

Zulu army he discovered less than an hour before, that's because he either saw or was told of them moving to the sweep the same valley he just reported a large Zulu army , actually they are waiting to ambush these Basutos, and Trooper Barker and Hawkins just arrives in visual range just before the discovery took place confirmed by the first shots being fired, and it is these screens which attack the Rocket Battery in around 15 minutes

You will notice a white arrow were the first and second hill connects this is the gully that connects the two hills together this is where these Trooper Barkers screen disappeared.

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

[2] **Deserter from the Nokenke Regiment regarding the Sandhswana battle, *Natal Witness*, 24 February, 1879.** [Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 403 – 405]

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

[4] **Trooper W.W. Barker, Natal Carbineers. Published in Stalker's The Natal Carbineers.** (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 263 -268)

IS PIK ITUSI PAN BRITISH MOVES

[1] **Trooper W.W. Barker, Natal Carbineers. Published in Stalker's The Natal Carbineers.** (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 263 -268)

[2] **Statement Walter. R. Higginson 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment, N.N.C. 18th February 1879 National Archives** (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 357 -361)

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

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

[5] **Jobez Molife N.N.C.** Blue Books [Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 292 – 294]

[6] **London Gazette, 21st March, 1879. Report Lieutenant W. F. D. Cochrane, 8th February 1879. National Archives** (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 108 -111)

[7] **Statement of Lieutenant H. D. Davies, commanding Edendale troop Natal Mounted Contingent. February 1879. National Archives** (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 299 -304)

[8] **Court of Enquiry, Rorke's Drift 24th January 1879, Captain Essex.** (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 24 – 27)

[9] **Statement Lieutenant Charles Raw, N.N.H. February 1879 Fort Napier** (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 278 – 279)

IS PIK ITUSI PAN ZULU MOVES

[1] **Statement by Mehlokozulu. Norris Newman, in Zululand with the British Army** [Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 372 – 376]

[2] **Statement Walter. R. Higginson 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment, N.N.C. 18th February 1879 National Archives** (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 357 -361)

[3] **Trooper W.W. Barker, Natal Carbineers. Published in Stalker's The Natal Carbineers.** (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 263 -268)

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[5] **Deserter from the Nokenke Regiment regarding the Sandhswana battle, *Natal Witness*, 24 February, 1879.** [Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 403 – 405]

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[10] **Letter from Gunner Taylor,** [Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 160 – 161]

With this panorama we have an official map from the British Military showing the Pre deployment of the Right Horn and part of the Chest { Map Dated 11/11/1879 }

RIGHT HORN SIGHTED MOVING INTO POSITION BY VIDETTES ON MKWENE 9:30AM

CHEST SIGHTED BY TROOPER BARKER 11:00AM

Zulus confirming it was the umCityu / umCijo being discovered

1/ Mehlokazulu : “ The Zulu regiments were all lying in the valley, I have mentioned { the Ngewbeni valley }, but the Umciityu made their appearance under the Nqutu range, and were seen by the mounted men of the English forces , who made for the Umciityu , not seeing the main body of the army. They fired, and all at once the main body of the Zulu army arose in every direction , on hearing the firing. The attention of the English mounted troops was drawn to the few men who had exposed themselves under the range,, and before these mounted men knew where they were the main body of the Zulus got up and swarmed in every direction”.

This is the best description showing us the circumstances of the discovery, the Umciityu moving to the Nqutu ridge. Mehlokazulu confirming on two instances here that it was them that was discovered, it also states that it was the sound of the gunfire that alerted the main army

2/ Uguku of the umCijo regiment : “ But having on the morning of the battle heard firing of the English advance guard who had engaged Matshana’s men and it being reported that the Ngobamakosi were engaged, we went up from the valley to the top of the Ngqutu, which was between us and the camp, we then found that the Ngobamakosi were not engaged but were quietly encamped lower down the valley”.

Here it clearly says that the umCijo regiment moved to the Nqutu Hills and we can also prove from Trooper Barker that it was the umCijo, Nokenke and probably the umCityu regiments that was discovered by him at 11am only a short distance from Ithusi.

