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José Primo de Rivera. Honorable del Año de
1682, or

Chronicle of Colonial Lima

The Diary of Joseph and Francisco Mugaburu, 1640-1697

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to La Caridad [hospital], to La Concepción [convent], and to the Society of Jesus [church]. From there it moved to Mercaderes Street, then to the plaza and across to the corner of the Archbishop's [palace], then back along the street of the Franciscan church, and from there as far as [the convent of] Santa Clara, then back home. There were a great many well-dressed people with many candles. This procession dazzled the city.

Procession from San Sebastián It took place on Thursday, the 28th of the month, with many lights and many persons. That same night the house of Pedro de Murúa, street merchant, caught fire, and a twelve-year old son of his was burned to death. The following day they buried him in [the church of] San Francisco.

Convention of the City Priests Friday, the 29th of the month, a convention of all the priests of the city left the cathedral in a colorful procession. Under a canopy they carried the statue of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception. All the priests wore surplices and walked throughout the city with torches in hand chanting, "Without original sin." It was something spectacular and worth seeing.

Saturday, the 30th of the month, another procession went from the convent of the nuns of Santa Catalina, with a galleon [float] drawn by four mules, very brightly decorated, and many children on it dressed as angels. They carried [an image of] Our Lady followed by all the lineage of Our Lady. It was done in much taste, and with that the year 1662 ended.

The Year 1663

The Dominican Preacher Monday, the 1st day of the new year of 1663, it happened that when a Dominican father went to preach in the cathedral of this city, after the salutation he said only, "Praised be the Holy Sacrament of the Altar," and stopped. Whereupon all the canons and all the people listening said in a loud voice, "And the Virgin Mary, conceived without stain of original sin." The preacher did not want to say it, so they made him descend from the pulpit, and they continued with the high Mass. This preacher said that his prelate had ordered him not to say it, and that he was a student and under orders. Since the vice-prebend, the licentiate Portachuelo, did not support him, the people who were present in the church wanted to set upon this preacher, and he left the cathedral very upset.

This same day, a colorful procession of mulattoes left the cathedral and went throughout the city. On the same day, another procession of dark-skinned people set out from the hospital of Saint Bartholomew, and also went all over the city accompanied by many people.

Procession of Mulattoes

Saturday, the 6th of January of 1663, at eight at night there was a masquerade with much outlandish mockery. Four floats appeared depicting four highly-adorned pontiffs with their cardinals, floats bearing nuns of all the convents of this city, and another cart portraying our king and lord, Philip IV, and the prince, and behind all this, another float with [images of] the Mother of God and numerous angels chanting, "Without original sin." They were followed by all the *caballeros* of all the orders, all very resplendent, and the three Wise Men and a number of Turks, all very well dressed. It was something quite worth seeing, and it was repeated Sunday at four in the afternoon.

Three Kings' Day Masquerade

Monday, the 8th of the month, a procession of dark-skinned people started out from [the church of] San Lázaro. They were all dressed as figures of the Old Testament, from Adam to Joseph, with their costumes depicting the ancient dress worn at that time.

Procession from San Lázaro

Sunday, the 14th of January, a very resplendent procession left the monastery of San Agustín with all the [images of the] saints of the order very well adorned, and the [statue of the] apostle Saint James on horseback. All the *caballeros* of the order of Santiago, and the viceroy, Count of Santisteban, all with their cloaks, walked in the procession chanting, "Without original sin." The Holy Sacrament of the altar, may it be praised forever, was also carried in the procession behind the [image of the] Holy Virgin. There were four [temporary] altars, three of them the best that have been set up in this city of Lima; the first altar in the street intersection at [the monastery of] San Agustín, with four façades; the second at the entrance of Plateros Street, excellently done; the third on the street which forms a corner with the prison chapel at the bridge, admirably contrived with much art; and the fourth altar at the door of [the monastery of] Santo Domingo. The procession passed from San Agustín to the first altar, and from there along Mercaderes Street to the corner of the prison chapel,

Procession of Caballeros of Santiago

and from there to Santo Domingo, and from there back home. There was nothing so impressive to see as this celebration for the Pure and Immaculate Conception of Our Lady which was held on this day.

