

Mr Archibald Forbes And The Zulu War

[#Archibald Forbes](#) [#Zulu War](#) [#War Correspondent](#) [#Military History](#) [#19th Century Journalism](#)

Explore the life and career of Mr. Archibald Forbes, a renowned war correspondent, and his coverage of the Zulu War. Discover his significant contributions to 19th-century journalism and his insights into this pivotal moment in military history through his firsthand accounts and reporting from the front lines of the Anglo-Zulu conflict.

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Mr. Archibald Forbes and the Zulu War

As this intriguing little book shows, there is nothing new about tensions between the media and military in the coverage of wars. Archibald Forbes was a Private soldier who re-invented himself as the Premier war correspondent of the late Victorian Age. Working for the 'Daily News' he covered the Franco-Prussian War, the Russo-Turkish War, sundry wars in the Balkans and India - and the Zulu War of 1879. His coverage was extremely critical of the British commander, Lord Chelmsford, whose ineptness, in Forbes' eyes, had helped lead to the disaster of Isandhlwana when a British force was wiped out by the Zulus. This book, written by a tactics instructor at Sandhurst officer training college, is a robust defence of Chelmsford's conduct of the campaign. It must be said, however, that most modern historians have tended to echo Forbes' critique of the hapless Chelmsford.

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Personal experiences by the men who wrote and drew the news in Zululand, 1879 Following the successful reception of William Howard Russell's reporting of the Crimean War in 1856, the newspapers and periodicals of the world routinely sent special correspondents into the field with armies on campaign to witness and write reports for the eager readership 'at home'. Likewise, in a time when photography required bulky equipment and stationary subjects, the roving illustrator was also a common figure on campaign sketching all manner of scenes, from the commonplace to the momentous, which would be later engraved for publication. Many of these intrepid reporters and artists became notable figures in their own time. Predictably, when the decision was made to invade Zululand in 1879, the press corps of the day gravitated towards Lord Chelmsford's army. Some of these 'gentlemen of the press' in due course wrote books about the great events they had witnessed.. However, this book contains four accounts -written by Melton Prior, Archibald Forbes, Charles Fripp and Charles Norris- Newman-which recount what happened to them personally during that campaign. These texts have been taken from autobiographical works, a magazine article and extracted-in the case of Norris-Newman- from his

book, 'With the British Army in Zululand'. Both Prior and Fripp were extremely competent artists and examples of their work concerning the scenes of the Zulu War accompanies these texts. Indeed, those experiences occasionally appear within those illustrations. This special Leonaur edition gathers together material which is rarely published and so is invaluable for students of the Anglo-Zulu War and those interested in the history of journalism. Leonaur editions are newly typeset and are not facsimiles; each title is available in softcover and hardback with dustjacket.

Four Zulu War Correspondents & Artists The Personal Experiences of the Campaign by Prior, Fripp, Forbes and Norris-Newman

The salient features and the principal events of the Zulu war are referred to in this volume. Long and uninteresting details respecting minor operations are omitted, and an attempt is made to furnish a readable book, which gives a fair view of the causes, origin, and progress of the war. It must be borne in mind that South African Kafir wars constitute one tragedy in various acts. The Zulu campaigns are merely last links of a chain. The war with Cetywayo is identical in principle with those waged with Gaika, T'Slambie, Dingaan, Krelie, and Sandilli. The tide of savagery has been periodically rolled back, and it was either necessary that this should be done, or that white men should abandon Southern Africa. The fatuous policy of Lord Glenelg caused the wars of 1846 and 1852, and there is in essence no difference between it and the policy advocated by the opponents of Sir Bartle Frere.

History of the Zulu War

Anglo-Zulu War, 1879: A Selected Bibliography is a research guide and tool for identifying obscure publications and source materials in order to encourage continued original and thought-provoking contributions to this popular field of historical study. From the student or neophyte to the study of the Anglo-Zulu War, its battles, and its opponents to the more experienced historian or scholar, this selected bibliography is a must for anyone interested in the 1879 Anglo-Zulu War.