3/ Nokenke Warrior : Just after we had sat down again a small herd of cattle came past our line from our right, being driven by some of our scouts, and just when they were opposite the Umciityu regiment a body of mounted men on the hill to the west, galloping, evidently trying to cut them off. When several hundred yards off they perceived the Umciityu, and dismounting, fired one volley at them, and then retired. The Umciityu at once jumped up and charged—an example which was taken up by the Nokenke and Nodwengu on their right, and the Nkobamakosi and Mbonambi on the left—while the Undi corps and the Udhloko formed a circle (as is customary in Zulu warfare when a force is about to be engaged) and remained where they were.

Again here it states that it was the Umciityu regiment that charged the English after being discovered followed by the Nokenke regiement and then states the Nodwengu Corp which composed the right horn { uMbubi, iSangqu, and uDududu regiments } was to the right of the Umciityu , these regiments were noticed by the pickets on Mkwene moving behind Isandlwana at 930am this is confirmed by Lieutenant Higginson.

4/ Umbonambi Warrior (Mitford) : “When, on the morning of the 22nd January, the mounted Basutos, under the command of Colonel Durnford, Royal Engineers, discovered their position, and fired at a portion of the Umciityu regiment, that regiment immediately sprung up, without orders, and charged. It was at once followed by the Nokenke, Mbonambi, and Nkobamakosi regiments, the Undi corps holding its ground.

This Warrior clearly states that it was Colonel Durnfords Basutos that discovered the Umciityu regiment and was then followed by the other regiments.

The following list confirms the sightings of Zulu’s made by the British before the discovery

Which indicates the source of their origin being close by and not being from the Ngbeweni valley.

You will notice in the below list Colonel Durnford on two separate occasions was told that the Zulu were present on the second report the numbers rose to 6,000, knowing this he sent out N.N.H troops 1 and 2 numbering 100 men to sweep

the valley.

Time approx	Testimony	Other witnesses	Zulu Numbers	Remarks
7:00am	Lieut Higginson	Lieut Vereker and others	unkown	First sighting Zulu numbers most likely in the hundreds Source Ngbeweni Valley
shortly after 7:00am	Trooper Barker	Trooper Hawkins	20+ Zulu Horsemen	This sighting could well be the same as the first sighting, Troopers Whitelaw, and Hayhow would have witnessed this as well Source Ngbeweni Valley
8:00am	Trooper Barker	Troopers Hawkins, Whitelaw, Hayhow	Thousands	Troopers Whitelaw and Hayhow sent to camp HQ to report sighting trooper Hayhow sent to Lord Chelmsford with Pulleine 8:05 message
9:00am	Lieut Higginson	Lieut Adendorf	Hundreds	This confirms the arrival of Uguku's regiment and others
9:15am	James Hamer		small numbers	Seen on the distant hills , from camp.
9:30am	Lieut Higginson	Sergeant Major Williams Capt Barry, Lieut Vereker	5,000 Hundreds	Moving behind Isandlwana Right Horn moving into position Nqutu valley beyond Mkwene, these are screens
9:30am	Lieut Pope	Before the arrival of Colonel Durnford	4,000	4,000 enemy went behind lions Kop, Notes found in his Diary

9:30am	Lieut Chard		Hundreds	Moving behind Isandlwana, Screen covering Right Horn
10:00am	Jabez Molife	Colonel Durnford	about 400	These Zulus seen to the right of the Nqutu ridge near Itusi, Colonel Durnford sends out his own scouts to investigate further
10:15am	Lieut Davies	Seargent Bullock and many other Natal Carbineers	lots of Zulus	Shortly after arriving in camp
10:30am	Trooper Barker	Trooper Swift and others	Nyoni Ridge	This group of Carbineers could number around 6, which trooper Swift and one other was sent to camp to report
10:30am	Private Bickley	viewed from Camp	unkown	At this time we could see, with field glasses, 'Natives' on the hills to the left quite distinctly
around 10:30am	Lieut Cochrane	many others	3 columns retiring total numbering around 600	Lieutenant Raw confirms these numbers, report came from Mkwene which had 100 N.N.C and many officers on vedette duty
10:45am	Lieut Davies	Colonel Durnford and a native spy	6,000 some Distance off	These could well be the same Zulu force Trooper Barker discovers at 11am.
before 11am Fall in	Private John Williams	viewed from Camp	Large Bodies	<i>During this time Zulus were visible on the hill to the left front, sometimes in small numbers at others in large bodies</i>
around 11:00am	Trooper Barker	Trooper Hawkins and others	200 followed by thousands	Zulu screen retires, Trooper Barker and others follow and discover large Zulu army only a short distance from Ithusi.

