

Nyandza (watalwa: 1750 ?)

Dlamini (watalwa: 1780 ?)

Ndlela (watalwa: 1810 ?)

Shamile (waya eMjindini)

Mkhuzelwa I
 watalwa: 1840 ?
 make: (LaZembe ?)
 LaVilakati

Lombovu

Silulu
 Moyeni

Hhamula
 Mdzala / Nkelenkele
 Chakijane lowatalwa
 Mpokonyane

Mahiya
 INGULUBE
 watalwa: 1875 ?
 wabekwa:
 washona: 1940?
 make:
 LaShongwe (II)

Magansela
 inkhosana
 washona:
 make:
 LaShongwe
 (I)

Mhlatjwa
 washona:
 make:
 LaShongwe
 (III)

Magomane
 washona:
 make:

Mabhunsu
 lisokancanti
 washona:
 make:
 LaSikhabela

Mbhudla
 Mfisha

Mangcukela
 UMLONDOLOZI -
 Mzimabuthaka
 watalwa: 1900 ?
 wabekwa: 1956
 washona: 1977
 make: LaNcungeti
 Mazubuko waseNyakeni

Malamba
 d.
 make:
 LaLundzini
 Shongwe

Mahlafuna
 d.
 make:
 Umbambeli
 waMgobo

Macatha
 d. 1983
 make:
 LaShongwe
 Umbeki
 waMgobo

Sibumba
 UMLONDOLOZI-
 Msindvo
 (1900 ?-1972)
 make: Lozintjela
 Manana
 waseMkhondvo

Mkhuzelwa II / Mgobo
 "UMLONDOLOZI" - Gendumgoma
 watalwa: 1943
 wabekwa: 1982 July
 make: Jubukhethe
 LaMashabela / LaLozingwe

Maphutjutju
 lisokancanti
 LINDIMPI -
 watalwa:
 make:
 LaHlatjwako

Ndleleni
 (1934-1990)
 make:
 LaNkambule
 waseBuseleni

Dlamini waseGundvwini

BakaGwebu bebabeSutfu. Badzabuka entsabeni yaseDumbe, ngesheya kweLuphongolo (dvutane nasePaulpietersburg lamuhla). Lenzawo yabo ibitwa ngekutsi kuseSince.

Nyandza Gwebu

Labanye bakaGwebu besuka eDumbe kumbe ngabo1800. Kungatsi inhloko yaleyondlu leyayihamba embili kwakunguNyandza Gwebu. Befika etintsabeni ngasemfuleni, Lusutfu, batetsa letintsaba batsi kuseSinceni. Lomunye umfula longenela Lusutfu (a southern tributary) bawetsa batsi iDumbe.

Bantfu baNyandza bebakwati kakhulu kwakha insimbi. Bebenta emageja (emakhuba), netikhali netizeze. Letinye tinsimbi tisabonakala lamuhla.

BakaGwebu beba tinyanga temphi. EmaKhosi akaNgwane abanika umsebenti wekwelapha emabutfo.

BakaGwebu babe tinyanga tekwelapha. Bebelapha emakhubalo, banemihlabelo yekulungisa amatsambo laphukile.

Uma Somhlolo esuka nebakaNkhosi eShiselweni, bebabalekela Zwide, iNkhosi yebakaNdwandwe.

BakaNgwane bakhuphuka befika eMkhiweni (kaMfishane: Mfishane abe ngumlungu lowakaMacIntyre lowasikelwa lipulazi eMkhiweni). Nabafika eMkhiweni kwaba sikhatsi sekugidza iNcwala, bekusete umphakatsi lowakhiwa, kepha kwakufanele benta lomsimeto lomcoka, kwagidvwa-ke iNcwala yaba yinye.

Emuva kwaleNcwala, Somhlolo wakhuphuka tinhloli tiyohlola embili. Letinhlozi taya eSinceni tatfola bakaGwebu. Letive tebeSutfu (emakhandzambili) betitsandza kubhaca natibona bakaNgwane bachamuka. Kepha bakaGwebu abazange babhace, noma kwakukhona tincaba tabo.

BakaGwebu babutwa ngekutsi ababaleki leni, boMambane baphendvula batsi: "Asilwi, maLangeni, kepha asinesabi." BakaGwebu babonga bakaNgwane ngenkhomati nangemaguca lamakhulu lasitfupha. Somhlolo wabona kutsi likhona lebakaGwebu ngekwakha tinsimbi nelwati lwabo lwemitsi kutawumsita, watsi: "Bayekeleni."

Somhlolo wacela indzawo kubakaGwebu kutsi akhe umuti wakhe eSinceni, abefuna kusebentisa tincaba takhona, bekunemigedze lapho bangabhaca khona nakufike bakaZulu. INkhosi yabeka Dambuza Lukhele kutsi abe yindvuna yalomuti, kaPhunga. Umntfwanenkhozi wakhona waba nguSonyezane (noma uyise wakhe, Bhukwane). Bhukwane watalwa nguLiba, lisokancanti laNgwane III.

Dlamini waNyandza

Dlamini Gwebu abe yinyanga yaSomhlolo.

(kungatsi abe yinyanga yaNdvungunye kucala: *H. Jones, "Register", 1993, p.260*)

Ndlela waDlamini

Ndlela Gwebu abe yinyanga yaSomhlolo.

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Shamile waDlamini

Shamile, umnakaboNdlela, wesuka eDumbe wewela Lusutfu. Wahamba wayokwakha kuBulunga. Emva kwesikhatsi watfutsa waya eMjindini.

Mkhuzela waNdlela

Mkhuzelwa abe yinkhosana yaNdlela, watalwa nguLaVilakati. Lomfati bekelamana naSibolile Vilakati lowendza kuMswati II (unina weMnt. Lukhwabitsi wakaNdinda).

Mkhuzelwa I nebantfu bakhe bachubeka nalomsebenti wetinsimbi. INdlovukazi Thandile bekatfuma Mbumbute Nkambule kutsi ayolandza emageja netikhali eSinceni. Njengoba Mkhuzelwa bekakha timphahla letinhle tekulima, LaZidze wake watsi: Mine ngiyinkhosi yelitulu, Mkhuzelwa uyinkhosi yemabele, uyangifunta ngaletingeja."

Silulu waNdlela

Silulu wabekwa kutsi abe sikhulu kucala kunaMkhuzelwa, wamikiswa eNkhosini. Kepha unina waSilulu weta kaGwebu atele embili, kaMhali. Loku akulunganga.

? Silulu abe lisokancanti ?

Silulu abetsakatsa, bekavuka ekuseni acondze enkhomeni esibayeni asuse luphondvo lwayo. Wabese ugeza ngemutsi, waphindze walubuyisela emuva loluphondvo, inkhomo iphindze ihambe.

Nga1869, uma emabutfo akaNgwane abuya eMshadza I, beSutfu baseSinceni batjela iNdlovukazi LaZidze kutsi sekonakele. Silulu wakhishwa nguLaZidze esikhundleni sakhe, watjelwa kutsi ahambe ayohlala kaLaNyandza, eShelangubo (eMekemeke, eTransvaal) . Silulu wahamba nemnakabo, Lombovu. BakaNgwane bahamba bamlandza Mkhuzelwa lapho bekhala khona kuBulunga, bamnika sikhundla sebukhulu.

Umsa waSilulu, Moyeni, wasala emuva, waba ngumgijimi webakaManana, eMkhondvo. Nakashonile Moyeni, Jojwana waMbhudla wabambela sikhundla sakhe.

Magansela waMkhuzelwa

Magansela abe yinkhosana, watalwa nguLaShongwe lomdzala. Wabekwa sive sakaGwebu, kepha washeshe wabhubha, akayanga eNkhosini. Washiya umfati longuLaShongwe naye, LaLundzini. LaLundzini watala tintfombi letintsatfu, Mayase, Mgangi, Sabekile, sekuta litfumbu, umfana, Malamba.

Malamba waMagasela

Malamba abefanele kubekwa, kodvwa washona naye, aselibhangu. Ngulapho-ke sive sakaGwebu salimala kakhulu kabi. Inkhosana yaMkhuzelwa yabusa sikhatsi lesifisha impela, yashiya umfana munye lowashona naye asengakatali.

Malamba washiya singani kuphela saba sakaNdlovu. Lentfombi yahamba yayogana liTfonga lakaJabhile.

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Mahhiya waMkhuzelwa I

Nakashonile Malamba lusendvo lwakaGwebu lwakhetsa Mahhiya kutsi ayobusa, njengoba unina abelandzela unina waMagansela ngekutekwa.

Mahhiya kodwa wesuka eSinceni, wahamba ayokwakha kaZenzile, koNtjingila. Wahlala kaZenzile sikhshana, waphindze watfutsa, waya eBuseleni, washona khona.

Mahhiya wateka bafati bakaShongwe labangu-4, njengeyise Mkhuzelwa. ??

LaNcungeti Mazubuko waseNyakeni waphakanyiswa kutsi abe yinkhosikati lenkhulu yaMahhiya, nemntfwanakhe Mangcukela waba yinkhosana.

Mabhunsu waMkhuzelwa

Mabhunsu wake wacabana neyise Mkhuzelwa. Watsi umfati wababe abepHINGA naNgebe, (umzala waMkhuzelwa). Kungatsi Ngebe abe yinyanga, abelapha lomfati. Lenzaba yaya eNkhosini. Mnt. Malunge waMbandzeni abe lincusa laMkhuzelwa. INkhosi yatjela Mkhuzelwa kutsi angabowewela umfula Luntsantsama, eKwaluseni. Mabhunsu wakhontelwa yiNkhosi eMkhondvo kuShifu Mafihlo Manana. INkhosi yakhipha tinkhaba letimbili enhlonhloni yayo, lenye yaMkhuzelwa, lenye yaMabhunsu.

Indvuna noma umfana waMabhunsu waba nguMtondzeki Mdluli.

Mabhunsu watala Mbango, Mabanti naSibumba.

Mbango watala Msweli lowashona nga1991.

Sibumba wateka boLaManana lababili, naLaNkambule, lowatala bantfwana labane labamfela, sekuta Mfelafuthi naNdleleni.

* Mabhunsu wacishe wabekwa.

Mangcukela waMahiya

Mangcukela wakhulela eBuseleni.

Nga1956, Mangcukela wamikiswa ebukhosini wabusisiwa ngekutsi sikhulu.

Kodwa ngekutsela, Mangcukela wabhaliswa nguHulumende kutsi uyindvuna yeMnt. Sozisa eGundwini. Abe nenombolo lebeyitsi 3210-04, atselisa bantfu besigodzi saseMtsanyeleni.

Indvuna yaMangcukela yaba nguMathatha Bhembe (washona).

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Mkhuzelwa II (1943 -)

Nga1977, nakashonile Mangcukela, Mahlafuna waMhlatjwa wabambela live.

Nga1982 July, Macatha waMagomane wamikisa Mgobo (Mkhuzelwa II) kaNgwane kutsi ayobusiswa njengashifu.

Msweli waMbango wabeka Mgobo kutsi abe sikhulu, wametsa kutsi nguMkhuzelwa II.

Mkhuzelwa II wakha umphakatsi eManziwako ??

Indvuna yaMkhuzelwa II nguJosaiiah Mthethwa.

Mabhalane waMkhuzelwa II nguSamson Zwane.

information: Chief Mkhuzelwa Gwebu, Maphutjutju waMangcukela Gwebu, Khanya waPhosi Gwebu, emphakatsini eDumbe, May 1986

Hhamula waNdlela

Hhamula abe yinyanga yaMswati II, abelapha emabutfo nakaya emphini.

Hhamula wateka bafati labangu-19.

Hhamula watala Mdzala / Nkanankana naNkelenkele.

Mdzala / Nkanankana waHhamula

Mdzala waba yinyanga yemphi naye. Mdzala abelapha ebukhosini ngesikhatsi lesidze. Wasebentela emaKhosi lamane: Mbandzeni, Bhunu, Gwamile naSobhuza II. Watalwa ngabo1855, washona emva kwa1941.

Nga-Disemba 1899, iNkhosi Bhunu yakhotsama emkhatsisini kweNcwala. INdlovukazi Gwamile bekasaba kutsi bantfu bebatawulwa, yabita Mdzala kutsi ayophotisa ingati yebantfu ngemitsi.

Nga1941, Mdzala wabitwa kaLobamba kutsi ayowelapha emaSotja nakaya eMphini.

H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland to 1902", 1993, p.261

Mdzala waHhamula: bafati nebantfwana:

1. LaGamedze wakaMadlenya

2. Lomalangeni weMnt. Luguba waseMphumakudze

3. – 11. tintfombi teMnt. Luguba letimfica

Mdzala watala Chakijane.
Chakijane watala Mpokonyane.

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Mkhuzelwa waNdlela: emancusakati nebantfwana:

1. LaSikhabela

1. Mabhunsu (LISOKANCANTI), wateka LaManana lowatala Mbango, Mabanti naSibumba

2. LaGamedze

1. Mbhudla

(Mbhudla wateka:

1. LaGamedze lowatala Mfisha (inkhosana) (Mfisha akatekanga umfati)

2. LaLukhele lowatala Phosi / Jojwana. Phosi watala Khanya.)

3. LaShoba Shongwe waseBuseleni (I)

1. Magansela (INKHOSANA), wateka LaLundzini Shongwe lowatala Malamba

4. LaShoba Shongwe waseBuseleni (II)

1. Mahhiya

5. LaShoba Shongwe waseBuseleni (III)

1. Mhlatjwa

(Mhlatjwa wateka:

1. La _____ lowatala Mahlafuna, Phatfwako

2. LaCindzi lowatala Mshumbu, Duma

6. LaShoba Shongwe waseBuseleni (IV)

kungatsi akatalanga

7. LaShongwe

1. Nkhwatsankhwatsa, wateka LaNdzimandze (NaboMahhova), LaDlamini (NaboMatfobhi)

Labanye bantfwana baMkhuzelwa I:

Magumeni

Magodzi

Mlimane
Magomane

Mshayile

Magomane wateka LaShongwe lowatala Macatha.
Macatha bekaphalela emakhosikati ebukhosi tidvwaba. Washona nga1983.

Inhlonhla yetinkhomo teNkhosi kaGwebu

BakaNgwane banika Magomane kutsi ayophatsa inhlonhla, kaGwebu. (NOMA Zece weMnt. Mvelaphansi waseGundvwini bekaphetse lenhlonhla.)

Nkoni Mdluli abe yinyanga yaSomhlolo. Abesuka eLuhlekweni, weta wayokhonta kuMkhuzelwa. Nkoni watala Mkhokhelwa lobekalusa letinkhomo teNkhosi.

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Mahhiya waMkhuzelwa (1875? – 1940?): emancusakati nebantfwana: (bafati bebababili)

1. LaSikhondze waseMphaphati, kaGwebu (wakhulisa Mangcukela)

1. Malayisha, wendza ku ____
2. Ntombi, wendza ku ____

2. LaNcungeti Mazubuko waseNyakeni

1. Mangcukela / Nhlanganiso (INKHOSANA) (UMLONDOLOZI) (1900?-1977)
2. Gwaza, wateka La ____
3. Ncubane, wendza kuMshipheli Dlamini kaLamgabhi ngaseBhunya

Mangcukela waMahiya (1900 ? - 1977): emancusakati nebantfwana: (bafati labangu-4)

1. LaHlatjwako waseBuseleni

1. Gabekile (washona aseyingfombi)
2. Maphutjutju / Jeremiah (LISOKANCANTI), wateka LaNdozolwane Dlamini weGundvwini
3. Calekile (washona aseyingfombi)
4. Jolonjolo (liphahla), wateka LaMaduna
5. Ngubo (liphahla), wendza kuThambo Dlamini eMngengelweni eGundvwini

2. LaMngomezulu wakuLawuba, koNtjingila

1. Mlunjwa (INKHOSATANA), wendza kaHlophe eNyanyali eBuseleni
2. Lobutsi, wendza kaShongwe eBuseleni
3. Genukile, wendza kaShongwe kaLuvundlamanti eNgudzeni
4. Longobhozi (liphahla) , wendza kaNdzabukelwako kuBulunga
5. Jubile (liphahla), wendza kaNgwenya kuBulunga

3. Lozizwe LaMbukuza Ndlela waseLucolweni (dzadzewaboMashiba, indvuna yeMnt. Vezi)

1. Dade, wendza kuVacu waMagcugcumela Magongo eMvesheni kaLobamba
2. Mtanyela, wendza kuVunku Ndwandwe eDumbe
3. Madulu, wateka LaNhleko wakuLesibovu
4. Lozolo, akendzanga

(washona)

4. Jubukhethe LaMashabela / LaLozingwe Dlamini waseGundvwini

(Lozingwe waMthintitha. Mthintitha waMavikiviki ? Mavikiviki waSOMHLOLO ?)

1. Nyonkhile, wendza kaSibandze eMahlalini (watalwa: 1937?)
2. Khabako, wendza kaMatsabela kaPhunga (watalwa: 1940?)
3. Mgobo (INKHOSANA - Mkhuzelwa II) (watalwa: 1943)
4. Levasi, wendza kaGadlela kuBulunga (watalwa: 1947?)
5. Lozi, wendza kaNdlovu kuBulunga (watalwa: 1950?)

information:

Chief Mkhuzelwa Gwebu, Museum, 1 November 2006;

Dade waMangcukela Gwebu, eLudzidzini, 28 December 2006

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Nkhwatsankhwatsa wesuka eDumbe, waya kaVelezizweni.

Nkhwatsankhwatsa abe yinceku yaSobhuza II.

Mahhova wesuka ekhaya kanye naMshede Dlamini bahamba bayobutseka.

Mahhova waba ngumfana wendlunkhulu naye.

Sobhuza II walobolela Mahhova bafati bakhe.

Nkhwatsankhwatsa waMkhuzelwa I: bafati bakhe:

1. LaNdzimandze waseMahlabase ngaseLundzi

1. Mahhova (UMLONDOLOZI) (1900 ? – 1976 ?)
2. Thayi
3. Elias
4. Phawula

2. LaDlamini

1. Matfobhi
2. Madunuza
3. Mashiphisa (UMSIZI)

Mahhova waNkhwatsankhwatsa: bafati nebantfwana:

1. Sotja Dlamini

bantfwana labashona basebancane

2. Makhombose Dlamini

umntfwana lawashona asemncane

3. Mbonono Dlamini waseMshingishingini

1. Kudlakwendvuku
2. Sibusiso, wendza kuMnt. Mkhatjwa / Sigidla waSOBHUZA II (NaboLojiba)
3. Senanile, wendza kaNkosi
4. Mhlefika
5. Lohhawuza
6. Mthethuyavuma
7. Khumbuza
8. Thembisile / Cinelani

NGEMLANDVO BONA:

Duma waMhlatjwa Gwebu waseNhlambeni

Sandile wa-John Gwebu (works in Sandton) (John waMagwegwane)

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H. Kuper, "African Aristocracy", 1947, p.45:

"Mbandzeni wafuma labanye bakaGwebu kutsi bayokwakha emnceleni."

*Fumiko Ohinata, "Archaeology of Iron-Using Communities in Swaziland", unpublished
doctorate, Oxford University, 2001, p. 296:*

Ohinata interviewed Khanya Gwebu, 1 October 1999:

Khanya Gwebu watalwa nga1933. Abe ngumtukulu waMbhudla waMkhuzelwa. Ohinata watjelwa kutsi Mbhudla abesita Mkhuzelwa nakakhandza insimbi.

Watjelwa kutsi uma bakaNgwane babeka Sobhuza II nga1921, labanelwati lwekukhandza insimbi bebambalwa kakhulu.

Ohinata abegubha phansi ngasemfuleni Mhlamanti longenela Lusutfu (a northern tributary).
Watfola tindzawo letingu-60 laphe bantfu bebakha ematje ensimbi khona,

Mgobo waMangcukela (1943 - _____): emancusakati nebantfwana: (bafati labangu-3)

1. LaDlamini

2. LaMagagula

(washona)

3. LaDlamini

(washona)

DLAMINI III

Langwenya

NGWANE III

Gembe

Manyamalala
make: LaShongwe

Phanjwa

Nkomonye

Bhejisa

Zongo ?

Sitalo

Michael
(bekahlala
eJozi, 1950)

Mfanemlungu
(1924-1967)
make: LaMamba

Mbekwa

H. Kuper, 1952: Gembe waNdungunye. Labanye batsi Gembe watalwa nguNgwane III.

Gembe wesuka eGundwini, waya kaMbebha atokwakha ekhabomfati wakhe LaShongwe (NaboManyamalala). Weta namake waPhanjwa futsi.

Gembe watfola bakaShongwe kaMbebha. Indlu yaPhanjwa inemsindvo nebakaShongwe.

Mbekwa wabekwa nguSobhuza II kutsi abe ngushifu. INkhosi yanika incwadzi yebukhulu kuAlfiyose Hlophe; A.K.Hlophe wayiveta lencwadzi.

indvuna Mantjingelane Nhlabatsi -- inkhundla yaseMtsambama.

? indvuna Gwamandza Mdluli -- inkhundla yaseSandleni.

BakaMbebha bete libhuku lekutsela.

Mbebha Dlamini abe ngumuntu lodvumile. Abehlala ngaphansi kwaShifu Nhlabatsi.

information: Alfiyose Shongwe, Lobamba, 1986

SEE - MFU. SIKHOVA MSIBI, THEMBA MSIBI, LAURENTIA MSIBI, eNGUDZENI

Letinye tindlu taGembe tisebentisa sibongo sakaLangwenya: bayatsatsana nebakaDlamini. Sinanatelo sakaGembe sitsi: nkhosi, gembe, zishwili, mnguni (*information: Thuli Gembe*)

7 August 2006

Sikhonyane weMnt. Langcanga wateka Linah Dube lowatala:

1. Jeremiah 2. Zacheous 3. Assiah Joyce 4. Florah 5. Pauline

Jeremiah wateka:

1. Maria Makama lowatala Zefu na-Aaron
2. Gertrude Nkambule lowatala Sipiwe, Roy, Sikelela, Mxolisi na-Happy

Zacheous watala Fikile

Zefu wateka Monica _____ lowatala Sive, Philani, Mduduzi na-Promise
Aaron wateka Fredah Nevis (Narvis?) lowatala Eugene naSabelo

Hlabazonke (1902-200), umtukulu weMnt. Langcanga wateka

1. LaVilane (1918-) lowatala:

1. Simon 2. Mduna 3. Zemu 4. Milliet 5. Hlengiwe
6. Thema 7. Funani

2. LaHlatjwako lowatala:

1. Nkuluza 2. Feli 3. Haliyet 4. Gushu 5. Joyce

3. LaKhumalo lowatala:

1. Tjongela 2. Shushuza

4. LaHlatjwako lomncane (1921-) lowatala:

1. Denja 2. Thoki 3. Sente 4. Ntetile 5. Majahane
6. Fikile 7. Donald 8. Futhi

Simon wateka:

1. LaMkhatjwa lowatala Linidiwe, Lenye, Simangele, Celiwe, Ncobile, Mthunzi, Phetsile
2. LaMatsenjwa lowatala Bhonasi, Mancinasi, Cilikicane, Bongane, Mduduzi, Babosi
Mduna wateka LaNgwenya lowatala Mashasha, Patrick, Maguga, Samkelisiwe,
Mncedzi, Mncebo, Phumzile, Bongiwe, Mbali
Zemu akatekanga

Nkuluza wateka 1. La _____ lowatala Vusi, Nonhlanhla, Dumisane, Bongane, Lindiwe
Feli akatekanga

Tjongela wateka:

1. LaSimelane lowatala Hlahla, Nkosinathi, Mathokoza, Khanya, Ntombi, Gcinaphi
1. LaNgwenya lowatala emadvodzana lamatsafu

Denja akatekanga

Majahane wateka LaMkabela lowatala Mathokoza, Sicelo, Gcebile, Sandile, Sabelo,
Lungile, Pume (Cebile naTemaswati)

Donald wateka LaShabangu lowatala Njabula, Mlungisi

Futhi wateka LaGama lowatala Nhlonipho, Nhlakanipho, Mbali, Fezo

information: manuscript of 2006 by Mathokoza waMajahane Dlamini (2006);

typed by Richard Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

MSWATI II
INYATSI
(c.1827 - 1865)
make: Tsandzile LaZidze
Nxumalo waseMagudu

Longcanga
watalwa: 1845/50?
"wabekwa": 1874 ?
washona: after 1921 / 22 ? (Sobhuza abebekiwe)
make: LaLukhele

Soni inkhosana umlondolozu - Lohheka watalwa: 1895 / 1900 ? wabekwa: 1921 ? washona: 1933 make: LaDvuba lomdzala	Mfisha washona: make: LaDvuba II	Shali washona: make: LaKunene	Jabhane lisokancanti watalwa:1880? washona: make: LaNgwenya I	Msobo washona: make: LaLukhele
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------

Phumakubi / David watalwa: 1936 make: Lomphi LaMnukwa Mavimbela waseNtondozi (washona: 1973)	Velaphi / Samson watalwa: 1928 ? washona: 1949/50? (eJozi) make: Lomphi	Ngangenyoni washona: make: LaMasina (washona: 1972)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------

Daniel watalwa: make: LaVilakati	akatalanga	Velaphi (No.3) wakha ku- "Dwalile" Shifu Mvumeni
-------------------------------------------	------------	-----------------------------------------------------------

David
(BHC Driver)
(also, Sidvwashini
branch)

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Longcanga (c. 1845 - c. 1922) waMswati: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

Longcanga wateka 30 webafati, Abangenwanga; bebasebadzala.

Longcanga akatalanga bantfwana labanengi njengoba abehlala kakhulu ebukhosini.

umuti: Lukhahlamba

1. LaNgwenya I d. 1940s (inkhomo yamhlaba emlenteni nakayicosha emabeleni)

1. Jabhane (LISOKANCANTI) wateka LaMaseko lowatala Josephina (lobekamati Longcanga) (Kumbe Jabhane wetsiwa ngaJabhane Dvuba lowabekwa enhlonhleni yaseMpholonjeni ngabo1880. Abe likholwa.)

2. intfombi

umuti: eKukhulumeni

2. LaNgwenya II

1. umfana (watikhunga asatekile umfati munye, LaNgwenya II naLaNgwenya III babaleka)

3. LaNgwenya III

1. Thunile

2. Magudu

3. Dambuza

umuti: eKuphumeni

4. LaDvuba I waseSitjeni (? LaDuma, umnakabo kwakunguMajumba) washeshe washona

1. Soni (inkhosana) wateka LaMavimbela (NaboVelaphi)

2. Mafase, wendza ku _____ Zishwili kaVelezizweni

5. LaDvuba II (wakaboJojo)

1. Mfisha (liphahla) (indvuna yaseKukhulumeni - 4305-05), wangena umfati waSoni

2. Ndokofane (liphahla)

3. Nkotsase, wendza ku _____

6. LaDvuba III waseSitjeni (? LaDuma, umnakabo kwakunguMajumba)

1. Phatsekile, wendza ku _____

(last to die)

2. Ngugwana

7. LaSimelane

(bakaDvuba bamkhipha njengesidandzane noma inhlanti, njengoba NaboSoni washona)

1. Maloyela

8. LaKunene / LaMadonsela

1. Matjitji, wendza ku _____

2. Shali, watalisa LaMavimbela waSoni, uma Mfisha agewuka eJozi

3. Nsimiyakhe

4. Ncobhiyane (litfumbu) (washeshe washona)

umuti: eZiwani (entsabeni)

9. LaJembezi waseMozambiki

1. Msongi

2. Gob'umukhwa

3. Khiya

page 3 Longcanga waMswati / eKukhulumeni

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umuti: ?

10. LaHleta

1. Lozililo, wendza ku _____ (last to die)
2. Mgudvwa (? name suggests illegitimacy)

11. ? LaSibandze, watala

1. Sikhonyane lowateka LaDvuba
2. Mkhuve (wekuphingwa ?) (wafa ekugcineni)

12. LaMkhabela

1. Tentayena

13 - 15. boLaNkambule labatsatfu

16 - 17 bafati lababili labakhelwa kuMahlanya

*information: David waSoni Dlamini, eSitjeni, 24 September 2000, 8 October 2000.
David bekati LaHleta naLaKunene ngemehlo*

18. LaLukhele

1. Msobo, watala boNgangenyoni kuLaMasina (LaMasina washona nga1972) Msobo watala boVelaphi.

information: David waVelaphi Dlamini, eMbabane, 29 September 2000.

19. NaboMciniseli ?

20. NaboMatfondvo

Matfondvo waLongcanga wendza kuMadingindawo Shongwe, eMsidamu, eSouth Africa

Soni (c. 1895 - 1933) waLongcanga: inkhosikati nebantfwana:

Lomphi LaMnukwa Mavimbela waseNtondozi (wakhelwa eNcababala)

(Lomphi, wendza nga1922 ?, washona nga1973. Waya esikolweni sase _____)

1. Velaphi / Mekhuto / Samson, wafela eJozi (1928 ? - 1949/50)
2. Lombango, wendza ku _____ (watalwa: 1932 ?)
- (Lomphi wangenwa nguMfisha waLongcanga)
3. Phumakubi / David (watalwa: 1936)
4. Dzingaphi, wendza ku _____ (watalwa: 1938)
5. Masotja (watalwa: 1941?)
- (Mfisha wagewuka eJozi, Lomphi wahlaliswa nguShali waLongcanga)
6. Lomusa, wendza ku _____ (watalwa: 1946 ?)

tingani taSoni: (tamgana angakayi eJozi)

1. LaMasangane watala Khabonina lowendza ku _____
2. LaVilakati watala Lahlekile lowendza ku _____

information: David waSoni Dlamini, eSitjeni, 24 September 2000, 8 October 2000.

live laseKukhulumeni lisikelana nanankha emave: (roughly)
north: eNtondozi
south: eSigcineni
west: kaVelezizweni (uwela umfula Ntimane. Ntimane ungenela iNgwemphisi)
north-west: eNcabaneni

Ndwandwa waSomhlolo

Somhlolo wateka Tsandzile LaZidze Ndwandwe waseMagudu. Tsandzile watala Mswati II ngabo1826. Abe ngumntfwana wesitsatfu kunina. Nakakhotsamile Somhlolo nga1839, Tsandzile waba yiNdlovukazi.

