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Supplementary Notes on Origin
of Aborigines

Extracts from the works of various authors.

Early MSS.

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~~Extracts from Scott Eliot's "Lost Lemuria"~~

~~Use this for my theory.~~

Dr. A.R. Wallace states (Geographical Distribution, vol. II, 155) that "In the Southern Hemisphere there appear to have been three considerable and very ancient land masses, varying in extent from time to time, but always keeping distinct from each other, and represented more or less completely by Australia, South Africa and South America of our time. Into these flowed successive waves of life, as they each in turn became temporarily united with some part of the Northern land."

In reply to some criticisms of Dr. Hartlaub, Wallace subsequently denied the necessity of postulating the existence of such a continent, but the denial did not effect his statement of the facts of great subsidences and upheavals occurring on the earth's surface during successive periods, nor does the denial effect the inferences drawn from the relations of living and extinct fauna of the world.

From the relationship and partial identity of the fauna and flora of past times and on palaeontological data Prof. Huxley, Searles, Wood and others have inferred the existence of a miocene continent occupying a part of the Indian Ocean. H.F. Blandford infers the existence of a continent which he calls Indo-Oceana, at a much earlier period than Huxley. Blandford says (Quarterly Journal Geological Soc. vol. XXXI, 1875 pp. 531 Palaeontology, physical geography and geology with the ascertained distribution of living animals and plants, offer their concurrent testimony to the close connection of Africa and India, including tropical islands of the Indian Ocean. This land appears to have existed from at least

Permian times, probably (as Prof. Huxley has pointed out) up to the close of the Miocene epoch.....In Palaeozoic times this land must have been connected with Australia...India, South Africa and Australia were connected by an Indo Oceanic continent in the Permian epoch."

Prof. Ramsay believed that Africa was joined with India and Australia in geological times. Sclater was the first to give the name Lemuria to the submerged continent, the existence of which researches on coral reefs had foreshadowed Prof. Haeckel (Hist. of Creation, vol. II, pp 325-6) says that "Neither Australia nor America nor Europe can have been this primeval home (of man)...But there are a number of circumstances (especially chorological facts) which suggest that the primeval home of man was a continent now sunk below the surface of the Indian Ocean....Sclater has given this continent the name of Lemuria, from the semi apes which were characteristic of it. By assuming this Lemuria to have been man's primeval home, we greatly facilitate the explanation of the geographical distribution of the human species by migration."

Dr. Hartlaub (on the Avifauna of Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands) ("Ibis", a quarterly ornithological Journal, Fourth Series, vol. I, 1877, P. 334) agreed with Sclater's hypothesis that the Indo-Oceanic continent of Lemuria once existed. "Lemuria" - that sunken land, which....must have extended far eastwards over Southern India and Ceylon."

The one use they make of their mentality is to train the dingoes to act as huhters.

In the "Pedigree of Man" Prof. Haeckel asserts the existence of Lemuria at some early epoch of the earth's history as an acknowledged fact.

It is said that the aborigines of Australia, some Hill tribes of India, the Andaman Islanders, the Tierra del Fuegians, the Bushmen of Africa and some other savage tribes are the degraded remnants of the Third Root Race. (~~This-for-theory~~)

(H. Ling Roth came to the conclusion that the Tasmanians were more closely related to the Andaman Islanders than to any other race - Aborigines of Tasmania, P. 224)

(~~Must-get-evidence-from-fossil-implements.~~)

Fraser and Mathew base their conclusions upon philological deductions (not altogether).

G.W. Rusden, in his History of Australia, favors the Dravidian theory and is at one with Huxley in connecting the aborigines of Australia with the inhabitants of the Deccan. (G.W. Rusden, Hist. of Aus. 2nd edition, P. 84 et seq.)

~~(Speak of the Tasmanian people, their weapons, implements, etc. See Howitt Page 8.)~~

Howitt classes them as representing hunting tribes of the Neolithic Age and believes that the Australian ancestors as well as Tasmanians must be held to have reached this continent by some land connection. (Howitt's Native Tribes of S.E.A., P. 9 et seq.)

Howitt is correct in doubting whether the average collector of Australian vocabularies has correctly reported them. Almost 9 words out of every 10, the words which Mathew takes as identical with certain Malayan words, are incorrect. (see examples, also see Howitt P. 25) and Mathew 377. ~~(Take note of this in theory.)~~

~~Also the following.~~
Dr. Cadrington thinks there may have been an original oceanic stock language from which the Polynesian, Melanesian and Malay tongues have derived their common elements, and which is now extinct. Malay is presumed to be one of its younger descendants. (See Howitt P. 27 against this.)

"Eolithic" is the term applied by Prof. E.B. Tylor to the level of culture of the Tasmanians and Palaeo-Neolithic might aptly be given to the Australians, as the palaeolithic and neolithic implements still obtain. The Murchison and other inland tribes and the Southern and S.W. tribes of W.A. used only palaeolithic implements while in the Nor'West and the Kimberleys neolithic implements have been frequently met with notably the hammer which is generally ground.

Are the Australians descended from the Dravidians or are both remnants of the old Lemurian race? The similarity of the language, which is more noticeable in the Southern W.A. vocabulary than in any other, the relationships, system of descent, physical resemblance between the two peoples, as seen in the present day between the Todas and the Southern (W.A.) aborigines, all these point to a close kinship between the two peoples, but is it to be inferred from this that one is a descendant of the other? and if so, which is the older?

Dr. Schoetensack of Heidelberg formulated a theory that Australia itself was the primal home of mankind, and suggested the probable routes taken by the various migrations in their journeys north, west and east.

Dr. J. Park Thomson of Brisbane believes that the Australians are an entirely independent creation, and have been developed on the soil and existed co-equally with the carnifex and ? having no kinship with the rest of the human family.

Yet notwithstanding that one writer and another hold apparently conflicting theories, each and all of these seem to fit in with the Lemurian theory.

The Andaman Islands are held to be with Madagascar and others in the Indian Ocean, remnants of the old continent of Lemuria. H. Ling Roth, who collected the data of the Tasmanian aborigines, not however until that race had become entirely extinct, states that the Tasmanians were more closely related to the Andaman Islanders than to any other race (Ab. of Tasm. 357) and Howitt in commenting upon this statement places them amongst the Oceanic Negritos who are now found scattered in small tribes from the Andaman Islands to the Philippines and New Guinea, and not among the later Melanesians. (Native Tribes of S.E.A. 31).

Sir W.H. Flower, and R. Lydekker assume that the autochthones of Australia were frizzly haired Melanesians, whom the Tasmanians best resembled, but that there was a strong mixture of some other race, probably low form of Caucasian melanochroi. (Flower and Lydekker, Intro. to the Study of Mammals, living and extinct, P. 749.)

Howitt suggests that the primitive Australians were "An original Negrito population, as represented by the wild tribes of Malaysia; a subsequent off shoot, represented by the Andamanese and Tasmanians; and another off shoot in a higher state of culture, originating the Melanesians." Howitt concludes (Nat. Tr. of S.E. A. P. 32) that the race is the low form of caucasian melanochroi, suggested by Flower and Lydekker and opines that from such a stock the Dravidians may be also in part derived.

Keane (Living Races of Mankind part XIX, P. 583 et seq) states that it is a universal law that in all racial conflicts the races usually intermingle, but the languages never, one or the other alone surviving. Thus it happened that Caesar's Ibero-Celts of Celtic speech gradually became Ibero-Celto-Teutons of Teutonic speech, the language again refusing to mix, and remaining a pure low German form of speech. Long head Iberians and roundheaded Celts were the first great "British" fusion 3000 years ago Iberian (long Mediterranean), round Alpine (Celtic).

Keane also states (Ibid, P. 594 et seq) that the Picts who were husbandmen living on corn were called by the flesh eating Scots wheat-eaters (cruitnich = cruitehne).

Extracts from parts XXII and XIII of Living Races of Mankind.

Social Organisation, Laws, etc.

Harold O'Donnell in his description of the Tahltan Indians, quoted by R. Lydekker in Living Races of Mankind, Pt XXII, P. 686) states that the tribe is divided into two castes, Bears and Birds. A man who is a Bear must marry a Bird woman, and his children are Birds, but the Bears, his mother's people, get the property. The right to hunting grounds is inherited; a Bear marrying a Bird, may go into the hunting ground of the family of Birds into which he has married, or keep to the grounds inherited from his Bear mother; but his children by his Bird wife cannot enter his Bear hunting grounds, his children being Birds, both male and female, through their Bird-mother, must marry a bear. A man's female children are his absolute property, and he can sell them to whom he pleases.....A chief's son has no right to his father's title or any claim to rule by virtue of his being the chief's son altho the tribe may choose him as their chief; a chief's brother (half or full) is the legal heir, but it must be sanctioned by a majority of the tribe."

How strongly this resembles the southern W.A. tribal laws! It differs in one respect in that the inheritance of property is through the father and not through the mother exclusively as in the case of the Tahltans.

The natives of Australia live by hunting and fishing. The inland hunt, the coast natives fish also the river natives, P. 700 Living Races, Major Powell states that the tribes of the eastern United States had fixed and definitely bounded habitats, and their wanderings were in the nature of temporary excursions to points resorted to from time immemorial, so with the Southern W.A.'s.

Painting the face and upper part of the body was prevalent among many tribes, and was in a large degree symbolical. (Ibid, 711) Totem symbol (712) = the sacred thunder bird or eagle.

Every clan in a tribe, writes Major J.W. Powell, speaking of the North American Indians (Ibid, 716-7) receives a special name which has come to be known as its totem. Thus in a tribe there may be a buffalo clan, a cloud clan, a wind clan, a parrot clan, with others. Sometimes the clan name is the common name for all persons in a clan, but more often there is a group of names signifying some real or mythological characteristic of the animal or object taken as the totem...The clan name or totem is used to distinguish the members of one clan from the members of another. It is never used in the first or second persons but always in the third person. In direct address the kinship name expressing relationship must always be used; uncles in the clan are addressed as fathers, cousins in the clan are addressed as brothers and sisters." So with the W.A. southern people.

The system of taboo somewhat similar to W.A. corresponds to the "Tooah" of the Nor'West.

Sign language somewhat similar to W.A. corresponds also, Fish and animal traps (718 ibid) also like those of W.A.

The Wakanda of the Dakotas (J. McGee, 722) similar to the Australians winytch, kajoorda etc., waugul is wakanda, caves were wakanda, hills, birds, insects etc. also. The wakanda is rather a quantity than a definite entity. Among certain tribes the fetishes (churinga) and ceremonial objects and places of striking character were considered wakanda. Amongst some the moojoor (Xmas tree) was wakanda. The idea expressed by the term is indefinite and cannot justly be rendered into spirit, much less Great spirit."

The uktena (a mythic great horned serpent) is amongst the principal gods.

