



SUPPLEMENT

TO

The London Gazette

Of TUESDAY, the 19th of AUGUST.

Published by Authority.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

War Office, August 20, 1879.

DESPATCHES, of which the following are copies, have been received by the Secretary of State from Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B. :—

*Head Quarters Camp,
Entonjaneni, Zululand,
July 6, 1879.*

SIR,

MY last despatch, dated June 28th, will have placed you in full possession of the situation on that date of that portion of Her Majesty's forces under my immediate and personal command, and of our relations with Ketchwayo.

These forces were about to leave this place for the Valley of Umvelosi, with ten days' provisions and about 200 wagons, the remainder of the stores, together with all the tents and wagons, &c., &c., being left behind in an entrenched position here. I was at that time aware that a very considerable force was collected on the left bank of the river, and I reported that until I received from Ketchwayo compliance with the demands I had already communicated to you, I should continue my advance to Ulundi.

The advance was commenced on the 30th June, and the camps of the flying column and 2nd Division were formed that day at a distance of nine or ten miles from the Umvelosi River.

Two messengers from Ketchwayo were seen by me about mid-day. I have the honour of enclosing a copy of the message (marked A) sent to him, which, at their request, was reduced to writing; likewise a copy of the written communication (marked A a) received by me through Mr. Fiju, the white man with the Zulu chief. The messengers brought with them the sword of the late Imperial Prince Louis Napoleon, which, for safe custody, was sent back to the fort here. The messengers were desired to take charge of the cattle which had been sent in to me at Entonjaneni, as I wanted to return them now I was advancing: but they refused to take them, on the

plea of the delay it would cause in their return to the King.

On the following day (1st July) our advance was continued over a difficult country, where the wagon track passed through bush of cactus and mimosa trees. After considerable labour on the part of the troops in clearing the road and levelling the drifts, the column reached the vicinity of the River Umvelosi about 1 P.M. The enemy's picquets fell back on our approach, and no opposition took place this day to our taking up our positions on the right bank; at one time, indeed, large bodies of Zulus were seen to move from Ulundi to certain positions in our front, which made me anxious to get our camps formed as speedily as possible. By dusk our position was perfectly defensible, and our cattle and horses had been watered at the river.

On the ensuing day (2nd July) the camp of the 2nd Division closed up to that of the column under Brigadier-General Wood, and our entrenched camp, with a small stone fort, was formed on a plan that would enable a small garrison to defend it, leaving the remainder of the force free to operate unencumbered by any wagons, in such manner as might be deemed desirable.

The Zulu force did not show itself this day; no messengers arrived from the King. A large herd of white cattle was observed being driven from the King's kraal towards us but was driven back again shortly afterwards.

As no message had been received from Ketchwayo, the following morning (3rd July), and as considerable annoyance was offered to our watering parties by Zulus firing on them, I arranged for a reconnaissance to be made by Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, C.B., with his mounted men, as soon as the time allowed for meeting my demands had expired. The cattle sent in by Ketchwayo on 29th June, were driven across the river to him during the morning.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buller crossed the river by the lower drift to the right of our camp, and was

* 6000 Oxen, 800 Mules, 400 Wagons.

soon in possession of the high ground on our front and the Undabakaombie Kraal. The object of Lieutenant-Colonel Buller's reconnaissance was to advance towards Ulundi, and report on the road and whether there was a good position where our force could make its stand if attacked.

I was also anxious, if possible, to cause the enemy to show his force, its points of gathering, and plan of attack.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buller completely succeeded in the duty entrusted him. Having collected his mounted men near Undabakaombie from the thorny country near the river, he advanced rapidly towards Ulundi, passing Nondwengo on his right. He had reached the vicinity of the stream Untukuwini, about three-quarters of a mile from Ulundi, when he was met by a heavy fire from a considerable body of the enemy lying concealed in the long grass around the stream. Wheeling about, he retired to the high ground near Nondwengo, where he commenced to retire by alternate portions of his force in a deliberate manner. The Zulus were checked; but in the meantime large bodies of the enemy were to be seen advancing from every direction; and I was enabled with my own eyes to gain the information I wished for as to the manner of advance and points from which it would be made in the event of our force advancing to Ulundi. Though the Zulus advanced rapidly, and endeavoured to get round his flank, Lieutenant-Colonel Buller was able to retire his force across the river with but a few casualties. He informed me of a position which, on the following day, my force occupied, and which subsequent events showed was admirably adapted for the purpose I had in view.

I consider that this officer deserves very great credit for the manner in which he conducted this duty.

That night the Zulus were moving about in large bodies, as testified by the sound of their war songs, but they in no manner interfered with us.

At 4 A.M., the 4th July, the troops were silently roused, the bugles, however, sounding the reveillé at the usual hour—5.15 A.M.

I left the camp, with all the wagons, oxen, &c., garrisoned by the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment and casualties. Colonel Bellairs, C.B., D.A.G., at my special request, remained in command of them. (Vide Enclosure G).

At 6.45 A.M., the force, as per return enclosed (marked B), crossed the river. Lieutenant-Colonel Buller's mounted men, going by the lower ford, seized the high ground on our front without opposition.

Passing over a mile of very bushy ground, the force marching in a hollow square, ammunition and entrenching tool carts, &c., in the centre, the guns moving also in the square in such positions as to enable them to come into action on each face with delay, reached the high ground between the kraals Undabakaombie and Nondwengo at 7.30 A.M. The mounted men were now out, covering our front and flanks, while the 17th Lancers covered the rear.

By this time our advance from camp was evidently observed, and dark clusters of men could be seen in the morning light on the hill tops on our left and left front. To our right, where the largest number of the enemy were believed to be, we could see but little, as the mist from the river and the smoke of their camp fires, hung heavily over the bush below.

Leaving Undabakaombie to our left (this kraal was burnt by our rear guard), I advanced to the position referred to by Lieutenant-Colonel Buller;

this was about 700 yards beyond Nondwengo, and about the same distance from the stream that crossed the road half way to Ulundi; this was high ground uncommanded from any point and with but little cover, beyond long grass, near it.

At this point I wheeled the square half right, so as to occupy the most favourable part of the ground.

The portions of the Zulu army on our left and left front were now formed in good order and steadily advancing to the attack; masses also appeared from the Thorn country on our right and passed round to Nondwengo and to our rear, thus completing the circle round us.

The battle commenced about 8.45 A.M. by our mounted men on the right and left becoming engaged. Slowly retiring until the enemy came within our range, they passed into our square, which now opened fire with artillery and rifles.

Shortly before 9 A.M. the Zulu army attacked us on every side.

The square was formed as shown in enclosure C.

The Nondwengo kraal, a vast assemblage of huts, probably numbering 400 in number, afforded good cover for concealing the movements of a force, which appears to have been the Ulundi, Ngobamakosi, Uve, and Umbakauli Regiments. No order was to be seen in their movements, which was caused (so state prisoners) by these regiments having been taken by surprise by an early and silent advance. Hurrying up from their bivouacs they had no time to form up separately, but, in a cloud advanced to the attack beyond the cover of the kraal; the fire by which they were met however from our right face proved too heavy, and the bulk of these regiments, failing to advance, rapidly passed to their left and joined the Umcityu Regiment, which was pressing up to the attack in a determined manner. As the ground here fell suddenly, and cover was afforded them in this advance, men were killed within 30 yards of the companies of the 21st Regiment forming the rear face at this point.

The fire of the enemy from a few minutes to nine to 9.20 was very heavy, and many casualties, I regret to say, occurred, but when it is remembered that within our comparatively small square, all the cavalry, mounted men, natives, hospital attendants, &c., were packed, it is a matter of congratulation that they were not heavier.

The fire from the artillery and infantry was so effective that, within half an hour, signs of hesitation were perceivable in the movements of the enemy. I then directed Colonel Drury-Lowe to take out the 17th Lancers. Passing out by the rear face, he led his regiment towards the Nondwengo kraal, dispersing and killing those who had not time to reach the shelter of the kraal or the bush below, then wheeling to the right charged through the Zulus who, in full flight, were endeavouring to reach the lower slopes of the mountains beyond.

