

## **Bohemian Jesuit Missionaries in Americas**

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Maximilian Amarell (1651-1696), b. Prague, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, studied philosophy and theology in Prague. In 1686 he was sent to Mexico as a missionary, sailing on the same ship as fellow Jesuit Jiří Hostinský. He worked as a missionary in Tecpari, Sonora district.

Stanislav Arlet (1652-1717), b. Opolí, Silesia, a Bohemian Jesuit, joined the S.J. in 1679. He studied philosophy in Prague and theology in Olomouc, Moravia. He left for mission work in Peru in 1693. Just like F. Boryně, he worked on the territory of the Moxos Indians. He established his own reduction which he named San Pedro. Later he worked as a rector of the Jesuit College in La Plata.

Florián Baucke (1719-1780), b. Winzig, Silesia, a Bohemian Jesuit, entered the S.J. in 1736. He studied philosophy in Prague and theology in Breslau. In 1748 he was sent through Lisbon to South America as a missionary. He worked mostly in Gran Chaco, Rio de Plata, Paraguay. He became a teacher and modernizer. He introduced the Indians to the advantages of a settled lifestyle, stone houses, planted fields and cultivated yerba malé (special herb tea in the region). A careful observer, he wrote an illustrated report, first published in 1829 as *Reise in die Missiones* (Journey to the Missions), a humorous description, full of anecdotal material and the ethnographic details. Well educated in music, he left rich documentation about his music activity. He was expelled, together with the S.J. Order, after 1767 and returned to Bohemia.

Juan Xavier Bischoff (1710-aft. 1768), a Bohemian Jesuit, in 1752, came to Lower California. He initiated a broad campaign to reduce the incidence of undesirable conduct, such as excessive drinking, loitering and gossiping. He served in the following missions: San Luis Gonzaga (1746-50), Santa Rosa (1751-52), Loreto (1753-57), La Purísima (1758-66), Todos Santos (1767-68). He was expelled to homeland in 1768.

Šimon Boruhradský (1650-1697), b. Polná, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit joined the S.J. Order in 1670. Brother Boruhradsky was sent as a missionary to Mexico, where he changed his name to Simón de Castro. He started as a treasurer of Jesuit college but is best known as an architect and builder. His name will be forever remembered in Mexican history for his melioration structures that saved several cities from devastating floods and his part in the rebuilding of the vice-regent's palace after it was burned down by Indians.

František Boryně (1663-1722), b. Malonice, Bohemia, a Bohemian missionary, studied philosophy in Olomouc and theology in Prague. In 1695, he was sent with other missionaries to

Peru and where he remained until he died in 1722. He worked among the Indians of Moxos tribe. He was one of the best missionaries who christened hundreds of unknown Indian tribes. According to his contemporaries, Boryně worked more effectively than twenty missionaries altogether, converting to Christianity over 100 different tribes. He founded a whole series of new posts, built beautiful churches, introduced new agricultural practices and new trades, taught native women how to spin flax and men how to weave. On two occasions he was wounded by Indian arrows, and to illustrate the remoteness of his station, he complained to a friend in Prague that, during 23 years, he had been away, he had received no news from Bohemia.

Jiří Brand (1654-1690), b. Wartemberg, Silesia, entered the S.J. in 1670. He studied philosophy in Prague and theology in Olomouc. In 1684 he left, together with other missionaries, for Peru. He worked among the Moxos Indians in the reduction of St. Jacob. He died in Santiago, Chile.

Václav Breyer (Breuer) (1662-1729), b. Český Dub, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, entered S. J. in 1692. In 1693 he was sent to South America as a missionary. He worked in Peru and Columbia.

Albert (Vojtěch) Bukovský (1658-1717), b. Chotusice, Bohemia, Bohemian Jesuit, entered S. J. in 1678. He was sent to New Granada in 1692 and excelled as a missionary in the region of today's Venezuela. He was a scion of an old family of Bohemian Knights of Hustiřany.

