

AN ANALYSIS OF THE KNAPPED IMPLEMENTS FROM EIGHT *ELOUERA* INDUSTRY STATIONS ON THE SOUTH COAST OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

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(Figures 1-103.)

This study consists of an analysis of 5,716 knapped stone implements in the Australian Museum collection from the eight most important kitchen-middens along the south coast of New South Wales (Fig. 1), from Bondi to Merimbula, a distance of approximately two hundred miles. It is the second of a series of similar investigations on sites in this State from which reasonably complete collections are available. It is considered that any deficiencies in the collection from any one of the sites are covered by material from the remainder; thus, for example, cores and blocks are well represented from Port Kembla, *elouera* from Bellambi, and *bondi* points from a number of sites. That the collection is fully representative is indicated by the fact that it was gathered by a large number of collectors, the principal contributors including the Rev. A. J. Barrett, Miss Elsie Bramell, Messrs. C. Greenwell, F. D. McCarthy, O. B. Pryor and J. S. Rolfe, and the late R. Etheridge, Jr., A. E. Ivatt, W. W. Thorpe, and T. Whitelegge, from 1900 to date.

Analyses have been made by McCarthy (1941*a*) of a uniface pebble industry at Yamba and Crescent Head, Tindale and Noone (1941) of a flint hoard from Eucla, Western Australia, and N. A. and H. V. V. Noone (1940) of quartz implements from Ceylon. In this study the nomenclature used is descriptive, as far as possible, although native names are accepted in some cases, because they are non-committal and form a convenient terminology. The classification is based on the technique employed, and

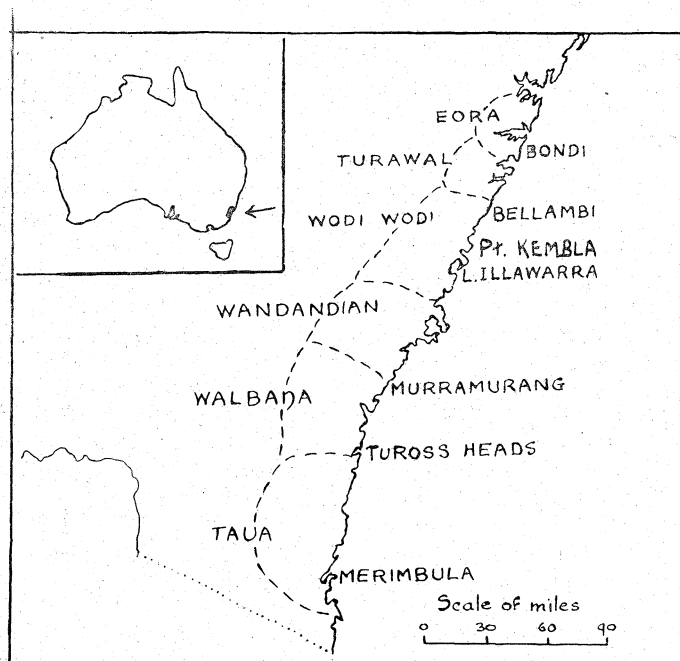


Fig. 1.—Map of the south coast of New South Wales, showing stations and tribes.