Numbers of the enemy in this direction, who had not taken part in the actual attack, were now firing, and, momentarily strengthened by those flying, were enabled to pour in a considerable fire on the advancing Lancers below them. Our cavalry did not halt, however, until the whole of the lower ground was swept, and some 150 of the enemy killed. Many of those they had passed in their speed had collected in a ravine to their rear, these were attacked and destroyed by our mounted natives.

The flight of the Zulu army was now general—the slopes of the hills were, however, beyond the reach of our already fatigued cavalry, and, having no fresh troops to support him, Colonel Drury-

Lowe exercised a wise discretion in rallying his men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, meanwhile, had posted the mounted infantry so as to fire into the flank of the retiring enemy, and the remainder of his mounted men, making for the country beyond, killed some 450 in the pursuit. Our 9-pounder guns were shortly afterwards moved from the rear and front faces of the square, and made excellent practice on the enemy retreating over the hills to the east on our left rear, and between Ulundi and the River Umvelosi.

As soon as our wounded had been attended to, and were fit to be moved, the force advanced to the banks of the stream near Ulundi, while the mounted men and cavalry swept the country beyond.

Ulundi was fired at 11.40 A.M., and the kraals of Qikazi and Umpambongwena shortly afterwards.

At 2 P.M. the force commenced to return to its camp on the right bank of the Umvelosi, which it reached about 3.30 P.M. by sunset. Every military kraal undestroyed up to this time in the valley of the Umvelosi was in flames. Not a sign of the vast army that had attacked us in the morning was to be seen in any direction.

By the statements of the prisoners attached (marked D), it would appear that nearly the whole available Zulu army was under Ketchwayo's command this day. By Mr. Fiju's statement, it would appear he considered it to be 20,000, by others it is put down at 25,000, or even more, and was larger than that assembled at Kambula; it must have been formed on a circumference of some 10 miles, vide map attached (marked E).

It appears that Ketchwayo himself arranged the disposition of the forces, and that they considered they would have no difficulty in defeating British troops if they advanced in the open, away from their wagons.

I feel I have a right in saying that the results of the battle of Ulundi, gained by the steadiness of the infantry, the good practice of the artillery, and the dash of the cavalry and mounted troops will be sufficient to dispel this idea from the minds of the Zulu nation, and of every other tribe in South Africa for ever.

It is difficult to compute accurately the loss of the Zulus on this occasion, as the extent of ground over which the attack was made, and the pursuit carried on, was so great, but judging by the reports of those engaged it cannot be placed at a less number than 1,500 killed.

The loss of the Zulus killed in action since the commencement of hostilities in January, have been placed at not less than 10,000 men, and I am inclined to believe this estimate is not too great. I regret to state that in addition to the casualties (vide Enclosure I) in killed and wounded, the Honourable W. Drummond (in charge of my Intelligence Department) is reported missing; it appears he was last seen riding alone near Ulundi, at a time when a considerable number of Zulus were still hovering about.

On the 3rd July Major Upcher, commanding the forts here, reported that Lieutenant Scott-Douglas, of the 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment, in charge of the signalling stations, had not returned here. I enclose a copy of his report (marked F).

I fear it must be considered certain that Mr. Drummond, Lieutenant Scott-Douglas, and the Corporal 17th Lancers, have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

I hope to enclose the name of the Corporal before the post closes (vide Enclosure H).

In order that my account of the battle of Ulundi may reach you with as little delay as possible,

I have taken upon myself to disregard the instructions I have received, and am sending this despatch direct, furnishing a copy to Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is with General Crealock's Division. I trust that this action will meet with your approval.

I avail myself of this opportunity to bring to your notice the names of the following officers who have specially assisted me during the recent operations in Zululand:—

Major-General E. Newdigate, C.B.

Brigadier-General E. Wood, V.C., C.B.

Colonel Drury-Lowe, 17th Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller, C.B., 60th Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crealock, 95th Regiment, Military Secretary.

Captain W. C. Molyneux, 22nd Regiment, Senior A.D.C.

Captain E. Buller, Rifle Brigade, Commandant at Headquarters.

Lieutenant A. Milne, R.N., A.D.C.

Dr. Scott, Medical Officer in charge at Headquarters.

Colonel Bellairs, C.B., D.A.G.

Major Grenfell, 60th Rifles, D.A.A.G.

Lieutenant-Colonel East, D.Q.M.G.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, R.E., A.Q.M.G.

Deputy Commissary-General Morris.

I have requested Major-General Newdigate and Brigadier-General Wood to furnish me with the names of any officers whom they themselves are anxious to bring to my notice, but it is probable that this list will not be in time to accompany my Despatch.

I feel bound to express my obligations to my Interpreter, Mr. H. W. Longeast, who has, since my first taking the field last January, always been at my side, and who, by his intimate knowledge of the Zulu character and of their country, has proved of the greatest value to me, and during the late operations afforded great assistance as a guide to the leading column.

I have, &c.,

CHELMSFORD, L.G.

A.

Message from Lord Chelmsford to Ketchwayo.

June 30, 1879.

Lord Chelmsford sends the following to Ketchwayo:—

1. If the Induna "Mundula" brings with him (1,000) one thousand rifles taken at Sandhlwana, I will not insist on 1,000 men coming to lay them down if the Zulus are afraid to come. He must bring the two cannon and the remainder of the cattle; I will then be willing to negotiate.

2. As he has caused me to advance by the great delay he has made, I must now go as far as the Umvelosi River to enable my men to drink. I will consent, pending negotiations, to halt on the further (Ulundi) bank of the river, and will not burn any kraals until the 3rd July, provided no opposition is made to my advance to the position on the Umvelosi, by which day, the 3rd July, by noon, the conditions must be complied with.

3. If my force is fired upon, I shall consider negotiations are at an end, and to avoid any chance of this, it is best that "Mundula" should come to my camp to-morrow at daybreak or to-night, and that the Zulu troops should withdraw from the river and its neighbourhood to Ulundi.

4. I cannot stop the General with the Coast army until all conditions are complied with; when they are so, I will send, as speedily as possible, a message to him.

A A.

Message from Zulu King to Lord Chelmsford,
General.

June 30, 1879.

THE King called me this morning to write this letter to your Worship General Lord Chelmsford :—

He brings with bearers a dozen as has belonged to the Prince of England (so they say, I do not know, of course), to-morrow morning the two 7-pounder guns and a lot of oxen will leave to-morrow morning to bring at your worship's feet.

For Cetywayo,

C. VIGU, Trader.

SIR,

P.S.—IF the English army is in want for the country, please do me a favour to call for me by bearer, that I might get out of the country, I went in to the country to buy cattle for blankets.

And be,

Your obedient servant,

C. V.

P.S.—My really believing is, that the King wants to fight, but the princes or his brothers they want peace, also the people wants to fight.

The bearers are Umvouse Englishmen.

The following note was written in pencil on the envelope :—

P.S.—Be strong, if the King send in his army, they are about 20,000.

In haste,

Your obedient servant,

C. V.

B.

2nd Division.

Return of Troops proceeding to the Front.

Umvolusi River, July 4, 1879.

Head Quarter Staff—6 officers, 37 non-commissioned officers and men, 12 horses. 5th Brigade Royal Artillery—3 officers, 55 non-commissioned officers and men, 26 horses, 1 camp follower, 2 guns. 6th Brigade Royal Artillery—6 officers, 137 non-commissioned officers and men, 106 horses, 2 camp followers, 4 guns. Staff, Royal Artillery—3 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 horses. 17th Lancers—21 officers, 239 non-commissioned officers and men, 285 horses. Dragoon Guards—2 officers, 24 non-commissioned officers and men, 26 horses. Shepstone's Basutos—10 officers, 108 natives, 124 horses. Bettington's Horse—1 officer, 12 non-commissioned officers and men, 14 horses. 2nd Battalion Natal Native Contingent—19 officers, 385 natives, 25 horses. 2nd Battalion 21st Foot—10 officers, 200 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 horses, 1 camp follower. 58th Foot—19 officers, 407 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 horses. 94th Foot—21 officers, 600 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 horses. Staff Infantry Brigade—3 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers and men. Army Medical Department—8 officers, 18 non-commissioned officers and men, 47 natives, 9 horses. Transport Department—6 non-commissioned officers and men, 35 camp followers.

Total—132 officers, 1,752 non-commissioned officers and men, 540 natives, 659 horses, 39 camp followers, 6 guns.

Flying Column.

