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## Calheta de nesquim

Calheta de Nesquim é uma freguesia portuguesa do município de Lajes do Pico, com 15,85 km² de área[1] e 318 habitantes (censo de 2021)[2]. A sua densidade populacional é 20,1 hab./km². Calheta de Nesquim Freguesia Calheta de NesquimCalheta de Nesquim Brasão de armas Gentílico Calhetense Localização Localização no município de Lajes do PicoLocalização no município de Lajes do Pico Calheta de NesquimLocalização de Calheta de Nesquim nos Açores Coordenadas 38° 24′ 10″ N, 28° 04′ 46″ O Região Açores Município Lajes do Pico Código 460101 Administração Tipo Junta de freguesia Características geográficas Área total 15,85 km² População total (2021) 318 hab. Densidade 20,1 hab./km² Código postal 9930 Calheta de Nesquim Sítio Esta localidade situada na costa sul da ilha do Pico, a cerca de 18 km da sede do concelho, tem como freguesias limítrofes a Piedade, a leste, e as Ribeiras a oeste. O centro da freguesia, aninha-se entre a imensidão das rochas vulcânicas e a verdura dos campos, estendendo-se por vários aglomerados populacionais distintos: Foros, Cruz da Calheta, Jogo da Bola, Fetais da Calheta, Canada da Saúde, Canadas, Terreiro, Feteira. Esta freguesia, que já aparece em documentos de 1506, foi o primeiro centro de baleação na ilha do Pico, facto que se deve a Anselmo Silveira da Silva (Calheta de Nesquim, Lajes do Pico, 1833 - 1912) vulgarmente denominado "Capitão Anselmo" foi uma importante figura ligada à caça à baleia na ilha do Pico e em vários locais da costa atlântica dos Estados Unidos, para onde partiu em 1851, como na altura se fazia, "de salto", isto é fugiu à socapa das autoridades num navio baleeiro. Com o desenvolver da atividade nasceu, em 1876, a primeira armação de caça ao cachalote. Apesar de a caça à baleia ser atualmente proibida ainda é possível visitar as casas dos botes baleeiros usados na altura e a vigia usado para avistar a baleia no mar. Esta de botes, hoje recuperada, atualmente constitui-se num museu da atividade onde se podem encontrar botes autênticos da caça à baleia bem como

afogras das antigos baleeiros da Calheta de Nesquim. A agropecuária é hoje a sua principal fonte económica. A Igreja de São Sebastião é a igreja paroquial da localidade e apresenta influências do estilo barroco. Na freguesia existem as zonas balneares da Praia da Poça das Mujas e da Feteira de Baixo. Guido de Monterey, descreve na sua obra: Ilha do Pico Majestade dos Açores, a Calheta de Nesquim da seguinte forma: "Calheta de Nesquim é uma das pérolas mais preciosas que encaos o colar do Pico. Ali, a vista salta de lado para lado, tentando uma captação total do feitiço dimanante, numa freima de memoriar tanta graça, tanta ternura, tanta fulgúncia. E que da-se, apática e ofuscada, no "Terreiro da Preçuica" a olhar, a reter, como se ali fora o Monte Tabor, como se ali a luz tivesse uma luminosidade mais intensa, uma antecipação beatífica. "Calheta de Nesquim, local onde se consubstanciou o ideal do belo, que se procura, tantas vezes, baldadamente...E onde se sente o evolur e o repercutir, em ar de mistério, da cantiga sigela, mas apaixonada"[3] A população registada nos censos foi:[2] População da freguesia de Calheta de Nesquim[4]AnoPop.±% 1864 1 645— 1878 1 211−26.4% 1890 1 141−5.8% 1900 1 054−7.6% 1911 867−17.7% 1920 784−9.6% 1930 791+0.9% 1940 891+12.6% 1950 941+5.6% 1960 907−3.6% 1970 727−19.8% 1981 605−16.8% 1991 492−18.7% 2001 417−15.2% 2011 343−17.7% 2021 318−7.3% Distribuição da População por Grupos Etários[5] Ano 0-14 Anos 15-24 Anos 25-64 Anos > 65 Anos 2001 61 38 217 101 2011 38 36 171 98 2021 28 30 171 89 Segundo reza uma história com laivos de lenda o nome desta localidade teve origem num dos costumeiros acontecimentos fortuitos da vida. Corria o século XVI, e bordejava a ilha do Pico um veleiro vindo do Brasil carregada de madeiras quando foi surpreendida durante a noite por uma forte tempestade. O barco ficou à deriva com o temporal e acabou por naufragar nas fragas da costa sul do Pico. Da tripulação do barco somente três dos naufragos se conseguiram salvar.