Jiří Burger (1654-1720), b. Vyškov, Moravia, a Bohemian Jesuit missionary, entered S.J. in 1669. He was sent to South America in 1684 and served in the Chilean province and also in Peru. His Spanish far exceeded that of most native speakers. In 1700 he was put in charge of a college in Chillan.

Georg Josef Camell (Kamel) (1661-1706), b. Brno, a Bohemian Jesuit, entered S.J. in 1682. He was a trained pharmacist. He left through Spain to Mexico and then left for Manila, Philippines. He worked as a pharmacist and botanist.

Jan Josef Čermák (1726-1787), b. Moravské Budějovice, entered the S.J. in 1757. He was sent to South America in 1764 and worked as a missionary in Chile.

Václav Christman (Chrisman) (1647-1723), b. Prague, Bohemia, entered the S.J. Order in 1664. He was one of the earliest Jesuit missionaries in Latin America. He worked in Paraguay in the reduction of San Loreto among Guarani Indians. Later he worked as a director of a school at Santa Fé. Christman remained in Latin America until the end of his life in 1723 and spent most of that time in Paraguay.

Matthias Cuculinus (Kukulín) (1641-1696), b. Mohelnice, Moravia, in 1678 was one of the first Bohemian Jesuits to be sent to America. But he never made it to Mexico and instead went to Philippines and eventually, together with Strobach, sailed to Marianas Islands. There he attained the rank of a provincial. In Aganda, he witnessed an uprising against the Spanish rule about which he left an important account.

Martin Dobrizhoffer (1718-1791), a Jesuit from Bohemia, joined the Austrian Province of the Society of Jesus in 1736. He was sent to Paraguay in 1749 and spent 18 years working principally among the Abipon Indians who were incorporated into the mission system of the Guarani Indians. He was a keen observer of native customs and rituals and became fluent in their

languages. Before the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1767, he worked in the reduction (Indians' settlement organized by the missionaries) of San Joaquin in the Gran Chaco, north of Ascunción. Between 1777 and 1782 he composed a three-volume history of the Abipones in Latin, which is considered one of the key sources for the history of Paraguay missions, as well as a pioneering work in the field of ethnology.

Franciscus Xaver Eder (1727-1773), b. Kremnica, was sent as missionary to South America. He worked in Peru 1750-68. He is remembered for writing an authoritative account of the hard and distressful life in the Majos Mission where the missionaries resembled 'living corpses' rather than human beings. It was published in 1791, almost 20 years after his death, under the title *Description Provincie Moxitorum in Regno Peruano*.

Tadeáš Enis (1714-1769), Čekanice, nr Tábor, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, entered the S. J. Order in 1732 and studied philosophy in Prague. He was ordained a priest in 1742 and in 1748 he went, together with other missionaries to South America, arriving in Buenos Aires in 1749. After the expulsion of Jesuits, he worked among the Guarani Indians in Paraguay. He became the Superior of the Reduction of San Ignacio Guaza. He witnessed the Guarani wars which he described in his published diaries. He died in Spanish harbor during deportation of Jesuits.

Jan Nepomuk Erlacher (1723-ca 1776), b. Chomutov, Bohemia, entered the S.J. in 1741. He worked as a missionary in Chile in 1754. For 20 years he lived on the Chilean island Chiloé among the wild Araukán Indians.

Juan de Esteyneffer (orig. Steinhöffer) (1664-1716), b. Jihlava, Moravia, was a lay Bohemian Jesuit, having joined the S.J. Order in 1686. He studied pharmacy in Brno, Moravia. He was sent to the Jesuit College at Chihuahua to help care for elderly and ill missionaries. While there, he compiled the *Florilegio Medicinal*, completing it in 1711, with the first publication in 1712. The work combined traditional European material medica and the New World medical lore with what was then modern medical science, and anthropologist Margarita Artschwager Kay posits that it served to standardize herbal therapy in Northern Mexico and the Southwestern United States. Esteyneffer died in 1716, while visiting Sonora.

