

BPL 3028

Colenso, John Willian

I

v-20

30 (1863-1870; 1 s.a.)

c.f. nap 'Colenziana'



of other interpolations in Exodus, as in Ex. III  
& VI, are his. Again, I can trace his hand  
distinctly in parts of Num. XII-XV, & even  
in Genesis, as G. xxvi. 5. In short, I cannot  
help thinking that he has spent a great  
deal of labour upon the older documents,  
which came into his hands, - much more  
than is commonly imagined - intending,  
as I have said, at first only to revise  
& perfect that document, by introducing,  
here & there emphatic words, specially  
designed to stir up the religious hopes &  
fears of the people of his own time.

Deut. xxxiii may have been written at  
this time as the close of the original  
story - after which he conceived the idea  
of composing the whole book of Deuteronomy.

Among his interpolations, however,  
it seems to me Ex. xx. 1-14 must be reckoned.  
It is brought in abruptly, as we know, &  
quite out of keeping with the context.

And it contains a number of pure  
Deuteronomistic phrases, e.g.

2.3. 'other gods', see my Part II, p. 421, v. B.

23 Sussex Place  
Kensington  
London: W.  
June 25. 1863

My dear Sir I have received with very great  
pleasure your kind letter, which has helped  
to cheer me not a little in the work in  
which I am now engaged, and in which  
I am obliged to labour almost alone at the  
present time, as far as the Bishops & Clergy  
of the English Church are concerned.

Nevertheless, the truth, I am persuaded,  
is daily gaining ground among the clergy  
as well as the laity; & I share entirely in  
the confident hope expressed by yourself  
that it will ultimately prevail, & obtain  
a triumphant victory even over such  
long-established & deeply-rooted prejudices,  
as still (I am sorry to say) abound in  
England.

I thank you very much for the promise  
of your second volume, which will, no  
doubt, reach me in a day or two, &



which I shall read, I am sure, with the same delight & profit, with which I read the first - every line of which, I can truly say, I have carefully pondered. I have never studied any work comparable to yours for clearness, completeness, & accuracy, in treating the great questions concerned. And though you will see that I have not slavishly followed your judgment in all points, yet it is only with great hesitation & diffidence that I have ventured to differ from your conclusions.

I shall anticipate with great interest the result of your examination of the Pratens. When you are about to enter upon the question, I should wish to send to you the latest edition of my Part II, as I have already made some additions & amendments to the original matter - but none which affects the view which I have expressed about the later origin of the Name Jehovah. I feel all the weight of your own observations on this point, & have been very unwilling all along to give up the notion of

the Prosaic origin of the Name. But I do not as yet feel myself at liberty to abandon the conclusion to which the facts before me seem to compel me; though I am quite prepared to do so, should you succeed in proving my position to be untenable.

Will you allow me to suggest one question for special consideration? Though starting originally from a totally different point of view, I am more & more convinced that the Decalogue in its earlier, as well as its later, form is the work of the Deuteronomist. It appears to me that he at first intended merely to revise the then existing Tetrateuch & that, in so doing, he has inserted several passages, which can be easily distinguished by their style, & their moral & religious tone, corresponding to that of Deuteronomy itself, & also by their verbal forms of expression, which are also peculiar to the Deuteronomist. I believe, for instance, that Lev. xxvi is of this kind - the first rough sketch, as it were, of the whole book of Deuteronomy. Also it seems to me that Ex. xxxiv. 1-20, Ex. xxiii. 20-33,



16  
2.4, פִּסְטָ, D. 11. 18, 23, 25, V. 8, VII. 5, 25, XII. 3, XXVII. 15,  
and Lev. XXVI. 1.

(פִּסְטָ also is found only in E. xxxiv. 1, 4,  
& in D. x. 1, 3.)

תְּמוּנָה, D. 11. 12, 15, 16, 23, 25, V. 8, and  
N. xii. 8.

2.5, 'low down & some,' D. 11. 19, V. 9, VIII. 19, XI. 16,  
XVII. 3, XXI. 26, XXX. 17, & E. xxiii. 24.

He de He.

I hope to work out this question fully in  
my Part 11. But I cannot help thinking  
that this idea of the later composition of  
the Decalogue is not a little confirmed  
by the fact that no reference is made  
to its existence in the Psalms or Prophets,  
& also by the circumstance that the  
Deuteronomist has so remarkably  
modified the 4<sup>th</sup> Commandment.

He might take such a liberty with  
his own words. But would he be  
likely to have done so with words  
believed to be ancient & Prophetic,  
even if not regarded as Divine?



Should you see no fatal objection to  
this supposition, it appears to me that  
the strongest of the proofs to which you  
refer (for the mosaic origin of the  
name Jehovah) would fall to the ground.

Shall you be at Leiden in the  
latter part of August or the beginning  
of September? I purpose running over  
to the continent for a week or two,  
& should be delighted to see you. I  
think that we might manage to  
converse together, though my knowledge  
of your language is much like yours  
of mine. Indeed, I learned Dutch  
in order to read your book, & in the  
reading it.

Pray present my respects to your  
honoured colleague, Prof. Scholten,  
whom I should also much wish to  
know personally. And believe me to be  
Yours very sincerely  
J. W. Natal



23 Sussex Place  
Kensington, London  
Aug. 17. 1863

My dear Sir,

I have too long delayed  
replying to your most kind letter. But  
I wished to be able, if possible, to fix  
the exact day of my arrival at Leiden.  
I am sorry that I can not even now  
do so - as my movements depend  
somewhat on the arrangements of a  
friend with whom I am about to  
travel. However, I fully purpose to  
avail myself of the very kind invitation  
of yourself & Mrs Kueren, and shall  
enjoy being your guest during my  
visit which, I fear, must be only a  
short one - but I shall wish to make  
the most of it for critical, as well as  
friendly, purposes.

I rejoiced unfeignedly at the  
intelligence of your and domestic happiness.



I trust that all has gone well, since  
you wrote, with the babe & its mother.  
God has blessed us with five children,  
three girls & two boys - and as yet  
we have lost none of them. But I  
know by experience both the joy of  
the first arrival, & also the anxiety  
which often troubles the minds of  
loving parents, while watching the  
little ailments of their children in their  
early days, before they get used to them.  
I hope that Mrs. Kuenen will not  
suffer much from this cause - Hoping  
soon to have the pleasure of seeing  
you all.

I am, my dear Prof. Kuenen,  
Yours very sincerely,  
No. Ratas

I enclose a photograph of myself, that  
you may know what sort of person  
to look for at the Station.



23, Sussex Place  
Washington, D.C.

Aug. 26. 1863.

My dear Prof. Kuenen,

I have now settled to leave  
London by the Batavier Steamer  
for Rotterdam on Sunday next -  
I see that there is a train which  
reaches Leiden at 4.54 on Monday -  
By that train I propose to come  
on - as I should then, perhaps,  
have time to stop an hour at  
the Hague on the way.

I have duly received your 2<sup>nd</sup>  
volume, for which I am very  
much obliged. Very truly Yours

H. Natal

I shall, perhaps, have a young  
friend with me - but he can find  
a bed at the Hotel.



23 Upper Place

Kensington

London: Oct. 14. 1863

My dear Professor Kuenen

We reached home safely a week or two ago, after taking a round by Dresden & Berlin. I was sorry not to find Prof. Kueffeld at home at Halle: he was out upon his summer tour - as I suppose you would have been, had not the happy event, which has disturbed the even tenor of your family life. I hope that baby is thriving, & that Mrs Kuenen and Miss Theodora are quite well - I can assure you that I have the most pleasant recollections of my short visit to Leiden, which the ladies helped to make most agreeable. Mrs Colenso begs me to send her kind regards <sup>to them</sup>, & her thanks for the care they took of us, & to say that she hopes to see one of them at least, when



run over to see us next year, if baby will  
not give leave of absence to both of them.

I am in the press with my Part IV.  
The storm is hulled just now in England:  
but I expect it will break out in a great  
gust of fury upon the publication of  
this Part, which touches the vital  
questions of Calomelistic teaching, the  
Fall, the Evil Spirit, &c. I hope that  
it may be the last burst of a fall  
which will bring us into peace.

I send an appendix to my Part II,  
& should be glad if you would run  
your eye over this matter along which  
I have drawn a line, in reference to  
the 60<sup>th</sup> Psalm. Since leaving you, I have  
read Deuss's exhaustive paper on the  
60<sup>th</sup> Psalm - & I must say, it has rather  
helped to confirm my conviction of the  
Davidic origin of that Psalm, though he  
opposes it.

With very kind regards to  
Mrs Kuenen, & Miss Theodora, & in

which I am sure my friend David  
Buchanan would join, if he were at  
hand), & hoping also to be remembered  
to Prof<sup>r</sup> von Bengel, Schottlein, & Baumhoff,

I am, very truly yours  
H. Natal



5  
narratives about the Prose  
time, from a side ~~by~~ to which  
by many scarcely any attention  
has been paid. This I say in  
the first instance with respect  
to myself. While writing my  
Introduction to the Pentateuch  
& to the Book of Joshua, I was,  
it is true, aware of the unhistorical  
character of many narratives:  
but I had not hitherto seen to  
myself proper amount of the extent  
of the difficulties. They could only  
be fully & plainly brought into the  
light through the questions followed  
by you: & they now lie bare before  
everyone who is willing to see. When  
I take into consideration in how  
unsatisfactory a way even some  
of the very best writers indicate  
& clear out of the way these difficulties,  
I consider your endeavour to treat them  
entirely apart as especially important  
useful - <sup>How is Lady? With my kind regards</sup>  
<sup>to Mrs Keenan. Yours sincerely</sup> J. W. Natal

23 Luffen Hall  
Kewington W.  
Nov. 17. 1863

My dear Prof. Keenan  
Many thanks for your last  
kind letter. You shall hear how  
Mr. Wilson's case is decided, when  
the next letter comes, which is  
expected towards the end of this  
month - The conservative party have  
been compelled to show fight,  
as we say - that is, the Bishops  
of Canterbury & York, upon the  
advice of no less a person than  
the Speaker of the House of Commons -  
a very great layman in this country,  
as you may know - have  
formed a committee, to superintend  
a critical commentary of the  
whole Bible - the first which the  
English Church has ever been  
favoured with. The Pentateuch



is assigned to Prof. Harold Moore,  
of Cambridge - the best man whom  
they could find - but they will  
suffer at a loss for Helms  
scholar - the difficulty having  
been to find men, who will  
at once, do justice - good  
Helms scholar - well read in  
continental history - &  
strictly orthodox. Prof.  
Moore is about the best  
the ed. has found, being  
an honest man, & fully believ-  
ing, of course, through-  
out, imbued with the traditional  
views, & as I believe, knowing  
at present very little indeed  
about the subject which he  
has undertaken. However,  
he will have to read, & will

know a great deal more, perhaps,  
a trenchant house - & I suspect  
will be rather astonished at what  
he does find - In short, I believe  
that the good cause is now in  
a fair way to a complete victory -  
My Part II is nearly ready, &  
you shall have a copy provided  
to Leiden - would you have any  
objection to my printing (if I see it  
good to do so) a few lines from your  
former letter to me, viz. those: -  
I see, however, in your critical labour,  
more than a mere impatient episode  
of the Church - conflict of our days.  
It appears to me that through you  
already in Part I the attention  
has been fixed upon a series of  
facts, which, in the latter times, have  
been too much respected, with  
great urgency to the truth. You  
have entered upon the enquiry,  
as to the value & origin of the



narrowly permits to be made to the  
 Abp. of Canterbury, but to apply directly  
 to the Queen in Council; to interfere as  
 Head of our Church in a difficulty caused  
 by her own Patents, & declare the Bp's  
 proceedings null & void. We hope that she  
 will be advised to entertain this application,  
 I remit it to the Privy Council - in  
 which case we have no fear as to the result.  
 In case, however, the Queen should be advised  
 not to interfere at this stage of the business,  
 in this point that my temporalities are  
 not touched by the Sentence, I shall then  
 have to wait till April, when my half-yearly  
 payment becomes due. If I find that the  
 money is duly paid, & the Queen appoints  
 no other Bishop, I will be pleased that  
 the Sentence is reversed by the Queen as  
 null & void. In any case, I believe that I  
 shall have to return to Natal at the close  
 of this year - & probably without publishing  
 any more in the Parliament. If I could  
 intend to pursue my researches: but  
 I should like to do that quietly & deliberately  
 in Natal first, & return, please God, in  
 five years to publish my matured results.  
 The fact is that, by my last volume especially,

23 Supra Place  
 Kensington W.  
 Feb. 9. 1864

My dear Prof. Keenan,  
 I delayed for a day or two acknowledging  
 your kind letter, in the hope that I might be  
 able to communicate to you some definite  
 intelligence about the final judgment of the  
 Privy Council in the case of the *Episcopacy & Revision*.  
 That decision was given yesterday, & I am  
 glad to say that, under all the circumstances  
 of the case, it may be regarded as a  
 complete & decisive triumph on the side of  
 liberty & truth. I send you a copy of it -  
 & though you will see that one or two  
 unnecessary ~~or~~ innuendoes are made as  
 to the mischief 'or danger', which may  
 have attended the publication of the book,  
 (inserted, no doubt, at the instance of the  
 Bp. of London, to cover his credit in the  
 affair, as he signed the Episcopal manifesto  
 against the <sup>Episcopacy</sup> Bishops) yet the fact has



in point of fact done all that we could  
have wished, & more than we had  
almost ventured to hope or think possible.  
They have reversed altogether the judgments  
of the "Court of Arches", & therefore, on all  
the points of accusation the Prosecutors  
have been defeated. Only they have  
ordered each Party to pay their own  
costs in the first Trial (which seems  
rather laid upon the innocent clergyman,  
though it may have been felt that  
the prosecutors were acting bona fide,  
& with some apparently strong ground  
for the course they took): but they have  
condemned the Prosecutors - i.e. the  
Bishop of Salisbury & the Rev. Mr. Rudall -  
to bear the Costs of the Appeal on both  
sides - of which, however, their own will  
be by far the heaviest, as the two  
clergy men employed no counsel on  
that occasion, but defended themselves.

It will be obvious to you that several of  
the points, here decided, completely cover  
me also in my controversy with Capetown -  
The Bp. of Capetown, in short, is now  
briefly at issue with the High English  
Courts on several questions. I don't  
know what he will do: but he has such  
a full full-blown sense of the importance  
of his Metropolitan Office, & will be so  
unwilling to part with his claim of  
Jurisdiction, that I fully expect him to  
take some extraordinary & perhaps  
outrageous step to assert his authority  
in opposition even to the English Law -  
In this he will be supported by my  
Dean, & perhaps by others - at least for a  
season: though I have no fear as to the  
more intelligent part of several of the  
Clergy, who will not be disposed to  
surrender themselves to a system of  
medieval ecclesiasticism. The course  
marked out for me by my legal advisers  
is to take no notice whatever of the  
Appeal which the Bp. of Capetown so



His power appears to have been so effectually  
 fixed in England, that it seems desirable  
 to leave things to settle down a little for  
 the time - ~~so that~~ <sup>so that</sup> men's minds may come to be  
 habituated to his very considerable modifications  
 of the traditional views, which have been  
 already fixed upon them. And the conclusion  
 of my work, if known to be the product of  
 five years careful study, would come with  
 more decisive effect upon the English mind.

Shall you be able to run over at Easter?  
 a week? he are now permanently settled  
 in London & shall be delighted to welcome  
 you, & any companions, male or female,  
 whom you may be able to bring with you -

I am rejoiced to hear of the birth of  
 his little daughter. With kindest regards to  
 the former, & hearty remembrance to all  
 friends in Leiden, I am, Yours very sincerely  
 Dr. Hutton -

I was about to write to Prof. Keigel - but I am  
 obliged to close this letter - Will you  
 thank him for his very kind letter -



I told him all the news - & say also  
that my friends are raising a fund  
for my defence, which has already  
amounted to £600 - enough, I  
hope, for all my purposes.



23 Supra Place  
Kensington

June 11. 1864

My dear Friend

The time named by you will ~~soon~~ suit us very well indeed, & we shall be delighted to see you. Our only regret is that Mrs Kueena and the little Catharina will not be with you. I am afraid that the precise hour of your arrival will be so uncertain that I can hardly hope to meet you at the place where the ships will land you. But, in any case, the captain or steward of the ships will tell you where the nearest 'cab-stand' is - I dare say, there will be one close by - & a cab will bring you to our



door for 3s. or 3s. 6d. You had better arrange with the driver before you start: though that is of no consequence, as the law fixes the proper charge - But be sure to tell him to go to 23 Supper Place, South Kensington - as there is another 'Supper Place', on the other side of Hyde Park, to which friends are sometimes driven by mistake.

If he does not know the place, tell him to drive to Queen's Gate Terrace, Kensington - which he will be sure to know - & then he can enquire for Supper Place, which is close by.

Drop me a line, please, as soon as your day <sup>& hour</sup> for sailing is

fixed, and I shall try to meet you if possible. (with mine)

Mrs Colenso sends her very kind regards to Mrs Keener, & begs me to assure her that she will take all possible care of you during your stay with us. We are only sorry to part you so long from each other. But we hope the trip may do you health good.

I defer other matters till we meet. But I think it is possible that the first hearing of my case before the Hiring Council may come on while you are here - which will probably be only a formal affair of a few minutes. Love yours sincerely  
H. Natal



When you feel to be absolutely necessary for your  
own credit. It suits my purposes so well in  
its present shape, that I am loth to have  
any considerable alterations made in it -  
I would rather lease them for a 2<sup>nd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> -  
should such be wanted. Also please send  
me, as soon as you can, any corrections  
for the first 50 pages - that there, if I find  
it convenient, may go to the press.

