

The

Zulu War

Of 1879

Discovery & Background

**1. December 25, 1497 – Portuguese
Mariner, Vasco de Gama:**

A) Names the area we know as “Natal.”

**2. April 6, 1652 – Dutchman, Jan Van
Riebeck, representing the East India
Tea Company:**

A) Occupies the Cape Peninsula.

B) Reason?

**I. A stopping station for ships traveling
between Europe and the Indies.**

C) He builds an earthen fort.

D) He plants a vegetable garden.

**E) By trade, he gets cattle from the
Hottentots.**

F) He establishes a colony at Table Bay.

**3. By 1688 – The White population
primarily consists of...Dutch – German –
and French religious refugees:**

A) Become known as “Afrikaners” –

White Africans.

B) Then become known as “Boers”:

I. Dutch for: Farmer.

4. Average Boer farm...6,000 acres!

A) The farm is a self-reliant community.

B) No need for outside authority.

C) Use the Hottentots for slave labor.

**5. Boers want nothing from any form of
Government!**

**A) See no reason to support a
Government by paying taxes or
rendering services if:**

**I. They don't support or want the
Government!**

**6. 1713 – Smallpox epidemic almost wipes
out the Bushmen.**

Zululand

1. On the Southeastern coast of Africa:

**A) Between the Drakensberg Mountains
and the Indian Ocean:**

I. North of the Thukela/Tugela River.

II. Later...1816 to 1824...Under Shaka:

**(1) Will extend as far South as the
Cape Frontier.**

Pre-Shaka Zulus

1. Original Zulu Chief is...Malandela:

**A) He establishes Zululand next to the
White Umfolozi River:**

I. Dies a natural death.

2. Succeeded by Jama:

A) Will have 20 children.

**3. 1781 – He is succeeded by the oldest of
his male offspring...Prince**

Senzangakhona:

**A) Prince – Affair – Zulu woman named,
Nandi:**

I. Pregnant – Marriage is not allowed.

II. He weds another.

B) 1785 – Birth to baby boy...Names him:

Shaka.

Pre-King Shaka

1. Childhood:

A) Rejection because he is illegitimate:

I. Doesn't matter that he is of royal blood.

B) He is victimized & bullied by those his age.

C) Becomes:

I. Aloof.

II. Lonely.

III. Quarrelsome.

D) Temper gets him expelled from the clan.

E) He and mother, Nandi, become outcasts:

I. Leaves him with deep psychological scars.

2. Taken in by Ngomane, who, treats Nandi with respect:

A) He fills the role of & becomes the "father-figure" in Shaka's life.

3. Grown:

- A) Tall – Dark – Large Nose – Considered to be...Ugly!**
- B) Speech Impediment.**
- C) Will always remain close to his female relatives:
 - I. Especially Mother & Grandmother.****
- D) Likes fighting:
 - I. Especially at close quarters:
 - (1) Physical contact of battle becomes an outlet for frustration.******
- E) Ruthless.**
- F) Ambitious.**
- G) Dangerous.**
- H) Violent.**
- I) Possesses great Military Skill.**
- J) Will not be afraid to wage war to the death!**
- K) Will understand the value of terror as a political tool in the art of Empire Building.**
- L) As King...Tolerates NO insult to his**

dignity:

I. Will have a Chief executed for laughing at him while he is dancing.

M) Can be indulgent.

N) At times rewards freely.

O) Can be sympathetic to those suffering hardships.

P) Likes dancing.

Q) Likes competitions.

R) Never marries...No heirs:

I. Why?.....IMPOTENT!

S) Dreads old age – Wants to remain young:

I. Daily...Has white hairs plucked from his head.

Events Previous to King Shaka

1. 1790's – 1st Inter-Clan violence among the Zulus.

2. 1795 – 1st British arrive at what becomes Cape Natal.

3. Early 1800's – Zulus come to dominate the Natal Region.

4. 1802 – Dutch regain Capetown (Cape of Good Hope) from the British.

5. 1806 – British re-take Capetown from the Dutch:

A) The Dutch settlers, Boers, are a very hardy, independent, self-reliant breed:

I. VERY resentful of outside interference.

6. King Dingiswayo rules the Zulus for 8

years:

A) Is the 1st Zulu Ruler to use the Amabutho – Draft System.

B) Once he gains political submission from a clan:

I. Leaves them in peace.

C) War with another leader, Zwide:

I. Captured – Executed!

King Shaka

1. At age 32 – In 1816 – Comes to the Zulu Throne:

A) Starts the rise of what becomes The Zulu Kingdom.

B) In 12 years will rule an area of literally 100's & 100's of square miles.

C) Will change:

I. Zulu Weapons.

II. Zulu Warfare.

III. Zulu Military.

IV. Zulu Military Organization.

V. Zulu Dress.

VI. Etc. – To be Covered.

2. April 1818 – Shaka goes to war against Zwide:

A) At Gqokli Hill – Shaka destroys Zwide's army!

3. 1819 to 1824 – Shaka's Armies raid:

A) As far North as the Phongolo River

**and South across the Thukela/Tugela
River into Natal:**

**I. Quadruples the size of the Zulu
Territory.**

B) 1824 – Expansion ends.

Zulu – Nation

1. “Zulu”...The Heavens or The Sky Above.

2.”Inkatha”...Sacred Symbol of the Nation:

A) Coiled grass rope, wrapped in Python Skin:

I. Represents the interwoven future of the Zulu people.

3. The Land belongs to nobody!

A) When overexploited:

I. Entire population moves on.

II. Land is left to rest.

4. People are tidy & hygienic:

A) Wash every morning!!

I. Most Europeans don’t!!!

B) Wash before eating!

I. Meals are communal...BUT:

(1) Each person has their own, flat, long, clean, wooden-spoon.

5. Why does everyone look healthy?

A) Are!

B) Any deformed babies, at birth, are smothered with a clod of dirt in the mouth!!

6. They practice population control...How?

A) Control marriages (More later).

B) Multiple births...Twins, Triplets, Etc.:

I. All but one baby are smothered to death!

7. Highly superstitious:

A) Believe ancestors spirits remain close to them:

I. They live in a world next to that of the living.

II. Believe that all misfortunes are because the 2 worlds are out of balance.

III. Bury their dead in circular, overlapping, tombs.

B) NO messing around with the Spirit World:

I. Considered Witchcraft!!

(1) Punishment...Death by Impalement!

8. Every village has a Hut for the Spirits of the Dead:

A) Outsiders are forbidden to enter it!

Zulu – “Umkhosi”

1. Harvest Festival...1st Fruits of the Season:

A) MAIN purpose...To secure the blessings of the Ancestral Spirits on the new harvest!

B) Other reasons:

I. Expression of the Nation’s strength and purpose.

II. Festival of national rejuvenation.

III. Praise Ancestral Spirits.

IV. Reaffirm loyalty to the King.

Zulu – Utensils

1. Plates, spoons, combs, and pillows:

A) Made from wood!

2. Pots & containers:

A) Made from earthenware.

3. Household utensils:

A) Made from ivory, bone, and horns.

4. Shells, beads, copper, furs, and

feathers are used for ornamentation.

Zulu – Iron

1. Most important possession of the Nation:

A) Makes...Hoes & Spear Blades.

2. Clay Furnaces heat the ore:

A) Goatskin Bellows get it hot.

B) White-hot ore is extracted and beaten into ingots.

C) Ingots are made into Hoes or Spear Blades.

Zulu – “Umuzi”...Homestead

1. Family Head – Family – Extended

Family:

A) All of these together are called a “Clan.”

2. Built in a circle around a central cattle pen.

3. Huts:

A) Straw thatch – Attached to sapling framework.

B) Circular in shape...Shape of a woman’s womb, from which all life starts.

C) Smoke on the inside is a problem.

D) Low arched door.

E) No windows.

F) Walls are alive with Cockroaches.

Zulu – Royal Homestead

1. Where the King lives.

2. Called The Royal Kraal.

3. Shaka's:

A) Mhlatuze Valley.

B) 1,500 huts.

C) Surrounded by a palisade...2 miles in circumference.

4. By the 1820's he rules over 85,000 people.

Zulu – Cattle

1. Basis of their economy:

- A) Symbol of social wealth and status.**
- B) Sacrificed to ancestors.**
- C) Part of the marriage ceremony...Fee paid for the Bride.**
- D) Are used in exchange...Lobolo.**

2. Milk furnishes the basis of their diets:

- A) Amasi...Milk Curds!**

3. Cattle are eaten only on special occasions.

4. Hides: Shields – Cloaks – Etc.

5. Tails: Decorations.

6. Horns: Containers.

7. If taken in war...Belong to the King:

- A) He disposes as he pleases.**

8. Planting, raising, harvesting of crops is left to the women:

A) BUT, they are forbidden to tend to the cattle:

I. That is entirely for the men.

Zulu – Boys

- 1. Age 5 – Start tending cattle.**
- 2. Age 6 – Both males & females have ears slit for decorative plugs.**
- 3. To age 7...Starts hunting and playing games to learn the rudiments of military life:**
 - A) Practices with war sticks.**
- 4. Age 12 – Move out of mother’s hut:**
 - A) To “Boy’s Hut.”**
 - B) Live with others their own age.**
 - C) Act as servants to father or older brothers on war campaigns:**
 - I. Carry weapons, do chores, etc.**
- 5. Age 15 – “Cadet” training begins:**
 - A) Required!**
 - B) No spears...Sticks...Cross country runs...Learn war dances.**

6. Ages 18 & 19 – Required to report and offer services to the King:

- A) Amabutho...Regiment.**
- B) Build military Kraals for the King.**
- C) Plant and harvest for the King.**
- D) Tend the King's cattle.**
- E) Act as a Police Force.**
- F) Take part in ceremonial hunts.**

Zulu – Wives & Marriage

- 1. Premarital sex is okay...BUT, out of wedlock pregnancies...NO!**

- 2. Women cannot marry within their own clan:**
 - A) Stops inbreeding.**
 - B) AND, unites clans!**

- 3. For men, marriage is a privilege after a successful campaign or years of service:**
 - A) The concession to do so is granted by the King.**

- 4. Marriage is considered a crucial rite of passage for both males & females... BECAUSE, it is the start of full adult status:**
 - A) Male...No matter age...Considered to be a youth until he marries!**
 - I. “Insizwa”....Youth.**

II. “Indoda”....Man.

5. Wife or Wives:

A) Can have multiple, IF, he can afford them.

B) 90% of the Men can only afford 2 to 3 wives.

C) Purchased with cattle.

D) They will cultivate the crops & tend to children.

E) Male & Females, if married, wear a top-knot to indicate status:

I. Women sometimes shave their heads except for the very top which they dye red.

F) Each wife has her own hut.

G) If she goes back to parents...Cattle are returned to him!

H) If she cannot have children, she is replaced by one of her sisters.

Zulu – Disease, Illness, Medicine

1. Disease is almost non-existent:

A) YET...Europeans who come to Africa suffer tremendously from diseases.

2. Illnesses are “cured” by Medicine Men who practice “Rites” & “Sacrifices.”

3. “Medicines” are made up of all sorts of:

A) Animal Organs.

B) Animal Discharges.

C) Sometime Human ingredients!

4. “Medicines” are boiled, charred, or turned into an ointment:

A) Taken into the mouth and spat out or smeared on the body.

Zulu – Kings

1. Hereditary.

2. Power rests on ability to exact tribute from followers and:

A) Redistribute as a mark of favor to his followers.

3. Inherit their Father's widows:

A) All are considered as "Mothers."

4. Maintains spies throughout the Kingdom:

A) Let him know what is going on.

5. Nobody is allowed to take a weapon of any kind into his presence.

6. Can call upon the unmarried men to:

A) Build for him.

B) Hunt for him.

C) Participate in spiritual ceremonies.

D) Act as a Police Force.

E) Punish Criminals.

F) War.

7. Lives in the Royal Kraal:

A) His living quarters...Isigodlo:

I. For him and young mistresses.

8. Part of tribute paid to him...Young

Females:

A) They have no choice.

B) He can marry them off if he chooses.

C) They do family type chores.

**D) Only a select few are picked for his
sexual pleasures.**

**E) If anyone besides the King enters
their quarters...DEATH!**

9. Is advised by The Royal Council:

A) Chiefs of the Kingdom.

B) He rarely rejects their advice!

Zulu – Crimes & Punishment

1. Minor infractions...Cattle fine.

2. Almost all others...DEATH:

A) Adultery...Death!

B) Sexual Abuse of Children...Death!

C) Cowardice...Death!

D) Witchcraft (WORST)...Death!

3. Sometimes death is decreed to an entire family if it is felt they are contaminated:

A) All within a Kraal are killed!

4. Executions take place daily:

A) Order: “Take him away!”

B) Assegai...Left arm is lifted – Stab!!!

C) Knobkerrie...Skull caved-in!!!

D) Small Wooden Stakes...Driven up nostrils into the brain!!!

E) Impaled...Wooden stake up rectum, lifted, weight forces into bowels!!!

5. Shaka had 1 man executed because he was.....UGLY!

Zulu - Army

1. Changed by Shaka.

2. Builds up to over 15,000!

3. Impi...The Zulu Army.

4. Amabutho...Regiment:

A) Based on age...Why?

I. To rid the nation of clan or tribal loyalties.

II. To maximize the time of service to the King.

III. To artificially control bachelorhood and birth control.

****How?...Young regiments are not allowed to marry until the King gives permission.**

5. Regiments average 1,500 men and are commanded by Indunas...Generals:

A) Wear single blue feathers in a

headband.

6. Regiments of Married Warriors:

A) Wear Iscoco on a usually shaved head – OR, it is sewn into the hair:

I. Fibers braided in a circle – Smeard with black gum mixed with charcoal until hard and dry:

(1) Polished with bee's wax until it shines.

7. Army mobilizes from all over Zululand whenever the King calls for them.

8. While serving the King – The Regiments are totally dependent on their families for food, etc.:

A) Usually meet only twice per year:

I. Annual military maneuvers.

II. 1st Fruits Festival.

9. Formation of Regiments are every 4 yrs:

- A) 18 & 19 year olds are summoned from all across the kingdom.**
- B) Formed into a Regiment.**
- C) Given a Regimental Name.**
- D) Given a Shield.**
- E) Build a Regimental Barracks.**
- F) Military Training.**
- G) Become part of the Army**
- H) Will not be allowed to marry until about age 35 to 40:
 - I. When married...Pass from active service to reserve.****
- I) When given permission to Marry by the King:
 - I. Allowed to search the Kingdom for a wife.**
 - II. Allowed to “try women out”...IF they consent!
 - (1) Women are looking for wealthy men...Means food or the ability to get it.******

Zulu Weapons

1. Assegai...Heavy, broad-bladed, short-handled, stabbing spear:

A) Originated by Shaka.

B) Designed to withstand the stress of close quarters combat.

C) Built strong enough to withstand repeated stabbing into flesh & bone.

D) Blade is 18 inches long & 1 ½ inches wide.

E) Mounted on a 30 inch long haft, thicker than a thumb, with a swollen end...Why?

I. To prevent a slick, bloody, hand from slipping off!

F) Designed to stab underhand so you can get entire body weight behind the thrust.

2. Isijula...Throwing Spears:

A) Designed by Shaka.

B) Each warrior carries 2 or more.

C) 7 inch long blade on a 3 ½ foot shaft.

D) Very accurate for 30 to 40 yards.

*****Note: Cost of a Spear...2 Spears for 1 Goat!**

3. Knobkerrie...Braining Mace:

A) Designed by Shaka.

B) Many different kinds and sizes.

C) 18 inch long wooden handle with a polished head 4 to 7 inches across.

D) Used for braining or “mercy killing.”

4. Isiblangu...Shields...Means “to brush aside”:

A) Many different kinds and sizes.

B) Used in all aspects of life: Dancing – Courting – Hunting – Warfare.

C) Will last an average of 5 to 6 years.

D) All are personal property EXCEPT....

War Shields...Idea of Shaka:

I. Belong to the King.

II. Why?...Made from the hides of the

King's cattle.

III. THUS, each warrior carries a “part of the King.”

IV. Different colors to different Ambuthos... regiments.

V. Oval in shape – 54 inches tall – 30 inches wide.

VI. Darker the Shield...Younger the Regiment:

(1) Lighter the Shield...Older.

(2) Black...Youngest.

(3) White & Red...Oldest, AND Married.

VII. Carried into battle under the arm:

(1) Out when enemy is engaged.

(2) Run stooped over.

(3) Strike shield in rhythm with the butt-end of the Assegai.

(4) Use to hook enemy's shield and drag out of the way...Assegai into body under left arm!

5. Warrior Wear:

A) Fight & travel barefooted!

B) Umuthsa...Piece of animal skin or monkey tail to cover groin area:

I. Inside of that...To protect the penis

...Umcedo...Cover made of dried

Grass or gummed banana leaves and cured goat skin.

C) Commoners are NOT allowed to wear Leopard Skin groin coverings:

I. Worn only with the King's permission!

II. Only Royalty or Men of Rank are allowed to wear.

III. Lion Skins are automatically property of the King and are sent to him.

IV. Leopard Claws & Red Beads can only be worn by Royalty as a necklace.

D) Wear Cow'sTails ornaments

underneath the knees, arms, and

sometimes on the chest and back.

E) Wear pouches made from snake or animal skins containing “medicine.”

F) Around neck...Small blocks of wood burnt at the edges...To ward off evil spirits.

G) Snuff Containers:

I. Around neck or in ear lobe container.

II. Hallucnogenic...Cannibis.

III. Right before battle to get rid of tiredness.

Zulu – Warriors

1. Changed by Shaka...Sets up rigorous Training:

A) Gets rid of sandals!

I. Stomp thorns flat to toughen feet.

II. If you stop stomping...Executed!

B) Dancing is made part of the training:

I. Teaches movement in unison.

II. Teaches change of movement on command.

III. Teaches fitness and agility.

2. Physical specimens with great eyesight:

A) Tall – Strong – Hardy – Skilled.

B) Great endurance.

C) Average age...23.

D) They live 4 or 5 to a hut.

3. 2 years of full time military service to the King is required:

A) After that...Part time duty:

I. Annual camps for labor, hunting, or other duties for the King.

4. Service to the King is until you can no longer bear arms.

Zulu – Warfare

1. Changed by Shaka:

- A) Before him...Wars are practically bloodless:**
 - I. Appointed time.**
 - II. Appointed date.**
 - III. Appointed place.**
 - IV. Light throwing spears.**
 - V. Light casualties.**
 - VI. Acknowledge defeat...Pay tribute.**

2. Shaka:

- A) Rapid advance.**
- B) Tight formation.**
- C) Attack...The Horns of the Beast:**
 - I. Chest...Older, more experienced regiments.**
 - II. 2 Horns...Younger regiments; Flank & encircle the enemy.**
 - III. Loins...Reserves...Plug up any gaps in the battle lines.**
- D) Hand-To-Hand combat:**

I. Engage – Batter – Hook – Stab!

E) Take NO prisoners!

F) Bravery is rewarded with gifts of:

I. Livestock or...

II. “Iziqu”....Decorative necklace.

G) Cowards...To “The Coward’s Bush”:

I. Left arm raised...Assegai!!

Zulu – War Preparation

- 1. Before the campaign...NO sex with females.**

- 2. The Doctoring Ceremony - Purpose:**
 - A) Crucial the King & warriors be free of any negative spiritual influences.**
 - B) Insures strength, unity, and invincibility.**
 - C) To purify the warriors.**
 - D) To bind them spiritually with the King.**
 - E) To bind them spiritually with each other.**

- 3. The Doctoring Ceremony – Process:**
 - A) Each warrior swallows a mouthful of “medicine”!**
 - B) Vomits into a specially dug pit:**
 - I. 18 inches wide – 7 feet deep.**
 - C) Hole filled in...All traces of it destroyed:**

I. So enemy can't find it!

- D) Young regiment then kills one of the King's black bulls with their bare hands.**
- E) Long strings of meat are roasted.**
- F) Warriors gather in a circle.**
- G) Medicine Men toss the strips of meat among them.**
- H) Warrior...Mouthful...Toss back over Head.**
- I) Chew...Spit out (Most swallow).**
- J) If the strip of meat hits the ground... Contaminated...Left there.**
- K) More "medicine" is set afire.**
- L) Medicine Men scatter smoke and ashes over the warriors.**

Zulu – Movements to Battle

1. Move in two long parallel columns...

Each is 12 men wide:

A) Place of honor is in front!

I. Picked by King.

B) Rear...Baggage Carriers & Cattle

Herders:

I. Boys...Aged 6 to 13.

2. Average over 20 miles per day:

A) Terrain is no barrier to them.

B) Human chains to cross rivers.

C) Soles of feet are 1/2 inch thick...Like hooves.

3. In enemy territory...Live off the land.

4. Commander...On hill where he can be seen.

5. For attack...Open order lines...200 yards deep:

- A) Advance at very fast jogging pace.**
- B) Will use cover.**
- C) 30 yards from enemy...Throw spears.**
- D) Close...Hand-To-Hand combat.**

6. Like to attack at dawn.

7. Believe they are open to evil spirits in the dark:

- A) Rorke's Drift...Only...Fought...Night:
 - I. Why?...Started so late in the day – Zulus are committed to winning.****

Zulu – War “Snuff”

1. Mixture heavily laced with STRONG cannabis!

A) Carried in a circular piece of cane around the ear lobe or in a pouch.

B) Can be chewed or inhaled.

C) Done right before attack!