The Rev. J. Mathew, author of *Eaglehawk and Crow*, one of Australia's most eminent philologists and ethnologists is of opinion that Australia was first occupied by a branch of the Papuan family (not Papuan in its narrowest application but as the equivalent of Melanesian) and closely related to the Negroes. They came from the North, probably New Guinea, and Mr. Mathew would place these as the veritable Australian Aborigines (*Ibid*, P. 5 et seq). Two invasions followed the Papuans, these being composed of Dravidian and Malay elements, the Dravidian arriving first, the Malay coming afterwards, by detachments at irregular intervals. The point of entry of the Dravidian invaders, Mr. Mathew takes to be the extreme northeast coast of Queensland, from whence they poured southwestward, fighting their way with the aboriginal population, part of which they destroyed, absorbing others, chiefly by the capture of women.

The Malay incursions were intermittent, Mr. Mathew thinks; there may have been continuous intercourse between the Australians and Malays on the north of Australia, but occasional descents occurred on the east coast which have left unquestionable traces on the Australian language.

Mr. Mathew's theory, which he deduces from physiology, mythology, implements, customs and language, might be called the "Papuan-Dravidian-Malayan" theory.

The stream tin of Australia is the product of granite rocks having been washed out of the granites and deposited in the beds of streams where it occurs in the form of very rich accumulations.

Dr. Thomson's theory that there was no satisfactory evidence of glaciation in Australia, has been upset by A. Gibb Maitland of W.A. who during his examination of the country between the heads of the Wooramel and Minilya Rivers, discovered, associated with the Carboniferous rocks an extensive deposit of glacial origin. This deposit he traced and proved over 60 or 70 miles. With the deposit were a large number of ice-scratched boulders. The trip undertaken was from Cue to Carnarvon.

~~I will take you to a part of the Nor'West coast where the tide covers the shore to a depth of 12 feet or more and there, when the tide goes out, I will fill your billy with absolutely fresh pure water, bubbling up in and through the salt wet sand.~~

The white race - Euro-African (Brinton)

The Cymric type comprising the "Caledonians of Tacitus", Queen Boadicea's Britons, the Gauls or Cimbri of Belgium and Northern France.

Then there is a second Celtic type, also of vast antiquity, claimed by some to be the only pure form. Modern representations of this clan are the dark clans of the Highlanders, Irish (west of R. Shannon) Marex Welsh, Bretons, Auberignats, Walloons of Belgium and Latins of Eastern Switzerland.

The most ancient known seats of these dark Celts were in extreme western Europe and the isles adjacent.

There is a closer resemblance physically between the Celts and Basques who speak totally diverse tongues, than between Celts and Cymri whose tongue was the same.

The Kimmerians were constituted of the Cymri, Gauls, Kelts, Gaelic clans, Romans and others. The descendants of the ^UCastadt race in Europe spread all over Europe and have maintained themselves in each country they have inhabited until continuous intermarriages have obliterated their characteristics.

The species of red men, originally of the Hamite race, migrated into Europe where they erected the stone structures known as Unnili cromechs and cairns, many of these works being found in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. In later times these red men erected buildings of dressed stone, examples of these being found in Sardinia, Abyssinia and certain parts of Africa. In the British Isles the tribes of these red men were driven into the hills and forests by the Kelts, Gallic, Cymric and other invading tribesmen in later times. They also intermarried with these invaders, and produced mixed offspring with darker hair, eyes and skin.

Professor Klaatsch found amongst the native prisoners at Port Darwin an aboriginal with a curiously shaped foot, in which the large toe was relatively short as compared with the others, especially as compared with the second toe, which stood in the same proportion to the big toe as the index finger to the thumb. Professor Klaatsch has not previously met with a case in which the difference in length between the great toe and the adjoining one was so pronounced, and he instances it as a reversion to a very primitive form.

J.P. Thomson, LL.D puts forth in an article written for Queensland Quarterly, July 1904, the opinion of A.R. Wallace that the Australian aborigines constitute the lowest and most primitive fragment of the great and widely scattered Caspian division of the human family and are consequently very closely related to the Europeans (Caucasians). "That they are on a very low horizon," says Dr. Thomson, "must be admitted....they are almost wholly ignorant of the simplest industrial arts. Viewed from a local standpoint there seems to me very little doubt that the race, strangely isolated as it is from all others, is not only the lowest, but the most ancient of all." Dr. Thomson's own opinion is that the aborigines constitute a distinct race peculiar to the country itself, and he thinks there is really nothing to favor the view that the Australian race is a mere fragment of a greater and more widely scattered one, the evidence according to him seems to be on the other side, going to show that it is peculiarly Australian - not a mere fragment, but an independent division, corresponding in this respect with the distinctive prehistoric and existing faunal types. Dr. Thomson proceeds to upset Dr. Wallace's theory by stating that unlike all the Caucasian types, the Australian race is non-progressive. "In language, characteristic, ethnological affinity, ethical condition, physical structure and communal life, these people are indissolubly cemented together as one singularly remote and distinct race."

In the "Transactions of the R.G.S.A." Victorian branch (vol. XI, June '94) there is an account of a most important discovery made by Mr. Archibald of Warrnambool, of the imprints of humans found on sandstone rock fifty three feet below the present surface. The footprints were those of men, women and children, with the marks of their bodies when sitting down and their hearths and fires. There are also the tracks of the fauns contemporaneous with these people, the footprints of dingos, emus etc. also pieces of bones. Stone implements, different from those of the present natives were also found. Mr. Archibald thus describes the position where the block of stone, containing these impressions, was obtained." Under the surface soil whereon grew large trees, there was a layer of limestone and next under was post tertiary sandstone, a rock containing 92% of carbonate of lime. It is now quarried as a building stone and the quarry presents a wall of this rock 50 & 60 feet high. This rock is the remains of an ancient sandstone. The capping of this sandy rock is limestone of various thicknesses, and on the soil thereon grew very large trees." Some geologists upon examining this sandstone have pronounced it to be Post-Tertiary. The late geological surveyor of Victoria thought it was most probably a recent tertiary. In commenting on the opinions given by the geologists Dr. Carroll states that it cannot be far from late tertiary formation and therefore Mr. Archibald's discovery carries back the time of man's being in Australia to near the tertiary period. The fossil remains of a dog in a late tertiary stratum has also been found in Victoria, and as this dog is not of the Australian fauna, but was brought or introduced by man it follows that the men who brought him must also have been here at that period."

The honour thus belongs to Mr. Archibald of having been the discoverer of the fact of men being in Australia in those remote times.

Photographs of Kella's quarry Warrnambool where the human footprints were found are in the April (1898) number of "Science of Man" and also in Nov. No. (1899), Mr. G. Officer of Melbourne University, Prof. Tait of Adelaide and G.S. Griffith of Melbourne say that the rocks bearing the footprints are either of early recent or else of Pleistocene age. Sir F. McCoy says the Warrnambool sandstone is supposed to be Miocene Tertiary. Mr. J. Bonwick in his book "Western Victoria" calls the rock calcareous sandstone, and says it is of the Tertiary period.

Dr. Carroll contends that the Australian blacks are a compound of three distinct race, the Negritos, the Papuans and the Dravidians. Negritos were first and started from the coasts of the Indian Ocean. The next were the Papuans, whose weapons were spears, throwing clubs, and chipped stone axes and knives. The third race were the Dravidians of India, hunters of game and wild growing food. They were being hunted by conquering hordes invading their territory. This expulsion was going on from about 5000 B.X. while the Hamites were in India to about 2000 B.C. before the Vedic Brahmans entered the Punjab on their way to Southern Hindostan. This the Dravidian representatives in Australia have some few of the Hamitic cults, but none of the Brahmanic or Aryan teachings. The Bora ceremony, the initiation rites, the matriarchal relationships, the government by elders, and not by chiefs, the sorcerers and wizards, the "red hand", paintings, the same food regulations, are followed by Dravidians. The boomerang which was made and its uses taught by the Hamites to the Egyptians and to many other peoples till they carried it to India, from where the Dravidians carried it on to Australia. The spear-thrower was also their invention and was given by these Hamites to many peoples in Asia, amongst others the Esquimos who use it in all their widely scattered tribes to this day. The red hand is also a Hamitic introduction into India and thence to Australia by Dravidians. ~~and ancient Ireland had these red hand symbols.~~ The Dravidians on entering Australia were in the neolithic period of culture and had the arts of hunting, fishing, net making, dressing skins, making ground stone axes and knives and made fires by friction.

The Negritos and Papuans when they arrived in Australia were in the palaeolithic stage of culture and so continued for thousands of years until the Dravidians arrived. Therefore all the ancient chipped stone implements found in Australia and in Tasmania were made by the Negritos or the Papuans and the stone implements which are ground or rubbed to an edge are the works of the Dravidians, who were in the neolithic stage of culture, but they did not cross Bass Straits to Tasmania. Thus the Tasmanian blacks were very different to the Australian blacks in appearance as well in other particulars."

Dr. Varroll claims to have found reversions to typical race character of each of the three races from which the more recent Australian blacks have sprung. The dingo or wild dog of the blacks came with the

Dravidian arrivals and is not of the Australian fauna.

(Professor Tylor stated to his anthropological class at Oxford that the stone weapons found in the Murchison district, W.A. were the same as those found in Tasmania, neither of these being neolithic, or ground stone axes. Dr. Carroll says that the Dravidians did not reach the Murchison!)

The evidence brought forward in connection with the supposed ancient human impressions in Warrnambool sandstone is supported by Mr. Graham Officer, who gives the first description of them, by J.F. Archibald, formerly curator of the Warrnambool Museum and by A.C. Macdonald, ^{Founder} Hon. Sec. and Treas. R.G.S. Melb.

The hypothesis is however discredited by T.S. Hall, W. Howchin, E.F. Pitman, R. Etheridge, G.B. Pritchard, T.S. Hart, J. Dännant, J. Stirling and A.W. Howitt. Some of these however had not seen the specimen. E.D. Cooke of Essendon (Vic.) says that the specimen proves man to be of Pliocene Age in Australia.

Prof. Gregory D. Sc. F.R.S. in a paper read before the R.G.S. Vic. on the Antiquity of man in Victoria (Proc. R.G.S. 1904, P. 132.) says "This slab is not convincing. ..the supposed buttock impression may be such, but they may be merely hollows formed by wind eddies. How the supposed footprints were formed I have no definite opinion. They look more like the impressions that would be left by booted than by naked feet and Mr. McDowell (present Curator) tells me that such is the general opinion of those who have examined the specimens..... If the slab be evidence that Aboriginal man lived in Warrnambool at the time that the lower beds of the Warrnambool sandstone were being laid down, I think it is also evidence that those people were a modern type of boot. In that case Professor Spencer's view that the Australian aborigines show no signs of degeneration will have to be seriously considered."

Dr. Carroll is of opinion that the bullroarer is dependent upon the race elements north and south and so is the knocking out of the teeth and other initiation ceremonies.