Informa a história que foram guiados pelos latidos do cão de bordo cujo nome era Nesquim. O Cão terá guiado os três homens com os seus latidos até uma pequena calheta levando ao seu salvamento. Em honra do cão que promoveu o salvamento destes três homens o local passou a designar-se "Calheta de Nesquim" e a formação rochosa de onde

accedeu a terra, um morro costeiro próximo, passou a denominar-se Murrício e onde foi construído em Moinho de Vento.[6] Para honrar este acontecimento a Calheta de Nesquim usa um cão no seu Brasão de armas como forma de eternizar para todo o sempre o acontecimento. A história informa-nos que estes três homens se chamavam João Redondo ou Rodolfo, João Valim e o capitão que dava pelo nome de Diogo Vaz Dourado. Destes três homens, João Valim fixou moradia na Ribeira do Meio, João Redondo foi viver para a Madalena do Pico, enquanto Diogo Vaz Dourado, por seu lado foi viver para o lugar que mais tarde passaria a denominar-se Foros.[7] Igreja de São Sebastião Império do Divino Espírito Santo da Calheta de Nesquim Porto da Calheta do Nesquim Portinho Anselmo Silveira da Silva, importante figura ligada à caça à baleia na ilha do Pico e em vários locais da costa atlântica dos Estados Unidos, para onde partiu em 1851, tendo anos depois voltado ao Pico, Júlio Carias, considerado por muitos como um médico pela forma como tratava muitos doentes na freguesia) João Flores, (artesão de osso e dente de baleia) Manuel Serafim, (deu formação musical, durante largos anos aos jovens da freguesia para serem integrados na filarmónica) José Dias de Melo, (escritor muitos dos seus livros contam a história da baleação)[8] Foros, Cruz da Calheta, Jogo da Bola, Fetais da Calheta Canada da Saúde, Canadas, Terreiro Feteira
O Commons possui uma categoria com imagens e outros ficheiros sobre Calheta de Nesquim
1 «Carta Administrativa Oficial de Portugal CAOP 2013». ficheiro zip/Excel. IGP Instituto Geográfico Português. Consultado em 10 de dezembro de 2013. Arquivado do original em 9 de dezembro de 2013
1 a b Instituto Nacional de Estatística (23 de novembro de 2022). «Censos 2021 - resultados definitivos»
1 Guido de Monterey - Ilha do Pico Majestade dos Açores
1 Instituto Nacional de Estatística (Recenseamentos Gerais da População) - 1 INE. «Censos 2011». Consultado em 11 de dezembro de 2022
1 Enciclopedia.com.pt
1

Contosdeardmecer.wordpress.com
1 Calhetadenesquim.freguesias Este artigo sobre freguesias portuguesas é um esboço. Você pode ajudar a Wikipédia expandindo-o.vde Obtida de " Civil parish in Azores, PortugalCalheta de NesquimCivil parishThe fishing port and coastal perspective of Calheta de Nesquim, with the parish church dedicated to São Sebastião Coat of armsLocation of the civil parish of Calheta de Nesquim, within the municipality of Lajes do Pico, on the island of PicoCoordinates: 38°25′17″N 28°5′43″W 38.42139°N 28.09528°W 38.42139; -28.09528Country PortugalAuton. regionAzoresIslandPicoMunicipalityLajes do PicoEstablishedSettlement: 15th centuryParish: fl. 1680Area
• Total13.81 km2 (5.33 sq mi)Elevation420 m (1,380 ft)Population (2011)
• Total343
• Density25/km2 (64/sq mi)Time zoneUTC−01.00 (AZOT)
• Summer (DST)UTC+00.00 (AZOST)Postal code9930-057PatronSão SebastiãoWebsitewww.calhetadenesquim.freguesias.pt Calheta de Nesquim is a civil parish, along the southern coast of the municipality of Lajes do Pico, in the Portuguese Azores. The population in 2011 was 343.[1] in an area of 13.81 km2.[2] The old parish church of São Sebastião constructed over the vestiges of the older chapel in the 15th century In the 16th century, during a tempestuous and dark night, a ship returning from Brazil, loaded with wood, shipwrecked along the southern coast of Pico. Three survived the shipwreck (João Redondo or Rodolfo; João Valim; and the ship's captain, Diogo Vaz Dourado), and were guided to safety by the ship's dog, to a small bay. The dog was named "Nesquim", and the small bay became known as the "Calheta de Nesquim" (small bay of Nesquim). As the story goes, Nesquim had originally survived the tempest by jumping to safety onto a natural dyke along the coast, called Morrício. It was this legendary story that inspired the heraldry of the parish, which includes a dog to represent Nesquim, the "discoverer" of the small bay. By 1680, a religious parish of São Sebastião da Calheta had already existed for some time (although the date of the community's settlement remains unclear). The construction of the parochial church began on 8 July 1851, and concluded with its consecration on 7 September 1856; it was constructed on the ruins of the older chapel (that had existed since the 15th century). It was the parish priest, Father António Silveira de Avila, who had lived in Calheta de Nesquim for many years that had originally promoted the construction of the church. It was Father Manuel Alvernaz, a citizen of Prahna do Norte, who help found the Cooperativa Progresso Calhetense