Placement of Our Lady of Solitude Friday afternoon, the 26th of January of 1663, [the statue of] Our Lady of Solitude was placed in her new chapel with a very ostentatious procession which went around the four streets where there were four excellent altars. The viceroy and the royal *audiencia* and a great group of *caballeros* went in the procession, lighting the way for the Holy Sacrament of the altar.

Masquerade of Colegio San Martín Saturday, the 27th of the current [month and year], a grandiose comic masquerade was launched from the *Colegio San Martín*. An impressive array of illustrious persons of this city were depicted with their rich attire and jewels. There were many floats, much illumination, and it was all very impressive.

Procession from La Merced Monday, the 29th of the month, the day of the patriarch Saint Peter Nolasco, a large procession set out from [the monastery of] Nuestra Señora de la Merced, where a cart was brought forth drawn by little angels, with the [image of the] Pure and Immaculate Conception of Our Lady on her throne. There were also many figures from the Old Testament, all richly adorned with many jewels, and all the *caballeros* of the order of Redemption of the Captives appeared as prisoners with golden chains and valuable jewels. Behind them were all the *caballeros* of the orders of Alcántara and Calatrava. There were as many as eleven or twelve *caballeros* who went with the viceroy. And there were four very expensive altars. The one at the corner of the post office was covered with mirrors from top to bottom; it was quite a sight. In the center was a large statue of Our Lady, and at her feet a large serpent, and there was a tree with apples, and below, Adam and Eve. Of all the celebrations up to this day, this was the best one held. Of the *caballeros*, the following were missing: Don Alvaro de Navamuel, *caballero* of Alcántara; Don Luis de Mendoza, *caballero* of Calatrava; and Don Pedro Calderón, of Calatrava.

Bulls and Plays Tuesday, the 30th of January, bulls were run in the small plaza of San Francisco. Wednesday, the 31st of the month, and Thurs-

day, the 1st of February, there were plays on both days at the door of Our Lady of Solitude [chapel]. Saturday, the 3rd, the day of Saint Blase, there were also bulls in this small plaza, and the viceroy and vicereine watched them both days from some balconies.

Saturday, the 10th of March, the fathers of [the monastery of] San Juan de Dios held a large procession in praise of the Mother of God. There were four altars done with great imagination, and the procession went around four blocks. The Mercedarian provincial brought out the Holy Sacrament, may it be praised forever, and His Excellency was present with all the gentlemen of the *audiencia*.

Procession of San Juan de Dios

Monday, the 16th of April, Don Juan Antonio de Peredo, *caballero* of the order of Calatrava, son of the governor of Chile, Don Antonio de Peredo, arrived from Chile with news that the Indians of the kingdom of Chile had come to peace terms similar to those pledged to Señor Don Francisco Lazo, and that they had received missionaries and were being baptized. At this news there was great rejoicing and festive lights in this city.

Dispatch Boat from Chile

Sunday, the 29th of April of the year 1663, a review squadron was formed with only the twelve companies of the battalion of this city. Monday, the 30th of the month of April, the duty companies of the guard began to enter the palace. The first was the company of Captain Don José Tamayo y Mendoza; and they are on guard twenty-four hours.

Squadron

Tuesday, the 1st of May of the year 1663, the eight mounted companies, four from the city and the other four from the rural estates, went to the plaza to pass muster. The son of the Count of Santisteban, Señor Don Manuel de Benavides, as general of the cavalry, and his lieutenant, Don Melchor Malo de Molina, came out [for the review].

The Mounted Companies

Wednesday, the 2nd of the month, the decree was proclaimed that no one should go about on a mule but on horseback, under penalty of forfeiting the mule for war costs and any other [punishment] that His Excellency might order.

Ban on Mules

Another Proclamation Friday, the 4th of the month, another proclamation was issued in which His Excellency ordered that a month would be granted in which to find horses on which to ride, and with heavy penalties [for disobedience thereafter].

Death of the Dominican Prior Friday, the 4th of the month of May, the Dominican father prior, Domingo de Cabrera, died and was buried on the following Saturday. He was presently prior of the large monastery of this city.