Mrs Colenso & my children send their  
very kind love to Mrs Keener & yourself,  
& some day or other we so hope to come  
& see you - but our future is still very  
uncertain. I hope you have thanked Prof  
Schotten for his book on V. Solen - I have  
really been too busy to write to him - but  
I have read a good bit of it, with great  
interest - & shall, you may be sure, in due  
time, study carefully the whole - Please  
also to convey my best acknowledgments  
to Prof. van Gezel for the Whitsun - studies -  
& with my very kind regards to Mrs  
Keener, & best wishes for the little one

I am, yours very sincerely  
H. Natal

Colenso<sup>8</sup>  
23 Lapan Place  
Kensington  
Sept. 2. 1864

My dear Professor Keener

I duly received your most  
welcome letter, & am rejoiced, as we all were,  
to find that you reached home safely & pleasantly,  
& found the wife & the little one well - I delayed  
my reply, wishing to be able to send to you  
a pamphlet which I have had in hand, in  
reply to Bishop Parris last proceedings. This  
work, however, has expanded to a greater  
length than I intended, & has taken up a  
great deal of my time - since, you know, every  
word of mine requires to be carefully weighed  
at this particular crisis. The pamphlet is now  
complete, & will be published, I hope, next week -  
when copies will be sent to you & other friends  
in Leyden - & from then you will be able to gather  
better than from anything else how matters stand  
just now in England & at the Cape. Of course,  
my case is patiently waiting for the sitting of  
the Privy Council in November: best things are  
moving forward. And, if I do not mistake the  
signs of the times, we are rapidly tending towards  
a rupture between the High Church Party &  
the State. Very probably, my affair will help  
to precipitate this. Prof W. Pusey has just



published a violent attack upon the late  
judgment of the King Council - which shows how  
uneasy that party feels under present circumstances.  
Should the King Council decide in any favour,  
they will be driven to fury. - The Manuscript  
has been duly returned to Dr. Wright, who  
conveyed it to Dr. Lee - with whom I have since  
been staying for a few days.

I am sure to wish your leave for me to  
translate & publish that part of your Hist. Kir.  
Orthograph, which pertains to the Pentateuch &  
Book of Joshua. Indeed, I have translated the  
greater part of it already - & if I get your permission,  
I shall send it to the press in two or three weeks  
from this - as I should like to bring it out before  
I leave England - which I may have too soon  
after Christmas - & leave it as my parting present  
to the community. I cannot yet complete my  
own book: in fact, under present circumstances,  
it wd be wisest for me not to publish any more of  
my own for a while - & I would also rather  
wish to take more time for the deliberate completion  
of the whole work before I publish Part V. But  
your views approximate on the whole sufficiently  
to my own - & your criticism is so accurate &  
comprehensive - that I think it wd greatly assist  
my own cause to show the English people a  
good continental work, which goes over pretty  
much the same ground.

It is impossible to judge beforehand what kind  
of sale it would be likely to have - I would

purpose, however, one of two plans, either of which  
will be agreeable, & both equally so, to me:

i) I would leave all the responsibility of printing  
it, as if the book were wholly my own - and  
divide the profits, whatever they may be,  
equally with you <sup>for a certain time, say for</sup> ~~3 years after publication~~. But I must  
tell you that Messrs Longman do not begin to pay  
anything till more than 12 months after the  
publication of a book: e.g. if this book were  
published at the beginning of 1865, they will  
begin to pay on July 1, 1866 - & then half-yearly -  
On such a book, however, there would only be a  
slow straggling sale, probably, after the first year -  
during which the principal sale would take  
place. I would, therefore, fix a limit - as three years  
- in order to avoid an account, prolonged four years  
to five, about insignificant sums, which might  
be an annoyance to us, or to our families, in  
case of the death of either of us -

ii) If you would prefer to receive a sum at once  
for the copyright, I shall be equally ready to  
agree to this - & would name Mr Longman  
to settle the sum on my side, if you, through  
your agent, would name a man to direct  
Mr Longman on your side. I should suppose that  
the two agents settle the matter between them,  
if they can, without our intervention.

Let me know, please, what you say to this.  
And, if you consent to either proposal, please not  
to make any more alterations in this edition,



23 Supper Place  
Kensington

Oct 6. 1864

My dear Friend

I duly received your first letter,  
 & the corrections pp. 1-57 - which I  
 have introduced in the proper places,  
 & sent the first sheets to the printers.  
 I think that I shall refer throughout  
 to the originals - not to any English  
 translations - as these last are probably  
<sup>& most of them are out of print.</sup>  
 from or by Becket's. I presume that  
 your references are correct.

I am fighting away here right &  
 left - but on the whole the cause has  
 gained ground considerably here &  
 Calé. The grand 'Commentary' is promised  
 to appear next year - it cannot be brought  
 out this year because of D. Th' Seal's  
 death. To anyone who knows anything  
 about the subject, it is perfectly ludicrous  
 to suppose that a work of this nature -  
 presupposing to give full information



on all the points of difficulty ~~throughout~~  
the whole Bill can be completed in  
10 months - by men who two or  
three years ago were in <sup>almost</sup> total  
ignorance upon the whole questions  
of biblical criticism as regards  
the O.T. However, we shall hail  
the appearance of these volumes  
with great satisfaction - & I doubt  
not shall be able soon to give  
a good account of them.

You received, I hope, & Prof  
Van Hook, Schellin, &c. the copies  
of my Remarks. They are producing,  
I think, considerable effect - We  
have just heard from the Cape that  
the Bp. of Capetown & Co have been  
duly served with my petition -  
so that we may now hope to  
have the case heard in November

and I shall probably have to go out -  
for a time at all events - soon after  
Christmas. I hope to bring out my  
cheap Ed? & the translation first.

Thank you very much for your  
kind words about pecuniary matters.  
It would, I think, upon the whole,  
be best for both of us to settle affairs  
abroad by an immediate payment -  
as that gets rid of all future possible  
perplexities. Will you please name  
any London Publisher, who could  
~~and~~ take the matter over with me,  
& decide for us in respect of the payment -  
would Williams & Rosgate, or Trübner,  
do? Or would you name H. Wright,  
or any other friend, not a Publisher?  
- I forgot to tell you that Mr. Ingham  
mentioned to me that the gentleman  
whose case he consigned you in the  
No. of Commons was the Earl L  
the Times - Mr. Delaine.  
With kindest regards from me & mine  
to you & yours, I am  
Yours sincerely  
Geo. P. Dallas



The translation of your book will be ready for publication shortly - I have spoken to Triebel, & he will see Longman about it, as soon as they can get the book in a rough form into their hands, & form a judgment about it. But it is, as you know, a book only for scholars - & I am afraid that we have hardly enough scholarship in England to welcome it heartily. If I am detained any longer in England, I hope to bring out another part of my own work -

I send you a weekly paper - the best of the kind which you ask for - as it contains a good many extracts from various religious papers. But it is an organ of the Unitarians - & does not represent the Ch. of England - We have no paper that does at present - I mean, that represents fairly the liberal party. I think we greatly need one - & have often thought of trying to get one up, if I remained in England altogether, or returned to it finally -

10  
Please remember me very kindly to my friends at Leiden. The book you enquired about - "Leid", I think - did reach me - many thanks for it. I think Doxy extremely interesting; but I must read her again, & will express a judgment about it.

23 Upper Place  
Kensington  
Feb. 3. 1865  
My dear friend  
I have taken you at your word, & allowed a few days to pass since receiving your very welcome letter, in the hope that I might be able to give you more definite intelligence about the progress of my case. But I am not yet able to do so: we are still kept in suspense by the delinquent movements of the Law - which, of course, all the more slow, when it is invoked, as now, to exercise its highest functions -

Just, however, let me say how heartily we all rejoice at the news which your letter gave of the increase of your own domestic happiness. May the best wishes from above rest ever upon you & yours - & may ever yours sincerely  
Wm. Nassau



you with ones live, & I please God,  
to take part in the grand conflict,  
which is to usher in for the nations,  
as we trust, the coming of the Christ,  
that is to be, as our great poet

Tennyson says - "mayst thou ever  
kindest regards & best wishes to  
Mrs Keener - from Mrs Wilson,  
my daughter, & myself. Perhaps,  
as many, one or more of us, take  
her hospitalit' again one day -  
but all the future lies in darkness,  
at present helps me - I literally  
know not what a week may bring  
forth -

The case was heard at full length -  
two eminent lawyers on both sides  
speaking, & others assisting before  
a prime bench of Judges - in the  
early part of December. Of course,

they reserved judgment - & we have heard  
nothing since then, except that the  
Record, upon Mr. Justice Eyre's  
was stated that the Judges are all  
agreed unanimously in their decision,  
& that one of them - the best - is engaged  
in drawing it out - We expect that it  
may be given shortly after our Parliament  
meets - perhaps, next week. You shall  
learn when I know the result - by which  
my own future course must be guided.  
I may go out to Scotland in a few  
weeks - I may challenge Mr. Pease  
to bring me round lawfully before the  
Queen - I may resign, & have to begin  
life anew - all will depend on the  
tenor of their judgment - For the  
form it takes, even if (as all seem)  
to expect it should be generally in  
my favour.



23 Susan Place

Keensington

March 21. 1865

My dear Friend—

The decision was given  
 yesterday. I copy the last words  
 which contain the substance of  
 it. Their lordships therefore will  
 humbly report to Her Majesty  
 their judgment & opinion that  
 the proceedings taken by the  
 Bishop of Capetown and the  
 judgment or sentence pronounced  
 by him against the Bishop of  
 Natal, are null & void in law.

We have therefore all that



is desired, & something more -  
In they have also decided  
that though the Majesty may  
give Titles, as Bp. of Capetown  
or Bp. of Natal to certain  
Bishops, whom she orders to  
be consecrated, yet she cannot  
give any jurisdiction to them  
in colonies which have a  
Legislature of their own -  
So that almost all our  
40 Colonial Bps are  
struck at one stroke of  
their supposed power -  
Not one of them can interfere

to throttle a heretic, or  
stop the progress of the truth.

I have many letters to  
write, & must be that - We  
shall not leave England for  
about two months, at all  
events - But at this moment  
his whole position is so bad,  
that we hardly know what  
our plans will be -

The translation will appear,  
I expect, next week -

With kindest regards from  
all of us to you & yours,

I am yours very sincerely  
Remember me very  
kindly to my friends  
at Legation.

J. R. Natal



refused to pay my expenses  
of income. So that we are obliged  
to have another fight. My  
lawyers seem perfectly confident  
as to the result - which will  
only <sup>and</sup> in their being obliged  
to ~~not~~ pay up, & to recognise me  
more distinctly as Bp. of Natal.

But as they will keep me longer  
in England, I shall be able to  
fire another barrel of my  
revolver - i.e. I have gone to  
press with Part V.

With kindest regards to  
Mrs Keenen, & affectionate  
reetings to you & her from all  
of us, & best wishes for the little  
ones, I am ever your sincere friend

R. S. Natal

I begged the Rev. H. B. Wilson  
to write to you about my case.  
But we are going to print it in  
full - & I will send you a copy.

Please thank Prof. Van Hengel. for his most  
kind & valued letter - to which  
I hope to reply presently.  
I have been very hard at  
work on Part V.

23 Sussex Place

Kensington

April 13. 1865

My dear Friend

I hope that before this longman  
will have sent to you the copies of  
the translation, which I desired to be  
forwarded. I have waited a few  
days to see how it was likely to  
go off - But, as we have both probably  
anticipated, the circulation will be  
apparently so limited, that the  
expenses of publication <sup>may</sup> not be  
covered. I do not care about this  
for myself - as I am content  
with having put before the English  
Public a valuable work, such  
as they cannot get hold of in any  
other way. But I should have



liked the sale to have been so  
far remunerative, as to have  
afforded some honorarium for  
you. However, we know each  
other, I trust, so well, that I can  
tell you plainly how the case  
stands, & you, as well as myself,  
will be content with the credit  
alone, though no money should  
accrue from our compounded work.  
You know that our printing &c  
is much more expensive than  
yours. If 1000 copies sold,  
there wd be a very fair return -  
& you shall hear of it. But  
at present we have only printed  
500 - sold at 8s. 6d each -  
which are received (by the

allowances to Publishers and  
Booksellers) to 300 at 8s. 6d,  
the produce of which - if all were  
sold - would be £127.10.0.  
But the expense of printing &  
binding has been £167.8.0 -  
& they are not all sold, nor, to  
say the truth, do I expect that  
they will sell speedily. Still,  
it is too soon to judge what  
demand there will be. I send  
you one notice from one of our  
Church Officers - which may help  
to sell it.

The Council of the Colonial  
Bishops' Fund, (consisting  
of <sup>all</sup> Bishops of the United  
Church of England & Ireland,  
& others) have at present



23 Suffolk Place  
Kensington  
July 16. 1865

my knowledge which compel me to rank  
the Bps of London & St Dunstons almost in the  
same rank as the others - perhaps, even lower,  
because this <sup>knows more,</sup> <sup>they</sup> seem to have acted a more shy  
& cowardly part. In instances, ~~and~~ these  
two have had the credit with their fellow-countrymen  
of having been manly enough to refuse to sign  
the 'round-robin', as we call it - that is, circular  
letter - of our bishops, calling on me to resign my  
see. They have had the reputation for so much  
courage & liberality - & they have never publicly  
disavowed <sup>my unwillingness</sup> <sup>in their disapproval.</sup> it, unless Bp. Gray has uttered  
a deliberate untruth, the Bp. of London did ~~so~~,  
because (he said) 'he felt sure some of his clergy  
w'd ask me to officiate in their churches - &  
the Bp. of St Dunstons, because his diocese was  
in a remote district, which I was never likely  
to visit. I can <sup>scarcely</sup> ~~scarcely~~ doubt that these reasons  
are given in private for not inhibiting me -  
& if so it utterly deprives their public appearance  
of liberality of any kind. Had I am aware  
of their facts tending to a similar conclusion.  
So do not let your countrymen suppose that  
even two - our most learned - Ministers have  
any real courage or love of truth for the  
truth's sake. They don't like, of course, to  
appear as ignorant & narrow-minded as

My dear Friend

I have long been waiting to write to you,  
wishing to be able to say that my Part V  
was out of my hands. I hope now that you  
will receive it from Miss Chapman in about  
a week's time - & with it several other copies,  
which I will ask you to be so kind as to  
deliver or forward for me to your countrymen,  
of whom Longman will send a list - Prof.  
Van Hook, Whiston, Deussenhoff, Dr. Arnold,  
Prof. Doay, Dr. Wort, Dr. Pinnock - (I don't remember  
if there are any more at this moment.) I  
hope that it will not give you much trouble  
to hand over or transmit the copies. Of course,  
<sup>in writing,</sup> I have had to follow my own course - & that,  
in judging of the book, will be merciful, I hope,  
to the infirmities of English criticism. What I  
am wrong, at any rate I have spent freedom  
for further discussion - & that will do good.  
But I have also sent to the Press another  
little work - wishing to see it through the  
Printer's hands before I leave England, which  
I expect to do about Aug. 15. This is a



translation of Dr. Port's Treatise on the  
Analogy, largely annotated - In fact, my  
notes make just as much matter as the Text.  
It is a choice little treat - I mean, Dr. Port's -  
I thought on many points my views do not  
agree with his, yet there is a curious correspondence  
between them - even when opposed - which helps,  
I think, much to throw light upon the whole  
question. My view, in fact, lies midway between  
Doan's & Port's - I may help to reconcile them  
I doubt if I shall publish this till, perhaps,  
October, when our publishing season begins  
again. That wd help to keep our Misses safe  
to the mark in my absence. I have not written  
to ask Dr. Port to leave to publish it. because I  
feel sure that he wd. be glad, rather than  
otherwise, to have his views discussed in England.  
If the book pays its expenses, I should be glad  
to send him a small honorarium. But I  
am very doubtful if it will - I shall be fully  
content, if it sets English students thinking  
& enquiring, without draining much upon  
my own pocket. Our printing is so much  
more expensive than yours.

I have not yet heard how the Translation

of your book has gone off - but the first 500 have  
not yet been got rid of. I dare say that they will  
disappear in the course of time - but I am  
very well satisfied with the effect it has produced  
(of which I sent you one specimen) as the fruit  
of my labour.

Now you & my other dear friends at England  
will want to know how my affairs are going on.  
The 'Council' of the Colonial-Bishops-Fund, - a  
voluntary Society, as you know, founded for  
the simple purpose of endowing colonial sec-  
- by whom my income had been regularly paid  
for the last 10 years - stopped paying it in  
April 1864 - & since the recent judgment have  
refused to pay either the back-months arrears,  
or the current income. I must tell you that  
the Council consist wholly of Archbishops &  
Bishops - & you know the clerical mind of a  
certain order holds sometimes very peculiar  
notions about matters of money & taxes. They  
have not a single layman in their body:  
there are four Trustees (of whom <sup>among</sup> Dr. <sup>is</sup> Scarstone  
& two other laymen) but these are only  
nominally concerned: the real parties are the  
Archbishops & Bishops. & between ourselves I  
must tell you that facts have been very



& which carefully protected by a note all  
the subscribers from any complaint, with  
my views. That list also had a great  
many anonymous subscribers: there was  
very few, & it contains the names of  
Dean Milman, Dean Stanley, & St. Temple.  
But I will ask the Secretary to send you  
a copy, that our friends in Legation may  
see how matters actually stand. On the  
mention of this, & supported, as you say,  
by a strong gale of Public Opinion, I am  
now going back to Natal without delay -  
(our ship sails between Aug. 10 & Aug. 15) -  
& the Chancery suit will be carried on  
in my absence. They have not yet put in  
any answer to my case - I have asked  
for more time - which wd be rather a small  
& outrageous ~~exp~~ proceeding, - seeing that  
they have kept back my income for 10  
months, & I have a wife & 5 children  
to support, - if I had not my fellow countrymen  
to fall back upon. As it is, I was quite  
at my ease upon this point. And in fact it  
is quite possible that, finding that they cannot  
delay my return, & finding also that they

136  
their fellows in the eye of the learned world  
at home & abroad. But they have not given  
me the slightest instance of real kindness -  
& I now understand more plainly the  
significance of this act, when at Exeter (that  
day when we were there) the M<sup>rs</sup>. of London  
threw my hand, indeed, as I stood before him  
at the Chad. gate - for he could not help doing  
so - but instantly turned away to speak to  
another.

