



ROCK ART RESEARCH INSTITUTE

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

Ubuciko basemaDwaleni baseNingizimu Afrika

iNingizimu Afrika inobuciko basemadwaleni obubalwa nobuphambili emhlabeni jikelele. Obaziwa kakhulu yimifanekiso ependiweyo eningiliziwe kanye nezifaxa ezenziwa yisizwe samaSan noma abaThwa. Obungaziwa kangako, kepha nabo obubalulekile, yisiko lemifanekiso ependiweyo yabalimi besikhathi sakudala kusasetshenzwa ngenzimbi ekuthiwa phecelezi, i-Iron Age kanye neyabelusi bamaKoekhoen.

Ubuciko basemadwaleni bamaSan

Imifanekiso ependiweyo yamaSan kanye nezifaxa yilona hlobo lobuciko basemadwaleni olwaziwa kakhulu eNingizimu Afrika. Imifanekiso ependiweyo itholakala ikakhulukazi emigedeni, ezindaweni eziyizintaba ezifana nasoKhahlamba. Izifaxa zivame ukutholakala ezimbokodweni zamatshe asakazekile nasemadwaleni ezindaweni ezingamathafa, njengamaphakathi neKaroo.



Isifaxa sasemadwaleni samaSan.

Imvama yobuciko obusekhona namhlanje benziwa eminyakeni eyinkulungwane eyedlule, kepha obunye budala kakhulu kunalokho - isibonelo wukuthi obudala kunabo bonke bulinganiselwa eminyakeni eyizi-27 000 ubudala! Imifanekiso eminingi ipendwe ngobumba kanye neminye imibala yomhlaba yabe isiyenziwa ngamabhulashi acolekile enziwe ngezimpaphe zezinyoni noboya bezilwane. Izifaxa zasemadwaleni zenziwa ngokusika, ngokuyiqongqotha nangokuxhoza ingaphezulu ledwala ngetshe.

Ubuciko basemadwaleni bamaSan abuxoxi nje indaba yempilo yabantu yansuku zonke. Esikhundleni salokho, bubeka udaba lalokho amaSan akwaziyo nahlangabezana nako enkolweni yawo. Ubuciko

buyisifanekiso sokujulile ngakho abunakubhekwa ngehlo elisobala kuphela. Umgido obaluleke kunayo yonke kumaSan ngumgido wabelaphi. Emgidweni abelaphi noma ama-shamans aba sesimweni sokuphupha, lapho besuke bekholelwa ukuthi sebeye ezweni lemimoya. Kulapho -ke la benza khona izinto ezibalulekile emphakathini: balulalisa abagulayo, bajike imizila yezinyamazane, babize imvula, baye nasezinkambini ezikude noma 'emzini kankulunkulu' imbala. Izibonakaliso zale misebenzi, kanye nemiyolo nezidalwa abahlangana nazo ezweni lemimoya ifanekiswa kubuciko basemadwaleni.



Abagidi bamaSan bavama ukuphathwa yinkwantshu okubenza bafole.

Ubuciko basemadwaleni besikhathi se-Iron Age

Ubuciko basemadwaleni besikhathi se-Iron Age baziwa kancane kakhulu uma uqhathanisa nobuciko basemadwaleni bamaSan. Butholakala endaweni encane, kulezo zindawo lapho abalimi besikhathi se-Iron Age babefike bazinze khona kuphela, ikakhulukazi ezindaweni ezisenyakatho-mpumalanga nezwe. Bonke ubuciko benziwa eminyakeni eyizi-2000 eyedlule. Imifanekiso ependiweyo yesikhathi se-Iron Age ayifani nobuciko bamaSan obumibalabala, yona cishe yonke imhlophe Bese ibhecwedwaleni. Ivame ukuba mikhulu, eminye ingamamitha amaningi ubude.



Imifanekiso ependiweyo yesikhathi se-Iron Age ehambisana nemikhuba yokusoka.

