This outline can help you find information about people who lived in Peru. It gives information about records of genealogical value for Peru and helps you decide which types of records to search.

**USING THIS RESEARCH OUTLINE**

The following steps will help you use this outline to find records about your ancestor:

1. Choose the information you would like to learn about one of your ancestors, such as a birth date or a maiden name.

2. Look at the Records Selection Table in this outline. It lists the kinds of information you may want and the best types of records for finding that information.

3. Find the section in this outline for each type of record (listed in columns 2 and 3 of the Records Selection Table). The sections are in alphabetical order and give more information about the types of records and how to find them.

**References to the Family History Library Catalog**

The Family History Library Catalog (30966) is a listing of all the records available at the Family History Library. The catalog is available at the Family History Library and at each family history center. Staff members can help you learn to use the catalog.

This outline gives instructions for finding information in the catalog. In the “Census” section of this outline, for example, you may find the following statement:
For more information about census records, look in the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

PERU - CENSUS
PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - CENSUS
PERU, [DEPARTMENT], [DISTRICT] - CENSUS

This tells you to look in the catalog under:

• PERU; then the subject CENSUS.
• A department in PERU; then the subject CENSUS.
• A district in a department in PERU; then the subject CENSUS.

This outline includes many references to specific records. The references include call numbers listed in parentheses. The call number is preceded by FHL, the abbreviation for Family History Library and is used to find a record held by the Family History Library. Each book, film, fiche, or map is assigned a call number.

For additional information on using the catalog, see Using the Family History Library Catalog (30966).

The Family History Library has many other publications that may be helpful in your research. Some of these publications are referred to in this outline. Their titles are in italics and their item numbers are in parentheses. They are available at the Family History Library and the Salt Lake City Distribution Center at:

Salt Lake Distribution Services
1999 West 1700 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84104-4233
Tel. 1-800-537-5971
Fax 1-800-240-3685
Internet: http://www.familysearch.org/

THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY CATALOG

The key to finding a record in the Family History Library’s collection is the Family History Library Catalog. The catalog describes each of the library’s records and lists the call numbers. The catalog is available on microfiche and on compact disc as part of FamilySearch™, a computer program available at the Family History Library and at family history centers worldwide. It may also be found under “Custom Search” on the following Internet site:

http://www.familysearch.org/

The Family History Library Catalog on microfiche is divided into four sections:

• Locality
• Subject
• Surname
• Author/Title

The Family History Library Catalog on compact disc has four types of searches:

• Locality Search
• Film Number Search
• Surname Search
• Computer Number Search

To find the call numbers of the records described in this outline, you will most often use the “Locality” section on microfiche or the Locality Search on compact disc. The section headings in this outline, such as “Church Records” are the same as the subjects used in the microfiche edition of the Family History Library Catalog and the topics used in the compact disc edition.

The catalog generally uses the language the records are written in to describe the records. The description includes a brief summary in English of the content.

The “Locality ” section lists records according to the area they cover. Records relating to the entire country, such as emigration and immigration records, are listed under Peru. Most records are listed under a specific province or city or parish, as follows:

PERU, [PROVINCE], [CITY]

For example, in the “Locality” section look for:

• The place where an ancestor lived such as:

PERU, ANCASH, YUNGAY
• The record type you want—census, probates, or church records, for example. In Peru, towns may be listed twice in the catalog. For example, church and civil records may be filed in the catalog as follows:

PERU, ANCASH, YUNGAY - CHURCH RECORDS

PERU, ANCASH, YUNGAY - CIVIL REGISTRATION

The catalog is based on the province structure instituted in 1793. For additional information about localities in Peru, see the “Gazetteers,” “Historical Geography,” “History,” and “Maps” sections of this outline.

If you need more information on using the Family History Library Catalog, a short video program (53191), written instructions, and librarians are available to help you.

INTERNET

The Internet, computer bulletin boards, news groups, and commercial on-line services help family history researchers:

• Locate other researchers.
• Post queries.
• Send and receive e-mail.
• Search large databases.
• Search directories.
• Search library catalogs.
• Join in computer chat and lecture sessions.

Researching by computer can be very rewarding, but it also has its limitations.

Finding Resources on the Internet

It takes time and practice to learn how to navigate the Internet. Local genealogical societies often have computer interest groups or members who are familiar with computer genealogical research. Following are some general Internet sites that will lead you to other interesting Internet resources for Peru:

• Cyndi’s List of Hispanic Genealogical Sites is a catalog of genealogical sites on the Internet by topic and country. It includes references to other Internet sites, mailing lists, people and families, news groups, publications, record transcriptions, societies, villages, and colonies.

  http://www.cyndislist.com/hispanic.htm

• The LDS Church Genealogical Homepage gives you access to the Family History Library Catalog, Ancestral File, International Genealogical Index, SourceGuide, a list of family history center locations worldwide, family history related web sites, and lists of researchers interested in similar genealogical topics. You can also learn about and order Family History Library publications.

  http://www.familysearch.org/

Other useful sites on specific topics such as census records and directories are discussed in this outline under those sections.
**RECORDS SELECTION TABLE: PERU**

The table below can help you decide which records to search.

1. In column 1, find the category closest to your research goal.
2. In column 2, find the types of records that are most likely to have the information you need.
3. In column 3, find additional record types that may be useful.
4. Turn to the section of this outline that corresponds to the record type you chose. The section explains what the records might tell you, how to search them, and how to find the records in the Locality Search of the Family History Library Catalog. Some records are not at the Family History Library.

Note: The terms used in columns 2 and 3 are the same as the topic headings used in this outline and in the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog. Also, records containing previous research—genealogy, biography, history, periodicals, and societies—could provide information for nearly all research goals, but these have not been listed unless they are especially helpful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. If you need:</th>
<th>2. Look first in:</th>
<th>3. Then search:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Civil Registration, Church Records</td>
<td>Census, Emigration and Immigration, Land Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth dates and places</td>
<td>Civil Registration, Church Records</td>
<td>Census, Emigration and Immigration, Land Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City or parish of foreign birth</td>
<td>Civil Registration, Church Records</td>
<td>Emigration and Immigration, Military, Schools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customs</td>
<td>History, Minorities</td>
<td>Social Life and Customs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Civil Registration, Church Records</td>
<td>Cemeteries, Newspapers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorce (recent)</td>
<td>Court Records</td>
<td>Civil Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>Civil Registration, Church Records</td>
<td>Emigration and Immigration, Societies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical background</td>
<td>Gazetteers, Periodicals</td>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration date</td>
<td>Emigration and Immigration, Naturalization and Citizenship</td>
<td>Census, Biography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living relatives</td>
<td>Court Records, Directories</td>
<td>Newspapers, Biography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maiden names</td>
<td>Civil Registration, Church Records</td>
<td>Cemeteries, Military Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriage</td>
<td>Civil Registration, Church Records</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal origins and boundaries</td>
<td>Gazetteer, Maps</td>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Civil Registration, Church Records</td>
<td>Census, Directories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents, children, and other family members</td>
<td>Civil Registration, Church Records</td>
<td>Emigration and Immigration, Census, Notarial Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical description</td>
<td>Emigration and Immigration</td>
<td>Military Records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place-finding aids</td>
<td>Gazetteers, Maps</td>
<td>History</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of residence</td>
<td>Civil Registration, Church Records</td>
<td>Census, Biography, Genealogy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous research</td>
<td>Genealogy, Periodicals</td>
<td>Biography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>Church Records</td>
<td>Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social activities</td>
<td>Social Life and Customs</td>
<td>Biography, History</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map of Peru: Departments, 1980s
Archives and Libraries

Archives collect and preserve original documents of churches, governments, and other organizations. Libraries generally collect published sources such as books, maps, and microfilm. This section describes the major repositories of genealogical and historical records and resources for Peru. When one of these institutions is referred to elsewhere in this outline, return to this section to obtain the address.

If you plan to visit one of these repositories, contact the organization and ask for information about their collection, hours, services, and fees. Some of that information may also be found on the Internet. Some archives have catalogs, inventories, and guides or periodicals that describe their records and how to use them. If possible, study these guides before you go to the archives so you can use your time more effectively. In many archives and libraries you will need a letter of recommendation and proper identification (libreto electoral or passport).

For addresses of archives and libraries, you can consult the following:


There are many repositories with genealogical information for Peruvian research:

- Archives in Spain
- National government archives and libraries
- Church archives
- Departmental archives
- Municipal archives
- Other archives and libraries

Although the original records you need may be in an archive or library in Peru or Spain, the Family History Library may have a microfilm copy of them.

**Archives in Spain**

Records of international interest about the European discovery, exploration, and colonization of Peru are in various archives in Spain.

- **Archivo General de Indias**
  Avda. de la Constitución 3
  41004 Seville, Spain
  Tel: 954-500-530, 954-500-528
  Fax: 954-219-485

- **Archivo General Militar de Segovia**
  Plaza Reina Victoria Eugenia
  40071 Segovia, Spain
  Tel: 921-460-758
  Fax: 921-460-757

- **Archivo General de Simancas**
  Miravete 8
  47130 Valladolid, Spain
  Tel: 983-590-003, 983-590-750
  Fax: 983-590-311

- **Archivo Central Militar del Servicio Histórico Militar**
  C/Mártires de Alcalá 9
  28071 Madrid, Spain
  Tel: 915-470-300
  Fax: 915-594-371

- **Archivo Histórico Nacional**
  C/Serrano 115
  28006 Madrid, Spain
  Tel: 915-618-001, 915-618-005
  Fax: 915-631-199

A summary of the records preserved at the Archivo General de Indias is found in:


Additional descriptions of the records at the Archivo General de Indias and other Spanish and Latin American archives that house documents of the Spanish American colonial period, are found in:
Guides to the many archives in Spain can be obtained from each archive.

**National Government Archives and Libraries**

The Peruvian government collects records relating to Peruvian history, culture, and people. The National Archives of Peru (*Archivo General de la Nación*) is located at:

**Archivo General de la Nación**
Palacio de Justicia
Jirón Manuel Cuadros s/n
Casilla No. 3124
Cercado de Lima
Lima 1, PERÚ
Tel: (11)-427-5930
Fax: (11)-428-2829

The National Archives publishes information on its activities and the activities of the Department of Historical Archives in its *Revista*. It has also published the *Catálogo del Archivo General de la Nación* (Catalog of the National Archives of Peru). Before you visit or use the records of an archive, you need to study the publications so can use your time more effectively. A guide to the archives and libraries in Peru is:


The National Archives has experienced fires, earthquakes, and other catastrophes that have destroyed or damaged much of its collection. In 1881, during the War of the Pacific, Chilean troops occupied the archives and caused considerable damage.

The Archives has not been thoroughly cataloged, and there are still many unclassified items that are not yet sorted or stored in their proper sections. Smaller sections of the Historical Section (*Sección Histórica*), such as Upper Administration (*Gobierno Superior*) and Native Property and Claims (*Propiedad y Derecho Indígena*) can be accessed through a card catalog. Rural and urban property titles and the notarial records for Lima and Callao have been indexed. (See the “Notarial Records” section of this outline for more information.)

The General Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Relations (*Archivo General del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*) has records relating to the post-independence period. It is located at:

**Archivo General del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores**
Palacio de Torre Tagle
363 Ucayali
Lima, PERÚ
Tel: 51-14-27-6750; -3860

This archive has some filing cabinets with colonial records. For information on the records in the Ministry of Foreign Relations, see:


The Historical Archive of the Ministry of Property and Commerce (*Archivo Histórico del Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio*) became the Division of the Ministry of Property (*Sección Ministerio de Hacienda*) within the National Archives in 1970, but is still housed separately in the Palacio de Justicia:

**Archivo Histórico del Ministerio de Hacienda y Comercio**
Palacio de Justicia
Jirón Manuel Cuadros s/n
Cercado de Lima
Lima 1, PERÚ
Tel: 51-14-40-7120

This archive has two series of records: one dealing with the colonial period and the other dealing with the republican period. The manuscripts of the colonial series are organized into two main groups: the Miscellaneous Collection (*Colección Miscelánea*) and the St. Mary Collection (*Colección Santamaría*), which can be accessed through a card catalog. Additional information on the organization and history of the colonial series can be found in:

The National Library (Biblioteca Nacional) contains nine rooms where material for various subjects are stored. The collection of the Hall of Research (Sala de Investigaciones) is very diverse and can be accessed through two card catalogs, one arranged by subject and the other chronologically. A fire in 1943 destroyed a large part of the manuscript collection, but following the catastrophe the surviving documents were thoroughly cataloged. Following is the address of the National Library:

Biblioteca Nacional
Avenida Abancay s/n, cdra. 4
Cercado de Lima
Lima 1, PERÚ
Tel: 51-14-28-7690, 51-14-28-7696
Fax: 51-14-427-7311
Email: jefatura@binape.gob.pe
http://www.bnp.gob.pe/portalbnp/

The National Library has several large collections that are of particular interest to family historians. It is one of the main repositories for primary documents relating to the military,. It has one of the most thorough collections of imprints dating from the independence and republican periods, and has extensive collections of pamphlets and memorias. Other documents of interest are land grants (encomiendas), judicial records (judiciales), succession rights (mayorazgos), chaplaincy records (capellanías), chieftainship records (cacicazgos), immovable property of Lima (propiedad inmóvil de Lima), dowries (dotes), parish registers (registros parroquiales), town council minutes (actas de cabildo), and books of the orders and decrees (libros de cédulas y proviciones). The National Library also has registers of the notaries (escribanos) of Lima, Arequipa, and Cuzco.

To enter the Hall of Research a researcher is required to present two photographs and a letter of recommendation, attend a class on using the library’s collections, and pay a fee.

Other national level repositories also contain records of genealogical value:

- Archivo Histórico de la Marina
  Museo Naval, Ministerio de Marina
  Lima, PERÚ

- Archivo General de la Corte Superior de Justicia de Lima
  Palacio de Justicia
  Jirón Manuel Cuadros s/n
  Cercado de Lima
  Lima 1, PERÚ
  Tel: 51-14-28-4437

- Archivo de la Oficina Nacional de Estadística y Censo - ONEC
  Lima, PERÚ

- Archivo de la Corte Suprema de la República
  Palacio de Justicia
  Jirón Manuel Cuadros s/n
  Cercado de Lima
  Lima 1, PERÚ
  Tel: 51-14-28-3690

- Archivo del Ministerio de Trabajo y Asuntos Indígenas
  Avenida Salaverú s/n
  Lima, PERÚ
  Tel: 51-14-32-2510

Some helpful guides to the archives of Peru are:


**Church Archives**

The Catholic Church has gathered the early church records from the dioceses into a centralized archive. Lima parish records from before 1900 are centralized
in the Archive of the Archbishopric of Lima (Archivo Arzobispal de Lima). The address for this archive is:

Archivo Arzobispal de Lima
Av. Sucre 1200
Pueblo Libre
Lima 21, PERÚ
Tel: 51-14-60-6998
Fax: 51-14-27-4397
Email: lagaguti@pol.com.pe

The Archive of the Archbishop of Lima has documentation since 1543 on visitations (visitas), holy works (obras pias), tithing (diezmos), property, and divorce. Few guides, indexes, or inventories have been published, but in the archive there are several that can be used on site. For information about the archive, see:


Only a few of the records of the Archive of the Archbishop of Lima have been indexed, and most of the indexes remain unpublished. Parish records, particularly baptisms, are the most likely to be indexed. Additionally, there are eight volumes of indexes of marriage documents (expedientes matrimoniales).

More recent Catholic parish records are kept at the local parish. The diocese keeps the records of parishes that no longer exist. You may write to local parishes and church archives for information. To obtain 20th century documents, you must visit the parish offices and pay a fee.

See the “Church Directories,” “Church History,” and “Church Records” sections of this outline for more information.

Department Archives

In Peru, a department is a governmental jurisdiction, similar to a county. Each department has its own historical archive separate from those of the national government. They serve as repositories for records pertaining to their particular area. Records of genealogical value at department archives include notarial records; birth, marriage, and death records; census records; some church records; and so forth.

Department archives are located in the department city capitals and are open to the public, with proper identification (libreto electoral or passport) and letters of recommendation. Addresses of the department archives are:

- Archivo Histórico Departamental de Arequipa
  Calle Quesada No. 102
  Yanahuara
  Arequipa, PERÚ
  Tel: 51-54-22-1908

- Archivo Departamental de Ayacucho
  Av. Independencia s/n
  Centro Cultural Simón Bolívar
  2056 Ayacucho, PERÚ

- Archivo Histórico Departmental de Cajamarca
  Jr. Belén s/n, Conjunto Monumental Belén
  Apartado 188
  3320 Cajamarca, PERÚ

- Archivo Histórico Departamental de Cuzco
  Av. Tullumayo 440 or Avenida de Cultura 760
  Cuzco, PERÚ

- Archivo Histórico Departamental de Huánuco
  Jr. 2 de Mayo No. 680
  Apartado 278
  Huánuco, PERÚ

- Archivo Histórico Departamental de Junín
  Av. Sebastián Lorente 1810
  Huancayo, PERÚ
  Tel: 51-64-23-3679

- Archivo Histórico Departamental de Lambayeque
  Av. Victor Raul Hay de la Torre 272 Ub.
  Chiclayo/Villareal, PERÚ
  Tel: 51-74-28-2390

- Archivo Histórico Departamental de la Libertad
  Miquel Estete No 540
  Trujillo, La Libertad, PERÚ

- Archivo Histórico Departamental de Moquegua
  Tarapaca No. 320
  Mariscal Nieto s/n
  Moquequa, PERÚ

- Archivo Histórico Departamental de Piura
  Jr. Huancavelica 867
  Piura, PERÚ
  Tel: 51-74-71-5255
Municipal Archives

All records created by local governments in Peru, including birth, death, and marriage records, are kept in municipal offices. These offices are comparable to county courthouses and town halls in the United States. Copies of the municipal records are available to the public. For more information about these offices and their records, see the “Civil Registration” section of this outline.