File abe yinhlangi yaTsandzile. File watala Ndwandwa. Kutsiwa Ndwandwa watalwa ngabo1823, abemdza kunaMswati II.

File waphakelwa eNgwemphisi. BakaNgwane bamakhela umuti waseMbhidlimbidlini. Ndwandwa wabe ngumntfwanenkhosi wakhona.

eMbhidlimbidlini kusentsabeni yaseLudvondvolu. (eLudvondvolweni ngulenywe indzawo, kungaphansi kwaMlobokazane Fakudze nendvuna yakhe Fukula Nhlabatsi.)

Nakakhotsamile Mswati II nga1865, Ndwandwa waba nguMntfwanenkhosi Lomkhulu. Bekasita iNdlovukazi Tsandzile, njengoba Mnt. Ludvonga abesemncane ngekutsi abekwe. Ndwandwa waphindze wangena lamanye emakhosikati aMswati II.

Nga18 March 1874, kwashona Ludvonga ngendlela lephicekile.

BakaNgwane bebasola kutsi Ndwandwa wambulala. Emva kwemalanga-ke, Mnt. Ndwandwa wanikwa umphini wafa khona eLudzidzini. Wabulawa kanye neNdvuna yaseNkhanini, Mgenge Matsebula, naShifu Nkamane Mkhatjwa waseLwandle. Kungatsi labanye bantfu labangu-16 babulawa nabo.

Bonner, "Kings", page 127, note 5

BakaNgwane babese batfuma Longcanga nelibutfo kutsi bahambe bayobhidlita umuti yaNdwandwa, eMbhidlimbidlimbhini. Kwafa bantfu labanengi, kumbe 1,500. Tindzala talomuti tisabonakala lamuhla, kunetingungu.

Ndwandwa wangcwatjwa eMdzimba. Basafunga lamuhla batsi "Ndwandwa eMdzimba!"

Nakashonile Tsandzile ngabo1875, File wabuyela eLudzidzini II, waba yiNdlovukazi. Bekabusa sikhatsi lesifishane ngoba make waLudvonga, LaMgangeni Khumalo, washeshe wabekwa.

**** therefore was File at eMbidlimbidlini in 1874 ? was she spared?*

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Longcanga waMswati

Mswati II wateka LaLukhele lowatala Longcanga. (Abe yedvwa ?)

Longcanga waba yingwazi. Bekaya emphini kakhulu walwa nebeSutfu. Wabulala labanengi, kepha washona ete sibati ngisho sinye emtimbeni wakhe. Lesinye sikhali sakhe lesibitwa ngekutsi umdlombokazi sisekhona, sigcinwe nguDavid.

Abehambisana nalenye ingwazi, Gagaza Vilakati. (Indlu yaGagaza ?)

KUBULAWA KWANDWANDWA NEKUBHIDLITE KWEMBHIDLIMBHIDLI

Sisile wafuma Longcanga anemphi kutsi batocedza sive saNdwandwa eMbhidlimbhidlini. Watsi Sisile: "Bulala bonkhe labantfu. Ungashiyi ngisho imbuti nomainja noma inkhukhu kusaphila."

Impi yefika eMbhidlimbhidlini ebusuku, Longcanga wangena emtini ayedvwa, wangena endlunkhulu, wabona inkhosana yaNdwandwa ngemjiva wakhe, wamtsatsa.

Longcanga wahhawukela Mbozise, (ana-10 weminyaka), wammikisa ngesheya kweNgwemphisi, eLuzelweni, wabese wambeka epulazini lemlungu, eThole (Atholl, kaForbes), ngase-Msidamu (Amsterdam), eTransvaal.

(JSM Matsebula: nenina waMbozise, LaMkhonta, wasindza, wamikiswa eTransvaal)

Kwabulawa bonkhe labantfu baseMbhidlimbhidlini, emadvodza, bafati nebantfwana.

Lomunye umfati waNdwandwa Nzolomane LaMgqoyiza Khumalo wagwazwa kakhulu, kepha akafanga, wasindza, walala engatini. Ngisho umntfwanakhe lobekasesiswini walimala, kancane-nje. (Lona bekungu Cobhiyane ? [buta Mgabhi Dlamini])

Longcanga akazange atjele Sisile kutsi Mbozise abesekhona. NaMbandzeni nakabekwa akazange amtjele, abesaba.

INdlovukazi Sisile yanika Longcanga kutsi atsatse lonkhe live laNdwandwa alibuse.

Longcanga wakha umuti wakhe lobitwa ngekutsi kuseKukhulumeni, waphindza wakhe leminye imiti.

Longcanga nakayekela kuhlala ebukhosini, abehlala kakhulu emtini waseKuphumeni, naLaMadonsela (intsandvokati).

Mbhidlimbhidlini's site is in eKukhulumeni.

Corpses were not buried and bones may still be upturned

Mbozise wabuya atofuna live leyise. Longcanga abeyenga iNdlovukazi kucala, atsi Ndwandwa watala Mbozise eTransvaal.

Nakuvakala liciniso, Gwamile watsi kuLongcanga: "Uyabona kutsi watjelwa ngekutsini ? Awuzange ubulala inkhosana yaNdwandwa. Sewubuyile."

Gwamile wahlukanisa live laLongcanga ngekhatsi, watsi umfula Ntimane utawuhlukanisa emave aLongcanga naMbozise.

INdlovukazi yatsi: "Beka Mbozise kaMaveletiveni" (kuDvwalile, sigodzi lesingaphansi kwaboMcanjelwa Mabuza) Mbozise wakha umuti wakhe lobitwa ngekutsi kaVelezizweni. (? = kaMaveletiveni NOMA yena, bekabuya emaveni

King sent Longcanga to build next to eMbidlimbidlini. Instead he built a a distance away.

He plowed the field "eboleleni" on the site of eMbidli.

BakaVeleziweni were angered that he plowed up theirs ancestors' bones and came to attack him. Longcanga, now a Christian, said "meet them with imizaca namahawu only, but indvuna Gagalu took a gun and shot one man, Mgabalagacane Nxumalo in the leg, leading to his dismissal.

KUSHONA kwaLONGCANGA

Longcanga wacala kugula eKuphumeni (ekhaboShali). Bacela inkalishi lendzala kuPiet (umsa waJan Labuschagne). Bamkhweta, bayidonsa ngetandla bambeka eLukhahlamba (akhaboJabhane).

LaNgwenya (umfati wekucala) watjela Longcanga kutsi amikise inkhosana, Soni, enkhosini atobusiswa, njengoba Longcanga abegulela kufa.

Longcanga wakhipha umsa wakhe Thunile (wakaLaNgwenya III) naMaliwa Vilakati. (Ingwazi Gagaza Vilakati abegugile ngalesikhatsi, abengasaboni emehlweni.)

Sobhuza wamangala kutsi bamletsela inkhosana Longcanga asekhona, kepha bamchazela, weva, wambusisa Soni. Kwenteka nga1921 / 1922 ?

Soni wabese uya eJozi. Longcanga wabese uyafa, Soni asekhona eJozi.

Longcanga wangcwatjwa ngasemtini wakhe eKuphumeni, eveni laseKukhulumeni. Akayanga entsabeni, wafihlwa phansi ebhokisini, njengoba waba likholwa ekugcineni (SAGM not Swedish)

page 7 Longcanga waMswati / eKukhulumeni
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H Jones, "Register", 1993, p.111:

Mnt. Longcanga waMswati

appears in documents 1884-1898

was powerful in southwest Swaziland
c.1884 Ryland asked him for mineral concession
one of the few close to Mbandzeni in his last 6 months (witnessed concessions)
1889 Offy's re-appointment
met Anglo-Boer Joint Commission
1890 signed Organic Proclamation to create Govt Committee & Chief Court
1894 sent to H C Shepstone in Pietermaritzburg to protest 2nd Organic Proclamation to give
Transvaal administrative power over Swaziland
Nov 1894 led team to London to protest same
1895 G T Ferreira (vrederechter / JP) told him "become a policeman or re-settle"
1895 at Bhunu's puberty sibhimbi
1898 went with Bhunu to eShowe
? return route

Live laseKukhulumeni ladliwa ngemapulazi emaBhunu.

H Jones, "Register", 1993, p.336:

J H Labuschagne obtained grazing concessions (47L & 103L) in 1884, both confirmed in writing in 1887. 103L was for 2000 hectates at Ncabaneni.

1st farmers: Jan Labuschagne, father of Piet, and "Bellen" (Barend) Labuschagne

Q

original inhabitants of eMbidlimbidlini: bakaZishwili (? nebakaMaseko)

borders ? from mountains of eNtondozi to Mhlatane river

who told Shali of Ludvonga's gun (see Bonner)

poisoning of Dalada ?

Soni waLongcanga

Soni abe ngumlondolozu ngebudzala. Lohheka, libito lebujaha

Soni wakha umuti waseNcababala, ngaseLudvondvolu.

Dalada abehlala kahle naSoni.

Soni wahlala eJozi iminyaka lelishumi. Bekasebenta emayini, kodvwa akazange asebente phansi, bamnika umsebenti enhla. (surface work)

Jabhane wasala eKukhulumeni abusa egameni laSoni.

?? Jabhane wamikisa tincwadzi tekutsela kubakaVelezizweni.....

Soni washona nga1933, nakufika sikhonyane (plague of locusts). Wangcwatjwa eKukhulumeni. Waya entsabeni.

information: David waSoni Dlamini, eSitjeni, 24 September 2000. David watsatsa umlandvo kuShali waLongcanga, lowangena make wakhe. Longcanga wahlala namake waShali nakasuka kaNgwane.

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tindvuna tekutselisa

4305-04 eTjebovu / eSiciweni

(ticiwa = tikhonkwane; Mboziswa demarcated his boundary with Title Deed Land)

Tax List 1993: Mabhozi Zwane, indvuna yaSifuba

Tax List 1977: Madliza Dvuba (wakaboJojo), indvuna yaDalada noma yaMboziswa (Madliza abemdzala kakhulu)

4305-05 eKukhulumeni

Tax List 1977 & 1993: Simon Logijima Phakathi (umsa waSangoli), indvuna yaSifuba Mfisha Dlamini, indvuna yaDalada, wasuswa nguSifuba

indvuna yaLongcanga:

David: Gagalu (sibongo asatiwa) (H. Jones: Mgwahla)
Longcanga wacosha Gagalu nakadubula Mgalalagacane Nxumalo.
Lisekela laGagalu, Sangoli Phakathi, waba yindvuna

indvuna yaSoni:

Simon Logijima Phakathi, umsa waSangoli

David waSoni

1936	born	
1948-50	went to herd donkeys at Amersfoort	
1952	night-school	
1954	school	
1956	mother LaMavimbela moved to Dvuba homestead at Sitjeni	(WHY ?)
1960	David settled at eSitjeni	

TIBONGO taLONGCANGA

TIBONGO taSONI

TIBONGO taVELAPHI

MSWATI II

libutfo: INYATSI
watalwa: 1826 or 1827
washona: 1865 August
make: Tsandzile
LaZidze Nxumalo
waseMagudu

Maquba / Lobovu / James
/ Mdumezinkondlo
(wekungenwa, nguMgwevu)

INDLOZI-

watalwa: 1910 ?
wabekwa: 1931
washona: ?
make lomtalako: Bikwaphi
LaDzebe Khumalo waseNdzeleni
(watalwa 1865? - washona: 1939)
(inhlanti yaNandzi)

File
(intfombi)
watalwa:
washona:
make: Nandzi
LaMagadlela / LaMvubu
waseNdzeleni

Lozindaba
(intfombi)
watalwa:
washona:
make: Nandzi

Mkolishi

watalwa: 19
wabekwa: 19
washona: 19
make: Mkhosise
LaLunkanke Madonsela

Makhosonkhe

watalwa: 19
wabekwa: 19
make:

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Mswati wakha umuti waseMbhuleni, dvutane netintsaba taseMkhingoma.

Inkhosi yabeka nankha emakhosikati akhe eMbhuleni:

1. Nandzi LaMagadlela (LaMvubu) Khumalo
2. Butsikati (LaMagadlela ?) Khumalo (inhlanti)
3. Mnkabi LaMtsiyane Mkhonta

Nandzi Khumalo

Uyise waNandzi abe nguMagadlela / Mvubu Khumalo waseNdzeleni, eSigcineni.
Unina waNandzi abe nguMayetse LaNtungwane Dladla.

Myburgh wabhala kutsi Nandzi watalwa ngabo1822. Loku akuvakali, njengoba Mswati watalwa nga1827 noma nga1828 (=Nandzi abemdzala kunaMswati)

Nandzi akatalanga umfana eNkhosini, watala tintfombi letimbili, File naLozindaba.

File wendza kuMagcekeni Mamba. Magcekeni abe sitfunjwa, watfunjwa emphini yemaShangane nga1862, wanikwa sibongo salobekamkhulisa. File wntagwatjwa entsabeni, eSibungela (on Weltevreden, Farm No. 166, south of Badplaas).

Live laseMbhuleni ladliwa ngemaBhunu. Nandzi wabekwa ngemaBhunu ngekutsi ngu"shifu" (chieftainness). Nandzi washona nga1922.

1874 January: Bishop Wilkinson bought a farm for a mission near the Brook, close to eMbhuleni. He placed Rev Carlsen there.

1876 May: Rev. Robertson together with Rev. Carlsen visited Nandzi at her homestead.

1880 February: Major Alleyne and the Boundary Commission marked eMbhuleni homestead on their map.

The homestead moved several times. When Nandzi died in 1922, it was situated on Alexandria (Farm No. 30), immediately north of Badplaas. Nandzi was buried there.

Bikwaphi Khumalo

Bikwaphi watalwa nguDzebe, umnakaboNandzi, ngabo1865. Unina waBikwaphi abe nguLomacala LaSidvubelo Dlamini.

Nga1897, bakaKhumalo batfuma Bikwaphi eMbhuleni njenginhlanti lebeyitawuvusa indlu yaNandzi.

Bikwaphi wangenwa nguNtjentje , khona atotala Mswati umfana, kepha Ntjentje washona nga1900, angakamtalisi. Babese bamnika Mgwevu ngekutsi amngene, nga1902. Bikwaphi watala Maquba ngabo1910 (Bikwaphi anabo-45 weminyaka ?), waphindze watala labanye bantfwana labangu-4. (?)

NaBikwaphi wabekwa ngemaBhunu ngekutsi ngu"shifu" (chieftainness).
Bikwaphi wabusa kusukela ku1922 kuze kuye ku1931. Washona nga1939.

SA Chiefs page 3 Mnt. Macuba waMswati waseMbhuleni kuyachubeka
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Maquba waMswati: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. Mkhosise LaLunke Madonsela

1. Lombuso (akenzanga) 2. Mkolishi (INKHOSANA) 3.

2. Matope Mbetse

3. Lomuthi Nkabindze

4. Mhlabase Madonsela (inhlanti yaMkhosise)

5. Ntfombiyelive Msibi

6. Ntombane Madonsela

Umuti waseSidvashini

Mswati waphindze wakha umuti waseSidvashini. Wabeka iNkhosikati LaNgodzela Mkhonta khona (umuti waseShangweni ?).

eSidvashini ngulapho kunelidwala lelibitwa ngekutsi kaLamthuli, lapho uMkhomozane / Teespruit ungenela iNkhomati (dvutane nelipulazi eTjakastad [Farm No. 149]).

BakaNgcamane bakaLuhleko babika kutsi indvuna Ndzinga Jele (abeseMbhuleni, eNcabaneni) bekaphinga naLaNgodzela. Ndzinga wabaleka waya kaDzibi (epulazini la-D B Forbes ?). LaNgodzela nemntfwanakhe (Mnt. Kufa ?) babulawa ngemyalo waMswati.

information: A. C. Myburgh, "Die Stamme van die Distrik Carolina" ("Tribes of the Carolina District"), Union of South Africa, Dept. of Native Affairs, Ethnological Series No. 34, 1956

Sobhuza I (Somhlolo) watsatsa Gulase Nzima waseMagudu. Gulase watalwa nguNdeya, indvuna yaZwide iNkhosi yebakaNdwandwe. Rmabheka aGulase adliwa nguZwide, ngiko labanye batseiGulase abe wakaNdwandwe.

Gulase watala:

1. Malambule
2. Khambi
3. Cibi
4. Sincanekazana, wendza ku ____

Malambule wakha imiti lesihlanu: (Litje lakhe lisabonakala nalamuhla.)

1. kaLavumisa ??
2. eMfihlweni
3. eNgudzeni
- 4, eNceka
5. eGundwini

information: Obed waZonduyise Dlamini (P.M., 1989-1992), various interviews, 1989-2006

Malambule waSomhlolo: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaSimelane waseSihlutse

1. Vuvama (INKHOSANA)
2. Lomazinyane (INKHOSATANA) wendza kuShifu Macondza Dlundlu waseNgololweni (watala Mgwagwanana)

3. Loziga, wendza kuShifu Shemane Nxumalo waseNdiyaneni (watala Mangongwane, Lomkhasiso, Dlume (inkhosana), naGumbeli)

(Lomunye Lomkhasiso Dlamini wendza kuShifu Macondza Dlundlu watala inkhosana, Mkhatjwa.)

2. umntfwana waShifu Nkamane Mkhatjwa waseLwandle

1. Mfowekunene

3. LaMatsenjwa

1. Sibhulo

labanye bantfwana baMalambule:

1. Ndlozi, wakha eSitulo, eMatsanjeni, kaLavumisa
2. Mnqayi, wakha eSimakadze eSouth Africa
3. Maqhele, wakha eSimakadze eSouth Africa
4. Banjwa
5. Fondo
6. Hlabane
7. Khwishi
8. Maloyi
9. Mgwabhi
10. Nkunzi
11. Ntutho
12. Phuzukuvela
13. Silevane
14. Soguzo
15. Sigujana
- ?? Falaza

Lomunye umtukulu waMalambule abe ngu-Alipha, lowendza kuDinizulu, iNkhosi yakaZulu,

Khambi waSOMHLOLO

Kungatsi Khambi wakha eMabande.

Khambi watala Sibheva. Sibheva watala Mdlovu naNdoso.

Mdlovu watala Mabola naNdleleni, labakha Nsingizini.

Mabola watala Mcanta, indvuna yemajaha aseNsingizini.

Vuvama waMalambule: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaZulu

1. Hehele (INKHOSANA), watalwa kaZulu, wafela khona.

2. LaMbatha

1. Zonduyise (litfumbu), watalwa kaZulu (1900 - 1986 November)
information: Obed waZonduyise Dlamini (P.M., 1989-1992), various interviews, 1989-2006

Ndlozi waMalambule

Ndlozi wakha eSitulo, eMatsanjeni, kaLavumisa, watala Mfuzi.

Mfuzi wateka LaMagagula lowatala Nomaloloma.

Nomaloloma watala Amos / Ndodayihlekwa (M.P., 1998-2003)

information: Amos / Ndodayihlekwa waNomaloloma Dlamini, Lobamba, 1998

Sigujana waMalambule

Sigujana watala Phewula.

Phewula watala Maloma.

information: LaFakudze, wife of Phewula Dlamini, Mbabane, 23 February 2008

HISTORY OF MALAMBULE, SEE:

Huw Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland to 1902", 1993, p. 116

SOBHUZA I / SOMHLOLO

Mandlemaduna

Dingindawo
INGULUBE ?
make:

Mshengelane / Luke
LISOTJA (waya emphini)
watalwa: 1910
make:
LaSimelane wakoNtjingila

Mshengelane / Luke waDingindawo Dlamini: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaMazibuko (washona)

1. Agrippa
2. Jabulisile / Percinah, wendza kuZablon Mthembu
3. Lomaswazi, wendza ku ____
4. Welile
5. Dumile, wendza ku ____
6. Bongumusa

2. LaNtjangase

1. Leonard / Phazima
2. Beatrice, wendza ku ____
(LaNtjangase wabese utala emaphahla lamane (quadruplets), kwashona lamabili.)
3. Helisile, wendza ku ____
4. Glenrose / Ncane, wendza ku ____

3. LaMazibuko ("inhlanti")

akatalanga

Mnt. Mandlemaduna wakha eZikhotheni.
Dingindawo bekelapha Sobhuza II.
Mshengelane / Luke abefundzisa emasotja (USDF) eChibini.

*information: Jerry waFulathela Hlophe, Museum, 11 January 2008;
Confidence Nontobeko Mthembu, Museum, 26 February 2008 (daughter of Jabulisile wa-
Luke Dlamini)*

SOMHLOLO (UMLONDOLOZI)

watalwa: 1780 ?

wabekwa: 1805 ?

washona: 1839

make lomtalako: Somnjalose

LaNsibandze Simelane waseNkhalaneni

wafakwa esiswini saLojiba LaNsibandze Simelane

MSWATI II

libutfo: INYATSI

watalwa: 1826 or 1827

washona: 1865 August

make: Tsandzile

LaZidze Nxumalo

waseMagudu

Ndlaphu

Khenkane

Dantji

Foloji

Holeka /

Solomon

(*informant*)

Matsafeni

UMGADLELA

watalwa: 1867 ?

washona: 1892 ?

make: Yoyo

Sihlongonyane

Lahanyamba

washona: 1889 ?

make: Yangase

LaLomageje

Shongwe

tintfombi

letimbili

make:

LaMgciza

Nhlabatsi

Mhola

watalwa: 1888 / 98 ?

wabekwa: 1923 ?

washona: ?

make Lukhambule

LaBhangase Zwane

wakaHhohho

Funwako / Kenneth

watalwa:

wabekwa:

make: Ntonjane

LaMkhwankhwa Nkambule

“of Dantji’s tribe”

draft of 2 October 2004, by R. Mdvumowencala Patricks,

Umjindi wakhiwa egameni laNdzimandze (“Zimase”), “umuti welidloti”.
LaShongwe “wendziswa kuNdzimandze.
Yoyo was a half-sister of Yangase.

OR (doubtful)

Queens Yangase and Yoyo fled Swaziland to escape killings off after Mswati’s death.
More refugees followed over the years.
(perhaps only LaMgciza fled)

Sicaphuna Simelane (iNyatsi) was the first indvuna,
followed by Mahlanya Msitsini.

Lahanyamba married Mlukuluku Nkambule waseNgabezweni.

Matsafeni (waMswati ngemangeno): inkhosikati nebantfwana: (wateka yinye)

1. Mhola

information: “Tribes of the Barberton District” A. C. Myburgh, 1949. (No. 25)

Mbekwane I / Ndabezitha watala Lubhoko, Lubhoko watala Musi / Msutindlovu, Musi watala Dlamini, Dlamini watala Manyamalala kuDiboti Simelane wakoNtjingila, Manyamalala watala Mtikubola, Mtikubola watala Gamula.

Gamula
TICHELE / MAHALAGACA
(1825 ? - 1860 ?)
make:

Mtjelegwane
INYONEBOVU / LIHHOYE ??
(1860 ? - 1904 October 3)
make: Mahambehlala
Ndzimandze wakaShoba

Sibhamu
LOMKHEHLE / INSIMBILEBOVU
(1885 ? - 1923 April 10)
make: Mnt. Mzamose
waMswati II

Mankenke (Shikishi ?)
SIKHONYANE - Matonela
watalwa: 1922 ?
wabekwa: ?
washona: 1970
make: Ndlundlu LaMbikiza
Mngomezulu waseNgwavuma

Jeveni

Mbekwane II (Vulisango ?)
AKABUTSEKANGA
watalwa: 1940 ?
wabekwa: 1973 ?
washona: 2003
make: Thandaphi / Lomfibi
LaMlokotfwa Nxumalo
waseZikhotheni

Joseph
AKABUTSEKANGA
watalwa: 1932 Dec. 24
wabekwa:
washona: 2004 Feb.
make:

1. Makhundu
2. David /
Mehlengane
3. Christina
4. Disemba

Sibusiso
watalwa:
make: Alvinah Hlatjwako
waseMankayane

balandzeli: ababhaliswa elubalweni (census)

tindvuna taseNdzevane - inkhundla yaseLubulini

7627-01 emphakatsini

Tax List 1993 & 1997: Joseph (Matsenjwa?)

live laseNdzevane lisikelana nanankha emave:

information: (Unofficial) Map of Chiefs, Eunice Murdoch, Dept. of Agriculture, 1965

north: eMbutfu, ka-"Mangongo Dlamini" ?? uMkhitane River

east: umncele waseSouth Africa

south: emapulazini (Title Deed Land), ngaphesheya kwemapulazi, kunesicephazane semhlaba lesingaphansi kwaNtunja Mngomezulu

west: eLubulini, kaShifu Ntunja waZombizwe Mngomezulu

north-west: emapulazini (Title Deed Land)

The Government of Swaziland bought Farm 539 and established the refugee camp of eNdzevane. During the political strife in South Africa up to 1994, large numbers of Matsenjwa refugees from eManyiseni, including (Chief ?) Joseph Matsenjwa, settled at eNdzevane.

A. Bryant, "Olden Times in Zuuland & Natal", 1929, p. 340:

BakaMatsenjwa noma "emaNyiseni" bangemakhandzembali, bebakhuluma siSutfu. Batihlobo tebakaSiyoka, lebebabuswa nguMjanji (Mabelemadze) waThobela.

Embusweni waShaka, bebahlala ngaseLusutfu, ngekuthula. Ngabo1840 bacoshwa nguLubelo Mngomezulu. Mpande wabahlalisa ngasemifuleni, uMsunduze neMduna, ngaphansi kwaMbopha Hlabisa. (Mpande watalwa nguLaHlabisa.)

Nakashonile Lubelo, bakaMatsenjwa bancandzeka babuyela kubo, kepha Mpande wabawelisa Lusutfu, wabahlalisa eMozambiki. Nga1887, emaNgisi atsatsa live lelisukela eLubonjeni lize liyofika elwandle (British Tongaland). Bantfu baMtjelegwane baphindze babuyela emakhaya abo.

Bryant unika intalelwane yebakaMatsenjwa utsi: Lobhoko watala Musi, Musi watala Siboti (Dlamini), Siboti watala Manyamalala, Manyamalala watala Mzikubola (Muntukubola), Mzikubola watala Gamula, Gamula watala Mtshalekwana [lowashona 3.10.1904], Mtshalekwana watala Sibhamu [lowashona 10.4.1923], Sibhamu watala Shikishi.

J. J. Nquku, "Amaqhawe akaNgwane", 1939:

Wawawa Matsenjwa watalwa ngaseSiteki. Abe yingwazi yaMswati II. Waya etimphini uma Mswati II ahlasela bakaMadolo ngabo1850.

8 o' clock News, SABC 3 Television, 19 May 1997:

Shifu ("Inkosi") Bernard Matsenjwa waseNgwavuma.

Bokhokho bebakaMatsenjwa, Manyisa, Mabelemadze, Mjaji naThobela, bebahlala kaTembe.

Bebakhuluma siTfonga. ??

draft of 22 April 2004 by R. Mdvumowencala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

Mbekwane I / Ndabezitha

Mbekwane wakha eNokwane kaLomahasha, wahamba ayokwakha eMasundvwini (umfula), wagcina akhe ngaseSiteki wafela khona.

Lubhoko

Lubhoko watalwa ngaseSiteki, wesuka wayokwakha eNdlovini eManyiseni.

Musi / Msutindlovu

Musi wakha eMbhadeni (umuti) eNdumo.

Dlamini

Dlamini wakha eNdlovini.

Manyamalala

Manyamalala wakha eKuhlehleni (umuti)

Mtikubola

Mtikubola wakha eMbhadeni (umuti) ngaseLuphongolo.

Gamula

Gamula watalwa ngabo1825, wabutseka kuTichele, abe yintsanga yaMswati II. Wabekwa nguMswati, washona asekhona Mswati. Gamula wakha eNqandvweni (kaNgcamphalala ?).

Mtjelegwane

BakaMatsenjwa basuswa nguPercy, umlungu lowasika lipulazi lakhe eNqandvweni. Bakhuphuka eLubonjeni bakha eKuhlehleni.

Sibhamu

Sibhamu wakha eLunyaweni. Umtsimba wamake waSibhamu, Mnt. Mzamose waMswati II, waphuma eLudzidzini II. (Lomtsimba wabusiwa nguMnt. Malunge naMandanda Mthethwa ?)

Mankenke

Mankenke wakha eLunyaweni (umphakatsi) naseKukhulumeni. Wafela eNhlalakahle.

Mbekwane II (Vulisango ?)

Mbekwane II watalwa eLunyaweni. Wabekwa nguSobhuza II. Wakha umphakatsi waseMtfuntini. Tindvuna takhe betinguLobhetha (Robert) Mbhamali, naMabiyakula.

information: Mjovo waMtjelegwane Matsenjwa, iNyatsi Barracks, eLudzidzini, 15 August 1989. (Mjovo was the Matsenjwa clan's senior liaison ("lincusa") with the Swazi Royal family. He was about 90 years old and his memory was failing: in separate interviews he related the names of his early ancestors in a different order. The author has reconciled the genealogy given by Mjovo with that given by Bryant in 1929.)

Akuvakali kutsi Mtjelegwane wabutseka kuNyonebovu, njengoba washo Mjovo. BoNyonebovu batalwa ngabo1860. Lamagama emabutfo, Halagaca (Gamula), Lihoye (Mtjelegwane), neNsimbilebovu (Sibhamu) akatiwa kumbhali.

J4 page 4 MATSENJWA eManyiseni, South Africa / eNdzevane, Swaziland kuyachubeka
draft of 22 April 2004 by R. Mdvumowencala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

P. Bonner, "Kings, Commoners & Concessionaires", 1983, pp.145:

Cetshwayo, iNkhosi yakaZulu, wahlasela Mtjelegwane Matsenjwa nga1875 ebusika. Nga-August 1876, Cetshwayo wacela imvumo kumaNgisi eNatal ngekutsi aphindze ahlasele Mtjelegwane. Abefuna kutsatsa tincaba nemihhome eveni laMtjelegwane. (Faced with an impending war with the British, he wished to secure the trade route to Delagoa Bay and to secure strongholds from where he would conquer Swaziland.)

