

CAREY

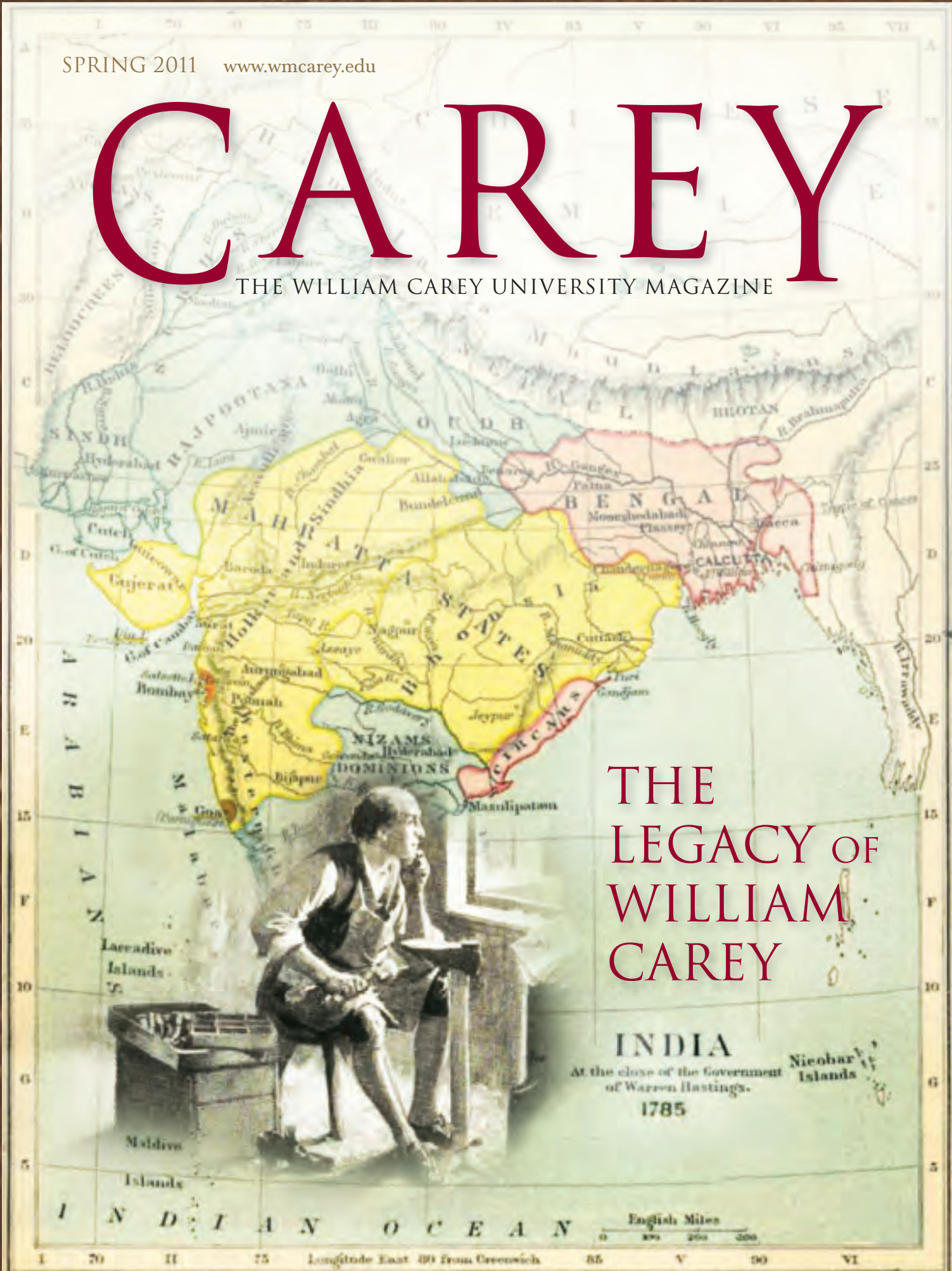
THE WILLIAM CAREY UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

THE LEGACY OF WILLIAM CAREY

INDIA

At the close of the Government of Warren Hastings.