These archives also house the Libros de Cabildos (minute books), which contain information about local administration, founding of towns, commercial life, markets, sanitation, administration of justice, and social relations. The municipal records of the town of Huamanga are housed in the National Library.

You can get information about the records kept at a particular municipality by writing to the municipal office. See the Family History Library’s Spanish Letter-Writing Guide (36245) for instructions on how to write for genealogical information.

Other Archives and Libraries

Other types of repositories may also contain important genealogical records. Contact these libraries and ask about their collection, hours, services, and fees. Proper identification (libreto electoral or passport) and a letter of recommendation may be required. These repositories include:

- Historical and genealogical societies.
- Public and academic libraries.
- Public archives, private archives, business archives, and museums.
- University archives and libraries.

The oldest continuing university in the Americas is the Major National University of San Marcos (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos):

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos
S/n Ciudad Universitaria
Lima, PERÚ

Inventories, Registers, Catalogs

Some archives have catalogs, inventories, guides, or periodicals that describe their records and how to use them. If possible, study these guides before you visit or use the records of an archive so that you can use your time more effectively. These types of records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

PERU - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES - INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS
PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES - INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS

BIOGRAPHY

A biography is a history of a person’s life. In a biography you may find the individual’s birth, marriage, and death information, and the names of his or her parents, children, or other family members. Use the information carefully because there may be inaccuracies.

Some brief biographies have been gathered and published in collective biographies, such as biographical encyclopedias or dictionaries. Often, these feature biographies of specific groups of people, such as musicians or church officials.

Only a few biographical sources are available for Peru, and those include only the most notable citizens.

Two significant biographical sources are:


Additional biographies of people from Peru are found in more general biographical collections such as:

- **Archivo biográfico de España, Portugal e Iberoamérica/Arquivo biográfico de Espanha, Portugal e Ibero-América** (Biographical Archive of Spain, Portugal, and Latin America). 1144 microfiche. New York: K.G. Saur, 19–. (FHL fiche 6002170–172.)


Collective biographies at the Family History Library are listed in the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

- PERU - BIOGRAPHY
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - BIOGRAPHY
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT], [DISTRICT] - BIOGRAPHY

The National Library also has some biographies in its collection.

**CEMETERIES**

There are two major types of cemetery records:

- Monumental inscriptions, including information recorded on gravestones, tombstones, and niches.

- Burial records, including grave books and the records of cemetery officials (sexton’s records), public (municipal) cemeteries, parishes, and burial grounds.

Cemetery records might give information that would not be found in the civil or parish records. They might include the name of the deceased, age, date of death or burial, birth year or date of birth, and sometimes marriage information. They might also provide clues about military service, religion, occupation, and place of residence at time of death.

The sources of cemetery records include:

- The present sexton or minister. He may have the burial registers and the records of the burial plots.

  - A local library, historical society, or local historian. Any of these may have the records you need or can help you locate obscure family plots and relocated cemeteries.

To find tombstone or sexton records, you need to know where an individual was buried. The person may have been buried in a church, community, or private cemetery, usually near the place where he or she lived or died. You can find clues to burial places in funeral notices, church records, and death certificates.

In general, it is better to start with sexton records than with tombstones or niches. The record kept by the sexton often has more information about the deceased person and his or her family and will also give the location of the tomb. It is usually faster than searching for the grave itself. Because relatives may be buried in adjoining plots, it’s best to examine the original record rather than to rely on alphabetized transcripts.

Most people in the cities of Peru were buried in niches. The Catholic Church had exclusive jurisdiction over burials until 1808, when the earliest civil records began. Most civil cemetery records did not begin until after the establishment of civil registration in 1857. In 1825, the practice of burying in churches and on church grounds was outlawed.

Funeral homes and mortuaries will know the cemeteries of an area. The civil registrar can also provide information on private burial grounds and cemeteries.

There are two very large cemeteries located across the street from one another in the center of Lima and managed by a joint administrative office. To request a free search of the index for both cemeteries, contact:

- El Ángel
  Lima 1, PERÚ

**CENSUS**

A census is a count and description of the population, taken by government or ecclesiastical officials. Census records include both government and church censuses (*padrones*). Censuses were taken by the government for population studies, taxation, and military purposes; and by the churches for taxation in behalf of the parish poor.
Census records are not often used in Peruvian research because other sources, such as church records and civil registration, provide better information. Where church parish records have been destroyed, the census can help you establish your lineage.

In Peru, the original census returns were often destroyed or were only statistical. There are many church censuses in the Archive of the Archbishop of Lima, in other bishop’s archives, and in department historical archives. The General Archive of the Indies (Archivo General de Indias) in Seville, Spain, has duplicate copies of many colonial census records.

Census records can provide important information, such as family relationships and age, where all or portions of other records are missing. Generally, you will find more complete family information in more recent censuses.

Information about census records can be found in:


CHURCH DIRECTORIES

A church directory lists church officials, dioceses, and parishes. These directories are useful because:

- They list all the parishes in a diocese, so you can determine if your ancestor’s village had a parish church. Many directories list all villages belonging to a parish.

- They sometimes provide the earliest dates of existing parish records.

- They may include historical information about each parish.

- They may group parishes by parishes (curatos) or vicarages (vicarías) and deaneries (decanatos).

- Directories beginning in 1969 provide the complete address of each parish, diocese headquarters, and diocese archives where additional records may be kept. The 1993 directory also includes the phone and fax numbers of the parishes.


Rodríguez, Jesús Jordán. Pueblos y parroquias de el Perú. Lima: Imprenta Pasaje Piura, 1950. (FHL book number 958K24r; film number 1162495, item 4.)

Since the latest directory was published in 1993, some information, such as the priest’s name, may be out of date. The addresses and parish histories may be still valid. For more recent information, write to:

Conferencia Episcopal Peruana
Rio de Janeiro 488
Lima 11, PERÚ

Church directories are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

PERU - CHURCH DIRECTORIES
CHURCH HISTORY

Research procedures and genealogical sources are different for each religion. It is helpful to understand the historical events that led to the creation of records in which your family is listed. This outline will only refer to the Roman Catholic Church because other churches have only recently been introduced to Peru.

The Roman Catholic faith was brought to Peru at the time of the Spanish conquest in about 1532. From 1532 to the Constitution of 1920, Catholicism was the only religion accepted in Peru. The Constitution of 1920 provided freedom of religion, but since 1929, only Catholicism has been taught in state or private schools. By 1972, there were 784 Catholic parishes in Peru.

Peru has been included in the Apostolic Vicarage (Vicariatos Apostólicos) of Ecuador since 1952. The 1974 directory lists the present boundaries as the country of Peru.

The Catholic Church in Peru was divided in 1974 into 7 provinces, 14 dioceses, 14 prelaturas, 9 vicariatos apostólicos and 1 vicaría castrense (military vicariate). The archdioceses are located in Lima, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Huancayo, Piura, and Trujillo.

A good history of the Catholic Church in Peru is:


Jurisdictional History

In order to find the church records you need, you must be able to find which jurisdiction your ancestor would have been in. The Catholic Church has expanded and created new jurisdictional entities as follows:

1536 Diocese of Cuzco
1541 Diocese of Lima
1546 Archdiocese of Lima, with bishops in the Dioceses of Cuzco, Quito (Ecuador), Castilla del Oro (Panamá), León de Nicaragua, and Popayán (Colombia).
1577 Dioceses of Trujillo and Arequipa
1609 Diocese of Huamanga (Ayacucho)
1804 Diocese of Maynas

1838 The diocese of Maynas was moved to Chachapoyas.
1861 Diocese of Puno
1865 Diocese of Huánuco
1901 Diocese of Cajamarca
1909 Apostolic Prefectures of San Francisco del Ucayali (now San Ramón) and San León del Amazonas (now Iquitos)
1921 Prefecture of San Gabriel del Marañón
1936 The prefecture of San Gabriel del Marañón was elevated to vicarage.
1940 Diocese of Piura
1943 The dioceses of Cuzco, Trujillo, and Arequipa were elevated to archbishoprics and made ecclesiastical provinces.
1945 Prefecture of San José de Amazonas
1946 Prefecture of San Francisco Javier del Marañón
1946 Diocese of Ica
1948 Prelate of Moyobamba
1954 Dioceses of Huancayo, Huancavelica, and Tacna
1955 The prefecture of San José de Amazonas was elevated to vicarage.
1956 Diocese of Chiclayo
1957 The vicarage of Ucayali was divided into the vicarages of Requena and Pucallpa.
1958 Dioceses of Huacho and Abancay
1959 Prelate of Huarí, Tarma, and Ayaviri
1961 Prelate of Huauchuco
1962 Prelate of Chucuito and Chimbote
1963 Prelate of Chota
1967 Diocese of Callao
1968 Prelate of Chucuito and Chimbote
1977 The dioceses of Limarí, Chosica, and Carabayllo were created from the Archdiocese of Lima.

As of 1993, the Catholic Church had seven archdioceses, one military archdiocese, eight dioceses, and eight apostolic vicarages.

CHURCH RECORDS

Church records (registros eclesiasticos) are excellent sources for accurate information on names, dates, and places of births, marriages, and deaths. Virtually every person who lived in Peru was recorded in a church record, with the exception of the Indians of the eastern rain forests.
Records of births, marriages, and deaths are commonly called vital records. Church records are vital records made by church officials or priests in parish registers or church books.

Church records are crucial for early research about Peru because civil authorities did not begin registering vital statistics until 1886. Church records are often the only source of family information before that date. Church records continued to be kept after the introduction of civil registration. For birth, death, and marriage records after 1886, see the “Civil Registration” section of this outline.

General Historical Background

The Catholic churches in Peru were among the first to keep vital records. The practice of recording births, marriages, and deaths was already established among the churches in Spain, so the same statistics were kept in Peru from the beginning of Spanish rule. The earliest parish record is from 1538, just after the Conquest. In 1563 the Council of Trent issued a mandate requiring Roman Catholic parishes to keep records of christenings and marriages. The churches in Peru did not fully comply with these regulations until the mid 1600s.

Unfortunately, many of the very early records have not been preserved, causing gaps in parish records. Wars and calamities have destroyed other records. To better understand the events that affected record keeping in Peru, the following are important dates:

1545–65 The Council of Trent required parishes to keep birth and marriage registers, a practice already common in Spain.

1764 The churches were ordered to keep their church books in an orderly and conscientious manner.

1786 A uniform system of record keeping was introduced.

1800 Many parishes began keeping parish registers, although they were not required until 1815.

1881 Indexes of the church records were officially started. Some parishes, however, have indexes of earlier church books.

Information Recorded in Church Registers

Church registers include records of births and christenings, marriages, and deaths and burials. In addition, church records may include account books, confirmations, and lists of members (padrones).

Baptisms (Bautismos): Children were generally christened within a few days of birth. Christening registers usually give the infant’s and parents’ names, status of legitimacy, names of witnesses or godparents, and the christening date. You may also find the child’s birth date, ethnic background, father’s occupation, and family’s place of residence. Marriage and death information are sometimes added as notes. Registers in larger cities may also give the street name or family’s address.

Earlier registers typically give only the parents’ and godparents’ names and the date of christening. Later, the age or birth date was given in addition to the christening date.

You should obtain copies of both church records and civil registration, when possible, since they do not necessarily provide the same information. For example, baptismal registers sometimes provide the names of the fathers of illegitimate children when the civil registration does not.

Marriages (Matrimonios): Marriage registers give the date of the marriage and the names of the bride and groom. They also give the names of witnesses and indicate if either the bride or the groom was widowed. They often include other information about the bride and groom, such as ages, residences, occupations, names of parents, and birthplaces. In cases of second and later marriages, they may include the names of previous spouses and their death dates. Often a note is made whether a parent or other party gave permission for the marriage.

Marriage registers may also give the three dates on which the marriage intentions were announced. These announcements, called banns, gave opportunity for anyone to come forward who knew any reasons why the couple should not be married.

Couples were usually married in the home parish of the bride. Men typically married in their mid-20s and women married younger.
Marriage Information (Bandos, Información matrimonial, Expedientes matrimoniales, Pliegos matrimoniales): The marriage information document is separate from the marriage record and can consist of several parts. These parts include:

- An introduction that states the intent of marriage and the date of the banns.

- Personal information on the bride and groom. This may include the names of the couple, age, if they are widowed, place of residence, place of birth, and names of parents and grandparents.

- If this is a second marriage for the bride or groom, the name of the deceased spouse and the date of death.

- If the bride or groom is from another parish, documents showing good standing in that parish. These can include baptismal records and when the banns were published.

- If there was an impediment to marriage, a dispensation (exemption from restriction of marriage). For example, if the bride and groom were related by blood or marriage within the fourth degree, a dispensation was required from the bishop in order for the couple to marry. In such cases, genealogical graphs and interesting biographical information about the families will also be included.

- The testimonies of two to four witnesses about the good standing of the bride and groom. This may include the witness’s personal information as well as how long he or she has known the bride or groom. Often, the witnesses may be relatives of the bride or groom. This document is sometimes three or four pages long.

- A note at the end of the documents listing the date of marriage or if the marriage did not take place.

Burials (Entierros): Burials were recorded in the church record of the parish where the person was buried. The burial usually took place within a day of the death, in the parish where the person died.

Early death registers recorded the name of the deceased person, his or her parents or spouse, and the date and cause of death. Later records may also include the place of death or burial; the deceased person’s age, place of residence, and date and place of birth; and sometimes the names of survivors.

Confirmations (Confirmaciones): This record is made at the time of the confirmation by the bishop or his representative. It gives the date of the record, the name of the confirmed youth, the godparent(s) (padrinos), and signature of the bishop. This is a diocesan record, but a copy may be kept in the parish. Confirmations are sometimes included with the baptismal records in the parish books.

Locating Church Records

Church records were kept at the local parish. Parish refers to a local congregation that may have included many villages within its boundaries, under the jurisdiction of a priest.

To find church records, you must know:

- Your ancestor’s religion.
- The town where your ancestor lived.
- The parish that your ancestor’s town belonged to. Your ancestor may have lived in a village that belonged to a parish in a nearby larger town. (For help identifying the parish, see the “Gazetteers” and “Maps” sections of this outline.)

The town where the church building was located is considered the headquarters of the parish. Although the church building was often named for a saint, the Family History Library Catalog refers to a parish by the name of the town where the parish church was located. In large cities, where there may be many parishes for each religion, the Family History Library Catalog uses the parish name (such as Sagrado Corazón de Jesús) to distinguish the records of different parishes.

Small villages that did not have their own church belonged to a parish located in a different town. Over time, some villages or chapelries may have belonged to several parishes as jurisdictions changed. People who lived in villages between two parishes may have had events recorded in both parishes. Search the records of nearby parishes when doing research about ancestors who lived in a small town.

Records at the Family History Library

The Family History Library has microfilm copies of many church records from Peru. This collection continues to grow as new records are microfilmed.
Most of these records are from the coastal area of Peru, but some are also available from the Andes.

You can determine whether the Family History Library has records for your ancestor’s locality by checking the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog. However, if the record was never kept, has been destroyed, has not been microfilmed, or is restricted from public access by the laws of the country, the Family History Library does not have a copy.

In the Family History Library Catalog, look under the name of the town where the parish was, not necessarily the town where your ancestor lived. Look in the Family History Library Catalog under:

PERU, [DEPARTMENT], [DISTRICT] - CHURCH RECORDS

New records are continually added to Family History Library collection from numerous sources. Don’t give up if records are not available yet. Check the Family History Library Catalog again from time to time for the records you need.

Records Not at the Family History Library

Original baptism, marriage, and burial records may be found by contacting or visiting local parishes or diocese archives in Peru.

Peru has no single repository of church records. The present location of records depends on diocesan and local history. Write your request in Spanish whenever possible. You can make inquiries to:

• Local parishes. Most church registers are still maintained by the parish. Recent registers are at the parish, and older ones may be at the diocese’s archives.

• Church archives. Many parish registers are still located at the parish, but some are collected in diocese archives. Church archives are often unable to handle genealogical requests but can determine whether specific records are available.

Parishes will generally answer correspondence in Spanish. If the records have been sent to the diocesan archives, your request may be forwarded to the appropriate offices. To obtain the addresses of parishes, you should consult a church directory. (See the “Church Directories” section of this outline. See also the “Archives and Libraries” section for more information about where various types of records are stored.)

The Family History Library has obtained copies of the records from the Archdiocese of Lima that were filmed by UNESCO (United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). As permission is given, the library will obtain more records at other Peruvian church archives. This will continue for many years.

