

Hhohho, kaHhohho: there are, and have been in the past, a number of places with this name:

i) according to Matsebula, Hhohho in the southern parts of Swaziland, was the *lilawu* of Ngwane (*History* (new edition), p.11). Henry 'Hlahlamehlo' Dlamini also refers to the Hhohho of Ngwane (SWOHP, Maphumulo Nsibandze, Hamilton series, 08-07-1983).

ii) it was also the name of Somhlolo's administrative capital in southern Swaziland, near present day Mhlosheni. In an interview with Msila Shiba (SWOHP, Hamilton series, 28-03-1983) it is noted that the Shiba people had a close connection to this Hhohho (two Shiba ancestors Mkhiza and Fakuza were *indvuna* at Hhohho). In the interview with Msila Shiba the exact location of this Hhohho is also discussed.

iii) probably through the above association, the area presently inhabited by the Shiba people, just north-east of Mhlosheni is also known as Hhohho.

iv) Hhohho was also the name of Mswati's residence on the north bank of the Nkomati River in northern Swaziland; it is from this settlement of Mswati's that the modern northern administrative district (Hhohho) derives its name (Kuper, *Sobhuza II*, p.XIII).

(B2)(a8)(f10)(b3)(B4)(f2)(B42)(b8)(F1) {I}

liShiselu: See Shiselweni.(F10) {I}

Lobamba: there are a number of places known as Lobamba

i) according to Matsebula, Lobamba was the residence of LaMndzebele (the mother of Ndvungunye, wife of Ngwane), where the *incwala* was performed during the latter's reign (*History* (new edition), p.12).

ii) according to Msila Shiba, Ndvungunye had a residence called Lobamba, located north-east of Mhlosheni, in southern Swaziland, just near a mountain called (Li)Hlobane (SWOHP, Hamilton series, 23-08-1983).

iii) according to Mbali Hlope, Lobamba was a *lilawu*, which "left" Zombodze of Ngwane "to go where Sobhuza [Somhlolo] was to be born, there at Sikheleni *seGundwane*" (SWOHP, Hamilton series, 12-07-1983). If the phrase "to be born" is read figuratively, she can be understood to be saying that the first independent residence of Somhlolo was called Lobamba and is near Sikheleni *seGundwane* in the south of Swaziland. According to Simbimba Ndlela this southern Lobamba was close to Lukhalweni (there is a Lukhalweni peak in the Sigwe hills approximately 4,5km south east of Ngudzeni mountains) (SWOHP, Simbimba Ndlela, Hamilton series, 27-07-1983). In about 1820 Somhlolo built [another] Lobamba near the Mdzimba mountains. It is now sometimes referred to as Old Lobamba. According to Mandlenkosi Nxumalo, Lobamba was a residence of Somhlolo's (SWOHP, Bonner series, 23-04-1970). According to Maboya Fakudze, "old Lobamba" was built by Somhlolo at Nokwane; this is near the Manzini – Malkerns Road junction at the Lobamba market place (SWOHP, Bonner series, 23,31-05-1970).

v) Lobamba is also the name of the residence of the Queen Mother during the reign of Sobhuza II situated roughly midway between Mbabane and Manzini. (F1)(B5)(B9)(A2)(D2)(b42)(F1) {I}

Ludzakeni: literally, place of mud.

- i) according to Josefa Dlamini this name is derived from the fact that a royal village of Ngwane was built so close to the village of Bhukwane that the mud (*ludzaka*) from the royal village flowed onto the village of Bhukwane (SWOHP, Bonner series, 08-05-1970). In another interview Simbimba notes that Ludzakeni lies just north of Tibondzeni in the Lucolweni hills, about 15km south east of Hlathikulu (SWOHP, Hamilton series, 01-07-1987). Tigodvo Hlophe describes Ludzakeni as being "at Maphumzane's home, which is now situated near Hlathikulu" (SWOHP, Bonner series, 01-04-1970) (Maphumzane may refer to Maphumzane Ndluli, chief of the Mashobeni area around the Nzama royal graves in the far south of Swaziland).
- ii) a present-day residence of this name lies 5km south east of the turn-off to Maloma and the Hlathikulu – Mhlosheni road in the Lucolweni hills, and could be a continuation of the name of the royal village described above. (A2)(B7) {I}

Ludzidzini (locative form of Ludzidzi; variants Didini, Ludidini): there are a number of sites of this name in Swaziland.

