

HUGH FENNING O.P., *The Dominicans and Propaganda Fide, 1622-1668: a Catalogue of the First Series of the SOCG, Volumes 31 to 55*, in «Archivum Fratrum Praedicatorum» (ISSN 0391-7320), 43, (1973), pp. 137-213.

Url: <https://heyjoe.fbk.eu/index.php/afp>

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THE DOMINICANS AND PROPAGANDA FIDE,
1622-1668

A Catalogue of the First Series of the SOCG
Volumes 31 to 55

BY
HUGH FENNING O.P.

Most of the letters received between 1622 and 1668 by the Congregation of Propaganda Fide at Rome have come down to us in 417 bound volumes which constitute the beginning of the series known as the *Scritture originali riferite nelle Congregazioni Generali* or, as it is officially abbreviated, the SOCG. Considering that the series is immensely valuable for missionary history, and that each single volume is to some extent miscellaneous, it has been thought useful to publish a catalogue or guide to the documents of Dominican interest it contains. The first part of that catalogue appeared in *Archivum Fratrum Praedicatorum*, vol. 41 (1971) 241-323. The second follows here.

The first fifty-five volumes of the SOCG comprise the so-called *Lettere d'Italia*, a collection of letters thus grouped because, with few exceptions, they were written in Italy. The volumes run chronologically from 1626 to 1648. Why they should begin so late and end so early is something of a mystery, unless it be that earlier volumes were later lost or that a new system was adopted in 1649 after the death of the first secretary, Francesco Ingoli. At all events, students of Dominican history now have a catalogue covering all the *Lettere d'Italia*, the most difficult volumes of the SOCG to consult.

The letters calendared in this part of the catalogue cover the years 1641 to 1648. Naturally enough, they abound with the names of Italian Dominican missionaries, particularly with the names of those who worked in the Crimea (Tartary), Armenia, Constantinople and the Aegean archipelago. The most prominent figure is that of Giacinto Subbiani, archbishop of Edessa, whose letters from Smyrna occupy so much of volume 39. There are also many letters concerning Pietro de Marchis, archbishop of Smyrna, who at this period lived in reti-

rement on Chios, and several references to an earlier bishop of the Archipelago, Andrea Carga o.p. of Syros, who was hanged by the Turks in 1618. One may mention three other bishops of the Order: Sigismondo Miaskowski, bishop of Cherson in the Crimea, Agostino Bajenç, archbishop of Naxijewan in Armenia, and Giuseppe M. Buonaldi, archbishop of Antivari and primate of Servia. The first two are rarely mentioned, but this part of the catalogue contains innumerable references to the third.

With regard to Italy, there are still at this period a few letters from Desiderio NENCHI of Monte Gargano, who occupied so much of the first thirty volumes, but his place is more than adequately taken by the large correspondence concerning the work at Osimo on the tomb of cardinal Agostino Galamini, a former master general of the Order. The Albanian Greek community of Barile appears again because of its dealings with two Dominican bishops of Melfi, Desiderio and Deodato Scaglia. An interesting document (volume 35) speaks of the troubled general chapter at Genoa in 1642. The maintenance of the convent of Cittanuova in Capo d'Istria, abandoned on grounds of health in 1642, is discussed in volume 37.

One would have expected to find more information about the areas closest to Italy. Dalmatia, for example, is rarely represented, save for the letters of archbishop Buonaldi. Malta appears only once, but in a very valuable petition of 1646 (volume 49) signed by twenty-six Dominicans of the island. There are frequent references to the Dominican school at Chur in Switzerland, but nothing coming directly from a member of that community. The enclosed Dominican nuns of Cazis, also in Switzerland, are recommended (volume 53) by a Capuchin who claimed to have restored their monastery.

There were at this date two distinct Dominican groups in the Aegean: the province of Greece, based on Candia (Crete), and the congregation of the Orient, with its headquarters at Constantinople. Neither was in particularly good condition during this period, as the reader of this catalogue may see for himself. In volume 48, for instance, Innocentio Martiale, who belonged to the congregation of the Orient, submits a full account of his stewardship on ceasing to be vicar general in 1646. His successor, Andrea Vicini, had even more to suffer; his pessimistic account of the situation occurs in volume 55. Martiale attempted to recover the Dominican church in the old city of Constantinople. He also began the foundation of a convent on Tinos and paid a visit to the nearby island of Syros where there was a small community of Dom-

inican tertiaries. Volume 45 includes an account of the Turkish siege of Canea in Candia during the summer of 1645, from which it emerges that there were two monasteries of Dominican nuns on the island: one at Canea, and the other (dedicated to St. Catherine) in the city of Candia.

Dominican activity in the Black Sea area was fitfully maintained. There is little information here about the province of Armenia, but quite a lot on the sending of missionaries to Caffa (Crimea). More, indeed, about their sending than their arrival. In 1646, four prospective missionaries were imprisoned at Constantinople on the charge of being spies, and after this mishap, to use Andrea Vicini's phrase, the Crimean mission "went up in smoke". It is interesting to note that the master general, Nicolò Ridolfi, thought Italian friars unsuitable for missionary work in the area. He would have preferred (volume 31) to leave the task to Poles or Ruthenians.

Occasionally one finds references to the Dominicans of Holland or Ireland, to Henry Freydhag of Saxony, to missionaries in Hungary, to the Ruthenian convent of Lachowce, and even to the distant missions of the Philippines, China and Japan. Another master general, Tommaso Turco, wrote to Propaganda in 1645 (volume 43) about his subjects in the East Indian islands of Solor and Timor. For fuller information on these and other areas of Dominican activity, one must wait for subsequent volumes in the series. The volumes already catalogued are much less important than those which are to follow.

For a description of the method used in describing the documents, the reader is referred to the introduction to the first part of the catalogue. None of the letters listed below has ever, to my knowledge, appeared in print. There is no need to say more, save to supply the names of the contemporary nuncios at Naples and Venice. Where their letters occur in the catalogue, their identity and full titles have been omitted for the sake of brevity.

PAPAL NUNCIOS

Naples

- 28 March 1639 Lorenzo Tramallo, ep. Gerace.
25 November 1644 Emilio Altieri, ep. Camerino. To 1652.

Venice

- 25 July 1632 Francesco Vitelli, archiep. Thessalonica.
2 March 1645 Angelo Cesi, ep. Rimini.
6 December 1646 Scipio Pannochieschi, archiep. Pisa. To 1652.

CATALOGUE

31

" I. Lettere d'Italia. 1641 "

1640-1641. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), *Albania*, Anatolia, Arcipelago, Armenia, Bosnia, *Candia*, Cattaro, Cipro, Collegi (greco di Roma; illirico di Loreto; inglese di Duaco; maronita di Roma e di *Ravenna*; di Montalto), Congo, Costantinopoli, Grecia, Indie occid. spagnoli, Indie portugesi, Italo-Greci (Ancona), Maroniti, Messina, *Morea*, *Olanda*, Persia, Piemonte, Polonia, Ragusa, *Rezia*, Savoia, Servia, Smirne, Soria, Tartaria, Terra Santa, Transilvania, *Ungaria*, Vallachia, Vienna, Zante.

33, 37. Orvieto, 6 Apr. 1641. Giacinto Subbiani o.p. [d.n. vicar apostolic of Smyrna] to Ingoli. Signore Verusio has told him that Propaganda will pay his viatick. He asked the master general [Nicolò Ridolfi] for permission to take Luca Preti o.p. as his companion, but the general twice refused. Subbiani asks Ingoli to prevail on the Dominican superiors so that both he and Preti may leave [d.n. for Smyrna]. — c.g. 275: 22 Apr. 1641. No. 36.

35-36. Viterbo, 22 Mar. 1641. Same to same. He thanks Ingoli for his efforts to have him named vicar apostolic of Smyrna. He is resisting the attempts of his superiors to dissuade him from the enterprise. Subbiani asks for a companion and travelling-expenses. He would like to be consecrated before his departure, and to have that detail mentioned in his brief of appointment. — Resp. 23 Mar. 1641.

114, 125. Ancona, 22 Aug. 1641. Giovanni Domenico Moneglia, governor, to Ingoli. He reports that Paolo d'Andria o.p. has been resident in Ancona for some years past. Moneglia will carry out Ingoli's commands in the greatest secrecy. — Nihil.

150-151. Pacciano, 24 Jan. 1641. [Francesco Cennini, bp. of Faenza and] card. of S. Marcello, to Ingoli. He acknowledges receipt of Propaganda's decree respecting the bequest made by the late [Agostino Galamini o.p.], cardinal of Ara Coeli, in favour of the poor of Brisighella. — Nihil.

158, 165. Loreto, 24 Nov. 1641. Pietro M. Merlini, governor, to card. prefect. He supplies details on the sum lodged in the treasury of the Holy House to meet the expenses involved in preparing a funeral monument for card. Galamini and decorating the Rosary chapel of the Dominican church in Osimo. — c.p. 1 Dec. 1641.

159, 164. Loreto, 24 Nov. 1641. Same to cardinals Lante, Spada, and Borghese. Since he is shortly to be transferred to Benevento as governor, he wishes to know what is to be done with the 1,150 scudi of card. Galamini's money still remaining in the treasury of Loreto.

160, 163. Loreto, 18 Dec. 1641. Same to Ingoli. Francesco Caetano, his successor as governor of Ancona, will take care of the 1,150 scudi. — Nihil.
178, 187. Perugia, 11 June 1641. Nicolò Herrera, [d.n. governor], to Ingoli. Propaganda's letters of 8 June to Giacinto Subbiani o.p. were given by Herrera to the inquisitor of Perugia who will forward them at once and urge Subbiani to leave immediately for Smyrna.

179, 186. Perugia, 29 June 1641. Same to same. He encloses [not here] Subbiani's reply to Propaganda which Herrera has just received from the inquisitor of Perugia.

226, 231. Orvieto, 4 May 1641. Luca Preti o.p. to secretary. Signore Verusio has told him how permission was obtained whereby he (Preti) might accompany Subbiani to Smyrna. He thanks the secretary for this favour.

227, 230. Perugia, 28 Sept. 1640. Nicolò [Ridolfi] o.p., master general, to Ingoli. He thanks Ingoli for his letter on the missions in Holland. The present provincial of Flanders is Hieronymus Fabri s.t.m. In future, whenever a new provincial is elected, his name will be supplied to Propaganda so that the congregation may issue him a patent [d.n. as prefect of the mission in Holland]. With regard to Tartary, Ridolfi insists that Poles or Ruthenians would be the most suitable missionaries and he offers to find some if necessary. He never esteemed [Tommaso] Grottola o.p. worthy of a bishopric, nor will money make him any worthier. Ridolfi has just heard of the death of three Dominicans in Pera: matters there should go better when the new vicar of the Levant [Innocentio Martiale] takes up his duties. Ridolfi will soon return to Rome where he will speak with Ingoli at greater length on these subjects. — Resp. 3 Oct. 1640. — c.g. 272: 4 Jan. 1641.

228-229. Perugia, 14 Sept. 1640. Same to same. Because of the death of [Iohannes] Bocquet o.p., who ceased to be provincial of Germania Inferior some months ago, Propaganda will have to commission another to care for the missionaries of Holland. To avoid friction between the provincial and the commissary, it would be advisable to commission the provincial *pro tempore* — at the moment Hieronymus Fabri — who could be empowered to send a visitator to Holland. If the provincial will not suit, then Ridolfi would suggest Marco Ambrosio Cappello s.t.m. — c.g. 272: 4 Jan. 1641.

286, 289. Brisighella, 13 Mar. 1641. The governors to secretary. On receiving the secretary's letter of 6 March, they immediately took steps to implement the arrangements made for Brisighella in the will of card. [Agostino Galamini o.p.] of Ara Coeli. They have already written to their agent on the subject. — Nihil.

287-288. Osimo, 5 Dec. 1640. The parish priests of the city to secretary. They explain a difficulty which will arise in distributing the dowries for young girls of Osimo provided for in the will of the late cardinal of Ara Coeli.

296, 305. Osimo, 14 Mar. 1641. Battista da Fano o.p., prior of S. Marco, to Ingoli. The cardinal of Ara Coeli has been dead almost two years, and Battista has been prior of Osimo for one, but as yet nothing has been done

with regard to the building of the altar in the Rosary chapel provided for in the cardinal's will. He asks for information on the subject.

299, 302. Viterbo, 8 Apr. 1641. Luca Preti o.p. to secretary. He wishes to know why the secretary now refuses him leave to accompany Giacinto Subbiani. Perhaps the prior of Viterbo wrote to the master general to prevent his departure. Preti implores the secretary to allow him to go. — c.g. 275: 22 Apr. 1641. No. 36.

300-301. Orvieto, 2 Apr. 1641. Giacinto Subbiani o.p. to Ingoli. Ingoli's letters, sent through card. [Pietro Paolo] Crescenzi, reached Subbiani only on the previous day. He is opposed by his confrères who are badly disposed towards him and fear lest he should tell the Pope about them. Subbiani is most anxious to receive his brief, which his confrères say will never be issued. The document should be sent to Luca Preti o.p. at Viterbo, for he (Subbiani) is just about to leave for Arezzo where the postal service is unreliable. He asks for his viatick [to Smyrna] and for the services of Luca Preti, an excellent priest. If he arrives at Smyrna already consecrated he will be able to benefit from a fixed income.

306, 315. Aquila, 23 Mar. 1641. Giuseppe M. Caracciolo o.p. to secretary. He offers his services as a missionary. — Nihil.

369, 374. Pacciano, 13 Mar. 1641. [Francesco Cennini, bp. of Faenza and] card. of S. Marcello, to Ingoli. He acknowledges receipt of Ingoli's letter of 9 March regarding the will of the late card. [Agostino Galamini o.p.] of Ara Coeli. — Nihil.

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" II. Lettere d'Italia. 1641 "

1640-1641. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), *Arcipelago*, Armenia, Bosnia, Caffa, Candia, Cimarra, Cipro, Collegi (elvetico di Milano; maronita di Roma; S. Pietro in Montorio), *Congo*, Corfu, *Costantinopoli*, Egitto, Etiopia, Giorgia, Italo-Greci, *Macedonia*, *Malta*, Maroniti, *Mesopotamia*, Mingrelia, Moldavia, Morea, Nubia, Olanda, Polonia, Ragusa, *Rezia*, Rodi, Sassonia, *Smirne*, Soria, *Terra Santa*, *Thracia*, Vallachia, Zante.

1, 10. Naples, 3 Sept. 1641. Nuncio to Ingoli. He acknowledges Ingoli's letter of 24 August. He will console the mother of [Pietro de Marchis o.p.] the abp. of Smyrna by telling her of her son's situation. The nuncio is not surprised by Ingoli's news of the difficulties encountered by the abp. in his passage; he foresaw them before the abp. departed.

96, 101. Naples, conv. S. Domenico, 29 Sept. 1640. Michele de Torres o.p., provincial " del Regno " (i.e. of Naples), to secretary. He recommends Henricus Freydhagh de Saxonia o.p. who wishes to work as a missionary in his native country. Henricus, who became a lector of theology in the province of Naples, is now on his way to Rome.

97, 100. Naples, coll. S. Tommaso, 8 Sept. 1640. Domenico Gravina o.p. to secretary. He recommends Henricus Freydagh who studied in the convent of S. Domenico and is now leaving Naples as a lector.

98-99. Naples, 30 Sept. 1640. Luigi d'Arpino o.p., regent in the conv. S. Domenico, to secretary. He recommends his student, Henricus Freydagh, who now leaves Naples wishing to serve as a missionary in Holland or elsewhere.

104, 113. Naples, conv. S. Domenico, 30 Sept. 1640. Tommaso (?) Dalos o.p. to secretary. He testifies to the good qualities of the bearer, Henricus Freydagh, who wishes to minister in Holland, Saxony or Denmark.

106, 111. Benevento, 12 Oct. 1641. Giuseppe M. Caracciolo o.p. to secretary. He asks the secretary to bestow the faculties of Propaganda on Vincenzo Cangiano o.p., s.t.l., prior of Benevento, so that Vincenzo may use them in the kingdom of Naples in which the master general has appointed him a missionary. — Resp. 26 Oct. 1641.

108-109. Naples, 8 Mar. 1641. Same to same. He complains of a friar minor conventual named Plata who said while preaching that St. Francis was higher than Our Lady in heaven, etc. — Nihil.

116, 121. Monteleone di Calabria, 19 Nov. 1641. Giovanni da Siderno [Pyromalli] o.f.m. cap., provincial of Reggio di Calabria, to Ingoli. He asks Ingoli to assign a mission in the Levant to the members of his province. His brother, Paolo Pyromalli o.p., has written to tell him that the opposition he encounters on his mission [in Armenia] forces him to return to Rome. Giovanni asks Ingoli to give Paolo every assistance lest all his work should go for nothing. He encloses a letter [not here] to be forwarded to Paolo. — Resp. 20 Dec. 1641.

132, 138. Palermo, conv. S. Domenico, 21 July 1641. Bonaventura Barsi da Lucca o.p. to Ingoli. He received on 16 July a letter from Giovanni Domenico [Nazzaro] o.p., the Armenian, who said that if Bonaventura wished to go to Armenia he had only to obtain the master general's permission, since Propaganda was agreeable to the proposal. Bonaventura had spoken earlier to Giovanni about this at Venice, saying that he would go if Propaganda approved. But since Bonaventura left Venice for Sicily in the company of the preacher p. Maillardachino, he never received an answer to either of the letters he addressed to Ingoli. If the master general permits it, he will be at Rome in October. — Nihil.

151-152. Castello di Sangro, 22 Dec. 1641. Reginaldo Paolini o.p. to secretary. The bearer will safely convey to him the two Arabic books (a psalter and gospel) which card. Antonio [Barberini junior] offered him in a letter of 15 December. He asks for news of the mission [in Tartary] which he presumes goes better now that he has left it.

157, 164. Castello di Sangro, 2 Sept. 1641. Same to Ingoli. He asks for an Arabic gospel or psalter, or any book which would help him to read and write Turkish. The Most Illustrious fra Giovanni Battista Caracciolo has

a slave at Castello di Sangro who helps Reginaldo to read. He asks for news of the mission in Tartary. — c.g. 281: 30 Sept. 1641. No. 23.

158, 163. Sernia, 22 Nov. 1641. Same to secretary. He repeats his earlier requests for some Arabic or Turkish book and news of the Tartary mission. — Resp. 21 Dec. 1641.

260, 263. Undated petition. D. Diego Scrima, Greek pastor of Barile in the diocese of Melfi, complains of the sufferings of his flock at the hands of the "Latin faction". Many clerics have been killed and others imprisoned with their families. All this happened during the absence of the bp. of Melfi [Deodatus Scaglia o.p.]. — c.g. 272: 4 Jan. 1641. No. 25.

304, 309. Livorno, 22 June 1641. Pier Giovanni da Firenze o.f.m.obs., commissary of the Holy Land, to Ingoli. He mentions that there is a Dominican [d.n. Giacinto Subbiani] at Livorno awaiting a passage for Smyrna. He will leave this week if he obtains his patents from Propaganda.

317-318. Livorno, 6 July 1641. Same to same. Subbiani and his companion [Luca Preti o.p.] are no longer at Livorno. Should they return inside a week, they will get a good passage to Constantinople and Smyrna. — Resp. 13 July 1641.

348, 353. Siena, 4 June 1641. Giacinto Subbiani o.p. to Ingoli. He is waiting to receive his patents from Propaganda so that he can leave for Smyrna. Both the patents and the viatick may be forwarded through the master general to Florence. Subbiani and [Luca] Preti will be waiting for them at Arezzo, Subbiani's birthplace. He writes at greater length to Signore [Giovanni Domenico] Verusio [Propaganda's *spedizionario*]. — Resp. 8 June 1641.

349, 352. Siena, 20 June 1641. Same to same. Had he received his dispatch and brief, he would already be in Smyrna. The calumnies he has suffered will have one good result: card. [Pietro Paolo] Crescenzi at Rome will speak to the Pope and Subbiani may perhaps be consecrated at Florence. He will enjoy a fixed income provided that he leaves Italy already a bishop. He asks Ingoli to interest card. Crescenzi in his plight.

350-351. Arezzo, 23 June 1641. Giacinto Subbiani o.p. to Ingoli. He has received his brief and letters, for which he is extremely grateful. He will await the viatick either at Florence or in Livorno, and leave for Smyrna as soon as possible.

355, 362. Arezzo, 28 July 1641. Same to same. Signore Verusio has told him, on Ingoli's instructions, not to leave for Smyrna until further orders. It is a miracle he had not already left before receiving this command. He hopes that the delay means that there is a possibility of his being consecrated at Florence.

477, 482. Milan, 19 Aug. 1641. Paolo da Lodi o.f.m. to secretary. He has received word from Alexandria that p. Felettino and the Spanish procurator were severely beaten [d.n. at Jerusalem] by the renegade Greek pasha, "assisted by a drummer, a most villainous renegade Dominican".

483, 490. Tortona, 13 Aug. 1641. Paolo [Aresius], bp. of Tortona, to prefect. A statement of his debts with respect to the estate of the late [Agostino Galamini o.p.] cardinal of Ara Coeli. — c.g. 281: 30 Sept. 1641. No. 18.

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“ III. Lettere di Venezia. 1641 ”

1640-1641. *Albania, Arcipelago, Armenia, Cairo, Candia, Cipro, Collegi (maroniti di Roma e di Ravenna), Concordia (Italia), Corfu, Costantinopoli, Dalmazia, Etiopia, Goa, Grecia, Illiria, Lituania, Malta, Maroniti, Moldavia, Peloponneso, Persia, Polonia, Rexia, Romania, Soria, Stamperia, Tartaria, Terra Santa, Transilvania, Ungaria, Vallachia, Zante.*

14, 21. Venice, 12 Oct. 1641. Nuncio to Ingoli. Some members of the Senate have reminded him of the need to be more careful in choosing missionaries for the Levant. The worst offenders are missionaries from Sicily, Calabria and Naples. Even those who seem at first to be good-living turn out very badly in the end. There are some Dominicans and Conventuals from these areas at Venice who cannot be persuaded to abandon either the city or their vices. — Resp. 19 Oct. 1641.

193, 198. Venice, 6 Apr. 1641. Simone Zanchi to Ingoli. His agents at Constantinople inform him that Tommaso Vitale [o.p.] is daily expected there on an English ship which sailed from Messina or Ancona. — Resp. 13 Apr. 1641.

194, 197. Venice, 20 Apr. 1641. Same to same. He will tell his agents at Constantinople, on Propaganda's instructions, not to issue any money to [Tommaso] Vitale o.p.

211, 222. Venice, 18 May 1641. Giovanni [Rossi], bp. of Zante, to secretary. He mentions that abp. [Benedetto] Cappello [of Zara] informed the Doge, in Giovanni's presence, of the bad qualities of [Giuseppe] Buonaldi o.p. The latter now wishes to go to Rome to obtain his master's degree, so Propaganda will have the opportunity of disappointing him. — Resp. 25 Maii 1641 in litteris nuntii Veneti.

322, 332. Venice, 9 Mar. 1641. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p. to secretary. He was delighted to receive the secretary's letter of 2 March. He thanks the secretary for speaking to the master general [Nicolò Ridolfi o.p.] on his behalf, and for recommending his mastership to the cardinal prefect. He preached in St. Mark's before the Doge on the anniversary of the foundation of Venice. — Nihil.

324, 331. Venice, 12 Apr. 1641. Same to same. The master general, against all reason, denies him the mastership. The cardinal prefect will have to intervene. The Doge, before whom he has preached, is most anxious that he should become a master of theology and has spoken to the nuncio on the subject. Buonaldi is still at Venice where he must preach before the pro-

vincial chapter and at SS. Giovanni e Paolo. Later he will go to Zara to teach theology and await the secretary's commands. — Nihil.

325, 330. Venice, 30 Mar. 1641. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p. to Ingoli. It is not true that his nomination as master would create unrest in the province of Dalmatia. The provincial chapter held at Trogir on 14 May 1638 recommended his promotion. Of the three then proposed, he alone was examined and approved. He is now working hard at Venice where he has to preach in place of a Milanese Dominican (formerly a Jesuit) whom the Republic banished for bad behaviour. — Nihil.

343, 350. Venice, conv. SS. Giovanni e Paolo, 28 Dec. 1640. Henricus Freydagh de Saxonia o.p. to Ingoli. He acknowledges the letter in which Ingoli told him that he could not have missionary patents until he had some companions. Hence he will leave on 1 Jan. 1641 for Germany and find companions there. When he has done so, he will write to Propaganda again. — Nihil.

353, 361. Venice, 2 Feb. 1641. Tommaso di Siderno o.p. to Ingoli. The master general [N. Ridolfi], at the request of Paolo Pyromalli o.p., missionary apostolic in Armenia, appointed him to be Paolo's companion. Paolo asked Tommaso to meet him in Rome, but it was then (in July and August) too dangerous to travel there from Calabria. Paolo wrote again, suggesting a meeting at Venice, but when Tommaso duly arrived, after a hard and expensive journey, he found that Paolo had left Venice for Poland two weeks before. At that point, Tommaso could go no farther, having spent the little money he had earned by preaching or received from his relations. Paolo wrote yet again from Warsaw, telling him to continue his journey with the help of a viatick from Propaganda. Tommaso therefore asks Ingoli for the necessary funds, since he is now penniless. — Resp. 9 Feb. 1641.

377, 386. Venice, 2 Nov. 1641. Giovanni Molino to secretary. He asks the permission of Rome to print an Armenian bible, a simple translation of the Septuagint. The text has already been approved by [Paolo] Pyromalli and [Giovanni Domenico] Nazzaro [o.p.].

404, 419. Venice, conv. SS. Giovanni e Paolo, 7 Dec. 1641. Gioseffo Pizzini o.p. to Ingoli. The abp. of Zara [Benedetto Cappello] has told him how highly he (Gioseffo) stands in Ingoli's estimation. He expresses his willingness to accept any vacant bishopric in the Greek archipelago. His provincial, with whom he lives, will issue him a recommendation as soon as he returns from visitation. Since Gioseffo is an only child, he may confidently expect to inherit all his father's goods, and therefore support himself with ease. — Resp. 20 Dec. 1641.

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" I. Lettere d'Italia. 1642 "

1635-1636, 1641-1642. *Albania, Arcipelago, Armenia, Bosnia, Cairo, Candia, Cipro, Concordia (Italia), Corfu, Costantinopoli, Croazia, Dalmazia, Francia,*

Ginevra, Giorgia, Goa, Indie orientali, Negriti, Piemonte, *Rezia*, *Stamperia*, *Terra Santa*, Transilvania, Ungaria, Vallachia, Zante.

5, 22. Venice, conv. SS. Giovanni e Paolo, 13 Dec. 1642. Gioseffo Pizzini o.p. to secretary. A letter of Christmas greeting.

6, 21. Venice, 6 Dec. 1642. Luigi [i.e. Leonardo Mocenigo], abp. of Candia, to Ingoli. Andrea [Vicini] da Brescia o.p., s.t.l., has just arrived from Candia as the spokesman of many of his confrères there who wish to reform their province. The provincial continues to govern although his term of office has expired; he has not convoked a chapter; and he permits grave abuses and disorders. A visitator and commissary should be appointed, as has already been insinuated to [N. Ridolfi] the master general. Alternatively, a vicar provincial might be appointed in the person of Luca Ugolini of Brescia who was previously provincial, a man of experience and good reputation. The abp. asks Ingoli to obtain permission for Andrea to go to Rome to explain the situation more fully. — Resp. 20 Dec. 1642.