Information about how to write for genealogical information to local parishes in Peru is given in Spanish Letter-Writing Guide (36245). When writing to an archive for civil records include:

• The full name and gender of the person sought.
• The names of the parents, if known.
• The approximate date and place of the event you are requesting information about.
• Your relationship to the person.
• The reason for the request (family history, medical, and so on).
• A request for a photocopy of the complete original record.
• A request for information about how to best send the search fee, if any.
• An International Reply Coupon, available from your local post office.

If your request is unsuccessful, search for duplicate records that may have been filed in other archives or in civil registration offices.

Search Strategies

Effective use of church records includes the following strategy:

• Search for the relative or ancestor you want to know more about. When you find his or her birth record, search for the birth records of his or her brothers and sisters.

• Search for the marriage record of the parents. The marriage record will often lead to the birth records of the parents.

• If you cannot locate a marriage record for the parents, you can estimate their ages and search for their birth records.
CIVIL REGISTRATION

Civil registration refers to the vital records made by the government. These include birth, marriage, and death records. Civil registration records (Actas del Registro Civil) are an excellent source for accurate information on names, and dates and places of births, marriages, and deaths.

In most of the municipalities of Peru, civil authorities began registering births in 1886, marriages in 1886, and deaths in 1857. The 1892 Peruvian Civil Law made civil registration mandatory. In the Lima municipal archives, there are death registers for 1857–1867, and birth, marriage, and death registers of Peruvians born abroad for 1886–1911. By 1895, the archives included almost all individuals who lived in Peru. Records of naturalization, adoption, and legitimization and recognition of children are included in the early birth records. From 1936, these records are included as part of the Personal Register.

Because civil registration covers the entire population and generally provides more information than church records, civil registration records are one of the most important sources for genealogical research in Peru. Due to political situations, civil registration for some municipalities may have begun after 1886. Civil registration records may also be the only source of information about non-Catholic people.

For birth, death, and marriage records before 1886, see the “Church Records” section of this outline.

General Historical Background

In 1857 the government of Peru passed a law that required civil registration, but it was soon discontinued, except for the requirement to keep death records. In 1892, the government again recognized the need for accurate vital records. Civil registration required the people to report all births, marriages, and deaths to a civil registrar in each municipality.

Births (Nacimientos): Birth registers give the document number, registration date, name, gender, and date and place of birth. Early birth records also include naturalization papers, adoptions, legitimizations of children, and acknowledgments of legitimacy. Separate books were kept for naturalization from 1912–1936.

Birth records may include family information, such as the parents’ ages, birthplaces, residences, nationalities, marital status, professions, and the number of other children born to the mother. The records may also give similar information about the informant, who may be a relative, and the grandparents.

Corrections to a birth record were usually added as a marginal note.

Marriages (Casamientos): Peruvian law requires marriages to be recorded in civil records prior to a church marriage. Marriage registers give the marriage
date and the couple’s names, ages, places of residence, and, sometimes, places of birth. These records also include the names of the parents and witnesses and information about the witnesses.

Marriage information (Información matrimonial) in Peru from 1900 to the present includes certificates of birth, baptism, good conduct, marriageability, and a medical certificate and residence.

Early civil marriage records may give more information than church records. Early entries usually included the names and ages of the bride and groom and the marriage date and place. Later entries include the couple’s occupations, civil status, residences, and birthplaces. Some records also have the names of the parents and grandparents.

Most couples were also married in a church wedding. If possible, search both the civil registration and church records of marriage. If you believe a marriage took place but cannot find a civil record of the marriage, search the church marriage information records or banns.

Deaths (Defunciones): Death records are especially helpful because in addition to death and burial information, they provide important information about a person’s birth, spouse, and parents. Civil death records often exist for individuals for whom there are no birth or marriage records. Death records were usually registered within a few days of the death, in the town or city where the person died.

Early death records give the name, date, and place of death. Later death registers usually include the deceased’s age or date of birth (and sometimes the birthplace), residence or street address, occupation, cause of death, and burial information. These records also include the name of the informant (who is often a relative), spouse, and parents. The information in death records about the deceased’s birth and parents may be inaccurate since the informant may not have had complete information.

Locating Civil Registration Records

Civil registration records are kept at the local civil registration office (Oficina del Registro Civil) in each municipality. You must determine the town where your ancestor lived before you can find the records.

A civil registration district may include several towns or be a small section of a large city. You may need to use gazetteers and other geographic references to identify the place your ancestor lived and the civil registration office that served it (see the “Gazetteers” section of this outline). In addition to the town, you need to know an approximate year in which the birth, marriage, divorce, or death occurred.

The specific holdings of the Family History Library are listed in the Family History Library Catalog. To find civil registration records in the Family History Library, search in the “Locality” section of the library’s catalog under:

- PERU - CIVIL REGISTRATION
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - CIVIL REGISTRATION
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT], [DISTRICT] - CIVIL REGISTRATION

The library’s collection continues to grow as new records are microfilmed and added to the collection from numerous sources. Don’t give up if records are not yet available. Check the catalog later for the records you need.

Locating Records Not at the Family History Library

Birth, marriage, divorce, and death records may be found by contacting or visiting local civil registration offices in Peru. Peru also has duplicates of civil registration records in the Supreme Court of Justice (Corte Superior de Justicia) in Lima. Civil registration records in Peru are available by writing to the municipality or province where the record was created. After deciding who has jurisdiction over the records for the time period you need, write a brief request to the municipal civil registration office. When writing to an archive for civil records include:

- The full name and gender of the person sought.
- The names of the parents, if known.
- The approximate date and place of the event you are requesting information about.
- Your relationship to the person.
- The reason for the request (family history, medical, and so on).
- A request for a photocopy of the complete original record.
- A request for information about how to best send the search fee, if any.
- An International Reply Coupon, available from your local post office.
Civil officials will usually answer correspondence in Spanish. If your request is unsuccessful, write for duplicate records that may have been sent to the Supreme Court of Justice of the Republic (Corte Superior de Justicia de la República). The address is included in the “Archives and Libraries” section of this guide.

If you visit the civil registration office to request a document, they will perform a search for a fee. Each municipality charges its own price. Contact the civil registration office to learn the cost of searches and of copies of certificates.

**COURT RECORDS**

The highest court of Peru is the Supreme Court of Justice of the Republic (Corte Superior de Justicia de la República) in Lima. Under it are the 23 Superior Courts (Cortes Superiores), located in the seats of departments. Each of the 140 provinces has a Court of First Instance located in the provincial seat. The 1,302 small towns each have a Justice of the Peace Court. All of these are courts of record.

Although records of genealogical value can be found in court records, you should first search church and civil records. Not many court records from Peru have been microfilmed.

**Inquisition Records**

Inquisition records were created in the 16th and 17th centuries when non-Catholics, including many of the minority and immigrant groups, were being tried as heretics. The records of persons tried by the Inquisition are found in the National Historical Archive (Archivo Histórico Nacional) of Madrid and in the National Archives (Archivo Nacional de la Nación) of Lima. Following are some inquisition records available on microfilm at the Family History Library:


See also the “Minorities” section of this outline.

**DIRECTORIES**

Directories are alphabetical lists of names and addresses. These often list all the adult residents or tradesmen of a city or area. Telephone books are a type of directory.

The Family History Library has a telephone directory on microfilm for Lima from 1949 (1224503 item 2) and the 1990 and 1991 directories (3 vols., FHL book 985.21/L1 E4p).

The most helpful directories for genealogical research are city directories of local residents and businesses. These are generally published annually and may include an individual’s name, address, occupation, his or her spouse’s name, and other helpful facts. An individual’s address can be very helpful when searching in a large city with several parishes. Directories sometimes have city maps and may include addresses of churches, cemeteries, civil registration offices, and other important locations.

Directories are listed in the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

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PERU, [DEPARTMENT]- DIRECTORIES
PERU, [DEPARTMENT], [DISTRICT] - DIRECTORIES
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Directories for Peru can also be found on the Internet at:

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EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

Emigration and immigration sources list the names of people leaving (emigration) or coming into (immigration) Peru. These sources are usually passenger lists, permissions to emigrate, records of passports issued, or lists of prisoners deported. The information in these records may include the emigrants’ names, ages, occupations, destinations, and places of origin or birthplaces.

In addition to their usefulness in determining where an immigrant lived prior to leaving his or her native country, these records can help in constructing family groups. If you don’t find your ancestor, you may find emigration information on neighbors of your ancestor. People who lived near each other often settled together in the country they emigrated to.

People emigrated from Peru to the United States, Canada, Brazil, Ecuador, Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Mexico, Australia, and other countries. The emigration to the United States began in the mid-1850s and much earlier to South American countries. Most of the early emigrants to the United States of America settled in California. Emigration was minimal, however, until after the 1940s, when many Peruvians left for the west coast of the United States, Canadian British Columbia, and other countries.

Finding the Emigrant’s Town of Origin

Once you have traced your family back to your immigrant ancestor, you must determine the city or town the ancestor was from. Peru has no nationwide index to birth, marriage, or death records. Vital records were kept locally with duplicates sent to the Superior Court of Justice of the Republic (Corte Superior de Justicia de la República).

There are several sources that may help you find your ancestor’s place of origin. You may be able to learn the town your ancestor came from by talking to older family members. Members of your family or a library may have documents that name the city or town, such as:

- Birth, marriage, and death certificates
- Obituaries
- Journals
- Photographs
- Letters
- Family Bibles
- Church certificates or records
- Naturalization applications and petitions
- Passenger lists
- Passports
- Family heirlooms

A good book on Peruvian immigration is:


Additional information about finding the origins of immigrant ancestors is given in Tracing Your Immigrant Origins (34111).

Emigration from Spain

Before 1775, most of the emigrants from Spain came from the regions of Castilla, Andalucía, or Extremadura. The people from Cataluña, Aragón, Galicia, and Vascongadas were excluded from the Americas by the Court of the Indies (Consejo de Indias). After 1775, Carlos III of Spain gave permission to all Spaniards to colonize any part of Spanish America. Emigrants from Spain left records documenting their migration in the port of departure as well as in the country they moved to.

People desiring to emigrate from Spain or those migrating within the colonies in South America were required to register at the time of departure. Some of these records include:

- Permissions to emigrate
- Probates of relatives who stayed
- Church records (annotations)
- Passports
- Court records

These records are not available for research at the Family History Library but may be found at the national archives of the departure country.

Colonial Period (1492–1821)

Various Spanish archives have records that may show the emigrant’s origin. The principle archives are the General Archives of the Indies (Archivo General de Indias) in Seville, Spain; the Military Archives of Segovia; and the General Archive of Simancas. For further information on military archives, see the
“Military Records” and “Archives and Libraries” sections of this outline.

You may want to look for your ancestor’s records in the following sections of the General Archives of the Indies:

- **Informaciones de Méritos y Servicios de los Descubridores/Conquistadores** (Information on Merits and Services of the Discoverers and Conquerors): This includes documents of the ships and passengers who sailed to the colonies during the early 1500's.

- **Casa de Contratación de las Indias** (House of Contracts of the Indies): This is an excellent documentation of passenger lists for ships sailing to the American colonies between 1509 and 1701, as well as petitions and licenses for permission to emigrate during the period 1534 to 1790.

For early emigration, you should search the following book, which indexes documents of the ships and passengers who sailed to the colonies during the early 1500s:

*Catálogo de Pasajeros a las Indias durante los Siglos XVI, XVII, y XVIII* (Catalog of Passengers to the Indies during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries). Seville: s.n., 1940-. (FHL book 946 W2sa; films 0277577–0277578.)

**The Mid-1800s**

Ship arrivals and passenger lists provide the best documentation of immigrants who came to South America after the middle of the 19th century. These records are housed in the national archives of each of the countries in South America. (For information about archives, see the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline.)

Other important sources of information for your immigrant ancestors are the emigration records that may exist from the departure port city.

During the early period, most Spanish emigrants left through the ports of Seville, Cádiz, San Lucar de Barrameda, and Málaga in southern Spain. These records were housed in the cities of Cádiz and Seville. Later the ports of San Sebastián, Bilbao, Santander, and La Coruña in northern Spain were added as departure cities not only for Spaniards but also for other Europeans. These emigrants most always traveled first to Islas Canarias (the Canary Islands), where they resided for a short time, before continuing travel to the Americas. Currently these records are housed in the General Archive of the Indies in Seville.

The records of departures from these ports are called passenger lists. The information contained in these lists varies over time but usually includes the emigrant’s name, age, occupation, and destination. The lists may also include the names of other family members, and the emigrant’s last town of residence or birthplace.

Emigration to America slowed drastically between 1790–1825 due to wars of independence in the Latin American colonies. Beginning in 1840, an increased number of people immigrated to Latin America seeking religious, economical, or political freedom. The first major group of immigrants were Chinese laborers who came between 1850–1875 to work on the guano deposits of the Chincha Islands and on the railroads.

**Emigration from Japan**

Many Japanese immigrant laborers arrived in Peru at the end of the 19th century and early 20th century. Japanese trade with Peru expanded after World War II. The following records, located in Japan, contain information about these Japanese immigrants:


- *Peru imin kankei zakken* (Japanese Emigration to Peru). Tokyo: Kokusai Maikuo Shashin Kogyosha, [n.d.]. (FHL films 1264041–1264042, 1264044–45, 1250049, and 1250051.) This contains assorted papers on Japanese emigration to Peru that were handled 1899–1921.


Emigration from Other Areas

Most people who emigrated from Europe left through the ports of Hamburg, LeHavre, Liverpool, Naples, Rotterdam, or Trieste. The records of Hamburg and some other European ports have been microfilmed and are available in the collection of the Family History Library. See Hamburg Passenger Lists, 1850–1934 (34047).

Other emigration and immigration records for Peru include:


See also the “Minorities” section of this outline.

Immigration to Peru

The main port of entry for most immigrants to Peru was Callao, near Lima. Unfortunately, no passenger lists of immigrants arriving in Callao have been microfilmed. Such records may exist in the archives of Peru.

Records at the Family History Library

The Family History Library has some microfilm copies of records and related books. The film or call numbers of these records are listed in the locality section of the Family History Library Catalog:

- PERU - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION
- SPAIN - EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

See also records under the heading “Colonization”:

- PERU - COLONIZATION

ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND DICTIONARIES

Encyclopedias provide information on all branches of knowledge or treat a specific topic comprehensively, usually in articles arranged alphabetically. They often contain information of great interest for genealogical research, including articles about towns and places, prominent people, minorities, and religions. They can also give information about diverse topics such as record-keeping practices, laws, customs, commerce, costumes, occupations, and archaic terminology. The following encyclopedias and encyclopedic reference books may be particularly helpful in your research:


Encyclopedias are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

- PERU - ENCYCLOPEDIAS AND DICTIONARIES

For information on language dictionaries, see the “Language and Languages” section of this outline.

GAZETTEERS

A gazetteer is a dictionary of place-names. Gazetteers describe haciendas (large ranches), towns and villages, districts, provinces, departments, population, rivers, mountains, and other geographical features. They usually include only the names of places that existed at the time the gazetteer was published. The place-names are generally listed in alphabetical order, similar to a dictionary.

Gazetteers may also provide additional information about towns, such as:
• Religious denominations
• Schools, colleges, and universities
• Major manufacturing works, canals, docks, and railroad stations
• Distances

You can use a gazetteer to locate the places where your family lived and to determine the civil jurisdictions over those places. There are many places in Peru with the same or similar names. For example, there are several jurisdictions with the locality Acobamba:

• Acobamba, province of Sihuas, department of Ancash
• Acobamba, province of Acobamba, department of Huanacavelica
• Acobamba, province of Tarma, department of Junin
• Santo Domingo de Acobamba, province of Huanuco, department of Junin

You will need to use a gazetteer to identify the specific town where your ancestor lived, the district, province, and department it was in, and the jurisdictions where records about it were created and kept.

Gazetteers are also helpful for determining the department, province, and district jurisdictions used in the Family History Library Catalog.

Finding Place Names in the Family History Library Catalog

Place names in the Family History Library Catalog are listed under the modern names and the names of departments and provinces as they existed in 1922. To find the department and province that a town is filed under in the Family History Library Catalog, you can use the "see" references on the first Family History Library Locality Catalog microfiche of each department. If you are using the catalog on compact disc, use the Locality Search. The computer will find places with that name.

Because of the many changes in place names, the Family History Library uses one gazetteer as the standard guide for listing places in the Family History Library Catalog. Regardless of the names a place may have had at various times, all Peruvian places are listed in the Family History Library Catalog by the name they are listed under in:


Other supporting sources are:


Historical Place Names

Because names and boundaries of some places have changed or no longer exist, you may need to use sources that describe places as they were known earlier. Some of the historical national gazetteers that identify places in Peru are:


Gazetteers are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

PERU - GAZETTEERS
PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - GAZETTEERS
PERU - DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL
GENEALOGY

The term genealogy is used in this outline and in the Family History Library Catalog to describe a variety of records containing family information gathered by individuals, researchers, societies, or archives. These records may include pedigree charts, compiled information on families, correspondence, ancestor lists, research exchange files, record abstracts, and collections of original or copied documents. These can be excellent sources of information that can save you valuable time. Because they are compiled from other sources of information, they must be carefully evaluated for accuracy.

Additional sources of genealogy for noble families in Peru are described in the “Nobility” section of this outline.

