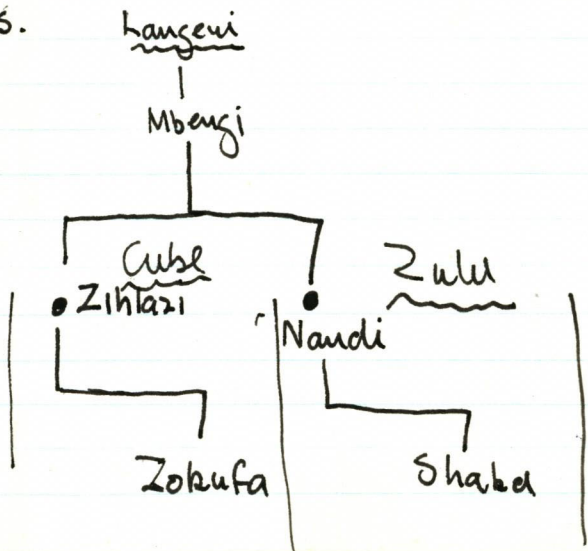


Cube

Cube

A.T.B. 415. [Situating in the most inaccessible port ("kwa Manzipambana") of the most inaccessible port of Zululand (enKandla). Mshloloza moved there after attacked by a Zulu band in Shaka's time, but there was no particular campaign against them] - they simply submitted... about the year 1821-22.

J.S.



se

Mavovo

|
Diabe

|
Msholozu

|
Zokufa

|
Sigananda (d. 1906)

|
Ndabawngi

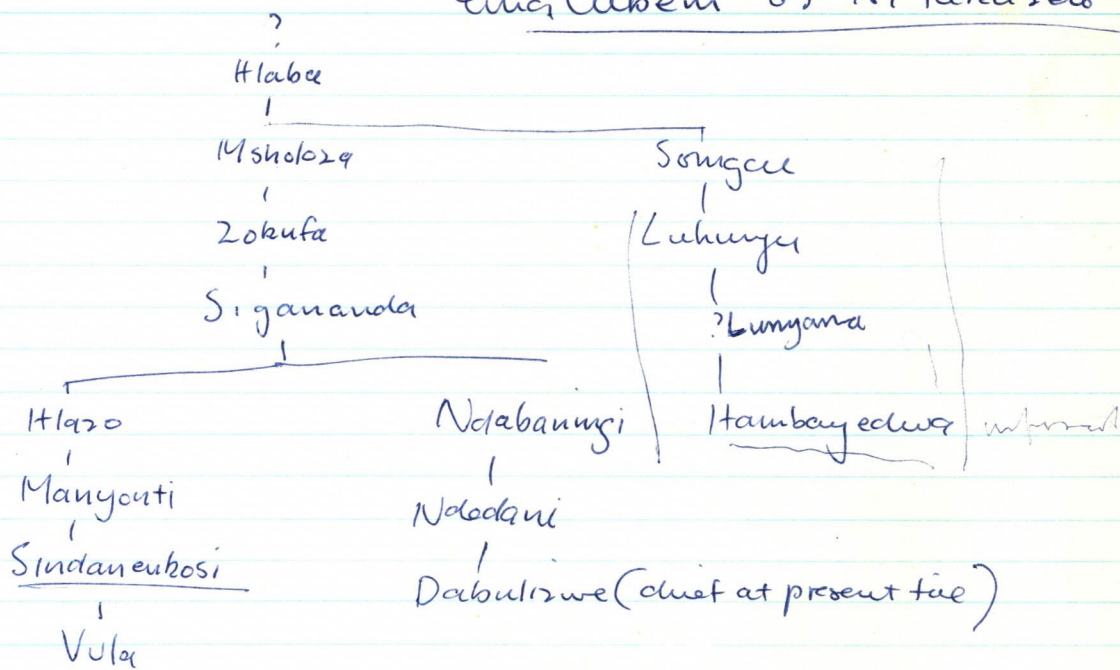
|
Maedane (now chief)

Uptubeni 71.

Mjandu (d. 1920)

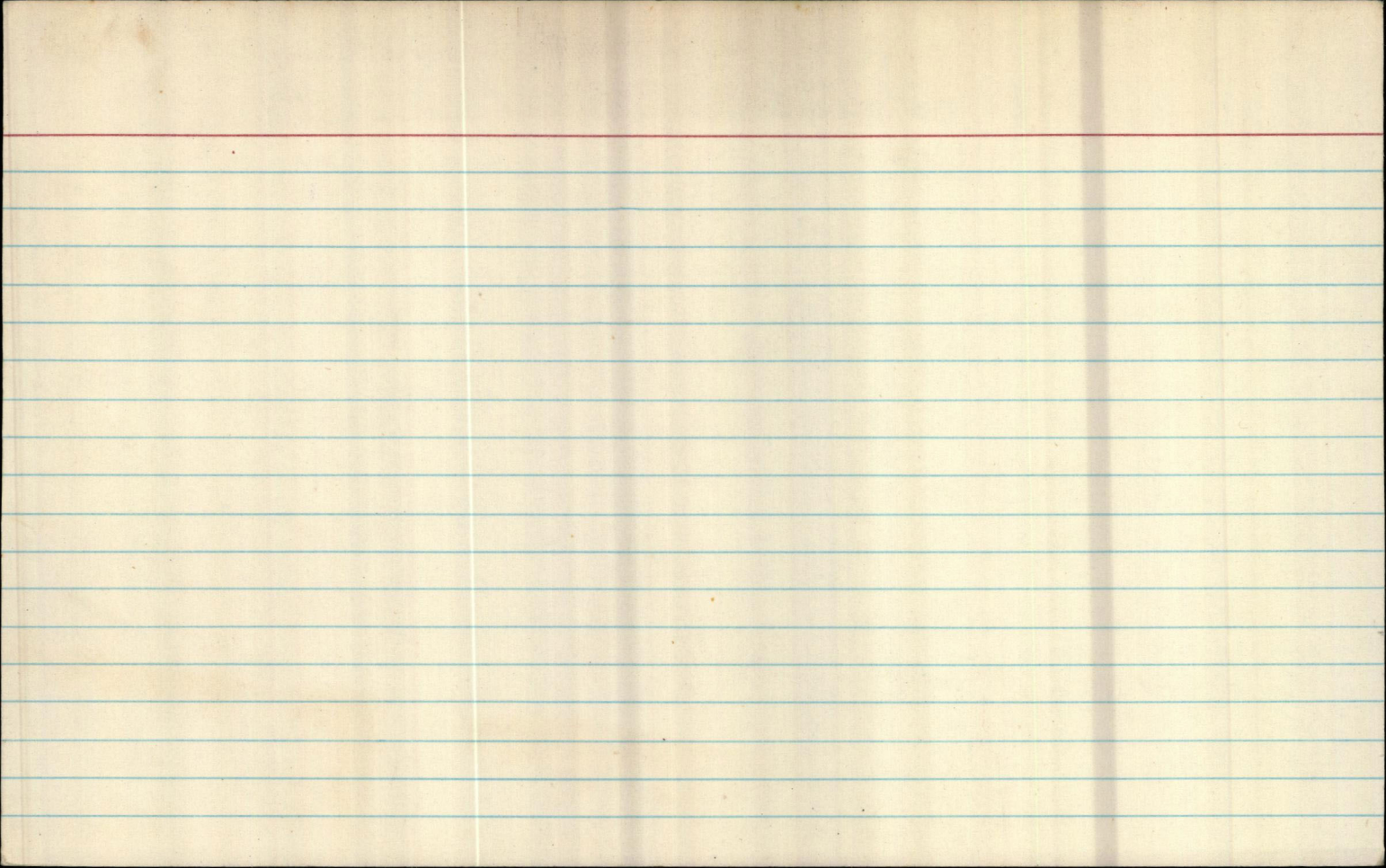
Info 12/4/70 from Sindaneukosi Shezi

Note. All informants give
Shezi as Isibongo &
emaci Cubeni or ni Takaselo.



