Manuel de Londono de Molina’s Last Will and Testament, 1807

Medellin, Columbia

**Item 1**

Volume containing the Last Will and Testament of D.D. Manuel de Londono de M., filed today, the second of September 1807. Signed Dr. Manuel Londono.

**Item 2**

Jesus, Mary and Joseph.

Liens and benefits I acknowledge against my estate:

I enjoy the income from a *capellania* [endowed benefice] worth 900 *pesos* of 20 karat gold, which in gold dust is the equivalent of 1012 pesos and 4 tomines [a measure of silver]. This *capellania* was endowed by Don Diego de Molina and Dona Mariana Catano, my grandparents. After my death, this endowed benefice should be passed on to the sons and descendants of Don Nicolas de Londono and Dona Jacinta Molina. The deed for his endowment shall be found in the *cabildo* [town council] archive under the dates 1734, folio 1000, and the 6th of March 1792, when I legally received title to these. The chaplain paid for from this benefice is obliged to say 22 masses annually.

**Item 3**

I also enjoy the income of a *capellania* worth 500 pesos of 20 karat gold, which in gold dust is the equivalent of 562 pesos and 4 tomines. This benefice was endowed by Dona Lucia de Castrillon, my great grandmother. The sons and descendants of Don Diego de Molina and dona Mariana Catano shall inherit this benefice. In lieu of their descendants, the descendants of Dona Manuela Catano shall inherit this benefice. This order in observance of the rules of inheritance laid out in the endowment clauses of 1711, folio 21. I inherited the income from this benefice the 6th of March 1792.

**Item 4**

I enjoy the income of a *capellania* worth 100 pesos of 20 karat gold which in gold dust is the equivalent of 112 pesos and 4 tomines. This benefice was endowed by Francisco Torres, legal representative of Elena de las Heras. I won this benefice, and when I die it shall pass to the sons and descendants of Don Nicolas Londono and Dona Jacinta Molina. Whoever fills the post of chaplain for this benefice must have 3 masses said annually. The deed of endowment may be found in the registry of Don Vicente Calle under the year 1789.

**Item 5**

Upon the death of Dona Micaela del Mazo, Don Antonio Uribe, her executor, endowed a *capellania* in her honor for the sum of 700 pesos of 20 karat gold which in gold dust equal 787 pesos and 4 tomines. This benefice was endowed to benefit me and the descendants of Don Nicolas de Londono and Dona Jacinta de Molina. The current chaplain is Don Jose Ignacio Cardona, parish priest at San Antonio del Infante. The benefice was endowed in 1776.

**Item 6**

Don Fernando Londono died the 3rd of October 1798 and his son Vincent is responsible for paying a benefice in the sum of 545 pesos and 5 tomines in gold dust. This benefice was endowed by Don Jose Zapata Gomez de Munera. I was ordained in the priesthood under the title of this benefice. Upon my death it shall pass on to the descendants of Don Antonio Londono, in accordance with the clauses of endowment established in 1738 and 1742. Whoever holds this benefice is obliged to say 12 masses as well as 12 prayed responsorials annually.

**Item 8**

I recognize as a lien against my estate, the endowment of a capellania for the sum of 130 pesos of 20 karats in honor of my deceased uncle, the priest, Carlos de Molina. The deed for this benefice was registered December 15, 1789. The chaplmain must say 28 masses and 4 responsorials annually.

**Item 9**

I recognize a lien on my estate for the sum of 1200 pesos in gold dust to benefit the sisters of my deceased uncle, the priest of his sisters, the nun Mother Beatriz died around the same time as my uncle. The 1200 shall benefit the remaining sister, the nun, Madre Mariana de Jesus of the Convent of Santa Clara. This endowment was established in 1789.

Amendment to the above: In June of 1801, Madre Marian de Jesus also died. She left her share to Don Pedro Londono.