H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland to 1902", 1993, p. 395:

BakaMatsenjwa bangemakhandzembali, bebakhuluma siSutfu, bebahlala etu kweLubombo, emkhatsisini kweLusutfu neNgwavuma.

Ngabo1822, uma Soshangane abalekela eTjaneni engca kaMatsenjwa, bakaMatsenjwa batfutsa baya enyakatfo, eMozambiki, bancandzeka kubo ngabo1840. Ngabo1850, Lubelo Mngomezulu wabahasela, batfutsa baya eningizimu, kaZulu. Emva kwesikhatsi, Mtjelegwane wabuyela kubo wakhonta kubakaNkhosi.

1866, August 19: David "Dibhi" Forbes walala eveni lebakaMatsenjwa, emtini waMbilo etukweLubombo. Mtjelegwane wamtfumela umcombotsi.

1869: umuti waMtjelegwane ubonakala emephini ya-Erskine (south of the Lusutfu River).

1873, September: Mtjelegwane wanika bafundisi baSheshe (Anglican Church), Bishop Thomas Wilkinson na-George Carlsen, umhlaba wekwakha lisontfo. Bebacondza kuletsa buKrestu kubakaMabhudu, emaTfongeni. Wikinson wabhala kutsi Mtjelegwane bekatiphetse. (Utsi Mjovo Matsenjwa Mtjelegwane wabutseka kuNyonebovu [labatalwa ngabo1860] kepha Wilkinson wabhala kutsi "abemdzala" nga1873.)

BakaZulu bahlasela bakaMatsenjwa nga1875 nanga1876. Nga1878, Mnt. Zibhebhu kaMaphitha wahlasela Mtjelegwane watsatsa imihhome yakhe. Mtjelegwane wawela Lusutfu. Nga1879, January, Mbandzeni wakhhipha imphi kutsi iyocosha Zibhebhu.

1887, W. Coope wavakashela Mtjelegwane, solo bekahlala eMozambiki. Coope wabhala kutsi Mtjelegwane bekakhonta kuMbandzeni.

1889, October 21, eMbekelweni: Mtjelegwane wafakaza kubekwa kwaTheophilus ("Comfi") Shepstone njengaMabhalane weSive semaSwati.

Mtjelegwane wagcina abuyele ekhaya lakhe, washona nga1904, October 3. Abe nemiti lengu-900 ngaphansi kwakhe.

Observer, 19 February 2004:

Obituary of Joesph Matsenjwa: education: Manyiseni Primary; Ohlangeni High.

1970s: Zulu Homeland Government clashed with him on his affiliation with Swaziland.

? Offered him seat in KwaZulu Parliament in return for rejecting Swaziland ?

1977: he fled to eNdzevane.

Wife Alvinah, died 1996, bore Sibusiso, Khosi, Nondumiso, Nomvuyo, Gcebile, Phetsile.

information: daughter of David / Mehlangane Matsenjwa, Parliament, 21 April 2004:

Joseph married (washada) Alvinah Hlatjwako; re-married (washada) Zodwa Simelane, 2002.

page 1 Mnt. Mgidla waSOMHLOLO

draft of 12 December 2007 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

P. Bonner, "Kings, Commoners & Concessionaires", 1982, p. 61:

Mgidla ("Gehle") waSOMHLOLOI

Mgidla bekhala eNkhonyeni lapho iNgwemphisi ingenela Lusutfu khona. Lenzawo beyingaphansi kwaseBuseleni.

Ngabo1852 bakaNgwane babulala Mgidla ngekutsi bekakha emacebo nebakaZulu. Mgidla wafihlwa eMzimba.

Mgidla watala Mananga. Mananga wakhonta kuMahlanya kucala, lapho insimi yebukhosi yetsiwa ngaye khona. Wabese uya eMphembakati, wangwatjwa khona.

SOMHLOLO

Mgidla

washona: 1852 ?

Mananga

Mati

make:

LaMatfobela (sitfunjwa)

Mshiki

LINDIMPI

1935 ? – 1971 ?

make:

LaHlophe waseNgonini
(kuMatsapha)

Ndumiso

watalwa: 1957

information:

Ndumiso waMshiki Dlamini (National Court President), Museum, 10 December 2007

Mnt. Zimphisi wakaZombodze watala Mlale.

Mlale bekacatseka Sobhuza II asemncane. Sobhuza bekatsi "mkhulu" kuMlale KEPHA Jeni abefunga "Mswati".

Mlale waZimphisi: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaHlatjwako wakaLuhleko (lomkhulu)

1. Langa, washona aselibhungu
2. Jimson, wateka La _____ (watala Dandane entfombini)
3. Lomchazuchazu / Sophie, wendza kuNjobozane Shabangu eMbekelweni (NaboSitsini)

2. LaHlatjwako wakaLuhleko (lomncane)

1. Jeni / Silima, wendza kuMiyotha waLugedlane Ntiwane eBulandzeni
2. Ntjintjabantfu, wateka LaMlotjwa (NaboSipho), LaMngomezulu (NaboMkhulu)
3. Mkhayisani, akatekanga

3. LaShongwe

1. Msongelwa, wateka LaMabuza
2. Bhacile, akendzanga
3. Mphinjane, akatekanga

Ntjintjabantfu abe lisotja lemakhosikati aSobhuza.

Jeni / Silima abe nguthishela wekucala kaLobamba Primary School.
(Original site was near present-day Ludzidzini, around 1926. Jeni was followed by Miss Mbatha and Miss Mavuso.
(see Mathunywa of Mahlanya near Jimson's shop, near the railway line.)

H. Kuper, "King Sobhuza II", 1978, p. 108:

"Silima and Lambuli were the first wardens at the Swazi National School. (1930s)"

Jeni watala:

1. Oliver Fanukwente Warren (1930)
2. Nkomeni Douglas (1933)

information:

Nkomeni waMiyotha Ntiwane, Museum, 2 February 2002, 8 November 2006

Oliver waMiyotha Ntiwane, Museum, 30 May 2006

tibongo taZimphisi - bona Nkomeni Ntiwane

MSWATI II
INYATSI
watalwa: 1826/1827
wabekwa: 1845
washona: 1865
make: Tsandzile LaZidze
Ndwandwe waseMagudu

Mshoshi (wekungenwa) LIGAVU ?	Madlayiza (wekungenwa)	Lomtsangala (wekungenwa)	Mtobhisa
watalwa: 1895 ? washona: 1984 make: Longathintwa LaVova Mdletje waseNtfontjeni	washona: 1950 ? make: LaMdletje	washona: make: LaMdletje (wendza kuShifu Shiba wase- Mhlosheni)	washona: make: LaMdletje (wendza kuShifu Hhamu Magongo waseLangeni (NaboLovutha))
	Masewu / Esau watalwa: make: LaNhleko		

Mnukwa / Louis AKABUTSEKANGA	Silwane lisokancanti	Bhutana	Mmeli
watalwa: 1930 ? akabekwanga washona: 1970 make: Boshiwe Tfwala waseSiyeni (lomncane)	watalwa: washona: make: LaTfwala lomkhulu waseSiyeni	watalwa: 1930 ? make: LaBhusha Mbonane lomkhulu	watalwa: washona: 1998 make: LaKhumalo waseNgogola

Mshoshi II /
Polycarp / Ndvungunye
INYATSI - Majazi
watalwa: 1950
wabekwa: 2005
make: Sarriet La _____
Vilakati "waseMbikwakhe"

draft of 20 March 2006 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

“Mswati II wateka Longathintwa LaVova Mdletje waseNtfontjeni, wamakhela eLudzidzini.”
Uyise waVova kwakunguMshoshi Mdletje lowadzabuka kaNongoma, kaZulu.

(R. Patricks: It is very doubtful if Longathintwa was teka'ed personally by Mswati II, as he died in 1865, and Lomathintwa's first child was born around 1880.)

R. Patricks, L5, eNceka, page 2:

NaboMshoshi waba yinhlangi yaLaZembe Vilakati (NaboLukhwabitsi) ?

BakaNgwane bakhela LaMdletje eMoneni. Bamnika indvuna, Mnukwambi Lukhele.

Kungatsi bekubusa Labotsibeni Gwamile lesosikhatsi. Gwamile abesita iNdlovukazi Tibati Nkambule, 1889 – 1894. Waba yiNdlovukazi leBusako [Queen Regent], 1899-1921.

LaMdletje wangenwa nguMnt. Gija waMswati waseNkamanzi, watala:

(kepha Gija abengafanele angene umfati weyise ?)

1. umfana (libito alatiwa)
2. Mshoshi (LIGAVU ?) (1895 ? - 1984 February 15)
3. Madlayiza (washona: 1950 ?)
4. Lomtsangala, wendza kuShifu _____ Shiba wakaHhohho South (eMhlosheni)
5. Mtobhisa, wendza kuShifu Hhamu Magongo eLangeni, watala inkhosana, Lovutha

Nangabe Mshoshi abe liGavu, watalwa ngabo1895. Washona anabo-89 weminyaka.

Mshoshi wangena nayi inkhosikati yaMBANDZENI:

1. LaMkhatjwa (NaboMandiyane)

1. Mantulwini Samuel

Mbandzeni washiya lenye inkhosikati, umntfwana waShifu Mashankane Ntjalintjali waseBhahwini. Ekucaleni, wangenwa nguMnt. Logcogo waMswati, watala:

1. Sifaphi (wendza kaBhembe eGundwini ?) (ABESEKHONA, nga2005)
2. Sipiwe / Theresa, watala kaLupupa

LaMashankane wabese uyangenwa nguMnt. Mshoshi waMswati, watala:

3. Sankembe / Catherine, akendzanga

Nasakhotsamile Logcogco nga1922, LaMashankane Ntjalintjali waya eMoneni atongenwa nguMshoshi. Watala umntfwana munye kuMshoshi wabese uyaganga ngendzaba letsite, wacoshwa. Bekasaya ekhaya, wengca eGebeni II (ngaseNhlambeni) afuna kuyolala khona, Dunguzela wamcela kutsi ahlale, njengoba unina abe wakaNtjalintjali. Wahlala, wafela khona, wangcwatjwa khona.

information: Vusumango waNkhosini Dlamini, Museum, 30 November 2005

Madlayiza waMswati: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaNhleko

1. Masewu / Esau / John (umbeki waPolycarp)
2. Tondzekile, wendza ku _____
3. Phahlakati, wendza ku _____
4. Sivesini
5. Mashiya

(washona)

information: Thomas waMasewu Dlamini, Mbabane, 9 March 2006

page 3 Mnt. Mshoshi waMswati waseMoneni kuyachubeka

draft of 20 March 2006 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

Mshoshi waMswati: emakhosikati nebantfwana: (bafati babhalwa ngekutekwa kwabo)

1. LaTfwala lomkhulu waseSiyeni

1. Silwane (washona)
2. Mshemelezane Bhekindlela Joseph (washona: 2003 August)

2. Boshiwe La Tfwala waseSiyeni (lomncane)

1. Mntjumpane George (washona)
2. Sinaye (washona)
3. Mnukwa Louis, wateka LaManana, LaVilakati (washona: 1970, April)

3. LaSitsebe

1. Mazazawane (washona)
2. Lomthandzo, wendza kuArchibald Coba wase-Eastern Cape (Transkei) (washona)
3. Mntsele Robert Lomantsuma, wateka LaMabuza waseMahlabane (washona)
4. Sindozo Theresa Madolwane, wendza kuObed Ndori waseZimbabwe (washona)
5. Sangolwane Busisiwe Agatha, wendza kuWilbert Ngulase wase-Eastern Cape (Transkei) (Sangolwane Agatha [retired nurse] - UMLANDVO) (abesekhona, 2006)
6. Mahambogwini (Magwini) / Nelson (washona)

4. LaZwane

1. Simangele, wendza kuShifu Mbango Howard Shiba wakaHhohho South (eMhlosheni)

5. LaBhusha Mbonane (lomkhulu)

1. Fociya Sylvester (washona)
2. Ncane Monica Makwelebayi, wendza kuPatrick Dan Vilakati waseNtfontjeni
3. Bhutana Absalom Dominic

6. LaBhusha Mbonane (lomncane)

1. Thokozile Rebecca, akendzanga

7. waShifu Vanyane Mkhathjwa waseLwandle

1. Gungubele Veronica, wendza kuRobert Mbhulutane Mabuza waseSiphocosini
2. Lonyezi Virginia, wendza kuMdolomba Nelson Mabuza waseMahlabane (Mdolomba waSishobane) (retired teacher)

8. LaKhumalo waseNgogola / eMafutseni

1. Mmeli Daniel, wateka LaMamba waseNgculwini (washona: 1998 January)

information: manuscript of Busie Alice waCuthbert Lukhele, April 2003;

Andrea waMnukwa Dlamini, telephonic conversation, 9 March 2006

Observer, 1 February 1998, timemetelo tekufa:

Kwashona Mmeli Daniel lobekakhe eNgogola, ekhabomake LaKhumalo. Umbiko ukhishwe ngu "umntfwanakhe" Solomon Spanekane Dlamini egameni leMnt. Mshemelezane

Times of Swaziland, 28 January 1997, timemetelo tekufa:

Kwashona Glory Velephi Dlamini waseMoneni. Umbiko ukhishwa nguMichael Mwali Dlamini egameni leMnt. Ndiya David.

page 4 Mnt. Mshoshi waMswati waseMoneni kuyachubeka

draft of 20 March 2006 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

Times of Swaziland, 16 June 1997:

"eMoneni ngulapho Mbandzeni wakha lilawu lekuphumula nakayotingela ehlandzeni."

Umuti waseMoneni kwakhiwa kucala lapho kuneBhunu Mall lamuhla. Lomuti wafutsa, waya lapho kuneFreedom Park lamuhla (ekhiweni / umntulu). ? Kusetfolakala tingungu ?

Lomuti wabitwa ngekutsi kuseMoneni ngoba tindvuna tebukhosi betinemona, njengoba Mnukwambi wanikwa umhlaba lapho watakhela khona umuti wakhe, eNhlakanhlakeni.

Times of Swaziland, 16 June 1997:

Princes Bhekindlela and Bhutana and indvuna Cuthbert Mfanyana Lukhele protest Moneni falling under Manzini City Council (it was moved once before, from the Bhunu Mall Site / from Freedom Park by the D.C.'s office - see fig tree)

Sobhuza II watsi Mshoshi angakha umuti waseKuphumuleni eLwandle.

Ndvuna yeNkhosi Lusendvo Fakudze, Museum, Lobamba, 21 March 2001:

Mshoshi wakha umuti waseMgenelweni, eLwandle.

(Kepha eMgenelweni ngumuti weMnt. Klebe waMbandzeni.)

Emva kweNdiphethe, Sobhuza abetsenga emapulazi egameni lesive. Wanika lelinye lipulazi kuMshoshi. Watsi letinye takhamuti taseGundvwini naletaseNgculwini, tiyoba balandzeli baMshoshi.

information: Mnt. Logcogco II (Mangaliso) waSozisa, KSMP, Lobamba, 15 March 2006

Mnukwa waMshoshi: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaManana

1. Busisiwe

2. Mloso

3. Queen

2. Sarriet La Vilakati "waseMbikwakhe"

1. Polycarp Ndvungunye (INKHOSANA - Mshoshi II)

(watalwa: 1950)

2. Andreas (Deputy Auditor-General)

information: Polycarp waMnukwa Dlamini, Mbabane, 20 March 2006

Times of Swaziland, 19 September 2005:

Polycarp Ndvungunye Dlamini is appointed chief of Moneni, as Mshoshi II.

Witnesses to the ceremony were Mnt. Mnengwase, Mnt. Masitsela, Mnt. Matatazela.

SEE: daughter of Mshoshi working at Matsapha Prison.

Mnt. Mshoshi waMswati APPENDIX ONE PAGE 1 tindvuna takaLukhele eMoneni draft of 9 March 2006 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

tindvuna takaLukhele eMoneni

1. Mnukwambi Lukhele (wakha lowakhe umuti, lowaseNhlakanhlakeni)
2. Mgudvwa waMnukwambi
3. Vinny (Vini) waMgudvwa
4. Cuthbert Mfanyana waVinny (1932 – 2006 February)

Velebantu Hhohho waMgudvwa wabambela Cuthbert asasebenta eSouth Africa.

Gordon Bongani waCuthbert ubambela lamuhla Cuthbert asagula.

Mgudvwa watala:

1. Alice Fakubi
2. Vinny James (1901-1954)
3. Longobozi
4. Velebantfu Hhohho (washona: 1984)
5. Magusasa
6. Marwick
7. Makhanda

Vinny watala:

1. Cuthbert Mfanyana
2. Beauty Busisiwe
3. Margaret Gcobi

Cuthbert watala:

1. Gordon Bongani
2. Alice Busie
3. Goodwill Thamsanqa
4. Acacia Zandile
5. Lydia Futhi
6. Dolphine Siphon

Velebantu Hhohho watala:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Elijah | 2. Mchoza |
| 3. Lusiba | 4. Robert |
| 5. Bhekimphi | 6. Velifile |
| 7. Mphiyakhe | |

Hezekiel Mphiko Lukhele wachamuka eNatal, wafakwa esiswini saLaShongwe lowendza kaLukhele eMoneni. Hezekiel wateka Mnt. Msalela waSOBHUZA II.

Maphisholo Lukhele wafela eMshadza (eMshadza I - 1869; eMshadza II - 1879)
(? Maphisholo watala Mnukwambi, noma ngumnakabo ?)

information: manuscript of Busie Alice waCuthbert Lukhele, April 2003

J9 page 1 eMushroomlands, indvuna Mcolongo
draft of 6 January 2001 by R. Mdvumowencala Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

2113-01 eMushroomlands / Mushroom Land Settlement Scheme

Tax List 1977: Chief "Mushroomlands", indvuna Mcolongo (Mcolongo Mthethwa ?)

(Tax List 1993 & 97: "Mcolonco")

A. Booth, "Historical Dictionary of Swaziland", 2000, p. 201:

Lord Milner intended the 22% of Swaziland set aside as Crown Land in 1907 to be parceled out to British settlers (and to a minimum of Afrikaner bywoners.)

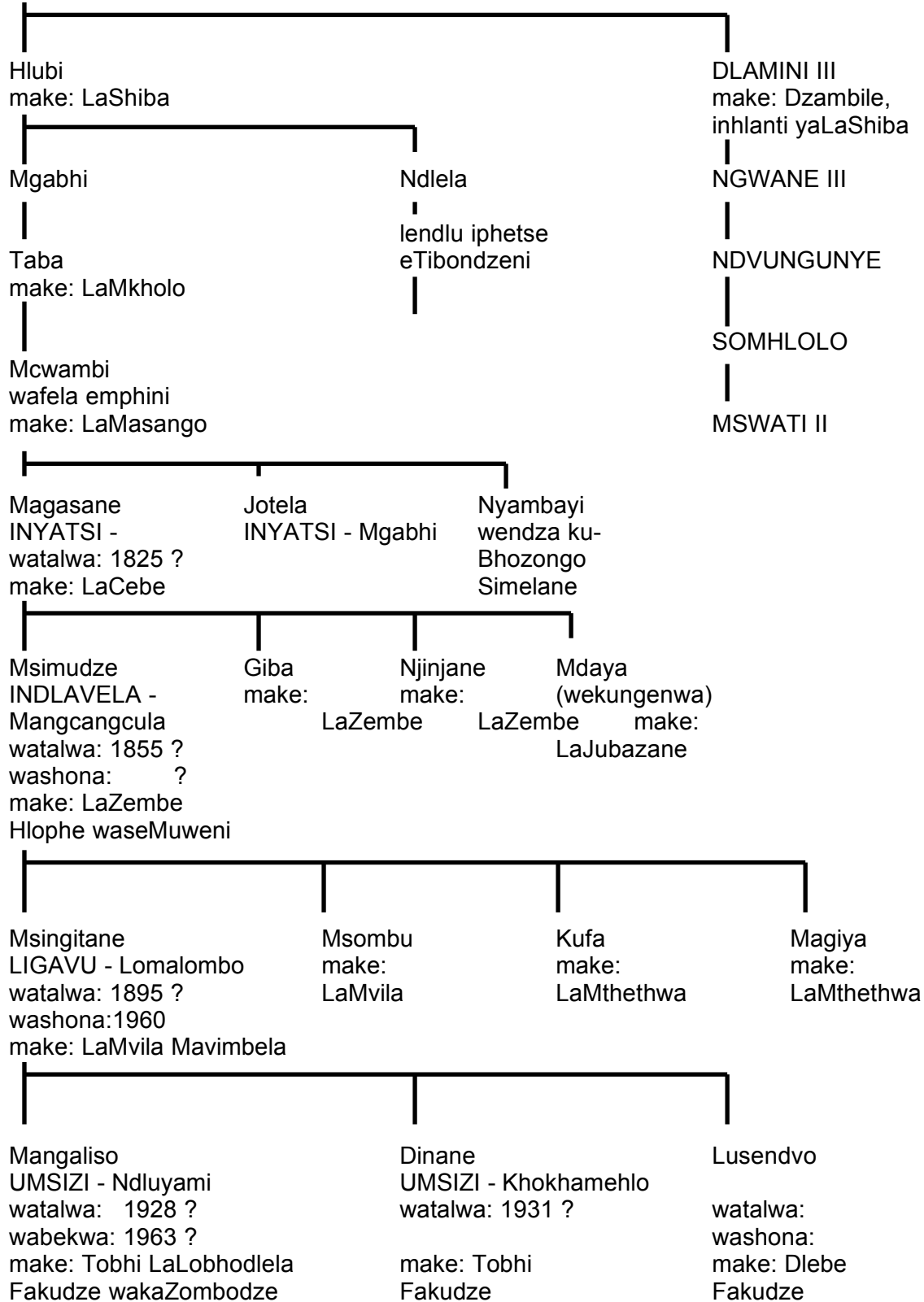
Miller became Director in 1910, when the Mushroom Syndicate purchased 60, 000 acres / 24, 300 hectares. Most of the acreage was north of the Usutu (The less desirable southern lands were left to Afrikaners.)

Up to 1925, hundreds of blocs ranging from 50 to 1500 acres were sold to settlers, under:

1. Mushroom Land Settlement Scheme
2. Miller's "1820 Settlers Association"
3. Returned Soldiers Settlement Scheme (post WW1)

1927, Colonial Secretary L S Amery visited Swd and govt emphasis shifted to subsidising existing British settlers.

INKHOSI LUDVONGA I



J8 page 2 eMbeka, eMuweni (umfula), eLembelele (intsaba) kuyachubeka draft of 16 January 2005 by R. Mdvumowencala Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

balandzeli: abakabalwa eluhlelweni

tindvuna taseMuweni -- inkhundla yaseMtsambama

6518-01 emphakatsi

Tax List 1977 & 1993: Dinane waMsingitane Dlamini (Sive saseMbeka besitsela kucala egameni laBhekumuva Samson Mango (6506-03), indvuna yaShifu Nsibandze Simelane, koNtjingila.)

live laseMbeka lisikelana nanankha emave:

west & north: koNtjingila, kaShifu Nsibandze waNtjingila Simelane

east: eNkhungwini, kaMnt. Fipha II waMakhosini

south: eMbabala / eButsini, kaMnt. Phufela waMmemezi

southwest: eMahlalini, kaShifu Khondlo II waMatjijane Nsibandze

Ludvonga I bekhala phesheya kweLubombo. Inkhosana yaLudvonga bekunguHlubi, kepha Dlamini III watsatsa bukhosi ngendlela letsite.

Hlubi waLudvonga wesuka waya eTibondzeni wakha khona, watala Mgabhi.

Mgabhi watala Taba lofika kucala eMuweni. Inkhosana yaTaba yaba nguMcwambi.

Mcwambi wafela emphini, kepha washiya bantfwana. Magasane waba yinkhosana yakhe. Nyumbayi waMcwambi wendza kuShifu Bhozongo Simelane wakoNtjingila, watala Siphoso Simelane.

Magasane wabutseka eNyatsini, abehlala naMswati kaHhohho. Mswati wamupha intfobmi, LaJubazane (sifunjwa?). Nakakhotsamile Mswati, indvuna Sandlane Zwane abefuna LaJubazane, wafuma sicheme semajaha siyobulala Magasane. Jotela (Mgabhi) waMcwambi wangena bafati baMagasane, wamtalela Mdaya kuLaJubazane.

Magasane washiya bantfwana, iNdlovukazi LaZidze watsatsa inkhosana yakhe, Msimudze, wamhlalisa endlunkhulu eLudzidzini, wamkhulisa. Mbandzeni wabuyisela Msimudze emlotseni.

Magasane waMcwambi: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaZembe Hlophe, waseMuweni

1. Msimudze (INKHOSANA) (INDLAVELA - Mangangcula) (1855 ? -)

2. Giba

3. Njinjane

2. LaJubazane

(wangenwa nguJotela)

1. Mdaya

Msimudze wabutseka kaNdlavela, waya emphini yaseMshadza nga1879, waphindze wabuya.

Msimudze waMagasane: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaMvila Mavimbela (waseMkhondvo ?)

(LaMvila bekasidzandzane esigodlweni, ebukhosini)

1. Bikase, wendza ku _____ Simelane, eMuweni
2. Msingitane (INKHOSANA) (LIGAVU - Lomalombo) (1895 ? - 1960)
3. Lomfifane, wendza kuGanduza Simelane, eMuweni
(Ganduza wesuka eMuweni wafutsa, wakhonta eveni laShifu Mbango Shiba.)
4. Msombu
5. Tentezane, wendza kuMacwashane Simelane, eMuweni

2. LaMthethwa wakaMagele

1. Kufa
2. Magiya

Msingitane waMsimudze: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. Tobhi LaLobhodlela Fakudze waseMahhosha, kaZombodze I

1. Mangaliso (INKHOSANA) (LISOTJA - Ndluyami) (watalwa: 1928 ?)
2. Dinane (watalwa: 1931 ?)
3. Sonile, wendza ku _____ Manana, eMuweni (watalwa: 1934 ?)
4. Mphiwa (washona)
5. Mgabhi (washona)

2. Dlebe LaLobhodlela Fakudze (weta ngekulamuta)

1. Lombane, akendzanga (washona)
2. Lusendvo (washona)
3. Mtholwase, wendza ku _____ Nkambule, eMuweni (washona)
4. Deliwe, wendza ku _____ Mbingo, eMuweni (washona: 2004)
5. Macaleni (washona)
6. Luthuli (washona)

information: Mnt. Mangaliso waMsingitane Dlamini, at Sigaca Mabuza's house, Lobamba, 1 July 1998, & at Lobamba Market, 8 January 2005. Mangaliso works at the Swazi National Court, Hlathikhulu.

NOTES

Macaleni waMsingitane wabulawa ngumnakabo lomdzala, Lusendvo. Wagwazwa, babanga tinkhomo.

“Dlebe abemdza kunaTobhi. Tobhi wendziswa ngebukhoti.”
Ngubani lowendza kucala ??

SOMHLOLO

(UMLONDOLOZI)

(1780? – 1839)

make lomtalako: Somnjalose LaNsibandze Simelane (inhlanti)

wafakwa esiswini saSomnjalose LaNsibandze Simelane waseNkhalaneni (INDLOVUKAZI)

Ncabeni

make:

LaMakhunga Simelane

1. Magawu
2. Velemu
3. Siphezi
basala eMgwenya

1. Juja
3. Mbhoko
baya
eMbikwakhe

Njinjane
washona: 1908
make:
LaMaseko ?

Mafanyana
washona:
LaMaseko ?

(baSiphezi)
1. Majalimane
2. Mkhubo
3. Mashayinyoni
4. Fulayingimashini

(waJuja)
Mtsakatsi
(baMbhoko)
1. Mkhosi
2. Mciniseli

1. Nkhulunkhulu
2. Dakesibovu
3. Mhlahlo
make: LaSimelane
4. Moyane / Mcunyana
make: LaShongwe

1. Mbhedvukane
2. Salabandla

Cain
(waMkhubo)

Gideon
(waMkhosi)
Musa
(waMciniseli)

Nkhani
(waNkhulunkhulu)
Piet
(waDakesibovu)
Fokiyane
(waMhlahlo)
Fondozi
(waMoyane)

(baMbhedvukane)
1. Magalela
2. Mfanyana
3. Hlokonywako
4. Mfanufikile
(baSalabandla)
1. Siphezi
2. Moses

Mfanawabani
(waPiet)
Five
(waFokiyane)

Ncabeni waSomhlolo

Somhlolo wateka LaMakhunga Simelane lowatala Ncabeni. EkhaboNcabeni kusemtini waseMfumane. Ncabeni wakhula wakha umuti waseDlolotsini (lemiti beyisenzaweni yaseSiphocosini, Mnt. Jabhane asengakefiki).

Ncabeni wacoshwa nguMswati II. Kutsiwa weba inyama yemgcwembe ebukhosini. Ncabeni wabaleka. Kungatsi wacala wahlala ngaseDlomodlomo. Wagcina waya eMgwenya ngaseNaspoti. Abecondza kuMnt. Somcuba waSomhlolo, emhomeni waseSudwala (kaSidvwala Shongwe).

Thomas Dlamini:

Ncabeni wabulawa eMgwenya, abulawa ngemajaha labekatfunywe nguMswati.

Cain Dlamini:

Ncabeni nakawela uMgwenya washaywa litulu wafa. Wangcwatjwa entsabeni yaseSigcokweni, ngaseSudwala.

