

The (English) East India Company, in its hostility to the Portuguese, makes terms with the Persians—Fr. John Thaddeus and his line of procedure, his translations of the Gospels and Psalms—the new convent premises of the Carmelites—renewal of war with the Turks, and Fr. John Thaddeus follows the Shah to Ardabil—his views on relations with the schismatics—Pietro della Valle in Persia, a friend of the Carmelites—Mr. George Strachan the Scot, their teacher in Arabic—application from Luristan for missionaries to be sent there—reception of Don Garcia de Silva, ambassador from Philip III, at Qazwin—protest and complaint by king of Spain and Portugal over seizure of Bahrain, the pearl fishery, from his possession, and request for its restitution—departure of the ambassador—matter of the sale of the silk 228

'Abbas I watches the ceremonies of the Armenian Epiphany, and blessing of the water of the river—the Portuguese commanders at Hurmuz appeal for Fr. John Thaddeus' mediation with the Shah—the latter becomes seriously ill, 1620—account of audience in June 1621, when both the Carmelite Fathers and the Agent and staff of the East India Company present, and the Shah discusses differences of religious belief between Christians—'Abbas I, offended, turns on the Armenians in the villages of the district to force their conversion to Islam—the Shah has his second son, Khudabandeh Mirza, blinded and imprisoned—the tension at Hurmuz increases, 1621—'Abbas I shuns the Carmelites, makes compact with the English for joint capture of Hurmuz from the Portuguese—Persians converted by the Carmelites seized on the road to Hurmuz, two martyred there, three others taken back to Isfahan and there put to death—the Carmelites confined to their convent for months—preliminary steps in Rome for recognition of the martyrdoms 244

The attack on Hurmuz, and its capture, 1622—loss of the Carmelite Residence there—'Abbas I seizes Kandahar in the east, 1622—Baghdad captured by him from the Turks, 1623—he begins again to force the Armenians round Isfahan to embrace Islam—financial difficulties of the missionaries, their appeal to the Pope—the Brief of encouragement from Urban VIII, and a special indulgence—the Carmelites open a hospice at Basra, sending Fr. Basil from Isfahan, 1623—the same year they found a Residence at Shiraz—the help of Imam Quli Khan, the viceroy, in this—recognition of the foundation at Goa by the Definitory General, 1624 266

Movements of 'Abbas I, 1623–5, increasing disturbances in the country, the rising in Georgia—in his absence the Carmelites arrested and taken before the Daruga, in error for the Augustinians, 1626—arrival of the first Capuchin missionaries sent by Cardinal de Richelieu—Imam Quli Khan makes an expedition against Basra—death of 'Abbas I—Fr. John Thaddeus' account of him—Pope Urban VIII's Brief to him arrived after his death—strictures of the Agents of the East India Company on his cruelty—his infamous edict about property of Christians, relatives of apostates—death of Sir Robert Sherley, 1629, at Qazwin—vicissitudes of his wife, Teresa, before and after his death in regard to her religion, and her retirement to Rome—departure of Fr. John Thaddeus, 1628, for Rome—desire of Catholic Armenians for a bishop—how Fr. John Thaddeus came to be chosen first Bishop of Isfahan—appointment of Fr. Timothy Perez, a Calzed Carmelite, as his coadjutor, with title of Baghdad, 1632—Urban VIII notifies Shah Safi by Brief of the double appointment—death through an accident in Catalonia of Bishop John Thaddeus, 1633—the first printing-press in Arabic type brought by Carmelites to Persia 281

REIGN OF SHAH SAFI

His accession and its celebrations—the Carmelites are received in audience—his friendliness towards Christians—replies to Pope Urban VIII's letter of 1624, and renews all privileges accorded by his predecessors to the Carmelites—the Turks invade Persia, 1630—but are repulsed, and Shah Safi at Baghdad, 1631—Imam Quli Khan, the viceroy of Fars, again attacks Basra, but is put to death by the Shah—he had concluded convention with the Portuguese permitting them to farm half the Customs of Kung—the Shah on an expedition in Georgia,