

LUZIPO KA NOMAGEJE

21.11.1904

File 61, nbk. 50, pp. 1-6.

- 1 Luzipo ka Nomageje of the Ndwandwe tribe [but see p. 4] arrived on Saturday from Pietermaritzburg, 19.11.1904.

Zwide, the Ndwandwe king, was the son of Langa ka Ludonga ka Mavuso ka Pangode ka Sidinane.¹

We did not come from the Zulus or Besutu; we are said to have *originated with the Swazi and Nhlwenga.*² *We are from the coast lands,*³ not Amantungwa or Abanguni. We resemble the Mtetwa.⁴

Nxumalo was a person - *of the left-hand house of the line to which Zwide belonged.* Nxumalo belongs to the house of *Sotondose ka Mayusi (Malusi) ka Manukuza ka Mkatshwa.*⁵

I do not know Zwide's brothers.

The Ndwandwe tribe *originated* at the Gudu (hill overlooking Pongolo).⁶ We are spoken of as *the Ndwandwe of the Gudu.*

- 2 Zwide lived at Nongoma at his Nongoma kraal. When he was *defeated* the hill came to be called Kwa Nongoma. (Ndondakusuka took its name after Zulu ka Nogandaya's kraal Ndondakusuka, on a small hill near the Tugela.)⁷

Zwide's main kraal was Emgazini; it was below Isigwegwe hill, where Ziweddu is now living.⁸

Zwide's other kraals were Esikwitshini, near Tatiyana, and Kwa Dhlovunga (where Ntombaze lived) at eTokazi hill. Tatiyana are dongas near where Zwide caught Dingiswayo.⁹

Zwide's sons are: Sikunyana, Somapunga, Nqabeni, Myomo, Nomahlanjana, Dayingubo, Mpepa, Nombengula.

Zwide's *regiments*: amaPela, abaHlakabezi, Isikwitshi, amaNkaiya.

- 3 Zwide's *praises*: *'The one who crouches over people so that they may be killed; owl of Mkonto and Langa.'*¹⁰ I do not know other *praises.*

*Mpangazita was the son of Mncumbata.*¹¹

Sotshangana was of the Ndwandwe tribe, and was the son of Zikode ka Langa, i.e. the same Langa who was Zwide's father.¹²

Mpangazita ka Mncumbata *fell foul* of Zwide. He fled to Tshaka and told Tshaka all about Zwide, dissuading him about coming into conflict with that chief.

Zwide was a great fighter, so much so that he was always fighting, and caused many to join Tshaka. *Zwide used to be ferocious with the assegai,* i.e. to attack in all directions.

Mzilikazi was of the Kumalo tribe, and was a son of Matshobana.

Luzipo says his father was Nomageje ka Gaqa ka Mnyenyeza ka

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4 Ngwane ka Mavuso ka Pangode.

I belong to the Nxumalo tribe, Manqele section.¹³ Malusi became a *Nxumalo of the Piseni section*. Gaqa (my ancestor) became a *Nxumalo of the Manqele section*. Zwide was the cause of these divisions taking place.

Nomageje, my father, was of the iHlaba regiment. He was killed at the Msebe battle when Cetshwayo fought with Zibebu.¹⁴

Zwide is said to have died *beyond Mtolo*. I don't think Zwide re-joined Sotshangana. Mtolo is well to the north.¹⁵

There are a number of our former kings buried at the Gudu hill between the Mkuze and Pongolo.

5 When my father Nomageje died, some of Gaqa's descendants came from the north, whence they had fled, to come and mourn, I found they had become amanhlwenga and turned into *amayobiyobi*. [*Amayobiyobi* - people who have altered from what they used to be, i.e. Ndwandwes changed to *amanhlwenga* owing to long residence in the north.]

Dinuzulu's girls' regiment: Ndungundamela.

Dinuzulu's regiments: Felapakati, Zuledakiwe, uNtabengenliba, Ingobolwane (still *klesaing*).

Pikisile is Dinuzulu's daughter. Mnyaiza, Maqumuzana are two of Dinuzulu's sons.

Ngqumbazi - Cetshwayo's mother. Luzipo says: I participated in the *washing of the spears' ceremony held in mourning for her at Sikutwaneni*, a hill near Ndunu, not far from Maqongqo. This was a *hunt*. We killed a *black rhinoceros*. We took the horn back to the king. The king was then *treated* with this *rhinoceros*.

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File 61, nbk. 50, p. 6.

6 Mankulumana is of the Mbonambi regiment. He is Dinuzulu's great *induna*, formerly *induna* of the Mbonambi regiment. He has taken the place of Mgamule,¹⁶ but even this he has gone beyond and is full prime minister.

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File 61, nbk. 50, pp. 6-8.

Ndwandwe (under Mgotshana ka Somapunga, Mankulumana's elder brother - deceased)	Biyela Zulu
Mambata	Mandhlakazi
Mantshali	Gazini
aba kwa Ndebele	Nkunga ka Sitayi's lot
Butelezi	Nobete
Mpungose	Masi ¹⁷

7 Jama had a brother Mbuzo, both being sons of Ndaba.¹⁸ Mbuzo's son was Zivalele, whose son was Nobete whose son was Nkankane whose son is Mabeketshiya.