Death of the Provincial of Santo Domingo Sunday, the 6th of May of 1663, Father Maestro Fray Francisco de Huerta, who was presently Dominican provincial, died. He was buried on the following Monday with great ostentation, and the Count of Santisteban and all the royal *audiencia* were present at his burial.

Tuesday, the 8th of the month, His Excellency went to Ancón by sea, returning overland the following day.

Decree to Pass Review Saturday, the 12th of May, an edict was issued decreeing that all those who were in the quarters of the four companies pass muster. The one under Captain Don Pedro de Córdoba, another under Don José Tamayo, another under Captain Izquierdo, [and] the other under Don Luis de Sandoval, [would muster] on Monday the 14th of the month, the second day of Pentecost; and four companies on the following day, Tuesday; and the other four on Holy Trinity Sunday. His Excellency was present, and he placed his chair against the door of the hall of arms in the palace.

Death of Father Fray Francisco de Buenaventura Monday, the 14th of May of 1663, Father Fray Francisco de Buenaventura died. He was commissary of Jerusalem of the Franciscan order, a servant of God, who was much revered in this city of Lima.

Ban on Soldiers of Callao Wednesday, the 17th of the month, His Excellency issued a proclamation that no soldier registered in the royal books as holding a post [in Callao] could come to Lima without permission of His Excellency and the battalion commander, Don Tomás Pardo, under penalty of four years in Valdivia.

Fray Juan Martínez of the Franciscan order died Wednesday, the 16th of May of 1663, at two in the afternoon. He was known

by another name, "El Chuncho," [the name of a tribe of Peruvian Indians]. [He was] a holy father, and was known in the whole city for his good life and great penitence, and it was he who asked [for donations] for the maintenance of the sick Franciscan fathers. He was buried the following Thursday amidst great praise from the people. Four canons of the holy Church and *caballeros* of various orders carried the body. At the church there was a great turmoil of people who went to see him and they removed two of his habits as relics. After twenty-four hours he had a very good appearance, as though he were alive, and he gave forth a very penetrating and pleasant aroma, which consoled all those who kissed his hand and the holy habit of Saint Francis.

Tuesday, the 6th of November of 1663, which was a workday, there was a military formation in the plaza of this city of Lima, for which more than eleven hundred men turned out. At the center was the fountain, and in the fountain were the [company] flags. There were thirteen companies that mustered that afternoon. It was the first time that all the silversmiths came out in their guild; the captain of their company was Captain Juan de Beingolea. All the public and royal scribes also came out in a body; all appeared in great splendor. That same afternoon His Excellency, the Count of Santisteban, came out accompanied by all the *caballeros* of this city, and made a tour of the plaza, and then placed himself in front of the squadron where the flags were lowered towards him. Then with all the *caballeros* and the eight mounted companies, the four of the city and the four of the *chácaras*, and with Señor Don Manuel de Benavides, his son and lieutenant general, acting as guide, he went to the convent of the barefoot nuns of San José to give thanks to Our Lord Jesus Christ as an act of gratitude for the health and years completed by our prince Joseph Charles of Austria. None of the gentlemen *oidores* nor the battalion commander, Don Francisco de la Cueva, *caballero* of the order of Calatrava, went with His Excellency. The formation was organized by the adjutant, Gaspar de Savariego, and Don Juan de Arnedo, and it was disbanded by Sergeant Josephe de Mugaburu, in accordance with military regulations. After the squadron was disbanded there were great festive lights and many fireworks worth seeing.

This same day the pulley [for the gibbet] was set up in the plaza for those who had evaded the formation.

Death of Father Fray Juan Martínez

The Formation

Death of Doña Francisca de Aguilar Doña Francisca de Aguilar died Sunday, the 18th of November of 1663, at nine-thirty in the morning in this city in the house of her brother the prebend. She was the wife of Don Juan Bautista de Rueda and sister of the prebend Don Sebastián de Aguilar. The same day they took the deceased to Callao in a carriage drawn by four mules so that she could be buried there in her native town.

