After the triumph in this battle, the Terceira Island, previously known as “the trap”, became a “stronghold of freedom”.

📍 38°43'52.7"N 27°03'19.2"W

PRAIA DA VITÓRIA



● visit allowed

27 BURNT HOUSES



Imagined reconstruction

In December 1828, the house and chapel of Nossa Senhora da Conceição were burned down here. They belonged to André Machado de Lemos, who was trying to lead a life away from the political turmoil of the time. On a mission to Doze Ribeiras, a constitutional clerk was robbed and beaten up in the vicinity by a man nicknamed “O Rincalho”, member of a Miguelist guerrilla force. After the incident was reported in Angra, the Provisional Junta, suspecting that the house belonged to one of the many absolutist supporters, sent a detachment on a mission to burn everything down. They entered the house in search of the owner, who had fled, and, after allowing his wife and children to leave, they set the “punishment fire”.

Only part of the chapel and a sculpture of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception of Mary remained intact, an outcome regarded as a miracle.

📍 38°40'53.5"N 27°16'04.1"W

28 CANADA DAS GUERRILHAS



After the Battle of Pico do Seleiro, the many Miguelist supporters that were defeated never managed to reorganise effectively. They began operating in guerrilla groups, getting weapons secretly and fighting the provisional Junta established in Angra to the best of their ability. From the several guerrilla groups created during that period, there is one whose memory lives on. It hid and survived among the communities and the woods surrounding them, taking advantage of the crossroads and the abundant trees that made it easier to reach Angra and immediately run away.

📍 38°40'58.6"N 27°16'12.4"W

25 BATTLE OF PRAIA: THE FORTRESSES



On the 11th of August 1829, the Miguelist fleet, determined to attack the Terceira Island through the Praia bay, tried the classic manoeuvre of bombarding before landing, firing more than 5,000 rounds for four consecutive hours.

On land, arranged in arch across the five kilometres stretch of uninterrupted beach that characterised the bay at the time, the dozen fortresses and batteries returned fire.

This Santa Catarina do Cabo da Praia Fortress fired 89 rounds and was severely defeated by three ships, among which was the frigate *Diana*, that fired 1,125 rounds.

The unsuccessful landing attempt ended up being made on the opposite side of the bay, next to the Espírito Santo Fortress.

📍 38° 42' 36.846" N 27° 3' 4.896" W

29 FIGOS FARMHOUSE



During the liberal *emigration* period, virtually all the houses in the Terceira Island, “even the poor ones” — in the words of some —, had to billet soldiers and officers (a right held by the military men according to which they should be lodged in private houses in times of war, and be supported by the families that owned them) who demanded “a bed to sleep, food to eat and clean laundry”. It is said that this farmhouse was one of the many forced to comply with that obligation, and that the father of the household got into trouble for hiding his daughter from strangers and had to ask for his son to be mercifully forgiven because he risked a harsh military punishment for refusing to treat a billeted officer with due respect and humility.

📍 38° 42' 20.484" N 27° 3' 35.1972" W

29 BISCOITOS PORT



During the preparation for the Miguelist rebellion of September/October 1828, the Biscoitos Port (Biscoito da Cruz) was the spot used for the supply of weapons and ammunition coming from other islands in the Central Group, namely the Faial Island, to the royalist militias and troops who supported Miguel I of Portugal.

These weapons were poor both in number and condition, but were nonetheless enough to cause great agitation and fear within the constitutional troops quartered in Angra.