Royal Artillery—7 officers, 89 non-commissioned officers and men, 79 horses, 1 camp follower, 4 guns, 2 Gatlings. Royal Engineers—5 officers, 62 non-commissioned officers and men, 11 horses. 1st Battalion 13th Foot—24 officers, 587 non-commissioned officers and men, 9

horses, 1 camp follower. 80th Foot—11 officers, 357 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 horses, 20 camp followers. 90th Foot—22 officers, 688 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 horses, 42 camp followers. Army Hospital Corps—6 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 horses, 44 camp followers. Army Service Corps—1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 horses. Mounted Infantry—4 officers, 64 non-commissioned officers and men, 76 horses. Frontier Light Horse—10 officers, 96 non-commissioned officers and men, 121 horses. Transvaal Rangers—5 officers, 62 non-commissioned officers and men, 72 horses. Baker's Horse—6 officers, 86 non-commissioned officers and men, 100 horses. Natal Native Horse—3 officers, 89 natives, 92 horses. Natal Native Pioneers—4 officers, 46 natives, 4 horses.—Wood's Irregulars—6 officers, 330 natives, 26 horses. Natal Light Horse—3 officers, 54 non-commissioned officers and men, 61 horses. Head Quarters—5 officers, 10 non-commissioned officers and men, 21 horses.

Total—122 officers, 2,159 non-commissioned officers and men, 465 natives, 685 horses, 108 camp followers, 4 guns.

Grand total—254 officers, 3,911 non-commissioned officers and men, 1,005 natives, 1,344 horses, 147 camp followers, 10 guns, 2 Gatlings.

W. BELLAIRS,

Deputy Adjutant-General.

D.

Statement of Undungungunga, son of Umgenene, a prisoner taken at the Battle of Ulundi, on the 4th July, 1879.

THE Regiments engaged were :—Undi, Ndh-londhlo (combined), Udhloko, Umxapo, Nodwengu, Umbonambi, Nokenke, Umcityu, Ngobamakosi, and Ingulute (one company Udukuza), these formed the attacking force.

The Undabakaambi Regiment was with the King at Umlambongwenga. They were his body guard.

The king saw the battle from the kraal.

The king said he wanted to make peace, and three days ago he sent 140 of his white cattle as a peace offering to the great chief leading the white army.

These cattle were turned back at the White Umveloosi River at Nodwengu, by the Ukandampemvu Regiment. This regiment refused to let them pass, and said they "would not have peace," they "preferred to fight," and they turned the cattle back.

The king was then at Ulundi.

Some of these cattle were killed the day before yesterday by the king's orders for the army to eat.

The principal leaders of the army were Tying-wayo, Muyamane, Dabulamanzi, and Mundula (Headman of Nodwengu).

Sirayo and his son, Mehkla Kazulu, were also present.

We had no idea the white force was so strong in numbers till we saw it in the open.

We were completely beaten off by the artillery and bullets.

The Zulu army was larger to-day than it was at Kambula, far larger. I was at the Kambula battle. All the army was present to-day. We had not much heart in the fight when we saw how strong the white army was, and we were startled by the number of horsemen.

We were afraid to attack you in the thorns as we knew you would laager the wagons.

We were afraid to cross the river yesterday after the mounted men because of the laager.

We were, all, by order, at Umlambongwenga kraal the day before yesterday when the king addressed us.

He said, as the Ukandampemvu Regiment would not let the cattle go in as a peace offering, and wished to fight, and as the white army was not at his home we could fight, that we were to fight the army in the open, to attack it between Nodwengu and Ulundi kraal, where we did fight. The king also told us when we pursued you not to cross the river for fear of the guns that would be left in the laager.

The king himself personally placed the different regiments and gave us our orders.

We were watching and expecting that the army would leave the laager and march for the king's kraal. We saw the force when it started to cross the river, and surrounded it as we had been ordered to do.

Yesterday we all thought we should have an easy victory if you came into the open.

The two cannons taken at Isandhlwana were at Nodwengu and are now at the king's other kraal in the thorns. No one knows how to use them.

The white man who writes the king's letters is a trader. He came trading in the beginning of the year. The king kept him and he is always watched. His property is not touched. He is a lame man.

A white man was taken at the Ulobane and taken to the king who sent him back, and ordered him to be let go near Kambula.

The army is now thoroughly beaten, and as we were beaten in the open, it will not reassemble or fight again.

No force is watching the lower column (Crealock's) and no force has been sent there. How could there be when all the army was here to-day?

We mustered here by the king's orders at the beginning of this moon (about ten days ago). We had not been called out before.

I have never heard that Dabulamanzi wanted peace or wanted to go over to the white people.

THEOS. SHEPSTONE, Jun., Captain,
Natal Carabineers.

F.

Entonjaneni, July 3, 1879.

Assistant-Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.

I REGRET to state that Lieutenant Douglas, 1st Battalion 21st Regiment, has not returned to this station.

It appears that on the 1st July, the day being cloudy, Lieutenant Douglas left his escort of ten mounted men, Baker's Horse, and the signalling party, and rode in to Fort Evelyn, to try and forward a message to Fort Marshall, which he was unable to transmit by heliograph, taking with him only one corporal of the 17th Lancers.

There is evidence to prove that he, with the corporal, was at Fort Evelyn on the 1st, but had left before night.

The signalling party, on returning here on the evening of the 1st, reported that Lieutenant Douglas had ridden in to Fort Evelyn, and I expected that he would have rejoined the signalling party on the next day.

Hearing that he had not done so, I reported to you, and sent out a party of natives in the direction of Fort Evelyn, but without any success.

To-day I sent out all available Basutos along

the Fort Evelyn-road, and to the left of the road to Ramagwasa. They report seeing about (500) five hundred Kafirs near the mission station, and interchanged shots at long range.

A wagon conductor, who arrived this evening from Fort Evelyn, states that he saw Lieutenant Douglas and the corporal, 17th, leave that place on the afternoon of 1st instant in the direction of Fort Marshall.

The signalling party has an escort of twelve mounted men detailed daily; but the day in question, owing to the very bad state of the horses here, only ten horses were sent. [End of Extract.]

R. UPCHER, Brevet-Major,
1st Battalion 24th Regiment, Commanding,
Entonjaneni.

Extract from Memorandum by Captain Churchill,
58th Regiment, Commanding at Fort Evelyn.

To the Deputy Quartermaster-General.

July 5, 1879.

NO news of Scott-Douglas, who started from here on the 1st, at 3 P.M. back to his signalling party. A mist came on about 5 P.M. I sent out a party to search for him and the corporal of the Lancers, but in vain. They were out two nights.

M. CHURCHILL.

G.

2nd Division.

Troops, &c., remaining in Lagaar.

Umvolosi, July 4, 1879.

Head-quarters Staff—6 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 camp followers. Royal Artillery—10 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 horses, 25 camp followers. 17th Lancers—6 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 horses, 2 camp followers. Shepstone's Basutos—2 natives. Bettington's Horse—1 non-commissioned officer, 1 horse. 2nd Battalion Natal Native Contingent—6 non-commissioned officers and men, 91 natives, 4 horses. 2/21 Foot—3 non-commissioned officers and men, 11 camp followers. 1/24 Foot—23 officers, 410 non-commissioned officers and men, 8 horses, 3 camp followers. 58th Foot—4 non-commissioned officers and men, 22 camp followers. 94th Foot—21 non-commissioned officers and men, 23 camp followers. Army Medical Department—2 officers, 7 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 horses, 18 camp followers. Deputy Commissary-General—9 officers, 15 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 horses, 4 camp followers. Staff Infantry Brigade—6 non-commissioned officers and men, 2 horses, 2 camp followers.

Total—34 officers, 495 non-commissioned officers and men, 93 natives, 43 horses, 116 camp followers.

Flying Column.

Royal Artillery—10 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 horse, 1 Gatling. Royal Engineers—3 officers, 72 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 horses. 1/13 Foot—18 non-commissioned officers and men, 7 horses. 80th Foot—12 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 horses. 90th Foot—22 non-commissioned officers and men, 15 horses. Army Hospital Corps—2 officers, 6 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 horses, 19 camp followers. Army Service Corps—1 officer, 6 non-commissioned officers and men. Mounted Infantry—8 non-commissioned officers and men, 6 horses. Frontier Light Horse—8 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 horses. Natal Light

Horse—17 non-commissioned officers and men, 14 horses. Transvaal Rangers—1 officer, 11 non-commissioned officers and men, 12 horses. Baker's Horse—2 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 horses. Natal Native Horse—10 natives, 18 horses. Natal Native Pioneers—1 officer, 40 natives, 1 horse. Wood's Irregulars—1 officer, 60 natives, 2 horses. Transport Department—4 officers, 13 non-commissioned and men, 14 horses.