Profession of my Son Francisco Monday, the 19th of November of 1663, day of the glorious Saint Elizabeth, Queen of Hungary, at five in the afternoon my son Fray Francisco professed along with three others who took vows as choristers, and another as lay brother. They were five in all; the five had received their [Franciscan] habits jointly on Thursday, the 9th of November of the year 1662. Father Fray Carlos Blanderas was instructor of the novices, and Father Fray Francisco Delgado was the local father superior of the monastery who professed them. That afternoon many people attended including the secular *cabildo* and a great number of *caballeros*, and also Don Manuel de Benavides, son of the Count of Santisteban, viceroy of these kingdoms. Also present were my two nephews, Don Esteban de Legorburu and Don Pedro de Legorburu, who had arrived from Spain with a cargo of clothing [to sell].

Proclamation of a General Auto-da-fé Monday, the 3rd of December of 1663, at four in the afternoon it was proclaimed by the Holy Office [Inquisition] of this city, that on the 23rd of January of 1664, day of the glorious Saint Alphonso, a general auto-da-fé²⁸ would be held in the main plaza of this city. Many officers of the Inquisition appeared with their staffs and insignias, and behind all of them, Don Pedro López de Gárate, *caballero* of the order of Santiago and chief bailiff of the Holy Office. At his side was the licentiate Farias, secretary of that holy tribunal.

Ban Regarding Mulattoes, Negroes, and Indians Saturday, the 15th of the month of December, His Excellency, the Count of Santisteban, issued an edict proclaiming that no Indian, mulatto, or Negro carry a sword, dagger, knife, or machete, under penalty of two years in the galleys, and if he were a

²⁸ *Auto-da-fé* was the ceremony accompanying the pronouncement of judgment by the Inquisition, followed by the carrying out of sentences passed; hence the punishment or execution of a heretic.

slave, payment of one hundred pesos by his master to the agent who caught him and two years in the galleys. Only those who were presently military officers such as captains, ensigns, aides, and sergeants of said companies of Indians, mulattoes and Negroes could carry them. It was also proclaimed that no Spaniard could carry a sword with a needlepoint. For [non-complying] *caballeros* of the religious orders, the fine would be one hundred pesos and one month in one of the forts of Callao, for everyone else, one hundred pesos fine and one month in prison in the public jail of this city.

Francisco de Sequera, my brother-in-law, died Tuesday, the 18th of this month of December of the year 1663, and the following Wednesday he was buried in the vault of Saint Raymond at the monastery of Nuestra Señora de la Merced.

Death of my Brother-In-Law, Francisco de Sequera

The Year 1664

At five in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 22nd of January, a procession led by Father Barbarán, presently provincial of the Dominican monastery, left from the Holy Office [Inquisition] for the platform of the Holy Cross. The banner was carried by Don Manuel de Benavides, son of the Count of Santisteban, viceroy of these kingdoms. At his side went Don Baltasar Pardo, and Gabriel de Castilla, *caballeros* of the order of Santiago. All the religious orders took part, and the fathers of the Society [of Jesus] were mixed with the collegiates of San Martín. Their going out in a group had never been seen before. That same night we of the companies were quartered. There were thirteen [companies], the number of this city, with those of the silversmiths and their captain, Juan de Beingolea, who walked in the procession, and those who were to be punished. And thus when four o'clock Wednesday morning struck, three companies remained in the small plaza of the Holy Office, one of Captain Don Pedro de Córdoba, the other of Don Luis de Sandoval, and the other of Captain Fernando Izquierdo. That of Beingolea, which is the one of the silversmiths, went with all the penitents, and with the other three formed a squadron in the small plaza, which was Wednesday the 23rd of January. Then the convicted were brought out. One was burned [at the stake], two were burned in effigy, three were wearing

Auto-da-fé

sanbenitos [penitent tunics],²⁹ one for having married twice. There were four friars, and others who had been witches. In all, twenty-one were sentenced.

