

Rebellion of Fokothi

enqment X. Bonner series. 1970
trans + transcribed by
a member of the Zulu
dept, Wits Un
c. 1971

Salahala lofela kuMahamba

Salahala who died at Mahamba

Osukwa IcaZulu wangenya kuMahamba

originally came from Zululand, and settled at Mahamb

Wangenya ngemntanenkhosi nFokothi

through the aid of Tokothi, son of the chief.

Na engene ngemntanenkhosi Fokothi

Since he entered with the help of the chief's son, Tokothi,

Wammilisa, Fokothi, kaNgwane

took him to Ngwane, did this Tokothi.

Wahlala wahlala kwaba ngumuntfu

He settled there for a long time as a person

Ulongene ngeFokothi

who was introduced by Tokothi.

Eta nelibutfo lakaZulu lathe

He had come with his regiment from Zululand,

Lesukwa nayo, impi yakhe lesukwa nayo le
directly from Zululand, this army of his he had brought

Nake like nayo lapha.

along to this place

Sekelesuka umntanenkhosi Fokothi

And then the chief's son Fokothi asked a

Mceyamcela, umcela Icuthi

favour of him, he asked saying:

"Nsite ndodana, amadoda akaginile

"Help me son, my men are not sufficiently strong
into mbambisa

Come, give me a hand.

"Nto mbambisa ingwe yami"

Come help me catch my leopard"

Ingwe yalche-ic seuwufuna ulungamba

by this leopard of his he meant starting

Umbango nebakubo

a family feud with members of his family

Kwala tokuthi arume, lo tokushiro ngumtanencho

It was difficult for him to agree to what was asked by the

Wathi umtanenchoси ^{asad} ~~cotic~~ ^{asad} angala

chief's son. The said the chief's son, ^{on realising that} ~~as soon as~~ he had refused,

ngoba wehluleka uluthi myala,

Because he couldn't ~~understand~~ accept the fact that he had refused

"Lendoda ^{ngi} abeyethembile

"I had placed all confidence in this man

Lendoda bengiyethembile iyagina ayivumi

This man I had confidence in, is adamant, he is refusing

Loku longilussho yo

to accept ~~what~~ my proposal.

Hm - mh! Ha! No No

Ramphathinja, tiba timbili,

dog rears rears two dogs

Icuphath' u Salahala, Tomtanenchoси, Fokothi

Salahala is the dog rears

Letinja tiba timbili, enye iba yinduna

There are two dogs, one is male

Enye iba yinsikati

and the other female

Ianti seyigodise bulawn letinja

Natifika lapha, ebengunini ku Mnguni

When these dogs arrived at Mnguni's place,

Selufikeve bayabikwa, Tomfana

They were announced, this boy

Ola naletinja

who came with these dogs

Owu nyabit' uMnguni

Mnguni called him in,

Angene naletinja

He entered with these dogs.

Owu, ^{mabito} ~~ngob~~ ate ngoba?

'Oh! what are their names?'

Basho^{ngw} mabito aletinja

They told him their names. (the dogs')

Eyenduna eyensileti

Those of the male & the female dogs.

Uyatiphul' uMnguni

Mnguni stroked them

Uyatiphul' uMnguni tetinja tetimbili

Mnguni stroked these two dogs

Awu, sekucatshaw' igwayi lalche esandleni

And he poured snuff into his hand.

Uyabhema^{ta}, esandleni Iwye

And he took a pinch of snuff from his hand.

Nakabhema esandleni Iwye

As he took the pinch of snuff from his hand

Seton^{ta} kufivuma kwakhe tendzaba

decided to

He agreed to this matter,

Iekhulunywa ngumntanenchori

which was raised by the chief's son.

Nakayivuma kwakhe tendzaba

decided to

He agreed to this matter

Iekhulunywa ngumntanenchori

which was raised by the chief's son,

Uyabuya malanenchori ngemuso

And when the chief's son returned on the following day

Uchuluma legama nyamna

and asked this decision, he agreed

uMnguni manje sewunigenwe ^{ntu} fokoku

Mnguni had now succumbed to that

sekumthotile kuya, iafosakanilive

which had taken hold of him, that which he had
ngumentanenkhosi, iyahloma, impi, myamma
been given by the chief's son. They prepared for war,

useyamhlomisa manje

and he armed his regiments.

Uhlomela kuya kuwa nelikhumba selive

He prepared for war against the ruler of the nation,

Iomtanenkhosi nebaka Ngwane bonke.

help the chief's son fight against the people of Ngwane.