Dr. Carroll states that the natives are composed of three races, the dwarf, brachycephalic pigmys called Negritos, the dolichocephalic, tufted haired people called Papuans and the meso-cephalic wavy haired Dravidians, the latter being of neolithic culture when they arrived in Australia and the two former in the palaeolithic stage of culture. These hybrid or mixed people differ in each district of Australia, according to the amount of inherited elements from each of the three above named races. In Tasmania only the Negritos and Papuans had made their way, the submergence which now forms Bass Straits having occurred before the Dravidians reached Australia. The weapons of the Negritos were the chipped or paleolithic axe and knife and the wooden spear; those of the Papuans were the throwing club and other paleolithic weapons; those of the Dravidians were the different forms of boomerang, the spearthrower, the ground or neolithic axe, knife, scraper, bone implements, nets for fishing and bird catching, grinding stones, their twine made of hair and fibre. The Dravidians brought with them their matriarchal relationships, customs, laws of food and hunting regulations, marrying regulations, religious and initiatory ceremonies, sorcery, government by elders, the burial rites and hora initiations, songs and dances. They gave the old Indian names to Australian rivers and places, Indi (Indus) Upper Murray, Meru or Meroo, mount or plain, Taree, the earth goddess, these and other Dravidian names and cults go back beyond the Dravidians to their Hamitic teachers, as meru the snowy mount near Killimanjaro in Central Africa to Mount Meru in the Himalayas in India. There are several merus in Australia, all named after the homes and settlements of the Hamites in their wanderings in Africa and Asia.

The Meropes were the people of Meru, and Theophrastus writes that these were the people of Atlantis before its submergence. When the Negritos and Papuans entered Australia, dry land connection existed between it and New Guinea....But before the Dravidians came the subsidences had produced a chain of islands which rafts and canoes assisted them to pass across.

In the oldest "shell heaps" and oven mounds of Australia, the weapons and tools are palaeolithic, showing there was a time before Dravidian predominance prevailed as it did afterwards.

Science of Man, May 25, 1903. P. 52.

J. Gregory, D. Sc. F.R.S. states in contradistinction to A.W. Howitt (Proc. Roy. Soc. Vic. 1904, p. 138) that the arguments adduced by Howitt that man crossed from Victoria to Tasmania before the formation of Bass Strait, though weighty, are themselves indirect and do not seem adequate to counterbalance the overwhelming geological evidence in favour of the separation of Tasmania long before the possible arrival of man.

J. Denniker in the "Races of Man," (Long. 1900) includes the Australians amongst the Ethiopians, Dravidians and the Assyroid type of the Monuments and describes them as "chocolate brown, broad nose, medium stature, dolichocephalic." Yet he goes on to say that the Australians form a distinct ethnic group - even a race apart from the rest of mankind. Notwithstanding some local differences they exhibit great unity - not only from the somatic (physical, corporeal) point of view, but also from the point of view of manners, customs, and language.

Prof. Spencer (Northern Tribes, 15) thinks there were "probably two immigrations - an original one, represented till recent years by the Tasmanian aborigine, and subsequently a second one of a people at a higher level of culture than the firstcomers. The former presumably spread over the whole continent and in the Southeastern corner occupied what was there undoubtedly a promontory of the mainland. With the formation of Bass Strait this promontory was separated off and now forms the island of Tasmania. When therefore the vanguard of the second immigration reached the south east corner of the mainland, their further progress was checked. They could not, or at least they did not, cross the strait, presumably because they had no adequate means of water conveyance, and were practically limited to land travel, just as the dingo and diprotodon were."

Prof. Spencer is of opinion that the wild dog was if not indigenous, probably brought to Australia by the members of the second immigration.

On Page 15 of his work, Prof. Spencer states that there have probably been two immigrations, and on P. 17 he states that "it looks much as if there had been three lines of migration."

Dr. Carroll in "Science of Man" (April 1906, P. 7) states that the Iguanodons, who resembled the kangaroos in that they had "small fore limbs, large hind limbs and a large powerful tail, when they stood erect they were 18 feet high. Skeletons of these iguanodons have been found in the Isle of Wight and other places thus showing according to Dr. Carroll that they were widely scattered over the earth." The relationship of the Australian lizards to the iguanodon has not yet been demonstrated by sufficient palaeontological evidence.

It will be observed that the majority of writers point to India as the home of the Australian race, even those amongst them who favor other theories, still note a certain kinship between the Australians and the hill Indians.

It has been said that the Australians were an offshoot of the Veddahs of Ceylon, but this is not borne out by facts, though there may be some kinship, if as is stated the Veddah belongs to that proto-Dravidian or pre-Dravidian race which invaded Ceylon from India, but there is no fundamental Dravidian element in the Sinhalese language.

Emerson Tennant states that in certain cases the Veddahs seem to possess no language whatever, whereas Australian writers state that the aborigines of this continent have about 4000 words. The Veddahs do not bury their dead. The Australian aborigines living below latitude 17° invariably do. The Veddahs have no games, no amusements, no music; the aborigines have all these. The Veddahs cultivate the soil, the Australians have never done so, they only refrain from collecting certain foods during the flowering season.

The Veddahs' methods of punishment differ from those of the aborigines. The Veddah widows are supported by the community. In Australia they become the property of the brother-in-law.

Veddah means hunter, and is indicative
of life. There are two classes of Veddah
at the present day, the Gan (village) veddahs and the hill Veddahs

(page torn)

Dr. Andrew Lang believes that the origin and migrations of the aborigines are past finding out.

Social Organisation, also Burial

Would the Nor'West class name Parajer be any relation to Paraya, one of the aboriginal groups in the state of Cochin?

And could the Malabar Paniyan be converted into Panaka? and Kurumba into Karimba? and Panan Poorungongo. (see part X P. 30, Living Races). The Panans were hereditary exorcists and sorcerers, the Kurumbas were Nilgiri hillmen and were dreaded as potent wizards with power to cast the evil eye and thus cause sickness and death. The Parayas also practised black magic and were consulted on the recovery of stolen property, demoniacal influence and the killing of enemies, also taking a human bone from a burial ground and throwing it into an enemy's house after it had been recited over to endow it with magic powers. (This last custom was practised by the Aztecs in pre Columbian times.)

The Paraya can also make himself invisible or can change himself into a bull, cat or dog and so bewitch people.

The burial ceremony of the Malabar Paniyans is as follows :- They are buried in a trench four or five feet deep, always on their left side, with head pointing south and feet to the north....A little cooked rice is deposited for the use of the departed spirit. For seven days after the burial some rice gruel is placed from 50 to 100 yards from the grave, by the priest, who claps his hands as a signal to the two evil spirits prowling in the vicinity. Thereupon the pair materialize in the form of a couple of crows who partake of the food which is hence called kaka conji = crows rice. The Paniyans can change themselves into certain animals for nefarious purposes.

Notice the rafts of Tasmania and Nor'West. Howitt 9, 10.

According to A.W. Howitt, Native Tribes of S.E.A., the Tasmanians were representatives of the Stone Age development in a stage lower than that of the Quaternary period of Europe, and the distinction may be claimed for them of being the lowest of modern nomad tribes. The Australians, judging from their improved weapons of warfare and implements stand on a somewhat higher level than the Tasmanians and he therefore classes them as representing hunting tribes of the Neolithic age. (see about canoes here)

The advent of the more highly cultured Australians led to an amalgamation of the two races, either by the subjection of the latter, or by the extermination of the former male inhabitant and the absorption of the females into the conquering tribes. Whatever the process Dr. Howitt is of opinion that there is a strong negroid cross in the Australians.

Dr. Howitt repudiates Mr. Mathew's statement that a strong Malay element is observable in the language. There is however in the dialects of Beagle Bay and Sunday Island.

Dr. Howitt suggests that the Australians migrated from the Nor'West by way of New Guinea.

Dr. Tylor states that the level of culture of the Tasmanians was Eolithic and Dr. Howitt thinks that of the Australians stands in the Neolithic or on the border between that and the Palaeolithic age.

Professor Spencer postulates two immigrations, an original one represented until recent years by the Tasmanians, a second one of a people at a higher level of culture. The formation of Bass Strait took place before the arrival of the second immigration, therefore the Tasmanians were an unmixed people.

Following upon this, Spencer suggests 3 lines of migration from the north - one along the eastern coast, one following down the rivers running in the main southwestwards from the eastern watershed and a third down the centre of the continent.

See note re Huxley, Mathew. P. 13.

Origin, see 1st page, Fraser's Abs.

See also Fraser, page 4, nanning and domestic life.

Bonwick and Dumont D'Urville theorize on the existence of a great southern continent which encircled almost the whole southern hemisphere.

Prof. Hooker's theory based on botanical considerations is that the Southern continent was at one time of much greater magnitude than it now is. Prof. Wallace also holds a similar theory. These theories are, Mr. Mathew thinks, only a last resort to account for the distribution of races by the submergence of hypothetical regions.

(Eaglehawk, 7.)

The Brahman cuts off his hair during certain rites, the ^{Southwest} W.A. cuts off his hair also at Manja boning time. ^{"special friendship making" ceremony} The hair may then be exchanged by ^{the manja pairs} the singing and dancing are essential parts of the worship, the dancing at the burial of ^{father} mamman apparently being in its origin a religious ceremony.

Smoking the spear and dogs, to obtain "good hunting" results.

The Australian native moving about after night fall carried a burning stick, and in camp at night when they think an evil spirit is near they will throw a firestick in the direction to drive it away.

~~The ethnic source, -Africa-or-Lemuria?~~

Mental powers unseen and dormant until developed.

Mungolbas of the Gascoyne and para gen and para jenna of S.W.A.

Sir John Lubbock states that in no Australian language is there any words for 5. ^{hand one} 5=para gen; ^{hand two} 10=para goojal; ^{hand(&) feet} para jenna 20. ^{S.W. dialect,} ^{W.A.}

The same method of thatching their huts prevailed with the southern coastal people as with the Tasmanians, only the W.A.'s used blackboy generally and Tasmanians reeds.

The American mounds in the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi resemble the oven "mounds" of the N.W. mounds... "kitchen middens"

~~where things would be held and con...~~

~~a number of natives...~~

(MSS. torn)

Were cockatoo and crow the by names of two old "chiefs" of the first and succeeding migrations? ~~No group amongst the hundreds examined had chief or overlord.~~

One fire, a family, group, river "fire", group, camp, river group
 Beeda kala, beela kala, etc. these are subdivisions, what do the hill
 boy-ungur, hill people, group areas were community areas
 people call themselves, local community in land, nomadic tribes, de-
 pending on hunting and the chase, ^{All groups were nomadic, hunting} if they are not beela or beeda ^{within their group area, river area, etc.}
 kala they are meenungur or mulgong. (eastern or outer groups)

~~There is flux and reflux amongst the tribes, a growth and decay, and whatever circumstances may have caused the extinction of tribes it has occurred.~~

~~Temperament. See Fraser, P. 43.~~

Fijians catch fish in fresh water by putting a native plant in the water to intoxicate them. In the Chittagong district of South Eastern India the hill people do the same. ^{in creek or lake or estuary aborigines put stupifying herbs that brought fish to surface.}
~~In the Motu district of New Guinea the sorcerers "make passes" etc. in the same way as the Southern W.A. in both instances too they are paid.~~

~~Sports.~~

Melanesians of Fiji have many points in common with our natives.