After all the convicted had come out of the Holy Office, His Excellency the Count of Santisteban arrived with all the accompaniment of *caballeros* and all the guards of lances and arquebuses. Then the gentlemen inquisitors came forth, the senior [member] Don Cristóbal de Castilla, and the other, Don Alvaro de Ibarra, with the viceroy between them; and the standard bearer brought Don Alvaro de Ibarra, as newest inquisitor, to the platform. The chief bailiff was Don Pedro López de Gárate. There was great discord regarding the seating of the captains of the battalion and the mercenaries of Callao, resulting in His Excellency's ordering that they be seated alternately. First seated was the battalion commander of Lima, Don Francisco de la Cueva, *caballero* of the order of Calatrava; then Lieutenant General Don Francisco de Valverde, *caballero* of the order of Santiago; then Sergeant Major Domingo de Albizu; then Sergeant Major Don Pedro de Mendoza y Toledo, who was captain of the palace guard; then Captain Don José Tamayo, the senior captain of this battalion [of Lima]; and then another mercenary of Callao; and in this manner all were seated. We quartered ourselves, all of the companies, in the palace until the auto [da-fé] was over, which must have been four in the afternoon, and a squadron was formed again until His Excellency returned from the Holy Office. Neither the viceroy, the inquisitors, nor the *oidores* took time out to eat, nor did they eat the whole day.

At four in the afternoon the reading of the sentences was over, and the viceroy between the two inquisitors and all the retinue returned to the Holy Inquisition. Then the viceroy returned to the palace. The squadron having been until that time in the plaza, His Excellency ordered that it be disbanded, and it was.

Floggings by the Holy Office Thursday, the 24th of the month, the witches were flogged, as was the Jewish doctor, but not his wife. This was at five in the afternoon.

²⁹ Spanish Inquisition penitents, on being reconciled to the church, wore a *sambenito* (from St. Benedict of Nursia) resembling a scapular; it was yellow with a large red cross in front and back. Those impenitents who were condemned wore a similar tunic but it was black and decorated with flames and devils.

Monday, the 10th of March of 1664, at four in the afternoon Antonio Ordóñez, who it is said was captain of the regular cavalry of the city of Santiago de Chile, and who had been condemned to be executed by garrote in the plaza of this city of Lima for having killed a woman, was taken out of the court prison. By decree of the viceroy, Count of Santisteban, he was turned over to Gaspar de Savariego, adjutant of this corps of the battalion, who with a part of the soldiers of the palace company took him on foot from the prison. He was dressed in mourning. Upon being strangled by the garrote, they cut off his right hand and placed it where the crime was committed. *Garrote*

Thursday, the 8th of May of the year 1664, a dowry document was drawn up for Juana de Alanda. It was for eight hundred pesos: the three hundred that her father had left her, which were given by Captain Martín Sánchez de Aranzamendi who had them in his care, and five hundred pesos which her [future] husband donated. These articles of marriage were drawn up by Juan de Espinoza, public scribe, this same day and year in this City of Kings. *Articles of Marriage*

At four thirty on the dawn of Monday, the 12th of May of 1664, an earthquake ravaged Ica and Pisco, wherein many people, young and old, died. Nine of the eleven religious at the Franciscan monastery in the town of Ica died. [Killed] in the Augustinian monastery were the secretary of the Augustinian father provincial, Father Fray Pedro de Tóvar, who had gone to visit the province, and also two young boys and a Negro whom he had brought as his servants. [The provincial] escaped with great difficulty. In Pisco the cathedral collapsed as did some houses in the town. *Earthquake at Pisco and Ica*

Three processions were held with the [statue of] Holy Christ of the Desamparados [church]. The last one was with [penitent] blood.³⁰ Bearing [the statue of] the Holy Christ and the image of Our Lady of the Desamparados, it went from the church of the Desamparados to the cathedral, to the Society of Jesus, to the convent of La Concepción, to San Francisco [church], and from there back to Desamparados, the whole city accompanying and *Processions*

³⁰ *Penitentes*, as religious fanatics, scourge or flog themselves until they shed blood.

illuminating [the way]. The viceroy and the gentlemen of the royal *audiencia* and *cabildo* took part. This last procession was on Saturday, the 7th of June of 1664, at four in the afternoon.