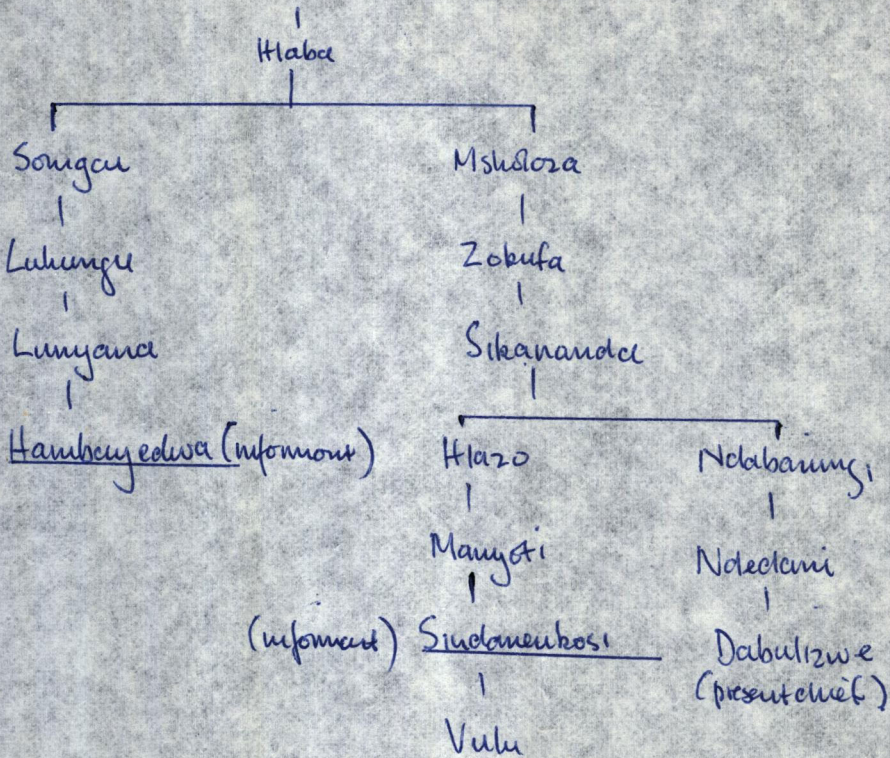
(Informant at the
Endlweni kraal)

(The young man
we met evening
11/4/70)



Genealogies of Sheszi people (frequently known as Ciske)

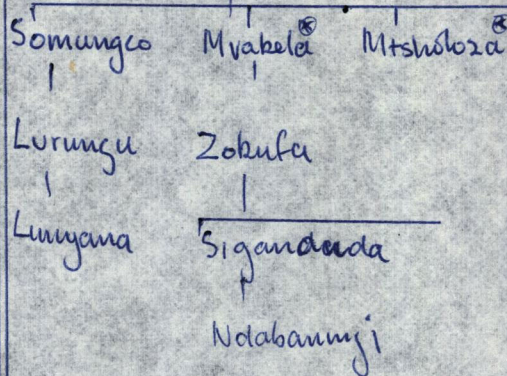
Collected Nkandla 12/4/70

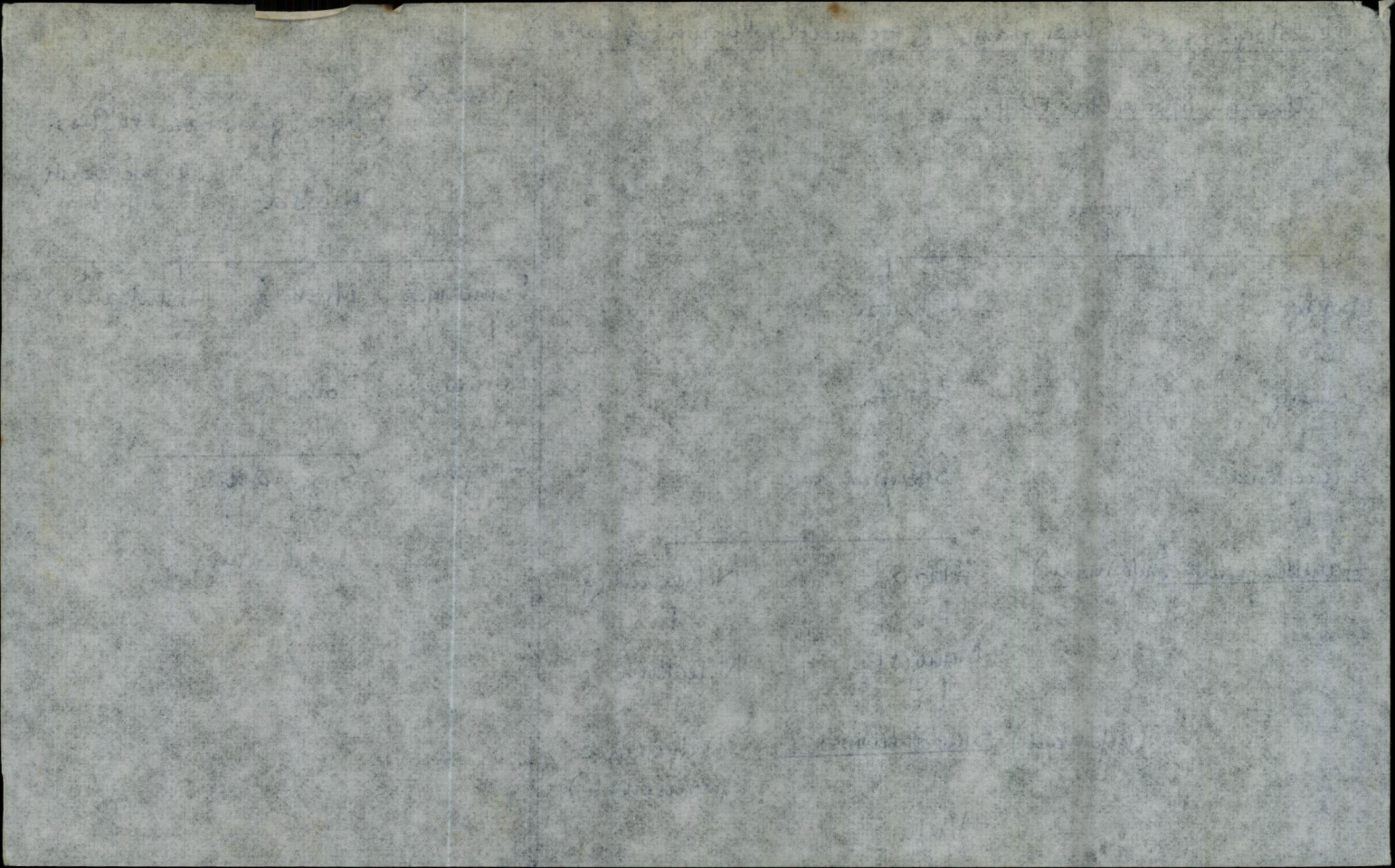


James Stuart.
(back 8 generations to Sheszi)

Dhlaba

⊗ informant
differs here





S P

Tshezi

Sokela

Mpungangonyeni

Sokela or Tshenge

Jokwaneni

Madonda

Tshenge

Mavevo

Dhlaba

9/2/12 Nsuzi insists that Sigananda's actual father was Mtsholoza who prbly raised up seed to Mvakela

Somungco

Mvakela

Mtsholoza?