Major Collections and Databases

The Family History Library has several sources that contain previous research or can lead you to other researchers who are interested in sharing family information. These sources include:

- **International Genealogical Index.** The index provides names and vital information for many deceased persons who lived in Peru. This valuable research tool lists birth, christening, and marriage dates. The index for Peru includes names extracted from parish registers by volunteers and names submitted by other researchers.

  The International Genealogical Index is available on microfiche and on compact disc as part of FamilySearch.

- **Ancestral File.** This file, part of FamilySearch, contains family history information linked in family groups and pedigrees that has been contributed since 1979. As of 1999, the file contains the names of millions of persons, including hundreds of Peruvian families. Ancestral File can print pedigree charts, family group records, and individual summary sheets for any person in the file.

- **Family Group Records Collection.** More than 8 million family group record forms have been microfilmed in the Family Group Records Collection, but very few are from South America. There are two major sections: the Archive Section and the Patrons Section. The film numbers for both sections are listed in the “Author/Title” section of the Family History Library Catalog under “Family Group Records Collection.”

- **Social Security Death Index.** The Social Security Death Index lists all the people in the United States who held social security numbers and who died between 1962 and 1996. The index can lead to other social security records that may provide your ancestor’s birthplace in Peru.

**Share Your Information with Others.** Your family history can become a source of enjoyment for you and your family. You can submit your family history information to the Pedigree Resource File (see the Internet site www.familysearch.org for instructions). You may want to compile your findings into a family history and share it with family members, the Family History Library, and other archives.

Family Histories

A few Peruvian families have produced histories or newsletters that include genealogical information, biographies, photographs, and other excellent information. These usually include several generations of the family.

The Family History Library has few published Peruvian family histories. Copies at the Family History Library are listed in the surname section of the Family History Library Catalog. Not every name found in a family history will be listed in the Family History Library Catalog. Only the major surnames discussed in the family history are included in the catalog.

There are also unpublished family histories found in private collections. These include a variety of unpublished records pertaining to specific families, usually Peruvian nobility or prominent families. Such materials are generally inaccessible for research unless you can establish contact with the person who owns the materials.

Many Peruvian family histories are indexed in:

**Boletín del Instituto Peruano de Investigaciones Genealógicas** (Bulletin of Peruvian Genealogical Investigations). Lima: El Instituto, 194– . (FHL book 985 D25i.) This publication is a continuation of the periodical Boletín Interno.
For an index to more than 2,000 published Latin American family histories, see:


**HERALDRY**

Spanish *hidalgos* (or *hijos de algo*) meaning “sons of status,” were untitled nobles by lineage. The Iberian nobility originated during the time of the Spanish reconquest of the peninsula from the Moors (about A.D. 700–1492). Those who were leaders or who were especially valiant in the early days of the campaign were awarded hidalgo status. Many original hidalgos came from the northern Spanish provinces of Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya.

In later generations, in order to prove nobility (*hidalgua*) individuals needed to show their noble lineage back to their great-grandparents. The status of hidalgo did not necessarily mean wealth. In fact, some were laborers and shopkeepers. However, hidalgo were entitled to the inherent social and legal rights of the nobility.

In Peru and Spain, only members of the noble class were entitled to bear coats of arms. The kings rewarded persons who performed a heroic deed, made a notable achievement, or held a prominent position in government by granting them a noble title and the right to use a coat of arms. These grants were documented and may include:

- **Census records (censos).** Censuses were often compiled to determine who was exempt from commoners’ tax and military conscription, two benefits of hidalgo status. These census records are generally available in local city halls.

- **Genealogical reports (informaciones genealógicas) and purity of blood reports (limpiezas de sangre).** These reports served as proof of nobility so that the hidalgo might join a noble fraternal order or obtain a government position. These reports are available in local municipal archives in Spain and Portugal, as well as in archives in major Latin American colonial capitals. For information about how to contact these archives, see the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline.

Most national archives in Spain have records relating to hidalgos. The archives of the Chancery of Valladolid (*Chancillería de Valladolid*) and the Chancery of the City Real (*Chancillería de Ciudad Real* [Granada]) have special sections for court records of hidalgos. Hidalgos customarily went before royal chancery courts to establish their nobility. The hidalgos section of the archive in Valladolid, Spain, is indexed in:


Various authors have prepared books on heraldry. An armorial is a collection of descriptions of coats of arms and the families that bear them. It also briefly describes their entitlement to that coat of arms. It may note early bearers of that coat of arms, sometimes with relationships, birth dates, and other genealogical information. Each armorial will differ from others and will include different names. Some minor noble families are not included in any books. You can learn about your Peruvian coats of arms from Spanish family histories and heraldry books. The following book can also be helpful:


Heraldic materials are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:
Sources with information about noble ancestors are listed under:

[COUNTRY] - NOBILITY

In addition noble families are often subjects of published genealogical books or articles. (See the “Genealogy” and “Nobility” sections of this outline.)

**HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY**

Spain instituted a viceroyalty system to govern its possessions in the New World. During the nearly three centuries of the colonial period, legal records and documents were subject to the jurisdiction of the appropriate viceroyalty.

The viceroyalty of Peru from 1543–1821 included Chile, Peru, and parts of Bolivia.

Some important dates concerning the changes in boundaries of Peru include:

1542–1821 The Viceroyalty of Peru was divided into the Audiencias of Panamá (1535), Lima (1542), Santa Fe de Bogotá (1549), Charcas (1559; now Bolivia), Quito (1563), Buenos Aires (1661), Chile (1565 and 1609), Rio de la Plata (1777), and Cuzco (1787). Other governmental divisions created were commissions (encomiendas), provinces (provincias), and corrector district (corregimientos).

1717, The Virreinato of Santa Fe was erected.
1739 It was suppressed from 1723 to 1739.

1777, The Virreinato of Buenos Aires was erected.
1783–1784 Intendencias: Lima, Arequipa, Tarma, Huancavelica, Huamanga, Trujillo, Arica, Puno, and Cuzco. These were divided into districts (partidos). Later these Intendencias’ boundaries were arranged to coincide with the boundaries of the dioceses.

1836– Peru and Bolivia were united until Chile won the battle of Yungay.
1839

1862– Peru was at war with Spain.
1866

1879– The War of the Pacific resulted in the loss of Tarata until 1925 and Tacna until 1929. Tarapaca and Arica were permanently lost to Chile.

1883– The area of Peru was divided into seven Intendencias: Lima, Arequipa, Tarma, Huancavelica, Huamanga, Trujillo, Arica, Puno, and Cuzco. These were divided into districts (partidos). Later these Intendencias’ boundaries were arranged to coincide with the boundaries of the dioceses.

The viceroyalties were subdivided into legislative divisions called audiencias. These audiencias supervised local courts, applied Spanish law, and established a legal tradition that has persisted in Hispanic America. The jurisdictions of the audiencias formed the basic territories of the Latin American republics once they gained independence from Spain.

The following list indicates the years in which audiencias were established under the viceroyalty for Peru, which included Chile:

- Cuzco -1787
- Lima - 1542
- Santiago - 1609

During the 19th century, international conflicts and border disputes altered many political jurisdictions of South America. These changes affected the subsequent registration of the local population.

Chile acquired the mineral-rich Atacama Desert when it prevailed in the 1879–1883 War of the Pacific against Peru and Bolivia. The acquisition extended Chile’s northern border and completely cut off Bolivia’s access to the sea.

You may need to determine previous boundaries and jurisdictions to locate your ancestors’ records. Gazetteers and histories are helpful sources of information about these changes.

The following book explains more about the historical geography of South America. You can find this and similar materials at the Family History Library and many other research libraries.

Creation of Peruvian Departments

The departments of Peru were created as follows (* indicates former Intendency):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lima*</td>
<td>1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazonas</td>
<td>1832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancash</td>
<td>1821, earlier known as Huaylás</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apurimac</td>
<td>1873, from Cuzco and Huamanga*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arequipa*</td>
<td>1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayacucho*</td>
<td>1822, earlier known as Huamanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cajamarca</td>
<td>1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callao</td>
<td>1836, from Lima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuzco*</td>
<td>1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huancavelica*</td>
<td>1822, anciently part of Huamanga, today Ayacucho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huánuco</td>
<td>1823, from Junín</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ica</td>
<td>1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junín</td>
<td>1825, anciently an Intendencia of Tarma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Libertad</td>
<td>1821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambayeque</td>
<td>1874, from La Libertad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loreto</td>
<td>1861, from Amazonas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madre de Dios</td>
<td>1912, from Cusco and Puno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moquegua</td>
<td>1957, from Arequipa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasco</td>
<td>1944, from Junín</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piura</td>
<td>1861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puno*</td>
<td>1822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Martín</td>
<td>1906, from Loreto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Táncara</td>
<td>1875, part of Chile from 1883–1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumbes</td>
<td>1901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ucayali</td>
<td>1980–1983, from Loreto</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other sources about boundary changes are found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

- PERU - HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
- PERU - HISTORY
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - HISTORY

Historical Chronology of Peru

- 1524 The Supreme Council of the West Indies was created.
- 1532 The Spanish conquered Peru.
- 1535 Lima was founded by Pizarro. The colonial governor was established.
- 1538 The earliest existing parish registers began.
- 1551 Dominican friars founded the University of San Marcos at Lima. The Council of Lima set rules for record keeping.
- 1564 A papal bull required the keeping of parish registers.
- 1568 The Jesuits arrived in Peru.
- 1570 The Court of Holy Office of the Inquisition was founded in Lima.
- 1718 The smallpox epidemic struck Peru.
- 1798 Chile attained complete autonomy.
- 1821 Peru declared independence from Spain, but it was not until 1826 that the Spanish Royal forces were finally defeated. The Department of Lima was created.
- 1822 The old districts (partidos) became provinces (provincias), and almost all the parishes (parroquias) became districts (distritos).

Effective family research requires some understanding of the historical events that may have affected your family and the records about them. Learning about wars, governments, laws, migrations, and religious trends may help you understand political boundaries, family movements, and settlement patterns. These events may have led to the creation of records, such as land and military documents, that mention your family.

Your ancestors’ history will become more interesting to you if you also learn about the events in which they may have participated. For example, by using a history you might learn about the events that occurred in the year your great-grandparents were married.

Other historical sources are found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

- PERU - HISTORY
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - HISTORY
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT], [DISTRICT] - HISTORY

The Family History Library has a few published histories for Peru. You can find histories in the Family History Library Catalog under one of the following:

- PERU - HISTORY
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - HISTORY
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT], [DISTRICT] - HISTORY

Books with film numbers can be ordered through local Family History Centers. Some may be found in major research libraries. The following are only a few of the many historical sources that are available:

Local Histories

Some of the most valuable sources for family history research are local histories. They describe the settlement of an area and the founding of churches, schools, and businesses. You can also find lists of early settlers, soldiers, and civil officials. Even if your ancestor is not listed, information on other relatives may be included that will provide important clues for locating your ancestor. A local history may also provide clues for finding other records to search.

In addition, you should study local histories for the background information they can provide about your family’s lifestyle, community, and environment.

The Family History Library has some local histories for towns in Peru. Similar histories are often available at major public and university libraries and archives.

A helpful bibliography of local histories is:


Bibliographies can be found in the Family History Library Catalog under:

- PERU - BIBLIOGRAPHY
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - BIBLIOGRAPHY
- PERU - HISTORY - BIBLIOGRAPHY
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - HISTORY - BIBLIOGRAPHY

Calendar Changes

The Gregorian calendar, the calendar in common use today, is a correction of the Julian calendar, which had been in use since A.D. 46. Leap years had been miscalculated in the Julian calendar. By 1582, the calendar was 10 days behind the solar year.

In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII issued a papal bull, modifying the calendar to correct the problem. He declared that the day following 4 October 1582 would become 15 October. Other adjustments were made in the calendar to prevent future leap year miscalculations.

Spain adopted the new system in 1582, and the Spanish territories in the New World rapidly followed Spain’s example. Peru accepted the new calendar in 1584.

LAND AND PROPERTY

Land records are primarily used to learn where an individual lived and when he or she lived there. They often reveal other family information, such as the name of a spouse, heir, other relatives, or neighbors. You may learn where a person lived previously, his or her occupation, and other clues for further research. In Peru, only a very small percentage of the population were included in land records because few people owned land.

Land records in Peru begin in 1528 and are found in notarial, municipal, and ecclesiastical records in the National Archive (*Archivo General de la Nación*) in Madrid. Other records are in the National Archive (*Archivo General del La Nación*) and in the National Library (*Biblioteca Nacional*) in Lima. You might be able to use land records for your research if you can visit the Peruvian archives in person or hire a local research agent.

The Family History Library does not have copies of land records from Peru. Because of the availability of better genealogical sources, such as church records and civil registration, land records are seldom used in Peruvian research.

LANGUAGE AND LANGUAGES

Most materials used in Peruvian research are written in Spanish. However, you do not need to speak or read Spanish to do research in Peruvian records. You will need to know some key words and phrases to understand the records, however.

Because of Peru’s history, Roman Catholic records are the most common. You may find other languages in Peruvian records for areas with large populations of German, Italian, Japanese, and other immigrants.
Spanish grammar affects the way names appear in genealogical records. For help in understanding name variations, see the “Names, Personal” section of this outline.

Language Aids

The Family History Library has genealogical word lists for Spanish (34104), German (34067), Latin (34077), Polish (34098), Portuguese (34099), and French (34060). The following books and English-Spanish dictionaries can also aid you in your research. You can find these and similar material at many research libraries:


Maps are an important source for locating the places where your ancestors lived. They help you see the neighboring towns and geographic features of the area your ancestor came from. Maps can show places, parishes, geographical features, transportation routes, and proximity to other towns. Historical maps are especially useful for understanding boundary changes.

Maps are published individually or as an atlas, a bound collection of maps. Maps may also be included in gazetteers, guidebooks, local histories, and history texts.

Different types of maps will help you in different ways. Historical atlases describe the growth and development of countries. They show boundaries, migration routes, settlement patterns, military campaigns, and other historical information. Road atlases are also useful. They contain detailed maps and an alphabetical index of place names. Other types of maps may include department or provincial atlases and topographical maps.

Using Maps

Maps must be used carefully for several reasons:

- There are often several places with the same name. For example, there are seven towns called La Union in present-day Peru.
- The spelling and even names of some towns may have changed since your ancestors lived there.
- Some localities have different names in different languages.
- Place-names are often misspelled in foreign sources. Difficult names may have been shortened and important diacritic marks omitted.
- Political boundaries may not be clearly indicated on all maps.

Finding the Specific Town on the Map

To do successful research in Peru, you must correctly identify the town where your ancestor lived. Because many towns have the same name, you may need some additional information before you can locate the correct town on a map. You will be more successful if you have some information about the town. Search gazetteers, histories, family records, and other sources to learn all you can about the following:

- The department and district the ancestor came from.
- The name of the parish where your ancestor was baptized or married.
- Towns where related ancestors lived.
- The size of the town.
• Industries of the area.
• The occupation of your ancestor or his relatives (this may indicate the size of the town and the industries that operated there).
• Nearby localities, such as large cities.
• Nearby features, such as rivers and mountains.
• Dates when the town was renamed.
• Dates the town existed.
• Other names the town was known by.

See the “Gazetteers” section of this outline for further information on locating your ancestor’s town.

Finding Maps and Atlases

Collections of maps and atlases are available at numerous historical societies and at public and university libraries. Major collections for Peru are at the National Library of Peru.

The Family History Library has a small collection of Peruvian maps and atlases. These are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

PERU - MAPS

Some helpful maps at the Family History Library are:

Mapa político y físico del Perú (Political and Physical Map of Peru). Scale 1:2,500,000. Lima: El Instituto Geográfico Nacional, 1970. (FHL map 985 E7m.)

Curletti, Lauro A. Mapa ferroviario del Perú (Railway Map of Peru). Scale: 1:300,000. Lima: Lit. T. Scleuch, 1922. (FHL map 985 E7v.)

A helpful atlas for Peru is:


An excellent national historical atlas is:


A bibliography of Peruvian maps and atlases is:


You can purchase maps of Peru from:

El Instituto Geográfico Nacional
Av. Aramburu 1198
Lima, Lima, PERU
Tel: 011-51-14-225-5944

MILITARY RECORDS

Military records (militares) identify individuals who served in the military or who were eligible for service. Most young men were required to serve in or register for military service in Peru. Evidence that an ancestor actually served may be found in family records, biographies, census, notarial records, civil registration, and church records.

Military records begin about 1550 and give information about an ancestor’s military career, such as promotions, places served, pensions, and personal conduct. In addition, these records usually include information about an ancestor’s age, birthplace, residence, occupation, physical description, and family members. Many military records in Peru provide very few details about individuals other than officers.

Military records include:

• Muster rolls (listas de revistas)
• Personnel files (hojas de servicio)
• Lists of officers and commissions of officers (estado mayor y expedientes personales)
• Pay records (certificado)
• Pension records (pensiones)
• Naval records (marina)
• Military parish records (capellanías)
• Military orders (cofradías y confraternidades)
• Soldier enlistments (filiaciones)
• Awards and service (méritos y servicios)

For the colonial period, you can find military records in the National Military Archive in Segovia (Archivo General Militar de Segovia) and the National Archive of Simancas (Archivo General de Simancas), both in Spain. (See the “Archives and Libraries” section of this outline.)
Records of military service in Peru were kept by the Ministry of War (Ministerio de Guerra) and Ministry of the Navy (Ministerio de Marina). Old records have been collected at the National Archives, Historical Military Archives (Archivo Histórico Militar), and the National Library in Lima. Current records are scattered through several archives, kept by the agency that created the records. The Family History Library has few military records from Peru and no naval records.

