

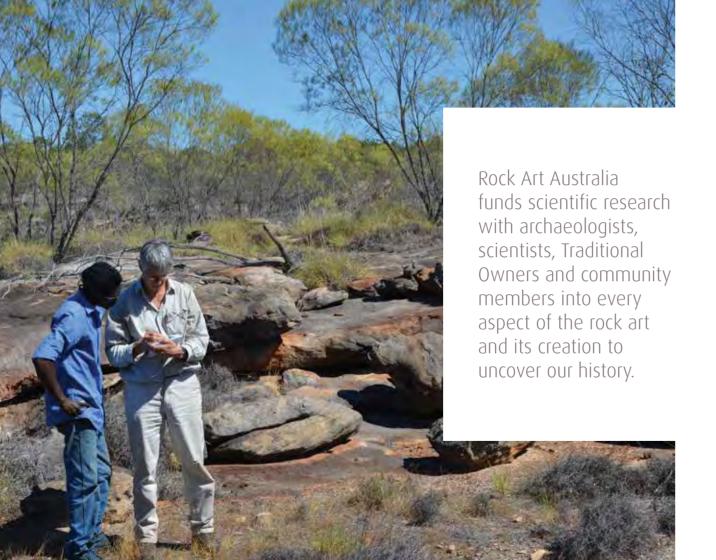


Australian rock art is part of an ongoing culture and widely accepted as the world's most enduring cultural tradition.

Rock art reflects humankind's rich spiritual and cultural heritage and has great significance to its creators and their descendants. It also has great significance to humanity generally.

"It's important that Indigenous knowledge and stories are not lost and continue to be shared for generations to come."

Cissy Gore-Birch, Chair Balanggarra Aboriginal Corporation



Why is the rock art so important?

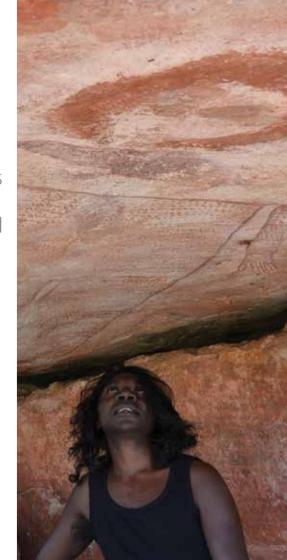
Important because it is the cultural and social legacy of Australia's Indigenous people.

Important because it can show us how people lived, what was important to them, how and what they hunted, their rituals, how they dressed and how they adapted to both dramatic and gradual changes in their environments over time.

Important because it is awe inspiring and inscribed or painted on rock surfaces in rugged and spectacular country.

Important because of the number of sites and the variations in styles and motifs and above all because these reveal sequences in the art styles found nowhere else in the world.

These are the oldest 'libraries' in Australia. Their preservation is paramount.

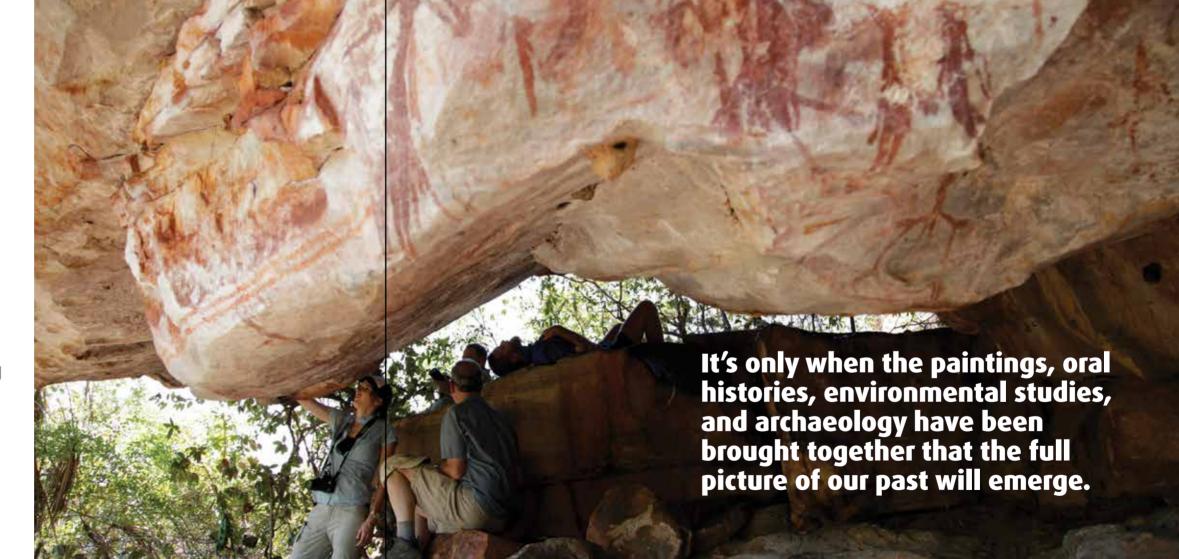


Rock Art Australia and rock art research

Rock Art Australia was established almost 25 years ago and has been at the forefront of scientific research to understand Australia's rock art and the people and cultures that produced it.

