

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

070 : 330

SYLLABUS

Spring 2020

Meeting Place and Times:

Room 206, BioSciences Building, DC

Dates, Times: Tuesdays 4,5 : 2.15-5.15pm.

Instructor :

Name: **Professor Carmel Schrire**

E-mail: cschrire@anthropology.rutgers.edu

Office: Room 201, Ruth Adams Building, DC

Office Hours: T, Th 1-2pm, and by appointment.

Learning Goals:

Not a Core Curriculum course.

Department Learning Goals Met by this Course:

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

Following the protocols set out by the Department of Anthropology, the chief objectives are as follows:

1. Students will learn to identify, explain, and historically contextualize the primary objectives, fundamental concepts, modes of analysis, and central questions in their major field and will be able to demonstrate proficiency in their use of this knowledge.
2. Students will gain proficiency in the use critical thinking skills.
3. Students will gain proficiency using current methods in their major fields, including library research skills.
4. Students will learn to express themselves knowledgably and proficiently in writing about central issues in their major field.
5. Students will learn to express themselves knowledgably and proficiently in speaking about central issues in their major field.

Starting in Spring 2015, assignments like major papers and presentations that are explicitly linked to these major-level learning goals will begin to be identified on the syllabi of 300-level courses in addition to specific learning goals or objectives for each course

COURSE DESCRIPTION::

The *Archaeology of Australia* covers 50,000 years of human settlement in Australia. It runs from the evidence of prehistoric settlers to the cultural anthropology of modern Aboriginal people. Themes include human evolution, hunter-gatherer adaptation, extinctions, the ecology of isolation, and the impact of colonialism.

The *Archaeology of Australia* addresses three key issues, as follows:

1. **Modern Human Origins:** Australia was first colonized by fully modern people about 50,000 years ago. This course studies the evidence for their physical and cultural identity, and compares it with that found in Indonesia, Asia, Africa and Europe.
2. **Hunter-Gatherer Models:** Australian hunter-gatherer studies are one the best and most comprehensive records of this mode of adaptation in the world. This course provides a critical analysis of their land use, religion, technology, and art, that help us interpret not only the regional archaeology, but also world prehistory.
3. **Relationship to other Courses taught at Rutgers:** Australian prehistory provides a valuable complement to courses on human evolution world-wide. The Australian record of the relatively recent impact of human colonization amplifies other courses on extinction, and provides a valuable

comparison with North American archaeology and ethnography. The Australian ethnographic component of the course complements courses in socio-cultural anthropology.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

Prerequisites: Students are expected to have taken an introductory course in archaeology (eg 070:105) or physical anthropology (eg. 070:102). If not, provisions can be made. They need to know the basic premises of archaeology, including the principles of stratigraphy, dating, contextual associations and inference. It is highly desirable that all students make constant use of their original archaeological introductory text book to refresh their memories about basic matters.

GRADING:

Grading will be done on the basis of two Class Tests (60%), class assignments (20%), and a class presentation (20%).

COURSE RESOURCES:

Readings: A detailed list appears on the "Readings" file on SAKAI.

Text book: Hiscock, P. 2008 *Archaeology of Ancient Australia*. (on-line which is cheapest and best).

Readings will be posted either on Reserve in Douglass Library (books), or on Sakai .

A number of films will be screened.

Self-Reporting Absence Application:

Students are expected to attend every class. This is particularly important in this course where a double period of teaching happens only once a week. Therefore, if you miss one class please report the matter to the University website <https://sims.rutgers.edu/ssra/> to indicate the date and reason for your absence. An email will be sent automatically to me.

COURSE POLICIES:

1. Classes: One three hour class per week will include films and artefact presentations.
2. Attendance: Students need to attend all the classes and read the pertinent texts. We reserve the right to institute attendance sheets if persistent absenteeism is noted.
3. Absences: Students are expected to attend all classes; if you expect to miss one or two classes, please use the University absence reporting website <https://sims.rutgers.edu/ssra/> <<https://sims.rutgers.edu/ssra/>> to indicate the date and reason for your absence. An email is automatically sent to me.
4. Academic Integrity: This course follows the ethics and rules stated in the Rutgers University protocols. Cheating and plagiarism will not be tolerated and will be adjudicated by the proper authorities with the utmost seriousness. Cheating lowers the value of a Rutgers degree and the learning experience for all students. No form of cheating, including plagiarism, will be tolerated. One commits plagiarism when one represents the text or ideas of others as one's own creation. Please visit the website of the Rutgers Office of Academic Integrity (<http://academicintegrity.rutgers.edu>) for a fuller explanation of plagiarism and of the penalties for it. Convicted plagiarists will receive a disciplinary F in the course and possibly face expulsion from the University.