1785



what's inside....

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CAREY

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William Carey University is accredited by the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools to award bachelor, master, specialist, and the doctor of osteopathic medicine degrees. Contact the Commission on Colleges at 1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, GA 30033-4097 or call 407-679-4500 with questions about the accreditation of William Carey University.



Celebrating the Life of William Carey, D.D. (1761-1834)

By Dr. Bennie Crockett

Born into an Anglican family in 1761, William Carey became a cobbler, self-educated scientist and linguist, and Baptist minister from the English midlands.

He initiated the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1792 with his watchword "Expect great things; attempt great things" and his pamphlet *An Enquiry into the Obligations of Christians to Use Means for the Conversion of the Heathens*. In 1793, along with his family and John Thomas, Carey journeyed to India for Christian mission work in Bengal, where he remained until his death in 1834 in Serampore.

The Serampore Mission (established in 1800) created scores of Christian mission stations throughout southern Asia where

missionaries distributed numerous Bible translations, established churches, and led people to a relationship with Christ. With Joshua and Hannah Marshman, Carey pioneered the education of Indian natives, Christian ministers, and Indian women and girls; in 1818, the missionaries founded Serampore College. All of the missionaries campaigned against caste, infanticide, and *suttee* (widow-burning), but Carey had the singular honor in 1829 of translating Lord Bentinck's edict abolishing *suttee*.

Carey's missionary understanding prompted him to translate the scriptures and Indian literature, and publish Bibles, grammars, and dictionaries in such Indian languages as Bengali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Oriya, Marathi, and Punjabi. Carey's colleague and master printer William Ward managed the Serampore Mission Press (est. 1800) and printed all of the missionaries' work.

From 1801-1830, Carey was professor of Bengali, Sanskrit, and Marathi at Fort William College, Calcutta, a civil service college



I am very aff. y^r yours
W. Carey



operated by the East India Company. At Fort William College, he worked with Indian scholars in translation, grammar development, and dictionary compilation. Recognizing his translation and linguistic work, Brown University awarded him the honorary Doctor of Divinity in 1806, the only degree he ever held.

Carey was an accomplished botanist and scientist. A lifelong collector of insects, birds, rocks,

shells, fauna, and flora, Carey wrote and published works on botany through the Serampore Mission Press. For his botanical work, the Linnaean Society of London named him a fellow in 1823, one of the highest scholarly honors in the early nineteenth century. Carey also established the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India in 1820 and India's first periodical, *The Friend of India*.

John Newton, author of the famous hymn "Amazing Grace," wrote of Carey, "I look to such a man with reverence. He is more to me than bishop or archbishop; he is an apostle." Following the command of God for a comprehensive mission to India, Carey captured the Christian meaning of the term "apostle"—someone sent out with Christ's purpose.

