

## Lesson 05

One of the scholars asked Ward what kind of body Carey had. “He never seems tired or hungry, and he never leaves a task undone.” A page from Carey’s diary reads:

5:45 – 7:00 Dressed. Read a chapter of Hebrew Bible. Devotions.  
7:00 – 10:00 Family worship in Bengali and with servants. Read Persian with *munshi* (language teacher). Revised Scripture proof in Hindustani. Breakfast. Translated portions of *Ramayana* from Sanskrit into English...  
10:00 – 1:30 Government college classes.  
1:30 – 2:00 Dinner  
2:00 – 6:00 Revised proof of a *Jeremiah* chapter in Bengali. Translated most of *Matthew 8* into Sanskrit...  
6:00 – 7:00 Tea. Read Telugu with a pundit. A son of the Rev. Timothy Thomas of London called.  
7:00 – 9:00 Prepared and preached an English sermon.  
9:00 – 11:00 translated *Ezekiel 11* into Bengali.... Letter to Rayland. Read a Greek Testament chapter. Commended self to God.

Carey was making Serampore the language school for Asia and preparing workers and Bible translations for countries that were still closed. He was asking for forty more missionaries from 400 churches. [How many American IFB churches does it take to produce one missionary?]

Dorothy Carey’s condition worsened over the last five years of her life, and the delirium was complicated by such deep misery and violence that she tried to kill herself. The Danish officials at Serampore begged Carey to put her in an \_\_\_\_\_, but Carey’s friend, Dr. Arnold Thomas had told him how terrible these institutions were. Carey chose to care for her at home as “her tender nurse.” She died in 1807. Felix Carey married a Burmese woman, but she died during childbirth in Calcutta. Felix returned to Burma and saved a man who was being crucified by begging the viceroy for hours. He nursed the man back to health. This was a good testimony for Christianity.

William Carey remarried in 1808 to a Danish lady of some royalty. She was an invalid. The government requested that Carey teach her English. He also won her to Christ. She became devoted to the work and even learned Bengali to help the believers. Everyone opposed the marriage. She had understanding in Danish, German, Italian and French, and was a great help to Carey in Bible translation. They were married for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

On March 11, 1812, a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ ruined the warehouse where the team kept all their printing equipment and translations. But Ward found in the debris undamaged punches of fourteen Indian languages, and they saved five printing presses. They acquired another large building and went back to work, working in shifts around the clock to restore what they could. Carey suffered most. “Lost were nearly all his Indian Scriptures versions; all his

Kanarese New Testament; two whole, large Old Testament books in Sanskrit; many pages of his *Bengali Dictionary*; all his *Telugu Grammar*, and much of his Punjabi; a year's work of Marshman and himself on the *Ramayana*; and every vestige of his well-advanced *Dictionary of Sanskrit and its Indian Cognates* (the *magnum opus* of his linguistic life—an overwhelming disaster)." [Nothing was backed up on "the cloud."] By the end of July, they were printing in Bengali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, and Tamil. By the next April, they were printing more languages than before the fire, and the pundits were translating better. The churches in England responded \_\_\_\_\_ in spite of hard times and war with America.

Later the mission board in England wanted to close some of the missions to save money. Carey and Ward begged them not to do this, but rather to cry out to the churches of England, Scotland, Ireland, and America for the money that was needed. Someone started a false rumor that the missionaries were making personal gains from the money that was sent; this was totally false. Carey answered, "I am now in my old age destitute of a rupee. Were I to die today, I should not leave property enough for the purchase of a \_\_\_\_\_, and my wife would be entirely unprovided for. We are coarsely clad, and certainly not overfed...I had Rs 6,000, but now I have none." Two years before Andrew Fuller died, he sensed that the mission society wanted to control the missionaries. He opposed this, saying: 1) they can rule themselves 2) We are too far away for them to wait for our directions. In the beginning the society consisted of three men, Fuller, Sutcliff, and Ryland. But then it grew to \_\_\_\_\_ and they wanted to control and assign missionaries to work with the team on the field. Carey and the others made it plain, "We are your brothers, not your servants."

Carey was a \_\_\_\_\_. It troubled him greatly when there was a schism between the newly arrived young missionaries and the older ones. He worked to resolve it and was very careful not to vilify the other group. The rift was healed.

In October 1823, Carey married Grace Hugh, age forty-five, who like Carey was twice widowed. Just before he remarried, he took a bad fall and injured his leg. It took 110 \_\_\_\_\_ two days to reduce the swelling. Then he got a bad fever, and they thought he would die.