To return from this digression. I think that  
I mentioned to you in my last that, my income  
being stopped, I was obliged to 'file a bill in  
Chancery' - the technical statement of the  
commencement of the most slow & tedious kind  
of lawsuit known in our country. The course  
of such a proceeding is that the matter is  
first brought before the Master of the Rolls -  
then by appeal to the Lord Chancellor -  
then to the House of Lords - It is possible -  
though the idea is almost too absurd to be  
entertained - that the M<sup>rs</sup> may <sup>have</sup> really intended  
to make a public demonstration of their authority  
by having going over in a body to the Ho.  
of Lords, on the final hearing, to deliver  
their testimony against me - if not their



votes. Our rule is that, in cases of appeal,  
the Peers generally do not vote (though legally  
they may) but leave the matter to be decided  
wholly by the Law lords. But it is possible  
as I have said, that the Bps., who in matters  
of 'Lore' at all events, with the noble flame  
of a thorn real burning in their bosoms,  
could hardly be expected to act upon ordinary  
lay-principles, might design to go over in  
force, & make a sensation. And they may  
be so still - not indeed give their vote - for  
that we have effectually prevented, by  
making the two Bps. Defendants in our  
bill, as representing the entire whole Branch -  
but they may go down & defend themselves  
orally, if their being Defendants does not  
prohibit this.

For some weeks after the recent judgment,  
it was not clear whether they really meant  
to fight or not - whether it was only a  
feint, intended to frighten us, or to  
excuse themselves in paying ultimately,  
as compelled by the dire necessities of  
the case. However, at last it seemed

determined that they meant to go to law - &  
in fact I heard from a private source, which  
I think can be depended on, that their main  
object was to cause delay, & to prevent my  
returning to Natal this side of Christmas.  
Finding this, I told some of my friends that,  
in the present state of the matter, such a delay  
would be absolutely fatal to my purpose of returning  
at all. My own friends in Natal would be  
utterly discouraged, & Mr. Gray would do almost  
nothing in the interim. Whereupon they said,  
'You shall be in spite of them' - & accordingly  
in a very short space of time they have raised  
a sum of £3,000 to be presented to me,  
(i) to enable me to go back to my divorce,  
which the lawsuit is going on in London,  
(ii) to testify their sense of the services rendered  
by my labours to the spirit empire of  
African in the Ch. of England. I mention  
this, that you may see that we really have  
made progress in spite of all the forces put  
in plying against us: for you will see that  
the grounds of their appeal are very much  
stronger than those of the former one, which  
was only to be fair-play in the late trial,



How are we or two expressions in B. boots' Fractura, which I am not quite certain about. had you please, - by return of Post, if convenient - in just a very few words translate or elucidate them? -

page 8 gisting

page line

3 27

gisting (not in my Dictionary)

4 3

hebben zich zeker niet aan alles  
lijdelijk onderworpen

32 p. 2 vrijwel uit de lucht gegrepen  
de baar

35 15 Baalstrijder ? Baal-defender  
= Defender of Baal.

36 12 rondom de outers ? round the  
boundaries

36 22 aan het Reuis? on the gibbet.

52 2 daarvoor werd er over geloot;  
? lots were cast in front of it.

I have just had a call from Prof. Donders of Utrecht, who has kindly undertaken to take charge of the books for you, & will, I suppose, leave them at the Leyden Station.

cannot make out their case & their satisfaction, they may even now drop the proceedings, having gained nothing by their manoeuvre but to put £3,000 in my pocket, & send me out with a fair wind. But we shall see: if they cannot make out a case, that will bear examination in a Court of Law, then their conduct will have been a disgraceful attempt to crush a poor man by mere pretences: so I will assure that they have come forward on which they intend to take their stand (though my lawyers cannot imagine what it can be (& that we are to have a long - perhaps, one or two years - fight. In any case, as it appears to me, their conduct will hardly bear examination. They might, no doubt, have said that, as Trustees for the money of others, they were at a loss to know what to do with those colonial fees, which were deprived by the recent judgment of 'coercive jurisdiction'; they might assure that there were no longer 'fees' in their sense of the word, & that at least the matter was questionable: & so they might have paid the incomes of all these Pops so situated into Chancery; from



which we might obtain them, if our one,  
by the usual forms. But then the Bp. of  
Capetown, & other Bps, wd have been in  
the same position as the Bp. of Natal.

Ray! it is not certain that my See is deprived  
of 'coercive jurisdiction' - though I am perfectly  
willing that it should be - since our Legislative  
Council in Natal was nominated by the  
Crown, at the time when I received my Patent,  
& was not elected by the people, & therefore  
could not with strictness be called a  
representative Institution - & it is only in cases  
where there existed already such Institution,  
that the Patent is invalid as regards the  
coercive jurisdiction - which was the case with  
the Bp. of Capetown. In sentencing me out,  
therefore, for this treatment these Bps & Bp's  
have evidently acted upon their own foregone  
conclusions as to my heresies - they have  
acted simply as partisans - even should they  
succeed in their present attempt.

I write all this that you may be able  
to explain to our friends in Leyden or  
elsewhere how matters stand in England  
at present. How long I may remain in  
Natal, will depend, of course, on circumstances.  
Meanwhile, some of my friends are very

anxious to set up a weekly Journal, of the  
kind which I once talked about to you -  
especially for discussion of the religious questions  
of the day, in connection with social questions,  
politics, & science - & so as to represent the  
progress of religion not in England only but  
in Europe also, & over the world - by engaging  
the services of able correspondents in all  
the different centres of thought & activity. I  
am by no means sure that such a Journal  
wd not be welcomed in England & hence,  
conducive to the progress of the Truth among  
us - we have nothing of the kind at present.  
They want me to come back, & edit it. But  
my first business in any case must be to  
go back to Natal - & to finish my lawsuit.

With our kindest regards to Mrs. Kallen  
& remembrance from me to all my friends  
in Leyden, Prof. Schotten, Rouwenhoff, &c. I  
shall wish to write to Prof. Van Hengell -  
of which my lawyers see no chance.

I am, Yours ever sincerely

Mr. Natal

After Aug. 10, please address for me  
Mr. W. Per. the Lord Bishop of Natal  
at Bishopscourt  
Mantelburg  
South Africa Natal



Mr. Garrison's contemplation donating  
Twenty Thousand Pounds to it - so  
that, you see, it ought to be a great  
work - & all liberal men may be  
expected to do their best to assist so  
able an effort - you see does not wish  
to put any money into it, but  
simply to serve the cause of  
Truth.

My two friends are the Rev. H. W. Wilson  
of Staunton, P. Keble, Hunts, whom  
you know as the Episcopist, & whom you  
have seen - & G. V. Keble Esq. West  
Bickham, London - who will probably  
do most of the working part, in preparation  
for my return. From one or other of  
these you will no doubt hear, as  
soon as their plans are a little  
matured. In I desired that in  
the first instance you should be  
consulted privately & confidentially

23 Upper Place  
Kensington  
Aug. 14. 1865

My dear Friend

We said, please God, tomorrow - so  
that I have very little time to write  
to you. But an important proposition has  
just been made to me at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour,  
about which I must write to you. First,  
however, let me thank you for the article  
on "English Church-Movement" - which was  
excellent - The only error in it was in  
calling Archbishop Denison Archd<sup>n</sup> of  
Salisbury, instead of Taunton: but that  
is of no consequence. When I next see  
you, we will discuss the Roman a  
little. I don't admit that I have  
misstated V. Paul's views. I don't  
mean that he drew out the consequences  
of his principles, as I have tried to  
do: but I think that they are the  
genuine consequences of those principles,  
However, hard to his proposal  
in question.



A wealthy English gentleman - who  
has all along stood by my side  
& subscribed £100 to one Fund & £150  
to another, has now proposed to  
bear the whole expense of bringing out  
a first-rate Edition of the Bible - with  
new Translations & Notes & Excursus,  
bringing up the matter to the level  
of our present knowledge. He wishes me  
to return to England as soon as any  
case is decided - that is, next Summer -  
& take the post of Chief Editor - &  
endeavour to secure the services of  
the most eminent men of his day  
at home & abroad, who should be  
liberally remunerated for their  
labours. Of course, we have not  
yet had time to work out the scheme  
thoroughly - but there are true  
English friends of mine who will

do what can be done before my  
return - so that we may get things  
in hand without delay - As soon as  
our plans are perfected, Mr.  
Marrcott, the gentleman in question  
will pay down the money into the  
hands of Trustees.

I need hardly say that the work  
in question is exactly what I should  
desire in all accounts - & it seems  
to me that nothing would so admirably  
promote the liberal movement both  
at home & abroad as the carrying  
out of this measure. Our Translations  
if we get the first men of Holland,  
Germany, France, & England to  
engage in it, might be the translation  
for all Europe & the World - & the  
Consensus of so many authorities  
would have an overwhelming weight.



had given a death-blow to the old  
Methodism -

Yours sincerely  
J. P. [Signature]

as you see. We shall try to name the  
best men in the Continent for the  
purpose, & to be able to say what  
sum we. We considered a liberal  
summarization. Your rough idea is  
generally this - to engage about 10  
continental labourers - e.g. Kuenen,  
Scholten, Post, Kötzig, & you would  
know the best men. (but please keep  
the secret for the present, until our  
plans are ripe) & about as many  
English - rather fewer. The whole  
to be distributed among them  
according to their tastes & abilities &  
studies: when anyone has completed  
his portion, it is to be printed, &  
circulated to all the others, who  
are to read, & note as they please  
upon it - so that we shall have  
the benefit of their combined experience.  
Then it is to go back to the writer



In his ~~own~~ consideration - then to  
be forwarded to a Committee  
of 3 or 4 in England, who will  
have to translate into English, &  
put it into the proper shape for  
Mr. English's Review - & if on any  
point they differ from the writer,  
such point to be referred  
back to him - & if finally the  
Committee disagree with him,  
then voted to be adopted in the  
Text, & his, if he desires, inserted  
in his Notes.

Such is a general outline of  
the scheme - but it admits of  
being modified to any extent,  
& any advice from you will  
be most acceptable - Each

man will see therefore consist in  
preparing his own special portions  
& in reading & revising the portions  
of his others - & as I have said, we  
will spare his whole labour will  
extend over five years - though,  
of course, it will not be continuous  
labour during that time.

When one of these gentlemen writes  
to you, would you kindly take  
counsel with some of your friends  
confidentially, & report to your  
correspondent accordingly. I must  
leave matters in their hands for  
the present - But I trust that  
you will be interested as much as  
myself in the success of this  
work. It seems to me that it



in which I am engaged is tremendous for all  
the power of sacerdotalism on the one hand &  
Evangelicalism on the other are ranged in  
battle against me - & all Dissenting bodies  
as well - & especially those of your own Church -  
The West is a mortal foe to my labours -  
I have had faith very solemnly against me -  
My great difficulty is with the clergy. They are  
so intensely stupid & ignorant - & find it,  
of course, convenient to come then over  
themselves with violence & want of learning  
by abusing my want of orthodoxy. The  
Society for the Repagation of the Gospel is  
(as you know, I think) strongly under the  
influence of Bishop Wilberforce - & the Abp.  
of Cambridge is also a new tool in his  
hands - & the latter (the Abp) has been  
writing out several letters abetting my  
clergy & trying to stir up my laity to resist  
my authority, while the former (the Society)  
is sending out more clergymen of the right stamp  
to quell the birds of my opponents. If I can  
beaten, that will be the cause of it - not  
any weakness in my cause, not any  
want of zeal & cooperation on the part of

15<sup>a</sup>  
Pope W. Riccard, whom I think you know, has offered  
university to me for an Abp.  
but unhappily he has ruined Bishopstair  
university by drinking - a very warm  
friend of mine is a W. Stewart, son I think  
of a Duke of some title formerly  
in Holland.  
Natal  
May 14. 1866

My dear Friend At last I must seize time, &  
write to you - for you will be thinking that I have  
forgotten all my Dutch friends, and I am longing  
to have a chat with you. The truth is that I have  
never been so hard worked in my life, I think,  
as since I returned to Natal - not in criticism,  
for I have only very lately given a few odd  
moments to that kind of work - but you will  
easily understand that in the extensive work  
which I am engaging, almost singlehanded,  
with all the might of clergy-dom in England  
& here, I have had abundant employment  
for all my faculties. I have ordered the  
Natal Mercury to be sent to you regularly -  
I mean, the Monthly Summary, which I  
hope has reached you duly, & which I hope  
will have given you some idea of our doings.  
As regards the Laty, everything has gone here  
splendidly. It was quite as I expected -  
partly from intense aversion to priestcraft  
and High Churchism and the arbitrary  
proceedings of the Bishop's proxy, partly from the



determination to maintain their independence  
wholly of their rival the Cape - but very  
much, I am thankful to say, from a real  
desire to enjoy more liberal teaching in the  
Church - the great body of the Laity have  
fathered round me, and in various ways  
have given most unmistakable signs of their  
determination not to recognize the Domination  
of the autocrat of Capetown. The last step  
they have taken is to address a very strong  
& well worded remonstrance to Mr. Gray  
himself calling upon him to resign the  
office of Anti-petition which he holds by  
virtue of the Minister's Letter Patent. This  
was done by the last Mail, signed by  
about 200 bona fide Churchmen, and a  
considerable number of additional names  
will go by the next Mail, including  
almost all the Churchwardens (they are  
two laymen, usually elected by each  
congregation to represent them during the  
 ensuing year in various capacities; but  
frequently one is nominated by the Minister,

I only one elected by the people.) When I landed  
I found of course all the Churchwardens almost  
elected under Mr. Gray's influence, or rather  
under the effect of his terrible denunciations  
of my sermons, & therefore almost all hostile to  
me. I could have refused to recognize any of  
them, if they did not recognize me; but I  
thought it best to let them alone, & get on  
with them as well as I could till the end of  
the year, when at Easter the new elections  
will ~~take~~ take place. And this policy has  
thoroughly succeeded - as in most places a  
complete change has come over the spirit of  
the Laity - they begin to see what Mr. Gray  
was leading them - & in every instance  
(save one, peculiarly situated) wherever the  
people have appointed Chms, they have  
chosen men either hearty supplicants of mine  
or at least determined adversaries of Mr.  
Gray. So far good. I now preach every  
Sunday twice in the Cathedral & have -  
especially in the ~~last~~ evening - overflowing  
congregations - to whom I can say almost  
anything I wish to say. In short, as respects  
the Laity, my seat is secure enough. Still  
I do not despair from myself that Mr. Gray



countrymen (as Huppeld once suggested) Dr  
Wetter's little treatise on the Chronicles. While  
I think of it, will you tell me about the strength  
of his argument of the Latin origin of N.X. 33-36,  
in my App. II to Corti's Book on the Psalms? If  
this perhaps in Deuteronomistic, will it not  
affect the question of the age of Ps. lxxviii? It  
also probably of Deborah's Song? How  
also, if you are in correspondence with D. 1007,  
to which I am for and for his kind letter, which  
I have not yet answered for the same reason  
which has prevented hitherto my writing to  
you - but I intend, please God, to write to you  
also before long. You will understand that  
having to write two sermons a week, every  
line of which (as they are printed, at the request  
of the people) is scanned by friend & foe, is  
no light matter. I have now nearly finished  
the 2<sup>d</sup> Series - & then shall stop the printing,  
& may fall back upon old sermons a little,  
or on other help. Your letters & the children,  
thank God, are quite well, & send their love  
to you & yours - Do let me have a line at your  
own convenience to say how you all are -  
& with my kindest remembrances to Mrs  
Kueken, Prof. Van Hout, Scholten, & all  
my friends around you. Believe me to be  
Ever yours sincerely  
J. G. Wetzel

2  
15b  
The Lent, for they have even now subscribed  
nearly £200 a year to bring out a clergyman  
to help me, & they wd do much more but for  
the very impoverished state of the colony at  
present, in consequence of the terrible commercial  
crisis, out of which we are hardly yet beginning  
to emerge. Hence when the Society sends out  
clergy at the expense of English pockets, the  
people here can hardly help themselves, &  
must receive them - else they wd have none  
to baptize, marry, & bury, or to attend  
regular services. I always pressed this - &  
I always said that my sojourn here would  
be perhaps three years - & I still think so -  
for I do not see how I am to fulfil my low  
singlehanded - & I am aware that I cannot  
be helped by more dolts - stupid men, who  
only take orders in order to play the piece.  
But men of thought & activity of mind, such  
as I need, & such as wd. be heartily welcomed  
by the people here, are either, if men of years,  
already settled & highly valued in England -  
or, if young men, they will either refuse  
to take orders at all, & bind a job upon  
their necks for life, or, if they are in  
orders, they cannot be expected to throw



Providence upon the uncertainty of a colony  
like this - & his "Society" will only employ  
safe men - & though my friends would  
raise enough to support a man or two  
for 2 or 3 years, it cannot be expected  
that this should go on permanently.  
So that I do not see how I can ~~be~~ maintain  
the fight for a longer time than I originally  
contemplated - by which time I hope I shall  
have beaten the fray, and fought out my  
own battle fully for my income and my  
right to retain my office, & speak the truth  
within the Church of England - & then,  
if living, I may perhaps return to Europe.  
This is what at present I see before me: but  
every month, so to speak, makes a change  
in his ecclesiastical kaleidoscope. A week  
or two ago, my Dean was declared an  
outlaw under Roman Dutch Law by  
our Supreme Court, because he refused  
to obey their order to allow me to register  
the names of certain children baptised  
by me in the usual book in his custody.  
I all the English Papers say that a new

Bishop is coming out to fight me on this spot.  
He is called Bishop of Meritburg. ~~both~~ well!  
we shall see when he comes: that will bring  
matters to a crisis. Meanwhile all this din and  
& bustle is doing the cause immensely by  
keeping the matter always before the eyes of the  
English Public.