EXAMINATION POLICIES:

If you require additional time or alternative accommodations on exams or other assignments, please contact the Office of Disability Services at 732-932-2848 or dsoffice@rci.rutgers.edu to determine your Coordinator for Students with Disabilities. If your requests for accommodations are APPROVED, the CSSD generates a Letter of Accommodation (LOA); the LOA must be presented to me at the beginning of the term; if you are approved for accommodations in the middle of the semester, you are strongly encouraged to present the LOA to me as soon as possible. For further information, please reference: <http://studentaffairs.rutgers.edu/disability/>

ETHICS & RULES

This course follows the ethics and rules stated in the Rutgers University protocols. Cheating and plagiarism will not be tolerated and will be adjudicated by the proper authorities with the utmost seriousness.

The use of devices to record the lectures is prohibited without the agreement of Prof Schrire.

COURSE SCHEDULE

Spring 2020

Meeting Place and Times:

Room 206, BioSciences Building, DC

Tuesday 4,5: 2.15-5.15pm

Instructor : Professor Carmel Schrire

E-mail: cschrire@anthropology.rutgers.edu

Office: Room 201, Ruth Adams Building, Douglass Campus

Office Hours: T, Th 1-2pm and by appointment.

January	21, 28	1. Introduction FIRE and FLOOD Maps, Land, Evolutionary History, Climate
February	4	2. Ethnography and History
	11	3/4. Pleistocene settlement: (i) When (ii) How?
	18	3/4. Pleistocene settlement (iii) From where (iv) Who?
	25	3/4. Pleistocene settlement (v) Impact and Extinctions
March	3	4. Pleistocene settlement Hard evidence: sites REVISION
	10	MIDTERM TEST
	17	Midterm Break
	24	5/6. Lab session Australian Prehistoric Technology
	31	6. Holocene settlement Arnhem Land
April	7	6. Holocene settlement cont.
		7. Art
	14	8. Archaeology Today
	21	PROJECTS and REVISION
	28	ENDTERM TEST

COURSE READINGS

070 330

Archaeology of Australia

Spring 2020

1. PREAMBLE

Sources are accessible at the Douglass Library Reserve desk and on Sakai.

Abbreviations: AA Australian Archaeology; AO Archaeology in Oceania; PNAS Proceedings of the National Academy of Science; PPS Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society; APAO Archaeology and Physical Anthropology in Oceania

2. TEXT BOOK: Hiscock, P. 2008 *Archaeology of Ancient Australia*. (Available at RU Bookstore,. Also on-line).

3. BOOKS ON RESERVE: Douglass Library (*ISBN numbers in bold*)

Allen, J. *et al.* 1977 *Sunda and Sahul: Prehistoric Studies in Southeast Asia, Melanesia and Australia*. **GN 8850 S68 S93**

Dennell, R. and M. Porr 2013. Southern Asia, Australia and the search for human origins. **GN281 S685**

Diamond, Jared. 2005 *Collapse. How societies choose to fail or succeed*. **HN 13.D5**

Hiscock, P. 2008 *Archaeology of Ancient Australia*. **GN875 A8H56**

Holdaway, S. and N. Stern 2004 *A record in stone*. **DU124.A57 H65**

Martin, P.S. and R. Klein. 1984. *Pleistocene Extinctions*.(**QE 741 Q29**)

Mulvaney, J. and J. Kamingga 1999 *Prehistory of Australia*(**GN 875 A8 M85**)

Peterson, N. 1976 *Tribes and boundaries*.(**GN 666. T74**)

Ryan, L. *The Aboriginal Tasmanians*. (**DU 473.R92**)

Schrire, C. 1984 *Past and present in hunter gatherer studies*.(**GN 407.3 P37**).

