

Hostility of the Armenian schismatics continues after the departure of Bishop Elias—in Tabriz, in Tiflis—persecution of the Catholics and missionaries—the bastinadoing of the Katholikos Alexander—orders obtained from the Shah to chastise the persecuting Armenians in Georgia—intrigues of the Katholikos Alexander for the expulsion of the Latin missionaries—and in Turkey he was a principal cause of the persecution of the Uniats—in 1701 and 1712 Capuchins at Baghdad have to abandon their mission, destroyed by the Turks on schismatic misrepresentation—bastinadoing of the Uniat notables in Julfa, 1713—death of the Katholikos Alexander, the great persecutor—at Tabriz a Capuchin Religious killed in the assault of the city by the Turkish army, and all Catholic Armenians put to the sword—the great earthquake in Tabriz—expostulations from the Pope and Christian sovereigns produce, 1722, an order from the Shah for the punishment of the patriarch, and rebuilding of premises destroyed

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Bishop Pidou of Baghdad, resident in Hamadan, comes to Isfahan, appeals to Rome for financial aid and to be allowed to reside at Aleppo—he returns to Hamadan, 1696, summoned to Isfahan by the Archbishop of Ancyra as Apostolic Visitor—asks for privileges to pontificate, 1700, granted for 3 years, and for a coadjutor, and for exchange of diocesan territory—Hamadan for Basra—Bishop Elias' qualified assent, 1702—Bishop Pidou allowed to remain in Hamadan a further three years, 1702—Mgr de Galiczen appointed coadjutor, 1707—narrative by Bishop Pidou of the sending of M. Fabre, the envoy from France, and of his own journey to Tabriz in connection with this, and the arrival of M. Michel—arrival of Mgr de Galiczen in Persia—decrees said to have been issued by the Court, at his instance, to protect the Catholics against schismatic malice—he dies, 1712—Bishop Pidou appointed consul for France, returns to Isfahan and has audience of the Shah—Persian discontent with the French East India company—Bishop Pidou, an inmate of the Carmelite convent, becomes paralysed—Bishop de la Flèche appointed coadjutor but evades the journey to the East—death of Mgr Pidou, 1717—list of his letters in the archives of Propaganda Fide—letter of king Louis Quatorze, 1714, to Pope Clement XI about the missions in Persia—appointment of M. Gardanne as consul for France, 1715—incidents attending his journey at Aleppo—his reception in Persia—a rising against the Shah in Isfahan—relations of the French Court with the Persian Court at this time—the French Company—manœuvres by the Seminaire at Paris to get Persia added to the jurisdiction of the French bishops of Baghdad—the Sacr. Cong. de Prop. Fide decides to appoint a Dominican as Vicar Apostolic for the diocese of Isfahan—Fr. Barnabas Fedeli, O.P., of Milan—position of the Dominicans in Julfa at this time, they are favoured by the Sacr. Congregation—the Dominican buildings at Julfa—their archbishops in Nakhchiwan—Fr. Barnabas Fedeli's journey from Venice to Julfa, 1711—he is nominated Bishop of Isfahan, 1716—his consecration—his defects as a writer on contemporary events—Fr. D. M. Varlet appointed Bishop of Baghdad to succeed Mgr Pidou, 1718—becomes a Jansenist and stopped from reaching the diocese—administration of the premises at Hamadan of the Bishops of Baghdad handed over to the Carmelites, 1720—expenditure on them—Fr. Joseph Mary of Jesus, appointed Vicar Apostolic for diocese of Baghdad, 1721, arrives Basra, 1722—the French consul makes the Jesuit church in Julfa his official chapel, and has a dispute with the Bishop over prayers for the king—further difficulties of Bishop Fedeli with the Jesuits—he uses Fr. Krusinski as his messenger to the Persian Court at Qazwin—description of the audience and banquet attended by Bishop Fedeli—'Itimad-ud-Dauleh blinded by Shah Sultan Husain—the intrigues against the former—list of expenses of presenting the Pope's letters to the Shah—Shah Sultan Husain hands over replies for the Pope and Emperor—the edicts obtained for repairs to the missions in Tiflis and Ganjeh—a letter from Louis Quinze to the Shah in favour of the Catholics of Nakhchiwan—Fr. Jerome Francis obtains in France endowment of a fund for the upkeep of the Carmelite mission in Julfa—his return to Persia as envoy from the Emperor—and entry into Isfahan described

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The Afghan invasion of Persia—the policy of the Shahs in Georgi aand Armenia, and its evil results—appointment of Gurji Khan as governor of Kandahar, the intrigues of Mir Wais, Kalantar of Kandahar against him—the strange case of Israil Ori, the Armenian adventurer, and the alarm it caused the Persian Court with regard to Russia—Mir Wais, successful in his intrigues and back in Kandahar, has the Georgian commander and his force put to death—Khusru Khan sent to replace Gurji Khan with a composite force of Georgians and Persians—the desire of this Georgian chief to be recognized as a Catholic—he takes the Carmelite Fr.