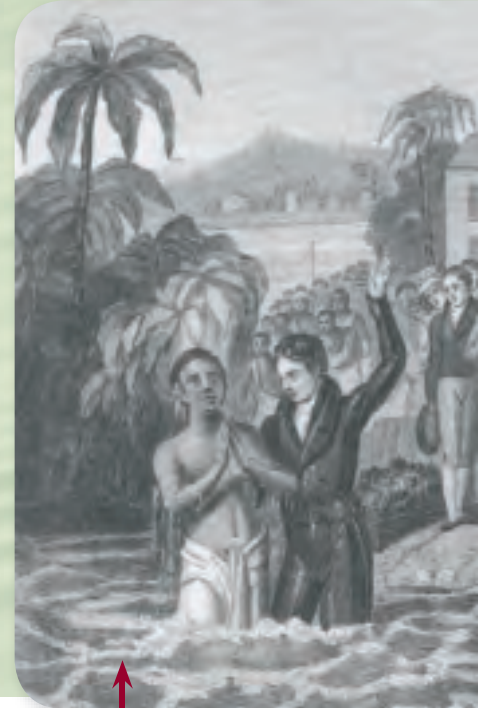
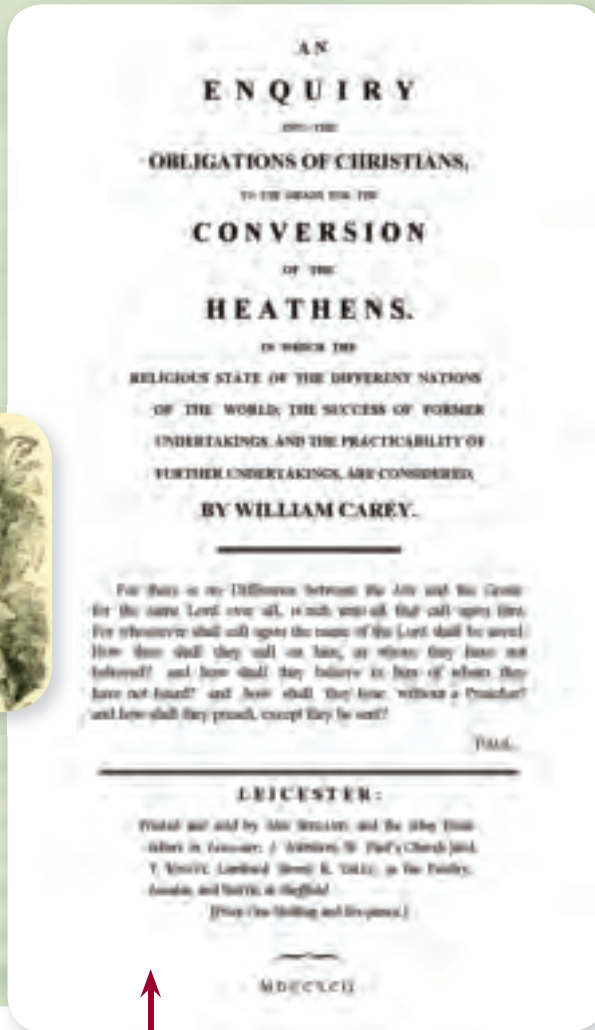
All historic images and maps in this issue are held in the Center for Study of the Life and Work of William Carey, D.D. (1761-1834).



WILLIAM CAREY:

Time

By Dr. Bennie Crockett



1761

Born August 17 into the Anglican Church, Paulerspury, Northamptonshire, England

1781

Married Dorothy Plackett

1783

John Ryland baptized Carey in the River Nene

1785

Received as a member and preached in Olney Baptist Church

1789

Pastor, Harvey Lane Baptist Church, Leicester, England

1792

Enquiry published
Delivered "Deathless Sermon" at Northamptonshire Baptist Association with "Expect great things; attempt great things"

1793

Helped establish the "Particular Baptist Society for Propagating Gospel Among Heathen"

1794

Sailed to India; Mission work 250 miles north of Calcutta

1799

Peter Carey, age five, died

1800

Moved to Serampore and joined William Ward and Joshua and Hannah Marshman; Baptized first Indian convert Krishna Pal

1801

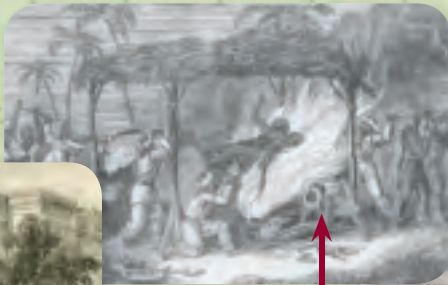
Bengali New Testament published

1804

Appointed Professor of Bengali, Sanskrit, and Marathi, Fort William College, Calcutta

