

# MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER NOMINATION FORM

## Chile – Jesuits of America

### PART A – ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

#### I. SUMMARY

The documentary cultural heritage of the Jesuits of America Fonds under the custody of the Archivo Nacional de Chile contains relevant testimony of the history of the Antilles, Argentina, Colombia (Bogota), Bolivia, Cuba (Havana), Ecuador, Spain, Philippines (Manila); Mexico, Paraguay and Chile of the XVII and XVIII centuries, corresponding to all areas in which the Society of Jesus carried out its action.

The Society of Jesus was formed in Rome in 1540 when Pope Paul III gave it legal existence. Members of the just founded Congregation were children of the Renaissance, but were loyal to the Christian tradition of the end of the Middle Ages. They frequented La Sorbonne and other universities, but from the classroom their objectives were the Spanish and Portuguese caravels that led them to the West Indies, as well as to the Eastern Indies. In 1548, in a decisive gesture for western civilization, in the Sicilian city of Messina, the first “collegium” was opened. This establishment enabled youths and adolescents to be trained in the two pillars of traditional Christianity and humanistic culture that were intrinsic to the European Renaissance. The schools did not exist in the foundational project of 1540 but became the first Jesuit apostolate. This because, the other great apostolic focus of the Company of Jesus was preaching Jesus Christ to the infidels, that is to say, those people whose culture, at that time, was not that of Western Christian culture. Missions were installed in those communities, but missionary work involved establishing the schools, which became a bastion of the new “paedeutics”, a new education, a new art of being man, Christian humanism. Education was another form of missionizing. The duality of the institutional scheme represented by the schools, apart from that of the Universities and the centrifugal dynamism of the Jesuitical missions, whose inherent nature was in culture, became the way of life everywhere the Jesuits extended their action.

The Jesuits of America Fonds specifically comprises documentation compiled and generated by the Board of Administration of Jesuitical Temporalities, an organization created by the Spanish Crown after the Society of Jesus was expelled from all territories under the dominion of Charles III in 1767 and was intended to give a thorough account of the goods and properties that the Order of Saint Ignatius had in each zone where it had settled.

Along with the documents produced by that institution and as an effect of the application of the decree expelling the Society, a number of original pieces were incorporated that belonged to the order and were related to the inventories of the vast Jesuitical properties, account books, royal orders, correspondence, relations, reports and abundant information on religious, educational and economic activities.

Thus the Jesuit Fonds is the only and indispensable reference of the international community interested in studying the continuity, in Spanish America, of the universal work of the Society of Jesus. As a Jesuit historian stated: “not only were they rationally approximated to the mystery of Christ but they endeavoured to carry it out – in any way possible – in concrete social formulas, that is to say, embodying it historically in a humanistic culture”. In this, the information contained in over 128,000 sheets of the Jesuitical Fonds of America is intrinsically associated with the history of the West, of the vast Spanish Empire of the seventeenth, eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries. Today it is a heritage that should be easily accessible by all interested persons, regardless of where such Heritage may physically be located.

## 2. DATA ON THE AUTHOR OF THE PROPOSAL

Name (of the person or organization)

Owner:

Archivo Nacional de Chile (Chilean National Archive)

Director: Mrs. María Eugenia Barrientos Harbin

Archivo Nacional de Chile

Santiago, Chile

Archivo Nacional de Chile

No. 50 Miraflores St.,

Santiago, Chile

P.O.Box No. 1,400

2.1 The Archivo Nacional de Chile is the owner and custodian of the Jesuits of America Fonds.

2.2 Person(s) to be contacted

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## 3. IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE.

3.1 Name and data of the identifying elements of the documentary heritage proposed for registration.

Name:	Jesuits of America
Owner:	Archivo Nacional de Chile
Custodian:	Archivo Nacional de Chile Santiago, Chile
Address:	Archivo Nacional de Chile No. 50 Miraflores St. Santiago, Chile P.O. Box 1400.

3.2 Description

The Jesuit Fonds comprises approximately 128,000 sheets, bound in 473 installation units and organized in eight sections corresponding to each country: Chile, Peru, Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador and several other countries -these countries have a smaller volume of documentation. Then sections with fewer documents are grouped: Manila, the Antilles, Spain, Philippines, Panama, and Venezuela.

The following is a guide to the sections mentioned:

### CHILE SECTION

TOTAL VOLUMES 127

QUANTITY OF VOLUMES	DESCRIPTION	Years
7	OCCUPATIONS	1643-1808
16	APPLICATIONS	167-1804
44	ACCOUNTS	1662-1814
8	NOTES	1767-1804
20	PRIVATE	1558-1819
3		
3	ROYAL LETTERS PATENT	1767-1804
1	MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS	
1	PROFESSIONS	1622-1766
1	ESTRANGEMENTS	1767-1799
1	STATEMENTS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS	1757-1784
2	TEMPORALITIES	
2	REMITTANCE OF MONEY	1772-1880
1	CUSTOMS	1755-1774
11	SCHOOLS	1600-1790
21	MISSIONS	1695-1792
1	ACCOUNTS AND VOUCHERS	1636-1767
1	DOCUMENTS OF	Several Dates
1	TITLES AND RIGHTS	1634-1742
1	FOUNDATION OF SCHOOL	1593 –1612
1	MAXIMUM SCHOOL	1762-1790

### THE ANTILLES SECTION

TOTAL VOLUME 5

Quantity of Volumes	Description	Years
1	Properties of Havanna	1768-1791 1768-1791
1	Foundation of the Seminar of Santo Domingo	1790-1793
1	Documents on arrival of regulars coming from Guatemala to Havana	17867-1790
1	Several Files	1719-1794
1	Documents with regard to Schools in Havana	1757-1820

