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## HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

### NO. 68.—WORK AMONG THE ZULUS.

**I**n the Southern part of Africa, to the north of the colony of Natal, lies the country of the Zulus, or Zululand as it is called. Those acquainted with these people knew how much they needed the civilizing and gentle influence of the Gospel, and none knew this better than the people of Natal. Close upon its borders, they made frequent raids marked by rapine and bloodshed, in defiance of the power of Great Britain.

The Church Missionary Society sent the Rev. F. Owen as a missionary to Zululand in 1837, but the chief of the Zulus, at that time, was Dingaarn, a dangerous and blood-thirsty savage, ever-ready to bring destruction to those not of his own people or among his own friends. So frequent were his depredations, that Sir Benjamin Durban, English representative in Natal, was obliged to reduce him to submission by force. In the midst of the disturbances consequent upon this, Mr. Owen withdrew; for, in the unsettled state of the country, missionary work was impossible.

At this time there were many colonists from Holland, Dutch Boers as they are called, who established themselves in Natal, and built the town of Pieter Maritzburg, from which they were forced to withdraw by the English, when they formed a settlement north of the Orange river, or across the river Vaal, thus forming the "Orange Free State" and the Transvaal. In 1845 Natal, which Dingaarn had once bestowed upon an English settler, became a British colony,

made up of aborigines, Zulus, Hottentots, Dutch and English.

In 1853 the Rev. J. W. Colenso was consecrated first Bishop of Natal, but in the meantime Romanists, Methodists, Moravians, Lutherans and others, had established Missions in many parts of the country. Bishop Colenso, shortly after his arrival, became greatly interested in the Zulus, and even spoke of resigning his work in Natal for the purpose of undertaking missionary operations among them. He studied their language and compiled a Zulu dictionary. No doubt it would have been well for the Church

if he had done so, instead of settling down, as he afterwards did, to an adverse criticism of Holy Scripture.

Dr. Callaway, who afterwards became a bishop, opened a mission among the Zulus in 1858, and two years afterwards, Rev. R. Robertson, leaving Archdeacon (afterwards Bishop) Mackenzie, with whom he was associated, broke new ground in this great wide field. He and his wife, who, though a confirmed invalid, was full of energy and tact in the way of winning savages, made a long journey of



*Your very truly  
D. Callaway  
Bishop for Zululand*

over two hundred miles into a lone, inhospitable wilderness, ruled over by Pando, the younger brother of the fierce Durban. In bearing and courtesy of manner he was every inch a king, but he was troubled with his children, who were jealous of him and one another. His youngest son was Cetewayo, who afterwards succeeded him and became well known to the world on account of the Zulu war, in which he afterwards figured. A Mr. Samuelson, a Norwegian, who had been ordained by Bishop Colenso, joined