



ROCK ART RESEARCH INSTITUTE

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

Ubugcisa beliwa baseMzantsi Afrika

Umzantsi Afrika unobona bugcisa beliwa bucwengileyo kwilizwe liphela. Obona bugcisa baziwayo yimizobo yepeyinti nemikrolo eneenkcukacha eyenziwe ngamaSan okanye ngaBathwa. Into engaziwa kakhulu kodwa ekwabahlekile zizithehe zokupeyinta zabalimi(amafama) nabelusi bamaKhoekhoen beXesha laMandulo lokuqala lokusetyenziswa kweNtsimbi.

Ubugcisa beliwa bamaSan

Imizobo yepeyinti nemikrolo yamaSan lolona hlobo lobugcisa beliwa obuqhelekileyo eMzantsi Afrika. Imizobo yepeyinti ifunyanwa isikakhulu kwiindawo ezilukhuselo zeliwa, kwiindawo ezineentaba njengentaba zoKahlamba. Imikrolo ifumaneka isikakhulu kumatye amakhulu namawa athe saa kwiindawo ezithe tyaba, umzekelo umphakathi weKaroo.



Umkrolo weliwa lamaSan.

Ubugcisa obuninzi obuphilayo namhlanje benziwa kwi-1 000 leminyaka eyadlulayo, kodwa obunye budala kumoko- umzekelo obalelwa kudala ungama-27 000 eminyaka ubudala! Imizobo yepeyinti yenziwa isikakhulu ngombala nangezinye izidalimibala zomhlaba ukuze xa isenziwa kusetyenziswe iibhrashi ezicwengileyo ezenziwe ngeentsiba zentaka noboya besihwanyana. Imikrolo yeliwa yenziwa ngokusika, ukubethelela nokutshweza umphezulu weliwa ngeliwa okanye ngelitye.

Ubugcisa beliwa bamaSan ayiyongxelo nje ehula yebali lobomi bemihla ngemihla. Singathi kukuvakaliswa kwamava ezenkolo yamaSan. Ubugcisa ngumqondiso kwaye abunakufundwa nje ngokungathi ngamagama. Olona nqulo lubalulekileyo hwamaSan yimo kamoya yokuxwilwa

kwengqondo okanye ngumxhentso wegqirha. Apha emxhentsweni amagqirha okanye amashamana abakumoya ahambe aye kwilizwe likamoya. Apha enzela ibutho lasekuhlaleni imisetyenzana emininzi: aphilisa abagulayo; alawula ukuhambahamba kweenyamakazi neentaka ezizingelwayo, alawula imvula, andwendwela iinkampu ezikude kwa 'nendlu kathixo'. Imiba yale misetyenzana neziqo nezidalwa ezingaqhelekanga ahlangana nazo kwilizwe likamoya iboniswa kobugcisa beliwa.



Iinkxentsi zikamoya zamaSan zidla ngokuba nenkantsi ukuze loo nto izenze zigobele ngaphambili.

Ubugcisa beliwa beXesha laMandulo lokuqala lokusetyenziswa kweNtsimbi

Ubugcisa beXesha laMandulo lokuqala lokusetyenziswa kweNtsimbi abuqhelekanga kakhulu xa buthelekiswa nobugcisa beliwa bamaSan. Benzeka kwiindawo ezikhethekileyo, bufumaneka kuphela kwezo ndawo apho abalimi beXesha laMandulo lokuqala lokusetyenziswa kweNtsimbi abaye bahlala khona, ngokukodwa kwiindawo ezisemntla-mpuma kwilizwe lethu. Bonke ubugcisa benziwa kwiminyaka engama-2 000 eyadlulayo. Ngokungafaniyo nobugcisa bamaSan obuyimibala-bala, imizobo yepeyinti yeXesha laMandulo lokuqala lokusetyenziswa kweNtsimbi irhixiziwe mhlophe kwiliwa. Idla ngokuba mikhulu ibe ziimitha ezininzi ubude.