Total—15 officers, 219 non-commissioned officers and men, 110 natives, 141 horses, 19²/₁₀ camp followers, 1 Gatling.

Grand total—49 officers, 714 non-commissioned officers and men, 203 natives, 184 horses, 135 camp followers.

W. BELLAIRS,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

H.

17th Lancers.

Casualty Return.

21st Foot—Lieutenant Scott-Douglas, missing from Fort Evelyn.

17th Lancers—Corporal Cotter, missing from Fort Evelyn.

J. GRENFELL, Major,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Intonyaneni Camp,
July 6, 1879.

I.

Flying Column.

Return of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men killed in Action, 4th July, 1879.

11th Brigade 7th Battery Royal Artillery.

1697 Corporal C. Carter.

1st Battalion 13th Foot.

2037 Bugler J. Burns.

173 Private W. Bradley.

80th Regiment.

1892 J. Floyd.

Natal Native Horse—Trooper Jonas.

Return of Wounded in Action at Ulundi, Zululand, on the 4th July, 1879. Brigadier-General Wood's Flying Column.

1st Battalion 13th Foot.

Lieutenant G. A. Pardoe, dangerously.

10th Battery 7th Brigade Royal Artillery.

1782 Gunner T. Morton, dangerously.

2348 Gunner W. Moorhead, severely.

Royal Engineers.

9471 Sergeant R. Wood, severely.

1st Battalion 13th Foot.

1467 Private J. Davis, dangerously.

1934 Private J. Bourne, severely.

402 Private H. Owens, severely.

1811 Private W. Sheppard, dangerously.

1798 Private C. Johnson, severely.

27 Private W. Hart, severely.

2042 Private T. Stokes, slightly.

290 Private T. Swain, severely.

1769 Bugler M. Cockling, dangerously.

80th Foot.

249 Sergeant T. O'Neil, severely.

669 Private P. Tulley, dangerously.

636 Private A. Beecroft, severely.

1213 Private W. Lunt, dangerously.

1616 Private M. Duffy, severely.

90th Foot.

1127 Private J. Flood, severely.

Baker's Horse.

82 Trooper P. Legge, severely.

Wood's Irregulars.

Captain S. S. Horber, severely.

Lieutenant J. Cowdell, severely.

Mounted Basutos.

Trooper Salem, severely.

Trooper Leardo, dangerously.

C. T. D. CUFFE, Surgeon-Major.

2nd Division.

Return of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men killed in the Engagement before Ulundi, 4th July, 1879.

17th Lancers—Captain Wyatt-Edgell.

Farrier-Sergeant Taylor.

58th Foot—Corporal Tomkinson.

94th Foot—Private Coates.

Kent.

Shepstone Horse—Trooper Lisoma.

2nd Division.

Return of Wounded and Missing in the Battle of Ulundi, 4th July, 1879.

Staff.

Lieutenant A. D. C. Milne, slightly.

Lieutenant and Captain the Honourable S. Cotton, slightly.

Lieutenant Phipps A. Barry, severely.

Lieutenant Liebamwood, severely.

17th Lancers.

Colonel Drury-Lowe, slightly.

Lieutenant James, slightly.

Lieutenant Jenkins, dangerously.

Private Jones, dangerously.

Private Waite, dangerously.

Private Keegan, slightly.

Private Wright, slightly.

Royal Artillery.

Driver Brennan, severely.

2nd Battalion 21st Foot.

S. F. Major Winslow, severely.

Private Calder, dangerously.

Private Dowble, dangerously.

Private Brown, severely.

Private Fidler, severely.

Private Davinning, severely.

Private Bevan, dangerously.

Private Hennessey, slightly.

Private King, slightly.

Private Smith, slightly.

Private McKae, slightly.

1st Battalion 24th Foot.

Private Aly, slightly.

58th Foot.

Major Bond, severely.

Colour-Sergeant Piper, severely.

Colour-Sergeant Wallingford, severely.

58th Foot.

Private Leverett, dangerously.

Drummer Stewart, dangerously.

Private Tosh, dangerously.

Private Howe, dangerously.

Private Smith, dangerously.

Private Garrotly, dangerously.

Private Lacey, severely.

Private Donolly, slightly.

94th Foot.

Lieutenant Brooke, slightly.

Sergeant Popple, severely.

Sergeant Hunt, dangerously.

Private Murtha, dangerously.

Private Godden, slightly.
 Private Penfold, dangerously.
 Private Campbell, dangerously.
 Private Cotterill, dangerously.
 Private Boyles, slightly.
 Lance-Corporal Grimes, slightly.
 Private Mulholland, severely.
 Sergeant McNally, dangerously.
 Private Croxford, dangerously.

2nd Natal Native Contingent.

Lieutenant Sukin, slightly.
 Lieutenant Moncrief, slightly.
 Private Pender, slightly.
 Private Mori, severely.
 Private Hea, severely.
 Private Tulman, dangerously.

Shepstone's Native Horse.

Private Umzaaza, dangerously.

Hospital Bearers.

Private Umbiquito, severely.

Shepstone's Native Horse.

Two Privates not named, slightly.

Nominal Return of Wounded in Action at White Umvolosi, Zululand, on the 3rd July, 1879.

Frontier Light Horse—Private J. Tracey, slightly.
 Natal Light Horse—Private A. Kantz, dangerously.
 Transvaal Rangers—Private E. Meyles, dangerously.

C. T. D. CUFFE,

Surgeon-Major S.M.O., Flying Column.

From Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

Head Quarter Camp, Entonjaneni,

SIR, Zululand, July 7, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to forward, in continuation of my Despatch of yesterday's date, the accompanying reports and enclosures from Major-General Newdigate, commanding 2nd Division, and Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., bringing to notice the names of those serving under their immediate command whose services they consider deserving of recognition.

These reports not being before me when I wrote my Despatch, I contented myself with mentioning the names of those officers whose good services had come under my personal observation, in order that it might not be considered I was unmindful of the assistance they had rendered.

I now submit with confidence these additional lists, and trust that you will see fit to submit to Her Majesty the names of the officers therein mentioned, in view to their being granted such honours and rewards as may be considered commensurate with the good services performed by them.

I cannot refrain from again bringing to your special notice the names of Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller, C.B., 60th Rifles, whose services during the advance towards Ulundi from the advanced base, and during the recent successful operations near Ulundi, have been invaluable.

Brigadier-General Wood, although suffering at times severely in bodily health, has never spared himself, but has laboured incessantly night and day to overcome the innumerable difficulties which have had to be encountered during our advance through a country possessing no roads.

I can but endorse all that Brigadier-General Wood has said regarding the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Redvers Buller, but I would wish to add my conviction that the victory of Ulundi would not have been gained so easily had not he, by his gallant reconnaissance the day before, discovered the excellent position on which the battle was fought.

In conclusion, I would bring to your notice the excellent service which the several Colonial mounted corps have rendered during the recent operations. The Basutos, either as scouts or as fighting men, have proved themselves invaluable. No column operating in Zululand can be considered complete without them.

I have, &c.,

CHELMSFORD, Lieutenant-General.

Camp Entonjaneni, Zululand,

SIR, July 6, 1879.

I HAVE the honour to report that in accordance with orders the division under my command * moved from Birmack on the right bank of the Umvolosi River towards Ulundi, at day break on the 4th instant, immediately after the flying column. It formed the rear half of a hollow square, of which Brigadier General Wood's column formed the front half. Artillery, ammunition, and tool carts, hospital stretchers, and led horses moved inside the square.

The men carried two days' provisions, and 70 rounds of ammunition per man, 30 rounds were carried in the mule carts, and a reserve of 12 boxes was carried in ox carts. Entrenching tools were also carried.

