

CODE	TITLE	CREDITS	GPS	CAMERA [FILE SIZE IN MEGAPIXELS] {MAX PHOTO SIZE IN INCHES}
IS B HILL	Panorama from Isandlwana Mount	© ZULU ODYSSEY	GPS 28°21' 8.5869"S 30°39' 5.1600"E	NIKON D850 [100MP] {266"x72"}
IS B HILL AN	" " ANOITATED	© ZULU ODYSSEY	GPS 28°21' 8.5869"S 30°39' 5.1600"E	NIKON D850 [118MP] {266"x85"}
IS B HILL PAN TD	" " ATTACK ON BAZA'S KRAAL	© ZULU ODYSSEY	GPS 28°21' 8.5869"S 30°39' 5.1600"E	NIKON D850 [98MP] {240"x79"}
IS B HILL PAN TD [1]	" " RIGHT HORN ENTERING BEHIND ISANDLWANA	© ZULU ODYSSEY	GPS 28°21' 8.5869"S 30°39' 5.1600"E	NIKON D850 [97MP] {240"x79"}
EXTRAS		© ZULU ODYSSEY		

ISANDLWANA MOUNT

This magnificent view from the top of Isandlwana was shot as a massive storm was coming in from the opposite side it gives you a limited view, nothing can be seen beyond the Nyoni ridge from where the Zulu chest entered the battlefield, the Zulus had the advantage of controlling the higher ground.

So, a point that needs to be made is the location Lieutenant Chard saw these Zulus and their numbers, Lieut Chard made two reports this first report written privately for Queen Victoria in January 1880, in which he says:

"An NCO of the 24th Regiment lent me a field glass, which was a very good one, and I also looked with my own, and could see the enemy moving on the distant hills, and apparently in great force. Large numbers of them moving to my left, until the lion hill of Isandhlwana, on my left as I looked at them, hid them from my view. The idea struck me that they might be moving in the direction between the Camp and Rorke's Drift and prevent my getting back, and also that they might be going to make a dash at the Pont's" [1].

The reason Lieut Chard was at Isandlwana was to collect his orders of which he mentions on his second statement. **"I could see crowds of Zulus moving on the distant hills. I looked at the orders, saw that I ought to be at Rorke's Drift and seeing that the Zulus moving so far to the left was afraid they might be going to make a dash for the Drift. On my way back I met Colonel Durnford about a quarter of a mile from camp" [2].**

So from his statements we can determine roughly where he saw when he saw the enemy **"I could see the enemy moving on the distant hills, and apparently in great force. Large numbers of them moving to my left, until the lion hill of Isandlwana, on my left as I looked at them, hid them from my view". [1]** So, Chard would have received the orders from the HQ tent to determine its location go to image. Which is located directly in front of Isandlwana EXTRAS final image on the far right [2]

[2] Isandlwana Mount (ANO) shows you the location Lieutenant Chard would have first seen these Zulus **RED C** and moved to **WHITE C**

So as Lieutenant Chard was sighting these Zulus at the very same time Lieutenant Higginson is on Mkwene **"Just as we were going, orders came to stay in camp, as the Zulus were seen on extreme left of the Camp. Soon afterwards Lieut Adendorff of my Company (No 6) was ordered to ride out to the outlying picket on the left, formed by the 2nd Batt, 3rd Regt N.N.C, and bring in a report of what he saw, he returned in about half an hour & made his report. Soon afterwards Col Pulleine sent me out & Serjeant Major Williams came with me. We found Capt Barry & Lieut Vereker watching a large force of about 5,000 which had gone on around behind the Isandhlwana hill. I remained about three quarters of an hour & then returned to Camp. I found that Col Durnford had arrived and on my going to Col Pulleine to report he referred me to him" [3]** This statement confirms the right horn moving into position behind Isandlwana before the arrival of Colonel Durnford this being pre 10am, so as these 5,000 Zulu warriors of the right horn were moving into position a small section of perhaps several hundred moved past Mkwene and onto the heights of the Tahelane ridge and it is then they are spotted by Lieutenant Chard.