24, 33. Venice, 22 Nov. 1642. Nuncio to Ingoli. He asks Ingoli to use his influence in favour of a laybrother, Giovanni da Pesaro o.p., who wishes to become a clerical religious. The definitory of his province left the matter to the judgement of the master general [N. Ridolfi]. — Resp. 6 Dec. 1642.

154, 161. Venice, 28 June 1642. Paolo Sestan to secretary. He intends to study at the convent of SS. Giovanni e Paolo where the Dominicans give public lessons. He asks for a post at Zara, should one fall vacant. — Nihil.

184, 196. Venice, 24 May 1642. Simone Zanchi to Ingoli. He mentions that his agents at Constantinople paid 20 reals to [Tommaso] Vitale o.p. on the orders of card. Antonio Barberini. — Resp. 31 May 1642.

188, 192. Venice, 10 May 1642. Gioseffo Pizzini o.p. to secretary. Although another has been chosen for the vacant see of Milos, Pizzini still thanks the secretary for his good offices. Should another see fall vacant in the Greek archipelago, or even in Albania, he would be honoured to accept it.

201, 204. Venice, 3 May 1642. Luigi [i.e. Leonardo Mocenigo], abp. of Candia, to Ingoli. He mentions that the Dominicans of Candia are no better than the rest. Ingoli may see as much from the enclosed letter [not here]. The master general [N. Ridolfi] too has been informed of the situation. — Resp. 10 May 1642.

222, 234. Venice, 4 Jan. 1642. Giovanni Molino to secretary. He speaks of the printing of the New Testament and Psalms in Armenian. The Catholic Armenians of Venice are pleased that the Armenian "vartapet", Giovanni Battista, has professed the Catholic faith. The latter wrote to say that he would visit Poland with [Paolo] Pyromalli o.p., and then visit the patriarch in Armenia to discuss union with the Catholic church. — Resp. 11 Jan. 1642.

281, 286. Venice, 26 Apr. 1642. Gioseffo Pizzini o.p. to secretary. He is grateful to Ingoli for his efforts on his behalf. Although both comfortable

and happy at the convent of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, he feels inspired to work somewhere else. — Resp. 3 May 1642.

293-294. Venice, 5 Apr. 1642. Same to same. Thinking of his candidacy for the vacant bishopric of Milos, he resigned his priorship in order to study Greek and gave [Benedetto Cappello], abp. of Zara, an account of his financial situation. — Resp. 12 Apr. 1642.

330, 335. Venice, 1 Feb. 1642. Simone Zanchi to Ingoli. His agents at Constantinople paid 20 reals to Tommaso Vitale o.p. Tommaso insisted they would be reimbursed either by Propaganda or by himself. — c.g. 287: 30 Apr. 1642. No. 13.

396, 399. Venice, 13 Dec. 1642. Nuncio to Ingoli. When recommending Giovanni da Pesaro [o.p.] he merely intended to do a courtesy he could not well refuse. On such occasions, Ingoli must use his own judgement. He received no word from [Innocentio Martiale] the Dominican vicar in Constantinople [d.n. with regard to the two renegade friars]. — Resp. 20 Dec. 1642.

426, 439. Milan, conv. S. Eustorgio, 31 Mar. 1642. Jacobo Grandis o.p., s.t.p., missionary apostolic, to Ingoli. He received at Milan the decree and ordinary faculties granted to missionaries apostolic for which he had several times applied. These will enable him to preach in the provinces of Aquitaine and Poitiers. But the documents say nothing either of the local bishops or of his Dominican superiors, so that the conventual priors of the cities in which he wishes to preach may prevent him from doing so. He asks for more specific authority. The necessary letters may be given for posting to p. Camotto o.p. of the Minerva. — Resp. 19 Apr. 1642.

35

“ II. Lettere d'Italia. 1642 ”

1629, 1636-1637, 1640-1642. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), *Albania*, Arcipelago, Armenia, Boemia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Cairo, Cina, Collegi (illirici di Loreto et di Montegargano; maronita di Ravenna; S. Pietro in Montorio; stud. arab. di Malta e di Pisa), *Congo*, *Costantinopoli*, Dalmazia, *Etiopia*, Indie, Italo-Greci, Malta, Mingrelia, Morea, Persia, Polonia, Ragusa, Rezia, Russia, Ruteni, Sassonia, Smirne, Soria, Spagna, *Terra Santa*, Ungaria, Vallachia.

46, 58. Loreto, 12 Jan. 1642. Francesco Caetano, governor, to secretary. He has received and will observe the decree regarding the money of the late card. of Ara Coeli [Agostino Galamini o.p.] left with his predecessor at Loreto.

152, 161. Arezzo, 22 Dec. 1641. Giacinto Subbiani o.p. to Ingoli. He is now prior of Arezzo. He did not wish his election to be confirmed, but his superiors insisted that it would not prevent him from later going to Smyrna. He does not wish the abp. [Pietro de Marchis o.p.] to die, but if he (Subbiani) could go to Smyrna already consecrated, it would help him finan-

cially. Cardinal [Pietro Paolo] Crescenzi and card. Fiorenzuola [i.e. Vincenzo Maculani o.p.], both of whom know him, will help the business on at Rome. The whole question could be resolved by the spring of 1642. His luggage is already at Livorno.

165, 173. Naples, 31 Jan. 1642. Vincenzo Ruggieri to secretary. Giuseppe Caracciolo o.p., who stayed at Ragusa for some months on his way back from Hungary, has much to say of the seminary of S. Rocco in Ragusa and of [Chrysostom de Antiquis] bp. of Marcana who (according to Caracciolo) has misused the subsidies he received from Propaganda. If Propaganda wishes to be informed about Ragusa or Tartary, it should call Caracciolo to Rome. He reached Naples a few days ago and is staying in his convent of S. Marco di Cavotti which he left six years ago.

167, 172. Naples, 16 Feb. 1642. Desiderio Nenchi o.p., rector, to the cardinals of Propaganda. He asks that the funds of the college of S. Rocco in Ragusa be transferred to his own Illyrian college of S. Giovanni di Montegargano where they might be used with greater fidelity to the testator's intentions. The duke of S. Giovanni Rotondo, founder of Nenchi's college, has not been able to fulfil his original promises of support.

185, 193. Naples, 4 Apr. 1642. Vincenzo Ruggieri to secretary. He speaks of the unfavourable comments made by Giuseppe Caracciolo o.p. on the seminary of S. Rocco at Ragusa, and of the possibility that its revenues might be applied to the Illyrian college conducted by Desiderio Nenchi. He encloses [f. 167 *supra*?] a letter to Propaganda which Nenchi left with him on a recent visit to Naples. — Resp. 12 Apr. 1642.

197, 204. Naples, conv. S. Pietro Martire, 6 June 1642. Bonaventura Barsi da Lucca o.p. to Ingoli. He offers his services as a missionary. There is also at Naples a fairly intelligent and God-fearing lector who wishes to preach to the infidels.

200-201. Naples, conv. S. Pietro Martire, 20 June 1642. Same to same. Giovan Domenico [Nazzaro o.p.] the Armenian has written twice asking him to serve on the Armenian mission. But Bonaventura would not think of going without the permission of Propaganda, for which he now asks. — Nihil.

228, 236. Naples, conv. S. Catherina di Formello, 30 Aug. 1642. Unsigned petition from Henricus Freydagh di Sassonia o.p. to secretary. Two years ago, with the recommendation of p.m. [Domenico] Gravina [o.p.] he offered his services to Propaganda as a missionary in Saxony. Latterly he was expelled from Saxony by force and came by sea to Italy without permission. Since he wished to explain the state of affairs in Saxony to the coming general chapter, he asked card. Antonio Barberini, protector of the order, to obtain the necessary licence for him to come to Rome. He now asks the secretary to see that this permission is granted. — Resp. 18 Sept. 1642.

309, 322. Naples, 7 June 1642. Geronimo Magnati, clerk regular, to secretary. He recommends Giuseppe Maria Caracciolo o.p. who proposes to

found convents on the missions and urges others to accompany him. Caracciolo has preached in various parts of Hungary, as may be seen from the enclosed note [not here]. Although a learned preacher and a man of spirit, Caracciolo has been opposed by his master general [N. Ridolfi] who has no interest in these missions. Caracciolo would like to go to Rome to conduct important business affecting them.

315-316. Naples, 29 Nov. 1642. Same to same. He mentions that Andrea da Vietri o.p. of the observance of S. Marco de Cavoti, an excellent reformed Dominican of Naples, wishes to serve as a missionary. — Resp. 6 Dec. 1642.

362, 367. Osimo, 10 Jan. 1642. An affidavit made by Giovanni Battista Tibaldini, *maestro di casa* of the late card. [A. Galamini o.p.] of Ara Coeli, to the effect that a certain Margarita, daughter of Francesco the painter of Cingoli, never received the sum of 60 scudi left to her in the cardinal's will.

369, 380. Osimo, 19 Dec. 1641. An affidavit by Bernardino Vergari, parish priest of the parish of S. Pietro in Osimo, to the effect that Margarita [*quae supra*] and Eusebio Architeti of Osimo had contracted marriage, and that Margarita was therefore entitled to the dowry of 60 scudi bequeathed her by [A. Galamini o.p.] the late cardinal of Ara Coeli. — Resp. 30 Dec. 1641.

370, 379. Osimo, 19 Dec. 1641. Pierfilippo, archdeacon, to secretary. He discusses the dowry of Margarita, the daughter of Francesco di Cingoli, as above.

382, 400. Livorno, 13 Dec. 1642. Pier Giovanni da Firenze o.f.m. to Ingoli. Giacinto [Subbiani o.p.] left in high spirits on an English ship. But his boat was attacked by two French vessels and, though it beat off its assailants, had to put into Portoferraio [on Elba] for repairs on 11 December.

385, 397. Livorno, 18 Oct. 1642. Same to same. He mentions that Giacinto [Subbiani] is staying at Pisa but will soon leave for Smyrna. Yesterday he was at Livorno to make arrangements for the journey. Pier Giovanni asks Ingoli to speak to [Giovanni Domenico] Verusio on Subbiani's behalf. — Resp. 1 Nov. 1642.

386, 396. Livorno, 25 Oct. 1642. Same to same. He mentions that the two Dominicans [Subbiani and his companion] will leave within three weeks on an English ship for Smyrna. — Resp. 3 Nov. 1642.

388, 394. Florence, 16 Sept. 1642. Same to same. The Dominican [Giacinto Subbiani], who is now at Florence, has lost many good opportunities of a passage to Smyrna because he never received the 40 scudi expected from Propaganda. His companion, an excellent friar named Antonio Maria da Pescia, does not seem to have missionary patents.

389, 393. Florence, 23 Sept. 1642. Same to same. The Dominicans went to Pisa where they hold themselves in readiness for departure.

403, 406. Livorno, 22 Nov. 1642. Same to same. Giacinto [Subbiani o.p.] will leave within four days on an English ship. He is all the more pleased to go since he obtained letters of recommendation to the captain and the consul.

404-405. Livorno, 29 Nov. 1642. Same to same. Giacinto [Subbiani o.p.] has put his goods on board ship but is delayed by bad weather. Subbiani is now apprehensive lest his fellow-novice and companion [d.n. Luca Preti] may prove more a hindrance than a help, since he is very headstrong. Hence Subbiani would like Propaganda to write to Naples refusing him (Preti) permission to go to Smyrna. Subbiani intends to lodge with the Franciscans of Smyrna. — Resp. 17 Dec. 1642.

421, 438. Livorno, 23 Nov. 1642. Bernardino Angeloni o.min. obs., vice-commissary of the Holy Land, to secretary. He mentions that he received Propaganda's letter from Subbiani, to whom he now entrusts this reply since he [Subbiani] is about to leave Livorno.

440, 449. Lucca, conv. S. Romano, feast of H. Trinity [15 June] 1642. Nicolò o.p., s.t.m., a Ruthenian, to secretary. He complains of the neo-Arians who have entered Poland and Russia from Hungary. Their leader was the late [Paul] Christopher Sieniuta, a Polish noble, formerly a convert to the Catholic faith and founder of the small Dominican convent at Lachowce on one of his Russian estates. The convent belonged to the Dominican province of Russia. At the beginning, Christopher made formal legal agreements obliging himself to provide for the friars, but after he embraced heresy he persecuted them cruelly. He also procured a document from Rome urging the friars not to press their legal rights. When Christopher died, his estate passed to an heretical nephew who must oppose the friars if he is not to forfeit his inheritance. Meanwhile, two Polish bishops have influenced the king of Poland to summon the provincial of Russia and order him to forbid the friars to preach against the heretics. The Dominicans cannot believe that Rome would issue a decree so unfavourable to them before hearing their side of the story. — Resp. 21 June 1642.

471, 478. Pisa, 28 Sept. 1642. Giacinto Subbiani o.p., [vicar apostolic of Smyrna], to Ingoli. He has left Florence for Pisa to be closer to Livorno; the officials there (to whom he was recommended) will let him know when the boat arrives. Pier Giovanni da Firenze o. min. obs. will send him his brief and money when they come from Rome. He has sacrificed all duties and honours in his order, and need never expect a mastership now that he has been calumniated. Perhaps that was the work of [Giacinto] Tarugia [di Orvieto], a Dominican friar notorious among his brethren. Subbiani hopes that God will destroy the plans Tarugia is making for Caffa, and inspire Ingoli to believe what Subbiani says. He mentions preparations for war and troop-movements in Pisa and Arezzo. — Resp. 11 Oct. 1642.

472, 477. Arezzo, 26 Aug. 1642. Same to same. He speaks of his recent correspondence and movements. He would have obeyed Ingoli's instructions sooner but that two of his brothers (of whom one is a lieutenant of cuirassiers) were suddenly called to arms and everything is upside down. Card. [Pietro Paolo] Crescenzi recently wrote him a most friendly letter from the Castel San Giorgio. — Resp. 20 Sept. 1642.

473, 476. Arezzo, 20 July 1642. Same to same. Subbiani thanks Ingoli for his friendly letters, remarking that such humanity is no longer found in religious orders. Religious superiors could well go to Propaganda to learn what charity is and how they ought to treat their subjects. — Resp. 2 Aug. 1642.

474-475. Arezzo, 29 May 1642. Same to same. He does not agree with Ingoli's suggestion that he should embark at Venice with the bp. of Milos and the vicar patriarchal of Constantinople. All his luggage is at Livorno where he left it last year. In the interval he has been patiently awaiting the orders of Propaganda, refusing even preaching engagements so as to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. Soon he will move to Pisa (for the Dominicans have no convent at Livorno) where he will expect to receive the brief addressed to Jean de Puy, the French consul at Smyrna. He would like to be consecrated before he leaves. — Resp. 31 May 1642.

485, 492. Livorno, 30 Nov. 1642. Same to same. He has found an English boat. The captain says they may leave for Naples this coming night. They will also dock at Messina. For his own part, he would prefer to grow wings and fly to Smyrna, so anxious is he to serve Propaganda well. — Nihil.

486, 491. Livorno, 22 Nov. 1642. Same to same. He hopes to leave next Thursday. Card. [Pietro P.] Crescenzi wrote him a friendly letter. Subbiani, when answering the cardinal, praised Ingoli as the most meritorious prelate in Rome, worthy to be primate of Asia Minor. He asks Ingoli to help him obtain the mastership, to which he is legally entitled, by speaking to Vincenzo Bartoli o.p., provincial of Sicily. Two less worthy friars (Veri and Marcellini) have already been promoted. [Michael] Mazarini o.p., who promised to favour him, is a liar devoid of art or science. — Resp. 28 Nov. 1642.

487, 490. Pisa, 9 Nov. 1642. Same to same. He anxiously waits to leave for Smyrna from Livorno. Subbiani here describes the "thousand divisions" which marked the Dominican general chapter at Genoa. Many did not wish to recognize [Michael] Mazarini, [president of the chapter], deploring the fact that the order should be ruled by such a man. In view of the fact that Mazarini was supported by many provincials (appointed by papal brief), the Spanish and German delegates left Genoa and (without prejudice to the rights of Nicolò Ridolfi) elected another master general, Tomasso Maria Roccamora, who has already begun to name provincials and confer degrees. This action was taken by the Spaniards and Germans because they saw that the others were ready to elect Mazarini in Ridolfi's place. Subbiani's mastership was discussed at the chapter, but since there are no vacancies a dispensation must be sought at Rome from the brief regulating their number. Subbiani asks Ingoli to press the matter with Vincenzo Bartoli, provincial of Sicily, who is now at the Minerva. — Resp. 15 Nov. 1642.

488-489. Pisa, 26 Oct. 1642. Same to same. He has been to Livorno to arrange his departure. The leading fathers of his province are pleading with him not to go, pointing out that the recent general chapter named him *pater provinciae*. He has brushed their promises aside. — Resp. 22 Nov. 1642.

505, 512. Livorno, 28 June 1642. Buire and Gantelmo to Ingoli. They recommend that Antonio Cueveo o.p. may be permitted to go to Rome on business, although permission to do so has been refused him by his superiors. — Resp. 12 July 1642.

36

“ I. Lettere d'Italia. 1643 ”

1642-1643. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), *Albania*, Arcipelago, Armenia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Caldei, *Candia*, Cattaro, Cina, Collegi (elvetico di Milano; greco di Roma; illirico di Loreto; S. Pietro in Montorio), *Congo*, Costantinopoli, Egitto, Etiopia, Francia, Giorgia, Ibernia, India, Lombardia, *Mantova*, Moldavia, Morea, Olanda, Piemonte, Polonia, Ragusa, *Rexia*, Servia, Silesia, Smirne, Soria, Stamperia, Terra Santa, Transilvania, *Ungaria*, Vallachia, Zante.

4, 11. Di casa, 3 Aug. 1643. Ingoli to the papal *maestro di camera* [mgr. Homodei]. Despite the discussions which took place at Propaganda about the doubts proposed by missionaries in China, the delay of the Holy Office has prevented the promulgation of any definite decision. The silence of Rome permits [Jesuit] missionaries to act as they please, proposing to the people of China a form of Christianity which is full of errors. [Iohannes B. de] Morales o.p., who has come from China to Rome on this business, should not be allowed to return to that mission without positive answers to the 18 doubts he wishes to be resolved. The Pope should urge the Holy Office to hold a *congregatio particularis* on the subject.

48, 53. Loreto, 13 Dec. 1643. Francesco Caetano to Ingoli. The Dominican prior of Osimo asked him a few days ago to urge the cavaliere [Sforza] Compagnoni to finish the work for which he was commissioned by Propaganda. Caetano encloses the reply [not here].

49, 52. Loreto, 7 Dec. 1643. Ippolito Politi, [secretary of the governor of Loreto], to the Dominican prior of Osimo. Sforza Compagnoni has spent all the money provided for the work in the Dominican church of Osimo under the terms of card. Galamini's will; but still the work has not been finished. Politi thinks the prior should approach Propaganda on the subject.

50-51. Osimo, 10 Dec. 1643. Michellio Nobili da Jesi o.p., prior of Osimo, to Ingoli. He wrote to Compagnoni (on Propaganda's instructions) but received no reply. Then he wrote to the secretary of the governor of Loreto, whose answer Nobili now encloses [f. 49 *supra*]. Everyone wonders why nothing has been done about card. Galamini's monument. The portrait is at Macerata, and the "ornament" almost finished; but in the church at Osimo there is nothing, not even the altar, to satisfy the public. Compagnoni took the money but did not do the work. Nobili recommends that a local bishop (of Macerata, Ancona or Melfi) be put in charge of the business; all three were friends of the late cardinal.

61-62. Zagarola, 15 Dec. 1642. Card. [Aegidius] Albornoz to card. S. Onofrio [Antonio Barberini senior]. In Spanish. He has received word from Madrid about the 12,500 pieces of eight left by [Paolo Maria Cittadini o.p.], abp. of Myra, for the foundation of an Armenian college in Rome. The king agrees that Propaganda should receive this sum upon the arrival of the next fleet. — c.g. 295: 13 Jan. 1643. No. 12.

80, 83. Ancona, 25 June 1643. Paolo da Scio o.p. to Ingoli. He encloses a letter recently received from Constantinople within another addressed to himself. — Resp. 4 July 1643.

125-126. Osimo, 20 Apr. 1643. Michellio Nobili da Jesi o.p., prior, to card. [Marcello] Lante. Card. Agostino Galamini o.p. is now four years dead, but the Rosary altar for which he left 1,000 scudi in the hands of Propaganda has not as yet been made. The Rosary chapel has been turned upside down, with great loss to the convent. Being now prior of Osimo for the third time, Nobili feels obliged to appeal to Propaganda on the subject. — Resp. 29 Apr. 1643.

142, 150. Macerata, 4 Aug. 1642. Sforza Compagnoni to Ingoli. Card. [Bernardino] Spada wrote to him asking for information about the two *memorie sepolcrali*. He now encloses some papers [ff. 143-149 *infra*] on the subject for the cardinal's benefit.

143, 149. Macerata, 2 Aug. 1642. Same to secretary. He explains at great length and with a wealth of detail the work he has done on the two bronze *memorie* for card. Galamini, and also on the *deposito* at Osimo. — c.p. 7 Feb. 1643. No. 3.

144, 147. Notes, in the hand of Sforza Compagnoni, on the bill of costs for the two marble sepulchral *memorie* which sank at sea while being delivered, and for the two *memorie* in bronze by which it is intended to replace them. Some correspondence on the subject (6 Jan. to 11 June 1642) is also noted here.

148. A long list of works in bronze which Sforza Compagnoni claims to have seen.

152, 159. Osimo, 22 Oct. 1643. Michellio Nobili da Jesi o.p., prior, to Ingoli. The workers on the Rosary chapel can do no more for lack of money. The whole city complains that Propaganda has not been able in five years to carry out the wishes of the late card. of Ara Coeli or properly administer the 1,000 scudi he left for the Dominican church of Osimo. — Resp. 28 Oct. 1643.

162, 167. Loreto, 21 Dec. 1643. Francesco Caetano to Ingoli. He mentions a letter from Sforza Compagnoni which he lately forwarded to Propaganda. — Resp. 26 Dec. 1643.

178, 185. Orvieto, 13 Oct. 1643. Card. [Pietro Paolo] Crescenzi to Ingoli. He is pleased to hear that Giacinto Subbiani o.p., vicar apostolic, is giving satisfaction at Smyrna. The letter from Subbiani to his family, which Cre-

scenzi has just received from Propaganda, will be delivered by the bp. of Arezzo.

189, 196. Orvieto, 26 Dec. 1643. Same to same. Since he does not know where Subbiani's brothers are, he will ask the bp. of Arezzo to find them so that they may comply with the decree made by Propaganda in Subbiani's favour. Since such an honourable promotion is involved, Crescenzi feels sure that they will be most pleased to do so.

208, 215. Genoa, 18 Feb. 1643. Pietro di S. Bernardo o.carm. disc., prior, to secretary. He speaks of [Giuseppe Moran] the Dominican priest, a slave in Algiers, who renounced his faith last August but who since repented and suffered a most glorious martyrdom. On 15 January, Michelangelo o.carm. disc., likewise a slave in Algiers, wrote Pietro a long account of this event. Pietro encloses a copy of this letter [not here]. — c.g. 297: 30 Mar. 1643. No. 35.

298-299. Savona, 10 Apr. 1643. Antonio da Genova o.f.m.cap. to Ingoli. He mentions that Ingoli will have heard of the death of p. Giuseppe [Moran] the Spanish Dominican. Orders have been given in Algiers to draw up his process. — Resp. 25 Apr. 1643.

37

“ II. Lettere d'Italia. 1643 ”

1638, 1642-1643. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), Albania, Arcipelago, Bosnia, Cipro, Collegi (gregoriano; illirici di Loreto e Montegargano; italo-greco di Messina; S. Rocco di Ragusa; stud. arab. o.f.m. di Pisa), Congo, Costantinopoli, Egitto, *Etiopia*, Indie orientali, *Italo-Greci*, Madagascar, *Messina*, Moldavia, *Morea*, Palermo, Portogallo, Ragusa, Smirne, Stamperia, Terra Santa, Val-lachia, Zante.

13, 16. Naples, 25 July 1643. Nuncio to Ingoli. He speaks of the two ponies taken from the Illyrian Dominicans [of Montegargano] by [Thomas] Davalos [o.p.], formerly bp. of Lucera. Now that the bishop has died, it is not clear to whom the animals belong.

14-15. Naples, 8 Aug. 1643. Nuncio to card. S. Onofrio [Antonio Barberini senior]. He says that, with regard to the two ponies, he will incline to favour the claims of the Dominicans of Montegargano rather than those of the *camera apostolica*.

27, 34. Naples, 18 Aug. 1643. Nuncio to Ingoli. With regard to the two ponies, he will try to content the Dominicans without prejudice to the *camera apostolica*. — Resp. 29 Aug. 1643.

65, 81. Naples, 9 Dec. 1642. Carlo Galamini to secretary. He cannot continue his studies unless Propaganda confirms the decree made in his favour [in consequence of card. Galamini's will]. — Resp. 10 [?] Jan. 1643.

66, 80. Naples, Jesuit college, 9 Dec. 1642. Tomaso de Franchis s.j. attests that Carlo Galamini da Recanati, a cleric, attends class at the Jesuit college in Naples.

99, 102. Messina, 24 Jan. 1643. Tomaso degl'Oddi o.p. to secretary. Giacinto Subbiani o.p., s.t.m., who stopped at Messina on his way to Smyrna, asked Tomaso to forward the enclosed [ff. 107, 112 *infra*?]. Subbiani is well, but distressed even to tears by the irreligious conduct of his companion. He could not leave him at Naples, for the ship did not dock there, nor at Messina where Subbiani failed to find the provincial who alone could have assigned his companion elsewhere. Hence both went on together to Smyrna. Subbiani urged Tomaso to come to Smyrna, but Tomaso would first like to make sure of his promotion to the degrees of the order. — Resp. 12 Feb. 1643.

107, 112. Messina, 2 Jan. 1643. Giacinto [Subbiani o.p.] to secretary. He embarks tomorrow and should reach Smyrna quickly, since the captain does not intend to stop anywhere along the way. Subbiani would have liked to take with him Tomasso degl'Oddi, a learned and noble friar who is employed in the *studium generale* at Messina. Oddi will write to Propaganda on Subbiani's behalf. Since his ship did not visit Naples, Subbiani missed any letters from Propaganda which may have been waiting for him there. — Resp. die 12 Feb. 1643 in litteris f. Thomae predicti.

117, 119. Messina, 8 Mar. 1643. Tomaso degl'Oddi o.p. to secretary. He will carry out Propaganda's commands with regard to Subbiani's companion. — Nihil.

118-118a. Messina, conv. S. Domenico, 12 Apr. 1643. Same to same. He has just received from Giacinto Subbiani at Smyrna a letter which brought tears to his eyes. Subbiani has been abandoned by his companion Sirni [i.e. Antonio Maria Sirni da Pescia o.p.] who is now preaching (badly) twice a week on Chios. Subbiani lives alone at Smyrna in a miserable two-roomed shack, open to the sky, for which he must pay 60 pieces of eight *per annum*. The Turks will not permit him to say Mass, nor even to leave his hut unless accompanied by a Turk whom he must pay. Even the few Greeks at Smyrna have more regard for Mahomet than for Christ. Dismayed by all these circumstances, Subbiani wishes to return to Italy; but Oddi thinks he should show more fortitude. — Resp. 21 May 1643.

151, 158. Lecce, 12 Oct. 1643. Luigi da Lecce o.f.m.cap. to secretary. He mentions the need for priests in the city of Algiers; p. Giuseppe [Moran o.p.], who preached there, has gone to paradise bearing the palm of martyrdom. — Resp. 7 Nov. 1643.