Military records can be of great value to your research. For most family research, however, they are difficult to access. Other sources, such as church records and civil registration, are more easily available and contain much of the same information. The few Peruvian military records that have been microfilmed are unindexed.

Muster rolls and foundation books give the soldier’s name, birthplace, year of birth, religion, personal description, and his date of induction. These records also include remarks.

The library has the following military records for Peru:

**Hojas de Servicios Militares de America:**

**Documentos militares de Arequipa, Perú,**

To use Peruvian military records, you will have to determine the specific unit your ancestor served in. If the records of your ancestor do not provide this information, it may be possible to learn which units were in the area where he lived. To do this, you must know at least the town where the individual was living when he was of age to serve in the military.

**Military History**

Peru was involved in the following military actions:

- **1530s** Conquest of the Inca Empire
- **1539–1569** Conflicts with Pizarro and his lieutenants, civil disorders and Indian rebellions
- **1819–1826** Battles and defeat of the Royalist forces of the Viceroy. (The last battle was fought in Ayacucho in 1824.)
- **1829** Battle of Portete de Tarqui
- **1834** Battle of Cangallo was fought to oppose the rule of Luis José de Orbegozo
- **1820–1839** War with Chile
- **1821–1841** War with Bolivia (and Ecuador)
- **1859** War with Ecuador
- **1883** Battle of Portete de Tarqui
- **1895** Piérola led revolt
- **1823** Peruvian-Colombian conflict over the area of Trapecio Amazonico
- **1824** Peruvian-Ecuadorean border conflict. The Peruvian forces invaded the Province of El Oro.
- **1933** Peruvian-Ecuadorean border conflict. The Peruvian forces invaded the Province of El Oro.

For more historical information about the Peruvian military wars and campaigns, see:


Additional military histories are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

**PERU - MILITARY HISTORY**

**MINORITIES**

Peru is primarily made up of three distinct ethnic groups:

- The white population—10 to 15 percent of the population—is mostly concentrated on the coast around Lima and in a few of the larger cities of the highlands such as Cuzco and Arequipa. Most are descendants of Spanish emigrants.

- Mestizos—about 50 percent of the population—are mostly descendants of mixed white and Indian
heritage. They are found throughout the country but live mostly in rural areas and in the highlands.

- Indians—about 30 percent of the population—are made up of the eastern or Selva Indians and the highland or Sierra Indians. The Sierra Indians are the largest group (about 2 million) in Peru. They speak Quechua and Aymara. About half of the Indians speak only their native Indian languages. The term Cholo refers to Indians who have adopted the Spanish language and culture. (See the “Native Races” section of this outline for further information.)

The number of Black slaves was never a significant element of the population. Smaller ethnic minorities include Jews, Japanese, Chinese, Spaniards, Germans, and Italians. It is important to learn the history of the ethnic, racial, and religious groups your ancestors belonged to. For example, you might study a history of the Jews in Peru, Germans in Peru, or Japanese in Peru. This historical background can help you identify where your ancestors lived and when they lived there, where they migrated, the types of records they might be listed in, and other information to help you understand your family’s history.

For some minorities in Peru, there are unique records and resources available. These include histories, gazetteers, biographical sources, minority settlements, and handbooks.

Descendants of Peruvian immigrants in the United States and other countries have organized local and national societies to gather, preserve, and share the cultural contributions and histories of Peruvian minority groups. Contact the Peruvian Consulate for information on groups you might contact.

The Family History Library has some published histories about Peruvian minority groups. These are listed in the Family History Library Catalog “Locality” section under:

- PERU - MINORITIES
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - MINORITIES
- PERU - JEWISH HISTORY

Other sources are also in the “Subject” section of the Family History Library Catalog under the name of the minority, such as:

GERMANS - PERU
ITALIANS - PERU
JEWS - PERU

An example of a book on minorities in Peru is:


See the “Emigration and Immigration” section of this outline for more references about specific minority groups in Peru. See the “Court Records” section of this outline for information about records of the Inquisition.

**NAMES, PERSONAL**

Understanding surnames and given names can help you find and identify your ancestors in records.

**Surnames**

Before record keeping began most people had only one name, such as Juan. As the population increased, it became necessary to distinguish between individuals with the same name. Until the 10th century, common people did not use a surname. The problem of distinguishing people with the same names was usually solved by adding descriptive information. The Council of Trent (1545–1563) made it mandatory to keep parish records that would list names of children, parents, and godparents.

In 1568 Phillip II decreed that the Moors should abandon their names and adopt Spanish names. Thus, Moorish names such as Ben-egas became Venegas. The French practice of placing de before a name as a mark of nobility was also used in Spain, but it was only a preposition of origin (of or from) used before a geographic name. From long usage, names such as Del Monte became Delmonte and La Villa became Lavilla.

In Peru, the name system was well established by the 1100s, and the naming customs of Spain became the basis for other Spanish-speaking countries. The four influences that played a part in the development of Spanish surnames were patronymical terms, occupational terms, descriptive or nickname terms, and geographical terms (estates, manors, or dominions). Examples of these influences are:
• Patronymic names (based on a parent’s name, usually the father’s) such as Juan Fernandez (Juan, son of Fernando) or Juan Martinez (Juan, son of Martin).

• Occupational names (based on the person’s trade) such as Francisco Ferrera (Francisco the Blacksmith) or José El Molinero (José the Miller).

• Descriptive names or nicknames (based on a unique quality of the person) such as Felipe el Bueno (Felipe the Good) or Domingo Calvo (Domingo the Bald-Headed).

• Toponymic names (based on a person’s residence) such as Francisco de Córdoba (Francisco from the city of Córdoba) or Domingo del Río (Domingo from near a river).

At first, surnames applied only to one person and not to the whole family. After a few generations, these names became hereditary and were used from father to son.

Surnames were first used by the nobility and wealthy land owners. Later the custom was followed by merchants and townspeople and eventually by the rural population. This process took two or three centuries. This practice was already well established in Spain prior to the Conquest.

The most common type of family name in Peru is the patronymic surname. Alvarez, Fernandez, Garcia, Chávez, Díaz, and Gonzales(z) are examples of common surnames. Because of immigration to Peru, there are also many surnames of other nationalities. For example Arizmendi is Basque, Benalcázar is Arabic, Chu is Chinese, and Fujimori is Japanese.

In the records a surname may be preceded by the words alias, también conocido como, conocido como, or llamado, all referring to an alias, which may have later become a surname, used in addition to a surname. This practice is not common in official Spanish records.

Books that discuss Spanish surnames are:


**Given Names**

Present-day Spanish has influences from Hebrew, Latin, German, French, Italian, Greek, Arabic, and Catalan. Peruvian given names are usually derived from Spanish Biblical names, such as José; the names of a saint, such as Juana; or from old German given names, such as Sigfrido.

When baptized, children were usually given two names, such as José María or María del Socorro. Some of these may be the names of parents or other relatives. Today, children may be named without regard to the original meaning of the name, named after the saint day, or named after a favorite relative. In Peru the child was usually called by the first name given at baptism.

Given names are translated into 23 different European languages (including English) in:


Many books discuss names and their meanings. Books that provide understanding of Spanish names include:


After the Spaniards took over, a gradual change took place in the country’s ethnic composition. In the first years of the Conquest, single women were prohibited from emigrating to the colony. Most colonists were single males who sought mates among the Indian population. The children of early colonists grew up with many of the native traditions. Eventually a distinct ethnic group called mestizos arose, which bridged the gap between whites and Indians.

Although there were over 100 Indian languages still spoken in the early 1970s, many are gradually disappearing. Quechua was the official language of the Inca Empire. Today, about 4 million Peruvians speak Quechua. The next largest number of people speak Aymara, especially in the area around Lake Titicaca. These two languages appear to be fairly stable in modern Peru.

Early Spanish missionaries had little difficulty converting Indians to the new faith. The missionaries represented the conquering power and offered a religion similar to the one it displaced. Many Indians, however, mixed pagan practices and concepts with Christian ideas. Indians in more remote areas of the Selva (east of the Andes) remained largely untouched by missionary activities.

Church records and civil registration are the best sources of information about the Indians of Peru. Most Indians were members of the Roman Catholic Church and all of the population of Peru were required to register civilly. For the tribes in the east, who were not included in the early church records or in civil registration, oral traditions may be the most important source of information for your research.

Many books and studies have been published about the Incas and other Indian tribes that have lived in Peru. Many of these studies can be found in public and private libraries and university collections. These studies can provide valuable information about specific tribes, customs, movement patterns, and other historical facts to help you compile your family history. Some examples at the Family History Library include:

- Santa, Elizabeth della. *Historia de los Inca: indagaciones sobre algunos problemas discutidos* (History of the Incas: Investigations...
Those who received the rights to citizenship are recorded in citizenship books. These books include information about the citizen, such as names, ages, social and economic status, occupation and training, and sometimes birthplaces and relationships. Until the 20th century, only males of the middle or upper classes were granted citizenship.

Only natural-born citizens of Peru can hold political office, such as deputy, senator, minister, or president.

Non-citizens are also prohibited from obtaining property within 50 kilometers of the border and living near military establishments. Since 1936, naturalizations have been recorded in the Personal Registry (Registro Personal) in the Office of the Civil Registrar (Oficinas de Registro Civil).

For Peruvians who moved to the United States, naturalization records in the United States may be an excellent source for determining the specific town or city where your ancestor was born, especially after 1906. (See the “Naturalization and Citizenship” section of the United States Research Outline [30972]).

**NOBILITY**

Most family traditions of noble ancestry turn out, on investigation, to have little foundation in fact. Most members of the noble class did not emigrate to the Peru. In addition, it was not customary to disown members of noble families for unacceptable behavior. Thus, traditions of an ancestor being erased or eliminated from all records are unfounded.

Illegitimate children, though not entitled to noble status, were often recorded. In such cases the father might not be named.

The noble class formed only a small percent of Peru’s population. There was a large division between the Spaniards born in Spain and the Spaniards born in Peru. Peru did not recognize Spanish titles after independence.

If in your research in the original records of Peru you find that your ancestor was of the noble class, there are additional records that may be helpful in your research.

The kings rewarded persons who performed a heroic deed, made a notable achievement, or held a
prominent position in government by granting them a noble title. These grants were documented. Because of frequent false claims to nobility, families had to legitimize their nobility by providing documentary proof. Grants of nobility and legitimizations are kept in the national archives of Spain and Peru.

Although some original nobility records, such as the grant of nobility, are still in existence, you can accomplish most nobility research in secondary sources. These include published or manuscript genealogies of noble families. The noble class has been anxious to preserve their identity. This has lead to the publication of some noble lines of Peru. Numerous publications are available to help you trace a noble family. Some of the most important include:


The “Heraldry” and “Genealogy” sections of this outline contain additional information that may help you trace your noble ancestry. The Family History Library has collected a few books of noble families. These records are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

**PERU - NOBILITY**

For more information on the nobility of Peru and how to research noble families, see:

Rosas-Siles, Alberto. *Nobility of Peru*. Salt Lake City: Corporation of the President, 1980. (FHL book 929.1 W893 v.9 pt. 6; fiche 6085813.)

**NOTARIAL RECORDS**

A notary is a person who records official documents. Notaries are also called scribes (escribano) and secretaries (secretario). In the Middle Ages, magistrates, clerks, and monks were notaries. Later, each judicial magistrate had a recorder (anotador) or secretary (notario). Soon a class of recorders was created. They functioned in the civil and criminal courts, and governmental, ecclesiastical, and private concerns.

There were royal scribes (Escribanos Reales) and recorders in all levels of government. There were notaries who created documents needed for everyday business. From the republican times in Peru, legislation has created notaries with names such as Scribe of the Court (Escribano de Cámara), Secretary of the Court (Secretario de Cámara), and Notary Public (Notario Publico).

The keeping of notarial records, including wills and estate papers, began as early as the 1534. The notary provides documents, authorizes wills, and cares for the records he creates. At the death of the notary his documents may remain with his family; be passed on to his successor; or be sent to a local notarial archive or provincial, department, or national archive. The documents prepared by ecclesiastical notaries are found in diocesan archives. Some notarial records involve most of Peruvian society, but wills deal mostly with the upper class and landowners.

Notarial records contain documents of all events that needed to be notarized for official business. These include wills (testamentos), contracts (contratos), powers of attorney (poderes), dowry (dotes), inheritance arrangements, inventories of estates (inventorios), sales and purchases (ventas y compras), executor (albaceas), debts (deudas), and guardianships (tutelas).

The following publications discuss notarial records in detail:

Wills and Probates

The most important notarial records are wills and probates. Wills and probate records are records that describe the distribution of a person’s estate after he or she dies. Information in the records may include the death date, names of heirs and guardians, relationships, residences, an inventory of the estate, and names of witnesses.

These records are very helpful for research because civil authorities began recording notarial actions before they recorded birth and death records. While wills in notarial records are one of the most accurate sources of genealogical evidence, they must be used with some caution. For example, they might omit the names of deceased family members or those who have previously received an inheritance, the spouse mentioned in a will may not be the parent of the children mentioned, or relationships noted in the records may not have the same meaning today.

An individual who left a will died testate. Someone who did not leave a will (or a valid will) died intestate.

The notarial process began with the drafting of a will by the public notary or a notary of the church or municipality and the preparation of other necessary documents. In case of intestate cases, the notary would draw up the documents for the family.

Records of guardianship (tutelas) may be kept separately from other notarial papers, or a different court may have jurisdiction over guardianship.

Locating Notarial Records

The law requires notarial records to be deposited in the Archivo General de la Nación after 30 years, but there are records from Lima, Arequipa, and Cuzco found in the Historical Archive of the University of Cuzco (Archivo Histórico de la Universidad de Cuzco), the Historical Archive of the Department of Arequipa (Archivo Histórico del Departamento de Arequipa), and the National Library. There are also records from Tarapaca, Arica, and Tacna in the National Archive of Chile (Archivo General de Chile). To ascertain where the notarial records are for your ancestor’s town, start with the local notarial archive. (See the “Archives and Libraries” section for more information about notarial records in specific archives and libraries of Peru.)

The notarial records in the Judicial Notary Section (Sección Notaria Judicial) of the National Archives are classified both chronologically and alphabetically. Nearly all of the notarial records for Lima and Callao up to 1900 are stored there, as well as some records from other areas of the country. A catalog of notarial records from Lima and Callao was published in 1928:

Indice de Notarios de Lima y Callao cuyos protocolos se hallan en el Archivo Nacional de Perú (siglos XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX y XX) (Index of Notaries of Lima and Callao Whose Records Are in the National Archive of Peru [16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th Centuries]). Lima: Librería e Imprenta Gil, 1928. (FHL book 985 A1 #2; fiche 6039585 #95.)

Availability of Notarial Records

All of the notarial records are in the records of the notary public (notarios públicos) or the scribe of number (escribanos de número). These records are often easier to use than records of administration and courts.

The Family History Library has a few notarial records from Peru. These are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

PERU - NOTARIAL RECORDS
PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - NOTARIAL RECORDS
PERU - PROBATE RECORDS
PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - PROBATE RECORDS

PERIODICALS

Most genealogical and historical societies in North America and Peru publish magazines and newsletters. The articles often include:

• Family genealogies and pedigrees.
• Transcripts of church records, migration lists, and cemetery records.
• Helpful articles on research methodology.
SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

Effective family research requires some understanding of the society in which your ancestor lived. Learning about everyday life, religious practices, customs, and traditions will help you appreciate your ancestor and the time he or she lived in. This information is particularly helpful if you choose to write a history of your family. Research procedures and genealogical sources are different for each area and time period and are affected by the local customs and traditions.

The Family History Library has collected few sources that discuss the social life and customs in Peru. Others may be available through public and university libraries. The following publications will help your understanding of colonial Peru:


Books and records about social life and customs are listed in the Family History Library Catalog under:

PERU - SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS
PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS
See also the “Minorities” and “Native Races” sections of this outline.

**SOCIETIES**

There are only a few societies and organizations that may have information of value to your genealogical research in Peru.

Records of these societies are usually described in the “Author/Title” section of the Family History Library Catalog under the name of the society. They are also listed in the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog under one of the following:

- PERU - SOCIETIES
- PERU - GENEALOGY

Lists and guides that describe the collections of societies are listed in the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog under:

- PERU - ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES - INVENTORIES, REGISTERS, CATALOGS

The Family History Library’s Spanish Letter-Writing Guide (36245) gives details about how to write to societies in Peru for genealogical information.

**TAXATION**

Taxation began with the *Encomienda* system. Under this system, rulers (*Encomendero*) of great estates used Indian serfs as laborers. In addition to providing labor, the serfs were taxed. There are many terms and levels of taxation, such as excise (*alcabales*), tributes (*tributos*), and payments to avoid military service to the king (*media anata*). These records are found in the National Archives, Archives of Hacienda (large ranch), department, tax courts, and local archives. Records of church tithes (*diezmos*) are in diocesan archives.