D) Creates:

I. Euphoria.

II. No fear.

III. No tiredness.

IV. Aggression.

V. No pain.

VI. Blood lust...See “nothing but blood.”

VII. The desire to kill anything that moves.

Zulu – Battle/Wounded

- 1. No system of 1st Aid or tending the wounded.**
- 2. Relatives tend to the wounded.**
- 3. Many bleed to death.**
- 4. Spear wounds are clean and easily heal if they don't hit a vital organ:
A) Sew up wounds with thin strips of sinew.**
- 5. Grass is placed in open wounds to stop bleeding.**
- 6. Herbal Medicines are used to counter infections.**
- 7. Leaves & moss are used to heal wounds.**

8. Many “hopeless” are “put out of their misery” with Knobkerries.

9. One man – Cut open halfway around his midsection – Intestines are washed – Shoved back in – Sewed up with sinew – Heals up perfectly!!!

Zulu – Battle/Dead

- 1. Left to relatives.**
- 2. Covered with shields.**
- 3. Thrown in holes, dongas, or grain pits.**
- 4. To them, the body is unimportant...The spirit is what matters.**
- 5. They say of those killed in battle: “He was left behind.”**

Zulu – Killing Enemy

1. Have to cleanse yourself by:

**A) Slitting open the dead enemy from
sternum to groin:**

**I. Disembowel....Reason?...Let his
spirit escape.**

**(1) If you DON'T, you will get ill and
go mad!**

Zulu – After Battle Cleansing

- 1. You are polluted by enemy blood:**
 - A) Cleansing process...4 to 5 days.**
 - B) Don't sleep in huts!**
 - C) No sex!**
 - D) Give up all items taken from dead foes!**
 - E) Everyday Medicine Men lead warriors to the river they carry their spears pointed up:**
 - I. Sing chants.**
 - II. Strip & bathe.**

- 2. King reviews troops for several days:**
 - A) Bravery is rewarded with:**
 - I. Livestock.**
 - II. Bronze Armbands...Worn on right arm above the wrist.**
 - III. Willow stick necklaces.**

- 3. Warriors must see a Fortune Teller:**
 - A) Calls upon dead ancestors.**

4. King then allows troops to disperse, go home, and rest.

1820's

1. Maqoma – Becomes Chief of the Xhosa:

A) Short.

B) Fat.

C) Ugly.

D) Receding hair-line.

E) Good speaker.

F) Nationalist.

**G) Hates racist attitude of whites
towards blacks.**

1824

1. Zulus have defeated all rivals:

A) Rule from:

I. Pongola River into central Natal.

**II. The coast to the Drakensberg
Mountains.**

May - 1824

1. 1st Expedition of British Traders arrive:

A) Ex-Lt. of the Royal Navy, Francis Farewell & Henry Flynn.

2. Purpose...Open commercial contacts with the Zulus.

3. Meet Shaka:

A) Trade for Ivory.

B) Hire themselves & their firearms out to Shaka at times:

I. He is impressed with their firearms.

II. He likes the Europeans, BUT, doesn't trust them!

4. Dance – Attempted assassination of Shaka:

A) Spear thru arm into side.

B) Delirious with fever.

C) Farewell...Small knowledge of medicine:

I. Tends wound...Recovers.

5. Gratitude...Shaka asks...What they want?

A) Farewell...Some land!

6. Shaka signs a document granting them the Bay of Port Natal and the 3,500 square miles surrounding it!!!

A) The areas only viable harbor!

B) Becomes...Durban.

7. Farewell & Flynn:

A) Become rich from cattle and ivory.

B) African wives.

C) Judge according to Zulu law.

1825

1. Chief Zwide dies:

A) Son...Sikhunyana...Succeeds him.

1826

1. Shaka goes to war vs. Sikhunyana:

- A) Shaka orders the Whites at Port Natal to help him:
 - I. They have no choice.****

2. Battle of Ndolowane Hill:

- A) Shaka wins.**
- B) Orders all killed!!!**
- C) Sikhunyana escapes – Goes into exile.**

3. Shaka builds a new Royal Kraal at Dukuza:

- A) Today...The town of Stanger.**

October - 1827

1. Shaka's mother, Nandi, dies of

Dysentery:

A) 6 month period of mourning!

B) He doesn't eat or drink for days!

C) MANY people are ordered killed!

D) He becomes unstable!

E) His behavior becomes erratic!

F) Temper becomes worse!

G) Unbelievable period of bloodshed:

I. Ex. – He has women at every stage of pregnancy cut open:

(1) Fetus' removed from womb so he can see the stages of development!

2. His support from the people starts to diminish:

A) Group decides he has to be done away with to stop the bloodshed!

September 22, 1828

1. Shaka is 43 – He has ruled for 12 years:

A) Assassination Coup led by his half-brothers, Prince Dingane & Prince Mhlangana:

I. They recruit 1 of his servants to help.

II. Afternoon.

III. Assegais...Stab!!!...Begs for life... Killed!!

IV. Buried in a grain pit.

1829

1. Maqoma raids White settlements:

A) Troops go into the Kat River region:

I. Drive him and his followers out.

2. Prince Dingane has his half-brother, Prince Mhlangana murdered:

A) He now becomes King.

B) He is:

I. Fat.

II. Lazy.

III. Treacherous.

**C) He takes the Zulus north of the
Thukela/Tugela & Mzinyathi Rivers!**

**I. Makes the rivers the official
boundaries of Natal!!**

**(1) Natal now becomes a refuge for
dissident Zulus who choose to
leave the Kingdom!**

**D) He brings the 1st Muskets into
Zululand:**

I. Are few & of poor quality.

1830 thru 1834

- 1. 1830 - The Dutch Afrikaners start becoming unhappy with British rule.**

- 2. 1833 – British abolish Slavery:**
 - A) Boer Farmers are dependent upon it.**

- 3. 100's of Boers start Trekking inland:**
 - A) Looking for new lands, AND, to escape British rule!!**
 - B) Called: “The Great Trek”:**
 - I. Will peak in 1837.**

- 4. By 1834 – 50 Europeans live in Durban.**

- 5. Monday – December 22, 1834:**
 - A) Maqoma & followers attack White settlers!**
 - I. Steal livestock.**
 - II. Kill.**
 - III. Burn farms.**
 - B) Starts The 6th Cape Frontier War!!**

1835 thru 1838

- 1. “Boer” – Dutch...Farmer.**

- 2. January 1835 – British Captain, Harry Smith arrives:**
 - A) Takes command.**
 - B) Hits the Zulus:**
 - I. Raids & burns.**
 - C) Brings the war to an end.**

- 3. November 1835 – The 1st “Official” Trek – Led by Louis Trigardt:**
 - A) Key belongings...Wagon – Rifle – Bible – and Livestock!**
 - B) They move north looking for new lands:**
 - I. For farming and grazing.**
 - C) Will come into conflict with the different African societies.**
 - D) Will force the British to act as Policemen.**

4. Due to a lack of White Women...They intermarry:

A) Today...Over 25% of the Natal population...Has Black blood.

5. October 15, 1836 – Battle of Vechtop (Fight Hill):

A) Boers are behind a defensive Laager (Defensive Circle of Wagons) of 50 wagons!

I. Inside: 35 men and the women & children.

B) Led by:

I. Hendrik Potgieter & Sarel Cilliers.

C) Zulu Chief, Mzilikazi & 20,000 warriors attack:

I. Charge!

II. At 30 yards...Massive volleys of rifle fire!

III. Retreat...2nd charge...Same!

IV. Retreat for good losing 500 killed!

V. Boers have lost 2 killed.

6. 1837 – Queen Victoria comes to the throne of England.

7. January 16, 1837 – The Mosega Valley Raid:

A) Boer force of 147 men led by:

I. Potgieter & Gert Maritz.

B) To retrieve stolen cattle from the Zulus.

C) Find them in Mosega Valley...Attack:

I. Successful...Get 6,500 cattle back.

II. Kill 400 Zulus.

8. November 4 thru 12, 1837 – For 8 days – 360 Boers led by:

A) Potgieter & Pieter Uys.

B) Destroy villages of the Ndebele.

9. 1838 – 1st Boers cross the Drakensberg Mountains into Natal.

February 6, 1838

1. Piet Retief:

- A) Boer Trekker.**
- B) Harsh.**
- C) Heavy-handed.**
- D) Tries to get Dingane to give the Trekkers land in Natal.**

2. Dingane mistrusts him:

- A) Plots to murder Retief.**

3. Invites Retief to talk at Emgungundlovu.

4. February 6, 1838 – Retief & 69 unarmed followers show up:

- A) Entertained.**
- B) Dingane gives the order.**
- C) Seized!**
- D) Taken to the Hill of Executions.**
- E) One at a time...Retief is last.**
- F) Impaled & Knobkerried.**

February 17, 1838

1. Drakensberg Mountains:

A) Zulus hit an unsuspecting Boer Camp.

B) Kill:

**I. 41 men – 56 women – 185 children –
and 250 Hottentot Servants:**

(1) 532!!!

**C) One pregnant woman, full-term,
ripped open:**

**I. Baby pulled out...Smashed against a
wagon wheel!!**

**D) One man...Killed...Castrated -
Genitals stuffed in mouth.**

April 10, 1838

1. Ethaleni – Central Zululand:

A) Boers are ambushed and routed.

B) Piet Uys is killed.

April 17, 1838

1. The Battle of the Thukela/Tugela River.

2. The Grand Army of Natal:

A) All volunteers.

B) Commanded by: Robert Biggar, John Cane, & John Stubbs:

I. None have any military experience!

C) Group...18 armed settlers, 400 armed African allies, and 2,500 African allies armed with spears.

3. 4/17/1838 – Ambushed on the

Thukela/Tugela River by the Zulus:

A) Almost wiped out.

B) All 3 leaders are killed.

C) Only 4 settlers & 1,400 African allies survive.

4. 2,000 Zulus are killed in the battle.

December 1838

1. British are concerned with Boer activities along the northern border of the Cape:

A) Captain Henry Jarvis and a detachment of British Troops are sent to Durban Harbor.

December 16, 1838

1. The Battle of Blood/Ncome River.

2. Boer laager of 64 wagons:

- A) Loaded with supplies and ammunition.**
- B) 470 Boers.**
- C) 2 Cannons.**
- D) Commanded by Andries Pretorius.**

3. 13,000 Zulus attack:

- A) 6 charges over a 2 hour period of time.**
- B) Cut to pieces by alternating ranks of fire from inside the laager.**
- C) Zulus retreat.**
- D) Chased by Boers on horseback!**
- E) No mercy.**
- F) Many shot in the river...Turns red with blood...Thus, name!!**
- G) 3,000 Zulus are killed!**
- H) 3 Boers are wounded.**

December 1839

1. Captain Henry Jones:

- A) Negotiates a treaty between the Boers & Zulus.**
- B) British withdraw to the Cape.**
- C) Boers declare “The Republic of Natal.”**

February 1840

1. Prince Mpande, Dingane's brother, defects to the Boers:

A) With Boer help...Dingane will be driven from power:

I. Captured by the Amaswazi and put to death!

2. For their help...Mpande gives the Boers huge tracts of land.

3. February 10th – Mock coronation:

A) Boers recognize Mpande as King of the Zulus!

B) He cedes all of Natal to the Boers.

C) Boundaries between the 2 countries are:

I. Neome River.

II. Thukela/Tugela River.

III. Buffalo River.

D) By 1842, the British are going to want Natal!!

4. Mpande:

A) Rules from 1840 to 1872...32 years:

I. 20 wives.

II. 100's of Female Attendants.

III. Sharp political mind.

IV. Dies a natural death in 1872.

April 1842

**1. April 1st – British Captain, Thomas Smith
and a force of 263 men:**

A) Head for Durban!

May 1842

1. Smith occupies Durban:

A) Put under siege by the Boers:

I. Led by Andries Pretorius.

B) Hold out for 34 days.

**C) British Warship arrives and lifts the
siege:**

I. Brings reinforcements.

D) Boers withdraw.

1843

1. Natal becomes a colony of the British Empire:

A) Border between it and Zululand:

I. Mzinyathi & Thukela/Tugela Rivers.

B) NO boundary is established between Zululand and the Transvaal to the Northwest.

2. Absence of the Tsetse Fly makes Natal excellent cattle country:

A) Cattle becomes the mainstay of the economy:

I. For both Africans & Colonists.

3. Only 2 towns of any note in Natal:

A) Port of...Durban.

B) Pietermaritzburg...The Boer capital:

I. It is 50 miles inland.

II. British adopt it as the capital.

4. ALL other settlements are simply:

A) Hamlets....A few houses and a trading post.

5. English laws replace Boer laws.

6. English becomes the official language.

7. The English and the Boers DON'T agree on the scriptures from the Bible:

A) Boers are Calvinists:

I. Predestination.

II. Superior to Africans.

III. Slavery is a natural way of life.

B) English are Protestants:

I. "Evangelize" the natives! (Convert)

April 1843

1. At Swartkopjes...British force defeats the Boers.

2. Result:

**A) 1,000's of Boers flee to the Transvaal
("Beyond the River Vaal"):**

**I. For administrative & political
independence.**

December 13, 1843

- 1. Peace treaty is signed between:
A) BaSotho Chief, Moshoeshoe &
Governor, Sir George Napier.**

March 1846

1. The Xhosa War breaks out:

A) By the end of the year...The Xhosa are defeated.

1847

- 1. The British have taken full control of Natal.**
- 2. England passes laws making a working day...10 hours!**
- 3. Low cost imports and the suppression of protectionist tariffs result in an improved standard of living!**
 - A) BUT...The Aristocracy continues to produce a social class that enjoys great privileges:**
 - I. The Military is part of this.**
- 4. December 1847 – Newly Knighted, Major General Henry Smith...Arrives at the Cape:**
 - A) As the new Governor:**
 - I. He is a total snobbish jerk!!!!!!!!!!**
 - B) He sends for Chief Maqoma:**
 - I. Forces him to kneel.**

**II. Places a boot on his neck and
forces him to swear allegiance to
the British Crown!!**

III. The Chief is totally humiliated!

February 3, 1848

- 1. Smith annexes the territory between the Orange River and the Vaal.**

August 29, 1848

1. Smith defeats the Boers at Boomplaats.

1850's & 1860's

1. Mpande:

A) Allows hunters and traders in large numbers to come into the Zulu Kingdom:

I. Sometimes he demands firearms as the price to hunt or trade.

December 24, 1850

1. Smith sends a column into Maqoma's territory:

A) To punish them for infractions.

2. Boomah Pass:

A) British are ambushed! By the Xhosa.

B) Badly defeated!

C) Barely escape!

D) Is the start of a long and destructive war.

June 29, 1851

Battle of Konoyana

1. British force of 2,500 men & two 6 pound cannons:

A) Under Major Henry Warden.

B) 161 Regular British Soldiers – 120

Boer Farmers:

I. Rest are African Allies.

2. BADLY defeated by the BaSotho under Moshoeshoe:

A) British lose over 100 killed.

B) BaSotho lose 16 killed.

3. British force retreats!!

September 7, 1851

1. Kroomie Mountains.

2. British Force under Colonel Fordyce:

A) Attacks Maqoma's stronghold.

3. British are driven back:

A) British lose 13 killed and many wounded.

1852

1. Peace talks between the Boers and certain Native Groups.

2. Boers create...The Republic of the Transvaal.

March 1852

- 1. Smith is relieved as Governor of the Cape.**
- 2. Sir George Cathcart orders Moshoeshe to pay a huge fine in cattle for the victims of his raids!!
A) He refuses!**

December 20, 1852

1. Cathcart launches a 3 Column attack against Moshoeshoe:

A) End of the day:

I. Cathcart is forced to retreat!

(1) He has lost 39 killed & 15 wounded.

March 2, 1853

1. Chief Maqoma surrenders to Cathcart!!

2. Xhosa are defeated!

3. Maqoma drinks too much!!

A) Exiled by the British.

**B) September 9, 1873 – Robben Island
Prison – At age 74 – Dies!**

April 8, 1854

1. Creation of...The Orange Free State:

A) By the Boers.

B) Is independent.

C) They elect a Parliament.

**D) Choose...Josias Hoffman as
President:**

I. February 1855...Resigns:

(1) Replaced by...Nicolas Boshof.

1856

1. Natal officially becomes a British Colony.

2. Trouble turns into a struggle in Zululand over...Who will succeed Mpande as King?

A) Between 2 brothers:

I. Prince Mbuyazi:

(1) Good warrior.

(2) Arrogant.

(3) His Father supports him.

(4) Not as many followers as his brother.

II. Prince Cetshwayo.

3. Mbuyazi and his followers flee to the Natal border.

4. December 2, 1856 – Cetshwayo's forces trap Mbuyazi's force against the Thukela/Tugela River:

A) Bloodiest battle in Zulu history is fought!

B) Mbuyazi's force is wiped out!

I. 20,000 men, women, and children are killed!!

5. This victory will secure Cetshwayo's succession to the Throne!

1858

1. March – The 1st BaSotho-Free State War starts:

A) White population...12,000:

I. Only 1,500 men can be mobilized:

(1) The 1,500 are well-armed and good shots!

B) BaSotho warriors are 20,000 strong:

I. The firearms they possess are of poor quality!

2. April 3rd – Moshoeshoe's son, Letsie:

A) Traps a Boer force of 16 men:

I. Kills them all!

3. May – The war ends – Peace.

1861

- 1. 1861 – Mpande recognizes Cetshwayo's right to succeed him to the Zulu Throne.**

1865-1866

The 2nd BaSotho-Free State War

- 1. June 1865 – Boers burn a tremendous number of villages and crops.**

- 2. August 8 thru 15, 1865 – The Siege of Thaba Bosiu:**
 - A) Moshoeshoe's capitol!**
 - B) Boer Force with artillery under:**
 - I. Louw Wepener.**
 - II. Assault the capitol up a mountain.**
 - III. Wepener is killed.**
 - IV. Boers are forced to withdraw.**

- 3. April 1866 – Peace Treaty is signed ending the war:**
 - A) BaSotho are forced to cede land to the Boers.**

1867

- 1. Diamonds are discovered at Kimberley:
A) NOW the British are really interested
in the area!!**

July 16, 1867

**Start of the 3rd BaSotho-Free
State War**

1. Over land!

2. Many casualties on both sides:

A) Many villages and crops burnt!

3. England will intervene.

4. Moshoeshoe is in his 80's:

**A) He is forced to give up more land at
the end of the war!**

End of the 1860's

1. Deep-rooted antagonism between the 2

Boer Independent Republics of:

**A) The Orange Free State & The
Transvaal.**

AND.....

B) The British:

**I. Hold the Cape, and Natal on the
Eastern Seaboard.**

February 11, 1870

1. Moshoeshoe dies:

A) Buried on the summit of Thaba Bosiu.

1872 to 1877

- 1. 60,000 guns are legally imported into Natal.**

Before Cetswayo becomes King

1. Nomantshali...One of Mpande's Queens

...Has 3 sons:

A) Cetswayo will not tolerate ANY threat to his succession to the throne:

I. Asks a group of 14 year old Cadets to kill the youngest:

(1) They spear him to death right in front of Mpande!

B) Queen is pursued:

I. She and the other 2 boys are killed!

October 1872

1. Cetswayo's Father, Mpande...Dies!

A) Has ruled for 32 peaceful years.

August 1873

- 1. Cetswayo comes to power over the Zulu Kingdom:**
 - A) Born...1827...Shaka's nephew.**
 - B) Tall & muscular with a tendency to become Fat!**
 - C) Sensitive & Intelligent.**
 - D) Energetic & Ambitious.**
 - E) Can be ruthless.**
 - F) Is very jealous of his personal position and the prestige of the monarchy.**
 - G) Is Illiterate.**
 - H) Distrusts Europeans...Especially the Boers!**
 - I) Builds a new Royal Kraal at Ondini:**
 - I. The British call it: "Ulundi."**
 - II. 1,200 Huts!**
 - III. Over 1 ¼ miles in circumference.**
 - IV. Later...For himself...A European style house with doors & windows!**
 - J) Buys large amounts of firearms!**

2. Cetswayo's best White friend, advisor, and confidant is...John Dunn:

A) Zulus call him: "Zulu John Dunn."

B) He is like the Zulus!

C) He knows all their customs and laws!

D) Culturally he is...Zulu!

E) Cetswayo likes him!

F) He is married to a mixed-race lady, Catherine Pierce:

I. She will not like it when he starts taking Zulu wives...40!!!!

(1) He does so to ally himself with influential families in the Kingdom!

(2) He becomes an outcast to White Society because of the Zulu Wives.

(3) He truly "fathered" a tribe of his own:

a. Descendents are still in South Africa!

G) Gets rich!!!

H) Has many followers.

I) Lives like an “English Gentleman.”

J) Cetshwayo makes him Chief over the District North of the Lower Thukela/Tugela River!

3. Protestant Missionaries don't approve of the Zulus or their culture:

A) Perverted!

B) Bloodthirsty!

C) Polygamists!

D) No Scruples!

E) No Morals!

***** British will use this as part of the excuse to go to war against them!!**

September 1, 1873

1. Ceremony:

**A) Natal's Secretary for Native Affairs,
Theophilus Shepstone:**

**I. Places a tinsel crown on
Cetswyo's head:**

**(1) Proclaims the 45 year old Zulu, to
be, "King of the Zulus."**

**2. Cetswyo believes the British to be his
Champions:**

**A) In his ongoing disputes with the
Boers!**

**3. Cetswyo selects a group of young
women to be future wives of warriors:**

**A) They refuse...Are already "partners"
of young men!**

I. He warns them...No avail!

II. He orders several executed!

III. Rest, marry as ordered.

November 1873

1. Natal – Alarm – Hlubi Chief,

**Langalibalele – Refuses to register
firearms owned by the tribe:**

**A) Battle of Bushman’s Pass – Hlubi’s
defeat a Volunteer Force under Major
Anthony Durnford:**

I. 3 Volunteers are killed.

**II. Durnford will be wounded in this
action.**

B) Eventually...Langalibalele is defeated:

I. Capture – Exiled – Imprisoned!

2. Colonel William Anthony Durnford:

A) Born – 1830.

