

Dänisch-Hallesche Mission

Propagation of the Gospel in the East

Propagation of the Gospel in the East: Being a Farther Account of the Success Of The Danish Missionaries, Sent to the East-Indies, For The Conversion Of The Heathens in Malabar

Böhm, Anton Wilhelm London, 1714

Chap. III.

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C H A P. III.

-s.fig Pengle out to end out to the manner of the Scarcity of the New Testament in Portugueze. The Malabar Iranslation of the New Testament is begun, and finished. The Design is incouraged by several European Nations. The Letters of the Missionaries are published in England, where they meet with a favourable Acceptance. A Proposal is printed. A Correspondence settled. The Missionaries are chosen corresponding Members by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. They are supplied from England mith a Printing-Press. An Impression of the New Testament in Portugueze is procured, and a good Number of Copies sent to the East-Indies. Some Obstructions happen. One of the Missionaries arriveth at London. Some young Men come over from Hall, with a Font of Malabarick Types, designed for the Service of the Million. They embark on Board the English Fleet.

S. 1. THE Missionaries had overcome most of the Dissiculties accruing from the Two aforesaid Languages, and were now endeavouring to bring over as many Heathens as they could, to a saving Knowledge of Christ. The greatest Obstruction which remained, was caused by the Want of the divine Oracles

Oracles in these two Languages; and they had hardly any Prospect, how to compass a Design of so great an Importance. The New Testament in Portugueze was extream scarce, and not to be purchased, even for ready Money. The two first Missionaries did, after their Arrival in the East, accidentally light on one single Copy, printed in Batavia: And the Two last that follow'd them, bought one for three Specie-Dollars, at the Cape of Good Hope. As tor the New Testament in Malabarick, it was in vain to look for any; since it was never translated, except a few Passages of the Old, and of the New Testament, done heretofore by some Roman-Catholick Missionaries. And to enter upon an entire Translation, seemed to be a Task, attended with almost insurmountable Disficulties. Not, as if this Language was not expressive enough, for uttering and explaining the sacred Writings; but by Reason of its Sinoularity, and particular Way of Delivery, altogether differing from the Languages in Europe.

S. 2. But notwithstanding all those Difficulties, which seemed to stifle all Hopes of compassing it; Mr. Ziegenbalgh, who was the greatest Proficient in this Language, engaged at last in so laborious an Enterprize. He had, besides the Original Text, a few other Versions, together with some of the ablest Commentators by him, as helpful Means for steering safely his Course in so unbeaten a Road. The Division of the Chapters hath been preserved entire; but it was impossible to keep close to the Distinction of Verses, us'd in the European Translations. The Reason is, the particular

Genius and Idiom, whereby this Language is distinguish'd from all the rest. The Construction requireth often, that some Verses be transpos'd, and that some Words come in at the End, which, in other Languages, stand in the Front. Besides this, there is neither Comma, Colon, nor Semicolon, to be met with; and therefore no Verse can be fully concluded, but where there is a Full-point, in an European Language. If these Proprieties of Speech be neglected, and Things transfus'd at random, no Matabarian will be able to apprehend the

Sense or Meaning of what he readeth.

S. 3. Before the said Missionary enter'd upon the Design, he translated some other small Treatises into Malabarick. This he did, to make Trial of his Skill, in so weighty an Undertaking, being unwilling to venture upon the Translation of the divine Oracles, till such Time as he was Master of a clean and ready Style in that Language. The Beginning of this Work was made October 17th, 1708. and, after many Difficulties, was happily finish'd March 21. 1711. to the no small Furtherance of the Millioharies that are sent already, and of those that are to be sent hereafter, on the same Design. But all these Labours, though laudable in themselves, were as yet but so many Preliminary Steps towards settling the Work on a better Foundation in Time: For this could not be effected, till the Missionaries were supplied with a Printing-Press, and thereby enabled to publish that sacred Book, in so ample a Manner, that others also might partake of a Bieffing, which was now brought so near their

their Home. And here we must leave the Missionaries a while, with the Malabar Version of the New Testament, and briefly rehearse, what Assistance some European Nations have contributed hitherto, towards reclaiming the Insidels from the Ways leading to everlasting

Destruction.