1982 *The Alligator Rivers*(**DU 398 A7S47**)

1995 *Digging through Darkness: chronicles of an archaeologist*(**CC76.S37**)

Smith, Mike 2013 *Archaeology of Australia's deserts*. **GB 618.89.S65**

Thomson, D.F. 1949 *Economic Structure and the Ceremonial Exchange Cycle in Arnhem Land*(**GN 489.T47**)

Wright, R.V.S. 1977 *Stone tools as cultural markers*. (**GN 434S76**)

4. DETAILED COURSE READINGS (See Reserve desk and Sakai)

1. Introduction
2. Ethnography and History
3. Pleistocene Settlement
 - (i) When?
 - (ii) How?
 - (iii) From where?
 - (iv) Who?
 - (v) Impact and Extinctions
4. Pleistocene Settlement Hard Evidence
5. Lab Session
6. Holocene Settlement
7. Art
8. Australian Archaeology today

1. Introduction: (Hiscock ch 1)

Australia in World Prehistory:

General Text book, eg

Chazan, M. 2008 *World Prehistory and Archaeology*

Scarre, C. 2005 *The human past. World prehistory and the development of human societies.* www.Thamesandhudsonusa.com/web/humanpast

CLIMATE CHANGE: FIRE and FLOOD

Jones, R. 1968/2012. Firestick farming. *Fire & Ecology* Vol 8:3-8.

Bliege-Bird, et al 2008. The “fire-stick farming hypothesis.... *PNAS* 105, 39: 14796-801.

Gott, B. 2005. Aboriginal fire management in S-E Australia: aims and frequency. *J. Biogeogr* 32/1203-8.

Bowman, DMJS et al 2004. Landscape analysis of aboriginal fire management in Central Arnhem Land, northern Australia. *Ecite Digital Repository*.

GENERAL:

Allen, J and O’Connell, J A 2014. Both half right. Updating the evidence for dating the first human arrivals in Sahul. *AA* 79: 86-108

Bowler, J. M., R. Jones, H. Allen, and A.G. Thorne. 1970 Pleistocene human remains from Australia: a living site and human cremation from Lake Mungo, western NSW. *World Archaeology*. 2: 39=59.

Clarkson, C. et al 2017 . Human occupation of northern Australia by 65,000 years ago. *Nature* 547:

O’Connell, J. and Allen, J. 2012. The restaurant at the end of the universe. Modelling the colonization of Sahul. *AA* 74:5-17.

O’Connell, J. and Allen, J. 2015. The process, biotic impact, and global implications of the human colonization of Sahul about 47,000 years ago. *JAS* 56 : 73-84

Veth, P. et al 2017 Early human occupation of a maritime desert, Barrow island, N-W Australia. *Quat Sci Rev* 168: 19-29

Film: First Peoples (PBS 2015)

2. Ethnography and History

Allen H. et al. Footprints in the sand: appraising the archaeology of Willandra lakes, Western NSW , Australia. *Antiquity* 82: 11-24.

Birch, B. 2011. The American clever man (*Marrkijbu Burdan Merika*). In M. Thomas and M. Neale (eds), *Exploring the legacy of the 1948 Arnhem Land Expedition*: 313 -336 ANU Press, Canberra.

Diamond, J. 2005 ‘Mining Australia’, in *Collapse: How societies choose to fail or survive*. Chapter 13.

Jones, R. and N. White. 1988. POINT BLANK: Stone tool manufacture at the Ngilipitji Quarry, Arnhem Land, 1981. In B. Meehan and R. Jones (eds), *Archaeology with ethnography: an Australian Perspective*: 51-87. ANU Press, Canberra.

Myers, F. 2006. We are not alone: Anthropology in a world of others. *Ethnos* 71,2:233-64.

Peterson, N. 1976. *Tribes and Boundaries*

Thomson, D.F. 1939. The seasonal factor in human culture. Illustrated from the life of a contemporary nomadic group. *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 10: 209-21.

Thomson, D.F. 1949 *Economic Structure and the Ceremonial Exchange Cycle in Arnhem Land*

Tonkinson, R. 1980 The cultural roots of Aboriginal land rights. In R. Jones (ed) *Northern Australia, Options and Implications*. ANU Press, Canberra

3. Pleistocene settlement: (Hiscock Chapters 2,3)

(i) When did Pleistocene Australians arrive?