Anglo-Zulu War, 1879

The Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 was perhaps subjected to much controversy as a result of the epic Zulu victory at the battle of Isandlwana. Lord Chelmsford, the General Officer commanding the invasion force during the war, sustained severe criticism from both journalists and parliament following his actions and conduct at Isandlwana. In 1939 and on the sixtieth anniversary of the battle, Major, the Hon Gerald French, wrote a controversial but riveting book titled 'Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu War,' is based on defending both Lord Chelmsford's actions and reputation. The foreword to the book was written by General Sir Bindon Blood who served under Chelmsford in India and a devoted admirer. French however, had fallen into the error of selective inaccurate source material and false reports that were, at the time, specifically designed to shield Lord Chelmsford from the Isandlwana debacle and conveniently lay such blame on the shoulders of Colonel Anthony Durnford, Royal Engineers, who was present at Isandlwana. For example, in looking for such evidence, French deliberately altered a map that showed the true disposition of the imperial defence line at the battle in order for readers to reach the conclusion that the primary cause of the defeat was the retreat of the Natal Native Contingent, that opened a gap in the defence, thus allowing an unopposed Zulu advance. The book is nevertheless a comprehensive and detailed coverage of the Anglo Zulu war from the initial invasion to the final battle of Ulundi some months later, and has been used extensively as bibliography by authors when addressing the subject of the Anglo-Zulu war. This book is highly recommended for those with a historical interest of the events of 1879 and the demise of the Zulu nation.

Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu War

This study examines the works of several newspaper correspondents who traveled to Cyprus in 1878 to cover the British acquisition of the island. The author analyzes the correspondents' relationships with the military establishment and the role of advertisements in propagating colonial discourse.

The Cyprus Frenzy of 1878 and the British Press

Archibald Forbes (17 April 1838 - 30 March 1900) was a British Writer and war correspondent.

Barracks, Bivouacs and Battles

Britain's war against the Zulu people of southern Africa in the late nineteenth century is one of the most famous clashes in the history of the British empire, but her earlier wars against the Xhosa, also in southern Africa, are far less well known. And, although the role Lord Chelmsford played in the Anglo-Zulu War has been recounted in exhaustive detail, his earlier experience against the Xhosa has rarely been explored in the same intensive way. That is why Stephen Manning's absorbing study of these colonial campaigns and Chelmsford's part in them is so timely and valuable. Chelmsford's military career and Britain's troubled relationship with the Xhosa people came together in 1878 with the conclusion of the 9th Frontier War, in which Chelmsford commanded the victorious British forces. This conflict is vividly described here. Perhaps Chelmsford learned the wrong lessons from his struggle with the Xhosa because his initial handling of British forces during the Anglo-Zulu War resulted in disaster at the Battle of Isandlwana. Although Chelmsford regained the initiative and his forces defeated the Zulus at Gingindlovu and Ulundi, his reputation never recovered. Stephen Manning's account of Chelmsford's South African campaigns gives us a fascinating insight into the military and political history of southern Africa in the period and provides a fresh view of Chelmsford himself – as a man of his time and as a military commander.

Captain Carey's Blunder

The Anglo-Zulu war of 1879 was perhaps subjected to much controversy as a result of the epic Zulu victory at the battle of Isandlwana. Lord Chelmsford, the General Officer commanding the invasion force during the war, sustained severe criticism from both journalists and parliament following his actions and conduct at Isandlwana. In 1939 and on the sixtieth anniversary of the battle, Major, the Hon Gerald French, wrote a controversial but riveting book titled 'Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu War,' is based on defending both Lord Chelmsford's actions and reputation. The foreword to the book was written by General Sir Bindon Blood who served under Chelmsford in India and a devoted admirer. French however, had fallen into the error of selective inaccurate source material and false reports that were, at the time, specifically designed to shield Lord Chelmsford from the Isandlwana debacle and conveniently lay such blame on the shoulders of Colonel Anthony Durnford, Royal Engineers, who was present at Isandlwana. For example, in looking for such evidence, French deliberately altered a map that showed the true disposition of the imperial defence line at the battle in order for readers to reach the conclusion that the primary cause of the defeat was the retreat of the Natal Native Contingent, that opened a gap in the defence, thus allowing an unopposed Zulu advance. The book is nevertheless a comprehensive and detailed coverage of the Anglo Zulu war from the initial invasion to the final battle of Ulundi some months later, and has been used extensively as bibliography by authors when addressing the subject of the Anglo-Zulu war. This book is highly recommended for those with a historical interest of the events of 1879 and the demise of the Zulu nation.