153-154. Lecce, 20 Mar. 1643. Same to same. He speaks of the glorious death in Algiers of Giuseppe Moran o.p. who renounced the faith on 15 August 1642 and proclaimed himself a Christian three days before his martyrdom on 10 January 1643. Luigi, who often spoke to Moran, encloses [f. 155 *infra*] a more detailed account of his death. — Resp. 25 Apr. 1643.

155. Algiers, 15 Jan. 1643. Michelangelo di Giesu o.carm.disc. to Luigi da Lecce o.f.m.cap. A copy. Giuseppe Moran o.p. of Valentia, who denied the faith on 15 August last, was stoned and burned to death on 10 January for the faith of Jesus Christ before all the Berbers and Christians of Algiers. Michelangelo has not time to write a full account, but will do so later. He merely says that it was a most glorious martyrdom because of the extraordinary constancy and fearlessness Giuseppe showed. Giuseppe went to the Moorish leaders and acknowledged his Christian faith, saying that the law of Mahomet was worthy only of beasts or horses. He was imprisoned for three days and plied alternately with threats and promises. Then he was brought out naked and bare-foot to the scaffold, being repeatedly struck, kicked, and stabbed along the way. Finally he was stoned and burned to death, all the time confessing his faith in Christ. — Nihil.

208, 211. S. Giovanni Rotondo, 29 June 1643. Desiderio Nenchi o.p. to secretary. Mgr. [Tommaso] Davalos [o.p.], bp. of Lucera in Puglia, took two ponies from the Illyrian college of Montegargano, and on his deathbed insisted they should be paid for. The commissary sent by the nuncio in Naples to take care of the bishop's effects sequestrated the two animals and wishes to institute a legal enquiry before deciding to whom they belong. The ponies are worth 160 ducats. If Propaganda does not intervene, the nuncio and his commissary will never restore these animals to the college. — c.g. 302: 21 July 1643. No. 33.

296, 311. Livorno, 7 Feb. 1643. Piergiovanni da Firenze o.f.m. to Ingoli. He never did receive letters from [Giacinto] Subbiani o.p., which surprises him greatly. Nor does he know where to address a letter to him. Subbiani's companion would willingly go to the Levant were he given faculties to do so. — Resp. 21 Feb. 1643.

299, 308. Livorno, 21 Feb. 1643. Same to same. He was pleased to hear news of Subbiani and will write to him at Smyrna to say that Propaganda is making arrangements for his companion. Piergiovanni esteems Subbiani as a man of good qualities, prompt and sincere. — Nihil.

383, 394. Florence, 19 Oct. 1638. Giovanni Fanano, inquisitor, to secretary. He recommends Tommaso da Grottola o.p. whose good religious qualities and success as a preacher (even to Turks and Jews) are known to all. — Resp. 20 Nov. 1638.

396, 401. Florence, 28 July 1643. Giovanni Domenico Bonsi o.p. to secretary. In 1639 he petitioned Propaganda for acceptance as a master in his own province, considering that he was already an s.t.m. and had taught Hebrew and Greek. Propaganda approved that petition by a decree dated 21 March 1639 and the matter was left to card. Antonio Barberini junior, prefect of Propaganda and protector of the order. As appears from the enclosed patent [not here], the then provincial [Michele] Mazarini gave him possession of his mastership at a public ceremony in the Minerva. This was confirmed by papal brief [16 May] at the instance of p. [Reginaldo] Lucarini.

Another master, whose brief was dated 10 May, now claims precedence over Bonsi and denies that Propaganda has any right to make decrees on the subject. — c.g. 304: 1 Sept. 1643. No. 53.

397, 400. Rome, at a general congregation, 21 Mar. 1639. Text of a decree of Propaganda regarding the mastership of G.D. Bonsi o.p., signed by card. Antonio Barberini, prefect. A copy.

413, 417. Livorno, 21 Dec. 1642. Piergiovanni da Firenze o.f.m. to Ingoli. [Giacinto] Subbiani o.p. left Livorno, but had the misfortune to encounter some French ships. It would be advisable to write to him at Naples. His companion, Antonio Maria [Sirni] da Pescia o.p., is not suitable. — Resp. 24 Jan. 1643.

38

“ III. Lettere d'Italia. 1643 ”

1638, 1642-1643. *Albania, Arcipelago, Armenia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Candia, Cipro, Città Nuova (Istria), Corfu, Costantinopoli, Dalmazia, Mingrelia, Polonia, Resia, Stamperia, Tartaria, Terra Santa, Transilvania, Turchia, Ungaria, Vallachia, Zante.*

19, 36. Venice, 7 Feb. 1643. Nuncio to Ingoli. He mentions that p. Andrea [Vicini] da Brescia o.p. left Venice for Rome. The nuncio would like to believe that Andrea has already arrived. — Nihil.

27-28. Venice, 14 Mar. 1643. Same to same. He mentions in a postscript that he recently forwarded to Ingoli a letter from the Dominican superiors at Pera concerning the conditions stipulated by the renegade Franciscan with a view to his return to the Church. — Resp. 24 Mar. 1643.

76, 83. Udine, 1 Mar. 1643. Luigi [Mocenigo], abp. of Candia, to Ingoli. The Dominicans of Candia have elected a new provincial, [Benedetto] Bartolini s.t.m., a Venetian. He ought to be confirmed in office by his superiors and encouraged to straighten out that province. He will never do so unless he brings good religious with him to instruct the young, direct the novitiate, and hear confessions; at the moment there is no Dominican in Candia suitable for such duties. Mocenigo asks Ingoli to use his influence on this point. — Resp. 14 Mar. 1643.

96, 99. Udine, 4 Feb. 1643. Same to same. He reports the election of [Benedetto] Bartolini as Dominican provincial of Candia; the man is suitable and worthy of confirmation. — Resp. 14 Feb. 1643.

97-98. Venice, 13 Dec. 1642. Same to same. He recommends the bearer, Andrea [Vicini] da Brescia o.p., on whose business Mocenigo wrote to Ingoli last week. Andrea will explain the state of the province of Candia. The procurator general will have to provide some remedy. The master general, [Nicolò] Ridolfi, had taken the matter up and was on the point of making an effective decision. — Resp. 24 Jan. 1643.

105, 110. Padua, [d.n. 12] Nov. 1642. Giacomo Filippo [Tomasini], bp. of Cittanova in Istria, to secretary. He asked the Dominican provincial to make a petition to the general chapter at Genoa; namely, that Giovanni da Pesaro o.p., a laybrother, might be permitted to become a cleric in order to serve the Dominican *locus* at Cittanova, abandoned more than two years ago. The air is bad and the site, outside the city, unsuitable. The general chapter, however, was so stormy that nothing was done. The bishop now asks Propaganda for the necessary permission, in order to satisfy the most urgent desire of the people and of the Dominicans themselves. — Resp. 27 Jan. [?] 1643.

106, 109. Este, conv. S.M. Gratiarum, 2 Oct. 1642. Tommaso Cicer a Grottoia o.p., s.t. bacc. and prior of Justinopolitanus [i.e. Capo d'Istria, now Koper], attests that Giovanni da Pesaro o.p. is worthy of priestly ordination. He would worthily serve the people living near the abandoned Dominican house outside Cittanova. No other religious of any province dares to stay in it because of the pestilential air.

107-108. No place or date [1642]. Antonio Bascio o.p., s.t.m. and prior provincial of St. Dominic of Venice, to the cardinals of Propaganda. He recommends Giovanni da Pesaro o.p. for the clerical habit because of his zeal to serve the people of Cittanova. Giovanni was secretary to various provincials, served the late [Agostino Galamini o.p.] card. of Ara Coeli, and was organist in the convents of Ancona and Venice.

112, 121. Venice, 25 July 1643. Nicolò [Righi], bp. of Tinos, to Ingoli. He asks for duplicates of the faculties he never received. They may be addressed to Giuseppe Piccini o.p., s.t.bacc., at the conv. SS. Giovanni e Paolo where Righi lodges. — Resp. 5 Aug. 1643.

113, 120. Venice, 27 Dec. 1642. Same to same. He has just arrived after a long journey and will proceed to Rome. He lodges with the Dominicans of SS. Giovanni e Paolo where Giuseppe Piccini o.p. looks after him well. — Resp. 10 Jan. 1643.

114, 119. Venice, 17 Jan. 1643. Same to same. He acknowledges Ingoli's letter of 18 Oct. 1642 which reported the departure of some Dominicans for Tinos (his diocese), where they intend to establish a residence. The bishop is delighted with the news. He hopes the religious are discreet, not given to interference in the affairs of others, and (above all) approved by the Republic of Venice. — Nihil.

115, 118. Venice, 7 July 1643. Same to same. The bp. of Siphnos and Thermia [Iacobus della Rocca] died last April. Giuseppe Piccini o.p. of Venice is well worthy to succeed him. — Resp. 12 July 1643.

140, 143. Venice, 20 Nov. 1642. [Philippe de Harlay, comte de] Césy, to Ingoli. He recommends Giovanni da Pesaro o.p. for the clerical habit in view of his wish to serve the abandoned convent of Cittanova d'Istria. — Resp. 29 Nov. 1642. — c.g. 295: 13 Jan. 1643. No. 36.

141-142. Venice, 20 Dec. 1642. Same to same. He recommends the bearer,

Andrea [Vicini] da Brescia o.p., formerly his friend at Constantinople. Andrea, who now goes to Rome, is worthy of being employed as a missionary. Andrea too will recommend Giovanni da Pesaro o.p. about whom Césy wrote recently to Ingoli [f. 140 *supra*]. Giovanni, if ordained, would do excellent work at Pola. — Resp. 24 Jan. 1643.

179, 188. Venice, 17 Jan. 1642 o.s. Simone Zanchi to card. Antonio Barberini junior. He encloses the following receipt [f. 180 *infra*] and mentions 20 reals paid at Constantinople to [Tommaso] Vitale o.p. — Resp. 31 Jan. 1643.

180, 187. [Constantinople], 20 Oct. 1642. Giovanni [Mercedrini] da Fanano o.min.con., vicar patriarchal of Constantinople. He acknowledges receipt from a banking firm of 114 pieces of eight to be used by the Dominican missionaries of Tartaria Precopense [i.e. the Crimea]. The sum was issued on the orders of Simone Zanchi of Venice, acting for Propaganda Fide.

207, 212. Venice, 29 Aug. 1643. Carlo Lucatelli, [an official of the nunciature], to Ingoli. He mentions [f. 212^v] a Dominican who wishes to leave his order and become a bishop, even a merely titular one.

215, 220. Venice, 5 Sept. 1643. Same to same. He again mentions the Dominican who would like a bishopric. On this subject, Lucatelli awaits Ingoli's instructions.

222, 229. Venice, 25 Apr. 1643. Andrea Vicini o.p. to secretary. He starts his voyage today, but cannot leave without asking Ingoli whether there is any service he can do for him. Andrea has much at heart the business of the cathedral at Rethymo [in Crete]. — Resp. 2 May 1643.

223, 228. Venice, conv. S. Domenico, 11 Apr. 1643. Same to same. Andrea announces his departure on 25 April. The bp. of Tinos [Nicolo Righi] will leave [d.n. for Rome] this evening. Andrea has been collecting money for the building of the cathedral of Rethymo. He asks Ingoli to encourage the planned foundation of a Dominican convent on Tinos. — Resp. 18 Apr. 1643.

224, 227. Venice, 6 Mar. 1643. Same to same. He did not preach this Lent, the better to prepare for his journey to Constantinople. The enclosed [not here] reached him from Candia. He wished to quest in favour of the cathedral of Rethymo, but found card. [Federico] Cornaro, [patriarch of Venice], little disposed to help him. A letter from Ingoli to the cardinal would solve the problem, provided Ingoli did not mention Andrea. Andrea recommended the cathedral to General Andrea Cornaro who is to leave for Candia within a few days. Laymen have written to him from Chios about "our poor convent there"; the religious have no superior. Were Ingoli to prevail on [Francesco Gallasini], the Dominican vicar general, to place the convent under Andrea's control, he would go to Chios at once and settle everything. — Resp. 31 Mar. and 14 Apr. 1643.

225-226. Venice, 21 Mar. 1643. Same to same. He is still waiting for that letter of presentation to card. Cornaro which would dispose the patriarch

to permit preachers to collect funds for the foundation of the cathedral at Rethymo. Andrea will leave for the Levant about 15 April; since no boat goes directly to Constantinople, he will stop at Candia on the way and take the opportunity of visiting Rethymo. He asks to be appointed superior "of those poor tottering convents". The chief Dominicans of the area cry out for a visitor, as appears from the many letters Andrea receives. — Resp. 18 Apr. 1643.

230, 239. Venice, conv. S. Domenico, 14 Feb. 1643. Same to same. No sooner was it known that Andrea was to go to Constantinople as Dominican vicar general, than many religious volunteered to go with him; Raimondo da Brescia s.t.m., formerly vicar there, Ippolito da Murano s.t.l., who served four years at Constantinople, and Lattantio da Crema p.g. Andrea asks Ingoli to arrange the departure of these religious with the Dominican vicar general [F. Gallasini] in Rome. — Resp. 21 Feb. 1643.

231, 238. Venice, conv. S. Domenico, 14 Feb. 1643. Same to same. Since his arrival at Venice, the Dominican procurator general [F. Gallasini] has been deposed. Andrea asks Ingoli to deal with the new Dominican vicar general [F. Gallasini!] and prevail on him to confirm Andrea's appointment as vicar in Constantinople, to grant him permission to take other religious with him, etc. Andrea has spoken to the bp. of Tinos [N. Righi] about the foundation of a Dominican convent there. The Venetian Senate approves the plan and will make a regular allowance to the fathers of the convent. It could also be a novitiate for local boys who wish to join the order. — Resp. 21 Feb. 1643.

278-279. Venice, 20 Dec. 1642. Signore Aluise da Riva to secretary. This is a letter of recommendation for the bearer, Andrea [Vicini] da Brescia o.p. — Resp. 24 Jan. 1643.

282, 289. Venice, 20 Dec. 1642. Girolamo Maria Zambelli o.p. to secretary. He understands that he is being proposed as visitor of the Dominican province of Candia. But he does not wish to accept, especially since better candidates than he are available; for instance, Andrea da Brescia s.t.l., who faithfully served Girolamo for long years in the Levant. — Resp. 24 Jan. 1643.

299, 303. Trescore [near Bergamo], 23 Sept. 1643. Marino Bresciano o.f.m. cap. to Ingoli. He encloses the following. — Resp. 10 Oct. 1643.

300. Longanezza, 3 Sept. 1643. Ireneo o.f.m. cap. to M. Bresciano. Enclosed in the preceding. A copy. The Protestant inhabitants of Coire [Chur], instigated by their preachers, have risen up against the Catholics. They threaten to expel the Dominicans of S. Nicolò and the Premonstratensians of S. Lucio, both in Coire. Even the lay Catholics must leave, if they will not assist at heretical sermons.

314, 319. Venice, 16 Oct. 1638. Remigio Suma [o.p.] to Ingoli. He warmly defends [Tommaso] Grottola o.p., s.t.bacc., from the false accusations made against him to Propaganda. Suma was once Grottola's provincial and knows what great edification he gave at Venice.

315, 318. Venice, 16 Oct. 1638. Arcangelo Maria Mauri da Venetia o.p., p.g., to secretary. He protests that he never wrote to anyone to complain of Tommaso da Grottola, nor in justice could he have ever done so. Mauri was once Grottola's prior and knows that he always lived in the convent, save when preaching; even then he merely moved from one Venetian convent to another.

316-317. Venice, 16 Oct. 1638. Marco Ferro [o.p.] to Ingoli. He warmly defends Tommaso da Grottola o.p., the preacher, who would not have been approved by the cardinal patriarch had he given bad example.

321, 330. Venice, 17 Oct. 1638. [Ippolito M. Tagliapietra o.p.], provincial of St. Dominic of Venice, to Ingoli. He defends the good qualities of Tommaso da Grottola, whom he regards as one of his best subjects.

322, 329. Venice, conv. SS. Giovanni e Paolo, 16 Oct. 1638. Giacomo Cerchiarì o.p., prior, to secretary. He recommends Tommaso da Grottola o.p., a religious of no ordinary virtue.

323, 328. Venice, 16 Oct. 1638. Marino Cerchiarì o.p., s.t.m., to secretary. He praises Tommaso da Grottola o.p. who had been such an outstanding religious in Venice for many years. Marino felt honoured to succeed him in the pulpit of SS. Giovanni e Paolo.

39

“ IV. Lettere di Malta, Isole, ed Arcipelago. 1643 ”

1630, 1642-1643. *Arcipelago*, Armenia, *Candia*, *Cefalonia*, *Cipro*, Collegi (illirico di Loreto; stud. arab. di Malta), Corfu, Costantinopoli, *Malta*, Maroniti, Mesopotamia, Mingrelia, *Smirne*, Terra Santa, Tessalonica, *Zante*.

52, 60. Candia, 12 Oct. 1642. Livio [Gigli], abp. of Edessa, to secretary. The Dominican provincial of Greece [Lorenzo Quirini] did not hold a chapter as he should have done at the end of his term of office, but continues to rule as provincial *de facto*. The chief fathers of the province have decided to carry their case to Rome by means of a procurator, Andrea Vicini o.p., who preached in Candia until his return to Italy two years ago. Gigli recommends the appointment of Girolamo M. Zambelli of Brescia as provincial. — Resp. 24 Jan. 1643.

53, 59. Candia, 21 Oct. 1642. Aloisio [Farfusola], bp. of Mylopotamos in Candia, to secretary. A letter of presentation for Andrea Vicini o.p. Being in Candia on business, Farfusola agreed to support some good Dominican fathers who wish to appeal to their master general in order to obtain the “ violent remedies ” the province needs. Mgr. Gigli, abp. of Edessa, agrees with the leading fathers that Girolamo Zambelli should be appointed provincial. Zambelli is also well known to the card. of San Clemente [Vincenzo Maculani o.p.]. Andrea da Brescia, bearer of this letter, is being sent to Rome

by Luca Ugolini o.p., perpetual vicar of S. Paolo in Candia, and other religious. — Resp. 24 Jan. 1643.

54, 58. Candia, Oct. 1642. Luca Ugolini da Brescia o.p. to secretary. He made an earlier petition, jointly with Antonino Giallina o.p., s.t.m., about the need to send a commissary or visitator to the province of Greece. The scandals must be brought to an end, once and for all. He also wrote on the subject to [Luigi] Mocenigo, abp. of Candia. Mocenigo replied that since the master general [N. Ridolfi] had been deposed, nothing could be done. Hence Ugolini now turns to Propaganda. They have commissioned Andrea Vicini, now leaving Candia for his native province of Lombardy, to present their case at Rome. — Resp. 24 Jan. 1643. — the d.n. refer to an enclosure [f. 54bis *infra*] in which Mgr. Farfusola suggests that Ugolini be made vicar provincial.

54bis, 57bis. An undated note from Aloisio [Farfusola], bp. of Mylopotamos, — the enclosure mentioned in the preceding — suggesting that Luca Ugolini o.p. be named vicar provincial of Greece. He is 72 years of age, was formerly provincial on two or three occasions, is admired by the abp. of Candia, and is on good terms with the nobility of the island.

71-72. Candia, 26 Nov. 1642. Luca Ugolini da Brescia o.p. to secretary. He asks that the abp. of Edessa [Livio Gigli] be authorized to reform the Dominican province of Greece. The abp. of Candia [Luigi Mocenigo] is absent, and no visitator has as yet appeared. Since the master general [N. Ridolfi] is in difficulties, the cardinal protector should urge the Dominican procurator general to send a visitator. — Resp. 4 Apr. 1643.

86, 89-90. Candia, 3 July 1643. Livio Gigli, dean of Candia, to secretary. His uncle, abp. of Edessa, died on 22 June. Gigli mentions [f. 89^v] that while the abp. [Livio Gigli] was in his last agony, he received word from Smyrna of the good example and evangelical preaching of Giacinto Subbiani o.p. — Resp. 3 Oct. 1643.

159, 164. Canea [in Candia], 15 Nov. 1642. Giorgio Darmini, canon and penitentiary, to secretary. He mentions the recent departure "from this port" of Andrea Vicini o.p. — Nihil.

168, 176. Chios, 20 Feb. 1643. Andrea [Soffiani], bp. of Chios, to Ingoli. The greatest cross he has had to bear since his arrival is the fact that the abp. of Smyrna [Pietro de Marchis o.p.] is living with a Turkish woman, allegedly his relative. The religious and deputies of the city remonstrated with him in vain. If the archbishop does not put the woman out of his house, the Turkish authorities may very well burn him alive. Soffiani appeals to Propaganda to remove the archbishop from the island.

170, 174. Chios, 22 Oct. 1642. Pietro [de Marchis o.p.], abp. of Smyrna, to secretary. He asks for his allowance from Propaganda for the year 1642 and acknowledges receipt of all earlier ones. He is thinking of moving to Candia where he might live among Christians and avoid annoyance from the

Turks; but he would first like to know whether in such an event Propaganda would continue to support him. — Resp. 7 Feb. 1643.

178, 182bis. Chios, 8 Aug. 1643. Same to same. He is pleased with the idea expressed by Ingoli in his letter of 11 May; namely, that he should have a coadjutor with right of succession. Giacinto Subbiani o.p., now vicar apostolic of Smyrna, would be an excellent choice. Already people speak well of Subbiani's work; were he actually a bishop he would enjoy still greater authority. Marchis again asks for leave to retire to Candia with his usual allowance. — Resp. 19 Sept. 1643.

179, 182. Chios, 8 Aug. 1643. [Pietro de Marchis], abp. of Smyrna, to Giacinto Subbiani. Unsigned. A copy? He has just done as Subbiani requested by writing to Propaganda recommending him as his coadjutor with right of succession.

180-181. Chios, 30 June 1643. P. de Marchis, abp. of Smyrna, to the cardinals of Propaganda. He makes various accusations against Andrea Soffiani, bp. of Chios, and in particular that he ordered one of de Marchis' priests to serve two chapels on Chios. Soffiani also interfered in the marriage of de Marchis' brother Lorenzo. Lorenzo, who married in 1636 at the age of 51, refused to live with his wife on the grounds that her parents bewitched him before the ceremony. These are the reasons why de Marchis wishes to withdraw to Candia, especially now that Smyrna has been provided for.

183, 190. Chios, 5 May 1643. Pietro [de Marchis o.p.], abp. of Smyrna, to secretary. Since Andrea Soffiani became bp. of Chios, two of de Marchis' own priests have left him to serve Soffiani: Giovanni Disperamo and Domenico Ratto. Marchis suspended both, but Soffiani ignores his authority. Marchis asks for this year's allowance, permission to withdraw to Candia, and the continuance of his usual pension. — Resp. 1 Aug. 1643.

184, 189. Chios, 15 Mar. 1643. Same to same. He complains of his two priests, G. Disperamo and D. Ratto, who have abandoned him to serve the bp. of Chios. — Resp. 1 Aug. 1643.

185, 188. Chios, 7 Apr. 1643. Same to same. He asks that his annual allowance be paid to his procurator at once. — Resp. 1 Aug. 1643.

185bis, 187bis. [Chios], 28 Feb. and 15 Mar. 1643. Pietro de Marchis' formal suspension *a divinis* of Giovanni Disperamo who left his service to work for the bp. of Chios.

186-187. Chios, 14 Jan. 1643. Pietro de Marchis o.p., abp. of Smyrna, to the cardinals of Propaganda. A letter of recommendation for D. Pietro Fangone, a priest of Andros, who is going to Rome on business. Fangone will explain to Propaganda how much the church of Andros has suffered by the destruction of its vines and trees in the recent torrential rains. — c.g. 299: 1 June 1643. No. 29.

191, 197. Chios, 8 Aug. 1643. Same to same. It would be most advisable, for various reasons, to name Giacinto Subbiani o.p., vicar apostolic of Smyrna,

as his coadjutor with right of succession. — c.g. 305: 28 Sept. 1643. No. 35. — c.g. 307: 7 Dec. 1643. No. 18.

192, 195. Smyrna, 28 May 1643. Francesco da Spoleto o.f.m.cap., Venetian chaplain, to Ingoli. He speaks in glowing terms of the excellent impression made at Smyrna by G. Subbiani, the newly arrived vicar apostolic. All were particularly impressed by the sermon he preached at Easter. — c.g. 305: 28 Sept. 1643. No. 32 — item c.g. 307: 7 Dec. 1643.

193-194. Smyrna, 20 June 1643. [Jean] Dupuy, French consul, to the cardinals of Propaganda. He received no answer to his three earlier letters about G. Subbiani the vicar apostolic. Subbiani should be consecrated abp. of Ephesus in order to serve the people of Smyrna better. Dupuy speaks of the martyrdom at Smyrna of Marco Chiriapolo of Candia on 23 May, of which he encloses [not here] an authenticated account. — c.g. 305: 28 Sept. 1643 — iterum c.g. 307: 7 Dec. 1643.

196. [Rome, 7 Dec. 1643]. Card. Bernardino Spada. The "*posizione*" or statement of the affair of Pietro de Marchis o.p., abp. of Smyrna. This is the full text (with d.n.), longer than that registered in *Acta* 15, f. 481-482. — c.g. 307: 7 Dec. 1643. No. 18.

198, 205. Smyrna, 6 Feb. 1643. Jean Dupuy, French consul, to secretary. A signed copy of another letter [ff. 277, 281 *infra*] sent via Constantinople. Giacinto Subbiani o.p. arrived safely at Smyrna on an English ship on 2 February. Dupuy finds him amiable and benign, but would much rather have seen him arrive already a bishop. Since the abp. [Pietro de Marchis o.p.] is old and sick, and there are children at Smyrna in need of confirmation, Subbiani should be made abp. of Ephesus. Dupuy refers to the Capuchin convent he recently founded at Kusadasi. — Resp. 10 May 1643.

199, 204. Smyrna, 18 Feb. 1643. Dupuy to prefect. When Subbiani reached Smyrna, Dupuy most gratefully received from him the letters of Propaganda and the document conferring his knighthood. Dupuy, who expected Subbiani to come well provided with money, paid a year's rent (90 scudi) for him, but does not think the vicar apostolic has enough to live on. Subbiani should be consecrated abp. of Ephesus so that he may serve the Christians better.

200, 203. Smyrna, 18 Feb. 1643. The leading Christians of Smyrna (20 signatures) to the cardinals of Propaganda. They attest their willing acceptance of Giacinto Subbiani o.p., vicar apostolic, whom they find loving and discreet. They hope he may be consecrated a bishop and receive generous financial aid from Propaganda. This letter was subscribed and authenticated on the same date by Jean Dupuy, French consul for the Archipelago, Chios, Smyrna and Anatolia.

207, 212. Smyrna, 25 Apr. 1643. Jean Dupuy to secretary. He urges that Subbiani, for pastoral reasons, be made abp. of Ephesus, mentioning his earlier requests to the same effect. — Resp. 1 Aug. 1643.