a benevolent group dedicated to economic growth and assisting their members in the eastern municipality, and parish. It constructed a building to produce many of the local goods for export, including ceramics, pottery and local metal-works. Around 1925 a small boat was built by one of its members, Manuel António Furtado Simas (better known as Master Manuel Bentes) a resident of Santo Amaro, and sentimentally referred to as a Rainha das Lanchas (Queen of Launches), but christened Calheta in honor of the peoples of the Cooperative. In 1931, the little launch was sold to the municipality of Horta, and later incorporated into the fleet of Transmaçor (the Azorean Maritime Transport company), where it ended its days making regular scheduled trips between Madalena and Horta. Until then it was responsible for transporting people and goods between Pico, Faial, São Jorge and Terceira, under the command of João do José Goulart (and his mates João da Antonica, of Piedade and Francisco Goulart of Santa Cruz. Around 1927, Father Manuel Alvernaz became the confessor in Santa Cruz da Graciosa, and left the Cooperative, starting a slow decline that would finally see it close down in the following years. The rocky outcroppings that act as a barrier along the coast of Nesquim Calheta de Nesquim is situated in the southwest coast of Pico, 18 kilometers from the municipal seat of Lajes do Pico, and connected to the parishes of Piedade (Lajes do Pico) and Ribeiras by the Regional E.R.1-1ª motorway. Its heart is the town of the same name, and is covered in dense vegetation in the interior and rugged cliffs to along the coast, extending to smaller hamlets: Foros, Cruz da Calheta, Jogo da Bola, Fetais, Canada da Saúde, Canadas, Terreiro and Feteira. The old ramal was adapted for transit in 1942 (inaugurated on May 22), and accesses the center of the village (referred to as Terreiro) where the main church, the port and Polivalente (the multi-purpose civic center), as well most commercial businesses are located. The traditional império dedicated to the Holy Spirit, site of religious feasts and central to annual celebrations The civil parish has undertaken several projects to attract tourist dollars, in this mainly agriculture and fishing community. These include park areas in Morrício and Feteira, the remodeling of the antique windmill, and construction or expansion of existing natural pools at Poço das Mujas and Portinho da Feteira. Whale-hunting buildings and installations (Portuguese: Património baleeiro), used to demonstrate

Calheta de Nesquim tradition of whaling during since the 16th century; Windmill of Morrício (Portuguese: Moinho de vento do Morrício), an example of the traditional windmills that were used during the formative period of the communities growth; Church of São Sebastião (Portuguese: Igreja Paroquial de Calheta de Nesquim/Igreja de São Sebastião), the parochial church located in the center of the village, the zone referred to as the Terreiro; the temple is a building with two bell-towers, and constructed facing the ocean, owing to its communities focus on the sea. In 1948, new bells and a clock were added to the front facade, along with images of Santa Filomena and Santa Teresinha, due to the patronage of Lourenço Oliveira (a U.S. emigrant and former resident). In 1983, new renovations, supported by Emília Vieira da Silva (another U.S. emigrant), the local authority (junta freguesia), municipal council of Lajes do Pico, and the Azorean Regional Government,[3] Hermitage of São Sebastião (Portuguese: Ermida do Cemitério de São Sebastião), located in the cemetery, it is one of the examples of early 16th-century architecture; Império of Calheta de Nesquim (Portuguese: Império do Espírito Santo da Calheta do Nesquim), a 20th-century religious building used in the festivals dedicated to the Cult of the Holy Spirit, influenced by Terceirense architecture of the period, that includes singular space with rounded facade surmounted by crown and series of Gothic-inspired windows;[4] Being both a civil parish and religious community, the population celebrates a mixture of secular and religious celebrations annually. They include the religious festivals of: the Feast Day of São Sebastião (celebrated on the 24 January), São Pedro Gonçalves (January 31), the festival of Nossa Senhora de Fátima (on the Sunday closest to the 13th of May), the Feast of Bom Jesus (August 6) and semi-secular festival of São Martinho (with traditional festivities on 11, 13 and 14 November). In addition, the ubiquitous religious celebration of the Holy Spirit, occurs at Calheta de Nesquim's império and chapel during the Sunday and Monday of Pentecosts. In addition, the community also has a festival of band music supported by the local Filarmónica from 9–11 July, not to mention the Festa da Cabra e Cavala (literally, the "festival of the goat and mackerel") on August 7–8th. The Sociedade Filarmónica Lira