B) 1846 – Army.

C) 1851 – Ceylon.

D) 1854 – Marries:

I. 3 Children.

II. She...Affair with a Captain.

III. Separate...BUT...Never Divorce!

E) 1856 – Malta.

F) 1864 – China.

G) 1871 – Age 41 - Cape.

H) Tall – Thin – Light Blue Eyes – Large Mustache.

I) Brave – Aristocratic.

J) Introverted...Why??

I. Wife's affair!

II. Separation!

III. Deaths of 2 of his 3 children!

K) November of 1873 – Battle – Spear breaks left elbow:

I. Severs nerves.

II. Permanently – Left forearm & hand – Useless.

III. Will “carry” the arm tucked into a pocket or tunic.

L) Unpopular with a lot of the Colonists of Natal.

M) Likes to Gamble.

N) Tough & Energetic.

O) NOT a racists...Respects his Native Natal Contingent Troops!

P) Later...Will not like Chelmsford giving him the job of “guarding the frontier.”

1876

1. The English Empire:

- A) Covers over 8,805,354 square miles!**
- B) Rule over 550 million people...1/4 of the world's population!**

2. Cetswayo issues a proclamation:

- A) Any woman living with a man under 40 is to be executed:**

- I. 4 or 5 are.**

- B) Sir Henry Bulwer sends Cetswayo a message:**

- I. Warns him against indiscriminate executions.**

3. Lord Carnarvon considers annexing The Transvaal:

A) Why?

- I. To achieve confederation in South Africa!**

- II. To bring all of South Africa's groups together under British authority!**

B) BUT.....:

- I. Many of the groups in South Africa don't want to be ruled by the British!**

4. October 13, 1876 – Carnarvon writes to 61 year old, Sir Henry Bartle Frere:

- A) To go to the Cape as Governor.**
- B) To implement the Confederation Plan.**

5. Frere knows that the quickest way to put the plan into effect will be:

- A) To wage a quick successful war against the Zulus!...Why?**
 - I. Knows the Confederation Plan will have to include Zululand!**

B) He will WANT a war with the Zulus more than anybody else!

- I. Will become convinced the Zulus are going to attack the White population of Natal or The Transvaal at any moment!**

6. Sir Henry Bartle Frere:

A) Born 1815 – 61 years old.

B) Great ability.

C) Will become the Senior British Representative in South Africa as Governor & High Commissioner in 1877.

D) He will side with Missionaries who are frustrated with their lack of success in converting the Zulus!

I. Anglican Bishop, Colenso, supports the Zulus:

(1) KNOWS the Imperialist intentions of the British Politicians!

(2) Tries to prevent the coming war, BUT, to no avail!

E) He portrays the Zulus as:

I. Ruthless.

II. Godless.

III. Despots.

IV. Exercising unnatural control over it's Army.

**V. Using the threat of force to control
it's civilian population.**

**F) He sees the Zulus as a block to
Natal's economic development:**

**I. Believes the Kingdom should be
destroyed!**

1877

1. Cape Colony, South Africa:

A) 340,000 people:

I. Only 10% are White!

2. Mid-April...Frere is in Capetown.

3. April 12th – British Troops march into The Transvaal capital of Pretoria:

A) Raise the English Flag.

**B) Annex The Transvaal as part of the
Confederation Plan.**

C) The Boers don't resist...Why?

I. Fragile economy.

II. Chaotic administration.

4. The annexation causes a border dispute between the Boers and the Zulus:

**A) The disputed area is East of the
Blood River:**

**I. Boers claim Mpande ceded this area
to them.**

II. Cetshwayo denies it and asks for British support.

B) English Administrator, Theophilus Shepstone, supports the Boers.

C) The Zulus feel betrayed.

5. December – Cetshwayo sends 2 Chiefs to Bishop Colenso:

A) To place the Zulu claims & complaints against the Boers in writing!

I. This will be sent to Sir Henry Bulwer & Queen Victoria:

(1) Bulwer offers arbitration of the matter:

a. Frere, Shepstone, and the Zulus accept.

1878

1. There are 250,000 Zulus:

A) They outnumber Whites 8 to 1.

B) Possess 20,000 Firearms:

I. Only 500 are modern Breech-Loaders.

II. 2,500 are Percussion Models.

III. 5,000 are Older Percussion Models.

IV. Rest are basically obsolete.

2. Cetshwayo executes several of his Father's servants:

A) So they can wait on his Father in the World of the Ancestors.

3. Cetshwayo continues to execute those accused of Witchcraft:

A) Taken to "The Rock or Bush of Execution":

I. Knobkerried or Strangled to death.

4. Cetshwayo orders the execution of

Masiphula, his Father's Advisor:

A) Has him poisoned.

B) Done to secure his place on the Throne.

5. January 13, 1878 – Battle of Nyamaga:

A) Colonel Richard Glyn & 200 men.

B) Defeat a Xhosa force.

6. February 7, 1878 – Xhosa attack the base at Centane:

A) British are in a strong defensive position:

I. 2 Companies of British Soldiers.

II. 80 Colonial Police.

III. 2 Cannons.

IV. 1 Rocket Battery.

V. 500 Kaffirs commanded by Captain Russell Upcher.

B) Pouring rain.

C) 5,500 Xhosa attack:

I. 200 yards from the British position,

the attack stalls.

D) 2nd attack fails!

E) 10:30 – Morning – All over:

I. 200 Xhosa killed.

II. British...3 killed & 3 wounded.

7. The British are totally suspicious of the Zulu Military:

A) Believe that marriage for them is only allowed after they have proven themselves in battle by “Washing their Spears” (In Blood)!

B) Their distorted look at them is as:

I. Horde of ferocious beasts!

II. Sexually frustrated!

III. A blood-thirsty mob!

IV. Crave to kill White men & women!

March - 1878

1. March 4th – Lt. General, Sir Frederick Augustus Thesiger – The 2nd Baron, Lord Chelmsford – Arrives in Cape Town:

A) To take command of the British Forces in South Africa.

B) Has inherited the title “Lord” 3 months before when his Father dies:

I. Will be called “Lord Chelmsford.”

2. Lord Chelmsford:

A) Born – 1827.

B) Is 51 years old.

C) Career soldier.

D) Crimea.

E) 1858 – Lt. Colonel.

F) Married – 4 sons.

G) India – Staff Soldier.

H) 1868 - Abyssinia – Staff Soldier.

I) Vs. the Xhosa – Staff Soldier.

J) Tall – Thin.

K) Black Beard – Bushy Eyebrows.

- L) Quiet – Polite.**
- M) Victorian Gentleman.**
- N) Pleasant – Kind.**
- O) Reliable – Competent.**
- P) Teetotlar.**
- Q) Not a snob.**
- R) Old school traditionalist.**
- S) Doesn't like to relegate authority.**
- T) Trusts only a few subordinates.**
- U) Competent tactician BUT, not inspiring!**
- V) Peers consider him “highly reserved and colorless.”**
- W) After Isandlahwana he considers resigning.**
- X) Chooses to lead the Eshowe Relief Expedition.**
- Y) 1905 – Billiards – Seizure – Dies.**

3. March 7th – Boundary Commission meets at Rorke's Drift(Ford for river crossing):

A) To try and solve the Boer-Zulu land dispute.

B) President is Michael Gallwey:

**I. Assistants...John Wesley Shepstone
& Lt. Col. William Durnford of the
Royal Engineers.**

April 1878

- 1. Cetshwayo expels all Missionaries from Zululand.**

June 1878

1. The Boundary Commission :

A) Reaches a conclusion.

B) Give their findings to Frere.

C) Frere is in shock!!!!

**I. They have found in favor of the
Zulus.**

**II. Recommend all lands as far North
as Utrecht be given back to the
Zulus.**

**D) Frere doesn't make the findings
public!**

**E) He starts formulating plans for a
military expedition against the Zulus!**

July 1878

- 1. 2 of Chief Sihayo's wives have turned adulterous:**
 - A) Leave Zululand with their lovers.**
 - B) Cross the Buffalo River and enter Natal.**
 - C) Their crime is a capital offense in the Zulu culture.**

- 2. 2 of Sihayo's sons and 1 of his brothers goes after them:**
 - A) Enter Natal.**
 - B) Forcibly take the 2 back.**
 - C) Both tried.**

- 3. July 28th – The 2 are put to death!**

- 4. British inform the Zulus that those responsible will have to be turned over to be tried for murder.**

August 1878

1. Governor of Natal, Sir Henry Bulwer, sends 2 messages to Cetshwayo:

A) Both demanding the guilty parties for the deaths of the 2 women! Be turned over!

I. Cetshwayo offers a sum of money or cattle as restitution!

B) Bulwer refuses:

I. British now have the excuse for an ultimatum & war!

2. Late August – Lord Chelmsford starts drawing up plans for the invasion of Zululand.

The British Army

1. Going thru a period of reform:

A) Officers can no longer buy their commissions or promotions:

I. Have to be earned!

B) Officers still have nothing in common with enlisted men:

I. Officers are “men of money, education, and power.”

II. Many have bought their Positions of Rank through the Purchase System!

III. Only 3% have earned positions by merit!

IV. Engineer or Artillery Officers cannot buy positions...They are earned in Academies!

C) Officers & Enlisted Men RARELY socialize together:

I. Still a “Us vs. Them” mentality.

D) No more 12 year active enlistments!

I. 6 years active & 6 years reserve.

E) Improvement in Literacy &

Educational Standards.

2. Soldiers are Enlistees, NOT Draftees:

- A) Come from the lowest of working classes.**
- B) Alternative to the Army is starvation!**
- C) Most have been recruited in Pubs.**
- D) Being in the Army is regarded as little better than being a convict.**
- E) If you are from upper society and enlist in the Army...It is considered a disgrace!**
- F) Minimum age to enlist is 18:
 - I. EXCEPT for Drummer Boys!**
 - II. Maximum age is 25.****
- G) Army life is hard and they prefer Bachelors!**

3. Barracks:

- A) Cramped – Unsanitary – Unhealthy.**
- B) Stifling – Miserable.**
- C) Usually no tables or chairs.**

D) Terrible ventilation.

E) No clean water.

F) Sewage facilities are minimal:

I. Usually a urine tub in the middle of the room for all to use.

II. Stench is awful!!

G) Cause a high rate of TB.

H) Beds are Iron with straw mattresses:

I. Changed every 3 months.

4. Diseases:

A) Very common!

B) TB – Typhoid.

C) Malaria – Dysentery.

D) Cholera – Yellow Fever.

E) VD!!!

I. Prostitutes everywhere.

II. BEFORE antibiotics...Gonorrhea & Syphilis are incurable and disabling!

III. 30% of the Army per year are infected!

5. Alcohol:

A) Drunkenness is a big problem!

B) Why?...Boredom!!

6. Desertion:

A) Very high rate!

7. Primary harsh punishment is still...

Flogging!!

A) Being phased out, BUT, still used.

B) Over 500 Flogging cases during the Zulu War.

8. Food...In the Field:

A) Very poor quality.

B) Boiled Meat:

I. Preserved in barrels of brine:

(1) Salt Pork.

(2) Salt Beef.

C) Bread...Hardtack Biscuits:

I. So hard it has to be soaked before eating or it will break teeth!

- D) Preserved Potatoes and Rice.**
- E) Tea or Coffee.**
- F) Soldiers have to buy their own knife, fork, and spoon.**

9. Issue per year:

- A) Shaving Razor.**
- B) Change of Underwear.**
- C) 4 Blankets.**

*****Anything else...Out of wages!**

*****Out of monthly wages...6 cents for Laundry.**

10. Uniforms:

- A) Serge Material.**
- B) Scarlet Tunics.**
- C) Dark Pants:**
 - I. Scarlet stripes down the legs.**
 - II. Pants are tucked into Black Leather Leggings.**
- D) Cork Helmet:**
 - I. Covered with White Canvas.**

- II. Designed to protect from the Sun.**
- III. Designed to keep water from running down inside one's collar.**
- IV. The low front Brim restricts vision.**
- V. The longer back Brim makes it difficult to fire from a prone position.**
- VI. Men dye the White Canvas cover to a Khaki color:
 - (1) Use coffee, tea, boiled Mimosa bark, or cow dung.****

**11. Zulu War...Battalion...896 men:
A) Company...93 men.**

12. Rifle:

A) Since 1873.

B) Single Shot - .45 Caliber – Breech Loading – Martini-Henry:

I. 9 pounds.

II. 4 ½ feet long.

III. Can fire up to 1,700 yards.

IV. Deadly at 350 to 400 yards.

C) Falling Block Mechanism:

I. Operated by a lever behind the trigger.

D) Projectile...480 grains...Heavy, hard, lead...Unjacketed:

I. Cause UGLY wounds!!

II. Splinters bones in every direction.

E) Cartridge Casing (“Bullet”):

I. Thin, rolled, brass or tin.

II. Heat & “fouling” cause cartridges “jam” in the breech or come apart:

(1) Bayonets or a sharp pointed knife have to be used to pry the cartridge out.

F) Gunpowder:

I. Causes heavy soot and corrosion.

II. If the ejector is not perfectly clean, it “jams” or “fouls.”

G) Notes:

I. Kicks “like a mule”!!! If not careful, will break the collar bone.

II. After 40 rounds you get serious bruising of the shoulder.

III. After 10 rounds the barrel gets HOT...Will burn the hands and fingers right thru the wooden hand stock:

(1) Wrap cowhide around.

IV. With Bayonet attached...Is hard to shoot...Why?

(1) Bayonet obscures part of the front sight!

13. Bayonet:

A) 2 ½ feet long.

B) Triangular.

C) Socket-Set on Barrel.

D) Called "The Lunger."

E) Zulus don't really fear the rifle, BUT, really fear the Bayonet!

14. Artillery:

A) Usually 7 Pounders.

- B) Rifled & Muzzle-Loaders.**
- C) Maximum range is 3,100 yards.**
- D) Explosive, Shrapnel, and Case-Shot shells.**

15. Rockets:

A) 9 or 24 Pounders:

- I. 9's are fired from a "V" shaped trough mounted on a tripod.**
- II. 24's are fired from an Iron Tube mounted on a carriage.**

- B) Explosive or Incendiary heads.**
- C) Range of 1,300 yards.**
- D) NOT accurate.**

16. Gatling Guns:

- A) 10 rifled barrels.**
- B) Revolves.**
- C) Cylinder Magazine.**
- D) Crank handle rotates the barrels.**
- E) Mounted on a carriage.**
- F) .45 Caliber.**

G) Range...1,200 yards.

H) Fires 400 rounds per minute.

I) Tends to jam very easily.

Cetshwayo & The Missionaries

- 1. Has several as friends.**
- 2. He resists their attempts to convert his people.**
- 3. He regards any Zulu who converts to be a traitor.**
- 4. Almost all of the Missionaries have NO comprehension of Zulu society!**
- 5. Not one single Missionary is harmed by the Zulus.**
- 6. Not one single mission station is destroyed by the Zulus.**
- 7. 3 Zulu converts will be executed:**
 - A) All 3 are fugitives from Kraal Justice.**
 - B) Are thrown alive into a crocodile pond!**

September 1878

1. 2 Civilian Officials are inspecting and surveying a possible Wagon Route:

A) Cross the River into Zululand.

B) Stopped by a band of Warriors.

C) Shoved around.

D) Stripped naked.

E) Released.

F) Frere issues a statement: Will not be tolerated!

I. He forgets...They are illegally in Zululand!!!

2. Frere's duplicity in "creating a war" is blatant:

A) For the 3rd time he reports Chelmsford's request for reinforcements!

B) Describes the Zulus as: "Out of hand!"

C) Frere...Is determined to have a war!

D) Meanwhile, Bulwer is trying to preserve the peace!

November 1878

1. November 16th – Bulwer contacts

Cetshwayo:

A) Boundary Commission's decision will be announced at the Lower Drift of the Thukela/Tugela River on December 11th.

2. November 30th – Theophilus Shepstone writes to Frere:

A) Is convinced only forceful military action will make the Zulus abandon their King!

3. Theophilus Shepstone:

A) Born in England.

B) Son of a Missionary.

C) Special talent for Languages & Dialects.

D) At age 39...Civil Servant.

E) Natal...Responsible for Native affairs.

F) Sympathy for Zulus...BUT, he is

English and loyal to the Crown.

The Ultimatum Meeting & Aftermath

1. December 11, 1878 – Called by Bulwer, Lt. Governor of Natal.

2. Cetshwayo has sent:

A) 3 important Indunas (Chiefs).

B) 1 of his personal advisers.

C) 11 lesser Chiefs.

D) 45 Attendants.

E) John Dunn.

3. Commission's decision is read:

A) Area of dispute on the Northwestern Border...1,800 square miles of territory:

I. Goes back to the Zulus.

4. Short lunch break...Reconvene.

5. Shepstone reads a 3 hour...4,000 word statement from Frere:

**A) It is basically an ultimatum to
Cetswayo & the Zulu Nation!!**

6. Cetswayo has 20 to 30 days to:

**A) Surrender Sihayo and the 3 men to
the Natal Authorities!**

**B) Pay a fine of 500 Cattle for their
“crime.”**

**C) Pay a fine of 100 Cattle for the
treatment of the Surveyors.**

D) Stop random executions.

**E) Allow the Missionaries back into
Zululand.**

**F) Allow the Missionaries to teach &
convert as they please.**

**G) Compensate the Boers for the land
given back!!**

**H) Allow a resident British Official to
live in the Zulu Capital.**

**I) Disputes with Europeans will be heard
in the presence of the King and the
British Official.**

J) No exiling from Zululand without the consent of the British Official.

K) Abolishment of the Amabutho System!!!

I. Young men can now marry without Royal consent upon reaching adulthood.

L) Zulu Army is to be disbanded!!!!!!!

**I. This demand is for 1 purpose only.....
To provoke a war!!!**

II. Cetshwayo cannot disband the Army:

(1) It is one of the fundamental strands that holds the nation together!

(2) Without the Army...Royal power will collapse!

(3) Loss of the Army will destroy the political, economic, and social order of the Zulu Nation.

7. Virtually...A declaration of war!!!

**8. John Dunn delivers the Ultimatum
Message to Cetshwayo:**

- A) Urges Cetshwayo to comply, where possible, with the demands.**
- B) Cetshwayo urges Dunn to stay neutral.**

9. Dunn returns to his homestead:

- A) Knows his way of life is over!**
- B) He is a traitor no matter which way he goes!**

10. December 18, 1878 – Cetshwayo sends word to Frere:

- A) Will pay the fine!**
- B) Will turn over the men requested!**
- C) BUT, needs more than 20 days:
 - I. Frere: “No!”****

11. December 29, 1878 – Lord Chelmsford tells Dunn to make a choice:

- A) He is either with the Zulus or with the**

Whites of Natal!

I. Dunn sides with the British!

Early January 1879

1. Cetshwayo rules over an area of 17,000 square miles:

A) Rules over 300,000 subjects.

B) Has an Army of 23,000.

C) 2/3's of his Army has some type of Firearm:

I. Are deficient in training, powder, and ammunition.

II. Good quality powder is in short supply.

III. Bullets are homemade of any kind of metal or stones.

2. Zulu Regiments are ordered to report to their respective military headquarters.

3. Lord Chelmsford formulates his invasion plans:

A) Picks January...Why?

I. Rainy!...Zulus cannot set the grass on fire!

- II. Hopes the need to harvest crops will limit the number of Zulu Warriors in the field.**
- III. Zulus like to fight in the cool, mild months of June, July, and August when there is no shortage of food.**
- IV. January is the time of the Umkhosi...1st Fruits Ceremony...Entire Zulu Army will be taking part...Thus, border is unguarded!**
- V. PLUS, he figures the campaign won't last more than a month!!!**
 - (1) BUT, he will find out that bad weather, numerous rivers, and Zulu bravery will make for a 7 month war!**
 - (2) Over 12,000 humans will die.**
 - (3) Will end Chelmsford's career.**
 - (4) Will badly hurt Frere's reputation.**

4. Divide the Army 5 ways:

A) 3 Offensive Columns.

B) 2 Defensive Columns:

I. Number #2 Column to stay in Natal...At the Middle

Drift on the Thukela/Tugela River:

(1) Under Colonel Anthony Durnford:

a. Chelmsford will never like him...

Will try to make him the

“scapegoat” for Isandlawana.

II. Number #5 Column to stay at

Luneberg in the Transvaal to keep an eye on the Boers:

(1) Commanded by Colonel H.

Rowland.

5. The 3 Offensive Columns will invade Zululand:

A) Number #4 Column...Will cross the Blood River...On Chelmsford’s left...

Just over 2,000 men...Commanded by Colonel Sir Henry Evelyn Wood:

I. Born in 1838.

- II. 1852 – Army.**
- III. Crimean War...Wounded.**
- IV. Lt.**
- V. 1858 – India.**
- VI. Married.**
- VII. 1861 – Captain.**
- VIII. 1873 – Africa.**
- IX. 1878 – South Africa.**
- X. Short – Small – Thin.**
- XI. Heavy Beard.**
- XII. Inspirational Commander.**
- XIII. Vain.**
- XIV. Shrewd.**
- XV. Takes risks at times when they
are not necessary.**
- XVI. Hypochondriac.**
- XVII. Accident prone...Almost
trampled to death by a Giraffe!**
- XVIII. Going deaf.**
- XIX. He & Buller are a
“clique”...Promote each others
accomplishments and**

successions:

(1) Distance themselves from Lord Chelmsford.

(2) Undermine the careers of many other Officers...Like Chard & Bromhead.

