

### **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

### The First Question.

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## ACCOUNT

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# East-India, -siiO onil's abnail', ymmuod ali abnawo dir

## SECTIONI.

Containing Answers to such Questions as relate to the Government or Political State of the Indians.

# The First QUESTION.



Bout what Time was the Colony about Tranquebar planted? How Strong is the same; and how fur do its Limits extend?

Answer: 'Tis above Fourscore Years when the Danish Colonie

about Tranquebar was first planted: I could never learn the exact Time or Year thereof; the old Books on Records, that might give 

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a Light into this Matter, being wanting, and said to be lost. Tranquebar it self was formerly but a small Country-Town; but after the King of Denmark had purchased it, by Treaty from the then reigning Malabarick Emperor, and peopled it with Europeans, it became by degrees a fine flourishing City, fortified with a strong Castle. According to the abovementioned Treaty, two Thousand Perdous are still yearly to be paid to the Heathen King of Tanjour: The whole City is strongly walled about, and its Bastions are provided with a sufficient Artillery. The Castle lieth reaching toward the Sea, and has a Ditch, strong Walls and Bastions to defend it. Before the Gate which leads towards the Country, stands a fine Citadel.

Within the City are three Churches belonging to the Christians, viz. the Danish Church, called Zion; our own, erected for the converted Matabar Heathen, and named Jerusalem; (a) to which may be added, that of the Papists. There is also a large Moorish or Mahometan Church, together with sive huge Pagodes or Pagan Temples, wherein the Heagodes.

thens perform their Worship.

The Inhabitants are partly white Europeans, partly white tawny Portugueze, and partly yellow Moors; but for the most part, black-brown Malabarians. The exact Number of all these distinct Inhabitants I cannot truly tell;

<sup>(</sup>a) A fuller Account of this Church may be seen in the first Part of the Propagation of the Gospel in the East, Lett. IX, pag. 70, seqq.

but 'tis certain that Tranquebar is a very populous City, whose Streets are crouded with vast Numbers of great and little ones; being much frequented by many different Nations, that trade to and fro, both by Sea and Land. The Garrison is not very numerous, and consists of white Europeans, who list many Heathens for Soldiers, but keep the Places of Officers al-

ways in their own Hands.

The District which is subject to Tranquebar containeth sifteen Villages; the largest whereof is called Borejar, holding almost as many Inhabi. tants as Tranquebar it self. Here are several large Malabarick Pagodes and Moorish Churches or Mosquees; and it is but lately the Moors have raised here a very fine new Mosquee. After this, Tilliar is the largest and most pleasant Village, in which are above forty Houses inhabited by Bramans: (b) It has in it one very large Pagode, with several others of a less Size. The Highway from Tranquebar to this Place is adorned with Trees, planted very regularly on both sides: They bear red, white, and yellow Flowers, much resembling our Lillies in Europe.

These two Towns or Villages are the largest and most populous of all the rest. Here follow the Names of seven other Places or Villages; viz. Tsandarapári, Kottupáleam, Erukittántscheri, Tscháttanguri, Dewanallur, Orumamángalam, and Tschenkitankarei. These are not near so populous, and have but very small

(b) See the Character of these Mens at the End of this. Piece. 4 Of the Inhabitants of the Coast.

Pagodes. The Inhabitants maintain themselves by their handy-work in serving the

City.

The Names of the six remaining Places are: Pommeampoettei, Killinschimedu, Kalinkaraipoettei, Singnurpoettei, Akkamenpoettei, and Ellamenpoettei; all which are but small Villages, crouded by Filhers, and other Men that follow the like sort of Business. Few of the white Europeans know the Names of these sundry Towns and Villages, which is the Reason they frequently give them quite other Names, according as their Fancy leads them. In those sifteen Towns or Villages, and likewife in many others farther up into the Country, I constantly use to preach the Gospel, going from Place to Place, till I come quite round; and having finished this Excursion, I begin again with the first.

### The Second Question.

Is the Sea-Coast below and above Ceylon inhabited by Europeans? And have these any Commu-

nication with the Danish Colony?

Answer. The Sea-Coast below Ceylon is all along inhabited, partly by the Dutch, French and English, and partly by the Portugueze; these having formerly been possessed, not only of the Island of Ceylon it self, but also of almost all the Sea-Coast above it: However, when the Dutch began to grow formidable on this Coast, they lest but very little in the Hands of the Portugueze.

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