

Franckesche Stiftungen zu Halle

The Large And Renowned Town Of The English Nation In The East-Indies Upon The Coast Of Coromandel, Madras Or Fort St. George, Representing The ...

Schultze, Benjamin Hall in Saxony, 1750

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The nine and twentieth Dialogue.

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Spoons full of English strong Beer, half so much Syrup, a little Dregs and put this all together in one Quart-Bottle and having filled this Bottle with good Water, but not till the Mouth, which whe stop with a Cork and tie it very fastly. When all is done, we shake this Bottle a Quarter of an Hour and place it in the Sight of the Sun, or some where near to the Fire, by thus Doing we bring the mingled Water to a Fermentation and in the Compas of fix Hours we get thereby the molt pleasing Drink of Beer. John. Many Thanks, Brother, for this Information too, and for your kind Entertainment; but You see, the Sun is a fetting, I must go on Board the Ship. I wish You a good Night and to Morrow Morning, please God, I'll come again to wait upon You.

The nine and twentieth Dialogue.

The two Brothers, Peter and John, are discoursing about Food and the Kind of Victuals in the EastIndies.

John. Good Morrow Ty'e, Brother, According to Your Commands, I come this

this Morning again to render You my Respect. Peter. Dear Brother, You are wellcome, I am obliged Ty'e for this Kindness and I hope, You will do me the Favour to dine with me again. John. Yes, Sir, With the greatest Pleasure of the World, seeing I am not yet engaged some other where. Peter. That is, what I wish, for I think, I have the best Right in claiming to my self such an Opportunity, which we don't meet with every Day. John. I thank You still for the vesterdays Entertainment and likewise for fo many good Advice, given me, concerning the Matter of Drinking in this hot Country. Now, I wish also to hear, what Sort of Vi-Etuals You are able to dress on the Table? Because I was told formerly at home, that the People in the East-Indies did live upon nothing elfe, than Leaves of the Trees and Roots of the Bushes. Peter. Yes, Such and the like Talk is to be heard in Countries, some what distant from the East-Indies; but when any Body himself comes hither, he will prefently apprehend the Contrary. And, dear Brother, You may be an Eye-witness thereof, after Ye found yesterday with me some good wholesom Food of several Sorts. John. Yes, Sir, But to keep Day by Day a convenient Table at home, thereto will be required many Things for the Kitchin. Peter. To be fure, but God be thanked, who

has made already fo good a Provision for this Country, that any one may be full content therewith. John. Well, Brother! Give me Leave to ask You one and the other Thing. Pray, What is it, that You do commonly eat with Meat? Peter. We do eat Bread. Wheaten - Bread, White - Bread and Finemanched-Bread, but Rice only as often we have a Mind thereto. John. Why do You not eat Rye-Bread and Houshold-Bread, as far better nourishing, than any other Sort of Bread? Peter. Sir, To tell You the Truth. brown - Bread or course Bread is here with us a great Rarity. John. What is the Reason thereof? Peter. Sir, This Country does not bear Rye, although we have tryed the Sowing thereof feveral Times and in divers Soils. But Wheat grows here and there, as for Instance, at Bengall, within this Continent and about Suratt, and thus is the Wheaten bread, cheap and the Rye - Bread very rare. John. Well then , I know , what Bread you do eat, but what Sort of Meat is to be had here? Peter. Whe have Goose, Fowls, Capon, Ducks, Pigeons, Teals, Woodcocks, Snipe and many Sorts of little Birds. Besides this, we don't want Mutton and Pork, Venison too, as Hares, Stag, Roe and Boar. Likewise we meet now and then with Beef and John. But what Provision is here for Fish? Peter, The best Fishes, we may wish for,

for, are here to be had in Abundance; but I can't tell their Names, except one and other Sort, as Cod-Fish, Whiting, Eel, Dolphin and the like. Further we have Oysters, Crab, Cray-Fifh and Shrimp. John. Pray, Sir, have You here also Herbs and Roots? Peter. Yes, We have Turneps, Carrots, Cabbage, Cucumbers, Melons, Colewort, Parfley, Onion, Salled, Sparagrafs, Beans, French Beans and Peafe. John. I fear to become to You somewhat troublesome, in asking so many Questions, but I hope, I shall have almost done. Pray, what Fruits have you here? Peter. We have Abundance thereof, although their Shape and Tast entirely differs from those of Europa. For You will find here Fig-trees, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, Googaves, Mangoes, Plantains or Pifangs and Pomegranates &c. John. How stands the Case with Flowers? Have ye also any Rose, Tulip and Gilly-flower? Peter. No, Sir, but in their Stead, as fair and fine, many good other Flowers; and at Ceylon, there is Abundance of Rose-Mary. John. Sir, above in your Answer about Meat, I did observe, that You spoke these Words: We do now and then meet with Beef and Veal, pray, What is the Meaning thereof? Have ye not here every Day Beef and Veal, as we in Europa? Peter. No, Sir, we live here among the Heathens, one of their chief Wor-Ship is the very Cow. Now You may guess, with what Mind they will fuffer to see, when Europeans are so bold as to kill without any MerMercy one Daugther of their Goddess. John. What Foolifhness! Will they adore a living Cow with two Horns and four Hoofs? Peter. Yes, Sir, every Year, about our Epiphany, they do celebrate a Cow-Feast. John. What are they doing in solemnizing their stupid Festival? Peter. Sir, I'll tell You, what I saw once with my own Eyes. The Malabarians of two, three or four Villages came driving their Cattle in one large Place together. Every one of the Owners had trimmed their Cows with Fineries of Leaves upon their Horns and with Garlands of Flowers about their Neck. As foon as their Heard now closely stood in one Spot of Ground, the Inhabitants with their Musick begun to encompass these Cows, going three Times as in a Procession round about these Beafts, and lastly they all laid themselves flat along down upon their own Faces, paying their Duty; and rifing up again from the Ground, the Worship was over and done. John. O!Inestimable Dignity of our Christian Religion, by which we know, how to Worfhip the Creator of Heaven and Earth and our Dear Redeemer Jesus Christ, who alone is worth to be worf hipped and befides Him no any Creature, much lessa Cow-beast. Peter. God be thanked. that we are brought up among good Christians! May please the Lord to keep us further in the right Way, that is fit, to lead us up to Heaven. John. Seeing, the Heathen have here Cows enough, because they do honour them as their God-

Goddess, so Ithink, You have Milk, Butter and Cheese in Plenty. Peter. Yes, But the Cheese, which they do shape here and at Bengall don't come in any Comparison with our Cheefe or that of Holland. For they are as dry as a Flint and without any Tast and Smell. John. Sir, Some People do like Pork mightily well, pray, have You here also Swines? Peter. Yes, Sir, of two Sorts, one kind is with long Legs, as in our own Country: and one kind with Short Legs and downward hanging Bellys, which came from China. To fee a very Sucking Pig with fuch a Belly, is somewhat strange. John. Now, Dear Brother, that is the second Day, I have spent with You in this Country, Ilike it well, because it is in some Respect a continually green Spring. But my Bufiness calls me away, Imust go on Board the Ship, please God, I'll come to Morrow again. Peter. Yes, Brother John, fare well and don't fail to come again in my House to Morrow.

The thirtieth Dialogue.

The two Gentlemens Sister arrives as a Bride, is conveyed in the Town with Pomp and askes many Questions about the Women in the East-Indies.

John. Good Morrow T'ye, Brother Peter, Don't wonder, that I come so early, I bring You very good News.

Peter. Sir, You are
F 2 well-