**OTHER RECORDS OF PERU**

Though not discussed in this outline, the following catalog topics may be useful to your research:

- bibliography
- colonization
- description and travel
- folklore
- guardian and ward (see “Notarial Records”)
- land and property (see “Notarial Records”)
- law and legislation
- merchant marine
- migration, internal
- naturalization and citizenship
- obituaries
- occupations
- officials and employees
- orphans and orphanages (see “Notarial Records”)
- population
- public records
- religion and religious life

These topics can be found in the “Locality” section of the Family History Library Catalog. For example:

- PERU - [TOPIC]
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT] - [TOPIC]
- PERU, [DEPARTMENT], [DISTRICT] - [TOPIC]

**FOR FURTHER READING**

More detailed information about research and records of Peru can be found in:


COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

The Family History Library welcomes additions and corrections that will improve future editions of this outline. Please send your suggestions to:

Publications Coordination
Family History Library
35 North West Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150-3400
USA

We appreciate the archivists, librarians, and others who have reviewed this outline and shared helpful information.

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LOCALITY ANALYSIS FOR PERU

By George R. Ryskamp, JD, AG
BYU Department of History

Locality analysis plays an essential part in determining the objectives for family history research. It should be done as soon as a specific new place of origin or residence is identified, and, of course, must be completed before step two of the records analysis can be completed.

Locality Analysis involves two processes. The first is to locate the exact place or places from which one’s ancestors came and determine the various jurisdictions to which that place belonged. (This is, in effect, an answer to one of the initial questions asked in the People Analysis: Where did the ancestor live?) The second goal of Locality Analysis is to learn as much about that particular place as one can. This includes not only the physical location and the geographical features of the place, but, to better understand the life of the ancestor, also requires a knowledge of its history and physical appearance.

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCALITY REFERENCE WORKS

Modern Atlases and Maps


Nuevo atlas geográfico del Peru. (BYU G 1740 .R64x)

Gazetteers

Documental del Perú. por Pedro Felip Cortázár. Lima, Perú : Información Opinión, Publicidad y Encuestas, 19- --. (FHL)


Demarcación política del Perú por departamento, provincia y distritos. Syracuse, N.Y. : D.J. Robinson, 1989. (FHL film 1224501 item 5)

Geographical Dictionaries

Diccionario geográfico del Peru. Lima : Torres Aguirre, 1922. (BYU F 3404 .S85x 1922) (FHL film 0845239)
Historical Atlases, Maps and Materials


Ecclesiastical Directories

- **Anuario eclesiástico del Perú**. Lima : Arzobispado de Lima, 1947. (FHL fiche 6030554)

- **Pueblos y parroquias de el Perú**. por Jesús Jordán Rodríguez. Lima : [Imprenta Pasaje Piura 18], 1950. (FHL film 1162495 item 4)

Encyclopedias

- **Diccionario Enciclopédico del Perú**. por Alberto Tauro. Lima : Editorial Juan Mejía Baca, 1966. (FHL film 1162476 item 1-3)

These are examples available from six major categories of books that can be valuable in completing a locality analysis for this country.

1. **Atlases and Maps**. Individual atlases that exist for most Hispanic countries can help locate ancestral towns and establish the proximity of ancestral towns to other towns found during the research. Typical of these is one for Mexico, **Nuevo Atlas Porrúa de la Republica Mexicana** (Editorial Porrúa: Mexico, D.F., 1980), available in many local libraries. This small volume contains maps of each state, historical maps, and a general country-wide index, as well as various geographical entity lists. Maps in these should be in a scale of at least 1:250,000.

Another useful geographical tool for the Latin American genealogist will be the **Index to the Map of Hispanic America**, published by the American Geographical Society. (Washington: 1945). As this is an index to a collection of maps, scale 1:1,000,000, it will generally only be found in a large public or university library. It covers all Latin American countries in good detail.

Also of value for locating especially small hamlets and for recreating geographical details of local life are the **United States Army Map Service Select Series and Topographical Maps** produced for all of these countries. Any place, no matter how small, will appear on these detailed maps (scale 1:50,000). Unfortunately, these maps have no direct index, and locating places can only be accomplished by using latitude and longitude references in the gazetteers such as those published by the U.S. Office of Geography. (See the following section on gazetteers).

Maps and atlases are being digitalized for computer storage at an incredible rate. As that process continues these will become increasingly available on CDROM and on the Internet and World Wide Web. Currently, for example, the University of Texas at Austin Perry Castaneda Library Map Collection has placed many atlases and maps from the CIA on the Computer Internet. Check with the library for the current address and the countries available.
2. Gazetteers. Gazetteers are long lists of place names with a minimal amount of information to identify and locate each particular place. Since many of these gazetteers list geographical subdivisions smaller than the parish or municipality, and other features such as rivers and mountains, they can be of great help when the particular place to be located does not appear in the atlases or geographical dictionaries available to the researcher. Many countries also publish postal guides and political divisions guides.

Gazetteers, such as the United States Board on Geographical Names Gazetteer, prepared by the Office of Geography of the Department of the Interior, are frequently more readily obtained in the United States than local geographical dictionaries and detailed atlases of Hispanic countries. The Hispanic countries covered by the U.S. Board on Geographical Names series and their numbers in that series are:

- Argentina, 103
- Bolivia, 4
- Brazil, 71
- Chile, 6
- Costa Rica, 7
- Cuba, 30
- Dominican Republic, 33
- Ecuador, 36
- El Salvador, 26
- Guatemala
- Honduras, 27
- Mexico, 15
- Nicaragua, 10
- Panama, 110
- Paraguay, 35
- Puerto Rico, 38
- Spain and Andorra, 51
- Spanish Sahara, 108
- Uruguay, 21
- Venezuela, 56

For a number of Hispanic countries there are updated versions of these gazeteers published by the Defense Mapping Agency (DMA). These are included under each country in the last section of this chapter. These gazeteers have now been placed by the DMA in collaboration with the U.S. Board of Geographic Names on the computer Internet under the title GEOnet Names Server.

3. Geographical dictionaries. These vary in size, from one and two volume dictionaries to large series containing sixteen to twenty volumes. In the United States, those covering Hispanic countries are generally found in the Family History Library Catalog or in large public or university libraries which have map collections. Nearly every country has at least one such dictionary, although these can vary dramatically in the amount of detail they contain. Some of the large countries such as Mexico even have state or regional geographic dictionaries. Whether national or regional these are most helpful in locating a particular town, and usually provide a written description of the town, or other geographical unit. These descriptions, as well as individual place name entries, can be used to identify the larger geographical unit (where records would usually be found) to which a smaller unit, whose name is the only one the family remembers, belongs. Figure 7- , a page from Volume I of the Diccionario geografico de Guatemala, illustrates this principle, showing the caserios of Guatemala. These dictionaries also often provide information in developing the history of the ancestral locality as a background to the family history.

4. Ecclesiastical guides and directories. Many Catholic dioceses, publish directories
listing the various parishes, seminaries, and convents which make up the diocese. These directories always include the names of local parishes and the priests who serve there. They also may contain maps and other aids, and interesting and pertinent information about local history, including even local jurisdictional changes. Many of these are available through the LDS Family History Centers and in libraries having the CIDOC Collection of Latin American Church documents on microfilm. For at least four countries, Spain, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Argentina, such guides exist which also indicate at least the beginning date for parish registers in nearly every parish in the country.

5. **Historical Atlases, Maps and Materials.** In the chart in the last section of this chapter a special category has been created for geographic reference tools that were printed before 1900 but are still widely available or were written to deal with geography during an historical period, most often the colonial period. The use and format of these materials parallels that of their contemporary counterparts described in other sections above.

6. **Local histories.** As the name implies, these are histories that deal entirely with a particular town or region, found both as books and as articles in periodicals. Scholarly historical journals such as *The Americas* and *Hispanic American Historical Review* are particularly valuable. These do not help in locating exact places, but can be extremely valuable in helping to understand the history of that locality, and especially to trace its jurisdictional changes.
FUENTES PRINCIPALES DE REGISTROS GENEALOGICOS EN PERU

EL DEPARTAMENTO GENELOGICO DE LA IGLESIA DE JESUCRISTO DE LOS SANTOS DE LOS ULTIMOS DIAS

Serie H, No. 14
En 1532 la rivalidad que existía en el territorio extensivo de Tahuantinsuyu entre los dos hijos gobernantes del Inca Huayna Capac, dejó a los españoles conquistar al área sin gran fuerza militar.

El Virreinato del Perú, establecido en 1543, se dividió judicialmente entre las audiencias de Lima, Santa Fe de Bogotá, Quito, Panamá, Buenos Aires, Chile y Caracas. Politicamente el área estaba compuesta originalmente de encomiendas que se componían de cacicazgos. Más tarde se dividió en provincias mayores y menores. Estas se fueron cambiando con el reajuste de nuevas jurisdicciones judiciales.

El territorio conocido hoy como Perú fue parte de la provincia mayor llamada Bajo Perú que en ese tiempo incluía también al Ecuador. Comenzando en 1569 y hasta 1782 esta área se dividía en corregimientos que alcanzaron el número de setenta y siete en el tiempo de su desarrollo máximo. Los últimos corregimientos fueron abolidos por el Virrey Jáuregui en 1780 con la inauguración del sistema de intendencias.

El Perú fue dividido en siete intendencias al comienzo y estas subdivididas como sigue:


Más tarde estas intendencias fueron modificándose a coincidir con los límites de los obispados, así dando más oportunidad a coordinar los asuntos civiles y eclesiásticos. Arequipa, bajo este nuevo arreglo, consistió de Tacna, Arica, Tarapacá, Mollendo, Camaná, Condesuyos y Cailloma. Cuzco incluyó a Puno y Apurímac. Huamanga tomó el área de Huancavelica. Tarma incluyó las áreas de Huánuco y Jauja. Cajamarca fue establecida en toda la región noreste del país.

Las subdivisiones de las intendencias se llamaron partidos. Esta organización luego sirvió como base para la formación de departamentos modernos y sus subdivisiones, las provincias.

Puno originalmente había pertenecido a la jurisdicción de La Paz. Con la creación de la Audiencia de Cuzco en 1787, la Intendencia de Cuzco adquirió a Puno.

En el norte por algún tiempo los territorios de Maynas, Quijos, Canelos, y Jaén (formando la gobernación de Maynas) pertenecieron al Virreinato de Santa Fe de Bogotá porque no había un conocimiento adecuado del área. En teoría el área había estado bajo la jurisdicción de Lima desde el comienzo. En 1802 Carlos IV ordenó que fuera reincorporado bajo el Virreinato del Perú.

Siendo Lima la capital del gobierno español en América del Sur durante mucha de la era colonial, fue en el Perú que las fuerzas revolucionarias tuvieron sus últimas batallas. Aunque se declaró la independencia en 1821, no fue sino hasta 1826 que las fuerzas reales fueron derrocadas.


En 1837 el Departamento de Arequipa perdió los territorios de Tacna, Arica y Tarapacá y fue establecido el Departamento de Litoral (Arica). En 1855 este último fue dividido y Arica y Tacna llegaron a ser las capitales de sus departamentos respectivos.

Tacna tenía los distritos de Tacna, Tarata, Candra-rave, Ibabaya, Locumba y Sama. En 1857 esta división fue cambiada y se formó el Departamento de Moquegua que incluyó las provincias de Moquegua, Arica, Tacna y Tarapacá, con Tacna como capital. En 1877 Tarapacá fue separado e Iquique vino a
ser su cabecera. En 1875 el Departamento de Moquegua cambió de nombre y se llamó de nuevo el Departamento de Tacna pero la Provincia de Moquegua fue quitada. Entre el 20 de octubre de 1883 y el 3 de junio de 1929 el Departamento de Tacna, desde el río Sama al sur, formó parte de Chile. La Provincia de Arica y el Departamento de Tarapacá quedaron bajo poder chileno y ahora forman parte de ese país.

El Perú moderno está dividido en veinticuatro departamentos, 141 provincias y 1,321 municipalidades.
UN AUXILIAR EN LA INVESTIGACION GENEALOGICA EN PERU

