

After their restoration of 1814, the Jesuits made significant contributions to the natural sciences, especially in the fields of astronomy, meteorology, seismology, terrestrial magnetism, mathematics, and biology. This narrative provides a history of the Jesuit institutions in which these discoveries were made, many of which were established in countries that previously had no scientific institutions whatsoever, thus generating a scientific and educational legacy that endures to this day. The essay also focuses on the teaching and research that took place at Jesuit universities and secondary schools, as well as the order's creation of a worldwide network of seventy-four astronomical and geophysical observatories where particularly important contributions were made to the fields of terrestrial magnetism, microseisms, tropical hurricanes, and botany.

Agustín Udías holds a PhD in geophysics from Saint Louis University (1964) and a doctorate in physics from the Universidad Complutense de Madrid (1971), where he is a professor emeritus. As well as writing extensively on the history of the Jesuits' involvement in science, Udías has also published textbooks on geophysics and seismology, and articles on earthquake source mechanism, seismicity, and seismotectonics.

The series *Brill Research Perspectives in Jesuit Studies* is edited by Robert A. Maryks.