[4] Isandlwana Mount (SOB) Captain Essex just before the discovery finds himself in his tent writing letters when the following happens **"About noon a sergeant came into my tent and told me that firing was to heard behind the hill where the company of the 1st Battalion had been sent. I had my glasses over my shoulder and thought I might as well take my revolver, but did not trouble to put on my sword as I thought nothing of the matter and expected to be back in half an hour to complete my letters. I got my horse and galloped up the hill, passing a company of the 24th on its way to the front and took a message from the officer for the others on the hill. On arriving at the top I saw the company in extended order firing on a long line of Zulus 800 yards distant.(a) I had been living with the 1st Battalion 24th and knew all the officers very well, and the men knew me. I therefore acted as a company officer, directing them what to fire at and not to waste their ammunition. The Zulus returned our fire, but it was very wild, and nearly every shot fell short or went over our heads. Their line was about 1,000 yards in extent, but arranged like a horn that is very thin and extended on their right, but gradually thickening towards ours. They did not advance but moved steadily towards our left, each man running from rock to rock, for the ground was covered with large boulders, with the evident intention of outflanking us. The company of 24th which I had passed enroute took up its position on our left on its arrival and entered into action, as did a body of natives on the right. I did not notice the latter much, save they blazed away at an absurd rate. The movement of the Zulus towards our left still continued, and their line, which was now assuming a circular form, appeared to be constantly fed from their left and was increasing in thickness in that direction. They skirmished beautifully, and I saw that very few, considering we had now had 3,000 opposed to us, were hit. (b) About 12:30 the Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 24th arrived on the hill with an order for the line to retire, slowly firing as another large force had appeared in our rear. I assisted him in calling in the line and went with the two companies down the hill". [4]**

(a) These shots that were first heard were infact the shots of the discovery and the reason those shots were clearly heard is because the discovery took place only one mile beyond Mkwene. From the time he heard these shots to the time he reached the top of the Tahelane ridge would have only been around 15 minutes and it is then he first sees these Zulus 800 yards distant outflanking them this clearly signifies that the discovery was very close.
(b) Modern Historians has interpreted this as being the entire right horn in fact it is only one regiment the uNokenke which was part of the discovery 20 minutes earlier this can be confirmed from Uguku testimony who saw this action taken place. The real right horn { Being the Nodwngu Corp numbering 3,500 warriors } found itself behind these two companies already which is the very reason Lieutenant Melvill is sent to return them to camp. This right horn which is already behind Isandlwana was pre deployed and noticed by the vedettes on Mkwene at around 930am moving behind Isandlwana this can be confirmed by Lieutenant Higginson testimony dated 17th February 1879. It is also important to note that the vedettes which Colonel Durnford placed on top of Isandlwana mount itself spotted and informed Colonel Pulleine of the Nodwengu Corp movements behind Isandlwana.

Lets go to Uguku **"We were not checked by them but continued our march on the camp until the artillery opened on us. The first shell took effect in the ranks of my regiment, just above the kraal of Baza. The Nokenke then ran out in the shape of a horn towards the kraal of Nyenzani on the road between Isandlwana and Rorkes Drift to the east of the camp"[5]**

Lieutenant Joseph Roberts lost his life by one of these stray artillery shells, after discovering the Zulu Chest not in the Ngbweni valley but much closer concealed behind a hill the two troops of Sikali horse of which Lieut Roberts where one of the commanding officers, exchanged shots with the Zulu, then rode back to the camp from the same route they came from { from the spur } and tradition has it that Lieutenant Roberts and some of his men made a stand behind a cattle kraal and became the first officer to fall, this can be confirmed by Captain Walter H. Stafford **"The one exception being Lieutenant Roberts of Pinetown who had managed to get his men into a cattle Kraal on the ledge of the ridge. I heard subsequently that this officer and his men had been shelled by our Artillery and that Roberts met his death as a result of this blunder"**[6]. a victim of friendly fire from the artillery, we know for certain all the cattle enclosures would have been situated close to the kraals and we now that the first shell hit the uMciyo regiment north of Baza's kraal which would place the death of Lieut Roberts somewhere close to the kraals positioned I on Lieut Mainwearing map..

[5] EXTRAS

IMAGE 1 : Military Survey of the Battle of Isandlwana: Showing the location Nyenzani Kraal behind Isandlwana

IMAGE 2 : PHOTO OF THE REAR OF Isandlwana showing the route of the fugitives and the entry of the right horn

IMAGE 3 : Sketch Map of Isandlwana : showing the location of Bazas Kraal and a photo of Lieutenant Roberts being the first officer to die from friendly fire near Bazas Kraal.

IMAGE 4 : PHOTO SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE CONCEALED RIGHT HORN which was sighted by the vedettes on Mkwene at around 930am moving behind Isandlwana

IMAGE 5 : OFFICIAL MILITARY SURVEY OF THE COUNTRY AROUND ISANDLWANA MAP 2 confirming pre deployment of the right horn many thanks Campbell Collections

IMAGES 6 : Sketch showing location of Camp HQ tent

[1] Lieutenant Chard written private report for Queen Victoria January 1880.

[2] Statement of Lieutenant J.R.M. Chard, Times of Natal 16th July 1879 included in a letter from Major Henry D Crozier, Royal Engineers

[3] A Report to Lord Chelmsford dated 17th February 1879, Rorke's Drift Lieutenant Higginson. (Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 354 -356)

[4] Captain Essex, 75th Regiment Dated 26th January Aberystwith Observer, 5th April 1879 (Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 75 -78)

[5] Uguku, of the uMciyo regiment. [Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 407 – 410]

[6] Captain Walter H. Stafford, Captain of the 1st Battn. 1st Reg. of Natal Native Contingent. - January 1938. (Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 327 -336)