### ARGENTINE SECTION

TOTAL VOLUMES 75

QUANTITY OF VOLUMES	DESCRIPTION	YEARS
13	OCCUPATIONS	1767-1787
6	APPLICATIONS	1767-1806
13	PRIVATE	1764-1805
4	NOTES	1767-1783
3	DECISIONS	1768-1789
8	SUNDRY DOCUMENTS	1648-1805
28	LETTERS<	1602-1800

## **BOGOTÁ SECTION**

TOTAL VOLUMES 24

Quantity of Volumes	Description	Years
17	Sundry Documents	1610-1799
1	Maracaibo Documents	1772-1783
3	Santa Fe Documents	1692-1800
1	Files and Applications	1769-1778
2	Notes	1767-1808

## **BOLIVIA SECTION**

TOTAL VOLUMES 15

QUANTITY OF VOLUMES	DESCRIPTION	YEARS
2	SUNDRY DOCUMENTS	1767-1803
3	OCCUPATIONS	1667-1771
2	APPLICATIONS	1767-1798
1	PRIVATE	1768-1784
2	ACCOUNTS AND NOTES	1745-1819
4	MISSIONS AND MOJOS	1580-1779
1	LETTERS	1650-1767

## **ECUADOR SECTION**

TOTAL VOLUMES 22

QUANTITY OF VOLUMES	DESCRIPTION	YEARS
7	SUNDRY DOCUMENTS	1651-1796
1	ORDERS FROM THE ROYALTY	1767-1769
3	OCCUPATIONS	1767-1800
2	APPLICATIONS	1773-1804
4	PRIVATE	1769-1798
4	MISSIONS AND MOJOS	1580-1779
1	LETTERS	1650-1767

## **MANILA SECTION**

TOTAL VOLUMES 2

QUANTITY OF VOLUMES	DESCRIPTION	YEARS
2	SUNDRY DOCUMENTS	1767-1782

## **MEXICO SECTION**

TOTAL VOLUMES 82

QUANTITY OF VOLUMES	DESCRIPTION	YEARS
8	FOUNDATION OF PIOUS WORKS	1697-1796
23	OCCUPATIONS	1767-1805
2	SCHOOL BOOK CONTENTS	1768-1778
6	ACCOUNTS	1701-1802
14	PRIVATE	1753-1819
7	NOTES	1767-1819
1	ROYAL ORDERS	1702-1788

1	LETTERS	1652-1770	
14	SUNDRY DOCUMENTS	1761-1793	
2	REMITTANCES	1784-17943	
1	VISIT OF MECOACAN AUGUSTINE RELIGIOUS PEOPLE		1778
1	RECORDS OF TEPOZATLAN SCHOOL	1769	
1	INVENTORY OF PRINTED BOOKS SCHOOLS OF THE SOCIETY OF JESUS	NO DATES	
1	DOCUMENTS SAN ILDEFONOSO SCHOOL	No dates	

**PANAMA SECTION**

TOTAL VOLUMES 5

QUANTITY OF VOLUMES	DESCRIPTION	YEARS
5	SUNDRY DOCUMENTS	1767-1798

**VENEZUELA SECTION**

TOTAL VOLUMES 5

QUANTITY OF VOLUMES	DESCRIPTION	YEARS
2	DOCUMENTS OF CARACAS	1799-1801
3	SUNDRY DOCUMENTS	

**SECTION SUNDRY COUNTRIES**

QUANTITY OF VOLUMES	DESCRIPTION	YEARS
1	CHILE-SPAIN	1790
1	TEMPORALITIES OF CHILE AND PERU	1800-1805
18	DOCUMENTS VARIOUS COUNTRIES	1613-1818
1	ROYAL DECISIONS SEVERAL COUNTRIES TO	1635-1800
1	NOTES SEVERAL COUNTRIES	1767-1813
1	DOCUMENTS OF CHARCAS	1769
1	INDEX OF JESUITS	NONE
1	LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS FROM SPAIN	1616-1767
1	APPLICATIONS	1767-1808
2	ACCOUNTS	sundry
1	POWER OF ATTORNEY GRANTED BY PRIVATE PARTIES TO THE PRIESTS OF PERU	1616-1716
2	DEEDS OF SALE OF SLAVES AND PROPERTY BELONGING TO TEMPORALITIES OF PERU	1770-1803
1	DEEDS OF BONDS, DEPOSITS, MORTGAGES, CLEARANCE OF TITLE AND PAYMENT OF	1788-1797
1	LIST OF REGULARS SEVERAL COUNTRIES	1767-1795

NOTE. VOLUMES CORRESPOND TO DOCUMENTARY UNITS, EACH VOLUME CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 200 TO 300 DOCUMENTS:

As regards the documentary typology, the sections are structured in the following series:

- The Occupation Series refer to the time of alienation and subsequent history, and contains inventories and property appraisal (libraries, pharmacies, among others) of Schools, details of country estates, data on indigenous populations and numbers of slaves.
- The Application Series provide data on the destination of the property, that which was sent to Spain, sold in the colonies or used as orphanages.
- The Private Series reflect the political, economic, social and jurisdictional implications of the expulsion, caused by the auction of the country estates, sale of the missions products or demands against the temporalities.
- The Decision Series preserve the minutes of the meetings held by the Board of Temporalities, both municipal and provincial, created to regulate the administration of the expropriated property.
- The Accounts Series provide data on financial transactions including expenditures and income.
- The Missions Series contain information about conversion of the natives, foundation of the cathedras of aboriginal tongues, drafting and distribution of the Indians, requests for bequeaths of wine, oil and medicines.