- 208, 211.** Smyrna, 25 Apr. 1643. Dupuy to the cardinals of Propaganda. As in the preceding. — Resp. 1 Aug. 1643.
- 209-210.** Smyrna, 20 June 1643. Dupuy to secretary. He mentions that he wrote a few days earlier to Ingoli on the affairs of Giacinto Subbiani o.p. Most of the letter is devoted to the wish of the Jesuits to acquire the church and convent at Smyrna which Dupuy built for the Capuchins. — c.g. 305: 28 Sept. 1643. No. 30.
- 217, 222.** Smyrna, 13 August 1643. Same to same. He reports on the negotiations between Propaganda, Pietro de Marchis, Giacinto Subbiani and himself. Marchis, abp. of Smyrna, has now formally asked for Subbiani as his coadjutor, just as Propaganda wished him to do. — Resp. 26 Sept. 1643.
- 227, 232.** Smyrna, 16 Apr. 1643. Giacinto Subbiani o.p., vicar apostolic, to secretary. He wrote earlier reporting his safe arrival. He has been warmly welcomed, even by the Greeks whom, he feels, could easily be won to union with Rome. However, despite all that has been done, the evangelization of the Levant is merely beginning. He needs more money, particularly for food. The people are not content to have a vicar; they need a bishop to confirm their children. Subbiani wishes to be made abp. of Ephesus where he has already obtained a house in which to live for part of the year at Kusadasi or Scala Nuova, formerly Miletos (thirty miles from Smyrna), the most populous place in the diocese. Ephesus itself is almost completely destroyed. Smyrna too is in decline, partly because of the competition of Aleppo and Kusadasi, partly because of frequent outbreaks of plague. The French ambassador at Constantinople wrote to him with assurances of protection, as did also the Venetian bailiff there.
- 228, 231.** Smyrna, 20 Apr. 1643. Subbiani to Ingoli. It is hard to send letters from Smyrna, because boats prefer to call at Kusadasi. A Greek merchant there is supporting two Capuchin priests and a Dominican. Subbiani recommends Giovanni d'Amigo, a priest of Naxos, and gives the highest praise to the Capuchins of Smyrna; they are the "splendour of the Levant". — Resp. 1 Aug. 1643 al Dupuy.
- 229-230.** Smyrna, 12 June 1643. Same to same. He recommends the bearer (a painter), now going to Rome, who witnessed the recent martyrdom [of Marco Chiriacopolo] and painted his portrait. Subbiani recommends himself for the archbishopric of Ephesus and asks to be remembered to card. [Pietro Paolo] Crescenzi. — Resp. 28 Nov. 1643.
- 234, 243.** Smyrna, 12 Aug. 1643. Same to same. A letter of recommendation for the bearer, Cyril, abp. of Trebizond, a great friend of the Roman church, who is now on his way from Smyrna to visit the Pope. Subbiani adds that any help given to the French consul, Jean Dupuy, will bring advantages to the church in Smyrna. Subbiani recently sent an account of [Marco Chiriacopolo] the martyr to card. Crescenzi.
- 235, 242.** Smyrna, 10 Aug. 1643. Same to same. A letter of recommendation

for the bearer, p. Rodolfi o.f.m.conv., famous as a preacher in Constantinople and latterly at Smyrna.

236, 241. Smyrna, 20 June 1643. Same to same. The martyrdom of Marco [Chiriacopolo] has had a powerful effect on Greeks and renegade Christians. Subbiani urges Propaganda to defend Jean Dupuy from the Jesuits who wish to acquire the chapel and house Dupuy built for the Capuchins at Smyrna. He reminds Ingoli that he would like to be consecrated abp. of Ephesus, Pergamon, or Troy. — Resp. 19 Sept.

237, 240. Smyrna, 20 June 1643. Jean Dupuy to secretary. He asks for the fourth time that G. Subbiani be consecrated an archbishop in order to serve the people of Smyrna properly. The clothes and body of the recent martyr are being sought as relics.

238-239. Smyrna, 15 Aug. 1643. Giacinto Subbiani o.p., to secretary. He received the secretary's letters of 11 May. Rather than reply at once, he waited until in a position to send the answer [ff. 179, 182 *supra*] he received from the abp. of Smyrna, resident in Chios. Subbiani explains his difficulty in renting a house. Were he archbishop he could afford to do so. As it is — while he should maintain the dignity of his position and not associate too closely either with the Venetians or the French — he has not the money to be truly independent. And if he is seen to be poor, he cannot hope to convert either Greeks or Turks.

He again asks for permission to visit the Holy Land, but would like to make that journey as a bishop. The abp. of Smyrna [Pietro de Marchis o.p.] gave great scandal and should certainly be permitted to retire. Jean Dupuy and all the other Christians of Smyrna wish Subbiani to be consecrated; the ceremony could be performed in Chios or Naxos. Subbiani's brothers should be told to send him money, for he left them rich on his becoming a friar. He urges the foundation of an Armenian college in Rome, a college which the Armenians themselves might in time direct. It would be the cheapest way of winning Armenia to the Roman rite. Subbiani would like to live for part of the year at Kusadasi where he might have his own church and house, with the title of abp. of Ephesus.

244, 250. Smyrna, 20 Feb. 1643. Subbiani to card. Francesco Barberini. Propaganda sent him as vicar apostolic to Smyrna, which he reached after a voyage of 66 days during which he often risked drowning or being made a slave. At Smyrna he found neither house nor church. The allowance due from his brothers never came, and rents are high. He asks the cardinal to see that Propaganda gives him some financial help.

The population of the city is about 45,000. The abp. [of Smyrna] used his allowance from Propaganda to build a house on Chios rather than at Smyrna which he never visited. Subbiani would like to receive the usual allowance granted to bishops in the Archipelago. He would like some day to visit Rome to speak of important matters with the Pope; and likewise to procure for the cardinal the pillar at which St. John the Evangelist baptized.

Subbiani saw this pillar lying on the ground at Ephesus. He feels idle and wasted at Smyrna and hopes that the cardinal will help him to find a larger field of action more in keeping with his great ability.

245-248. Smyrna, 4 Mar. 1643. Subbiani to a cardinal. He reports on the intended movements of the Turkish fleet and makes various requests: for an allowance to pay his board and lodging, for promotion to an archbishopric, for leave to make a return journey of 28 days to Jerusalem, and for a post of greater responsibility at Constantinople or elsewhere.

249. Smyrna, 24 Apr. 1643. Subbiani to Ingoli. He repeats his request to go to Jerusalem with the Capuchins; it will not interfere with his work at Smyrna where everything now goes more smoothly than before. The abp. of Smyrna sent him two briefs, one concerning feastdays and the other sacred images, both of which he published. The abp. would like to retire to some Christian country, but being so old might very well die on the way; he lives with his wealthy brother, but for all that is very mean. If Subbiani had 100 scudi a year from Propaganda, as the archbishop had, he would soon have a church and house of his own. The abp. [Pietro de Marchis o.p.] should have no more to do with Smyrna. Though rich, he would never reside. His imprudent excommunications nearly caused the Turks to forbid Catholic worship. He is also devious, for he told Subbiani that he favoured the Jesuits, and told the Capuchins the opposite. — Resp. 5 Aug. 1643.

251, 257. Smyrna, 6 Mar. 1643. Subbiani to secretary. He left Italy on the feast of St. Andrew and reached Smyrna on that of the Purification; on several occasions his vessel was pursued by corsairs in search of slaves. Since at first it proved impossible to find a residence, his companion [Antonio M. Sirni da Pescia o.p.] withdrew to the Dominican convent on Chios. After two weeks, all the Greeks came to welcome him, saying that they wanted him to be their archbishop and would write to Rome to that effect. The French consul [Jean Dupuy] never leaves him for a moment. The Venetian consul, who is old, sent a messenger to convey his greetings and to explain that he (the consul) had been misinformed. The Capuchins insisted on giving him a key for their church, house and garden. The Jesuits, who marvel that Subbiani should overwhelm them with courtesies (despite the grave suspicion with which he regards both them and the archbishop), come often to visit him. The schismatic archbishop has also expressed his friendship. Finally, all agreed to permit him to reside.

Had the abp. of Smyrna done his duty, Subbiani would have found a house and church of his own on arrival. As it is, he is almost penniless, having spent his allowance from his brothers during the voyage to Smyrna. Were he made archbishop his financial position would be easier. Propaganda should never send two distinct religious orders to work in the same place. Nor should it have sent Jesuits to visit the Capuchins on the Greek islands. The Capuchins are more suitable for Smyrna because of the poor and retired sort of life they lead. The bishops and clergy of the Archipelago would not

fight so much among themselves had they a primate — resident, for example, at Athens — to settle their disputes. Subbiani is thinking of doing something for the faith in a Greek village near Ephesus and also at Tire.

252, 255. Smyrna, 3 Mar. 1643. Subbiani to Ingoli. He writes this third time, entrusting his letter to some priests of Chios [d.n. Pietro Fangone and companion] who have spent some weeks at Smyrna. The fact of his arrival as vicar apostolic has changed nothing. He must be consecrated abp. of Ephesus if he is to serve the people and support himself. There are some Greeks near Ephesus to whom the Capuchin guardian has ministered with the approval of the Greek patriarch [of Constantinople, Parthenius I, senior]. Subbiani will go there soon with some English gentlemen, two of whom he has secretly confessed. He asks for leave to visit Jerusalem and suggests that he might be consecrated there.

253-254. Smyrna, 28 Feb. 1643. Same to same. [Pietro de Marchis], abp. of Smyrna, replied to him by letter to say that he could not ask for him (Subbiani) as his suffragan. Subbiani here denounces the archbishop for his wealth, his avarice, his non-residence and his mistress. Marchis will neither reside in Smyrna himself nor let another use the revenues. Marchis wrote to the Jesuits, but Subbiani is on such good terms with the people that even this tactic failed to turn them against him. — Resp. mense Maii 1643.

256. Smyrna, 2 Mar. 1643. Same to same. Subbiani has preached, celebrated the Quarantore, and conducted other religious services at Smyrna; he hopes to do likewise at Ephesus. The Venetian consul and others have fully accepted him and now await only his consecration as abp. of Ephesus. Card. [Pietro] Crescenzi has offered him a subsidy which would permit him to preach also in Tire, Mytilene and Rhodes. Subbiani hopes that the H. See will employ him in great and arduous enterprises.

258-259, 265-266. Smyrna, 18 Feb. 1643. Subbiani to secretary. Subbiani left Livorno on 30 November and reached Smyrna on 2 February. The French consul [Dupuy] could not possibly be more dedicated to the cause of God or the service of Propaganda; he built a church at his own expense and attends the religious services in it with the greatest devotion. Dupuy also placed two holy Capuchins at Smyrna who do much for the faith of the people by their teaching. After coming ashore, Subbiani spent two days in Dupuy's house and then visited the aged Venetian consul to whom he explained his wish to serve the people without payment, not even for baptisms or burials. He also asked leave to celebrate Mass in his church. The Venetian consul then wrote to the bailiff of his nation at Constantinople, wishing to check certain stories about Subbiani which he had probably heard from a malicious Jesuit. Propaganda would be well advised to use only Capuchins for missionary work in the Levant.

Smyrna is a city of about 50,000 inhabitants: Greeks, Turks, Armenians, French and English. There are about 100 French residents (with three consuls) and the same number of English. There are only two Venetian mer-

chants and their consul is quite poor. Although the ancient city is in ruins, one can still see the amphitheatre and a famous cistern (with many columns) in the castle. The Christians of the Latin rite, who are few and poor, come from Chios. The Greeks are rather Turks than Christians. The Venetian consul maintains a Franciscan, sometimes two. The Jesuits have a fine house.

Subbiani asks Propaganda to pay his rent — about 85 pieces of eight a year — from the allowance made to the abp. of Smyrna. Marchis has a capital sum of 4,000 piastres at interest and lacks for nothing. Subbiani has been given a room by the French consul but does not wish to depend on his generosity; all his financial problems could be solved by making him abp. of Ephesus. He encloses a letter [ff. 245-248 *supra* ?] for cardinal Crescenzi and asks that the bulls of his nomination as archbishop be sent at once; his consecration can take place at Chios. — Resp. mense Maii 1643.

260, 264. Smyrna, 30 Feb. 1643. Subbiani to card. Antonio Barberini, prefect. The cardinal proposed him as coadjutor to the abp. of Smyrna, and Propaganda decreed that Subbiani should first go to Smyrna as vicar apostolic to see whether he could or would reside. Now Subbiani asks for episcopal consecration and a part of the allowance paid to the archbishop, who never did anything for Smyrna. There are fine ancient ruins at Smyrna, but better still at Ephesus where great columns of porphyry lie on the ground. He has visited the islands of Delphos and Patmos. The Turks are preparing for war, possibly against Candia. — Resp. mense Maii 1643.

261-262. Smyrna, 2 Aug. 1643. Subbiani to Ingoli. A letter of recommendation for p. Tommaso [da Siderno] o.p., formerly the companion of [Paolo] Pyromalli o.p., who has been preaching with great success at Constantinople. Tommaso deserves to be made an s.t.m. for his native province of Calabria.

263. [Smyrna, 1643]. Same to same. His companion [Antonio Sirni o.p.] has withdrawn to Chios, not liking the room assigned to him at Smyrna. Ingoli should see that the master general sends Sirni to Candia where there are few Dominicans and no preachers. Many friars at Messina volunteered to live with Subbiani at Smyrna, but in view of the delicacy of the situation it would be better to refuse all offers. Subbiani again asks to be made a bishop and mentions his discussions with some Englishmen who accompanied him to Ephesus. Since Smyrna is a free port, the Turks do not object to anyone living there. — Resp. mense Maii [1643].

267, 275. Chios, 12 Jan. 1643. Pietro [de Marchis o.p.], abp. of Smyrna, to secretary. A letter of recommendation for D. Pietro Fangone who showed extraordinary zeal during the eleven months of plague on Chios. Marchis repeats his request for permission to retire to Candia while retaining his pension. — c.g. 301: 30 June 1643. No. 34.

268, 274. Smyrna, 18 Feb. 1643. Jean Dupuy and the Latin Christians of Smyrna (17 signatures) to the cardinals of Propaganda. They accept Giacinto Subbiani o.p. as their vicar apostolic, despite the fact that he is not a

bishop and cannot confirm their children. Since they are poor, Subbiani must depend on Propaganda for support. — c.g. 301: 30 June 1643. No. 29.

269, 273bis. Pera of Constantinople, — Mar. 1643. Delahaye, French ambassador, to Ingoli. Propaganda is to be congratulated on choosing as vicar apostolic of Smyrna Giacinto Subbiani, who has been so well received by the Capuchins, the Jesuits, and the entire French community.

270, 273. Smyrna, 10 Mar. 1643. Martino di Thiers o.f.m.cap. to card. Antonio Barberini, prefect. He wrote earlier on 8 February announcing Subbiani's arrival and universally warm reception. All the Christians hope he may be made a bishop.

271-272. Smyrna, 18 Feb. 1643. Same to same. Both the Jesuits and Capuchins received Subbiani as an angel from heaven. All are pleased with him, and particularly pleased by his prudence. Were he made a bishop they would not ask for more.

276, 282. Smyrna, 20 Mar. 1643. Giacinto Subbiani o.p. to card. S. Onofrio [Antonio Barberini senior, o.f.m.cap.]. Only the Capuchins are suitable as missionaries in the Levant, and only they should be employed by Propaganda for that purpose. The Jesuits are quite unsuitable for dealing with the Turks. Last year one of the Jesuits at Smyrna, vicar of the archbishop [P. de Marchis], caused great difficulty by excommunicating the Capuchins and the entire French colony. They are also trying to injure Dupuy, the French consul who has done everything for the church in Smyrna, by intriguing against him in France. The cardinal should speak to the Pope in Dupuy's favour. Subbiani recalls that when he was a boy "at the villa of Subbiano", the cardinal often called there to visit Subbiani's mother Beatrice. — Resp. 16 Maii 1643 — coram Sanctissimo.

277, 281. Smyrna, 6 Feb. 1643. Jean Dupuy to prefect. A duplicate (though not an exact one) of ff. 198, 205 *supra*.

278-279. Smyrna, 10 Mar. 1643. Martino di Thiers o.f.m.cap. to Ingoli. The letter concerns the financial difficulties of the bps. of Andros and Syros. Martino was Capuchin superior on Syros until he came to Smyrna seven months ago. Even before Subbiani's arrival, peace had been restored between the Jesuits and Capuchins of Smyrna. Martino explains how suitable Subbiani is as vicar apostolic, how well he was received by the people, and how pleased they would be were he to be made a bishop. He recommends in a postscript the affairs of the abp. of Smyrna. — Resp. 22 May 1643.

280. Smyrna, 20 Mar. 1643. Francesco Lupazzolo to Ingoli. He wishes to place two of his sons in the seminary of Tropea in Calabria. Lupazzolo refers to an earlier letter [the following] he wrote on the affairs of G. Subbiani, and hopes that things will go better once he is made a bishop. He arranged for Subbiani to be invited to preach at Easter in the Capuchin church, which will permit him "to give a sample of his sufficiency". Lupazzolo will also introduce him to the English residents, since they have influence at Smyrna. — Resp. 21 May 1643.

283, 294. Smyrna, 10 Mar. 1643. Same to same. Subbiani ought to have a church and house of his own, since the French would so prefer it. He should also be made suffragan of Constantinople to control the bishops of the Archipelago and perhaps perform an apostolic visitation of the islands. Lupazzolo recommends D. Pietro Fangone of Chios and his companion D. Pasquale Reponde (who are going to Rome), and a Jesuit named Andrea Rendi who leaves Chios for Messina. In a postscript, he describes and sketches an ancient sculpted tomb uncovered at Smyrna on 7 March. — Resp. 30 Apr. 1643.

284, 293. Smyrna, 6 June 1643. Martino di Thiers o.f.m.cap. to Ingoli. He explains in detail the various reports and processes made with regard to the recent martyrdom of Marco [Chiriapopolo]. Subbiani sent one report to Propaganda. A scandalous priest of Chios is now employed at Kusadasi as chaplain to the Venetian vice-consul Andrea Malchis. Since Kusadasi is not in the diocese of Smyrna, it will be difficult to remedy the situation unless the Capuchin chaplain of the French consul be made vicar apostolic. — c.g. 307: 7 Dec. 1643. No. 8.

285, 292. Smyrna, 12 Aug. 1643. Same to secretary. He received no answer to his earlier letter of 17 March (entrusted to D. Pietro Fangone), but writes to reassure Ingoli of the continuing good relations between Subbiani and the Capuchins of Smyrna. The Jesuits are doing all in their power to damage that friendship. Martino often prays that God may take either the Capuchins or the Jesuits out of Smyrna. The abp. of Smyrna has finally asked for Subbiani as his coadjutor, and all the papers necessary for the latter's consecration have been sent to Rome. Martino mentions a school conducted by the Capuchins of Smyrna.

286, 291. Smyrna, 15 Aug. 1643. Francesco Lupazzolo to secretary. He received Ingoli's letters of 30 April and 21 May. Lupazzolo says that it was due to his influence that Pietro de Marchis asked for Subbiani as his coadjutor; neither Dupuy nor the Capuchins could have done so, because of their past difficulties with the archbishop.

337-338. Chios, 30 May 1643. Andrea [Soffiani], bp. of Chios, to Ingoli. The abp. of Smyrna still keeps his Turkish woman, despite the consequent danger to his own life and the disgrace it brings upon the Latin church. D. Domenico Ratto, the priest ordained by Pietro de Marchis o.p., was injured and forced to leave Chios because found in the room of a married woman. Soffiani has similar difficulties with most of his priests who were not properly controlled by his predecessor.

344, 347. Chios, 30 May 1643. Same to same. A duplicate of the preceding.

345-346. Chios, 30 Apr. 1643. Same to same. The holy oils, consecrated at Chios on Holy Thursday, were sent to the churches of Constantinople, Smyrna, Tinos and Syros. The abp. of Smyrna publicly frequents taverns and feasts with his Turkish woman, thereby running great risk of being bur-

ned alive. He ignores all appeals to put her out of his house. Soffiani begs Propaganda to remedy the situation. — Resp. 20 June 1643.

369, 374. Chios, 16 June 1643. The Latin and Greek Deputies of the Christian community of Chios (four signatures) to Propaganda. A duplicate. They explain the enormous scandal given by the abp. of Smyrna [Pietro de Marchis o.p.] who for some years past has been blinded by love for a Turkish woman with whom he feasts even in public. They visited him officially — as did also the religious leaders — but completely failed to convince him that he must put her away, not merely for his own sake but for the safety of all the Christians on the island. The Deputies have the authority to put him on a ship by force, but would rather have Propaganda's approval for such an action. The archbishop should be told to leave Chios, but permitted to retain his allowance, even though he already has a capital sum of 5,000 scudi. The signatures were authenticated on the same day by a notary, Nicolò de Porta. — Resp. 17 Oct. 1643.

377, 382. Chios, 4 Dec. 1642. Pietro [de Marchis o.p.], abp. of Smyrna, to secretary. He appeals for his annual allowance, explaining how difficult it is for him to procure even the necessaries of life. — Resp. in alia.

385, 390. Syros, 25 Jan. 1643. [Domenico Marengo o.f.m.], bp. of Syros, to prefect. He describes in detail the attack recently made on the island by two French captains (Gerente and Suliun) who came in three armed ships flying the colours of the Knights of Malta. They destroyed the crops, trees and livestock of the inhabitants; they plundered and damaged the churches. They even sacked "the poor little convent of the poor hermits of the order of St. Dominic".

399, 406. Tinos, 16 Jan. 1643. Innocentio Martiale o.p., vicar general of the Dominicans in the Levant, to secretary. He is lodging at Tinos in the rector's palace, awaiting a reply from the Venetian senate. He writes also by this post to the cardinal of S. Clemente [Vincenzo Maculani o.p.] asking for a jubilee indulgence for the new Dominican church which is to be dedicated to S. Domenico in Soriano.

400, 405. Tinos, 24 Feb. 1643. Same to same. He again recommends the project in which he is engaged, namely the foundation of a Dominican monastery on Tinos. Martiale still awaits the permission of the Venetian senate, for which he had the warm recommendation of the governor of Candia. He asks for a jubilee indulgence for all who contribute to the building of the new church of S. Domenico in Soriano. He thanks Ingoli for his allowance of 20 reals and for permission to read prohibited books. — Resp. 16 May 1643.

401, 404. Tinos, 12 Mar. 1643. Same to same. Martiale acknowledges receipt of recent letters from Ingoli (dated 11 Oct. 1642) and card. Antonio [Barberini]. — Resp. 6 June 1643.

402-403. Tinos, 2 May 1643. Same to same. Martiale received Ingoli's letter of 4 October 1642 about the [Franciscan] apostates, but being no lon-

ger at Constantinople he can help only by writing to the French ambassador. He asks permission for Baldassar Ruota to adopt the Latin rite, despite the fact that as a student of the Collegio Greco [at Rome] he took the oath to keep the Greek rite. — Resp. 10 July 1643.

407, 412. Tinos, 12 Mar. 1643. Same to prefect. Martiale acknowledges receipt of two letters (dated 26 July 1642) from Propaganda — one concerning the Franciscan apostates and the other ordering the exclusion from Dominican convents of those lacking proper letters of obedience. [Giovanni] Nazzaro [o.p.], the Armenian, collaborated with Martiale with regard to the Franciscans. A Dominican at Constantinople is likely to become a Turk. Martiale would rather the Christian diplomats there had him shipped back to Italy, lest (were he to order this himself) the Dominican might set the Turks on him. Ten Dominicans are waiting on Tinos to open their new church there. — Resp. 6 June 1643.

408, 411. Tinos, 20 Nov. 1642. Same to Ingoli. Martiale reports that the case of the wayward Dominican at Constantinople is now under control. A second trouble-maker is being sent to Messina. Martiale preached with such success on Tinos that the people want a Dominican convent there. He encloses [not here] a letter to the master general on the subject. He asks for various indulgences for the new church, high altar, etc.

438, 444. Constantinople, 10 Aug. 1642. Clemente Galano, a Theatine and missionary to the Armenians, to Propaganda. This is an extract from the original letter, made by one of the *minutanti* of the congregation, and bears on Galano's project for the foundation of an Armenian college. — c.g. 293; 24 Nov. 1642. The d.n. refer to the annual allowance of 150 scudi made to the unproductive Armenian college directed by the Dominicans.

40

“ I. Lettere d'Italia. 1644 ”

1640, 1643-1645. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), Angola, Arcipelago, *Armeni*, Bosnia, Candia, Cina, Cipro, *Collegio maronita di Ravenna*, Congo, Corsica, Costantinopoli, Egitto, *Etiopia*, Germania, *Leopoli*, *Mantova*, Messico, Moldavia, Morea, Polonia, Rezia, Russia, Smirne, Soria, *Stamperia* (libri armeni), Tartaria, Terra Santa, Ungaria, Vallachia.

26, 35. Livorno, 22 Oct. 1644. Miniato di Firenze o.f.m., commissary of the H. Land, to Ingoli. He mentions that he received, and forwarded to Smyrna, Ingoli's letters for [Giacinto] Subbiani o.p. — Resp. 12 Nov. 1644.

39, 42. Florence, 29 Nov. 1644. Same to secretary. He mentions that the letters for Subbiani have been forwarded to Marseilles, whence a ship will shortly sail for Smyrna. — Resp. 4 Dec. 1644.

48-49. Livorno, 22 July 1644. Same to Ingoli. A boat for Smyrna will leave this evening with Propaganda's letters for Subbiani. — Resp. 6 Aug. 1644.

52, 63. Livorno, 24 Jan. 1644. Benedetto Rinaldi o.f.m., vice-commissary of the H. Land, to secretary. Giacinto Subbiani o.p., vicar apostolic of Smyrna, has written to him, and also to his own brother Gregorio. Subbiani received all Propaganda's letters sent to him via Livorno, but has not now written to Ingoli unless his letter reached Rome by another route. — Resp. 6 Feb. 1644.

53, 62. Livorno, 20 Nov. 1644. Same to same. He acknowledges receipt of two packets of letters addressed to Subbiani: one, received on the 10th, he gave to the captain of a French vessel; the other he received on the 18th. — Resp. in alia.

55, 59. Livorno, 27 Nov. 1644. Same to secretary. He received the last package, dated the 19th, addressed to the new archbishop, Giacinto Subbiani o.p., and will forward it to Smyrna, via Marseilles, without delay. — Resp. 10 Dec. 1644.

57. Livorno, 8 May 1644. Same to same. He encloses [not here] some open letters recently received from [Giacinto] Subbiani, vicar apostolic of Smyrna, who despairs of ever being promoted. However, Subbiani will rejoice when he receives Rinaldi's last letter and discovers that Ingoli now addresses him as "Reverendissimo". — Resp. 20 May 1644.

67, 72. Livorno, 27 Dec. 1643. Same to same. A reply to Ingoli's letter of 19 December. Gregorio Subbiani wrote to Rinaldi from Arezzo a few days ago, asking for news of his brother Giacinto in Smyrna. Rinaldi has failed to discover where Giacinto's other brother, Francesco, lives. Gregorio is at Arezzo, lieutenant of a company of cuirassiers and syndic of the Franciscan convent. — Resp. 9 Jan. 1644.

80-81. Livorno, 20 Mar. 1644. Same to same. He has informed [Giacinto] Subbiani that his brothers will send to Rome the instrument and contract [ff. 156-163], in conformity with the Pope's decree. — Resp. 2 Apr. 1644.

118, 127. Lucca, 15 Oct. 1644. Bonaventura Barsi [o.p.] to Ingoli. Giovanni Domenico Verusio has written to tell him that Giovanni [da Lucca o.p.] is now in Rome and that Bonaventura is to accompany him to Tartary. This pleases him very much, provided that his expenses are paid and that he is first advanced to priests' orders. The bishop of Tartary wants him on the mission, and p.f. Candido has issued him a patent.

134, 137. Livorno, 2 Apr. 1644. Giovanni Battista, vardapet and prelate of the Armenians, to Ingoli. He mentions that Paolo Pyromalli [o.p.] was badly treated by the patriarch, a subject Giovanni will discuss orally with Ingoli when he reaches Rome. — Resp. in litteris del p. Benedetto Rinaldi li 16 Apr. 1644.