XX. After War...Brig. General.

B) Number #1 Column...On Chelmsford's right...To cross the lower Drift at the mouth of the Thukela/Tugela River...Commander is Colonel Charles

Knight Pearson:

I. Born – 1834.

II. 1852 – Army.

III. Crimean War.

IV. 1865 – Major.

V. 1867 – Lt. Colonel.

VI. 1872 – Colonel.

VII. Married.

VIII. 1876 – Cape.

IX. After the War...Lt. General.

X. Sound – Reliable – Makes good,

sound, decisions.

**C) Number #3 Column...Cross the
Mzinyathi River at Rorke's Drift...
Center Column...Strongest
Column...Commanded by Lord
Chelmsford and Colonel Richard Glyn:**

I. Born – 1831.

II. 1850 – Army.

III. 1855 – Crimean War.

IV. India.

V. 1861 – Major.

VI. 1867 – Malta.

VII. Lt. Colonel.

VIII. 1872 – Gibraltar.

IX. 1877 – Cape Frontier War.

X. 5-2 Tall – Strong – Waxed Mustache.

XI. Great Temperment.

**XII. “Puppet” Commander because of
Chelmsford’s presence!**

**XIII. Tensions between his staff and
Chelmsford’s staff!**

XIV. Chelmsford and his staff will not

listen to Glyn's advice!
XV. After the War...Lt. General.

6. Chelmsford's flank columns are 75 & 35 miles from him, in the center!

7. The January of 1879...Constant rain, cold, mud, and flooded rivers!

8. Chelmsford has been supplied by H. Bernard Fynney with a detailed report on the Zulu Army:

A) How it is raised.

B) How it is armed.

C) How it is drilled.

D) How it is organized.

E) How it marches.

F) How the wounded are Doctored.

G) Organization of Officers.

H) How it is fed.

I) Tactics.

J) List of Regiments.

9. NO Army in the history of the world has been more informed of their enemy than Chelmsford and his officers!!!

10. Chelmsford issues orders on camp protection for the expedition:

A) All permanent camps are to be partially entrenched.

B) Camps are to “Laager”...Circle wagons:

I. BUT, thses will not be done at Isandlawana:

(1) EVEN though Chelmsford is strongly advised to do so...He dismisses it!

Chelmsford's Invasion Force

1. Wagons & Animals:

A) 977 Wagons:

I. 18 feet long – 6 feet wide – 14 to 18 Oxen to pull it – Averages 10 miles per day.

II. 2 men to handle 1 wagon: 1 to lead and 1 to whip – They are called “Voorlopers”...Almost 1,000 of them.

B) 56 Carts.

C) 398 Mules.

D) 803 Horses.

E) 10,023 Oxen:

I. To pull wagons and as food.

2. Artillery & Ammunition:

A) Twelve 7 & 12 Pound Cannons.

B) Gatling Guns.

C) Rocket Launchers:

I. Battery consists of 8 men and a Bombardier.

II. Commander is Major Francis

Russell.

D) 2 million rounds of rifle ammunition.

3. Men...16,250...To occupy 3,500 square miles of territory:

A) Veteran Regiments & Colonial Troops.

B) Battalion...866 men & 30 Officers:

I. Divided into 8 Companies... "A" – "B" – "C" – Etc.

C) No Regular Cavalry...Colonial Volunteer Cavalry...The NNH...Natal Native Horse or Carbineers(250)...Or, NMP...Natal

Mounted Police(110):

I. Total of 366 Mounted Troopers.

II. Commanded by:

(1) British Lt. Colonel John Russell.

(2) Colonel Major John G. Dartnell:

a. Raised trained the Police.

D) 8,000 of his troops are NNC...Natal Native Contingent:

- I. Created in 1878.**
- II. Made up primarily of Black Kaffirs.**
- III. Wear red headbands around their foreheads.**
- IV. To offset the shortage of Regular British Troops.**
- V. 1 out of 10 has a rifle and 5 rounds of ammunition...Rest, spears & shields!**
- VI. White Officers.**
- VII. Top Commander is 29 year old, Commandant, Rupert Lonsdale.**
- VIII. Other commanding officers are: Commandant A.W. Cooper & Commandant George Hamilton-Browne:
 - (1) Browne...Total racist! Calls his men "scum", "curs", and "niggers."**
 - (2) Troops hate him!!!****
- IX. NNC used as spies, scouts, livestock care, repair roads, etc.!**

**4. Chelmsford takes it upon himself,
NOBODY gives him the authority, to
make the war attractive to the
Colonists:**

A) Promises them free land!!

I. Implication...Zulu land!!!

Saturday - January 4, 1879

- 1. John Dunn and his supporters leave Zululand and cross into Natal.**
- 2. Frere tells Chelmsford that enforcement of the Ultimatum is now in his hands.**

Sunday - January 5, 1879

1. Chelmsford takes over the buildings of Swedish Missionary, Otto Witt, at Rorke's Drift:

A) Built by James Rorke...250 yards from a line of broken rock at the base of Shiyane Hill...Called: "The Terrace."

B) 2 long, thatched roof, bungalow type buildings:

I. 33 yards apart.

II. Outside walls are made of stone and brick.

III. Inside walls are made of mud and brick.

C) The Family House (Witt's) is converted into a hospital:

I. 60 feet long and 18 feet wide.

II. Has an open veranda at the front.

III. Inside are small rooms with no interconnecting corridor.

IV. Many of the rooms don't open to each other but, rather to the

outside!

V. The back and side walls have many doors & windows.

D) The Church is converted into a Storehouse:

I. 80 feet long and 20 feet wide.

II. Larger than the hospital.

III. Has an open veranda at the front.

IV. Is a very secure building.

V. Has no doors or windows along the back wall.

E) Stone Cattle Kraal:

I. Well built.

II. Is to the right front of the Storehouse.

2. Chelmsford has the storehouse stockpiled with:

A) Mealie Bags of corn and maize:

I. Almost 200 pounds per bag.

II. Floor to ceiling.

B) 2 foot high Hardtack Biscuit Boxes:

I. Each box weighs almost 100 pounds.
C) So full...2 big piles out in front of the building...Won't fit inside.

Monday - January 6, 1879

- 1. Wood's column crosses into Zulu territory.**

Wednesday - January 8, 1879

1. The Zulu Regiments head for Ulundi.

Friday – January 10, 1879

- 1. Wood's No. #4 Column crosses the Blood River.**

Saturday – January 11, 1879

1. Mist & drizzling rain – Artillery barrage – 3rd Column crosses the Buffalo River into Zululand:

A) Colonial Cavalry is the 1st to cross:

I. 1st man to set foot in Zululand is a War Correspondent named “Noggs.”

B) Will take the entire day to cross the river.

C) Major Henry Spalding is left to guard the supplies at Rorke’s Drift.

D) Head up the Batshe Valley.

2. Starts the Anglo-Zulu War:

A) Totally unjustified invasion.

B) Chelmsford knows very little of the geography.

C) The Zulu capital of Ulundi is 70 miles away.

3. Cetshwayo will know of Chelmsford’s every move!

4. At Ulundi...The Zulu Army has been going thru the “Doctoring Ceremony.”

Sunday – January 12, 1879

1. 3:30 – Morning – Chelmsford's Column attacks Zulus in defensive positions in caves high up on a cliff:

A) 1st shots of the war!

B) By 9:00 – Over.

C) Dozens of Zulus are dead in the caves & 20 are found dead on top of the cliff.

D) Many Zulus are captured.

E) British have lost 3 killed & 18 wounded.

2. Mid-day – Reach Chief Sihayo's Kraal:

A) Almost all of the Zulus are gone.

B) Open fire on the villagers.

C) Many cattle & sheep are captured.

3. News of the invasion and killings are taken to Cetshwayo at Ulundi.

4. Pearson's Column crosses the

Thukela/Tugela River:

A) Destination is the Mission Station at

Eshowe: - 37 miles AWAY.

I. To set up a supply depot.

B) HAS JUST UNDER 5,000 MEN.

Wednesday – January 15, 1879

1. Chelmsford and his staff ride to

Isandlawana:

A) Scout the area.

B) Has wood & water readily available.

C) Chelmsford decides to establish his camp here.

Friday – January 17, 1879

1. Zulu capital of Ulundi:

A) Cetshwayo addresses the Army.

B) Tells them:

I. Advance slowly.

II. Don't attack the British in a defended position.

III. Drive the British back into Natal.

IV. Don't cross the border into Natal.

2. Chelmsford's beliefs & mistakes:

A) Doesn't think the Zulus can stand up to the British Army!

B) Considers the British Army to be invincible against the Zulus!

C) Doesn't believe the Zulus will fight an open battle!

D) He doesn't have enough Regular British Infantry!

E) He doesn't know the land!

F) He can't supply all the columns in the field!

- G) He has no reliable intelligence system!**
- H) His men don't have the morale of the Zulu Warriors!**
- I) His men don't have the endurance of the Zulu Warriors!**
- J) His Infantry is slow-moving...Zulus sre fast!**
- K) Zulus outnumber him 7 to 1!**
- L) Misjudges the Zulu dedication to their warrior code!**
- M) He has firepower, BUT, the Zulus have the mobility!**
- N) He misjudges the Zulu discipline and lack of fear!**

Saturday – January 18, 1879

- 1. 5,000 of the Zulu warriors separate from the main Impi:**
 - A) Led by Godide KaNdlela.**
 - B) To intercept Pearson's Column.**

 - 2. Pearson's Column advances:**
 - A) 4,271 Troops:**
 - I. Only 2,000 are British.**
 - II. Rest are NNC.**
 - B) 384 Wagons & 24 Carts.**
 - C) 3,000 Oxen.**
 - D) 622 Teamsters.**

 - 3. Border Agent, Henry Flynn, warns Lord Chelmsford:**
 - A) Large Zulu force in the Mangeni Valley.**
 - B) They are going to attack the British camp.**
- ***Chelmsford's reaction...Impossible!!**

Sunday - January 19, 1879

- 1. Lt. of Royal Engineers, John Rouse Merriott Chard – Arrives at Rorke’s Drift:
A) His job...Improve the Ferry Crossing and the Ponts.**

2. Chard:

- A) Born – December 21, 1847.**
- B) 1868 – Graduates - Military Academy.**
- C) Lt. of Engineers.**
- D) Bermuda.**
- E) Malta.**
- F) January 4, 1879 – Arrives – South Africa.**

3. The Zulu Army splits into 2 columns:

- A) Travel a few miles apart.**
- B) Always in sight of each other.**

4. Hamilton-Browne’s scouts spot about 1,500 Zulus:

- A) Report the sighting to Chelmsford.**

Monday – January 20, 1879

1. Wood's No. #4 Column – Laagered at Tinta's Kraal:

A) 10 miles to the North are a chain of 3 flat-topped mountains:

I. Connected by necks.

II. Extend for 15 miles in a Northeasterly direction.

B) The 3 Mountains are: Zungwini – Hlobane – and Ityentika.

C) Woods sends his his mounted force out to scout:

I. Led by their commander, 39 yr. old, Lt. Colonel Redvers Buller.

2. Lt. Colonel Redvers Buller:

A) Born – 1839.

B) 1858 – Army.

C) India.

D) China.

E) Canada.

F) West Africa vs. Asante.

G) Marries a widow with 4 daughters:

I. They will have 1 daughter.

H) Big – Muscular – Strong.

I) Tremendous endurance & courage.

J) Fearless – Tough – Brusque.

K) Accesible and sympathetic to his men.

L) Shares the hardships of his men.

M) Good leader - Leads “up front.”

N) Gentleman.

O) Excellent horseman.

P) Terrible temper.

Q) Loves to drink.

R) Hates civilians...Treats them like crap!

S) Has been a great Major!

T) Is a mediocre Colonel!

U) Will be a terrible General!

V) Will win the Victoria Cross.

W) Boer War...Later.

X) 1908 – Dies.

3. Buller captures Aba Qulusi stronghold on Zungwini Mountain:

A) Zulus flee to Hlobane Mountain.

4. Zulu Army headed for Chelmsford's Column camps behind Shipezi Hill:

A) 20 kilometers from Isandlawana.

B) Roast meat for the last time.

5. Chelmsford's Column establishes their base camp at Isandlawana:

A) Conference between - Chelmsford and the Commandant of the NNC, Robert Lonsdale:

I. Decide to scout the country South of the camp the next day.

6. Isandlawana Mountain...300 feet high:

A) Sandstone.

B) Surrounded by almost treeless, rolling, grassy, hills.

7. British camp is established on the Eastern slope at the base of the Mountain:

- A) Camp is on a North-South line.**
- B) Stretches for over 1/2 mile.**
- C) Tents are set up in blocks.**
- D) Over 100 wagons are parked behind the tents.**
- E) The camp does NOT occupy the high ground.**

8. Chelmsford does NOT:

- A) Fortify the camp!**
- B) Dig trenches.**
- C) Laager the wagons.**

9. Glyn proposes he DO all these:

- A) Chelmsford: "No, it'll take too long!"**
- B) Pickets are posted out from the camp:**
 - I. Day...1/2 mile out.**
 - II. Night...1/4 mile out.**

Tuesday – January 21, 1879

1. Zulu Army reaches the Ngwebeni Valley:

- A) 5 miles from Isandlawana.**
- B) Make camp...It is 5 kilometers long.**
- C) They have traveled 60 miles from Ulundi.**
- D) No fires.**
- E) Total silence.**
- F) Scouts report the British at Isandlawana.**

2. 4:30 – Morning – Chelmsford sends 120 NNC & Volunteers out to scout:

- A) Commanded by Major John Dartnell.**

3. Sunset...Dartnell's group spots about 750 Zulus:

- A) Sends word back to Isandlawana:**
 - I. To Chelmsford.**
 - II. Asks for further orders and supplies.**

4. Night – Dartnell camps – 20 reinforcements under Lt. Henry Walsh arrives:

A) Orders from Chelmsford:

I. Dartnell is to attack the Zulus whenever he sees fit.

5. Hamilton-Browne “captures” 2 Zulus:

A) Are actually spies!

B) Have allowed themselves to be captured on purpose!

C) Give false information to the British.

D) Tell of leaving the Zulu Army in the vicinity of Isipesi Hill.

Wednesday – January 22, 1879

Battle of the Nyezane River

1. Pearson's Column starts crossing the river.

- BREAKFAST*
- 2. 8:00 – Morning – Scouts spot Zulus:**
- A) Pearson orders the NNC to clear them out.**
 - B) NNC starts forward. – *led by Lt. HART.***
 - C) Are 100 yards in front of Pearson's Column.**
 - D) At Wombane Hill...Blunder into the advance guard of the Zulu Army. – *6,000.***
 - E) 100's of Zulu Warriors spring up from hiding in the grass!**
 - F) Fire on the NNC & British!**
 - G) Chanting: "Usuthu, Usuthu".**
 - H) Charge!!!**
 - I) NNC retreats.**
 - J) Lt. Raines is killed – 3 NCO's are killed – 3 Privates are killed.**
 - K) On the opposite bank of the**

**river...The Gatling Guns & Artillery
open fire!**

I. The artillery is firing shrapnel!

L) The crossings continue.

**M) The Zulus are stopped 100 yards
short of the British position!**

N) British charge.

O) Zulus retreat.

**P) It's 9:30 – All over – Lasted for 90
minutes.**

Q) British...¹²~~14~~ killed & ¹⁷~~18~~ wounded.

R) Zulus...³⁷⁵~~400~~ killed & 100's wounded.

Wednesday

January 22, 1879

Isandlawana

1. 1:30 – Morning – Chelmsford gets the 2nd message from Dartnell:

A) Concerning reinforcements, supplies, and the Zulus.

2. 3:30 – Morning – Lt. Horace Smith-Dorrien is sent with a message by Lord Chelmsford to Colonel Anthony Durnford:

A) He is to bring his forces to Isandlawana.

3. 4:30 – Morning – Sun rises – Chelmsford leaves Isandlawana to aid Dartnell:

A) Takes 4 Guns & 2,500 men (1/2 of force).

B) Leaves 40 year old, Lt. Colonel Henry Pulleine in charge of the Isandlawana Camp.

4. Lt. Colonel Henry Pulleine:

- A) Born – December 12, 1838.**
- B) 1855 – Army – Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst.**
- C) 1858 – Lt.**
- D) 1861 – Captain.**
- E) 1866 – Marries – 3 children.**
- F) 1871 – Major.**
- G) October 1, 1871 – Colonel.**
- H) 1871 – Kaffir War.**
- I) 1875 – Cape.**
- J) 1877 – Lt. Colonel.**
- K) Religious – Reserved – Discreet.**
- L) Has never commanded in combat.**

5. Zulus spotted by Dartnell are gone!

6. 6:20 – Morning – Chelmsford's force reaches Dartnell.

7. Morning – Zulu Camp – Induna Conference:

A) Are short of food.

- B) Want to attack on the 23rd.**
- C) The 22nd, today, is spiritually not a good day to fight...Why?**
 - I. No moon the night before.**
- D) Plan...Attack on the 23rd.**

8. The British Camp:

- A) Pulleine has 2,200 people in the camp:**
 - I. Excluding Durnford's men...Who will arrive later.**
- B) 1,486 are Regular British Army.**
- C) 30 are Staff & Support Units.**
- D) 6 Companies:**
 - I. "A" – 31 yr. old, Lt. Francis Porteous.**
 - II. "C" – 35 yr. old, Captain Reginald Younghusband.**
 - III. "E" – 29 yr. old, Lt. Charles Cavaye.**
 - IV. "F" – 37 yr. old, Captain William Mostyn.**
 - V. "G" – 29 yr. old, Lt. Charles Pope:**
 - (1) Is the forward guard...1,500 yards**

from the tents.

VI. "H" – 39 yr. old, Captain George Wardell.

9. 7:30 – Morning – Bugler – Call to breakfast:

A) Meal starts.

B) Rider comes in...Reports a large body of Zulus:

I. Advancing from the Northeast across the Nqutu Plateau.

10. 7:30 – Morning – Dartnell:

A) For 2 hours (7:30 to 9:30) he will skirmish with the Zulus off and on!

11. 7:45 – Isandlawana – Lt. Teigenmouth Melville orders the Bugler to sound "Fall-In":

A) Band members report to the Medical Staff as stretcher bearers.

B) State of readiness will exist for the

next 2 hours.

12. 7:50 – Morning – Entire camp is deployed:

A) In defensive lines out from the tents.

B) Some big gaps in the outward lines.

C) Pulleine orders Capt. Charles Cavaye:

I. Take Company “A”.

II. Up the spur to the rim of the plateau.

III. They are 1,500 yards from the camp.

13. 36 year old, Lt. Teigenmouth Melville:

A) Born – 1842.

B) 1865 – Army.

C) 1868 – Lt.

D) Malta.

E) Gibraltar.

F) 1875 – Cape.

G) Married – 2 sons.

H) 1878 – Cape – Frontier War.

14. At Rorke's Drift...Lt. John Chard has been ordered to report to the camp at Isandlawana:

A) Will do so.

B) No specific orders for him.

C) Heads back for Rorke's Drift.

15. 8:05 – Morning – Pulleine sends a message to Glyn:

A) Zulus are advancing in front and left of the camp.

16. 8:30 – Morning – Camp Scouts skirmish with a few Zulus close to Conical Hill.

17. 9:30 – Morning – Chelmsford's camp:

A) Note from Pulleine arrives.

B) Taken & read by Clery.

C) Clery reads it to Chelmsford:

I. "Zulus spotted and advancing on camp."

D) Clery to Chelmsford: "What is to be

done on this?”

E) Chelmsford: “There is nothing to be done on that.”

18. 9:40 – Morning – Chelmsford is overlooking the Magogo Valley:

A) Small group of Zulu warriors appear.

B) Chased off.

C) Chelmsford sends Lt. Archibald Milne and an Aide to Silutshana Hill:

I. To observe the camp thru a binoculars.

II. It is 15 kilometers away.

D) They will do so...See, what they later report as “dark patches near the tents”:

I. They ASSUME it is cattle!

19. 9:45 – Morning - Isandlawana – Lt. Pope reports seeing about 7,000 Zulus on Nqutu Ridge:

A) At this point Lt. James Adendorff of

the NNC leaves the camp.

20. 10:00 – Morning - Chard – Returning to Rorke’s Drift:

A) Meets Durnford and his mounted NNC headed for Isandlawana.

21. 10:30 – Morning – Chelmsford:

A) Orders Commandant George Hamilton-Browne to take a message to Pulleine at Isandlawana:

I. “Strike the tents.”

22. 10:30 – Morning – Durnford and his command ride into the camp at Isandlawana:

A) 225 Mounted NNC & Company of Rocket Launchers.

B) Durnford & Pulleine eat breakfast together.

C) Durnford returns to his men.

23. 10:45 – Morning – Pulleine orders the Infantry to “stand down.”

24. 11:00 – Morning – Bugler sounds the alarm again!

25. 11:15 – Morning – Durnford and his men mount up to leave the camp:

A) Are going out to scout and check out the reported sightings.

B) Durnford informs Pulleine of his intentions.

C) Note: Even though Durnford is Pulleine’s senior in rank by 3 years:

I. He doesn’t try to take camp command from Pulleine.

26. 11:30 – Morning - Durnford rides out...Splits his force in two to scout.