Britain Against the Xhosa and Zulu Peoples

"You offer yourself to be slain," General Sir John Hackett once observed, remarking on the military profession. "This is the essence of being a soldier." For this reason as much as any other, the British army has invariably been seen as standing apart from other professions—and sometimes from society as a whole. A British Profession of Arms effectively counters this view. In this definitive study of the late Victorian army, distinguished scholar Ian F. W. Beckett finds that the British soldier, like any other professional, was motivated by considerations of material reward and career advancement. Within the context of debates about both the evolution of Victorian professions and the nature of military professionalism, Beckett considers the late Victorian officer corps as a case study for weighing distinctions between the British soldier and his civilian counterparts. Beckett examines the role of personality, politics, and patronage in the selection and promotion of officers. He looks, too, at the internal and external influences that extended from the press and public opinion to the rivalry of the so-called rings of adherents of major figures such as Garnet Wolseley and Frederick Roberts. In particular, he considers these processes at play in high command in the Second Afghan War (1878–81), the Anglo-Zulu War (1879), and the South African War (1899–1902). Based on more than thirty years of research into surviving official, semiofficial, and private correspondence, Beckett's work offers an intimate and occasionally amusing picture of what might affect an officer's career: wealth, wives, and family status; promotion boards and strategic preferences; performance in the field and diplomatic outcomes. It is a remarkable depiction of the British profession of arms, unparalleled in breadth, depth, and detail.

Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu War

Continuation of the reference work that originated with Robert Dodsley, written and published each year, which records and analyzes the year's major events, developments and trends in Great Britain and throughout the world. From the 1920s volumes of *The Annual Register* took the essential shape in which they have continued ever since, opening with the history of Britain, then a section on foreign history covering each country or region in turn. Following these are the chronicle of events, brief retrospectives on the year's cultural and economic developments, a short selection of documents, and obituaries of eminent persons who died in the year.

The Zulu War - Through the Contemporary Eyes

A comprehensive and authoritative overview of the diversity, range and impact of the newspaper and periodical press in nineteenth-century Britain.

A British Profession of Arms

A firsthand account of the battle of Isandlwana from one of the only survivors of the Zulu attack, Lieutenant Henry Curling of the Royal Artillery. The crushing defeat suffered by the British Army by the Zulus at Isandlwana on 22 January 1879 is by any standards a gripping and shocking story. The discovery of a complete set of diaries written by a young Royal Artillery officer who was the only survivor of his unit which lost all their guns is a very important find. Not only does this superb record tell of the dramatic events of that fateful day but it captures the atmosphere of the whole campaign and the age in which it was fought, and makes for compulsive reading.

Annual Register

A new and complete history of Zululand, and its destruction at the hands of the British in 1879. This book is not only a complete history of the Zulus but also an account of the way the British won absolute rule in South Africa. In the early decades of the nineteenth century, Shaka Zulu established a nation in south-east Africa which was to become the most politically sophisticated and militarily powerful black nation in the entire area. Although the Zulus never had any quarrel with their British neighbours, the rulers of the Cape Colony could not conceive of them as anything but a threat. In 1879, under dubious pretences, the British finally crossed the Buffalo River, and embarked on a bloody war that was to rock the very foundations of the British Empire. The story is studded with tales of incredible heroism, drama and atrocity on both sides: the Battle of Isandlwana, where the Zulus inflicted on the British the worst defeat a modern army has ever suffered at the hands of men without guns; Rorke's Drift, where a handful of British troops beat off thousands of Zulu warriors and won a record 11 VCs; and Ulundi, where the Zulus were finally crushed in a battle that was to herald some of the most shameful episodes in British Colonial history. Comprehensive, vast in scope, and filled with original and up-to-date research, this is a book that is set to replace all standard works on the subject.

The Annual Register

The Anglo-Zulu War of 1879 has a character that inspires and fascinates readers and increasing numbers of visitors to South Africa. The two volume biographical dictionary of the participants is a unique venture and this second volume reveals much about the formidable Zulu nation which so nearly humbled the mighty British Empire which had provoked the conflict. Thanks to the deep knowledge and research abilities of the two authors this fascinating book provides detail on both the leaders of the Zulu armies, which totaled some 40,000 warriors. We learn of the terrible price paid by this proud nation not just from the defeat by the British but in the civil war of 1883 brought about as a result of the internal tensions unleashed by the Zulu War. The role of the Colonials, be they British settlers, Boer or non-Zulu Africans is also examined through highly informative entries on the main personalities.

History of the Zulu War and Its Origin

One of the most vividly written eye-witness accounts of the Zulu War, Captain Montague's memoir tells of his service with the 94th Regiment of Foot who arrived in Natal just after the disastrous battle of Isandhlwana. His description of the battlefield with its tragic detritus is one of the highlights of the book, which also includes descriptions of the Natal terrain and landscape; life on the march; the death (by an assegai-thrust through the eye) of the Prince Imperial, son and heir of the Emperor Napoleon III; and finally the battle of Ulundi in which the British exacted a bloody revenge for Isandhlwana and ended the war. A must-read for anyone interested in the Zulu War.

The Anglo-Zulu War, 1879

Battles of the Nineteenth Century