In the Andaman Islands large gatherings (Barter) were held.

~~Boomerang found on the Dravidian.....~~

~~in the tombs and on the monuments of Egypt...~~

~~of the United States Gen. Pitt Rivers (See Fraser....~~

(Page torn)

Class Marriages of Arunta Tribes

From Dr. Stirling's Report (Living Races, Part IV, p. 102)

Dr. Stirling states that the Aruntas are divided into two main groups or sections, which do not appear to have definite names, and do not seem to constitute a barrier imposing restrictions in regard to marriage between their members. These divisions Dr. S. calls phratries and the minor divisions sub-phratries or totem clans (?).

Among the Aruntas the sub-phratries are :-

Pultarra, Panunga, Purula, Kumarra. The marriages between these are regulated as follows :-

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Offspring</u>
Pultarra	Kumarra	Panunga
Panunga	Purula	Pultarra
Purula	Panunga	Kumarra
Kumarra	Pultarra	Purula

These are identical with the Roebourne, Broome, Beagle Bay, and many other Northern and N.W. areas. They were the straight marriage laws of the circumcised N.A. groups.

~~Miss Georgina King is of opinion that many of the superstitions of the aborigines can be traced to the period of volcanic activity occurring in the early Tertiary period and that their wandering habits, the absence of permanent abodes, the fear of entering dark caves, must all have been the result of the great fright their remote ancestors received when the earth opened up in all directions during the Tertiary period, and ejected so much of Australia's mineral wealth.~~

(Re Klaatsch see Schoetensack 567, 1903 ?)

~~Aberigines : Paper read Karrakatta Club, 1903 ?~~

Paper read at Karrakatta Club, Perth, 1905.

The question as to whether the aborigines of Australia are a primeval race or if not, from whence they derive their origin is one which interests ethnologists in every part of the globe, at the present day. Those scientists who have for the purpose of research travelled through the central portions of Australia and there meeting the aborigine in his natural surroundings, far from the contact of civilisation, have studied his manners, habits, customs, physical and physiological features, have returned from their expeditions with much treasure. Many of them have recognised in the aborigines a peculiar combination of certain remarkable physical features unlike any other known race. Many again, like the late E.M. Curr, arrived at the conclusion that the Australian aborigine is of African origin. The number of scientific persons holding this belief is, however, year by year diminishing and the theory that is now adopted by leading ethnologists is what is called the "Dravidian or Indo-Egyptian" theory.

It is as well to begin by taking the opinion of those scientists who hold front rank at the present day as to the most important essentials necessary for arriving at the origin of a race. I will be as brief as possible in enumerating these. Prof. Haeckel says that the best starting points are found in the hair and speech, because they are more strictly hereditary than the form of skull, as the form of skull may vary so much that both extremes - the dolicho-cephalous (long-headed) and brachy-cephalous (short-headed) meet in the same species.

Prof. Mueller, the great authority on comparative philology, places language in the foreground and next to it the nature of the hair, for though in itself it is of course only a subordinate morphological character, yet it seems to be strictly transmitted within the race.

Dr. Prunier states that it is indubitable that the hair of the individual stamps his origin.... Many other leading ethnographers bear this out, going so far as to say that the quality of hair is regarded as one of the safest, if not the very best, tests of racial purity. We have only to take the intermixture of races between the

negro and the white man in Southern America to note the prominent part the hair of the head assumes, even when the hair changes colour and becomes fair, the texture will remain the same.

But there are also other characteristics and the shortest way will be to compare the *Homo niger* (black man) with the *Homo australis* (Australian) and see where they agree and where they differ.

The African negro's description is :-

Color : always more or less pure black

Feel of skin : velvety to the touch

Smell : strong and offensive

Hair : black, woolly and frizzled

Eyes : black, the sclerotic dark or yellowish

Lips : thick and protruding

Beard - scanty and if any, developed late

Nose : platyrrhine, that is flat

Hair on the body : destitute, except in the armpits and the pubis.

Superciliary arches project but little and are smooth, the result being that the orbits are less deep, which, together with the slight depression of the root of the nose, make the race of the African negro less fierce. The shape of the head is dolicho-cephalous.

The teeth are wider apart than in white races. The ears are small.

Now in the case of the Australian aborigine, we have a similarity in the long head, tho' the average measurement is only 71.5 against 73.40 in the African. The broad nose, protruding lips, eyes black, sclerotic yellow, the offensive smell of the skin and total absence of calves, all these are common. But he differs from the negro in the more important essentials of color of skin, being, according to Brocas, Spencer, Darwin, Lumholtz and others, brown or dark chocolate. His hair is lank or slightly wavy. His beard is well developed. His legs and arms have usually a thin coating of short crisp hair, the breasts more especially, and sometimes as in white people the whole body is covered with hair. The nose is platyrrhine, but the superciliary arches project more prominently and are less smooth than in the Negro. This prominence of the superciliary arches is mentioned as a distinguishing characteristic difference between the Australian and Negro. Sir Harry Johnston specially dwells on this. Finally we have the structural differences, the bones of the Australian being much

more delicate than those of the African negro. Regarding language Haeckel and others describe the Australian as monoglottonic, while it is well known the African is poly-glottonic.

We have arrived now at the stage where it has been proved that distinctive and essential differences exist between these two races and now we will go on to the origin and geographical distribution of the Australian Aborigines.

The identity of origin of the several branches of the Australian Race, shrouded though that origin is in the murky gloom of antiquity, is a fact almost universally recognised by writers on the subject. The complex system of communal marriages prevailing throughout the whole of the Australian tribes furnishes one of the strongest evidences of this, and although Sir John Forrest calls attention to the many differences existing between the customs of the natives of the interior and those of the coastal districts, these differences do not prove a dissimilarity of origin. All other writers on the aborigines (except Strzelecki) maintain that the inhabitants of the whole continent are a people governed essentially by the same laws and customs, such minor differences as may be apparent being due mainly to variations in local conditions. The strong similarity observable in their physical characteristics also points towards their common origin, any marked departure from the type being largely attributable to their environment and more particularly perhaps to the abundance or scarcity of food and water.

As to the ethnological division to which the original race belonged many opinions have been given by more or less competent authorities. The extreme antiquity of the continent is put forward as a reason for the absence of any written history of the Australian Race and consequently in attempting the solution of this difficult problem it would be necessary, according to one writer, to call in the aid of different branches of science, more especially those of geography, comparative linguistics, zoology, botany and geology. At one time the mainland of Africa and Asia appears to have had a comparatively unbroken continuity southeasterly as far as Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea and probably further south and east. To this vast continent the greater part of which is now submerged, Haeckel and others have given the name of Lemuria on the supposition that it was there the

lemurs had their centre of development. The existence of this continent which now lies under the Indian Ocean has been proved by hydrographic surveys which indicate by the banks and shoals now under water, where this great land was situated.

Lemuria should no more be confounded with the Atlantis continent than Europe with America. Both these continents of Lemuria and Atlantis sank and were drowned with their high civilisation and "gods" yet between the two catastrophes a period of 700,000 years is supposed to have elapsed. Lemuria is described by Haeckel as a tropical continent now lying under the surface of the Indian Ocean, the former existence of which in the Tertiary Period seems very probable from numerous facts in animal and vegetable geography. Keane, another great ethnologist says, If Lemuria be put on one side we cannot reject the Indo African continent which replaces the former in the Indian Ocean and which is established on a solid foundation by naturalists associated with the Indian Geological Survey. A.R. Wallace and others write similarly on this subject.

From the Lemurian race, which is said to have flourished and ended before the early part of the Eocene Age, the flat headed aborigines of Australia are presumed to have been derived.

The migration or dispersion of its inhabitants occurred in those pre-historic times, when Africa, as a separate continent, was not in existence and when mankind were "mere hunters" whose weapons were the spear and possibly the boomerang, and it is probable that, owing to the remarkable isolation to which Australia was subjected, after the submergence of the remainder of the continent, it has preserved more of the customs, linguistic peculiarities and ways of thought of the black races of antiquity than any other people now existing on the globe.

Dr. B. Blandford has endeavoured to show that it was over the lost continent of Lemuria that many of the older Indian animals travelled into Africa. And it is stated by Sir J.D. Hooker, that eminent botanist, that a large assemblage of blossoming plants characteristic of the Indian Peninsula are also inhabitants of tropical Australia.

The first inhabitants who were dispersed over the continent referred to were a black race of the Negroid type. They were not necessarily homogenous, because in moving southward and eastward people

of neighbouring tracts of country would to some extent mix with each other by conquest, or for purposes of mutual advantage, and their language and customs would be modified in certain particulars. These people form the primitive stock from which the original inhabitants of Australia, Papua and Tasmania have sprung.

This primitive race spread southeasterly with comparative ease, advancing slowly because its members were not numerous and the tropical character of the country passed through made food abundant and easily obtained. It is not to be expected that the people would all keep together or travel at the same rate. They would divide into clans or small communities, some moving on in one direction or along particular natural features - others proceeding in other directions - others perhaps remaining stationary for long periods in favorable localities. Useful arts would be developed more in some of these tribes than in others, resulting from the character of the country occupied and their general surroundings.

Some of the southerly branches of this wave of population marched into Australia at various places on what is now the northern coast of the continent, from whence they spread over the greater part of Australia, continuing their course into Tasmania, which at that period formed one mainland, and became what may be called the autochthonous race. That the race spread far and wide is evidenced by the extensive distribution of its remnants.

Such a migration as that outlined for a period of prolonged duration - how long it is needless to speculate upon here. One tide of population would be succeeded by others at irregular intervals, who would naturally follow the pioneers or advance guard, much in the same way that the settlement of countries takes place at present, detachments entering Australia at different points along the whole length of the northern coast. It may reasonably be expected that the dialects and customs of the later immigrants would differ in some respects from those of their precursors owing to their arrival at long intervals during successive ages.

In process of time the original race was followed by hostile tribes of a more advanced type, and possessing a higher degree of culture. Depressions and elevations of the land due to volcanic agencies and other disturbances of the earth's crust, and the consequent incursions of the sea and land, would in the interval have

effected changes in the relative position of sea and land, and have completely altered the boundaries of continents and oceans. The connection between Australia, Asia, Lemuria and Africa had been more or less submerged, but there was still a comparatively uninterrupted land route between India and Australia via Ceylon, Nicobar and Andaman Islands (now merely coral reefs in Bay of Bengal), Malay Peninsula, Java, Borneo, Celebes and Timor.