First European to deliver a speech in Sanskrit in Calcutta

Timeline



- 1806** Awarded Doctor of Divinity from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
- 1806** Translated and published the Indian epic poem, *Ramayana*
- 1807** Dorothy Carey died
- 1808** Married Charlotte Rumohr
- 1809** Complete Bengali Bible published
- 1812** Fire destroyed the Mission Press including fonts, translations, and printed copies
- 1818** Established Serampore College, Serampore, India
- 1820** Established the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta
- 1821** Charlotte Rumohr Carey died
- 1823** Married Grace Hughes
- 1827** Awarded the title of Fellow, Linnaean Society, London
- 1827** Serampore College received Royal Charter of incorporation from the King of Denmark
- 1829** *Suttee* abolished by Lord Bentinck's Edict which Carey translated
- 1834** Died June 9, Serampore, India; Buried in the Mission Burial Ground, Serampore



WILLIAM CAREY:

The Cobbler

By Dr. Myron Noonkester



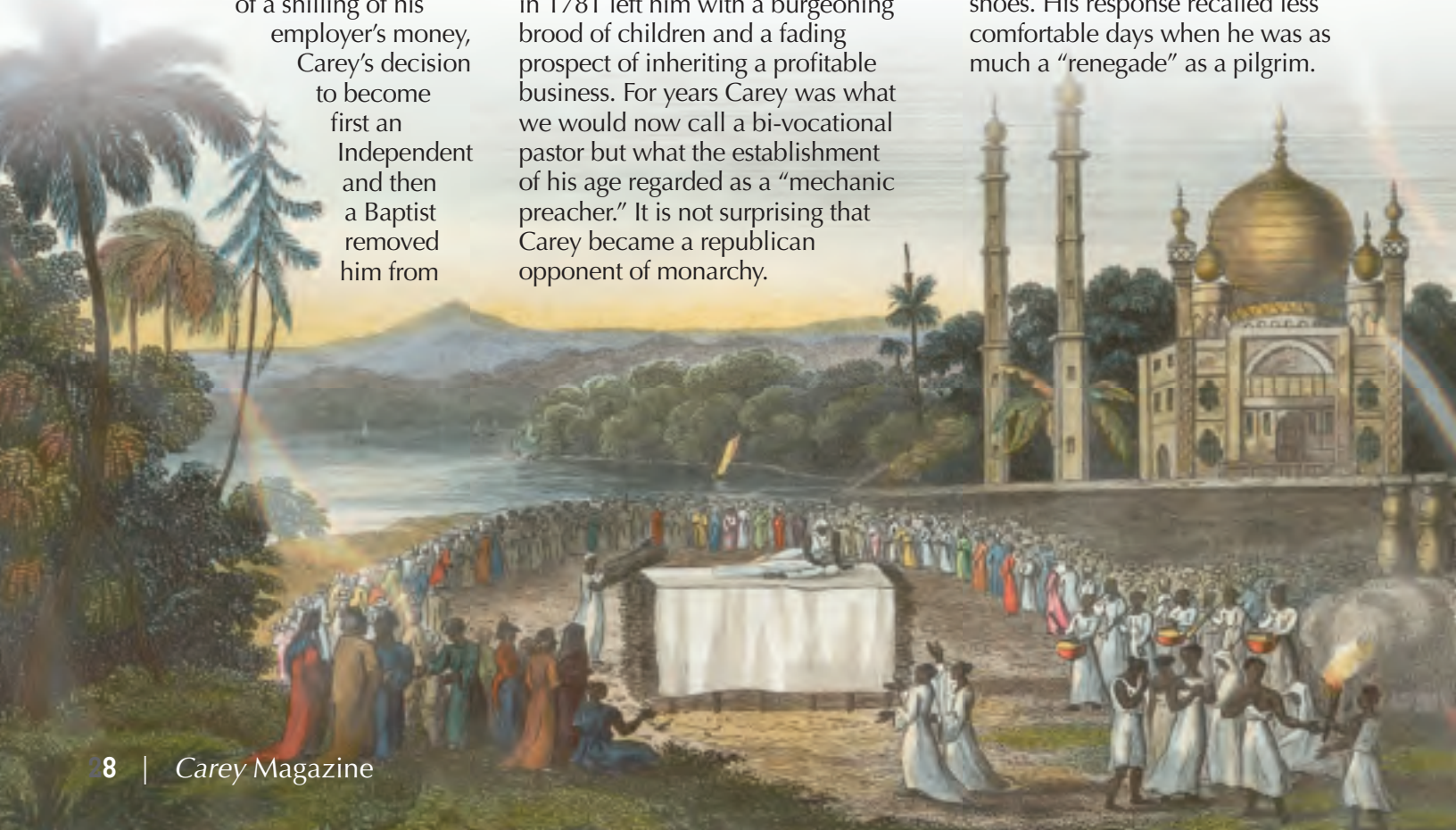
In 1763, two years after William Carey's birth, British victory over the French extended the British Empire across North America and into India, where Carey would become a missionary 30 years later. But imperial glory could not alter the humble prospects and constraints of a rigid social structure that left youthful Carey with few opportunities to escape poverty. Educated by his father who was parish clerk and schoolmaster, Carey had no university scholarship in prospect and so was fitted for trade as an apprentice cobbler. Stung by