147, 152. Arezzo, 12 Oct. 1643. [Tommaso Salviati], bp. of Arezzo, to the cardinals of Propaganda. In accordance with the Congregation's commands, he informed himself of the financial position of Gregorio and Francesco Subbiani, brothers of Giacinto Subbiani o.p. They are wealthy, but burdened with debts of which the exact extent is not clear. They could, however, make Giacinto an annual allowance of 200 scudi. The bishop will obtain a sworn,

written agreement to this effect, should Propaganda require one. — c.g. 307: 7 Dec. 1643. No. 18.

148, 151. Arezzo, 3 Jan. 1644. Same to same. Having made an extrajudicial enquiry, he is satisfied that Gregorio and Francesco Subbiani can easily make an annual allowance of at least 100 scudi to their brother Giacinto, if not one of 200 scudi as they originally promised. — Resp. 13 Jan. 1644.

149-150. Arezzo, 9 Apr. 1644. Gregorio Subbiani to secretary. He thanks Ingoli for the honour paid to his brother Giacinto, and sends the 25 scudi due for the expedition of his bulls. — Resp. 16 Apr. 1644.

156-163. Florence, 10 Oct. 1640. An authenticated copy of two notarial instruments. The first, dated at Florence in the palace of the nuncio on 20 Sept. 1640, is the solemn agreement made by Gregorio and Francesco Subbiani to settle an annual allowance of 200 scudi on their brother Giacinto, abp. of Smyrna. The second, dated at Arezzo on 15 Sept. 1640, records Giacinto's agreement to turn over to his brothers all rights to the family possessions, save for an annual allowance. — c.g. 307: 7 Dec. 1643. No. 18.

183, 188. Livorno, 19 Dec. 1644. Vittorio Borgi, canon, to Ingoli. A week ago he received from Algiers the original process drawn up by command of Urban VIII regarding the martyrdom of Giuseppe Moran o.p. The Capuchin prefect, who sent it, advised Vittorio to bring it to the notice both of Propaganda and of the cardinal of S. Onofrio [Antonio Barberini, senior, o.f.m.cap.]. — Resp. 7 Jan. 1644.

185-186. Livorno, 16 Jan. 1644 ab incarnatione [d.n. 16 Jan. 1645]. Same to same. He will send the process regarding Giuseppe Moran o.p. to Ingoli by the first vessel leaving for Rome. — Resp. 28 Jan. 1645.

193, 200. Florence, conv. S. Marci, 20 June 1644. Giovanni Battista Morales [o.p.] to Ingoli. He asks that his business, long delayed in the curia, be expedited and sent in authentic form to the nuncio in Madrid, from whom he (Morales) may collect it. — Resp. 9 July 1644.

221, 224. Ravenna, 14 Apr. 1644. Fra Ottaviano to Ingoli. He asks to be employed as a consultant of the H. Office in Rome or of the Inquisition at Siena. He mentions [Tommaso] Turco o.p., the procurator general.

305, 314. Loreto, 3 Apr. 1644. Francesco Caietano to Ingoli. He soon expects to meet the Cavaliere [Sforza] Compagnoni and will not fail to remind him of the complaints made by card. [Bernardino] Spada and the Dominican fathers [of Osimo].

41

" Lettere d'Italia. 1644 "

1635-1639, 1642-1644. Africa sett. (schiavi), Albania, Arcipelago, Armenia, Atene, *Barile*, Boemia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Caffa, Candia, Cipro, Circassia, Collegi (arabo o.c.d. di Malta; greci di Messina e Roma; illirico di Monte

Gargano; pontificio di Como; seminario di Tropea; urbano), Congo, Corfu, Costantinopoli, Dalmazia, Egitto, Etiopia, Germania, *Italo-Greci*, Malta, *Messina*, Moldavia, *Morea*, Piemonte, Ragusa, Rezia, Rodi, Scozia, Servia, Smirne, Tartaria, Terra Santa, Transilvania, Ungaria, Vallachia, *Varese*, Zante, Zeilan.

44, 51. Rome, conv. S. Sabina, 15 Nov. 1644. Tommaso Vitale da Monte Regale [o.p.] to Ingoli. He encloses a printed text [ff. 45, 45A] of the ordinations *pro provincia Armeniae* made by the recent most general Dominican chapter on the basis of his own report, asking that it be shown to card. S. Onofrio [Antonio Barberini, senior] and [Paolo] Pyromalli o.p. The money Propaganda intends to send to Giovanni Domenico [Nazzaro o.p.], now in Poland, might be entrusted to Antonio del Incarnazione who left Armenia in disgust but later returned to Abraner. Tommaso met Giovanni di Lucca o.p., whom he thinks is now at Naples.

45-45A. Enclosed in the preceding. Corrected in the hand of Tommaso Vitale.

46, 50. Orvieto, 19 Mar. 1644. Card. [Pietro Paolo] Crescenzi to Ingoli. He asked the bp. of Arezzo [Tommaso Salviati] again to urge the brothers of Giacinto Subbiani o.p. to pay the 25 scudi due for the expedition of his bulls. — Nihil.

57-58. Nepi, 13 Mar. 1644. Giacinto Tarugi [d.n. Taruggia] o.p. to secretary. At present he is preaching the Lent in the cathedral at Nepi. Card. [Pietro P.] Crescenzi told him at Orvieto of [Giacinto] Subbiani's promotion to an archbishopric. Tarugi hopes that Propaganda will similarly honour him with a bishopric *in partibus*. — See AFP 41 (1971) 323, where his name is wrongly given as "Tanigi".

123, 132. Carpello, 26 July 1644. Card. [Cesare] Monti, [abp. of Milan], to card. S. Onofrio [Ant. Barberini, senior]. A reply to the cardinal's letter of 2 July, received on the 25th. Two months ago, he was approached at Milan by a Dominican who teaches Catholic children in Chur. The Dominican asked him to speak to the governor and grand chancellor about an annual subsidy of 200 scudi granted to the school by His Catholic Majesty, but not paid for two or three years past. The priest also approached the Conte Francesco Casati, brother of the Catholic ambassador at Lucerne, with equally good results. A payment of 300 scudi was ordered, after which card. Monti heard no more about it.

240-241. Ancona, 6 Nov. 1644. Giovanni Storani to Ingoli. In obedience to Propaganda's commands, he paid 50 scudi to Giuseppe Maria Buonaldi o.p., a missionary in the diocese of Trebinja. — Resp. 12 Nov. 1644.

246, 255. Osimo, 7 Mar. 1644. Michellio Nobili da Jesi o.p., prior, to the cardinals of Propaganda. It is now five years since the death of the cardinal of Ara Coeli [Agostino Galamini o.p.], and since Propaganda deposited 2,000 scudi in the H. House of Loreto to be used for decorating the Rosary chapel

at Osimo and preparing the cardinal's burial place there. The Cavaliere [Sforza] Compagnoni, who was commissioned to do the work, delayed doing so, and Nobili now explains why. Compagnoni lodged *gratis* in the convent, but spent most of his time soliciting commissions in the other convents of Osimo. Propaganda should force Compagnoni to finish the work, especially since he has already drawn all the money at Loreto destined for it. — Resp. al governatore di Loreto li 30 Mar. 1644.

248, 253. Orvieto, 9 Mar. 1644. Card. [Pietro] Crescenzi to Ingoli. He encloses [not here] a document he has just received from [Tommaso Salviati], bp. of Arezzo. It is the instrument whereby the brothers of [Giacinto] Subbiani confirm their promise to pay him [d.n. 200 scudi p.a.] so that Propaganda may promote him to a bishopric.

261-262. Foligno, 30 Aug. 1644. Ludovico Carrera [o.p.] to secretary. He left Ancona on 16 August and reached Foligno on the 21st, entering the city with difficulty because guards were set to prevent people from going to Rome. The prior of Foligno has been generous to him. Carrera asks for permission to visit Rome; the document may be addressed to the prior of Narni. — Resp. 3 Sept. 1644.

268-270, 272-274, 276-278. Four letters of the year 1644, three of which were written by the Cavaliere Sforza Compagnoni at Macerata and one by D. Gerolamo Flineotoli, prior of Carrara. They all concern the marble cut at Carrara for the tomb of card. Agostino Galamini o.p., and the loss of that marble at sea. — Resp. 4 June, 5 Nov. and 28 Dec. 1644.

298, 307. Ancona, 8 Dec. 1644. Giovanni Storani to Ingoli. Signore Giuseppe Magnoni will convey to Ingoli the receipt for the 50 scudi paid by Storani's agent at Ragusa to Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p. — Resp. 14 Dec. 1644.

299, 306. Ancona, 14 Aug. 1644. Ludovico Carrera o.p., missionary of Tartary, to Ingoli. He must leave Ancona without receiving Ingoli's reply to the letter in which he informed him of his liberation. He leaves for Rome on foot on the 16th, accompanied by the [d.n. Armenian] boy who shared his captivity. — Resp. in aliis.

300, 305. Ancona, 4 Aug. 1644. Same to same. For five years he served alone in Caffa, without ever seeing the companions Propaganda constantly promised him. Finally, the Christian community sent him to Italy to find companions himself. Last year, while on his journey, he and an Armenian boy were captured by the captain of a galley called Scaban Bey, a Greek renegade of Zante. Eventually he was freed by the generalissimo of the armada of the galleys of the Great League, as Ludovico explained when writing to Ingoli during his quarantine at Ragusa. Now he is at Ancona with the boy, short of food, clothes and money. Ludovico asks for some help so that he may reach Rome. — Resp. 20 Aug. 1644.

309, 322. Ancona, 16 Apr. 1644. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi [o.p.] to secretary. Since he finds that all the roads to Rome are barred, he will go instead to the

mission. He asks Ingoli to obtain for him the mastership in theology; to give his letters of credence to Giacinto Pascati di Ragusa [o.p.] at the Minerva; to send his viaticum of 50 scudi to Giovanni Storani; and to recommend him both to the Republic of Ragusa and the bp. of Marcana. — Resp. 23 Apr. 1644.

310, 321. Ancona, 7 June 1644. Same to same. He goes to Puglia to find a boat for Ragusa. His 50 scudi should be made payable by Storani at Ragusa.

371, 379. Messina, 29 Aug. 1644. Stefano Marini o.p. to Ingoli. The reason he did not write was that he has been sick, for two months at Naples and one month at Messina. He hopes to be able by September either to take a purge or to serve his superiors. He has learned that Andrea da Brescia [d.n. Vicini], vicar of Constantinople, has caused trouble on Chios. There will be more trouble still if the master general does not remove him, for Andrea is more a soldier than a religious. Two excellent novices have come from Chios and are assigned to San Sisto [Rome]. The money due to Ludovico [d.n. Carrera] may be sent to Signore Pietro Morone. — Resp. 28 Sept. 1644.

397, 404. Modica, 8 May 1644. D. Francesco Carrera to Ingoli. He acknowledges Ingoli's letter, received on 2 May, and says how distressed he was to hear of the misfortune of his brother [Ludovico Carrera o.p.]. Having been involved in an expensive prosecution, there is little he can do save offer to serve Propaganda. — Resp. 1 Sept. 1644.

406, 415. S. Giovanni Rotondo, 8 May 1644. Desiderio Nenchi [o.p.], rector of the Illyrian college of Monte Gargano, to the cardinals of Propaganda. The college is directly subject to the Dominican master general, and cannot be subjected to any congregation or province without the consent of its founder, the duke of S. Giovanni Rotondo. But the province of Puglia, through its definitors at the general chapter in Rome, is now trying to annexe it. Nenchi asks Ingoli to warn the chapter against any such innovation. If a visitation of the college is deemed necessary, it should be entrusted to an Observant of the congregation of San Marco delli Cavoti, not to a father of the province of Puglia. — Resp. 4 June 1644.

419, 424. Naples, 8 Oct. 1644. Giuseppe M. Caracciolo [o.p.] to secretary. He was delighted to meet Giovanni da Lucca this morning. Giovanni is awaiting a decree from Propaganda which will name the missionaries who are to accompany him. Giuseppe too would be very pleased to go. He encloses [not here] a copy of his booklet for p.m. Spagnoletto. — Resp. 15 Oct. 1644.

428, 430. [Naples], conv. SSmi. Rosarii, 28 Nov. 1643. Giacomo di Gesu, p.g. of the province of Greater Armenia, to Ingoli. They left Rome on 1 July and are now at Naples, having suffered great sickness and want along the way. He asks Ingoli to recommend him suitably, and to care for his nephew whom he left under Propaganda's protection. — Resp. 19 Mar. 1644.

434, 445. Naples, 10 Dec. 1644. Gregorio Servantio o.p., s.t.l., to Ingoli. He revealed the contents of Ingoli's letter to Giovanni da Lucca. Giovanni

says he is ready to go at once to join the bp. of Cherson [Sigismondo Miaskowski o.p.] at Vienna, taking Gregorio as his companion. But first he wishes Propaganda to write to the bishop of Cherson recommending them both. Gregorio had intended going to Chios with Stefano Marini [o.p.], but was not able. Now he is prepared to travel with Giovanni and serve him like a slave. He does not even ask for money, since Giovanni will pay his expenses. If Ingoli does not agree, he should register Gregorio's name for some later occasion. — Resp. 24 Dec. 1644.

450, 460. Naples, 8 Oct. 1644. Giovanni [Giuliani] di Lucca [o.p.] to secretary. On reaching Rome from the mission, he was treated worse by his own confrères than he ever was by the Turks. He was expelled from Rome because the master general [Tommaso Turco] thought he saw him entering a tavern in the piazza of St. Peter's; in fact, he was entering his nephew's house next door. Giovanni asks for a decree declaring Circassia subject to Propaganda or to its bishops and ministers. If God gives him strength, he will return there with the bishop [S. Miaskowski o.p.] and eight friars. Now he is about to write his report, which should take two weeks. If Ingoli agrees, it might be printed at Naples with a dedication to the viceroy. There are two excellent friars in Naples who would be suitable for the mission: Giuseppe M. Carraciolo and Andrea di S. Severino. The former, now at Naples on business, teaches scripture at Capua. Andrea, also a lector, is head of all the congregations in our convent [of S. Domenico Maggiore] at Naples. Propaganda should issue a decree forbidding their superiors from preventing their departure. Giovanni asks Ingoli to procure a brief for the grand duke of Moscow; to write to the bp. of Caffa and fra Bonaventura [di Lucca o.p.]; and to prepare a decree in favour of his nephew, Giuseppe di Lucca, a young friar at Leopoli. — Resp. 22 Oct. 1644.

451, 458. S. Giovanni Rotondo, 5 Apr. 1644. Desiderio Nenchi o.p. to secretary. He asks Ingoli to obtain from the vicar general of the order permission for him to attend the forthcoming most general chapter. Certain decisions must be made with respect to the goods of the Illyrian college and the interference of the province of Puglia in its affairs. — Resp. 23 and 30 Apr. 1644.

453, 456. Naples, 19 Nov. 1644. Gregorio Servantio o.p., s.t.l., to Ingoli. He hopes to go to Vienna with Giovanni di Lucca; all he asks of Propaganda is the title of missionary and permission to accompany the bp. of Caffa [Sigismondo Miaskowski o.p.]. His desire to serve the mission does not stem from discontent, for he is happy where he is in the beautiful city of Naples, living at the convent of S. Pietro Martire with 118 confrères. — Resp. 26 Nov. 1644.

454-455. Naples, 12 Nov. 1644. Ludovico Carrera o.p., s.t.l., to a cardinal. On his release from slavery [d.n. in Morea], he came to Rome and thence to Naples where he took his lectorate, ten years after leaving his books to go to Tartary. Now he goes to Sicily to visit his relatives at Modica, before put-

ting himself once more at the service of the congregation. He asks the cardinal to obtain for him the mastership in theology. — Resp. 3 Dec. 1644.

459. Naples, 12 Nov. 1644. Same to Ingoli. He has just received the office of lector at Naples and leaves for Sicily on a Maltese frigate. He expects to receive Ingoli's reply from Signore Cassano Giustiniani. Everyone wonders why the congregation did not make him a master of theology. Ludovico recommends to Ingoli the young Armenian, Jouanes. — Duplicato.

467-468. Naples, 15 Oct. 1644. Giuseppe M. Caracciolo [o.p.] to secretary. For the past four days he has been helping Giovanni [di Lucca o.p.] to compile the itinerary Propaganda requires. The work has rekindled his former desire to serve on the missions.

477-478. Naples, 18 Jan. 1644. Same to same. While at Naples he accidentally met the duke of Aquano, his relative. The duke wishes to give him the Dominican convent of Vico in the diocese of Manfredonia for the service of Propaganda. The convent cannot support twelve friars, but the duke will enable it to do so. If the plan is approved at Rome, Giuseppe will go there to arrange the business. — Resp. 5 Mar. 1644.

486, 493. Naples, 15 Oct. 1644. Giovanni di Lucca [o.p.] to secretary. The reports requested by Propaganda are just finished, thanks to the help of Giuseppe Caracciolo who is now more anxious than ever to work in Circassia. Giovanni asks for the necessary decrees and information, so that the two of them may leave together for the missions. If other helpers are necessary, Giovanni will find them in Naples.

487, 492. Naples, 12 Nov. 1644. Same to same. He received Ingoli's enclosure from Giacomo Arnolfini, viceroy of Lecce. Giovanni's involvement in affairs of state was strictly linked to his missionary work. The first task is to win the rulers, then their subjects. He will gladly accompany the bp. of Caffa [Sigismondo Miaskowski o.p.] and carry out Propaganda's commands, provided he is granted a suitable companion. He has found a friar at Naples, Gregorio Servantio s.t.l., who is 28 years of age, a man of talent and doctrine. Gregorio's uncle, Virgilio Puccitelli, is secretary of the king of Poland; another of his uncles, Gaspare Servantio, was master of ceremonies to Innocent X. Giovanni does not ask for a viaticum; simply for permission for the two of them to travel, and a letter to that effect to the bp. of Caffa. If Propaganda agrees, Gregorio and he will travel via Rome, bringing Giovanni's completed report. If not, Giovanni will head for Vienna. — Resp. 19 Nov. 1644.

488, 491. Naples, 21 Oct. 1644. Giuseppe M. Caracciolo [o.p.] to secretary. He would sacrifice even a cardinal's hat for permission to do the sort of things Giovanni [di Lucca] describes in his report. He does not understand why Propaganda is taking so long to give its opinion. The congregation should have more confidence in the word of a seasoned missionary like Giovanni than in that of a voluble Polish bishop [S. Miaskowski?] who has no firm intention of serving the people of Tartary. Giuseppe now leaves for Capua.

489-490. Naples, 19 Oct. 1644. Same to Ingoli. Ingoli's reply and enclosure,

which were sent to Alessano, reached him safely. This evening he read them aloud to Giovanni da Lucca. Giovanni does not want to go to Circassia, but to Caffa. This morning, Giuseppe received the master general's order to go to Chios, but does not like to answer it before hearing from Propaganda. If he does go to Chios, he might learn a language which would serve him later in Circassia. He hopes Ingoli received his booklet.

497, 506. Barile, 15 July 1644. D. Diego Scrima to the cardinals of Propaganda. He explains the antagonism between the Greek and Latin communities of Barile in the diocese of Melfi, mentioning the bishop, Deodato Scaglia o.p. Enclosed in f. 504 *infra*.

498, 505. Undated memorial to the cardinals of Propaganda, summarized in the preceding. The Dominican bp. of Melfi is again mentioned.

499, 503. Barile, 22 May 1644. D. Diego Scrima to the cardinals of Propaganda. On the differences between the two communities of Barile. He mentions card. Desiderio Scaglia o.p., and his nephew Deodato Scaglia o.p., bp. of Melfi. Enclosed in f. 501 *infra*.

500. Rome, 25 Nov. 1634. Card. Desiderio Scaglia o.p. to Deodato Scaglia o.p., bp. of Melfi. A printed copy. The letter concerns the affairs of Barile. Enclosed in the following.

501-502. Barile, 22 May 1644. D. Diego Scrima to Ingoli. He encloses the two preceding documents.

504. Barile, 15 July 1644. Same to same. He encloses f. 497 *supra*. — Resp. 13 Aug. 1644.

558, 567. Messina, 3 Dec. 1644. Ludovico Carrera [o.p.] to Ingoli. They came by land from Tropea to Bagnara. Now he goes to Modica where he will await Ingoli's instructions. Everyone in his province wonders why he was not made a master. Propaganda might easily procure the mastership for him without spending a penny. Ludovico recommends the young Jouanes. — Resp. in alia.

42

" III. Lettere di Venezia e Dalmazia. 1644 "

1634, 1641, 1643-1645. *Albania*, Arcipelago, Armenia, Bosnia, *Candia*, Cefalonia, Cipro, Collegi (di Loreto; maronita di Ravenna; di neofiti), Costantinopoli, *Dalmazia*, *Etiopia*, Francia, Grecia, *Ibernia*, Illiria, Istria, Moldavia, Persia, *Ragusa*, Rezia, Servia, Soria, *Stamperia* (libri armeni ed illirici), Stiria, Terra Santa, Ungaria, Vallachia, *Zante*.

12, 15. Zara, 19 Apr. 1644. Bernardo [Florius], abp. of Zara, to secretary. The bearer, p.m. [Vittorio] Grimani o.p., is going to Rome as definator of the general chapter. Bernardo has asked him to speak to [Giovanni] Storani about the books which have not yet reached Zara from Ancona. — Resp. 14 May 1644.

34, 37. Zara, 23 Apr. 1644. Gerolamo Mengi, pastor of the Albanian and Croatia nations, to secretary. He will not tire Ingoli with an account of the renegades and schismatics he has converted. Ingoli may learn the details from Vittorio Grimani o.p., vicar of the H. Office. — c.g. 315: 27 May 1644. No. 19.

41, 44. Zara, 2 Dec. 1644. Matteo Dudesio, canon, to Ingoli. Ingoli's letter of 8 May was late in reaching him, because p. Parmeggiano o.p. left it behind at Ancona when he left that city for Zara.

48, 57. Ragusa, 30 June 1644. Giovanni Rasti, archdeacon of Ragusa, to Ingoli. He received Ingoli's letter recommending Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p., chosen by Propaganda as a missionary in the dioceses of Marcana and Trebinja. There will be plenty of scope for Buonaldi's zeal, but Giovanni will do all in his power to help him. The bp. of Marcana [Chrisostomo de Antiquis] will not, however, be too pleased, since Buonaldi will soon discover how neglectful that prelate has been.

49, 56. Ragusa, 24 June 1644. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p. to secretary. He reached Ragusa on 21 June and was well received both by the bp. of Marcana and the vicar of the cathedral. He will proceed to his mission once he has had discussions with them, and will then write to Propaganda at greater length. His allowance of 50 scudi has not arrived. He has not yet decided whether to take with him the priest of Ragusa who was ordained in Rome, or one of his Dominican confrères. — Resp. 30 July 1644.

50, 55. Ragusa, 29 June 1644. Same to same. He has just received from Signore Alessio Salvati a letter of recommendation from card. Francesco Barberini to the senate of Ragusa. The senate received Buonaldi well, although surprised by the novelty of the procedure, and offered him refreshments in view of the fact that he was their preacher six years ago. The senate then called the bp. of Marcana, to whom Buonaldi showed his patents, but the result of the interview is not yet known. Meanwhile, he waits for his allowance of 50 scudi and sees to the printing of his book. — Resp. 30 July 1644.

51, 54. Ragusa, 3 July 1644. Same to Ingoli. The senate of Ragusa agreed to his mission. The bp. of Marcana outwardly approved, though inwardly he was anything but pleased. Next Friday, Buonaldi will celebrate a solemn Mass with the vicar provincial and other priests. Since on that day the Greeks celebrate the feast of St. Peter, there will be a great crowd to hear his sermon. Undoubtedly, the letter from card. Francesco [Barberini] played a large part in his success. He will remain at Ragusa, working hard, until his allowance of 50 scudi arrives. — Resp. 30 July 1644.

52-53. Ragusa, 14 July 1644. Ludovico Carrera o.p. to Ingoli. As a result of his memorial addressed to the generalissimo of the [d.n. Turkish] armada, a group of soldiers came to take himself and the [Armenian] boy from the Greek renegade who held them in slavery. The generalissimo gave him a passport on a ship to Venice, but Ludovico felt so weak on reaching Ragusa

that he decided to disembark. At the moment he is in quarantine. Later, he will try to reach Rome via Venice or Ancona. He left word of his release both at Zante and Castello Tornese. — Resp. 30 July 1644.

65, 70. Arbe, 23 Apr. 1644. Pietro Gaudenzi, bp. of Arbe, to secretary. He is too weak to travel to Rome. Perhaps p.m. Vittorio Grimani o.p., who preached at Arbe last Lent, might make the adliminal visit in his stead. — Resp. 2 June 1644.

67-68. Arbe, 11 May 1644. Same to same. He again mentions "my preacher", Vittorio Grimani o.p., who is empowered to make the adliminal visit in his name. — Resp. 4 June 1644.

122, 129. Cattaro, 2 Jan. 1644. [Vincenzo Bucchia], bp. of Cattaro, to a cardinal. On behalf of the Dominican provincial of Dalmatia, he asks for a papal brief permitting the priestly ordination of some deacons of that order who are not yet 25 years old. Many convents have too few priests to celebrate the foundation Masses to which they are obliged, and the laity tend to complain to the religious superiors about it. — c.g. 312: 5 Apr. 1644. No. 11.

123, 128. Cattaro, 12 Jan. 1644. Domenico Gledio da Cattaro o.p., provincial of Dalmatia, to card. S. Onofrio [Ant. Barberini, senior]. He was confirmed provincial by a papal brief dated 21 Aug. 1643 and has just finished his first visitation. All the convents are in great need of priests to satisfy their obligation to say Masses for the dead, as well as to serve the living. The bp. of Cattaro told him he might easily obtain, by the cardinal's favour, permission to ordain some candidates who are less than a year below the canonical age of twenty-five.

258, 267. Venice, 6 Aug. 1644. Simone Zanchi to Ingoli. He refrained from sending 100 scudi to the bp. of Zante, since [Ludovico] Carrera o.p., whose ransom it was to have been, has already been released.

331, 338. Venice, 17 Dec. 1644. Guido Roaldo, v.g. of Melos, to Ingoli. He came to Venice to escape the Turks who threaten reprisals against Latin priests because of the activities of the Knights of Malta. In a postscript, Guido conveys the greetings of [Pietro de Marchis o.p.], abp. of Smyrna, who is determined to finish out his days on Chios. Guido asks Ingoli to continue the archbishop's pension. He also recommends p. Andrea [Vicini di Brescia o.p. ?], who is now on his way to Rome. — Resp. 7 Jan. 1645.

43

"I. Lettere d'Italia. 1645"

1644-1646. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), Albania, *Anglia*, Arcipelago, Armenia, *Bosnia*, Candia, Cipro, Collegi (di Loreto; maroniti di Ravenna e Roma; seminario di Scio; urbano), Congo, Corfu, Costantinopoli, Dalmazia, Grecia, *Ibernia*, Indie orientali (Solor; Timor), Moldavia, Morea, Pegu (Birmanìa), Polonia, Ragusa, Rezia, Ruteni, Stamperia, Tartaria, Terra Santa, Ungaria, Zante.