**Item 10**

Upon the death of the priest, Xavier de Molina, I received the income from a *capellania* endowed by the nuns Josefa de la Ascension and Beatriz de San Jose Zapata. This benefice was originally endowed by the priest, Carlos de Molina on the 28th of June 1761. Upon my death, it passes to the legitimate descendants of Don Diego de Molina or his brother, Don Clemente de Molina.

**Item 12**

Upon the death of the priest Xavier de Molina, I received the income from a capellania worth 500 pesos in gold dust. This benefice was endowed by my parents in 1790.

**Item 14**

I recognize as a lien against my estate a debt for the sum of 600 pesos in gold dust owed to the priest Jose Ignacio Perez. This is the remainder from a purchase of a house made from the priest Christoval on the 5th of January 1802.

**Item 15**

Upon the death of the priest Sancho de London I inherited the income of a capellania worth 500 pesos of 20 karats gold. This capellania was endowed by my great grandmother, Dona Barbara Zapata. The benefice was endowed in 1733.

**Item 17**

Upon the death of Dona Catarina Londono a *capellania* was founded in the sum of 1466 pesos in gold dust. I was ordained under the tile of this *capellania*.

**Item 23**

The 13th of October 1794 I bought a house and slave quarters from the executors of the priest Diego de Castrillon. As payment for this property, I owe the nuns of the Convent de la Concepcion de Santafe, Maria Josefa del Corazon de Jesus and Maria Manuela de Santa Rosa, 950 pesos in gold dust. Since the nuns have since died, I now owe this money to the priest Xavier Isaza.

**Item 24**

I also owe the priest Diego Catano 450 pesos in gold dust for the aforementioned property. This sum is to be endowed as a *capellania* to be taxed to my estate in favor of Diego Catano.

**Item 26**

For another purchase made from the executors of the priest Diego de Castrillon, I acknowledge as a lien on my property the sum of 1000 gold pesos to pay for the yearly feast day in honor of Saint Diego, with a sermon and vestments. I am obliged to provide bread and wine for the chapel, pay for musicians and incense on the feast day, and I must also pay for the chapel’s maintenance and the cost of entertaining the celebrants on the eve and day of the feast.

**Item 27**

For this same purchase I recognize a lien for the sum of 400 gold pesos. This money is intended to pay for masses to be said by the chaplain of the *capellania* of Saint Diego.

**Item 28**

On the 1st of January 1799 I purchased from the priest Francisco Saldarriaga a piece of land worth 600 gold pesos. I owe this sum to the priest Xavier de Isaza, the executor of Saldarriaga’s heir, his sister, Maria Teresa.

**Item 29**

I purchases brick ovens, wastelands, lowlands and salting stations from the priest Francisco Saldarriaga in in return for a payment of 1000 pesos to benefit his sister, Antonia de la Concepcion. I also agreed to pay two years’ worth of back taxes on this property. These were duly paid in 1801. As a result of this purchase I also agree to be responsible for a benefice worth 200 gold pesos out of whose income I agree to pay for the annual feast of Saint Anthony in Copacabana [a town].

**Item 31**

I bought another piece of property from the priest Franciso Saldarriaga for the sum of 435 gold pesos. The boundaries of the property are the following: from the pass across the little brook where the door that enters the slave quarters is located, following the *camino real* (the royal highway built to link major areas of the kingdom], going in the direction of the kiln.

**Item 32**

I recognize a lien against my estate for the sum of 500 gold pesos to benefit the nun, Maria de Jesus of the order of the Carmelites of Medellin.

**Item 34**

Upon the death of my aunt, Dona Antonia Molina, she requested that her sisters, Juana and Rita, nuns in the Convent of Santa Clara in Santafe [Bogota] receive an income of 300 gold pesos. I have paid all outstanding taxes on this sum. When the nuns die, this income should be divided between Carlos de Molina and Jacinta Molina, Antonia Molnia’s brother and sister. Since Carlos Molnia is deceased, and I am his heir, I get 150 pesos. And since Jacinta Molina is also deceased, and I am also her heir, I also receive her half. Upon my death each of my brothers and sisters will receive an 1/8 as their share of this income.