- i) Simbimba Ndlela mentions that a very early Ngwane king, Mswati (father of Ludvonga; Ludvonga father of Hlubi and Dlamini) had a residence at Ludzidzini (SWOHP, Simbimba Ndlela, Hamilton series, 27-07-1983).
- ii) according to Sam Mkhonta, "Ludzidzi" was a residence of Ndvungunye (SWOHP, Hamilton series, 04-07-1983). Mlonkoto [re: ?? in the PBJSA photocopies] describes this residence as located west of the farm Paradys, halfway between the Matambi River and the Mhlosheni hills.
- iii) the informants Giba and Mnkankoni list "Didini" as a residence of Somhlolo and of Mbandzeni (*J.S.A.*, vol.1, Appendix 2. See also Appendix 1, and evidence of Giba).
- iv) According to Matsebula, Ludzidzini was the name of Mswati's (*waSomhlolo*) *umphakatsi*, and the residence of his mother Tsandile. This Ludzidzini was situated at Ludzeludze, half-way between Zombodze and Matsapha schools in central Swaziland and was under the governorship of Sandlane Zwane (*History* (new edition), p.38; Grotmeter, *Historical Dictionary*, p.18).
- v) Ludzidzini is also the name of the royal residence of the present king of Swaziland, Mswati, just south-east of Lobamba in central Swaziland. (B2)(B7)(B9)(B8) {I}{E}

Mampondweni: there are a number of sites in Swaziland with this name.

- i) in an interview Simbimba Ndlela noted that the residence at the place of the Mpondo people ("*emaMpondweni*") was Ngwane's (SWOHP, Royal series, 1982).
- ii) later in the same interview (SWOHP, Royal series, 1982) Simbimba appears to be referring to yet another residence of Ngwane called Mampondweni in southern Swaziland, and in another interview Simbimba indicates that Mampondweni lay just west of Mhlosheni in southern Swaziland (SWOHP, Hamilton series, 01-07-1987).
- iii) Loncayi Hlophe mentions a mountain called Mampondweni as being near Maphulandvuku, where Somhlolo was hiding from a Zulu attack under Dingane; Somhlolo died here (SWOHP, Bonner series, 24-05-1970).
- iv) according to Kuper, Mampondweni was the name of one of Bhumu's residences in the mountains, (*Biography*, p.28). This is presumably a reference to the site Mampondweni on the

eastern side of the Mdzimba mountains, about 10km north of the Lozitha royal establishment in central Swaziland.

v) in the *Ethnographic Survey* (p.65) Kuper gives Mampondweni as the name of a residence and the surrounding district, of chief Luphunyané Nkhosi, under Phuhlaphi Nsibandze of Zombodze in southern Swaziland.

vi) the narrator Maphumulo Nsibandze mentions the existence of Mampondweni on the Nkomati River (SWOHP, Hamilton series, 08-07-1983). This seems to refer to a mountain peak in the Lubombo mountains, 6km north-west of Lomahasha, east of the Nkomati River.

(A2)(A22)(B42){I}{E}

Mbekelweni: Mbandzeni's capital establishment about 8km north of present-day Matsapha. Jones (*Biog.*, p.119) describes it as a *lilawu* of Mbandzeni. As the centre of his administration, it was visited by a number of missionaries, concessionaires and British government officials. The *indvuna* of the Mbekelweni residence was Tikhuba Magongo (Jones, *Biog.*, p.94).