The remainder of our stores and provisions were left in the laager which was strongly entrenched and protected on the west side by a stone fort. It was of vital importance to our force that the post should be held. We were aware of the presence of large bodies of Zulus, not only in front in the large military kraals, but also in the thorn country to our right rear and on our left. For this important duty I detailed the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment. I enclose a satisfactory report from Major Dunbar, commanding the regiment, who was ordered to hold the post to the last extremity, by which it will be seen that the men were only too anxious to be attacked, an event which those well acquainted with Zulu warfare, led me to believe was as certain to take place as that we should be attacked on the march. Had this taken place, the men would have had an opportunity of avenging the Isandhlwana disaster.

During the advance of force our rear and flanks were covered by the 17th Lancers and Shepstone's Basutos.

The Umvolosi River, and a sprint about a quarter of a mile further on, were crossed without opposition, and open undulating country reaching as far as Ulundi was gained. The hollow square was, therefore, able to advance, in readiness at any moment to halt and show front in every direction to resist an attack. Guns were placed in the angles and in the centre of each face of the square. Reports from Colonel Lowe made us aware that the enemy was coming rapidly on in great numbers in rear and in both flanks. Large numbers of Zulus could be seen coming quickly towards us from the surrounding hills and the Nodwengo Kraal. As they approached the cavalry were brought inside the hollow square. The Basutos, however, were loth to give up the fight in which

* Europeans.—Officers 100; non-commissioned officers and men 1,712; horses 516; guns 8. Natives.—Officers 29; non-commissioned officers and men 545; horses 149.

they were engaged, and were not inside the square as quickly as I wished, this prevented my opening fire with the infantry.

As soon as the enemy had been repulsed by fire from the square, the cavalry were sent out in pursuit. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the 17th Lancers on this and all occasions when they have been engaged; this, however, was the first opportunity they have had of a pursuit, and their lances proved to be a very efficient arm. The Zulus lie down when pursued, and by this means frequently escaped swordsmen. Colonel Lowe's conduct on this day was in every way deserving of high commendation. He was wounded whilst waiting in the hollow square, but this did not prevent his leading the cavalry when the moment came for the pursuit. He has given me the greatest assistance ever since he has been with my division, and is a very valuable officer. All the officers behaved gallantly, but I would also bring to notice the dashing manner in which Major Boulderson led his squadron against the enemy.

Captain Shepstone's Basutos and Captain Bettington's troop of Natal Horse behaved well. The Basutos are good fighting men, and are excellent scouts. Both of the above-named officers are deserving of notice. I enclose Colonel Lowe's report upon the action. Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, R.A., was in command of the artillery of the division during the day. On the right rear angle of the square two 9-pounder guns were in action, at first on a slight rise of ground outside the square; as the enemy advanced, they were drawn back into the line of infantry, and were served with great effect during the action, under the direction of Lieutenant French, R.A., whose conduct on the occasion was especially deserving of commendation. All the officers and men of the artillery were particularly steady under fire. I enclose a report upon this arm from Colonel Browne.

With regard to the infantry, I am able to make a most satisfactory report. The fact that the average number of rounds fired by men actually in the ranks was only 6·4 rounds per man, and that, with this small number, the determined attack of the Zulu army was repulsed, speaks for itself. The men were very steady and the firing was well controlled. Volley firing by sections was generally practised, and although for a short time, this degenerated into rapid independent firing, it was soon restrained, and volleys were resumed, which is highly creditable both to officers and men.

The effect of the volleys was most satisfactory on the left of the 2nd Battalion 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers. The enemy were coming up in great numbers. The ground enabled them to creep up to within about 80 yards without being under fire. The long grass there nearly concealed them, a steady volley from the left of the 2nd Battalion 21st at a critical moment (for it was necessary to wait until the smoke had sufficiently cleared away) completely repulsed the attack. At this point Major Hazlerigg, who was in command of the 2nd Battalion 21st, was most active and zealous in attending to the steadiness of his men during the action.

The 58th Regiment occupied the rear half of the right face of the square. Lieutenant-Colonel Whitehead commanded his battalion well. The right of his regiment especially was under a very heavy fire, and the conduct of the men and officers was all that could be desired. The firing was very good. The 94th Regiment occupied the rear

face with its left adjoining the right of the 2nd Battalion 21st, and also the left face of the square. Colonel Malthus commanded his battalion most efficiently. The companies in the rear face were under the command of Major Anstruther, whose conduct during the whole day is deserving of high commendation. The Adjutant of this regiment, Lieutenant Brooke, and also the Adjutants of the 2nd Battalion 21st and 58th, Lieutenants Lambert and Lovegrove, rendered great assistance.

The Infantry Brigade was commanded by Colonel Glyn, C.B. I received every assistance from him during the action, and enclose his report. The officers on the staff of my division have given me great satisfaction on this occasion, and, indeed, ever since the formation of the division, although warfare in South Africa was new to most of them, they have diligently endeavoured to carry out their duties. I would especially mention Captain Lane, Rifle Brigade, my Aide-de-Camp, who is a most useful staff officer under fire. He is cool and courageous, and on the march he is always first to give a helping hand wherever he can make himself useful. Major Robinson, Rifle Brigade, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Gosset, 54th Regiment, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery, Scots Guards, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Sir W. Gordon Cumming, my Extra Aide-de-Camp, all worked hard, and were present during the action. Captain the Honourable S. Cotton, Scots Guards, not being required for transport duties, acted as my orderly officer during the engagement.

The duties of the Commissariat Department have been most ably and satisfactorily performed by Deputy Commissary-General Morris.

The medical officers performed their duties well in the field. I enclose a report from the principal medical officer. I regret to say that there is a long list of wounded officers and men: 57 in all, the greatest proportion of which are dangerous and severe. I also lament the death of Captain Wyatt-Edgell, 17th Lancers, who was shot through the head whilst leading his troop. Five men were also killed. The nominal list of killed and wounded has already been forwarded to you. The number of horses killed was 18, and wounded 29.

I have, &c.,

EDWARD NEWDIGATE, Major-General,
Commanding 2nd Division, South African
Army.

P.S.—The 2nd Battalion of Natal Native Contingent acted in reserve during the action. This battalion has been well commanded by Major Bengough, who is a very good and active officer. His battalion has done very good service in outpost and scouting duties during the whole time they have been in the field. E.N.

July 7, 1879.

P.S.—I omitted in my report furnished yesterday to bring as prominently forward as I had intended the name of Captain Shepstone, commanding the Basutos. This officer, at great personal sacrifice, raised a regiment of Basutos, who, under his able leadership, have on every occasion rendered me very valuable assistance; they are brave soldiers and excellent scouts. He is deserving of the highest commendation.

EDW. NEWDIGATE,
Major-General.

2nd Division.

Return of Horses Killed and Wounded in the Battle of Ulundi on 4th July, 1879.

Staff, 2nd Division:—2 wounded. Army Medical Department:—1 killed, 1 wounded. Cavalry, 17th Lancers:—8 killed, 2 of these are missing, 19 wounded. King's Dragoon Guards:—1 killed. Shepstone's Horse:—5 killed, 5 wounded. Royal Artillery, N 5 Battery:—1 killed. N 6 Battery:—2 killed, 2 wounded. 2nd Battalion Natal Native Contingent:—2 wounded. Total—18 killed; 31 wounded and missing.

EDWD. NEWDIGATE,

Major-General, Commanding 2nd Division.

From Colonel Glyn, C.B., Commanding Infantry Brigade, to Assistant Adjutant-General, 2nd Division.

Camp, Entonjaneni, July 5, 1879.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of the action near Ulundi on the 4th instant, in which my brigade was engaged.

The Infantry Brigade, consisting of two companies and head-quarters 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment, under command of Major Hazlerigg, the 58th Regiment under Colonel Whitehead, and the 94th under Lieutenant-Colonel Malthus—strength as per margin,* paraded before daylight and moved off in double column of fours, with regimental ammunition, carts, and entrenching tools, crossing the Umvelosi River about 7 A.M. immediately in rear of the Flying Column.