27. 11:40 – Morning – Lt. Charlie Raw and a small group of mounted NNC Scouts

chase some Zulu cattle:

- A) Are 5 ½ miles from the camp.**
- B) Ride up on Nqutu Ridge...Look down the ravine into the valley.**
- C) As far as the eye can see...Sitting in total silence...Over 20,000 Zulu Warriors!!!**
- D) Yell: “Usuthu, Usuthu”.**
- E) Charge.**
- F) Raw and his men fall back firing.**
- G) Zulus pursue...Southeast...Towards the camp:**
 - I. From end to end, the Zulu Army is 1 mile wide!**

28. 11:45 – Morning – Captain William Mostyn and Company “F” spot the right “Zulu Horn” advancing:

- A) Lines his men up in 2 rows.**
- B) Opens fire.**

29. The British defensive line is now in a 1

mile arc out from the camp:

- A) Roughly 600 men are covering this area.**
- B) They are in 2 lines.**
- C) Men are 4 to 6 yards apart.**
- D) Firing – Reloading – Firing.**

30. Durnford's command dismounts about 400 yards from the Zulu Left Horn:

- A) Men are in a ½ mile arc...10 yards apart.**
- B) Start a fighting retreat toward the camp.**
- C) Volley – Remount – Retreat 100 yards – Dismount – Volley – Etc., etc.**
- D) Warn the Rocket Launchers to retreat...Too late**
 - I. Near Conical Hill.**
 - II. Zulu Left Horn suddenly emerges from a donga.**
 - III. Caught in the open is the Rocket Battery of 19 men under Major**

Francis Russell and Captain Nourse's NNC!

31. 36 year old, Major Francis Russell:

- A) Born – 1842.**
- B) 1861 – Army.**
- C) Malta.**
- D) Canada.**
- E) India.**
- F) 1877 – Captain.**
- G) 1878 – Major.**

32. At 100 yards the Zulus fire a volley into Russell's Battery:

- A) 3 of the gunners are killed outright.**
- B) Russell is wounded.**
- C) British Gunners & NNC run for the camp.**
- D) Zulus charge.**
- E) Literally overrun the retreating group.**
- F) Stabbing and slashing!**
- G) Russell is killed...Body is never found.**

H) 6 of the NNC & Gunners are killed.

I) 3 wounded men...Johnston, Trainer, &

Grant...Survive by faking death:

I. Zulus trample over them.

**II. Will creep out later and cross the
Buffalo River.**

III. Make it to Helpmakaar.

**33. Durnford collects survivors and his
group...Heads for the camp at a full
gallop.**

**34. The Zulus have run the 4 ½ miles
since leaving the plateau:**

A) Are fatigued.

**B) Being tired will result in them taking
heavy casualties.**

**35. Commandant, George Hamilton-
Browne...Sends message to
Chelmsford:**

A) Camp is under attack.

B) Message reaches Chelmsford.

C) 2 Aides later testify Chelmsford DID read it!

I. Chelmsford later denies receiving the message!

II. Denies reading such a message.

35. 12:00 – Noon – 1,000 yards from the camp at Nyogane Donga:

A) Durnford and his men make a stand against the Zulu Left Horn.

B) Dismount...Line the edge of the large Donga.

C) Open volley fire on the Zulus.

D) Durnford repeatedly sends Black Troopers to the camp for ammunition:

I. White Quartermasters refuse to give it to them!

II. At the same time...Give it to White British Troops.

E) Durnford and his men run out of ammunition.

36. 12:00 – Noon – The Zulu Right Horn – Engages Mostyn & Cavaye:

A) It is a flanking movement behind the Western side of Isandlawana Mountain.

37. British line is now in a 1 ½ mile arc:

A) It stretches from Captain Younghusband on the left to Lt. Scott on Conical Hill to the East.

B) The line faces North & Northeast.

C) Men are 3 to 6 yards apart.

D) Gaps start to appear in the line.

E) Each British Soldier's issue of 70 rounds of ammunition is starting to run out.

F) At 400 yards the Zulu advance is slowed due to the destructive effects of the Martini-Henry!

38. 12:00 – Noon – Captain Alan Gardner arrives in camp with the message from

Chelmsford to Pulleine:

A) “Strike the tents.”

B) Pulleine sends a message back with him: Camp under attack!

39. 12:10 – Afternoon – Range of 3,400 yards – Major Stuart Smith’s 7 pounders open fire on the Zulu Chest:

A) Does very little damage at all!

B) Chelmsford’s Officers can hear the booming of the cannons in the distance.

40. Lt. Charles Pope’s Company is placed on the British right:

A) Ammunition is running short.

41. 12:10 – Pulleine sends Melville with a message for Mostyn:

A) Retreat closer to the camp and the Mountain.

B) Pulleine sends Captain Reginald

Younghusband and Company “C” to reinforce Mostyn & Cavaye and cover their retreat.

C) 1 mile from the Mountain...Pulleine arranges his troops to take on the Zulu Chest.

42. 12:30 – Afternoon – Younghusband’s Company engages the Zulu:

A) Mostyn & Cavaye’s Companies start retreating toward the camp.

B) Zulus are right behind them.

43. Pulleine’s line now runs from the North end of Isandlawana to the rocky crest 600 yards from the camp:

A) Durnford and his men are forward and to the front.

44. When the Ammunition arrives it will be too late:

A) Cause...Service Corps Officer, Edward

Bloomfield:

I. 44 yrs. Old.

II. Age 12 – Drummer Boy.

III. 1873 – Army Corps Officer.

IV. WILL die fighting bravely.

- B) Refuses to give ammunition to anyone except the 2nd Battalion.**
- C) He is more concerned with formality than urgency.**
- D) Refuses to give Durnford's men any ammunition.**

45. Ammo Boxes are sealed with 12 large screws:

- A) Takes special screwdriver to open.**
- B) Not enough of the screwdrivers.**
- C) Have to be broken open with the butt end of rifles.**

46. Rare solar eclipse starts!

- A) Area starts to darken.**
- B) NNC start fleeing:**

I. Leaves a 300 yard gap in the defensive line.

47. Zulus start pouring thru the gap in the line:

A) Hit Mostyn's & Cavaye's Companies from behind.

B) Many of the British Soldiers are killed from behind before having a chance to turn around.

C) Mostyn & Cavaye are killed.

48. Younghusband moves Company "C":

A) Back to the rocky platform.

B) 100 feet over the saddle.

C) South end of Isandlawana Mountain.

D) About 60 British Soldiers join him here.

E) Start fighting.

49. Durnford's Command has inflicted heavy losses on the Zulus, but...:

A) Are out of ammunition.

50. Several British Companies are out of ammunition:

A) Fire against the Zulus slackens.

51. 200 yards from the British line:

A) Zulus to their feet in mass.

B) Rattling Assegais against shields.

C) “Usuthu, Usuthu.”

D) Charge.

E) Bugler blows retreat to the area of the Tents.

F) British run – Stop – Kneel – Fire – Run – Etc.

G) NNC & Kaffirs flees thru the camp:

I. Goal...Over the saddle to the trail leading to Natal!

II. Steady stream.

III. Trying to get thru before the Left & Right Horns meet cutting them off.

IV. Want to get to the Buffalo River...4

miles away.

52. 12:30 – Afternoon – Rorke’s Drift:

A) Echo of firing from Isandlawana can be heard.

53. 12:45 – Afternoon – Durnford and his command abandon their position and head for the camp:

A) Stuart Smith hooks up his artillery and heads out thru the camp.

B) Pulleine orders the Bugler to keep blowing retreat.

C) Zulus now charge in full force.

54. Front of the camp – Porteous and Company “E” are overrun and wiped out!

55. Wardell and Company “H” are overrun and wiped out!

- 56. Pope and Company “G” are overrun and wiped out!**
- 57. 1:00 – Afternoon – Fight has reached the camp!**
- 58. At the saddle – All organized resistance ends!**
- 59. In the camp – 450 men are still fighting.**
- 60. Durnford sends George Shepstone and a group to hold the saddle open:**
- A) At Western edge of Isandlawana Mountain.**
 - B) Reach the saddle – Try to halt the Zulu Right Horn.**
 - C) Fight until the Zulus kill them all.**
- 61. Fighting is now mostly hand-to-hand:**
- A) Men in small squares.**

- B) Men in groups of 2 or 3.**
- C) Men in pairs back-to-back.**
- D) Individually.**
- E) Assegais – Bayonets – Knives –
Spears – Pistols – Clubbed Rifles –
Etc.**
- F) Many killed by a 3rd party...Stabbed
from behind or the side.**

62. Surgeon, Major Peter Shepard:

- A) Tending the wounded.**
- B) Assegai sideways thru the neck!**

63. Lt. Charlie Pope:

- A) Assegai in the body.**
- B) Tries to pull it out.**
- C) Warrior shoves it all the way in until
fatal!**

64. Frederick Godwin-Austen:

- A) Firing his pistol.**
- B) Assegai into left side – Comes out**

right side.

C) Stomach slit open.

65. Lt. Teigenmouth Melville leaves the camp – Mounted – With the Queen's Colors (Flag):

A) NO evidence at all that he was ORDERED by Pulleine to do so!

B) Rides out with the Colors cased.

C) Over the saddle and heads for the river.

D) Followed by 26 yr. old, Lt. Nevill Coghill.

66. 26 yr. old, Lt. Nevill Coghill:

A) Born – 1852.

B) 1873 – Army.

C) On Colonel Glyn's Staff.

D) Has a hurt knee...Can't go with Chelmsford.

67. 1:00 – Afternoon – Zulu Right Horn

enters the camp.

68. Pulleine steps outside his tent:

A) Warrior – Assegai thru chest killing him!

69. 1:15 – Afternoon – Durnford, 30 British Soldiers, and 70 NNC men make a stand in a tight circle in front of the saddle by the Wagon Yard:

A) Take a toll on the Zulus.

B) Run out of ammunition.

C) Hand-to-hand!

D) ALL killed, including Durnford.

E) Durnford's body is not mutilated or stripped:

I. Respect for bravery by Zulus.

II. 4 stab wounds...Any would have been fatal.

70. 1:20 – Afternoon – Younghusband and 60 men – Last stand:

- A) Behind the tents on the shoulder of the mountain.**
- B) Run out of ammunition.**
- C) Bayonet charge.**
- D) All killed.**
- E) Younghusband killed in a wagon bed, alone, fighting...Shot thru head:
 - I. Not stripped or mutilated.****

71. Quartermaster General Pullen:

- A) Body slumped over ammo boxes.**
- B) Killed handing out ammunition.**

72. Camp – Sailor, Signalman, William Aynsley:

- A) Back to a wagon.**
- B) Fighting with a cutlass.**
- C) Stabbed in the back with an Assegai from beneath the wagon.**
- D) Pinned to the wagon wheel and killed.**
- E) Only Naval person killed in the war.**

73. Pvt. James Williams:

A) Killed defending the flag.

74. 3 Drummer Boys:

A) Ages: 13 – 13 – 14.

B) Grabbed.

**C) One...Alive...Hung upside
down...Throat slit!**

**D) Two...Alive...Raised off ground with
meat hooks under
chins...Disembowled!**

75. Zulus are killing any stragglers at all:

A) Cooks.

B) Grooms.

C) Officer's Servants.

D) Craftsmen.

E) Wagon Drivers.

F) Horses.

G) Mules.

H) Dogs.

I) Nearly 3,000 Oxen.

76. Largest group of British Soldiers killed in one spot...68...Among the Tents.

77. 1:30 – Afternoon – Zulus plunder the camp:

A) Haul down the British Flag.

B) Individuals will continue to be killed for over an hour.

C) Carbineer, Edward Tarboton is decapitated!

78. 2:00 – Afternoon – 25 miles from Rorke's Drift – Chelmsford realizes SOMETHING is happening at Isandlawana.

79. 2:00 – Afternoon – 5 miles from Isandlawana – George Hamilton-Browne:

A) Binoculars.

B) Last of the fighting in the camp.

C) Sees it end!

**80. The flight from Isandlawana over
Fugitive's Trail:**

**A) Try to get between the 2 Horns
before they meet.**

B) Goal...Buffalo River...3 ½ miles away.

C) Chased.

D) Hunted down.

E) Killed.

**F) Most of the Kaffirs are caught and
killed.**

**G) 100's of Zulus swarm to the river
area.**

**H) Most of those on foot are caught &
killed.**

**I) About 60 British Soldiers led by 27 yr.
old, Lt. Edgar Anstey are all killed by
the Right Horn on Fugitives Trail:**

I. 2 miles from the camp.

II. Later...Anstey's remains to England:

(1) ONLY man of the 24th killed at

**Isandlawana to be buried in
England!**

**II. Today...6 piles of stones mark the
spot!**

**J) Many mounted men make it to the
river.**

**K) Major Stuart Smith and his artillery
are caught on the banks of the river:**

I. He is killed.

**II. Two of the 7 Pounders are cut
loose:**

**(1) Dragged all the way back to
Ulundi.**

**III. Gunner, Henry Curling makes it
across the river...Survives:**

**(1) Captain – Afghanistan – Major –
1895 becomes a Lt. Colonel.**

L) 4,000 Zulus now pursue those fleeing.

**M) Survivors start crossing the Buffalo
River at a place that becomes known
as “Fugitive’s Drift.”**

N) River is in flood:

I. 50 to 60 yards wide.

II. 6 to 7 feet deep.

O) Pvt. Samuel Wassell – Horseback – Swims river – Looks back – Spots a drowning soldier:

I. Zulus are closing in on the man.

II. Rides back...Rescues man.

III. Both make it safely to Helpmakaar.

IV. Wassell:

(1) Born – 1856.

(2) 1874 – Army.

(3) 1878 – Cape.

(4) Married – 7 children.

(5) Only survivor of Isandlawana to be awarded the Victoria Cross.

P) Lt. Horace Smith-Dorrien:

I. Born – 1858:

(1) 1877 – Lt.

II. Escapes to the river on horseback.

III. Crosses by holding tail of horse.

IV. Makes it to Helpmakaar.

Q) Melville & Coghill reach the Mzinyathi

River:

- I. Coghill makes it across.**
- II. Goes back for Melville.**
- III. Colors have been lost in the river.**
- IV. Both swim to Natal side.**
- V. Are horseless.**
- VI. Are exhausted.**
- VII. With another soldier, Higginson,
climb up cliffs for ½ mile.**
- VIII. Higginson leaves them.**
- IX. Sit with backs to a large rock.**
- X. Coghill can't walk.**
- XI. 30 Zulus cross the river and rush
them!**
- XII. Both fight until they are speared
to death...It is 2:10 in the
afternoon.**
- XIII. Neither body will be stripped or
mutilated!**

81. Back in the camp.....:

- A) Individuals are flushed out and killed**

all afternoon.

B) 5:05 – Afternoon – Last man is killed:

**I. 1 of Younghusband’s soldiers in a
Cave on Isandlawana Mountain.**

II. Shot & killed.

**C) Over 1,000 Martini-Henry Rifles are
taken from the dead.**

**D) Over 500,000 rounds of ammunition
taken!**

E) Boxes and crates are torn apart.

**F) Some tents are cut into strips and
used for blankets:**

I. Rest are burnt.

**G) Tools, trinkets, watches, axes, and
shovels are taken.**

**H) Clothes and boots are stripped from
the dead.**

I) Some animals are kept as loot.

J) All the horses are killed.

**K) Anything in a bottle is drunk or
emptied:**

I. Some is medicine.

**II. Many poison themselves to death
by drinking medicines and mixtures.**

82. Ritual Ceremony starts:

A) Custom.

B) Bodies are stripped.

C) Pants are left on.

D) Stabbed repeatedly.

E) Ripped open from sternum to groin.

F) Disembowled:

I. To let spirits out.

**II. Believe the swelling from gasses
are evil spirits.**

**III. If not slit open...Bloat...Evil Spirits
will haunt.**

**IV. Warriors are “polluted” until bodies
are slit open.**

**V. This is “The Washing of the Spears
in Blood.”**

**83. Portions of British skin and chunks of
meat from various areas of the body**

are taken:

- A) Facial hair is a considered a big prize.**
- B) Beards are cut off with the entire lower jawbone...Worn as a headdress.**
- C) Skin and meat will be used in “medicines.”**

84. NNC bodies are decapitated...Why?

- A) Considered to be traitors.**

85. Major Robert Lonsdale reaches the outskirts of the camp as the looting is going on:

- A) Realizes!**
- B) Rides for his life!**
- C) Barely gets away!**

86. Casualties:

- A) 500 Kaffirs & NNC...Killed.**
- B) 869 Europeans...Killed:**
 - I. 675 are British Troops & Officers:**

(1) 623 Troops.

(2) 52 Officers (More than Waterloo).

II. 83 are Natal European Colonists.

C) Total killed...1,369.

D) Average age of the British Soldier killed...24.

E) 2 pairs of Brothers killed:

I. Pvt.'s Cornelius & John Connolly.

**II. Sgt. John Reardon & Bugler,
Timothy Reardon.**

87. 55 Europeans will survive:

A) 5 of them...British Officers.

**B) Number of Kaffir survivors is
unknown.**

88. Zulu casualties:

**A) 1st to be killed are 1,000 yards from
the camp.**

B) 1,000 killed outright.

**C) After battle – Retreat to Ngwebeni
Valley:**

I. Many of the badly wounded are put to death.

D) Total dead...2,125!!

E) Horrible wounds from Martini-Henry Rifles:

I. Lightly wounded...Recover.

II. Bones splintered...Most lengthwise.

III. Amputations with no anesthetic!

IV. Most head and chest wounds are fatal.

V. Many die from shock.

VI. Many are horribly disfigured.

89. 6:00 – Evening – Zulus retreat – Late night will reach Ngwebeni Valley:

A) Take most of their dead and wounded with them.

B) Leave a lot of the dead in dongas, inside huts in Kraals, grain pits, covered with stones & soil, or simply covered with shield (Symbolic Burial).

- A) Physically and emotionally exhausted.**
- B) Will stay 3 days.**
- C) Many of the bones are uncovered by water erosion in the 20th century.**

90. What could Pulleine have done to prevent the disaster?

- A) Made a small Wagon Laager in the camp.**
- B) Ordered the ammunition boxes opened immediately.**
- C) Withdrawn the Troops into a tighter defensive perimeter.**

91. Facts:

- A) British Troops DID get ammunition BUT, not enough of it!**
- B) Too much space between men on the firing line.**
- C) Zulu targets were hard to see...Why?
I. White smoke from rifles.**

- II. Combined with...Partial eclipse!**
- D) “Snuff”...Laced with Cannabis & hallucenogenics:**
 - I. “Jacked-Up” Warriors.**
 - II. Explains “seeing red.”**

92. Back to Chelmsford – 3:00 – Afternoon:

- A) Has received Gardner’s & Pulleine’s messages.**
- B) Decides to investigate “situation” at Isandlawana.**

93. 3:30 – Afternoon – Chelmsford meets George Hamilton-Browne:

- A) Browne tells him the camp has been wiped out.**
- B) Chelmsford is irate with Browne:**
 - I. Doesn’t believe him.**

94. 4:00 – Afternoon – Chelmsford sends messages to Glyn & Harness:

- A) Column is going to return to**

Isandlawana.

**95. 4:30 – Afternoon – Commandant,
Robert Lonsdale rides up to
Chelmsford:**

A) Verifies Browne’s statement.

**96. 7:15 – Chelmsford reaches
Isandlawana – Not dark yet:**

A) Sees the Zulu rearguard retreating.

B) Start finding bodies in all states:

I. Blood.

II. Guts.

III. Smell of blood & gunpowder.

**IV. Smoking remains of wagons and
tents.**

**V. For a radius of 1 mile the grass is
totally flat with blood everywhere.**

VI. Dead animals.

**C) Find dog named “Lion”...Badly
wounded by a spear:**

I. Stretcher.

II. Cared for.

III. Survives.

**IV. Kept in regiment until death in
October of 1884.**

V. Buried in Ireland.

**D) Chelmsford announces they will camp
on the Nek of the Mountain and will
retreat to Natal in the morning.**

E) 9 drunk Zulu Warriors are found:

I. Bayoneted to death!

F) Any Zulu wounded:

I. Bayoneted to death!

**G) Chelmsford will not let his men go
thru the camp:**

I. Fears an ambush or attack.

**97. Chelmsford has underestimated the
Zulus:**

A) Courage.

B) Ability to attack British rifles.

**C) Ability to launch a large coordinated
attack on a British Camp.**

The

Defense of

Rorke's Drift

January 22-23, 1879

1. 1/22/79 - Before Noon – Chard returns to Rorke’s Drift from Isandlawana:

A) Tells Major Henry Spalding that a lot of Zulus have been spotted at the Nguthu Plateau.

2. Spalding heads for Helpmekaar to find out in person what is going on:

A) Chard becomes the Senior Officer over Bromhead based on commission date:

I. Bromhead...Lt. – 10/28/71.

II. Chard...Lt. – 7/15/68.

3. Chard has orders to repair the Pontoons and Crossing at the Drift.

4. Rorke’s Drift is guarded by Company “B”:

A) The men are aged 19 to 39:

I. Most are in their 20’s.

B) Commanded by 33 year old, Lt.