Sodidi

Ntobolongwana

Lurungu

Duluzane

Zokufa

Govana

Palo

Lunyana

Mzamane

Sigananda

Sikimizolo

Madonda

Mabulububu

Mbanambi

Ndabaningi

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922
1923
1924
1925

1926

1927

1928

1929

1930

1931

1932

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939

1940

1941

1942


1943

1944

1945

79
S P
Papers and Articles

Mageza ka Mkontshwana ch. Mjadu ka Sigananda 21/2/09

Mjadu elamas Ndbaningi. He is a kehla of Ndhluyengwe regiment. He lives at ZNtingwe, Eliase's store. I grew up in ~~cixixx~~ vicinity of the Mome. I ca e there from Kwamagwaza where I was born. I came before I could alusa I am of the Mavalana regiment. I was born about 1888... Cetshwayo once took refuge at Mome, after Ulundi impi. On arriving he took refuge in a fine set of caves on the immediate ~~fight~~ of the waterfall. When nothing was on, no dagner, eh would go and stay at the inxiwa of Sigananda's Enhlweni kraal. Frm that point to the caves the distance is about a mile and threequarters of that distance there was a kind of 'caseway' or inclosed path, made with branches and leaves, in this form  high enough for one to walk if slightly beinding the neck. One stil finds marks of axes in the trees indicating where this path was. One thing about the path was that it pruposely did not lead to the caves, it led to a deirection amost opposite to them. It led to the river above the fallys where it suddenly stooped giving appearance that the peson travelling that way inteded going right on to the forests beyond, whereas there was a secret apth, earefully concealed leading to the left back to the right of waterfall (looking at it from mouth of mome vaeley) and then to the caves. The caves are l rge and roomy ; a num er of them. I have wisted same. Zimbila stay there now. there is an isitunzi about the palce, because of its having been the king's hding place. The zinduna are said to have lived below the fall, where some small amdhlangala were year before last. The enclsespawthway is known as ifuku. The reason it was put up was to

obviate the king bein waylaid.

Lives deta ls of the ghosts which haunt the Mome valley. /

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S P "Sigananda and his Tribe" 23/12/06

¹The amaCube are said to be Lala and closely related to the ~~Kalax~~ Buthelezi who sepak of themselves as amaNcube.

*in Clon
cases*

See geneological tree over. The graves of Dhlaba, Mavovo ~~and~~ Tshukulase Madonda can still be pointed out. Usinb 30 year s to each generaltion that means the last must have died 250 years ago his grave being on the highland between the Nomangci ridge and Empandhleri magistracy. But tradtion s points to an earleir arrival but from where, and when they seperated from the Butelezi is difficult to discover. but the follwing tradition is so antient that the names are no longer in the genealocial tree. / ~~Mqamo~~ "Mqamo and Mcube were the sons of one man, Mqamo being the older of the two. H..ysed to go out hinging, but, though he gave out that he was hunting, he spent his time in countingants which were busy carrying their lodas. Mcube, in the meanwhile, remained at home, entertain people and interested himself in the affiars of the trive. In course of time, the latter came to be regarded as the chief, whereupon the followers of his brother, known as a baseManqanyini all gave him their allegiance" / his is said to havetaken palce at the back of the Mome valley near a celft in a mountain known as oFeni which used to be a place of refuge. Thus they claim to have leived not 2 but 3 or 4 or 5 cneturies round about the western protion of the Nkandla Tshka wasneverable to to conquer Nyakela ^{Nyakela} of the Cube. He repulsed the Zulu at the Mhlatzue but a deserter guided Tshaka along the Momangci ridge and Mv₂kela was caught andput to death. Duluzana and Zokufa contend for the heirship, the former being suppoerted by Tshakax Zwide and the latter by Tshaka.

When Zwibe invaded Zululand from the north and marched to the Gcongco ridge (about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Mome valley) in pursuit of the Zulu Duluzana was his guide. Shaka however dealt them a crushing blow on the banks of the Mhlatzue. /

"Tshaka's mother was Nandi, daughter of Mbengi chief of the Langeni tribe, whilst Zokufa's was Zihlazi, a younger own sister of Nandi. Thus we Tshaka and Zokufa were first cousin. The connection with the royal house of Zululand" / explains the close connection between Cube and royal Zulu / and explains why, together with the extraordinary nature of the forests and fastnesses, why Shaka did not subjugate the tribe /

"It so happened that iron was plentiful about the Nkandhla, hence the amaCube, who, as has been said, ere amaLalas, soon practised the art of iron-smelting and the manufacture of hoes, axes, knives and assegais of every shape and size. owing to their special experience in this art, they were patronized by the King who, from time to time required supplies of the wares manufactured. The army, and... depended to no small extent on the assegais made by the amaCube tribe. They filled much the same place in the body politic that the arsenal does for Great Britain." / The importance waned rapidly after the introduction of European axes hoes etc but their reputation as makers of instruments of war never waned. / "To this day, the assegai made in Birmingham has been altogether unable to supplant that of the ordinary native blacksmith who, however, is not above using European pig iron instead of smelting his own with iron from yellowish ironstone. Igananda was reputed to be an excellent ironsmith. /

The distinction attained by the amaCube in consequence of what has been said became very great and in course of time gave rise to a feeling of independence

which the tribe felt and, upon occasion, exercised, right down to the outbreak of the recent rebellion.

During Cetshwayo's reign, we find Sigananda's father Zokufa holding the appointment of Induna of Cetshwayo's Mlambaongwenya kraal. It was at this kraal that the famous 'Usutu' party was first brought into existence by Cetshwayo. From that day to this the 'Usutu' became the personal adherents of Cetshwayo as against the 'Isigqoza' of Mbuyazi to being and later on the andhlakazi faction headed by Zibebu. The party is made up of men from many tribes, not only of members of the Zulu one. We find Zokufa and after him Sigananda together with the amaCube tribe belonging to the Usutu faction. Sigananda fought on the Usutu side during the Ndondakusuka battle (2/12/56). After this Ntobolongwana claimed to be chief of the amaCube he objected to Zokufa holding such position. He raised a force from people of the adjoining tribe and seized Zokufa's cattle. Zokufa now collected his men, met Ntobolongwana at a hill Nkolotshana overlooking the Insuze river defeated him and put him to death." Sigandna fled to Natal ~~where~~ and became a policeman in Greytown where A S Windham was Magistrate and M Osb his clerk. When the Zulu Mkwisi known as Luntuntshuntu was held proper to Mpande's death Cetshwayo sent for Sigandna and told him to bury his (S's) father who was so old that he was blind, and so about 1871 Sigandna after being in Natal for 14 or 15 years returned to Zululand to become chief.