I duly received your kind letter - & also one  
forwarded from Dr. Keble about Mr. Marriott's  
judicial. That, I suppose, will fall in the ground -  
at any rate, it must stand over till I return  
(if I ever do) to England. Yet I should certainly  
like to be engaged more in the field of Biblical  
Criticism - Dean Stanley has published another  
volume on the Jewish Church - in which he has  
most generously referred to my book three or four  
times as an authority. That is really a bold  
thing for him to do, with his foot upon the  
footstool of a Bishopric. But in this vol.  
he gives the history of the Kings of Judah &  
Israel - & throughout builds upon the Chronicle,  
as if it were veracious history. I feel strongly  
that we shall do nothing in England till the  
pious chamberlain of my master of this  
writer's narrative - especially where he touches  
on Levitical matters - is thoroughly recognised  
& I am half inclined to translate for my



only - who rejected Dr. Weiss as Bishop?  
I only effort, we know, was made to bring  
them up to the mark from all parts of the  
colony. "If they did not come, they showed no  
interest in the matter." Mr. Gray pursued the  
business of all those clergy who supported him -  
but not of any others. So the people of Durban  
met, & voted to pay their own ministers  
expenses to go up & protest against the whole  
proceeding.

Well! they met, 14 clergy out of 18, were  
in the dissent - & after two days' hot  
discussion, I voted for a new Bp, & I  
opposed - so the Dean also had already  
voted for another casting vote in favor  
of the election. Nothing could have assured  
my purpose better. Under one of the canons  
of our Church, those I, who have elected  
a new Bp, are pronounced "ipso facto  
decommunicate" - that is, as I have  
expressed it, they are not (as some blackberranly  
say) shut out of the Ch. of God, but they  
have shut themselves out of the particular  
Communion of the Ch. of England. Hence  
it is no longer Dean Fearn & Melville  
Fearn -

Bishopstowe  
Natal: South Africa  
Nov. 27. 1866

My dear Friend

Your welcome letter of Sept. 30  
reached me a few days ago, & rejoiced the  
hearts of all of us. I am very sorry that the  
Rev. Mercury has not reached you regularly.  
It has been duly posted, & I have written to  
enquire about the matter. But the Church Chron.  
only reached a fourth No. - & was so watched  
that it was hardly worth sending after the first.  
However, the four No. of that also ought to have  
reached you. After the next (Dec<sup>r</sup>) Mercury,  
I shall be obliged for economy's sake to stop  
the extra copies which I send to England & Europe.  
But they will be less needed now, as the crisis  
of our affair has been pretty well reached at  
the present moment. I must try, if I can, to  
bring up your information to the present point -  
I must ask you to let friends in Holland, who  
are interested, partake of your intelligence, as  
I am literally unable for want of time to  
write to any of them. [I am sorry to say, I have  
not yet replied to St. Fort.]  
By the time this reaches you, you will, no  
doubt, know what Lord Romilly's decision



in the "Rolls' Court" - (a branch of our High Court  
of Chancery, so that the Master of the Rolls is a  
sort of Vice-Chancellor) - will have been. It is  
probably known already in England: we  
expect to hear it by the next Mail. Meanwhile,  
I have gone on steadily, preaching twice every  
Sunday at the Cathedral, except during 4  
Sundays when I got away to visit some of  
the other places, putting Mr. Towner in the  
pulpit in my place, who though a foreigner,  
(a Norwegian) & having a strong foreign accent,  
preached admirable sermons, & kept my flock  
well together till my return. It was, however,  
a serious experiment, as I left behind two  
most determined adversaries in Dean Green  
& Mr. Robinson, his coadjutor - Still, I felt it  
was time to go out & see some of the other people,  
without waiting any longer for Dr. Romilly's  
decision - & so I went in Sept. - 18. Everywhere  
in my tour I was most heartily welcomed  
by the Lairds - the churches being well filled -  
& the greatest kindness shown to me: in short  
it was plain that as far as the Lairds was  
concerned, the opposition was in a very  
insignificant minority. But in two places  
the clergy made their little demonstrations,

after the example of the Dean in my landing -  
but only to their own utter discomfiture. The  
people all stayed in the Church (except perhaps  
two or three parsons) when the clergyman  
warned them to go out - and, in short, nothing  
could have helped me more, if they (the clergy)  
was determined to oppose me still.

At this time, the Dean also made a flying  
visit to Durban (on Port town), the meaning  
of which was apparent shortly afterwards,  
when he summoned a meeting of the Clergy  
& Lay Communicants at Inverness on  
Oct 25 to elect a new Bishop. I cannot  
denote his secret, warty machinations, which  
have been going on between Bp. Milneford  
the Abp. of Canterbury, Bp. of Lichfield, &  
the Dean - though many of their doings have  
been brought to light, through the "leakiness"  
of one of their rebels, the clergyman of Durban,  
whom they distrusted a good deal (though  
in opposition to me) & only consulted at the  
last moment, thereby increasing his  
desire to publish a good deal of matter  
that was meant to be private. In notice  
for the meeting expressly specified that all  
their Communicants were invited - & those



There I include a baker, Shoemaker,  
printer, vintner, &c. respectable  
men in their line, but hardly fitted  
to represent the whole body of Ministers  
in the City.

I have just heard from the Mercury  
Office that your name was not on the  
list. This is most provoking - & I can  
hardly believe that the omission was  
mine. But so it is, that the papers  
have not been forwarded to you, as I  
all along took for granted they were -  
and so you have hardly heard  
anything about me. I send you  
or <sup>two</sup> papers by this Mail which  
may make up the deficiency in  
some measure.

At this moment the 7 non-electing  
clergy are trying to amalgamate with  
my friends - to present some combined  
memorial to the Queen - They wish  
to bring me to account for my books -  
and a petition up will talk of  
my "grievous errors". But they have

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but plain Dr. Peck & Dr. Earne - & the whole  
of, without a word from me, all quietly  
dispersed of, as out of the Church, leaving  
me to deal with the remaining 7.  
The advantage of this is that I have not had  
to take any ecclesiastical proceedings against  
them - if I had (as of course I might have done  
long ago, & suspended or deprived them) they  
would have appealed to Bp. Gray under his  
Patent as Archbishop: & he would have continued to  
recognize me as nominally &c. Bp. of Scotland,  
& I should have set aside all my decisions.  
Now I have heard nothing to do but to quote  
the Canon, & it seems generally recognized  
by the different Congregations that we have  
nothing more to do with them. So much,  
then, I gain from this proceeding, that whether  
a new Bp. is sent here or not - Bp. Gray  
is so hot-headed that he may very probably  
persist in his design. But it really seems  
almost inconceivable that he should do  
so under the circumstances. In his election  
itself is the most ridiculous thing  
imaginable. Of the 7 electing clergy,



5 were presbyters & 2 deacons - while the  
7 non-electing included 6 presbyters & 1  
deacon - & 2 other presbyters were refused  
admission because they resounded my  
authority, & 2 others, who were absent,  
were well known to be ably fitted to  
be elected: so that in reality there  
were 10 presbyters against & 1 deacon  
to 5 \_\_\_\_\_ for & 2 deacons,  
the 15 presbyters being 2 to 1 against, &  
the 3 deacons 2 to 1 for.

But the 7 electors were as follows: -  
Dean Green (sent out originally by Mr. Gray),  
Auld Fearn (retired from active duty more  
than a year ago from broken health),  
Mr. Robinson (introduced by Mr. Gray in my  
absence),  
Mr. Walton, an ex-Wesleyan, of limited education,  
Mr. Backer, an ex-Catechist, do do  
Mr. Taylor } deacons of limited education,  
Mr. Adge } introduced by Mr. Gray & introduced.  
So that, in fact, five of them are Mr. Gray's  
own introductions & four of them are men  
of inferior education - who have not the  
slightest influence in the colony.

On the other side were the most learned  
& influential of the clergy - as well as in  
reality the most numerous body of them.  
They have named a Mr. Butler: but  
he really will be an enthusiast, or  
else very desirous of Episcopal power, if  
he comes on such an invitation.

The total no. of day-communicants of  
the right club - that is, rejecting me as  
fathered from all parts of the colony, after  
all exertion, & under all possible influence -  
was 32!! - of whom 29 voted for, &  
3 against. Of these 29, 2 were Mr. Green's  
brothers in law, 3 his chorists, 1 his  
schoolmaster, 1 Mr. Gray's Registrar,  
2 military men, merely here for a time,  
who ought not to have meddled with  
our diocesan affairs, 1 signed both  
addresses, for & against me, when I laid  
deductions, there 10, we have just 19 left,  
of whom 10 were drawn from different  
corners of the colony, & 9 remain to  
represent the independent electors of the  
two congregations in Morristown.



It is probable that Mr. Pops, if beaten  
before Mr. Romilly, will appeal to the  
Lord Chancellor, & then to the House  
of Lords - where the matter will end -

So that there is plenty of law before us.  
Do not suppose that your local  
literature is of no importance here.

You know that Huet is the Dutch  
Pastor here - & has snatched a lance  
with me - Also there is a warm friend  
of mine, named Struick, whose father  
must, I think, have been a man of  
some note in his time as a clergyman  
in Holland - & whose uncle is at this  
time, I fancy, in some prominent

Office of State in your land. With Lewis  
I often talk over affairs in Europe -  
& he wd take the deepest interest in  
the warfare you have been fighting.

Besides which, I might get a hint  
or an extract for my Cathedral Museum,  
which, though insignificant in themselves,  
are of some importance as having been  
actually preached by a Pap. in a Cathedral,  
& printed by the desire of the people.

met with a complete rebuff from the party,  
& have lowered their colours completely so  
far as this. A meeting was held in the City  
last Thursday - at which the leader of these  
clergy was present with some of my staunch  
friends, & others of my side, & me or ten of  
his own. He was told that -

(1) We were not anxious to coalesce with them  
but for peace sake wd. meet them as far as  
possible, & consider the question of a joint  
memorial -

(2) Not a finger would be moved to assist  
any action which had even the appearance  
of hostility to me - If any memorial was to be  
signed, it must be so worded as to exclude  
anything of this kind.

(3) Not a step could be taken towards war  
in consideration of such a document, until  
they had recognized distinctly & publicly  
my lawful authority.

Mr. Newham (the clergyman in question)  
proffered his willingness to do so - & believed  
that almost all the others would. So at this  
moment everything is in a measure settled  
We have been consulted. This advice of  
course, a great victory; for the memorial,



if any is sent, will be in general terms,  
expressing our divisions, protesting against  
the two bishops, and pressing the Queen  
to interpose, as best she can, for our relief.

But I doubt not they will privately  
write very strong letters to the Bp of Cambridge  
& other Bps, not exactly of the Oxford faction -  
I will try to get the present Tory Government  
to bring me to account. So that I shall  
be prepared for the possibility of this: though  
they may think it prudent not to interpose,  
lest they bring down the Church of England  
about their ears.

- Of course, I have very little time for criticism -  
having two sermons to write for the Cathedral  
every week. I said you are few that you could  
be about sort of work I am about - & I  
believe a volume is now published in  
England. I asked Mr Donoville to send  
you a copy: but as it was some time  
ago when I mentioned it, if you have  
not received it, please drop him a line  
some day, & ask for it.

I have, however, completed to my satisfaction  
the Analysis of Joshua, in the same way as  
I have treated Genesis - & believe that I  
have separated clearly the Deut. from the  
other matter, which appears to me to be  
entirely Jahovistic - at least, none of it  
Elohistic.

Many thanks for the notice of Grap's  
book, which I will read. If any other of  
note are published in Germany or Holland,  
which you may think it desirable that  
I should see, would you direct me by  
writing to W. Friebner

Putnam's Row

London

& desiring him to send them out to me.

We are all well, thank God! &  
Mrs Wilson & the children desire me  
to send their love to you & Mrs Keenan,  
with best wishes for you & your little ones,  
recommencing now, we hope: if it please God,  
three. Please remember me heartily to  
my good friends in Leyden - & believe me to be

Very sincerely yours

Jo. Natal

over



17 a

as we also hear by this mail, by flatly refusing  
to give a mandate for the consecration of another  
Bp. for Natal (of course, I mean that her Minister  
of State has done so). Bp. Gray, however, is  
invariable the reason, & will no doubt carry out  
his project, <sup>himself</sup> "Consecrate" Macrorie, whose  
name (no doubt) has reached you, as the  
gallant champion who is willing to encounter  
the Goliath of Natal. However, I have said  
of clergy & the great mass of the laity on my  
side, & care little about Bp. Gray's proceedings.

I am printing (for private purposes)  
my last volume on the Pentateuch, previously  
to sending it to the press in England. The  
results of my enquiry - spurred on to it by  
Gray's book, which you recommended me to  
read, though I had glimpsed at the conclusion  
to which I had now come before I received  
it - are to my own mind most satisfactory.  
I have no doubt that large parts of the three  
middle books & Joshua are due to the later or  
Levitical legislation after the Captivity -  
& I think that I shall be able to give the  
'Mosaic Story' almost in its complete form

Bishopstowes  
9 January 1869

My dear Friend

I duly received your letter of July 9,  
just six months old, as it lies before me -  
but my delay in replying has been partly  
due to the irregularity of our mails of late,  
which the colony is just now too poor to  
resent - but chiefly to my having waited a  
month or two in expectation of the receipt  
of an official letter from the Maatschappij  
des R. L., which, however, has not yet  
arrived and I suppose must have miscarried  
somewhere by the way. I hardly know  
what the etiquette in such a case would  
require - I mean, whether I should acknowledge  
the honour done me through you, though I  
have not received any formal notification  
of it from the Society itself. But you  
will do what is right in the matter -



and if you see it proper to do so, pray  
express my sincere thanks for the honour  
the Society has done me in electing me  
as one of its Foreign Members, & my  
hope that by my future labours I may  
prove myself not altogether unworthy of  
the distinction. I will direct my booksellers  
in London to send a copy of my critical  
works & Natal Sermons, 1 & 2 Series,  
through Tribner to your address, if  
you will kindly take the trouble to forward  
them for the Library of the Society, with  
my compliments, if you think well to do so  
under the present circumstances.

I hope that you are all well, and that  
you have now your four little-ones around  
your table. Ah! we can find room in our hearts  
for them all, & with all their little or greater  
faults: & so can the Good God find room  
for us. It is a simple thing, but one from

which I often derive as much comfort & support  
as from any other. But, thank God, we all  
well, & have been ever since we landed. But  
we are now seriously thinking of sending our  
two boys to England for education, & I expect  
they will go in March. Should they at any  
time make their appearance, as travelling scholars,  
at your door, I am sure you will kindly  
receive them & send them on their way. What  
my fate will be under the new Eccles. dynasty  
in England, remains to be seen. The news reached  
us yesterday that the Bp. of London is now  
Archbishop of Canterbury - and if correct we are  
well pleased at it, though his successor is  
Bishop Jackson of Lincoln, who played a  
very unworthy part in the late Convocation  
against me. Still with both our Archbps  
distinctly recognizing my position, it will be  
rather difficult for Bp. Gray to make out that  
the whole Church of England has rejected me -  
not to speak of our head, the Queen, supporting me,



as it lay before the Deuteronomist.

I am sorry to find (as I see by Mr. ~~Anderson's~~  
 as well as by your letter) that the strength of  
 the Liberal Party in Holland seems to have  
 gone backward of late - however, I expect that  
 it is only the temporary reflex of the war -  
 & that we shall soon find a more evolute  
 advance than ever made in the right  
 direction. Since I began to write this letter,  
 my monthly stock of papers from England  
 has come in, & I find in the 'Church  
 Times' of Nov. 4 the following little notice  
 in reference to the vacancy caused by the  
 Archbishop's death - "but will not take  
 upon ourselves to name a candidate; but  
 we will give the Premier a warning which  
 will be echoed by every section of Churchmen  
 except one. Whatever pressure may be brought  
 to bear upon him - & we have no doubt  
 that pressure will be employed now as it



has been in the past - on no account must  
he consent to confer a mitre upon Dean Stanley.  
Low Churchmen will forgive him for appointing  
a High Churchman, & High Churchmen will  
forgive him for appointing a Low Churchman;  
but as surely as he raises the champion of  
St. Aelens to the episcopate he will find  
both sections uniting to fall him to the  
ground? This is the rage of the Extreme  
Nationalists - who are doing all <sup>in</sup> their power  
to assimilate the Ch. of England to the Church  
of Rome. I hope to startle them by another  
discharge from my 'revolver' before long;  
but I wish to make good my ground  
very carefully before publishing. Ray  
give my kindest remembrances to my  
friends at Leiden - Prof. van Keuzel, who,  
I hope, still lives & flourishes - Prof. Scholten -  
& Miss - & with kindest regards from  
all of us to Jim & Jms I am  
Ever yours sincerely  
Geo. Natal



The appointment of Dr. Temple to the Bishopric of  
 Exeter has raised, as no doubt you will have, a  
 tremendous hubbub - Dr. Pusey, Archd. Denison,  
 & Lord Shaftesbury - the extreme High Churchmen  
 & extreme Low Churchmen - being furious against  
 his appointment as one of the authors of 'Sprays &  
 Reviews'. But there is no room as yet for one  
 in England. I must bide my time, if life lasts.  
 I remember the day when Dean Milman was as  
 violently abused as I have been; though he came  
 to it in high places before he died, which I do  
 not expect to do, though I should be glad of some  
 quiet work for old age, where I might pursue  
 my critical studies.

