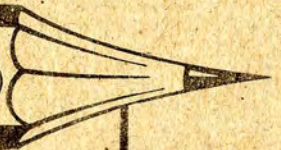
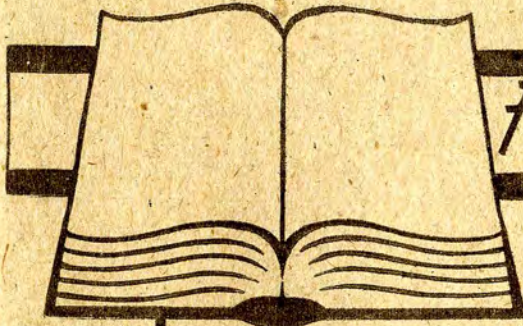


EDUCATION FOR THE NATION

Freedom Stationery (PTY) LTD



# COLLEGE EXERCISE BOOK KOLLEGE SKRYFBOEK

Transcriber: Nokoethula Vilakati

NAME BONNER SERIES  
NAAM .....

SUBJECT FAKUDZE HISTORY  
VAK .....

INFORMANTS: MANDLABOVI FAKUDZE, Mgudwene Ntusi  
SCHOOL Masango and make Masango (laNkhas)  
SKOOL .....

STD.  
KLAS .....

PLACE: MKETSHENI

DATE: 19.6.70.

72

A4

FEINT AND MARGIN  
DOF EN KANTLYN

BOOK I.

1. Interviewer at the same, interpreter to a white man.
2. Informant 1: Mandlabavu Fakudzwe (shifu.)
3. Informant 2: Mqudvwa Ntusi Masango.
4. Informant 3: Make Masango (ubiNkhosi).

1. khosi waphi enakhosi, hm...?

khosi which the enakhosi hm...?

2. enakhosi aka Ngwane.

the enakhosi of ka Ngwane.

1. enakhosi aka Ngwane, hm...!

the enakhosi of ka Ngwane, hm...!

2. Mhm...!

Mhm...!

1. Mhm...!

Mhm...!

2. Nasifika kekhona, wasitsatsa lomuntfu, yasiyasala

When we arrived there, we were taken by this person, and

inkhosi yetfu khona le, kama Tembe, ka Tembe,  
our inkhosi<sup>3</sup> remained there, kama Tembe, ka Tembe<sup>4</sup>.

1. Yasala inkhosi yenu khona le ka Tembe?

Your inkhosi remained there ka Tembe?

2. Somatani, inkhosiyetfu.

Somatani, our inkhosi.

1. Kwakungubani?

Who was he?

2. ngu Somatani, inkhosiyetfu.

It's Somatani, our inkhosi.

1. Somatani, inkhosiyenu.

It's Somatani, your inkhosi.

2. Watsatsa lendvodza yakitsi, sawuhamba nalenkhosi ke

He took our man, he went with the inkhosi

njenganaba labatsatfwa ngu Jesu elokwini..., ehhe!

like those who were taken by Jesus elokwini..., ehhe!

ngoba sasihamba naboke sasihamba, sihamba siyathenza

because we went with them, we went, we went and gathered

sihamba, siyathenza, samba asati ke nekutsi nguyiphi

firewood, we went and gathered firewood, we went, we didn't know who

1. Emakhosi — 1. plural form of the word inkhosi or a king. It means "kings," African leaders of states.  
2. May also mean a paramount chief.
2. kaNgwane — 1. This means the place called kaNgwane, in this case, present day Swaziland.  
2. This may also refer to the South African homeland next to present-day Swaziland.
3. Inkhosi — 1. This means "king," an African head of state.  
2. A term of respect to one in authority: king/chieft.
4. kaTembe — 1. The area in the vicinity of present-day Maputo.
5. elokwini: 1. This denotes that a person is trying to recall something.

6. inkhosi : See note 3.

7. bakaNgwane : 1. This means people belonging to kaNgwane, present-day Swaziland.

8. kaZulu : This refers to the place in Southern Africa that is known as kaZulu, or Zululand.

9. Magudu : 25 km. outside the Swazi border, south of Phongola. An area named after the Magudu hills

10. babe : 1. Literally this means <sup>my</sup> father.

2. also used to refer to one of my father's brothers

3. this is also a term of respect to any man about my father's age.

4. this can also mean my paternal aunt.

11. emaSwati : 1. Members of the ruling Dlamini clan in Swaziland, in this sense.

12. Lubonjeni : 1. A place in Swaziland, under the Lubombo district.

13. Phuthukezi : 1. Present day Mozambique.

14. eSwatini - This refers to present-day Swaziland.

lenkhosi ngoba, manje, asisati seyindzala lendzaba.

the inkhosi<sup>6</sup> was because we no longer know, this is an old story

1. Wo! Banitsatsa laba baka Ngwane ngesikhatsi .., beka  
Wo! You were taken by baka Ngwane<sup>7</sup> at the time .., they  
nani?

Came with you.

2. Beta ratsi, sihamba sicedza nabo Lubombo ke.  
They came with us, we went through Lubombo.

1. hhe.  
hhe.

2. Sesiyaphindza, njalo, sesiyancandzeka nabo,  
We again, we returned with them,  
sesiyancandzeka le kaZulu, nansi ntsaba kaZulu  
we returned to kaZulu<sup>8</sup>, this mountain kaZulu which

kutsiwa. Sesiyabuya ketsine laluphongolo, s'esifika  
is called. We came back to here at Phongola.

kpha eShiselweni,  
and we came to Shiselweni,

1. eMagudu?  
At Magudu<sup>9</sup>?

2. eMagudu,  
at Magudu,

1. Hm!  
Hm!

2. lapho sancandzeka khona,  
where we returned from.

1. Akewume ke babe.  
Wait ke babe<sup>10</sup>.

1. Laphana kwasaka khona inkhosi yeba kafakudze?  
Where did the Fakudze inkhosi remain?

2. E Tembe.  
At Tembe.

1. E Tembe, yayingubani yona?

At Tembe, what was his name?

2. Ya... yetfu, ngu Somatani.

Ya... our inkhosi was Somatani.

1. It was Somatani, the chief.

It was Somatani, the chief.

1. Lenzawo, nigibita ngekutsiwa yini, babe, le, lapha  
This area, what do you call it, babe, there, where the  
natsatfwu ngema Swati khona?

emaSwati took you from?

2. Laphelubonjeni.

Here at Lubonjeni.<sup>12</sup>

1. Laphelubonjeni, leligama lakhona nitsite yini, yi Tembe?

Here at Lubonjeni, it's name, you said is what, Tembe?

2. Kuse Tembe, lembili lapho kwakusuka la Malangen'i

It's at Tembe, ahead of this place where the Malangen'i came  
khona.

from.

1. At Tembe's.

At Tembe's.

1. Le Tembe manje, ikuphi? Ila ka Ngwane noma ingale, ingale

There at Tembe now, where is it? Is it here ka Ngwane or beyond,  
kweluthaka?

beyond the boundary?

2. Ingale kwelubombo, lapho Lubombo.

It is beyond the Lubombo, the Lubombo.

1. Sengisho kutsi kuyiphi indzawo, noma entasi?

I mean that in which area, or below this place?

2. Mangabe usakhophuka, usakhophuka laphayi.

When you go up, go up there (go up the hill)

1. Noma ise Phuthukezi non ingalapha eSwatin'ina?

Or is it in Phuthukezi<sup>13</sup> or within eSwatin'<sup>14</sup>?

15. Sikhulu : 1. African traditional chief, he reports directly to the king or head of state.

16. Mtfombo : 1. Literally - stream.  
2. Also means starting point.

17. ka Ngwane : 1. Present day Swaziland where members of the Ngwane ethnic group came to reside.

2. In another context, this may mean the South African homeland next to Swaziland.



2 Ise Phuthukezi.

It is at Phuthukezi.

1. Kanje kwamanje, nje mangabe sesiphosa uncondvo

But for now when we cast our thoughts

wetfu khona nje, ngubani sikhulu lesikhona, khona, kuleyo

right on that place, who is the present sikhulu, there, on

ndzawo?

that place?

2. Asisati.

We no longer know.

1. Mbamba nje, ungakhomba yini ciske noma idvutane

Can you really indicate if (the place) is next

kwaliphi lidolobha ngakhona, nalokutsi kukuyhi khona?

to which town around, and where is that?

2. Angisati mine emadobha.

I no longer know towns.

1. No sir.

No sir.

1. Lolondzala, longuyera a angumtombowaka

The old person, who is the mtombo<sup>16</sup> of the

Fakudze, uma asala lapha wabese, sawenta njani?

Fakudze, when he remained there, what did he do?

2. Wasala, wasala khona nje kokuphela.

He remained, remained there forever.

1. Wagcina ente njani?

What did he finally do?

2. Angimati ke khona lapho kuyfa kwakhe, wafela khona

I don't know about him, about his death, he died there,

atange asabuyela natsi. Wafika kepha lomuntfu,

he did not return with us. However that person arrived

lakaNgwane.

here <sup>at</sup> kaNgwane.<sup>17</sup>

18. emaswati - See note 11.

19. babe - See note 18.

20. tindzala - 1. previous homestead of a family or an ethnic group, before moving to a new site.

21. Ngudzeni - 1. An area in the southern part of Swaziland, under the Shiselweni district, east of modern Hlathikhulu, named after the Ngudze hills, lying between Mbulungwane and Maloma road and the Mhlatusze river.