guilt over misappropriation of a shilling of his employer's money, Carey's decision to become first an Independent and then a Baptist removed him from

parish society and consigned him to a Puritan, dissenting tradition that was barely tolerated by law and often scorned by members of the establishment in church and state. Though never imprisoned, Carey no doubt felt persecuted in the tradition of fellow Baptist John Bunyan. He also felt the scandal of manual labor. Critics later grouped him with "apostates from the loom and anvil." Even a friendly patron, determined to subsidize his continued studies as a pastor, had no high opinion of his abilities as a cobbler.

His association with the voluntarist, democratic Baptist political organization made him dangerous to the authorities, a fit subject for persecution and exclusion. Carey's marriage to Dorothy "Dolly" Plackett in 1781 left him with a burgeoning brood of children and a fading prospect of inheriting a profitable business. For years Carey was what we would now call a bi-vocational pastor but what the establishment of his age regarded as a "mechanic preacher." It is not surprising that Carey became a republican opponent of monarchy.

Poverty and persecution shaped Carey's commitment to social reform. He opposed slavery by boycotting sugar. Once in India as a missionary, he resisted the inequality of the caste system and fought to stop the practice of widow-burning, called suttee. Poverty had led Carey to a vision of society that promoted and was promoted by Christian notions of equality before God. During Carey's later years in India, when he was received in polite drawing rooms as the eminent Dr. Carey, his ears still burned at being complimented by a government official for rising from a shoe-maker to the status of a distinguished missionary and Orientalist. Carey insisted instead that he was not a maker of shoes but a mere cobbler or mender of shoes. His response recalled less comfortable days when he was as much a "renegade" as a pilgrim.





WILLIAM CAREY: The Scientist

By Dr. Myron Noonkester

The life of William Carey (1761-1834) witnessed an “Age of Improvement” resulting from advances in science and industry and an “Age of Atonement” arising from evangelical concern with redemption from sin. Yet Carey championed science in a fallen world because he regarded it as a “sublime mediation” on the Creator and creation.

Carey’s interest in science began in childhood when he collected and observed plants, birds, insects, and rocks. It developed further with his association with the Leicester Philosophical Institute during his pastorate at Harvey Lane, Leicester (1789-1793).

Carey’s one-way missionary journey to India in 1793 provided landscapes—physical, geographical and cultural—that transformed him, already a natural historian, into an Orientalist. The range of his scientific interests may be seen in his publication of an article in the *Friend of India* concerning the influence of sounds on elephants and lions. Working with colleagues William Roxburgh (1754-1815) and Nathaniel Wallich, Carey became a proponent of botany, forestry, agriculture, and medicine.