The broken ground in the valley on the other side was traversed in this formation until the plain was reached, about a mile and a half distant from the drift, when the hollow square commenced by the Flying Column was completed by the Infantry Brigade, the 58th Regiment finishing the right face, the 94th Regiment the left and half of the rear face, and the 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment the right half of the rear face. In this formation the column moved on until about 600 yards clear of Nodwengo's kraal, where the square wheeled to the right front face turned towards Ulundi. The column was then halted, the faces formed fours outwards, the men in the fourth ranks filling the intervals between the men of the third ranks, first and second ranks kneeling, remainder standing, and all with fixed bayonets. About this time I observed a large force of the enemy advancing in columns of companies, with skirmishers in front, from a hill to our left rear. The action, so far as my brigade was concerned, commenced on the right, the enemy's first attack being directed from the neighbourhood of Nodwengo. The fire on the enemy at a range of 400 to 500 yards was so severe as to check them and divert the attack up a valley which ran along our rear and afforded them complete shelter to a point within 150 yards of our right rear corner. Here the enemy collected rapidly and made a dash at the 9-pounder guns situated between the right of the 58th and left of 21st, many casualties occurring to the brigade and others.

The Zulus got within 30 yards of our line at this point, when their advance was checked by a most galling and destructive fire which caused them to retreat.

In the meantime the columns of the enemy which I had noticed at first had moved round to the back of a ridge about 300 yards from our

left rear and opened a brisk fire on the 94th Regiment, from which they suffered some loss. The enemy were, however, dislodged from there by steady volleys fired by sections of this regiment. All the brigade behaved well and with great steadiness, and I specially bring under your notice the conduct of the companies 2nd Battalion 21st and 58th Regiments posted near the guns at the corner. I attribute the steadiness of the regiments of my brigade in a great measure to the influence and example of their respective commanding officers. From my staff I have received every assistance, and especially from my Brigade-Major, Major Dalrymple, 88th Regiment, who has worked hard and well since he held that office. I regret to add that my two Orderly Officers, Lieutenant Liebenrood, 58th Regiment, and Lieutenant Phipps, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, were both wounded during the attack on the guns. The former, although wounded in the ankle, remained with me until he was wounded a second time in the right arm.

I beg to bring all these officers to your favourable notice.

I have, &c.,

R. T. GLYN, Colonel, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, Commanding Infantry Brigade.

P.S.—I append two reports from officers commanding 2nd Battalion 21st and 58th Regiments.

Camp, July 6, 1879.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to report that the cavalry under my command formed the rear guard of the force which left Camp, Umvelosi River, on the morning of the 4th instant in the direction of Ulundi, with orders to take advantage of any opportunity to harass the enemy during the advance, and if hard pressed and unable to break through the enemy's line in a good open country, to bring the cavalry inside the infantry square. No such opportunity offered itself, and the cavalry closed in on the rear of the force very rapidly, advancing under cover of two large kraals; I therefore entered the square of infantry and guns under a sharp fire from the Nodwengo kraal. The enemy's attack on the square having developed itself in a most determined manner from all four sides and being eventually repulsed, I received the order to pursue and sweep the ground of the retreating Zulus, who were making for the hills to the rear face of the square.

This pursuit was carried out in a most determined manner by five troops of the 17th Lancers and 24 men King's Dragoon Guards (one troop remained inside the square unknown to me). The Zulus fled in every direction, and were pursued for a distance of some three miles across the slope of the hills before mentioned, very many being killed with the lances, which proved their decided superiority to the sword in a pursuit. It would, I think, be invidious to point out any particular officer or man when all, I think, showed the same eagerness to reach the enemy and rode with the greatest determination into the scattered Zulus, for the most time under a galling fire from the hills, where the enemy formed themselves into groups and kept up an incessant fire. I may, however, mention that Major Boulderson, who at first had charge of a supporting squadron, which gradually merged into the general line, led the squadron most gallantly.

I was subsequently joined by Captain Bettington and his men, who did considerable execution amongst Zulus who had hidden in the long grass after being cut off by the advance of the Lancers.

Captain Shepstone, with his Basutos, performed

* 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment, 11 officers and 205 non-commissioned officers and men; 58th Regiment, 19 officers and 407 non-commissioned officers and men; 94th Regiment, 21 officers and 616 non-commissioned officers and men.

excellent service in another direction, but were not under my immediate notice.

Captain Shepstone's own report is herewith forwarded.

I have, &c.,
DRURY LOWE, Colonel,
 Commanding Cavalry 2nd Division.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General 2nd Division.
Camp, 2nd Division, Entonjaneni,
July 5, 1879.

SIR,

REFERRING to your memorandum of this day's date, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General Commanding, as to the part taken by the officers and men under my command in the action of yesterday. I am happy to state that nothing could exceed the zeal with which the wounded were attended by Surgeon-Major Stafford and Surgeon Brown, also by Surgeon-Major Hunt, who voluntarily attended to that duty. Surgeon-Major Townsend assisted also at the dressing station in addition to the 2nd Battalion 21st Regiment.

The men of the Army Hospital Corps, 12 in all, behaved exceedingly well on this occasion. I regret I cannot speak equally well of the half Bearer (Native) Company, who showed great reluctance in carrying the wounded to the dressing station, and could hardly be got hold of to carry away the wounded when required from the field of action. Hospital Dresser Mr. Schultz rendered great assistance in bringing the native bearers to the performance of their duties.

I have also to state that Lieutenant of Orderlies Pike materially assisted at the dressing station, where everything was obtainable as regards medicines, medical comforts, and surgical materials conducive to the welfare of the wounded in action of the 2nd Division and Flying Column.

I have, &c.

AND. SEMPLE, M.D.,
 Surgeon-Major,
 Staff Medical Officer 2nd Division.

From Officer Commanding Royal Artillery 2nd Division to Assistant Adjutant-General 2nd Division.

Camp, 2nd Division,
July 5, 1879.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that the Artillery of the 2nd Division under my command who took part in the action of yesterday were posted as follows* :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Harness took command of the whole of these guns, as I had general command of the artillery in action.

The whole of the officers and men were very steady under fire, losing no opportunity, and at the same time not firing at random.

The total expenditure of ammunition was 90 rounds and 3 rockets, these latter were fired at Nodwengo kraal.

The casualties were N-5 1 horse killed, N-6 1 driver wounded, 2 horses killed, and 2 wounded.

Total, 1 driver wounded (severe gunshot wound in arm), 3 horses killed, 2 wounded.

The fuzes and ammunition were good, and from officers who crossed the field in pursuit, I heard that the effects of our fire were marked. Lieutenant-Colonel Harness, who had had experience

* N-5, Major Le Grice's 9-pounder battery. 2 guns under Lieutenant Elliot on left front angle of the square. 2 guns under Captain Crookenden and Lieutenant Woodhouse, about two-thirds right face. 2 guns under Lieutenant French at rear end of right face. N-6, Lieutenant-Colonel Harness' 7-pounder battery. 2 guns under Lieutenant Parsons on the rear of the left face. N-5, 2 guns fired 22 rounds. N-6, 6 guns fired 68 rounds and 3 rockets.

in South African wars, gave me every assistance, and I was much pleased with the steady and accurate fire of Major Le Grice's 9-pounder.

Captain Alleyne, my Adjutant, was, as he has been through the campaign, of great use to me, and so was Captain Alexander, who acted as Orderly Officer.

I have, &c.

TATTON BROWNE,
 Lieutenant-Colonel, R.A.

From Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, Commanding Flying Column, to the Deputy Adjutant-General.

Camp, Umvolosi Valley, near Ulundi,
July 5, 1879.

SIR,

HIS Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding having planned the operations of yesterday, and personally commanded the troops throughout the action, I do not presume to offer any remarks on such points, as I feel sure his Excellency must have observed, but I desire to bring to notice one or two facts which affect those under my command.

2. In obedience to his Excellency's instructions, and acting in my capacity as Political Agent, I had the cattle sent in by Cetewayo, on the 27th June, driven back across the Umvolosi River, above the wagon drift, punctually at noon, on the 3rd instant.

These cattle were, it will be remembered, accepted only on the condition that Cetewayo complied with certain demands made on him.

3. About the same time Colonel Buller crossed the river lower down, with the mounted men of this column, and advanced very rapidly towards Ulundi to reconnoitre the ground in that direction.

Moving out parties to cover his flanks, he pushed forward in a very dashing manner to within two hundred yards of the Ulundi River. Here he came on about five thousand Zulus lying concealed in the valley. The latter opened fire on the advancing horsemen, while bodies of from three thousand to four thousand of the enemy, moving down on each flank, tried to cut off his retreat.