1. Ehh! lapha ke njengoba, laba, bakafakudze bahamba  
Ehh! Then because the Fakudze went  
nemaSwati base bayowufika eShiselweni, usho njalo  
with the nemaSwati<sup>18</sup> until they arrived at Shiselweni, do  
kambe?

you mean that?

2. Ehh, Ehh, babe.

Ehhe, eh, babe<sup>19</sup>

1. Kepha kufika kwabo leShiselweni, kukhona yini lebabenikwe  
But on their arrival there at Shiselweni, were they given  
kona, noma unsebenti bebawusebenta, noma babenikwe  
anything, or any work they worked, or they were  
indzawo, noma babebusa khona lapho?

allocated an area, or they ruled over (that place)?

2. Sasinikwe nje indzawo yetfu, asihleti endzaweni  
We were allocated just our area, we were staying on  
yetfu.

our area.

1. Khona leShiselweni?

There at Shiselweni?

2. Khona leShiselweni.

There at Shiselweni.

1. E, ngabe namuhla, nje, nasesitsatsa, sicondzisa  
E, but today, just, when we take, and channel  
lomcondvo wetfu, nguyiphi leyo ndzawo: khona lapho  
our thought, which is that place there, where  
kwaku tindzala temaFakudze khona?

it was the tindzala<sup>20</sup> of the Fakudze?

2. Ngete ngakucondza, lapho ngicondza khona sengulapha,  
I don't understand it, where I understand is here,

042 --- e --- Ngu --- dzeni,

--- at --- Ngu --- dzeni<sup>21</sup>

22. bukhosi — 1. Literally, kingship or chieftaincy.  
2. Here, the ruling Dlamini clan.

23. tindvuna — 1. the king's runners, or governors.

24. indvuna — 1 the king's runner, or governor.

25. inkhosi — see note 3.

26. bo Maboya — 1. This may either refer to Maboya done, or  
2. To Maboya and company!

1. Laphetulu eNgudzeni?

Up there at Ngudzeni?

2. Eihhe! ngaphasi kwe...Ngudze.

Eihhe!, below the...Ngudze (hill or mountain.)

1. Ngaphasi kweNgudze.

Below the Ngudze. (hill or mountain.)

2. Eihhe!

Eihhe!

1. Ukhona yini unsebenti phela bukhosi babe banike

Is there work that the bukhosi<sup>22</sup> had given

wona bakaFakudze kutsi, kumbe bakaFakudze

to the Fakudze that, maybe the Fakudze will be  
nidabosebenta kutsi njoba nihleti la?

working, as<sup>they</sup> were staying there?

2. Sitindvuna phela sebaba, sekuphindze ku...kusuka u...Mjingi.

Being the tindvuna<sup>23</sup> and uneasy, then again -- (the story begins) --

indvuna, -- u -- umfanawenkhosi, sowucela umfana

Mjingi, the indvuna<sup>24</sup>, -- the -- boy of inkhosi<sup>25</sup>, he asked for a

kuShaya -- ku Shayane.

boy from Shaya -- from Shayane.

1. Hm!

Hm!

2. umnika gena, nabo bakaLobamba.

He was given to him, the people of Lobamba.

1. Hm! Bo Maboya!

\* Hm! bo Maboya<sup>26</sup>

2. Ya! bo Maboya.

\* Ya! bo Maboya

1. Bekhabo Maboya?

Of Maboya's family.

2. Bekhabo Maboya.

051

Of Maboya's family.

27. emaswati : See note 22
28. inkhosi : See note 3.
29. inkhosi : See note 3.
30. inkhosi : See note 3.
31. babemkhulu : 1. my or our grandfather
32. gogo : 1. literally means, grandmother  
2. may also mean the paternal brother of my grandmother.  
3. also a term of respect to any old woman about my grandmother's age.
33. emakhosi : See note 1.
34. inkhosi : See note 7.
35. sikhulu : See note 15
36. sikhulu : see note 15
37. sikhulu ; see note 15
38. baka Ngwane ; see note 7

1. Eh, akengibeke kancane, wena wekunene, kutsi lentasi  
Eh, may I talk a little, you of the right hand, that is  
lapho...pho emaswati akhandza bakafakudze khona,  
down, (that place) where... the emaswati<sup>27</sup> found the Fakudze,  
asahamba nabo asashiya leyankhosi yebaka  
they went with them and left that inkhosi<sup>28</sup> of the  
Fakudze, bakhona yini labanye labatsatfwa, noma  
Fakudze, were others also taken, either the  
bafowabo benkhosi, noma bantfwabenkhosi,  
brothers of inkhosi<sup>29</sup>, or the inkhosi's<sup>30</sup> children,  
babetsatfwa kanjani khona lapho?

how were they taken from that place?

2. Kwatsatfwa yena lobabe mkhulu -- lo... logogo longuyena  
That babemkhulu<sup>31</sup> was taken --- the --- the gogo<sup>32</sup> who  
a... ngufakudze, lowabuya -- ahamba nemakhosi  
was the one who -- was Fakudze, who returned ---  
kokuphela, watfala lomtfwalo wenkhosi.

and also going with the emakhosi<sup>33</sup>, he carried the load of inkhosi<sup>34</sup>.

1. Kwatsatfwa lolabengumnakabo sikhulu, noma abengiso  
Was the one taken that one who was the brother to  
lesikhulu?

the sikhulu<sup>35</sup>, or he was the sikhulu?<sup>36</sup>

2. Enhhe ----, umnakabo sikhulu.

Enhhe ----, the brother of sikhulu<sup>37</sup>.

1. E, kepha ngesikhatsi laba baka Ngwane bangerela

E, when at the time the baka Ngwane<sup>38</sup> joined  
laba bakafakudze, batsatsana, bahamba lonkhe

the Fakudze, inter-marrying, going together the entire  
loluhambo loluhle loludze kangaka, ngabe kugho  
nice and long journey, does this mean that they  
kutsi babatsatsa ngendluzula yini, noma

063 took them by force, or

39. live — 1. This means country, land or domain.

2. can also mean a nation or people.

40. live — See note 39.

41. bukhosi — See note 22.

42. libandla — 1. a church group or denomination.

2. Here, an ethnic group or one clan.

3. can also mean the head of state's

e.g. the Swazi king or a chief's advisers

or representatives of the Swazi nation or

part of it called together to discuss any

matter of national or communal concern

in accordance with Swazi custom.

43. kaNgwane — 1. means the place known as

kaNgwane, present-day Swaziland.

44. bukhosi — See note 22

45. inkhosi — See note 3.

46. tibongo — 1. Literally, clan name or surname.

2. also means praise names.

47. tibongo — See note 46.



2. Cha.

No.

1. kwakhulunyiswana nje, kwase kuyahanjwa nje?  
There was consultation, then they went together?

2. Sihawukela -- live.

We were attracted to <sup>the</sup> live.<sup>39</sup>

1. E, njengoba laba bakafakudze nabo bahawukela  
E, because the Fakudze also became attracted  
live, bahawukela bukhosi, ngabe bakhona yini  
to <sup>the</sup> live,<sup>40</sup> and attracted to <sup>the</sup> bukhosi,<sup>41</sup> were others  
labanye labahawukela? Njengabo bakafakudze,  
also attracted? Like the Fakudze, did they  
nabo base bangena kulelibandla, le -- laka Ngwane  
also join with the libandla<sup>42</sup>, that -- of kaNgwane,<sup>43</sup>  
leselikanye nebakafakudze, kwahanjwa kwayijwa  
which is now together with the Fakudze, did they go to  
lapha kwakuyiwa khona? Bakhona yini labanye  
where they were going to? Were there other people  
, laba, nabo batsi natsi sesiyangena sihamba nebukhosi?  
who also said we also came going with <sup>the</sup> bukhosi.<sup>44</sup>

2. Banyenti tebebeta nayo, lenkhosi.

Many people came together with the inkhosi.<sup>45</sup>

1. E, sengisha babenato yini tibongo letehlukile,  
E, I mean did they have different <sup>46</sup> tibongo,  
noma kabebakabani bona?  
or what were their <sup>47</sup> tibongo?

2. Tikhona, tikhona.

There are, there are.

1. Babebangubaphi bona?

Who were those people?

2. Baka, ngulaba baka -- ba -- baka -- wawuva nje kutsiwe ucelwa nje

073 They are, it was the -- the -- they are -- you heard

48. Iijaha - a male person whose age is past that of a boy but before that of a married man.

49. tibongo - See note 46.

50. emabandla - 1. A plural form of 'libandla' See note 42.

51. tibongo - See note 46.

52. tibongo - See note 46.

53. bakanguane - See note 7.

lapha, uela kubaka, kuba...kuba...kuba...kubaka Nkhambule

that they asked from, asking from the, the -- the -- the -- the Nkhambule

1. Baka Nkhambule? It's the Nkhambule people, sir.

The Nkhambule? It's the Nkhambule people, sir.

2. Jebu, Ehhhe! nalonyana khona uela ejaheni laka

Yes. Ehhhe! also with the boy who asked from a laka Nkhambule,

Nkhambule Ijaha.<sup>48</sup>

1. Wena wekunene!

You of the right hand!

2. Shayani ----- u ta -----

Shayani ----- he came -----

1. Kepha kungaba khona yini letinye njalo tibongo

Are there other again different tibongo,<sup>49</sup>

letahlukile njalo, noma lamanye emabandla?

or other emabandla?<sup>50</sup>

2. Tikhona.

There are.

