

CODE	TITLE	CREDITS	GPS	CAMERA [FILE SIZE IN MEGAPIXELS] {MAX PHOTO SIZE IN INCHES}
IS DISC RH PAN	PANORAMA TAKEN FROM TARANTALA	© ZULU ODYSSEY	GPS 28°18' 9.394"S 30°38' 9.289"E	SONY A99 [130 MP] {606" x 41}
IS DISC RH PAN [A]	PANORAMA TAKEN FROM TARANTALA ANOITATED	© ZULU ODYSSEY	GPS 28°18' 9.394"S 30°38' 9.289"E	SONY A99 [166 MP] {606" x 53}
IS DISC RH PAN PHOTOS	PANORAMA TAKEN FROM TARANTALA WITH ADDED PHOTOS	© ZULU ODYSSEY	GPS 28°18' 9.394"S 30°38' 9.289"E	SONY A99 [166 MP] {606" x 53}
IS DISC RH PAN RIGHT HORN	PANORAMA TAKEN FROM TARANTALA SHOWING THE RIGHT HORN MOVING INTO POSITION time approx 9:30am	© ZULU ODYSSEY	GPS 28°18' 9.394"S 30°38' 9.289"E	
IS DISC RH TD ZULU MOVES	PANORAMA TAKEN FROM TARANTALA SHOWING ZULU OPENING MOVES	© ZULU ODYSSEY	GPS 28°18' 9.394"S 30°38' 9.289"E	SONY A99 [141 MP] {606" x 45}

TARANTALA

IS DISC RH PAN RIGHT HORN We can confirm that around 9am the pickets from Mkwene noticed large amounts of Zulu in the plain beyond 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 Puelleine 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 Puelleine to report he referred me to him" [1]** this confirms that the right horn was moving into position before the arrival of Colonel Durnford to the camp. You will also notice on my Panorama a screening force heading straight towards the spur, this impi was noticed by Lieutenant Chard once it passed Mkwene, and like the right horn moved behind Isandlwana this also confirms the same time line before Colonel Durnfords arrival. **"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"[2]**

Attached is a Military survey map confirming the pre deployment of the right horn into position behind Isandlwana confirming Lieutenant Higginson testimony which can be confirmed the Zulu arrived behind Isandlwana at around 9:30am, also attached is a photo of Thomas Anstey the author of the November 1879 dated Maps

IS DISC RH TD ZULU MOVES This Panorama shows the approach of the Chest coming from the Ngwebeni valley while the chest is approaching Isandlwana the Zulu force which was discovered are fighting at the base of Mkwene this first action started at around 12 Noon and lasted around 30 minutes, it is important to note this first action was beaten back and the British rea took Mkwene but those who rea took Mkwene noticed masses of Zulus approaching this being the Zulu chest and soon returned to camp from where the main assault of the battle will begin at about 12:30pm

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

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

In this section I will focus on the Zulu strategy of screens

I firstly need to say that in all my studies very little has been mentioned of screens concerning the battle of Isandlwana go and look in all the books and you will find next to nothing when it comes to screens, so its best we define the military use of screens from Wikipedia **" Screening is a defensive tactic in which a picket or outposts are used to hide the nature and strength of a military force; provide early warning of enemy approach".** This is what the British pickets actually saw we will go through eye witness testimony proving that the Zulu where pre deploying their army.

We have to first determine that the Zulu commander Tsingwayo actually gave orders for the regiments to advance to the camp Lets go to Mehlokazulu testimony **" In the morning Tsingwayo called me and said " go with three other indunas and see what the English are doing " I called the indunas and started off at a good pace. We were all mounted when we got to the range of hills looking on to Isandlwana, we could see the English outposts { mounted men } quite close to us, and could see the position of the camp . The outposts evidently saw us, for they commenced to move about, and there seemed to be a bustle in the camp as some were inspanning the wagons, and others were getting in the oxen. We immediately went back, and I reported what I had seen to our commander, Tsingwayo , who said " all right we will see what they are going to do " I went away and had something to eat , as I had no food that morning. Presently I heard Tsingwayo give orders for the Tulwana and Ngyaza regiments to assemble. When they have done so he gave the orders for the others to assemble and advance in the direction of the English camp".[1]** So here we have proof that Zulu high command ordered the advance, we can also prove from other zulu eyewitnesses the names and locations of the movements of the Zulu regiments.