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DISPONIBILIDAD DE LA FUENTE PRINCIPAL POR SIGLO
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<td>1. REGISTRO CIVIL</td>
<td>1886 al presente</td>
<td>Actas de nacimiento. Número de la inscripción, fecha; nombres, sexo, fecha y lugar de nacimiento; nombres de los padres, nacionalidad, profesión, lugares de residencia al tiempo de su declaración; nombres del informador, edad, profesión, lugar de residencia, prueba de identidad.</td>
<td>Se estableció el registro civil por ley en 1852 y después fue abolido. La ley actual data desde 1936. Aetas de matrimonio. Nombres de la pareja que contrae matrimonio, edad, lugares de residencia, a veces lugares de nacimiento; nombres de los padres y testigos; información tocante a los testigos; fecha de matrimonio.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1886 al presente</td>
<td>NOTA. Los nacimientos en las ciudades grandes se dividen en registros de Maternidad (hospitales o instituciones similares) y Población (clínicas o casas privadas). Para que estos últimos sean debidamente registrados, la madre, cuando puede, lleva al niño a un hospital y un doctor llena el certificado que entonces se lleva a la oficina del registro civil en la municipalidad donde ocurrió el nacimiento.</td>
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<td>1886 al presente</td>
<td>ACTAS DE MATRIMONIO. NOMBRES DE LA PARTE QUE CONTRAE MATRIMONIO, EDAD, LUGARES DE RESIDENCIA, A VEces LUGARES DE NACIMIENTO: NOMBRES DE LOS PADRES Y TESTIGOS; INFORMACION TOCANTE A LOS TESTIGOS; FECHA DE MATRIMONIO.</td>
<td>NOTA. Noticias legales, de las oficinas del registro civil, aparecen en los periódicos locales, dando los nombres, edad, estado civil, profesión, lugar de nacimiento y dirección de cada pareja que contrae matrimonio.</td>
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<td>1905-1926</td>
<td>LIBROS DE CAUTIVOS. ESTOS SON REGISTROS DE NACIMIENTO DE FAMILIAS PERUANAS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE TACNA Y DE LA PROVINCIA DE TARAPACÁ (CHILE) QUE ESTABAN VIVIENDO BAJO EL DOMINIO DEL GOBIERNO CHILENO.</td>
<td>Oficina de registro civil de la Municipalidad de Lima.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1900 al presente</td>
<td>INFORMACION MATRIMONIAL. INCLUYE UN CERTIFICADO DE NACIMIENTO, Bautismo, UN CERTIFICADO MEDICO Y UN CERTIFICADO DE RESIDENCIA (DE DÓNDE SON) DE AMBOS CONTRAVENTOS. PARA EXTRANJEROS TAMBIEN SE REQUIERE CERTIFICADO DE SUERTE CONDUCTA, CERTIFICADO DE SOLTERIA Y UN CERTIFICADO LEGALIZADO DE NACIMIENTO (UN REGISTRADO LEGALMENTE EN EL PERU).</td>
<td>Oficinas de registro civil de todo el país.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1926 al presente</td>
<td>REGISTRO PERSONAL. INCLUYE LOS REGISTROS DE NATURALIZACION, ADOPCION, LEGITIMACION DE HIJOS Y EL RECONOCIMIENTO DE HIJOS, DECLARACIONES DE INCOMPETENCIA MENTAL, DECLARACIONES DE MUERTE DE PERSONAS QUE NO SE DECLARARON EN LA FORMA PREScrita, ANULACIONES DE MATRIMONIOS, DIVORCIO, Y DIVISIONES DE PROPIEDAD CAUSADAS POR DIVORCIO. NOMBRES, FECHAS Y LUGARES DE CUALQUIERA DE LOS Acontecimientos ya citados, decisiones, informacion biografica, etc.</td>
<td>Oficinas administrativas de los cementerios individuales o en los archivos de la Sociedad de Beneficencia local.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. CEMENTERIOS</td>
<td>1808 al presente</td>
<td>NOMBRES DE LOS DIFUNTOS, EDAD, ESTADO CIVIL; a veces los nombres de los padres o esposo (a); clase del lugar de entierro: tumba perpetua familiar o unipersonal, temporales, mausoleo, nicho perpetuo,</td>
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<td>REGISTRO</td>
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<td>CLASE DE INFORMACIÓN</td>
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<td>CEMENTERIOS (cont.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>TEMPORAL O GRATUITO, FOSA COMÚN; CAUSA DE MUERTE, OBSERVACIONES. NOTA: EN EL CONVENTO DE SAN FRANCISCO ESTÁ LOCALIZADO EL PRIMER CEMENTERIO DE LIMA. ENRIETOS COMENZARON AQUÍ EN LAS CATACUMBAS A MEDIADOS DEL SIGLO 16. ESTÁN EN DOS NIVELES, CADA CRIPITA TIENDO DE DIEZ METROS DE PROFUNDIDAD Y LOS CUERPOS PUESTOS UNO ENCIMA DE OTRO. HAY ENTRE CINCUENTA Y HUMIENTA MIL CUERPOS ENTRARES AQUÍ. NO ESTÁ INCLUIDO ESTE CEMENTERIO EN LA DESCRIPCIÓN YA CITADA. DESDE EL 21 DE MAYO DE 1825 SE PROHIBEN ENRIETOS EN IGLESIAS Y SUS ALREDedores.</td>
<td>Archivos de hospitales por todo el país</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. HOSPITALES</td>
<td>1650 al presente</td>
<td>LISTAS DE PACIENTES. NOMBRES Y APELLIDOS, FECHA Y LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO, RESIDENCIA, EDAD, SEXO, ESTADO CIVIL, NACIONALIDAD Y PROFESIÓN DEL PACIENTE; NOMBRE Y RESIDENCIA DEL TUTOR; NOMBRES, APELLIDOS Y PROFESIONES DE LOS PADRES; NOMBRES, APELLIDOS, Y RESIDENCIAS DE LAS PERSONAS RESPONSABLES PARA EL PAGO DE LA CUENTA; NOMBRES Y APELLIDOS DEL ESPOSO; NOMBRE Y APELLIDO DE LA PERSONA A QUIÉN SE DEBE INFORMAR EN CASO DE EMERGENCIA O DEFUNCIÓN, FECHA DE FALLECIMIENTO SI FALLECE EN EL HOSPITAL. NOTA: EN LIMA, EL HOSPITAL DE SAN BARTOLOMÉ SE ESTABLECIÓ EN 1650 COMO EL PRIMER HOSPITAL MILITAR.</td>
<td>Archivos de hospitales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. INSCRIPCIONES DE LAPIDAS</td>
<td>SIGLO 16 AL PRESENTE</td>
<td>NOMBRES DE LOS DIFUNTOS, FECHA Y LUGAR DE DEFUNCIÓN; FECHA Y LUGAR DE NACIMIENTO; PARENTESCO A OTROS ENRIETOS EN LA MISMA SEPULTURA O MAUSOLEO, INFORMACIÓN BIOGRÁFICA, Y A VECES FOTOGRAFÍAS O ESTATUAS DE LOS DIFUNTOS. NOTA. LA INFORMACIÓN VARIÁ SEGÚN LA CLASE DE ENRIETO Y EL NIVEL DE VIDA DE LA PERSONA DIFUNTA.</td>
<td>Catáculos, criptas, paredes y pisos de las iglesias del país; tumbas, monumentos, estatuas o mausoleos en los cementerios civiles y eclesiásticos del país</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. CENSOS</td>
<td>1569-1818</td>
<td>INTRODUCCIÓN. HA HABIDO CENSOS GENERALES EN EL PERÚ EN LOS AÑOS SIGUIENTES: 1535, 1569, 1791, 1836, 1850, 1862, 1876, 1940, 1961 Y 1972. LOS RESULTADOS PUBLICADOS PARA LOS CENSOS DE 1876, 1940, 1961 Y 1972 SE HALLAN EN LA OFICINA NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICAS Y CENSOS. LOS CENSOS NACIONALES NO ESTÁN A LA DISPOSICIÓN DEL PÚBLICO. HABÍA TAMBIÉN CENSOS PARciaLES QUE ESTÁN INCLUIDOS EN LA LISTA SIGUIENTE. LA DIRECCIÓN NACIONAL DE ESTADÍSTICA REALIZó UNA ENCUESTA POSTAL ENTRE LAS AUTORIDADES POLÍTICAS (LOS PREFECTOS Y SUBPREFECTOS), PARA DETERMINAR QUE EXISTÍAN. LOS QUE HAN SIDO IDENTIFICADOS EN ESTA ENCUESTA NO ESTÁN DISPONIBLES POR LO QUE NO SE HA IDENTIFICADO DÓNDE SE UBICAN. LOS CENSOS Y PADRONES SIGUIENTES USUALMENTE CONTIENEN LISTAS DE NOMBRES AGRUPADOS POR FAMILIA JUNTO CON INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EDAD, SEXO Y A VECES DETALLES PERSONALES MÁS COMPLETOS.</td>
<td>NOTA. EN 1524, UNA EPIDEMIA DE VIRuela REDUJO LA POBLACIÓN INDÍGENA CONSIDERABLEMENTE. EN 1531 EL SARAMPIÓN TOMó OTRO NÚMERO CONSIDERABLE. EN 1546 OTRA EPIDEMIA TAMBIÉN MA-YOR COMO LAS PRIMERAS DOS FUE DESESPERADORA. EN 1558/59 LA INFLUENZA MATA A MILLARES. ENTRE 1586-91 VARIAS EPIDEMIAS OCURRIERON. SOLO EN LIMA EN 1586 MURIERON 3000 DE UNA POBLACIÓN DE 14.000. EL SIGLO 17 VIO PLÁGAS DE TIFUERA, VIRuela, SARAMPIÓN, MALEDAD, COBERLA, LA FIEBRE ESCARLATA, Y TIFÓIDE. EN 1720 UNA PLÁGAS QUE COMENZó EN RIO DE JANEIRO MATó A UNOS 200.000 ÍNDIOS Y MUCHOS ANIMALES. FAMILIAS ENTERAS MURIERON. EN AGOSTO DE 1720 MURIAN 700 AL DÍA EN CUZCO.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>CENSOS (93 LEGAJOS). DIA MIO DE LA SEGUNDA VISITA PASTORAL DEL ARZOBISPO DE LOS REYES DE DON TORIBIO ALFONSO DE MORGROVEJO. NOMBRES, EDAD, RELACIONES, INFORMACIÓN BIOGRÁFICA DE VARIOS SITIOS DEL PERÚ, INFORMACIÓN SOBRE PROPIEDADES, POBLACIÓN, Y DERECHOS DE AGUA O PROPIEDAD (EN CASOS DE VISITAS OFICIALES); LAS VISITAS ECLE-</td>
<td>Archivo general de la nación</td>
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<td>REGISTRO</td>
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<td>CENSOS (cont.)</td>
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<td>1601-1790</td>
<td>Visitas (25 legajos).</td>
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<td>Archivo Arzobisbal de Lima (AAL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1623-1910</td>
<td>Visitas (3 legajos).</td>
<td></td>
<td>Archivo Arzobisbal de Trujillo (AAT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1664-1863</td>
<td>Padrones del Arzobispado de Trujillo (3 legajos).</td>
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<td>AAL, 1.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>1698</td>
<td>Paccho.</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTA. Los siguientes padrones de Archivo Arzobispal de Lima están incluidos en nueve legajos intitulados Estadísticas de Parroquias 1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1758</td>
<td>Huaraz.</td>
<td></td>
<td>AAL, VIII.64, II.45, VIII.79, II.48, III.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>1759</td>
<td>Las doctrinas de Aucallama e Igarí; los pueblos de Ayabiri, Lurín y Magdalena.</td>
<td></td>
<td>AAL, XI.23, II.46, VIII.71, IV.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>1760</td>
<td>Cincos, Ocros, Chinchay y Huánuco.</td>
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<td>AAL, IV.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>1764</td>
<td>Parroquia de San Marcelo.</td>
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<td>AAL, IV.56</td>
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<td>1766</td>
<td>Parroquia de San Marcelo.</td>
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<td>AAL, III.88</td>
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<td>1768</td>
<td>Parroquia de San Marcelo.</td>
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<td>AAL, II.3, -, 1.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>1769</td>
<td>Sicaya, Canta, Mito.</td>
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<td>AAL, IV.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>1770</td>
<td>Sicaya.</td>
<td></td>
<td>AAL, III.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1772</td>
<td>Parroquia de San Marcelo.</td>
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<td>AAL, 1.46, 1.33</td>
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<tr>
<td>1774</td>
<td>Carás y Huaraz.</td>
<td></td>
<td>NOTA. Los padrones siguientes se encuentran en el primer legajo de Estadísticas de Parroquias AAL, Legajo 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1777</td>
<td>Lurén, Acobamba, Huacrachuco, Pampas, Ingenio; Carampoma, Asención y Larao; Yungay, Ticclos, Gorjor, Ica, Palpa, Tunan; Tarma y Chacayán, Nepeña, Churín, Andages, Huari; Huanchor, Vito y Chilla; Cajatambo, Pasco, Chacas, Magdalena de Lima, Cayna, Corongo, Lampían, Jauja, Chavin de Huantar, Humay, Piscobamba, Nasca, Cajumayo, Pomabamba, Ambar, Cavana.</td>
<td></td>
<td>AAL, Legajo 2, VIII. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1778</td>
<td>Aija Llapi, Huari, Santa María, Recuay, Cochanga, Huaraz, Chorilloc, Huánuco (dos padrones), Marca, Cochas, Yaulli, Mono, Cutaparaco, Tapu, Cajatambo, Santa María del Valle, Uco, Apata, Nasca, Pisco, haciendas del Valle de San José de Chunchanga, Ica, Pallancharca, Taucu, Lunahuana, Casma, Carhuaz, Chongos.</td>
<td></td>
<td>AAL, Legajo 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>1779</td>
<td>Apallasca, Paucartambo, Llantán.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<td>1784</td>
<td>Yquari, Pari y Paccaraos.</td>
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<td>AAL, Legajo 4</td>
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<td>1789</td>
<td>San Marcelo, Parrocos de Lima.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<td>1790</td>
<td>Lurén, Santa Ana-Lima, Lurigancho, Ica.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<td>1791</td>
<td>Palpa.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<tr>
<td>1808</td>
<td>Singa, Pacchas, Santa Ana-Lima, Pisco, Huánuco, Jesus, Baños, Llata.</td>
<td></td>
<td>AAL, Legajo 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGISTRO</td>
<td>PERIODO QUE ABARCA</td>
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<td>CENSOS (cont.)</td>
<td>1810</td>
<td>Andaxes, Cincos.</td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1814</td>
<td>Cañete, Atavillos Altos, Lampan, Chinchpa, Pisco, Ingenio, Paccho, Chancay, Pira, Paucartambo, Huánuco, Jesús de Ayaviri, Sallán, Huchco, Aucalloma, Santa María del Valle, Barranca.</td>
<td>AAL, Legajo 6</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1815</td>
<td>Ayacucho, Atuyayuys, Guatán, Chavin, Aucoc, Atcas, Arcamfer, Sayan.</td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>Lunahuana.</td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<td>1831</td>
<td>Matahuasi.</td>
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<td>1836</td>
<td>Huane.</td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<td>1840</td>
<td>Larasos, Pari, Omas, Chorillos y Surco, Huarocharí, Huari, Huanac, Santiago de Pampas, Hatun, Llipo, Parac, Paccho, Acas, Jesús de Apaviri, Aucallama.</td>
<td>AAL, Legajo 8</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1841</td>
<td>Corongo, Pomabamba, Yaután, Censo político del distrito de Santa.</td>
<td>AAL, Legajo 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTA.** Hay también informes estadísticos por 1840 para la mayor parte de la Arquidiócesis de Lima en que se dan los nombres de personas y si se han bautizado, casado, o muerto en un semestre del año. Hay algunas copias de registros de entierro.

**NOTA.** Otros padrones indudablemente se encontrarán en el futuro, pero muchos fueron destruidos en las revoluciones que ha tenido el país.

- **Departamento de Ancash:**
  - 1906: Provincia de Yungay
  - 1907: Huari
  - 1926: Provincia de Santa
  - 1932: Distrito de Santa

- **Departamento de Arequipa:**
  - 1917: Arequipa (incluyendo Yanahuara y Miraflores)
  - 1930: Mollendo

- **Departamento de Ayacucho:**
  - 1908: Ayacucho

- **Departamento de Cajamarca:**
  - 1930: Cajamarca

- **Provincia Constitucional del Callao:**
  - 1899: Callao
  - 1905: Callao
  - 1922: Provincia del Callao
  - 1931: Provincia del Callao