Gonville “Gonny”Bromhead:

- I. Born – 8/29/1845.**
- II. 5 feet 10 inches tall.**
- III. Loves Cricket & Boxing.**
- IV. 1867 – Army.**
- V. 1868 – India.**
- VI. 1871 – Lt.**
- VII. Called “Gonny.”**
- VIII. Brave.**
- IX. 1878 – South Africa.**
- X. Excellent shot with the Martini-Henry.**
- XI. Seems to be quiet, awkward, and uneasy around strangers.**
- XII. Is very reserved and moody and seems to avoid his men:
(1) Men don’t like him...Think he’s a snob.**
- XIII. Reason for his attitudes and actions...He is almost deaf!!
(1) Tries to hide it!**

5. At Rorke's Drift is 44 year old, Assistant Commissary, Sgt. Major, James Langley Dalton:

- A) Born – 1834.**
- B) 1849 – Army.**
- C) 1851 – Cape Frontier War.**
- D) Sgt.**
- E) 1863 – Color Sgt.**
- F) Master Sgt.**
- G) 1868 to 1871 – Canada.**
- H) 1871 – Discharged.**
- I) Goes to South Africa.**
- J) Zulu War...Volunteers to serve as Commisariat.**
- K) Runs the Supply Depot at Rorke's Drift.**

6. At Rorke's Drift is 23 year old, Color Sgt., Frank Bourne:

- A) Born – 1855.**
- B) 1872 – Army.**
- C) 1878 – Color Sgt.**

- D) Men call him: “The Kid.”**
- E) Throughout the battle he will be very efficient and steady as a rock!**
- F) Later...Marries...5 children.**

**7. At Rorke’s Drift is 33 year old,
Reverend, George Smith:**

- A) Born...1845.**
- B) 1879 – Natal – Missionary.**
- C) 1871 – Ordained.**
- D) 1872 – Priest.**
- E) He CHOOSES to stay at Rorke’s Drift.**
- F) Stooped – Red Beard.**
- G) Wears a dark overcoat.**
- H) During the battle will distribute ammunition to the men:
 - I. Will reprimand them for bad language.****

8. 1/22/79 – 2:55 – Afternoon – 2 men on horseback – Into the river – Cross to the Drift side – Ride into the station:

A) Tell of...Isandlawana!

9. 1/22/79 – 3:05 – Afternoon – 3 men on horseback arrive on the far bank of the Thukela/Tugela River:

A) Chard sends a Pont over.

B) Brings the 3 men across.

C) Tell him of...Isandlawana!!

D) 3 men are:

I. NNC...Lt. James Adendorff.

II. NNC Carbineer...Lt. Vane/Vause.

III. Pvt. Edward Evans.

E) The 3 men ride to the Station.

F) Vane/Vause...Rides on to

Pietermaritzburg:

I. Adendorff and Evans will remain and fight at Rorke's Drift!

10. Messenger from the Station arrives:

A) For Chard.

B) Bromhead is asking for a meeting.

11. Chard reaches the Station – Meets with Bromhead:

A) Bromhead shows him a written message brought by messenger from Captain Alan Gardner:

I. Large enemy force on it's way to Rorke's Drift.

12. Meeting – Chard...Bromhead...Dalton... And Surgeon, James Reynolds:

A) Have a decision to make...Abandon the post and run for it, OR, stay and defend it!

13. 38 year old, Surgeon, James Reynolds:

A) Born – 1844.

B) 1867 – Surgeon.

C) 1868 – Army Medical School.

D) 1869 – India.

E) 1877 – Cape.

F) Married.

G) Helps prepare defenses!

H) Helps set up a make-shift Aid Station on the veranda of the Hospital!

I) Helps carry ammunition to the men defending the hospital!

J) The entire time...Followed by a White Terrier with Brown Patches... “Pip”:

I. Actually owned by Godwin-Austen & Charles Pope.

II. BUT...The dog preferred to stay at Rorke’s Drift with Reynolds!

14. Dalton speaks up:

A) To leave is suicide!!

I. Can’t outrun the Zulus!

II. Would get caught in the open country!

B) Only chance...Use the Mealie Bags, Hardtack Boxes, and Wagons:

I. Build barricades.

II. Fortify the post!

15. Chard, Bromhead, and Reynolds agree!

16. Dalton & Bromhead start constructing barricades:

A) Use:

I. Mealie Bags (Almost 200 lbs. per bag).

II. Hardtack Boxes (Almost 100 lbs. per box).

III. Wagon Boxes.

B) Connect the 2 houses with the barricades.

17. 1/22/79 - 3:15 – Afternoon – Some Isandlawana survivors arrive at the Station:

A) Verify the camp being wiped out.

18. Chard orders everyone to help strengthen the barricades:

A) Bromhead:

I. Knocks down the tents.

II. Stores water in the buildings.

III. Has ammunition boxes

strategically located and opened.

19. For defense:

A) Have 20,000 rounds of ammunition.

B) 139 Europeans & 300 Kaffirs to defend.

20. The Hospital:

A) Under the supervision of Surgeon, James Reynolds.

B) Men in hospital:

I. Diarrhea.

II. Dysentery.

III. Contusions.

IV. Sprains.

V. Broken Arms.

VI. Broken Legs...Pvt. John Connolly.

VII. Tonsillitis...Pvt. Roy Williams.

VIII. Dislocated Knee...Natal Mounted

Policeman, 19 yr. old, Henry Lugg.

X. 3 wounded from the fighting at Sihayo's Kraal – 10 days ago:

(1) Corporal Mayer.

(2) NNC...Friedrich Schiess.

(3) Zulu Warrior.

XI. Disease...Sgt. Robert Maxfield:

(1) Bedridden.

(2) Delirious.

(3) Typhoid Fever.

**C) Beds...Canvas & Straw Mattresses...
Just off the floor.**

**D) The very sick are placed in rooms on
beds.**

**E) Those able to fire a weapon are to
help defend.**

21. Survivors of Isandlawana straggle by:

**A) Warn the garrison they will all be
killed if they stay!**

22. Barricades are constructed:

**A) From the stone Cattle Kraal across
the front of the post to the far left
corner of the Hospital.**

**B) From the Hospital, to the Storehouse,
to the Cattle Kraal:**

**I. Wagons are used as part of this
section.**

**C) Front of the Post sits on a 3 ½ foot
high ledge:**

**I. Two tiers of Hardtack Boxes are
added on the ledge creating an 8
foot high barrier:**

**(1) At this spot, the Zulus will have
to attack “uphill.”**

**D) The rectangular perimeter of the
defenses are:**

I. 150 yards long.

II. 25 yards wide.

III. Circumference is 350 yards.

**23. 1/22/79 – 3:20 – Afternoon – 100 White
Colonials & 300 Kaffirs come by:**

A) News of Isandlawana.

B) Zulus are headed for the Station.

**24. 1/22/79 – 3:30 – Afternoon – Chard
assigns 6 men to defend the Hospital:**

**A) Are to cut firing holes in the outer
walls and barricade the outer doors:**

I. 28 yr. old, Pvt. Henry Hook:

(1) Born in 1850.

(2) 1869 – Army.

(3) 1878 – Cape.

(4) After war...Marries...3 Children.

II. 21 yr. old, Pvt. Robert Jones:

(1) Born – 1857.

(2) 1876 – Army.

(3) 1878 – Natal.

(4) After war...Marries...5 Children.

III. 39 yr. old, Pvt. William Jones:

(1) Born – 1839.

(2) 1858 – Army.

(3) Burma.

(4) India.

(5) 1878 – Cape.

(6) After war...Marries.

IV. 21 yr. old, Pvt. John Williams:

(1) Real name...John Fielding:

a. Why?...Unknown.

(2) Born – 1857.

(3) 1877 – Army.

(4) 1878 – Cape.

(5) After war...Marries...6 Children.

V. Pvt. Joseph Williams.

VI. 22 yr. old, Pvt. Fred Hitch:

(1) Born – 1856.

(2) 1877 – Army.

(3) 1878 – Cape.

(4) After war...Marries...6 Children.

B) There are now 35 men total in the Hospital.

25. 1 hour after news of Isandlawana:

A) Barricades have been erected!

B) Defenses prepared!

C) Men are at positions!

D) Bromhead & Bourne create a squad to fill in wherever needed!

26. Meanwhile...The 4,937 Zulu Warriors that were the Reserves at Isandlawana:

A) On their way to Rorke's Drift!

B) Are eager to "wash their spears in blood."

27. 1/22/79 – 3:40 – Afternoon – 100 NNC Cavalry under Lt. Henderson arrives:

A) Chard orders them to a position behind Shiyane Hill:

I. To slow the advance of the Zulus.

28. Chard orders a new barricade of Hardtack Boxes built:

A) Bisects the yard from the front left corner of the Storehouse to the front barricade:

I. Basically cuts the position in half.

29. Chaplain Smith & Reverend Otto

Witt, from the hill, are the 1st to spot the

Zulus in the distance:

- A) Are crossing the river.**
- B) Are taking the pre-battle “snuff.”**
- C) Both men come off the hill and inform the post.**
- D) By horseback, Witt leaves and goes to Helpmekaar.**
- E) Chaplain Smith – To Storehouse:**
 - I. Starts filling bags with ammunition to hand out.**

30. 1/22/79 – 4:20 – Afternoon – Defenders at the Station hear the distant firing of the NNC Cavalry delaying the Zulus:

- A) The Cavalry gallop by the Post headed for Helpmekaar:**
 - I. The Kaffirs in the Cattle Kraal flee!!**
 - (1) Defenders fire at them for deserting! Hit many of them!**

31. Chard now has 145 men to defend Rorke’s Drift:

- A) 81 are healthy British Soldiers.**
- B) Has one man to defend every 2 yards of the perimeter.**

32. Bromhead orders Hitch to the roof of the Hospital to see if the Zulus are fixing to attack:

- A) Hitch sees about 3,900 of them preparing.**
- B) Some of the Zulus start taking up positions on the Oskarberg Terraces.**
- C) Bromhead commands the key position:
 - I. Between the Hardtack Box partition and the front barricade.****

33. 1/22/79 – 4:30 – Afternoon – There's about 2 ½ hours of daylight left – Zulus come into sight!!

- A) At 700 yards...600 of them charge the rear barricade!!**
- B) At 525 yards...Bourne's men open fire!**

C) At 50 yards...The Zulus get caught in a deadly crossfire from the 2 buildings:

I. 28 of the men in the 2 buildings and the rear barricade...Are the best marksmen on the Post!

II. Stops them from reaching the rear wall.

D) Dalton:

I. Constantly moving around!

II. Constantly encouraging the men!

III. Constantly firing!

IV. Helps repulse the 1st charge at the rear barricade.

34. Charge veers around to the brush at the front of the Post:

A) Hit the front wall and front of the Hospital!

B) Rush up...Engage the defenders hand-to-hand!

C) Many Zulus are killed by the bayonet!

- D) 20 Soldiers, including...Chard, Bromhead, Bourne, and Dalton:
 - I. Charge into them with bayonets.**
 - II. Force them back over the barricade.****
- E) In mass, the Zulus can't get up the 8 foot high ledge & Hardtack Box barricade!**
- F) The ONLY reason the Post doesn't fall in the first 15 minutes?
 - I. The British bayonet...The Zulus fear it!!****

35. Few seconds after the 1st charge...2nd charge:

- A) Hand-to-hand fighting.**
- B) Zulu Warrior grabs Hitch's rifle:
 - I. He chambers a round.**
 - II. Fires into the Warrior's stomach.**
 - III. Blows the Warrior over backward...
Dead!****
- C) At the Hospital...Zulu grabs a sick**

defender's rifle:

I. Prepares to spear him.

II. Dalton shoots the Warrior dead!

D) Zulus retreat.

36. 2 to 3 minute pause...3rd charge:

A) Toward the front of the buildings:

I. Chanting: "Usuthu, Usuthu."

B) Defenders open fire at 500 yards.

C) 3 Warriors rush at Hitch:

I. Bayonets 1 to death!

II. Shoots a 2nd to death!

III. Third...Flees!

D) Start coming over the barricade.

**E) Zulus are hit by a devastating fire
from Bromhead & Bourne's men!!**

**F) Turn to attack the center of the front
barricade:**

**G) Meanwhile...100's of Zulu riflemen...
Shiyane Terrace...350 yards from the
Post...In caves and rocks:**

I. Open fire own into the Post.

37. 1/22/79 – 5:00 – Afternoon – Main Zulu force attacks:

- A) Heavy attack on the front of the Hospital.**
- B) Heavy fire from the Terrace.**
- C) Charge after charge is repulsed.**
- D) Zulu dead are starting to literally stack up.**
- E) Dalton:**
 - I. Shot thru the shoulder.**
 - II. Gives rifle to Chard.**
 - III. Gets treated.**
 - IV. Cheers the men on.**
- F) Hospital...Pvt. Hook & Pvt. Thomas “Old King” Cole are together, defending the same room:**
 - I. Cole...Claustrophobic...Runs outside to fight.**
 - II. Shot thru the head and killed:**
 - (1) Bullet goes thru his head...Hits another Soldier on the bridge of the nose, breaking it!**

G) Assistant Storekeeper, Louis Byrne:

- I. Giving water to the wounded.**
- II. Shot thru the head and killed.**
- III. Chard grabs Byrne's rifle and fills in a gap on the wall in the firing line.**

38. 1/22/79 – 6:15 – Evening – Large Zulu attack hits the front barricade:

- A) Chard orders a retreat to the 2nd defensive line of crates in front of the Storehouse.**
- B) Many Warriors come over the barricade into the compound.**
- C) Chard, Bromhead, Bourne, and men plug the gap.**

39. 1/22/79 – 6:30 – Evening – Getting dark – Hospital is under attack:

- A) Biggest Zulu attack hits!!!**
 - I. Front barricade.**
 - II. Hospital front porch.**
 - III. Fire from the Terraces.**

B) Zulus break in the door of the Hospital at the Western end.

40. The Hospital Fight:

A) Pvt.'s John & Joseph Williams defend their room:

I. John starts cutting a hole in the wall to evacuate into the next room.

II. Joseph is holding the Zulus back.

III. John starts dragging patients thru hole into next room.

B) Pvt. Joseph Williams fights the Zulus off:

I. Kills 14 of them.

II. Zulus enter.

III. Kill 2 bed patients and Pvt. William "Billy" Horrigan.

IV. Grab Joseph Williams...Hold him down spread-eagled on his back...Tear his belt and tunic off... His belly is ripped open from sternum to groin while being

stabbed dozens of times!

V. Then...Dismembered!

C) It is now...7:15...The roof of the Hospital starts to burn!

D) Smoke & flames are everywhere.

E) John Williams and his patients are now in the room of Pvt. Hook and a wounded NNC Kaffir:

I. Using his bayonet & a pick ax Williams starts cutting a hole into the next room.

II. Williams thru, patients thru, Hook thru.

III. Wounded Kaffir stays...Zulus enter and kill him!

F) Process throughout Hospital, room-by-room, over and over.

G) Hook, Williams, and 9 others are now jammed in a small room:

I. Williams cuts the next hole.

II. Hook covers the door fighting off the Zulus.

**III. Door caves in...Zulu throws spear...
Cuts Hook's scalp...Hook fires and
kills him.**

**IV. All thru hole...Lugg's knee is
dislocated again shoving him thru
the hole.**

V. Hook dives thru the hole.

H) 14 men now into the next room:

I. Same process.

**I) One room to go...Hole...Pvt. Robert
Jones defends the door:**

I. Shoots 1 Zulu to death!

II. Bayonets 1 Zulu to death!

**III. He is wounded twice in the
stomach by Assegais.**

IV. Also suffers a gunshot wound.

**V. All, including Jones, make it out of
the room thru the hole.**

**VI Only man left in room...Sgt. Robert
Maxfield...Delirious...Refuses to be
evacuated...Stabbed to death in his
bed!**

J) 7:30 – Defenders of the Hospital start exiting out a small window into the yard:

I. Hook will carry patient after patient to safety.

K) The yard is “No Man’s Land” – Zulus and Defenders are mixed up fighting:

I. Run for the safety of the Hardtack Box wall.

L) Connolly can’t run on his broken leg:

I. Lays down...Plays dead...Will do so for the rest of the night!

M) Trooper Hunter of the Natal Mounted Police is crossing the area:

I. Hesitates.

II. Assegai in small of back killing him.

N) Pvt. William Beckett runs out the Hospital door:

I. Disoriented by smoke.

II. Assegai in the stomach killing him.

O) Pvt. Adams...In the front room...Is stabbed to death!

P) Gunner, Arthur Howard sprints out the door:

I. Vaults over the ledge.

II. Lands in the brush among 4 dead horses.

III. Is in the dark, wearing a dark blue uniform, in the shadows, he lays perfectly still!

IV. Zulus will step on him, hop over him, and bypass him!

V. Slowly crawls to thick brush and hides.

VI. Will survive!

Q) Pvt. John Waters – In the Hospital – Finds himself in a smoke filled backroom with Zulus:

I. Thick smoke...Don't notice him.

II. Grabs one of Reverend Witt's black robes...Pulls it over himself.

III. Sprints out of the building into the open.

IV. Bumps into some Zulus.

- V. One...Stabs him in the arm.**
- VI. Keeps running.**
- VII. Jumps into a ditch by the Field Ovens.**
- VIII. Rubs black soot all over his face and exposed skin.**
- IX. Pulls the cloak over himself.**
- X. Stays in shadows among pigs.**
- XI. Zulus all around...Never see him!**
- XII. Will survive.**

41. At the Storehouse...Corporal Friedrich Schiess of the NNC jumps up on the barricade:

- A) Bullet hits his already wounded foot!**
- B) Bayonets 2 Zulus and shoots a 3rd, killing all 3!**
- C) He falls back inside the wall.**
- D) He will become the 1st Swiss to be awarded the Victoria Cross.**

42. 1/22/79 – 6:45 – Evening – Corner

between the bags and the boxes at the front barricade is vulnerable from 3 sides:

A) Defended by Bromhead and 6 Soldiers:

I. One is Hitch.

B) Zulus hit the position.

C) Hand-to-hand fighting.

D) 4 of the 6 soldiers are killed:

I. One is Pvt. Nicholls...Shot thru head!

E) 2 will be wounded.

F) Zulu aims rifle at Bromhead...Hitch yells...Startles Warrior...Jumps over wall and runs!

G) Hitch is fighting with a Warrior:

I. Another shoots him in the right shoulder blade shattering it into 39 pieces!

II. Zulu approaches him with spear to finish him off...Bromhead shoots and kills the Warrior with his pistol!

III. Hitch rigs up a sling for his arm!

IV. Hitch switches his rifle with Bromhead for the pistol and keeps fighting!

V. Bromhead loads it for him when empty.

VI. Becomes too weak to fight.

VII. Starts handing out ammunition.

VIII. Passes out from loss of blood.

IX. Will survive.

43. Chaplain Smith is passing out ammunition:

A) Admonishes the men for profanity:

I. "Don't swear boys, just shoot them!"

44. Fire from the terrace is too heavy for the defenders to withstand:

A) Chard orders the wall abandoned.

B) Fall back to to the Hardtack Box wall.

C) The perimeter is now reduced to 170 yards in circumference.

45. Attacks on the front barricade continue.

46. 1/22/79 – 7:00 – Evening – Chard’s position consists of:

A) The Storehouse.

B) The Cattle Kraal.

C) A few square yards in front of the Storehouse.

47. 1/22/79 – 7:10 – Evening – Chard orders a “Last Stand Redoubt” built out of the 200 lb. Mealie Bags:

A) In case of a perimeter collapse.

B) Is 8 feet high.

C) Wounded placed inside.

D) Steps to hold 20 Marksmen to fire over the barricade.

48. 1/22/79 – 7:30 – Evening:

A) Corporal John Lyons – Shot from the Terraces wounds him in the right side

of the neck:

I. Corporal William Allen starts tending to him.

B) 34 yr. old, Corporal William Allen:

I. Born – 1844.

II. 1859 – Army.

III. 1877 – Corporal.

IV. Married...8 Children.

C) From the Terraces...Allen is shot and wounded in the right upper arm:

I. Starts handing out ammunition.

II. Will do so all night.

49. Light from the burning Hospital allows the defenders to see and defeat charge after charge!

50. 1/22/79 – 7:45 – Night – Completely dark!

51. 1/22/79 – 8:10 – Night – Redoubt is finished – Marksmen are placed inside:

A) Start furnishing covering fire.

B) Take a BIG toll on the Zulus!

52. 1/22/79 – 8:10 to 9:00 – Night – Eastern end of defensive position is hit over and over:

A) Zulus try to set the Storehouse on fire by throwing spears with burning grass attached onto the roof:

I. Soldiers on roof keep grabbing and throwing off.

53. 1/22/79 – 9:00 to 10:00 – Night – Assaults:

A) Seem to be losing momentum.

B) Chard has 12,000 rounds of ammunition left.

54. 1/22/79 – 10:15 – Night – Zulus hold a 15 minute war dance to “psych” the Warriors up for 1 last charge.

55. 1/22/79 – 10:30 – Night – Zulus final charge:

A) Force the defenders to give up the Cattle Kraal.

56. 1/22/79 – 11:00 – Night – Bromhead leads a bayonet charge that forces the Zulus out of the Kraal!

57. Firefight will go on until 2:00 in the morning of the 23rd!

A) Chard and his men have fired 25,000 rounds of ammunition.

58. 1/22/79 – 11:45 – Night – Men need water – Water Cart is in “No Man’s Land”:

A) Bromhead, Hook, and some others...

Brave bayonet charge:

I. from Western barricade.

II. Grab the cart and pull it back.

**59. Thursday - 1/23/79 – 3:00 – Morning –
An hour and a half to go before dawn:
A) Chard has lost 17 killed.
B) Men are exhausted, sleepy, cut,
bruised, burnt, scraped, and wounded.**

**60. Thursday – January 23, 1879:
A) 4:00 – Morning:
I. Lord Chelmsford's Column leaves
Isandlawana and heads for Rorke's
Drift.
II. Rorke's Drift – Front barricade –
Zulus fire last shots of battle:
(1) Pvt. J. Fagan is hit in the chest
and killed.**

61. The 12 hour battle is over!

**62. 1/23/79 – 4:30 – Morning – Cold –
Silence except for the moans of the
dying Zulus:
A) Zulu Impi has withdrawn.**

63. 1/23/79 – 5:00 – Morning – 1st streaks of Sunrise – Scene:

- A) Smoke from the still smoldering Hospital.**
- B) Smell of smoke, gunpowder, and blood.**
- C) 1,000's of empty cartridge casings.**
- D) Paper wrappers for cartridges are everywhere.**
- E) Some broken bayonets.**
- F) Spears, Shields, Assegais, and Zulu dead and wounded everywhere.**
- G) 40 dead Zulu bodies inside the barricade.**
- H) Dozens of dead Zulus in front of the Barricade:**
 - I. Many in a kneeling position with body leaning forward.**
- I) Many dead Zulus in front of the Hospital and what was the porch:**
 - I. Many in a sitting position.**
- J) At the barricades:**

- I. Zulu dead are in piles.**
- II. In some places as high as the wall.**
- K) Piles of Zulu dead in the area of the Wood Stoves and Kitchen.**
- L) Dozens of bodies all the way up to the Terraces.**

64. Chard and his men are down to their last 900 rounds of ammunition!

65. Chard sends out patrols:

A) Check the Zulu bodies!