The first sightings came from Mkwene between 6 and 7am lets go to Lieut Higginson **" Lieutenant Hon. S. Vereker of No. 5 company. 2nd Battalion, came into camp from outlying picket on the extreme left of the camp, where his company had relieved Captain Erskine, No 4 Company, the night before and reported Zulu's in sight of the plain close to them, and who had came close enough to speak to his men [2]**. This same impi was also seen by the other pickets down the Nyoni ridge line so lets go to Trooper Barker who was on Itusi **" After being posted for about a quarter of an hour we noticed a lot of mounted men in the distance, and on them 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 to camp and informed him what we have 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 the other two videttes, Whitelaw and another had been obliged to retire from. Whitelaw reported a large army advancing Thousands I remembering distinctly stating" [3]**. Trooper Whitelaw was the other Natal Carbineer stationed on the highest point of the Nyoni ridge between Mkwene and Itusi, So we can determine that all three picket locations confirms this first sighting, it is also very important to note that we do not know were this impi moved to once it left the Nyoni escarpment.

Soon after this sighting two Zulu eyewitness testify the following Uguku **" 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 Ingqutu, which was between us and the camp , we then found that the Ngobamakosi were not engaged but were quietly encamped lower down the valley"[4]** and unnamed warrior from the uNokenke regiment **"We were sitting resting when firing was heard on our right { the narrator was in the uNkonke**

regiment } which we at first imagined was the Ngabamaokosi regiment and we ran forward in the direction of the sound. We were however soon told it was the white troops fighting Matshana's people some 10 miles distant"[5] . So this proves that the inGobamokosi regiment was at the far end of the Ngebweni valley and it was the sound of gunfire which prompted the other two regiments to assist the inGobamokosi regiment Uguku gives us a clue to where the inGobamokosi moved to " lower down the valley" this location is directly North of Nyezi which is only a short distance from where the umCijo and uNokenke came from in fact if you stand on Nyezi you can see Isandlwana itself and the Gunfire they heard came from Mangeni to the far left of Nyezi. So Uguku mentions that once they noticed the inGobamokosi were not engaged they moved to the Nqutu this can be confirmed from the pickets on Mkwene shortly after 9am Lieut Higginson " 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 back very soon and made his report, and shortly afterwards I was sent out and Serjeant- 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 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 " [6]. This confirms the arrival of the two Zulu regiments and also establishes a timeline just before the arrival of Colonel Durnford. Notice he mentions a large bodies of Zulu to the left of Mkwene this is either a screening force covering the right horn or the right horn itself this if you open the following pan IS DISC RH PAN [A] you will notice a large area of flat ground to the left of Mkwene which is directly above the Tahelani ridge this is where I locate Lieutenant Higginson sighting. He also confirms another group half a mile from Mkwene this sighting is directly in front of Lieutenant Higginson and this in fact a screening force which is " Screening is a defensive tactic in which a picket or outposts are used to hide the nature and strength of a military force; provide early warning of enemy approach". This screening force is concealing the location of the umCijo and uNokenke regiments hidden behind a ridgeline under the very noses of the British pickets. The other British pickets down the picket line also confirms the same lets go to Trooper Barker who is on Itusi " Shortly afterwards numbers of Zulus being seen on the hills to the left and front, Trooper Swift and another were sent back to report. The Zulus remained on the hills and about two hundred 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 have disappeared , and on a further hill at about six hundred yards distance we saw a large army sitting down. We returned to Lieut Scott who was about three miles from camp and reported what we have seen Hawkins and I where then sent back to camp to report a large army to the left front of the camp"[3]. This clearly proves what the Zulu where up to, Trooper Barker then confirms the time line . " On our way back we noticed 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 Lieut Scott was stationed , but he asked if he could get up the hill. 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 later cut up to a man , just as they arrived" [3]. So trooper Barker reported his find to camp after Colonel Durnford sends out the Rocket battery and in fact only 30 minutes later it was no more. Trooper Barker continues this spine chilling testimony " 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" [3]. Why did trooper Barker say not to go up there simply because he knew what was waiting on the other side and the reason he mentions 30 minutes is because he either saw or heard the moving of the two troops of Basutos to Mkwene to scout the valley beyond and he knew what was waiting for them in that valley, also notice he mentions he sights the Basutos to his extreme left then the first gun fire this proves the discovery and it is in the very location of his sighting less than an hour earlier he even mentions that the Zulu screens are still in position.

Also after 9am further Zulu sightings can be confirmed from those close to British HQ lets go to Lieutenant Chard who was at Isandlwana and near to HQ when he makes this sighting "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. [7]" this great force of Zulus was last sighted moving from the Mkwene area in the direction of the Manzimyama stream so where did it go from there and the only direction is upstream of the Manzimyama stream and its there they remained acting as a screen protecting the right horn on the heights above. In an almost identical manner James Nathaniel Hammer makes the following statement but first lets go into his back ground, James Nathaniel Hammer was part of Colonel Durnfords force stationed near the Buffalo river when orders was received for Colonel Durnford was to move his force to Isandlwana to reinforce the camp and James Nathaniel Hammer was sent ahead of Colonel Durnford so on arriving at camp he makes the following statement about one hour before the arrival of Colonel Durnford " The Zulus were then seen on the distant hills in small numbers { for an officer lent me his glass and I saw them myself } [8] this most likely is just a scouting force but it does show you that all those in camp where able to see these Zulu incursions in fact its only one of many testimonies from those who survived the battle.