Wenceslao (Václav) Eymer (1661-1723), b. Mělník, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit Father, in 1692, traveled to Tarahumara, Mexico, where he served as missionary for over thirty years. He took up work in Arisiachi mission, a little west from Papigochi. In spite of his busy schedule, he found time to explore the surrounding regions. Through his observations of natural phenomena he concluded that California was a peninsula and not, as was claimed, an island. Challenging that huge myth, Eymer proclaimed: "Away now with British temerity, with her English Drake and let him keep silent who boasts that he has circumnavigated California, as if, by a foolish fiction, California were the Atlantis of the West."

František Faltyk (1696-1773), b. Brno, Moravia, a Bohemian Jesuit, entered S.J. in 1711 and was ordained priest in 1713. He studied philosophy and theology in Prague. He left for missionary work in Peru where he stayed from 1724 to 1768 in the reduction of St. Peter. He probably died in Spanish prison around 1773.

Joseph Fischer (1726-1762), b. Boží Dar, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, joined the S.J. in 1744. He studied philosophy and theology in Olomouc. In 1754 he left for missionary work in

Paraguay. In 1755 he worked in the Uruguayan mission Miraflores among the Indians of the Chiriguan tribe.

Ignác Fritz (1715-1783), b. Olomouc Moravia, entered the S.J. Order in 1732. In 1746 or 1748 he left as a missionary for Chile. He was freed from a prison in Cádiz in 1776.

Samuel Fritz (1654-1725), b. Trutnov, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, in 1684, was sent to Quito. He is noted for his exploration of the Amazon River and its basin. Fritz succeeded in converting, among others, the powerful tribe of Omaguas and in concentrating into civilized settlements the savages of forty different localities. Adept in technical arts and handicraft, he also was endowed with extraordinary linguistic abilities, supplemented by the rare gift of knowing intuitively how to treat the Indians. In 1689 he undertook, in primitive Parakou, a daring expedition down the Amazon to Para, where he was captured and imprisoned for two years on the suspicion of being a Spanish spy. Although only imperfectly equipped with the necessary instruments, he completed a relatively accurate chart of the river's course. This was the first such attempt to chart the Maranon territory.

Adam Gilg (1653-1709), b. Rýmařov, Moravia, a Bohemian Jesuit, was sent to assist Father Francisco Eusebio Kino, soon after his arrival in Mexico. He started his work in Guaymas on the coast but in 1688 he moved into the interior, to the region of the Indian tribe Seris. He also worked in the mission of Santa Maria del Populo on the River Sonora. In 1699 he accompanied Kino on the expedition toward the rivers Gile and Colorado (present Arizona). In 1700 and 1701 he was superior of the San Francisco mission, south of his original station. In 1704 he consecrated the newly built churches of Nuestra Señora de los Remedios and Nuestra Señora del Pilar in central Pimeria, south of border which now divides Arizona from Sonora. In 1706 he was a rector in Mátape. He compiled a dictionary of the dialects of Pinas and Eudeve tribes.

Jan Gintzel (1660-1743), b. Chomutov, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, entered S.J. in 1676 and studied theology in Prague (1687-90). He went by Lisbon to Brazil, arriving in Bahia in 1694. He was active in many places, also among Tupuyos Indians at Rio San Francisco. In one of his letters he complained: "The more you do for them, the worse they are. They value horse or cow more than God. To church you get them only by beating or by threats."

Francisco Hlava (1725-1768), b. Prague, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, entered the S.J. Order in 1740. In 1756, arrived in Veracruz, Mexico as a missionary. He went north to serve at Suamca, Cocóspera, and San Ignacio. He was not in the Pimería Alta long, however, and was at Mocorito, Sinaloa at the time of the expulsion. Of the seven priests whose names appear in the Guevavi and Suamca mission records, who died on the forced march through the coastal jungles between Tepic, Nayarit, and Guadalajara, Jalisco during the Expulsion Padre Hlava, the third to die, passed away on September 7, 1768. He was the second youngest of the seven priests at forty-three years, eight months, and seven days of age when he died at Ixtlán, Nayarit, Mexico.