Mbidlimbidlini:

i) according to Sam Mkhonta, Mbidlimbidlini was a residence of Ndvungunye (SWOHP, Hamilton series, 04-07-1983).

ii) according to Matsebula, Mbidlimbidlini was in the Makayane district and was the residence of *mntfwanenkhozi* Ndwandwa, son of File and Somhlolo (File was an *inhlanti* of Tsandile) (*History*, (new edition), p.25) (Note though that Kuper gives 'Ndwandwe' as a son of Mswati (*Swazi*, p.54)). Together with Thandile he was regent during the minority of Ludvonga (*waMswati*). On the death of Ludvonga, Ndwandwa plotted to take over the kingship, this was taken as evidence for his involvement in the death of Ludvonga and he was executed on the orders of Thandile and other *bantfwanenkhozi*; between 1 500 to 3 000 of his followers were killed but his heir, Mbosizwa, escaped and fled to Amsterdam (Jones, *Biog.*, p.69). Later Ndwandwa and descendants (Mbosizwa *waNdwandwa*, Dlalada *waMbosizwa*, Sifuba *waDlalada*) returned and now called the royal residence of Mbidlimbidlini, Velezizweni which means "returned from a foreign land" (SWOHP, Maboya Fakudze, 23-05-1970). It is located 3km south east of Mankayane and about 2km north of the Ngwempisi River. This homestead is also marked on maps of T. Baines 1875 (described as 12 miles from Derby and three miles south of the *luSutfu* River) and E. Stanford 1879 (Jones, *Biog.*, p.170). (B4){I}{E}

Nkanini: there are a number of sites of this name in Swaziland:

i) Simbimba Ndlela mentions a very early Nkanini that was the residence of Ludvonga (*waMavuso*, and father of Dlamini and Hlubi) (SWOHP, Royal series, 1982).

ii) Nkanini was the name of the capital of an earlier king, Dlamini (*waLudvonga*), and this ceremonial capital was initially situated somewhere on the Lubombo mountains near *kaNyawo*, after which it moved to Zombodze.

iii) according to Sam Mkhonta and Tigodvo Hlophe, Nkanini was the name of a residence of Somhlolo's, situated near the Mdzimba mountains (SWOHP, Hamilton series, 04-07-1983; Bonner series, 01-04-1970).

iv) according to Matsebula, the royal residence of this name was built shortly after the death of Mswati in 1868, as the seat of the *indlovukatsi*, Sisile Khumalo, and her son Ludvonga. It was situated at the junction of the Mbabane-Manzini road, and the Lobamba road (*History* (old edition), p.25) [re: can't find in new edition]; Bonner states that Nkanini functioned as the capital of Ludvonga and Mbandzeni (*Kings*, pp.127,151). (B2)(A22)(A2){I}

Nkoneni: a mountain about 15km south-west of Mhlosheni, near Piet Retief and across the border in South Africa. According to Sam Mkhonta, a residence of Ngwane (*waDlamini*) was near Nkoneni; the residence was a stronghold '*qaba*' (SWOHP, Hamilton Series, 04-07-1983). Simbimba Ndlela mentions that Hlubi (*waLudvonga*, and brother of Dlamini) and his followers went past Nkoneni (SWOHP, Royal series, 1982). {I}(A2)(b2)

Nyakeni: chiefdom of Malunge. Name possibly derived from *nyaka*, meaning i) season, year pancreas; ii) sweetbread iii) ruffled, disturbed object (Doke and Vilakazi, *Dict.*, p.617); or *inyakeni*: spoon bag (Bryant, *Dict.*, p.462); or *i(li)Nyaka (amaNyikwe)*: a thoroughly, lazy indolent person (Bryant, *Dict.*, pp.762,469).

According to a number of James Stuart's informants, Nyakeni was an insulting epithet applied to the speakers of a particular dialect (*tekelá*) akin to that of *sSwati* who were resident in southern Natal. (*J.S.A.*, vol.1, p.18, evidence of Dinya; vol.2, p.5, evidence of Madikane; vol.3, p.227, evidence of Mkotana).

