

Itinerary 1

The good thing about this tour is everything is within a square kilometer, less than a square mile except the **Acho**.

The public isn't allowed in Palacio de Torre Tagle but maybe we can make an appointment at 'Imagen Institucional del organismo público'.

Palacio Municipal de Lima

8:00 AM - 4:00 PM



The **Palacio Municipal de Lima** or **City Hall of Lima** is a public building that serves as headquarters of the [Metropolitan Municipality of Lima](#). It is located on the street Portal de Escribanos, block 3 of [Jirón de la Unión](#), and in front of the [Plaza Mayor of Lima's historic centre](#).

Government Palace (Peru)



The **Government Palace** ([Spanish](#): *Palacio de Gobierno*), also known as the **House of Pizarro**, is the seat of the [executive branch](#) of the [Peruvian Government](#), and the [official residence](#) of the [President of Peru](#).^[1] The palace is a stately government building, occupying the northern side of the [Plaza Mayor](#) in Peru's capital city, [Lima](#). Set on the [Rímac River](#), the palace occupies the site of a very large [huaca](#) ("revered object") that incorporated a shrine to [Taulichusco](#), the last [kuraka](#) (indigenous governor) of Lima.

The Government Palace was originally built by [Francisco Pizarro](#), governor of [New Castile](#), in 1535. When the [Viceroyalty of Peru](#) was established in 1542, it became the viceroy's residence and seat of government. The most recent alterations to the building were completed in the 1930s, under the direction of President [Oscar R. Benavides](#) during his second term of office. The chief architects were Claude Antoine Sahut Laurent and [Ricardo de Jaxa Malachowski](#).

A number of ceremonial guard units of the [Peruvian Armed Forces](#) are stationed at the Palace, and participate in the daily [Changing of the Guard](#) ceremony and other official duties.

Archbishop's Palace of Lima

9:00 AM - 5:00 PM



Gaby Fil Φ

The **Archbishop's Palace** of [Lima](#), the capital of [Peru](#), is the residence of the [Archbishop of Lima](#), and the administrative headquarters of the [Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Lima](#). It is located on the [Plaza Mayor of Lima](#), in the [Historic Centre of Lima](#).

Plaza de Armas



The **Plaza de Armas** (literally Weapons Square, but better translated as Parade Square or [parade ground](#)) is the name for [Latin American main squares](#). In the central region of [Mexico](#) this space is known as El [Zócalo](#) and in [Central America](#) as Parque Central (Central Park). While some large cities have both a Plaza de Armas and a [Plaza Mayor](#), in most cities those are two names for the same place.^{[1][2]}

Most cities constructed by the Spanish [conquistadores](#) were designed in a standard military fashion, based on a [grid pattern](#)^[3] taken from the [Roman castrum](#), of which one block would be left vacant to form the Plaza de Armas. It is often surrounded by governmental buildings, churches, and other structures of cultural or political significance.^{[4][5]} The name derives from the fact that this would be a refuge in case of an attack upon the city, from which arms would be supplied to the defenders.

Cathedral Basilica of Lima



The **Basilica Cathedral of Lima**, otherwise **Lima Cathedral**, is a [Roman Catholic](#) cathedral located in the [Plaza Mayor](#) of downtown [Lima, Peru](#). Construction began in 1535 and completed in 1649. It is dedicated to St John, Apostle and Evangelist.

Palacio de Torre Tagle



The **Palacio de Torre Tagle** is a Baroque palace located at Jr. Ucayali 363, in downtown [Lima, Peru](#), a couple blocks east of the [Plaza de Armas](#). The palace currently is home to the [Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#).

The palace was commissioned in 1715 (some say 1730) by Don [José Bernardo de Tagle y Bracho, 1st Marquis of Torre Tagle](#), who at the time was treasurer of the [Royal Spanish fleet](#), for his own personal use as his home.

The exterior of the palace has a [baroque](#) stone doorway. The main facade is made from stone in the first wing and plaster in the second. The style is [Sevillian](#) baroque. The materials used in its construction were brought from Spain, [Panama](#) and Central America.

Apart from carved columns, the palace is distinguished by two finely worked balconies in dark wood. These balconies (or *miradors*) adapt the European architecture to vernacular Peruvian tradition. The interiors feature Sevillian [azulejos](#), plasterwork, wooden columns, lobed [Mudéjar arches](#) and soaring [coffered ceilings](#). It is considered to have a true "Limeño" architectural originality, harmoniously combining [Andalusian](#), [Mudéjar](#) and [Criollo](#) features.

The public cannot easily visit the inside, but some visits can be made by appointment only at the office of 'Imagen Institucional del organismo público'.

Iglesia de San Pedro o Basilica and Convent of San Pedro



Iglesia de San Pedro is the Spanish name for **Saint Peter Church** (formerly **San Pablo Church**) located in [Lima](#), Peru. The church was completed in 1638.

It is administered by the [Jesuits](#) and it was created Basilica as part of the [Archdiocese of Lima](#).

The church is part of the Historic Centre of Lima, which was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1991.

In this church, [Sacred Heart of Jesus](#) is venerated.

Among those interred within the church is the Viceroy of Peru (1796-1801) [Ambrosio O'Higgins](#).

On 16 March 2018 the basilica hosted the royal wedding of [Prince Christian of Hanover](#) to [Alessandra de Osma](#).

Museo Del Congreso y la Inquisicion



Basílica y Convento de San Francisco de Lima



Basílica y Convento de San Francisco is the Spanish name for **Saint Francis Monastery** located in [Lima, Peru](#), south of Parque la Muralla and one block northeast from the [Plaza Mayor, Lima](#). The church and convent are part of the Historic Centre of Lima, which was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1991. Aside from a church and monastery it also contains a library and catacombs. In this church, [Jude the Apostle](#) is venerated. At the feast of Saint Jude Tadeus a one and a half ton weighing silver stand is carried round in procession by 40 people, starting from the convent.

Muninet Parque La Muralla

10:00 AM – 8:00 PM



Plaza de toros de Acho

The **Plaza de Toros de Acho** is the premier [bullring](#) in [Lima](#), [Peru](#). Located beside the historical center of the [Rímac District](#), the plaza is classified as a national historic monument. It is the oldest bullring in [the Americas](#) and the second-oldest in the world after [La Maestranza](#) in [Spain](#) (not counting the [Roman Empire](#)-era [Arles Amphitheatre](#) in [France](#)). It opened on 30 January 1766.



Exterior view of the Plaza de Acho

Of the 56 official bullrings in Peru, the Plaza de Acho ranks most prominently. It has a [seating capacity](#) of 13,700^[1] and was constructed of [adobe](#) and [wood](#), both traditional materials