S. 4. When the first Collection of the East-India Letters was printed in High-Dutch, it had so good an Effect in Germany, that many were excited to wish well to so Christian an Enterprize. Some also were inclined to contribute liberally towards such Helps as were found wanting. Several good Sums have accordingly been made over, at divers Times, for fupporting and enlarging the Work once begun. And as an Historical Narration of its Frogress, hath all along been successively published, from the Missionaries Letters; so the Contributions have likewise continued to this Day; though not altogether sufficient for making any considerable Addition to the Undertaking. The like Favour they have also met with in Denmark, whence several charitable Contributions have been remitted to Tranquebar, gathered by the Reverend Doctor Lutkens, one of His Majesties Chaplains, and the very first Person that put the King upon this Christian Attempt. But he being lately dead, the Missionaries have lost an eminent Benefactor, by the Death of that Gentleman.

§. 5. In the Year 1709, the Substance of the aforesaid first Letters was publish'd in English, and dedicated to the most Honourable COR-PORATION, for Propagating the Gospel in

Fo-

Foreign Parts. In the Year 1710. it was followed by another Abstract of Letters, containing an Account of the Progress of the Mission; and of its various Letts and Obstructions, caused both by the idolatrous Heathens, and the wicked Lives of the Christians. No sooner did these Letters appear in English, but many publick-spirited Persons began seriously to lay to Heart so worthy an Undertaking, too sparingly and superficially attempted hitherto by Protestants. They considered of Helps and Means, whereby these small Beginnings, tending to the Conversion of Heathens, might be effectually supported. The Endeavours of these Gentlemen have produced many good Effects already, and 'tis hoped, will continue to do so; forasmuch as they know, that their Labour is not in vain in the Lord. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, (f) did employ themselves more particularly about this Affair, not altogether foreign to their own Concernments at Home. In Effect, they resolved to take upon them the Management of such Charities as, by welldisposed Persons, should be put into their Hands, for the Support of the Million.

S. 6. In Pursuance of that Resolution, they drew up a Proposal in September 1710. With a View chiefly of procuring an Impression of the

⁽f) A voluntary Society of Clergy and Laity at London, whose chief Design is, to promote Charity-Schools, and to disperse practical Treatises in Great Britain, and other Parts of Her Majesty's Dominions.

New Testament in Portugueze, for the Use of the Missionaries, together with a Supply of Money, for enabling them to set up Charity-Schools among the Heathens in Malabar. By that Time this Proposal had been published for Two or Three Months, it pleased the Lord to move the Hearts of many Persons, of both Sexes, and of all Ranks, in and about London, to so liberal a Charity, that the Society began to think of making the aforesaid Proposal, more ample and comprehensive; so as to extend their Assistance also to other Parts of India, and especially to those, where British Factories were erected.

§. 7. This being resolv'd upon, the said Proposal was now publish'd the Second Time, with the additional Paragraph just mentioned. There was also a Correspondence settled in the most eminent Places, that are subject to Great Britain in India; to the End that, by this Correspondence, they might the better acquaint themselves with the most proper MEANS, to promote the Conversion of Heathens, as well as with the most material OBSTACLES that were like to obstruct it. If the like combined Endeavours, raised on a regular Correspondence, were us'd by the Protestant Churches in Europe, they might prove exceeding helpful for managing the Mission with a fairer Prospect of Success, than hitherto has been effected; particularly, fince the Progress thereof depends as much from Friends and Benefactors in Europe, as from the Missionaries themselves, that go on that Errand. And it was for the same End, that the Two first Missionaries were chosen

Corresponding Members, by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in the Month of September 1710.

§. 8. But that the Money already receiv'd, might be applied immediately to the Purposes for which it was bestow'd; the Society appointed a Committee of their Members, to give fuch Directions as they should think fit, for a due Application thereof. And that no Time might be lost, the whole Management was finally left to the said Committee, who met generally twice or thrice a Week for that Purpose, and so continued to do, till they had dispatched what was judged necessary to be fent by the Fleet, then going to India. And because the Missionaries, as hath been hinted before, complained of the vast Labour and Charge they were at, in getting transcribed School-Books, and other Treatises, for instructing the Heathens in the Doctrines of Faith; it was resolved to take off, as soon as possible, so expensive a Business, and to supply the Millionaries with a

Printing-Press, and all the necessary Utensils. Six Hundred Weight of Roman and Italiek

One Hundred Ream of Paper.