Los siguientes censos han sido identificados por la Dirección Nacional de Estadística. No se sabe donde están todos. Algunos están en las municipalidades respectivas.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>REGISTRO</th>
<th>PERIODO QUE ABARCA</th>
<th>CLASE DE INFORMACION</th>
<th>DISPONIBILIDAD</th>
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<td>CENSOS (cont.)</td>
<td>Departamento de Cuzco:</td>
<td>Provincia de Cuzco</td>
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<td>1906</td>
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<td>Departamento de Junín:</td>
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<td>1927</td>
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<td>Departamento de Lambayeque:</td>
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<td>Departamento de Moquegua:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moquegua</td>
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<td>Departamento de Piura:</td>
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<tr>
<td>1923</td>
<td></td>
<td>Piura</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td></td>
<td>Piura (incluyendo Castilla)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chulucanas</td>
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<tr>
<td>1937</td>
<td></td>
<td>Morropón</td>
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<tr>
<td>1919</td>
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<td>Paite</td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
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<td>Paite</td>
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<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sullana (no incluyendo la población militar)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1932</td>
<td></td>
<td>Provincia de Sullana</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sullana</td>
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<td>REGISTRO</td>
<td>PERIODO QUE ABARCA</td>
<td>CLASE DE INFORMACION</td>
<td>DISPONIBILIDAD</td>
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<td>CENSOS (cont.)</td>
<td>1934</td>
<td>Departamento de Puno:</td>
<td>Archivo Histórico Nacional, Madrid, España, sección de Inquisición; muchos de los casos se encuentran en la obra Historia del tribunal de la inquisición de Lima, 1569-1820, Santiago de Chile; 1956, 2 tomos, por José Toribio Medina (SG); Biblioteca Nacional; vease también Informaciones genealógicas de peruanos seguidos ante el santo oficio, por Guillermo Lohmann Villena.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1938</td>
<td>Puno</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yaurahuta (Estancia, Provincia Huancané)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1847</td>
<td>Departamento de San Martín:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Provincia de Huallaga</td>
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<td>Departamento de Tacna:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>Tacna</td>
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<td>1885</td>
<td>Tacna</td>
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<td>1895</td>
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<td>1920</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1930</td>
<td>Tacna</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>Tacna</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>Tacna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>*Los censos de 1885 a 1920 fueron levantados por Chile, en cuyas cifras no están consideradas las de Tacna Libre. Provincia Litoral de Tumbes: Provincia de Tumbes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. INQUISICION</td>
<td>1550-1820</td>
<td>Registros de limpieza de sangre. Nombres de las personas que deseaban liberarse de la persecución de la Inquisición, lugares de residencia, fechas y lugares de nacimiento; ascendencia; nombres y con frecuencia lugares de residencia de los progenitores; nombres, fechas, lugares de residencia y a veces lugares de origen y parentescos de personas detenidas por las autoridades de la Inquisición.</td>
<td>Archivo Histórico Nacional, Lima; Archivo General de Guerra y Marina; Archivo General de la Nación; Biblioteca Nacional, Archivos notariales, históricos, y departamentales.</td>
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<td>Listas de revistas. Nombres, lugares de residencia; a veces edad, estado civil, número de personas en la familia, lugar de nacimiento, raza, años de servicio.</td>
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<td>Hojas de servicio. Nombres, estadísticas vitales, lugares de residencia y parentescos del personal militar; nombres de los padres.</td>
<td>Felipe A. Barreda, Nómima... etc., Lima, 1949</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Comisiones. Nombres de los oficiales, lugares de residencia, fechas en que recibieron sus rangos, a veces los nombres de los padres.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1821</td>
<td>Tomas de razón. Nombres, designación de rango o título de los oficiales del ejército.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1813-1821</td>
<td>La jura de la Independencia por los pueblos libres de los departamentos de Lima e Ica. Nombres y lugares.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Nómina de los combatientes españoles que capitularon en Ayacucho y de los jefes y oficiales que se</td>
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<tr>
<td>REGISTRO</td>
<td>PERIODO QUE ABARCA</td>
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<tr>
<td>MILITARES (cont.)</td>
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<td>hallaron prisioneros en la fortaleza del Real Felipe, en los años de 1813 a 1821. Nombres, grados, lugares de origen de sus compañías y el lugar de muerte de algunos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NOTA. Hay varios otros tipos de registros sobre militares, prisioneros, etc., en los archivos mencionados.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. TIERRAS Y PROPIEDADES</td>
<td>Siglos 16 al 19</td>
<td>Títulos de propiedad. Descripciones de propiedad, nombres de los que compran o venden estas propiedades, fechas y parentescos.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Tierras y haciendas. Fechas, nombres, lugares de residencia, parentescos de los propietarios, que solicitan la posesión, disputan o venden.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1528-1900</td>
<td>Judiciales. Reparticiones entre personas sobre bienes de difuntos, inventarios, compras y ventas de terrenos, títulos de tierras, tutelas, causas criminales.</td>
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<td>Encomiendas. Nombres de encomiendados y encomendedores, lugares de residencia, visitas a pueblos, nombres y edades de adultos y niños. NOTA. En 1563 había sólo 32 encomendados de un total anterior de 500.</td>
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<td>1571-1854</td>
<td>Mayoralzgos. Nombres, lugares de residencia, parentescos de los dueños de estas propiedades; fechas de contratos y traslados de propiedad; algunas veces nombres de los hijos, padres, abuelos, bisabuelos; lugares de origen; matrimonios.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1600-1900</td>
<td>Capellanías. Nombres de los fundadores de las capellanías, nombres de otros parientes o antepasados a veces hasta ocho generaciones; fechas; lugares de residencia; testamentos; títulos de propiedad; contratos y procedimientos civiles, información biográfica.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1600-1850</td>
<td>Cacicazgos. Demandas, disputas, títulos, entregas, etc., hecho por la casta gobernante de los indios de los pueblos indígenas en todo Perú: nombres, fechas, parentescos, información biográfica.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1723-1830</td>
<td>Temporalidades. Títulos e inventarios y otros papeles concernientes a los terrenos confiscados del archivo de la Compañía de Jesús en 1767. Papeles de la administración de estos terrenos rústicos y urbanos por el gobierno antes de su venta al público después de la independencia. Catalogados por legajo, sin índice.</td>
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<td>1830 al presente</td>
<td>Registros públicos o Registros de la propiedad. En las ciudades grandes el archivo está catalogado por primer nombre, y en las demás por el último. Ventas, hipotecas, testamentos, divisiones de propiedades, transacciones de compra o venta de propiedad</td>
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<td>REGISTRO</td>
<td>PERIODO QUE ABARCA</td>
<td>CLASE DE INFORMACION</td>
<td>DISPONIBILIDAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>DE TIERRAS Y PROPIEDADES</td>
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<td>des rústicas o urbanas. Nombres, direcciones, descripciones de las propiedades, algunos parentescos. Índices existen para la mayoría de estas colecciones (dando fecha, nombres de personas vendiendo y comprando, tipo de propiedad, provincia, distrito, calle, número, libro, página; observaciones). NOTA. Antes de 1880 se puede encontrar la compraventa de terrenos en los protocolos de los notarios públicos.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. ECLESIASTICOS</td>
<td>1550-1841</td>
<td>Matrículas y padrones, usualmente son sólo estadísticas, pero a veces contienen censos de ciertas parroquias en particular, dando nombres, edades, y parentescos.</td>
<td>Archivos diocesanos por todo el país; véase también Censos (No. 5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIVERSOS</td>
<td>1589-1956</td>
<td>Divorcios y nulidades. Nombres y apellidos de los cónyuges, fechas, parentescos; procedimientos eclesiásticos, los cuales a veces incluyen información sobre el nacimiento y matrimonio de cada uno de los cónyuges.</td>
<td>AAL, 72 legajos; archivos diocesanos</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1599-1878</td>
<td>Dotes. Nombres y apellidos de los cónyuges, los padres de la novia y algunas veces los del novio; fechas aproximadas del matrimonio.</td>
<td>AAL, 8 Legajos; Biblioteca Nacional</td>
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<td>1600 al presente</td>
<td>Expedientes matrimoniales. Copias de partidas bautismales de personas que se van a casar; documento matrimonial; publicación de intenciones de casarse; residencias de los cónyuges, permiso escrito de los padres permitiendo la celebración del matrimonio, declaraciones de los contrayentes, información concerniente a nacimiento, consanguinidad (si existe), y estado civil.</td>
<td>AAL, 10 volúmenes de índice; archivos parroquiales y diocesanos</td>
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<td>1607-1903</td>
<td>Juicios por esposales. Juicios usualmente iniciados por la esposa, quien acusa al marido de no cumplir con uno o más de los deberes conyugales, nombres y apellidos de los cónyuges, y a veces de los padres; información biográfica; a veces estadísticas vitales.</td>
<td>ALL, sección llamada Litigios matrimoniales (III legajos); archivos diocesanos</td>
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<td>Juicios eclesiásticos. Nombre e información biográfica del clero y de los integrantes de las órdenes religiosas, a veces se incluye información sobre los familiares de éstos.</td>
<td>Archivos diocesanos</td>
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<td>Juicios criminales. Nombres y lugares de residencia, ocupaciones de los demandados y de los demandantes; con frecuencia edades y parentescos; a veces lugares de nacimiento.</td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<td>Diezmos. Un impuesto eclesiástico hecho según la producción de la propiedad bajo consideración. Nombres, nombres de haciendas, estancias, terrenos, etc., cantidad del impuesto, información biográfica y financiera.</td>
<td>Idem</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>1670-1809</td>
<td>Juicios testamentarios. Igual que testamentos, pero con referencia al clero y a las órdenes religiosas, así como en cuanto a aquellos que han dejado catedralicias.</td>
<td>Idem</td>
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<td>Méritos y servicios. Nombres, algunas veces fechas y lugares de nacimiento, nombres de nacimiento, nombres de padres, de los padres y de los antepasados, genealogías, biografías, información sobre servicios rendidos.</td>
<td>AAL, 1 legajo; archivos diocesanos</td>
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<td>REGISTRO</td>
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<td>DISPONIBILIDAD</td>
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<td>ECLESIÁSTICOS DIVERSOS (cont.)</td>
<td>Siglos 17 a 19</td>
<td>Capellanías (Propiedades que se usan parcialmente para el sostenimiento de la Iglesia), nombres, fechas, residencias, algunos parentescos.</td>
<td>Archivos diocesanos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. CIVILES Y CRIMINALES</td>
<td>Siglos 16 a 18</td>
<td>Juzgados sobre bienes de difuntos. Nombres y apellidos de los difuntos y sus herederos, parentescos, fechas, residencias; algunas veces copias de testamentos incluyendo lugares de nacimiento y los nombres y apellidos de los padres, esposos e hijos de los testadores. NOTA. Los Juzgados sobre bienes de difuntos fueron instaurados para ejercer &quot;una función de tutela&quot;; y para adoptar &quot;las medidas de seguridad encaminadas a recoger y remitir a los eventuales herederos los bienes de quienes fallecían en tierras ultramarinas, ya habiendo testado o sin ex tener disposición de última voluntad, pero sin titular individuo o real en el lugar de obit, que figura como beneficiario de la herencia yacente&quot; (Revista, op. cit., pág. 59).</td>
<td>Archivo General de Indias, sección Contratación (para el índice de los del Perú véase Revista del Instituto Peruano de Investigaciones Genealógicas, volumen II, páginas 61-133 (1,274 personas).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1540-1818</td>
<td></td>
<td>Derechos indígenas. Nombres, lugares, títulos, biografías, disputas sobre terrenos, testamentos, parentescos.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1544-1867</td>
<td></td>
<td>Real Audiencia. Testamentos, repartimientos de tierras, administración y distribución de propiedades, litigios por tierras, disputas hereditarias, adopciones, reconocimientos de dotes, disputas, etc.; caso de asesinato, bigamia, adultero, pago de deudas, disputas de casamiento, etc. Nombres, parentescos, fechas y a veces lugares de nacimiento, y fallecimiento de niños, padres, nietos y abuelos; profesiones; otra información biográfica: decisiones y acciones de los tribunales.</td>
<td>Archivo General de la Nación, sección Histórica; archivos históricos en el Perú, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Argentina y España. Idem</td>
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<tr>
<td>1560-1586</td>
<td></td>
<td>Libro original de la Fundación de Monjas del Cuzco. Nombres de señoritas interinas, edad y fecha de entrada; indicación de que si eran huérfanas o no; nombres de los padres o de algún pariente. Información biográfica sobre estos individuos; fechas de matrimonio u otras razones para salir del convenio.</td>
<td>Revista del Archivo General del Perú, volumen II, págs. 59-95, 157-184</td>
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<tr>
<td>1588 a presente</td>
<td></td>
<td>Causas civiles y criminales, acusaciones, decisiones, nombres, apellidos, edad, sexo, nacionalidad, residencia, ocupación o profesión; veredicto de los tribunales y decisiones de los mismos; genealogía, inventarios, información biográfica. NOTA. En casos civiles en que una herencia sea discutida, puede haber copias de testamentos, contratos, títulos de propiedad, certificados patronales, inventarios, cuentas, correspondencia personal, etc.</td>
<td>Corte Suprema de la Justicia: archivos judiciales e históricos por toda el país; archivos diocesanos bajo Causas Generales y Criminales; Lima y otros; archivos notariales</td>
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<td>REGISTRO</td>
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<td>11. PARROQUIALES</td>
<td>1538 al presente</td>
<td>Registros bautismales: Nombre de la parroquia y de la ciudad, fecha; nombres de la persona que se bautiza con indicación de su edad y legitimidad; nombres del padre, madre y padrinos; a veces los nombres de los testigos; a veces el origen de los padres; raza. Confirmaciones. Nombres, edad de la persona que se confirma; nombres de los padres, o solamente el padre; lugar y fecha de la confirmación. Casamientos. Nombres de la pareja que contrae matrimonio, sexo y raza de cada uno; fecha del registro y casamiento; lugar de casamiento (nombre de la parroquia y del pueblo); nombres de los padres, padrinos y testigos. Defunciones. Nombres del difunto con la fecha del fallecimiento; lugar de defunción; nombres de los padres, y esposo o esposa; raza, edad, sexo; observaciones.</td>
<td>Los archivos de las parroquias y diócesis, Archivo General de la Nación; Biblioteca Nacional; archivos históricos provinciales; colecciones genealógicas en archivos privados.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. MUNICIPALES</td>
<td>1534 al presente</td>
<td>Actas de cabildo. Elecciones de oficiales, profesores, etc., cartas de inspección, licencias para abrir tiendas, almacenes, etc., ordenanzas públicas, reuniones de hermandades o cofradías, el uso de tierras comunes, agua, reservas naturales, etc., contribuciones para el gobierno municipal, leyes judiciales, políticas y administrativas; actas, procedimientos, reuniones, resultados de actas ya impuestas; censos locales, nóminas de votantes, nomina de impuestos; información escolar; a veces testamentos, registros de tierras y propiedades, demandas civiles, juicios, etc. Nombres, parentescos, fechas, profesiones, información biográfica. Libros de cédulas y provisiones. Información sobre la vida jurídica del municipio, mezclada con innumerables datos históricos, económicos, genealógicos, ejecutorias de hidalguía, testimonios de servicio, etc.</td>
<td>Archivos municipales; algunos archivos históricos o provinciales (varias colecciones en DGI; Biblioteca Nacional, sección Virreinato; Archivo Histórico Municipal de Lima.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. NOTARIALES</td>
<td>1533 al presente</td>
<td>Testamentos, codicilos, comaraventa de tierras y animales, esclavos, etc.; poderes de escribanos, intercambio de mercancías, donaciones, cesiones, pagos, deudas, cierre de cuentas bancarias o de otros tipos, reconocimientos de dotes, incluyendo cartas, contratos, obligaciones, promesas, acuerdos, garantías, finanzas, cartas de autorización a determinadas personas para tomar censo, inventarios, transporte de mercaderías, revaluaciones, quitas cargos, etc.</td>
<td>Archivo General de la Nación, Sección Notarial Judicial para Cajamarca, Arequipa, Cauca, Leticia y Pasto. Índice de Notarios de Lima y Callao. Lima 1951 — una vista alfabetizada de los nombres por siglo, incluyendo hasta los años más recientes; fecha, tanto en el índice como en el Archivo; cuenta con unas 13.100 tarjetas de testamentos de Lima. Biblioteca Nacional; Archivo histórico de la Universidad de Cuzco; Archivo histórico del Departamento de Arequipa; Archivo Nacional, Santiago, Chile (para los registros de Tonapampa, Arica y Tacna); archivos notariales. NOTA: Había 15 notarios en Lima antes de 1900. Todos sus protocolos se hallan en el Archivo General de la Nación.</td>
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<td>REGISTRO</td>
<td>PERIODO QUE ABARCA</td>
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<td>14. INMIGRACION</td>
<td>1493-1539</td>
<td>Índice de los primeros colonizadores. Nombres, origen, destino, y a veces la profesión de cada colonizador.</td>
<td>Peter Boyd-Bowman Índice geobiográfico de cuarenta mil pobladores españoles en América en el siglo XVI, 2 Tomos., (Tomo I, 1493-1519; Tomo II, 1520-1539) (SG)</td>
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<td>1509-1559</td>
<td>Libro de asiento de pasajeros. Nombres de los pasajeros y sus padres; lugares de residencia u origen; fecha de desembarco, destino; parentesco entre pasajeros.</td>
<td>Archivo General de Indias, sección de Pasajeros a Indias, números de los legajos 5217-5540; Cristóbal Bermúdez Plata, Catálogo de pasajeros a Indias (Sevilla, 1940-48); Tomo I, 1509-1534 (5,320 partidas); Tomo II, 1535-1538 (6,820 partidas); Tomo III, 1539-1559 (4,540 partidas); (SG)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1560-1594</td>
<td>Catálogo de pasajeros al Reino del Perú desde 1560 por Adolfo de Morales.</td>
<td>Revista del Instituto Peruano de Investigaciones Genealógicas, Lima Vol. 6 (1560-89), vol. 7 (1590-92), Vol. 8 (1592-1594)</td>
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<td>NOTA. Juan de Arona, La inmigración en el Perú, Lima, 1971, incluye una bibliografía excelente sobre lo que se ha escrito sobre inmigración, y detalle de las diferentes inmigraciones.</td>
<td>NOTA. La biblioteca pública de la Cámara de Diputados del Perú, Lima, contiene una colección grand de periodicos peruanos. Algunos de estos contienen listas de pasajeros.</td>
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<td>15. COLECCIONES GENEALOGICAS</td>
<td>Siglo XV al presente</td>
<td>Archivos familiares. Nombres, fechas, lugares de nacimiento, parentescos, información biográfica y genealógica, pruebas de nobleza con nombres y lugares de nacimiento de los antepasados. Genealogías. Registros preparados por familias que querían ser reconocidas para (1)uestos especiales en asuntos eclesiásticos o civiles; (2) títulos de nobleza incluyendo derechos de escudos; (3) recibo de consideraciones monetarias especiales del Rey; (4) entrada en las universidades, hermanidades eclesiásticas, seminarios, etc.; copias de los registros de bautismo, matrimonio y defunción, testamentos, papeles familiares, etc.</td>
<td>Archivos familiares particulares: bibliotecas y archivos universitarios, y públicos; a veces archivos provinciales y municipales.</td>
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<td>NOTA. Los registros anteriores y los siguientes son iguales y se compilan por las mismas razones y se distinguen apenas en los títulos que llevan. Títulos nobiliarios —Genealogía. Títulos de nobleza, documentos de filiación, escudo, información sobre reclamo de bienes, copias de certificados de bautismo, matrimonio y defunción, parentescos de hasta ocho generaciones.</td>
<td>Idem; Archivo General de la Nación, tres legajos de Genealogía: 1559-1814, 1643-1815, 1730-1809 Revista del Archivo Histórico de Cuzco, Vol. 1, pág. 204-224, 359-392; Vol. 2, 3, 3-13</td>
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<td>Meritos y servicios. Nombres, información biográfica preparada para el uso del Rey al conceder regalos para el servicio rendido en asuntos eclesiásticos civiles o militares.</td>
<td>Biblioteca Nacional, fihero: Títulos Nobiliarios —Genealogía. Alberto Rosas Siles, La nobleza en el Virreinato del Perú (manuscrito no publicado que incluye extractos de registros parroquiales, testamentos y registros notariales de gentes nobles del Reino de Castilla en el Perú); Aldenio y Arturo García Carrafa, Diccionario heráldico y genealógico de apellidos españoles y americanos; Madrid 1952 88 volúmenes; Wilhelm Lonmann Villena, Los Americanos en las órdenes nobiliarias. 1529-1900; Madrid, 1947 27 volúmenes)</td>
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<td>Manual de Menéndez. Diccionario histórico biográfico del Perú, Lima, 1933 15 volúmenes)</td>
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PERU (LIMA)

Archives
Archivo General de la Nación
Palacio de Justicia
Jirón Manuel Cuadros (Casilla N° 3124)
Lima, Peru

Public and Church Records
A system of local civil registration was set up in 1828, and a central Vital Statistics Division was established in 1876. Birth and marriage certificates are issued by the Provincial Council (Consejo Provincial) or District Council (Consejo Distrital) of the province or district in which the event occurred.

Libraries
Biblioteca Nacional
Avenida Abancay, Apdo. 2335
Lima, Peru

Biblioteca Central de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos
Apdo. 454
Lima, Peru

Historical and Genealogical Societies
Instituto Historico del Peru
Lima, Peru
(Revista)

Instituto Peruano de Investigaciones Genealógicas
Santa Luisa 205, San Isidro
Lima, Peru
(Revista)

Books and Articles
Gardiner, C. Harvey.
NN HHF 76-2306

Hemming, John.
The Conquest of the Incas.

Hemming, John.
The Inquisition Peru.
Informaciones Genealogicas de Peruanos Seguidas Ante et Santo Oficio.
NN APY

Instituto Peruano de Investigaciones Genealógicas.

Izucue, Luis de.
...La Nobleza Titulada en el Peru Colonia. 2nd ed.

Lockhart, James.
NN

Martin, Luis.
The Kingdom of the Sun: A Short History of Peru.
Other Resources: Peru

Peru Map
http://geology.com/world/peru-satellite-image.shtml

Cyndi’s List – Central & South America
http://www.cyndislist.com/centralsouthamerica.htm

Peru Genealogy Forum
http://genforum.genealogy.com/peru/

Peru GenWeb Project
http://www.worldgenweb.org/~perwgw/

National Library – Peru (in Spanish)
http://www.bnp.gob.pe/portalbnp/

General Archive – Peru (in Spanish)
http://www.archivogeneral.gob.pe/

Parliamentary Archive – Peru (in Spanish)
http://www.congreso.gob.pe/ntley/default.asp

Archive of Archbishop of Lima (in Spanish)
http://www.arzobispadodelima.org/content/view/256/166/