

Ba Ga Mohlala and Banareng (including), AmaNdebele, AmaZwazi and AmaXhosa falls under AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo Tribe

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It is generally accepted today that the South Ndebele migrated onto the central Highveld of Southern Africa some four centuries ago. The exact date of their arrival is difficult to determine, but estimates tend to vary from 1485 by Fourie, through to the 1630-1670 period established by Van Warmelo. The latter dating is today regarded as the more reliable of the two. Both Fourie and Van Warmelo are in agreement that, despite the fact that the Ndebele settled in a predominantly Sotho-Tswana speaking area, they have retained their customs and Nguni language roots with "remarkable tenacity". However some researchers have suggested a Sotho influence in some rituals and aspects of material culture, and more recent research into their architecture, settlement patterns, and methods of construction seem to indicate a definite Pedi-Tswana influence, even allowing for the adaptations one has come to expect of a culture moving from the grass-rich coastal lands east of the Drakensberge to the more extreme thermal variations found on the South African Highveld. Details regarding the Ndebele prior to their arrival on the highveld are scarce, and their recorded history only begins with the names of their first two kings, Mafana and Mhlanga. There is a wealth of information and recorded material that came to light that strongly indicated that Banareng are closely related to AmaNdebele and that both Banareng and Amandebele fall under AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo tribe, and in turn AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo tribe fall under the bigger Nguni tribe. It is safe to say that since details about AmaNdebele prior to their arrival on the highveld were scarce, Fourie, Van Warmelo, and other simply just assumed that AmaNdebele (specifically Musi) descended from AmaHlubi. Below is a if AmaHlubi family tree: Years may not be accurate as the information was passed down the generations orally. Following are the Chiefs or Kings of amaHlubi. 1. 1300-1325 Chibi, 2. 1325-1350 Lubelo, 3. 1350-1370 Busobengwe/Bhungane, 4. 1370-1390 Fulathelilanga, 5. 1390-1410 Bhele, 6. 1410-1430 Lufelwewja, 7. 1430-1450 Sidwabasenkomo, 8. 1450-1475 Mhuhu, 9. 1475-1500 Mpembe, 10. 1500-1525 Mhlanga, 11. 1525-1550 Musi, 12. 1550-1575 Masoka, 13. 1575-1600 Ndlovu, 14. 1600-1625 Dlamini, 15. 1625-1650 Mthimkhulu I, 16. 1650-1675 Hadebe, 17. 1675-1710 Dlomo I, 18. 1710-1720 Mashiya, 19. 1735-1760 Nsele, 20. 1760-1800 Bhungane II, 21. 1800-1818 Mthimkhulu II, 22. 1839-1889 Langalibalele I, 23. 1897-1910 Siyephu/Mandiza, 24. 1926-1956 Tazela/Mthunzi, 25. Muziwenkosi (Langalibalele II) When one look at the above organogram or family tree one can see that Fourie, Van Warmelo and others could have easily confused King Musi of AmaNdebele with King Musi of AmaHlubi or deliberately linked King Musi of AmaNdebele with King Musi of AmaHlubi. The problem with AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo and AbeNguni tribes in general is that we historically use same names in all our tribes and clans and families, something that can really be confusing when at times when researching histories of our tribes, clans and families. AmaNguni are divided into five groups, i.e. amaNguni, AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo, AmaNtungwa Nguni, AmaLala Nguni, AmaDebe Nguni and AmaThonga. All these were the descendants of the sons of Mnguni. Ba Ga Mohlala and Banareng (including), AmaNdebele, AmaZwazi and AmaXhosa falls under AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo. Ba Ga Mohlala and Banareng are AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo in origin, but due to the migration they ended up Bapedi, just like some of AmaMbo or Mbo clans and tribes who ended as VhaTsonga, some as VhaVenda, some AmaSwati, and some AbeNguni, while some ended as AmaXhosa, and some AmaNdebele. The Mnisi people are also AmaMbo/Mbo/eMbo in origin, but due to the migration some are tsonga, some swati, and some are nguni. Minisi people can be traced back to a man called Golokhulu who settled in Mantjola, Swaziland. After the death of Golokhulu in Mantjola, Swaziland, his son Mhlangana took leadership of Mnisi people. It was Nselele, the son of

Mhlangana who migrated with some members of the clan to Tongaland and settled among the Khosa and Bileni people. After that Mhlangana's son Malwane/Mabane also known as Minise we Mvula took over the leadership of Mnisi people in Tongaland. Mnisi was a herbalist and rain maker. Later the descendants of Mnisi and Khoza under the leadership of Njonjela emigrated to the then Transvaal. The Hlubi, like other Southern African nations, originate from Central Africa. They moved as part of the AmaMbo, Mbo or eMbo people's southern migration. More specifically, they are said to originate from the people known as the Shubi. The Shubi can still be found today in Congo and some parts of Rwanda and Tanzania. AmaHlubi arrived in 1300s South Africa and momentarily settled along the Lubombo