1. Ngabe bakabani futsi?

What are their tibongo too?<sup>51</sup>

2. Natsi sibamba sitigcina, letibongo angete sisaticedza.

We also go and keep these, we cannot exhaust the tibongo.<sup>52</sup>

1. Sengisha njeke lesibakhumbu, khumbulako njeke masi ja?

I mean just those we reme, remember just when we are <sup>told (stories)</sup>

2. Engubona laba baka Nkhambule.

E, it is the Nkhambule.

1. Nabaphi futsi?

And who else?

2. A mbe -- ngingaba ngisabacedza, labo ungete wabacedza

A! maybe --- I won't finish, you cannot exhaust <sup>(mentioning)</sup>

083 laba baka Ngwane. (uyahleka).

the baka Ngwane.<sup>53</sup> (he is laughing.)

54. baka Ngwane — See note 7

55. sive — 1. clan, 'of people', or nation.

56. inkhosi — See note 3.

57. sive — See note 55.

58. khonta — 1. to seek permission from the person in authority, either <sup>from</sup> the sikhulu or inkhosi to set up a homestead in a particular area.

2. This may also mean to send regards

3. Also to worship.

59. khonta — See note 58

60. khonta — See note 58.

61. sive — See note 55.

62. khontako — a person or a group actually in the act of khonta: See note 69.

63. khonta — See note 58.

64. inkhosi — See note 3.

65. bukhosi — See note 22

66. bukhosi — See note 22.

1. Uyakhumbula kutsi ke bona ngabe bahlangana njani  
 Do you remember how the Nkhambule met  
 nalaba bakaNgwane, laba bakaNkhambule, babekuphi?  
 with the bakaNgwane<sup>54</sup>, where were they?

2. Angibati, nabo laba ba --- ba --- chamuka khona  
 I don't know them, even these they --- they --- came from  
 leTembe, be --- beta sesinabo kanye, be --- be ---  
 there at Tembe, they --- they came and we were together, they

1. Wacala kubabona, --- sifakudze sase kubabona  
 You first saw them, --- the Fakudze sive<sup>55</sup> first saw them  
 masebahambe umgama, noma e! bafika nabo lapho?  
 when they had gone for quite some distance, or e! they came <sup>to there?</sup> with them?

2. Sifika nabo lapho --- sifika lapho, sifika  
 We came with them to that place --- we came and we  
 nalenkhosi tsine...kulesisive.  
 came with the inkhosi<sup>56</sup>, --- to this sive<sup>57</sup>.

1. KulesakaNkhambule?  
 To that (sive) of the Nkhambule?

2. Sihamba, sihamba siyakhonta lelesinye, sihamba, siyakhonta  
 That (sive) went by, it went and the other (sive) went and khonta, went and khonta<sup>58</sup>  
 samba, siyakhonta, ye! --- samba siyakhonta, sive  
 went and khonta<sup>59</sup>, ye! --- went and khonta<sup>60</sup>, the sive<sup>61</sup>,  
 nalesi lesikhontako, si<sup>62</sup>khonta lapha kulenkhosi  
 and that which khonta<sup>62</sup>, khonta<sup>63</sup> here to our  
 yetfu.  
inkhosi<sup>64</sup>.

1. Hm! E, kepha njengoba nako, phela bukhosi, nine  
 Hm! E, just because there, indeed bukhosi<sup>65</sup>, you  
 bekunene! kuyakhanya lokutsi bukhosi babuseShiselweni  
 of the right hand! it is clear that bukhosi<sup>66</sup> was at  
 njengoba sonkhe sati nanamuhla busekhona, kepha  
 Shiselweni because we all know that even today it is there,

67. imphi — 1. Literally means army  
2. Also fight or battle.  
3. Can mean regiment or part of army.

68. imphi — See note 67

69. live — See note 39

70. khonta — See note 58

71. inkhosi — See note 3.

72. tiphitsiphitsana — 1. May mean riots, disorder  
unrest or troubles,

basuka njani bese ku -- chubekela le phasi eMdzimba?

but then how did it move then -- proceeded to down there at Mdzimba?

2. Busuka khona, busuka nje solo sifucwa ngulemphu  
It came from, it came while we were still being pushed  
yaka Zulu.

by the Zulu imphi,<sup>67</sup>

1. Mh!

Mh!

2. Sibalekela lemphu yaka Zulu, site eveni lakitsi ke, siya  
We were escaping from the Zulu imphi,<sup>68</sup> coming to our live,<sup>69</sup>  
kulabantfu labakhante kuleyakitsi indzawo.

going to the people who had khonta<sup>70</sup> at our place.

1. Mh!

Mh!

2. Sesisuka ke -- siyachubeka ke -- siya, siyabuya  
Then we left and -- we proceeded and -- we, we came and  
sitakwaka khona lapha, phase Mdzimba.

set up (our homesteads) right here, below the Mdzimba.

1. Mh!

Mh!

2. Ekhhe!

Ekhhe!

1. Ingabe ngubani inkhosi yaka Zulu kulesosikhatsi, ngesikhatsi?  
Who was the Zulu inkhosi<sup>71</sup> at the time, at the  
kwenteka tonkhe letiphitsiphitsaha kuletotikhatsi?  
time whereby all these tiphitsiphitsana<sup>72</sup> took place?

2. A! ngitsi ngu -- Shaka.

A! I say it's -- Shaka.

1. Ngu Shaka.

It's Shaka.

104 2. Mh!

Mh!

73. Baka Ngwane - See note 7.

74. bo Zwide - 1. This may mean Zwide, a Ndwardwa king, and his nation.

75. ka Zulu - See note 8.

76. ka Zulu - See note 8.

77. emakhosi - See note 1.

78. inkhosi - See note 3.

79. ka Ngwane - See note 2.



1. BakaNgwane bona, kubukhona yini buhlobo nalaba  
BakaNgwane<sup>73</sup>, was there a relationship between them and  
 boZwide, mhlawumbe lobe kwakuakala kuleto  
 these boZwide<sup>74</sup>, maybe, that was heard of during those  
 tikhatsi?  
 times?

2. Awu! kubukhona buhlobo, sebusuka lapha ke sesilapha  
 Awu! there was some relationship, coming from here, we  
 ka, laphake, lapha kekhona siyawuhlala kahle nje.  
 were here at, here, here, where we stayed well.

1. Seni -- senisuka lese sikhatsi?  
 You -- you left at that time?

2. Sekusuka Sombhola.  
 Then Sombhola left.

1. Sekusuka Sombhola uya kuZwide?  
 Then Sombhola left and went to Zwide?

2. kuZidze, sayambita, ubitwa nguZidze utsi, akete  
 To Zidze, and he called him, Zidze called him saying,  
 lekuye, kaZulu.  
 he should come to him, atka Zulu.<sup>75</sup>

1. Wo.  
 Wo (Okay or alright.)

2. Ye, nalekaZulu ke, abewabulala emakhosi, loZidze,  
 Ye, when he was at kaZulu<sup>76</sup>, he killed emakhosi<sup>77</sup>, this Zidze,  
 solutsi nakalapha, ke sesi yefike la utsi -- ngubani  
 then when he was here, then when he arrived here he said  
 inkhosi yakaNgwane ke, nguSombhola,  
 --, who was the inkhosi<sup>78</sup> of kaNgwane<sup>79</sup>, it was Sombhola,

1. Ehh!  
 Ehh!

1142. Sobhuza.  
 Sobhuza.

80. emakhosi — See note 1.

81. inkhosi — See note 3.

82. bukhosi — See note 22.

83. ka Zwide — 1. This may mean Zwide's dominion or domain.

84. baka Ngwane — See note 7.

85. baka Zidze — 1. People under Zidze's rule or 2. people belonging to the Ndwandwa ethnic group then under the king Zidze.

86. sibasela —

87. Mgo meni

88. emakhosi — See note 1.

89. bo Shaka — 1. This means Shaka, alone

90. bo Somhlolo — 1. This means Somhlolo, alone, although the prefix bo- presupposes more than one person.

1. Jebo.

Yes.

2. Nasaya le, sayefika utsi ke lo, cha -- sitsi batsi,  
 When he went there, he came and he said, no --- we say:  
 "Uyawabulala emakhosi, wena Zidze, manjeyi, ngete  
 "They say you kill emakhosi<sup>80</sup>, you Zidze, however, you  
 wambulala, yinkhosi le."  
 won't kill him, this is <sup>an</sup> inkhosi<sup>81</sup>."

1. Wena nekunene!

You of the right hand!

1. E, njengoba sisekhona lengumango, kulowamango  
 E, as we are here on that hill, that hill of  
 webokhosi bakaZwide nebakaNgwane, ngabe  
bukhosi<sup>82</sup> of kaZwide<sup>83</sup> and bakaNgwane<sup>84</sup>, is there  
 kukhona yini lokunye, le - lesingakwazi, kutsi  
 another thing, that --- that which we may know,  
 mhlambe kwakwenteka loku, noma kwenteka  
 that maybe this is what happened, or it happened  
 ngaphambili, noma kwakwenteka ngemuva,  
 before, or it happened after, or it happened  
 noma kwakwenteka kuleto tikhatsi?  
 during those times?