The second migration, like the first, would continue to march into Australia in small detached bands for a long period. In cases where the two races met and came into conflict in regard to the possession of country or otherwise, the new people being better equipped for warfare, would subjugate the local inhabitants - the autochthonous race - and the customs, dialects and ceremonies of the latter would be assimilated or to some extent superseded by those of their conquerors. In this way, most of the mainland of Australia was over-run by the invaders, but they did not reach Tasmania, because it had by that time become an Island, owing to the submergence of a tract of land now occupied by Bass Strait.

The Malay Race never invaded any part of Australia; during historic times they visited the northern coast in canoes or catamarans for the purpose of fishing for trepang but their intercourse with the Australians was restricted to the coast and was very slight. Even if a few individuals intermarried with the Australians and went inland amongst the tribes they made no deep impression either upon the race or the language.

The theory of the late Rev. Dr. John Fraser B.A., B.L.D. which I will now put forward, does not interfere or disagree with the statement I have just read. Rather amongst leading ethnologists it confirms them, for Dr. Fraser has simply begun at a period which he can support by historical and biblical data and confines himself to that alone. His theory is called by ethnologists the Dravidian theory.

Dr. Fraser, an eminent authority on the aborigines of Australia, while not attempting to go so far back as the Third Race Period for the origin of the Australian Aborigines, assigns to them Babylonia as their primal home, where, according to history, mankind first began to congregate in large numbers. Amongst the many here collected were the Hamites, the progenitors of the black races who were the first to

try and break down the love-law of universal brotherhood and equality; for Nimrod was of their race, and wished to establish dominion over his fellows, and to raise an everlasting memorial of his power, like those which his kindred afterwards reared in Egypt. This attempt was frustrated by the "confusion of tongues" at Babel; and here begins, according to Dr. Fraser, the first movement of the negro race towards India and consequently towards Australia.

The position of the Hamite or black races at the opening of history is, in Genesis X, 6, indicated ethnically by the names Kush and Mizraim and Phut and Canaan which geographically are the countries we call Ethiopia and Egypt, and Nubia and Palestine. The Kushites however were not confined to Africa, but were spread in force along the whole northern shores of the Arabian Sea. They were specially numerous on the lower courses of the Euphrates and Tigris, their original seats, and there formed the first germ whence came the great empire of Babylonia. Later Greek tradition (Odyssey 23-24) speaks of both an eastern and a western nation of Ethiopians. And Herodotus tells us (VII, 70) that in the army of Xerxes when he invaded Greece, "the Ethiopians from the sunrise (for two kinds served in the expedition) were marshalled with the Indians and did not at all differ from the others in appearance but only in their language and their hair. For the Eastern Ethiopians are straight haired, but those of Libya have hair more curly than that of any other people."

It is clear therefore that the black races, many centuries before the Trojan war, had spread themselves from the banks of the Indus on the east right across to the shores of the Mediterranean while towards the southwest they occupied the whole of Egypt and the Abyssinian Highlands. Thus they held two noble coigns of vantage, the valley of the Nile, which through all the ages to the present hour has never lost its importance, and the luxuriant flat lands of Mesopotamia. A mighty destiny seemed to await them and already it had begun to show itself, for the Kushites not only made the earliest advances towards civilisation but under Nimrod they threatened at one time to establish a universal empire with Babel as its chief seat. But a time of disaster came which carried them into the remotest part of the earth into Central Africa, into the mountains of India, whence after a while, another impulse sent them onwards towards our own

island continent. Hither they came, many centuries before the Christian era, pressed on and on from their original seats by the waves of tribal migration which were so common in those early days. The successive waves of the Kushite displacement were these :- first into the valley of the Ganges, then into the Deccan and into further India, then into Ceylon, the Andaman Islands and the Sunda Islands and thence into Australia.

About 20 centuries B.C. the Kushite kingdom had become through conquests, a mixed conglomerate of four essentially different races, Hamite, Turanian, Shemite and Japhetic, all assembled in Chaldea and Babylonia. This great Chaldean monarchy, the first of the five great monarchies of ancient history, was overthrown by an irruption of Arab (Shemitic) tribes about 1500 B.C., the rupture being so complete as to drive forth from their native seats thousands of the people of the four tongues, and force them westwards into Africa or eastwards through the mountain passes into the tableland of Punjab and thence into the Gangetic Plain. Here the historians say were already located the pure Hamites of the Dispersion, these the Kushites drove before them into the mountains of the Deccan where to this hour the Dravidians are a black skinned and savage race. Before long the Kushites were themselves ejected from the Ganges Valley by a fair-skinned race - the Aryans. These Aryans in religion and habits irreconcilably opposed to the earlier races of India waged upon them a relentless war. Hemmed up in the triangle of southern India, the earlier Hamites could only escape by sea. The Babylonian Kushites on the other hand could not seek safety in the mountains of the Dekkan for these were already occupied. They must therefore have been pushed down the Ganges into Further India and the Malayan Peninsula, thence they passed into Borneo, the Sunda Islands, Papua and afterwards into Australia.

Many known facts favor this Dravidian theory, 1st, ethnologists recognise two pre-Aryan races in India, 2, the Dravidian and Kolarian languages have inclusive and exclusive forms for the plural of the first pronoun, so has the Australian language, 3, the native kyley or boomerang is used on the southeast of India and has been traced to Egypt - both of them Hamite regions. (There are now in the British Museum 4 boomerangs sent from Kattyawar India and three from

Thebes. All true boomerangs); 4, the modes of burial correspond; 5, circumcision prevailed in Babylonia and obtains throughout central Australia; 6, the Dravidian tribes, though homogeneous, have varying dialects, so have the Australians; 7, the natives throughout the whole of Australia point to the north and north-west as the quarter from whence their ancestors first came.

The link between Australia and Egypt, according to Fraser, Huxley and others are the Dravidian races of India. Pronouns, numerals and other test words, have been culled by the most eminent philologists to show the connection between the two languages. Thus, following the theory of the best known writers on the subject, the material civilisation of the world was commenced by the race of Ham, yet the task soon fell from their hands, for morally they were unfit for it. The Hamites have continued to sink in the social scale, have been crushed down by the other races and thus debased, and wherever the sky above or the earth beneath have conspired to render the means of life meagre and precarious, there the process of decay has been accelerated and physically and socially their condition has been very low, but still among their institutions there are traces of better things.

Professor Huxley coincides with Dr. Fraser in his assertion that the Australian race are identical with the ancient inhabitants of the Deccan owing to their features being similar to those of the Indian blacks, and those two writers also agree as to the distinct kinship between the Australian and Dravidian languages. They both state that the immediate ancestors of the Australian race were the Dravidians of India. These Dravidians are considered by the best authorities as being certainly negroid, and in England, Professor Flower from an examination of their crania has classed them as kinsmen of the Australians. Class marriage laws are similar in both races. The resemblance between the Dravidian and Australian languages also proves that the latter are not isolated, but in their essential root words have a close relation to the languages of the southern seas, and to similar root words in the language of the great peninsula of India. We have also the fact that both among the hill tribes of India and the Australians the creation of fire is identical. Time does not permit the citation of examples of

comparison between the Australian and Dravidian tongues, but it may be said here that all writers agree as to the common origin of the Australian race, the complexity of structure of the Australian language and the precision with which it can be used. The aborigines having no powers of invention could never have constructed a language computed by the best authorities to consist of about 4000 words, their language must therefore be the remnant of a state more nearly approaching civilisation than is commonly supposed.

One of the most striking proofs of the antiquity of this race is to be found in the cave drawings and paintings discovered in various parts of the continent. These are usually found in the coastal districts but this rule is not absolute for in 1830 Ensign Dale, while exploring in the York district found a sandstone cave on one side of which was rudely carved a representation of the sun, "a circular figure," he states, "eighteen inches in diameter emitting rays from its left side," and close to this were impressions of an arm and several hands.

I would like to add a few words as to the mental and physical characteristics of the aborigines whom some writers have classed as the lowest of all straight haired men, in order to correct an impression that may be prevalent amongst many at the present day. Those people who like Dampier declare the West Australians to be the "miserablest people on earth" forget such proofs of manufacturing skill as are displayed in the spinning of the waist girdle from the fur of the opossum or from human hair, the fashioning of that wonderful weapon, the boomerang or kyley, or the still more wonderful system of leverage represented in the wommera or throwing stick.

Through unknown ages the Australian race has been an isolated one, living in the midst of the most adverse surroundings, the curious laws and customs brought hither by the first migration slavishly followed from age to age until, at the advent of the white man all signification of their many and peculiar ceremonies had been lost or remembered only as legends of the kind with which every European is familiar. Tribe rose against tribe for breaches of a law the origin of which they could not explain. Territorial boundaries were fixed to which each tribe was restricted, but who first fixed those boundaries they are unable to say. In West Australia particularly, the supply of food, especially in the arid interior is often scanty, and consequently the never ending struggle for bare existence would tend, from generation to generation, to degrade still further an intellect that from its environment had no chance of development.

The natives of other countries, from the advantages of climate and other causes, have had indigenous fruits, coconuts etc. to count, and so have evolved a wide system of counting, but the only possessions of the Australian native are his few spears, and therefore he has not felt the necessity of having more than three numerals. I may here say that as regards the unity of the language I have taken the word "eye" as one test word out of many and find that from one part of the continent to the other the word is radically the same.

I wish I could have included in this paper some little account of the customs, laws, folklore, traditions, language, system of relationships, dress and equipments, carvings, sorceries and of this most interesting branch of the human race, but each of these subjects is so full of interest and so comprehensive that unless each were made the subject of a special paper it would be impossible to do adequate justice to any single one of them. Even the household utensils, the "Lares and Penates" must be taken separately to be comprehended thoroughly. We are accustomed to think of the natives of this continent as a degraded race which to a certain extent they are, but to anyone who enters into the study of the natives and observes them from other points of view than those that present themselves to us in the bedraggled specimens that haunt the townships the subject is one of absorbing interest, if only from the fact that we, the descendants of those

Aryans who succeeded in ousting the indigenes from their Indian fastnesses are now continuing that process by the more peaceful but none the less effective method of exterminating the remnants of that ancient race, the advance of our so-called civilisation, which, as soon as it approaches the native, is as deadly in its effects as the most destructive weapons of warfare.

.....the Beagle round the Nor' West coast. Miago afterwards entered Captain Grey's service and on the arrival of Governor Hutt in Perth the native entered Captain Grey's room and made the following speech in his capacity as imaginary Governor :

Yiee naga yongar Perth bak-ad-jee yuado

Moondée moondée gurrang gurrang boola

Mirgana mirgana " " "

Yalgonga yalgonga " " "

Yaru bal?

Buckilbury wattup gidgee, yam bal gurrang boola? Bunbury gurrang gurrang boola. Golam biddie gwabba, mam -marup wango-ween boola. Golambiddie wilgi nabbow, yago mial, golambidie donga broo mammerup meno been boola, mammerup gurrang ga-duk golambiddie gid-jee, Dule. Waunma Governor Yool, yahi Perth yongar, bakadjee yuado, gwabba litch.