KwiPhondo loMntla kukho izigaba ezibini zokupeyinta. Ubugcisa bakuqala obunxulumene neenkqubo zolwaluko kwakunye nobugcisa bamva obuqika imiboniso yabahlali baseYurophu, oololiwe neenqwelo kwaye kubonakala ingathi habusetyenziswa njengendlela yoqhankqalazo hwezepolitiki.



Imizobo yepeyinti yezilwanyana yeXesha laMandulo lokuqala lokusetyenziswa kweNtsimbi enxulumene neenkqubo zolwaluko



Imizobo yepeyinti yeenqwelo namahashe yakutsha nje yeXesha laMandulo lokuqala lokusetyenziswa kweNtsimbi



Ubugcisa beliswa bukamalusi

Isithethe sobugcisa beliswa besithathu busandula ukuphawulwa phakathi kwempikiswano eMzantsi Afrika. Obubugcisa beliswa buphawulwe njengobabelusi bokuqala abafudukela emazantsi eAfrika kwiminyaka engama-2 000 eyadlulayo. Esi sithethe siquka imizobo yemigca eneembombo epeyintwe ngeminwe ngembola okanye enqolwe rhabaxa eliweni, imibhalo yesandla namachokoza eminwe. Idda ngokuba kwiindawo ezincinci ezikhuselekileyo okanye ngasemanzini. Esi sithethe sifunyanwa kwiindawo zePhondo loMntla, eFreyistatha naseMntla kwiMpuma Koloni. Okuthethwa yile mifanekiso nokuba kwakutheni ize yenziwe isengumba wengxoxo-mpikiswano.



Umzekelo wobugcisa beliswa likamalusi obubonisa imizobo yemigca neembombo.



Ukubaluleka kobugcisa beliwa baseMzantsi Afrika

Ubugcisa beliwa eMzantsi Afrika lilifa lomjuzi wonke. Bubutyebi bobugcisa, umthombo wokufunda nomthombo wexesha elide onokumika ingeniso ezinzileyo kwaye ikwaliqhayiya likazwelonke. Ngenxa yoku, umfanekiso wobugcisa beliwa uthatha indawo ebalulekileyo kuMlibo weeMbasa omtsha kaZwelonke waseMzantsi Afrika.



Imimiselo yokuziphatha

Ubugcisa beliwa bu-ethe-ethe; kufuneka wonke ubani abukhusele. Ngumthombo ongakwaziyo ukuhlaziyeka. Xa butshatyalalisiwe, bumke naphakade. Nceda ncedisana nathi sikhusele ubugcisa beliwa ngokwenza oku:

Umlibo weembasa kazwelonke waseMzantsi Afrika unomzobo wepeyinti weliwa njengomxholo wawo.

- *Xela emapoliseni nabani na omfumene emanzisa ubugcisa beliwa okanye esenza imikrwelo kubugcisa beliwa okanye kufutshane nabo.*
- *Musa ukuvusa uthuli njengoko olu thuli luza kuhlala phezu kobugcisa luze lubogqume.*
- *Yikhathalele into yokuba ungabuphathi obu bugcisa kwaye uqinisekise nokuba nabanye ababuphathi.*

Umthetho

Ngenxa yokubaluleka kwabo, ubugcisa beliwa bukhuselwe ngumthetho. Kukwaphula umthetho ukutshabalalisa okanye ukwaphula ubugcisa beliwa. Ukuba ubona nabani na esonakalisa ubugcisa, mxele emapoliseni. Eli tyala lihamba nesohwayo se-R10 000.

Iziko Lophando Lobugcisa Beliya (The Rock Art Research Institute)

Eli phetshana lipapashwe kwaye ulinikwa liZiko Lophando Lobugcisa Beliya, kwiYunivesithi yaseWitwatersrand njengenxalenye yephulo elingxowa-mali yalo iphuma kwiRinging Rocks Foundation, USA.



Ukuba ungathanda ukwenza amagqabantshintshi okanye ufuna olunye ulwazi nceda qhakamshelana nathi.

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