EsiFundazweni saseNyakatho kubonakala sengathi kunezinkathi ezimbili zokupenda imifanekiso, ubuciko bakudadlana bezilwane obuhambisana nemikhuba yokusoka kanye nobakamuya obuxube nokufika kwabelungu baseYurophu, izitimela kanye namakalishi kanti kubonakala sengathi babusetshenziswa njengohlobo lokuzabalazela ezombusazwe ngandlela thize.



Imifanekiso ependiweyo yakamuya yesikhathi se-Iron Age eveza amakalishi namahashi aseYurophu



Ubuciko basemadwaleni babelusi

Kamva nje, futhi ngokuphikisana, sekutholwe uhlobo lwesithathu lobuciko basemadwaleni eNingizimu Afrika. Lolu buciko basemadwaleni butholwe ukuthi ngobabelusi bezilwane hokuqala abathuthela e-Afrika eseningizimu cishe eminyakeni eyizi- 2 000 eyedlule. Lolu siko lunemidwebo emacalacala ependwe ngeminwe kusetshenziswa ubumba noma eqoshwe ngokunganaki nje edwaleni, imifanekiso yezandla kanye namacashazi enziwe ngeminwe. Ivame ukuba semihumeni emiucane, engatholakali kalula noma eduze kwamanzi. Lolu siko lutholakala ezindaweni ezithize esiFundazweni saseNyakatho, eFreyistata nasenyakatho yeMpumalanga Koloni. Kusaphikiswana -ke ngokuthi izithombe zisho ukuthini nokuthi zazenziwelani.



Isibonelo sobuciko basemadwaleni bomelusi bubonakalisa imidwebo emacalacala.





Ubumqoka bobuciko basemadwaleni baseNingizimu Afrika

Ubuciko basemadwaleni eNingizimu Afrika buyifa lawo wonke umuntu. Buyigagu lobuciko, ingcebo yokufunda, umthombo ongaba negalelo esikhathini eside esizayo, ekubeni yiholo elisimeme kanye nomthombo walokho isizwe ezingaziqhenya ngakho. Ngenxa yalokhu, isithombe sobuciko basemadwaleni sesiyinxenye ephakathi nendawo yophawu olusha lwesizwe lwaseNingizimu Afrika.

Ukuziphatha

Ubuciko basemadwaleni buncikinciki kakhulu; budinga ukukwikelwa yiwona wonke umuntu. Buyingcebo engavuseleleki. Uma sebushabalalisiwe, busuke sebumbe unomphela. Sicela usisize ekutheni sivikele ubuciko basemadwaleni ngokuthi:

- *Ubike emaphoyiseni noma ngubani otholwe emanzisa ubuciko basemadwaleni noma edweba kubona noma eduze kwabo.*
- *Uvimbele ukuphuquza uthuli ngoba lokhu kwenza uthuli luhlale kubona ubuciko bese bungabonakali kahle.*
- *Uqaphele ukuthi ungabuthinti ubuciko futhi uqinisekise ukuthi abanye ababuthinti ubuciko basemadwaleni.*

Umthetho

Ngenxa yokubaleluka kwabo, ubuciko basemadwaleni buvikelwe ngumthetho. Kuyicala ukulimaza, ukucekela phansi noma ukubulala ubuciko basemadwaleni. Uma ubona noma ngubani elimaza ubuciko, mubike emaphoyiseni. Leli cala lihambisana nenhlawulo yezi-R10 000.

Isikhungo esiCwanninga ngobuCiko basemaDwaleni (Rock Art Research Institute)

Leli pheshana likhishwe futhi lalelwa kwena yisiKhungo esiCwanninga ngobuCiko basemaDwaleni, eNyirvesi yaseWitwatersrand njengengxenye yeprojekthi exhaswe yi-Ringing Rocks Foundation yaseMelika.



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Isizulu