Death of Fiscal Don Nicolás Polanco The *fiscal* [royal treasury official] Don Nicolás Polanco died at one in the morning of Tuesday, July 15, 1664. On Thursday at eleven they buried him at the *colegio* of San Ildefonso, which belongs to the order of Saint Augustine. Upon taking him to be buried, [a dispute arose] at the first funeral stop. The senior accountants of the tribunal of accounts, having carried him thus far wished to continue carrying him, but the present *alcaldes*, Don Bartolomé de Azaña, *caballero* of the order of Santiago, and Don Amador de Caberra, said that it corresponded to the *cabildo* of the city to carry the body. At this Don Tomás Barreto came forth and had words with Don Andrés de Mieseí, chief accountant, and they drew their swords, and there was a great uproar. The viceroy, Count of Santisteban, who was present, and the gentlemen of the royal *audiencia* ordered that Don Andrés Mieseí be imprisoned at the guard company, and he was taken there by the chief bailiff of the court, Don Melchor Malo, the other being taken to the city hall. They remained there one afternoon, and then were placed under house arrest; and His Excellency ordered them exiled and each fined two thousand pesos for the irreverence [committed]. They requested clemency.

Imprisonment of Father Iporre Thursday, the 16th of July of the year 1664, His Excellency ordered that Fray [Cristóbal] de Iporre be taken from the hermitage of Nuestra Señora de Monserrate of this City of Kings because he was upsetting the religious of Santo Domingo who were to hold their chapter meeting on the 24th of that month. At ten at night, by order of His Excellency, Sergeant Major Domingo de Albizu went with thirty soldiers to Monserrate and brought him in a carriage to the house of Señor Don Alonso de Herrera, secretary of the viceroy, Count of Santisteban. The [church] father slept in the bed of the secretary that night, and at four in the morning the sergeant major with four soldiers took him in His Excellency's carriage and put him aboard the consort ship.

Saturday, the 19th of July of 1664, at five in the afternoon after the litanies had been sung and the rosary said for Our Lady, with

the whole community of the religious of Santo Domingo present, and the church filled with people kneeling, Father Barbarán, prelate of the Dominican monastery, came forward with many prominent religious of the order. Placing themselves at the main altar, all the religious said in a loud voice, "Blessed and praised be the Most Holy Sacrament of the altar and the Virgin Mary, Our Lady, conceived without original sin from the moment of her conception." Whereupon all the city solemnly rejoiced and was filled with gladness.

Dominicans Chanted "Without Original Sin"

Thursday, the 24th of July of the year 1664, Father Fray Juan de Barbarán Lazcano was elected Dominican provincial, with which the fathers were pleased.

The Provincial, Father Barbarán

Tuesday, the 29th of July of the year 1664, the fathers of [the monastery of] Santo Domingo in this City of Kings celebrated the Pure and Immaculate Conception of Our Lady. The provincial was Father Maestro Fray Juan de Barbarán Lazcana; and the Very Reverend Father Fray [blank] gave the sermon about the immaculate conception of Our Lady.

Procession of the Dominican Fathers

The following Wednesday there was a great procession through the streets and plazas of this city. [A statue of] Saint Dominic was carried on a gilded wooden litter; [an image of] the Virgin of The Conception from [the church of] Santo Domingo was on a silver litter; all the religious order chanting, "Without original sin." Archbishop Don Pedro de Villagómez went in pontifical attire, and the *cabildo* appeared [in the procession] where all the nobility of this city gathered to illuminate [with candles] the Most Holy Virgin. The statue was from the Franciscan monastery, and the following Thursday it was taken in procession back to San Francisco [church].

Doña Juana de Acevedo died Thursday, the 28th of August of the year 1664, day of the glorious Saint Augustine, at twelve midnight. At eleven on Saturday, the 30th of the month, she was buried at [the church of] Santa Ana.

Death of Doña Juana de Acevedo

The Very Reverend Father Maestro Fray Juan de Valenzuela was elected provincial of the Mercedarian [order] on Saturday, the 30th of August of the year 1664, at seven in the morning.