In 1829, the *Asiatic Journal* published a very nasty anonymous attack on Carey's translation of Marathi that had cost him eighteen years of work. Carey said, "*Those who are not prepared to follow their Lord through evil report, cannot follow Him at all.*" The team was comforted during the difficult days of slander from home by the \_\_\_\_\_ of *sati* (wife burning). Some of Carey's former students at Fort William College were now British government leaders and they fought against the \_\_\_\_\_ to abolish *sati*. Carey was privileged to translate the anti-*sati* law from English to Bengali. The practice of *sati* had existed since the days of Alexander the Great, and Carey was the first to register a complaint against it. "Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it" (Prov. 3:27). "Several occasional attempts were made in the following years to pursue the condemned practice. The son of a rich Rajput pleaded with the British Resident to allow his mother to burn with her dead husband's body, it being a point of conscience with herself and her family, the British Government being famed for its regard for the people's

conscientious convictions. ‘Of course, your mother may do as her conscience enjoins her,’ replied the Resident, ‘and you, as her first-born son, may light the *sati* fire. Only then you must permit me to follow my conscience and my Government’s and hang you for murder.’ (*William Carey* by S. Pearce Carey page 364).

In January 1830 there was a horrible financial collapse of the banks. Carey and the others lost all the money they had. The European and Indian families whose children were in their Serampore schools were left destitute. All the professors at Fort William College were dismissed without any salary, but Carey, because of his long-held position there, was given a pension of half his salary. Later, his position as Bengali translator for the Government was suspended, causing him to lose another Rs 300 per month. Carey was concerned about closing the \_\_\_\_\_. He had been giving Rs 600 per month himself to these. “We cannot give up our stations, nor do I see how we can maintain them.” Carey was already supporting his sister, Mary, back in England and his late wife’s sister in France, as well as an orphan boy he had sent to England to be educated, not to mention his own family of five. Somehow the team survived.

In May 1833, a terrible drought hit southern Bengal, and then a great wind damaged ships and killed people. It did a lot of damage to the trees and property in Carey’s beloved garden.

At age \_\_\_\_\_, Carey was still active. He saw to it that the rules of the college at Serampore were written: no discrimination as to caste, color, country, or creed. All teachers must be true believers. [The school still exists as William Carey University].

Carey’s translation accomplishments and translation principles are discussed in chapter 30 of his biography by S. Pearce Carey, his great grandson. A modern translator would be wise to study them. He translated or oversaw the translation into \_\_\_\_\_ languages either the whole Bible or the New Testament. God only knows how many souls were saved and how many lives were transformed.

Carey said, “I can \_\_\_\_\_.” And plod he did. he spent \_\_\_\_\_ years in India without a furlough and died on June 9, 1834. He had ordered two lines (words of Isaac Watts) to be written on his tombstone that he would share with his wife Charlotte, “A wretched, poor and helpless worm, on thy kind arm I fall”.

## B. Adoniram Judson (1788-1850)

### 1. Early life:

Judson was born August 9, 1788, in Malden, Massachusetts, the son of a Congregationalist pastor. He learned to read in only a few days at age \_\_\_\_\_. His father was very impressed and predicted that he would become a great man. His father’s words influenced Adoniram’s thinking, and he wanted to become great at something. He began “preaching” to his friends and siblings at age four. He would rather read than play. He loved math and was good at solving puzzles. At ten he began learning \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ and entered college as a sophomore at age sixteen and graduated valedictorian of his class. However, Judson was still unsaved. See his conversion in the section “Great missionaries have a great conversion.”

## 2. Preparations to go:

Judson wrote a letter John Hasseltine, the father of Ann. He basically told him that if he would allow him to marry Ann (she was usually called Nancy), that he would take her to a miserable place of extreme hardship, sickness, and probably death. Hasseltine gave his permission. He must have loved God and the souls of the heathen! As a Congregationalist, Judson considered going under the London Missionary Society. Four other missionaries planned to go with the Judsons: Sam Nott Jr., Sam Newell, and Gordon Hall. Then Luther Rice decided to go. Rice's fiancé refused to marry him and go to the mission field, so he decided to go alone. But to make the trip, he had to raise an incredible amount of money in just six days. God miraculously provided. They all went on one-way tickets. They traveled on two different ships. They did not expect to ever return. Adoniram left his house early when everyone was still sleeping so he would not have to say a final goodbye. The Judsons were married just a few days before they boarded the ship. They were at sea for 114 days.