At the Ulundi River the long grass had been carefully plaited near the banks to impede or trip up the horses while the enemy lay concealed in the river bed.

4. Colonel Buller, having effected the purpose for which he had gone forward, now withdrew his men. He suffered a loss, however, of three men killed, notwithstanding the gallant exertions of his officers to save them. Commandant D'Arcy took up behind him on his own horse Trooper Raubenheim, Frontier Light Horse, but the horse fell, and Commandant D'Arcy was much injured thereby. The trooper was so shaken that he was unable to mount again.

In a similar manner Trooper Peacock, Natal Light Horse, was put up by Lieutenant-Colonel Buller and Captain Prior, behind Sergeant Kerr, Natal Light Horse. Sergeant Kerr behaved exceedingly well, but was eventually pulled off by Trooper Peacock, who was either killed or so stunned that he was unable to rise again. Lord William Beresford and Lieutenant Hayward also brought dismounted men out of action. Considering that in each of these cases crowds of Zulus were rushing on these courageous men and were only about 150 yards off, their noble conduct will doubtless be noticed by his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

The entire number of casualties were three killed and four wounded.

Much though the loss of these brave men is to be regretted, the information about the enemy and the nature of the ground beyond the Umvolosi River proved of the greatest advantage in the operations of yesterday.

5. In compliance with orders the column under my command moved across the Umvolosi River at at 6.45 A.M. yesterday, strength about 2,000 white men and 400 natives.

Here, again, Colonel Buller gave us such aid as has seldom been afforded by light cavalry to a main body of troops. Crossing the river in advance of our infantry, he pushed on and selected the position his Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding eventually occupied, a choice which materially aided us in obtaining so cheaply bought a victory.

6. During the action of yesterday, the men were as steady as walls and as much under the control of their officers as at a drill in England.

7. The Gatling guns under Major Owen, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant Rundle, Royal Artillery, came into action a little in advance of the front face of the square. Combined with the fire of the infantry they effectually checked the daring attempt of the enemy to come to close quarters.

8. I received during the action every support from the officers of the staff and corps of the column.

9. The wounded were carefully treated under a very hot fire by Surgeon Anderson and Surgeon A. Lennox Brown, and on their being brought into camp by Surgeon-Major Cuffe and Civil-Surgeon Glanville. Surgeon-Major Cuffe speaks in the highest terms of the skill and attention of this gentleman. Surgeon Anderson particularly mentions the assistance he received from Private Lanning, Army Hospital Corps, during the engagement.

10. His Excellency has frequently been good enough to speak with approbation of the order, regularity, and celerity of the movements of this column. I feel that eighteen months of incessant work in the field, which has not been without anxiety, more or less constant, makes it advisable, both in the interest of the service, and for the sake of my own health and efficiency, that I should have a relaxation of work, if only for a short time. I desire, therefore, to place on record that the good service done by this column is due to the cheerful, untiring obedience of soldiers of all ranks which has rendered my executive duties a source of continued pleasure, and to the efforts of the undermentioned staff, regimental, and departmental officers, many of whom have worked day and night to carry out my wishes :—

Major Clery, half-pay 32nd Light Infantry, was, to my great regret, removed to No. 3 Column in December, but his Excellency allowed him, at my special request, to rejoin me as my Senior Staff Officer on 1st May.

Energetic and untiring, well versed in the theory of his profession, and from his services as Adjutant of his Regiment, thoroughly acquainted with regimental duties, he has rendered me great assistance. Since he rejoined me I have practically left in his hands all the routine of the column duties.

I have frequently had the pleasure of bringing to notice the good service done by Captain E. K. P. Woodgate, 4th King's Own Regiment.

Singularly calm and collected under fire, he has a quick eye for ground, and I have seldom or never desired to change the choice he has made for our positions. He has done all the work of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and has yet found time to execute a survey of a tract of

country of about fifty miles square, which is the only one I have seen with any pretence to accuracy.

Lieutenant Lysons, A.D.C., 90th Light Infantry, has done good service.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding has observed with approbation the prompt and soldier-like way in which he took forward my personal escort under fire on the 2nd instant, to recover some cattle which had strayed across the river.

Colonel the Honourable R. Needham, late Grenadier Guards, and Captain Thornbury Cropper, West Kent Militia, Orderly Officers, have worked continuously in assisting to get the column transport forward on the line of march. Indeed I had employed Lieutenant Lysons and them daily as staff officers.

To the several commanding officers of corps my best thanks are due. Their example has been well followed by the troops they ably command.

Major E. J. T. Tremlett, Commanding Royal Artillery.

Major J. F. O. Owen, R.A., Commanding Gatling Battery.

Captain H. R. G. Browne, Commanding 7-pounder Battery.

Captain J. Jones, Commanding 5th Company Royal Engineers.

Major E. L. England, Commanding 1st Battalion 13th Light Infantry.

Major C. Tucker, Commanding 80th Regiment.

Major R. M. Rogers, V.C., Commanding 90th Light Infantry.

Commandant L. White (Wood's Irregulars).

Captain J. Nolan, Commanding Natal Pioneers.

Major C. J. Moysey, Commanding Royal Engineers, has served with me since December.

Not content to render me all the assistance derivable from the technical knowledge of his branch of the service, he has done every kind of staff work for me in turn, and has assisted me materially.

Commissary E. Hughes joined me in December. I was then in difficulties as regards our commissariat arrangements. Since Mr. Hughes's arrival I have had no trouble. Far seeing and painstaking, he unites in his character the unusual faculty of pleasing commanding officers and their men, while watching closely the interests of the public. I am very anxious his services should be rewarded. Deputy Commissary Coates has been acting as Director of Transports under Commissary Hughes, and has done his work remarkably well, as, indeed, he did in 1873, in the Ashantee expedition. Commissary of Ordnance C. Campbell has rendered me all the assistance in his power. His departmental duties were greatly increased by the want of ordnance stores at his command, which obliged me to direct him to purchase largely in the district. Commissary of Ordnance Campbell has also given great assistance daily on the line of march in transport work. In recognition of the hard work he and Commissary Hughes have done I took them into action yesterday as Orderly Officers.

Captain Vaughan, R.A., with local rank of Major, was in charge of our line of communications and Director of Transport, from January to April. During this period, the transport arrangements received the approval of his Excellency. Captain Bradshaw, 13th Light Infantry, has been employed as Assistant Director of Transport for seven months. He possesses sound judgment and great energy, and has done excellent service.

The movements of this column have been so constant, that the Reverend Coar and the Reverend Bandry, have had very little opportunity of exer-

cising their sacred functions. Both these gentlemen, at their special request, however, accompanied the troops in action yesterday, to render the last rites of the Church to those requiring them.

Surgeon-Major Cuffe has been indefatigable in endeavouring to perfect the medical arrangements of this column. I consider he has made the utmost of the means at his disposal, and he possesses that great quality in an Army Medical Officer, of making the best of every available resource. He has worked incessantly.

In transmitting the accompanying report from Colonel Buller, I wish to record here again how much I owe to this officer. He has never failed to cover the column with his mounted men, for from ten to twelve miles in front, and on the flanks.

Constitutionally fearless, he is prudent in counsel, and though resolute, is very careful of the lives of his troops in action. He possesses, in my opinion, all the attributes of a perfect leader of Light Cavalry.

I have &c.,
EVELYN WOOD,
Brigadier-General.

Camp, Umfelozi River, Zululand,
July 5, 1879.

SIR,

IN compliance with instructions, I have the honor to report that I marched from bivouac at 5.45 A.M., on the 4th July, with the Mounted Corps under my command and occupied positions covering the advance of the column to the ground I had selected the day before.

As soon as the troops had formed up we advanced towards the points where the Zulus were bivouac-ing.

We were soon heavily engaged on three sides, and the different corps retired independently upon the infantry square, with regularity and steadiness, and it was due to the personal exertions of the several commanding officers that this difficult movement was executed without the slightest confusion.

As soon as the Zulu attack wavered, Captain Brown and the mounted infantry moved out in support of the 17th Lancers, and the rest of the mounted corps went out in other directions.

The enemy were pursued with spirit; the Natal Native Horse, under Captain Cochrane, 32nd Light Infantry, specially distinguishing themselves, as, getting off with a flying start, they reached the Zulu reserve beyond Ulundi, inflicting great loss upon them with comparative impunity.