Henceforth this people of Perth must not fight; Moondée moondée, you are always quarrelling, Mirgana Mirgana, you are always quarrelling, Yalgonga Yalgonga you are always quarrelling, What is the reason of this? Buckilbury speared Wattup, why was he so very angry? Bunbury, you are very quarrelsome. The young men behave very well, the old men are always wrangling. The young men paint themselves and the women look at them, the young men are not aware of this, but the old men are very jealous, and being in a passion spear the young men, this is very wrong. Now another Governor is come and you people of Perth must fight no more. This is very good.

This page inserted to preserve continuity of pages. It had been placed in this chapter for Lecture purposes in Perth and elsewhere in the early 1900's.

The question of the origin of the Australian race is one that is keenly interesting ethnologists of the present day. It is now well known that the natives of the whole of the continent have been derived from one common stock since the same distinguishing characteristics are observable in the aboriginal inhabitants of the widely separated extremities of this continent. Yet how many theories have been advanced in connection with this subject. It is the easiest thing in the world to form a theory, and it is one of the most difficult to prove that theory. That the Australian race is one of the highest antiquity nearly all writers are agreed. Some have ascribed African others Asiatic others Papuan descent. Dr. Park Thomson of Brisbane is the first to submit the theory that the Australian is an independent member of the human family. Dr. Schoetensack's theory is that since all attempts to prove the existence of Tertiary men in Europe have failed, Australia and the Indo-Australian Archipelago must be looked to as the original home of mankind, from whence he made his way into the other countries of the world and there deposited the palaeolithic implements that have been found in different parts, Europe, America and Elsewhere.

Dr. Carroll's (Sydney) theory that the Australian aborigine is a descendant of three different races, Negrito, Papuan and Dravidian, has in it a compound of the opinions of most of the earlier writers on this subject.

According to Dr. Park Thomson, Australia is the oldest land in the world, in the geographical evolution of the Australian continent, west Australia was the first portion that rose above the surrounding waters, it is in this State of W.A. that the solution of this difficult problem of the origin of the aborigines will be found. Ethnologically speaking W.A. is unknown territory, a few works of doubtful accuracy have been issued on the subject of her interesting inhabitants, but these bear the date of the 40's and only cover part of the southern portion of the State, not going further inland than about 50 miles from the coast.

In my humble opinion a minute study of the manners and customs of the aborigines of this State will aid considerably in enabling ethnologists to ascertain what the earliest black races on the globe were like. Native tradition all over the continent assigns the north and

Nor'West as the place from whence the ancestors of the present inhabitants spread over Australia, and as far as my researches have gone, we seem to have here amongst us at the present moment the oldest people in the world.

There are two great divisions in W.A., Northern and Southern. The Northern division covers as far as I have ascertained, the portion of country lying between Wundham and a point somewhere about the Greenough River, but at what exact spot I have not yet ascertained. The same customs, habits, marriage laws and laws of descent prevail throughout amongst these people. Except for a very short distance along the coast above the mouth of the Greenough River as far as Roebourne all these tribes practise circumcision and most of them subincision. There is traditional evidence that the custom has only comparatively recently died out in Roebourne where it has been replaced by the tying of a ligature so tightly round the arm that if worn for a certain period causes the member to wither, and sometimes to mortify and fall off. The old residents tell me that this is a very rare occurrence.

The class divisions of the NorWest aborigines are, with various modifications in nomenclature, as under :

Boorong, Bannaka, Kymera, Paljeri.

In the Murchison district Boogoerloo takes the place of Bannaka, on the Eastern Goldfields a decided change in the class names again occurs, the names being :

In the marriages of these four classes the same system seems to obtain throughout. It will be noted that children come into the grand-parent's class.

<u>Man</u>	<u>Woman</u>	<u>Offspring</u>
Boorong	Banaka	Kymera
Banaka	Boorong	Paljeri
Kymera	Paljeri	Boorong
Paljeri	Kymera	Banaka

I have obtained evidence that the natives from Onslow to Derby adhere to these laws. Sir John Forrest was one of the first to discover the correct marriage laws and class divisions of the tribes of the Nor'West.

In the Murchison and on the Eastern Goldfields there is a crossing of the classes, but in no instance have I received information that would lead me to infer that the natives of the Nor'West possessed more than four sections or divisions. A correspondent of R.H. Mathew writing from Wyndham sent him the names of eight subsections. These names I have submitted to residents in Wyndham but have not yet received their replies.

Whatever the names of the classes may be and however the divisions may be crossed as for instance in the Murchison and Goldfields sections, persons bearing the same class name cannot marry, under severe penalties, sometimes death.

Mr. W.H. Cusack who has lived for nearly 30 years in the Nor'West and who was initiated and adopted into the tribe is a Boorong, his wife is a Banaka, their children are Kymera. As a result of Mr. Cusack's adoption into the tribe, he has been made familiar with the peculiar system of relationship existing between the classes and families.

Dr. Park Thomson says of the Australian race : That they are on a very low horizon must be admitted. They are almost wholly ignorant of the simplest industrial arts; viewed from a local standpoint there seems to me very little doubt that the race strangely isolated as it is from all others is not only the lowest but the most ancient of all. Dr. Thomson is of opinion that the aborigines constitute a distinct race peculiar to the country itself and he thinks there is really nothing to favor the view that the Australian race is a mere fragment of a greater and more widely scattered one, the evidence according to him seems to be on the other side going to show that it is peculiarly Australian, not a mere fragment but an independent division corresponding in this respect with the distinctive prehistoric and existing faunal types. Dr. Thomson states as against Dr. Wallace's Caucasian theory that unlike all the Caucasian types the Australian race is non-progressive. In language, characteristics, ethnological affinity, ethical condition, physical structure and communal life these people are indissolubly cemented together as one remote and distinct race.

One has a curious impression when meeting natives in the interior. You are transported back to the dawn of history, to the primitive man of the universe, eolithic or palaeolithic, you feel you are walking up to a representative of the first humans of the earth. He stands erect before you as a perfect black image of yourself yet you feel you are divided from him millions of years. The wild bush animals, notably the kangaroos who have not experienced much hunting by even the natives when you with your modern accoutrements come within their line of vision sit up and gaze at you in a far off impersonal manner, without timidity or fear. The native whom you meet looks at you from an infinite distance. At first you feel there is nothing in common between you and this being from the far back days of the world's dawning. Is he curious? No, talkative? No, ashamed of his nakedness? envious of your covering, understanding your food? trying to fathom the mystery of your existence and colour as you are his? Not any of these things.

~~The Todas of India, more nearly resemble the W.A. R.S. Walpole's theory (Dravidian).~~

Ethnologists differ as to what they consider the first and most important essentials necessary for arriving at the origin of a race. Haeckel says hair and speech, F. Mueller says language, Dr. Prunier hair, others skull measurements. Walpole takes hair and language. Notice wolly hair with quite fair men.

~~Lemuria (Haeckel's name) favored by Peschel and others.~~

~~Huxley and Rev. J. Mathew favor Dravidian theory.~~

Sir Harry Johnston says there is never any prominence of the brow equal to what is seen in the Australian.

Keane says that there must have been an Indo-African continent.

Brinton fights shy of committing himself definitely to a ny statement yet he acknowledges that the hypothesis has some plausibility from the present ethnography of the islands and coasts of the Indian Ocean.

Dr. Park Thomson unconsciously lends colour to the theory by his able work on the Geographical Evolution of the Australian continent. His work, however, brings pction of Australia itself first into being, afterwards connecting it with land towards India. A.R. Wallace coincids with Thomson's view of an Australian continent dating from secondary or early Tertiary times.

Language of Australians (Haeckel and others) mono-glottonic, African poly-glottonic. Speak of Grey's, Bradshaw's, Brockman's carvings. At present the Dravidians are only represented by the tribes of the Deccan, and perhaps the Veddas are offshoot of the Dravidians. Lieut. Marshall's description of a Toda of the Nilgherries might be taken as a portrait of Jubyth. (Toda are the oldest existing race of the Dravidians.)

The ^{boomerangs} ~~kyleys~~ of Kattywar, Bombay, also from Thebes, identical with the Australian weapon (now in British Museum).

Helms thinks they are remnants of a highly cultured race or a race preceded them who being highly cultured were gradually suppressed. The same distinguishing characteristics observable in people so far apart as the southwestern Bibbulmun and the Kurnai of Gippsland. Straight wavy hair common (according to Prof. Mueller) to the Australian, Dravidian and Nubian.

The Rev. J. Mathew in noting the peculiarity of the initial ne or ni in the Northern (W.A.) dialects is of opinion that the prevalence of this initial relates the languages which have it to the Melanesian it being a kind of unconscious article.

Esperance Bay women, Tasmanian characteristics.

Tasmanian stone weapons chipped, never ground, so with some Australian weapons not less rude were these than the Tasmanians.

~~Missing link at Chopelle Aux Saints, France.~~

~~See Mr. Conigrave re specimens supposed to be found in the Eastern Goldfields district.~~

The purest types of the Dravidians might be said to be in the S.W. and in certain parts of Gippsland. The S.W. people made no nets or baskets, as did the Tasmanians.

~~See if I can get the photo of the Kurnai, and of a Kabi black and a Toda of India.~~

R.H. Davis (Abs. of Van Dieman's Land, Tasmanian J.C. Nat. Sc. 1846) is of opinion that the Tasmanians arrived from W.A. having been driven out to sea in a canoe in the vicinity of K.G.S. reaching the western coast of Tas. ^{King George's Sound} (continued next page)

~~Dr. Pritchard Researches into the Physical Hist. of Mankd. London 1847.~~

~~Capt. R. Fitzroy Voyages of H.M. Ship "Adventure" and "Beagle", Lond. 1847.~~

and Aus. were driven by storms from the coast of Africa eventually reaching some point on the New Zealand and Tasmanian coast (Northern Tasmania).

Bomorck (Daily Life and origin of Tasmanians 1870) considers the Australians came from the sunken continent as did the Tasmanians and that these migrants established themselves in the S.W. of Aust.

E.H. Gigliolo Milan 1874, I Tasmaniana conni storice ed ethnogici di un popolo estento.

Dr. H. Ling Roth, Abs. of Tasmania, Lond. 1890.

Brough Smyth, Abs. of Victoria 1878, mentions one stream of migration coming from the N.E., one branch reaching Gippsland, the other again subdividing, one section travelling W. to southward to W.A., the other following the rivers downwards to Cooper's Creek and the Darling.

G.W. Rusden Hist. of Aus. Melb. 1897.

The level of culture of the Tasmanians is indicated chiefly by the primitive character of their weapons and implements. They had apparently one species of spear pointed straight and hardened by the aid of fire, a club, and a flint chipped on one side only. The boomerang was not amongst their weapons. They possessed a rude species of raft composed of bark tied with grass or strips of kangaroo skin into a canoe-like shape, with which they negotiated narrows traits and rivers. This essentially differentiates them from the S.W. Ans. who had no raft of any kind. Quote Prof. Gigliolo. If they came to the S.W. by sea they could not have lost the art of constructing canoes, as the S.W. stretches of timberless country isolated tribes might in the course of ages have such lost the art, but not in timbered country, for there is no evidence of such degeneration in culture. The N.W.A. took an advantage of the mangrove trees growing on the N.W. coast.