**Item 40**

I declare the following goods as part of my estate:

A house with a balcony in the main square of the city of Medellin with its corresponding *solar* [backyard/garden], and all of its contents—jewels, armoires, etc.

The house and solar that used to belong to the priest Ignacio Hernandez which borders on the lower end with the priest Salvador Tirado facing the brook; then upwards until it abuts with the solar that belongs to Don Martinez. I obtained this house and lot in exchange for a contract with the town council to provide construction materials for the building of the Church of Saint Francisco. I have already handed over said construction materials.

A tiled roof house located in the mines of the River Chico along with a right to a piece of land where the slave quarters are. I bought this property from Gregorio Lopera.

I also own the entire side of the mines of Rio Chico from Santa Rosa to the drop of Saint Ignacio, and including all the waterfalls, savannahs, hills, valleys and all the water of Santa Barbara, excepting one tenth of the latter which belongs to the Piedrahita family.

The rights to the mine that used to belong to the Piedrahitas, Estradas and Barreras on this side of San Andreas in the same Rio Chico. This is entirely paid for and I owe nothing on it.

All the tools for minings and all the workshops and extractive machinery in the mine.

The house located at the mining site with all its appurtenances.

The chapel, all its statues, art and contents are also mine. The chapel is located near the mine.

I own 3 lots of land in San Antonio del Infante; one is located on the main square where I am currently erecting a house; another next to the house that used to belong to Jose Maria of about 80 square yards; and the last wherever the house and lot belonging to Jose Maria Mejia used to be.

I also own this house in Girardota with its second story and balcony, all tiled; all of its contents including canopied beds, benches, tables, regular beds, armoires, a chiming clock, a crucifix, and some oil paintings.

All the slave quarters which are tiled roofed.

This chapel with all its necessary accessories for celebrating mass; all its statues, jeweled items for incense; armoires, confessional, and altar, two bells—one weighing 300 pounds and another 100.

The tiled roof house next to the Chapel of San Diego, sugar mill and another small house next to this, three foundries (one empty, the other with smelters and other necessary accessories).

All the lands I own in Girardota which extend form the edge of the river to its source, down along the lowlands, near the fence, then up the hill. The boundary to the fork, then along the *camino real* until it hits another fork where it abuts someone else’s land, then behind this land until it reaches the gate I have opening onto the *camino real*. Then along the fence of the deceased Jose Arias until it reaches the little brook; from there down until the gate to the slave quarters that used to belong to the priest Francisco Saldarriaga.

And I declare as my property, three scales made of copper for weighing gold.

Two cauldrons for processing sugar cane syrup, and the sugar mill where these are located, with all its accessories.

Two copper frames one weight 8 pounds and another 4.

The oven and salt mines located on this property.

The processing house and all its goods—tiles, yokes, screws and hammers—all complete and brand new.

I own a parcel of land with a thatch roofed house located in La Pineula and the ovens located in el Espino.

**Item 45**

I own the following slaves:

 (see the following two pages)

Pagina 45

“Ytan delcaro por bienes míos los eclavos siguientes que existen en este Ato y en los Minerales de Río Chico.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Ramón | Melchor | Joaquín |
| Lorenzo Maríá | Felipe  | Julián |
| Marcos | Carlos | Eusebio |
| Claudio | José  | Juan Antonio |
| Fernando | Blas | Juan Franco. De Morrocoy |
| Antonio | Juan Franco | Francisco Ramón |
| Remingio | Juan José—lo regale [I gave him away] | Benedicto |
| Pío |  | Marcelo |
| Vicente |  | Domingo |
| Pantaleón |  | Francisco—huídos [escaped] |
| Lorenzo |  | José María—huídos [escaped] |
| Manuel |  | Andréz—huídos [escaped] |
| Juan | Marcelo |  |
| Rafael | Agapito |  |
| Manuel | José Antonio |  |
| Félix | Eugenio |  |
| Hermenegildo | Cruz |  |
| Baltazar | Evaristo |  |
| Jacinto | Lino |  |
| Salvador—murió [dead] | José |  |
| Francisco | Juan |  |
| Manuel | José Anto. |  |
| Julián | Lucas |  |
| Cornelio | Venancio |  |
| Bernardo | Dionysio |  |
| Benicio | Joaquín |  |
| Pastor | Juan Pablo |  |
| José María | Remigio |  |
| Casildo | Wencelao—murió [dead] |  |
| Antonio | Valentín |  |
|  |  | Dr. Manuel Londoño” |