Summary of their origin.

After the Jesuits were expelled, the Royal Decisions and Orders immediately provided that their papers should be sent to the Archive and Royal Study of San Isidro del Real, Madrid, -corresponding to the old Imperial College of the Society of Jesus, today the Instituto de San Isidro- to be managed by the Extraordinary Council. This was especially interested in the administration of the temporalities, and sought papers that could compromise the Society of Jesus in the political intrigues of the time. The documents produced as a result of the expulsion, such as minutes of possession and inventories of property of those who were expelled, etc also were sent there in accordance with the General Direction and of the Boards of Temporalities, which had been created by Royal Decisions of Madrid, March 27, 1769.

When the Fernando VII in 1815 authorized the operation of the Society of Spain, the Archive of Temporalities was delivered under inventory to the Board of Reestablishment. As a result of the constitutionalist revolution of 1820 the Society was again suppressed and the Temporality papers were transferred to the Direction of Public Credit of Spain. A part had previously been delivered to the Ministry of Finance. In 1892, when the liberal government was defeated, the Society was re-established and the following year the archive was delivered to it. It remained in its hands until 1834 when the nineteenth century Carlist war commenced between liberals (Carlists) and absolutists, the same forces that had met from 1820-1823. On 4 July 1835, a Royal Decree again suppressed the Society of Spain. Up to then, the archive had not been moved from its repositories in the Archive of San Isidro. Since then, it was dispersed among the Ministers of Grace, Justice and Finance, and other destinations, such as the Library of the courts. This situation remained until 1868, when the liberal revolution overthrew Isabel II. The archive was on the point of disappearing, selling its papers according to weight, to stores and warehouses, for cake ovens, as wrapping paper and for other similar uses.

The Spaniard Francisco Javier Bravo, who lived most of his life in Buenos Aires was at the time in the Spanish capital. Made aware of this documentary loss, he did everything possible to acquire them. He was able to gather very important material, almost 60,000 documents, 30,000 of which he donated to the Historical Archive of Madrid. On 24 April 1872, he informed the head of this institution that aware that that many valuable documents concerning the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, from several dismantled communities as well as other dependencies of the State, were being dispersed and offered on sale to any purchaser without

appreciating the importance, he commenced to acquire them. The owner of an appreciable quantity, he decided to donate part of the Archive. Many of those documents refer to dates of purchase, sale, census, foundations, inventories, and accounts and especially include news of the property occupied by Jesuits and of the administration created subsequently for the management of these Temporalities until the Society was re-established in 1814.

Likewise, Bravo conceived the idea of publishing part of the papers that remained in his hands, starting with the documents that referred to the estrangement of the Jesuits from Buenos Aires and Paraguay. We have located this work that contains approximately sixty items that refer to the subject mentioned, in general through correspondence between the governor Francisco Bucarelli and the Count of Aranda. The author had the intention of publishing another documentary relating to boundary questions between Spaniards and Portuguese as a result of the demarcations of the eighteenth century, as well as extensive and curious inventories of the missions. He even warned that they were being printed.

However, this task was frustrated, as the publications caused him to go into debt. He gave part of his documents on pledge to the officer of the National Library of Madrid, Antonio Paz y Melia.

As a result of the boundaries issue with Argentina, the Secretary of the Chilean Legation in France, Carlos Morla Vicuña, was commissioned to travel to Spain and study documents that supported the Chilean position in this matter. Morla was in Spain between May and September 1873, and there he became acquainted with the existence of the documents acquired by Bravo. Morla proposed the purchase of these valuable papers to the Chilean government which authorized the Minister of Chile in France to act on its behalf. In 1876 he was again commissioned for the same purpose, and by official letter of August 24 informed the Minister that Antonio Paz y Melia had the documents in his hands, and when he examined them personally he realized their great importance.

These documents, about 13,000 with a price tag of 1700 francs, a low price for documents of such historical value, were purchased in 1877. Transferred to Chile, they remained in the National Library until the creation of the National Historical Archive in 1925, from where they passed in 1927 to the National Archive, created at the time merging the National Library and the General Archive of the Government, in existence since 1887.

#### ANALYSIS OR VALIDATION OF ITS STATE AND PHYSICAL CONDITION.

Its state of preservation in general is good, the support is of laid paper of the Seventeenth Century, where the woof of the mesh (frisket mark or reglets are appreciated) and the filigree (water mark). The ink is of coal with stable characteristics installed in the repository of colonial fonds of the Archive, remains at levels of temperature and humidity controlled periodically, which are maintained at a temperature of between 20° C and 45% of relative humidity, ranges that are not difficult to obtain, due to the fact that the city of Santiago is in a basin surrounded with mountain ranges and at an altitude of approximately 500m above sea level, with temperatures that fluctuate between 15°C – 28° C and 50% relative humidity.

According to the preservation and safety policies of the Archive, the documents in their great majority are grouped in volumes, which are then bound. The paste corresponds in some cases to parchment of the original flexible type, probably seventeenth century, and the majority of others have a cloth binding of the twentieth century.

With respect to restoration and preventive preservation, the Jesuit Fonds needs basic cleaning and the correction of the binding. In addition, a small number requires complex restoration intervention, due to the fact that some of the pieces are burnt (14 boxes).

Between 1990 and 1997, a project for restoration of the colonial documents was undertaken in the National Archive, financed by the Ministry of Education of Chile and Fundación Andes (affiliate of Fundación Lampadia with main office in United States. Work was carried out on documents, which due to excessive use, had most deteriorated: Notaries.