We fund rock art research and research into past climates because it is central to answering some of the big questions about human migration.

As well as dating the rock art and undertaking rock art surveys, the Foundation is funding a project that will provide a detailed environmental atlas of the last 50,000 years.



Kimberley rock art panels often contain a variety of subjects and art styles.

Dating the art

Establishing the age of the rock art has been challenging because of the lack of organic material. New research has enabled a team of 20 researchers using four different dating methods to date the rock art.

The Rock Art Dating Project found a rock art painting of a kangaroo to be 17,300 years old based on the age of wasp nests under and over the painting. Applying the same radiocarbon dating technique used on the kangaroo painting, a conclusion that Gwions are 12,000 years old has also been reached.

We also know that many dating techniques and many samples will be necessary to satisfactorily conclude the dating questions which the *Rock Art Dating Project* is working towards.

Often on one art panel distinct styles and subjects are painted one on top of the other. These superimpositions provide archaeologists and rock art experts evidence of a chronological sequence of Kimberley rock art styles (right). The most ancient style at the bottom and the most recent style painted on top. The names given to the various periods reflect either an Aboriginal name or the dominant theme of that period.

Sequence of Kimberley Rock Art Styles



1. Pecked Cupule Period (Archaic, Rock Art Markings)
This earliest form of art arises from pecking, abrading
and engraving shapes into the rock surface. Examples of
ancient and more recent man-made cupules, pits, grooves
and animal tracks area are found mainly on the rock walls.



2. Irregular Infill Animal Period (Archaic, Naturalistic)
This period is dominated by painted naturalistic animals, fish and plants. Human figures are rare. This period includes stencils and prints of boomerangs, hands, feathers, grass, string and objects.



3. Gwion Period (Bradshaw, Kujon, Kira Kiro, Djangargun) Finely painted human figures, frequently in group scenes and carrying objects, often boomerangs. The figures are dressed and decorated with feathers, tassels and aprons which hang from waist and arm bands.



4. Static Polychrome Period (Clothes Peg, Straight Part) This period is almost always represented by human figures which lack the muscle detail of earlier styles; body and limbs are usually painted with straight lines. Painted in three colours, red white and yellow, it is only the red that has endured. Spears and spear throwers become prevalent



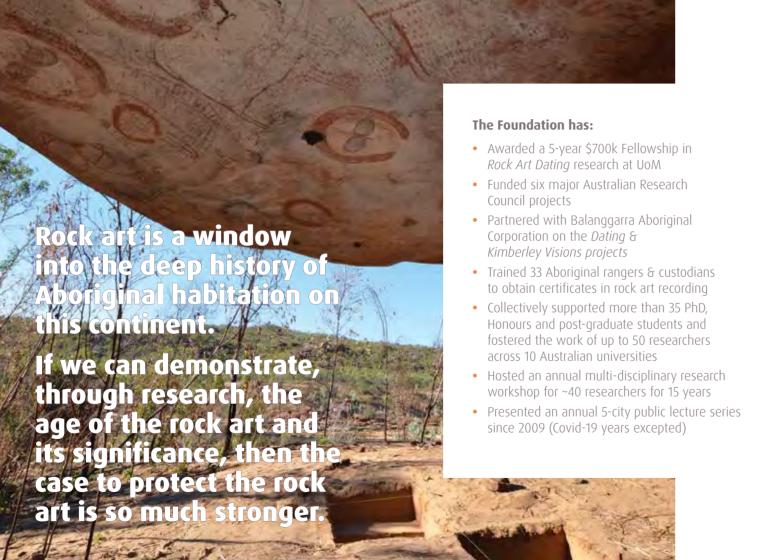
5. Painted Hand Period (Clawed Hand)

Human, animal and plant motifs are painted in thick outlines and the interior of the motif is broken into parts. Circle designs and decorated hand motifs with distinct nails are also part of this period.



6. Waniina Period (Wandiina)

This period of art is dominated by anthropomorphic figures characterised by halo-like headdresses and mouthless faces with large round eyes. They are the sacred spirit ancestors of today's Aboriginal people. Wanjina art also includes animals and plants significant in Aboriginal mythology.



Our impact

The backbone of the Foundation, thanks to its supporters, is the establishment of two fully endowed Chairs - the Rock Art Australia Ian Potter Kimberley Chair at The University of Western Australia (UWA) and the Rock Art Australia Minderoo Chair in Archaeological Science at The University of Melbourne (UoM). These two centres of research are helping to establish the importance of Australia's archaeological record, and transforming this area of research and teaching.

Rock Art Australia acknowledges the significance of the support of The Ian Potter Foundation and The Minderoo Foundation.



Make a donation

Rock Art Australia is the only not for profit

To donate:



Uncovering our history

Rock Art Australia

rockartaustralia.org.au









VOYAGER ESTATE Allens > < Linklaters The FREEDMAN FOUNDATION

























Rock Art Australia Directors

RAA Patrons

RAA Emeritus Directors