Václav Horský (1723-1791), b. Hradec Králové, a Bohemian Jesuit, joined the S.J. Order in 1754. He went as a missionary to Chile in 1754.

Jiří Hostinský (1652-1726), b. Klobouky u Brna, Moravia, a Bohemian Jesuit, was sent as a missionary to Mexico in 1686, arriving in Veracruz. His center of activities was Tarahumara in the Cajurichi settlement. Jiří Hostinský's abilities were demonstrated during the negotiations

with Indians of the powerful Tarahumara tribe. In 1690 his life was saved only through receiving a timely warning when a storm broke out in the region. He then moved to the region further northwest, called Pimeria Alta. In 1693 he was director of the mission at San Ignacio on Rio Magdalena. In 1694, he participated at consecration ceremony of the church of Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, located in southern Arizona. In 1697, in another rebellion, he again escaped in time. Subsequently he worked in the region Chínipas, surrounded by high mountains on all sides, where he held the office of superior of the mission. Later he returned to Tarahumara and became superior of the mission of Santa Tomás, near Papigochi (1721-26). Hostinsky wrote four accounts dealing with the missions and a monograph entitled *Ophirium*.

Guiliemus (Vilém) Illing (1648-1712), b. Žatec, Bohemia, studied theology in Prague. He was sent as a missionary to Mexico through Cadiz in 1687. He worked first in Tomochi and then in Chinipas settlement. where he took over the ecclesiastical administration. Twice he escaped death during uprising against the missionaries, in 1690 and then again in 1697.

Daniel Januschke (Januška) (1660-1724), a Bohemian Jesuit missionary, was sent to Mexico in 1692. He was located at mission of San Pedro Tubutama, west of the mission of Nuestra Senora de los Dolores, in today's southern Arizona. He was first assigned to the Tarahumara, but after the rebellion of 1690, he came to Tubutama in the spring of 1693. He left there after the revolt of 1695 and was at Teópare in the Sierra in 1697 and 1698. By 1702, he had moved to Oposura where he remained until at least 1721 and probably until his death in March 1724.

Jan John (1655-1702), b. Jaroměř, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, entered the S. J. in 1672. In January 1691 he sailed from Cadiz, arriving in Buenos Aires in April. He first worked at the mission of St. Thomas and then at the mission of St. Anna. He died in Santiago.

Johann (Jan) Just (1655-1732), a Bohemian Jesuit, entered the S.J. Order in 1672. He was sent to Paraguay as a missionary in 1689.

Adam Kall (Kaller) (1657-1702), b. Cheb, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, studied philosophy in Olomouc and theology in Prague. In 1687 he was sent as a missionary to Mariana Islands, by way of Mexico. In one of his letters he described in detail his long, perilous journey from Cadiz to Puerto Rico and from there to Veracruz, Mexico. In Mexico, he also visited Puebla. Later he wrote at great length about his impressions and experiences there. He gave a detailed account of the life of Catalina, a young woman who died shortly before his arrival there, with the reputation of being a saint. When she saw Bohemian Jesuit Strobach and his four companions, with whom he was to leave for the Marianas Islands, she declared the stars shone above their heads, auguring a martyr's death. When Kaller was in Puebla he often recalled the maid Catalina's vision for the prophecy proved true. In 1684 Strobach and his four companions were killed by savages on the island of Rota.

Ignacius Xavier Keller (1702-1759), b. Olomouc, Moravia, a Bohemian Jesuit, joined the S.J. Order in 1717 and studied theology in Olomouc. He left for South America as a missionary in 1730, arriving in Havana Harbor in February 1731; in April he crossed over Vera Cruz and from there he went on mule back to Mexico and mid-June left for duty in the Pimeria alta. In 1732, he was assigned to Santa Maria Suamca Mission, located in southern Arizona, where he remained for 27 years. Father Keller had become lord and master to the Indians and as long as he lived they would accept no other. He also explored along the Gila River in 1736-37 but in the

following year was prevented by the Apache from reaching the Hopi country. One of his accomplishments was the preparation of a map of Upper Pimeria (1744), encompassing rivers, villages, missions and names of Indian tribes.