The ulchipha sambangwana Iomtanenkhosi

The son of the chief said that he was settling a small ^{family} fence

uthi lo ulwa henkhosi manje utuna

saying that this one was fighting the chief

Iudana intkhosi yena

because he himself wanted

Sekufikale silkhumba selive mbo

Bayafa, yonke lebushwana wonke

And they died, the whole regiment perished

Nala abarobhunga, telibuthlo laphela

including the conspirators, the regiment was annihilated.

Aketho lo Shemane, usele Ichabonina

Shemane was not present, he was at his mother's home

Kahulu Icalchumalo Icamringane, lo, lo, lo

in Zululand, at the place of Khumalo, son of Mzingane,

at lapha atale Ichona babenkulu Shemane

the very Mzingane at whose place ^{shemane begot my grandfather Shemane} my grandfather Shemane

Ahleti Ichona arateke Ichona he

was born. He stayed there until he took a wife.

ngakalulu, kubhujine laph' ekhay a
 in Zululand; in the meantime, the people were dead at home
Kuthera
usena upe baphele lapha kuMahamba
when the people had been wiped out of the
Impi ibagede wasala mchulu, Salabala
the Impi at Mahamba, my grandfather Salabala
Wasala yedwa, walli nyabheka
remained all by himself, and when he looked
watchanz' umutji walche usha neabantwana
around he saw that his kraal had burnt down and
icuthi baphelile nya, wagalekake kuthi
his children were wiped out, then he said:

"Amen, sale nibulala mine, ngisengowami
 "Rather kill me too, what good am I, I
 longew senge file, umuti wami ubhushike
 am as good as dead, since my whole family
 wonke" bathi "Lahla phansi imilchonto
 has been wiped out." They replied saying "Throw away your
 spear, and other weapons, throw away your stick,
 Asibuye sikuwa ^{best} nyoba kuyababa
 we shall not stab you to death because you are
 lapha emvi kuwalhe nyagwara, nyabulala
 capable of stabbing and killing those who are
 akemvi kwalhe" Walahla phansi yonke
 behind you" He threw away all his weapons
 Sihlangu sakhe ke, banthatha
 and his shield, and then the
 abekunene. Na banthathile-ke
 Swazis took him. ^{At the time} when they took him
 Kupheliseke lokhu, amukhoke lo
 and all was over, she mane

Shemane, usele le khaya konina kaKhuma
was not present, he had remained at his mother's, at
kaMzingane, Seyeta-ke le asabuya^{lapha}, alandzel
the place of Khumalo, son of Mzingane. Then he came back
khaya, utha nya etchaya ulchandja sekunde.
home, and he was seen approaching at a distance
sowuta semutekile le kaZulu, utekile
when he returned he had already got married, but
bomkakhe (ngibaxorile amagama also bekuken
I have forgotten the names of his wives.
Manye-ke, na befiha lapha-ke upika
Now then when he arrived here he
myakha lapha le Vulungwana. Bayabonana-
decided to settle at the place of Vulungwana. He
nempawabs, naNgolotheni, lo salaph'
met his brother Ngolotheni, who was already
ehlatini, lobakemkhulu, lo Ngolotheni,
in Swaziland, did my grandfather Ngolotheni.
"Auu, usewulapha," bayedulisanake
"Oh, so you have arrived," thus he and
naNgolotheni, umnikisa kaNgwane,
Ngolotheni greeted each other, and he took him to
elundzidzini, kuThandile indlovukazi
Ngwane at ludzidzini, to Thandile the Queen
yeLudzidzini, unina wamswati. "Nangu-ke
mother at Ludzidzini, who was the mother of Mswati.
buthosi' bami, besengi^{ku} lethike to Sikayo
"Here he is, my lord, I have brought him, the one wh-
setikchela, mchulu, usuka kaZulu swubuthi-
was arrived, he is an old man now, he hails from Zululand
kaZulu, laphi esuka khona, batba
he has been recruited in Zululand from where he comes" and

Hidududu libutho lache, leta nalo
 his regiment is the 'lydum', the regiment he has brought
 Hidududu, his regiment is the lache
 with him is the Hidududu, that is his regiment's name.