I wrote long ago to the Secretary of the  
 Soc. of Northampton Literature accepting their  
 kind proposal to admit me as a member of that  
 body, & explaining how my reply to their  
 first official letter had been delayed by that  
 letter having been sent to Mrs. Longman, & having  
 been long in consequence in finding its way to  
 me. I hope that long ago my two replies will  
 have reached the Society, besides that which  
 I sent through you. By this time, I think, your  
 children must equal in number my own - 5 - I  
 hope Mrs. Keener & they are doing well. - All Mrs.  
 Colenso & my eldest & youngest daughters send their kindest  
 regards to you: but my second daughter & two boys are in  
 England, the latter preparing for Oxford & Cambridge. Should  
 they make their way at any time to America, I will ask you  
 kind hospitality for them - Ever yours sincerely  
 Geo. Hatter

Bishopstowne  
 Hatal  
 Jan. 20. 1870

My dear Friend I am really ashamed of not  
 having written to thank you before this for your  
 splendid present of De Judicant von Israel,  
 which duly reached me; & I need hardly say that  
 I sat down at once to read it with intense interest.  
 In fact, I remember putting away all my letters,  
 requiring replies, for that trail, & absorbed was I  
 with the study of it: & finding myself wakeful  
 at night, I lit my candle & read for some hours -  
 till in fact I had actually finished the whole  
 book - Then came the explanation of my wakefulness  
 in a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which  
 prostrated me for more than 3 months - having  
 possibly been caught by my being nearly drowned  
 not long before while attempting to cross one of  
 our rivers, swollen by rain, on horseback.  
 Thank God, I recovered from this attack in due  
 time, though brought very low, & I have now  
 for some time past returned to my usual duties,  
 though I still feel occasionally twinges of rheumatism  
 & am not so active in riding about the country  
 as I used to be. However, I mention all this that  
 you may understand what has delayed my  
 writing to you at the time when I received the



both, & not put down my science to impatience  
or selfishness. At every spare moment, I have  
been employed upon my 6th & final volume of  
the Pentateuch, in respect of which I have found  
Lepsius' Treatise which I'm recommended to  
be invaluable; & I have now nearly completed  
my ~~own~~ work for publication. I hardly know how  
I can print it, without coming to England: &  
if I do so, I shall certainly hope to see you, &  
renew my acquaintance with my friends at  
Leipzig - What will Dr. Van Hengel think of me  
for not writing to thank him for his copy of his  
'Romans' & 'Pentateuch', which he was so kind as  
to send me, & to Prof. Schotten for his great  
work on the Gospel of St. John? Pray say some  
kind word for me to those excellent friends -  
In indeed I am terribly pressed with work  
here, like Nehemiah having had all along to  
fight with the Lord, while building with  
the other - nay, I have needed the hands  
of an Indian Deity - for, besides trying to  
build up my flock with sermons, I have  
had to do my best to pull down old  
superstitions, & to pursue at the same time  
my own critical investigations, such as they  
are - at any rate, they are not behind the

much of critical science in the Church of England,  
however much they fall short of the results attained  
by the great Dutch & German critics, & even  
Dr. Davidson, out of the Church of England, &  
of course D. Kalisch. My books, however,  
find acceptance, where those of a non-conformist  
(as D. Davidson) & a Jew (as D. Kalisch) do not  
& slowly, slowly - yet I hope certainly - the  
good work is progressing in England.  
But, as you know, Bishop Macrorie heads  
the 'faithful' or, as they are called, the 'sufferers',  
for they are always represented in England as  
a greatly oppressed community, notwithstanding  
that they have had every penny of a grant of  
£2000 from the Society for Propagating the Gospel  
for building Churches & Schools, & receive  
annually from the Soc. for Propagation of the  
Gospel about £2500 for distribution among the  
schismatic clergy. Yet, strange to say, I am able  
to hold my ground against all this enormous  
amount of 'worldly influence', & have the very  
personal & hearty support of the laity throughout  
the Colony. I am not, however, insensible, of  
course, to the effects which so lavish a distribution  
of Church Funds may be expected to produce  
upon a needy community like ours - In England



Then again the Dialogue in E. XX is undoubtedly  
the oldest of the two forms, & thus refers  
unmistakably to G. II. 2. I add this last point  
Decisive <sup>against the idea</sup> as to the ~~question~~ of G. I - II. 4b forming  
part of the L. L.

However, I am very anxious to receive as  
soon as possible the following works, if you  
will kindly order them to be sent to me - I  
suppose through some London firm, who ad.  
despatch them by the first Mail Steamer to Rotterdam.  
They are almost all those referred to by yourself  
in your article - all of them, in full, which you  
think worth my reading, except <sup>Kill, Knobel, Gray, etc.</sup> "Puffer", which I  
have long ago read, & Schrader which (from  
your remarks) does not seem to be worth much.  
I have the Theol. Tijdsch., & perhaps you  
may have sent me Part II of your work  
"Godesdienst van Israel", which you so kindly  
promised, & which I am most anxious to see.

Oct. 21. On further consideration, I will not trouble you  
about these <sup>immediatly</sup> books, but write to Triibner: only  
please send me, by post your own Part II of  
"Godesdienst", if you have not already sent it.  
With kindest regards to Mrs Kueper & to  
yourself from Mrs Colenso & the girls - the boys  
are in England, one at Cambridge & the other at  
Oxford - I am ever yours sincerely

J. C. Natal

Colenso 19<sup>a</sup>

Bishopstons

Natal

Oct. 20. 1870

My dear friend

Last evening the Mail brought  
me the Theol. Tijdschrift for July 1, & I read  
with the greatest satisfaction your article -  
"Critische bijdragen &c". The result is that I must  
write & ask you to do me a great kindness by  
ordering some Leyden bookseller to send me  
as soon as possible certain books, which I will  
name below. I might ask you to send the list  
to Triibner: but that would lose time, as he  
would have again to send to the Continent for them:  
and I have thought that your bookseller would  
probably be willing to send them on your  
authority, & I have <sup>requested</sup> ~~ordered~~ my brother-in-law  
to pay any sum which may be due upon them,  
on his forwarding the enclosed order.

The fact is that I am just on the point of sending  
my 6<sup>th</sup> volume to England for the printer, &  
hope to do so, indeed, by the next mail, having  
been occupied of late in revising & retouching  
it. I have already - within the last two years -  
printed the whole remaining portion of my  
work, by means of my native boys for my



private use - and 1100 pages of it lie before me  
including the Appendices, which will be increased  
to 1200 by an additional chapter & preface,  
&c. This is too large for one volume, & I have  
decided to print half of it first, which  
will take me through the whole of his criticism  
of the Pent. & Joshua, ~~as far as I can manage~~  
~~it~~, & also through the books of Judges,  
Samuel, & Kings, which I have been obliged  
to include (as far as has come) in the  
consideration of the Pentateuch. In the  
1<sup>st</sup> & final volume, I shall print the  
Chapters in W. I have examined all  
the other books of the O. T., with reference  
especially to the subject of this criticism -  
in preparing which I have been greatly  
indebted to your work.

To return, however, to Part VI, which  
I hope may come as a bombshell upon  
our sleek English dignitaries, who suppose  
that they have silenced & in fact crushed  
me - I may as well enclose a copy of my  
results, which will show how entirely I  
agree with your views in <sup>the above</sup> ~~the~~ article as to

the much of the history as well as to the laws  
belonging to the L. L. (Later or Derivational Legislation),  
& having been written after the Captivity.  
As you feel, there is absolute certainty and to  
be attained as to the general question of the  
manner in w. the whole Pentateuch has been  
formed. My only remaining doubt of any  
importance is as to the 'Elohistic' matter in  
Genesis - I fully admit - & to a greater extent than  
you does - that the resemblance in phraseology  
between this matter & the L. L. : but yet there  
are many phrases of the latter, if I mistake  
not (I shall have to spend a little more time  
on this point), which do not occur in the  
former, & might support the conjecture  
that the later writer was only imitating the  
style of the older writer in the wish that he  
might please him - & I would draw your attention  
particularly to D. 11. 32 which seems to be  
a reminiscence of the E. papers, G. I. 1, 27, II. 3,  
v. 1, 2, vi. 7, more especially of v. 1 - ~~where~~ <sup>but D</sup>  
does not use ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~word~~ elsewhere, but see Jer. xxxi. 22, 44  
~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> the J. story in G. II. 4 b, which alone at  
least must suppose him to have had in his mind,  
if the E. Elohistic in G. I. - II. 4 a was not in  
existence, uses a different phraseology.



Later Legislation

E. IV. 21-23, VI. 6-8, 10-13, 14-30, VII. 1-13, 19, 20a, VIII. 1 (VII. 2b) - 19 (15), 25 (21) - 31 (27), IX. D-12, 27-34, X. 7-11, 16-19, 24-26, 28, 29, XI. 9, 10, XII. 1-13, 14-28, 32, 40-51, XV. 8, XVI. 1, 2-3b, XIX. 1, 20-25, XXIV. 16, 17, XXV. 1-XXXI. 17, XXXIV. 28 'the Ten Words', XXXV. - 32.

Leviticus, all.

Numbers, 1 - X. 28, XIII. 4-16, 21, 25, 26 'to Kadish', 32, XV. 2-10, 26-38, XVI., XVII. 2b-11, 16-22, 'Krahi' in 2, 1, 24, 27, 32, XVIII. - XX. 2-13, 23-29, XXV. 6-XXXI. XXXII. 2-15, 25-32, XXXIII. - XXXVI.

Deuteronomy - x. bc, xxxi. 1-6-22, ~~xxxii.~~ xxxii. 44, 48-52, xxxiv. 1-4, 7-9, Joshua - IV. 13, 14, V. 10-12, VI. 19, 24b, VII. 1, 25c, IX. 15a, 18-21, 27b, XI. 21-23, XII. 1-24, XIII. 21b, 22, 32, XIV. 1-15, XVII. 3-6, XIX. 57, XX. 1-9, XXI. 1-42 (40), XXII. 7-34, XXIV. 26, 27, 33.

Deuteronomistic

E. III. 1 'to Horeb', XII. 3-16, XV. 25b, 26, XVII. 6 'in Horeb', XIX. 3a-D, 9b, XX. 1-17, XXIII. 14, 15bc, 22-38, XXIV. 12, XXXII. 7-14, XXXIII. 3-b, XXXIV. 9-27.

H. the repetitions inserted in XX. 14, 15, 27-30.

D. all but the passages above noted (h. 2),  
+ X. 6ab, 7, xxxii. 14, 15, xxxiv. 5, 6, 10, which belong to the older story,  
+ xxxiii. is another writer of the same age as D. (? Habakkuk).

Joshua - I. 3-10, III. 2-4, 10, IV. 24, V. 2-D, VII. 7-9, VIII. 30-35, X. 12-14, xxi. 43(41) - 45(43), xxii. 1-6, xxiii. 1-16, xxiv. 1-25, 31.



Harassed by perpetual warfare & the necessity for  
going from home on visitation tours, perhaps for  
weeks together, without writing a line - but  
also deprived of the benefit of studying such  
books as have appeared since I left England  
except the few which you so kindly have so  
kindly sent or recommended, as well as of  
the benefit of discussing critical questions,  
month to month, with friends who have  
something about them - there not being a single  
individual here, who ~~knows~~ is in the least degree  
acquainted with modern criticism, except one  
of the clergy in opposition, living 120 miles away,  
& as self-conceited and opinionated, as he is  
ignorant, though proud of the little smattering  
of knowledge which he possesses, and which  
enables him to be (as we say in England) "a Triton  
among the minnows (little fishes)." Now, lastly, I  
have had to print it in England, 2000 miles away -  
& to leave the correction & adjustment of the  
matter to friends, who have done their best,  
but have left much which might have been  
omitted, so as to condense & reduce the  
book in size, if I had been on the spot -  
However, having said all this, I still

Colenso 20<sup>th</sup>

Bishopstowe

Gates

Sept. 14. 1871

My dear friend

By this mail I have written to  
England to request Messrs Longman & Co. to  
forward to your address 12 copies of Part VI  
of my work on the Pentateuch & 2 copies of a  
Reply which I have written to the long-expected  
'Bishops' Commentary' on the Pentateuch, which  
in this pamphlet I have handled so far as regards  
Bp. Brown's work upon Genesis. I have also  
completed a similar examination of the Commentary  
on Exodus, which I hope to send to England  
by the next monthly mail. And by keeping  
up a dropping fire in this way, I am enabled  
at intervals of about three months, I am  
inclined to hope that a good deal may be  
done to keep alive the attention of the English  
public to these questions - The Commentary,  
however, & its friends & opponents, will not  
be likely to interest much a foreign reader -  
as it is utterly beneath the attention of



any well-informed Biblical Scholar, being really  
a feeble repetition of Hengstenberg & Keil, with  
such information on matters of geography, &c.  
as may be drawn from any good 'Dictionary  
of the Bible.'

I am going to ask you to be so kind as to  
distribute these books for me at your convenience  
& in any way you think best among scholars  
in Holland & Germany. Of course, they will be  
already acquainted with the main results  
maintained in this volume - especially those  
who have adopted your views as to the late  
origin of the Levitical Legislation. Still I think  
it possible that they may find one or two  
suggestions worthy of consideration, & many  
read the Appendices, which have cost me  
a good deal of labour, will I hope be  
of use to those who read them. You  
will see that I maintain with you the  
Post Captivity origin of the Lev. Legislation,  
& have thoroughly examined Nöldeke's  
work, & compared his results with my own.

On the other hand, I feel compelled at present to  
maintain that the Abrahamic matter in Genesis does  
not belong to this L. L., & is the oldest portion of  
the whole story of the Hebrews. You will see that  
I have given fully my reasons for this conclusion,  
& if it is, I assure you, a real source of regret to me  
that I cannot at present wholly adopt your view,  
too not only because I do not like to differ from  
you, but because ~~it still~~ there is still room left,  
by this doubt as to the earlier or later date of  
the Abrahamic Narrative, for the triumphant success  
of our adversaries at our want of agreement.

Now I must ask you, in looking at my  
book, to do one thing more - & that is, not to  
repeal or amend my Sexe. You know, it  
is perfectly useless for me, writing for Englishmen,  
to start with assuming what with you would  
be a matter of course. I am obliged to put  
everything fully before my readers, as  
if for the first time - having scarcely a  
single English writing to refer to, except my  
former volumes, so as to save labour.  
Even upon, I have had to <sup>write</sup> ~~put~~ the book  
under great difficulties - not only ~~shall~~



hope that it may be of use to smooth the path  
 in this. And as I ~~know~~ <sup>think</sup> it is out of the  
 question that foreign professors should ~~be~~ trouble  
 themselves to procure copies of such a work from  
 England, & I am very desirous that some portions  
 of it should come under their notice, I will ask  
 you, as I have said, <sup>to be kind as to circulate</sup> ~~to send~~ these volumes,  
 when they reach you, in such a manner as  
 shall seem to you best. A few names occur to  
 me at once, such as Kuunen, Hillocke, Koster,  
 & of course, the 'Maatschappij der Nederlandsche  
 Letterkunde' - to which please add such others  
 as you know to be the names of men really  
 interested in these studies - & perhaps your  
 Leiden bookseller would kindly forward  
 them. I imagine that Johann Bleek, who  
 edited his father's posthumous work, is dead:  
 if not, please include him in a copy, or  
 any critical representative of the family.

Hoping that Mrs Kuenen & the children  
 - how many? - are all well, as thank God!  
 we are in Natal, only bothered with the diamonds  
 on our border, which drag away our population -  
 I with kindest regards from all here to you & yours,  
 & my best remembrance to friends in Leiden, no longer



alas! including Prof. Van Bengel,  
I am ever sincerely yours  
G. B. Pratal

Is there any representative of Prof. to  
whom a copy might be sent, as a token  
of my respectful admiration of his  
critical works?

I expect that Part VI will be published  
in November or the Reply, perhaps,  
in December, of this year.

The two copies of the "Reply" are for  
yourself & for Maatschappij.



DPL 3028

Coleuso, John William

II

21-30 (1871-1878)



good natured, easy-going, comfortable fellow,  
who is perfectly content with the material results of  
orthodoxy, but shows himself lamentably  
ignorant of the very elements of modern political  
criticism. Now one doing <sup>on the style of Macaulay</sup> ~~note~~ which has a very  
imposing appearance to the uninitiated, turns  
out upon examination to be full of errors, and,  
when errors are corrected, is worthless for his purposes;  
& this is the only note of the kind in his contributions  
to this 'great work'.

But I thank the publication most affectionately  
for me. It enables me to load another revolver of  
five barrels, or rather five mitrailleuses —  
for each of my parts (upon the documentary) I  
~~discharge~~ <sup>discharge</sup> a whole volley of destructive missiles  
against the foe: for such of course I must consider  
this work to be, it having been started expressly  
to answer my work, & give the deathblow to  
the spread of intellectual Political Criticism  
in England.

Now I want to ask you to do me a great  
service. Part VI is published, and about 250  
pages of Part VII, which completes my work,

Colenso 21<sup>a</sup>

Bishopstowe  
Natal

Dec. 24. 1871

My dear Friend by the last mail I received  
your refreshing letter, & we are all rejoiced to hear  
so good an account of you & yours. May you  
find children & ours breathe a freer air than we  
did in our youth, & help the road which forward  
when we are gone — but three girls are here, all  
at present unmarried: our two boys are one  
at Oxford, the other at Cambridge — & doing well,  
I hope, by the letters we regularly receive from them.  
One of them says perhaps too tall for the name of Colenso, may knock at your door:  
& I am sure from my own experience of Mrs  
Kewenau's kindness, as well as your own, being  
fully bestowed upon them. Please tell me what  
has become of that charming young lady, your  
sister-in-law, who talked English so nicely, &  
whom I have not by any means forgotten — as  
indeed I never shall forget the pleasant days —  
only too short — which I passed under your  
roof. Is she married to a happy mother? Please



remember me very kindly to her when you or Mrs  
Kucum write, if she is not now staying with you.

Before this reaches you, you will have received  
I hope, copies of my Part VI, & will hold up your  
hands. I am sure, at the bulk of the book. But  
that cannot be helped, as I explained in my  
last. This is the first evening that I have  
really had a leisure hour for many months.  
Last, having been held at work in compiling  
the Speaker's Commentary, I have now finished  
my work upon it, & sent most of it to Garland  
for publication - & Deuteronomy is in a printer's  
hands for revision. Longman's will send you  
a copy of this also. I consider its publication  
under the circumstances of the time a positive  
disgrace to the Church of England. I am afraid  
from what you say in your letter to me that you  
will speak too leniently of their performances.  
The best of them are mostly copied, I believe, from  
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, which is really  
a work of some value, especially in respect of  
its geographical articles, & also it contains

some miscellaneous articles by Rawley, Perowne, &c -  
also, however, almost all drawn by Ewald, and  
have not got beyond his point of view. But the  
Commentary, except what is derived from that  
source, is merely Keil done into English. I should  
not well: because I have just been studying  
Keil throughout, as the type of the conservative  
school, & have answered him in Part VI, & now I  
find all his assumptions pretentiously put forth  
again by these commentators. There are, of course,  
Canon Cook's Egyptological researches, which look  
very learned: but I know the writer well - once  
knew him intimately - & I have not the least  
confidence in any of his criticisms. You would  
hardly, I fancy, a very poor opinion of him if you  
had dredged deliberately through his Commentaries  
on Exodus 1-11 as I have done, & marked the  
dishonest evasions & subtleties to which he has  
recourse in maintaining his traditional views.  
I remember that in his Diss. of the Bible his grand  
argument to prove that Job was the oldest book  
in the Bible was based upon the fact that it makes  
no allusion to the Pentateuch. He is just a



got any of them, unless I order them, and then I  
 am saddled with the expense of the whole series -  
 & that I really cannot afford. I want to ask you  
 if it is possible for you to arrange for me with  
 your own bookseller at Leiden to send me copies  
 of any numbers of any foreign periodicals  
 (Health, Science, &c) in which there are articles  
 which you think might be of use to me - without  
 sending the whole series - though, if necessary,  
 of course I must so with the expense of that. Possibly  
 some friend might lend me such numbers  
 through the bookseller, sending them by post,  
 & I wd return them when read, & send an  
 order at once or annually (in any currency  
 required in postpaid &c) upon my agents in  
 London. I take regularly the Philo. Mag.  
 but ~~as~~ I see no other foreign periodical -  
 It will be a great act of kindness, if you can  
 help me by any suggestion in the matter -  
 as I am certain that many valuable papers  
 must miss my eye altogether.