R. M. Patricks:

Kungatsi Ncabeni washona ngabo1854. Somcuba wabulawa nguMswati nga1855.

information: Thomas Mahlupha Dlamini, Museum, 18 November 2001;

Ncabeni waSomhlolo: bantfwana:

1. Njinjane
2. Mafanyana

Labahamba bayohlala eMbikwakhe kuMatsapha:

3. Mbhoko lowatala boMtsakatsi
4. Juja lowatala boMciniseli / Makhokha. (Mciniseli watala boMusa naMfanyana)

Labasala eMgwenya

5. Magawu (“inkhosana”), watala Zachariah
6. Velemu
7. Siphezi / Phillip (make: LaDvuba lowashona ngabo1956) (1854 ? – 1952)

Phillip / Siphezi Nkhosi: wives and children

1. LaMaseko (mother of Coshiwe, Majalimane and 2 others)
2. LaMagagula (mother of Mkhubo and 6 others)
3. LaMagagula (co-wife) (mother of Mashayinyoni)
4. LaMdluli (granddaughter of Matsafeni) (mother of Fulayingimashini)
5. LaDvuba (mother of Phosile and 1 other)
6. LaMaseko (co-wife) (mother of Mhlabase)

indvunas on farm leased by H. L. Hall in 1890 (Riverside Farm, later Tomango)

- first: Phillip (lived close to 100 years ?)
second: Robinson Khoza (died in car crash)
third: John Mdluli (installed about 1960, died about 1982)

(John's grandfather Matsafeni had settled on farm in 1887)

information: Cain waMkhubo Dlamini, Museum, 23 November 2007 (educated in Swaziland by Hall family, currently living at Motjane, Swaziland)

Njinjane waNcabeni

Njinjane wakhulela emtini waseKwaliweni ngaseMbhuleni (Badplaas) eSouth Africa. Kwabulawa emaBhunu langu-13 eBadplaas: Njinjane wasolakala kulenzaba.

Njinjane wahamba wayohlala eBuka. Live laseBuka beliphetfwe tindvuna tenkhosi taseZulwini, kepha Njinjane bekatsandza kuhlehla kaZombodze. Ngiko baseBuka batsela ngenombolo yakaZombodze.

Njinjane wangena LaSandlane Zwane (NaboMadevu / Solomon), inkhosikati yaMbandzeni. BakaNgwane bamakhela LaZwane eBuka.

information: Chicks waMkhalelwa Dlamini, Museum, 7 February 2002

Resident Commissioner's Annual Report for Swaziland, 1909 - 1910:

Kwaboshwa "Shifu" Njinjane nalamanye emadvodza lamabili. Badliwa licala lekubulala "Tshiselwako". Njinjane wanikwa inkemba. Abe liSwati lekucala kulengiswa ngentsambo ngemaNgisi.

Kwashona indvuna yaNjinjane. Kwasolakala Shiselwako waMhlahlo Ginindza, lobekasikhonti saseBuka. Shiselwako wanukwa, wabulawa bantfu labatfunywa nguNjinjane.

Umuti waNjinjane usemephini ya-H. Schoch, 1914. Lomuti useceleni kwemfula, iNgcwembe, longenela iMbabane.

Nkhulunkhulu waNjinjane

"Nkhulunkhulu wamikiswa kaZombodze Embili."

Dakesibovu waNjinjane washeshe washona. Washiya intfombi yakaMamba. Nkhulunkhulu wangena lentfombi yalomnakabo lomncane, wamtalisa Piet naSitani.

Watsi Nkosazana waNkhulunkhulu "Five" angafakwa esiswini sa _____ (saLaMakhanya?).

Five uhlala nemkakhe LaLukhele emtini waNkhulunkhulu, kaLaMakhanya.

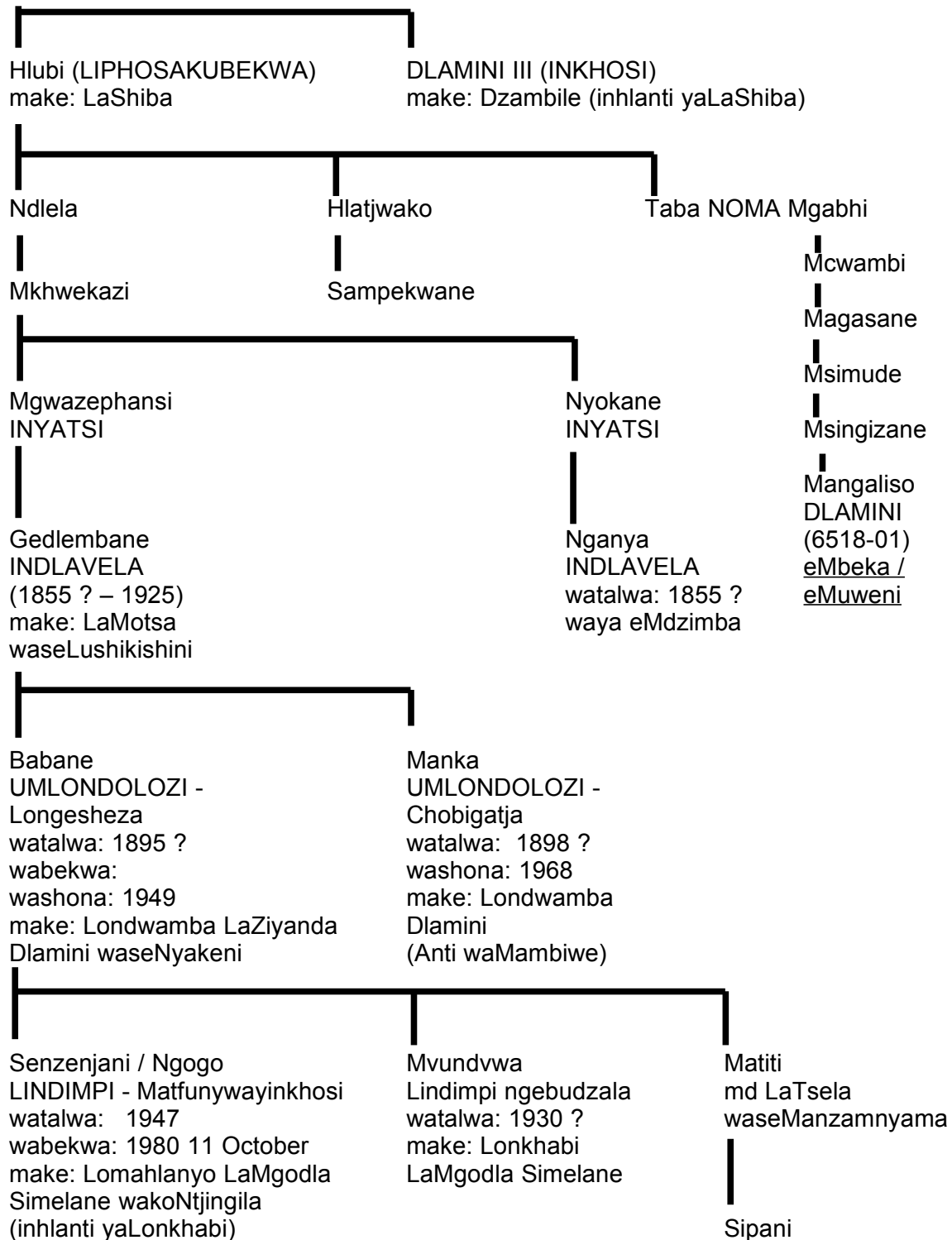
Observer, 6 January 2006:

Indvuna yakaZombodze Velabo Mthethwa imangalela Fohla Dlamini naNjovane Dlamini enkantolo ngekutsi bakhontisa bantfu eBuka ngaphandle kwemvumo.

NGEMLANDVO, BONA:

Mkhululeni waTakataka, Fohla waMcuryana, Nkosazana waNkhulunkhulu

INKHOSI LUDVONGA I



J2 page 2 NDLELA eTibondzeni, eBufaneni Lobudzala kuyachubeka
draft of 3 May 2007 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

tindvuna taseTibondzeni -- inkhundla yaseSandleni

5430-1 emphakatsi

Tax List 1993: Dingindawo / Sikwele Mamba, indvuna yaSenzenjani (washona: 2001?)

umgijimi: Gubhela Mkhiza

(Sive saseTibondzeni besitseliswa ngulomunye shifu kucala.)

live laseBufaneni lisikelana nanankha emave:

north & east: kaHhohho South, kaShifu Mkhubo II waMbango Shiba

south: eZikhotheni, kaShifu Zwide Nxumalo (umtukulu waMciniseli)

west: emapulazini (Title Deed Land)

eNsindzatje ?

Kunesitiba lesitfolakala eTibondzeni, sibitwa ngekutsi sitiba saHlubi.

Mnt. Hlubi watalwa nguLaShiba. Abefanele abe yiNkhosi kodvwa unina abesaba lesikhundla, wamshisa esandleni sekudla waba lincele, ngiko walahlekelwa bukhosi. Mnt. Dlamini, lowatalwa yinhlangi yaLaShiba, waba yiNkhosi. (Labanye batsi kwashiswa Magudvulela.)

Labanye bayitekela lendzaba ngendlela luhlukene. Batsi Ludvonga abetsandza kakhulu Hlubi, umntfwana wenkhosikati yakhe, LaShiba. LaShiba abenehlanti yakhe, Dzambile, make waDlamini. Dzambile wake wamikisa tjwala ebandla leNkhosi, weva bakaNgwane bakha licebo lekutsi bangambulala Hlubi khona angatsatsi bukhosi. Dzambile wabuyela emuva endlini yaLaShiba, wantjela kutsi bekuncono ashise sandla sekudla saHlubi ngekutsi angeke abe yiNkhosi. NaboHlubi bekesaba kwenta loko, kodvwa watsi abesaya emfuleni, NaboDlamini angakwenta loko. Nakakhotsamile Ludvonga, Dlamini waba yiNkhosi.

BakaDlamini bebahlala ngesheya kweLubombo lesosikhatsi, emaTfongeni. Nasakhulile Hlubi, wesuka ekhaya nebantfu bakhe bayawufuna live. Bebahamba bagudla Lumphongolo. Hlubi watfuma embili tinhloli, tefika entsabeni yaseGodlwako, tancandzeka tamtjela kutsi leyondzawo beyikahle. BoHlubi befika khona ebusuku, bangena emihhomeni yakhona. Na kuvuka sive sakhona, sakhanda kutsi sekunguHlubi lobekaphetse live.

Inkhosana yaHlubi yaba nguNdlela. Bantfwana baNdlela bagucula sibongo sabo, bebabakaNdlela.

Kepha indlu yaTaba waHlubi eMuweni solo isebentisa sibongo sakaDlamini. Indlu yaHlatjwako waHlubi nayo yagucuka sibongo sayo, bebabakaHlatjwako. Kungenteka ngekutsi lenye inkhosi yateka umntfwana waNdlela.

J2 page 3 NDLELA eTibondzeni, eBufaneni Lobudzala kuyachubeka
draft of 3 May 2007 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

Gedlembane waMgwazephansi

Ngabo-1880, iNkhosi Mbandzeni yanika Gedlembane kutsi ayobusa tindzawo tase-Tibondzeni naseNsindzatje.

LaGedlembane wendza kuMnt. Mlotjwa waseLudzakeni, watala Mekiseni / Sikhoshi.

Babane waGedlembane

Senzenjani waBabane

Nasashonile Babane, Manka wabambela inkhosana yakhe, nga1949-1968, wabese uyafa naye, sekubambela indvuna Dingindawo, nga1968-80.

Ngemhlaka-11 October 1980, Sobhuza II wamvumela Senzenjani kutsi abe sikhulu saseTibondzeni.

information: Chief Senzenjani Ndlela and Jameson Ndlela, Ludzidzini, January 1992

Senzenjani waya eMozambiki kanye neNkhosi Mswati III nalabanye nga-August 2005.

Indlu yaMfomubi (Madalaza) Ndlela

Indlu yaMfomubi (Madalaza) Ndlela (washona: 1970 ?) ibanga bukhulu naSenzenjani. Mfomubi bekasekelwa nguNdongo Ndlela (washona), naMphangwa Ndlela. Kungatsi besuka koNtjingila.

Indvuna yaMfomubi nguThwelufu Hlophe lowashona nga2000. Mabhalane waMfomubi nguMoto Nyawo.

? Mfomubi claims eTibondzeni, while Senzenjani claims eBufaneni ?

? Senzenjani uliphahla nentfombatane ?

? Manka wangena LaSimelane ?

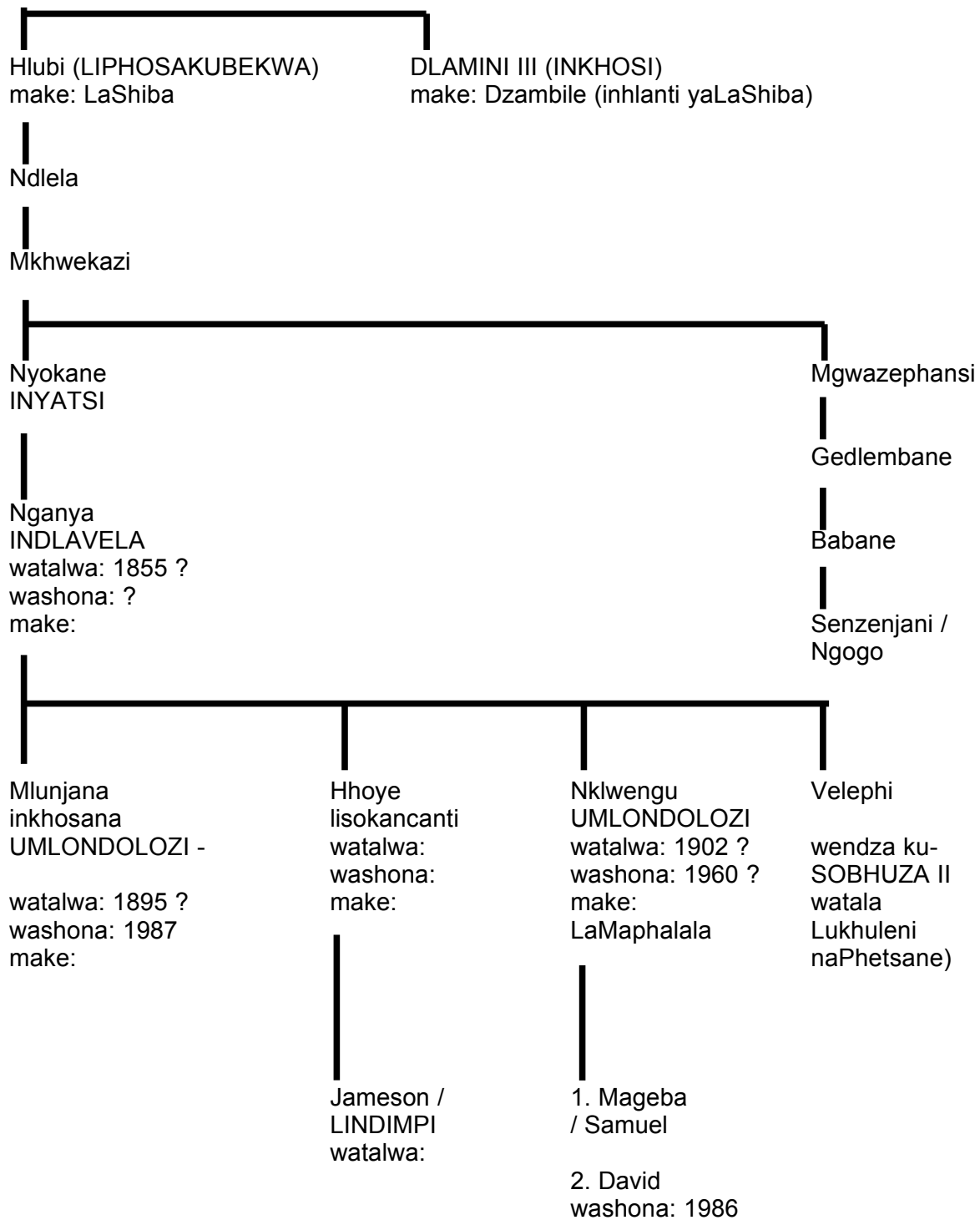
Letinye tindlu takaNdlela

Msindvose Ndlela wendza kuNgolotjeni Nxumalo waseZikhotheni.

Msindvose watala tintfombi letinstatfu:

1. Lomawa, wendza enkhosini kuBhunu (NaboSobhuza)
2. Mzondwase, wendza kuMambhenge Manana eMkhitsini (NaboGobidvolo)
3. Nukwase, wendza kuMnt. Malunge Bhunu (NaboMshengu)

INKHOSI LUDVONGA I



J2 NDLELA APPENDIX ONE indlu yaNyokane Ndlela page 2
draft of 4 May 2007 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

Indlu yaNyokane Ndlela

Mkhwekazi watala Nyokane.

Waphindze watala intfombi leyendza kuMnt. Mgebiseni waseNgculwini (NaboLonjeje).

BakaNgwane batjela Nyokane kutsi bekatawugadza tindzala taseNkhanini II, umuti waLudvonga II.

Basho futsi kutsi agadze ligangadvo laLudvonga (lidvutane naZombodze National High School).

information: Chief Senzenjani Ndlela and Jameson Ndlela, Ludzidzini, January 1992

NOTES

eBufaneni Lobusha is a chiefdom but pays graded tax through Madukuza Dlamini

borders:

eNkamanzi II

eLudzidzini II

eMbekelweni

First site of Ludzidzini II – near eNgabezweni

Second site of Ludzidzini II – moved west across uMtilane

Nklwengu Ndlela abefundza eLovedale. Abe ngumabhalane kaLozitha.

information on Nklwengu & children:

Zodwa waSamuel Ndlela (UNISWA student), Museum, 3 May 2007

Mnt. Ngwekazi waseMbabala / eMlotheni

Ngwekazi waNdvungunye wakha koNtjingila, basengakefiki bakaSimelane. Wakha entsabeni, iMbabala, eMlotheni. (kaMnt. Phufela lamuhla ?)

Ngwekazi bekabangisa umnakabo Somhlolo bukhosi. Sikhatsi Somhlolo abekhosela ebeSutfwini, Ngwekazi wagidza iNcwala. Wacitfwa nguMaloyi Mamba.

BakaNgwane bagcina bambulala.
(Kanye nalomunye umnakabo, Msingitane, lobekakhe eMbabala. ?)

NDVUNGUNYE

Ngwekazi

Kholwane

Mphumuza

Ndevu

Sokotela

Mabhula

Jibhi

Mhlolo

Lewu
wakha eNtfontjeni

Valelisa

SOBHUZA I / SOMHLOLO (UMLONDOLOZI)

watalwa: 1780 ?

wabekwa: 1805 ?

washona: 1839

make lomtalako: Somnjalose

LaNsibandze Simelane waseNkhalaneni

wafakwa esiswini saLojiba LaNsibandze Simelane

Nyamayenja
 (1810 ? -1879 ?)
 make: LaMkhonta

Shiki
 (ngumnakabo-
 Nyamayenja ?)

Nomavovo
 lisokancanti ?

Gucuka

Zibokwane

Mkhontakhandlela

Fulamiso
 INDLONDLOMANE
 (1835 ? - 1921 ?)
 make: Fanenina
 LaNtfulwane
 Mndzebele

Mawili

Macija

Mkhankhanyeki
 (noma wa-
 Nyamayenja ?)

Dlozi

Ntolo

Mphungane

Phalane

Luphondo

Mphiyoko

Tobias
 (14-896)

Mandlesilo
 washona:
 make:

Gamalakhe
 washona:
 make:

Sitini
 washona:
 make:

Elias

Mhlupheki
 (13-593)

bekabusa
 eDaggakraal,
 Amersfoort

bekabusa
 ngaseNewcastle
 Natal

bekabusa
 ngaseMnambithi /
 Ladysmith, Natal

Most of the genealogy on the previous page:

1. *Mgwabulane David Kunene*

2. *Document of 1988 from Department of Constitutional Development, Pretoria, South Africa, compiled by Nelspruit-based ethnologist D R Liebenberg (received from Ms. W Khuzwayo ?) The relevance of the numbers given to each chief is unknown to this author.*

Liebenberg gives Mkhankhanyeki as a son of Nyamayenja, Kunene gives him as a son of Nomavovo.

N. J. van Warmelo, "Preliminary Survey of Bantu Tribes of South Africa", Department of Native Affairs, Union of South Africa, 1935:

Luphondo appears on map of chiefs west of Paulpietersburg, with 830 followers in 1935.

tibongo taNyamayenja waSomhlolo:

Undlela zimazombe zimayeketse, uDlamini wekunene,
ugodzi limbiwe eceleni kwendlela labayelisa boMacedza naboNdinisane,
tjelani uMcothwa kwebakaMadonsela,
nithi ligama laMcothwa liyangicothisa,
lizulu lisa ntjongo limoya mubi libuyise bobabe endzimeni zemdzaka,
usibambi salabadzala sibayekela, ndlela, ngitjele umuntfu lokwalako,
ngiye ngimdlele insimi yakhe nezinhlaka,
ngiye ngimdlele inkhomo yakhe netimphondvo,
niye nitjele Mbuli kwebakayise, nitsi ubuliswe ngubani,
ngobe uMbuli engewakithi eNgwenyameni,
ngitse phambili ngangibuka uMpande waSongiya,
kwatsi emuva ngangibuka uMswati waSobhuza,
nani Maswati, hlalani nemvula yenu,
ngobe ukhona waSomndindi uta wenta umkhemetelo,
lobheje emehlo kwabheje umsebe welilanga,
ngihambe ngazifoma lezimacandza,
uNomavovo wemvuleni usinene dzabuka atfunge semsimango,
aye atfunge sendlandlama,
nawe myingileni utentile, ngobe ulingisa tjwala besiphungo,
bona butsi bumakhiwa buma ndzilileko,
ngwane ! wena wekunene !

Mgwabulane David Kunene, Museum, Lobamba, 16 December 1999

(M. D. Kunene, Box 104, Amersfoort, South Africa, 2490)

Lithuna laMkhankhanyeki liseBotha's Plaas, ngaseNewcastle, kwaZulu-Natal.

information: Mgwabulane David Kunene, Museum, Lobamba, 16 December 1999.

Nyamayenja waSomhlolo

Sobhuza I (Somhlolo) watsatsa LaMkhonta lowatala Nyamayenja naShiki. Batalwa eShiselweni.

Somhlolo wesuka eShiselweni waya eMdzimba. Kungatsi watfola bakaMncina eDlangeni, wabatfutsisa, baya emfuleni iNkhomati bakha eKuvinjelweni (south of the river), naseHlangotsini (north of the river). INkhosi yatfuma Nyamayenja kutsi aye endzaweni yebakaMncina. Wakha eKufikeni (south of the river).

Emva kwesikhatsi, Nyamayenja wesuka kaNgwane, waya eningizimu, ngaseLuphongolo. (wahlubuka ?).

H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland", 1993, p. 173-175:

Nga1964, Sobhuza II watsi: "Nyamayenja waphiwa umhlaba ngaseNkhomati, akabekwanga ngekutsi ayophatsa bakaMncina."

1839: Nyamayenja bought 500 refugees from Dingane to join A. W. J. Pretorius' commando in Natal. The circumstances are unclear. The men danced on arrival and the place became known as Danskraal, near the Sundays River. P. J. Coetzer's footnote says the men came from Matiwane.

1844: Umfundisi James Allison wesuka eLishuani (Lesowane, Orange Free State) acondze kuletsa buKrestu kaNgwane. NgaJune, wefika emtini waNyamayenja, eNgwenyameni, dvutane naseNdlozana (Derby) (south of Ngwemphisi River, north of Mkhondvo River). Allison abecala kubona shifu noma umntfwanenkhosi wemaSwati. Walala emtini waNyamayenja.

Allison wabhala kutsi Nyamayenja abe neminyaka kumbe langu-35, bekaphatsa bantfu labangu-5, 000. Nga1846, Allison wabhala kutsi umsebenzi webuKrestu bewuchubeka kahle, labasontsako bebanganga-1, 000 noma 1, 200. Nyamayenja bekaya esontfweni, aphindze akhutsate balandzeli bakhe kutsi baye khona nabo.

1846, September: Malambule waSomhlolo walwa naMswati afuna bukhosi. Malambule wacifwa, wakhosela ku-Allison kuMahamba. Imphi yaMswati yahlasela boMalambule esontfweni lakuMahamba. Malambule wabaleka waya kaZulu.

Imphi yachubeka yahlasela boNyamayenja, kwaliwa emalanga lamabili. Emadvodza langu-12 nakabhaca esontfweni abhubha nalishiswa bakaNgwane. Nyamayenja nebalandzeli bakhe bakhosela kubantfu labantfu ngu-Allison ngekutsi "baMati". Kungatsi laba bakaShabalala, eSimakade (Madlangampisi Mountains, north of the Phongolo). (Shifu Mhlangamphisi Shabalala watalwa nguMathe.)

1848: iNkhosi yakaZulu, Mpande, wahlasela boPhutini Mazibuko nebalandzeli bakhe, kanye naLangalibalele waMthimkhulu nemaHlubi. Wabatfutsisa, baya eNatal. Nyamayenja wewela Luphongolo, wakha endzaweni yabo. Nyamayenja wacina waba sikhonti saMpande.

1855: OFS magistrate J. M. Orpen led a commission to investigate OFS farmers obtaining San (Bushman) children captured north of the Phongolo. Receiving evidence in Utrecht (south of Phongolo), Orpen was told that Mpande had rewarded Voortrekkers with land (north of Phongolo) for help in subjecting Nyamayenja and Mhlangamphisi (Orpen called them a "branch of the Swazis"), and others in the Phongolo-Mkhondvo headwaters. The San lived among these peoples.

September 1: Commission questioned Nyamayenja at a homestead south of the Phongolo. Nyamayenja stated that: 1. Across the Phongolo was Mhlangamphisi's land, beyond that was his land with some 600 people, and beyond him was Mlambo Nhlapho. 2. He was very afraid of Mpande. 3. Some of his people had bartered San children to whites.

September 3: Orpen crossed the Phongolo to Nyamayenja's own homestead. Nyamayenja could only slaughter a goat for them as the Zulu had raided his stock shortly before. Orpen collected more evidence, including that from an adult San. Nyamayenja eventually stated to Orpen that he "had no country, it belonged to Mpande".

1869, December: Mpande complained to Natal that Boers were encroaching on Nyamayenja's land and taking tribute from him.

1879: Governor Frere of Natal complained of the same situation, claiming that Nyamayenja was chief of one of the "six large sections of the Zulu people".

1898: John Khumalo told the oral historian James Stuart that Nyamayenja and others in the "Klip River Section" used to pay tribute to Shaka Zulu.

Nyamayenja waSomhlolo: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. NaboMtimeleni

1. Mtimeleni (lisokancanti ?), watala Tikhokho lowatala Titose
2. Bhojane

2. LaTsabedze

1. Zibokwane, watala Macija lowatala Majiya
2. Mnini

3. LaShongwe

1. Gucuka, watala Mawili lowatala Majalimane

4. LaHlatjwako lomkhulu

1. Mhlonishwa, watala Magebesha lowatala Makhubalo

5. LaHlatjwako lomncane

1. Mdolovu, wateka LaShongwe (NaboMagidzentjweni)
(Magidzentjweni watala John ("Vimbel'inkomazi"))

6. LaNhleko

1. Lovunywa (litfumbu), wateka LaMncina (NaboMabaleka)
(Mabaleka watala Bhekimphi)

labanye bantfwana baNyamayenja:

labadvuna

1. Nomavovo (lisokancanti ?) (wangcwatjwa eLuphongolo), watala Mkhankhanyeki naDlozi
2. Mkhontakhandlela, watala Ntolo lowatala Luphondo

labasikati

1. intfombi, yendza kuShifu Mfundza Mncina waseHlangotsini watala Sikotela (inkhosana), naMsali (umbambeli waShifu Mathutha)
2. intfombi, yendza kuShifu Jabhane Maseko wakaLuhleko watala Mtheleni
(noma LaNyamayenja waseLucolweni?)

SOBHUZA I / SOMHLOLO (UMLONDOLOZI)

(1780 ? – 1839)

make lomtalako: Somnjalose LaNsibandze Simelane waseNkhalaneni
wafakwa esiswini saLojiba LaNsibandze Simelane

Nyamayenja (1810 ? - 1879 ?)
make: LaMkhonta

Shiki ?
make: LaMkhonta

Kufa (noma waMswati II ?)
make: LaMkhonta

Gucuka
watalwa:
washona:
make:
LaShongwe

1. Zibokwane
2. Mnini
make:
LaTsabedze

Mhlonishwa
make:
LaHlatjwako
lomkhulu

Lovunywa
(litfumbu)
make:
LaNhleko

1. Mtimeleni
(lisokancanti)
2. Bhojane
make:

Macija
make:
LaShongwe

Magcebesha
(inkhosana)

Mabaleka
make:
LaMncina

Tikhokho
(waMtimeleni)
UMGADLELA ?
(1870 ?–1950)

Majiya

Makhubalo

Bhekimphi

Mawili
UMLONDOLOZI
watalwa: 1900?
washona: 1940 ?
make:
LaVilakati
waseNsenga

Madlobiyane
/ Mabekisa
UMLONDOLOZI
watalwa: 1900 ?
washona: 1970
make: LaMakhanya
waseZitheni

1. Maqandvu
(lisokancanti)
2. Mkhudwini
3. Mchoza
4. Coshwa
5. Mabhumbudza
6. Mlumbi
7. Mbomboli
bomake
behlukene

Titose / Moses
watalwa:
washona: 1977
make:
LaSikotela
Mncina
waseKuvinjelweni

Majalimane
(inkhosana)
LEMBESWANA –
Jubel'emakhandza
watalwa: 1941
wabekwa: 1968
make:
LaShabangu

Sicambembe
LINDIMPI –
Comasibindzi
watalwa: 1943
make: Lomalanga
LaMgadlela Mnisi
waseMaphalaleni

live laseKufikeni lisikelana nanankha emave:

north: eNginamadvolu, kaMnt. Sizwangendaba waLodlakama

east: emapulazini (Title Deed Land)

south: eMaphalaleni, kaMnt. Maphikelela waMashila

south-east: emapulazini (Title Deed Land)

west: eHlangotsini, kaShifu Mathutha waSikhothela Mncina

1001-01 eKufikeni (south of iNkhomati)

Tax List 1993: Gibitha Mabuza (washona)

Tax List 1977: Titose / Moses, indvuna yaMathutha Mncina (indvuna yaTitose: __ Mavuso)

Titose watsatsa sikhundla seyise Tikhokho waMtimeleni.

