

Good Hope about 1785, and astonished the Dutchmen by insisting on treating these unfortunate serfs as fellow-men fitted for baptism. The British Wesleyan Church commenced work at Sierra Leone in 1787 as soon as that settlement of freed slaves was established. The British occupation of Sierra Leone gave another tremendous impetus to Protestant propagandist work. It brought about the creation of the London Missionary Society (1795) and the Edinburgh and Glasgow Missionary Societies (1796-97). In the closing year of the eighteenth century the Church Missionary Society was founded. All these four bodies, in addition to the Wesleyans, began sending missionaries to Sierra Leone and the adjoining parts of West Africa.

The final occupation and eventual purchase of Cape Colony, which began in 1806, launched these missionary bodies on to South Africa, with results that can only be described as tremendous in the opening up of the continent; for the missionaries paid little heed to the remonstrances and advice of stiff-necked military governors. They entered with wonderful rapidity into amicable relations with the native tribes, who had hitherto only looked upon the white man as a deadly foe. Almost as by magic, a few years after landing they appear as the advisers and ministers of powerful native chiefs beyond the limits of the explored country. The Kaffirs offered no opposition whatever to