With kindest regards to Mrs Kueken, & friendly  
 greetings from my wife & children, I am ever yours sincerely  
 Ho. Natat.



have also been printed in England, having  
formed part originally of Part vi. In those parts  
I have come through Jones - 2 Kings, comparing  
them with my previous results; & I have here  
in my Table the rest of the volume (printed  
in Paris) in which I have done the same  
for the remaining books of this O.T. In fixing the  
Dates of the Prophets I have been guided chiefly  
by your work: but I see that you appear to have  
modified your views about the age of Jer. &  
De. since Somerville says that Jer. had very  
little to say in Zedekiah's time - I believe  
in the Exod. Bijdr. Now, finding reference in  
your work to De. Jer., I sent to England for the  
manuscript in question, & of course they have read  
it out the whole series for some years past, in  
which I find very little of any service to me for  
my present work, though my excellent Dutch  
friend (Mr. Strauch) enjoys reading the letters &  
other articles. If I were in England, all the  
foreign periodicals wd be necessarily bound at  
the Antiquarian Club in London or the University  
Library, at Cambridge: here, of course, I cannot



I rather for granted that there is a  
 Book Post from Leiden to Natal: if not,  
 the expense of postage would be too great  
 for my purposes. But, if there is, I  
 should be obliged if you wd from time  
 to time order your bookseller to send to  
 me any important work which may be  
 published in Germany or Holland on the  
 subject of the O. T. Criticism, & which you  
 think I ought to see - I believe there is  
 a book of by Meix, but do not know its  
 value - I have Graf, <sup>Schrador,</sup> Kosler, & Rüdelle.



which is strongly Glosistia, as in G. xx. 1-17,  
xxi. 6-23, xxii. 1-13, as is also the main part  
of the story of Joseph, ch. xxxix being a later  
interpolation, & so is also E. iii. 1-15

My Comment on the <sup>Septuagint</sup> Commentaries,  
of the Genesis - Deuteronomy, has long ago  
been sent to England for publication. But  
I do not know when Erasmus will be sent  
to press: my friends are waiting until  
Erasmus has paid its expenses & ready  
to. It is absolutely necessary, in the  
state of feeling in England, to follow up  
these various steps by step, note by note:  
a general contradiction, with instances  
here & there, wd avail nothing. Remember  
that you are backed by an immense  
weight of critical authority - & the least  
amount of knowledge on such subjects possessed  
by even ordinary students in Holland & Germany.  
We have nothing of the kind, & what is not contradicted  
will be supposed to be established.

Ever yours sincerely  
No. Natal

Colenso 22

Bethesda: Natal

April 17. 1872

My dear Friend  
Many thanks for your last kind  
letter of Jan. 20, & for the trouble you have taken in  
distributing my books. You have done exactly  
what I wished with them. Only I think that there  
may be some other critics of mark to whom it  
might be well to send copies - for, of course, the  
price will put it out of the reach of most German  
students. If you know of any, & such, I wish  
you would be so good as to fill up the enclosed  
blank form, & forward it to Messrs Longman,  
who will send you the copies. Do not be sparing  
of them - for it is far better that they should get  
into the hands of persons who will really to  
appreciate whatever is good or ill in them, than  
that they should lie idle upon my publisher's  
shelves. I shall have to pay for them all the  
same. & it wd. be a real satisfaction to  
know that even one or two dozen more  
were had a chance of being read by worthy



readers, who might correct any of my errors  
or be able to benefit by any of my labours -  
especially the Analyses which might save time  
to some zealous enquirer.

I see that on p. 120 of the Appendix my  
printer & revisors in England have let pass an  
awkward misprint, which very probably your  
eye will have rectified. After (land of Canaan)  
in line 19, should be placed a comma, and  
the sentence is continued with the paragraph  
a few lines lower down beginning xii. 5. Is it  
conceivable!

Another argument in support of the greater  
antiquity of the Elohist narrative in Genesis  
has occurred to me, & that is the existence of  
passages using only or chiefly Elohim in other  
parts of Genesis, which I regard as possibly  
due to the same writer at an earlier stage of  
his literary activity, but which you will at  
any rate (I suppose) admit to be more  
ancient than the more decidedly Jehovistic  
passages. As far as I can see, there is

no difference whatever in point of style between  
these pseudo-Elohist & the Jehovistic passages -  
though fancy might suggest they had perhaps a  
more antiquated air, & were not so fluent. ~~in~~  
But, however this may be, I assume that they are  
more ancient than the more thorough Jehovistic  
passages - & if so how can we account for the  
use of Elohim? If they existed only in Genesis,  
I might say from my point of view that the  
some disciples of Samuel was merely following  
the lead of his master, & suppressing Jehovah  
Yahweh until the revelation of the name in  
E. vi. But then such passages occur in Exodus  
also after the revelation of the name. Thus  
I make no doubt that you will agree with me  
that E. xix. 14-19, xx. 18-21, were consecutive  
passages in the Original Story. But why have  
we here "Elohim" five times & Jehovah <sup>Yahweh</sup> once -  
if the use of Yahweh was as familiar to the writer  
as that of "Elohim"? and this must have been  
one of the oldest passages - fundamental passages  
- of the Original Story. Compare also N. xxii-xxiv,



Sincere congratulations to Dr. & Mrs  
 Pypel on their marriage, which  
 I hope has all this taken place,  
 in accordance with the intention  
 of their purpose which duly  
 reached me. May they be blessed  
 abundantly.

I am going to send to the  
 Dep. at once my Comment on the  
 Speuker's Commentary, Part II (Gardner).

May 16. I have read the papers of Land &  
 Post on N. XVI, XVII, and I confess  
 that my own view in Part VI seems  
 much more simple & satisfactory.

But I am disposed to adopt  
 both's view on Job.

Bishopstowe  
 Natal  
 April 22. 1872

My dear Friend

As another indication of the Elohistic  
 document being the Heek, I would refer  
 to the radiation in the commands about  
 abstaining from blood noticed by me in  
 (VI. 425).

It is of such importance to come to the  
 right decision on this point that you will  
 not mind my troubling you with another  
 note upon the subject.

Ever yours sincerely  
 E. Colenso

Her



May 13. 1872

Since the above was written, no mail has left Dublin for England, but one has just arrived bringing your kind letter of March 4, & the two books you were so good as to send, & also the packet of articles from D. West. Let me thank you, first, for the trouble you have so kindly taken with reference to my request. I do see the Academy: and, probably, the notes in that Journal will answer my purposes, if you will kindly forward <sup>me the care of</sup> "Messrs Longman, Paternoster Row, London" for me any papers or books which you may deem of special importance. Please write "Immediate" on the address, if you advise their being sent by Post: otherwise they will reach me inexpensively by a sailing vessel with some little delay.

2. I thank you also for Gelber's little work, which I shall peruse with interest, as it covers the ground of my own criticisms.

3. Please thank for me D. West for his kindness in forwarding the 4 articles of the *Gods Beids.*, two of which I gladly accept of the other two (on *Jail & Sephaniah*) I will be careful to return when done with.

4. Lastly, my thanks are due to D. West, D. Postgates & yourself for the first part of the *Bybel voor Jongelieden*, which the idea of which is excellent, & I sawt out, the execution faultless, though I have not yet had time to study it. I have long had the wish & the purpose to prepare some such a little book for English Educational purposes, as soon as I had acquired the right to do so by having completed my criticisms on the *Pentateuch*. If I ever seriously undertake such a work, this book of yours will be of the greatest service.

I beg you to forward my most



I have very little doubt  
~~that~~ that in the O.S. the Levites  
were set apart as a priestly tribe in connection  
with the promise held out in E. xxxii. 26-29  
(~~vs~~ VI. 152-162). But it does not follow that Aaron,  
though a Levite, was made a priest on this occasion,  
any more than his brother Moses. All that can  
be said is that it may possibly have been  
intended that Aaron should preside over the  
priestly body: but, so far as I can see there  
is no trace of this in the story; unless it be  
found in the fact of his <sup>having</sup> two sons,  
Nadab & Abihu, who are named in E. xxiv. 1, 9,  
and who are replaced in the L.L. by Eleazar & Ithamar  
L. x. But then comes the question, were Nadab  
& Abihu ~~regarded~~ <sup>regarded</sup> as "sons of Aaron" at all  
in the O.S.? There is no sign of it in E. xxiv. 1, 9.

II. On p. 659, you say that the setting up of the  
Tent of Meeting at Shiloh, Jo. xviii. 1, 8, 9, xix. 51,  
xxi. 2, xxii. 19, 21, is due to the L.L. - that the  
O.S. in Joshua mentions the Ark, but without  
the corresponding Tent; but does not tell us  
what became of the Ark after the settlement  
of the Israelites in Canaan.

Bishopstowe: Natal <sup>Colo 20</sup> 24<sup>a</sup>  
Feb. 24. 1873

My dear Friend I have been reading with  
much interest your article on 'De Stam Levi'  
in the Ned. Tijdschr. for November, 1872, which  
has just reached me. With your general conclusions  
in that paper I entirely agree. But there are one  
or two statements made in the course of your  
argument with which (from my own point of  
view) I venture at present to differ. And, as  
it so desirable that at a time, when with  
many eminent critics of the day the fact  
of the post-captivity origin of the Levitical  
Legislation of the Pentateuch has attained the  
rank of a positive certainty, there should be  
as little difference as possible in respect of  
the details of that legislation, I should wish  
to lay before you the points in question,  
& request your consideration of them,  
whether the result may be to correct or  
to confirm my own opinions.

1. You say, p. 640, that in the older narrative  
of the Exodus - or what I have called  
the Original Story (O.S.) - Aaron is known



as one of the leaders of Israel at the march  
out of Egypt, as the helper & brother of Moses,  
and even as a priest with the aid of Jahveh  
swinging the manna through the wilderness."  
I venture to doubt the correctness of the statement  
above italicised. On p. 669 you <sup>speak</sup> of "Aaron  
the Levite, the brother and colleague of Moses  
the prophet (N. XII), who was probably, in fact,  
the presiding person at the national sacrifices  
in the wilderness." With the last sentence I  
should agree if you would write "perhaps"  
instead of "probably". But, as far as I can  
see, there is not a shadow of ground for  
supposing that Aaron was recognised  
anywhere in the O. T. as a priest: rather,  
as it seems to me, the story in Ex. xxxii  
indicates the contrary, as well as the  
manner in which he is mentioned in  
Mic. vi. 4, <sup>N. XII, together</sup> ~~in connection~~ with Moses &  
Miriam, as co-leaders of the host, or  
together with Moses alone in 1 S. xii. 6, & Jo. xxiv. 5,  
comp. also Moses, Aaron, & Hur in Ex. xvii. 10, xxiv. 14,  
'Aaron & all the elders of Israel' in Ex. xviii. 12,

'Moses & Aaron, Nadab & Abihu, & seventy of  
the elders of Israel' in Ex. xxiv. 1, 9 - without the  
least reference to the priesthood, which we might  
surely have expected in Ex. xxiv. 5. Nor does  
D. ix. 20 help to make him out a priest, <sup>nor</sup> ~~and~~  
D. x. 6, in its original form, which contained  
merely the notice of Aaron's death, 'then Aaron  
died & thus he was buried,' precisely similar  
in form to the notice of the death of Miriam  
in N. xx. 1 <sup>in substance to that</sup> of Moses in D. xxxiv. 5, 6. It is certain,  
~~as it seems to me,~~ that the additional clause  
in D. x. 6, ' & Eleazar his son acted-as-priest in  
his stead,' is due to the L. T., which alone knows  
anything about Eleazar & Phinehas, and, as  
it seems to me, about Aaron's priesthood.  
I would venture to refer you to my Part VI. 137-145  
on this point, where I have made one or two  
suggestions which as far as I know are new  
& <sup>appear</sup> ~~are~~ to me worthy of consideration. In fact  
the only <sup>often</sup> passage quoted by you, which connects  
Aaron with the priesthood is Ex. xix. 24: but  
I think you will agree with me (VI. 216, App. 106)  
that Ex. 20-25 is an insertion of the L. T., and  
in its present position utterly out of place & unmeaning.



It incidently contains some passages  
 that would be of great interest to me -  
 e.g. the Ten Commandments, the origin of  
 the name Goshen, &c. I have also  
 completed my little book of "Lectures",  
 & send you a rough copy by this mail,  
 printed in Natal: it will be reprinted in  
 a better form in England. I wish very  
 much that I could have approximated  
 more closely to your views & D. Bort's on  
 some points. e.g. it seems to me, with the  
 evidence before me &c. I have produced  
 in Part VI, impossible to maintain that Moses  
 saw the tablets the 2nd time in a shorter  
 form, as Ewald holds, and as I gather  
 from ~~part~~ Part III of "Hills in many Persons"  
 you also hold, or at least D. Bort does.  
 There is absolutely no room for the  
 Decalogue in the Original Stone.

We are delighted with the tidings which  
 you give us of Mrs Keenan & your family.  
 We are all well at present - our 3 girls here,  
 our two boys at Oxford & Cambridge. In Church  
 matters we are very quiet - especially as the Cape  
 people are in great perplexity about electing a next  
 Bishop. I don't know how it will end. <sup>with Keenan's reply to</sup>  
 Mrs Keenan, <sup>under your</sup> sincerely,  
 J. W. Natal

In the above statement I must also demur,  
 as it appears to me clear that Jo. XVIII. 11, 12, 13,  
 belongs to the O. G. (VI. 183, App. 67), see especially  
 Jo. XVIII. 7, where the expression "In there is no portion  
 to the Levites among you, for the priesthood of  
 Jehovah is their inheritance," does not agree  
 with the language of the L. S., but does agree  
 with that of the O. G. (App. 64. vii). See that  
 Nöldeke also gives 2. 1 to the O. S. Hence in  
 Jo. XXI. 12, as you observe, a very old passage,  
 the camp at Shiloh is mentioned. Of course  
 the "Tent of Meeting" set up at Shiloh was (on  
 my view) the Tent of the O. S. in Ex. XXXIII. 7,  
 & the Tent implies the Ark. If this be admitted,  
 may there not be some truth in my explanation  
 of the allusion to Shiloh in G. XIX. 10, viz.  
 that Joshua is regarded as in some sense the  
 counterpart of David, & as Joshua set up  
 the Tent of Meeting when he had "come to <sup>(Shiloh =)</sup> rest"  
 at Shiloh, so David set up his Tabernacle  
 at Jerusalem when he had "come to <sup>Shiloh</sup> rest" at Jerusalem.  
~~using the language in 2 S. VIII. 1 with that~~  
 or that is, had "come to rest", as it was supposed,  
 from his conflicts - though the rest, it is true,



was afterwards broken.

I should much wish to know what you think also of my suggestion in (V. 53, 87-90), to which I attach some importance, as throwing light on the form of the O.G. Unfortunately, there are very few in England who take sufficient interest in these studies to care to read a book of laborious criticism, much less to review it with sufficient care & previous knowledge of the subject. My excellent friend, Mr. Rev. G. W. Cox, reviewed Part VI in the *Theological Review* with the best intentions: but it was quite superficial, & did nothing whatever to point out the real merits or defects of the work, & had moreover the result of preventing a really appreciative review being written for that Journal by Prof. R. Martineau, who offered to write for it, but was told that the period was preoccupied by Mr Cox. Dr. Davidson also has written two most kindly meant reviews in the *Athenaeum* & *Westminster*, in both of which his well known style

can be easily detected. But even he deals in generalities - commends or condemns with equal positiveness, but without giving any more than subjective reasons for his assertion that the notion of the post-Captivity origin of the A.L. is not likely to be accepted - & altogether disappoints one's hope for a searching exam<sup>n</sup>. of the contents of the book. How much I wish that I could run over to Leiden & have a talk with you & to rest on some points on which my views still differ materially from yours as I gather them from Part III of the "Bible for young persons" which has just reached me through Mr Wicksteed, & for which I am very much obliged to you. Unfortunately he has sent me by mistake two copies of Part III, & instead of sending me at once my copy of Part II, he merely writes to tell me of his mistake, & asks if he shall send me one or two copies of Part II. Hence I shall probably not see Part II for nearly six months, which I regret, as



L.L., nor אֱלֹהִים, which are common with J.; and there are other signs of J. authorship, as it resembles me, while there is certainly nothing characteristic of L.L. In my mind אֱלֹהִים is really needed here to express the permanent sitting up of the tent of worship - its being "made to dwell" at Shiloh. If the cloud dwelt on the Tabernacle, why should not the tent be said to dwell? comp. also Prov. vii. 11, & iii. 24. I see that you are right about Hildeke.

If my view of J. xviii. 1, &c. be correct, the interpretation which I have given of G. xlix. 10 will become more probable. It seems to me in fact that in the Pentateuch Moses had over both the work of Samuel, & Joshua that of David.

III. I shall rejoice to see what conclusion you come too finally about the "Ten words". I am convinced that Ewald's notion of their having been ten brief commandments in the O.T., is a baseless imagination - & I rather think that Hraf said or suspected this also.