42, 49. Undated petition. Timoteo da Milano o.f.m. to card. [prefect]. He left Constantinople because the Turks are becoming hostile, and wishes to come to Rome on business. In particular, he must discuss with Propaganda the question of a Dominican convent which was first entrusted to the Congregation, and consigned to him by Giovanni Battista de Lugo o.f.m.con., vicar patriarchal in Galata. Timoteo asks the cardinal to approach Ingoli for the necessary permit.

85-86. Rome, conv. S. Sabina, 14 May 1645. Tommaso Vitale o.p. to Ingoli. The master general [Tommaso Turco] is anxious that the reply to [Paolo] Pyromalli be framed in consultation with Ingoli. He has prepared a reply which Ingoli is free to change as he wishes. Perhaps it would be as well to tell Pyromalli to have the women removed from the convents. Ingoli may have heard that a Dominican [Alessandro de Lugo] of the province of Lombardy has been martyred in Chios. Vitale met p. Domenico [Selicato d'Ostuni o.p.] once before his departure for Tartary, and advised him how to travel (as Vitale had once done) from Tauris [Fabrizz] to Ferabat [Farruhabad]. In his own report on the Drusi, Vitale mentioned that there were no missionaries among them, and made some suggestions for such priests as might later serve in those parts. Domenico [Selicato] would have benefitted from reading that report. — Resp. 16 May 1645.

113, 120. Ravenna, 18 Feb. 1645. Giovanni Battista Spada, patriarch of Constantinople, to Ingoli. He thanks the secretary for forwarding his letters and letters of procuration to his suffragan, [Giacinto Subbiani o.p.], abp. of Edessa. — Nihil.

144-145. Genoa, 21 Apr. 1645. Giovanni Battista [Rinuccini], abp. of Ferro, to Ingoli. He leaves Italy, anxious to maintain close correspondence with Propaganda and to serve the Congregation to the best of his ability. To begin with, he will help Gregorio Ferall [o.p.] in his every need, and will particularly favour his promotion to the see of Ardagh, if the Supreme Council of the Catholic Confederates of Ireland request it.

181, 186. Ancona, 9 Mar. 1645. Giovanni Storani to secretary. He will tell [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi [o.p.], at Ingoli's request, what happened to the caviare. [Giovanni] Prati mishandled the whole business, and Buonaldi should not have employed him.

187. Ancona, 1 Feb. 1645. Giovanni Prati to secretary. He writes about the caviare which Buonaldi intended for Ingoli. Since it turned bad, and would cost too much to send to Rome, he is returning the caviare to the donor.

192, 202. Ancona, 12 Nov. 1645. Giovanni Storani to secretary. He encloses [f. 201 *infra*] a receipt from Buonaldi. — Resp. 18 Nov. 1645.

193, 200. Ancona, 23 Nov. 1645. Giovanni Storani to Ingoli. He is pleased to learn that the sum he gave to Buonaldi at Propaganda's request has now been reimbursed. — Resp. 29 Nov. 1645.

194, 199. Ancona, 2 Nov. 1645. Giovanni Storani to secretary. In obedience to Propaganda's instructions, dated 30 September, he has told his agent at

Ragusa to pay 50 scudi to Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p., a missionary in Trebinja.

201. Ragusa, 6 Nov. 1645. G. M. Buonaldi o.p. attests that he received 50 scudi from Giovanni Storani's agent. A copy. Enclosed in f. 192 *supra*.

218-219. Bologna, 29 July 1645. Tommaso Turco o.p., master general, to card. Antonio Barberini. He received both the cardinal's letters of the 15th. Missionaries are very urgently needed on the islands of Solor and Timor. The Dominicans — the only Order which ever worked there — have only 25 men on the spot, whereas 100 are required. Turco has no news of p. Salvatore del Rosario. He highly appreciates Propaganda's decree ordering that all missionaries should be approved by the definitory of the Congregation of the East Indies. All correspondence may safely be sent to Dionisio de Lincastro, Turco's commissary in those islands. At the moment, he has no information about the Dominicans of Guadaloupe, but will write as soon as he discovers to whom they are subject. The only thing he can say is that card. Barberini has in his possession a book by a Dominican on the state of those islands [the West Indies]. — c.g. 19: 2 Oct. 1645. Nos. 24, 25.

246, 265. Montefalco, 25 Apr. 1645. Giovanni Battista [Berardicelli a Larino] o.f.m.con., minister general, to secretary. He returns a letter [d.n. from Paolo Pyromalli o.p.] addressed to one of his Armenian subjects, Francis [Stefano da Ragopouiz] o.f.m.con. Francis left to live at Assisi just before the letter came. — Resp. 29 Apr. 1645.

303, 314. Loreto, 26 Oct. 1645. Francesco Caetano, governor, to a cardinal. He will now begin to pay Sforza Compagnoni the last 400 scudi available for the tomb of card. [Agostino Galamini o.p.] at Osimo.

306, 311. Loreto, 24 Sept. 1645. Same to Ingoli. He reports that 400 scudi for the tomb at Osimo have just been deposited in the Treasury of the H. House. — Resp. 30 Sept. 1645. Vide decretum in actis congregationis de temporalibus statu numero 7 sub die 30 Sept. 1645.

318, 343. Macerata, 20 Aug. 1645. Signore Adriano Honorati, treasurer "della Marca", to Ingoli. He requires a special order from Propaganda before he can pay out the 400 scudi to Sforza Compagnoni. — Resp. 26 Aug. 1645.

319, 342. Macerata, 18 Aug. 1645. Sforza Compagnoni to Ingoli. He writes about his work in the Rosary chapel of the Dominican church at Osimo.

321, 340. Macerata, 8 June 1645. Same to same. He writes about the 400 scudi still to be drawn for the work at Osimo. — c.g. 12 June 1645.

322, 339. A copy of an epitaph composed by p. Doni s.j. for the tomb of card. Galamini. Incipit: "Non Purpura magis, quam omnium Virtutum luce conspicuo". Enclosed in f. 325 *infra*.

323, 338. Macerata, 5 May 1645. Sforza Compagnoni to Ingoli. He encloses [f. 326 *infra*] an account of the work so far accomplished at Osimo, and speaks of the finances of the undertaking.

324, 337. Macerata, 5 May 1645. Same to same. He writes to say that he

needs 500 scudi, not 400, for the work at Osimo. — Resp. 13 May 1645.
325, 336. Macerata, 5 May 1645. Same to card. [Bernardino] Spada. He encloses [f. 322 and 328] copies of two epitaphs for card. Galamini, and says that he expects a third from Romagna. — “ al Maestro di Camera che ce ne parli ”.

326, 335. [Macerata], 5 May 1645. A list of the work done by Compagnoni at the request of Propaganda in the church of S. Marco at Osimo. A copy. Enclosed in f. 323 *supra*. For two other copies, see f. 329 *infra*.

327, 334. Macerata, 26 May 1645. Sforza Compagnoni to Ingoli. He speaks of the financial aspect of his work at Osimo. — Resp. 3 June 1645.

328, 333. A copy of an epitaph for card. Agostino Galamini o.p. Incipit: “ Inanes Tumulo tituli. / Augustinum Galaminum de Aracoeli Cardinalem / Auximi Episcopum / Virtus extulit, fati necessitas sustulit ”. [d.n. written by a priest].

329-332. Two other, clearer, copies of 326 *supra*.

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“ II. Lettere d'Italia. 1645 ”

1644-1646. *Albania*, Armenia, Bosnia, Cairo, *Candia*, Cipro, Collegio pont. di Como, Congo, Corfu, Costantinopoli, Dalmazia, Etiopia, Indie, Italo-Greci (Livorno), Maroniti, Mingrelia, Pegu (Birmania), *Rezia*, Smirne, Soria, Stamperia (libri illirici), Tartaria, *Terra Santa*, Ungaria.

108-109. Padua, 6 Oct. 1645. Giovanni Coen to Ingoli. He left Rome, intending to find [T. Turco o.p.] the master general at Bologna, and to receive the religious habit a second time, in accordance with the suggestion of p. [Vincenzo] Candido, vicar general of the Order. He speaks of his sufferings on the road, and of the poor reception he found in Dominican convents, except in that of Ancona where he was lodged for a night with great charity. While at Ancona he learned that the general had gone to Cremona, so he turned to p. Agostino da Padova o.f.m., now guardian of his convent in Padua, who had been his spiritual father at Constantinople, and asks for the necessary dispensation so that he may become a Franciscan. — Resp. 21 Oct. 1645.

118, 132. Venice, 13 May 1645. Simone Zanchi to card. Antonio Barberini. He will instruct his agent at Constantinople to pay 60 scudi to the vicar patriarchal to be forwarded to Paolo Pyromalli [o.p.] in Armenia.

119, 131. Venice, 30 Sept. 1645. Same to same. The vicar patriarchal, because he was on the point of returning to Italy, would not accept the 60 scudi advanced for Pyromalli. Zanchi asks that another be named to whom the sum may be issued. — Resp. 14 Oct. 1645.

122bis, 127. Venice, 21 Oct. 1645. Simone Zanchi to Ingoli. His agents at Constantinople will see that Paolo Pyromalli o.p., missionary in Greater Armenia, receives his 60 scudi promptly.

- 224, 228.** Livorno, 9 July 1645. Benedetto Rinaldi o.f.m. to secretary. He encloses a letter [not here] from abp. Giacinto Subbiani o.p. — Resp. 15 July 1645.
- 240, 251.** Livorno, 2 July 1645. Same to same. The English warship which recently arrived from Smyrna brought him the enclosed packet [not here] from p. Francesco Lupazzolo bearing on the business of abp. Giacinto Subbiani. Subbiani himself recently wrote to Rinaldi from Chios. — Resp. 8 July 1645.
- 241, 250.** Livorno, 26 Feb. 1645. Same to same. The English ship, to which he had entrusted the last packet for Giacinto Subbiani [o.p.], abp. of Edessa, was forced back into Livorno by contrary winds. Hence he was able to put even the two subsequent packets on board.
- 252.** Livorno, 28 May 1645. Same to same. The return of the English warship, which carried all Propaganda's letters to Subbiani at Smyrna, is expected at Livorno. — Resp. 3 June 1645.
- 253.** Livorno, 4 June 1645. Same to same. From the enclosed packet [not here], received on 31 May, Ingoli will see that [Giacinto] Subbiani safely received the three packets from Propaganda which Rinaldi forwarded to him on 24 February. For fear of the Turks, no ships are now leaving Livorno for the Levant. — Resp. 10 June 1645.
- 277, 293.** Livorno, 18 Jan. 1644 ab incarnatione. Vittorio Borgi, canon, to Ingoli. He encloses [not here] the process of the life and death of p. Giuseppe Moran o.p. It will be given to Ingoli personally by Cristoforo Mangheri of Livorno who is now leaving for Rome on a brigantine.
- 278, 292.** Livorno, 4 Feb. 1644 ab incarnatione. Same to same. He is pleased to know that Ingoli safely received the process mentioned in f. 277 *supra*. — Resp. 18 Feb. 1645.
- 341, 348-349.** Chur, 16 Jan. 1645. Giovanni [Flugi de Aspermont], bp. of Chur, to a cardinal. A copy. He suggests means to avoid the overthrow of religion in the Grigioni. He mentions [f. 341^v] his regret that the Catholics of Chur send their children to heretical schools, even though the Dominicans have a school in the town which is supported by the ministers of his Catholic Majesty.
- 343-346.** Chur, 3 May 1645. Same to same. While speaking of his diocese, he mentions [ff. 344^r, 346^v] that the Dominicans of Chur, whether because of their "insufficiency" or their engagement in "divine offices", are little loved and do no good; the Catholic children attend heretical schools. Secular priests would better serve the school, and be more useful to the bishop. Flugi suggests that half the royal subsidy the Dominicans receive (about 100 scudi), plus the contributions of Propaganda, should go directly to the schoolmaster.
- 355, 357.** Novara, 13 Sept. 1645. Giacinto Brusati o.p., s.t.m., to secretary. Card. [Giulio] Roma told Brusati that he asked Propaganda to give him an honourable mission. Both Giacinto and his brother, [Defendens Brusati],

bp. of S. Marco, will be honoured if Ingoli presents the enclosed memorial [f. 356 *infra*] to the Congregation. — Resp. 23 Sept. 1645.

356. Undated petition. Enclosed in the preceding. Giacinto Brusati di Novara o.p., s.t.m., asks the cardinals of Propaganda to assign him some mission field on which he may shed his blood in the service of the faith.

367, 376. Undated notes in Ingoli's hand, giving his opinion of the points raised by card. [Cesare] Monti, abp. of Milan, in a letter dated Milan, 18 Jan. 1645. He mentions [f. 376^r] the Dominican school in Chur.

368, 375. Milan, 10 May 1645. Card. [Cesare] Monti, [abp. of Milan], to card. Antonio Barberini. He transmitted Propaganda's decisions to [Giovanni Flugi de Aspermont], bp. of Chur, and now forwards the bishop's reply. The d.n., which are very full, contain Propaganda's reflections on the Dominicans of Chur. — c.g. 16: 21 Aug. 1645. No. 25.

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“ III. Lettere di Napoli, Torino, Candia, ed Isole, Sicilia e Malta. 1645 ”

1644-1646. Africa sett., *Arcipelago*, Barile, Bosnia, Caffa, *Candia*, Cipro, Circassia, Congo, Corfu, Dalmazia, Egitto, *Etiopia*, Ginevra, Goa, Idalcan (India), *Italo-Greci*, Malta, Mesopotamia, Morea, *Piemonte*, *Savoia*, Rodi, Tartaria, Terra Santa, Ungaria, Vallachia, *Zante*.

8, 17. Barile, 3 June 1645. D. Pietro Criesia to secretary. He protests against the tax newly levied by the nunciature at Naples on the Albanian Catholics of the Greek rite at Barile in the diocese of Melfi. He refers to Propaganda's decree of 18 Sept. 1634 whereby card. [Desiderio] Scaglia [o.p.] was appointed judge of the dispute between the Greeks and Latins of Barile. Having once been bp. of Melfi, card. Scaglia was most suited for the task. Criesia encloses [f. 9 *infra*] the printed text of Scaglia's decision. — Resp. 11 June 1645.

9. Rome, 25 Nov. 1634. Card. [Desiderio Scaglia o.p.] of Cremona to [Deodato Scaglia o.p.] bp. of Melfi. Printed. Enclosed in the preceding.

13-14. Gallipoli, 27 Feb. 1645. Giovanni [Giuliani] da Lucca o.p. to secretary. He brought Bonaventura [Barzi di Lucca o.p.] with him from Naples to Bari, on the understanding that he might be ordained a priest along the way. He reached Capo d'Otranto, but so far bad weather has prevented him from sailing across the strait of 60 miles to Corfu. Now it emerges that Bonaventura has no authority to be ordained, either from his provincial or from Propaganda; the necessary permit should be sent at once to [Sigismondo Miaskowski o.p.] bp. of Caffa. Giovanni will pass through Caffa on his way to Circassia and will try to bring [Miaskowski] the bp. of the Crimea with him, for the bishop will do little good in Caffa, and less still in the whole peninsula. Circassia is the place where the best results may be obtained. At

Constantinople he will expect to find letters from Ingoli and from [Miaskowski] the bp. of Tauris. If Giovanni left Rome without fully informing the Congregation, it was the fault of [T. Turco o.p.] the master general, who thinks little of Giovanni's labours, and whom Giovanni did not wish to trouble further. Hence he did not discuss with Ingoli the question of a residence [in the territory of] the Great Mogul, nor of a mission in Moscow, nor Giovanni's talks with the prince of the Kumuks, nor how (with the favour of the Persian) they might enter India, nor the affairs of Guinea.

50, 63. Lecce, 29 Jan. 1645. Same to same. He is going to Circassia with his relative Bonaventura [Barzi], whose superiors have agreed that he may be ordained a priest, and who is willing to serve Giovanni for six years. He asks that some travelling money be made available to him at Constantinople, with a letter of introduction to the French ambassador there. Ingoli might also inform [S. Miaskowski o.p.] the bp. of Cherson that Giovanni is travelling via Messina, Malta, Constantinople, Kudoš and Kabardà. The bp. of Cherson should bring at least four priests: two to stay in the residence at Caffa and Fot-salà, and two to be sent to Circassia. The bishop himself should go to Circassia to see the great good which is being done, and which may yet be done there. — Resp. 25 Feb. 1645.

56-57. Bari, 4 Mar. 1645. Bonaventura Barzi di Lucca o.p. to secretary. He intended to travel from Naples towards Germany with Giovanni da Lucca, but the viceroy of Lecce [*lege* of Naples] advised them to go by sea from Otranto to Corfu. While at Gallipoli, Bonaventura asked the bishop to confer on him the four minor orders. But when he presented his patent from p. [Vincenzo] Candido [o.p., vicar general], the bishop asked whether he also had a dimissorial letter from his provincial. Hence, leaving Giovanni, Bonaventura retraced his steps from Otranto to Bari on his way back to Naples. He now asks for Propaganda's approval of his mission, for a brief permitting him to receive orders *extra tempora*, and for his travelling expenses, the latter to be made available partly at Naples and partly in Venice.

100, 111. [Naples], 16 Dec. 1645. Mattheo de Castro [Malo], bp. of Chrysopolis, [vicar apostolic in Idalcan, Pegu and Ethiopia], to secretary. He again asks for a duplicate of the brief [to the emperor of Ethiopia], for a letter to [Francesco a Martyribus o.f.m.] the abp. of Goa, and for a letter to the two Dominicans [mentioned in the following] regarding their papers which Mattheo presented to Propaganda. — Resp. 23 Dec. 1645.

104, 107. Naples, 9 Dec. 1645. Same to same. He asks [f. 104^v] for a letter from Propaganda to the two Dominicans whose papers he put before the Congregation: Simone dell'Angioli and Antonio di S. Giacinto. Matteo hopes to leave for Messina and Malta inside a week. — Resp. die Decembris 1645.

214, 229. Palermo, 18 Mar. 1645. Giovanni da Lucca o.p. to secretary. He finds his path to Constantinople barred by the Turks who are now in the seas about Malta with 120 galleys and 200 other vessels. Hence he is beginning to think he should make his way through Vienna, where he might

meet [Sigismondo Miaskowski o.p.] the bp. of Caffa. He will pass through Rome only if Ingoli insists: it is a city which maltreats loyal servants and honours fools. Unless he has Propaganda's licence to go there, the master general will give him an even worse room than he did the last time. Giovanni will await Ingoli's reply either at Messina or Malta.

242, 248. Messina, 20 Mar. 1645. Stefano Marini o.p. to Ingoli. Giovanni da Lucca came to Messina from Zante, and then went to Palermo and back to visit the viceroy. Marini would much like to accompany him on his mission.

275, 282. Candia, 13 Oct. 1644. Guido Roaldo, vicar of Milos, to Ingoli. He mentions in a postscript that [Pietro de Marchis o.p.] the abp. of Smyrna has come to Candia [from Chios] to be more secure from the Turks.

295, 306. Candia, 10 Oct. 1644. Pietro de Marchis o.p., abp. of Smyrna, to Ingoli. He thanks Ingoli for all Propaganda's payments, which he safely received, and asks for a new pension from the Pope. Pietro must provide for his close relatives: his female cousin ("sorella cugina"), her son Don Placido (a priest, forty years old), and the priest's sister Batola, who is about twenty-five or thirty years of age and is the woman alleged to be Turkish. — Resp. 18 Mar. 1645.

296, 305. Candia, 9 Dec. 1644. Same to same. He reports that D. Lorenzo Tubino, a canon of Candia, died on St. Barbara's day, and asks that the vacant canonry be given to his own nephew, D. Placido Palachi, who is with him now in Candia and has no means of support. Placido also has his mother and sister to look after. The sister was made a Turk at twelve years of age, and lived with a bey whom she robbed. Hence they cannot go to Chios without risking their lives. — Nihil.

309-310, 319-320. Candia, 3 Aug. 1645. Livio Gigli, dean of Candia, to secretary. He speaks of the Turkish fleet of 460 vessels which descended on Candia on 13 June and landed its forces about fifteen miles from Canea. More than 100,000 Turks entrenched themselves about Canea for two months until the city was obliged to surrender. Most of the houses and Latin churches were destroyed by the cannonade. Four Latin churches were turned into mosques, among them the Dominican convent of S. Nicolò [f. 309^v]. The bp. of Canea [Milano Benzio] thought it best, before the siege, to remove fourteen of the younger nuns from the monastery, and Livio himself brought them on a galley to the city of Candia [310^v]. Since they were Dominican nuns, they were put into the monastery of St. Catherine of their own Order in Candia. The older nuns remained at Canea throughout the siege. Two days after the fall of the city, the Turkish commander searched the monastery, expecting perhaps to find soldiers hidden there, and left guards in the monastery parlours.

" I. Lettere d'Italia. 1646 "

1646. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), Albania, *Arcipelago*, Cina, Collegi (elvetico di Milano; illirico di Loreto; inglese di Duaco; maronita di Ravenna; pontificio di Como; urbano), Congo, Costantinopoli, Dalmazia, Egitto, Etiopia, Filippine, Macedonia, *Mantova*, Mingrelia, Polonia, Rezia, Servia, Smirne, Terra Santa, *Thermia*, Tirolo, Transilvania, Turchia, Ungaria, Vallachia.

15, 26. [Rome], conv. della Minerva, [1646]. Domenico de Marinis [o.p.] to Ingoli. The lector of S. Sisto [in Rome] has promised to teach grammar to the Greek novice. But the youth seems rather dull and inconstant.

29, 32. Rome, 2 Feb. 1646. Vittorio Ricci de S. Raymundo o.p., missionary in China, to secretary. Just as he was about to leave Rome for China, he received some letters from [Giovanni B. de] Morales, prefect of the Chinese mission, and from the provincial of the Philippine province. The letters of both made his heart rejoice, for they tell of the great success of the Dominicans in China. The city governors have even permitted them public churches, and the friars have already opened three. The provincial says that he has already named some of his subjects who will enter Japan by stealth. Domenico Gonzalez o.p., professor of the college of Manila, also wrote to him about China; Vittorio quotes a passage from the letter here, to the effect that the presence of G. B. de Morales in China is most important at this juncture. Morales, for his part, writes to Vittorio in praise of Ingoli.

52, 58. Ancona, 25 Feb. 1646. Giovanni Storani to Ingoli. He has forwarded to Ingoli a box which he believes was sent by [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi [o.p.].

55-56. Ancona, 8 Mar. 1646. Same to same. He has learned that Ingoli received caviare from [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi. — Resp. 14 Mar. 1646.

65, 74. Ancona, 31 May 1646. Same to same. He will forward to Zara the letters addressed to p. Buonaldi. — Nihil.

67, 72. Ancona, 10 June 1646. Same to same. [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi o.p. has instructed him to pay Ingoli 15 scudi.

110, 121. Osimo, 20 May 1646. Sforza Compagnoni to a cardinal. He asks for permission to remove the body of card. [Agostino Galamini o.p.] from the choir of the Dominican church of S. Marco in Osimo to the place prepared for it in the Rosary chapel. — c.g. 25 June 1646 ... die 26 Iunii card. Spada iussit scribi D. Equiti Compagnono...

111, 120. Osimo, 25 June 1646. Same to same. Now that the stone for card. Galamini's tomb is ready, he asks for the text of the epitaph. — die 10 Sept. 1646 in concistoro secreto [see c.g. 37: 27 Aug. 1646. No. 40].

112, 119. Osimo, 2 July 1646. Sforza Compagnoni to secretary. He has received Propaganda's commands with respect to the removal of card. Galamini's body, and will punctually execute them. — Resp. 7 July 1646.

113, 118. Macerata, 17 Sept. 1646. Same to same. He has received Propaganda's letter with regard to the cardinal's epitaph, and is waiting for the text of the inscription to reach him. — Resp. 2 Oct. 1646.

114, 117. Macerata, 14 Dec. 1646. Same to same. He acknowledges receipt of the text of the epitaph, and expresses regret for the length of time it has taken him to complete the commission. — Resp. 19 Dec. 1646.

115-116. Macerata, 24 Dec. 1646. Same to same. The workers at Recanati, who are casting card. Galamini's two sepulchral memorials in bronze, say that the work will take another three months. Compagnoni says that three months more on this commission will seem to him like three hundred years. — Resp. 2 Jan. 1647.

123, 128. Bologna, 17 Mar. 1646. Card. [Lelio] Falconieri to Ingoli. He encloses the following, recommending that Propaganda should make an annual allowance to [Giacinto Subbiani o.p.], abp. of Edessa. — Resp. 28 Mar. 1646.

124, 127. Smyrna, 26 Dec. 1645. Giacinto Subbiani o.p., abp. of Edessa, suffragan of Constantinople and coadjutor of Smyrna, to card. [Lelio] Falconieri at Rome. Enclosed in the preceding. Nothing pleased him more during his four years in the east than the news that card. Falconieri is Promotor of the affairs of the Levant. He expects that the cardinal will expedite his business with Propaganda, especially since Subbiani was on terms of such close friendship with the late Signore Mario Monteluci, a loyal servant of the house of Falconieri. Monteluci was particularly good to Subbiani during the latter's five years as procurator of the Minerva in Rome. For the past four years, Subbiani has not received a penny from Propaganda nor from his diocese, whereas he has spent 1,060 scudi out of his own pocket. He must pay a rent of 80 piastres for the two modest rooms in which he lives. Nor did he ever receive the 300 Venetian scudi due to him from Candia as suffragan of Constantinople. He intends to visit Jerusalem in the near future, and will expect to receive the cardinal's answer at Constantinople, where he has obtained permission to reside. Subbiani has witnessed two martyrdoms, the most recent one being that of a Dominican (formerly his companion), who suffered more than St. Lawrence. He has himself often been in danger of his life. On arriving at Constantinople, he will expect to receive the money for which he asks.

157, 170. Galarate, 17 Sept. 1646. Card. [Cesare] Monti, [abp. of Milan], to card. [Luigi] Capponi. Whilst engaged in the visitation of his diocese, he received Capponi's letter of 24 August informing him that his Catholic Majesty had granted an annual subsidy to the Catholic school of Chur. He will write at once to senator Casnedi, who looks after the affairs of that province, to see that the royal will is promptly obeyed.

158, 169. Milan, 25 Sept. 1646. Same to same. He encloses [f. 159 *infra*] a copy of the reply he received from senator Casnedi with regard to the school

in Chur. He has also written to the Signore Contestabile. — c.g. 43: 12 Nov. 1646. No. 19.

159, 168. Milan, 22 Sept. 1646. Signore Casnedi, senator, to card. [Cesare] Monti. A copy. Enclosed in the preceding. The pension to be paid to the Dominican fathers [of Chur] is included in the private pensions to be paid to the *Grisoni*, which have not yet been issued. The public [pension] will be paid at the end of this year, and Casnedi will do all in his power to see that the subsidy for the Dominicans is included in it.

204, 217. Livorno, 8 Apr. 1646. Gregorio o.f.m., guardian of Livorno, to Ingoli. Matteo [de Castro Malo], abp. of Chrysopolis, came to visit him with four Dominicans bound for Tartary. All five left for Constantinople on an English ship on Holy Saturday. — Resp. 21 Apr. 1646.

208, 213. Florence, 10 Mar. 1646. Vittorio Ricci de S. Raymundo o.p., missionary in China, to secretary. Not finding at Rome a ship for Spain, because of bad weather, he took the opportunity of coming to Florence to say a last farewell to his mother and brothers. In two days he will leave for Livorno and set out on the first stage of his journey to China. Not being able to meet Ingoli personally at Rome, he left a letter for him there on the affairs of China.

