

EA XHOSA

OWC FX17

EA-Nr. 403

Atlas-Nr. 403

Weitere Namen

Amakosa, Kaffirs, Xosa

Stellvertreter für

k.A.

Land (Untersuchungsort)

SOUTHAFRICA

Länder (Verbreitungsgebiete mit demographischen Angaben)3024500 Xhosa/South Africa
102000 Thembu/Lesotho**Quellenangaben nach Murdock**

Kropf, A. 1889. Das Volk der Xosa-Kaffern im östlichen Südafrika. Berlin.
 Soga, J. H. 1932. The Ama-Xosa. London.
 Brownlee, J. 1927. Account of the Amakosae, or Southern Caffres. Travels and Adventures in Southern Africa, by G. Thompson 2: 335-375. London.

Zusätzliche Quellen

Schapera, L. 1962. The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa. London.
 West, M., Morris, J. 1979. Abantu. An Introduction to the Black People of South Africa. Cape Town.
 Hammond-Tooke, W.D. 1974. The Bantu-speaking peoples of Southern Africa. London.
 Lindig, W. (Hrsg.). 1986. Lexikon der Völker. München: 89.
 Area Handbook for the Republic of South Africa. 1971. Washington.
 Sheddick, V.G.J. 1953. The Southern Sotho. Ethnographic Survey of Africa. London.
 Ashton, H. 1967. The Basuto. A Social Study of traditional and modern Lesotho.

Anmerkungen zur analytischen Grundeinheit (AGE)

L: 33S, 28E. T: 1850.

Die Xhosa stehen stellvertretend für alle Xhosa-sprechenden Bantuvölker, die nicht nur linguistische Affinität haben: "They are referred to broadly as the Xhosa people, but are in fact a number of independent chiefdoms of which the Xhosa proper are merely one related group." (West/Morris 1979: 12)

(Für detaillierte Angaben der verschiedenen Stämme und Unterstämme siehe Baumann I 1975: 422).

"The main 'Cape tribes' are the Ngqika of the Ciskei and the Gcaleka of the Willowvale district of the Transkei. In the north-eastern part of the Transkei live others who claim that they moved south from Natal: the Thembu, Bomvana and Mpondomise. And, still further east along the coast, roughly from Port St. Johns to the Natal border, are the Mpondo, split into a large number of clans. The Ngqika, Gcaleka, Thembu, Bomvana, Mpondomise and Mpondo are the established inhabitants of the area, for although many may have moved about to some extent, particularly in a southerly direction, they have remained broadly in the same area for generations. The early 1800s saw considerable upheavals in the north and northeast, chiefly as a result of the great Zulu leader Shaka's meteoric rise to power. The emergence of the Zulu nation caused turmoil as groups and individuals fled directly from the onslaught of the Zulu armies, or were dislodged by waves of refugees; and streams of fugitives crossed from Natal and came to settle among the peoples of the Cape. The largest coherent group to do so was the Bhace, who now live in the Transkeian uplands near the Natal border, and the less numerous but related Xesibe tribe. However, most of the refugees came from smaller groups who moved south and became known as the Mfengu, most of whom now live in the western Transkei. One rather unusual group, the Hlubi, came from Lesotho, driven out by by Matiwane and his fugitives from Natal." (West/Morris 1979: 12)

Die Xhosa-sprechenden Bantuvölker werden neben den Xhosa durch die Bomvana und Pondo vertreten, welche einen eigenen Datensatz haben.

Lesotho: Die Zulu-sprechende Bevölkerung Lesothos, welche bei Ashton (1967:11) Bathepu und Matebele genannt werden, werden im Atlas mit dem Datensatz der Xhosa repräsentiert. Sie werden im Atlas nach Sheddick Thembu (1953:77) genannt, - welche sich v.a. kulturell von den Sotho unterscheiden. Vgl. dazu auch Anmerkung beim EA Sotho. Sheddick (1953:76): "The numerous Nguni peoples living with and among the Southern Sotho are representative both of the Natal and of the Cape Nguni. The former are known to Basuto as Matebele and the latter as Thepu. Many of the people are now completely Sotho-ized, while others stubbornly hold on the Nguni beliefs

and practices.The Xhosa-speaking peoples who have for some time been infiltrating into Basutoland from the eastern coastlands of Cape Province are known to the Southern Sotho as Thepu or Thembu; with their distinctive red ochre-stained blankets, they present a complete contrast to the Southern Sotho."

Varia

k.A.

Kommentare zu Kodierungen der AGE**Verzeichnis der von Murdock kommentierten Variablen**

k.A.

Neukodierungen und ersetzte Missing Data

15,28,29,30,31,33,39,40,44,46,48,50,56,58,60,62,64, Handel/Sulser

Kommentare (Quellennachweis nach: L=Literatur, F=Feldforschung, R=Rating)

- V15/L: Schapera (1962: 74f): "Though from one point of view we have in this settlements a number of 'families' represented by the living-huts of married women (...)." "The Nguni must be clearly distinguished from all other tribes in their social organization, in that they rigidly prohibit marriage, or sexual relations of any kind, with people related through any of their grandparents."
- V28/L: Schapera (1962: X): "The Bantu thus practise the shifting cultivation characteristic of primitive agriculture in many parts of the world."
- V29/L: Lindig (1986: 404): "(...) den Anbau von Hirse und Mais."
- V30/L: Schapera (1962: 69): "In the Nguni and Tonga tribes these household groups are also the local units. They are scattered over the tribal territory in fairly small settlements or kraals (...)"
- V31/L: West/Morris (1979: 25): "Because of this the Xhosa, unlike many other black people, tend to live in homesteads strung out along ridges rather than in the concentrated villages so common elsewhere." (Vergl. auch Anm. zu V 30)
- V33/L: West/Morris (1979: 20): "Headmen acknowledged the leadership of a district chief, who was subordinate to a paramount chief."
- V39/L: Lindig (1986: 404): "Seit Mitte des 19. Jh. wurde Spaten und Hacke durch den Pflug ersetzt."
- V40/L: Lindig (1986: 404): "Die Xhosavölker betrieben im 19. Jh. eine Mischwirtschaft: den Anbau v.a. von Hirse und Mais, die Zucht von Grossvieh."
- V44/L: Lindig (1986: 404): "Jagd und Handwerk (Schmiede, Gerber, Töpfer, Schnitzer) brachten zusätzlichen Erwerb."
- V46/R: Vergl. Anm. zu V 44
- V48/L: Vergl. Anm. zu V 44
- V50/L: Vergl. Anm. zu V 44
- V56/L: Hammond-Tooke (1974: 158): "Women were the main collectors of wild food."
- V58/L: Hammond-Tooke (1974: 159): "Hunting was a male activity."
- V60/R: Vergl. V3 o - 5% unbedeutend
- V62/L: Hammond-Tooke (1974: 158): "Care and management of stock was exclusively a male preserve." "The main work of herding and milking was done by boys and youths under adult supervision."
- V64/L: Hammond-Tooke (1974: 158): "Outside the home, the major brunt of agricultural work was a women's lot. She was responsible for weeding fields, for harvesting, threshing, winnowing and for bringing the harvest home from the fields. Though men could help with these tasks, they were primarily a female responsibility."
- Handel/L: Area Handbook (1971: 129): "Trade was carried on along well-established routes, much of it along rivers by canoe, with the Tsonga as middlemen."