Testimony's

7:00am / 9:00am / 9:30am **Statement Walter. R. Higginson 1st Battalion, 3rd Regiment, N.N.C. 18th February 1879 National Archives (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 357 -361)**

“At about 6am on the morning of 22nd an officer rode up to my tent and ordered Captain Krohn to fall in his company {No 6, 1st Battalion} for picquet duty to relieve Captain Lonsdale {No 9 company} who had been on duty for thirty six hours, as our men were drawing rations. Lieutenant Hon. S. Vereker of No. 5 Company, 2nd Battalion, came into camp from the outlying picquet on the extreme left of the camp, where his company had relieved Captain Erskine, No 4 Company, the night before, and reported Zulus in sight in the plain close to them, and who had came close enough to speak to his men. Shortly aftetwards I heard the alarm to fall in, sound in the 24th Regiment camp, and then an officer came down and told Captain Krohn not to march his men but to fall them in, in line in front of our tents as Zulus were reported in sight. Soon afterwards Lieutenant Adendorf of my company {No 6 } was sent out to the 2nd Battalion outlying picquet to bring in a report from Captain Barry in charge of the picquet he came very soon and made his report, and shortly I afterwards I was sent out and Sergeant Major Williams, 1st Battalion, came with me. We found Captain Barry and Lieutenant Vereker watching some Zulus about half a mile from them in the plain before stated, we also saw large bodies of natives on the hills to the left front of the 2nd Battalion Natal Native Contingent. I remained there about half an hour watching the Zulus and then we returned, on my going to make my report to Lieutenant Colonel Pulleine he referred me to Lieutenant Colonel Durnford who had come into camp while I was out with the picquet. It was now 10am. I made my report to the Colonel, and he then ordered me to send some men to the top of Isandlwana to watch the Zulus. The men had been up about Half an hour without sending down any news, so I sent another native up with orders to come down with news at once. He returned very soon and brought word that the Natives were retiring. I rode up to Colonel Durnford and told him what the man said, he replied. Ah! Is that so, well then we will follow them up” He then turned to Lieutenant – Colonel Pulleine and said “ Can you spare this officer “ he said yes certainly. He then ordered me to follow up the Carbineers and Mounted Contingent, who had been sent out to the extreme left of the camp about two miles, and ordered them to work round the right of the hill in front of the 2nd Battalion N.N.C. while he with the Rocket Battery worked round the left of it and followed the Zulus up. I rode off, followed by Serjeant Major Williams, and on getting into the plain on the other side of the hill we saw the mounted Continent about a mile of us, on coming within 200 yards of them I saw Captain Barry, with some of his outlying picquet, and at the same time saw large numbers of Zulus coming from the rocks at the foot of a hill facing us. The mounted Contingent at once opened fire at them”

9:30am **A Report to Lord Chelmsford dated 17th February 1879, Rorke’s Drift Lieutenant Higginson. . (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 354 -356)**

I have the honour to hand you the particulars of the Battle of Isandhlwana as I saw it on the 22nd Jan 1879.