During the civil war Sigandna was on Cet's side and after Cet fled to the forest a small kraal ENhlweni was built for the king east of the Mome waterfall 300 hundred yards from while a path was cut through the forest leading from the Nketweni kraal of Ncapayi (of amaCube tribe.) where Cet also stayed

going to the unsettled state of the country Cet was not buried in the traditional burial place but the Cube district, near the Nkunzana steam on an exposed ridge 3 miles ~~from~~ to the east of the mouth of the Mome valley Lurungu a relative of Sigandna was appointed keeper of the grave.

"In the year 188- occurred the battle of Kotongweni between the Basuos, under Hlubi, with section of the trives of Mbuzo, Mpumela &c and the forces of Dabulamzni and Siganda. On this memorable occasion Sigandna stood out distinctly as a roylaist and so he and his people used the 'sutu' wary cry."

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It appears to be a continuation of a historical or genealogical account.]

S P "Sigananda and his Tribe" 23/12/06

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See genealogical tree over. The graves of Dhlaba, Mavovo and Tshukulase Madonda can still be pointed out. Usinb 30 years to each generation that means the last must have died 250 years ago his grave being on the highland between the Nomangoi ridge and Bupandhleni magistracy. But tradition points to an earlier arrival but from where, and when they separated from the Buthelezi is difficult to discover. but the following tradition is so ancient that the names are no longer in the genealogical tree. / Isichu "Mqamo and Mabe were the sons of one man, Mqamo being the older of the two. He used to go out hunting, but, though he gave out that he was hunting, he spent his time in countingants which were busy carrying their loads. Mabe, in the meanwhile, remained at home, entertain people and interested himself in the affairs of the tribe. In course of time, the latter came to be regarded as the chief, whereupon the followers of his brother, known as a baseNanganyini all gave him their allegiance" / his is said to have taken place at the back of the Mome valley near a cleft in a mountain known as eFeni which used to be a place of refuge. Thus they claim to have lived not 2 but 3 or 4 or 5 centuries round about the western portion of the Nkandla

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S P

Tshezi

Sokela

Mpungangongeni

Sokela or Tshenge

Jokwaneni

9/2/12 Nsuzi insists that Sigananda's actual father was Mtsholoza who prbly raised up seed to Mvakela