Pagina 46

“Ytem Declaro por bienes míos las Esclaves siguientes:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dionysia | Magdalena | Raymunda |
| Juana | Rufina | Cornelia—murió [dead] |
| Amicasia | Antonina | Pantaleona  |
| Anastacia | Micaela | Marcela—en el Convento de Santa Clara de Santafé [in the convent of Ste. Clare] |
| Rosa | Estefanía |  |
| Luiza | Francisca |  |
| Ana María | Gregoria |  |
| Felipa | Mariana |  |
| Bratriz | Tomasa |  |
| Florentina | Agustina |  |
| Remigia | Catarina |  |
| María | Ana María |  |
| María | Mariana |  |
| Manuela | Marta |  |
| Marta | Juana |  |
| Rudencinda | Pascasia |  |
| Trinidad | Ysabel |  |
| Rosa | Juana |  |
| Presentada | María Ign. |  |
| Eleuteria | Bárbara |  |
| Eufrasia | Jacoba |  |
| Rita | Martina |  |
| Manuela | Petrona |  |
| Dolores | Josefa |  |
| Micaela | María Josefa |  |
| Rafaela | Toribia |  |
| Heduvigis | Bernanda |  |
| Brígida | Ysabel |  |
| María | Josefa |  |
| Pasquala | Paulina |  |
| Nicolasa |  |  |
| Manuela |  |  |
| María Antonia |  |  |
|  |  | Dr. Manuel Londoño” |

**Item 47**

I own all the cattle to be found on this land with my brand on it.

And about 10 or 11 pair of oxen

7 sets of planting tools

The mares and studs found on my property

42 head of cattle in the care of Don Manuel Villegas in La Ceja.

All the horses and colts found in my stables

The mules and donkeys found on my property.

4 horses for my personal use.

**Item 48**

I declare as mine two saddles and riding gear, one in silver and the other in copperplate—reins, stirrups, and two pairs of spurs, all in silver.

Two sets of buckles in gold and copper; 27 or 28 pieces of silver ware; two large serving trays, a large plate, two ewers, a bowl, a chamber pot and four small plates all in silver.

6 cups and three candelabra all in silver

Some pewter plates and household items such as pots and pans of copper.

The following books are mine (see attached pages):

En pasta.

La Sagrada Biblia en Castellano por el R.P. Scio fal—

Lamy Aparato Bíblico en 2, tomes. Ta un tomo

Biblia en Latin por Duhamel en dos tomos de al fol.

Benedictor Catroce en 8,, volum, de a fol.

Montargon Diccionario Apostolico en 10,, tom.Firino Comentario in Sacr. Script. 3 tom. fol.

Ferraris Biblioteca en 5,, volum, de a fo.

Año Christiano pr. Caparro en 12,, tom.

Las Dominica en 6,, tom.

Hystoria por el P. Mariana 2,, tom. f.

El Evanelio en triungo 6,, tom.

Diccionario de la Lengua Castellana

Escharri en 2,, tom.

Dos juegos de Breviarios, dos semaneros, y un Diunrno.

Cathecismo Roman. 2 tom.

Compendio Salmaticense. 2. tom.

Graveson. En 3, tom.

Fr. Luis de Granada en 19. tom.

Retórica de Fr. Luis de Granada.

El hombre feliz, 3,, tom.

Pouget Catecismo. 3. tom.

 Dr. Manuel Londoño.

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“Petite los Santos Evangelios traducidos. 2. tom.

Murillo jur. Can. 2. tom.

Gemido de la Madre de Dios.