Jindřich Kordule (1658-1727), b. Běstviny, Bohemia, entered the S.J. in 1675. He studied philosophy in Olomouc and theology in Prague and was ordained priest in 1687. In 1689 he left Bohemia for missionary work in Latin America. Later he worked in Paraguay in the Chiantitoc mission, together with another Bohemian Jesuit Jan Neumann. Since 1714 he worked in the reduction of San Ignacio. In 1724 he became consultant of the Parana mission.

Johann (Jan) Kraus (1656/60-1714), b. Plzeň, Bohemia, joined the S.J. Order in 1689. He worked as a missionary in Paraguay since 1699. He was a builder in Indian reductions, Cordoba and in Buenos Aires. He is credited with the plan and basic profile of Church of San Ignacio in Buenos Aires, built in 1712-33.

Wenceslao Linck (Link) (1483-1547), b. Nejdek, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, joined the S.J. Order in 1754 and studied in Brno and in Prague, and later in Mexico City and Puebla (1756-61). In 1762 he was sent to Baja California, initially to Santa Gertrudis and then he moved north to found the mission of San Francisco de Borja (1762-68), in the center of the San Borja Desert at the watering hole of Adac. Over the next five years Linck undertook a series of exploring expeditions to scout future missions and resolve geographical puzzles. In 1766, he was ordered to proceed over land to the Colorado River. He proceeded as far as the region of San Bonaventura, located in Ventura, California. He returned to Bohemia, when the Jesuits were expelled in 1768.

Antonius Xaver Malinský (1703-1746), b. Prague, Bohemia, a Bohemian Jesuit, was sent as a missionary to Philippines, stopping on the way in Mexico in 1730. He described his journey, with other companions, from Cádiz, Spain, on November 6, 1730, reaching Havana, Cuba, on 1<sup>st</sup> of February 1731, where he stayed for 2 months. On April 10 he left for Veracruz, Mexico, arriving on April 19. He remained until April 24 and then traveled on mule, reaching Puebla after 4 days. On May 4 he continued his journey through Mexico, reaching the capital city on May 13. He remained there until March 13, 1732, when he left by boat for Philippines. Besides his missionary work, he also excelled as a musician.

Jan Josef Messner (1704-1769), b. Ústí nad Labem, a Bohemian Jesuit, entered the S.J. Order in 1722. He studied philosophy in Olomouc and theology in Prague. From 1734 till 1769 he worked as a missionary in different reductions, e.g., Chiquitos, (1736), St. Javier (1739), St. Francis (1750). He also excelled as a musician and choir master. After expulsion of the Jesuits from the reduction of St. Raphael in 1767, Messner, together with several companions, dared to cross the high Andes Mountains. He died soon after, due to sickness and exhaustion in Pachia.

Joseph Neumann (1648-1732), b. Brussels, Belgium, became member of the Bohemian Province of Jesuits in 1663 and studied philosophy in Prague and theology in Olomouc, Moravia. At the age of 33 he took up missionary work and his activities spread over more than 50 years in Mexico. He worked for 12 years at the Sisoguichi mission. In 1693 he arrived at Carichi mission, where he remained until his death in 1732. During his long work, Neumann was several times mission superior and visitor. He founded new centers and initiated younger priests into the work. Neumann was considered a model of the permanent missionaries and one of the pillars

upon which the missions in Tarahumara rested. In 1724 University of Prague published his history dealing with the uprisings of Tarahumera tribes, under the title *Historia Seditioum*.

Carlos Neumayer (1707-1764), b. Silesia, a Bohemian Jesuit, was active in the Chinigas region, as director of the Baburigame mission. In 1745, he came to Baja California from Mission of Topia, where he served for several years. He became the superior of Misión Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Todos Santos, where he died. He was the last Jesuit to die on the peninsula. His contemporaries praised him for being an extremely practical man, who was skilled in a number of crafts.