As there was no loss of information in the Jesuitical documents burnt, they were not restored. In addition, the amount makes it impossible to work on them according to the timetable of the Project.

#### 4. JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSAL AND/OR EVALUATION ACCORDING TO THE SELECTION CRITERIA.

4.1 The documents are bound, in a hand-made paper support, with stable coal inks and decorated with designs in the style of the colonial era.

Most of the documents of the Jesuitical Fonds of America contain the typology and bureaucratic wording of the Bourbon administration, characterized by a form of clear writing, with few nexus and abbreviations and whose formality is associated with the neoclassic style of the eighteenth and twentieth centuries.

Notwithstanding, it is possible to find sixteenth century manuscripts with complex and chained baroque graphics, connecting words through nexus and aesthetically illustrating the capital letter. However, the documents from the seventeenth century show a process of simplification of phrases eliminating the use of abbreviations and nexus for that of the new style imposed by the Spanish Monarchy.

Types of letters such as the ornamental chain, courtier, Italian bastard or gothic-humanist and also their mixture, are present in legal documents such as wills, deeds, donations, royal orders and decrees, whose formality and veracity was certified by a notary public, who was entrusted to watch over the norms of writing and keep the Hispanic tradition of leaving everything on paper. In addition, the Jesuitical Fonds of America contains manuscripts handwritten by priests, such as reports of their educational and missionary activities, correspondence and private notes, that bear the signature and own marks of the creators and also documentation generated by the royal officers who were responsible for administering the Jesuitical property, so that the formality of each writing depends on its origin and purpose, elements that do not prevent coherence and continuity of the aforementioned documental Fonds.

Summary of documental typology described in the catalogues of the Jesuit Fonds of America in the National Archive (Mexico, Peru, Argentina and Chile)

- resolutions
- writs of occupation and applications of the Jesuit property
- writs of temporalities
- assignments
- autographic letters
- circular letters and notes of authorities and priests
- criminal causes
- census and foundations without ecclesiastical intervention
- assignment of lands
- expenditure vouchers
- communications from authorities
- books of jewels
- accounts of missions
- accounts of entrance and exit of temporalities
- donations and grants
- declarations
- diligences of estrangement of the priests

deeds of foundation of schools and sale of slaves.  
statements of the province  
several files  
foundations of institutions (schools and hospitals)  
expenditure of the mission  
service sheets  
reports  
inventory of schools and estates (furniture, libraries, manuscripts, chapels, slaves, tools, pharmacies)  
books of income and expenditure  
annual reports and appraisals  
measurement of lands  
appointment of authorities  
licenses  
drawings of estates and farms  
representations  
royal orders, royal edicts and decisions  
force resources  
sworn relations  
summarized relations of schools and confraternities  
relations of foundations without ecclesiastical intervention  
relation of regulars  
judgments  
requests from priests and private persons  
appraisal of property  
testimony of appraisal of property  
testimony of diligences carried out in Indian settlements  
titles  
sales  
visits  
sundry documents.

### **Importance, singularity and impossibility of replacing it worldwide**

\*The Jesuit presence in America modifies the image of the continent. Not to recognize their contribution to the religious, social, political and economic life of America would equate with an irreconcilable rupture with our identity.

\*The purpose of the work of the Order was the dissemination propagation and conservation of the Faith in the indigenous, slave and Hispanic-Creole communities. In the missions to the infidels, priests explored several territories, learnt indigenous languages, wrote histories, catechisms and grammars and designed geographic charts.

\*In educational matters, primary, medium and university learning was a complete innovation. Education of the elite was one of the chief priorities of the priests and led to the flourishing of an important literary activity. Although this was the main focus, education of other social groups was not neglected, as for example, schools for slave population, where the necessary spiritual support was found to assume the different works in which they were performing.

\*Because of their own training and the needs presented in the new continent, they were able to develop economic self-sufficiency that made them different from other religious orders, being able to accumulate property that, apart from catering to their daily needs, enabled them to finance spiritual works.

\*The volumes that exist in the National Archive illustrate the influence that the presence of a specific religious order, the Society of Jesus, exerted on the American continent and the most prominent activities that it developed during the colonial centuries, such as education of the

aristocracy, evangelization of the Indians through different methods of enculturation, attention to the spiritual life of a large part of the population, an important economic aspect of the times, and the spread of theological-philosophical intellectuality of the period, among other aspects.

\*In Jesuit schools, not only were the elite educated, but the missions were also articulated and divided. There they solved the works, they thought of theology and philosophy, they studied native languages, and wrote important grammar works. To speak about these pages is to refer necessarily to the Spiritual Exercise houses, support of the spirituality of a large part of the masculine and feminine population of the times.

After the Society of Jesus was expelled from all the Spanish, Portuguese and French territories, by Papal decree, their members were relegated, in the case of Latin America, to the North of Italy and there they remained for practically half a century.

Between 1801 and 1815, the Society of Jesus was restored by successive royal decrees of the countries that had expelled them. The initiative of restitution was taken by Pope Pius VII in the Breve Catholicae Fidei of March 7, 1801, officially recognizing the Jesuits in Russia, the only place from which they had not been expelled. When the Society was reinstated in those countries where the governments requested them because of their educational works, their old properties were not returned, nor did they resume their previous evangelic work, artisan production, trade or agricultural exploitation. Neither were the liturgical objects, ecclesiastic furnishings and libraries that at the time of the alienation were given to other religious orders and congregations returned to them.