You called me once a "great sceptic" because I did not believe in the historical reality of Joshua. I am afraid that you will think me a greater one when I say that I see no ground whatever for believing in the historical existence of Moses. But so it is. Doubtless they had some leader or leaders out of Egypt whose tribe were the Levites, set apart for the priesthood. But we know nothing about their real names from the Pentateuch. Give yours sincerely J. Co. Natal

Bishopstons  
Natal  
July 25. 1873

My dear Friend - Let me first heartily congratulate you & Mrs Kueren on the addition to your family which your letter of April 26 has notified to me. May all blessings from above attend upon you & yours. We, thank God, are all well: at least, I hope that my two boys in England are as well as their last letters reported. Their career at the Universities comes to an end this Christmas, & then they must think seriously of their future work in life. The eldest, I think, inclines to the medical profession, & perhaps the younger may take to the law. Alas for the state of theology in the English Church at present! Nothing wd have gratified us more than if they could conscientiously have devoted themselves to the clerical office, and we could have conscientiously wished them to do so. But the miserable state of theological feeling in England is sufficiently evidenced by the Bible Commentary put forth under the patronage of the Abps & Bps, as well as by the determination not to let rid of the Athanasian Creed as one of our standards, & a number of other exhibitions of effete orthodoxy, which make me almost



despair of the future of the Church of England - at least during my own lifetime. Here we see on no usual: and the utter break-down of Bp. Gray's policy at the Cape, where the Synod <sup>assembled</sup> ~~met~~ to elect a new Metropolitan for the second time - the first attempt having ended in failure - has decided to commit the choice to the Bp. of Canterbury & two others in England, & to request the Bp. to consecrate him, leaves some room for hope that the "Church of South Africa" has been brought to a stand, & will have at all events to modify materially some of its rules & perhaps so as to include the divorce of Natal. This however is almost too much to expect.

I was very sorry to miss seeing Mr Warmelo as he passed through Natal: I reached Durban the day that he had sailed the same morning. If you see him after the receipt of this please say that I shall be delighted to welcome him, & all the liberal clergy he can bring with him, when he returns through Natal. We expect the Attorney General of the Transvaal Republic (Mr. Buchanan) with his wife to dine & sleep at our house next Tuesday. He is just on his way to join President Burgers, & we had fraternized very heartily together.

And now for the Pentateuch. I have sent for Richm's paper in the Pres. Stud. u. Kitchen, & hope to receive it shortly, & give due attention to its contents. Many thanks also for your kindness in distributing copies of my Part VI. I come now to your remarks on some points.

- I. It appears to me that 15. 11. 27. does not refer at all to the House of Aaron, but merely to the House of Levi, to which Ytho "appeared in Egypt," when he appeared to Moses & Aaron the heads of that House, Ex. 10. 27-31. That House was "chosen" out of all the tribes of Israel to be the priests of Ytho - not in Egypt, this is not stated in the text - but at Sinai, as I suppose, after Ex. xxxii, in a passage which perhaps followed Ex. xxxiv. 29-32 (see VI. 159) & 10 in v. 30, 31, "the house of thy father" = the House of Levi. I enclose a section from my Part VII, now in the press, which will explain my views on this point more fully.
- II. I still adhere to my view about J. xiii. 1, & being Jehovistic, notwithstanding your objection: v. 7 is entirely in the style of the Jehovist, not of L.H., who wd not have said that "the priesthood of Ytho" was the inheritance of the Levites: & the fact that Joshua alone directs the whole proceeding, & Eleazar is not even named, strongly confirms this view: nor I confess do I see any force in the mention of dividing the land by lot, on which you seem to lay a special stress, as indicating the L.H. Of course, XIX. 51 is due to L.H. 127, v. 4, is never used by



I thank you also very much for the Parts  
of de Bijbel van Jozeflieden which have  
duly reached me, viz. Parts I, II, III, V - not  
IV, which I suppose has not yet been issued.

By this mail I have received a very  
friendly & interesting letter from the writer of  
the article on the pre-Christian Cross which  
I have noted in the App<sup>x</sup> to Part VI. He has  
sent me copies of 110 different forms of the  
Cross from various countries - Etowah, Egypt,  
Italy, Greece, Scandinavia, Babylon, India,  
Central America, & Miscellaneous - a very  
instructive collection: & I have a great mind to  
have a selection of them expanded for the end  
of my lectures. Do you know any foreign  
work in which any large variety of forms  
is given? I am convinced that the origin  
of the Cross is originated as a phallic emblem.  
But my correspondent - who, while an earnest  
& to a certain extent free enquirer sympathizing  
heartily with my work, yet is still hampered  
in the fetters of tradition - insists upon it that  
originally it represented the garden of  
Paradise, divided into four parts by the  
four rivers - & was only in later times



degraded into a phallic emblem. I have  
pointed out that in many of the forms the  
symbol is triple, & though it is easy to account  
for the modification from the triple to the  
quadruple type, it is difficult to explain the  
contrary change. But he says that his mind  
"has been very generally accepted as well on  
the Continent as in this country. I have  
heard so at least from Rome & Berlin."

I have said that I wd write & ask you what  
you & the Dutch scholars think upon the  
question. Will you oblige me with a  
few lines on this point in your reply?



(x) ii.27-35. Jehovah appeared to the 'House of Levi' in Egypt, as here stated, v.27, when he appeared to Moses and Aaron, the heads of that House, comp.E.iv.27-31, &c. 250

He chose Levi out of all the tribes of Israel to be His priest, &c., v.28, not in Egypt, but at Sinai, as we suppose (156).

The whole tribe, the 'House of Levi,' was then chosen for the *priesthood*, to 'offer' sacrifice, to 'burn-incense,' to 'wear an ephod before Jehovah,' to receive 'all the fire-offerings of the children of Israel,' as in D.xviii.1, J.xiii.14—nothing being said about the 'Urim and Thummim,' or about any distinction between priests and Levites.

In v.29, 'My sacrifice and My offering, which I have commanded to My dwelling,' may refer to E.xxiii.18b.

In v.30,31, 'the House of thy father,' can only mean 'the House of Levi' as in v.27,28,—not the House of *Ithamar*, as the Chronicler would imply, by making Eli a descendant of Ithamar, and Zadok of Eleazar, 1Ch.xxiv.3; and the declaration 'I will cut-off thine arm and the arm of thy father's House,' v.31, comp.iii.11-14, and that in v.35, 'I will raise Me up a faithful priest; according to what is in My heart and in My soul shall he do; and I will build for him a sure House, and he shall walk before Mine anointed for ever,' surely imply that the priesthood was to pass from the line of Levi, represented by *Eli*, to another line, which 1K.ii.27 explains to be that of *Zadok*. It is plain, however, that v.35 cannot be a genuine utterance of a 'man of Elohim' in Eli's days, since it speaks of 'Mine anointed' before there was any idea of a king in Israel. The whole narrative would seem to have been written in Solomon's time, with the view of accounting for the violent expulsion of Abiathar, 1K.ii.26,27, doubtless under the advice of Nathan, to make way for Zadok, v.35. But, at the time when it was written, it must have been understood that the line of the Levitical chief-priesthood had come to an end with Abiathar, in spite of the Chronicler's deducing Zadok's descent from Levi, 1Ch.vi.8. And, in fact, Jehoiada, the famous high-priest in the time of Joash, 2K.xi.4,9,15,17,xii.2—the first that is mentioned after Zadok in the history—does not appear at all in the Chronicler's list of high-priests from Zadok to the Captivity, 1Ch.vi.4-15. BPL 3020

In v.36 we find that the priests left in the House of Eli—in other words, the Levite priests of Solomon's days—instead of having a *right* to share in the sacrifices according to D.xvii.6-8 or the still later law in N.xviii.8-19—should be obliged to 'crouch' to the chief-priest, Zadok and his line, 'for a piece of silver and a cake of bread,' and ask to be 'put into one of the priestly offices, to eat a morsel of bread'!



giving for the birth of Samuel—as well as the sacrifice, *v.25*, in addition, it would seem, to the ‘yearly sacrifice,’ which had been already offered that year, *v.21*.

(iv) *i.3*. Eli and his two sons appear to have been the only priests at Shiloh. There is no mention of any multitude of priests or Levites assisting at the Sanctuary; we only read of the ‘priest’s servant,’ *ii.13,15*.

(v) *i.3*. We have here the expression ‘Jehovah of Hosts,’—in full, ‘Jehovah, Elohim of Hosts,’ *2S.v.10*—for the first time in the Bible, which appears again in *v.11, iv.4, xv.2, xvii.45, 2S.vi.2,18*, and also in the Deuteronomistic passages, *2S.vii.8,26,27*, being in fact a very common formula in Jeremiah, *ii.19, v.14, vi.6,9, &c.* (*eighty-three* times). From the manifest purpose, which is evinced in *1S.iv.4* and more particularly in *2S.vi.2*, to connect the ‘ark of the Covenant’ with the name ‘Jehovah of Hosts,’ it seems probable that this latter designation had originated in the age when the ark was brought forward again into greater prominence in the earlier part of David’s reign, and ‘the name JHVH was introduced into the religious centre of Israel,’ as *LAND* observes—see (i) above, last paragraph.

(vi) At Shiloh there was a ‘House of Jehovah,’ *i.7,24*, which is called the ‘Tent of Meeting,’ *ii.22*, but also the ‘Temple of Jehovah,’ *i.9,iii.3*, and it had ‘door-posts,’ *i.9*, and ‘doors,’ *iii.15*; so that it cannot have been the ‘Tent of Meeting’ described in *E.xxvi,xxxvi*. Moreover, as Joshua apparently slept in the ‘Tent of Meeting’ of the Original Story, *E.xxxiii.11*, so Samuel seems to have slept in this building\* while the ark was in it, contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter also, of *N.iv.19,20*, even for a Levite; and the lamp was allowed to go out in it, contrary to the law in *L.xxiv.2-4*.

(vii) *ii.1-10*. This is evidently a Psalm of a later age, put into the mouth of Hannah and very inconsiderately, since it speaks of Jehovah ‘exalting the horn of His anointed,’ *v.10*, whereas the people only began to ask for a king when Samuel was old, *viii.1-5*. It was probably selected as suitable for Hannah’s circumstances because of the language in *v.5,6,7*.

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\* The original should be translated, ‘and ere the lamp of Elohim went-out, and Samuel lying-down in the Temple of Jehovah where the Ark of Elohim was,’ as in the *LXX, Vulg., Arab., and Syr. Vers.*—not ‘and ere the lamp of Elohim went-out in the Temple of Jehovah, where the ark of Elohim was, and Samuel lying-down,’ as in the *Eng. Vers.* The Chald. Paraphrast has perceived the incongruity, and writes—



not intend to inhibit him." So you see I have a double fight to maintain, & people will, I fear, begin to think that I love fighting for fighting's sake. They could not make a greater mistake.

I am rejoiced to hear the good news of Mrs Kucen & your family, & I was glad to hear about her sister from some one I met the other day. My two boys are in England, & will both be left in London - one studying medicine, the other law, having passed through Oxford & Cambridge respectively. Mrs Colenso & the 3 girls (still unmarried) are left behind in Natal among the so-called "rebels". I need hardly say that Criticism has had very little of my attention during the last twelve months. But I should like to discuss with you the question about the use of the "Volunteer" matter in Genesis.

With kindest regards to Mrs Kucen  
I am ever yours sincerely

Dr. Natal

Dr Kallisch is, I fear, very feeble, & has been unable to write himself for two years.

37 Phillimore Terrace  
Kensington W.  
Dec. 6. 1874

My dear Friend

I have left your kind letter of Nov. 1 long unanswered. But I have been intensely occupied ever since my arrival in England with the public business which brought me over, & which has only just received its finishing touch from the Secretary of State, Lord Carnarvon. I believe that Dr. Muir has sent you a copy of the Resolutions which I had printed for Lord Carnarvon's information, though I could not expect that you should wade through such a mass of papers, any more than I should be likely to do through one of your country's "Blue-books" upon a speech. If you have not received a copy, I wish to have one. I would post one immediately, unless, as I most sincerely hope, you are likely to come over ~~me~~ at once to England. So I have heard



know, & I may as well say that I hope  
that you will come before Friday, the 18<sup>th</sup> -  
the sooner the better - as I may have to  
leave London on Saturday, the 19<sup>th</sup>, in  
which case I should not return again  
before sailing on the 25<sup>th</sup>. I am glad to say  
that Lord Carnarvon has decided in such  
a way as thoroughly to satisfy the demands  
of justice, so far as the circumstances will  
allow. In that, I have completely succeeded,  
thank God, in the object for which I came  
to England. But I hardly know what  
reception I shall be likely to meet with  
on my return to the Colony, & it is then  
possible that it may be such as to compel  
my return to England - for there is no  
doubt that I had when I left, and  
shall probably still have, almost the  
whole colony against me. It is singular  
that Lord Carnarvon is what we call  
a very high Churchman, & you know  
that my views are of a different order.

Last Sunday I was at Oxford staying with  
Mr Master of Balliol College, Prof. Jewett. I  
was announced to preach in the City Church:  
but the Bp. of Oxford, a friend of my adversary  
in Natal, Bp. Macrie, intervened & inhibited  
the clergyman from allowing me to preach in  
his Church: so he read my sermon to a large  
congregation, & raised a collection of £20  
for the support of my clergy. In the afternoon  
I preached in the Chapel of Balliol College. This  
has so enraged Bp. Woodsworth of Lincoln, who  
is Visitor of several Colleges in Oxford, that he  
has just fulminated a general inhibition  
beforehand to prevent my being asked to preach  
in his Diocese or in any of the College Chapels  
under his influence. I am to preach next  
Sunday in a London Church - if the Bp. of  
London does not inhibit - & possibly I may  
preach in Westminster Abbey, but this is not  
settled. I am asked, however, to preach in  
Cornwall in the Diocese of Exeter, & Bp.  
Temple (writer of one of "Essays & Notices")  
has written to the clergyman to say that  
he has not inhibited the Bp. of Natal  
from preaching in his diocese & does



expenses as he had not money enough  
to get to Java, & was only wasting money  
here every day he stayed. Before my reply  
could reach him (which was in the affirmative)  
he appeared himself at Bishopstowne, &  
carried away a paper <sup>the receipt of</sup> guaranteeing his  
draft to the extent of £30. A few days  
afterwards he wrote the letter which  
enclose; & as it seemed to me very reasonable,  
& it was really a pity that he should be  
throwing away money at Durban doing  
nothing, instead of being on his way to  
Java, I agreed to become responsible for £30  
more, viz. £60 altogether, & my friend lent  
him £5 more, & the expenses by the time  
your reply comes will (the Bank informs  
me) be £5 more - £70 altogether.  
Now Mr Schotel assured us that letters wd  
arrive from his father, to whom he had  
communicated his distressed position,  
very soon, & would certainly contain  
a remittance of money, & he gave public  
authority to my friend to receive &

27<sup>a</sup>  
Bishopstowne  
Mauritzburg  
Natal

Dec. 26. 1876

My dear Friend let me first wish to you  
& yours all the best wishes of the Season -  
& then I must begin this letter with a  
little matter of business in respect of which  
I would ask your kind assistance.

About 6 weeks ago I was at Durban  
(our Post-town, about 50 miles from here)  
& entered the house of a friend, where I  
found a young Dutchman (Hollander) &  
his wife, & my friend introduced him to me  
as the son (so I understood him to say)  
of Prof. Scholten of Leiden. Of course, I received  
him at once with all the heartiness <sup>with</sup> which  
I should certainly welcome a son of  
Prof. Scholten. But I presently found  
that I had mistaken ~~my~~ the name, perhaps  
from my English friends' pronunciation  
of it, & that he was a son of Prof. Schotel



on 15<sup>th</sup> Schotel  
of Leiden. Still, as he spoke of the great pleasure  
it wd give his father to know that he had  
seen me, & I think spoke as if his father  
knew me, I took for granted that he must  
have been one of the Professors & Doctors  
to whom you kindly introduced me at  
Leiden, & continued to show him such  
kindness as I could, taking him off  
with me to an afternoon party at my  
Archdeacon's, & giving him an invitation  
to my house at Bishopstowne, if he was  
able to visit the City (Maritzburg, 5 miles  
off) during his sojourn in Natal. By this  
time I had learned his story, <sup>viz.</sup> that he  
had been induced to come out to S. Africa  
by representations of President Burgers  
made to his father & himself, who promised  
directly or indirectly to put him into some  
post wh. which he could earn his bread  
in the Transvaal Territory - but on his  
arrival, with other H. Members similarly  
induced he found the Country in a state

of disturbance & difficulty, caused by the  
attempt to crush Sekukuni, & the President  
was unable to carry out his good intentions,  
& indeed had undertaken more than under  
any circumstances he was justified in  
undertaking without being empowered  
by the Volksraad. The result was that young  
Schotel & his wife found it necessary to  
leave the Transvaal, having already  
wasted much money without any beneficial  
result, & were now at Durban intending  
to embark for Swaziland & the East  
by the Dutch Apotromy that offered, & to  
make their way to Java, where he was  
sure of getting employment. Of course I  
sympathised very much with them, &  
spoke as kindly & helpfully as I could  
to them under the circumstances, & so  
parted with them. The next day (I think)  
I returned home, & a few days afterwards  
I received a letter from him, begging  
me to assist him by giving the use of my  
name to a Bank here to allow him  
to get an advance of £ 30 towards his



our two eldest daughters who are here,

I am ever yours sincerely  
No. Natal

We had a visit in August from our  
eldest son Robert who is training in  
England for a Doctor in Medicine -  
& immediately after his leaving us  
Mrs. Colenso had the misfortune to  
break her thigh bone, & has been laid  
up ever since, though now able to  
move about again, even without a  
crutch or stick.

As to the Transvaal Affair, I am afraid  
that Burgers has made a mess of it. But  
his notion of its leading to a S. A. War  
of Races is simply ridiculous, & it  
appears to me as if some one were employed  
in <sup>himself</sup> blowing home exaggerated accounts  
of Burgers' doings & failures in order  
to promote Confederation, on which  
Lord Carnarvon has set his heart.