Tesoro de Paciencia

Tesoro de Portecc. en la Sma. Virgen.

Introduccn. De S. Carlos Borremeo.

Madama Fouquet

El Concilio de Trento en Castellano.

Costumbres de los Israelitas y cristianos.2.tom.

Tricalet Bibliotecas de los Padres de la Iglesia 10 tom.

 En pergamino.

**Item 53**

I order, and it is my will that upon my death, freedom be given to the slaves I mention hereafter in my testament with the following caveat: that if during my life I should change my mind about the individuals listed here, I may revoke their liberty, and they will still be considered my slaves; and in any case, manumission is not to be granted until after I have died. And if I should leave instructions subsequent to this will that indicates I have revoked this freedom and signed said document, then it shall be honored and those slaves shall not be given their freedom.

I declare that it is my will that Baltasar and Brigida, his wife, and Manuel Jose their son, be given a certificate of freedom. And Brigida shall receive two cows who have already borne calves, and that are tame, and ½ lot of fertile and useful land from that which I purchased from Francisco Saldarriaga. And I also leave a good horse for Manuel Jose.

I declare it my will that Hemengildo, son of Felix and Rafaela, be given freedom, and a good horse and bed; also a mule and one of my *ruanas* [a poncho woven of wool], and two mares.

Evaristo shall have his liberty and a good horse from the stables.

Felix and Rafaela, his wife, shall have their freedom and ½ a lot of fertile land from the lands I bought from Francisco Saldarriaga. They shall also receive an ordinary bed from the house here.

Augustina, the wife of Jose, should be freed, and shall receive a cow that has borne calves, and a serviceable horse.

Catarina, the daughter of Augustina, should be freed, and if she is still a minor when I die, then I beg my executors that she be raised in the fear of God, and if, when I die, she be married and have issue, then it is my will that all shall be free. I also bequeath to Catarina a lot of fertile land where Carlos Zuleta has his plantings now, and even if the land is a little bigger than what I have specified herein, she shall still receive it. She shall receive two tame cows who have given birth to calves, and a really good bed. Be forewarned that the cowboy [overseer] in charge of the ranch shall allow her to keep any trinkets in her possession, and the calves that belong to her which the cowboy knows about. She shall also receive a good, serviceable horse from the stables.

Cornelio and his wife, Rufina, shall be freed on the condition that they be charged with the upkeep of this property’s chapel whose patron saint is Our Lady of the Rosary. And it is also my wish that three of their children be freed, to be chosen by Cornelio. The income I shall establish to pay for the upkeep of the chapel shall belong in perpetuity to Cornelio and his descendants until the chapel be demolished. If the chapel were to be reconstructed, then Cornelio and his descendants would once again be heirs to the chapel’s income. They are responsible for keeping the chapel clean, but under no circumstances responsible for the cost of any material repairs to the building. And so that they may comfortably meet these demands, I bequeath 10 acres of land, so that they may build a house and have an orchard, and this latter property shall belong to any of Cornelio’s descendants who take on the responsibility of caring for the chapel.

**Item 58**

It is my will that upon my death, a *capellania* [benefice] be endowed for the sum of 6000 gold pesos in gold dust and that the income from this trust be used to pay the chaplains who shall say masses in this Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary here in Girardota. Each mass shall be endowed with 400 pesos so that observances may be made to the Holy Virgin and the Fallen Christ. The chaplains shall be named from among the legitimate descendants of my four brothers, and my four brothers and their legitimate issue shall be the lords and patrons of this benefice. Each chaplain shall receive an income of 3000 pesos in gold dust, and they shall have the responsibility of saying the respective masses for my soul, the souls of my uncle, Carlos de Molina, my parents and all the other souls in purgatory. There must always be two chaplains, and under no circumstances shall the income from this benefice be consolidated into a single income. And if there should be no individual in my family to serve as chaplain, whoever is in charge of naming the chaplains shall see to it that two poor boys shall be ordained for these two positions, and once they are ordained, they may not be dismissed, even if legitimate heirs should exists in the family after that time.