

[ (C1) Bongani Mkhatsywa ]

*(Bongani Mkhatsywa  
Bongani Sikhova  
Bongani Ndandwe)*

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[somewhere the assassination of Dingiswayo by Ndandwe/ Zwide]

The Ndandwe ruler, Yanga, begot two sons; his rightful heir, Zwide born of LaMkhwanazi and Soshangane born of LaZikode of the Mangweni people. Soshangane was born in the left hand-house, and did therefore not stand to inherit the kingship. As Soshangane grew up he had the loyalty of the Ndandwe regiments and engaged in neighboring raids without the permission of his father, Yanga. In an effort to avoid succession disputes, Yanga appointed his brother Mnguni as co-heir with his sons Soshangane and Zwide, and built an homestead for Soshangane at Mandlakazi whilst Zwide had an homestead at Mthonjaneni.

Soon after the death of their father, Zwide and Soshangane, in a co-operative effort, victoriously attacked the Majozi people and killed their leader [re: I think it is important that this man is called a king by Mkhatsywa]. Soshangane, on behalf of Zwide, also attacked the Mthethwa, and the Manthansi people. These raids were used by Soshangane to expand his power, and some of the raids took place without Zwide's approval. At this time, the Zulu military state was expanding, and a clash with the Ndandwe kingdom was imminent. The Ndandwe had organized a successful assassination of Dingiswayo, and a failed assassination attempt on Shaka's life, and after Shaka had ascertained the mutinous situation in the Ndandwe kingdom, he (Shaka) attacked.

In the interview the chronology of raids, battles, and counter raids are not clear. What is clear however, is that the Ndandwe were dealt a decisive blow and the power of Zwide was finally broken. Soshangane took the bulk of the Ndandwe regiments and together with the heir of Zwide, Somaphunga, as well as the daughter of Zwide, Tsandzile, fled southward. It was here — in the land of the Zulu — that Soshangane's son, Mawewe was born.

After the sojourn in the south, Soshangane and his followers went to Thonga land and, after a temporary settlement at kaNqabe, [re: check if this is not settlement in kaZulu] he built a more permanent settlement at Magudu II. The Thonga ruler, Ngwanaza, did not oppose the domination of Soshangane in the area and paid tribute to him. Shaka had sent some regiments to follow and finally route Soshangane, but they did not succeed and, on their return, a Ndandwe inspired rebellion brought about Shaka's end. Those sections of the Ndandwe people that did not move away from their previous territory, now gave their allegiance to the Ngwane *umntfwanenkosi*, Bhukwana.

Whilst at Magudu II, the Ngwane approached Soshangane for a marriage alliance.

Soshangane was grateful to the Swazi for having 'armed' him with the *chito* that caused the rebellion against Shaka, and Zwide's daughter — Tsandzile — was given as the wife of Somhlolo. The marriage with Tsandzile gave to the Swazi access to specialist knowledge around the first fruit ceremony, and Tsandzile brought some ritual specialists along with her — Dlundlume, Siganda and Mkhatsywa. [re: check if this is correct] *Mkhatsywa i party are claimed as the leading ritual specialists in this area (PB)*

After designating Mawewe as his heir, Soshangane returned to kaNqaba/Jozini where he died and was buried by the Myeni people. In an ensuing succession dispute between the rightful heir, Mawewe and the left-hand house heir, Mzila, Mswati supported his uncle, Mawewe.

None the less, Mawewe lost and he and his supporters, were then given land by Mswati in the area between Mnhlonhlweni and the sea/Mozambique [check]; although they function as a separate polity, the ultimate ownership of the land rests with the Swazi.