Vilém Obstzierer (1716-1761), b. Škvorec, Bohemia, studied philosophy in Olomouc and theology in Prague. He became a member of the Bohemian Province of the Society of Jesus. He intended to work as a missionary in South America, especially in Paraguay but instead went to Goa, India.

Francisco Xavier Pauer (František Bauer) (1721-1770), b. Brno, Moravia, a Bohemian Jesuit, after a nearly a dozen years of study in Olomouc, in May 1749 set out for Cádiz, Spain and from there by ship to Veracruz, Mexico, where he disembarked in August 1750. In the fall he set out for the northwest, and together with other Jesuits, rode mules from Guadalajara over primitive roads, reaching San Ignacio in May 1751 and soon after proceeded to San Xavier de Bloc, located in today's Arizona, where he was to work as a missionary. Father Pauer arrived at Guavavi after the worst revolt in the history of Pimeria Alta. He labored at reconstruction for 6 years. He managed to endure among the Indians who at first did not want him. He had baptized more of them than any other priest. He built churches at Tumacácori and Sonoita. After being named Father Rector of Pimeria Alta, Pauer was reassigned to San Ignacio in mid-January 1760. After expulsion of Jesuits in 1767, he survived the death march across Mexico to Veracruz, dying in Cádiz' prison.

Enrique (Jindřich Václav) Richter (1652/3-1695/6), b. Prostějov, Moravia, studied at Univ. of Prague, entered the Society of Jesus in 1670 and was sent in 1684 to work in the Peruvian mission territory, known as Minas. He arrived together with Samuel Fritz, a fellow Bohemian Jesuit, and the two together became the most outstanding mission builders in the Peruvian Amazon basin in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Richter was sent to work along the Ucayali River which is a major north-south tributary of the Marañón and Amazon Rivers. Based in Laguna, he worked especially among Conibos, but also had contact with the Piros and the Campas. In 12 years he founded nine reductions (a mission town), along the Ucayali River. Richter was killed by Piro Indians, who were incited by a Canibo whose wife had been stolen by a Spanish soldier. Richter, was considered the Apostle of the Ucayli, wrote catechisms and vocabularies in the languages of Conibo, Piro, Campa and Cocama Indians.

Jan Röhr (Rehr) (1692-1762), joined the S.J. in 1709. He studied philosophy in Olomouc and theology in Prague. He left for missionary work in South America in 1723. Since 1724 he worked as a missionary in Peru among the Moxos Indians. He was a noted mathematician and architect in Lima, Peru. He was responsible for preparing the architectural plans of the famed cathedral in Lima, after its destruction by the earthquake of 1746. He wrote also a meteorological treatise in Spanish, entitled *El Conocimiento de los Tiempos*.

Michael Alexius Schabel (1662-d.), a Bohemian Jesuit, joined the S.J. Order in 1680. In 1690 he was sent as a missionary to New Grenada, Peru. He worked in both Tierra Firme and Curacao. He continued to work successfully as a missionary from 1701 to 1742. In 1705 he wrote in his diary that Catholicism was the religion of the slaves: "None of the Negro slaves goes to the Protestants or to the synagogue of the Jews."

Simon Schmidt (1685-1732), b. Kladruby, a Bohemian Jesuit, joined the S.J. Order in 1704. He was sent to Peru as a missionary in 1723.

Josef Seitz (1716-1769), b. Chomutov, Bohemia, joined the S.J. Order in 1753. He was sent to Chile in 1753 or 1754. He worked in Araucania, Chile as a missionary. He died on his way from Bologna to Bohemia in 1769.

Elias Sieghardt (1663-1729), b. Nisa, Silesia, a Bohemian Jesuit, joined the S.J. Order in 1680. He was sent to Quito, Peru as a missionary in 1692.