I. Any wounded are put to death with the bayonet or a bullet!

II. 15 wounded are “killed” in the Kraal.

B) Gather weapons:

I. 114 rifles will be gathered up.

66. Beckett is found is found...BUT, his stomach wound will prove to be fatal:

A) Dies hours later.

**67. Pvt. Waters...Still wearing the cloak...
Shows up.**

68. Connolly is discovered...Alive and well.

**69. The Martini-Henrys have inflicted
some horrible wounds:**

- A) Heads blown open.**
- B) Bodies blown apart.**
- C) Etc.**

**70. 355 Zulu bodies are found in the
immediate area:**

- A) At least 450 are wounded.**
- B) Many will die from their wounds.**
- C) Total Zulu dead...Most likely...535.**
- D) Rorke's Drift & Isandlawana:
I. Have cost the Zulus 4,500 killed &
wounded!**

71. Dead Zulus:

- A) Many bodies are burnt.**

B) Others...Buried in one of two huge mass graves.

72. Chard's losses:

A) 17 dead:

I. Buried behind the rear barricade between the Hospital & Storehouse.

B) 12 wounded.

C) 128 survivors.

D) Have fought over 4,000 Zulus for 12 hours!

73. 1/23/79 – 7:00 – Morning – Large body of Zulus appear to the Southeast on Kwasingqindi Hill:

A) Stay for a few minutes.

B) Leave.

74. Chard & Bromhead share a bottle of beer!

A) Chard's command skills & character have been OUTSTANDING!

75. 1/23/79 – 8:07 – Morning – Chelmsford's Column shows up at Rorke's Drift:

A) On the way in...Have killed some Zulu wounded.

76. Eventually...11 Defenders of Rorke's Drift are awarded the Victoria Cross for heroism:

A) Chard – Bromhead – Dalton.

B) Reynolds – Allen – Schiess.

C) Hitch – Hook – John Williams.

D) W. Jones – R. Jones.

77. Dalton is treated at Helpmekaar & Pietermaritzburg.



Thursday – January 23, 1879

1. Chelmsford realizes he cannot fight the Zulus in open formations:

A) Will have to go back to the Napoleonic Square.

2. Pearson's Column reaches the deserted Mission at Eshowe:

A) 2,000 feet above sea level.

B) 3 buildings:

I. Church.

II. School.

III. House of a Norwegian Missionary.

C) Surrounded, 1/4 mile away, on the North, East, and West by low hills.

D) Has his men cut down the fruit orchards and all trees for 800 yards around the position:

I. To create a clear field of fire.

E) Supplies are unloaded and stored.

F) Walls of the buildings are loop-holed for firing.

G) Dig a trench around the Church and fill it with:

I. Sharpened stakes.

H) Use the dirt from the trench to:

I. Build a 6 foot high barricade behind the trench and all around the Post.

I) Rectangular Fort is built:

I. 200 yards long.

II. 50 yards wide.

J) To defend it:

I. 1,300 Soldiers & Sailors.

II. 400 Teamsters.

III. Total.....1,700 men.

3. Chelmsford spends the night at Rorke's Drift.

Friday – January 24, 1879

1. Chelmsford leaves Rorke's Drift:

A) Head for Helpmekaar...12 miles to the Southwest.

2. Wood's Column:

A) Receives word of Isandlawana.

Saturday – January 25, 1879

- 1. Chelmsford leaves Helpmekaar...Heads for Pietermaritzburg.**

Sunday – January 26, 1879

1. Chelmsford reaches Pietermaritzburg:

A) Confers with Frere.

2. Frere knows Chelmsford's invasion attempt has been a total disaster!

3. Safety of the Colony is in doubt:

A) Confusion everywhere.

B) Chelmsford needs to regroup his forces to protect Natal!

I. He will have to wait for reinforcements.

C) Bearing on Chelmsford's mind:

I. A column, under his personal command, has suffered a catastrophic defeat!

4. Eshowe...Zulus are VERY near:

A) Pearson gets news of Isandlawana from Chelmsford:

I. Is told to act "as he sees fit!"

Monday – January 27, 1879

1. Helpmekaar...From the 27th thru the 29th...Court of Inquiry meets...In regards to Isandlawana:

A) On IMMEDIATE blame is placed on anyone.

B) Chelmsford tries to place the blame on Durnford!!!

C) Eventually the Court places the blame on Chelmsford:

I. Splitting force into 3 Columns.

II. Underestimating his opponent.

III. Inadequate staff.

IV. Poor field decisions.

V. Hesitating in his field decisions.

VI. Overconfidence.

VII. Failure to leave orders in regards to defense of the camp when he departed.

Friday – January 31, 1879

**1. Wood's Column...Now, camped on
Kambula Hill:**

**A) Laagered and well-entrenched on a
ridge.**

Sunday – February 2, 1879

1. Eshowe...Pearson's Command is now cut off!

A) Large numbers of Zulus are seen on the hills surrounding them.

B) Pearson requests more Troops.

C) More Zulus are showing up on a daily basis!

Tuesday – February 4, 1879

1. Eshowe:

A) News arrives...No more Troops will be sent!

2. Rorke's Drift...Patrol under Major Wilson Black, is out scouting:

A) Find the bodies of Melville & Coghill:

I. Bury and cover with rocks.

II. Chaplain Smith conducts the service.

B) Find the Colors(Flag) in the river:

I. Later...Presented to Colonel Glyn at Helpmekaar.

II. July 1880 – Presented to Queen Victoria.

Thursday – February 6, 1879

1. Eshowe...Pearson gets a message from Chelmsford:

A) Move to the Lower Thukela/Tugela River.

B) Pearson answers by requesting 20 wagons of supplies.

Tuesday – February 11, 1879

1. Eshowe...Pearson decides he must stay where he is!

2. Eshowe...For the rest of February:

A) Zulus continually snipe at the Fort.

B) Zulus continually skirmish with patrols.

C) Rations are reduced.

D) Rain & Fog every night.

E) Dysentery and disease hit the men:

I. Over 20 will die.

3. February - 18 wagons filled with food and ammunition leave Derby:

A) Headed for Luneburg.

March 7, 1879

1. 42 yr. old, Captain David Moriarty and an escort march out of Lunenburg to escort the wagons in.

2. Moriarty:

A) Irish Officer.

B) White hair & mustache.

C) 20 yrs. In the Army.

D) Speaks French, German, and Spanish.

3. Will reach the wagons.

March 9, 1879

- 1. Wagons are on the North bank of the Ntombe River:**
 - A) Weather is horrible and the river is running very high.**
 - B) Rain has made the entire area a sea of mud and slime.**

- 2. Thru the 9th & 10th – Get about half the wagons over to the South bank.**

March 12, 1879

- 1. Lt. Henry Harward joins Moriarty:**
 - A) Moriarty sends him to the Southern bank to command the camp there:**
 - I. Harward has 34 men.**
 - II. 71 are on the North bank with Moriarty.**

- 2. Harward:**
 - A) 32 yrs old – Born in 1847.**
 - B) 1871 – Army.**
 - C) 1873 – West Africa...Asante War.**
 - D) Lt.**
 - E) China.**
 - F) 1877 – Africa.**

- 3. Bed down for the night...Moriarty doesn't take full measures to protect the camp.**

March 13, 1879

Battle of the Ntombe River

1. 4:00 – Morning – North bank – Shot!!

A) 825 Zulus hit Moriarty's camp!

B) With Assegais!

**C) Most of the men are stabbed to death
as they try to emerge from their
tents:**

I. Moriarty is killed.

D) Camp is totally overrun.

E) Over 60 men are killed.

**2. Zulus now cross the river to attack the
South bank camp:**

**A) Harward tells his men he's going to
Lunenburg for help...Mounts up and
leaves his men!!!!!!!!!!!!!!**

I. Will reach Lunenburg!

II. Tells the Commander of the attack!

III. Faints!

3. NOW, in command of the South bank is

33 yr. old, Sgt. Anthony Booth:

A) Born – 1846.

B) 1864 – Army.

C) Married...8 Children.

4. Booth & Lance Corporal Burgess gather the survivors from the both banks:

A) Start an orderly fighting retreat to Luneburg.

B) 1 mile from Luneberg...Relief column arrives.

5. British have lost 61 Of 106 Soldiers killed along with 17 Teamsters:

A) Total killed.....78.

B) Zulus have lost 30 killed and many wounded.

6. Aftermath.....:

A) Booth:

I. Promoted to Color Sgt.

II. 6/26/80 – Windsor Castle – Queen

Victoria – Victoria Cross.

III. 1899 – Dies – Rheumatic Fever.

B) Harward:

**I. February 1880 – Arrested – Tried –
“Not Guilty.”**

II. May 11, 1880 – Forced to resign.

III. 1897 – Dies.

March 14, 1879

- 1. After 7 weeks – Major Black and a patrol of 27 men visit Isandlawana:
A) Bodies are still where they fell.
B) Burnt remains of Tents & Wagons.
C) Tent Poles still standing upright.
D) Un-burnt Wagons still in place.
E) Remains of 100's of Animals.
F) Books, Papers, Letters, Photos, etc. are everywhere.**

- 2. A few of the bodies are identified.**

- 3. None of the bodies in the camp are buried.**

- 4. Stuart Smith's body is found on the banks of the river:
A) Buried.**

- 5. Wagons and some Papers are brought back.**

3rd Week of March 1879

1. 20,000 Zulus head to attack Wood's Column:

A) Orders from Cetswayo are that they are NO WAY to attack the British in a defensive position!

2. Wood is informed of the advance of the Impi:

A) Ignores the information!!!

Friday - March 28, 1879

Battle of Hlobane Mountain

- 1. Hlobane Mountain is the center mountain of a four mile long, 3 mountain chain:**
 - A) 1,500 feet high.**
 - B) 2 ½ miles wide.**
 - C) Summit is encircled by cliffs, 200 feet high in some places.**

- 2. Zulus occupy the mountain.**

- 3. Why does Wood attack them?**
 - A) To create a diversion for Chelmsford's relief of Eshowe.**
 - B) Capture Zulu cattle.**
 - C) Capture Zulu food supplies.**
 - D) Scatter the Zulus before the final campaign against Ulundi.**

- 4. Wood's plan:**
 - A) 2 groups will assault:**

- I. One from each end.**
- B) From the West:**
 - I. Lt. Colonel J.C. Russell.**
 - II. 640 men.**
 - III. Rocket Detachment.**
- C) From the East:**
 - I. Colonel Redvers Buller.**
 - II. 640 men.**
 - III. Rocket Detachment.**

5. Wood's men & horses are exhausted!

6. 3:00 – Morning – Start up the mountain:

- A) Slow and difficult climb.**
- B) Spotted!**
- C) Fired on by the Zulus.**
- D) Caught in a crossfire from both sides.**
- E) Several men are killed or wounded.**

7. 6:30 – Reach the top – Zulus scatter:

- A) BUT, unknown to the British:**
 - I. The Zulus have surrounded and cut**

off the top of the mountain.

8. Wood leads a relief column forward:

A) Fired on!

B) Wood goes into a state of “shock”:

I. His actions the rest of the day will not be rational.

9. Zulus are now within 30 yards of the British:

A) Buller’s rearguard is forced to retreat.

B) Becomes a running fight of small groups of men!

10. Russell’s command runs into the main Zulu force...6,000 strong!

A) Sends word to Wood.

11. Bullers’ command is now in a massive state of confusion:

A) Are trapped!

B) Forced to fight their way out!

12. Many of the British Soldiers are being Killed:

A) Many of them are starting to panic.

13. Halfway down the Pass off the mountain top – Only escape route:

A) British are going to have to run a gauntlet of Zulu Warriors on both sides!

14. In a route...NOT an orderly retreat... Buller's men start down:

A) Zulus firing, spearing, or Assegais from both sides!

B) Men & horses are stumbling down the rocks.

C) Men are firing back.

D) Screams of wounded and dying.

E) Boer Leader, Piet Uys:

I. On foot...Running.

II. Assegai between the shoulder blades killing him.

F) 1 British Soldier...Panics...Yells: “We don’t stand a chance!”

I. Suicide...Carbine in mouth...Blows his own brains out.

G) 1 British Soldier...Pinned in rocks... Zulu woman runs up:

I. Spears him thru the head, killing him!

H) Half of Buller’s men who make it down are wounded!

15. Russell’s command withdraws in good order:

A) Reach Khambula safely.

B) Buller survivors straggle in all night.

C) 112 of Buller’s command are dead!

16. Zulu dead...Unknown.

17. Most of the British dead will remain unburied for months...Some, for years!

18. 4 Victoria Crosses will be awarded:

**A) All to men who helped the wounded
back to safety!**

Saturday – March 29, 1879

1. Chelmsford leaves Fort Tenedos with a Fresh Force:

A) Destination & Goal:

I. Relieve the siege of Pearson's force at Eshowe.

B) Chelmsford's Force:

I. 3,390 Europeans & 2,280 Kaffirs:

(1) Total...5,670 men.

Saturday – March 29, 1879

Battle of Khambula

1. 9:00 – Morning – Zulu Army advances toward Khambula – In 5 columns:

A) Wood knows they are on the way.

2. Wood's position is strong:

A) Runs East to West along the crest of a narrow ridge.

B) Has constructed a 4 foot high earth redoubt faced with stone.

C) 160 Wagons are laagered to cover a 5 ½ acre area:

I. Between each is a wood palisade, mealie bags, and hardtack boxes.

II. Can all support each other.

D) Has 2,143 men in the camp:

I. 88 are down sick.

E) His men are:

I. In trenches.

II. Crouched under the wagons.

III. In the wagon beds.

IV. Crouched behind barricades of mealie bags and hardtack boxes.

3. 12:30 – Afternoon – 5 miles South of the British position – Zulus come into view:

A) 11,000 of them!!

I. Wood is outnumbered 10 to 1!!!

B) Start breaking into the Chest, Left & Right Horns of “The Beast.”

4. 12:45 – Afternoon – Wood orders:

A) Tents struck.

B) Reserve ammunition boxes opened and readied for use.

5. 1:00 – Afternoon – Zulus start advancing.

6. 1:30 – Afternoon – Wood sends Buller & 100 mounted men out to lure the Zulus into attacking:

A) Buller’s force advances.

B) Within a few hundred yards:

I. Dismount and fire.

C) Cry of “Usuthu, Usuthu” Zulu Right Horn charges!

D) Buller and men...Re-mount...Head back!

I. One of the men is overtaken and speared to death!

E) Only Victoria Cross of this battle is won at this point by Lt. Edward Browne:

I. Sees a Trooper on foot...Goes back... Helps the Trooper re-mount...Thus, saving the man’s life!

F) Buller and his men ride in!

7. Wood opens fire with four 7 pound artillery pieces...Firing explosive shells:

A) At 400 yards...The artillery switches to case shot!

B) Northern sector of the laager:

I. Cuts the Zulus down by the score!

C) Warriors reach the wagons:

I. Tug at the Soldiers.

II. Again...Warriors are killed by the score.

D) Zulus are forced to start falling back:

I. Any who made it into the laager are bayoneted to death.

E) After 30 minutes of fighting...The Right Horn falls back.

8. IF the Zulus attack all at once...They will overrun the British position and wipe them out:

A) BUT...They don't!!

9. 2:15 – Afternoon – Left Horn & Chest attack:

A) Goes on all day...On and off...On and off.

B) This is the hardest fought battle of the entire war!

C) Wood keeps moving his artillery

around to where it's needed:

I. It takes a terrible toll on the Zulus:

(1) Blown to pieces.

(2) Cut in half.

(3) Arms, legs, heads, etc. blown off.

10. Zulus reach the cattle laager...Break in...Hand-to-hand fighting:

A) British are forced to retreat giving up the cattle laager.

11. British now retreat to the redoubt and main laager:

A) Counter-attack with a bayonet charge!

I. Force the Left Horn back.

12. Right Horn attacks again...24 British Soldiers are killed or wounded in this assault.

13. 3:30 – Afternoon – Zulus have been

repulsed everywhere:

A) Fighting continues.

14. 4:45 – Afternoon – Attacks start to diminish:

A) Zulus are tiring.

15. 5:30 – Evening – After 4 hours of fighting – Zulus start retreating:

A) Mounted men under Buller pursue them for 7 miles:

I. Hunt down and kill with no mercy.

II. Revenge for...Hlobane.

III. All wounded Zulus are killed.

16. 6:30 – Evening – Dusk dark – Killing finally stops:

A) Wood has lost 23 killed & 55 wounded.

B) Buries his dead on the slopes.

17. Over the next 3 days...790 Zulu

corpses are gathered and buried in pits:

A) 100's of Zulu bodies will be found on the road to Ulundi!!

B) All told...Over 3,000 killed in this battle!

18. This British victory is the turning point of the war.

Tuesday – April 1, 1879

1. Chelmsford laagers his camp 10 miles from Eshowe:

A) South bank – Inyezane River.

B) Near the kraal of Gingindhlovu:

I. Translation: “He who swallowed the elephant.”

C) Camp is on a 300 foot long ridge.

D) 120 wagons are formed into a square.

E) 20 yards outside the wagons a trench is dug.

F) Dirt from the trench is used to build a waist-high wall around the wagons.

G) Infantry is placed in the 20 yard space outside the wagons.

2. Evening...Scouts report...11,500 Zulus are massing on the far side of Umisl Hill.

Wednesday – April 2, 1879

Battle of Gingindhlovu

1. Dawn...Thick mist:

A) Almost 12,000 Zulus.

B) “Horns of the Beast” – Attack!

C) Hit 3 sides of the laager.

**D) At 350 yards...5,500 British Troops
open fire!**

I. Artillery.

II. Rockets.

III. Gatling Guns.

IV. Rifles.

E) After 20 minutes...Zulus fall back.

**F) Chelmsford orders a mounted
counter-charge:**

I. Zulus are cut to pieces.

G) 7:30 – Morning – All over!

**I. The closest any Zulu has gotten to
the laager...20 yards!**

2. Summary:

A) British have fired 40,000 rounds of

rifle ammunition.

B) In immediate area...700 Zulu bodies:

I. British kill another 300 wounded:

(1) Total Zulu dead...1,000!!!

**C) British have lost 11 killed & 48
wounded.**

3. Cetshwayo starts asking for peace:

**A) Chelmsford will ignore the request
and keep advancing.**

Thursday – April 3, 1879

1. Chelmsford relieves Eshowe:

- A) The 2 month blockade & siege are over!**

Friday – April 4, 1879

1. The evacuation of Eshowe starts:

- A) When the last British Troops are gone:
 - I. Zulus burn it to the ground.****

Saturday – April 12, 1879

1. Pearson's Column is back in Natal.

May - 1879

1. May 2nd – Pvt. William Jones is awarded the Victoria Cross:

A) For the Defense of Rorke's Drift.

B) Bromhead's recommendation.

2. May 5th – British come back to Isandlawana battlefield:

A) Bodies:

I. Eaten by animals.

II. Many in a state of mummification.

III. Many are just skeletons.

B) Many are identifiable...Why?

I. The slitting open of the stomachs has delayed the decomposition process!!

3. May 21st – Burial party arrives at Isandlawana:

A) Very few bodies are buried.

B) Durnford's body is found:

I. On it are found his orders from Lord

Chelmsford:

**(1) BUT, not included in those orders
as Lord Chelmsford has claimed,
are for Durnford to take command
of the camp!!**

The Prince Imperial of France, Eugene Louis Jean Joseph Napolean Bonaparte

- 1. Only son of Empress Eugenie & the late Emperor, Napolean III.**

- 2. Grandnephew of Napolean.**

- 3. Born – 1856:**
 - A) He is “Emperor Napolean IV in Waiting.”**

- 4. Firm believer in “Military Glory”:**
 - A) 1875 – Honorary Attachment to the Royal Artillery.**
 - B) Closest friend...Lt. J.B. Carey.**

- 5. April 1879 – Arrives in Zululand as an observer:**
 - A) Has no official rank.**
 - B) Accompanies Lord Chelmsford on the “2nd Invasion.”**

C) On and off illnesses:

I. Probably from a tick bite.

D) Will go several patrols:

I. Lacks discipline.

II. Thus, relegated to desk work!

Sunday - June 1, 1879

Death of Prince Louis Bonaparte

1. Louis asks to go along on a scouting mission and make some sketches:

A) Patrol is going to search for camp sites.

B) Given the “ok” to go.

2. The 12 man patrol leaves:

A) Lt. J.B. Carey.

B) Prince Louis.

C) Zulu Guide.

D) 9 Troopers.

3. The Prince is “technically” the Senior Officer!

A) Part of the Patrol goes on ahead.

4. Prince leads the group off a hill, down to a deserted Zulu Kraal:

A) Prince announces they will rest and have coffee!