H. Kuper, List of Chiefs, 1952: Chief no. 81 - Mabekisa (acting); BUT ALSO: Chief no. 112 - Madlobiyane, acting for Mawili (* Mabekisa naMadlobiyane ngumuntu munye)

Nyamayenja waSomhlolo

Sobhuza I (Somhlolo) watsatsa LaMkhonta lowatala Nyamayenja. Kungatsi Nyamayenja watalwa bakaNkhosi baseShiselweni.

Labanye batsi Shiki ngumnakaboNyamayenja. Shiki watala Fulamiso (INDLONDLOMANE) (1835 ? - 1921 ?). Fulamiso watala Mphungane lowatala Mphiyoko.

Ngabo1830, Somhlolo wesuka eShiselweni waya eMdzimba. Nyamayenja abe yingwazi yemitsi yemphi. INkhosi yamtfuma kutsi aye embili, ngasemfuleni iNkhomati. Wefika wakha eKufikeni (south of river). Wakhandza bakaShiba basePhangweni.

H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland", 1993, p. 173-175:

Nga1964, Sobhuza II watsi: "Nyamayenja waphiwa umhlaba ngaseNkhomati, akabekwanga ngekutsi ayophatsa bakaMncina."

Ngabo1840, Nyamayenja wesuka eNkhomati, waya eningizimu, dvutane naseNdlozana (Derby) (south of Ngwemphisi River, north of Mkhondvo River). Wakaha umuti wase-Ngwenyameni (wahlubuka ?).

Nga1844, Umfundisi James Allison weta ayoletsa buKrestu kaNgwane, walala emtini waNyamayenja. Allison wabhala kutsi Nyamayenja abe neminyaka kumbe lengu-35, bekaphatsa bantfu labangu-5, 000. Nyamayenja bekaya esontfweni, aphindze akhutsate balandzeli bakhe kutsi baye khona nabo.

Nga1846, Malambule waSomhlolo wabanga bukhosi naMswati kepha wacitfwa. Imphi yaMswati yachubeka yahlasela boNyamayenja, kwaliwa emalanga lamabili. Nyamayenja nebalandzeli bakhe bakhosela kubantfu lababitwa ngu-Allison ngekutsi "baMati". Kungatsi laba bakaShabalala, eSimakade (Madlangampisi Mountains, north of the Phongolo).

Nga1848, Nyamayenja wewela Lumphongolo, wakha endzaweni yabo. Nyamayenja wagcina waba sikhonti saMpande.

Mnt. Nyamayenja waSOMHLOLO - PART ONE - baseKufikeni page 3

draft of 2 June 2007 by R. Mdvumowencwala Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

BakaMncina

BakaMncina beSutfu, bangemakhandzembali. Labanye bebahlala ngaseGalina (Carolina, Transvaal), labanye bebasetintsabeni taseMakhonjwa (eLuhhumaneni, kaHhelehhele). (Labanye bebaseDlangeni ?)

Ngabo1850, bakaMncina labaseMakhonjwa bakhweshiswa nguNdlaludzaka Dlamini nakakha inhlonhla yeLuhhumane. Bebatigela inyamane, bayilandzela befika iNkhomati bayivimbela khona, bakha eKuvinjelweni (south of the river), naseHlangotsini (north of the river), nakuHlahla.

Gucuka waNyamayenja

Nyamayenja nakasuka eKwakheni, inkhosana yakhe, Guca, yasala.

Mabaleka waLovunywa waba yindvuna yemtselo yeMnt. Guca.

Mdolovu waNyamayenja wakha eMachegwini, eKufikeni.

Mtimeleni waNyamayenja

Mtimeleni abe lisokancanti laNyamayenja, abelanywa nguBhojane.

Mtimeleni wewela iNkhomati, wakha umuti eHlangotsini.

Mtimeleni watala Tikhokho.

Ngabo1940, Tikhokho nasamdzala abefuna kutsi Mashosha abe yinkhosana yakhe. Abefuna kummikisa kuSobhuza II kutsi iNkhosi iyombusisa kepha Mashosha wahamba nemkakhe bayohlala eJozi.

Titose wabanga sikhundla saMashosha, wagcina waba yinkhosana.

“Kwafa bantfu kulombango.”

Mnt. Nyamayenja waSOMHLOLO - PART ONE - baseKufikeni page 4
draft of 2 June 2007 by R. Mdvumowencwala Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

Nyamayenja waSomhlolo: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. NaboMtimeleni

1. Mtimeleni (lisokancanti), watala Tikhokho
2. Bhojane

2. LaShongwe

1. Gucuka, watala Mawili

3. LaTsabedze

1. Zibokwane, watala Macija
2. Mnini

4. LaHlatjwako lomkhulu

1. Mhlonishwa, watala Nhlakanipho

5. LaHlatjwako lomncane

1. Mdolovu, wateka LaShongwe (NaboMagidzentjweni)
(Magidzentjweni watala John ("Vimbel'inkomazi"))

6. LaNhleko

1. Lovunywa (litfumbu), wateka LaMncina (NaboMabaleka)
(Mabaleka watala Bhekimphi)

labanye bantfwana baNyamayenja:

labadvuna

1. Nomavovo, watala Mkhankhanyeki naDlozi (wangcwatjwa eLuphongolo)
2. Mkhontakhandlela, watala Ntolo lowatala Luphondo (waya eLuphongolo)

labasikati

1. LaNyamayenja wendza kuShifu Mfundza Mncina waseHlangotsini watala:
Sikotela (inkhosana), naMsali (umbambeli waMathutha)
2. LaNyamayenja wendza kuShifu Jabhane Maseko wakaLuhleko watala Mtheleni
(noma LaNyamayenja waseLucolweni?)

Mnt. Nyamayenja waSOMHLOLO - PART ONE - baseKufikeni page 5
draft of 2 June 2007 by R. Mdvumowencwala Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

Gucuka waNyamayenja: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaMashinini (waseBabtini ?)

1. Maqandvu (lisokancanti)
2. Mkhudwini

3. Mchoza

2. Lozimemo Makhanya waseZitheni

(washona: 1954?)

1. Madlobiyane / Mabekisa (UMLONDOLOZI)
2. Lomakholwa, wendza kuLundzini Tfwala eSiyeni

(washona: 1970)

3. LaMakhanya waseZitheni (inhlanti)

1. Coshwa
2. Zundu, wendza kuMveli (Klwebhula) Ginindza eNsingweni (NaboSibizwayini)

4. LaVilakati waseNsenga

1. Mawili (inkhosana) (UMLONDOLOZI)
2. Hambaphi, wendza kuSibindi Mncina eKuvinjelweni

(washona: 1940)

5. LaVilakati (inhlanti)

1. Mabhumbudza
2. (intfombi), wendza ku ____

6. LaShongwe

1. Mlumbi
2. Kwesabeka, wendza kuMliba Mabuza eDraaihoek eHlangotsini

7. LaMasuku waseMnyokane

1. Gatane, wendza kaMotsa eNkomanzi
2. Mbuta, wendza kaMagagula eKupheleni
3. Mbomboli

(ABESEKHONA nga2006)

information: Sicambembe waMadlobiyane Dlamini, Lobamba, 23 December 2006

Mawili waGucuka: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaShabangu

1. Sinyile, akendzanga
2. Majalimane (inkhosana) (LEMBESWANA - Jubel'emakhandza)

(watalwa: 1941)

2. LaMatsenjwa

1. Ndzabamncane
2. Lodanda, wendza kaTfwala eBabtini, South Africa

Mnt. Nyamayenja waSOMHLOLO - PART ONE - baseKufikeni page 6
draft of 2 June 2007 by R. Mdvumowencwala Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

Madlobiyane / Mabekisa waGucuka: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. Vangile LaMbiya Mnisi waseMaphalaleni

1. Magugu (abe yedwana)

2. Lomalanga LaMgadlela Mnisi waseMaphalaleni (abengasiye inhlanti, watiganela)

1. Lomhlngano, wahlanta anti wakhe Lomakholwa kaGinindza

2. Phumaphi, wendza ku-Albert Mdluli eNsingweni
3. Mkhamamasi
4. Sicambembe (LINDIMPI - Comasibindzi) (watalwa: 1943)

3. LaMphaka Mncina waseKuvinjelweni

1. Tsembani, wendza ku _____ Mnisi eMangeni
2. Elizabeth, wendza kuJeriot Masilela eNkhalangeni eDlangeni

information: Sicambembe waMadlobiyane Dlamini, Lobamba, 23 December 2006

Tikhokho waMtimeleni: emakhosikati nebantwana: (wateka bafati labane)

1. LaZulu

1. Lomatateya / David (lisokancanti), wateka LaMsibi (NaboThema)
(Lomatateya waphindze watala Mzayoni kuNtjintji Maseko (singani)
2. Aaron ("Madlela"), wateka LaShiba (NaboAbednego)
3. Israel, wateka LaNkonyane (NaboJoseph)

2. Mgicika LaMacula Mamba waseHlangotsini

1. Mdala / David ("Volovolo"), wateka LaSithole (NaboMaduna)
2. Esitha, wendza ku ____
3. Mabel, wendza ku ____
4. Ndzelase, wendza ku ____
5. Andronica, wendza ku ____

3. LaSikotela Mncina waseKuvinjelweni

1. Sibongaliphi, washeshe washona
2. Jwana, wendza ku ____
3. Titose / Moses (inkhosana), wateka LaTsabedze

4. LaMncina lomncane waseKuvinjelweni (umtukulu waSikotela)

1. Mashosha, wateka LaHlophe wasePiet Retief
2. intfombi

information:

Msime waMfundza Sukati (born 1940), Museum, 28 November 2006;

O. K. (Odysseus Khiye) waVolovolo Dlamini (born 1939), Mbabane, 2 June 2007

(LaSithole of Mdala's children were Maduna / Leonard, Odysseus / Khiye, and Victoria)

SEE Muzi wa-OK Dlamini at Ludzidzini & Andrias Mgomane Dlamini

SOBHUZA I / SOMHLOLO (UMLONDOLOZI)

watalwa: 1780 ?

wabekwa: 1805 ?

washona: 1839

make lomtalako: Somnjalose

LaNsibandze Simelane waseNkhalaneni

wafakwa esiswini saLojiba LaNsibandze Simelane

Nyamayenja

watalwa: 1810 ?

washona: 1879 ?

make: LaMkhonta

Zibokwane
INDLAVELA ?
watalwa: 1855 ?
washona: 1900
make:
LaTsabedze

Mnini
make: La-
Tsabedze

Mhlonishwa
make: La-
Hlatjwako

Mtimeleni
(lisokancanti)

Magcebesha

Tikhokho Mawili

Makhubalo
indlu yase-
Machegwini

Titose Majali-
/ Moses -mane
tindlu taseKufikeni

Macija
watalwa:
washona: 1961
make: Bikwaphi
Shongwe

Naphtal /
Galakadla
LISAKA
(1890?-1975?)
make:
LaShabangu
(Naphtal
watala Ben)

Mentiwa
(inyanga)

Khafuwako ? Lompanjane
(inyanga) (intfombi)
wendza ku-
Shifu Mfukuka
Shongwe
waseKudzeni
(Nabo-
Mashongola)

Majiya
watalwa:
washona: 2000
make:
LaShongwe

Mdlangwe
(lisokancanti)

Gwayimane
make:
LaMagagula

live laseSibuyeni lisikelana nanankha emave:

north:

east:

south:

west:

3203-11 eSibuyeni (Manzini Region)

Tax List 1977 & 1993: Macija Dlamini, indvuna yaMafohla Sukati, indvuna yaseZabeni

Nyamayenja waSomhlolo

Sobhuza I (Somhlolo) watsatsa LaMkhonta lowatala Nyamayenja naShiki. Batalwa eShiselweni.

Somhlolo wesuka eShiselweni waya eMdzimba. Kungatsi watfola bakaMncina eDlangeni, wabatfutsisa, baya emfuleni iNkhomati bakha eKujinjelweni (south of the river), naseHlangotsini (north of the river). INkhosi yatfuma Nyamayenja kutsi aye endzaweni yebakaMncina. Wakha eKufikeni (south of the river).

Emva kwesikhatsi, Nyamayenja wesuka kaNgwane, waya eningizimu, ngaseLuphongolo. (wahlubuka ?).

H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland", 1993, p. 173-175:

Nga1964, Sobhuza II watsi: "Nyamayenja waphiwa umhlaba ngaseNkhomati, akabekwanga ngekutsi ayophatsa bakaMncina."

Nasashonile Zibokwane, umnakabo, Mnini wabambela inkhosana yakha, Macija.

Mnini abephala tikhumba kaLobamba.

Hhutjani LaMnini Dlamini wendza kuLomadokola Sukati, indvuna yaseZabeni, watala Titjulo, Busobezwe, Duna / Nyembezi, naSibalwani / Mntozo

information: Msime waMfundza Sukati, Museum, 20 November 2006

labanye bantfwana baNyamayenja:

labadvuna

1. Nomavovo (wangcwatjwa eLuphongolo), watala Mkhankhanyeki naDlozi
2. Mkhontakhandlela, watala Ntolo

labasikati

1. LaNyamayenja wendza kuShifu Mfundza Mncina waseHlangotsini watala: Sikotela (inkhosana), naMsali (umbambeli wamathutha)

2. LaNyamayenja wendza kuShifu Jabhane Maseko wakaLuhleko watala Mtheleni (noma LaNyamayenja waseLucolweni?)

Zibokwane waNyamayenja

Nga1881, uma iNdlovukazi Sisile Khumalo ibalekela eNkhanini, Mbandzeni wakhapha Lomadokola Sukati nemabutfo ngekutsi bayoyibuyisela kaNgwane. Zibokwane bekahamba naLamodokola.

Zibokwane waba ngumuntfu lomkhulu kaNgwane embusweni waBhunu. BakaNgwane bagcine bamsole kutsi abenika Bhunu umutsi ngekutsi abe nelulaka. Zibokwane wabaleka.

Zibokwane wanikwa umphini emva kwekukhotsama kwaBhunu.

information: Ben Dlamini (grandson of Zibokwane), Museum, 18 November 2000

H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland to 1902", 1993, p. 187:
Kungatsi Zibokwane wakhulela emtini waseNgwenyameni (Ermelo District).

Nakucala kubusa Mbandzeni, Zibokwane wacoshwa ebukhosini ngekuganga.

Mbandzeni wakhotsama nga1889. Gwamile Mdluli waba yiNdlovukazi, abemtsandza Zibokwane. Nga1893, Zibokwane waba ngumuntfwanenkhosi lobekagadza uMntfwana weSive, Bhunu.

1894, October: Zibokwane waba ngulelinye lemancusa lasihlanu labekatfunywa nguGwamile kutsi bahambe baye eLondon bayokhala emaNgisini. Bebabika kutsi sive sakaNgwane besingafuni kuphatfwa ngemaBhunu, besicela kungena ekhwapheni laKhwini Victoria, kepha lesicelo saliya.

1895, March 16, eNkhanini: Zibokwane abe khona uma bakaNgwane bakhomba Bhunu njengeNgwenyama kulabamelela i-Transvaal.

1895, July 7, kaZombodze: Zibokwane abe khona uma kugidwa sibhimbi sekutfomba saBhunu.

Emaphepha alesosikhatsi labekabhalwa belungu bekabita Zibokwane ngekutsi "umlomo weNkhosi". Abe khona sonkhe sikhatsi uma Bhunu akhuluma nebelungu.

1898, May 21, Bremersdorp: Zibokwane wakhulumela Bhunu embi kwaJohannes "Nkoseluhlaza" Krogh, endzabeni yekubulawa kwaMbhabha Nsibandze.

1898, July: Zibokwane wapheleketela Bhunu uma abalekela indzaba yaMbhabha aya eNgwavuma. (Liphepha lalesosikhatsi belimbata ngekutsi "a landless adventurer")

1899, April: Zibokwane wapheleketela Bhunu uma avakashela ePitoli.

1899, May 3, kaZombodze: Zibokwane wafakaza sivumelwano saBhunu na-M. J. J. Grobelaar waseTransvaal (labour recruiting agreement).

Nyamayenja waSomhlolo: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. NaboMtimeleni

1. Mtimeleni (lisokancanti), watala Tikhokho
2. Bhojane

2. LaTsabedze

1. Zibokwane, watala Macija
2. Mnini

3. LaShongwe

1. Gucuka, watala Mawili

4. LaHlatjwako lomkhulu

1. Mhlonishwa, watala Magcebesha

5. LaHlatjwako lomncane

1. Mdolovu, wateka LaShongwe (NaboMagidzentjweni)
(Magidzentjweni watala John ("Vimbel'inkomazi"))

6. LaNhleko

1. Lovunywa (litfumbu), wateka LaMncina (NaboMabaleka)
(Mabaleka watala Bhekimphi)

Zibokwane waNyamayenja: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. Bikwaphi Shongwe

1. Macija (INKHOSANA) (washona: 1961)

2. LaShabangu

1. Naphtal / Galakadla (LISAKA), wakha eMphetseni, watala Ben (1890?-1075?)

Labanye bantfwana baZibokwane:

1. Lompanjane, wendza kuShifu Mfukuka Shongwe waseKudzeni (NaboMashongola)
2. Mentiwa (inyanga)
3. Khafulwako ? (inyanga)

Macija waZibokwane: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. NaboMdlangwe

1. Mdlangwe (lisokancanti)

2. LaShongwe

1. Majiya (washona: 2000, September)

3. LaMagagula

1. Gwayimane

SOBHUZA I / SOMHLOLO (UMLONDOLOZI)

watalwa: 1780 ?

wabekwa: 1805 ?

washona: 1839

make lomtalako: Somnjalose

LaNsibandze Simelane waseNkhalaneni

wafakwa esiswini saLojiba LaNsibandze Simelane

Nyamayenja

1810 ? – 1879 ?

make: LaMkhonta

Shiki

make: LaMkhonta

Mhlonishwa

watalwa:

washona:

make:

LaHlatjwako

lomkhulu

Mnini

make:

LaTsabedze

Zibokwane

INDLAVELA ?

watalwa: 1855 ?

washona: 1900

make:

LaTsabedze

Mtimeleni

(lisokancanti)

Tikhokho

Titose

/ Moses

Gucuka

Mawili

Majali-

-mane

indlu yaseSibuyeni

tindlu taseKufikeni

Magcebesha

watalwa:

washona:

make:

Makhubalo

watalwa:

washona:

make:

Lufu

watalwa: 1950 ?

make:

Lakunene

Conductor

watalwa:

make:

LaMatsebula

live laseMachegwini lisikelana nanankha emave:

north:

east:

south:

west:

EMACHEGWINI BATSELISWA NGUBANI ?

Tax List 1977:

Tax List 1993:

Tax List 2004:

Nyamayenja waSomhlolo

Sobhuza I (Somhlolo) watsatsa LaMkhonta lowatala Nyamayenja naShiki. Batalwa eShiselweni.

Somhlolo wesuka eShiselweni waya eMdzimba. Kungatsi watfola bakaMncina eDlangeni, wabatfutsisa, baya emfuleni iNkhomati bakha eKujinjelweni (south of the river), naseHlangotsini (north of the river). INkhosi yatfuma Nyamayenja kutsi aye endzaweni yebakaMncina. Wakha eKufikeni (south of the river).

Emva kwesikhatsi, Nyamayenja wesuka kaNgwane, waya eningizimu, ngaseLuphongolo. (wahlubuka ?).

H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland", 1993, p. 173-175:

Nga1964, Sobhuza II watsi: "Nyamayenja waphiwa umhlaba ngaseNkhomati, akabekwanga ngekutsi ayophatsa bakaMncina."

Nyamayenja wateka LaHlatjwako lowatala Mhlonishwa.

Mhlonishwa wateka La _____ lowatala Magcebesha.

Mhlonishwa watala Nhlakanipho, noma ngumkhulu wakhe.

Magcebesha wateka La _____ lowatala Makhubalo.

Makhubalo wateka La _____ lowatala Lufu.

Lufu watfola lijiva nga2007, November.

(Lufu works at Geology, Mbabane [nightwatchman ?])

information: Thomas Mahlupha waManantji Dlamini, Museum, 8 April 2008

Mhlonishwa waNyamayenja

Mhlonishwa abe sitfunywa seNkhosi Mbandzeni, aphindze asebentela Bhunu. Libito lakhe livela kakhulu emaphepheni, 1881-1898.

H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland to 1092", 1993, p. 147:

1881, August 9: Mbandzeni sent him with Mnkankoni Kunene to Rev. Joel Jackson to ask him to request the British not to remove R. Roberts as their sub-agent on the Swazi-Transvaal border. (The king had heard that Roberts was going to be withdrawn.)

1885, June: part of concession 75M granted to J. Forbes Senior was being excised and Mhlonishwa was delegated to point out beacons.

1886, August: was sent Pietermaritzburg to report Boer raids to the Governor of Natal.

1887, January: was sent to seek Sir Theophilus Shepstone's approval for the appointment of his son Theophilus as Mbandzeni's resident adviser and agent.

1887, February: he witnessed Shepstone's appointment.

1887, February 21: witnessed land grant 31L to S. Mini

1887, April: accompanied Thomas Rathbone to Pietermaritzburg to request the appointment of Theophilus Shepstone as British Resident in Swaziland.

1894: Mhlonishwa was a member of the delegation to London to protest the impending establishment of a Transvaal administration in Swaziland.

1895, July 7, Zombodze: he was present at *sibhimbi* to celebrate Bhunu's reaching of puberty.

1896, July 10: with others, accompanied Bhunu to greet the Transvaal's Special Commissioner and the British Consul.

1898, April: was prominent in discussions between iNdlovukazi Gwamile and the Boers and British following the murder of indvuna Mbhabha Nsibandze.

1898, July: accompanied Bhunu on his flight to the Ngwavuma Magistracy.

See photograph of Mhlonishwa in J. S. M. Matsebula's *History of Swaziland*

Times, July 1997: eKwakheni - indvuna Jotham Dlamini, Chief Nhlakanipho Dlamini

Nyamayenja waSomhlolo: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. NaboMtimeleni

1. Mtimeleni (lisokancanti), watala Tikhokho
2. Bhojane

2. LaTsabedze

1. Zibokwane, watala Macija
2. Mnini

3. LaShongwe

1. Gucuka, watala Mawili

4. LaHlatjwako lomkhulu

1. Mhlonishwa, watala Nhlakanipho

5. LaHlatjwako lomncane

1. Mdolovu, wateka LaShongwe (NaboMagidzentjweni)
(Magidzentjweni watala John ("Vimbel'inkomazi"))

6. LaNhleko

1. Lovunywa (litfumbu), wateka LaMncina (NaboMabaleka)
(Mabaleka watala Bhekimphi)

labanye bantfwana baNyamayenja:

labadvuna

1. Nomavovo (wangwatjwa eLuphongolo), watala Mkhankhanyeki naDlozi
2. Mkhontakhandlela, watala Ntolo

labasikati

1. intfombi, yendza kuShifu Mfundza Mncina waseHlangotsini watala Sikotela (inkhosana),
naMsali (umbambeli waShifu Mathutha)
2. intfombi, yendza kuShifu Jabhane Maseko wakaLuhleko watala Mtheleni
(noma LaNyamayenja waseLucolweni?)

? INKHOSI -----

Phokisi

Mfumaneki
watalwa: 1830 ?

Soshingose

Magamashu

Mtshoki
watalwa: 1860
umuti wakhe:
"kaPhokisi"
make: ?

Ngwekazi

Mzizi

Hhamula

? Magamashu

Lobulawu
? intfombi

Lombuje
make:
LaZulu

Mcobosheli
make:
LaZulu

Mcakuza
watalwa:
1900 ?
make:
LaSikhondze

Mcoshwa
make:
make:

1. Makhabane
4. Pewula
LaSikhondze

Ephraem /
Nyembezi
watalwa:
1920 ? 1933
make:
LaFakudze

Msunduzeni
watalwa:
make:
LaFakudze

Mhlatsi 1. Vavu
1932 ?

Mavela
watalwa:
1960 ?
2. Fikile
watalwa:
1950 ?

Nkhululeko

? Anson wabani ?

? Phokisi waMbandzeni, wakhulela eMbekelweni

? Bantfwana bakha eNhlanhleni (kaMnt. Magongo waMalunge)

Document of 21 September 1988:

“Saamgestelde kerngenealogie van stamme van kaNgwane en hul genealogiese vebintenis met die koningshuis in Swaziland”

Department of Constitutional Development, Pretoria, South Africa,

compiled by Nelspruit-based ethnologist D R Liebenberg

(received from Ms. W Khuzwayo ?)

The relevance of the numbers given to each chief is unknown to this author.

14-000 eNkhaba

Matfonsi / Thomas, Maqala / Mangwalane, Dzingebaleni, Bhungane / Soshangane, Malunge, NDVUNGUNYE

14-000 eButsini

Ngilandi / Jim, Manguzu / Sigodla, Msweli, Malunge, NDVUNGUNYE

14-000 kaNdlela

Tobias, Phalane, Dlozi, Nomavovo, Nyamayenja, SOMHLOLO

14-000 kwaZulu

Nhlupheki, Gamalakhe, Mkhankanyeki, Nyamayenja, SOMHLOLO

14-000 Sekhukhuneland

Frans, Mphikeleli, Sigawule, Somcuba, SOMHLOLO

14-000 Sekhukhuneland, kaSobhiyane

Mboyi, Ngungunyane, Sobhiyane, Somcuba, SOMHLOLO

14-000 kaBhevula

Jerry / Mateki, Nyangamfana, Ndwayimba, Bhevula, Somcuba, SOMHLOLO

14-000 eNikwakuyengwa

Solomon / Madanga, Hholeka, Makhahleleka, Fokothi (Ginindza ?), SOMHLOLO

14-000 eSandleni

Komondane, Mkhulunyelwa / Mateu, Sisitwako, [Mancibane], Ndlaphu, SOMHLOLO

14-000 eMpakeni

Bongani / Charles, Tiga / Elias, Lusendo, Dantji, Ndlaphu, SOMHLOLO

14-000 kaNdlangamandla

Robert / Mkhwishiza, Pokisi, Sigcoza, Hhobohobo, SOMHLOLO

14-000 kaMiziyonke

David / Fakazi, Miziyonke / Solomon, Ngubo, Mlokotho, Sidvubelo, SOMHLOLO

14-000

14-000

14-000

14-000

Nyamayenja

Somhlolo

Nomavovo (lisokancanti ?)

Mkhankanyeki (noma Mkhankanyeki waNomavovo ?)

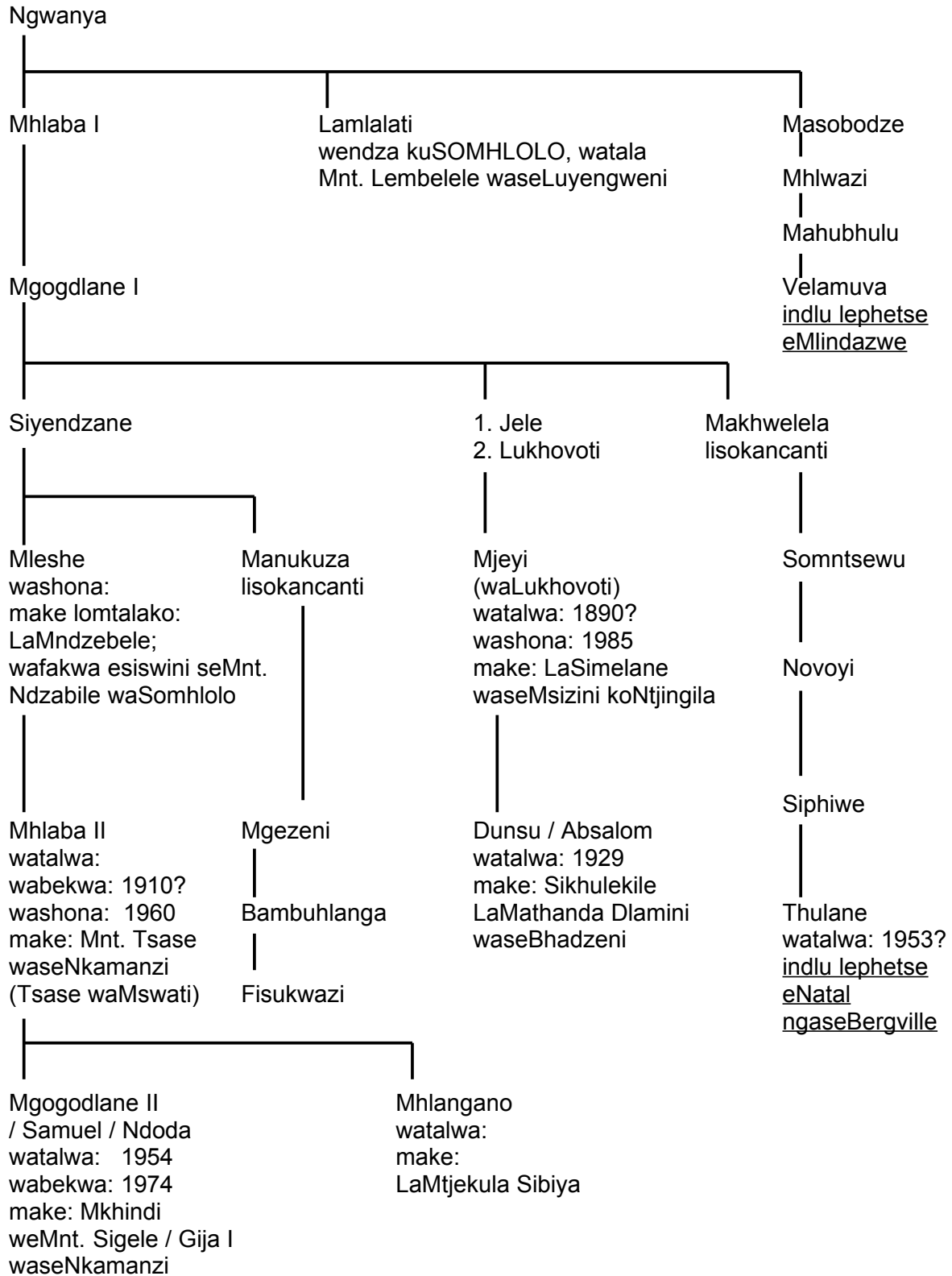
Mkhontakhandlela

Liebenberg gives Mkhankhanyeki as a son of Nyamayenja, Kunene gives him as a son of Nomavovo

N J van Warmelo, "Preliminary Survey of Bantu Tribes of South Africa", Department of Native Affairs, South Africa, 1935:

Luphondo appears on map of chiefs west of Paulpietersburg, with 830 followers in 1935.