Employing his linguistic knowledge in the exposition of botany, he edited *Hortus Bengalensis* (1814) and *Flora Indica* (1820, 1824, 1832) according to classifications developed by the Swedish Lutheran botanist Carolus Linnaeus (1708-

1778). He read Curtis and Sowerby’s botanical magazines and, as part of a scientific network that stretched from his native Northamptonshire to India, traded seeds and shoots with gardeners and botanists across the world. At one time Dr. Carey’s garden in Serampore, a growing testimony to Carey’s cultural exchanges, employed no fewer than 50 gardeners. In 1834, joining other contributors who included Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams, he sent two plants, *diosma alba* and *illicium floridanum*, to an exhibition of the Royal Society of Agriculture and Botany, Ghent, Belgium. Several Indian plants are named for Carey, including *Careya Saulea* and *Crinum Careyanum*.

Carey and his colleagues helped to originate Indian industrialization in the form of the paper mill at Serampore (producer of famous ant-resistant paper), steam engines, and the Serampore Mission Press, run by his colleague William Ward. Carey also founded the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India and was an active member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Carey taught botany, zoology, geology, and geography at Serampore College, founded for the purpose of teaching Indian literature and western science. Today, Carey’s collections of drawings and specimens of plants and animals reside at the Linnaean Society (of which he became a Fellow in 1823) and Kew Gardens in London.



Botanical Garden, Serampore, Calcutta



DR. CAREY'S WALL OF GARDEN, SERAMPORE



WILLIAM CAREY:

The Bible Translator & Linguist

By Dr. Bennie Crockett



William Carey's literary contribution to Indian culture exceeds all expectations for a non-university educated cobbler from England. Self-educated with the help of friends and ministers, Carey worked with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and Dutch. In India, Carey initiated a flowering renaissance of vernacular Indian literature, which India recognized in 1993 on its special bicentenary stamp honoring Carey.

From the moment Carey sailed for India, he began learning Bengali, the vernacular of the Indian people of British Bengal. Upon arriving, Carey continued his study of Bengali and added Sanskrit, the ancient Indian language from which Carey believed all the languages of India derived. In honor of his Bible translations and grammar books, Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, awarded Carey the Doctor of Divinity (D.D.) degree in 1806.

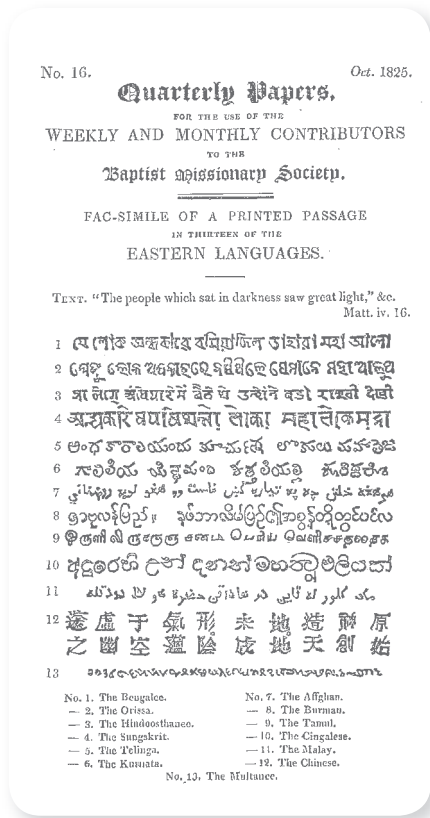
The Bengali Bible (New Testament, 1801; entire Bible, 1809) was the crowning achievement of Carey's missionary life. Added to Bengali, Carey translated the Bible into Sanskrit, Hindi, Oriya, and Marathi. In 1827, Carey said, "The translation of the Sacred Scriptures into the languages of the East is the work which has from the commencement of the Mission most of all occupied

my time and attention."

Along with his Serampore colleagues, Joshua Marshman and William Ward, and native Indian pundits (scholars), Carey produced Christian scripture translations in numerous oriental languages and dialects. These included Assamese, Chinese, Sikh, Pashto or Afghani, Gujarati, Kashmiri, Kanauji, Lahnda, Malay, Nepali, Punjabi, Telugu, Urdu, and Vikanera.