S. 9. Before these Goods were shippedoff, the Society took into their Service, one Mr. Jonas Finck, a Native of Silesia, to go over as Printer with the said Press, being instructed for that Purpose, some Time before the Departure of the Fleet. He had taught School for some Years together, and so he was fit to affift the Missionaries,

naries, in the Quality of a School-master, besides the Business of Printing. He was, at his
setting out, provided with a good Number of
Practical Books in Latin, English, and HighDutch, both to disperse them, if any Opportunity should offer, and to see 'em translated
into such Language or Languages, as should
render them most useful in India.

S. 10. The New Testament in Portugueze was now in the Press, to be sent with all convenient Speed to the Assistance of the Missionaries. But the Gospel of St. Matthew, being only printed off, when the Fleet sailed, (which was in the Beginning of the Year 1711.) Two Hundred and Fifty Copies were sent thereof by this Fleet, as a present Help for the Children of the Portugueze School. This was accompanied with a Present of Money in Foreign Silver, together with some Sums in Bills of Exchange, to enable the Missionaries to carry on more effectually their Design. All these Goods, together with the Person attending them, were embark'd Freight-free on one of the Ships of the Honourable East-India COMPANT, who have all along not only granted a free Passage to such Persons and Goods, as were design'd for a Support of this Work; but have also most readily laid their Commands on their Governours in India, to protect and countenance the Protestant Mission in those Parts. And undoubtedly would it be a most effectual Help, towards promoting so Christian 2 Work, as the Conversion of Insidels is, if the Governours and Magistrates residing among them, on behalf of Christian Princes, did the SPIRITUAL Good of those Nations; or, according to the Apostle's Phrase, did sow spiritual Things unto the Heathens, that so they might reap their carnal Things again, with the greater Comfort and Benediction. By such sincere Endeavours Protestants would actually declare against that impious Maxim, heretofore receiv'd by the Spaniards, and charged upon them by some of their own Confession, viz. That the Son of God, by his Blood, had not redeemed the Souls of the Indians; and that ho Difference was to be made betwixt these, and the

vilest Creatures upon the Earth. (g)

S. II. The New Testameit in Portugueze, intended for the Good of the Mission, was printed off about the latter End of the Year 1711. and amounted in all to 1250 Copies. Care was now taken, to see a competent Number transmitted to the Missionaries, by the next Fleet. The Gentlemen concern'd in this Matter, did not think fit to make a larger Impression at present; since these were suppos'd to suffice for this small Beginning of the Gospel-dawning in the Pagan World. After the Publication of this Book, several Persons, knowing in the Portugueze, have communicated some Remarks made upon the Translation; and which may be of good Use, if perhaps another, and more improv'd Edition, should happen to see the Light hereafter. Of this

⁽g) See Tavernier's Relation du Japon, & la Cause de la Persecution des Chrestiens, p. 51.

Edition had the Missionaries sent 'em Two Hundred Fourteen Copies, in the Beginning of the Year 1712. together with a Set of Mathematical Instruments, to teach the Rudiments of that Science, to some young Malabarians, as well as to recommend themselves the better to the Natives, by Things of this Nature. Besides these, there were also presented One Hundred fourteen Copies of the New Testament, to the Chaplains in the British Factories; and to each Chaplain at Fort St. George, and Bengal, a Box of English Books, on Practical Subjects of Divinity, design'd as a Foundation of Two

Lending Libraries in the said Factories.