INKHOSI LUDVONGA I yatala Hlubi lowaba liphosakubekwa, Hlubi watala Hlatjwako, Hlatjwako watala Sampekwane, Sampekwane watala Cebisa, Cebisa watala Ngwanya.



Inkhosi Ludvonga I beyihlala ngesheya kweLubombo. Inkhosana yaLudvonga yaba nguDlamini III, Hlubi waba liphosakubekwa,

Hlubi watala Hlatjwako, waphindze watala Ndlela, khokho wesive sakaNdlela, naMgabhi (noma Taba), khokho weMnt. Mangaliso waseMbeka kaHlathikhulu. BoMangaliso basasebentisa sibongo sakaDlamini.

Kungatsi Hlatjwako wesuka kubakaDlamini, wahamba waya embili. Wagcina waphatsa umhlaba waseMdutjini.

Ngwanya, Mhlaba I naMgogodlane I bebahlala eNhlungwane (a hill near the upper Phongolo River).

Mhlaba I wabulawa ngubakaMaphalala.

Mgogodlane I waMhlaba I

Nga1898, Bhunu nakabuya eShowe wabona bantfwana baMgogodlane eSimakadze. Bafika ebukhosi angasekho Bhunu, Mnt. Malunge wabateka.

1. LaMgogodlane Hlatjwako

1. Sishezi, wendza kuMakhweleni Vilakati (NaboLombekiso)

2. LaMgogodlane Hlatjwako (inhlanti)

1. Tomayi, wendza kuMakhweleni Vilakati (inhlanti yaSishezi?)

2. Dzambile, wendza kuShiwo Simelane kuBoyane (abesekhona nga2000)

information: Mnt. Madlinyama waBhunu, Lobamba, 18 August 2000

Siyendzane waMgogodlane I

Siyendzane wakha imti lemitsatfu:

eMnyameni (wakhiwa nga1848 ?)

eMfumbeni

oHlanyeni

Lithuna laSiyendzane liseNdonsamehlo. (south of Phongolo)

Siyendzane wateka Mnt. Ndzabile waSomhlolo, dzadzewaboSidvubelo, kepha akatfolanga mbeleko. Mleshe wafakwa esiswini saNdzabile, waba yinkhosana.

Lisokancanti laSyendzane belinguManukuza.

Sidvubelo waSomhlolo wasekela Malambule nakabanga bukhosi naMswati II. BoMalambule bacitfwa kuMahamba nga1846. Sidvubelo wabaleka kanye nenina LaTfwala, baya eCommondale. BakaHlatjwako bamhlephulela live emhlabeni wabo. Sidvubelo wabita lelive ngekutsi kuseBhadzeni, atsi make wakhe abe sesulamsiti saSomhlolo.

Mleshe waSiyendzane

Emphini yekucala yemaBhunu nemaNgisi (First Anglo-Boer War, 1880), emaBhunu atsi bantfu baMleshe bebeba timfuyo tabo. Mleshe wabaleka wahamba wayohlala eMlindzawe naNahhubulu Hlatjwako.

Naseyiphelile imphi, Mbandzeni wamncandzekisa, kwatfolakala kutsi Manukuza Hlatjwako bekabusa live laMleshe.

Mleshe wakha umuti waseNdubazi. EmaBhunu wawushisa lomuti.

EmaBhunu anika Manukuza live dvutane naseDumbe (south of the Phongolo).

Mleshe wateka bafati labasiphohlongo, kakhulu bantfwabankhosi.

Mhlaba II waMleshe

Mgogodlane II waMhlaba

Mhlangano wabangisa Mgogodlane II sikhundla sebushifu kepha wehluleka.

information:

Dunsu Abednego waMjeyi Hlatjwako, eNkhanini, 14 August 2005 & Museum, 10 April 2005 (Mjeyi waLukhovoti watalwa emtini waseMnyameni. Abelusa timvu temaBhunu, atiletsa eSwatini ebusika. Wagcina wakhonta eMgazini, nga1934.)

Observer, 9 November 2002:

Fanyana Mabuza interviewing Abednego Hlatjwako:

Mgogodlane II was born in 1953 at Suphur Springs, South Africa, near Mahamba Bordergate.

He grew up at eNkamanzi and did his primary schooling at Zombodze. His maternal uncle Magomba Dlamini of eNkamanzi (former National Court President) was his guardian.

In 1974 the Hlatjwako of South Africa presented Mgogodlane to Sobhuza II for blessing. He sent Mndeni Shabalala and Velamuva Hlatjwako to represent him at his installation. This was done at the umphakatsi of ePulazini at uMkhunyana, at the homestead of his grandfather Mleshe.

During the 1970s the South African Government moved Mgogodlane to eMlondozi / Robinsdale. The uMkhunyana lands were given to white farmers, who however did not disturb the graves of the Hlatjwako chiefs.

In 1992 he was recognised by Pretoria as a chief, and Mswati III sent Lusendo Fakudze and Mnt. Sobandla to witness his recognition. Mnt. Mkhindi died in 1993 and was buried next to Mhlaba.

Observer, 5 November 2002:

Hlatjwako clan members met at homestead of Makoloni Hlatjwako at Mahlanya. They decided to send a delegation to eMlondozi.

Van Warmelo's map of 1934 shows Mhlaba's area as large, with 1, 500 followers.

The following chiefs were his neighbours:

north: DLAMINI Msindo

 SUKATI Photolozu

 MAGAGULA Boya

east: DLAMINI Manyosi

south-east: DLAMINI Magubulundu

south: DLAMINI Ngubo

south-west: DLAMINI Jacob

west: MTHETHWA Mzawakali ZWANE ___ (no name given) DLAMINI Ndabambi

north-west: Piet Retief town

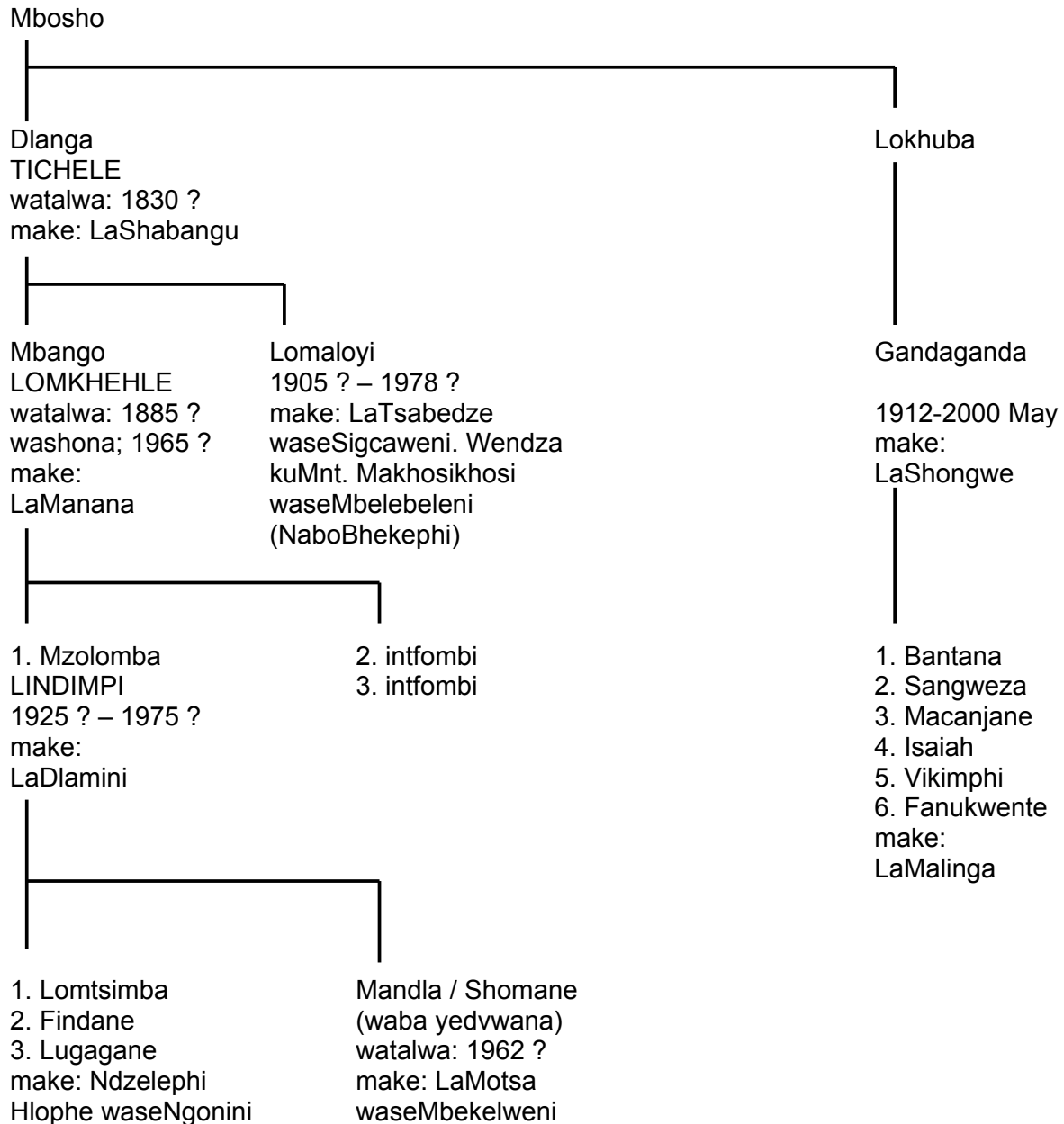
South of the Phongolo, and south of Ngubo's area, is an area marked "Hlatywayo", with no other name given. The town of Paulpietersburg is on the southern boundary of this area. (This was probably the house of Manukuza Hlatjwako – *R. M. Patricks*)

N. van Warmelo, "Preliminary Survey of Bantu Tribes of South Africa", 1934

"Inkosi" Chief Thulane Hlatjwako rules near Bergville in KwaZulu-Natal (50 km. from Lesotho).

Mbosho Hlatjwako watalwa eveni lebakaHlatjwako eMkhunyana (ngasePiet Retief). Ngabo1850, Mbosho wesuka neMnt. Sikhwama baya kaNgwane banikwa indzawo yekwakha ngaseLudzidzini, ekhaboMswati II. Mbosho wangcwatjwa khona.

Dlanga bekati emakhosi lamane ngemehlo: Mswati II, Mbandzeni, Bhunu, naSobhuza II.



information:

Bhekephi weMnt. Makhosikhosi waseMbelebeleni, Lobamba, 1996;

Siphophile waFanukwente Hlatjwako, Museum, 19 March 2007;

Beauty Nxumalo (born 1958, daughter of Bhekephi Dlamini), Lobamba, 27 May 2007

BakaHlatjwako batfolokala:

HHOHHO

LUBOMBO

MANZINI eNgonini, eMfabantfu

SHISELWENI eMlindazwe, kuGege

S. AFRICA Piet Retief District, Mpumalanga Province

Sinanatelo sakaHlatjwako sitsi:

1. eMlindazwe Shiselweni

hlatjwako, mhayise, ngwanya ngelabogama, mabhengeza, ngwanya lomuhle lomphofu,

ngwanya dlani imfe, mine ngidle lugaba,

ngoba mine uyabona kutsi emalunga aphelelile, kwephulana

? wena walumlela (watsintsa) umutsi eMbongweni,

? bito linye liyabangwa, libangwa boMpomzane naboMpomzane

2. kuGege Shiselweni (HLATSHWAYO)

hlatjwayo, mhayise, ngwanya, ngele wabogama, mgogodlane,

ngwanya lomuhle ahleti phansi, lotsi makasukuma bakhafule ematse,

bangakhafuleleli yena bakhafuleleli umcondvo, mhayise ngelamitsi,

mashiy'amahle njengenyamazane,

kwazala tiphunti basale batiloyanisa, cebis'amakhosi, ngwanya

3. eNgonini, eMfabantfu

hlatjwako, ngwanya, mhayise, ngelabogama, cebisa bantana, wena wakaMlobela

BakaHlatjwako abatsatsani nebakaZikalala. Abatili lufu (badla konkhe).

spelling: HLATSHWAYO very common; HLATSHWAKO less common; HLATJWAKO rare

Labanye bakaHlatjwako

Phisekeleni LaMgijwa Hlatjwako waseBuseleni wendza kuSOBHUZA II (NaboMthabathe)
LaMgijwa washona nga1994.

Bafanyana Hlatjwako abe yindvuna yaMshengu II Mdluli eMagubheleni.

Ngidzi waBafanyana abe yindvuna yaMgodzi II Mdluli eMagubheleni.

Ncuncubovu Hlatjwako wesuka eNgwemphisana, wakha kaLobamba Lomdzala.

Ncuncubovu wateka Logwaja Mtfunti (sitfunjwa semphi) lowatala:

1. Mahloye, wateka _____
2. Mahlekane, wateka LaZwane, LaMncwange naLaDlamini
3. Lingiwe, wendza ku _____ Makhubu eLuyengweni

Mahlekane Hlatjwako: bafati nebantfwana:

1. Mtotosi LaVelebantfu Zwane waseMpuluzi

1. Khabonina, wendza ku _____ Dlamini eSitjeni
2. Ntongo, wendza ku _____ Dlamini kaLobamba Lomdzala
3. Mcitseki, washona asemncane
4. Khonjiwe, wendza ku _____ Dlamini kaLobamba
5. Mbango, washona asemncane
6. Makoloni, wateka (1) LaMatsebula (2) LaMokoena (3) LaShongwe
7. Gideon, washona asemncane

2. Sibuko La _____ Mncwange waseKudzeni

1. Ndraleni, wendza kuJohannes Magongo kaLobamba Lomdzala
2. Lomntazane, wendza ku _____
3. Mavela, wateka LaMkhatjwa waseLwandle
4. Lomtsimba, wendza kuSijumba waLohhoko Mndzebele kuMahlanya (NaboHlengiwe)
5. Sithole, wendza kuMajubane waMpuzendala Mndzebele kuMahlanya (NaboSani)
6. Mafanyana / Bhilikile, wateka LaVilakati wakaMadlenya

3. LaDlamini waseMafini kaLobamba Lomdzala

1. Sidzandzane, wendza ku _____ Dlamini kaLobamba Lomdzala
2. Dolly, washona asemncane
3. Mafindi, wendza ku _____ Dlamini kaLobamba Lomdzala
4. Manikanyika, washona asemncane

information:

Makoloni waMahlekane Hlatjwako, Museum, 5 March 2008;

Bhilikile waMahlekane Hlatjwako, Museum, 25 March 2008

Observer, 5 November 2002:

The Hlatjwako clan members met at the homestead of Makoloni Hlatjwako at Mahlanya. They decided to send a delegation to eMlondozi.

?? Sipiwe Hlatjwako wakuMahlanya wendza ku-Nathaniel Mthupha (Nabo-Brian)

Dliwako Hlatjwako wakha kuMahlanya.

Dliwako Hlatjwako: umfati nebantfwana:

LaDlamini wakaDlovunga

1. Mnandi / John (kungatsi abe yedvwana)

Mnandi / John waDliwako: umfati nebantfwana:

(bashada)

LaMbombowendlovu Dlamini waseNyatsini

(abefunga "Mbilini")

1. Ganda

2. Robert

3. Phyllis, wendza kaBhembe

4. Jonah / Siza

5. Hezekiah

?? intfombi, yashada na-Brian / Sitsaba waMsindazwe Sukati eZabeni

information:

Robert waMnandi Hlatjwako, Lobamba High School, 29 September 2005;

Msime waMfundza Sukati, Museum, 4 February 2008

Sikhotsa Hlatjwako, indvuna yeNkhosi kaLozitha

Sikhotsa (UMLONDOLOZI ?) abe yindvuna yaSobhuza II eZitheni.

Ngabo1940 kwafa iNkhosikati LaFakudze nalomunye umfati lobekasihlobo seNkhosi.

Kungatsi LaFakudze kwakunguLomntombana lowatalwa nguNdabezimbi, indvuna

yakaLobamba Lomdzala. LaFakudze bekete bantfwana.

Sikhotsa wabekwa licala lekuloya, wacoshwa. Wandzindza kakhulu, bekute sikhulu lesifuna kumkhontisa. Sobhuza wagcine amhhawukele, wamkhontisa kaGwabhe.

information: Msime waMfundza Sukati, Museum, 4 March 2008

NOTES

Sifunti Matsebula watsatsa sikhundla saSikhotsa. Washona ngabo1965.

Emva kwaSifunti bekute indvuna kaLozitha. Zilinyama Sukati abe yinceku yalomuti.

Nga1977, Zilinyama wafela engotini yemoto kanye naShifu Bafana Maseko wakaZondwako.

information: Msime waMfundza Sukati, Museum, 4 March 2008

Ngomane watala Simuhulu c. 1740, Simuhulu watala Madjembeni, Madjembeni watala Mdumane, Mdumane watala Sibhutele, Sibhutele watala Ngolomu (Sibhutele & Ngolomu may have been one person.)

Ngolomu

Ngoveni
fl. 1840

Mgubho
fl. 1880

Gqwayi
regent

Mjokwane
b. c. 1865
d. c. 1890
mother: Mdovane
(LaShivitane ?)

Maqhekeza
b. c. 1870
regent
d. 1931
mother: Mdovane

Mbombo
(wekungenwa)

Siboshwa / Magudu / Fenisi
(wekungenwa)
b. c. 1902
i. 1933
d. 1946 September 21
mother: Bhunyetane
LaShithiyane Mnisi

Nkapane
/ Petrus
b. c. 1915
regent for Makunyule
1947 January

Makunyule
b. 1942/3
i. c. 1970
mother: Mhlavase
LaJeke Mndlovu

Solomon ??

Madjembeni was killed by Mzilikazi.

Mehlabovu:
brother of Siboshwa ?
regent for Makunyule

Chief Solomon was a member of David Lukhele's anti-Enos Mabuza faction.

Times of Swaziland, 18 March 2003:

70 South African Swazi "chiefs" petition S A President Mbeki to re-adjust the borders. However, Chiefs Shushu, Mbhunu and Sandile Ngomane tell the "Sowetan" they were never Swazis.

Prince Khuzulwandle states that Mswati II "installed" the Ngomane chiefs.

Siboshwa's Ngomane:
429 followers (p. 20), BUT 3, 400 followers (p. 113)
Language: siSwati Culture: Nhlanganu / Shangane

Hoyi's Ngomane:
819 followers (p. 20), BUT 2, 200 followers (p. 113)
Language: shiRonga Culture:
HQ since 1926: eKuzileni, 1 mile north of Komatipoort

Lugedlane's Ngomane:
2, 740 followers (p. 20), BUT 2, 320 followers (p. 113)
Language: Swati-Tsonga mix Culture:

BakaNgomane batfolakala:

HHOHHO eNkambeni
LUBOMBO kaLomahasha
MANZINI
SHISELWENI

S. AFRICA Komatipoort District, Mpumalanga Province

Sinanatelo sakaNgomane sitsi:
ngomane, mshika, sidlambatiko

BakaNgomane batsatsana nato tonkhe tive. BakaNgomane abatili lufu.

Ngomane

Simuhulu

Madjembeni

Ntirini / Khongwane
b. c. 1760 ?
killed by Mswati II

Mdumane

Mahumane
d. 1870 1880 ?

Ntiyi
1810?-1886?

Hoyi
1850
1890
1938

Nkapana
1902
1938

Hoyi II

Mtiya / Eric
1931 / 36
i. c, 1967

Mova waNkombela was regent for ____

information: A. C. Myburgh, "Tribes of the Barberton District", 1949, pp. 105-116

NGOMANE page 4

draft of 2 February 2008 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

Ngomane

Simuhulu

Madjembeni

Mfumfana

Mdumane

Shidlemu / Mahlanti

Shinyukana I

Mdjedjane

1830

1912

Shinyukana II

/ Philemon

information: A. C. Myburgh, "Tribes of the Barberton District", 1949, pp. 125-132

Nhlapho

Mbonane

Mwelase

Luvuno

Bhunu
died 1828 ?

Mavundla

Mlambo / Mveli
(Maviri / Maverie)
died 1858 ?

Fafaza

Mzamane

Mhlangala
lisokancanti ?
died 1880/81

Khulwane / Gama

Belo

Mkhonjane
FOURIESBURG

Bashele (Batshele)

Nokushona

Vikangendoda
ERMELO

Adam

Abel

Kubuo

no sons
LESOTHO / FREE STATE

information:

J. M. Nhlapho, "The Story of amaNhlapho", in African Studies, Volume 4, 1945, pp. 97-101;
H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland to 1902", 1993, pp. 453-4:

Bhunu waLuvuno Nhlapho

Around 1810, Matiwane drove Bhunu Nhlapho from "Pietermaritzburg" (probably Paulpietersburg in north-west Natal) to the caves of eMpisikazi between Sheepmoor and Ermelo. When the Zulu came to power about 1820, he paid tribute to them.

Bhunu found Magubhela Dlamini ruling the area. Bhunu married his daughter Bhabhakazi to Magubhela, though conflict still ensued. In the "quarrel of herdboys", the Nhlapho defeated Magubhela's followers with their heads unscathed, leading to the praises: "izigegede ezimakhanda alukhuni"

Mavundla waBhunu

When Bhunu was aged, his son Mavundla, seeing his father's death near, treated himself with chiefly medicines, but Bhunu gave orders for him to be killed.

Mlambo / Mlambo (Maviri / Maverie) waMavundla

Mavundla's son Mlambo grew up at the place of the Swazi Chief Gama Sibeko. Around 1830, when Mlambo returned, Fafaza opposed him, but Mlambo won the chieftaincy.

In July 1855, the Swazi made the second cession of land to the Boers of Lydenburg. Mlambo is mentioned in the cession as Maverie, and his land, in the watershed between the Lusutfu and Vaal Rivers, is specifically excluded from the cession.

Mlambo's land today is on Farm 116 (Maviristad), including Maviristad Railway Station.

Mhlangala waMlambo

Mlambo, in his old age, favoured his oldest son Mhlangala over Khulwane who was living with the Swazi. Mhlangala attacked Mswati II's cattle post of eLudlambedlwini on the upper iNkhomati, but was badly beaten in a counter-attack by the iNyatsi regiment near Badplaas.

The iNyatsi pursued Mhlangala back to Nhlapho territory and they fought near the uMkhondvo River, west of Piet Retief. Mhlangala is said to have scattered the Swazi with lightning before they could kill him, and then moved to the south to settle at eGunwane.

In 1860 Mhlangala moved south to Kestell, Orange Free State, and then a little further south to Fouriesburg in 1862.

After the Boer-Basotho war of 1869, Mhlangala crossed the Basutoland border to Butha Buthe. He died during the Cape-Basotho Gun War of 1880. Mhlangala left his son Mkhonjane with a following at Fouriesburg.

His followers (Mhlangala's or Mkhonjane's ?) included:

Dlamini, Gwebu, Madonsela, Makhubu, Maseko, Mngomezulu, Msibi, Nzimande (sic), Shiba, Shongwe, Sibanyoni, Tsabedze, Shabalala, Vilakati.

NHLAPHO page 3

draft of 22 February 2008 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

BakaNhlapho batfolakala:

HHOHHO
LUBOMBO
MANZINI eLuyengweni
SHISELWENI
S. AFRICA Ermelo District, Mpumalanga Province, Free State Province

BakaNhlapho abatsatsani nebakaMlambo nabakaMazibuko.
BakaNhlapho abatili lutfo

Sinanatelo sakaNhlapho sitsi:
nhlapho, sigegede, nongombili, mwelase,
wena longaweli ngezibuko, uwela ngesihlenge somfula.

information: H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland to 1902", 1993, pp. 453:

Khulwane / Gama waMlambo

In 1858, when Mhlangala succeeded his father Mlambo as chief, despite being the oldest son. Khulwane established a homestead in Swazi territory, at eMangceni in the upper iNkhomati Valley.

Khulwane consequently found help from the Swazi who scattered Mhlangala and raised Khulwane to the chieftaincy.

Khulwane then ruled from eMpisikazi, ostensibly with Swazi support.

Bashele waKhulwane

Bashele (Batshele) succeeded his father as chief.

Vikangendoda waBashele

Vikangendoda succeeded his father as chief.

1954:

In a dispute in the Mlambo chieftaincy at New Ermelo, Sobhuza II was asked to assist.

Mgabadeli

Mshokaphathwa (Muntakaphathwa)

Dlambula

Nhlongaluvalo
(died young)

Zulu

Silevana

Regent for
Sambane

Sambane
(by "ngena")
born: 1815 ?
died: 1911 April 12
mother:

Mvubu
(HEIR)
(died still
a boy)

no children

Mtjakela
(by "ngena")
born:
died:
mother:

Dadambi
"lisokancanti"
= "firstborn"

1. Mshiya
2. Mzebe
3. Mlokoti
4. Ndoda

Mselanto

Mbabane
born: 1935 ?
died: 2002 ?
mother: Libazile
Dlamini of eNyatsini
(granddaughter
of Prince Mbilini)

Mtjikatje / Cebisa
married Prince
Ndabazewe
of Lavumisa
(mother of
Masizila)

? _____
(schoolteacher)
born: 1970 ?

H. Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland ", 1993, p. 467-8 (also 280 & 361):

The earliest known home of the Nyawo clan was southwest of modern Swaziland, between the headwaters of the Phongolo and Mkhondvo Rivers. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Nyawo were under the rule of Nhlongaluvalo waDlambula. Nhlongaluvalo died young, leaving an heir, Mvubu, who also died as a boy. Silevana waDlambula *ngena*'ed a wife of Nhlongaluvalo who bore a new heir, Sambane.

As Shaka Zulu rose to power, converting the Phongolo-Thukela area to "Zululand", the Nyawo paid a loose allegiance to him. In about 1817, Mzilikazi Khumalo and his followers quit their allegiance to Shaka and set off north. Near the Ngcaka Mountain, the Khumalo overpowered the amaNgwe, forcing their chief, Phutini Mazibuko ("Phutile" in *Bonner*) to refuge with the Nyawo. When Shaka ordered the Nyawo and neighbouring clans to attack the Khumalo, the Nyawo, at least, suffered serious losses.

Probably due to this, the Nyawo migrated eastward to the Lubombo Range **north** of the Phongolo Poort, where they continued to lead a semi-independent existence. At this time, Silevana waDlambula was regent for the young Sambane.

(*unknown source*: Following Zwide's defeat by Shaka in 1819, Zwangendaba Jele and his regiments fled north. As they passed through the Nyawo territory, they were joined by a number of young Nyawo men. After some years in Mozambique, they eventually settled in Malawi.)

In 1840, King Dingane Zulu, successively defeated by the Voortrekkers at Blood River, and by his half-brother Mpande at Manqonqo, fled to the Nyawo area, crossing the Phongolo on February 3. Dingane and his few remaining followers built a homestead at Sankolweni on the edge of the Hlathikhulu Forest in the Nyawo territory.

Hlekiza (surname unknown), head of a Swazi homestead on the southern Lubombo, sent word to the Swazi authorities of Dingane's arrival in his area. The Swazi dispatched an army to eliminate Dingane. At the same time, the Nyawo's principal *indvuna*, Nondawana Mdluli (of Swazi origin), assembled a small group of Swazi warriors who supported the Nyawo as they attacked Dingane's homestead. Nondawana and his group, which included Silevana, Zulu waDlambula, and the young Sambane, probably killed Dingane, and buried him on the spot, on 15 March. The Swazi army delivered Dingane's scalp and ornaments to the Boers as evidence of his death.

P. Bonner, "Kings, Commoners & Concessionaires", 1983, p. 44-5

Prince Sonyezane of kaPhunga was patrolling the area with a small force, and joined the Nyawo. Silevana killed Dingane. The Voortrekker Carel Trigardt was patrolling the Maputo-Phongolo River and came to view Dingane's corpse.

Smail, p. 33:

"On 27/2/1947, Dingane's grave was located at eSikoleni (Sankolweni ?) near the Hlathikhulu Forest north of Candover Station, **south** of the Phongolo."

In the time of King Mpande Zulu, the Nyawo prospered, helped by the fact that their land was on the trade route from Zululand to Delagoa Bay. Under King Cetshwayo, the Zulu raided the Nyawo cattle from time to time, but the tribute demanded from the Nyawo was far less than that demanded from their eastern neighbours, the Thonga-speaking Mabhudu.

Sambane's main homestead was at eKwaliweni (sometimes "eKwayiweni", in the Ndwandwe dialect; "Gwaliweni" on some maps). He later built junior homes at kwaHlangabanye, kwaShiyabanye ("kwaShibanye"), and kwaCingabanye.

During the Anglo-Zulu War of 1879, Sambane probably fought on the Zulu side. After the war, civil war among the Zulu broke out with Prince Zibhebhu's Mandlakazi faction opposing King Cetshwayo's Usutu faction. Sambane sided with the Usutu faction, while his northern neighbour, Chief Mbikiza Mngomezulu sided with the Mandlakazi. With Zibhebhu's final defeat in June 1884, Sambane took the opportunity to attack Mbikiza in December. (In 1888, it was reported that Sambane commanded 2 – 3, 000 warriors.)