Allen, J and O’Connell, J A 2014. Both half right. Updating the evidence for dating the first human arrivals in Sahul. *AA* 79: 86-108

Bowler, J. M., R. Jones, H. Allen, and A.G. Thorne. 1970 Pleistocene human remains from Australia: a living site and human cremation from Lake Mungo, western NSW. *World Archaeology*. 2: 39=59.

Bowler, J M et al 2003 New Ages for human occupation and climatic change at lake Mungo Australia. *Nature* 421: 837-840

Clarkson C. et al 2015 The archaeology, chronology and stratigraphy of Madjedbebe (Malakunanja II): A site in northern Australia with early occupation. *JHE* 83: 46-64.

Clarkson, C. et al 2017 . Human occupation of northern Australia by 65,000 years ago. *Nature* 547:

David, B. et al 2011. Nawarla Gabarnmang, a 45,180+- 910 cal BP site in Jawoyn Country, Southwest Arnhem Land Plateau. *Aust. Arch.* 73: 73-77.

Hiscock, P. et al. 2016. World’s earliest ground-edge axe production coincides with human colonization of Australia. *Australian Archaeology* 82,1:2-11.

Gosdon, C. 2010 When humans arrived in the New Guinea Highlands. *Science*, 330, 41-42.

<http://www.visitmungo.com.au/landscape-in-action>

O'Connell, J. and Allen, J. 2012. The restaurant at the end of the universe. Modelling the colonization of Sahul. *AA* 74:5-17.

O'Connell, J. and Allen, J. 2015. The process, biotic impact, and global implications of the human colonization of Sahul about 47,000 years ago. *JAS* 56 : 73-84

Summerhayes, G.R. et al. 2010. Human Adaptation and plant use in Highland New Guinea 49,000 to 44,000 years ago. *Science* 230, 78-81.

(ii). How did they get here?

Bednarik, R.G. 1997 The earliest evidence of ocean navigation. *Int. Jour. Nautical Arch.* 26,3: 183-91.

Bednarik, R.G., B. Hobman and P. Rogers. 1999. Nale Tasih 2: Journey of a Middle Palaeolithic raft. *Int. Jour. Nautical Arch.* 28, 1: 25-33.

Birdsell, J. 1967 Preliminary data on the trihybrid origin of Australian Aborigines. *APAO* II: 100-155.

(iii) Where they come from? (Hiscock ch 5)

Brumm, A et al. 2010 Stone technology at the Middle Pleistocene site of Mata Menge, Flores, Indonesia. *JAS* 37: 451-73.

Dennell, R. and M. Porr 2014. Southern Asia, Australia and the search for human origins

Gibbons, A. 2011 Aboriginal genome shows two-wave settlement of Asia. *Science* 333 1689-1690

Morwood, M. et al 1997. Stone artifacts from the 1994 excavation at Mata Menge, West central Flores, Indonesia. *AA* 44: 26-34.

O'Connor, S, M. Spriggs & P. Veth. 2002. Excavations in Lene Hara cave establishes occupation in East Timor at least 30,000-35,000 years ago. *Antiquity* 76: 45-50.

O'Connor, S. 2007 New evidence from East Timor...Sunda shelf. *Antiquity* 81: 523-35.

Reich, D. et al 2010. Genetic history of an archaic hominin group from Denisova Cave, Siberia. *Nature*, 468, 7327

Torrence, R. et al 2004. Pleistocene colonization of the Bismarck archipelago: new evidence from West New Britain. *AO* 39: 101-130

(iv). Who were they? The First Australians (Hiscock ch 5)

Bowler, J. M., R. Jones, H. Allen, and A.G. Thorne. 1970 Pleistocene human remains from Australia: a living site and human cremation from Lake Mungo, western NSW. *World Archaeology*. 2: 39-59.

Bowler, J M et al 2003 New Ages for human occupation and climatic change at lake Mungo Australia. *Nature* 421: 837-840

Brown, P. 1992 Recent human evolution in East Asia and Australasia. *Phil. Trans. Biol. Sciences* 337, 1270: 235-242.

Brown, P. et al. 2004. A new small-bodied hominin from the Late Pleistocene of Flores, Indonesia. *Nature* 431: 1055-1061.

Brown, P. 2001 Chinese Middle Pleistocene hominids and modern human origins in East Asia. Chapter 10.