233, 237. Livorno, 24 Oct. 1646. Andrea Vicini [o.p.], vicar general in the Orient, to secretary. His return to Italy evidences his zeal to serve Propaganda. Having utterly failed to obtain the release of the poor [Theatine and Dominican] missionaries in Constantinople, he came to Italy in the same cause. He takes the occasion to appeal for justice against his calumniators. The under-secretary of the ambassador of France at Constantinople has also come to Italy to speak to Ingoli about the affair of the captive missionaries. Ingoli should not pretend that Andrea has already informed him, though he may reveal that he has arrived. Andrea will delay a while at Livorno to arrange exchanges, a business which must be kept very secret.

261, 275. Livorno, 22 July 1646. Benedetto Rinaldi o.f.m. to secretary. This is no time to go to Constantinople, since the Dominican and Theatine missionaries were put into prison there on the charge of being spies. — Nihil.

267, 269. Livorno, 14 Jan. 1646. Same to same. He gave the last despatch for [Giacinto] Subbiani, abp. of Edessa, to a French vessel which leaves today for Smyrna and Constantinople. — Resp. die Februarii 1646.

268-269. Livorno, 1 Apr. 1646. Same to same. The four Dominicans left Livorno on Holy Thursday on an English vessel bound for Constantinople. [Matteo de Castro], abp. of Chrysopolis, arrived in Livorno at the same time as they did. — Resp. 14 Apr. 1646.

287-288. Livorno, 23 Sept. 1646. Same to same. He has just received the enclosed letter [not here] from [Giacinto] Subbiani, abp. of Edessa.

47

“ II. Lettere d'Italia. 1646 ”

1645-1646. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), Albania, Arcipelago, Armeni (Polonia), Bosnia, Collegi (illirico di Loreto; maronita di Ravenna), Congo, Corfu, *Costantinopoli*, Ibernica, Maroniti, *Pegu*, Piemonte, Polonia, Rezia, Terra Santa, Transilvania, Ungaria, Vallachia.

82, 89. Orvieto, 28 July 1646. Card. [Fausto] Poli, [bp. of Orvieto], to Ingoli. He sends Ingoli a letter [not here] he received from [Giacinto Subbiani o.p.] the abp. of Edessa, recommending p. Polidoro da Cassia [o.f.m.con., for a doctorate]. The cardinal hopes that Propaganda will favour Polidoro so far as it may.

151, 154. Loreto, 29 Mar. 1646. Francesco Cresimo, governor, to Ingoli. Work on the Rosary chapel at Osimo should be completed within the octave of Easter. Then Guercino's painting will be placed in position. There is still some delay about the tomb [of card. Agostino Galamini o.p.]. [Sforza] Compagnoni works slowly and is so sensitive that it is better to leave him alone. Cresimo also speaks of the Illyrian college of Loreto. — Resp. 4 Apr. 1646.

212, 223. Lugo, 10 July 1646. Giovanni B. Siroli o.f.m.con., provincial of the Orient, to secretary. According to a letter of 4 June, which he received from Gregorio di Alatri, vice-vicar patriarchal in Pera, the Theatine and Dominican missionaries are confined in chains within cages. P. Gioseffo Giudice, [leader of the Theatines], died under these conditions, and it was not even possible to recover his body for burial in the Franciscan cemetery. The same informant tells Siroli that “ monsignor suffragan ” [Giacinto Subbiani o.p.] is at Constantinople and that [Andrea] Vicini [o.p.] causes trouble among the Christian faithful there. Siroli could preach a sermon to the cardinals about Vicini's evil life and the trouble he has caused with the approval of the bailiff [of Venice]. The suffragan, if he has not been ordered to stay in Constantinople, should be told to go back to [Smyrna] his place of residence. Otherwise he will cause scandal. — Resp. 19 July 1646.

260, 276. Viterbo, conv. S. Maria in Gradi, 21 Oct. 1646. Giovanni Domenico Nazzaro o.p. to secretary. He is sorry Ingoli did not reply to his requests, and apologizes for any fault he may have committed. He begs to be heard.

48

“ III. Lettere di Venezia. 1646 ”

1645-1646. *Albania*, *Arcipelago*, Baviera, Bosnia, *Candia*, Cipro, *Costantinopoli*, *Dalmazia*, Grecia, Ibernica, Indie orientali, Moldavia, *Ragusa*, Smirne, *Terra Santa*, Vallachia, *Zante*.

- 15, 28.** Venice, 3 Mar. 1646. Nuncio to Ingoli. He mentions Domenico de Sanctis who visited him yesterday and offered his opinion on the appointment of [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi o.p. to the diocese of Antivari: Buonaldi, though a good man, does not know the language and will appear in Antivari as a foreigner. — Resp. 10 Mar. 1646.
- 17, 26.** Venice, 23 Feb. 1646. Same to same. He will see that Domenico de Santi [i.e. de Sanctis] delivers Propaganda's letters to [Paolo] Pyromalli o.p.
- 81, 100.** Venice, 21 Apr. 1646. Innocentio Martiale [o.p.] to secretary. He again asks permission to come to Rome to discuss orally with Propaganda the affairs of the Levant. — Nihil.
- 82, 99.** Chioggia, 8 Dec. 1646. Same to same. He was delighted to receive the secretary's instructions; they guarantee the success of the work he proposes to do.
- 83, 98.** Chiozza, 17 Nov. 1646. Same to same. The doctors tell him not to travel by sea. He intends, therefore, to write a book in Greek, and asks the secretary which would be more useful, a book on cases of conscience or one devoted to explaining difficult passages of the Gospels. — Resp. 24 Nov. 1646.
- 84, 97.** Venice, 24 Mar. 1646. Same to same. He asks the secretary to see that the card. of S. Clemente [Vincenzo Maculani o.p.] replies to the letter Martiale wrote to him on 26 February, enquiring what work he might do for Propaganda. — Resp. 31 Mar. 1646.
- 85, 96.** Venice, 31 Mar. 1646. Same to same. He waits in vain for an answer to his offers to serve Propaganda. He would like to remain at Venice, where he might improve his knowledge of Greek and Hebrew. — Resp. 7 Apr. 1646.
- 86, 95.** Venice, 9 Apr. 1646. Same to same. Since the secretary never received the letter [f. 87 *infra*] containing his observations after five and a half years in the Levant, he intends to go to Rome to deal directly with Propaganda. First he will move to Brescia where he will await the necessary licence for which he applied to the card. of S. Clemente [V. Maculani o.p.]. Letters for him may be addressed to the inquisitor of Brescia.
- 87-88, 93-94.** Venice, 24 Feb. 1646. Innocentio Martiale o.p., s.t.l., to the cardinals of Propaganda. Enclosed in f. 90 *infra*. This is the missing letter mentioned in the preceding. He reached Venice on 14 February and felt it his duty to report at once on his experiences in the Levant. The master general, Nicolò Ridolfi, appointed him vicar general of the Levant on 22 June 1640. He embarked with the ambassador Foscarini on 28 August and reached Constantinople on 28 October of that year. Martiale describes his vain attempt to obtain possession of the former Dominican convent in Constantinople; his work in decorating the Dominican chapel in Pera; his foundation of a convent on Tinos; and his efforts to win back renegades. Suspecting that Vincenzo da Scio o.p. would become a Turk, he had him shipped to

Candia out of harm's way, but Vincenzo later succeeded in slipping back to Constantinople, with the result that Martiale had to remain on Tinos for his own safety. Martiale's successor [Andrea Vicini o.p.] found that Giacinto da Scio, whom Martiale had left in Charge at Constantinople, had mismanaged the accounts. Hence Martiale, at great personal risk, left Tinos for Constantinople on 25 April [1644 ?] and settled matters to everyone's satisfaction. After a month, he went with the vicar general to Chios, and then alone to Tinos where he preached every Sunday in Greek. He was also invited to the Turkish island of Syros where, during a ten-day visit, he aroused devotion to the Rosary and to St. Dominic and taught the forty Dominican tertiaries there. He prevailed on the bishop [Domenico Marengo o.f.m.] to collect the written testimonies of forty people who had received graces over the previous twelve years at the intercession of [Andrea] Carga o.p., bp. of Syros. Martiale now has these papers in his possession. After he had spent 3,000 reals on the new convent on Tinos, the building was levelled with 100 other houses by the authorities, lest it should prove of advantage to the Turks during an attack on the island. Martiale, who wishes to serve Propaganda, asks permission to come to Rome. He also wishes to obtain the mastership which he has merited, not merely by his work in the Levant, but by his four years preaching to the Jews of Urbino. — c.g. 28: 10 Apr. 1646. No. 31.

89, 92. Venice, 14 July 1646. Innocentio Martiale o.p. to Ingoli. He has received no answer to the letter he wrote on 10 May, thanking Propaganda for recommending him to the master general for a mastership, and enclosing the written testimonies of forty people who received graces by praying to bp. [Andrea] Carga. The vicar general of the Levant [Andrea Vicini o.p.] wrote to him on 26 May to say that the fathers going to Caffa were in chains at Constantinople but would probably be released. — Resp. 21 July 1646.

90-91. Venice, 24 Feb. 1646. Same to same. Enclosing f. 87 *supra* for the judgement of Propaganda. He asks for the mastership.

126, 134. Venice, 8 Dec. 1646. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p. to secretary. He was delighted to hear from Propaganda, but would like to know more about the requests of f. Marco [Favilla o.p.] and [D. Giovanni] Budancheo. He would already have left for his diocese [Antivari in Servia] but that he is waiting for his pallium and for Propaganda's letter to the French bailiff of Constantinople in his favour. — Resp. 15 Dec. 1646.

127, 133. Venice, 28 July 1646. Same to Ingoli. He has prepared his pontifical vestments. The people of Budua complain of their vicar [apostolic, Giovanni] Bactuta. Since Budua is suffragan to Antivari, and very close to it, Buonaldi might appoint a canon of Antivari as vicar of Budua without expense to Propaganda. The community of Budua have twice written to the Doge on the subject. Letters for Buonaldi may be sent to p. [Giacinto M. ?] Bovio.

128, 131. Venice, 14 July 1646. Same to same. He asks for some financial

help, since his protracted residence of eight months at Venice is proving expensive. — Resp. 21 July 1646.

129, 130. Venice, 4 Aug. 1646. Same to same. He complains of the caviare which was ruined at Ancona on its way to Propaganda, and of the heavy expenses he has had to sustain at Venice. — Resp. 12 Aug. 1646.

132. Budua, 7 June 1646. Unsigned petition from the community of Budua to the Doge of Venice. Some months ago they petitioned the Doge that Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p., already preconized as abp. of Antivari, might become their bishop also. Now they hear that D. Giovanni Bactuta has been appointed vicar apostolic of Budua, which they cannot tolerate. They ask that Bactuta be prevented from taking possession.

135, 150. Venice, 7 July 1646. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi [o.p., abp. of Antivari] to secretary. He is now buying provisions and necessaries at Venice and offers to serve Propaganda in that city. His briefs may be forwarded to Venice. — Resp. 13 July 1646.

136, 149. Venice, 15 Dec. 1646. Same to same. He acknowledges the secretary's letter. He will leave for his residence as soon as he receives his final brief of administration. He hopes Propaganda will recommend him to the ambassador at Constantinople. And he also hopes that [D. Giovanni] Budancheo will accompany him. There has been no news of the Pastrovich mission. Marco Favilla, a Dominican laybrother, has leave of his superiors to accompany him, but would like, on finishing his service, to become a cleric. — Resp. 29 Dec. 1646.

137, 148. Venice, 26 Oct. 1646. Same to same. A letter of thanks and compliment for the bishopric [of Antivari] bestowed on him.

138, 146. Venice, 10 Nov. 1646. Same to same. He is distressed not to have received answers to his letters to Propaganda, particularly with regard to Marco [Favilla o.p.] who is to be his companion. As soon as he receives the pallium he will obtain consecration and leave for his diocese. Already he has written a pastoral letter to his people in three languages: Illyrian [i.e. Serbo-Croat], Albanian and Latin, and now sends the first draft of that letter [f. 147 *infra*] to Propaganda. If the congregation approves, he will have it printed. — Resp. 20 Nov. 1646.

139, 145. Venice, 31 Oct. 1646. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi [o.p., abp. of Antivari] to card. [Luigi] Capponi. As the cardinal suggests, he will strain every effort to see that his flock resists the Turks and remains loyal to the Catholic faith. He has already prepared a pastoral letter on the subject.

140, 144. Venice, 13 Oct. 1646. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi to Ingoli. Marco Favilla, a "reformed" laybrother who laboured for many years in Germany and Hungary with f. Sigismondo da Vigevano, now offers to accompany Buonaldi, but only on condition that he may become a priest. Marco can read, and understand what he reads, and is an experienced infirmarian. While passing through Ragusa, Buonaldi will recover the church plate of Antivari. — Resp. 19 Oct. 1646.

141-142. Venice, 6 Oct. 1646. Same to same. He asks for authority, as enjoyed by his predecessor, over the mission of Pastrovich. Were Propaganda prepared to pay a subsidy, that mission might be served by D. Giovanni Budancheo of Trau, a priest of Antivari who is now at Venice and is willing to accompany Buonaldi to his diocese. Innocentio Martiale o.p. asked Buonaldi to recommend him to Propaganda for a mastership. — Resp. 19 Oct. 1646.

143. An undated and unsigned note in Buonaldi's hand, recommending D. Giovanni [Budancheo] of Trau and describing his former services in Antivari. Giovanni was the companion of Buonaldi's predecessor in that diocese [Francesco de Leonardis].

147. Latin draft of an undated pastoral letter from Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p. to the clergy and people of Antivari. Buonaldi styles himself Primate of Servia.

204, 217. Venice, 11 May 1646. Francesco da Molino to secretary. He has just received the enclosed letter [not here] addressed to the secretary from Molino's very good friend in Candia, Luca Ugolini [o.p.]. Molino recommends Ugolini, of whom the secretary will have learned more from the ambassador Contarini. — Resp. 2 June 1646.

219. Venice, 31 Mar. 1646. Angelo Pantaleone to Ingoli. He gave the secretary's letter to [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi.

251, 260. Venice, 10 Mar. 1646. Domenico de Sanctis to secretary. The nuncio gave him Propaganda's letters of 17 February and 3 March, including the dispensation for [Paolo] Pyromalli [o.p.]. He received no answer with regard to the two Dominicans: Simone di Angeli, who intended going to Japan, and Antonio de Malgora [Malgoza?], who wished to see his general and obtain a dispensation. — Resp. 17 Mar. 1646.

267, 270. Venice, 3 Nov. 1646. Simone Zanchi to card. [Luigi] Capponi. He speaks of the 200 scudi he advanced to the abp. of Edessa [Giacinto Subbiani o.p.] at Propaganda's request, [d.n. money allotted for the decennial visitation of the Aegean]. He encloses [f. 268 *infra*] Subbiani's receipt. He also speaks of the payment he made in 1639 so that Subbiani might buy a house. — c.g. 43: 12 Nov. 1646. No. 7.

268-269. [Constantinople], 18 Aug. 1646. Giacinto [Subbiani o.p.], abp. of Edessa, acknowledges receipt of 218 scudi from the agents of Simone Zanchi. Enclosed in the preceding.

275, 293. Venice, 15 Dec. 1646. Simone Zanchi to Ingoli. Propaganda owes him 200 scudi which his agent, Pietro Nerli, paid out to Giacinto Subbiani at Constantinople for the visitation of the Archipelago. He also mentions a second payment of 253:80 scudi [for Subbiani's house], one of 140 scudi to Gregorio de Magistris [o.f.m. con.], and one of 60 scudi to Paolo Pyromalli [o.p.]. — Resp. 22 and 29 Dec. 1646.

281, 287. Venice, 1 Dec. 1646. Simone Zanchi to card. [Luigi] Capponi. He will see that Giacinto Subbiani receives the 253:80 scudi which Propaganda formerly ordered to be paid to him. Zanchi has yet to hear that the

200 scudi recently advanced to Subbiani has been refunded by Propaganda. — Responsum.

294, 307. Venice, 3 Feb. 1645 [d.n. 1646]. Simone Zanchi to Ingoli. As may be seen from the enclosed receipt [f. 295 *infra*], his agents at Constantinople have paid out 60 scudi to the vicar patriarchal for Paolo Pyromalli [o.p.]. — Resp. 10 Feb. 1646.

295, 306. Pera of Constantinople, 30 Nov. 1645. Giovanni B. Siroli da Lugo [o.f.m. con.], vicar general patriarchal, acknowledges receipt from Pace Ricci and Giovanni B. Garanini of 66 pieces of eight for Paolo Pyromalli [o.p.], missionary in Armenia, and attests that the money was given to p. Gregorio de Magistris d'Alatri [o.f.m.con.] for delivery.

296, 305. Venice, 3 July 1646. Simone Zanchi to cardinal [Luigi] Capponi. He asks to be reimbursed for 60 scudi issued to Paolo Pyromalli [o.p.]. — Resp. 28 July 1646.

298, 303. Venice, 20 Oct. 1646. Simone Zanchi to Ingoli. He apologizes for the difficulties raised by his agents at Constantinople to the payment of 253:80 scudi to Giacinto Subbiani, and suggests means of overcoming them. — c.g. 43: 12 Nov. 1646. No. 3.

49

“ IV. Lettere di Napoli, Sicilia e Malta. 1646 ”

1645-1646. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), Albania, Arcipelago, *Cipro*, Congo, *Etiopia*, Giappone, Georgia, Grecia, *Italo-Greci*, Malta (stud. arab. o.c.d.), Maroniti, Mesopotamia, *Messina*, Mingrelia, Tartaria, Terra Santa.

88, 99. [Barile, 1646]. Undated and unsigned petition from the Greek community of Barile to the cardinals of Propaganda. In earlier times they were forced by [Deodato] Scaglia [o.p.], formerly bp. of Melfi, to leave the church of S. Maria della Grazia and take the smaller one of S. Nicolò. Bishop Scaglia promised that the Latins would improve and enlarge the church of S. Nicolò, but that promise was never kept. Sixty refugees from the Levant have recently come to swell their community. Hence they ask the cardinals to command, either that S. Nicolò be enlarged, or that the Greek pastor be permitted to celebrate in the church of S. Maria.

117, 129. Castelvetero, 13 June 1646. Giovanni da Siderno o.f.m.cap. to Ingoli. When last in Rome, his brother Paolo Pyromalli o.p. asked him to write against the errors of the Armenians. He acted on the suggestion, and now sends to Ingoli a tome of the work which deals with the missionaries of Propaganda Fide. He offers to serve the Congregation, and asks for news of his brother. — Resp. 21 July 1646.

137, 140. Gerace, 26 Oct. 1646. D. Giacinto Pyromalli to Ingoli. He works in the court of the bp. of Gerace [Lorenzo Tramallo], but is still anxious to serve Propaganda. Since leaving Rome, he has had no news of his uncle,

Paolo Pyromalli o.p., and would like to know how he is. — Resp. 24 Nov. 1646.

187, 195. Messina, 13 May 1646. The religious superiors of Messina (18 names) to the cardinals of Propaganda. They recommend the *Scuole Pie* of the city. Among the signatories are two Dominicans: Tommaso Cannizzaro s.t.m., prior of S. Domenico, and Agostino de Spuches s.t.m., prior of S. Gerónimo. — c.g. 37: 24 Aug. 1646. No. 8.

231, 238. Malta, 11 Oct. 1646. Various Maltese Dominicans (26 signatures) to secretary. They are anxious to favour the return to the order of Innocentio Felice, whom they knew as an exemplary religious before Propaganda sent him as a missionary to Tartary. Andrea Vicini, vicar general of the Levant, has just brought them some good news of Innocentio. He is prepared to return, provided Propaganda obtains for him a plenary indulgence and full remission of the mistakes he made. The whole city longs for his return. Vicini will tell the secretary more. The Dominicans ask that Vicini be given a sympathetic hearing. The convents to which the signatories belonged were: Valletta, Notabile (Rabat), and Vittoriosa (also called Borgo). — Resp. 10 Nov. 1646.

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“ I. Lettere d'Italia, Venezia, Torino e Milano. 1647 ”

1646-1648. *Albania*, Arcipelago, Barbaria, Bosnia, *Candia*, Cipro, Collegi (elvetico di Milano; urbano), Congo, Costantinopoli, *Dalmazia*, Etiopia, Istria, Mingrelia, Moldavia, Persia, *Piemonte*, Ragusa, *Rezia*, Romania, Servia, Stamperia, Tartaria, Terra Santa, Transilvania, Ungaria, Vallachia, Zante.

33, 39. Venice, 29 Dec. 1646. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p., abp. of Antivari, to secretary. He received the brief bestowing the pallium. As soon as he receives the brief granting administration of the churches of Servia, he will leave at once for his diocese. He asks Propaganda to write to the ambassador of Constantinople, residing at Venice, instructing him to pay the Turkish levy (*baratto*) which Buonaldi will repay on reaching Zara. He still waits to hear that the Congregation approves Marco Favilla o.p. and D. Giovanni Budancheo as his companions. — Resp. 6 Jan. 1647.

34, 38bis. Venice, 12 Jan. 1647. Same to same. He is still waiting for his brief of administration. The French ambassador at Venice has written to the French bailiff at Constantinople about the payment of the levy. — Resp. 27 Jan. 1647.

35, 38. Venice, 12 Jan. 1647. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p. to a cardinal. In accordance with the cardinal's commands, he sent D. Georgio Vuscovich his patents as vicar of the church of Sappa [in Albania]. Although war rages in his diocese, he will go there next week when his pallium arrives.

36-37. Venice, 20 Jan. 1647. Same to secretary. He again recommends that D. Giovanni Budancheo be given his travelling expenses and an allowance of 25 scudi. He encloses [not here] some testimonials in Budancheo's favour.

- 50, 58.** Venice, 2 Mar. 1647. Gregorio Fassina [o.f.m.], bp. of Scuttari, to Ingoli. He recommends D. Giovanni Budancho, who would have accompanied [Giuseppe M] Buonaldi, abp. of Antivari, but that he had no money to support himself in Pastrovich. — Resp. 9 Mar. 1647.
- 51, 57.** Venice, conv. S. Bonaventura, 16 Mar. 1647. Same to same. He again recommends D. Giovanni Budancho, concerning whom abp. Buonaldi did not sufficiently inform the Congregation. — Resp. 23 Mar. 1647.
- 118, 134.** Venice, 19 Jan. 1646 [d.n. 1647]. Simone Zanchi to card. [Luigi] Capponi. He encloses the following.
- 119, 133.** Pera of Constantinople, 1 Dec. 1646. [Jean] de la Haye, the French ambassador, signs a declaration to the effect that he received 218 pieces of eight from Pace Ricci and Giovanni B. Garagnini, by order of Simone Zanchi, and that he gave this sum (equal to 200 Roman scudi) to the missionaries of Mingrelia and Tartary.
- 122, 130.** Venice, 9 Mar. 1647. Simone Zanchi to card. [Luigi] Capponi. He will instruct his agents at Constantinople to pay 300 scudi to [Jean] de la Haye, the French ambassador, for the Dominican missionaries in Tartary. — Resp. 23 Mar. 1647.
- 123, 129.** Venice, 6 July 1647. Same to same. He will instruct his agents at Constantinople to pay 120 scudi to Paolo Pyromalli o.p., as his allowance for two years from Propaganda.
- 124, 128.** Venice, 7 Sept. 1647. Same to same. He encloses the following. — Resp. 28 Sept. 1647.
- 125.** Pera of Constantinople, 15 Mar. 1647. Giacinto [Subbiani o.p.], abp. of Edessa, signs a receipt for 276 pieces of eight which he received from Ricci and Garagnini, Zanchi's agents at Constantinople. — d.n. for the purchase of a house in Smyrna.
- 152-153.** Venice, 24 Mar. 1647. D. Giovanni Pasquali, [vicar general of Cattaro], to secretary. In the course of a long letter on his disagreement with the bishop of Cattaro, he asks [f. 153^r] to be placed under the jurisdiction of [Giuseppe M] Buonaldi [o.p.], abp. of Antivari, whom he finds more to his liking. — Resp. 30 Mar. 1647.
- 172, 175.** Venice, 5 Feb. 1647. D. Giovanni Budancho to Ingoli. Giuseppe M. Buonaldi [o.p.], abp. of Antivari, is warmly encouraging him to return to the scene of his former labours in Pastrovich. He encloses [ff. 173-174] testimonials to his good conduct and asks for the necessary subsidy. — Resp. 16 Feb. 1647.
- 214, 225.** Chioggia, 24 July 1647. Innocentio Martiale [o.p.], vicar of the H. Office, to Ingoli. Despite a long and serious illness, he has begun work on his book in Greek dealing with cases of conscience. He wonders whether the Greek *Euchologion* has as yet been printed; it would serve as a model for what he proposes to write on the sacraments. [Benedetto] Cappelo, bp. of Concordia, has asked Martiale to remember him to the secretary.
- 217, 222.** Venice, 5 Oct. 1647. Same to Ingoli. He apologizes for the delay

in forwarding his book in Greek. The Dominican vicar general has just appointed him vicar general and visitor of the Dalmatian province. — Resp. 12 Oct. 1647.

228, 239. Venice, conv. S. Domenico, 9 Nov. 1647. Andrea Vicini [o.p.] to secretary. He left Constantinople, worn out by tribulation. The Frenchman who visited Rome last year returned to Constantinople and told the French ambassador [Jean de la Haye] that Vicini had spoken badly of him. Furious at this report, the ambassador accused Vicini of preaching against Turkish beliefs, with the result that the Turks grew angry and Vicini had to leave. [Giacinto] Subbiani [o.p., abp. of Edessa], who wrote a thousand calumnies against the Franciscans, took no step to help him. Since arriving at the *lazaretto* of Venice he has heard nothing from Rome save that Propaganda received numerous complaints about him. For his own part, he is not conscious even of venial sin. His calumniators must be punished. He wishes to go to Rome to conduct his defence personally, but the vicar general has refused him permission. Perhaps the nuncio at Venice might be empowered to hold a formal process. Three friars accompanied him from Constantinople: Alfonso da Vitulano (who was imprisoned while on his way to Caffa, but is now too sick to continue), Umberto da Roma (who first went with Vicini to Constantinople) and Pietro Paolo da Gallicano. These three will testify to his innocence. The Venetian bailiff at Constantinople has written to the Dominican vicar general in his defence. — Resp. 16 Nov. 1647.

51

“ II. Lettere d'Italia, Roma e Firenze. 1647 ”

1646-1647. Albania, *Arcipelago*, Armeni, Barbaria, Boemia, Candia, Collegi (maronita di Ravenna; S. Pietro in Montorio; urbano), Costantinopoli, Egitto, *Etiopia*, India, Maroniti, Olanda, Persia, Polonia, Rezia, Servia, Soria, Stammeria, Stato temporale, Svezia, Terra Santa, Ungaria, *Thermia*, Vallachia.

9, 16. [Propaganda], 26 Aug. 1647. Francesco Ingoli, secretary, to card. [Giovanni Giacomo] Panciroli. Corrected draft. The pope addressed a brief to the king of Persia on 30 Jan. 1646, encouraging him to attack the Turks and so divert them from their war against Venice. The brief was entrusted to Domenico de Sanctis, who was to present it to the king with the help of Paolo Pyromalli o.p. Seventeen months have since elapsed, so it is to be feared that de Sanctis was killed by Arabs in the desert. Ingoli discusses the problems surrounding the contents and delivery of a second brief.

35, 38. [Rome], di casa, 16 Aug. 1647. Horatio Tacchini, [secretary of card. Luigi Capponi, vice-prefect of Propaganda], to secretary. He mentions in a footnote that it would be as well were the secretary to bring him the letters recently received, criticizing [Andrea] Vicini o.p. of Constantinople, since the cardinal [vice-prefect] may very well raise the subject.