Fraternal Calhetense was formed in 1898, from a small group of Republicans, that included the teacher Manuel Pereira Comes, who organized a group of fourteen musicians that played until around 1910. After a period of inactivity, a new band was established during the 1920s by a group of youth supported by Father Lourenço of Ribeirinha (then parish priest). In 1930 the Lira Fraternal Calhetense returned, this time under the directorship of Gregório Reis, until he left to form the União Musical Calhetense beginning a rivalry between the established bands in 1934. Some families stopped talking to each other, friends parted ways, as the distinction between the Musica Nova (the "new music"), of the União Musical, and the Musica Velha ("old music") of the traditionalist Lira Fraternal Calhetense. This rivalry would remain bitter as the Lira Fraternal Calhetense was directed by João Ávil de Melo, and would persist until the 1940s when few musicians and financial difficulties would force the integration of both bands. Over the years many musicians and band directors would flow into and out of the Fraternal Calhetense, but none of the antagonisms from the mid-century would persist. Annually, the Festa da Lira Fraternal Calhetense on the second weekend of July, is a consequence of the elevated stature of this institution to the community. It brings other musical groups from around the island, as well as abroad, for a couple days of concerts. José Dias de Melo (8 April 1925 - São José; 24 September 2008), author, noted for many of his writings on whaling, emigration and Azorean life, that included "Toadas do Mar e da Terra", "Pedras Negras", "Mar Rubro" and "Mar Pla Proa". Notes
^ Instituto Nacional de Estatística
^ Eurostat Archived October 7, 2012, at the Wayback Machine
^ Noé, Paula (2010), SIPA (ed.), Igreja Paroquial de Calheta de Nesquim/Igreja de São Sebastião (IPA.00029746/PT072004010011) (in Portuguese), Lisbon, Portugal: SIPA - Sistema de Informação para o Património Arquitectónico, retrieved 3 October 2013 Source Goulart, A.; Goulart Quaresma (2001). Maresias: Construção Naval do Pico. Vol. III. S.L. p. 122. Students of the Curso de Malhas e Bordados (1995). Soares, T. (ed.). Calheta de Ontem e de Hoje. Junta Freguesia de Calheta de Nesquim. Monterey, Guido de (1978). Ilha do Pico Majestade dos Açores (in Portuguese). Zimbra. Retrieved from " Calheta de Nesquim@ Turismo das Açores Calheta de Nesquim is a place with few communications within the island, but thanks to its excellent location, in front of the channel separating Faial and Pico Islands, is perfect for whales and sperm whales sighting, as they pass close to the coast. Calheta de Nesquim@ Veracor - Visit Azores In this city is located the 19th century Igreja Matriz de São Sebastião Mother Church with its two towers crowned by bulbous domes with views to the picturesque pier, preceded by an atrium-overlook extended until a gardened square. Having a walk by the maritime group of houses and enjoying the views of the omnipresent Pico is an unforgettable experience. It is also interesting to go on a tour on foot to the the neighbour city of Ponta da Ilha and its lighthouse, all of them classified as Site of Community Importance. Close to the Calheta de Nesquim are also located the cities of Piedade, with its 19th-century Marian temple and the Matos Souto Botanic Park; as well as the Riberinha, located beside spectacular cliffs and the Miradouro de Terra Alta Viewpoint, from where you will be able to see São Jorge Island. Mapa Interactivo: Pico Island Azores: We will begin our walk in the small fishing port near the boathouses, where some of the old speedboats that have been recovered are still kept today and are occasionally used in sailing or rowing regattas. We will also pass through other testimonies from the whaling era, such as a lookout that today is used for cetacean observation activity. In addition, we will have the opportunity to see one of the iron pots used to melt the whale's lard. The trail guides us through streets between natural pools, along ancient paths, through houses and backyards, through the forest, through pastures and between cellars. Arriving again at our starting point, in the centre of Calheta de Nesquim, we will return to Lajes do Pico. Recommendations:Hiking clothes and footwear, waterproof jacket, swimsuit, sunscreen, towel, cap, backpack, water and snacks.OBSERVATIONThe trail is five miles long and takes an average of three hours.If travelling with children under 8 years of age, please book a private tour. Cancellations up to 48 hours before the tour, no penalties are applied. Cancellations up to 24 hours: 50% of the total amount will be charged. Cancellations less than 24 hours or no-show: full amount will be charged. If the weather conditions do not allow the activity to be done safely, we will cancel it and contact you suggesting an alternative date or provide a full refund.