Bulbeck, D. The last glacial maximum human burial from Liang Lembudu in Northern Sahul. In O'Connor, S et al. *The archaeology of the Aru islands, Eastern Indonesia*. Terra Australis 22, Pandanus Books, Canberra: 255-94.

Dennell, R.W. 2005. The Solo (Ngandong) Homo erectus assemblage: a taphonomic assessment. *AO* 40: 81-90.

Dennell, R. and M. Porr 2014. Southern Asia, Australia and the search for human origins

Durband, A.C. et al. 2009. A new test of the sex of the Lake Mungo 3 skeleton. *AO* 44: 77-83.

Curnoe, D, Roberts, R, and Hennenberg, M. 2011

<http://www.australasianscience.com.au/article/issue-november-2011/aboriginal-genome-reveals-new-insights-early-humans.html>. *Australasian Science*

Flores Hominid: A comprehensive catalog of papers relating to the evolution of humans in Asia and Australia is found under "Flores Dwarf Hominid" on John Hawks' weblog at www.Johnhawks.net/weblog/

Hudjashov, G. et al. 2007. Revealing the prehistoric settlement of Australia by Y chromosome and mtDNA analysis. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sciences (PNAS)* 104, 21: 8726-30.

Indriati, E. et al. 2001. The age of the 20m Solo river terrace, Java, Indonesia and the survival of Homo erectus in Asia. *PLoS ONE* 6 (6) e 21562

Jacob, T. et al. 2006 Pygmoid Australomelanesian *Homo sapiens* skeletal remains from Liang Bua, Flores: Population affinities and pathological abnormalities. *PNAS* 103 no 36: 13421-6.

Joordans, J. et al. *Homo erectus* at Trinil in Java used shells for tool production and engraving. *Nature* 2014

Morwood, M & W.L. Jungers 2009. Conclusion: Implications of the Liang Bua excavations for human evolution and biogeography. *JHE* 57 no 5: 640-48.

Mungo climatic sequence.docx

<http://www.visitmungo.com.au/landscape-in-action>

Rasmussen, M. et al. 2011. An Aboriginal genome reveals separate human dispersals into Asia. *Science* 334: 94-98.

Rizai, Y et al. 2020. Last appearance of H. erectus at Ngandong, Java 117, 000-108,000 years ago. *Nature*, 577: 381-5.

Sutikna, T. et al. 2016 Revised stratigraphy and chronology for *Homo floresiensis* at Liang Bua in Indonesia. *Nature*, 17179

Thorne, A and M. Wolpoff 1992 The multiregional evolution of humans. *Scientific American* 4: 76-83.

Tobler, R. et al, 2017 Aboriginal mitogenomes reveal 50,000 years of regionalism in Australia. *Nature*, 8pp. (<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/08/science/aboriginal-australians-dna-origins-australia.html>)

Westaway, M.C. and C.P. Groves. 2009. The mark of ancient Java is on none of them. *AO* 44: 84-95.

Westaway, K. E. et al. 2009. Reconstructing the geomorphology of Liang Bua, Flores, Indonesia. A stratigraphic interpretation of occupational environment. *JHE* 57 no 5: 465-83

Wolpoff, M. and Lee, S-H. 2014. WLH 50: How Australian informs the worldwide pattern of Pleistocene human evolution. *Palaeoanthropology* : 505-564

Wong, K. 2013. Rethinking the hobbits of Indonesia. *Scientific American (Special Collector's Edition)* 22, 1:84-91.

(v) Impact of humans and Pleistocene extinctions (Hiscock Ch. 4; see also Introduction: Fire and Flood; Art)

Balme, J. et al 2018 New dates on dingo bones from Madura cave provide first firm evidence for arrival of the species in Australia. *Nature Scientific reports*.

Brook, B. W. et al. 2007. Would the Australian megafauna have become extinct? A review of Wroe and Field 2006. *QSR* 26: 5560-4.

Brook, B W et al 2013. Lack of chronological support for stepwise prehistoric extinction in Australian megafauna. *PNAS* 110 E 3368.

Bliege Bird, R. et al. 2008. The “fire stick farming” hypothesis: Australian Aboriginal foraging strategies, biodiversity, and anthropogenic fire mosaics. *PNAS* 105, 39: 14796-14801

Field, J. et al 2001 A large area archaeological excavation at Cuddie Springs. *Antiquity* 75: 696-702.

