

#### **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

Extract of another Letter, relating to some Diseases incident to the Malabarians: Likewise of some Remedies they commonly use against them.

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from Heathenism, by no other Mark than the Language in which the Office of the Mass is usually celebrated.

Dated in the East-Indies, on the Coast of Coromandel, at Tranquebar, August 27. 1709.

# Bartholomew Ziegenbalg.

EXTRACT of another Letter, relating to some Diseases incident to the Malabarians: Likewise of some Remedies they commonly use against them.

## The First Question.

MICH are the reigning Diseases among the Malabarians?

Answer: The most dangerous Diseases are,

(1.) A Lameness of all the Limbs. (2.) Stoppage of the Wind-pipe, whereby many strong and healthy People are often carried off very suddenly.

(3.) Agues, which are likewise very dangerous in these Parts. Many other Diseases are common on this Coast, of which some are incurable, and others cause a sudden Death; whose several Names I cannot tell you in High-Dutch. The Natives call them, (4) Polamei,

which

which causeth first a great Swelling on the Back, and then breaks out into many Ulcers. (5.) Shuwasckasham, which almost quite taketh away Peoples Breath. (6.) Kannakirendi, is a consuming Cancer. (7.) Magodarawikkum, is attended with an uncommon Swelling in all

the Joints and Limbs, &c.

I remember I once had in my Hands a long Catalogue of all the Kinds of Diseases, together with their Names, presented me by a Malabarick Physician. They have strange Notions concerning the Winds in humane Bodies: They have writ whole Books upon this Subject, and maintain that there are no less than Ten Cardinal-Winds in the Body, which they afterwards subdivide again into Seventy more, according to their several Corners from which they blow: These, say they, when they stand fair and move regularly, will keep the Body in Health; but when they come to be put out of Order, they produce various Diseases and Illnesses. All this they pretend to demonstrate, by 'comparing the Winds of the Body with those of the World: And truly, they can frame long Discourses about Microcosm and Macrocosm, the little and the great World, and their mutual Order and Harmony.

### The Second Question.

Do the Malabarians purposely apply themselves to the Study of Physick?

Answer: Ars Medica, or the Art of Physick, is had by the Malabarians in great Vogue and and Esteem, and exalted above all other Arts and Sciences. Those that do professedly sturdy it, take the greatest Pains imaginable to search into the Secrets of Nature. There are extant many useful Composures on the Art of Physick, some whereof I have read with Pleasure and Satisfaction, and often wished to be at Leisure to translate but one into High-Dutch for your Perusal. I do not question our Physicians in Europe would wonder at the Performance of our Malabar Doctors here. But hitherto my Ministerial Functions have not permitted me to effect it.

Our Europeans or Blancks that are settled in India, do for the most part consult the black Physicians upon any emergent Occasion: And it must be supposed, they are best acquainted with the Quality of the Air, and the Nature of the Food and Climate. They often perform very successful Cures: But whilst a European is under their Hands, they absolutely restrain him from eating any thing but such Victuals as are prepared after the Manner of the Country, as do undoubtedly best agree with their physical Prescriptions.

# The Third Question.

What Species or Ingredients do they use to make up their Medicines?

Answer: The Ingredients they use in their Physical Compositions are quite different from what we apply in Europe. I own, I never have f.en as yet, any Medicine prepared in India,

India, which look'd as our Compositions do in Europe; except perhaps it was something made up of such Drugs as the Apothecary shop of the East-India Company here does afford.

Their usual Prescriptions are Oils, Powders, and Potions. But those that are the most skilful and noted Physicians among them, have always recourse to Chymical Preparations, particularly in high and dangerous Distempers: But then they seldom make use of any Spirits or Liquids, but generally of Stones made up of Pearls, Gold, and other Metals, and prepared in such a manner, that, upon Occasion, one may scrape off a Doze for the Use of the Patient. The Colour of such a Stone is commonly red and white. I have taken my felf part of such a Stone, and have found effectual Help by it. I had once a Mind to have purchased such a Physical Stone or Compound, but it would have stood me in Three-score Rix-dollars. In the Kingdom of Ceylon, a Stone is found in Hogs, which is called Lepes de Porco, and said to be of an extraordinary Virtue for curing all manner of Distempers.

Our black Physicians here do give out, that Medicines prepared in Europe, and transported to India, have not that Power and Essicacy here, which perhaps they may have in those Places where they have been

prepared.