Madonda

Tshenge

Mavovo

Dhlaba

Somungco

Mvakela

Mtsholoza

Sodidi

NtobolongwanaLurungu Duluzane

Zokufa

Govana

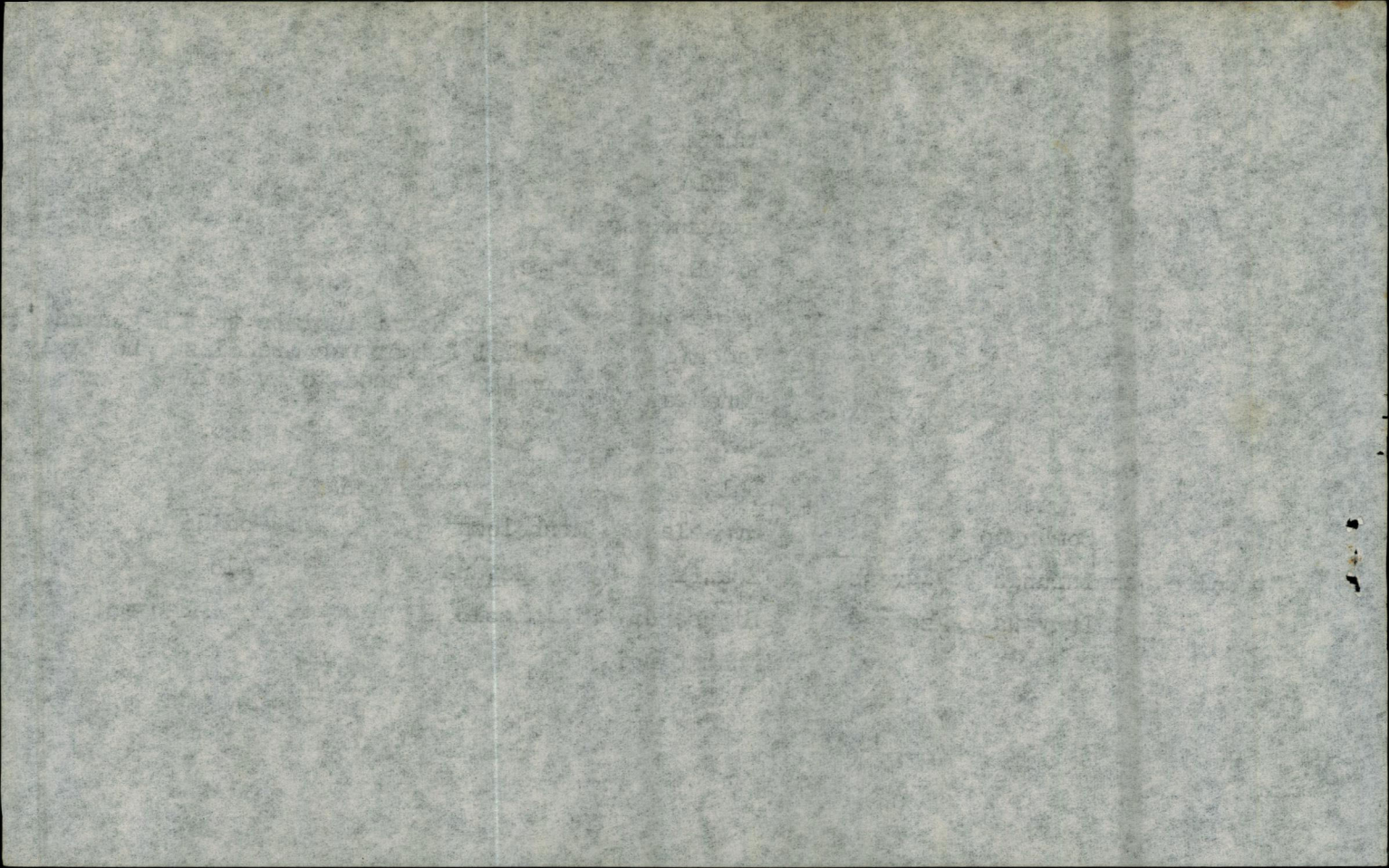
Palo

Lunyana Mzamane

Sigananda Sikimizolo

Mbanambi

Ndabaningi



Usikananda

Umkulutiyane

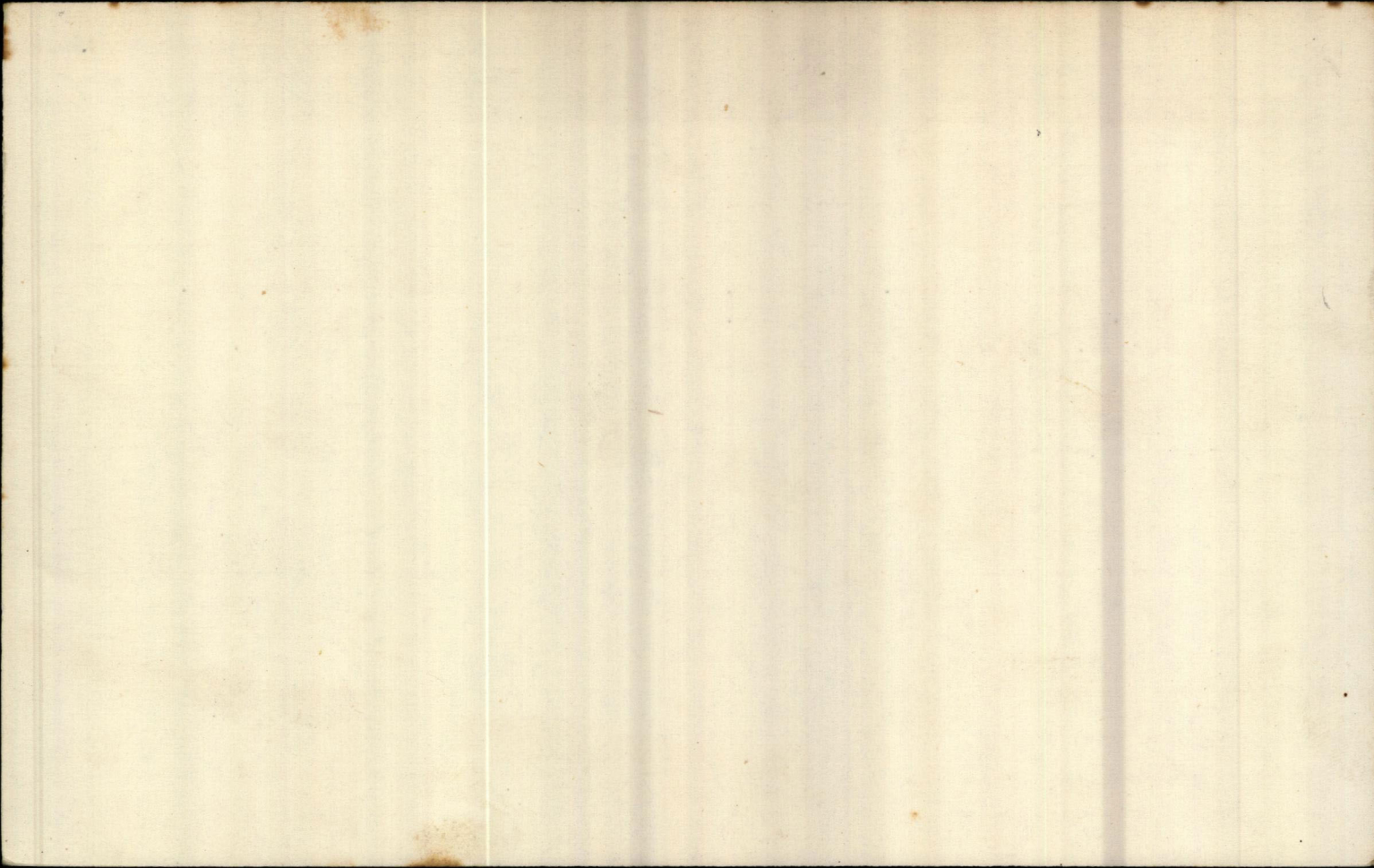
Amacubi

ATB 405
ATB 415

ZA79 Father: Sokufa. Age: 80. Residence: Sokufa's district.
 Remarks: Chief son of Sokufa. Has been a refugee in Natal and a policeman. Returned 8 years ago and favourable to whites. (21)

ATB 415. "The only Cube chief whose name has entered at all into history, was Siganda, son of Zokufa (or Zweekufa), of Msholozu, of Dlaba. Though tribal independence had come to an end with the supremacy of Shaka, Siganda nevertheless enjoyed a long and peaceful term, through the reigns of Mpande & Cetshwayo, as tribal head". [He received Cetshwayo when he had fled and made him safe] "in the tribal stronghold of Manzipambana, with a bodyguard of his own Nkomo-mopondo laots (July 1883)." [In Feb 1883 he received his body and buried at a headman's head Lubungu.]

Clausen Dep. 24.5.80. Usikananda Durban



Uluhungu

Isixepi

Amacubo

ZA79 Father Sotobi. Age:70. Residence: West side of the Nkandhla, on the Nsuzi River, in Sokufa's district.. Remarks: Second in command of the Isixepi Regt. Has a few men under Sokufa.