Gillespie, D. and B.W. Brook 2006 Is there a Pleistocene site at Cuddie Springs? *AO* 41: 1-11.

Grellet-Tinner. G. et al. 2016. Is the ‘Genyornis’ egg of a mihirung or another extinct bird from the Australian dreamtime. *Quat. Sc. Reviews* 133; 147-64.

Grellet-Tinner. G. et al. 2017. The Genyornis egg: response to Miller et al’s commentary on Grellet-Tinner et al 2016. *Quat. Sc. Reviews*, new, 1-6.

Jones, R. 1968 The geographical background to the arrival of man in Australia and Tasmania. *APAO* III No 3; 186-215

Martin, P.S. and R. Klein. 1984. *Pleistocene Extinctions*

Miller, G. et al 2005 Ecosystem collapse in Pleistocene Australia and a human role in megafaunal extinctions. *Science* vol 309 no 5732: 287-290.

Miller, G. et al 2017 et al. The ‘Genyornis’ egg: A commentary on Grellet-Tinner et al., 2016. *Quat. Sc. Reviews* new.

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<http://www.visitmungo.com.au/landscape-in-action>

Pearlman, J. 2017. Mysetry of what wiped out the Tasmanian tiger “finally solved”. *The Telegraph* 9/28/17.

Roberts, R.G. *et al.* 2001. New ages for the last Australian megafauna: continent-wide extinction about 46,000 years ago. *Science* 292: 1888-92.

Roberts, R. & Z. Jacobs 2008. The lost giants of Tasmania. *Australasian Science*, October: 14-17.

Rule, S. *et al.* 2012. The aftermath of megafaunal extinction. Ecosystem transformation in Pleistocene Australia. *Science* 335 no 6075: 1483-6

Sakaguchi, S. *et al.* 2013. Climate. Not Aboriginal landscape burning , controlled the historical demography and distribution of fire-sensitive conifer population across Australia. *Proc. Roy. Soc. B.* 280.

Turney, C. *et al.* 2008. Late surviving megafauna in Tasmania. *PNAS* 105: 12150-3.

Welch, 2015 Thy Thylacoleo is a thylacine. *Arch Aust.* 80 :40-47

Westaway, M. C. *et al.* 2017. At least 17,000 of co-existence : Modern humans and megafauna at the Willandra Lakes, South-Eastern Australia. *Quat. Sc. Reviews* 157; 206-11.

Wroe, S. *et al.* Reply to Brook *et al.*: No evidence for human overkill in Sahul. *PNAS* 110 No 36.

4. Pleistocene settlement: Detailed Site Evidence (Hiscock ch. 6)

SITES:

1, Lake Mungo:

Allen, H. & S. Holdaway 2009 The archaeology of Mungo and Willandra lakes: looking back, looking forward. *AO* 44 : 96-106.

Bowler, J. M., R. Jones, H. Allen, and A.G. Thorne. 1970 Pleistocene human remains from Australia: a living site and human cremation from Lake Mungo, western NSW. *World Archaeology.* 2: 39=59.

Bowler, J, & J. W. Magee 2000. Redating Australia’s oldest human remains: a sceptic’s view. *Jour. Hum. Evol.* 38:719-726.

Bowler, J M *et al.* 2003 New Ages for human occcupation and climatic change at lake Mungo Australia. *Nature* 421: 837-840

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<http://www.visitmungo.com.au/landscape-in-action>

Thorne, A, R. Grun, G. Mortimer, N. A. Spooner, M. McCulloch, L. Taylor and D. Curnoe. 1999. Australia’s oldest human remains: age of the Lake Mungo 3 skeleton. *Jour. Human Evol.* 36: 591-612.

2, North Australia

Clarkson, C. et al. 2015. The archaeology, chronology and stratigraphy of Madjedbebe (Malakunanja II): A site in northern Australia with early occupation. *Jour. Human Evolution*)

Roberts, R.G. et al. 1990 Thermoluminescence dating of a 50,000 year old human occupation site in northern Australia. *Nature* 345: 153-6.

Roberts, R.G. et al 1994 The human colonisation of Australia: Optical dates of 53,000 and 60,000 years bracket human arrival at Deaf Adder Gorge, Northern Territory. *Quaternary Geochronology/ Quaternary Science Reviews* 13: 575-83.