Furthermore, the documents of the Jesuit archive remained in the state institutions that were the continuers of the administration of the temporalities, and from there they passed on to public archives and libraries.

The documentary fonds makes it possible to reconstitute the operation of the Administration of the Jesuit Temporalities. It is an x-ray of the way they operated, and therefore explains the bureaucratic administration that, among other reasons, did not meet one of the objectives of the Spanish Crown with the expulsion: to obtain the profits that the Jesuit exploitations gave to their old owners. Definitively, the documents prove the accounting efficiency of the property of the society and of all the productive apparatus that they managed to implement in their estates, manufacturing, artisan and gold and silver art workshops, trade, pharmacies, and the best known, schools and boarding rooms for students. The Board of Temporalities was unable to undertake all these aspects, or even less administer them, with the order, rigour, economic and financial efficiency that had been done by the Society.

Definitively a system that had firmly stood on coherence and consistency of the sense that the Society gave to its missionary work was finally disorganized.

The documentary fonds of the Jesuits of America is unique and in America it is the collection that in one single archive group comprises the great majority of the Latin American countries colonized by Spain.

#### 4.3. TIME.

The collection is an essential primary source for the study of the penetration of the Order of Jesus in the Spanish speaking Colonial American community since the organization of the first missionary and educational installations. Most of the documentary pieces cover the Seventeenth Century, especially the second half, that is to say, from the presence in each country of the delegates of the Administration of Temporalities; 1767. Notwithstanding, and as detailed in the corresponding appendix, each section and series clearly indicates the years that it covers in an extreme margin of dates from 1558 to 1880, coinciding with the centuries of the Spanish colonial empire in Latin America.

PLACE

The documentary fonds has the peculiarity of comprising a wide range of countries, which at the time were colonies of Spain. This reinforces its universal nature of heritage. Although in a very varied number of documentary pieces the countries represented are: the Antilles, Argentina, Colombia (Bogota), Bolivia, Cuba (Havana), Ecuador (Quito), Spain, Philippines (Manila) Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Chile.

It is important to underline that, with respect to each one of these countries, there are a number of zones included. To name a few: in the case of Argentine that covers Paraguay also, there are documents from Buenos Aires, Salta, Mendoza, Tucumán, Jujuy, also news of Islas Malvinas (due to the English presence), Parana, Asuncion.

In the Section of Colombia, reference is made to the missions of the Orinoco in the Province of Guayana ascribed to the Provincial Board of Caracas, Santo Domingo de Santa Fe, Cartagena de Indias, Popayán, Maracaibo.

As regards the Bolivia Section, there are references to La Paz, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Charcas, Tacna, La Plata. Peru: Lima, Arequipa, Cuzco, Ica, Huara and Guncavélico.

#### Table of Jurisdictions of the Jesuit Provinces in America

Province of Lima (Perú)		Province of Charcas	
Lima	Huancavelina	La Plata	Orupo
Pisco	Cuzco	Callao	Cochabama
Trujillo	Moquegua	Juli	Santa Cruz de La Sierra
Arequipa	Bellavista	La Paz	Mojos
Ica	Huamanga	Potosí	Chiquitos
Province of Santiago(Chile)		Province of Nuevo Reino	
Santiago	San Idelfonso	Santa Fe	Santo Domingo
Buena Esperanza	Bucalemu	Bogotá	Mérida
Quillota	San Fernando	Tunja	Pamplona
San José	Coquimbo	Honda	Maracaibo
San Felipe	Concepción	Mompox	Orinoco
San Juan	Santa Fe	Antioquia	Casanare
San Luis	Marve	Fontibón	Meta
Mendoza	San Cristóbal	Caracas	
San Agustín	La Mariquina		
Melipilla	Chiloé	Province of Quito	
Chillán	La Frontera	Quito	Cuenca
San Francisco	Santa Juana	Panamá	Pasto
La Serena	Mocha	San Francisco	
	Popayán		
Province of Buenos Aires, Tucumán y Paraguay		Buga	Guayaquil
	Ambato	Riobamba	
Córdoba	San Ignacio Guazú	Tacunga	Mayna
Montevideo	Ntra. Sra. De la Fe	Loja	Omaguas
Santa Fe	Santa Rosa	Ibarra	
Corrientes	Santiago		
Buenos Aires	San Cosme	Province of Nueva España	
Asunción	Jesús	Méjico	Celaya
San Fernando	Trinidad	Cuanajato	
Rioja	Itapúa	Durango	
San Miguel	Candelaria	Valladolid	San Luis de La Paz
Potosí	Yapeyú	Santa María	San Luis de Potosí

Santiago	La Cruz	Querétaro	Villa de León	
Tarija	San Borja	Oaxaca	Zacatecas	
San Felipe	Santo Tomé	Thepotlán	La Paz	
Salta	San Nicolás	Yucatán	Chihuahua	
San Juan	San Luis	Campeche	Chínipas	
San Javier	Mártires	Guatemala	Tarahumaza	
San José	Santa María	Puebla	Chinarros	
San Carlos	Concepción	Veracruz	Nayarit	
San Ignacio	Miri	Apóstoles	Ciudad Real	California
Loreto	San Lorenzo	Guadalajara	Sinaloa	
Santa Ana	San Angel	Pátzcuaro	Sonora	
San Juan	San Miguel			
	Isla de Cuba			
Isla Santo Domingo				
	La Habana	Puerto Príncipe		
Santo Domingo				

#### PEOPLE.

It was the duty of the Board of Temporalities to supervise the payments of indemnifications to the priests who were expelled. For this reason there is a great amount of material with respect to the members of the order and of the activities that they performed. These sources support the study that has been made of the great intellectual, scientific and artistic production that the Jesuits carried out during their exile. This is reflected in the vast number of publications and re- editions made in Europe of their works. But it also reflects the action of the order educating the Creole elite. Particularly, special mention must be made of the numerous documents that give an account of their work in the missions of Indians: Aymaras, Incas, Mapuches, Huilliches, Chiquitos, Aztecs, Omecos, Guaranies, etc. as well as the didactic material used in the schools of naturals and university cathedras.