2. Vele nje, uyati kutsini, unqatsi kabesifuca, laba, ba...  
 Indeed then, you know what, it is as if they  
 balwa, natsi, laba bakaZidze basi-basi--  
 were pushing us, these, they-- they fought with  
basibasela la e-e-e- Mgomeni.  
 us, these bakaZidze<sup>85</sup>, they--- they sibasela<sup>86</sup> there at Mgomeni<sup>87</sup>

1. E, konje kuke kwerekala yini kuletatikhatsi  
 E, but has it been established that at those times  
 kutsi, emakhosi boShaka neboSomhlolo, babe--  
 the emakhosi<sup>88</sup> boShaka<sup>89</sup> and boSomhlolo<sup>90</sup>, they

91. hambelana — 1. to visit each other.

92. vuselana — 1. this means to check on each other,  
2. This may also mean to be in good relations.

93. Mntolo — 1. An extended Fokudze clan praise name.

94. emaswati — See note 11.

95. tinduna — See note 23.

96. tinduna — See note 23.

97. bykhosi — See note 22.

98. induna — See note 24.

99. ebukhosini — 1. This means at the royal palace  
or the royal kraal, that is, the  
place where the royal clan resides.

100. induna — See note 24.

101. ebukhosini — See note 99.

hambelana bavuselana yini bona?

hambelana<sup>91</sup> and vuselana<sup>92?</sup>

1. No sir.

No sir.

1. Laba ke, bona, ke baka Mntola ngesikhatsi eMaswati  
What about the Mntola<sup>93</sup> at the time <sup>the</sup> eMaswati<sup>94</sup>

asasuke leShiselweni asaye leMdzimba, base  
had left Shiselweni and had gone to Mdzimba

benta njani bakaFakudze ngoba bona ungatsi  
what did the Fakudze do because it is as if they,

asisagifdi indlela yabo kutsi bahamba ngayiphi?  
we cannot find the route way that which they went through

2. Sesibatinduna tsine.

We became tinduna<sup>95</sup>.

1. Senibatinduna niya khona le, nihamba nebukhosi  
You became tinduna<sup>96</sup> and went there, went with bukhosi<sup>97</sup>

2. Mh!

Mh!

1. Kepha kwakungoba induna yala maFakudze  
Who was the induna<sup>98</sup> of the Fakudze at

ebukhosini kulesosikhatsi, ligama layo?  
ebukhosini<sup>99</sup> at that time, his name?

2. Ngu - ngu - ngu - uMngayi.

He was - - was - - he was - - Mngayi.

1. NguMngayi?

He was Mngayi?

2. Ehhe

Ehhe.

1. LOMngayi njengoba azabe yinduna kapha

This Mngayi until he was induna<sup>100</sup> there at

ebukhosini yera, ngabe, kodwa, kusho kutsi

ebukhosini<sup>101</sup>, does, but, this means he was

102. silomo — 1. a person of substance or great deed.  
2. a popular person  
3. a wealthy person.

(11 FOOTNOTES have been deleted.)

113. inkhosi — See note 3.

114. bukhosi — See note 22.

115. ka Ngwane — See note 2.

116. ka Ngwane — See note 2.

117. inkhosi — See note 3.

118. kaTsabedze — 1. Tsabedze's homestead, area, place  
2. May just be a name of a place where the members of the Tsabedze clan are found.

abatiwa ngani, abesilomo ngani?  
renown for what, he was silomo<sup>102</sup> through what?

2. Ngumfana wenkhusi, ngebu - ngebu ngebufana  
He was the boy of the inkhosi<sup>113</sup>, through -- through  
benkhusi.

being a boy to the inkhosi (How he was renown.)

1. E, kepha njengoba phela na -- baya emafakudze  
E, but because then when they had gone, the Fakudze  
ahamba rebokhusi aya lekaNgwane, kuhlaliwa  
went with bukhusi<sup>114</sup>, went to kaNgwane<sup>115</sup>, they stayed  
lekaNgwane, lapha, kantsi sekuzo kutawutfolakda  
there at kaNgwane<sup>116</sup>, there, but until they found  
kudzawo sebala eMacetsheni kumbese kuhamba  
this area when they were here at Macetsheni, how  
njani lapho?

did that go?

2. Sesiphuma leShiselweni sesifika la, seyitsi inkhosi  
When we left Shiselweni and we came here, and  
itsi, asite endudzeni i -- ilapha ngakaTsabedze  
the inkhosi<sup>117</sup> said, he said we should go to a man, who  
ya -- isitjengise kapho sitawuhlala khona.  
was there next to kaTsabedze<sup>118</sup>, he -- will show us where we <sup>will stay.</sup>

1. Lendudza yakaTsabedze nguyiphi, ngulelekuphi?  
Who is the Tsabedze man and where is he?

2. Ilapha, ilapha ngesheya.  
He is there, he is there, beyond this place.

1. kaMalindza?  
At Malindza?

2. Naku, khona la, khona la.  
Here, right here, right here.

151 1. Oh!, Oh! Nakhandza indudza yakaTsabedze  
Oh! Oh! You found a Tsabedze man on that

119. siganga - 1. means area, place.  
120. inkhosi - See note 3.

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kulesiganga?

siganga<sup>119?</sup>

2. Yebo, kulendzawo.

Yes, at this place.

1. Lendvodza yakatsabedze mayikhandzakala lapha

When the Tsabedze man was found here

ngula Mantolo, ngabe kwe-kwenteka njani, yachaza

by the Mantolo (people) what ha--- happened, did he explain

yini kutsi kwa-kwenteka njani, yachaza yini,

what -- what happened, did he explain

kutsi kwentiwa yini bakaTsabedze besuke la?

what happened to the Tsabedze to leave this place?

2. Cha, siyahhala, siyakha, siyahhala, sakha nawo la...

No we stayed and we set up our homesteads, stayed and set up our

1. Nafike nakha nabo, labakeTsabedze?

You came and set up your homestead with the Tsabedze?

2. Ehhhe.

Ehhhe (Yes, indeed.)

1. Kepha mine?

Then you?

2. Basisikela natsi, sahala lapha, sahlahlana,

They allocated an area to us and we stayed here, we stayed side by

sahlahlana.

side, we stayed side by side.

1. Ngaleyindlela, kusho kutsi nasikelwa ngulaba

In other words, this means that a place was allocated to

baka Faku, bakaTsabedze?

them by the Faku, the Tsabedze?

2. Bajinge ke, bong, ke nabo, base bayacebanga

They then, they then reported one another

lenkhosini.

to the inkhosi.<sup>120</sup>

121. ebukhosini — See note 99.

122. inkhosi — See note 3.

123. tigiigaba — 1. a serious occurrence or

2. a momentous affair

124. sikhulu — See note 15.

125. sikhulu — See note 15.

1. Base bayona ebukhosini?

Then they did something wrong at ebukhosini<sup>121</sup>?

2. Ee sebayacebana.

Ee, they reported one another.

1. Sebayacebana?

They reported one another.

2. Ehhe! Ehhe!

Ehhe! Ehhe!

1. Sekwenteka njani ke?

What happened then?

2. Sebayabulawa, ke bona, kwesaka i-iyalwa sebatsi batsi lenkhosi

They were killed, it started thus: the (inkhosi) fought them and they said, yinbuti, babelwa nembuti.

they said, this inkhosi<sup>122</sup> is a goat, they were fighting <sup>with</sup> a goat.

1. Ngalesikhatsi kwenteka tonkhe letigigaba lapha

At the time all these tigigaba<sup>123</sup> happened there

nalabaka Tsabedze, babenaso yini sikhulu, kwaku

among the Tsabedze, did they have a sikhulu<sup>124</sup>, and what

ngubani ligama laso?

was his name?

2. Kwakungu - - Sihlase.

He was - - - Sihlase.

1. Kwakungu + Sihlase Tsabedze?

He was Sihlase Tsabedze?

2. Mh.

Mh.

1. Wena wekunene. E, ngalesikhatsi laba bakafakudze

You of the right hand. E, at the time these the Fakudze

bafika la, kulenzawo, lesikuyo, eMacetsheni, kepha

came here, in this area, where we are, at Macetsheni, who was

sikhulu saka Tsabedze kwakungubani kulesosikhatsi?

the sikhulu<sup>125</sup> of the Tsabedze at the time?

126. bukhosi — See note 22.

127. enakhosi — See note 1.

128. bukhosi — See note 22.

1. ...  
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 97. ...  
 98. ...  
 99. ...  
 100. ...

2. Kwa... kwaku... nabefikako lapho, abengu... Maphisholo,  
He --- he was --- when they came there, he was ---  
uyise wa wa Sihlase.

Maphisholo, Sihlase's father.

1. Abengu Maphisholo uyise wa Sihlase?  
Was he Maphisholo, Sihlase's father?

2. Yebo.

Yes.

1. Ngoba nine naninikwe lentzawo, ni... niduwalile,  
Because you were allocated that area, being proud, being  
niduwaliswe bukhosi?

proud because of bukhosi?

2. Singemakhosi.

We were the emakhosi.

1. E, kusho kutsi kepha, nje njoba kungaba khona  
E, this means then, because there could be  
si... lokungakhumbuleka, ti zatfu lokutsi kwaku  
the --- what can be remembered, reasons that what

bangwa yini, lokutsi kwaku bangwa yini, lokutsi  
caused that, what caused that, that the,

labantfu bacabane laba baka Tsabedze ne bukhosi,  
people clashed, that is, the Tsabedze with bukhosi,

kukhona yini lokunye lesinga --- lesingakwengeta  
was there another thing which we can --- we can  
ngaphandle kwaloku?

add apart from this?