Gen placed

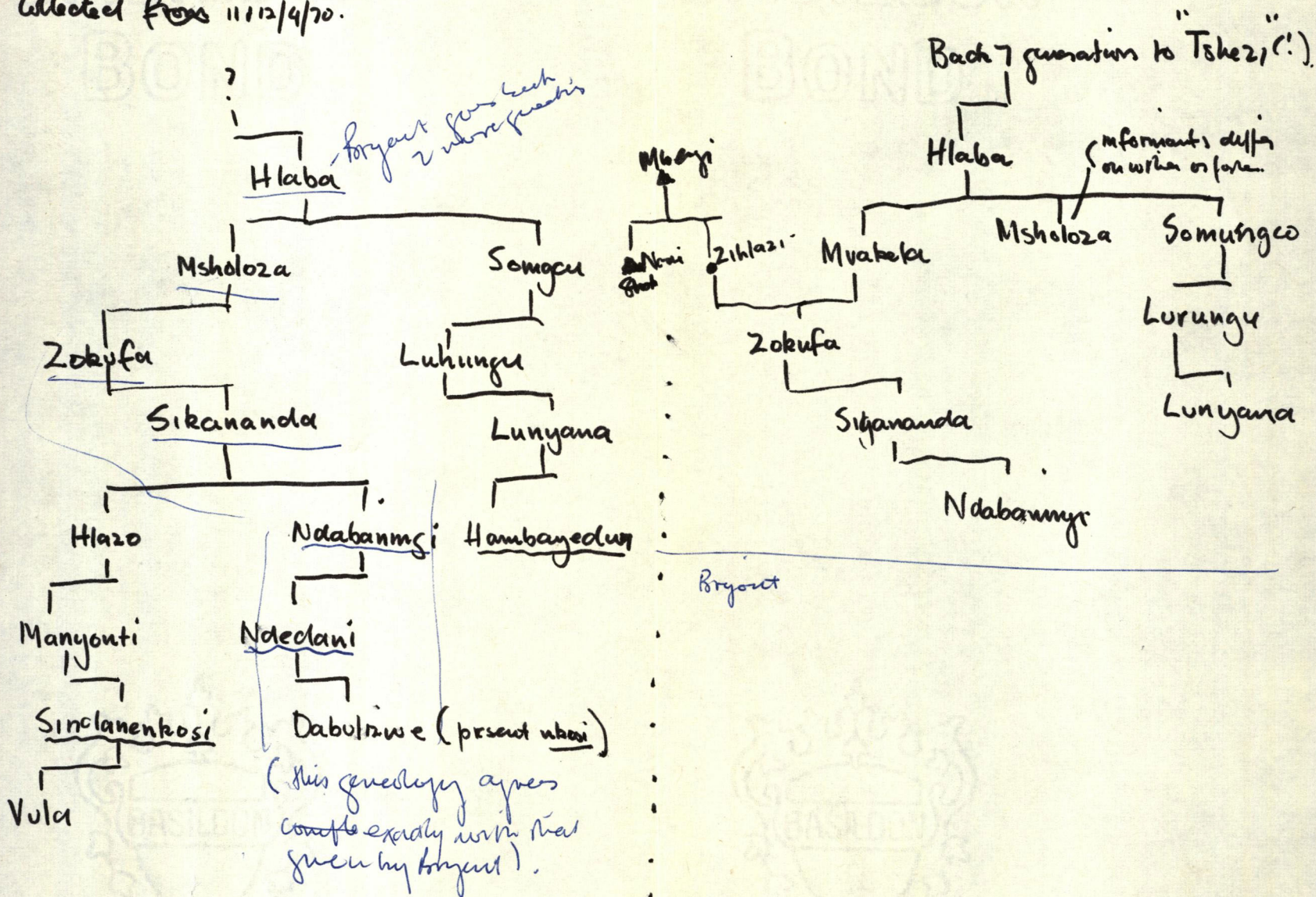
CA/11/317 : rejects Durr



Comparative Genealogies of the Shezi or Cube people.

James Stuart Papers

Collected from 11/12/4/70.



WASHINGTON

BOND

WASHINGTON

BOND



Sokufa
AT.B.

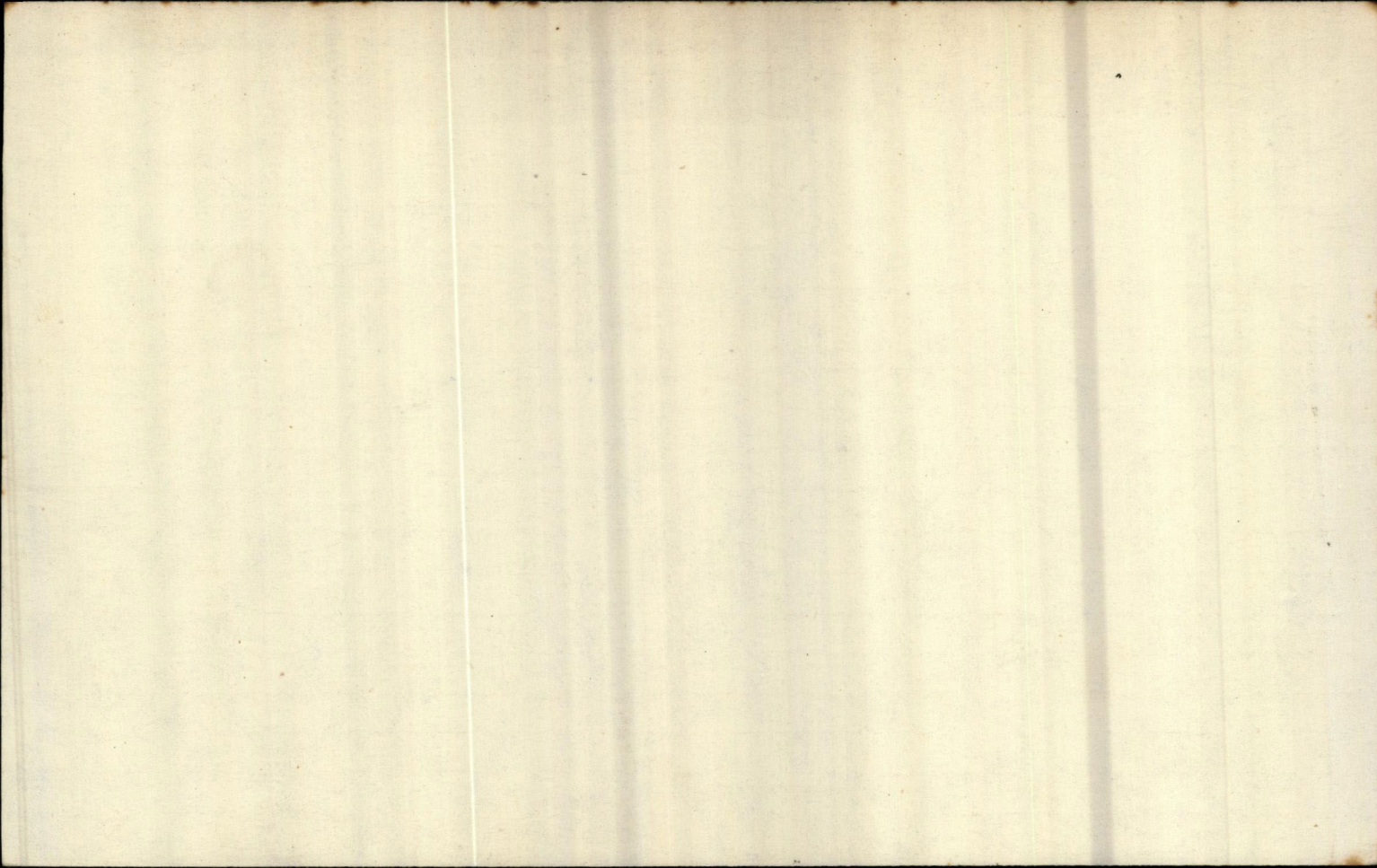
Umlanbongwana

Amacubi

ZA79 Father: Sotobi. Age 95 Residence: Principal kraal south of the wagon road to the Empandhlani on the west bank of the umhlatusi. Remarks: Is a very old man. Has about 1000 men. The Amacubi tribe has never been conquered by the Zulus.

ATB. 415. Father's son.