Having pushed the pursuit to the slopes of the hills forming the amphitheatre we were engaged in, we returned to the infantry, and then, by the direction of the Lieutenant-General Commanding, we burnt Ulundi and the military kraals near.

In this we met with no resistance. I estimate that during the day we inflicted a loss of at least 450 men upon the enemy. Our casualties were, I am thankful to say, very small.

Both the Lieutenant-General Commanding and yourself have from time to time been pleased to express approval of the operations of the corps under my command, and I take this opportunity to bring to your notice the fact that these operations would have been impossible but for the manner in which my efforts to secure the repose and safety of the flying column and to carry out your orders have been seconded by the officers and men serving under me.

Very few of these gentlemen have had the advantage of military training, but, as regards their executive duties, no ill effects have resulted from this want.

In the peculiar warfare in which I have been generally engaged the rough practical knowledge of the Colonist has proved more valuable than the trained service of military troops, while their cheerful self-imposed obedience has fully compensated for the absence of discipline.

In carrying out your wishes my task has been materially lightened by the efforts of the under-mentioned officers, Captain Lord William Beresford, 9th Lancers, my Staff Officer, who came from India for the Zulu war, has been of immense assistance to me. Energetic and untiring, he is always at hand when wanted, while his marked gallantry in the field and his pleasant address, secured the respect and ready obedience of the men.

Captain E. Prior, 80th Regiment, served for some time in the Frontier Light Horse until you were obliged to send him back to his regiment, then greatly in want of officers. I gladly availed myself of the first opportunity I had of regaining his services. He has been my orderly officer since the end of May.

Sir T. Hesketh, Bart., who is visiting Natal, volunteered his services to me as galloper, and has always been willing and anxious to do his best.

Captain Brown, 1st Battalion 24th Regiment, commanding 1st Squadron Mounted Infantry, is an officer who can be thoroughly depended on, while his coolness and personal courage under fire render him an excellent troop leader.

Commandant Raaff, Transvaal Rangers, is a perfect type of a border soldier, brave, indefatigable, and deeply versed in African warfare. I have profited equally by his assistance and by his advice.

Commandant D'Arcy, Frontier Light Horse reckons neither personal inconvenience nor danger in the execution of any order, determined and bold; he has frequently shown great personal gallantry, and has always given a fine example to his men.

Commandant Baker, Baker's Horse, though not strong in health, is singularly happy in his power of leading men in action and of controlling them in camp.

Commandant Whalley, Natal Light Horse, is a brave, straight-forward gentleman, whom I have known for the last fifteen months, and who has always done well.

Captain Cochrane, 32nd Light Infantry, has commanded the Natal Native Horse throughout the operations; the corps has been most efficient, and this I attribute in a great measure to the tact and good management of Captain Cochrane.

In the above-mentioned corps are many excellent officers, whose names I hope hereafter to bring to the notice of the Lieutenant-General Commanding; but Captain Alfred Blaine, Frontier Light Horse, deserves special mention. He has served under me for fifteen months, and has never failed in any duty. I had occasion to bring his name forward for gallantry during the Kaffir War, and again in the operations against Sekukuni, and he merits similar mention now.

Throughout the operations the sick and wounded of the mounted corps have had the advantage of the services of Civil Surgeons Connolly and Jolly. These two gentlemen have been alike remarkable for the readiness with which they have treated wounded men under fire, and for the kindness and attention they have paid to them in camp. During the retreat from Hlobana Mountain, on the 28th March, these two gentlemen not only remained with the rear guard to treat wounded, but, when not so employed, greatly assisted the rear guard, using the rifles of the wounded.

Veterinary-Surgeon Duck, R.A., has been attached to the Frontier Light Horse for twelve months, and has had charge of the horses of all mounted corps. We have to thank his skill and unremitting attention for their efficiency. Mr. Duck has also accompanied the troops on all large patrols, and has frequently rendered me great assistance in action.

I have, &c.,
REDVERS BULLER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Commanding Mounted Corps Flying Column.
 The Brigadier-General
 Commanding Flying Column.

Return of Casualties on 3rd July, 1879, at Umvolozzi River.

Mounted Force.
 Frontier Light Horse—Trooper G. Pearce, killed.
 " " " Raubenheim.
 Natal Light Horse—Trooper G. Peacock.
REDVERS BULLER, Lieutenant-Colonel,
 Commanding Mounted Corps.

From Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford, K.C.B., to the Secretary of State for War.

FORWARDED in continuation of my despatch of yesterday's date.

CHELMSFORD, Lieutenant-General.
 Entonjaneni, 8th July, 1879.

SIR, *Camp, July 8, 1879.*

I SHOULD deem it a favour if you will kindly submit to the Major-General Commanding the following remarks on the action of the cavalry under my command at the Battle of Ulundi. My previous report was written whilst in considerable pain on my bed. The detachment of 24 rank and file of King's Dragoon Guards was under command of Lieutenant Brewster, who ably led his men in the charge and pursuit of the Zulus. At the moment of leaving the square, Captain Brownloe, King's Dragoon Guards, volunteered, with the sanction of the Major-General, to act as my orderly officer. This officer, as also my own orderly officer, Lieutenant Neild, were most useful in carrying orders throughout the day, and were constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy in so doing. I have still no wish to particularize any individual officer where all behaved with equal gallantry and prompt attention to orders. I am, however, much indebted to my second in command, Major Boulderson, for the coolness and judgment displayed throughout the day, no less than for the gallantry displayed in leading his particular command (the support), which by the nature of the pursuit, became merged in the first line.

The admirable manner in which the troops, after a rapid pursuit of some three miles, reformed when a change of direction was required to continue the pursuit, after crossing a rather deep donga, is worthy of record, being as quietly and rapidly effected as if on parade, although actually under fire.

The interpreter to my regiment, Mr. Philip

Doyle, accompanied me throughout the pursuit, and used his carbine very effectively.

The casualties, I regret to say, are heavy, but many occurred before leaving the square. I have, however, deeply to deplore the loss of Captain the Honourable Wyatt-Edgell, shot dead whilst leading his squadron in the charge, and a more gallant leader never rode in a charge. A complete return of casualties in men and horses has already been furnished.

I have, &c.,
DRURY LOWE, Colonel,
 Commanding 17th Lancers and
 Cavalry 2nd Division.
 To the Assistant Adjutant-General,
 2nd Division.

Return of Casualties at Ulundi, Zululand, on July 4, 1879.

Killed—2 officers, 13 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 natives. Total, 18. 71 horses killed, wounded, and missing.
 Wounded—19 officers, 59 non-commissioned officers and men, 7 natives. Total, 85.
 Grand total—21 officers, 72 non-commissioned officers and men, 10 natives. Total, 103.
F. W. GRENFELL, Major,
 Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Return of Casualties amongst Officers at Ulundi, Zululand, on 4th July, 1879.

17th Lancers—Captain Wyatt-Edgell, killed.
 Interpreter Honourable W. Drummond, missing.
 Staff—Lieutenant Milne, R.N., A.D.C., slightly wounded.
 " Lieutenant and Captain Honourable R. Cotton, slightly wounded.
 " Lieutenant Barry Phipps, severely wounded.
 Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Davidson, slightly wounded.
 Staff—Lieutenant Liebenrood, severely wounded.
 17th Lancers—Lieutenant-Colonel Drury-Lowe, slightly wounded.
 " " Lieutenant James, slightly wounded.
 " " Lieutenant Jenkins, dangerously wounded.
 21st Foot—Major Winslow, severely wounded.
 58th Foot—Major Bond, severely wounded.
 94th Foot—Lieutenant Brooks, slightly wounded.
 1st Battalion 13th Foot—Lieutenant Pardoe, dangerously wounded.
 Natal Native Contingent—Lieutenant Lukin, slightly wounded.
 " " " Lieutenant Moncrief, slightly wounded.
 Wood's Irregulars—Commandant White, slightly wounded.
 " " Captain Horton, severely wounded.
 " " Lieutenant Cowdell, severely wounded.
 Natal Native Pioneers—Lieutenant H. Hickley, slightly wounded.
 " " " Lieutenant F. Andrews, slightly wounded.
 Total—killed 1; wounded 19; missing 1.
F. W. GRENFELL, Major,
 Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