The first intimation that we received about the Zulus was at 6.am., when Lieut Hon Standish Vereker came into Camp, and said that the Zulus were appearing on the extreme left & nearly opposite his outlying picket. At the same time an Officer of the 24th Regt rode down to my tent and ordered Capt Krohn to fall in his Company (No 6) for outlying picket, to relieve Capt Lonsdale (No9) 1st Battalion, who had been on duty 36 hours. 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. Col Durnford then ordered me to send men to the top of the Isandhlwana to keep a look out. In about an hour one came down and reported the Zulus retreating. I then rode up to Col Durnford & told him; he said “Ah! Is that so; well – we will follow them up. He then turned to Colonel Pulleine and said, “Can you spare this Officer?” He said “Yes, certainly”. He then turned to me & said “Lieut Higginson, ride out at once to the mounted Contingent & Carbineers, and tell Capt Shepstone to work round to the right of the Koppie that is on the extreme left, & then we will follow them up”. I did so, and on the way out Sergt Major Williams came up to me and asked permission to come with me. When we got over the hill I found Capt Barry with half of the outlying picket advanced about 2 miles into the plain, and about ½ a mile in rear of the Carbineers & Mounted Contingent. As I came up to him the first shots were fired by the Mounted Contingent at what they thought to be a small body of Zulus, but just as they were getting into Skirmishing Order, about 1,000 men came around the hill and engaged them; they slowly fell back, and as they came up to Capt Barry I left Sergeant Major Williams with him and turned about to ride into Camp to make my Report. I was going along pretty fast, and soon overtook two Officers riding into Camp. One of them was Capt Shepstone; he asked me where I was going and when I told him he said “Oh! I will make a Report to Col Pulleine, as I am going in, will you please ride back and tell my men not to be outflanked”. Before I could say a word he was gone: So I turned round and rode back, but, as I came up I found that they were outflanked, so I ordered them to retire on the Camp. When I got into Camp I found three Companies of the 24th Regt marching out to take up a position on the left, and as I came amongst the tents I met two more Companies and two guns coming out. I made my Report to Col Pulleine, and returned to my Company. The guns were then first getting into action; the first four shells were thrown over the hill on the left o check the Zulus, who were coming over; as it had no effect the others were fired point blank at them, while the 24th men opened fire at about 800 yards. My Company were extended along the front of our line of tents

8:00am / 10:30am / 11:00am **Trooper W.W. Barker, Natal Carbineers. Published in Stalker’s The Natal Carbineers. (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 263 -268)**

On 21st January all the available mounted men went on a patrol, only those remaining in camp who were on duty, or whose horses had sore backs or otherwise were not fit for riding.

I was on vidette duty next day with every available man under Lieutenant Scott. We left camp at about 4 a.m., and the Carbineers were posted to the direct front and left of the camp, from three to five miles away. Hawkins, my bosom friend, and myself were posted on a hill to the extreme front, quite six miles from camp, and arrived on the hill about sunrise. After being posted for about a quarter of an hour we noticed a lot of mounted men in the distance, and on their coming nearer we saw that they were trying to surround us. We gave the usual signal, but had to retire off the hill post haste, as we discovered they were Zulus.

We retired to Lieut. Scott, about two miles nearer camp, and informed him of what we had seen, and he decided to come back with us, but before we had gone far we saw Zulus on the hill we had just left, and others advancing from the left flank where two other videttes, Whitelaw and another, had been obliged to retire from. Whitelaw reported a large army advancing, ‘thousands’ I remember him distinctly stating, and he was immediately sent back to camp with the report. This would be about eight a.m. He returned with a message to Lieut. Scott that were to watch the enemy carefully and send back reports of their movements. Shortly afterwards, numbers of Zulus being seen on all the hills to the left and front, Trooper Swift and another were sent back to report. The Zulus then remained on the hills, and about two hundreds of them advanced to within three hundred yards of us, but on our advancing they retired out of sight, and a few of us went up to this hill where the Zulus had disappeared, and on a farther hill, at about six hundred yards’ distance, we saw a large army sitting down. We returned to Lieut. Scott, who was then about three miles from camp, and reported what we had seen. Hawkins and I were then sent back to camp to report a large army to the left front of the camp. On our way back we noticed the Zulus advancing slowly, and when about a mile and a half from the camp we met the rocket battery, who enquired the enemy’s whereabouts. We advised the officer to proceed to where Lieut. Scott was stationed, but he asked if he could get up a hill to his left. We informed him that the Zulus were advancing towards that hill, and most probably would be seen on it within half an hour. The officer decided to proceed up this hill, and the battery was, half an hour afterwards, cut up to a man, just as they arrived, I believe, on the top of the hill in question. (We, the videttes, were at this time in a donga firing at the Zulus, and witnessed the cutting up of this battery without their having time to fire a single shot).