Masipula (Mpande's great *induna*) ka Mamba ka Ntopo ka Sidinane ka Ndaba (i.e. Jama's father).

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Dumezweni ka Mkosana ka Mvundhlana ka Menziwa ka Xoko ka Ndaba. Mlandu ka Nkunga ka Sitayi ka Ndaba. Nkunga was next in age to Mbopa who killed Tshaka.

Ngqengelele ka Mvuyana of the Butelezi, of the people of Mevana, chief of the Butelezi. Pungatshe is another name for Mevana.

Muntumuni ka Klwana ka Ntshingwayo ka Mbuzo ka Ndaba.

8 Ntabata ka Mqundane ka Nobongoza ka Jama ka Ndaba of the Zulu.

Cakijana ka Timuni ka Mudhli ka Nkwelo ka Jama. Cakijana's father is Timuni, but he raised issue¹⁹ for Sigwebana, Mudhli's principal son.

Gazini. Habana k <sic>.

Notes

¹Zwide was Ndwandwe chief in the early nineteenth century. After establishing his supremacy over what is now northern Zululand, he was decisively defeated by Shaka, c.1818. See also the genealogy in Bryant, *Olden Times*, p. 161.

²The original has '... dabuka'd namaSwazi and Manhlwenga'. The word 'Nhlwenga' was commonly used to refer to the Tsonga peoples living to the north of the Zulu country.

³The Zulu reads, 'Si ngabe se zansi'

⁴For discussion of the terms 'Ntungwa' and 'Nguni' see Bryant, *Olden Times*, ch. 1; Marks, 'The traditions of the Natal "Nguni"', in Thompson, ed., *African Societies*, ch. 6.

⁵Cf. Bryant's references to Nxumalo, *Olden Times*, p. 161.

⁶Variously shown on maps as Magud, Magudu, Magut.

⁷Zulu ka Nogandaya was a well-known warrior in Shaka's time. Ndondakusuka was the scene of Cetshwayo's victory in 1856 over Mbuyazi, his rival to the Zulu royal succession.

⁸The Sigwegwe hill is near Nongoma. Ziwedu was son of the Zulu king Mpande.

⁹The places referred to are all in the Nongoma area. Ntombazi was Zwide's mother.

¹⁰For an extended version of Zwide's praises, see Cope, ed., *Izibongo*, p. 128.

¹¹According to Bryant, *Olden Times*, pp. 277-8, Mpangazitha ka Mncumbatha of the Ncwangeni people was 'headman over the right side (ekuNene) of Dingane's emGungundlovu kraal'.

¹²Cf. Bryant, *Olden Times*, pp. 160-1. Soshangana(e) was one of Zwide's military leaders. After the defeat of the Ndwandwe by Shaka, c.1818, he fled northwards, and eventually established his political supremacy over a large part of what is now central Mozambique.

¹³Bryant, *Olden Times*, pp. 213-4, describes the Nxumalo as 'a sub-clan of the Ndwandwe, formed in comparatively recent times'.

¹⁴In 1883

¹⁵Bryant, *Olden Times*, pp. 209, 212, identifies KwaMtholo as a hill in the vicinity of the upper Nkomathi river in what is now the south-eastern Transvaal.

¹⁶The original reads, '... is izinyawo zi ka Mgamule'. Bryant, *Dictionary*, p. 756, gives Mgamule as the name of a son of Nzobo, one of Dingane's chief izinduna.

¹⁷The names in the right-hand column are those of persons or groups

closely related to the Zulu royal line. For a discussion of the origins of the Biyela, Mandlakazi and Gazini see Bryant, Olden Times, pp. 39-40, 45. The uncompleted word 'Masi' presumably refers to Masiphula who, with Nkunga and Nobethe, features in the evidence that follows.

¹⁸ Jama and Ndaba were respectively grandfather and great-grandfather of the first Zulu king, Shaka. With the exception of Ngqengelele's genealogy, the genealogies that follow are those of men tracing their descent from Ndaba. Many of the names we have been unable to identify with certainty. Bryant, Dictionary, p. 758, gives 'Nobata, son of Zivalela' as 'originator of the eGazini clan'. Dumezweni was chief of the Biyela in the Mthonjaneni district at the time of the interview here recorded. The name of his father, who was one of Cetshwayo's *izinduna*, is variously given by Bryant as Mkosana or Mgitshwa. (Dictionary, pp. 753, 756; Olden Times, p. 40.) Mbopha's father Sithayi was of the Gazini offshoot of the Zulu. Ngqengelele rose to prominence under Shaka and Dingana, and was father of Mnyamana, one of Cetshwayo's principal *izinduna*. Cakijana was presumably the chief of that name who, at the time of the interview, headed the group of Zulu living in the Lower Tugela division. Mudli served as a co-regent during the minority of Shaka's father Senzangakhona (Bryant, Olden Times, p. 41).

¹⁹ The original has '*zalela'd*'.