📍 38° 47' 59.0028" N 27° 15' 35.82" W

30 BATTLE OF PICO DO SELEIRO

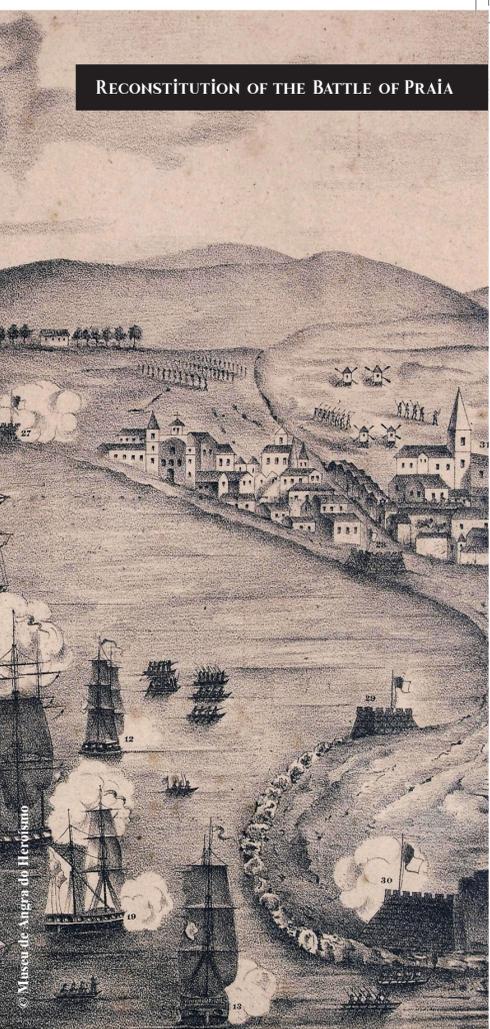


On the evening of the 4th of October 1828, the most important battle opposing liberals and the royalist militias (name given to the absolutists at the time) was fought here, close to Pico Velho, on the left side of the slope known as Pico do Seleiro.

The forces supporting Miguel I of Portugal, gathered at the village of Praia and commanded by the major heir Joaquim de Almeida and by Captain of the Line João Moniz Corte-Real, included more than 4,000 men (albeit poorly armed and with no artillery pieces). They fought here against approximately 200 men from the 5th Riflemen Battalion, which was commanded by Colonel José António and supported by campaign artillery. The battle lasted one hour and a half. Flanked by a group of liberals, the Miguelist militiamen, feeling they had been defeated, ended up taking flight towards Terra Chã, Biscoitos and Altares, where they were chased during the night.

📍 38°43'50.3"N 27°05'54.6"W

ILHA TERCEIRA



RECONSTITUTION OF THE BATTLE OF PRAIA

© Museu de Angra do Heroísmo



Imagine if, one day, whatever was real ceased to be so, and that life – all of it – were to change direction completely. Well that's exactly what happened in Angra (it was just called Angra back then), when Portugal was swept up a civil war between 1828 and 1834. As the country was put to fire and the sword, this small, proud city in the Atlantic was transformed, almost overnight, into the capital of the Kingdom of Portugal, supporting the Constitutional cause and the young queen, Dona Maria II, and was turned into a military base.

Behind this were two young princes, Pedro and Miguel. The brothers were very alike in many ways, but differed in their way of thinking and their ideals.

Pedro had brought about the Independence of Brazil, which he had turned into an Empire, and had granted a Constitution. He was then called upon to defend the same constitutional and liberal interests in the old kingdom of Portugal, where people, especially in the cities, were seething with the consequences of the French invasions, and the abusive presence of English troops. Miguel, on the other hand, was a staunch supporter of a more traditional form of government, in line with the supporters of the old regime, who had come back in force after the fall of Napoleon. In Portugal, ordinary people, especially in rural areas, but also many intellectuals who had absolutist monarchic views, were to-tally on his side.

Miguel seized power in Lisbon, in June, 1828, and suddenly many defenders of liberal and constitutional ideals began to arrive in Terceira and establish them-selves there, supported locally by a determined liberal nucleus, despite the knowledge that the general population supported Miguel.

There were five years in which everything happened: battles and skirmishes, profound legislative changes, coins were forged from bells, convents were abol-ished, troops were billeted, barracks were set up everywhere, there were adven-turous guerrilla fighters, an English siege which can't easily be explained, houses were burnt down to set an example to the opposition and there were even liter-ary soires.

Angra and Terceira Island were thus dragged to the centre of a struggle involving Portugal, Brazil and the interests of foreign powers like France and England.

In the end, Angra changed its name to Angra do Heroísmo (Heroic Angra) and Praia became Praia da Vitória (Victorious Praia).

The “rat-trap”, as it was called by Miguel's supporters and the cynics, was transformed into the “rock of freedom”. The yellow pyramid on top of the hill marks the “Memory” of those truly insane years and of how Portugal gained Constitu-tional freedom.



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