Likewise, they substituted the traditional Indian labour with African slaves, and although in the case of Chile their use as work force was minimal because of their high costs, for the Jesuits it was a profitable and Christian option, since Spanish legislation was not applied to the blacks and the Jesuits established their own statute of behaviour, which safeguarded the evangelic care and the profitability of the slave work applied to agricultural exploitation. As Chile was a transit place with respect to the slave trade, at the time of the expulsion, 1200 black slaves abandoned Chile, since they formed part of the property of the Society.

However, their greatest projection is in the formation of Latin American mestiza culture that goes through all the social layers from the Creole elite to the indigenous communities.

#### SUBJECT AND THEME

The consequences of the expulsion of the Jesuits of America and its 2,171 priests were enormous. The number of colleges, missions, estates, farms of a smaller extension, works, plants for the fabrication of glass, pharmacies, foundries, universities, churches, houses, etc. made of it the wealthiest order. (It is estimated that only in indigenous population they had about 478,026 Indians attributed to the different missionary and educational works.

In order that the Spanish Crown might take over such wealth, it created the Board of Administration of Temporalities of Spain and the Indies. The first task consisted in making an inventory of everything that had been expropriated from those who were estranged from the most minimum objects passing by the elements of the pharmacies, the books of their libraries, Church ornaments, documents in their files, books of account and population of the missions and estates. Then came the appraisal of the property and the process of transfer to other orders, to private parties and to the Crown.

As time passed there was an exchange of information that translated into a voluminous documentary body and as a consequence the need of communication among the authorities of the Board of Temporalities and the Crown through numerous correspondence, delivery of reports and Real Orders and Edicts, where the officers were instructed to correctly manage the fonds generated by the production of the estates.

All this activity is reflected in detail in the documents of the Jesuit Fonds of America, there are sections such as Chile, Peru, Argentina, Bolivia and Mexico that have voluminous documentary series, but for other zones such as the Philippines and Cuba the documentation is reduced.

#### FORM AND STYLE PECULIARITY

The material that is proposed for the World Memory is the result of the action of the board and the administrative organ created by the Bourbon dynasty for the management of the property of the Society of Jesus after the alienation. If illustrated absolutism pretended to eliminate economic, political power, intellectual, educational influence and especially the cultural impact on the complex Latin American social fabric, not only did it obtain the economic success of the Jesuitical exploitations, whose basic factor was a rigorous planning, but rather what it obtained was an abysmal cultural retrocession. The Spanish Crown, at least in Latin America, was unable to fill the void left by the Jesuits, far less recompose the social loss of prestige that the estrangement represented. It is not accidental, either, that among the factors that caused the Latin American emancipation the expulsion of the Jesuits can be indicated.

#### INTEGRITY

The bureaucratic apparatus created for the administration of Jesuit property is expressed in the complex documentary typology that was generated for this purpose and that in the frame of an already critical structure could not comply with the objectives that it had set for itself. The different series of documents classified according to specific functions, that the Board awarded to the Administration of the Temporalities report this.

The documentary fonds is unique and irreplaceable and in the Latin American region it is the most complete and exhaustive with respect to the intricate network of influence and interactions between the old and the new continent.

#### THREAT

The state of preservation of this documentary fonds does not represent any threat. However the deterioration of some volumes on the extremes could represent a definitive loss of the material. Consequently, their restoration has been evaluated in the programmes of preservation, provided the appropriate equipment is available.

Due to the fragility of the documents to be treated, it will be necessary to undertake the restoration through the thermo lamina technique that consists in laminating the pieces by means of high temperatures using acid-free paper and polyethylene, which helps to arrest the process of deterioration creating a document of greater consistency .

### **5. Legal information**

#### 5.1 Owner of the element of the documentary heritage (name and indications)

Archivo Nacional de Chile. Created by means of Decree with Force of Law No. 5,200 of 1929, published in the Official Gazette  
Director: Mrs. Maria Eugenia Barrientos H.  
No. 5 Miraflores,  
P.O.Box 1400

5.2 Custodian of the element of documentary heritage (name and indications if it is not the owner).

Archivo Nacional de Chile. Created by means of Decree with Force of Law No. 5,200 of 1929, published in the Official Gazette ....

Director: Mrs. Maria Eugenia Barrientos H.

No. 5 Miraflores,

P.O.Box 1400

5.3. Legal situation

System of property

Public

Conditions of Access.

The Jesuit Fonds of America is public and therefore there is no restriction to access for interested Chilean and foreign researchers. The Archivo Nacional de Chile has established a procedure for accreditation of its users, in order to apply statistics to the Fonds they consult. Once this administrative procedure has been performed, the researcher has access to the documents.

As the Jesuit Fonds of America is microfilmed, the researcher cannot directly consult the originals, but this is possible in exceptional cases and properly authorized by the director of the Archive for such purpose. The Service has adequate reading machines.

The instruments of consultation that the Jesuit Fonds of America has have a methodological heterogeneity: From a simple inventory to the most detailed catalogue. But, notwithstanding, the researcher finally finds what he is seeking. They must be unified in accordance with the present advances of international archive practices (attached catalogues).