- B) Carey objects.**
- C) Prince overrules him!**
- D) Coffee – Prince dozes – No guards!**

5. 3:50 – Afternoon – Zulu Guide reports seeing dozens of Zulus:

- A) Horses are gathered.**
- B) Start to mount.**
- C) Suddenly...35 Zulus fire a volley into the group and rush them!**

6. Patrol scatters...Every man for himself:

- A) 2 British Troopers are killed in the volley!**
- B) Zulu Guide tries to escape...Caught... Killed!**

7. Prince can't mount...Runs into a Donga, 50 yards away...Fires his revolver...

Misses...Turns...Runs:

- A) Rushed by 7 Zulus.**
- B) Thrown spear sticks in his back.**

C) Stab him to death!!!

D) 18 stab wounds:

I. 1...Right thigh.

II. 2...Left side.

III. 14...Other areas.

**IV. 1...Right chest – Clear thru body –
Is the mortal wound.**

E) Will gouge out one eye.

F) Will slit open the abdomen!

Tuesday – June 17, 1879

1. Surgeon, James Reynolds:

A) Victoria Cross.

B) Defense of Rorke's Drift.

**Monday – June 23rd thru
Thursday – June 26, 1879**

1. The remains of the dead at Isandlawana are buried.

2. June 23rd – General, Sir Garnet Wolseley lands at Cape Town:

A) Assignment...Replace Lord Chelmsford!

3. Sir Garnet Wolseley:

A) 46 years old.

B) Born...1833.

C) 1852...Army.

D) Burma...Wounded.

E) Lt.

F) 1854...Crimean War...Wounded.

G) Captain.

H) 1857...China.

I) India.

J) 1858...Major.

K) 1859...Lt. Colonel.

- L) 1873...West Africa.**
- M) 1875...Natal.**
- N) 1876...India.**
- O) 1878...Cyprus.**
- P) 1879...South Africa.**
- Q) Will die in 1913.**

Saturday – June 28, 1879

1. Wolseley reaches Durban:

A) Sends wires to:

I. Crealock.

II. Clifford.

III. Chelmsford.

B) They are to cease operations at once and clear any actions thru him:

I. Clifford & Crealock will obey!

II. Chelmsford...WILL NOT OBEY!

Wednesday – July 2, 1879

1. Chelmsford gets his wire from Wolseley:

A) He KNOWS why he is being replaced!

**B) The Zulu capital is only 50 miles
away!**

C) Ignores the wire!

**D) Has no intention of letting Wolseley
“reap his deserved glory!”**

Thursday – July 3, 1879

1. Mfolozi River – 3 British Soldiers are killed and badly mutilated:

A) Hearts torn out.

B) Right hands cut off.

C) Noses cut off.

D) Facial hair “scalped” off.

Friday – July 4, 1879

Battle of Ulundi/Ondini

1. Zulu capital.

2. 6:00 – Morning – Buller leads the Volunteers forward.

3. 7:30 – Morning – Chelmsford's force forms the "European Square":

A) 4 ranks deep.

B) Front 2 ranks kneel.

4. 8:00 – Morning – 20,000 Zulus prepare to attack:

A) Chanting.

B) Stomping the ground.

C) Rattling Assegais on shields.

5. 9:00 – Morning – At 2,000 yards – British artillery opens fire!

A) Zulus charge!!

- 6. Not 1 Warrior will get closer than 30 yards of the Square!**
 - A) Stopped cold!**
 - B) Start retreating!**
 - C) Chelmsford orders the Cavalry after them:**
 - I. No mercy by the British!**
 - II. Many Zulus are speared to death by the Cavalry's long lances!**
- 7. Battle is over in 45 minutes:**
 - A) Kraal is burnt to the ground.**
- 8. British have fired over 35,000 rounds of ammunition.**
- 9. British have lost 11 killed and 78 wounded.**
- 10. Over 2,000 Zulus will have been killed or die from their wounds!**
 - A) Cetshwayo flees North – Hides!**

Saturday – July 5, 1879

- 1. Chelmsford officially requests to be sent home.**

- 2. Wolseley needs to establish some form of Government in Zululand:**
 - A) Must prevent the emergence of another Zulu Royal House.**
 - B) Must prevent the emergence of another Zulu Army.**
 - C) Zulus must be broken to the point of never again posing a threat to the British.**

- 3. Decides to... “Divide and Conquer”:**
 - A) Will divide Zululand into 13 “Chieftoms.”**

Tuesday – July 15, 1879

1. Wolseley presents the Victoria Cross to John Rouse Merriott Chard for Rorke's Drift:

A) Wolseley & Evelyn Wood, are both jealous!!!

I. They consider Chard to be “stupid and without any kind of interest!”

August 3 & 11, 1879

1. Victoria Crosses awarded to:

A) 3rd – Henry Hook – Rorke's Drift.

B) 11th – Fred Hitch – Rorke's Drift.

2. Both men recommended by Bromhead.

August 1879

- 1. August 10th – Search for Cetshwayo starts.**

- 2. August 22nd – Wolseley presents the Victoria Cross to Gonville Bromhead for Rorke's Drift:**
 - A) He & Wood feel exactly the same about Bromhead as they do about Chard!**

- 3. August 28th – Cetshwayo is captured by a British Patrol:**
 - A) Exiled to Cape Town.**
 - B) Kept in the old Dutch Castle.**
 - C) Wants to return to Zululand.**
 - D) Has many visitors.**
 - E) Argues that the only way to insure peace in Zululand is:
 - I. Allow him to restore Royal Authority!****

September 1879

1. September 8th – Battle of the Intombi River:

A) Rugged area of caves and rocks.

B) British blow up the entrances to many of the caves:

I. 100's of Zulu men, women, and children are entombed alive!

C) Last battle of the war!

2. September 11th – Robert Jones – Victoria Cross – Rorke's Drift.

2. First British Troops start leaving Zululand.

3. British, Colonists, and NNC losses:

A) Over 12,000 total involved.

B) Killed in action...1,687:

I. 76 Officers.

II. 1,007 British & Colonial Troops.

III. 604 NNC.

C) Deaths from Diseases...347:

I. 17 Officers.

II. 207 Men.

D) Total Deaths in War – 2,034.

E) Wounded...1,765.

F) Medical Treatments...53,851:

I. Everything from sunburn to wounds.

4. Zulu losses:

A) Over 40,000 take part.

B) 10,880...Killed.

C) Wounded...Unknown.

D) King...Deposed.

E) Infrastructure...Destroyed.

F) Over 1,000 homes...Burnt.

G) 1,000's of cattle...Taken as loot.

October 1879

1. Last British Troops leave Zululand.

Rest of - 1879

1. November 23rd – Inspector General, George Mansel tells Anthony Durnford's brother, Colonel Edward Durnford:

A) “Lord Chelmsford and staff, especially Colonel Crealock, tried in every way to shift the responsibility of the Isandlawana disaster from their own shoulders onto those of your brother.”

2. Cetshwayo is given permission to visit London, England:

A) Wants to argue his case for rule of Zululand.

3. Chard gets very sick:

A) Will recover.

B) Evelyn Wood...Jealous...Slurs his reputation.

C) 1897...Later...Chard is made a Lt. Colonel.

**4. December 9th – Victoria Cross – William
Allen – Rorke's Drift:
A) Presented to him at Windsor Castle
by Queen Victoria.**

1880

- 1. January 16th – James Dalton – Victoria Cross – Rorke’s Drift.**

- 2. March 1st – John Fielding (“Williams”) – Victoria Cross – Rorke’s Drift:**
 - A) Recommended by Bromhead.**

- 3. Bourne starts a life-long tradition:**
 - A) Anniversary of battle each year:**
 - I. Big family dinner.**

1882

1. August 5th – Cetshwayo arrives in London:

A) Meets with Queen Victoria.

B) Queen gives him a 3 handled, silver, beer tankard.

C) His portrait is painted by the Royal Artist.

D) Agreed he can return – BUT – Under certain circumstances:

I. Cannot revive the Military System.

II. Will rule only part of the original territory.

III. The 13 Chiefdoms will remain.

IV. Restoration is ONLY to reduce violence.

V. British representative will live close by to insure compliance.

1883

1. January 10th – Cetshwayo is landed at Port Durnford:

A) Only person to greet him...Theophilus Shepstone.

2. End of January – Cetshwayo is installed as King:

A) Ceremony is attended by 6,000.

B) Followers build him a new capital:

I. 1 mile East of the old one.

II. 1,000 huts!

C) Even though he is King...He lives in poverty.

3. March – Bloody civil war – Cetshwayo's forces are badly defeated.

4. July – Zululand is a full-fledged civil war!!

5. July 21st – Cetshwayo is surprised and

totally defeated at his capital:

A) His forces are wiped out!

B) Kraal is burned to the ground.

C) He barely escapes the slaughter!

6. October – Cetshwayo surrenders at Eshowe.

1884

1. February 8th – Just after lunch:

A) Cetshwayo collapses and dies:

I. Heart Attack, OR, Poison!

2. Once again...Civil War in Zululand!

3. March – Two Zulu Chiefss ask the Boers living on the border to help them:

A) The two Boer leaders involved are:

I. Coenraad Meyer.

II. Jacobus Vas Staden.

4. May 21st – Boer force led by Ander Lucas Meyer – Formally installs – Dinuzulu as the new King!

5. Zibhebhu refuses to recognize him.

6. Dinuzulu makes a deal with the Boers:

**A) Help him defeat Zibhebhu...In return...
Land!!!**

7. June – 120 Boers & 7,000 Zulus head after Zibhebhu.

8. June 5th – Battle of Tshaneni – Zibhebhu & 3,000 Warriors set an ambush:

A) Trap is sprung!

B) The steady fire of the Boers under Lucas Meyer is the difference!

C) 15 minutes – Over – Zibhebhu

Retreats:

I. Force is chased...Killings without mercy!

9. August 16th – Zulus are forced to give the Boers millions of acres of land.

10. September – Zibhebhu leads his followers in a massive exodus to British Territory.

11. Friederich Schiess – V.C. winner – Rorke's Drift...Destitute:

A) Telegraph worker.

B) Beggars on the streets of Cape Town.

**C) Thru charity...Money for trip to
England:**

I. Dies on the trip.

II. December 14, 1884 – Buried at sea.

1887

**1. January 7th – V.C. winner, James Dalton
– Rorke's Drift – Awarded, thanks to,
Chard:**

- A) Dinner with friends.**
- B) Heart Attack...Dies.**

**2. May – Zululand becomes a British
Colony:**

- A) Zibhebhu returns.**
- B) Civil War breaks out again.**
- C) British step in and restore order by
defeating both sides in a short, sharp,
battle!**
- D) Leaders on both sides are exiled or
re-located!**

1888

1. Zululand is officially annexed by the British.

1890

1. March 12th - William Allen – V.C. winner

– Rorke's Drift:

A) Promoted to Sgt.

B) Married – 6 Children.

C) Dies of Influenza.

1892

1. February 9th – Gonville Bromhead – V.C.

Winner – Rorke's Drift:

A) Never marries.

B) India – January – Typhus.

C) 2/9/92 – Age 46 – Dies.

1893

- 1. Zulus, led by Lobengula, protest economic conditions.**

- 2. British, under the leadership of Cecil Rhodes, literally provoke a war against them!!**
 - A) 2 British Columns.**
 - B) Modern: Rifles – Artillery – Machine Guns.**
 - C) March against the Zulus.**
 - D) 2 “Battles” are fought.**
 - E) Zulus are no match for technology.**
 - F) Badly defeated in both confrontations.**
 - G) Lobengula flees.**

- 3. Rhodes re-names the area of Mataberland & Mashonaland: “Rhodesia.”**

1897

1. November 1st – John Chard – V.C.

Winner – Rorke's Drift:

A) Has never married.

B) Loves smoking his Pipe.

C) Tongue Cancer...Several Operations:

I. Does no good.

D) 11/1/97 – Dies.

1898

1. September 6th – Robert Jones – V.C.

Winner – Rorke's Drift:

A) After...Rest of life...Nightmares.

B) Bad headaches...Rest of life.

C) Farms.

D) Marries – 5 Children.

E) 9/6/98 – Acts strange – “Going to the country to kill Ravens”:

I. Gun in mouth.

II. BOOM!...Suicide!

1899 to 1902

1. The Anglo-Boer War is fought.

1900

1. Glyn dies.

1902 to 1904

1. The Zululand Lands Delimitation

Commission:

A) Divides the country up between the White Farmers and the Zulus:

- I. 1/3 of the best farming ground is
given to the White Farmers.**

2. August 1904 – Zibhebhu dies.

1905

1. March 12th – Henry Hook – V.C. Winner –

Rorke's Drift:

A) 1880 – Leaves Army.

B) Wife thinks he has been killed...She has re-married.

C) He re-marries – 2 Children.

D) Works in the Army Museum in London.

E) 3/12/05 – Dies of TB.

2. August – British levy a Poll Tax on the Zulus:

A) To be paid by all adult males.

B) Many of the young men refuse to pay the tax.

February - 1906

1. The Bambatha Rebellion starts:

A) Party of Colonial Troops (Police) go to arrest some young Zulu males who have refused to pay the Poll Tax.

B) Ambushed:

I. 3 of the Police are killed.

C) Later...Bodies are recovered:

I. One...Penis, Left Forearm, and Upper Lip with Mustache gone!!

(1) For "Medicine."

2. Bambatha:

A) Minor Chief.

B) Early 40's.

C) Heavily in Debt.

D) Not very popular with the White Farmers.

E) His Chieftom is split.

F) Refuses to pay the Poll Tax.

G) Has many followers.

3. Police go to arrest Bambatha:

A) He flees.

B) Later – Returns – Finds Police have replaced him with his Uncle!

C) Drives his Uncle out!

April - 1906

- 1. April 2nd – Group of Zulus are found guilty of the Police slayings:
A) All are shot by firing squad.**

- 2. Result...Full scale revolt breaks out!**

- 3. April 5th – Night – Police Patrol is ambushed:
A) 15 minute battle.
B) Zulus are driven off.
C) Police lose 4 killed.**

- 4. Bambatha's homestead is burnt:
A) He flees.**

- 5. Colonel Duncan McKenzie takes overall command of the British Troops.**

May - 1906

1. May 5th – Column of British Troops are ambushed:

A) Zulus are driven off after losing 60 killed.

B) At this point the Zulus start believing Bambatha's "medicine" is bad!

June - 1906

- 1. June 9th – McKenzie gets word the Zulus are headed for Mome Gorge:**
 - A) Orders Lt. Colonel, W.F. Barker to stop them.**

- 2. June 10th – Battle of Mome Gorge:**
 - A) 1:00 – Morning – Barker's force arrives:**
 - I. Positions his Troops.**
 - B) Sunrise – Opens fire on the Zulu camp:**
 - I. Modern Artillery.**
 - II. Modern Machine Guns.**
 - III. Modern Magazine Rifles.**
 - C) Zulus are shot to pieces.**
 - D) Retreat ~~down~~^{down} the Gorge.**
 - E) British block the other end:**
 - I. Trapped!**
 - F) Bambatha is killed.**
 - G) British lose 8 killed.**
 - H) Zulus lose over 600 killed.**

3. June 13th – Last of the Zulus surrender.

September - 1906

1. Rebellion officially ends:

A) 4,000 Zulus killed & 7,000 wounded.

B) British lose 36 killed & 67 wounded.

2. Zulu leader...Dinizulu...Sentenced to 4 years in prison.

1907

1. January 15th – Widows of Melville & Coghill are awarded the Posthumous Victoria Crosses for their dead husbands:

A) First of such to ever be awarded.

1909

1. Pearson dies.

1910

1. South Africa becomes a Union:

A) Louis Botha orders Dinizulu released.

2. Henry Curling – Isandlawana survivor – Dies.

3. William Jones – V.C. – Winner – Rorke's Drift:

A) Marries a widow with 5 children.

B) He dies of Alzheimers Disease.

1913

1. January 7th – Fred Hitch 0 V.C. Winner –

Rorke's Drift:

A) England – Shoulder Operation.

B) Discharged.

C) Taxi Driver.

D) Drives a Bus.

E) Married – 11 Children:

I. 6 die in infancy.

F) Present at Hook's funeral.

G) 1/7/13 – Age 68 – Dies of Pneumonia.

**2. October – Dinizulu, last of the Zulu
Warrior Kings...Dies.**

1918

- 1. November 26th – Chaplain, George Smith
– V.C. Winner – Rorke's Drift:
A) Known after as: "Ammunition Smith."
B) Night – 11/26/18 – At age 73 – Accute
Bronchitis kills him.**

1919

1. Evelyn Wood dies.

1927

**1. Samuel Wassell – Isandlawana survivor
– Dies.**

1930

**1. Horace Smith-Dorrien – Escaped
Isandlawana – Dies.**

1932

1. March 4th - Surgeon, Reynolds – V.C.

Winner – Rorke's Drift:

A) Married.

B) 3/4/32 – Dies.

**2. John Williams – V.C. Winner – Rorke's
Drift:**

A) Married – 5 Children.

B) Dies.

1936

1. October 12th – Henry Lugg – Rorke's

Drift survivor:

A) Hotel Manager.

B) Businessman.

C) Married – 6 Children.

D) Writes several books.

E) 10/12/36 – Dies.

1940's

- 1. Last Zulu veteran of the War of 1879 die.**

1945

1. May – Frank Bourne –

DCM(Distinguished Conduct Medal):

A) Rorke's Drift.

B) Opted for DCM instead of VC.

C) Retires as a Lt. Colonel.

D) Married – 5 Children.

E) Last Defender of Rorke's Drift to die!

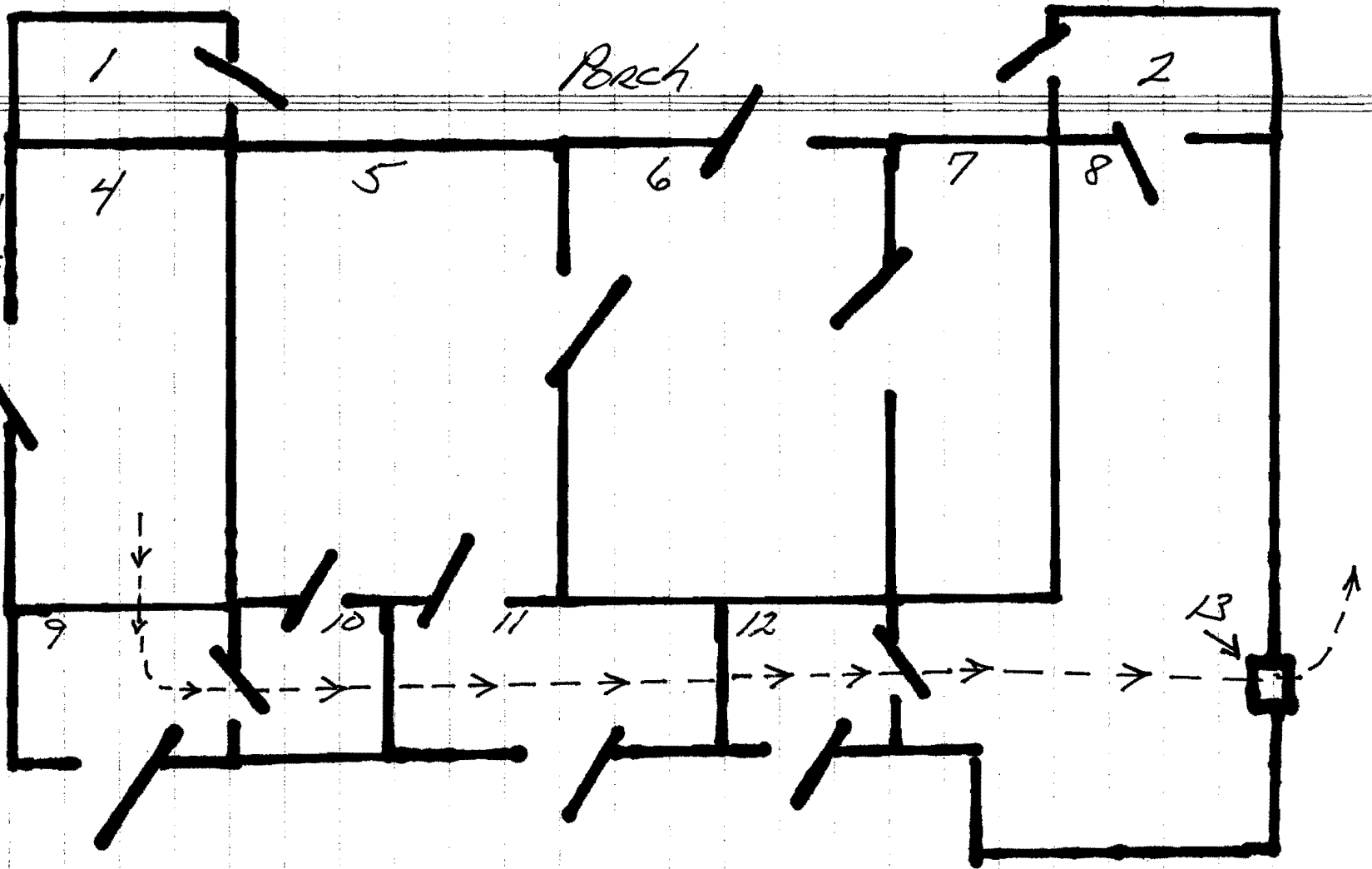
F) Age 92...Dies.

Today – Rorke's Drift

1. Tourist attraction.

**2. Museum sits on original Hospital
Foundation.**

1 = Biggest
 Fight Here;
 Joseph Williams
 Killed Here;
 Corrigan Killed
 Here; John
 Williams Knocks
 Hole Thru Wall
 to #9.
 4 = Used by
 Reynolds as
 Hospital.
 5 = Howard Fled
 From Here to
 Ditch.
 7 = Defended by
 Hook
 2 = Maxfield
 Killed Here.
 13 = Escape
 Window.



ROCKE'S DRIFT - HOSPITAL