David, Bruno *et al* 2011 Nawarla Gabarnmung, a 45,180 +/- cal BP site in Jawoyn Country, SW Arnhem Land plateau. *Aust Arch.* 73: 73-77.

Bruno, David *et al* 2013 A 28,000 year old painted rock from Nawarka Gabarnmung, northern Australia. *Jour Arch Sci.* 40, 2493-2501.

3. Central Desert: (Hiscock Ch 11)

Smith, M.A. 2013 *Archaeology of Australia's deserts*

4. Tasmania: (Hiscock Chapter 6)

Cosgrove, R. *et al.* 1990. Palaeo-ecology and Pleistocene human occupation in south central Tasmania. *Antiquity* 64:59-78. (See also Murray, T. (ed) 1998 *Archaeology of Aboriginal Australia* Chapter 6a).

5. LAB SESSION: ARTEFACTS: (Hiscock Chapter 8)

Hiscock, P. and H. Allen. 2000. Assemblage variability in the Willendra Lakes. *AO* 35: 97-103.

Holdaway, S. and N. Stern 2004 *A record in stone*. Chapters 5,6.
Hiscock Chapter 8

6. Holocene Settlement (Hiscock ch 7-12)

SITES

New Guinea

Denham, T. 2013. Ancient and historic dispersals of the sweet potato in New Guinea. *PNAS* 110 no. 6:

Gosden, C. 2010. When humans arrived in the New Guinea Highlands. *Science* 330: 41-42.

a. Tasmania

Jones, R. 1977 The Tasmanian paradox. In R.Wright ed. *Stone tools as cultural markers..*

Murray, T. 1993. The childhood of William Lanne : Contact archaeology and Aborigines in Tasmania. *Antiquity* 67: 504-19. (See Murray, T. ed. Chapter 5d).

b. Arnhem Land (see Ethnography section)

Birch, B. 2011. The American clever man (*Marrkijbu Burdan Merika*). In M. Thomas and M. Neale (eds), *Exploring the legacy of the 1948 Arnhem Land Expedition*: 313 -336. ANU Press, Canberra.

Chase, A. 1979. Thomson Time. *Aboriginal History*, 3: 109-10.

Jones, R. and N. White. 1988. POINT BLANK: Stone tool manufacture at the Ngilipitji Quarry, Arnhem Land, 1981. In B. Meehan and R. Jones (eds), *Archaeology with ethnography: an Australian Perspective*: 51-87. ANU Press, Canberra.

Schrire, C. 1984. Interactions of past and present in Arnhem Land, N. Australia. In C. Schrire ed. *Past and present in hunter gatherer studies*: 67-93.

Schrire, C. 1995. "Chronicles of Leprosy", in C. Schrire, *Digging through Darkness: Chronicles of an Archaeologist*: 184-207.

Tonkinson, R. 1980 The cultural roots of Aboriginal land rights. In R. Jones (ed) *Northern Australia, Options and Implications*. ANU Press, Canberra

Williamson, C. 1999. Late Holocene Australia and the writing of Aboriginal history. Reprinted in Murray, T. 1998. *Archaeology of Aboriginal Australia; A reader*. Chapter 5.

c. Central Desert:

Smith, M.A. 2006 Characterising late Pleistocene and Holocene artefact assemblages from Puritjarra Rock Shelter: a long sequence from the Australian desert. *Records Australian Museum* 58: 371-410.

7. ART (Hiscock ch. 13)

Aubert, Maxine 2012. A review of rock art dating in Kimberley, WA. *Jour. Arch. Science* 39: 573-77

Aubert M. et al. 2014 Pleistocene cave art from Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Nature*, 223-226

Bednarik, R.G. 2013. Megafauna depictions in Australian rock art. *Rock Art Research* 30/2: 197-215

David, B. et al. 2012 A 28,000 year old excavated painted rock from Nawarla Gabarnmang, northern Australia. *Journal Archaeological Science*, Sept (preview)

Gunn, B. et al 2011. What bird is that ? Identifying a probable painting of *Genyornis newtoni* in Western Arnhem Land. *Aust Arch* 73 : 1-12.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-7838141/NASA-satellite-captures-new-image-Marree-Man-Australian-carving-ancient-human.html>

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8. Australian archaeology today

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