Description instruments for the Historical Jesuit Fonds of America of Archivo Nacional de Chile.

Archivo Nacional de Chile has four instruments in three different formats for the description of the Jesuit documents that it has under custody.

The first instrument was prepared by José Toribio Medina with the title of "catalogue of the manuscripts with regard to the old Jesuits of Chile that are kept in the custody of the National Library" (Santiago, Chile Imprenta Ercilla, 1891, 543 pages) and was prepared only, from the 134 volumes of Jesuits of Chile. It is basic instrument that alphabetically indicates the documents from toponymic, onomastic criteria and/or subjects. It has a heading in the way of a title either by proper names, a description of the contents and then the year, number of column, page and sheet.

The level of description is by documentary piece.

Archivo Nacional has a Photostat copy of this catalogue identified with No. 33 for consultation in reading rooms. According to what was mentioned in the year 1983, 22 volumes of this catalogue are not described (99 to 118 and 131 to 134), so that it is necessary to resort to the inventory of the Jesuit Fonds of America of which this instrument forms part.

The second instrument was published in 1976 by Ediciones Historia of Instituto de Historia of Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile with the title of "The file of Jesuits of Mexico Archivo Nacional de Chile". It identifies volumes No. 299 to 342, the years or extreme dates, and then a sequential detail of the pieces described according to the documentary type contained by each unit.

Archivo Nacional maintains a printed copy of this catalogue, identified with number No. 40 for consultations in the reading room. As quoted in the document the officers of Archivo Nacional, Messrs. Osvaldo Reyes Villaseca and Carlos Ruiz Rodriguez were responsible for the introduction.

The third instrument consists in an inventory and two catalogues.

a) The inventory "Jesuits of America" was prepared by Archivo Nacional and identifies the documentary groups according to countries or geographical zones: Chile, Las Antillas, Argentina, Bogotá, Bolivia, Ecuador, España, Filipinas, Manila, Mexico, Panamá, Peru, Venezuela and Various Countries. It establishes the number of the volume, the documentary series (occupations, applications, accounts, notes, private parties, royal orders, letters, etc.) and the extreme dates of production of the documents. This inventory shows an advance when identifying for the first time documentary series that form the Jesuit Fonds Archivo Nacional maintains a typed copy of this inventory identified with No. 34 for consultation in the reading room.

b) The catalogue "Jesuitas of Peru" was prepared by Fernando Ponce (Centro de Investigaciones de Historia Americana of Universidad de Chile). It identifies volumes Nos. 344 to 419 and 455 to 459 the extreme years that each unit of the volume contains and then a numerically sequential detail of the pieces described, according to the type of documents contained. Archivo Nacional maintains a typed copy of this catalogue identified with No. 38 for consultation in the reading room.

c) The catalogue "Jesuits of Argentina" was prepared by Archivo Nacional and identifies volumes Nos. 140 to 204 and 424 to 432, 435 439 441, 442, 443, 445 and 451. It indicates the extreme dates that each unit of volume contains and then a numerically sequential detail of the pieces described according to the type of documents and matters contained. Archivo Nacional maintains a typed copy of this catalogue, identified with No. 36 for consultation in the reading rooms.

The fourth instrument of description consists of three catalogues prepared from "Proyecto de Catalogación del Fondo Histórico Jesuitas" (DIBAM, Archivo Nacional, Society of Jesus - Chilean Province Santiago, Chile 1992-1993). It is the first instrument that introduces automated records in an ISIS-DOS database with a norm of international description (ISAD-G) and identifies the following recovery fields: Fonds, Section, Series, Access. State of preservation, level of description, contents, Limit Years, language, letter, signature of deposit, number of folios and foliation. María Cristina Picón Morales and Jaime Agustín Vivanco González participated in the preparation of these catalogues

The first catalogue is dedicated to the Argentine Section and describes the pieces or documents of volumes Nos. 140 to 177. It gives a brief general historical summary of the Jesuit Fonds and includes a short synthesis on the nature of the so-called series: Occupations (Vols. 140 to 152); Applications (Vols. 153 to 158); Private (Vols. 159 to 171) Notes (Vols. 172 to 175) and Decisions (Vols. 176 and 177). Archivo Nacional has a printed copy of this catalogue identified with No. 37 for consultation in reading rooms.

The second catalogue is dedicated to the Colombia-Bogotá, Bolivia and Ecuador-Quito Sections. The Colombia-Bogotá Section describes the pieces or documents of volumes Nos. 212 to 214 in the Series Applications (Vol. 212) and Notes (213 and 214).

The Bolivia Section describes the pieces of volumes Nos. 227 to 233 in the Accounts Series (Vol. 227 and 228). Accounts and Notes (Vol. 229) and Missions (Vols. 230 to 233). The Ecuador-Quito Section describes the pieces of volumes Nos. 236 to 241 in the Occupation Series (Vols. 236 and 238) and Applications (Vols. 240 and 241). Archivo Nacional maintains a printed copy of this catalogue, identified with No. 35 for consultations in reading rooms.

A third catalogue is dedicated to the Perú Section and describes the pieces or documents of volumes Nos. 344 to 419 in their series: Occupations (Vols. 344 to 357, 404, 410 to 412 and 416); Applications (Vols. 352, 358, to 361, 400 and 419); Accounts (Vols. 362 and 363); Remittances (Vols. 364 to 366); Private Parties (Vols. 376 to 382 and 385 to 389) and Notes (Vols. 367 to 370). Archivo Nacional maintains a printed copy of this catalogue identified with No. 39 for consultations in reading rooms.