Hawkins and I reported to an officer, staff, I believe, about the advance of the Zulus, and as we left camp to return to Lieut. Scott, another Carbineer, I am not sure of his name (Hayhow), galloped in and reported Zulus in every direction advancing. He was then sent on to the General with some report, and was never seen again alive by any in camp, although he is reported to have given a dispatch to the General, who sent him back to camp, at which the poor fellow never arrived. As Hawkins and I were returning to the vidette outpost we noticed the mounted Basutos to the extreme left of the camp in skirmishing order, and masses of the Zulus on all the hills. Firing was then heard for the first time, as although we had been within two hundred yards of the Zulus, we had strict orders not to fire the first shot, and no shot, up to then, had been fired on either side. We reported ourselves to our officer, who immediately advanced us (the videttes having all retired to where Lieut. Scott was stationed) against some Zulus who were coming on slowly. Heavy firing was then heard on our left, and being fired on we returned the fire, posting ourselves in a donga. (It was from this donga we saw the rocket battery cut up). We were obliged to retire, but at every cover we dismounted and fired. We would then be about two and a half miles from camp. We retired slowly, never allowing the Zulus to come closer than two or three hundred yards of us. As some of us had nearly expended our ammunition we retired to camp for more, and saw, as we retired, soldiers being despatched in skirmishing order, to the extreme left, some companies being nearly two miles from camp. Arriving at our camp we found our quartermaster and his sergeant busy opening ammunition boxes and serving it out to all who asked for it. Poor London, the quartermaster, had been struck by a stray bullet, but not badly wounded.

9:15am **Letter from James Nathaniel Hamer to his Mother, Chelmsford Papers. (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 191 -193)**

” When I got there { Isandlwana camp } I found the General had left the camp to attack the Zulus. About an hour later Colonel Durnford arrived with the mounted native horse, the rest of the Native contingent being some miles behind . The Zulus then seen on the distant hills in small numbers { for an officer lent me his glass and I saw for my self }. Colonel Durnford being the superior officer, took over command and orders from Colonel Pulleine and of course has all to blame. Very soon after the Mounted Native Horse had arrived they were sent out to cover the hills to the left of the camp , Captain George Shepstone in command, I went along with him and after going a short way, we tried to capture some cattle they disappeared over a ridge and on coming up we saw the Zulus like ants in front of us, in perfect order as quiet as mice and stretched over an even line. We estimate those we saw at 12,000. After his having given orders to the Captain of the Native horse to retire gradually, George Shepstone and myself rode as hard as ever we could back to the camp and reported what we have seen.

9:30am **Lieutenant Chard written private report for Queen Victoria January 1880.**

“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”

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

“ 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”

10:00am **Jobez Molife N.N.C. Blue Books [Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 292 – 294]**

We started, and arrived at Isandhlwana without having seen any Zulus at all; but just as we reached the General’s tent, which was at the upper end of the camp, that being spread over a great deal of ground and not in any order, we saw a small body of Zulus on a ridge of hills to the right, and at the same time a sentry brought word to the Colonel that there were Zulus upon that ridge, and that they seemed to be running away. This, we now see, was a ruse on the part of the Zulus to get possession of the camp. The Colonel questioned the sentry as to the number of the enemy, and was told that they were about 400 strong. He at once sent out six scouts in all directions to find out whether any larger army was at hand, as nothing had been seen or heard of such by anyone previously belonging to the camp.

around 10:30am **London Gazette, 21st March, 1879. Report Lieutenant W. F. D. Cochrane, 8th February 1879. National Archives (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 108 -111)**

Constant reports came in from the scouts on the hills to the left but never anything from the men on the top of Isandlwana hill that I heard some reports were : “The enemy are in force behind the hills on the left . The enemy are in three columns. The columns are separating, one moving to the left rear and one towards the General. The enemy are retiring in every direction”.

This clearly indicates that the report came from Mkwene and not from the top of Isandlwana that Lieutenant Higginson suggests

10:45am **Statement of Lieutenant H. D. Davies, commanding Edendale troop Natal Mounted Contingent. February 1879. National Archives (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 299 -304)**

Colonel Durnford ordered Lieutenant Vause with No. 3 Troop, Sikali’s Horse, numbering 50 men, and Captain Stafford with 120 Sikali’s Infantry, to return by the road we had come, and escort our wagons, which were about 4 miles behind, remarking that he had heard the enemy were lurking about. Colonel Durnford then returned into Camp. Some of the Carbineers came to us, and during the conversation they remarked that there had been a lot of Zulus on the ridge, on the left front of the Camp, but they (the Zulus) had disappeared when they saw us come in. This was told us by a Carbineer named “Bullock,” I believe that was his name; did not know him to speak to myself. Colonel Durnford joined us again about 10:15 a.m. A native spy came in and reported in my hearing to Colonel Durnford that he had seen a great many of the enemy on the left of the Camp, some distance off, saying he thought there were about 6,000 of them.