In the late 1880s, the British exerted political pressure on the Zulu and Mabhudu. The Nyawo and other clans along the southern Lubombo found themselves in a "diplomatic no-man's land".

Mswati II had ceded the "Pongola strip" to the Transvaal, as a buffer against the Zulu, in 1855, but the Boers had not occupied it at that time. Now, with an interest in having its own port on the ocean, the Transvaal sent J. J. Ferreira to collect tax from Sambane's people. Ferreira signed a wide-ranging treaty with Sambane on 16 September 1887. The British had already signed a treaty with the Mabhudu, blocking the Transvaal's route to the sea.

The Nyawo are found mainly in:

Lavumisa, Shiselweni Region, Swaziland

Ingwavuma District, KZN, South Africa.

The Nyawo do not marry the Mlaba and the Dumakude.

The Nyawo taboo is cow's feet (not eaten).

The Nyawo clan praise-name ("sinanatelo / isithakazelo") is as follows:

nyawo, mlaba, dumakude wemakhosi, njokweni, (nhlongaluvalo ?),

mthandi wabantu bengakuthandi, njono wasemdlangweni,

wathi yagwaza kanti uyazibethela,

wena owadabula amadoda ezinkundleni zabafo, ezinkundleni zabafokazana,

akuvalwa ngemigoqo, kuvalwa ngemakhanda ezinsizwa

OR akuvalwa ngemiketane, kuvalwa ngemakhanda emadoda

Pedi Royal Family Tree (Genealogy)

draft of 16 April 2004 by Richard "Mdvumowencala" PATRICKS,
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Ramasikwe (Kabu ?) of Thobejane (disputed by others)

Moukangwe

Mohube

Morwamotse

Mampuru
regent for Morwamotse
afterwards split off & founded Magakala

Thulare
b. 1790 ?
d. 1820

Dikotope
(Thulare usurped
power from him)

Mothodi
took power
after 1822

Sekwati
split 1822 ?
returned 1828
king by 1837 at Phiring
1835 moved to Tsate
d. 1861
mother:

Malekutu
r. 1820 - 22 ?

Makgeru
killed by brothers

Phetedi

Kgabe Kabu

David Mphyane

Mojalodi

Sekhukhune I
r. 1861
d. 1883
mother:

Kgolokwe

Dinkwanyane
/ Johannes

Mampuru

Morwamotse II

Sekhukhune II

Morwamotse III
died 1995 ?

Sekhukhune III

genealogy: P Delius, 1987, sources:

U A Tagebuch A Nachtigal 2	Merensky, "Geschichte", BMB 1862
Winter, "Ra'lolo"	Hunt, "Account"
Van Warmelo, "Genealogy"	Monnig, "The Pedi"
TA SNA74/1325/07, History Mafefe C A Knothe, 15.5.07	

other sons of Thulare:

Makapole - moved to Koni in south-east	Matsebe - killed by brothers
Seboni, (Seraki), Lekgolane (daughter)	

SERETO - PRAISE-NAME

thobejane, hlabirwa, bauba (ramadi, morwa-modise, kabu ?)

mampuru, modipadi

KK: thobejane, hlabirwa, sikhukhuni, kupahla

kiba - male dancers

phephetlwane - female dancers

Ntswaneng Monument

(erected by Northern Transvaal Soldiers Graves Association, 23.12.61)

inscription: Sekhukhuniland Battle, 23.12.1879

13 names, including: Mr Campbell, A H - Swazi Native Contingent

QMS McLeod - Border Horse

met on first trip:

Benjie & Elizabeth "Flea"	Allister & Marion Smith-Moir - Calverton Lodge
---------------------------	------------------------------------------------

chief / kaptein (kgosi ?)	Thobejane
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Petros Mafologele	William Pholwane
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Joseph Tebele - teacher	Nelson Mogoto - ANC worker
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Renelwe Pholwane	Agnes Mampuru
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NOTES

cave grave of Sekhukhune: on Thaba Mosega, below Mt. Tjate

DELIUS

p.100-104:

1869: two campaigns:

1. Thaba Masego

2. Zoutp raid: Pedi & lowveld combo attacked Swa on their return

1870 Msuthu's raid, apparently supported by DJG Coetzee & Tiane / Baviaan

Thandile sent army to Lyd to demand Tiane: executed him near Coetzee's farmhouse

1867: Cmdt-Gen Kruger withdrew for Schoemansdal

by 1870: only tribute-paying whites remained in Olifants-Limpopo area

1871: Thandile brought Mampuru from Ndzundza to Swd

p.243 onwards

Swazi 8, 000, Zoutp. chiefs & Ndzundza 3, 000, troops & volunteers 3, 500

campaign cost \$383, 000

1869: Sikh abandoned Thaba Mosego, after Swazi attack revealed its flaws

New capital Tsate in valley of Leolu Mts - 3, 000 huts

Merensky: 4, 000 Pedi defended Tsate

SOUTH SOTHO ROYAL FAMILY

MOSHOESHOE I ? Makhabane ? Mohale
1870

LETSIE I Molapo Masupha Majara
1870-91

Joseph Jonathan Joel

LEROTHOLI Bereng Theko Nkuebe Mojela Maama Seesio
1891-1905

LETSIE II GRIFFITH Makhaola Api
1905-13 1913-29

BerengSEEISO
diretlo / 1939-40
ritual murder
executed 1949

MOSHOESHOE II Leshoboro Mathealira Leronte
1960
mother:
'Mantsebo:
regent 1941-60

LETSIE III
1993 ?

W. Lye & C. Murray, "Transformations on the Highveld: The Tswana and the Southern Sotho", 1980, D. Philip, p. 92:
19 of 22 major chieftainships in Lesotho are held by decendants of Moshoeshoe and 2 of his brothers.

INKHOSI LUDVONGA I

Shabalala

DLAMINI III
inkhosana

Ginindza

Mabuza

Mshengu

Sikhova

Hatahata

Sibankwa I
lisokancanti

Madlangamphisi
/ Ndengezi I

Ndengezi II
make: NaNdwandwa

Sibankwa II
/ Landelisa
make:
NaVilakazi

Hlomendlini
make:
NaVilakazi

Ngonovu
washona: 1951
make:
NaMbuyisa

Mloyiloyi
washona:
make:
NaNhlapo

Mabuza /
Zephaniah
make:
NaKhumalo

Nokubatshwa
(intfombi)
"inkhosana"
make: ?

James /
Mangwazane
watalwa:
wakhonjwa : 1952
wabekwa: 1984
make:
NaMalinga

Mpaka
washona:
make:
NaZwane

Mqushu II
washona:
make:
NaZwane

Isaka
washona:
make:
NaThwala

Ruben
d. 1954
make:
NaMahlaba

Mciniseki
make:
NaNdwandwa

Sibheje
make:
NaNhlabathi

"highveld"

"lowveld"

Ndengezi of Hatahata Shabalala built at eNsunduzane. Landelisa of Ndengezi built at:
1. eNsunduzane (near Mabola Farm) & 2. eNdlulawafa (near Suikerhoek Farm)

eSimakade "highveld"

Landelisa of Ndengezi: wives and children:

1. NaMbuyisa

1. Ngonovu
2. Mvayiya, father of Mqushu I
3. Boya (female) (pointed out James as heir)

2. NaSimelane

1. Ntshwebe

3. NaNhlapho

1. Mloyiloyi (heir) (born after Landelisa's death)

After Landelisa's death, Hlomendlini took NaNhlapho as his wife but not according to the levirate ("ngena"). Hlomendlini raised Mloyiloyi as his own son.

Landelisa's son Ngonovu was regent for:

1. Mloyiloyi
2. Mloyiloyi's son Mpaka
3. Mpaka's son Ruben. Ruben died young and left no son.

Mloyiloyi had another son, Mqushu II, by NaZwane.

Mqushu had a son Mciniseki by NaNdwandwa.

NaMahlobo came to Mqushu as a mistress; she had a son by a previous affair, Mandlakayise. She subsequently left to live with Phalishi Simelane.

Mciniseki sigend letters swearing that Mandlakayise is his true half-brother. Through this, Mandlakayise claims the chieftaincy of Simakade.

When Ngonovu reached old age, he appointed his wife's relative Daniel Malinga as regent.

When Ngonovu died in 1951, his sister Boya announced to the Simakade community that Ngonovu's son James would be the chief.

eSimakade "lowveld"

Hlomendlini was a son of Ndengezi. He built at eNzukeni, near Mabhoshi's place. He was a regent of the Shabalala, but the South African Government recognised him as a chief.

Hlomendlini's heir was a female, Nokubatshwa. She married a Yende man but lost her inheritance by going live at Yende's place. By customary practice in the Transvaal, a female heir may keep her surname upon marriage provided the husband comes to live at her place.

Hlomendlini's son Mabuza / Zephaniah succeeded to the inheritance. He was succeeded by his son Isaka. Isaka was succeeded by his son, Sibheje.

information: James / Mangwazane waNgonovu Shabalala, Lobamba, 1986

INKHOSI LUDVONGA I

Shabalala

Mshengu

Sikhova

Hatahata

Sibankwa I
lisokancanti

Madlangamphisi
/ Ndengezi I

Ndengezi II
make: NaNdwandwa

Sibankwa II
/ Landelisa
make:
NaVilakazi

Hlomendlini
make:
NaVilakazi

Ngonovu
washona: 1951
make:
NaMbuyisa

Ntshwebe
make:
NaSimelane

Mloyiloyi
washona:
make:
NaNhlapo

Mvayiya
make:
NaMbuyisa

James /
Mangwazane
watalwa:
wakhonjwa : 1952
wabekwa: 1984
make:
NaMalinga

1. Macaleni
2. Ben
make:
NaMndebele

Mpaka
washona:
make:
NaZwane

Mqushu II
washona:
make:
NaZwane

Mqushu I
washona:
make:
NaThwala

Ruben
d. 1954
make:
NaMahlaba

Mciniseki
make:
NaNdwandwa

Sibheje
make:
NaNhlabathi

King LUDVONGA I of the early Swazi lived east of the Lubombo around 1700. His heir was DLAMINI III, while other sons were Shabalala, Ginindza, and Mabuza.

Due to continuous pressure from the Thonga around Delagoa Bay, the Swazi continued with their steady migration up the Phongolo Valley. Shabalala and his followers apparently went further than his brothers, to the Paulpietersburg area.

When Shabalala's great-grandson, Hatahata, was young, Sidinga Maseko, indvuna of the Shabalala, was regent. Sidinga came from the Amsterdam area. When Hatahata came of age, Sidinga was slow in handing over power. Hatahata eventually moved off with a following further up the Phongolo Valley to the eMhlongamvula Mountains.

Some time later, Hatahata's brother Madlangamphisi died, although Sidinga heard that it was Hatahata who had died.

Sidinga then invited the Shabalala of eMhlongamvula to a feast. Hatahata appeared at the feast alive and well, and the Shabalala got the reputation of being great liars. The incident appears in the praise names of a section of the Motsa clan: "banemanga bakaShabalala, batsi eMhlongamvula kudzilikile kantsi bayakuhhawukela".

On Sidinga's death, his own heir was also too young to rule, and King Sobhuza I sent Prince Sobhoyile "to be regent". Sobhoyile built near eSimakade by eNgcaka. Sobhoyile also clung on to power in the area, and Sidinga moved further west, among the Sotho. Sidinga's descendent Sidinga II now lives in Lesotho but lays claim to the Amersfoort area.

J. S. M. Matsebula, "Izakhiwo zamaSwazi", 1952:

"Kwaxabana oMadlangamphisi noSibankwa. Wehlulwa uSibankwa. (Wa)cela uMswati ukuba ayomelekelela. Nebala uMswati wasukela phezulu. Wachithwa uMadlangamphisi.

J. S. M. Matsebula, "History of Swaziland", 1972:

Ndawonde Shabalala lived at Simakade. On his death his son Madlangamphisi fought over the chieftdom with another son Sibankwa, who bested him. Madlangamphisi paid allegiance to Mswati, who gave him military aid. Sibankwa was killed and Madlangamphisi was installed.

The two accounts above contradict each other. Chief James Shabalala confirms the "Izakhiwo" version.

P. Bonner, "Kings, Commoners and Concessionaires", 1983, p. 93 (paraphrased)

In 1858 Mswati II attacked Nyamayenja in the southwest, causing him to take refuge in Natal. Not long after, Mswati attacked the Nhlapho and the Shabalala, separately. The Nhlapho submitted to him while the Shabalala moved further south.

Unidentified publication in Afrikaans:

The genealogy of Shabalala of Wakkerstroom:

King Mavuso bore Ludonga (heir) and Shabalala. Shabalala bore Mshengu.

The lineage continues: Mshengu, Mafu, Sampekwane, Mangethe, Mathe, Madlangamphisi, Hlomendlini, Mabuza, Izak, Sibheje. Hlomendlini also bore Mloyiloyi, Mpaka, Ruben.

NOTES

The Shabalala Civil War and Repercussions

When Hatahata died, civil war broke out, not between Hatahata's sons, but between his brothers Madlangamphisi and Sibankwa.

Around 1860, after Madlangamphisi's defeat by Sibankwa, Madlangamphisi fled to Newcastle / eMadadeni. His brother Mthathawe fled with him.

Meanwhile Mswati II placed one Sobohile as his liaison ("lincusa") among the Shabalala. Madlangamphisi returned to eSimakade after Sibankwa's death. Sobohile refused to take him to the King to ask for forgiveness.

Hatahata's sons were Ndengezi, Madludlu, and Jingoos who bore Golozani.

Ndengezi / Simahla did not take part in the civil war. When Sibankwa died, Simahla and his followers fled (to Qwaqwa or Majuba ?). He later moved to his mother's home in Zululand. The Zulu King made him a chief.

Ndengezi bore Bangindlala who bore Mshada. Mshada bore Maliba who bore simon / Linye.

Simahla bore Tatazela / Totobisa. Tatazela's son or grandson Mzochithwa rules at Estcourt / Bergville / eMangwaneni.

Thembele Shabalala (late) rules at Ladysmith / Matiwane Kop. His lineage is Sibankwa, Ndlebende, Mnu kwa, Mbekwa, Nhlanganiso, Thembele.

Hlomendlini Shabalala

Hlomendlini grew up at eDumbe and later moved to eZimambane in the Orange Free State. English-speaking settlers came from Vryheid / eNtjenteke to eSimakade with an employee, a Zwane man. The English asked Zwane to name the chief of the area. He named Hlomendlini, favouring a man born in Zululand like himself. The English sent him off to the Orange Free State to fetch Hlomendlini, who was then installed at eSimakade.

Landelisa also built at eMsobotsheni. ??

1998 December 7: Mpumalanga Provincial Government suspended Jokoniah Shabalala. (born of Zephaniah by NaLukhele).

2003 November 13: Mpumalanga Provincial Government appointed Jabulani Alphios Shabalala as chief of the "Madlangamphisi Tribe".

A. Bryant, "Olden Times in Zululand and Natal", 1929. (informant: Ngwanazi Mabhudu)

Ludahamba (ruled: c. 1710 – 1728), son of Sikuke (ruled: c. 1692 – 1710)

Silamboya
ruled: c. 1728 - 1746

Muhari
never ruled
died: 1740 ?

Mayeta
ruled: 1822 ? – 1823 ?

Bhukutje I
ruled: 1823 ? – 1857

Mabayi
ruled: 1857 ? – 1890

Bhukutje II / Felephu
ruled ?
died: ?

Bhongwana

Mangobe
ruled: 1746 ?
died: 1764 ?

Maputju / Mabhudu
ruled: 1764 ? – 1782 ?

Muwayi
ruled: 1782 ? – 1800 ?

Makhasana
ruled: 1800 ? – 1850 ?

Hluma / Tluma
never ruled

Musongi / Noziyingili
ruled: 1854 ? – 1877 July 20

Ngwanazi
born: 1870
ruled:
deposed: 1890
mother: Princess Dzambile
of Mswati II (extant in 1902)

? A. H. Junod, "The Life of a South African Tribe", 1927 (Junod's genealogy differs from Bryant's)

Nkupu, son of Nwangobe

Silambowa

Muhari

Mabudu

Mayeta

Muwayi

Bhukutje I

Makhasana

Mabayi

Tluma

Bhukutje II /
Felephu

Musongi / Noziyingili
ruled: 1854 ? – 1877

Makhubeni

Ngwanazi
born: 1870 ?
deposed: 1890
died: ?

Mhlupheki
born: ?
installed: ?
died: ?

Mzimba / Charles
Brought from Johannesburg
to take Mhlupheki's place.
(His mother aided in
Mhlupheki's upbringing.)

Magawula ?

two daughters only

page 3 TEMBE & MABHUDU continued

draft of 20 November 2005, by Richard ("Mdvumowencwala") Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

The Sixteenth & Seventeenth Centuries

1498: The Portuguese reached Mozambique Island, occupied it in 1507, and proclaimed it their "capital" in 1509.

1544: The Portuguese sent Lourenco Marques from Mozambique Island to "investigate two rivers". He called the place Delagoa Bay (from Portuguese "lagoa" - lagoon). He reported that ivory was available for beads.

Thereafter trading vessels regularly visited Delagoa, spending December to June at the Bay, and returning to Mozambique on the now-reversed trade winds. The Portuguese did not venture into the interior, and played no part in local politics. They maintained no monopoly on trade.

Clashes occurred, such as the Portuguese priest and three others who were executed by the chief of the Nyaka (Inhaca Island) for murdering one of his brothers.

M. Wilson & L. Thompson, "Oxford History of South Africa, Volume I", p. 78:

By 1552, at least, a Portuguese ship from Sofala called annually at Delagoa Bay for ivory.

1597: Three British ships traded and sought permission to open a "factory" (trading post)

Throughout the 17th century, the Dutch, then the British and French steadily eclipsed Portuguese power in the Indian Ocean. At Delagoa, more British traders and French pirates came later, followed by Dutch, Austrian and Nguni invasions and settlements. Much later the Portuguese established a permanent colonial presence in Delagoa.

A. Bryant, "Olden Times in Zululand and Natal", 1929:

Tradition says the Tembe came from Kalanga-land (Zimbabwe). They floated down the iNkhomati River on rafts, remembered in their praises (in the Ronga dialect of Thonga): "phandje, phandje, ra nala, Tembe kulu a wela".

Tembe rulers were already established around Delagoa Bay in 1554 (1534 ?) when the Portuguese captain Perestrello visited the bay. In 1544, the Portuguese Lourenzo Marques, with Antonio Caldeira, explored the bay and surrounding areas.

Bryant estimated the average rule of the early Tembe rulers to be 18 years, hence the dates given on his genealogy.

Around 1750, Mangobe Tembe obtained housecats from Portuguese traders. He sold some of them to the Nguni.

N. Parsons, "A New History of Southern Africa", 1982, p. 31:

By the 16th century, the dominant chiefdom at Delagoa was the Mfumo, at the iMbuluzi mouth. To the north were the Manyika (Manhica); to the south were the Tembe. The Nyaka gained dominance in the late 16th century, subordinating both Ronga-speaking and Nguni-speaking groups.

The principal Ronga weapons were large bows.

page 4 TEMBE & MABHUDU continued

draft of 20 November 2005, by Richard ("Mdvumowencwala") Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

The northern Ronga sent expeditions for metals from Phalaborwa, while the southern Ronga collected ivory from the south as far as St. Lucia.

In the late 16th century, Mfumo-Tembe conflict led the Portuguese to trade with Manyika and Nyaka. Some victims were sold as slaves, especially by the Kosi / Kosse (Khosa / Khoza?).

In the 17th century, the Tembe were dominant, subordinating some 27 smaller chiefdoms. Trade goods originating in Delagoa have been found as far south as Xhosa territory.

The Eighteenth Century

1688: The Dutch ship "Noord" put in at Delagoa, and found the British well entrenched.

1703: Unable to compete in Delagoa due to inferior trade goods and the loss of a ship to pirates, Portugal discontinued sea visits, and sent merchants overland from Inhambane.

By 1720, Delagoa Bay was an open port, with the Ronga in full control of the hinterland.

1720-1730 Dutch Interlude

1720: Dutch built Fort Lagoa

1721: Dutch settlement of 150 men, lured by gold of Munhamutapa. Uneasy relations with Ronga. Unhappy with first ivory catch of 500 kg.: Ronga spurned inferior Dutch beads, preferring copper goods from Africans of interior.

1722: two pirate ships looted Dutch and outpaid them sixfold for Ronga ivory.

1723: British "Northampton" ignoring Dutch trade "monopoly", bought 5, 500 kg of ivory.

1723: Africans from interior offered first gold (as gold dust) ever seen at Delagoa Bay

1723: Jan Stefler's expedition up to the Lubombo, probably near Goba.

1725: Jan Mona's expedition: north of Crocodile Bridge, clashed with Chief Dawana.

1731: Dutch abandoned the fort due to fever and severe financial losses.

1731 onwards: The Portuguese sent a ship, at least annually, to Inhambane, where a permanent trade post engaged in slave trading.

First Tembe "Civil War", c. 1728

After Ludahamba's death, conflicts occurred, probably due to quarrels over the control of trade. The British-Dutch competition may have given the impetus for this.

P. Bonner, "Kings, Commoners and Concessionaires", 1982, p. 20-1:

Portuguese trading operations at Delagoa remained very small till about 1750, when the trade in ivory boomed to new heights, allowing the Tembe and then the Mabhudu to build up formidable trading empires stretching inland and far down the coast.

It was probably the expanding power of the Tembe, together with internal quarrels, that caused the early Swazi leaders to leave the Tembe area and move up the Phongolo, settling around the part where it runs through the Lubombo in about 1750-70. It is possible that continued Tembe pressure caused the Swazi to soon move further west along the Phongolo.

OR Tembe pre-occupation with trade led to loosened control over Nguni clients OR the Tembe were able to expel dissidents like the Ngwane.

page 5 TEMBE & MABHUDU continued

draft of 20 November 2005, by Richard ("Mdvumowencwala") Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

1773-1781 Austrian Interlude

In 1773, the Englishman William Bolts, expelled from the British East India Company, was funded by Austria to establish the Ostend East India Company at Delagoa Bay.

1782-1796 First Portuguese Occupation of Delagoa Bay

1796: The Portuguese built a fort in the Espirito Santo, but the French destroyed it. (due to the Napoleonic Wars?)

Second Tembe "Civil War", 1793-94

The junior Mabhudu Kingdom broke away from the senior Tembe house. Bonner estimates that the reason was probably not rivalry in supplying ivory since the demand for the same had dwindled in the 1790s.

Good rainfalls had occurred from 1760-1790, leading to population increase as marginal lands began to be cultivated. Possibly maize arrived for the first time, through Delagoa Bay. Then the first in a series of famines due to low rainfall occurred (the "Madlathule" famine).

Also growing Ndwandwe and Mthethwa power surpassed that of the Tembe.

N. Parsons, "A New History of Southern Africa", 1982, p. 55, 60:

The old Tembe Kingdom controlled the ivory supply as far south as St. Lucia. The new Mabhudu Kingdom shared the market with the Ndwandwe and Mthethwa. The Mabhudu were famed as blacksmiths.

The Nineteenth Century

1799-1833 Second Portuguese Occupation of Delagoa Bay

Possibly slave-trading was the main impetus.

1833-1879: Nguni-speakers (Shangane, Zulu, Swazi) dominate southern Mozambique

1819: Soshangane Nxumalo (Ndwandwe) invaded the Delagoa Bay region, enrolling numbers of Thonga-speaking youths in his regiments.

1822: the diary of Captain W. F. Owen, Royal Navy, surveying the southeast coast states that the Tembe lived between the Mbuluzi and Mabhudu Rivers, with the Tembe River running through the middle. The Mabhudu lived between the Mabhudu River and the sea. (The Matola, Tembe and Umbeluzi Rivers debouch in the Espirito Santo Estuary, formerly called the English River.)

1822, October: As they survey the Tembe River, Owen's sailors encountered 200-300 of Soshangane's warriors. The Ndwandwe mounted an unsuccessful night attack, apparently from their base on the Matola (Madolo?) River.

Owen made trade treaties with Mayeta Tembe, 1822 and Makhasana Mabhudu, 1823. The Portuguese immediately hauled the British flag down. Owen returned in 1824.

1824: Shaka re-directed Zulu trade to the British at Port Natal.

page 6 TEMBE & MABHUDU continued

draft of 20 November 2005, by Richard ("Mdvumowencwala") Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

1828: Shaka Zulu's last campaign caused Soshangane to move far to the north, to the Save River.

Encyclopedia Britannica No.17 of 1977:

Soshangane, Zwangendaba & Nxaba fought battles on the mid-Save River.

The Gasa empire incorporated Tsonga & Shona people. Gasa at its largest stretched from the Incomati to the Zambezi. Till 1859 it ruled most of the Incomati-Limpopo.

P. Bonner, "Kings, Commoners and Concessionaires", 1982, p. 95-6:

1854: Mpande approved the installation of Noziyingili / Msongi as the Mabhudu King, with a view to using the Mabhudu to trade for firearms from Delagoa Bay. But Zululand underwent civil strife, culminating in the Battle of Ndongakusuka in 1856, and continued weakness in the 1860s.

1852: The first recorded attack by Mswati II on the Madolo Chiefdom. More attacks came in 1855, 1858, and 1866 (according to records made in 1888). Mswati also attacked the Tembe Kingdom several times. Both groups sent tribute to Mswati.

ADD: MZILA – MAWEWE DISPUTE THE SHANGANE KINGSHIP

1860s: Mswati dominated the Delagoa Bay area.

1863: Mswati besieged the Portuguese in their fort and forced them to recognise his rule up to the Tembe River.

1863 (1865?) The Swazi allied with the Mabhudu, sealed by a royal marriage. Mswati's daughter Lomakhala (Nomakhala) was sent in marriage to Noziyingili. Her sister Dzambile ("Zambili" in old documents) went as "inhlanti" (co-wife). Lomakhala was childless, Dzambile bore Ngwanazi.

1868: Cetshwayo revitalised the power of the Zulu army and formed a Zulu-Portuguese alliance against the Swazi-Mabhudu.

1869: Portugal-Transvaal Treaty. The Transvaal hoped to build a railway to Delagoa Bay as the tsetse fly prevented ox-wagon transport.

1871: Cetshwayo demanded compensation from the Mabhudu for their recent attack on the Portuguese.

1875: The MacMahon Arbitration awarded Delagoa Bay to Portugal after long Portuguese-Dutch-British claims.

1887: Portuguese-British agreement on the border of Natal and Portuguese East Africa ("Mozambique"). Mabhudu territory was split into two, with its capital in P. E. A.

1887: Mbandzeni objected strongly to the MacMahon Award as he claimed land east of the Lubombo, up to the Tembe River, but in vain.

1888 (and 1897 and 1907 – RESEARCH) the Lourenzo Marques settlement replaced Mozambique Island as capital. Relocation was due to the opening of the Witwatersrand goldfields, with its railway line to the coast.

page 7 TEMBE & MABHUDU continued
draft of 20 November 2005, by Richard ("Mdvumowencwala") Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

1890: Dzambile and Ngwanazi travelled to Nongoma to seek British protection.

1891: A further treaty defined Portuguese-British borders.

1894: An uprising by Mahazula & _____ in the Lourenzo Marques area was suppressed

1895: The Portuguese mounted a campaign against the last Shangane King, Ngungunyane (Gungunhana). Ngungunyane was captured and exiled to the Azores where he died. Ngungunyane's indvuna Maguiguana (Magwigwana) led another uprising but failed, committing suicide.

1895: Britain formally annexed Tongaland, placing Dzambile and her son Ngwanazi at Phelindaba.

Mjovo Matsenjwa, eLudzidzini Royal Village, Swaziland, May 1990

Mabayi Tembe resisted Portuguese rule and was banished in 1890. He moved to the poort of the Great Usuthu River.

N. Parsons, "A New History of Southern Africa", 1982, p. 33:

Tradition: Dlamini I lived on flat marshlands of Phongolo, just inside Mozambique. The "Langa" (Dlamini) clan lost land in the Tembe Wars and sought new land. Hlubi led the Langa south along the eastern Lubombo, crossed the Phongolo and paid allegiance to the Ndwandwe. Hlubi's brother Dlamini III ...

H. Kuper, "African Aristocracy", 1947, p. 12:

The ancestors of the Dlamini clan lived for an estimated 200 years in the area of Lourenzo Marques. The Dlamini made peaceful and close contact with at least one other group, the Tembe, a people highly skilled in agriculture and industry.

"Intermarriage between the ruling Tembe and Dlamini was prohibited till late in the reign of "Mbandzeni" (Mswati II), when the Swazi sent Princess Dzambile (half-sister of Mbandzeni) as wife of the Tembe ruler. A bond of marriage was substituted for the unity of blood."

"Modern Swazi state: 'We are one with the Tembe; their king, like ours, marries his sisters' "

Language

David Martin, "Maputo Mozambique", African Publishing Group, 1999

Dialects of Tsonga language and culture cluster:

Ronga, Djonga, Hlanganu, Bila, and Nwalungu. Less closely-related: Hlengwe and Tswa. (Today's Maputo City is in the Ronga heartland.)

In the southern part of the Mabhudu lands, in the Ingwavuma District, only Ronga is spoken. The men, when alone, speak a hybrid form of Zulu.

A few old women speak Gonde, unconnected to Ronga or Zulu; they are possibly descendants of shipwrecked slaves.

page 8 TEMBE & MABHUDU continued
draft of 20 November 2005, by Richard ("Mdvumowencwala") Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

Praises of Msongi: msongi wensiba ayibeke ekhanda eze amagwala azombaleka.
Mjovo Matsenjwa, eLudzidzini, May 1990

Petition of August 1984: In May 1984, Gatsha Buthelezi rebuked the petitioner of Mzimba (85 years old), and hinted of his possible replacement by Councillor Mzunguzungu Tembe.

See Parsons p. 120 on slave-trading in southern Mozambique.