At present there is no instrument in the way of Fonds Guide, that indicates in an analyzed way the structure, biography, contents and general matters of the Jesuit documents that Archivo Nacional de Chile has in custody, preserves and diffuses, except for the inventory that gives a summary of the number of volumes, sections, dates and series that it contains.

#### Situation with respect to copyright

The rights belong to the State of Chile. It receives any income generated by the reproduction of the documents that are requested by researchers. As the administration and custody corresponds to Archivo Nacional de Chile, the latter receives the money and deposits it in the Single Fiscal Account of the State of Chile.

#### Responsible Administration

As Administrator and custodian of the Fonds, the Director of Archivo Nacional has full authority to establish agreements to the extent they concur to the fulfillment of the objectives of the institution to preserve and diffuse the documentary heritage.

#### Other factors

### 6. Management Plan.

#### 6.1. Is there a management plan of this element of the documentary heritage?

Yes.

The Jesuit Fonds of America is kept in one of the deposits of Archivo Nacional together with other important colonial and republican historical cultural values. For this reason it is the subject of a series of permanent measures of preventive preservation both at the level of deposit and applied directly to the documents.

In the first ambit there is a systematic review of the electric installations, filtration of rainwater, since the deposit does not have a centralized control system to detect emergencies. Notwithstanding, in accordance with the measurements taken with technical instruments, the variations of temperature and humidity ensure the preservation of the documents, since they fluctuate between 18°C and 20°C and 50% humidity. Likewise, the deposit is subjected to periodical cleaning to prevent the accumulation of dust and presence of plagues, this especially at the level of the bookshelves, where the volumes are located.

In the ambit of documentation the first initiative was the binding in volumes of the pieces starting from the Jesuit Province and according to the series constituted inside each of them. Also, the volumes are exhaustively cleaned, within a general plan established by the Department of Preservation, which is done within the calendar year.

Simultaneously with these preventive preservation measures, while there was no alternative support in microforms of the Fonds, it was traditionally estimated that the description of the documents significantly contributed to the reduction of the handling of the pieces, as the instruments to recover information make it possible to focus in a better way the search for the documents. In the course of the years, a group of them has been prepared.

The first was "Jesuits of Chile" prepared according to the criteria prevailing at the time, contains a detailed record of the subjects of each one of the documentary pieces. The 134

volumes correspond to the Jesuit Province of Chile, they were alphabetically arranged according to onomastic indicators, toponymics and subject. It has a heading in the way of a title either by subject or proper names, a description of the contents and then the year, number of the volume, page and sheet. Archivo Nacional keeps a photostat copy of this catalogue.

As the rest of the Fonds did not have any instrument and the handling of the documents was increasingly more intensive, a brief inventory was prepared identifying the respective Province and the documentary Series at the level of the volume.

This partial solution required subsequently the elaboration of more specialized instruments. three Provinces were subjected to description: "Jesuits of Mexico", "Jesuits of Peru" and "Jesuits of Argentina". A description is made of the matter at the level of files, but there are also other data such as number of folios and extreme dates, aspect that enables the detection of original pieces belonging to the Order, seized by the Administration of Temporalities.

During the years 1992-1993, from the "Proyecto de Catalogación del Fondo Histórico Jesuitas", performed between Archivo Nacional and the Society of Jesus-Chilean Province, for the first time filing norms of international use were introduced. Automated records were introduced in an ISIS-DOS database, and the following fields of recovery were identified: Fonds, Section, Series, Access, State of Preservation, Level of Description, Contents, Limit Year, language, letter, filing mark of deposit, number of folios and foliation. The Jesuit Provinces were the following: "Argentina Section", "Colombia-Bogotá Section", "Bolivia Section", "Ecuador Quito" Section and "Peru Section".

Finally the radical preservation measure applied to the Jesuit Fonds of America was microfilming. During the years 1990-1996, Archivo Nacional carried out the project of microfilming the Fonds in the format of 16 mm microfiche. From that date, the uses were banned from consulting the originals directly, which was only possible with the authorization of the Director of Archivo Nacional. The request for reproduction of documents was resolved with the acquisition of the adequate technology that permits making reproductions from the microfiche.

## 7. CONSULTATION

7.1 Become acquainted with the consultations that have been made about this proposal with a) the owner of the element of the documentary heritage, b) the custodian and c) the committee of the pertinent regional or national world Memory Program.

## **PART B – SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

In the decision to record components of the documentary heritage in the Registry, this information that will be incorporated to the database in the capacity of supplementary pieces will not be taken into account. Part of them can be taken out of the management plan (see paragraph 6)

### 8 Risk Evaluation

8.1 As was indicated in the corresponding paragraph, the state of preservation of the documents is good, with the exception of what is in the 14 boxes with burnt documents. However, the slow deterioration of the paper due to the effect of the ink is a problem that has not been addressed integrally.

As was stated previously, the Jesuit Fonds of America is in a deposit together with other Fonds and documentary collections under the custody of Archivo Nacional de Chile. Therefore it is subject constantly to the accumulation of dust on its external borders.

In another issue, Archivo Nacional does not have a security system against losses such as fire. It must be mentioned that the fourteen boxes of documents of the Fonds that were burnt happened due to an unexpected event that occurred where the documents were ready to be bound.

## 9. Evaluation of the state of preservation

Describe the context of preservation of the element of the documentary heritage.

Microfilming.

Part c – Presentation of the proposal

Form of proposal presented by

Name (In print)

María Eugenia Barrientos Harbin

Signature

Date: 27/diciembre/2002

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Chilean National Library

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