(Capt. J. Stokes, Discoveries in Australia during Voyage of H.M.A.S. Beagle, Long. 1846.)

The outrigger canoe according to Stokes were not used further W. than Clarence Strait, these were obtained from the Malays, in exchange for tortoise ^{and turtle} shells. The Aus. may have come N.E. through the Islands.

Hair and speech determining points as they are more strictly hereditary.

Origin, Howitt's work.

They either arrived by the Islands, then forming a land chain crossing the perhaps then narrower straits of timber in rafts or they came by way of Torres Straits. The probable existence in former times of a land connection between what is now Cape Yorke Peninsula and New Guinea, is strongly suggested by the position of the Great Barrier Reef.

Dr. R.L. Jack (R.L. Jack & R. Etheridge, Geology and Palaeontology of Q. and New Guinea)

The numerous islets and reefs between the Cape Yorke and New Guinea that suggest a former connection between these two lands, as at the present day an elevation of about 100 feet of the islets and reefs and would form an interrupted land chain from Q. to N.G.

The absence of the platypus and certain extinct marsupials which according to many writers spread northward throughout Aus. point to the subsidence between these two places having occurred at a very early period.

Man inhabited Aus. contemporary with the extinct giant marsupials. The Tasmanians and S.W.A. and Kurnai and Kabi.

The W. Aus. language has not the close affinity attributed to it by Rev. J. Mathew.

W.H. Flower and R. Lydekker, Intro to the Study of Mammals, Living and Extinct, Lond. 1891.

A. Keane, Ethnology, Cambridge Series, 1896.

Physiology, Huxley states that craniometry is of little or no value in determining racial origin.

Rev. J. Mathew thinks the first stream was Papuan, that is Melanesian, was closely related to the Negroes. These came from the North by way of New Guinea. Then followed one if not two invasions, Dravidian and Malayan. The Dravidian's first touched on the N.E. coast of Q. Mr. M. states that there is a natural traversable highway across Aus. from N.E. to S. and S.W. by first ascending the rivers on the N.E. ... touched till

to S. and S.W. by first ascending the rivers on the N.E. watershed and then descending them on the Southern watershed till they converge about Lake Eyre.

Physiology. The average height of the Australian male may be set down as 5'5 in the Sg and about 5'7 or 8 in the extreme N., but there is a great disparity of stature both among males and females. I have met a woman at Tuckanarra 5' 7 and in the Murchison & Eastern Goldfields some finely built and tall women have been met with. Some Goanuk were fine people, and some Boorong of the N. Paljeri were tall. Jeedalyuk a local section of the Tondarups were long, thin people, also Waddaruk. This diversity of stature may form a link in the chain of evidence of their descent from two or three races. The Dravidians were somewhat taller. The Tasmanians have been described as sooty black, bluish black, and jet black, but amongst those few living persons who saw Truganini and the last few Tasmanians the color was a chocolate or brownish black. In W.A. I found a few bluish black natives but on discovering their pedigree I found that they were the descendants of American negroes or St. Helena natives who had either been marooned or had escaped from the whaling boats, or as in the case of a York native they had been brought to the west as servants of some of the early residents of WA. In the north the colour is certainly darker. There are sporadic groups with special features and colouring. I have never seen a woolly haired native, I have seen frizzly and wavy hair, but of woolly hair none. (Jewish features) There are certainly two distinct races, a fair and a dark. Straight and wavy hair obtained in the S. & S.W. The Australians and Tasmanians are assumed to be united by the Papuan nose. A legend common amongst the Murray natives is also current amongst the W.A. natives, namely the birds and beasts had once possession of the earth. Chief amongst ^{these were the eaglehawk and crow.} The Murray natives also state that the crow killed the eaglehawk.

Shields and boomerangs unknown to the Tasmanians. x

Shields were not used in Perth and the Eyre's SandPatch weapons were unadorned. The Tas. club was pointed at both ends, and only roughly notched where the part was grasped.

x Dowling's painting in the Launceston Museum, show Sorell and other Tasmanian and one or more boomerangs among these.

Implements : The tomahawks of the Tasmanians had handles, according to some, and were without them according to others. No handles on the Murchison and in the Eastern districts, and at Mindocla.

There were supposed to be no ground implements in Tasmania but Dr. E.B. Tylor came into possession of gummed ground specimens.

Clubs were used as missiles (Brough Smyth, Abs. of Victoria) by the Tas. and when these were hurled they picked up stones to throw at their enemies, so did the Bibbulmun., the early Irish and other peoples. The Vasse people had no dowuks and the Guildford people used no shields nor had the Vasse people shields except those obtained through barter. They climbed trees with the aid of pointed sticks or the pointed end of the kojja / ^{chipped "tomahawk"} The baskets of the Tasmanians are only found in the extreme north of this State. (W.A.)

The Murchison people made brakewinds of boughs, formed like a crescent ^{or beehive} each family occupying this crescent had its own fire.

(West's Hist. of Tas. P. 82) The Tas. did the same.

Initiation into manhood, abstinence from certain foods, cutting the head and body in mourning, making of cicatrices, polygamy, carrying of magic or sacred stones for healing and killing, taking an enemy's hair and causing his death, knocking out teeth, ornamenting the body with red and white and black colours, etc. obtaining fire by means of the dried flower stem of the grass tree, rubbing method.

Circumcision was not practised either by the Tas. or ^{South West Australian} S.A. people, nor was cannibalism ever known. Many tribes in the W. place the bird on the fire, taking out the entrails afterwards, so did the Tasmanians.

The kangaroo was sometimes skinned ^{the} opossum was plucked ^{for its fur which was spun into string.}

Language : The affinity or otherwise of the Tasmanian language with any of the S.W. may be a still further link between them.

The Rev. J. Mathew states the resemblances between the Aust. and Tas. languages to be as follows (See E & C. P. 32) Mr. M. thinks that the languages having most affinity with the Tasmanians are the Victorian dialects, particularly those spoken about the junction of the Darling and Murray Rivers, the verbal terminations being practically identical. (P. 33) Mr. M. states that the Victorian words with "l" initial are lineal descendants of the primitive Papuan, so also must the N.W. words be. (P. 37)

Huxley says the Papuan race is most nearly related to the African and Mathew upholds that certain practices and superstitions common to the Australians, Tasmanians and Africans point to identity of ancestry at some far distant past date.

Dravidian element identity of the system of kinship.

Tasmanians ^{according to many writers} knew nothing of circumcision or concision, ~~neither did the first men of the second immigrating race. Circumcision has been introduced in the N. by the influence of Malay Mahometans in comparatively modern times.~~ There must have been landings of small bodies of people here and there along the W. coast, these left their impress on the physique and on the language. Remember Mr. Campbell's statement of the native who had the Egyptian style of hair and beard, as seen in the sculptures.

On Rottneest, Garden Id. and one of the Ids. of the Abrolhos, a species of wallaby (burngup) is found that is now extinct on the mainland but that it has once been on the mainland, the fact of its being a totem of some Guildford natives shows. It seems to favour the tradition given by Joobaitch (burngup totem man) and others that these islands once formed part of the mainland but were separated by volcanic disturbance. Ballarruk from Ballawarra, ^{small furred creature, now extinct} sub name of (1900)

Wordungmat.

~~What is the name of Haeckel's work on the native races? Also Brunier's, also Broca's, also Wallace's, can I get a photo of a Kabi black and a Gippsland kurnai and a Toda of India?~~

~~Ask Dr. Smith where is the Coorong?~~

A phallic emblem of baked clay was found at Standhorpe (Q.) embedded in the Tertiary (?) deposits of that region, discovered when well-making. Prevalence of red ochre everywhere in Tas. S.W. Aus. have no fishhooks as also Tas. manner of carrying their children in Tas. similar to S.W.A.

Habitations similar, cicatrices on arms and bodies, same as S.W.A.

Tasmanians held the same beliefs as the Australians that the dead dwelt in some distant part of the present world and they also believed that the first white men they saw were the returned spirits of their ancestors and departed relatives.

Was the shadow of a man called his ghost in W.A.? and was the echo of his voice his spirit speaking?

They had as charms the bone of a deceased relative, sewn up in a piece of skin either a bone of the skull or arm.

The Caucasians, says Lydekker, *Living Races*, Pt. III, P. 84) have undoubtedly sprung from the Dravidians and hence the Australian natives are more nearly related to ourselves than the comparatively civilised Malays, Mongols or Negroes. Several observers have noticed the resemblance between many pureblooded Australians and the lower Caucasian types. Several of the portraits in this book go far towards proving this assertion. Lydekker says that some observers have noticed that certain S.A. tribes are nearly related to the prehistoric inhabitants of W. Europe, as typified by the Neanderthal skull, and if that is so, Lydekker is of opinion that the Dravidians, Veddas and Australians are alike derived from the Neanderthal people; the Australians alone having retained the low type of skull characteristic of their prehistoric forefathers. In this connection it should be borne in mind, says L. that the wavy Caucasian type of hair is almost certainly older and more primitive than the frizzly locks of the Negro, the former coming nearer in structure to the hair of the man-like apes.

It has also been suggested (continues L.) that previously to the advent of the ancestors of the present inhabitants Australians may have been populated by races akin to the Tasmanians and Melanesians and that it is an infusion of the blood of the latter with a Caucasian stock has given rise to the present low grade of Australians.

Prof. L. while not denying the possibility of the presence of a slight strain of Melanesian blood argues that the absence of the frizzly negro hair, which is most remarkably persistent in cross breed races, goes to prove that the infusion is so small as to be practically a negligible quantity.

The Papuan axes were polished and the natives of Hanover Bay polished some of their axes, but the axe most common was an oval pebble roughly chipped at one end and fixed in the bight of a rattler^{an}, the two ends being brought together and bound with twine. This mode of fastening was sometimes supplemented with the gum of the blackboy placed round the centre of the pebble covering the rattan.

The Toalas live in the interior of Celebes and are designated Indonesians. These were discovered by the brothers Sarasin, amongst the Bugis of S. Celebes, and in the W. mountain chain of S. Central Celebes Toalas were found in their aboriginal condition.

Similar in height and appearance to the Vedda of Ceylon, hair wavy, with here and there a tendency to be crinkled, but not frizzly, their colour is not so dark as the Veddass. Their bodily form is light and graceful, nose broad and flat, and of considerable depth at the root, lips full and thick, and moustache and beard. They belong to the group of Caucasian Indonesians. None of the Toalas now live by hunting for the very excellent reason that the wild edible animals have been exterminated by the Bugis. Messrs. Sarasin discovered in a cave a number of chipped stone implements including spear heads, arrow heads, scrapers and adzes, very like the palaeolithic implements of Europe, and these were evidently in use at a recent date. Messrs. Sarasin's conclusions are that the Toalas were the aborigines of Celebes and once formed the entire population of that island. They were cave dwellers and lived like the Veddass by hunting with the bow and arrow. Their weapons and implements were entirely of the chipped or palaeolithic type. No traces of neolithic implements were detected. A lost relic of the stone age is preserved in their throwing clubs and a boomerang is said to have been discovered which may have belonged to the Toalas, as the weapons is unknown to the Bugis. In the relation of the Toalas to the Veddass there is an important link between those people and the aborigines of Australia.