Beginning in 1801, Carey received an appointment as a professor of Sanskrit, Bengali, and Marathi in Fort William College, which the East India Company operated in Calcutta. Through the Serampore Mission Press, Carey published groundbreaking works of grammar for Sanskrit (1806), Marathi (1808), Punjabi (1812), and Bengali (1818) and dictionaries for Marathi (1810) and Bengali (1817).

Carey and Marshman published Valmiki's Ramayana, a Sanskrit epic poem of 24,000 verses containing Hindu philosophical, devotional, and moral advice. Other vernacular works Carey published are the *Kathopakathan* (*Colloquies*, 1801, 1806, 1817, in which he presented everyday Bengali conversations with an English translation) and *Itihasamala*, or *A Collection of Stories in the Bengalee Language* (1812).



No. 16. Oct. 1825.

Quarterly Papers.

FOR THE USE OF THE WEEKLY AND MONTHLY CONTRIBUTORS TO THE Baptist Missionary Society.

FAC-SIMILE OF A PRINTED PASSAGE IN THIRTEEN OF THE EASTERN LANGUAGES.

TEXT. "The people which sat in darkness saw great light," &c. Matt. iv. 16.

- 1 যে শোক অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহার মধ্য আলো
- 2 দেখিলে যেরূপে অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহার মধ্য আলো
- 3 তাহাদের জীবন হইল যেরূপে তাহাদের মধ্য আলো
- 4 অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহাদের মধ্য আলো
- 5 অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহাদের মধ্য আলো
- 6 অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহাদের মধ্য আলো
- 7 অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহাদের মধ্য আলো
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- 9 অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহাদের মধ্য আলো
- 10 অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহাদের মধ্য আলো
- 11 অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহাদের মধ্য আলো
- 12 অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহাদের মধ্য আলো
- 13 অন্ধকারে বসিয়াছিল তাহাদের মধ্য আলো

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| No. 1. The Bengalee. | No. 7. The Afghani. |
| — 2. The Orissa. | — 8. The Burman. |
| — 3. The Hindoosthanee. | — 9. The Tamil. |
| — 4. The Singskrit. | — 10. The Chinese. |
| — 5. The Teluga. | — 11. The Malay. |
| — 6. The Kasmata. | — 12. The Chinese. |
- No. 13. The Mulsatae.



WILLIAM CAREY: The Missionary

By Dr. Bennie Crockett



In 1792, William Carey, an English Baptist pastor, wrote a pamphlet, *An Enquiry into the Obligations of Christians to Use Means for the Conversion of the Heathens*, which helped to establish the foundations of the modern missionary movement. He wrote, "What a heaven will it be to see the many myriads of poor heathens . . . who by their labours have been brought to the knowledge of God. . . . Surely it is worth while to lay ourselves out with all our might, in promoting the cause, and kingdom of Christ."

On May 30, 1792, Carey preached in the Northampton Baptist Association. Arguing for the urgency of Christian missionary outreach to all people, Carey presented his missionary vision and watchword "expect great things; attempt great things" based on Isaiah 54:2-3. Carey praised and idealized early Christian missionaries such as John Eliot, David Brainerd, Bartholomäus Ziegenbalg, John Wesley, and the Moravians.

On October 2, 1792, in Kettering, England, Carey and several colleagues formed the Particular Baptist Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Amongst the Heathen, later renamed the Baptist Missionary Society. The society agreed to send John Thomas and Carey to India as missionaries. On June 13, 1793, in the vessel *Kron Princess Maria*, they sailed and arrived in Calcutta, November 11, 1793. Carey never returned to England.

After arriving in India, Carey and Thomas encountered opposition from the British East India Company. Moving north of Calcutta, Carey managed an Indigo factory while learning Bengali and translating the Bible. In January, 1800, Carey and his family joined Joshua and Hannah Marshman and William Ward in Serampore, a Danish village, near Calcutta. In December of 1800, Carey baptized Krishna Pal, his first Indian convert, in the Ganges near Serampore.