§. 12. But as every Design, tending to promote the Salvation of Souls, and thereby the Glory of God, as its ultimate End, usually passeth through various Trials and Obstructions; so it fell out particularly in this Matter, attended hitherto with many illustrious Proofs of Providence, and a hopeful Prospect of Success. In the Beginning of the Year 1712. the Society receiv'd Advice, that the Vessel, which carried in her the Frinter, Press, and Goods, was unfortunately fallen into the Hands of a French Squadron, at Rio de Janeiro, on the Coast of Brazil, and thereby stopt in her Progress to the East-Indies. By this unexpected Turn of Affairs, the Society's Printer was made a Prisoner, and the Goods became a Prey to the Enemy. And this seem'd to ruine at once this good Design, in its very Infancy. However, as the Ship was afterwards ransom'd, so the Printer, with the Press and Paper, regain'd also his Liberty; though he himself

died soon after, on the Voyage from Brazil to the Cape of Good Hope, whilst the Printing-Press, with the Paper and Types, was carried to India, and deliver'd at last to the Missionaries at Tranquebar. And here, 'tis hoped, it may, by the Blessing of God, produce still the intended Effect, though retarded for a while by fuch Accidents, as Providence often permits, for the Trial of those that ingage in so momentous an Enterprize. For, as the Church of CHRIST hath been both founded and propagated, in the Midst of Crosses and Tribulations, and never degenerated more from her intrinsick Beauty and Brightness, than when worldly Splendour and Greatness came to be heaped upon her; so we must expect, that whenever the Church is to be recover'd into her first Power and Dignity, and planted among Heathens and Infidels, she must then return to it, through the same Way of Crosses and Trials, by which she was founded at first.

S. 13. There happen'd one Thing at Brazil, when the French took Possession of the Ship, too material to be passed over in Silence. It relateth to the aforesaid 250 Copies of the Golpel of St. Matthew, design'd for the Portugueze Church and School at Tranquebar: But undergoing now the same Fate the rest of the Goods did, they were seiz'd on by the French, and, upon Sight of their being Portugueze Books, dispers'd among the Inhabitants of that Country: Where perhaps, under the gracious Influence of Heaven, they may prove helpful towards the Conviction of some of those, in whose Hands they were left.

Of the Arrival of a Missionary. 40

left. There remained also some Copies of John Arnd his True Christianity in Latin, (h) together with some other Latin Treatises on edifying Subjects. The of the series being the submitted

S. 14. About the Beginning of November 1712. Mr. Henry Plutscho, one of the Two first Missionaries to the East-Indies, arriv'd at London, after having embark'd at Madras, on Board an English Ship, September the 15th 1711. He brought with him a hopeful Malabarian Youth, baptiz'd at Tranquebar by the Name of Timothy, and design'd to be educated at Hall, for the Service of the Mission. The said Missionary laid before the Society, several Heads relating to the State of the Mission in those Parts; together with the Impediments, whereby it was obstructed; and some Means, whereby it might be advanced, if those that contess the Christian Religion, would but unite Hearts and Hands, in attempting so glorious a Work; particularly, in such Countries as are already subject to Protestant Powers in Europe. During his Stay in England, where he was very kindly received, he drew up a Brief Instruction in Portugueze, containing the First Principles of Christianity, which might serve instead of a Primmer, in the Schools at Tranquebar. The Society ordered a Thousand Copies to be printed off immediately, and Half of them to be sent by the first Fleet going to India.

S. 15. Whilst the Society were consulting how to repair the Loss of the Printer, deceas'd

⁽h) Printed at London, in the Year 1708.

Of a Font of Malabarick Types. 41

on the Coast of Brazil, Three young Men arriv'd at London from Hall in Saxony, the 20th of December 1712. in order to embark for the East-Indies. They were designed to assist the Missionaries, one in the Quality of a Schoolmaster, and the other two as Printers; in order for the more speedy, and more extensive Publication of the glad Tidings of the Gospel among the Heathens on that Coast. They carried with them, for that Purpose, a Font of Malabarick Types, brought over from Germany: And being recommended to the Affiftance of the Society, they did them all the good Offices they could, both with respect to the East-India COMPANT, with whose Fleet they were to go, and to other Persons with whom they were concerned. They had Seventy sive Ream of Paper given them for the Service of the Mission, together with some Portugueze Books, as a Help to perfect the Missionaries in the Knowledge of that Language. All which the Honourable Directors of the East-India Company, generously allow'd to be sent thither on Board their Ships freight-free, to the no small Satisfaction of all the Well-wishers to the Design. They embark'd about the latter End of January 1713. being particularly recommended to the Society's Correspondents at Madras, to lend them a Hand in the Work they were engaged in.