276  
open his letters as they came & repay the  
sum he had borrowed out of their contents.  
Letters have come from D. Schotter & Mrs Schotter  
(his father & mother) but no money - & I  
would ask you to be so kind as to represent  
the matter to D. Schotter, & if possible, secure  
that the requisite sum (£70) shall be  
remitted to my credit through the Natal Bank,  
Durbanburg, whose London Agents are  
the "London & Westminster Bank" or, if more  
convenient, whose Capetown Agents are the  
"Cape of Good Hope Bank".

I need not say that I always read with the  
greatest interest whatever you write in the  
Ned. Tijdsch.; & in the Ned. Review I have  
carefully perused your article on the name  
Yahveh. But I am not convinced less it,  
that the Israelites did not adopt the name  
from the Canaanites, while to my mind  
it is clear that the idea of Moses having  
introduced it in the supposed shorter form  
of the 1<sup>st</sup> Commandment is contradicted  
by the fact that there is no room for



his Ten Commandments in any form in the  
narrative of Exodus, the original story  
going on without interruption from  
Ex. XIX. 19 to Ex. XX. 10. I have never met  
with any reply from you to this point,  
or to some others which I have advanced  
in my Parts V & VI, & which still appear  
to me of importance - e.g. the fact that  
the Second Testament uses only Elohim,  
& yet precedes the Jehovah in writing,  
as (I suppose) is universally omitted.  
I wish I could bring myself over to  
your view on this point: I have tried my  
best to do so, but I cannot with a  
clear conscience give up the arguments  
I have advanced without seeing  
them disproved. I am now (very slowly)  
preparing my final Vol. Part VIII  
for the Press, & should very much  
like to see what can be said in  
answer to the above points & others  
before I send it to the Publishers,

which may be a <sup>year</sup> hence, for I have  
very little time at my disposal for such  
work, & I don't feel as strong for any  
work of any kind as in former days.  
I am beginning (at 63) to look for rest.  
How I should like to look in upon  
you & yours for an hour or two! Your  
children must now be fast growing  
up around you. Three of mine are now  
in England, two sons & one youngest  
daughter: but we expect the latter to  
return with one of her brothers very  
soon, when he will be called to the  
English Bar & will, I expect, practise  
in Natal.

Pray remember me most kindly  
to Prof. Schotten, & one who may still  
remember me in Leiden - & with  
warm kindest regards to Mrs Keener &  
her sister, when you write to her, as well  
as to yourself from Mrs Colenso &



now here, our two youngest having just returned from England, one of them, our youngest son Frank having passed through Cambridge & been called to the English Bar & now to the Natal Bar, where he will practise Roman-Dutch. The other boy, our fifth child, Robert, whom you may remember as a year or two older than Frank, has gone through Oxford & is now at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, having passed for Bachelor of Medicine, & hoping to become M.D. at the end of this year. He shows a genius, they say, for his Profession. I wish that I knew your young ones, as you know ours, by personal acquaintance. But I take a deep interest nevertheless in their welfare, as well as in that of their parents. With kindest regards to Mrs. Kuenen, & to you from Mrs. Deuss & the children, I am ever yours sincerely

J. v. Natal

Bishopstowne  
 Maritzburg  
 March 30. 1874

My dear friend

Thanks for your letter about D. Schotel; only I am sorry to have given you so much trouble about the matter. Please tell the poor old Father not to worry himself as far as I am concerned. I have paid the bills, & there is an end of the matter, until his unhappy son may be able & willing to pay the money. I suspected that his wife put him up to this fraud: for I remember that he told me that she sent off the first letter without his knowledge, when he was sick. Probably this part of his story was true. However, the thing is done, & let us say no more about it.

I have sent for Welhausen's papers, & shall read them, I have no doubt, with great interest. And I need hardly say that I shall very much desire to see



how you are able to make room for the  
Ten Commandments in any form in Exodus.  
To me, at present, it seems impossible that  
the Original Story can have ever contained  
them. I have just published in Zulu Genesis  
with a Commentary (after modern ideas)  
which I imagine will give other Missionaries  
some trouble. But the time is past when  
ignorant natives should be crammed with  
falshoods, now known to be such. I have  
also prepared in manuscript a similar  
edition of Exodus with Commentary.  
Of course, I am obliged to adopt for there my  
own present views as to the authorship of  
different portions: but I have said that  
difference of opinion may exist still on  
these points, but not on the great questions,  
as to the Koinonian origin & composite  
character of the whole Pentateuch, & the  
Post-Captivity date of the L.L.

The Transvaal business has now come to  
a crisis. And everyone here expects the

Proclamation of "Annexation" to the British  
Empire to be issued by the Commissioner Sir  
D. Shepstone, my old friend, but parted from me,  
I fear for ever, by the results of the Langalibalele  
affair, within a week or so. I shall deeply  
regret it, if this is done, & I think the act will  
reflect great discredit on all concerned in it,  
being only an illustration of the two fine principles  
that "Might makes Right" & "The end justifies  
the means." I must say, however, that President  
Burger has risen immensely in public opinion  
by his recent action in the Volksraad, when he has  
shown himself a real statesman, & by the power  
of his eloquence has actually compelled his  
recalcitrant Council to accept his new Constitution.  
I only fear that nothing will stop the threatened  
action of Sir D. Shepstone & L<sup>d</sup>. Carnarvon, who  
has massed a considerable body of troops on  
our frontier apparently for the purpose of  
frightening or coercing the Dransaal.

I am rejoiced to hear so good a report  
of your family of seven! Four of ours are



Bishopstowe  
Natal

March 21. 1870

My dear friend

I send you by this Mail another  
Copy of my treatise on Wellhausen  
(with two or three for distribution)  
which I have amended considerably  
after a careful study of the essays  
by Klostermann, Hollenberg, & Kayser,  
which last I have translated, and  
compared throughout in notes with  
my own results, & sent ~~to~~ to D Muir  
for the Theological Translation Fund,  
if they will accept it. In the corrections  
in this pamphlet I have assumed  
some conclusions for which I could  
not here give the full proof - but



I give it in my translation of Kayser.

In this pamphlet the most important amendments are on p. 60, 61, 62, & <sup>p. 77, 78,</sup> p. 74, 75, which I commend to your consideration.

My Part VII, completing my work on the Pentateuch, is in the Press, & will be published, I hope, during this year.

I dare say that other articles or books have been published in Europe, which I ought to have read, besides those above named.

But there is no library here, and it is only through some friend like yourself, or also by mere accident, that I hear of such publications. I have now, however,

sent for Schrader's De laette, by which I expect to be benefited.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Kuenen,

Ever yours sincerely

Geo. Natal

We have heard nothing here of Young Schotel.

I have inscribed a copy for the Society of Netherlandish Literature, which please present for me.



To Prof. Lucren

30

My dear Friend

I am quite satisfied that  
the Elvite Narrative is the earliest layer  
of the Priestly Document; but I do  
not see reason to think that it may yet be  
earlier than D or even J, though I doubt  
if I can <sup>print</sup> ~~do~~ any more critical matter.

Very truly yours  
D. O. Natal



BPL 2020

Colensiana

6 stultken



Correspondentie

met

Colenso en Wilson.

—

1865.

—



1  
Le Lien, 1866 n<sup>o</sup> 30.

Afzonderheden omtrent de organisatie van de Eng. Kerk. onder Canterbury staan 20, onder York 6 bisschoppen, (een weinig verder 22 in plaats van 20). In het Lower House van de Convocation van Canterbury hebben zitting 22 deans, 54 arch-deacons en 44 proctors, vertegenwoordigers van de lagere geestelykheid. In 1777 promogatie van de Convocatie. Later vergaderde zy alleen voor der vorst. Herkennig in 1862. — Wet besluit tegen Coleridge — of, infra — is genomen met 6 — 4 en 23 — 15 stemmen.

Ald. ~~n. 27~~ (p. 256) het tweevoudige bericht, dat het Upper House heeft goedgekeurd, in Juni 66, het plan om aan C. een opvolger te zeken en hem alle te ontnemen behalve den titel; dat evenwel het Gouvernament reeds den 11<sup>den</sup> Juni aan zyne ambte, naar in L. Africa bevel heeft gezonden C. voortduzend als bisschop te erkennen en te behandelen.

Ald. n. 28.

n. 40 p. 341. Rev. H. Cox, predikant van St. John te Howans Hobart, Fown heeft voor de hem toegedachte benoeming tot Bisschop van Warrsburg bedankt.



Natal Witness, 22 June 1883.

Gest. Wednesday 20 Juni te  $1\frac{3}{4}$  u.

Leader - geheel in zijn geest.

De Hervorming 21.1.1875.

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2

Inquirer 391. Times en D. News.

401. Leader.

404. St. James Gazette  
Saturday Review

Spectator.

Leader

417.

420. Brief van Heywood.

428. Abote Martineau

433. Leader.

440. Sermons about C.

441. Brief van C. aan Jones  
(vg. Academy 30 Juni en  
7 Juli).

449. Leader.

472. Church of South Africa

471. Death and Funeral

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Onderzoek

28 Juni. In Memoriam

31 Juli. Utrecht.

30 Aug. en 27 Sept. Oelen als theologie.

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Ik heb de eer U te noodigen, op Zaterdag den 27<sup>sten</sup> October e. k. des middags te twaalf uren, tot eene gewone vergadering der Afdeeling voor de **Wis- en Natuurkundige Wetenschappen**, te houden in het gebouw der Akademie (*Trippenhuis*) te Amsterdam.

**C. A. J. A. OUDEMANS,**

*Secretaris der Natuurkundige Afdeeling.*

ONDERWERPEN VAN BEHANDELING.

- Tweede verslag der Commissie, aan welke is opgedragen, de wenschelijkheid en uitvoerbaarheid van het instellen eener geregelde waarneming van verschijnselen van aardbeving in Nederland te overwegen.
- Rapport van de Heeren C. A. J. A. OUDEMANS en SURINGAR over eene verhandeling des Heeren Dr. M. W. BELJERINCK.
- Rapport der Heeren BIERENS DE HAAN en VAN DEN BERG over eene verhandeling des Heeren Prof. C. LE PAIGE.
- Rapport der Heeren J. A. C. OUDEMANS en VAN DE SANDE BAKHUIJZEN over eene verhandeling des Heeren P. H. BROCX.
- De Heer DE VRIES zal handelen over de aantrekking tusschen opgeloste stoffen en water in verdunde oplossingen.



Chantepie de la Sauzaye, Leven en  
Rijting bl. 198, 199.

Niet confessioneel, indien men onder belyde-  
nis. kerke verstaat de staatskerke, met hare pri-  
vilègiën en rechten, op hare confessie gegrond;  
ook niet indien zy er onder verstaat een (sit  
venia verbo) vernootschap in den staat met  
eene leer tot reglement. Voorzeker, daar is geene  
eenvoudiger fluitrede dan deze, maar ook geene  
die zoo dood en dooiedend is, als durf zeggen:  
zoo naïef ontbent van ~~aan~~ de levensdraacht  
der kerke en hare eeuwige weping dan (l. als)  
dese: "De kerke is een genootschap met eene bepaal-  
de, eens vastgestelde leer. Die dese leer aanne-  
men zyn hare leden; die dese leer niet aanne-  
men zyn hare leden, niet en moeten, indien zy niet als  
zoodanig voordoen, worden uitgeworpen." Dit is de  
revolutionaire theorie van het Contrat social  
toegepast op de kerke. Blijf de kerke alzo ware  
ontstaan en alzo kon worden gehandhaaft: na  
analyse door kerkelelyc en burgerlyc regtrouwers  
wie al wie niet aan de leer der kerke ge-  
trouw is! (Blijf ewr. over de belydenis  
der weuve leden ewr.).

bl. 176.

Ziet men niet hoe de oorsprong van de Epis-  
copale kerke waggelt op zyne fondamenten?  
Is het geen teeken des tyds dat de Essays en R.



die de resultaten der niet eens negatieve,  
alleen maar istwal rationalistische duitse  
wetenschap in Engeland verspreiden, ondanks,  
ja ten gevolge der beflouppelyke vooruitfen by  
duizenden, ja tienduizenden van exemplaren  
onder alle clasfen en rangen, in het vereenigd  
koninkryk wordes, verspreid?

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$$\begin{array}{r} 7375 \\ 650 \\ \hline 0875 \\ 6500 \\ \hline 7375 \end{array}$$



XVIII. Productieve richting van den Engelischen geest.

II.

XVI, XVII. Opzettelijke, tydelijke beperking tot des  
Recht. verg. III. p. X<sup>te</sup> 199.

XVIII. Uit de kerke gaan.

XXV en reeds vóórer: ongelukwonaamheid aan,  
de voorchriften der Kerke.

(dagteekening 24 January 1863)

III.

Datum 3 Juny 1863.

XV 199. De voordeelingen der Engelische  
bischoppen. verg. IV p. XVI 199.

XXIV 199. Poging der bischoppen om O. tot  
renouatie te bewegen.

XXVII. Het eerste verbod van B. v. Oxford.

XXIX. Eenige reputate B. v. Laudaff (olli.  
vant? p. XIII).

ibid. noot. B. v. Eroeter - zonderlinge tegen,  
strydigheid.

p. X<sup>te</sup> III 199. Publicatie van het rapport van  
Convocation. - Zie daartegen Phirwall  
in Letter p. 32 199. verg. IV p. XXIII.

- p. X<sup>te</sup> 199.

IV.

(Phirwall).

Datum 9 Dec. 1863.



xxii sqq. Speakers Commentary.

xxxiii. Stanley over aller afwyking van de  
39 bits.

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Letter, 20 April 1864.

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Remarks, zonder datum. Doch daarin  
breven uit Natal van 24 Mei 1864.

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Wetens. bladen 1864 III 298 v.

Fr. Kärcher, Rev. Germanique.

Wy kunnen den afkeer van het P. om de be-  
wegingen te leiden en zoveel te meer om ze vooruit  
te loopen niet anders dan toejuichen. Deze wyze van  
handelen hoedt de openbare meening werken, spoot  
de burgers aan om zelve hunne belangen te behartigen  
en om de denkbeelden te doen rijpen, welke groote  
~~man~~ denkers als Mill, Muehle en Bright heb-  
ben uitgesproken. Het temporiseren van het parle-  
ment roedt den yver, het Geen der water.

In Engeland, en daarin ligt de grootheid  
van dat land, wordt een outwoep gedurende lange  
tijd in alle dagbladen, in alle kringen, op alle pu-  
blieke sprekegentschappen, vandeis in de hoofdstad tot  
die in het nederigst geluucht, ondervoelt en uit-  
gesproken, en het parlement liet definitief vast-  
stellen: alleen die volken, welke voor zich het initia-  
tief weten te bewaren, kunnen op den duur hunne  
onafhankelijkheid handhaven.



Prof. Kuenen.

---

A.

By Kant my voor. Dus: Ben ik  
het geheel met u eens. Maar  
met acht te verrekken (van  
25 Jan. op. 1 febr.) is er dan  
geen verschil met het mi-  
-nisterie? — Schik dit met  
Fangman. Ik kan zeer  
goed 1 febr. verwachten en  
het Fangman's antwoord te  
gemaekt.

Monday.

---

J. P.

van Loen.







ik u nu bekend. Het zou een lange historie zijn, althoe ik al de  
lederen van mijn versie in dezen opzet, en de sloten mynelydskan weinig  
andere zijn, dan een: peccavi! Toen ik in London aankwam of voort  
was kwam de doordringing van den edelen Snyder. Myn eerste bezake  
in Holland - Mei 1883 - was ik uitsluitend geoccupieerd met  
politieke zaken, en ik stelde my voor, inder afloop mynier teek in honden  
een gemiddeld tijd in Nederland door te brengen: en meende om reizen op te maken.  
Het staat my nu voor, hoe ik in Amsterdam aan de Biss. Olenso's bood-  
schap dacht, maar toen ik mijn spijk bespeende het bewuste zakboekje acceptatie  
te hebben in London. Het uittreft niet aftel. Het politiek misdruf waaraan  
ik slachtoffer was kwam my later aller lust in Nederland land te  
vallen, en ik heb nu, ook ik te de Biss. Olenso verschuldigd  
heest. Gij kunt my geloven, ~~dat~~ een der bitterste vruchten van het  
dat my geploegde leemel, is my geweest en is my steeds voor my het  
verliet dat ik daardoor leed van hoogschietende mannen te ontmoeten.  
En nu, want ik de drie jaren derer dagen door Miss Henriette Olenso  
aan en onder herinnert. Ik heb u een gedult van hess brief afspeeren,  
ten einde ik in staat te stellen om hem inentig te voldoen.

"I was very sorry not to see you last time you returned from Europe through Nohle  
for I wanted to hear from you of your visit to Professor Kueren, who he said to  
the Bishop's little message to him written in your pocket-book: and indeed anything  
which he or any of the Bishop's friends in Holland said about my dear Father. I  
wrote now freely to ask what became of your pocket-book, because I should  
very much like to possess a copy of it. (it was the last bit of biblical criticism  
that he did) and to ask you if you will kindly lend me any of the Bishop's  
letters to you which you may possess, because we hope to bring out in the  
course of this year some account of his life, taken as far as possible from  
his own letters -"

De onduidelijk in bovenstaand extract is van my: niets is my treuvelijk dan  
dansen & volderen, en ik kan my nu in geen begrip, dat des onvolderen  
vrienden myn stellen om in de biografie de echo op te nemen en te bewaren  
die Olenso's went en doot in Holland heeft verwekt.  
Wanneer door u, aartschryfde vertolking van Miss Henriette Olenso  
te Bisschopswijk - wordt geschreeven: behandeld my, liet ik  
te goe zachtheid mogelijk. En is niets sprekelyk in mijn verleden geweest,  
maar ik heb meer geleden in myn inner meer dan men vermoeden  
kan onder der dly aan myn eer toegebracht. Het heeft in my een gebreke  
van gemukt.  
Maar dit is voldoende. Te wyl ik de uige eindige dat ik een verdoogen  
jalle, en in der opzichten van waterdappelyke gezag, aan en gerechtig  
oprechtent venter, die hessent vouty onrechtlyk blijft. Het kuyt nu  
van de boodschap te myn zakboekje heb ik een copy aan hess gezonden.



(5) +1  
m

Prof D. A. Kuenen

met dank terug van

J. W. J.

Breuen H. G. Calense  
" Zalves "