So we can confirm from Trooper Barkers testimony that his discovery of this large Zulu army is only a very short distance from Itusi and was sighted after Colonel Durnford made his moves, also just as troopers Barker and Hawkins just returned to Itusi they confirm sighting Lieutenants Raw and Roberts two troops advancing in skirmishing order then the first gun shots confirming the discovery location of the Zulu army. So once Lieutenants Raw and Roberts arrived at Mkwene the following needed to be determined "[Durnford] told Raw before leaving that there was a company of Native Infantry on picquet duty on the ridge; he was to take this picquet with him to support it if it became necessary." It was in very close proximity to Mkwene that these cattle were sighted for if the Historical view point is true this sighting would have been sighted on the Mabaso and not before arriving there. James Nathaniel Hammer confirms the following 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 [8]. Here he confirms going a short way before sighting these cattle a clear indication it took place near Mkwene and not Mabaso which is around five miles further ahead, Lieutenant Raw confirms sighting these screens The enemy in small clumps retiring before us for some time, drawing us four to five miles from the camp, when they turned and fell upon us, the whole army showing itself behind a hill in front where they had evidently been waiting"[9]. Also Nyanda confirms sighting these Zulu screens just before the discovery " We saw a handful [not many] of Zulus who kept running from us . All of a sudden, just as Mr Shepstone joined me on the crest of a ridge, the army of the Zulus sprang up 15,000 men" [10].

From all the above statements we can prove that the Zulus used screens as a defensive tactic in which a picket or outposts are used to hide the nature and strength of a military force; provide early warning of enemy approach" but the Zulu used these screens as an offensive move as well you may say how is this possible, lets go to what Colonel Durnford reacted to once receiving this report from Mkwene " Soon afterwards information arrived from the picquet before alluded to , that the enemy was in three columns, two were retiring but were still in view, the No, 3 column had disappeared in a north westerly direction" this Zulu column which disappeared moving in a north westerly was seen by Trooper Barker lets confirm what this column done . The Zulus remained on the hills and about two hundred 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 have disappeared , and on a further hill at about six hundred yards distance we saw a large army sitting down. What both statements have in common is that all these Zulu columns are retiring, what the Zulu are doing here is baiting the British out of the protection of the camp remember the Zulus are only showing these screens and not the massive army waiting behind the ridge hidden from view of these pickets and Colonel Durnford fell for this cunning Zulu ploy, I can even prove to you the Zulus were trying to bait the British out of the protection of the camp for some time before this instance lets go to Jabez Molife " We started and arrived at Sandlwana without having seen any Zulus at all. But just as we reached the Generals tent, which was at the upper end of the camp, that being spread over a good deal of ground, and not in any order, we saw a small body of Zulus on the ridge of the hill to the right, and at the same time a sentry brought word to the Colonel that there were Zulus upon the 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 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"[11] so just as Colonel Durnford arrived in camp the Zulus were tempting the British out, and it would not surprise me if they were doing this before his arrival, it also confirms that Colonel Durnford had taken the wise move in sending his own scouts out to investigate, it also proves that these scouts did not go out far enough or else they would have spotted trooper Barkers large Zulu army a short distance from Itusi, it also confirms that when the second report arrived around 30 to 45 minutes later that three Zulu columns retiring Colonel Durnford acted on this report before waiting with news from his own scouts in fact Colonel Durnford never got this important report from his own scouts.

[1] Statement by Mehlokokozulu. 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, Rorkes Drift [Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 357 – 361]

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

[4] Uguku, of the uMcijo regiment. [Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 407 – 410]

[5] Statement of a Nokhenke Deserter. Natal Witness 24th February 1879 (Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 403 -405)

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

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

[8] Letter from James Nathaniel Hamer to his Mother, Chelmsford Papers. (Witnesses of Isandlwana page 191 -193)

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

[10] **Statement of Nyanda 25th January 1879.** [Witnesses of Isandlwana pages 279 – 280]

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

IS DISCRH TD ZULU MOVES This Panorama shows the location I believe the concealment position of the right horn this is not to say they where in another position close by when the Major first took to this spot it automatically bought me back to the scene in the movie Zulu of when the Reverend leaves Rorkes Drift and as there riding out in the buggy a massive impi was hidden in the long grass and that what would of happened when Colonel Durnford rode into camp with his force in full view of the right horn. They were placed there to close the back door and runners would have been dispatched to notify Zulu high command of this arrival.