See Jones: "Zambili"

ZULU ROYAL FAMILY page 2

draft of 24 December 2007 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

Charles Ballard, "The House of Shaka", 1988, eMoyeni Books

Cetshwayo's first wife: Nomvimbi LaMsweli Mnguni bore eldest son Dinuzulu.

Cetshwayo's favourite wife: Nompaka Mdlalose.

Oxford History of South Africa, p. 91:

Prince Hamu Zulu

Songiya Hlabisa bore Mpande and Nzibe. Nzibe died in war against Soshangane.

Nzibe's wife Nozibhuko of Chief Sothondose Nxumalo bore Hamu,

OR Mpande took over Nozibhuko ("ngena") and appointed Hamu heir of Nzibe.

Mpande used Mfemfe cattle to lobola Nozibhuko.

Prince Mabhebha Zulu

Jama adopted an orphan who married but died before getting a son.

A prince raised seed (ukuvusa) but Mandlakazi antagonists said wife was already pregnant.

Orphan was grandfather to Maphitha ?

Sojiyisa got Maphitha got Nomdidwa got Zibhebhu; Hamu joined Zibhebhu.

(Nomdidwa not in Laband & Wright.)

Mpande and Cetshwayo held umkhosi at kwaNodwengu.

Dinuzulu: 1889-98 was banished to St. Helena; 1906-13 was banished to Transvaal.

M. M. Fuze

Cyprian born 4 August 1924. Regent 1933-48: Mshiyeni A. E. kaDinuzulu.

Zwelithini born 14 July 1948.

Regent 1933-48: Mcwayizeni / Israel kaSOLOMON ("imbuthu")

Zwelithini was installed 4 December 1971 "wanqaka inkunzi".

KING DINUZULU took two wives to St. Helena:

1. Silomo

1. Solomon
2. Mshiyeni
3. Magogo, married Mathole Buthelezi, bore Gatsha

2. Zihlazile

1. Nyawana

KING SOLOMON / Nkayishana / Maphumzana: wives and children: (about 48)

1. Christine Sibiya from near Vryheid (married 1915, divorced 1928)

1. Great (1916-)
2. Hezron (1920-1927)
3. Corinna (1921-)
4. CYPRIAN / BHEKUZULU (heir) (1924-1968)

2. Sokwenzeka LaMbulawu Buthelezi (Mbulawu kaMnyamane) "senior wife"

3. LaButhelezi

4. LaButhelezi

5. LaZondi wa-Isaiah Shembe

6. LaVilakazi

7. okaHlokolo

8. okaMphimba Ndebele the elder

1. Mhlosheni

9. okaMphimba Ndebele the younger

10. okaShibilika Ndebele (Shibilika kaSibukula)

11. okaSintungwa Cele

12. Nomapasi Gwala

1. Jessie / Thandiwe

other children:

Clement (1925-2000)
Israel Mcayizeni (1932-1999)
Patrick

Matthews
Barold

Absalom Thandayiphi
Samson Phushana

KING CYPRIAN / BHEKUZULU: wives and children:

1. Priscilla Masuku

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Thembi | 2. Nonhlanhla |
|-----------|---------------|

2. Thomo Ndwandwe of Nongoma (of the house of Zwide)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Goodwill / Mbongi / ZWELITHINI (only child) | (watalwa: 1948) |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------|

3. Joyce Thoko Majali

1. Khanyisile

4. LaZungu ("LaGwabini")

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------|
| 1. Nomusa | 2. Vulindlela | 3. boy |
| 4. girl | 5. Xolisi | |

other children of Cyprian: Nolindi, Mbonisi, Mduduzi

KING ZWELITHINI (Goodwill / Mbongi): wives and children: (27 children as of 2007)

1. Sibongile Winifred Dlamini of kwaNongoma

(married 1969) built for at Khethomthandayo.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. Lethukuthula (b. 1970) | 2. Nomusa | 3. girl |
| 4. girl | 5. girl | |

2. Buhle Mathe

(married 1973 ?)

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. Sibusile (b. 1972) | 2. Nhlanganiso | 3. Phumuza |
| 4. Nandi (b. 1977) | 5. Buzabazi | 6. |
| 7. | 8. (b. 1988) | |

3. Mantfombi of King Sobhuza II and Princess Manoni Dlamini of Swaziland

(born 1953, married 1977) built for at eKhangela near Nongoma.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Misuzulu (b. 1974) | 2. Ntandoyesizwe (b. 1976) | 3. Bukhosibemvelo |
| 4. Lomkhosi | 5. Lungelo | 6. Bambindlovu |
| 7. Mandlesizwe | 8. Simangaye | |

4. Thandekile Jane Ndlovu of Edendale

1. girl (only child)

5. LaMchiza (of eMampondweni ?)

- | | |
|----------------|----|
| 1. Nompumelelo | 2. |
|----------------|----|

6. LaMafu of Swaziland

- 1.

*information: Charles Ballard, The House of Shaka, 1988, eMoyeni Books;
Prince Phiwokwakhe of King Sobhuza II, Lobamba, 2001;
Chief Bhadzeni Dlamini, eLudzidzini, 24 December 2007;
Prince Mandlesizwe of King Zwelithini, eLudzidzini, 25 December 2007*

Chief Mangwazane Shabalala (LEMBESWANE eLudzidzini – Magwaza):
Seven Neighbouring chiefs

1. eBhadzeni
DLAMINI

—

2. eNgwenenja / eNtabande
DLAMINI
Nyamayenja

Makhalima

3. eKhwababini / eJizase Mountain (Jesus?)
DLAMINI
Sidvubelo

Fakazi

4. eSpringvlei (“from Mahamba”)
DLAMINI / NDLELA
Tobiyase

5. ___
HLATJWAKO
Ngogodlane

6. eSpringvlei / eNswepe
TSELA
Mpondo

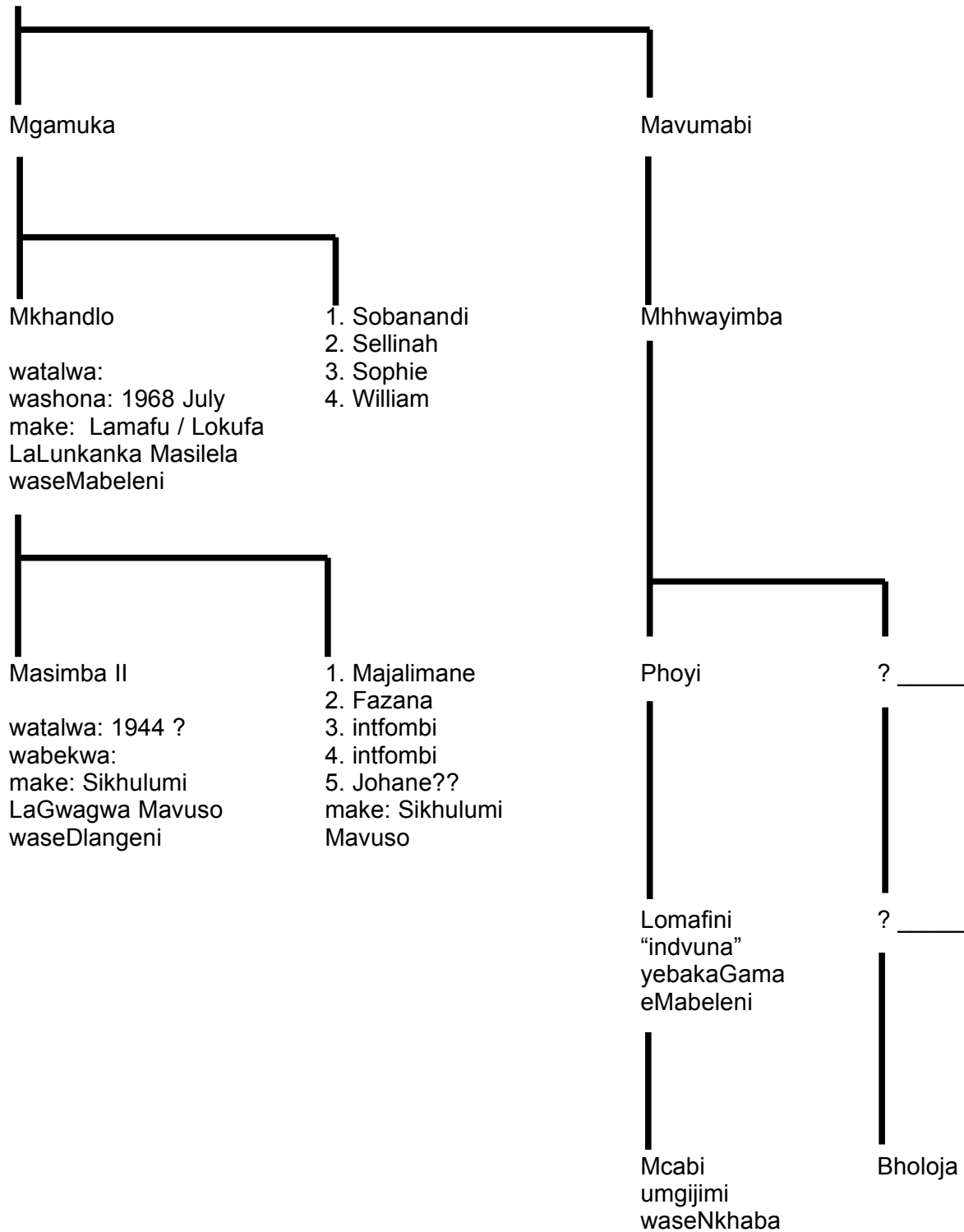
7. eNkalakatha / eThaka
THWALA
Gweje

“latecomer” chiefs
MTHETHWA

ZWANE

YENDE

Masimba I



J3 page 2 SHABANGU eMbuyande, eMabeleni
draft of 3 December 2005 by R. Mdvumowencala Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

balandzeli: abakabalwa elubalemi (census)

tindvuna taseMbuyande -- inkhundla yaseMaphalaleni

2124-01 emphakatsi

Tax List 1997: Mjaji Maphosa, indvuna yaMasimba
(Mjaji waseMaphalaleni, wahamba wayokhonta kaMathutha Mncina, waphindze wabuyela eMaphalaleni.)

live laseMbuyande lisikelana nanankha emave:
information: (Unofficial) Map of Chiefs, Eunice Murdoch, Dept. of Agriculture, 1965
north: eMaphalaleni, kaMnt. Maphikelela waMashila
east: eMalandzela, Shifu Myengwa waLomagcwaba Nkambule
south: kaSiko, kaMnt. Siko II waLomboni ?
 eSitseni, kaMnt. Melashwa waMswati (waDlambula ?) ?
 eDlozini eDlangeni, kaNdlalankhulu waLunkanka Masilela ?
west: emapulazini (Title Deed Land)
(ngesheya kwemapulazi, kuseNkhaba naseJubukweni)

Masimba I

Observer 13 May 2002, Fanyana Mabuza interviews Masimba Shabangu:
"Masimba wetsiwa ngensimba NOMA watikhulula nakabona imphi yebakaZulu"
"Masimba I wafakwa esiswini saLaDzindzibele njengoba abengakwati kutala"

LaDzindzibele Nwandwe, iNkhosikati yaSomhlolo

Somhlolo wateka LaDzindzibele Nwandwe wamtalisa bantfwana lababili. Kutsiwa labantfwana bafa ngelilanga linye sikhatsi lomunye umfana weNdlunkhulu wafaka shevu emasini wabo. LaNdwandwe wahlala wakhala tinyembeti ngesikhatsi lesidze. Ngisho embi kweNkhosi abekhala, kantsi inkhosi ayifanele ibona tinyembeti. INkhosi yagcina yabona kutsi itawumakhela LaNdzindzibele umuti wakhe.

Somhlolo wakhapha Masimba Shabangu kutsi atohlola embili indzawo lenhle (live NOMA liphakelo ?). Masimba wahamba, wefika etintsabeni taseMalandzela, wabona umfula, iNkhomati, khashane embi kwakhe. Wachubeka wefika eNkhomati. Bekusebusuku nakabuka intsaba yakuHlahla, wabona kukhanya kwemlilo ngekhatsi kwemhhome, ati kutsi beSutfu lababhacile. Wachubeka wacondza enshonalanga, wengca eMnyokane, wefika eSilotfwane. Wabese uyajika wahamba ngasemfuleni, Lubuyane.

Kwaphela tinyanga, Masimba wagcina abuyele kuSomhlolo. Wabika kutsi wabona indzawo lekahle, lapho kunesidzidzi khona. INkhosi yambuta noma abebona indzawo lapho angatakhela khona. Watsi Shabangu angakha ngaseLubuyane.

J3 page 3 SHABANGU eMbuyande, eMabeleni
draft of 3 December 2005 by R. Mdvumowencala Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

Yatsi iNkhosi indlu yaLaDzindzibele itawusikwa ngekhatzi, emajaha atoyetjatsa ahambe nayo ayibeke kulenzawo letawukhonjwa nguMasimba.

Masimba bekatawuba indvuna yenkhosikati. Somhlolo wakhetsa emadvodza langu-4 labekatawusebenta naShabangu. Bekuna:

1. Nhlebeya Manana
2. Mbandvulo Ngwenya
3. Shabane Hedzane
4. Mnyani Ngozo

Lomunye kwakunguPhangindzawo Tsabedze, walandvwa emuva.

Bonkhe bahamba befika lapho Lubuyane lungenela iNkhomati. Indlu yaLaDzindzibele yalungiswa, bamakhela umuti lophelele. Lomuti wabitwa ngekutsi kuseMaphalaleni.

Somhlolo watjela Masimba kutsi batawuhlala ngekuthula nebeSutfu. KwakunebakaMnisi, bakanye naMabaleka Mncina. Kungatsi bekunebaTfwa futsi (Bushmen / San).

LaGece Maseko, iNkhosikati yaMswati II
LaDzindzibele wangaphindzi atfole umntwana.

Emva kweminyaka, Mswati wakhipha inkhosikati yakhe, LaGece Maseko. Wamtfuma atovusa umuti waseMaphalaleni. LaGece watala intfombi, Manceba, nemfana lowashona, naMaphikelela. Wangenwa nguMnt. Mkukwane, watala lomunye umfana, Mtjampulane (Giba).

information:

Observer, 31 October 1981, article by J. S. M. Matsebula
Mhlanganyelwa waSigudla Dlamini, Museum, 17 August 1998

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO LaDZINDZIBELE'S HISTORY

LaDzindzibele watala bafana labane enkhosini, bafa bonkhe, nesidzandzane seNkhosikati sadliswa shevu naso.

Lelinye lijaha lebelihamba naboMasimba belinguMngani Ngozi.

Masimba wakhandza bakaMncina, bakaMatsaba, bakaMasango nebakaMaduna.

Wakhandza bakaMncina entsabeni yakuLaGuleka babhaca emhhomeni wabakhipha ngenkhani.

Masimba watakhela eMabeleni entsabeni yaseGocweni.

LaGece abetfwala sisu saMaphikelela nakafika eMaphalaleni.

Zimphisi Dlamini (Mkukwane) watalisa LaGece Mtjampulane (abengasiye umngeni).

Maphikelela watala Mashila, Sigudla (Mjohheni), Mbhayithi naMlomo.

information: Khambi Moses Dlamini & Mandla A. Dlamini, "History of kaSiko and Communities Around", 1997, unpublished booklet, 37 pages

Lombobo Shabangu, indvuna yelisango eMaphalaleni

Muthi Shabangu abelusa ludlambedu eNkhaba. Watala Nkhoyoyo naDikida.

Alpheous na-Isaac Shabangu badzabuka eMabeleni.

J3 page 4 SHABANGU eMbuyande, eMabeleni
draft of 3 December 2005 by R. Mdvumowencala Patricks, Museum, Lobamba

Mgamuka waMasimba I: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. Lamafu / Lokufa LaLunkanka Masilela waseMabeleni

1. Mkhandlo (INKHOSANA) (washona: 1968)

?

2. intfombi

3. Helemiya

(Lamafu wangenwa nguMoya Shabangu)

4. Sobanandi

5. William

6. Sophie

Mkhandlo waMasimba: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. Sikhulumi LaGwagwa Mavuso waseDlangeni

1. Masimba II (INKHOSANA) (watalwa: 1944?)

2. Johane

3. intfombi

Mchogola Shabangu watala Lomabhena naMgosholi.

Lomabhena wateka Mphelelaphi weMnt. Mlangeni wakaSiko (NaboMagicika).

Masimba II waMkhandlo

BakaShabangu bekadze babusa sigodzi saseMbuyande, ngasemfuleni Lubuyane, njengaboshifu. Bebakhontisa, bahlehlisa, kodvwa emabhukwini aHulumende bebangaveli. Solo bebangaphansi kwebantfwabenkhosi baseMaphalaleni.

Incwadzi yaHulumende ya1997 ineluhlu lwaboshifu netindvuna labatselisako. Kuvela shifu lomusha, Masimba Shabangu. Masimba wanikwa inombolo yekutselisa lebeyitsi 2124-01. *Commissioner of Taxes, "List of Chiefs and Indvunas", 1997, for Graded Tax*

Mnt. Mashila wateka LaMchogola Shabangu lowatala Ncineleni.

Sigudla waMaphikelela wateka:

LaShabangu lomdzala lowatala Masibatsa, Mahhesha, Phumaphi naMavungu

LaShabangu lomncane lowatala Lomemo naLomakholwa

Bekukhona umfati lobe wakaNkhosi eKwaluseni lobekete bomnakabo. Walobola intfombi yakaShabangu, lomfati weta nenhlanti. Lowomake wacela Mnt. Giba waseMaphalaleni kutsi angene boLaShabangu.

LaShabangu watala Gebhu (washona), naLamaseko (usekhona)

LaShabangu (inhlanti) watala Mloywa, Mantombane, naMalambule (basekhona)

Gebhu beka hlala eKwaluseni, Mloywa uhlala eMacwayibeni / ePhuzweni.

Labanye bantfwana bebahlala emtini waGiba eMaphalaleni.

information: Mhlanganyelwa waSigudla Dlamini, Museum, 17 August 1998

MSWATI II

INYATSI

watalwa: 1826 / 1827

washona: 1865 August

make: Tsandzile LaZidze

Nxumalo waseMagudu

Shishila / Yedvwa I (abe yedvwa kunina)

libutfo:

watalwa:

washona:

make: LaMakhubu

(Inkhosi yabeka LaMakhubu esigodlweni saseMjindini, kanye naYoyo Shongwe (NaboMatsafeni), Yangase Shongwe (NaboLahanyamba), naLamgciza Nhlabatsi)

Msogwaba I

libutfo:

watalwa:

washona:

make:

Aaron

libutfo:

watalwa:

wabekwa:

washona: 1982 ?

make:

Samuel

libutfo:

watalwa:

washona:

make:

Msogwaba II / Yedvwa II / Simon

libutfo:

watalwa:

wabekwa:

washona: 2001, January

make:

Another source states that Msogwaba was a son of Sidvubelo of Somhlolo.

Shoco Dlamini page 1

draft of 28 December 2007 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

Shoco Dlamini

(LIGAVU ?)

Umtukulu waMSWATI II ? Shoco waMBANDZENI ? waHoleka ?

“Mnt. weMandleni”, umuti lowakhiwa eLukhetseni North.

INkhosi (Mbandzeni ?) yatfuma emajaha ayobulala uyise waShoco kepha wasindza ngekubaleka.

Shoco wakha kuBoyane, kaZombodze II.

Shoco wafela emfuleni uMtilane ngabo1936.

information: Simon waJosefa Mavimbela, STBC Studio, 23 June 2007

LaShoco wendza kuSelby Mavimbela (NaboSimon)

LaShoco wendza kuMashisindlu Mavimbela (akatalanga)

LaShoco wendza kuMgqobeya Ndwandwe eNkambeni (NaboMziwolaka)

Goduka LaShoco wendza kuMgqobeya (ABESEKHONA nga2006), watala:

1. Duduzile

2. Mshumayeli / Knox

(Goduka wangenwa nguMagwedla Ndwandwe)

3. Nabophondo Busisiwe, wendza kuMnt. Mhubhe II waseNgculwini (NaboMgebiseni II)

SOBHUZA I / SOMHLOLO

Sidvubelo / Mkhonto
watalwa: 1817 ?
washona: 1860 ?
make: LaTfwala

Ndzabile
wendza kuShifu
Siyendzane Hlatjwako
(ngasePiet Retief)

Mlokothwa
make:
LaSimelane

Mshweshwe

Mathanda
make:
LaMkhwanazi

Ndida
FALAZA
watalwa: 1860 ?
make: LaSodlophi
Ntjangase

Ngubo
washona:
make:

Jabhane

Njola ("Majolwane")
watalwa: 1898
washona: 1974
make: Juliya
Nyembe
(d. 1962)

Magubulundu
MAVALANE
wabekwa: by 1933
washona: 1947
make: LaMnyamane
Buthelezi

1. Miziyonke
akatalanga
bantfwana
2. Fakazi
waba yindvuna
make: LaMkhwanazi

Deda
wakha
eMhlatane,
kaVelezizweni

Sotja / Ernest
watalwa: 1941
make:
LaMhlongo

Fifth Prime Minister
of Swaziland

Matolongwane
PHONDOLWENDLOVU
watalwa: 1916 (1906 ?)
washona: 1973
make: LaJindi
Ntjangase waseMgazini, kaZulu

Bhadzeni / Zwelithini
watalwa: 1954
make: Mhlosheni
weNkhosi Solomon Zulu

Sidvubelo waSOMHLOLO

Somhlolo wateka inkhosikati yekucala ca, kwakunguLaTfwala. LaTfwala-ke waba sesulamsiti seNkhosi. LaTfwala watala Sidvubelo, nentfombi, Ndzabile.

The diary of 1851 of Capt. R. J. Garden in the Killie Campbell Library gives Sidvubelo's mother as Lavumisa Ndwandwe. J. S. M. Matsebula's "History of Swaziland" gives Lomaloyo Matsebula as his mother. Both are apparently wrong. Lomaloyo took the place of LaTfwala as 'sesulamsiti' later.

EkhaboSidvubelo ngulapho iNgwemphisi neNgwemphisana tihlangukhona. Lamuhla kuseBhadzeni laMbandzeni, kaMnt. Mhlaleli (Mancibane) waSijingo.

NOMA

Somhlolo wakha umuti waseLangeni endzaweni yaseMalangeni (kusekhaboSidvubelo?) Sidvubelo wakha lapho kuhlangukhona iNgwemphisi neNgwemphisana.

Nga-September 1846, Malambule waSomhlolo wabanga bukhosi naMswati II. Malambule abesekelwa nguSidvubelo, naThekwane. Mswati wabacitsa kuMahamba, babaleka baya kaZulu.

Sidvubelo wakhonta kuMpande, iNkhosi yakaZulu. Wabekwa dvutane nentsaba yaseDumbe (south-east of Paulpietersburg). Nenina LaTfwala bekahamba naye. Sidvubelo wabita umuti wakhe ngekutsi kuseBhadzeni, njengoba umuti wesesulamsiti ubitwa kanjalo.

Sidvubelo wefika eDumbe nebalandzeli. BekunaMahlontjane Sukati, Mbelekwane Mabuza, Bhukubhuku Mkhwanazi, Logwaju Dlundu, Godlwana Manana, nalomunye lowaka-Sikhondze.

Malambule wakhonta kuMnt. Hhamu Zulu. Wefika naMbodeya Mbingo, naSofikasho Shongwe. Bekukhona bakaShabangu nebakaNkambule futsi.

Bantfu baSidvubelo bagcine babike ebukhosini bakaZulu, Malambule abecondza kubulala Sidvubelo, nangekutsi Malambule bekebile ematsambo ethuneni leNkhosi Dingane. Malambule-ke wabekwa licala, wabulawa.

Emva kweminyaka Mswati bekacela Sidvubelo kutsi abuyele kaNgwane.
(? Sidvubelo wasondzela kancane, wakha eNcabeni (eSulphur Springs))

Sidvubelo washona kumbe nga1860. Mswati watfuma batolandza sidvumbu sakhe, wangcwatjwa eMbilaneni. Kute lomunye umntfwanenkhozi lowafihlwa eMbilaneni solo Sidvubelo waya khona.

information:

Indvuna Sifuba Samson Sukazi (Sukati), with Mnt. Bhadzeni waMatolongwane, eNkhanini, 25 July 2005. The fact that Sidvubelo's mother was LaTfwala was confirmed by Wacunga Dlamini, 26 July 2005, and by Prince Gabheni, 7 August 2005.

Huw Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland Africa", 1993, p. 177 (Jones estimates Sidvubelo's year of birth as 1817.) (Jones mistakenly states that Sidvubelo's son Mshweshwe received a 'liphakelo' at eNtongozi; that "Sittfobela" is named after Sidvubelo; that Ngubo was Sidvubelo's son.)

draft of 1 September 2005 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

Sidvubelo waSomhlolo: emakhosikati nebantfwana:

1. LaSimelane

1. Mlokothwa

2. LaMkhwanazi

1. Mathanda

labanye bantfwana baSidvubelo:

Mshweshwe, lowatala boJabhane

Lomacala, wendza kuDzebe waMagadlela Khumalo waseNdzeleni, watala Bikwaphi.

Mlokothwa waSidvubelo

Mlokothwa wateka LaSodlophi Ntjangase lowatala inkhosana, Ndida.

Mlokothwa wangcwatjwa eNgwedze.

Ndida waMlokothwa

Huw Jones, "Biographical Register of Swaziland Africa", 1993, p. 443

Ndida led a section of the Qulusi section of the Zulu. He lived on the uMkhunyane (White) River, below the Ngogo Hills (Pypklipberg), 5 km. north of the Phongolo.

1879: during the Anglo-Zulu war, Ndida, with Mmemezi waMswati, refused to surrender to the British.

1883: during the Zulu civil war, Ndida supported King Cetshwayo. Together with Sithambe Ntjangase, he attacked Prince Hamu kaNzibe.

1885: the Native Commissioner for Piet Retief District, J. J. Ferreira, accused Ndida of stealing the cattle of one S. Meek.

Ndida's homestead is marked on Major J. Alleyne's map of 1880.

Ndida wangcwatjwa eMkhunyane.

Ngubo waMlokothwa

Ngubo wateka Mnt. Sililo wakaZulu. Sililo abe ngumntfwana wekucala waCetshwayo, iNkhosi yakaZulu. Sililo akatalanga bantfwana, kepha njenngumntfwan-enkhosi, wadla umuti nasashonile Ngubo. Mziyonke wafakwa esiswini sakhe.

Magubulundu waNdida

Magubulundu watalwa nguLaMnyamane Buthelezi. Wakhulela oSutho.

Magubulundu wangcwatjwa eBhadaza.

SA Chiefs page 4 Indlu yeMnt. Sidvubelo waSomhlolo kuyachubeka

draft of 1 September 2005 by R. Mdvumowencwala PATRICKS, Museum, Lobamba

Van Warmelo's map of 1934 shows Magubulundu's area as large, both to the north and south of the upper Phongolo River. The following chiefs were his neighbours:

north: DLAMINI Manyosi kaDlovunga (in Swaziland)
east: MAHLOBO Nkamfu MSIBI Mtuwane SIBIYA / GUMEDE Bekayiphi
south: MTHETHWA Mzwakali
west: DLAMINI ngubo
northwest: HLATJWAKO Mhlaba

Nicholas van Warmelo, "Preliminary Survey of the Tribes of South Africa", 1934.

As of 2005, the area north of the Phongolo is known as eMhlahlandlela or Confidence Farm, with the capital / *umphakatsi* being eBhadaza. The area south of the Phongola is known as eBhadzeni.

information: Mnt. Bhadzeni waMatolongwane, eNkhanini, 31 August 2005

Mathanda waSidvubelo

Mathanda watalwa nguLaMkhwanazi.

Mathanda wateka Juliya Nyembe waseMozambiki, lowatala;

1. _____
2. Mahhwabayi (watalwa: 1879 ? (during the Ango-Zulu War?) washona: 1992)
3. Sikhulekile, wendza kuMjeyi Hlatjwako
4. Albertinah
5. Phineas / Njola ("Majolwane") (1898-1974)

Phineas / Njola waMathanda wateka LaMhlongo lowatala:

1. Aslitah
2. Mshiyeni
3. Luka (Luke)
4. Gwegwe (washona: 2003)
5. Sotja / Ernest (fifth Prime Minister of Swaziland, 1986-89) (watalwa: 1941)

Mathanda wangcwatjwa eBhadzeni.

LaMhlongo washona nga1942, washiya Sotja aluswane. Sotja wakhuliswa ngu-anti wakhe Sikhulekile, eMgazini. Nasakhulile Sotja, wakhonta eLushikishini.

information on the house of Mathanda:

Sotja waMajolwane Dlamini (former Prime Minister of Swaziland), Museum, October 1997; Abednego Dunsu waMjeyi Hlatjwako, eNkhanini, 14 August 2005.

(Sotja stated that his aunt Mahhwabayi was born in 1879, during the Anglo-Zulu War [1879]. This is unlikely, she may have been born during the Anglo-Boer War [1899-1902].)

(Sotja remarked that the number five had played an important part in his life. His grandfather, his father and he himself were all the fifth and last children of their mothers. He also had five children. He was the fifth commandant of the Matsapha Police College, and he was the fifth Prime Minister of Swaziland.)

BakaSukati

Mahlontjane Sukati (Sukazi) abe ngulenywe indvuna yaSidvubelo.

Sibungela watala Mahlontjane, Mahlontjane watala Nogwaja, Nogwaja watala Mgevu, Mgevu watala Zimvu / Ndasula, kanye naSifuba / Samson. Zimvu watala Zwelakhe / Norman.

Sifuba Sukati watalwa ngo1918. Uyindvuna yaMatolongwane eAramani (Alma Farm?)

Lenye indlu yakaSukati iphetse eMpulusi eSouth Africa, dvutane nakuGege.

Nqobolendeni Sukati watala Magade, Magade watala Mbasheni, Mbasheni watala Mphotholozhi, Mphotholozhi watala Makhiyase (late).

information: Indvuna Sifuba Samson Sukazi (Sukati), eNkhanini, 25 July 2005