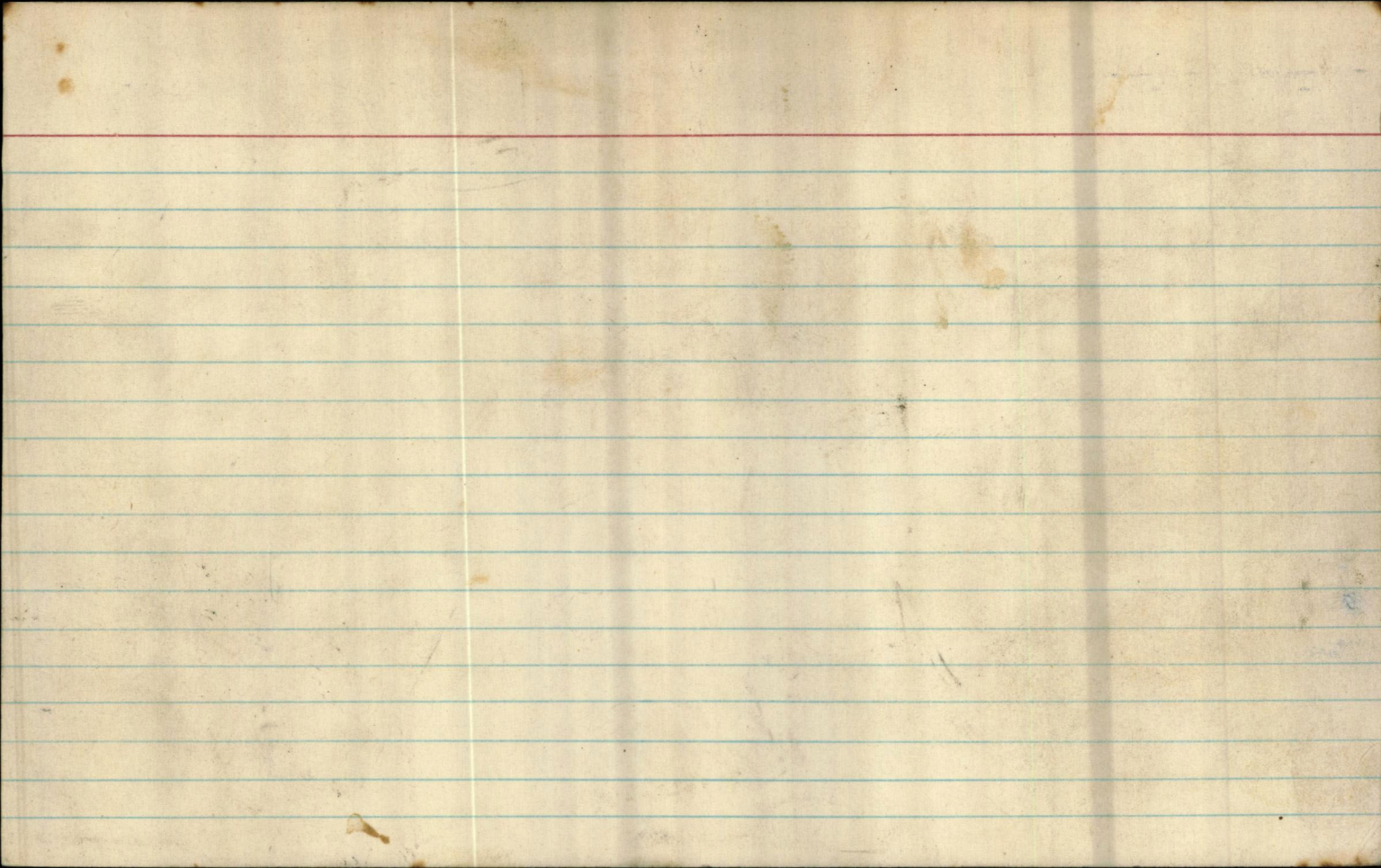
Geog place



Sikanandce ✓

C4274 / 44 B-D 25/11/84

[Has heard from Res that S. has quarrelled with Nodabuko as
scuttle taken from Zimmerman



"Siganaucla"

Fraser on Sumatra BrS 43-2.

Area maxima of Dunn BrS 115 (old)

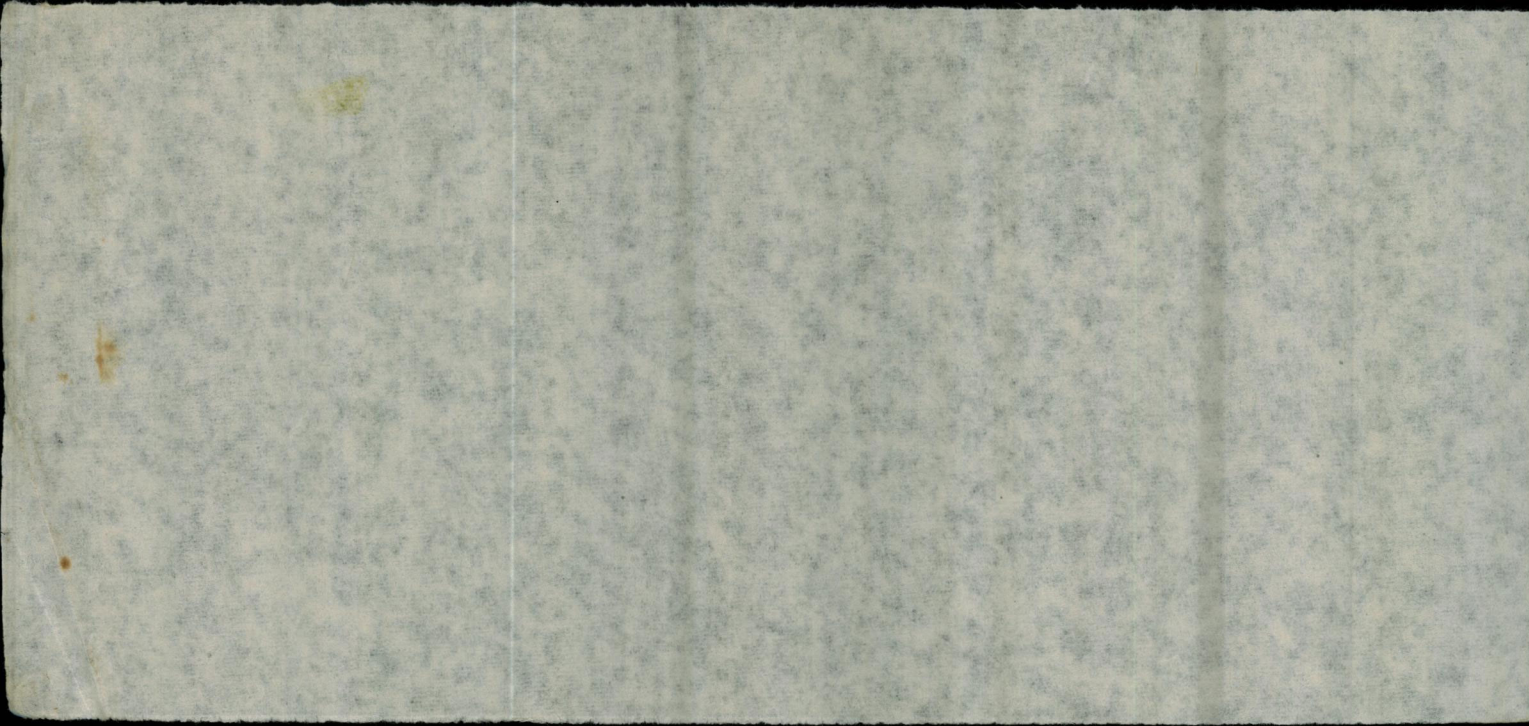
Excursus Cebu on deputation Hgët. 102

4
1 At Eskow 21/6/87.