Mercedarian Provincial

Visitador of the Royal Audiencia Monday, the 8th of September of 1664, at five in the afternoon the *visitador* [royal inspector] Don Juan Cornejo, *fiscal* of the Council of the Indies, entered this city in his carriage along with those [members] of his household, without any reception. He entered the palace through the garden gate and spoke with the viceroy, Count of Santisteban. In a short while he left and went to his residence, and within an hour the viceroy returned the visit, departing after a brief time. His Excellency ordered that a guard of twenty soldiers be placed at the house where he would reside, called the house of Lorca's widow, which was adjacent to the cathedral.

Friday, the 12th of the month, at four in the afternoon [the *visitador*] came to the council hall of the palace with a great following of people in carriages. Captain Don Juan de Beingolea's company, which is of the silversmith's guild, was lined up in the plaza. From the gate to inside the palace was the mercenary company of which Don Pedro de Mendoza is captain. Within an hour he departed in the same manner as he had come, and he went to his house.

Tuesday, the 30th of September, they published the decrees which he brought from His Majesty for the said official visit.

Exile of Colmenares Saturday, the 24th of September of the year 1664, by resolution of the royal *audiencia* and the express decree of His Excellency the Count of Santisteban, viceroy of these kingdoms, Don Francisco de Colmenares, royal official of the royal funds of His Majesty, left the court prison of this city to comply with his exile to Pisco, resulting from his having quarreled in the *audiencia* with a cleric and the present *visitador*, Don Juan Cornejo.

Dispatch Ship from Spain The dispatch ship from Spain arrived at this city on Friday, the 26th of September of the year 1664, at eight at night. [It brought the appointments of] Don Sancho Pardo, dean of Trujillo, as bishop of Panama; and for canons of the holy church of Lima: the prebends Don Juan de Montalvo and Don Juan Zegarra; Doctor Don José de Avila; and Doctor Don Juan Hurtado, curate of Chancay. All the replaced dignitaries proceeded to relocate.

Fiscal Protector Thursday, the 2nd of October, Doctor Don Diego Pinelo, prime professor as was his predecessor, was received as district fiscal protector of this royal *audiencia*.

Thursday, the 2nd of October of the year 1664, at ten in the morning the archbishop of this city, Don Pedro de Villagómez, blessed the new church of San Francisco, after which His Grace said Mass. To all who attended the Mass he granted forty-five days indulgence.

Blessing of the Church of San Francisco

Friday, the 3rd of the month, at four in the afternoon [the statue of] Saint Francis was taken from its church to the plaza with all the saints of the [Franciscan] order. There it awaited [the statue of] Saint Dominic, and the two were taken together to the cathedral. With great solemnity and with all the accompaniment of his *cabildo*, the archbishop brought the Holy Sacrament, may it be forever praised, to the new church of San Francisco where it was deposited that afternoon. Everyone attended the vespers, the archbishop, his *cabildo*, and all the people of this city. That night there were many fireworks.

The Procession

The following Saturday, day of the glorious Saint Francis, Archbishop Don Pedro de Villagómez celebrated a sung pontifical Mass. And this day the father superior of the [Franciscan] monastery, Fray Francisco Delgado, gave the sermon. The viceroy and all the *audiencia* were present; and this day there was no Dominican friar [preaching.] Sunday, the 5th of the month, the father superior, Fray Francisco Delgado, said Mass at the high altar, and the lector, Father Fray Pedro Guerra of that monastery, gave the sermon. On Monday there was sung Mass and there was no sermon.

Tuesday, the 7th of the month, the prior of Santo Domingo celebrated a sung Mass; the father superior of [the monastery of Nuestra Señora de los Angeles] the Descalzos of this city, called Picón, gave the sermon, which was attended by the viceroy and all the *audiencia* and *cabildo* of the city. At four in the afternoon of this day, Tuesday, the procession passed by the four streets where the four altars were [located]; they were better than any heretofore seen in this city. [Images of] all the saints of the Franciscan order were so adorned as to cause admiration. Five days after the procession was over [the statue of] Saint Dominic was brought to [the church of] San Francisco, and in the company of all the [images of Franciscan] saints, taken to the plaza of Santo Domingo. All the street entrances were closed off so that neither carriages,

Procession through the Four Streets

horses, nor mules could enter, even into the small plaza. There were three nights of great fireworks. The number of people that turned out was so great that it was necessary to bring the infantry company from the palace with goads to hold back the people and let the procession pass. This was about evening prayer time. In this procession the Holy Sacrament was not taken through the streets but just the [statues of] saints of the order and Saint Dominic and Saint Francis, and the Mother of God of the Immaculate Conception, who went behind all the saints.