The places are known by this name:

- i) Simbimba Ndlela mentions Nyakeni as one of the residences of Ngwane (*waDlamini*) (SWOHP, Royal interview, 1982).
- ii) Somhlolo put Inyaka at Nyakeni and *gidza'd incwala* close by (SWOHP, Simbimba Ndlela, Royal interview, 1982).
- iii) it is also an area in the Mbuluzana valley, north of Manzini. This area was given to Malunge *waNdvungunye* by Somhlolo and has been settled by his descendants (Jokovo *waMalunge*; Shoshangane *waMalunge*) ever since. They have the special duty of looking after the *udlambedla* cattle of the king (SWOHP, Bonner series, Ngiyase Dlamini, no date; see also Jones, *Biog.*, p.106)
- iv) an area about 6km north west of Nhlangano in southern Swaziland. {I}

- it is the name of a royal residence on the south bank of the White Mbuluzi River about 13km north of Manzini, built by Bhunu.[re: ?? can't find any ref to Bhunu building this residence- checked Matsebula, Bonner, Jones, all our interviews -]

{I}(B92)(B9)(A2)(F10)(B7) {I}

Shiselweni (liShiselo): literally, the place of ashes. This is the name given to the Zombodze *lilawu* of Ngwane after it was burnt by 'Zulu' forces (this *lilawu* was near Mhlosheni). In time, the name came to connote the area in southern Swaziland surrounding this old *lilawu*. This area was occupied by early Swazi kings, Ngwane (*waDlamini*) and Ndvungunye (*waNgwane*), and by Somhlolo in the earliest phase of his reign [re: check on this, especially with regard to Josefa Dlamini].

- i) in an interview on the 08-07-1983, Maphumulo Nsibandze says that Lishiselo of Ngwane (*waDlamini*) was under [the governorship of] Tigodvo (SWOHP, Hamilton series, Maphumulo Nsibandze, 13-07-1983).
 - ii) according to Matsebula this was the name of a residence of Ndvungunye (*waNgwane*) (*History* (new edition), p.7).
 - iii) Josefa Dlamini, in discussing Somhlolo's residences, mentions that Somhlolo never stayed at Shiselweni and that his father's had left there by the time he was born (SWOHP, Bonner series, 08-05-1970).
 - iv) Masenjane Nsibandze (*waLohiya*) built a *lilawu* for Mswati at a site associated with Ngwane, *Ntfongeni*Ngwane; later on this *lilawu* moved to Shiselweni (SWOHP, Hamilton series, 13-07-1983).
 - v) at present, Shiselweni is the name of an administrative district in southern Swaziland.
- Msane: shiselweni seperate villge from burnt Lobamba
(B82)(B9)(d2)(B2)(A1)(B4)(B9)(F2)(A82)(A8)(f2)(F1)(V1)(A7) {I}

Zombode: has been the name of a number of Swazi royal residences at different times in history:

- i) Zombodze was an early royal residence in southern Swaziland of Ngwane (*waDlamini*). The first of these early Zombodzes was build near Matsapha at the confluence of the Ncotshane and the Mzimvubu river. Due to fever, this Zombodze was moved and is described as being about 10km south west of present-day Mhlosheni, close to Ngogweni and a place called Schurwekop as well as facing the Mzisangu River (SWOHP, Simelane Simelane, Bonner series, 06-05-1970).
 - ii) although the Zombodze of Ngwane (*waDlamini*) was burnt down by 'Zulu' forces, this residence was continued (and/or resurrected) by Somhlolo (SWOHP, Josefa Dlamini, 08-05-1995); and the governor was Matsafeni Nsibandze.
 - iii) under royal command, Lohiya Nsibandze built Zombodze for Mswati (*waSomhlolo*); Zombodze functioned as an *umphakatsi* (administrative head quarters) for Mswati and was build on the site of a previous *lilawu* (bachelor quarters) of Somhlolo called Hhohho (Hamilton series, Maphumulo Nsibandze, 08-07-1983).
 - iv) men of the Nsibandze *sibongo* have traditionally been the governors of the Zomdodze(s) in the south, and at present there is a settlement in the area known as Silele (after Silele Nsibandze).
 - v) Zombodze was also the name of the capital of the late nineteenth-century Swazi king, Bhunu (*waMbandzeni*), located approximately 15km due east of present-day Lobamba in central Swaziland in the foothills of the Mdzimba mountains. This was the residence of LaBotsibeni (Gwamile) the queen-regent. {I}{E}
- (F1)(B4)(B2)(A1)(B3)(B9)(b5)(B5)(B42)(D2)(A2)(B5)(B7)(f10)(B82)