2. Kwesuka yi, kwesuka, kwesuka, indudza yakhona

It went thus, it went thus, a man from there went,  
be --- bekuye lo Ma --- Maphisholo, kubekwe lo Sihlase

when this Maphisholo died, and was succeeded by

183 umnakabo Sihlase wesuka soyawuceba lo --- lo

Sihlase, Sihlase's brother went and reported this ---

129. inkhosi — See note 3.

130. inkhosi — See note 3.

131. inkhosi — See note 3.

132. mbulingubo — 1. literally means to expose a sleeping person by removing the cover or blanket.  
— 2. This however is a Siswati proverb meaning appeal.

133. silo — a term of respect referring to an inkhosi.

134. bangasing — 1. a dispute over something such as land, livestock etc.  
— 2. may also be used to refer to a succession dispute, which occurs after the death of a sikhulu or an inkhosi or in an ordinary homestead after the death of the homestead head.

135. bangasing — See note 134.

136. mbulingubo — See note 132.

137. inkhosi — See note 3.

138. inkhosi — See note 3.

139. bangi, bangisana — See note 134.

140. Sigang — See note 119.

utsi -- utsi -- laji -- lo, lenkhosi, lenkhosi -- kulenkhosi  
 (person) -- he said -- this one -- this <sup>129</sup> inkhosi, the <sup>130</sup> inkhosi  
 lo, "ngembulingubo silo, ngiyabulawa."  
 to the <sup>131</sup> inkhosi, "I mbulingubo <sup>132</sup> silo, I am being killed."

3. Bebabanga baduwana.  
 They were bangang <sup>134</sup> alone.

2. Bebabanga baduwa.  
 They were bangang <sup>135</sup> alone.

1. Mhh! Hhawu!

Mhh! Hhawu! (An interjection used to express surprise.)

2. utsi, "ngembulingubo ngiyabulawa," utsi, natsi, natsi  
 You say, "You mbulingubo <sup>136</sup> you are being killed," he said, when he  
 kini, "Hawu! abulawa unani?" Utsi, "Awu! ngitsite  
 said, he said, "Hawu! you are killed, what do you have?" He  
 mine nangitsi ngitawuya enkhosini, ngitawu  
 said, "Awu! I said when I said I will go to inkhosi, <sup>137</sup> I  
 baleka ngiye enkhosini," watsi kelayi, ngetewaba  
 will run and go to inkhosi, <sup>138</sup> "this one said,  
 "Inbuti ngete yaba yinkhomo."  
 "A goat cannot be a cow."

1. Wera wekurene!  
 You of the right hand!

2. Watfukutsela kelo Mswati.

Mswati became angry.

1. Laba bakatsabedze, wera wekurene! ngesikhatsi  
 When the Tsabedze, you of the right hand! at the time  
 ba -- cabacabana nje, bebangibangisana kwaku  
 they -- clash, clashed, they bangibangisana <sup>139</sup>, was it  
 ngulaba babesele kulesiganga yini noma?  
 those that were left on that siganga <sup>140</sup> or?

193 2. Cha.  
 No.

- 141. emakhosi — See note 1.
- 142. sikhulu — See note 15.
- 143. sikhulu — See note 15.
- 144. kaZulu — See note 8.
- 145. kaZulu — See note 8.
- 146. kubangisana<sup>w</sup> — See note 134
- 147. khontad — See note 58.



- 1. Ngulaba labale kaMalindza, bacabane nalaba yini?  
It was those who are there at Malindza, <sup>with those then?</sup> did they clash?
- 2. Abasiboke bakuMalindza boduwa, bacabana boduwa  
They were not of Malindza alone, they clashed alone  
nje bona, babengemakhosi boduwa, i-i-sikhulu  
among themselves, they were <sup>141</sup>emakhosi alone, their i-i-  
sabo, sebalwa nalesikhulu ke, sebatsi, nabasi  
sikhulu<sup>142</sup>, they fought with the sikhulu<sup>143</sup>, they said, when  
senayi, seyilwa lapho ke, sebayacitfwa bayahamba  
then, when there was fighting there, they were sent away and  
baya kaZulu.

they went, they went to kaZulu.<sup>144</sup>

- 1. Oh! banele kusuka lapho base babuyela kaZulu?  
Oh! Did they leave there and return to kaZulu?<sup>145</sup>

2. Mh.  
Mh.

- 1. No sir, they are not together.  
No sir, they are not together.

- 1. Ingabe kwaze kwa -- kwagcina nini, kona  
When did that e -- nd, that is, when they still  
loku solo ku -- kubangiswana, kwentwa  
ku -- bangiswana<sup>146</sup>, doing that?  
nje?

- 2. Babese bayancandzeka, babese ba -- fike bayati-  
They then returned, they then, they -- came  
khantela lapha kuleyo --  
and khantad<sup>147</sup> here at that --

- 3. Angitsi babese bagcina ngekubukwa phela  
I say they then ended up being killed and they  
base bayabaleka.  
then ran away.

- 148. bukhosi — See note 22.
- 149. kazuly — See note 8.
- 150. khonta — See note 58.
- 151. -khonta — See note 58.
- 152. khonta — See note 58.
- 153. khonta — See note 58.

They are not together, but they are not together.

Oh! they are not together. Oh! they are not together.

Oh! they are not together. Oh! they are not together.

Oh! they are not together. Oh! they are not together.

Oh! they are not together. Oh! they are not together.

Oh! they are not together. Oh! they are not together.

2. Seba -- sebayabulawa phela, base bayahamba.

They were --- they were being killed, then they went away

1. Oh, bukhosi, babalamu, babala?

Oh!, <sup>148</sup> bukhosi, interve--, inter?

2. Baba--lamu--baba--

It inter-ve-- it i-- (intervened.)

1. Base bayabaleka, babuyela kaZulu?

Then they ran away and went back to kaZulu.<sup>149</sup>

2. Ya.

Ya. (Yes.)

1. E, konje labanye basala yini, balaba baka

E, but did others remain, some of the

Tsabedze e, imi--imitfonsele yabo?

Tsabedze e, desc-- their descendants?

2. Bancandzeka le babuya batewu, batawukhonta

They came back there, they came and they came to

lapha.

khonta<sup>150</sup> here.

1. E, sebabuya khona lekaZulu?

E, they were coming from there, kaZulu?

2. Ehhe. batawukhonta lapha.

Ehhe. they came to khonta<sup>151</sup> here.

1. Sebakhonta, khonta kuyiphi indzawo ke?

They khonta<sup>152</sup>, khonta<sup>153</sup> in which place?

2. Khonapha ku--

Right here at--

1. Lapha Macetshehi?

Here at Macetshehi?

2. Mh.

Mh.

12 1. E, lapha ngalesikhatsi bakaFakudze babuya lena

E, At the time the Fakudze returned from

154 ebukhosini — See note — 99.

155 imihlobo — different ethnic groups or clans!

156. imihlobo — See note 155.

157 imihlobo — See note — 155.

158. sikhulu — See note — 15.

159. sikhulu — See note — 15.

*[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes in the lower half of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]*

ebukhosini sebatawuhlala kulenzawo yase Macetsheni,  
ebukhosini<sup>154</sup> to stay at the place of Macetsheni,  
 ngabe bebakhona yini labanye bantfu, noma  
 were other people present, or other imihlobo<sup>155</sup>  
 leminge imihlobo ngaphandle kwalaba bakatsabedze,  
 apart from these the Tsabedze, on that  
 kulenzawo?  
 area?

2. E<sup>h</sup>he, babekhona nje babenimihlobo nje, imihlobo  
Enhhe, some imihlobo<sup>156</sup> were present, the imihlobo<sup>157</sup>  
 lebahleteli nayo, nalaba bakatsabedze.

which stayed with, with the Tsabedze.

1. Sengisho kutsi babete sikhulu sabo, labanye,  
 I mean that didn't they have their own sikhulu<sup>158</sup>,  
 noma mhlambe kutsi kwakukhona lesinye  
 the other group, or maybe was there another  
 sikhulu sasikhona, singasiso sakatsabedze?  
sikhulu<sup>159</sup> who was there, not of the Tsabedze?

2. Babengibana, laba, bakaMalindza.

They were (the people) of kaMalindza.

1. Babengilaba bakaMalindza?

They were the people of kaMalindza. (They belong to.)

2. BakaMalindza, banenzawo yabo, labo.

The people of kaMalindza have their own area.

1. Kantsi njengoba nako njalo, senibonakala

But, that again, you are seen being  
 senicindzitetelwe nebakaGamedze nebakabani, ba-  
 overcrowded with the Gamedze and which other groups  
 kwakunjani, babe?

how did that happen, babe?

2. LabakaGamedze babeyeme kulaba baka -- baka

The Gamedze were next to the, the -- the

160. imbuya - 1. literally: edible leaves (such as spinach)

2. also a Siswati proverb of

respect.

161. inkhosi - See note 3.

162. tikhulu - Plural form of sikhulu: see note 15.

163. fikhulu - See note 162.

164. tikhulu - See note 162.

165. tikhulu - See note 162.

166. imbuya - see note 160.

167. inkhosi - See note 3.

Tsabedze.

Tsabedze.