- 61, 70.** [Rome], di casa, 10 Nov. 1647. Same to same. Card. [Luigi] Capponi has asked him to inform the secretary that he made a decree concerning the teaching of Hebrew in the [Dominican] *studium* of the Minerva [in Rome].
- 100.** Frascati, 2 Sept. 1647. Giovanni della Croce, an Indian, to secretary. He asks that the minister [of the *Scuola Pia* in which he lives] be ordered to allow him to visit Rome for a day to talk to the secretary about his needs, and also to speak to the Indian Dominican priest who is about to leave for India. — Nihil.
- 113, 121.** [Propaganda, 30 July 1647]. Copy of a decree of the Congregation signed by Ingoli, concerning the promotion of Antonio Panzano o.f.m. con. of Constantinople, to whom a testimonial was given by [Giacinto Subbiani o.p.] the suffragan bishop. — [c.g. 65: 30 July 1647. No. 26].
- 165, 170.** Livorno, 6 Jan. 1647. Benedetto Rinaldi o.f.m., vice-commissary of the Holy Land, to secretary. He speaks of [Giovanni Camponeschi o.f.m.], bp. of Thermia, who is preparing to go to his diocese. If he goes now, he will end up in chains like those good Dominicans and Theatines who left [Livorno?] shortly before.
- 184, 196.** Livorno, 4 Feb. 1647. Same to same. He mentions that Andrea Vicini o.p. left for Constantinople a short while ago.
- 203.** Livorno, 15 Aug. 1647. Same to same. He entrusted the letters for Clemente Ocampo o.p. to Pedro Silva.
- 208, 217.** Livorno, 22 Jan. 1647 "al Romano". Vittorio Borgi, canon of Livorno, to Ingoli. He mentions that Andrea Vicini o.p., vicar of the Orient, left Livorno on 13 January. Borgi arranged to delay his boat for 24 hours, since otherwise he would have had to leave before some of his companions reached Livorno. Vicini changed his intended route because on the day of his arrival at Livorno a ship came in from Constantinople bringing Francesco M. d'Austri [*lege* Domenico M. d'Ostuni], one of the four Dominicans bound for Tartary who were put in chains at Constantinople at the instigation of the Jews, and whose liberation had been the reason for Vicini's visit to Rome. Learning that [Domenico's] three companions had also been released at the intervention of the Polish ambassador, Vicini went to Malta to use their ransom (*baratto*) for the liberation of some slaves recommended by card. [Luigi] Capponi. — Resp. 9 Feb. 1647.
- 209, 216.** Livorno, 6 Mar. 1647. Same to same. While forwarding letters to Andrea Vicini o.p., vicar general of the Orient, he passed on the secretary's hint that Vicini might serve the Congregation as bp. of Mytilene, and thus escape the hostility of the French ambassador [at Constantinople]. — Resp. 23 Mar. 1647.
- 210, 215.** Livorno, 11 Mar. 1647. Same to same. He mentions the arrival from Constantinople of a large packet of letters addressed to [Vincenzo Bartoli] the Dominican procurator general. — Resp. 30 Mar. 1647.
- 255, 268.** Livorno, 10 Jan. 1647. Andrea Vicini o.p., vicar general in the Levant, to secretary. On reaching Livorno, he found Domenico Maria d'Ostuni

on an English ship. This was the Dominican who was made prefect of Tarty, who was a prisoner at Constantinople with the other Dominicans and Theatines, and on whose behalf he was just about to go to Malta with Propaganda's letter. They owe their release to Vicini's friends, and in particular to a Polish gentleman. Domenico, who now goes to Rome, will be able to assure Ingoli that Vicini was responsible for their being freed. Vicini reminds Ingoli of the mastership he promised him on the condition that the priests were released. This week he leaves for Constantinople with five Dominicans whom he is bringing out at his own expense. — Resp. 26 Jan. 1647.

52

“ III. Lettere d'Italia, Napoli e diversi del 1647 ”

1644-1647. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), Albania, Angola, Bosnia, Brasile, Collegi (*maronita di Ravenna*; S. Pietro in Montorio; urbano), Congo, Corsica, Costantinopoli, Dalmazia, Etiopia, Germania, Indie orientali, *Lacedemonia*, Macedonia, Moldavia, Nigriti, *Pegu*, *Persia*, Piemonte, Polonia, Portogallo, Soria, Tartaria, Transilvania, Ungaria, Vallachia.

46, 49. Naples, 21 Sept. 1647. D. Sansone Carnevale, chief of a congregation of secular priests, to secretary. He mentions an esteemed Dominican of Naples, Giovanni d'Altamura s.t.m., who offered himself to Carnevale as a missionary. Since his superiors formerly refused such a request, Giovanni would rather the secretary did not mention the matter to the Dominican vicar general. — Resp. 28 Sept. 1647.

80, 84. Ancona, 1 Jan. 1644. Giovanni Storani to secretary. He mentions that [Giuseppe] Magnoni will have approached the secretary in connection with the 50 scudi paid to [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi [o.p.]. — Resp. 7 Jan. 1644.

88, 97. Recanati, 20 June 1647. Panfilo Vulponi, pastor of Castelnuovo, to secretary. He writes about certain funds left by card. [Agostino Galamini o.p.] of Ara Coeli to provide dowries for poor girls. — Resp. 26 June 1647.

89, 96. Recanati, 30 June 1647. Same to same. On the same subject.

90, 95. Recanati, 12 July 1647. Same to same. On the same subject.

91, 94. Recanati, 26 July 1647. Same to same. He explains his disagreement with the bishop with regard to the distribution of the funds mentioned above. — Nihil.

92, 93. Undated petition from Panfilo Vulponi, perpetual vicar and pastor of the collegiate church of S. Maria of Castelnuovo in Recanati, to the cardinals of Propaganda. He speaks of certain young women of the city who have been defrauded, by some of the cathedral clergy, of the money due to them. — Resp. 5 Mar. [1647].

158, 168. Macerata, 1 Apr. 1647. Sforza Compagnoni, knight of the order of St. Stephen, to secretary. He asks the secretary to write on his behalf to

the general chapter of his order, which is due to meet at Pisa on 28 April, explaining that on the day in question he will be at work in Osimo on the monument to card. Agostino Galamini o.p. — Resp. 6 Apr. 1647.

159, 167. Macerata, 20 May 1647. Same to same. He thanks the secretary for doing as he suggested in the preceding letter.

160, 166. Macerata, 7 Oct. 1647. Same to same. In ten days he will go to Osimo to finish work on the monument to card. Galamini. — Nihil.

161, 165. Macerata, 20 July 1647. Sforza Compagnoni to Ingoli. He encloses [ff. 162-164] three sketches of parts of the two monuments at Osimo to the memory of card. Agostino Galamini o.p. They include the cardinal's coat of arms and a half-figure portrait. — Resp. 25 July 1647.

177, 180. Macerata, 23 Sept. 1647. Same to same. The workman who cast the two memorials in bronze promises to have them ready at the beginning of October. Compagnoni asks for the text of the inscriptions to be cut in marble. — Resp. 28 Sept. 1647.

183, 192. Ravenna, 30 Dec. 1646. [Giovanni B.] Spada, patriarch of Constantinople, to Ingoli. He was pleased to learn, from the secretary's letter of 19 December, that his suffragan [Giacinto Subbiani o.p.] has taken up residence at Constantinople. Although dispensed from residence, Spada is willing to go there too, if asked to do so. — Resp. 5 Jan. 1647.

223, 228. Macerata, 15 July 1647. Amico [Panic], bp. of Recanati and Loreto, to secretary. He explains his administration of the dowries provided for poor girls by the late card. Galamini's will, and defends himself from the accusations of D. Panfilo Vulponi. — Resp. 20 July 1647.

225-226. Gerace, 6 Jan. 1647. Lorenzo [Tramallo], bp. of Gerace, to Ingoli. D. Giacinto Pyromalli has asked him for news of his uncle, Paolo Pyromalli o.p., missionary in Armenia. All Pyromalli's relatives belong to Lorenzo's diocese. — Resp. 9 Feb. 1647.

234, 237. Orvieto, 29 June 1647. Giacinto Tarugi o.p. to secretary. He expresses the wish to go abroad. Though he would rather go to Constantinople than to Cairo, he leaves the choice to Propaganda. — Resp. 3 July 1647.

235-236. Orvieto, 14 July 1647. Same to same. He will wait until the secretary can inform him that the diocese of Cherson is certainly vacant. Another candidate from that area [the Crimea] may well be recommended, but Tarugi lives in hope. He will have the "instrument" made as the secretary shall direct.

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" I. Lettere diverse d'Italia. 1648 "

1640, 1647-1648. *Africa sett.* (schiavi), Albania, Arcipelago, Armenia, Atene, Benin, Boemia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Collegi (d'Avignone; illirico di Loreto; S. Pietro in Montorio; urbano), *Congo*, Costantinopoli, Dalmazia, Etiopia,

Filippine, Macedonia, Mesopotamia, Pegu, Piemonte, Polonia, Ragusa, Rezia, Romania, Ruteni, Servia, Silesia, Stamperia (*dizionario illirico*), Terra Santa, Transylvania, Ungaria, Vallachia, Zante.

9-10. Orte, 23 June 1648. [Angelo] Gozzadini, [bp. of Civita Castellana and Orte, formerly abp. of Naxos and Paros], to card. [Luigi] Capponi. He recommends [Domenico della Grammatica] bp. of Andros, now at Orte, who has suffered much from the Turks. He mentions that the grand pasha of the Turkish armada, for a mere whim, had the bp. of Syros [Andrea Carga o.p.] hanged in 1618.

67, 79. Urbino, 31 May 1648. Innocentio Martiale o.p., vicar general of Dalmazia, to secretary. He asks that the enclosed memorial [not here] be given a favourable reception. He waits at Urbino for further instructions from [Tommaso Turco] the master general, and also for the reply given to card. [Geronimo] Verospi, [bp. of Osimo], with respect to Martiale's appointment as superintendent of the missionaries apostolic of Dalmazia. — Resp. 12 June 1648.

68, 78. Bologna, 4 July 1648. Same to same. He agreed so quickly to the proposal of card. [Geronimo] Verospi that he should go to Hungary, that he forgot he would need the permission of the master general. This he now asks the secretary to procure. He also asks whether it is true that the Jesuits have withdrawn from Hungary. — Resp. 18 July 1648.

69, 77. Bologna, 24 July 1648. Same to same. He thanks the secretary for the letter of 18 July in which he promised to propose Martiale to Propaganda for the mission in Hungary. Because of his age, he can no longer travel on foot. Because of his frequent journeys, especially for the recovery of Vincenzo [da Scio o.p.] who wished to become a Turk, he is now quite poor. Hence, if he is to go to Hungary, it must be at the expense of Propaganda. — Resp. 1 Aug. 1648.

70, 76. Bologna, 29 [ms damaged]. Same to same. Before the master general, [Tommaso Turco], returned to Rome, the provincial appointed him master of minor novices in the convent at Bologna. Hence Martiale asks Propaganda to think no more of him as a missionary in Hungary. He will enjoy teaching Greek and Hebrew to the novices, knowing how important these languages are for the work of the Congregation. — Nihil.

71, 75. Cingoli, 21 May 1648. Card. [Geronimo] Verospi, [bp. of Osimo], to Ingoli. He recommends Innocentio [Martiale] da Brescia o.p. who wishes to serve Propaganda by superintending missionaries. The cardinal met Martiale at Osimo. — Resp. 27 May 1648.

72. Bologna, 1 July 1648. Innocentio Martiale o.p. to card. [Geronimo] Verospi. A copy. Enclosed in the following. He is ready to go wherever Propaganda directs. Since the war prevents his working in the Levant, he would willingly serve in Hungary where the Latin language is used. He asks the cardinal to communicate this to Ingoli, who may then propose to the cardinals of Propaganda that Martiale be sent with a viatick. He belongs to

the convent of Bologna, and need not go to Dalmazia unless (as is unlikely) the master general tells him to do so.

73-74. Osimo, 13 July 1648. Card. [Geronimo] Verospi to Ingoli. He encloses the preceding and recommends Martiale's request. — Resp. 18 July 1648.

98, 115. Loreto, 26 Jan. 1648. Francesco Caetani, governor of Loreto, to Ingoli. He sent a trustworthy agent to Recanati to discover secretly how the dowries provided by the late card. [Agostino] Galamini had been distributed this year. The agent indeed found that the allocation of the dowries was unjust. — S'è scritta al S. Card. Verospi li 15 Feb. 1648...

118, 133. Macerata, 20 July 1648. Sforza Compagnoni to secretary. Concerning the accounts for the preparation of card. Galamini's tomb at Osimo. He mentions Andrea Bolgi, the artist, who painted a half-figure portrait of the cardinal, larger than life-size. — Resp. 25 July 1648.

119, 132. Macerata, 30 July 1648. Same to same. On the same subject. — No. 7 nella congregazione dell'Hazienda... die 19 Aug. 1648 in Audientia.

120-123, 130-131. An itemized account of all the monies spent on the tomb of card. Agostino Galamini o.p. in the Rosary chapel of the Dominican church of S. Marco in Osimo between 1640 and 1648. — In congregazione dell'Hazienda.

124, 129. Macerata, 4 Sept. 1648. Sforza Compagnoni to secretary. On the repayment of the expenses he incurred while preparing the tomb at Osimo. — Resp. 9 Sept. 1648.

125, 128. Macerata, 18 Sept. 1648. Same to same. On the same subject. — Resp. 23 Sept. 1648.

126-127. Macerata, 18 Sept. 1648. Same to same. He expresses his gratitude for the letter of Propaganda thanking him for his services at Osimo. — Resp. 23 Sept. 1648.

134, 147. Osimo, 10 May 1648. Same to same. Yesterday evening he finished his work at Osimo. Last Tuesday, card. [Geronimo] Verospi supervised the removal of card. Galamini's remains to their new resting place. — Resp. 22 May 1648.

135, 146. Macerata, 19 June 1648. Sforza Compagnoni to card. [Bernardino] Spada. He describes in detail all the work done at Osimo, as it presently appears. — c.g. 88: 7 July 1648. No. 9.

136, 145. Macerata, 19 June 1648. Sforza Compagnoni to secretary. Largely a duplicate of the preceding. — Resp. 27 June 1648. — c.g. 88: 7 July 1648. No. 9.

137, 144. Macerata, 10 July 1648. Same to same. He encloses the following. — c.g. 90: 3 Aug. 1648. No. 8.

138-139, 142-143. Osimo, 5 May 1648. Enclosed in the preceding. The public notarial instrument regarding the removal of the remains of card. Agostino Galamini o.p.

- 140-141.** Macerata, 19 June 1648. Sforza Compagnoni to card. [Luigi Capponi], vice-prefect of Propaganda. Largely a duplicate of f. 135 *supra*.
- 150, 161.** Ancona, 18 June 1648. Giovanni Storani to secretary. He encloses [not here] a receipt for 100 scudi signed by [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi o.p., abp. of Antivari. Buonaldi left Ancona three days ago. — Resp. 21 June 1648.
- 151, 160.** Ancona, 24 June 1648. Same to same. He again mentions the receipt for 100 scudi, signed by abp. Buonaldi on 10 June. — Nihil.
- 230, 241.** Osimo, 9 May 1648. Carlo Domenico Franceschi o.p., prior of Osimo, to the cardinals of Propaganda. Work on the tomb of card. Galamini has now been completed to the satisfaction of all. — Nihil.
- 233, 239.** Bologna, 12 Sept. 1648. Card. [Nicolò Albergati-] Ludovisi, abp. of Bologna, to Ingoli. He encloses the following and recommends the writer for the diocese of Caorle. — Resp. 23 Sept. 1648.
- 234.** Undated petition. Innocentio Martiale o.p., s.t.l., to card. [Nicolò Albergati-Ludovisi]. Enclosed in the preceding. He asks the cardinal to recommend him to Propaganda for the vacant diocese of Caorle in the state of Venice. He mentions his work among the Jews in Italy, in the Levant, and his status as vicar general in his order.
- 264.** Ferrara, 26 Feb. 1648. Ludovico Pollacho o.p., s.t.l., to Ingoli. He has had no reply to two earlier letters, and cannot understand why no one will employ him. He asks for a patent to serve as a missionary in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which areas he visited last year. — Resp. 21 Mar. 1648.
- 274, 286.** Velletri, 26 Feb. 1648. Francesco Maria da Velletri, a Capuchin, to Ingoli. Ingoli is already aware how much Francesco laboured in Rezia, particularly in restoring the monastery of Cazis [canton of Graubünden, Switzerland] in which there are now eight professed Dominican nuns, with other girls in course of education. The two nuns who bear this letter will tell Ingoli more. With the permission of their bishop and superior, they travelled to Milan and Rome seeking funds to complete the restoration of their monastery. Francesco asks Ingoli to receive them well, to write to their prelate on their behalf, and to help them gain an audience with the pope. — Nihil.
- 278, 283.** Ancona, 23 July 1648. Gabriele Correis o.p. to secretary. He left Rome because of the prince of Moscow. At Ancona he found one of the interpreters who formerly worked for the ambassador of Ragusa at Constantinople, and who promised him high patronage at Rome. Correis is anxious to serve Propaganda. He pities p.f. Paolino who does not know the language spoken in Bosnia. Note that this letter is extremely cryptic. — Nihil.
- 316, 327.** [Rome], di casa, 23 Jan. 1648. Horatio Tacchini to secretary. Among the enclosed papers [not here] which the cardinal [Luigi Capponi] sends to the secretary, there is a memorial from [Agostino Baĵenç o.p.] abp. of Naxiĵewan, with the pope's rescript to the Congregation. That business goes well. But the other memorial of f. Matteo [Yovhannisean o.p.] the Armenian, who is making the adliminal visit on the archbishop's behalf, must be sent

to the mgr. Maggiordomo rather than to Propaganda. A marginal note in another hand notes that Matteo had already left Rome with a viatick from Propaganda.

372, 385. [Rome], di casa, 3 Feb. 1648. [Giuseppe Ciantes o.p.], bp. of Marsico, to Ingoli. He wishes card. [Horatio] Giustiniani to ask the pope for a decision with regard to Ciantes' translation into Hebrew of St. Thomas Aquinas' *Summa Contra Gentes*. — die 12 Feb. 1648 in Audientia.

393, 397. [Rome], di casa, 14 June 1648. Tommaso, vardapet and Armenian patriarch-elect of Constantinople, to Ingoli. He wants the permission of the Dominican master general for Giovanni Domenico Nazzaro o.p. to move about Rome alone, or in the company of an Armenian priest, on the vardapet's affairs. — Resp. 14 June 1648.

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“ II. Lettere d'Italia, Torino, Napoli, Sicilia e Malta. 1648 ”

1647-1648. *Arcipelago*, Armenia, Barbaria, Cipro, Collegi (B.V.M. dei Sette Dolori di Tonone; italo-greco di Messina), Congo, Corfu, Costantinopoli, Etiopia, Grecia, Italo-Greci, *Malta*, Mesopotamia, Persia, *Piemonte*, Polonia, Rezia, Romania, Savoia.

132, 144. Gerace, 16 Aug. 1648. Giacinto Pyromalli to Ingoli. He asks for news of his uncle, Paolo Pyromalli o.p., s.t.m., of Armenia. He has not heard of him for many years, despite the good offices of [Lorenzo] Tramallo, bp. of Gerace. — Resp. 5 Sept. 1648.

135, 141. Soriano, conv. S. Domenico, 13 Mar. 1648. Tommaso da Siderno o.p. to secretary. When he returned from Constantinople four years ago, having accompanied Paolo Pyromalli o.p., his relation and countryman, on his way to Armenia, the secretary suggested he might go to another mission. He is now determined to do so, and suggests that Giovanni Bufali might be his companion. Bufali taught philosophy and theology for some years and was master of studies in the *studium generale* at Cosenza. Bufali should be made head of the mission, for he is more learned and more prudent than Tommaso. The bearer of this letter is [Giuseppe dell Corgna o.p.] bp. of Squillace. — Resp. 18 Apr. 1648.

136, 140. Soriano, conv. S. Domenico, 13 Mar. 1648. Giovanni Bufali o.p., s.t.l., to secretary. He offers to serve as a missionary in the company of Tommaso da Siderno, who formerly served “ in those parts ”. — Resp. 18 Apr. 1648.

167, 170. Naples, 7 July 1648. Vincenzo Comneno o.p. to secretary. He thanks the secretary for recommending him to the master general. He also reminds the secretary of the promise he made to Comneno at Rome, namely that he would obtain for him a diocese *in partibus*. Comneno asks for that of Trebizond, where his blood-relations live in schism. — Nihil.

168-169. Naples, 21 Sept. 1648. Vincenzo Comneno o.p. to Ingoli. He again proposes himself for the diocese of Trebizond. — Resp. 20 Nov. 1648.

55

“ III. Lettere d'Italia, Venezia, Milano e Firenze. 1648 ”

1647-1649. *Albania*, Arcipelago, Armenia, Barbaria, Bosnia, Cairo, *Candia*, Cefalonia, Cipro, Collegi (elvetico di Milano; illirico di Loreto; dei Neofiti di Roma; S. Pietro in Montorio), Corfu, Costantinopoli, Dalmazia, Macedonia, Mesopotamia, Olanda, Pegu, Persia, Rezia, Romania, Soria, *Stamperia* (libri illirici), Tartaria, Terra Santa, Transilvania, Ungaria, Zante.

78, 88. Venice, 8 Feb. 1648. Simone Zanchi to a cardinal. He will arrange for the French ambassador at Constantinople to pay 300 scudi to Raimondo [Charzewski] di S. Casimiro, the new prefect of the Dominican mission of Tartary.

82, 85. Venice, 6 June 1648. Simone Zanchi to card. [Luigi] Capponi. He has just received word that his agents at Constantinople paid 120 scudi to Gregorio de Magistris [o.f.m.con.] on behalf of Paolo Pyromalli o.p., missionary in Armenia. He encloses the following. — In audientia die 17 Iunii 1648.

83-84. Pera of Constantinople, 20 Apr. 1648. Gregorio de Magistris [o.f.m.con.] acknowledges receipt of 120 scudi for Paolo Pyromalli o.p. Enclosed in the preceding.

90, 102. Venice, 20 June 1648. Simone Zanchi to Ingoli. He has not yet been reimbursed for the 120 scudi advanced to Pyromalli. — Nihil.

93, 98. Venice, 25 July 1648. Same to same. He encloses the following. — Resp. 1 Aug. 1648.

94-95. Pera of Constantinople. [Jean] de la Haye, the French ambassador, acknowledges receipt of 300 scudi on behalf of the Dominican missionaries in Tartary. Enclosed in the preceding.

116, 131. Venice, 20 June 1648. Gregorio Fassina [o.f.m.], bp. of Scuttari, to secretary. He speaks of the persecution of the clergy in Albania and of the near escape of the abp. of Durazzo. Gregorio will say nothing of [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi [o.p., abp. of Antivari], whom he left at Zara and who is not much concerned about staying in his diocese.

118, 129. Venice, 27 June 1648. Same to same. His conscience is clear on the matter of his non-residence, and his innocence certain, notwithstanding the lies of [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi, an unworthy and infamous prelate, whom everyone knows to be a liar. — Nihil.

119, 128. Venice, 10 July 1648. Same to same. He stands by what he said of Buonaldi, a man who has neglected no opportunity of attacking him.

173, 181. Venice, 23 Nov. 1647. Andrea Vicini o.p. to secretary. He recommends the bearer, Umberto da Roma o.p., his companion on his journeys to Constantinople. Umberto has returned to Italy because unable to bear the

disorder and insolence of the friars, or the ill-will of [Giacinto] Subbiani [o.p., abp. of Edessa]. If Subbiani be not removed, the faith will suffer. Umberto, a religious and learned man, trained in the observance of S. Sisto [Rome], will supply further details. Andrea recalls his own labours, his ten journeys to and from Constantinople, the 1,000 scudi supplied by his family and spent on the release from slavery of the missionaries of Propaganda. God will reward him, even if no one else does.

174, 180. Venice, conv. S. Domenico, 18 Jun. 1648. Same to same. He recommends a young Jew from Flanders who wishes to become a Christian, to be baptized at Rome, and to have a place in some Roman college. Andrea asks for the mastership for himself. The mission in Caffa has gone up in smoke, because of the four missionaries who were sent there (and liberated as a result of Andrea's efforts), two came back to Italy, one went off to Poland, and Enrico [di San Bartolomeo] set off to visit the Holy Land with the intention of returning from Jerusalem to Italy. The letters from Constantinople which brought him this news also mention the death of Ippolito da Murano whom Andrea left in his place. The chief of the Dominicans in Constantinople is now Vincenzo Anagidiari da Scio, who is more Turk than Christian. — Resp. 1 Feb. 1648.

178-179. Venice, conv. S. Domenico, 18 Jan. 1648. Andrea Vicini o.p. to the cardinals of Propaganda. He recommends Elias, a young German Jew of Pramburg [!], whom he has converted, and for whom he asks a place in the Roman college "dei Neofiti". — Nihil.

185, 196. Venice, 12 June 1648. D. Giorgio Uscovich to secretary. A small boat from Sibenik [Dalmazia] brought word on 6 June of the death of [Giuseppe M. Buonaldi o.p.], abp. of Antivari, and the same report is current in the nuncio's palace. Giorgio recommends his uncle for the vacant diocese. — Resp. 27 June 1648.

187, 194. Venice, 21 Nov. 1648. Giuseppe M. [Buonaldi o.p.], abp. of Antivari, to secretary. Not finding a boat at Ancona, he moved on to Venice and will leave for Cattaro this week. He met at Venice the brother of the new vicar apostolic of Budua and told him of his brother's promotion. Buonaldi and the brother immediately obtained from the Senate the necessary permission for the vicar apostolic to take possession of Budua. — Resp. 28 Nov. 1648.

204, 207. Venice, 3 Sept. 1648. Giovanni Domenico Nazzaro o.p., an Armenian, to secretary. Since he cannot find a passage to Constantinople, he must travel through Poland and will leave Venice in two hours. Letters for the Armenian archbishop [Agostino Bajenç o.p.] should be forwarded to Leopoli [Lwow]. If all goes well, Giovanni should reach Armenia after Easter. The secretary should ignore those who speak against Armenia, and await the arrival of Giovanni's *relazione* which he will write once he reaches the mission. He has bought 250 books at Venice and Rome for the college in Armenia. — Nihil.

215, 227. Venice, 11 Apr. 1648. [Raffaele Levacovich o.f.m.], abp. of Ochrida, to Ingoli. He speaks of the persecution of the clergy in Albania. Some have

been impaled, others beheaded. It is said that [Giuseppe M.] Buonaldi [o.p., abp. of Antivari], sang the first Mass at Clissa [Chlis] after the taking of the city. — Resp. 18 Apr. 1648.

235, 241. Livorno, 26 Aug. 1648. Felice Polidoro da Cascia [o.f.m.con.] to secretary. He left Constantinople on 14 May and carries letters for Propaganda. Some of them are from [Giacinto Subbiani o.p.] abp. of Edessa. — Nihil.

300, 303. Milan, 7 Sept. 1648. Card. [Cesare] Monti to card. [Luigi] Capponi. He mentions that, since the Dominican prior of Chur is to pass through Poschiavo, he asked him to enquire about the troubles there.

301-302. Milan, 7 Oct. 1648. Same to same. He encloses [not here] a letter sent on to him by Francesco Casati. It was written by the prior of the Dominicans of Poschiavo to nullify the memorial already presented by the Catholics of that place.