

graced these areas. The most effective Catholic work was probably among the Huron and Algonquin Indians in the early part of the 18th century.

The Modern Missionary Movement

IV.3.c

There was some interest in this work in the days of the Reformation and a few scattered efforts by Huguenot missionaries to reach the communities about the southern hemisphere (Brazil). But there were few, largely due to the stress of the time and the political upheaval of the 18th century. In England, the Anglican conscience was exercised to missions with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1701 and this saw the establishment of the Anglican work in varied parts of North America and some movement to Africa and later India.

But William Carey (1761-1834) was (is) popularly regarded as the father of modern missions. Carey, the cobbler who felt called to the Baptist ministry and then to India. From his activity grew the Baptist Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Heathen (1792), a work of Particular Baptists and from the start so given, Carey went to India in 1793. He was a "self-supporting" missionary from the start in a brilliant career and his concentration was in the area of Bible translation, evangelism, and church planting. With these he felt social programs that would uplift and aid the people would be useful. His success was very marked. His married life is pointedly discussed in the little booklet: HARRIET BEECHER STOWE HAD A HUSBAND.

Partially influenced by Carey and the movements of the time, there soon developed a number of mission societies...the London Missionary Society and the Church Missionary Society, about 1795, and soon there would be the metropolitan societies in which the Christians of a given city, regardless of denominational preference, would band together as a fund-raising, support-sending organization to help forward missions. Typical of these would be the Basle society of 1815, the Berlin Society in 1824 and many others too numerous to mention.

The moves were also felt in the United States and the Haystack Prayermeeting saw the development of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1810. Initially the group was a congregational body that went to send Adoniram Judson to Burma. Judson soon turned Baptist and secured the support of the Triennial Baptist convention but the American