1. Babe babe. kusho kutsi laba bakaGamedze  
They were they were Does it mean that the Gamedze  
bebruele batungelete lendzawo,  
were indeed surrounding the area?

2. Mh. laba bakaGamedze vele bebrubuye batewu  
Mh. The Gamedze had indeed returned from  
batewu.

from \_\_\_\_\_;

3. Bebabantfu.

They were people.

2. batewudli mbuya enkhosini.  
from eating <sup>160</sup>imbuya to the <sup>161</sup>inkhosi.

3. Bebabantfu.

They were people.

2. Bebabantfu nje beyame kubaba, bangasito tikhulu.  
They were just <sup>(ordinary/common)</sup> people next to them, not being <sup>162</sup>tikhulu.

1. Wena wekunene. Mh, Kepha njengoba namuhla  
You of the right hand! Mh. But on this day  
sesiyababona labakaGamedze sekungatsi, nabo seba  
we are seeing the Gamedze as though, they  
phike ku - - kuvumbuvumbuka lapha, sebanetikhulu,  
are still e - - emerge, emerging here, they have  
ngabe bacala kanjani kuze batfole tikhulu?

<sup>163</sup>tikhulu, how did they start until they had <sup>164</sup>tikhulu?

2. Wo, babetikhulu phela ngoba bangesheya, laba  
Wo, they were <sup>165</sup>tikhulu then because they are beyond that  
labalapha ekhaya, babodwa laba bakathishi, bakathishi  
place, who are here at our homestead, apart from the Hhishi people, the Hhishi  
ke ngabo labase babuya bayowudla imbuya enkhosini,  
were the ones who then returned to eat <sup>166</sup>imbuya to the <sup>167</sup>inkhosi.

168. tikhulu - See note 162.

169. tikhulu - See note 162.

170. tikhulu - See note 162.

171. tikhulu - See note 15.

1. When we measure, Mr. begins right at the  
 top of the right hand! Mr. but as this day  
 we, therefore take care to separate, also see  
 like in - kumampunubake table separate  
 are in - groups, groups of three, they have  
 groups pencils, kumampunubake table separate  
 finally, was did they start to work on that  
 2. No, papetikhulu table ngaba parawana, labu  
 but they were tired; the because they are working  
 labu, no ephand, papetikhulu table parawana, papetikhulu  
 that we are at the table, the of the table, papetikhulu  
 the table labu, papetikhulu table parawana, papetikhulu  
 are the one who then started to work on that  
 3. They were people.  
 4. They were people.  
 5. They were people.  
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 93. They were people.  
 94. They were people.  
 95. They were people.  
 96. They were people.  
 97. They were people.  
 98. They were people.  
 99. They were people.  
 100. They were people.



babehla beyeme laba, bakaTsabedze.

they came down, they stayed next to the Tsabedze.

1. Oh! laba bakaGamedze babetikhulu ngesheya  
Oh! Were the Gamedze people the tikhulu<sup>168</sup> beyond the  
kubelusutfu?

Lusutfu? (The Great Usutu river in Swaziland).

2. Ehhe ehhe.

Ehhe ehhe.

1. E, laba, labamshiya lo bakaGamedze o!  
E, these, these beyond this <sup>area</sup> are the Gamedze o!

2. BakaMadleya.

They are of Madleya.

1. O! ngulaba bakaMadleya babevule, basikhulu?  
O! Were these people of Madleya already tikhulu<sup>169</sup>?

2. Ehhe ehhe.

Ehhe ehhe.

1. Laba bakaGamedze lab -- a, ngala ba, babantfu  
The Gamedze people thes --- e, this side they, they  
nje?

were just people.

2. Beyeme nje.

Just nearby.

1. Ngalesikhatsi emafakudze afika lapha Macetsheni  
At the time the Fakudze came here at Macetsheni,  
kepha ngabe maGamedze nawa lasa situngeletile,  
were the Gamedze, that are on our surroundings  
asanetikhulu, bese bakhona yini, noma ngubaphi  
with their tikhulu<sup>170</sup>, were they present, or who were the  
labakala kukwakha lendzawo, noma eMaGamedze  
first to set up their (homesteads) at this place, or did the Gamedze  
kwa, abesete sikhulu, ngaleso sikhatsi?

have no sikhulu<sup>171</sup> during that time?

172. imbuya — See note 160

173. enkhosini — to the inkhosi.

174. imbuya — See note 160

175. mkhondvo — 1. Literally — track or trail

2. A SiSwati saying, or a clan praise name, meaning we were not the early inhabitants of the area.

176. inkhosi — See note 3.

177. inkhosi — See note 3.

178. inkhosi — See note 3.

179. lincusa — 1. Literally — a person sent by an

inkhosi to another person of high

authority.

— 2. ambassador.

2. Laba baka Gamedze babeye bayesudla imbuya  
 The Gamedze had gone to eat imbuya<sup>172</sup>  
 phela lenkhosini, phe -- ba -- bakudli imbuya,  
 to enkhosini<sup>173</sup>, and --- they --- they went to eat imbuya<sup>174</sup>  
 batsi "Sitfwele unkhondvo wentsambama tsine,  
 they said, "We are carrying the mkhondvo<sup>175</sup> of the sunset,  
 singasibo bakhona." Manje ke nase ba -- ba -- baba  
 we were not from that place." Now then when they -- they -- they  
 babitwela lenkhosini kwekutsi kutsi i -- i inkhosi<sup>176</sup>  
 --- were, they were asked by this inkhosi, that that i -- i inkhosi<sup>177</sup>  
 iyabuta ke, "ngubani lo -- lo -- losele khona lapho? kusele  
 was asking "Who is this one -- who -- who remained right there?"  
 Mjingi, Mjingi ngobwakafakudze. Soyayitsatsa inkhosi<sup>178</sup>  
 Mjingi remained, Mjingi belongs to the Fakudze. The inkhosi  
 utfuma lincusa leli li -- li -- limletsa lapha kuMjingi,  
 took and sent a lincusa<sup>179</sup> this one who -- who -- who brought him  
 Lo -- lo -- lo -- lo -- lolo -- logwaza.  
 here to Mjingi, this --- this --- this --- this --- this this -- logwaza.

1. Mh.

Mh.

2. Uyam, -- uyam, -- uyam, -- yam, -- yam, -- yam, -- uyam  
 He was, -- he was, -- he was, -- he was, -- was, -- was, -- was

phuphutsetu mlotsa.

blowing ash for him.

1. Mh.

Mh.

2. Uyahhlala ke loGamedze.

Gamedze then stayed.

1. LowaGamedze, ke lowa?

How about that Gamedze man?

2. Lona uyeduwa lowa, lo ungera uyeduwa  
 This one was alone, that one, this one entered by himself,

180. ebukhosini - See note 99.

181. inkhosini - See note 3.

182. inkhosini - See note 3.

183. inkhosini - See note 3.

184. kaNgwane - See note 2.

185. kaNgwane - See note 2.

186. inkhosini - See note 3.

lowa.

that one.

1. Uvumbukaphi yena, lowa?

Where did that person vumbuka ? (originate.)

2. Unalenze indzawo ke, lowa.

He has another place.

1. Hho, Hm.

Hho, Hm.

1. Enh, kanje lebukhosini ngesikhatsi laba bakaGamedze

Enh, but at ebukhosini<sup>180</sup> at the time ... the Gamedze

nabo sebakhe. lom, lomkhulu, kwakungubani inkhosi<sup>181</sup>

had built a big (homestead) who was the inkhosi

yakhona, kuleso sikhatsi?

of that place, at that time?

2. Laba lebesina --bo la?

Those that were with us (at that place)?

1. Laba, laba lengesheya?

Those, those there, beyond this place?

2. Wo, inkhosi yakhona ngu--

Wo, the inkhosi<sup>182</sup> of there is -----

1. Inkhosi yalapha li -- kaNgwane

The inkhosi<sup>183</sup> of here the -- kaNgwane<sup>184</sup>.

2. kaNgwane?

kaNgwane<sup>185</sup>?

1. Ehhe

Ehhe.

2. Kwakung' --- ngu -- inkhosi Mswati.

It was --- was --- inkhosi<sup>186</sup> Mswati.

1. Kwakungu Mswati?

It was Mswati?

2. Mh.

Mh.



1. Mh.  
Mh.

2. Kwaba njalo, ngu --- Somhlolo, lo, laba, lababekhiwa kwabo,  
It was like that, it was --- Somhlolo, this one, these,  
wakhanda ba -- bati -- batikhulu nala nalaba  
this was built for them, he found them being --- being ---  
bakamaTsabedze, nalaba batikhulu letinye.  
tikhulu<sup>187</sup> together with the Tsabedze, they were the other<sup>188</sup>

1. NguSomhlolo?  
It was Somhlolo?

2. Ehhe hhe, batsi ngeketa kwabo, laba beta  
Enhhe, they say by their coming, these came  
bavivile njena, ba --- na --- inkhosi imeme  
hurrying, they --- when --- the inkhosi<sup>189</sup> had invited  
butimba.  
butimba<sup>190</sup>

1. Mhh.  
Mhh.

2. Mh. Ite, beta boduwa, bakaMadleya nalaba baka  
Mh. He came, the people of Madleya came alone and also the  
Tsabedze, baboduwa ba -- babandzawanye.  
Tsabedze came alone. They belonged to the same place.