Sebefikake laphi' ekhaya ke asamthathal
 on their arrival home my grandfather then
 mkhulu ke bahamba naye-ke, bammikisa
 took him to the King. On this
 ekhosini le emhosini kahngwane, kufika
 arrival at the King's place, Ngwane that it
 kwachona kwababatela kuthi o, nabi
 they all expressed amazement at the fact
 litchebla selethwe rigum for also
 that this old man was brought along
 uNgolotheni to selapha phambili
 by Ngolotheni who had settled in
 eSwatini, lomkulu methu nangyabubhela
 Swaziland before, i.e. this grandfather of emos
 matbosini ePhlangano. Aun, ngingathi
 who died at Ntlangano, the place of King. I
 ngiyagaina uwasati Icwami beluhlanga.
 think that this is the point at which
 Icwami.

my knowledge ends.

[Asengithi-ke eMnguni na efika le ^{kwangwane}
 [Let me ask of you Mnguni, when ^{he}
 is Ngolotheni naye, ufile bababata bulle,
 arrived with Ngolotheni, when they ~~expressed~~
 to bentela-mi?]
 amazement, what did they do for them?

Anun bamentela lokuhle, bamentela lokuhle
 They received him well, they gave him a
 ngoba naku epika naye ngokuthchukuma
 hearty welcome because on his arrival he
 yekuthi ulhi "Mchunu" Ngolotheni, Nansike
 spoke saying "This is my King,
 inkosi yami, mine le kangoane, le
 this King of the Ngunas, he is
 yinkosi yami, mine, manjena-le anu,
 also my King, now then I have
 nabile Ichethla leti liphuma lekauthu
 brought this old man who comes from

"Gogo, uhoziga, uhoziga, wanikwa
 Zululand." One grandmother -hoziga, was given
 lessikhathu, totala thine-ke manje,
 to him at that time, the one whose grandchildren in
 uhoziga totala Hlume, hoziga ^{to} phuma
 are, hoziga who begot Hlume, hoziga who
 kangoane, ("Abe ijini nenhosi?")

was of Nguane stock. [How was she related to the King]

Mntamenkhosi, utalwa Malambule

Sise, she was the daughter of
 udiwa yimkosi umswati, inkomo
 Malambule, and she was taken from him by Mswati.

fatche zadiwa umswati, gogo,
 Her lobolo cattle then became Mswati's right, and
 Seyabrikwane, igantekake babe
 so grandmother was given over in marriage, and she
 shemane, Dompatti Kubu ngosathe
 got married to Shemane, and she became his

9

Usetatala Hlume-ke, to Shemane,
wife, and Shemane fathered Hlume.
think sitalwa Hlume-ke njengoka
we are the offspring of Hlume, as you
ngikhona rje, behukene, mashebeni,
see me here people of the King, Mashobeni,
mtuthi ^{kunje ngi} ~~ngase~~ ^{ngi} agcina-ke, angati
perhaps I may end there,

Wafale Mkhulu, Shemane, wongewatsh
One grandfather Shemane died and
wate ^{lapha} eSingatshe, eSingatsheni,
was buried here at Singatshe, that hill
intuba namsiva ebeleni, ithuna
yonder in the open space, his grave
likhulu rje, nasi ngema, ^{sint} ^{tapha} lapha
is big and impressive, you said as you
Esuka kmbulungwane-ke, tomteku,
end, He originally came from Mbulungwane
wafala laphi eSingatsheni,
and died here at Singatshe.
Asanabhi ngom la emfuleni.

[Andjano ^{rje} lapha bakhona to Salahala
[where were Salahala and the
basengakeni?]]

others at this time?]

Answers, babase Godlani

oh, they were at Godlani.

Babesemalgaudu

Collection Number: A2760

Collection Name: Swaziland Oral History Project, 1967-1993

PUBLISHER:

Publisher: Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand

Location: Johannesburg

©2016

LEGAL NOTICES:

Copyright Notice: All materials on the Historical Papers website are protected by South African copyright law and may not be reproduced, distributed, transmitted, displayed, or otherwise published in any format, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Disclaimer and Terms of Use: Provided that you maintain all copyright and other notices contained therein, you may download material (one machine readable copy and one print copy per page) for your personal and/or educational non-commercial use only.

People using these records relating to the archives of Historical Papers, The Library, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, are reminded that such records sometimes contain material which is uncorroborated, inaccurate, distorted or untrue. While these digital records are true facsimiles of paper documents and the information contained herein is obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable, Historical Papers, University of the Witwatersrand has not independently verified their content. Consequently, the University is not responsible for any errors or omissions and excludes any and all liability for any errors in or omissions from the information on the website or any related information on third party websites accessible from this website.

This document forms part of a collection, held at the Historical Papers Research Archive, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.