Valentin Stansel (1621-1705), b. Olomouc, Moravia, a Bohemian Jesuit, was a professor at Univ. of Prague. In 1657 he went to Brazil and remained there until 1705. He became dean of the Jesuit College in Bahia. He is considered to be the first Bohemian Jesuit missionary in the New World. In addition to his teaching career, he also conducted research in astronomy and made a number of important discoveries, especially of comets. One of his studies, entitled *Observationes Americanae Cometae*, was published in Prague in 1683.

Mathias Steffel (1734-1806), b. Jihlava, a Bohemian Jesuit, joined the S.J. Order in 1754. In 1755 he left for New Spain, specifically for Mexico. He worked among the Tarahumara Indians. He compiled a dictionary of their languages, as well as their grammar. He returned to Brno in 1768, having been evicted, together with the other Jesuits.

Augustinus Strobach (1646-1684), b. Jihlava, Moravia, a Bohemian Jesuit, in 1680, went with the first group of Bohemian Jesuit missionaries to Mexico. He later left, together with a fellow missionary Jan Tilpe, descending from the high country in central Mexico to the part of Acapulco on the shore of the Pacific, and then they both sailed for missionary work to the Mariana Islands. Strobach was killed in Tinian, Guam in 1684.

Andreas (Ondřej) Suppetius (1654-1712), b. Ratiboř, Silesia, a Bohemian missionary, was sent to South America where he remained from 1684 to 1712. He held the position of a chancellor of the Jesuit College in Santiago, Chile. In 1701, he wrote that there were not enough novices from among young Chileans, since they preferred army service or commerce and clamored for reinforcements from his Bohemian Province, adding with pride: "All of us who came here from the Bohemian Province can truthfully confirm that the native Fathers in Chile of Spanish parentage love and hold in high esteem the Czechs above all other nations, even above European Spaniards, which is among these people extremely rare".

Antonio Tempis (1703-1746), a Bohemian Jesuit Father, a native of Olomouc, in 1736, went to Mexico. The same year he was sent to reestablish the Santiago Mission which had been destroyed by the savage Pericues Indians. He remained a missionary there until his death in 1746.



Jan Tilpe (1644-1710), b. Nisa, Silesia, a Bohemian Jesuit, in 1680 went from Veracruz to Mexico. Together with Bohemian Jesuit Strobach, he descended from the high country in central Mexico to the part of Acapulco on the shore of the Pacific and thence he sailed to the Marianas Islands. He then worked as a priest in Guam in 1690s.

Ignác Tirsch (1733-1781), a Bohemian Jesuit of Chomutov, Bohemia, joined the S.J. Order in 1754. He studied philosophy in Brno and in 1755 he left for Mexico. In 1762, he was a missionary assistant to Padre Procurador Lucas Ventura at Loreto and in 1763-68 he served as missionary at Santiago. He had a keen interest in natural history and created a valuable series of Lower California plants, animals, Indians and – rarest of all – gente de razón. He returned to Europe after the expulsion of Jesuits from South America.

Josef Unger (1717- 1782), a Bohemian Jesuit, was a missionary in Paraguay. After his deportation, he spent some 17 years in Portuguese prison.

Johann Nepomuk Walter (1713-1773), b. Hlohov, entered the Bohemian Province of the Jesuits in 1731. Between 1746 and 1748 he traveled to Chile, where he worked initially as a pastor in Santiago. From 1750 to 1755 he was a missionary to the Indians and superior of Arauco. In 1755 he was named procurator general of the province. Walter rendered great service in the mission to the Indians of southern Chile. He died in Pulice, Moravia in 1773.

Franciscus Wydra (František Vydra) (1662-1740/4), b. Žehušice, Bohemia, joined the S.J. in 1678 and was sent as a missionary to South America in 1693. He worked at first in Quito, Peru before leaving for Maynas, Peru in 1740.

Marek Žourek (1661-1738), b. Úsov, Moravia, nr Mohelnice, a Bohemian Jesuit, studied theology in Prague. In 1693 he left for South America. He worked in Quito, New Grenada.

Norbert Žulák (1715-1769), a Bohemian Jesuit, joined the S.J. in 1742. He was sent as a missionary to Paraguay in 1753.