1. Mhh. Ngalesikhatsi laba bakaTsabedze ba -- caba,  
Mhh. At the time when the Tsabedze --- clash,  
cabana balwa bodwana, kepha bukhosi lekwakungu  
clashed and fought within themselves, which bukhosi<sup>191</sup> was there, who  
nkhosi bani?  
was the inkhosi<sup>192</sup>?

2. Kwakungu -- Mswati, babenga -- babeng; Kwasekungu  
He was -- Mswati, they clashed -- they clashed, he was  
Mswati, phela bacabana nje --  
then Mswati, they just clashed ---

193. kaMadlenya

... ..

194. kaMkhweli

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1. Kwa\_kwase kung\_Mswati?

He --- he was Mswati?

2. Jebo.

Jes.

1. Wena wekunene!

You of the right hand!

1. Mswati, sir.

Mswati, sir.

1. Wena wekunene! utsi laba bakaGamedze, laba lapha  
You of the right hand! You say that the Gamedze, they  
mshiyaloya ngetulu kwatsaba, bona ba --- bavela  
were beyond this place, above the mountain,  
njani khona laphentsabeni?

how did they come to be there at the mountain?

2. Bachamuka khona leShiselweni, labo, njengatsi.

They came from right there at Shiselweni, just like (we did).

1. Bachamuka khona leShiselweni, nabo?

They came from right there at Shiselweni, also.

2. Mhm.

mhm.

1. Kants' abeti yini, abasibo bakaGamedze, laba labange

But didn't they come, are they not the Gamedze, those  
sheya kwe\_kwe\_kwe --- kwelusutfu?

who are beyond the --- the --- the --- the Lusutfu?

2. Ngabo, bakaMadleya.

It was the people of kaMadleya.<sup>193</sup>

1. Laba labasetule ntsabeni?

The people who are above the mountain?

2. Mh, sebaye khabo nina lapho, lapho bakhe khona.

Mh, they had gone to their mother's homestead where they, they  
set up their village.

1. kaMkhweli.

At kaMkhweli?<sup>194</sup>

195. malume — 1. Literally, maternal uncle.  
2. also maternal aunt.

196. tinyanga — 1. traditional doctors.  
2. months in a year.

197. inkhosi — See note 3.

198. Malume — See note 195.

199. Malume — See note 195.

200. Malume — See note 195.

201. malume — See note 195.

202. malume — See note 195.

At the end of the...

2. M! kaMkha, -- kaMkha, -- la -- baMkhweli,  
M! At kaMkha --- kaMkha -- here, the people of kaMkhweli.

1. Wo, laba baMkhweli.  
Wo, these of kaMkhweli.

2. Bak' baMamedze ba -- ba -- baba -- ku -- ku --  
The Gamedze, they -- they -- they were -- ~~with~~ with

3. Mbongozi, Mbongozi  
Mbongozi, Mbongozi.

2. ku -- kuku -- baku -- ku -- Mbongoza, kumalume wabo,  
~~with~~ -- with, with -- they were with -- with -- Mbongoza, with their  
batinganga tenkosi.

malume<sup>195</sup>, they were <sup>the</sup> tinyanga<sup>196</sup> of inkhosi<sup>197</sup>.

1. Those sir they were \_\_\_\_  
Those sir they were \_\_\_\_

1. Kwakungubani, konje, unina wabo, bona laba  
Who was their mother, by the way, them these, the  
Gamedze laba -- landzela baya ekhambina?  
Gamedze who -- followed and went to their mother's home.

2. Awu! ngete ngamati unina wabo.  
Awu! I won't know their mother.

3. Malume.  
Malume<sup>198</sup>.

1. Ngubanike?  
Who is he?

3. Malume Mbongoza.  
Malume<sup>199</sup> Mbongoza.

1. Ngumalume Mbongo -- ?  
It is malume<sup>200</sup> Mbongo -- ?

2. Malumewabo nguMbongoza.  
Their malume<sup>201</sup> is Mbongoza.

294 1. Malume wabo ngumbongoza?  
Their malume<sup>202</sup> is Mbongoza?

203 BakaNkhosi — 1. Meaning, people of the  
royal clan, or of royal personage.

204 BakaNkhosi — See note 203.

205 sikhulu — See note 15.

206, sikhulu — See note 15.

2. Jebo.

Yes.

1. Wo, hleze ngubaphi, labo bekubaka Mbongoza,  
Wo, maybe who are they, those who were of Mbongoza,  
 ngubaphi labo, bona?  
 who are those (people)?

2. Ba--ka Nkhosi.

Baka Nkhosi,<sup>203</sup>

1. Baka Nkhosi?

Baka Nkhosi?<sup>204</sup>

2. Mnhhe.

Mnhhe.

1. Mh.

Mh.

1. It's the Dlamini people.

It's the Dlamini people.

1. Ngalesikhatsi, njengoba phela siyeva kutsi babeye  
 At the time, because we hear that they had  
 khab' baye khabo nina bona, ngaphambi kwaloko  
 gone to, they had gone to his mother's homestead before  
 kwakungubani sikhulu saleyondzawo?  
 then, who was the sikhulu<sup>205</sup> of that area?

2. Lo--uyahamba ke, Mbongoza, utsi sewutsi, "salani kuhle  
 This one --- he went, Mbongoza, he said, he then said,  
 bantfuwana bami, la."

"Remain well my children, here."

1. Sikhulu sakhona, kwakungubani?

The sikhulu<sup>206</sup> of that place, who was he?

2. La, labekhabonina

Here, those of his mother's homestead.

3021. Ngulaba bekhabonina?

Was it those of his mother's homestead?

- 207. ka Ngwane - See note 2.
- 208. tikhulu - See note 162.
- 209. tikhulu - See note 162.
- 210. umshana - i. nephew or niece.
- 211. tinganga - See note 196.
- 212. inkhosi - See note 3.
- 213. imiti - Literally, homesteads, households.

3 Ngulo Mbongoza.  
He was Mbongoza.

1. Ngulo Mbongoza?  
Was he Mbongoza?

2. Ehhe.  
Enhhe.

1. There was this Mbongoza.  
There was this Mbongoza.

1. Basetkhona yini, kepha, ngempela, bona, laba bendle  
Are they still present, really, are the people of  
yaka Mbongoza, kwanamhlanje?  
Mbongoza's family segment still present up to this day?

2. I - - - u - - - wi - -  
I - - - u - - - wi - -

1. noma, lapha ka Ngwane?  
or here <sup>at</sup> ka Ngwane <sup>207 p</sup>?

2. Bakhona, kubakhona, basabalala.

They are present, they have spread.

1. Sebangaphasi kwaletinye tikhulu, letinye tikhulu?  
Are they under other tikhulu <sup>208</sup>, other tikhulu <sup>209</sup>?

2. Sebangaphasi kunyena lo, loyi lowabese \_\_\_\_\_, umshana  
They are under this one, the one who then \_\_\_\_\_

wakhona wabese, wase, uhambe uya lekaHhohho,  
the umshana <sup>210</sup> of that place, then, went to kaHhohho

lo, siye naye lekaHhohho, sawubuye, soyabuyela  
this one, we went with him to kaHhohho, then he came back,  
lapho ukhanda sebayamemeta laba ba - - ba - - ,  
then he came back there and found those of - - of - - , shouting,

1. Hha!  
Hha!

3122. Ngobanitinyanga tenkhosi mane bafona lemityi yenzi!  
"Because you are the tinyanga <sup>211</sup> of inkhosi <sup>212</sup> but they want your imityi <sup>213</sup>."

214. kukamba - 1. Literally, going. Here means change and development.
215. kukamba - See note 214.
216. umuti - Singular form of imiti: see note 213.
217. shifu - A synonym of word sukulu: see note 15.
218. tikhulu - See note 162.
219. tikhulu - See note 162.
220. tikhulu - See note 162.
221. tikhulu - See note 162.
222. ebukhosini - See note 99.
223. kaNgwane - See note 2.
224. bukholi - See note 22.



1. Hhm.

Hhm.

2. sebayameneta, seniyongena ekhatsi iyazitsa.

they were shouting, you are entering inside with respect.

1. Mhm, Lapha bakagamedze njoba naba sehlukana,

Mhm, Here the Gamedze because here they have sepa,

hlukene bona, laba nalaba, ngabe bahlukaniswa

separated: one group from the other, what separated

nje yini, kanjani?

them and how?

2. Wu, kuhamba nje, kuhamba, ngoba umuti ngulowa

Wu, it is kuhamba<sup>214</sup>, kuhamba<sup>215</sup>, because the umuti<sup>216</sup>

wa -- ngete -- wa -- abakhi ndawo yinye, labanye

is that one of --- there won't -- of --- they don't set up their

sebakaHhohho, labanye sebakuphi!

homes in one place, some are at Hhohho and where are the others?

3. Ungasho wena lamabhuku phela, shifu, lem itselo,

You mean these books, shifu<sup>217</sup>, these taxes,

sokufika lomtselo.

there came this tax.

2. Ngoba loku loku, lokutsela kuyefika, loku,

Because -- this -- this, this tax-paying has just started.

3. Ngoko, lokwase kubenta tikhudlwana.

It's the (tax) which made them little tikhulu<sup>218</sup>.

2. Ngoko lokwabenta tikhudlwana, tikhudlwana tikhudlwana

It's that which made them little tikhulu<sup>219</sup>, little tikhulu<sup>220</sup> little tikhulu<sup>221</sup>.

1. Mhm. Except.

Mhm. Except.

