Appendix F

The GIANTS INGOMA "Traditional Dance Show"

Thrive to the spectacle of the "Giants Ingoma", the traditional dances of the Zulu, Pedi, Xhosa, Basotho and Ndebele People. At the end of the Ingoma we'll invite you to join in.

Siyabonga!

The Ndebele Village, Shop & Theatre

Your welcome to Lesedi place of light commences at the colourful Ndebele village. The Ndebele are the artists of Southern Africa. A people who bring a kaleidoscope of colour and beauty to their mud walled homes. A people new world famous for their art. Your orientation to Lesedi begins in the fascinating African theatre where "MUSI" the story teller introduces you to the ancient tribal legends and the story of Lesedi.

The villages of the Zulu, Basotho, Xhosa and Pedi - A Walk Through Time

NB: Please use the numbers painted on stones in the villages to help you better understand our culture.

The Zulu Village

Hand woven beehive huts surround the central cattle kraal, but first you will be required to spit on a stone so as to propiti ate the ancestral spirits. The Zulu... people of heaven are a famous warrior nation who with their warlike shields and broad bladed stabbing spears defeated the British army at the battle of ISANDHLAWANA in 1879. Through their songs and dances, their proud history is relived.

Zulu

1. ISIVIANE - "The good luck stone". Zulu custom dictates that when going on a journey the traveller must spit on a stone & throw it on the "ISIVIANE" so as to propitiate the spirits and bring good fortune on the journey.

2. E-SANGWELE - "Traditional gateway". Before being allowed to enter Zulu village - Guests must identify themselves by shouting out a traditional greeting which we call "UKU-XHULEKA" in Zulu.

3. ISIBAVA - "The cattle enclosure". In Zulu culture wealth is measured in beautifully coloured Nguni cattle. Cattle are also used for "HLOBOLA" the dowry or bride price - the dowry for a commoner is eleven head of cattle.

4. I-XIBHA - "The cooking hut". This beehive hut is left unhatched and open on the sides to allow the smoke from the cooking fire to escape, and to provide ventilation, important in the brewing of traditional sorghum beer.

5. INDU-UKULU - "The ancestral hut". This hut is decorated with the skulls of animals that have been used for our sacrificial worship. This is also the grandmothers hut and is the most important hut in our homestead.

6. INQOLOBANE - "Raised grain hut". After harvesting the crops and the feast of the first fruits, grain and pumpkins are stored in this raised grain pantry, in a safe place away from the goats.
The Basotho Village

The Basotho people are from the mountain kingdom of Lesotho, with their. gorgeous hats, colourful blankets and skillful horsemanship, they have a wonderful history. Their founder, King MOSHOESHOE, during the great wars, gave refuge to scattered bands in the mountain forests. In order to defend himself against the enemy, he created the Basotho empire. Every spring he would gather his people to celebrate the new season. In so doing he handed the Basotho people.

1. LEKGOTLA “Meeting place”
   - This round enclosure is where we Basotho meet to discuss community matters and hold our traditional court, the worst offence is witchcraft for which the penalty is death to the entire homestead.

2. ME-KGORO “Educational hut”
   - It is in this small hut that the young boys go to go into initiation school (circumcision) are tutored in the many aspects of entering manhood.

3. BASOTHO HUTS “The Clans”
   - The thick thatched roofs supported by well insulated walls are suitable for the extremely cold conditions of our mountain kingdom. We are a people of many clans, each clan with their own totems and designs.

4. KING MOSHOESHO “Our great Leader”
   - By lighting our torches at this great shrine we pay our tribute to his devotion and great leader of the Basotho people.

5. SEU TLONA “Reeded fence”
   - By tradition all Basotho homesteads are surrounded by a reeded screen this is to protect the young children. Remembering that in the Mfecane Wars many had turned to cannibalism.

6. THE HUT OF THE NGAKA “Drum”

The Xhosa Village

From the beautiful hills and coastline of the Eastern Cape come the Xhosa with their painted faces, blankets, pipes and chest beating dances. It is from these people that our hero, Nelson Mandela emerged to lead all the people of South Africa to freedom.

Xhosa

1. INQUNDE “The Welcoming place”
   - It is at this place that a future bridegroom’s family will negotiate, with the bride’s father or the Lobola bride price. The father will call for the mother to display her daughter as proof of identity that she is the chosen one.

2. ISIBAYA “Cattle kraal”
   - Unlike the Zulu cattle kraal which is made from indigenious poles and branches our Xhosa cattle kraal is made from stone. It is placed in the centre of the homestead giving maximum protection from cattle thieves or predators.

3. SLANDAGES “For transport”
   - We Xhosa use ox drawn sledges to carry our crops from the fields to the homestead. oxen are also used for ploughing our fields of maize, sorghum, beans and pumpkin.

4. INQUNDE “Fire place”
   - The land of the Xhosa is a windy place so we build our fireplace in the shape of a cross using 3 legged cast iron pots this way we can cook our meals in a corner, away from the wind.

5. INQUNDE “The Main Hut”
   - We Xhosa used to build bee huts rooms, but with the influence of the early Europeans we changed to the more permanent conical roofed huts with mud walls which we decorate with whitewash and colourful natural paints.

6. “Inside the” INQUNDE “The Main Hut”
   - The floor is smeared with cow dung. men sit to the left, women sit on the right. The fireplace is in the centre. The crushing of the grape takes place in a hole in the ground which is reinforced with stone. Crushed maize is called umshaka the sound it makes during crushing, maize, mixed with dried beans is our favorite food. Did you taste it ?

The Pedi Village

From SIVUKUNULAND in the Northern Province come the Pedi with their unusual architecture, horn whistles and great drums, legend has it that in the wars against the British, they saw the Scottish highlanders approach dressed in kilts. They refused to fight what they thought was an army of women, they were defeated and to this day wear the kilt, as a remembrance of that “Trickery”.

Pedi

1. KGORO “Entrance place”
   - No person is allowed to enter our Pedi village without first arriving at the kgoro or meeting place, traditionally used only by the men of our village.

2. LE-SASA “Cattle kraal”
   - The wealth of our Pedi people is in our cattle, but unlike the Xhosa or Zulu people the Pedi cattle kraal is situated outside the homestead, but always within sight of the kgoro.

3. LE-LAPA “Pedi’s homestead”
   - The Pedi homestead is surrounded by Poles on which we smear medicines to propitiate the spirits and ward off any evil.

4. SE-BATA BADIPO “Spiritual plant”
   - By Pedi custom we plant specific plants within the homestead to honour the spirits of our forefathers. Offerings of traditional beer are made to these plants.

5. NTLOKOGO “Main hut”
   - This is the mother of our homes hut, our beautiful Pedi architecture has wide eaves supported by outside verandah posts. our huts are decorated with mud, cow dung and natural ochres.

6. BOLOKO “The use of cow dung”
   - Floors are decorated and waterproofed with cow dung, pots made entirely from cow dung are used for storing maize, sorghum and beans. These pots are unique to us, the Pedi people.