C 4214 p 87

M fana wemahitoz, ka Luhuya

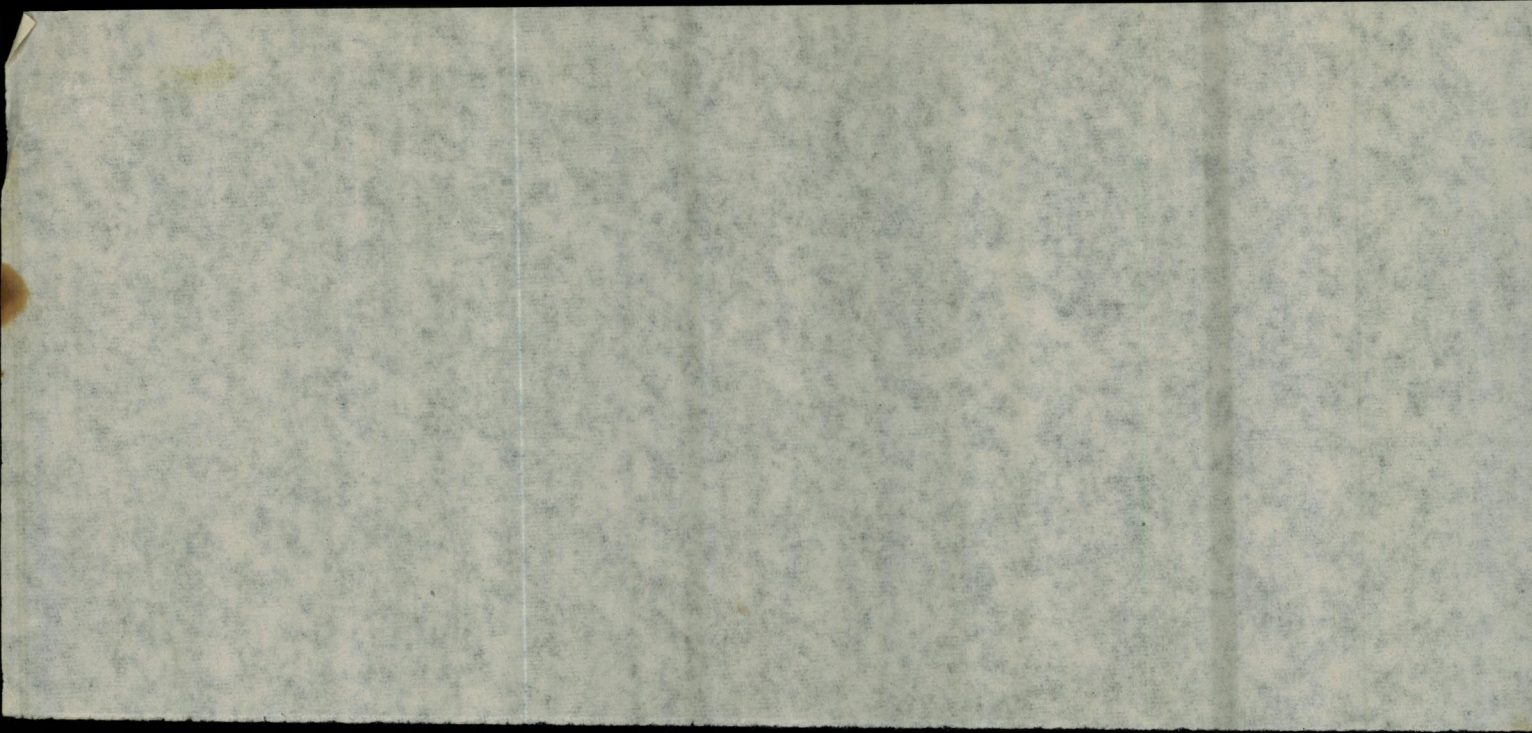
Cube



4214 p. 86

Umizamaue bro. of Sitkanouela,

Cuba



Uptubeni
A.T.B

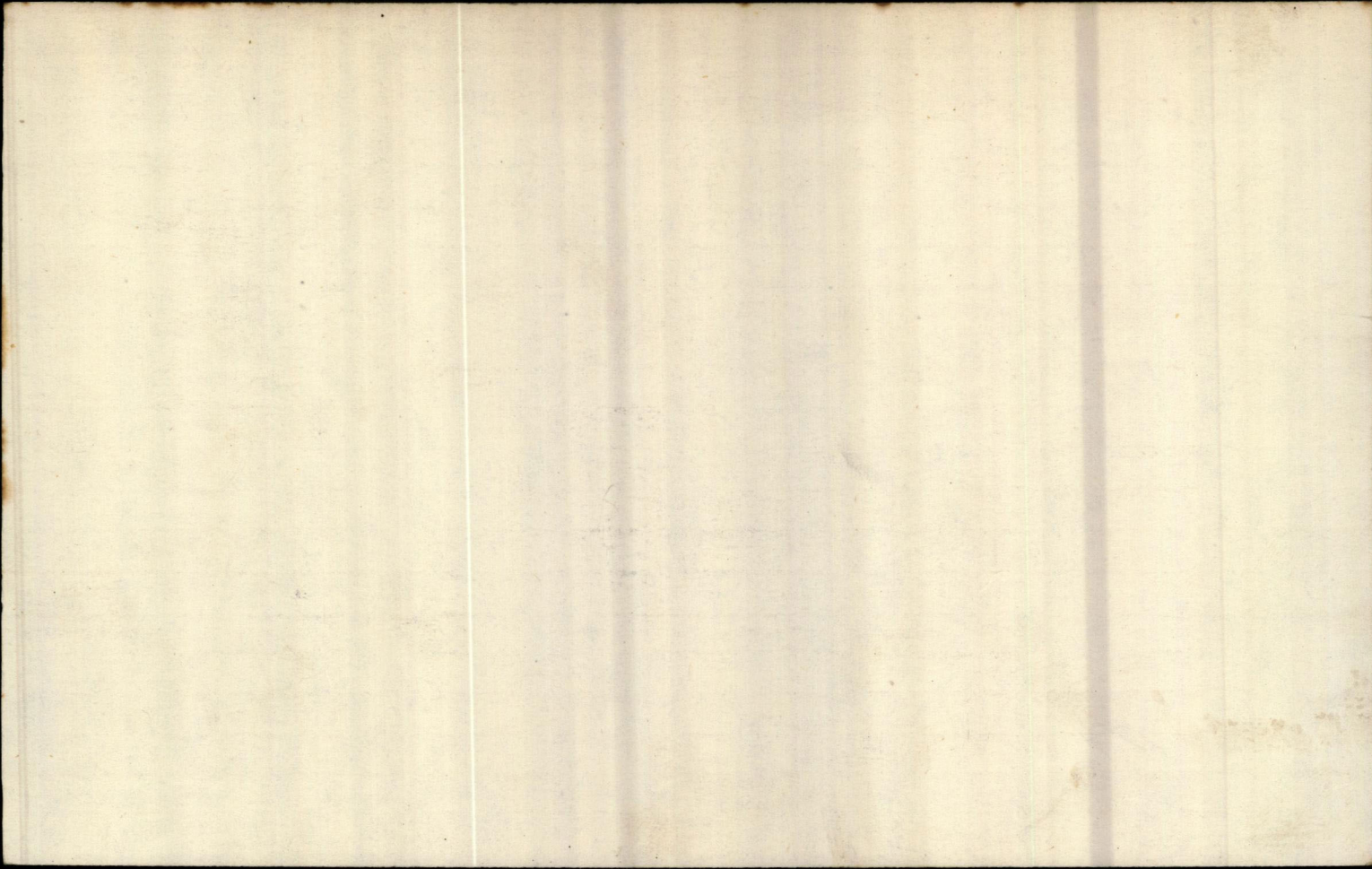
Ihlaba

Amacubi

ZA79 Father: Umsholoza. Age: 80 Residence: Nkandhla. Remarks. Petty chief under Sokufa. Has about 150 men.

ATB. 415. "Msholoza was the Cube chief in Shakan days, son of Dlaba, of Marovo."

copy placed



Sokufa

Cube.

Sokufa

OC
64 ~~17973~~

Failure to surrender 7-10-79 (17973) 179/130 S&S 74

40

40

284

Cube

02

Titimbili (C3864)

Zibobhu - Surrenden. 2.
Zibobhu - Wavelyon 1
Surrenden