1. Konje ebukhosini bakangwane, ngaleso sikhatsi

By the way at ebukhosini<sup>222</sup> of kaNgwane<sup>223</sup>, at the time

laba bakagamedze batsatsa lobukhosi bakambongoz

the Gamedze took over the bukhosi<sup>224</sup> of Mbongoz

225. inkhasi - See note 3.

1. M.N.M. Except.
2. M.N.M. Except.
3. M.N.M. Except.
4. M.N.M. Except.
5. M.N.M. Except.
6. M.N.M. Except.
7. M.N.M. Except.
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71. M.N.M. Except.
72. M.N.M. Except.
73. M.N.M. Except.
74. M.N.M. Except.
75. M.N.M. Except.
76. M.N.M. Except.
77. M.N.M. Except.
78. M.N.M. Except.
79. M.N.M. Except.
80. M.N.M. Except.
81. M.N.M. Except.
82. M.N.M. Except.
83. M.N.M. Except.
84. M.N.M. Except.
85. M.N.M. Except.
86. M.N.M. Except.
87. M.N.M. Except.
88. M.N.M. Except.
89. M.N.M. Except.
90. M.N.M. Except.
91. M.N.M. Except.
92. M.N.M. Except.
93. M.N.M. Except.
94. M.N.M. Except.
95. M.N.M. Except.
96. M.N.M. Except.
97. M.N.M. Except.
98. M.N.M. Except.
99. M.N.M. Except.
100. M.N.M. Except.

kwakungubani inkhosi khona? Kulesosikhatsi?  
who was the <sup>225</sup>inkhosi of that place? At that time?

2. ngMswati, ngMswati.

He was Mswati, he was Mswati.

1. Kwakungu Mswati?

Was he Mswati?

2. Mswati.

Mswati.

1. Ohh! ehh! ngaphambi kwakube emafakudze afike

Ohh! ehh! Before the Fakudze came to

kulendzawo, lesikuyo, lesitsi kuse Macetsheni, keje,

this place <sup>in which</sup> we are in, which we say is Macetsheni, by the

kuxaleni, yayi -- bitwa ngekutsi yini? yayitsinani

way, what was the place called before, what was the

ngukuphi?

name of the place?

2. Lapha eMace --

Here at Mace --

1. lapha eh?

Here eh?

2. Kitsi, lapha kitsi phela, ngumtsetfo wakhona --

At our, here at our, it is the norm of this place --

1. sengisho kutsi nge, ngaphambili kweku-kube

I mean that before the --- that the

bakaFakudze bangene lakhaya, kwakutsiwa kukuphi

Fakudze entered here on this place, what was the name

khona la, yayibitwa ngekutsini lendzawo?

of this place, what was that place called?

2. Kwakutsiwa kuse Nda-berii!

It was called Nda-berii!

337 1. Kwakutsiwa kuse Nda-berii?

It was called Nda-berii?

226. inkhosi : See note 3.

227. kaZulu - See note 8.

228. landa 1. to tell a story in the order of the occurrence of the events.

2. Literally, to bring something to a place or to someone.

229. siganga - See note 119.

1. Which...  
2. Literally...  
3. Literally...  
4. Literally...  
5. Literally...  
6. Literally...  
7. Literally...  
8. Literally...  
9. Literally...  
10. Literally...

1. Literally...  
2. Literally...  
3. Literally...  
4. Literally...  
5. Literally...  
6. Literally...  
7. Literally...  
8. Literally...  
9. Literally...  
10. Literally...

1. Literally...  
2. Literally...  
3. Literally...  
4. Literally...  
5. Literally...  
6. Literally...  
7. Literally...  
8. Literally...  
9. Literally...  
10. Literally...

1. Literally...  
2. Literally...  
3. Literally...  
4. Literally...  
5. Literally...  
6. Literally...  
7. Literally...  
8. Literally...  
9. Literally...  
10. Literally...

2. Jebo.

Yes.

1. Loku kuze kutsiwe kuseNdabeni nje kwakuyi.--

Why was the place called Ndabeni, what was the ndzaba lenjani? story?

2. Libito, asati kutsi kwakuseNdabeni njani?

Just <sup>a</sup> name, we don't know why it was Ndabeni?

1. It was called.

It was called.

1. Kwase kutsi ngekulandzeka kwaloko, njoba

Then say following that, because the sekubekwa laba bakafakudze, seku--guculwa Fakudze were put, then the name was changed leligama sekutsiwa kuseMacetsheni? and it became Macetsheni?

2. Kutsiwa kuseMacetsheni ngoba, eh, ba, besuka laba

It's called Macetsheni because, eh, they, they left

ba -- ya, yase iyahamba lenkhosi yakitsi iya kaZulu <sup>226</sup> these they -- went, the this our inkhosi left for kaZulu. <sup>227</sup>

3. Hhinkhi, Hhinkhi, leleNdabeni phela ligama

Hhinkhi, Hhinkhi, that of Ndabeni is our lakitsi,

name.

2. Hhe, lakitsi phela.

Hhe, it is ours.

3. Enhhe, wabeva uma babuta laba bekunene, <sup>right hand,</sup> Enhhe, did you hear when they asked from the people of the

2. Sengilandza kona ke.

I am <sup>228</sup> landza<sup>ing</sup> that then.

3. eh, Batsi, kwakukusiphi lesiganga? Sawungatsi

eh, They say which was the <sup>229</sup> siganga? It is as if

230. umuti - See note 21b

231. umuti - See note 21b

232. umuti - See note 21b

initial position

story?

9. Lipito? correct entry? (unclear)

10. name, we don't know that it was (unclear)

1. It was called.

It was called.

1. names (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

then said following that, because (unclear)

separated (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

there (unclear) but, then the name was changed

1. (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

and it was (unclear) (unclear)

2. (unclear) (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

the (unclear) (unclear) because, or, they (unclear)

on - (unclear) (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

these (unclear) - (unclear) the (unclear) (unclear)

3. (unclear), (unclear), (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

(unclear), (unclear), (unclear) (unclear) is (unclear)

(unclear)

name.

3. The (unclear) (unclear).

How? it is (unclear).

3. (unclear) (unclear). (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

(unclear), did you (unclear) (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

2. (unclear) (unclear) (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

I am (unclear) (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

3. (unclear) - (unclear) (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

(unclear) (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)? It is (unclear)

leligama la-lalabakatsabedze,  
the name is-- is-- of the Tsabedze people.

2. Enhhenhhekantsi cha.

Enhhenhhe, but no.

3. kantsi leligama, lalomoti wakitsi.

But this name is that of our umuti.<sup>230</sup>

2. Lalomoti wakitsi.

It is that of our umuti.<sup>231</sup>

1. E, leligama, leligama iNdabeni lalicanjwe

E, this name, this name Ndabeni was named

ngumuti waka →

by the umuti of —<sup>232</sup>

2nd 3. Fakudze.

Fakudze.

1. wakaFakudze?

of the Fakudze?

2nd 3. Yebo. Wera wekunere!

Yes. You of the right hand!

1. Kusto kutsi akukhanyi kucala, kuse ngi- ngaka

It means it is not clear before, when the

fiki bakafakudze kutsi kwakutsiwa: kukuphi

Fakudze had not come, that what was the

kulendzawo?

name of the place?

3. Awa, laphanje nguMhlongomuula.

Awa, here it's just Mhlongomuula.

1. Kwakutsiwa kuseMhlongomuula?

It was called Mhlongomuula?

3. Yebo. Wera wekunere!

Yes. You of the right hand!

357 1. Bakuphi laba, bakatsabedze ngaleso sikhatsi?

Where were these, the Tsabedze, at that time?

233. live - See note 39.

234. live - See note 39.

235. live - See note 39.

236. live - See note 39.

237. <sup>085</sup> tiggiga - A plural form of sigiga: See note 119

It is for the...

3. Etymology...

E. the name...

refers to...

by the...

of...

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## 2. Babehala.

They were staying —.

3. Live labo, nje lonkhe leli.

This is their live<sup>233</sup>, all this.

1. Live labo lonkhe leli, lase Macetsheni?

Is this all their live<sup>234</sup>, that of Macetsheni?

3. Lonkhe leli kuya le-nhla e--eThulwane.

All this (live) extending to as far as up there at -- at Thulwane.

1. Lelibheke leThulwane?

The (live) facing there at Thulwane?

3. Likhwela letintsaba.

The (live) meanders through these mountains.

1. Letaku Bulunga?

The Bulunga mountains?

3. Letaku Bulunga.

The Bulunga mountains.

1. Oh ngalenyindlela solo live, ngabe kutsi wa

Oh! In other words it is still live<sup>235</sup>, which it should

laka, lakafakudze?

be said it is of, it is of the Fakudze?

3. Ngilo lakafakudze.

It's of the Fakudze.

1. Laba, bakaTsabedze, wena weku rene, ngales'richatsi

These, the Tsabedze, you of the right hand! at the time

besehl', bahleti kulelive labo, lalibanti kangakanani?

they were sta', staying in this their live<sup>236</sup>, how wide was it?

cishe, masibala letiganga kutsi laligcina lapha,

almost, when we count these tiganga<sup>237</sup> that it was ending

laligcina lapha, laligcina lapha, laligcina lapha,

there, it was ending there, it was ending there, it was

370 laligcina lapha, kutungeletela kwakhona?

ending there, it was ending there, it's surroundings.