Proclamation about the Armada Wednesday, the 12th of November of 1664, at eleven o'clock midday, a proclamation was issued that the armada would leave on the 20th of the month, and a royal decree of His Majesty, may God protect him, was read wherein [it was stipulated that] all the stevedores who were from Castile, and all the merchants of that kingdom, should embark for Tierra Firme. Monday, the 17th of the month, another proclamation was issued in which His Excellency, the Count of Santisteban, ordered that all the Spanish merchants embark by the 25th of the month under penalty of two thousand pesos each, and that this proclamation would serve as confirmation that each one was personally notified of this edict.

Armada Left for Panama Wednesday, the 10th of December of the year 1664, at ten in the morning the flagship and consort vessel, with another ship sailing under their convoy, left the port of Callao for Tierra Firme with Don José de Alzamora as general and Don Juan de Luza, *caballero* of the order of Santiago, as admiral. Considerable treasure went with these ships, more than fourteen million [pesos]. May God bring them safely to harbor and to the defense of our most holy law of Jesus Christ! The viceroy, Count of Santisteban, attended the dispatching of the armada in Callao, where he remained more than twenty days with all his family.

Prime Professorship of Law Doctor Don Gregorio de Rojas, Doctor Don José Dávila, canon of the holy church of this City of Kings, and Doctor Don José de Reyes, all three eminent men and great academicians, competed for the prime professorship of law which Don Diego Pinelo had left vacant. With a plurality of forty-five votes, Doctor Don José de Reyes won it on Tuesday, the 23rd of December of the year 1664, with such acclaim from people of all classes as never before

seen in this city. The 22nd of the month, which was when he lectured [for the competition], was exactly two years from the time that Doctor Reyes had gone forth that night with a great concurrence of people chanting through the streets, "The Virgin was conceived without original sin."

The Year 1665

Tuesday, the 10th of March of the year 1665, Doctor Don Pedro López de Gárate, *caballero* of the order of Santiago and chief constable of the Holy Tribunal of the Inquisition, established a chaplaincy with two thousand pesos principal, giving a hundred pesos each year. This was levied against a house he owned facing the one in which he lived, which, from the corner of Don Diego de la Presa, was toward San Francisco de Paula. It was stipulated that one Mass be said each week, either Saturday or Sunday, in [the church of] Santa Clara, but should the chaplain leave this city and be accommodated elsewhere, he may say the Mass wherever located. This [chaplaincy] was bestowed on my son, the *bachiller* José de Mugaburu. The endowment or contract was drawn up by Juan de Sandóval, public scribe, on the day, month and year mentioned above.

Founding of a Chaplaincy by Don Pedro López

Saturday, the 21st of March of the year 1665, on the eve of Passion Sunday, the illustrious gentleman, Don Pedro de Villagómez, archbishop of this city, conferred holy orders in the main sacristy of this holy church. Four were ordained to say Mass, nine as deacons, and among them Doctor Don José de Avila, canon of this holy church; for sub-deacons, four, and among them my son the *bachiller* José de Mugaburu as chaplain, chosen by Señor Don Pedro de Gárate, *caballero* of the order of Santiago and chief constable of the Holy Office, and Captain Don Bartolomé Maldonado, with [an endowed chaplaincy of] one thousand pesos as principal, which are fifty pesos [annually] on his two houses.

Holy Saturday, which was the 4th of April of 1665, he [my son] was ordained as deacon in the holy orders conferred by Archbishop Don Pedro de Villagómez, archbishop of this City of Kings, in the chapel of his palace.

Tuesday, the 21st of April of 1665, at eleven in the morning a proclamation was issued by the Count of Santisteban, viceroy of