Until his death in 1834, Carey shared the Christian message with Indians of all social and economic classes. Through sermons, Bible translations, social improvement, and education, Carey saw day laborers, women, children, and

Brahmins (upper caste) come to a saving knowledge of Christ. His missionary methods of immersion into languages and native culture and living a consistent Christian witness to Scripture, doctrinal fidelity, and moral integrity proved highly effective.





CENTER FOR
STUDY OF THE

Life and Work of William Carey, D.D. (1761-1834)

By Dr. Myron Noonkester

The Center for Study of the Life and Work of William Carey, D. D. (1761-1834) began in the summer of 2000 when Co-directors Bennie R. Crockett, Jr., and Myron C. Noonkester became intrigued by the possibilities of researching Carey's life and work. Among the Center's first acquisitions were the postage stamp and first-day cover issued by the Indian government to honor Carey in 1993.

Today the Center begins its second decade of operation committed to promoting an understanding of the accomplishments of William Carey in Britain and India. The Center has joined the ranks of the world's most significant repositories of information regarding Carey, Baptist history, missionary history, and British India.

Over 1.5 million persons from 167 countries on all continents (including, apparently, Antarctica!) have used the Center's extensive web site (www.wmcarey.edu/carey). The Center carries the "five-star, essential rating" awarded by the Australian-based Asian Studies Monitor.

On May 3, 2006, the Center opened its permanent home in Donnell Hall. Much of the initial exhibit, *Beyond Expectation, William Carey Revealed...*, remains on display and contains 130 items, a sampling of the collections housed in Donnell Hall, arranged in five categories: Bible Translator, Missionary, Linguist, Social Reformer, and Scientist. The Center has provided support for instructional programs at William

Carey University and offered use of source materials to local churches, Christian mission enthusiasts, students of all ages, scholars, and international researchers. The Center is open Monday-Friday, 1-5 p.m., and tours are available.

The Center's collections include:

- Many period manuscripts, books, maps, prints, botanical and engraved prints, coins, medals, stamps, and a tea infuser
- About forty editions of Serampore Press Bible translations and Carey's 1766 childhood spelling dictionary
- Joshua Marshman's *Clavis Sinica: Elements of Chinese Grammar* in a rare edition owned by Caleb Cushing, one of the earliest American diplomats to China
- William Ward's *A View of the History, Literature, and Religion of the Hindoos* and David Brainerd's *Journal Among the Indians*
- The Baptist Missionary Society's Periodical Accounts and bound volumes of *The Boston Recorder*, the earliest religious periodical in America

Additionally, the Center's microfilm copies of Baptist Missionary Society records (1792-1914) provide a significant resource for missionary, historical, and theological researchers. Acquisitions are ongoing and have recently included a massive collection of Indian missionary materials in German and a rare edition of Carey's *Grammar of the Mahratta Language*.

Commemorative Candles



In celebration of the 250th birthday of William Carey and the 40th anniversary of the Miss Carey Pageant, WCU is selling two jar candles uniquely suited to the university. These candles feature as their primary fragrance scents derived from botanicals and florals particular to William Carey and India. The proceeds from these sales will be divided between the Miss William Carey University Scholarship Pageant and the Center for Study of the Life and Work of William Carey.

"Seramphore" (brown) combines bay, fern, cinnamon, sandalwood, and smoke. "Carey Indigo" (blue) uses indigo, orchid, and ylang-ylang, with hints of sandalwood and eucalyptus. Each candle costs \$14 and will be available for sale at homecoming. Candles may also be ordered by emailing the fragrance and quantity to Dr. Allison Chestnut, Miss Carey Pageant sponsor, at achestnut@wmcarey.edu.

For more information about supporting the Carey Center, please call the Office for Advancement at 601-318-6497 or email to advancement@wmcarey.edu. You may also give online at www.wmcarey.edu/GivingtoCarey or mail a gift to 498 Tuscan Avenue, Box 141, Hattiesburg, MS 39401.