[The 10:15am is certainly wrong Colonel Durnford went to camp HQ and then returned he would have been gone around 30 minutes. We have one other testimony informing us it was 10:50 am when Colonel Durnford returned to inform Lieutenant Raw and Roberts of their orders, Colonel Durnford was negligent in Sending the troops out after his second warning. The Third warning which will arrive in camp HQ at around 11:20am by Trooper Barker was to late for him to act on.](#)

before 11am Fall in **Private j. Williams, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, Colonel Glyn’s groom. TNA WO 33/34, { Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 130 – 132 }**

On the 22nd January 1879 I was calling up at 2 a.m., to get Colonel Glyn's horse ready, he started about 4 a.m., with the patrol under the General. I remained in Camp to look after the Colonel's other two horses; about 9 a.m., a mounted orderly came in to report Zulus on the hills to the left of the Camp, he made his report to Lieutenant Coghill at the Column Office; that officer went to Colonel Pulleine to inform him. The 'Column Alarm' was then sounded. The five Companies 1/24th fell in, and the Company of the 2/24th and the Artillery harnessed their horses. The Column was marched below the Native Contingent Camp where they waited for orders about half an hour; they were then sent back to their own Camp where they stood under arms about three quarters of an hour. After which Colonel Pullein gave them permission to fall out without taking their accoutrements off.

During this time Zulus were visible on the hill to the left front, sometimes in small numbers at others in large bodies. The 'fall in' was sounded a second time about 11 AM and the Column was formed up in the same spot as before, below the space between the 2/24th and Native Contingent Camps.

TIMELINE OF COURSE OF EVENTS BETWEEN COLONEL DURNFORDS ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE

With a 15 minutes window before and after

10am	Colonel Durnford arrives in camp,
10:15am	Lieutenant Higginson and Sergeant Major Williams returns to Camp HQ from their recon duty on Mkwene
10:20am	Colonel Pulleine informs Lieutenant Higginson to give his report from Mkwene to Colonel Durnford, seniority has been decided
10:25am	Colonel Durnfords instructs Lieutenant Higginson to place a look out on Isandlwana mount itself after being told 5,000 of the enemy moved behind Isandlwana
10:30am	Report comes in from Mkwene Zulus are retiring in three columns. Colonel Durnford decides what to do
10:40am	Colonel Durnford leaves HQ and proceeds to his men resting Infront of the tents. At about this same time Trooper Barker is at the base of the Notch. And is about to follow these retiring Zulus.
10:50am	Colonel Durnford gives his orders to Lieutenant Raw and Roberts
11:00am	Trooper Barker discovers this large Zulu army and reports it to Lieutenant Scott on Amutushane The Rocket Battery arrives in camp
11:05am	Lieutenant Raw and Roberts troops numbering around 100 men proceeds to Mkwene to sweep the Zulus of the valley at this time “E” Company 1 st /24 th leaves Camp and heads towards the Tehalane Ridge
11:10am	Trooper Barker arrives with his report to Lieutenant Scott on Amutushane and then is sent to camp HQ to inform them.
11:15am	The Rocket Battery leaves camp escorted by Captain Nourse
11:20am	Trooper Barker arrives in camp with his report.
11:30am	Trooper Barker and the Rocket Battery meets before Amutushane, Trooper Barker informs Captain Russell to go to Lieutenant Scott on Amutushane, not up the ridge, Zulus will arrive there in 30 minutes Why ? Trooper Barker proceeds to his vedette post

11:35am Colonel Durnford Leaves camp with Lieutenants Henderson and Davies troops

11:45am Trooper Barker Spots the Basutos to his extreme left, firing is heard for the first time, Raw and Roberts discover Trooper Barkers army. At the sound of First shots Colonel Pulleine sends out "F" Company 1st /24th to the Tehalane Ridge to support "E" Company 1st /24th

12:00am The first action around Mkwene begins.