~~On the view that the Australians are primitive Caucasians (as are undoubtedly the Veddass) (remainder crossed out)~~

"dingo totem"
 Could a man dwerda borunggur marry a woman who was dwerda borungar?
 Yes.

Dr. J. Park Thomson states (Round the World, 269) that traces of prehistoric man have been discovered in S.E. Australia on marsupial bones found beneath the basaltic lavas which had been shaped for some purpose by human hands, showing that there existed a race of people contemporaneous with the extinct marsupial fauna.

One of the strongest proofs of man's early existence in Australia lies in the fact of the Tasmanians having been the autochthonous race and having crossed over before the formation of Bass Strait. (see Howitt, P. 7)

Howitt thinks the Tasmanians and Australians reached this continent by some land connection, or one so nearly complete that the breaks might be crossed in bark canoes.

He also thinks that man may have been contemporary with the extinct marsupial fauna. He believes the Tasmanians were the autochthonous inhabitants of Australia. Dr. Howitt refers the primitive type of Australian to the Caucasian division.

Dr. E.B. Tylor terms the level of culture of the Tasmanian Eolithie, and that of the Australians Neolithie, some tribes being NeoPalaeolithie.

It is said that the absence of historical documents proves the extreme antiquity of the Australian Race, the diversity of dialects being also a proof of high antiquity, since the language throughout the continent has one common root. To attempt to solve this difficult problem of origin it is necessary to call in the aid of different branches of science, geography, comparative linguistics, zoology, botany and geology. Let us bear in mind that at one time the mainland of Africa and Asia had a comparatively unbroken continuity southeasterly as far as Australia, Tasmania and New Guinea, probably farther south and east, the Lemuria above mentioned. The first inhabitants were a black race of the Negroid type who dispersed themselves over this great continent, travelling southward and eastward, mixing with each other by conquest or for purposes of mutual advantage, their language and customs becoming modified in certain particulars. These people form the primitive stock from which the original inhabitants of Australia, Papua and Tasmania have sprung. Some of the southerly branches of this wave of population marched into Australia at various places in what is now the northern coast of the continent, from whence they spread over the greater part of Australia continuing their course into Tasmania (which at that period formed one mainland) and became what may be called the autochthonous race. That the race spread far and wide is evidenced by the extensive distribution of its remnants. In the speech of the present occupants of these lands, traces of an original stock language can be detected. The fundamental unity of the Australian Race has been recognised by all writers.

It may be mentioned here that two divisions of the Ethiopian race have existed from the earliest times for from the opening lines of the Odyssey it is evident that Homer knew of them in his day and in the beginning of the 5th century B.C. they were distinct portions of the army that Xerxes led against Greece, for speaking of them Herodotus says, "The Ethiopians from the sunrise (for two kinds served in the expedition) were marshalled with the Indians and did not at all differ from the others in appearance but only in their language and their hair. For the Eastern Ethiopians are straight haired, but those of Lybia have hair more curly than that of any other people. These Ethiopians from Asia were accoutred almost the same as the Indians."

Here comes in also the "Toldoth Bene Noah" of Genesis X. Accordingly, the position of the Hamites or black races at the opening of history in Gen. X, 6 is indicated ethnically by the names Kush and Migrain and Phut and Canaan, which are the geographically the countries we call Ethiopia and Egypt and Nubia and Palestine. The Kushites, however, were not confined to Africa but were spread in force along the whole northern shores of the Arabian Sea; they were specially numerous on the lower courses of the Euphrates and Tigris, their original seats and there formed the first germ whence came the great empire of Babylonia. Greek traditions speak of an eastern and western nation of Ethiopians.

A mighty destiny seemed to await the black races, for the Kushites not only made the earliest advances towards civilisation, but under Nimrod "that mighty hunter" they threatened at one time to establish a universal empire with Babel as its chief seat. But a time of disaster came which carried them into the remotest parts of the earth, into Central Africa, into the mountains of Southern India, and towards our own Island continent. Hither they came many centuries before the Christian era, pressed on and on from their original seats by the waves of tribal migration which were so common in those early days. Let us look for a moment at the old Babylonian kingdom. Its ethnic basis was Kushite, its ruling dynasty continued to be Kushite probably down to the time of the birth of Abraham about 2000 B.C. But before that date the Babylonian population had been materially changed. A Shemitic element was, through Nimrod's numerous conquests, super-added and other tribes, attracted by the ease, luxuriance of life amongst the Kushites had all assembled in Chaldea and Babylonia. In consequence the Kushite kingdom had become a mixed conglomerate of essentially different races, Hamite, Turanian, Shemite and Japhetian, which on ancient inscriptions are called "the four quarters". The overthrow of this Chaldean monarchy, the first of the five great monarchies of ancient history was overthrown.

Here the descendants of those who built the Tower of Babel and founded the capital of one of the most renowned empires of antiquity are without a single vestige of architectural knowledge.

A curious zest is added to the study of the origin of the Australian race by the fact that the white people who are slowly but surely compassing the total extinction of the aborigines by the advance of civilisation are the descendants of those Aryans who succeeded in ousting the Dravidians from their Indian fastnesses.

It has been noticed that the children of the natives up to ¹⁴ ~~18~~ or ¹⁶ ~~19~~ years of age, appear to learn and advance as fast as any other children of different races, but after that age the sutures of the cranium begin to consolidate, and the fore part of the brain ceases to develop as it does in other races and hence no further mental improvement takes place unless under the teaching, the order, or the control of those of other races, but none from inventive ability in the black himself after the age named.

OriginCarroll

Dr. Carroll, who has studied the painted figures found by Grey (see Grey, I, 214) states that the only likely resemblance he could find to them were on the other side of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, and there in the lands and amongst the people of Edom, such things were done. Voyages were made by the Edomites down the Red Sea and by the Persian Gulf into the Indian Ocean and from there these voyagers might have been driven by storms to northwest Australia and there painted and carved these figures and the characters on the head-dress will read by the literature of these Edomites into words meaning "A great chief = and by the hand = of Edom". The length of this curious figure is by a curious coincidence the same height exactly as that of Goliath.

The principal painting found by Grey was the figure of a man ten feet six inches in length, clothed from the chin downwards in a red garment, which reached to the wrists and ankles. The face and head of the figure were enveloped in a succession of circular bandages or rollers, or what appeared to be painted to represent such. They were coloured red, yellow and white and the eyes were the only features represented on the face. Upon the highest bandage or roller, a series of lines were painted in red, but although so regularly done as to indicate they have some meaning, it was impossible to tell whether they were intended to depict written characters, or some ornament for the head. The figure was so drawn on the roof that its feet were just in front of the natural seat, while its head and face looked directly down on anyone who stood in the entrance of the cave. It had the appearance of being much more defaced and ancient than any of the others which we had seen.

Goliath of Gath was six cubits and a span in height and he had an helmet of brass upon his and he was clad with a coat of mail and the weight of the coat was 5000 shekels of brass, and he had greaves of brass upon his legs and a javelin of brass between his shoulders. And the staff of his spear was like a weaver's beam, and his spear head weighed 600 shekels of iron, and his shield bearer went before him. I Samuel, XVIII, 4.

Dr. Carroll is of opinion that the Dravidians introduced the ^{boomerang} kyley, and spearthrowing board into Australia. That the Papuans used the throwing club and hand fighting club which they brought with them to these shores. They also brought the earlier paleolithic chipped axe with them, the ground or polished axe and its handle being a Dravidian implement. Twine and net making and certain fishing implements and also the native method of bird catching were introduced by the Dravidians who also tamed and used the dingo for hunting. The low estimation in which the women were held is accountable for their being of other and earlier races, Papuan and Negrito and hence they were looked upon as distinct and inferior to their conquerors the Dravidians.

The craniometrical examinations of the women show how very different they were in some of the tribes, to those of the men in capacity and in form and the face features were as distinct as the cranial regions.

Dr. Carroll directs special attention to the place where Eyre found plenty of flint, and suggests the theory that paleolithic man had perhaps first established himself in the region now become so desolate. Eyre's Report runs thus : We left Yeerkumban-kauwe early and proceeding to the westward, passed through an open level tract of country of from 3 to 400 feet in elevation and terminating seawards abruptly in cliffs. After travelling about 25 miles along the cliffs, we came all at once to innumerable pieces of beautiful flint, lying on the surface about 200 yards inland. This was the place at which the natives told us they procured the flint; but how it attained so elevated a position or by what means it became scattered over the surface in such great quantities in that particular place could only be a matter of conjecture. "Kal'dil'yerra" was the native name of the quarry of white flints from which initiation flint knives were made and bartered N., N.W., N.E. & Central (Australia). Kaldilyerra quarry is some ten miles east of the border (N.A.-S.A.)

The Swiss explorers Sarasin believed the Veddahs were related to the Dravidians, and the Australian blacks. They represent the Yakkos of Sanscrit writers and were the aborigines of Ceylon, Veddahs, (Veddah means hunter in Cingalese.) The male Veddahs are about 5' high and are erect with slender build, thighs and calves undeveloped, skin dark brown in colour, jet black wavy or curly hair, the men's parted in the middle and hanging over their ears, the women's tied in a knot at the back of the head, eyes dark brown, noses straight and slightly broad at the base, lips not very full and forming straight lines when the mouth was closed. Forehead straight, facial angle not acute, features more like Hindus than Mongols. Their food is fruit, lotus, or other seeds. They do not fish. These are the village Veddahs. The rock Veddahs kill and eat birds and other animals; they use bows and arrows, they make fire by rubbing together two pieces of wood like a fire drilling. They make coarse mats, baskets of reeds or bamboo strips and also make coarse pottery. They use gourds and cocoanut shells for water. They have peculiar dances accompanied by songs. (Nov. 22, 1901, Science of Man, Extract from Free Museum of Science and Art)

According to Dr. A. Carroll, Editor of Science of Man (April 22, 1901) the spear and spearthrower as used by Australians, Indians tribes, Esquimos and many other peoples, was the earlier projectile weapon of primitive man, and many of them used some of the forms of "boom-crang" as did the Indians, Australians, Peruvians and others.

Dr. Carroll also in discussing those tribes spoken of by Grey in his explorations, who had high beaked noses and Jewish features, says (Ibid, June 22, 1901) they received those from the Papuan ancestors by reversion and the tribes mentioned by Curr and others in the south and said by these writers to resemble negroes, were those showing the Negrito features and by reversion to their ancestors the customs, mutilations and ceremonies of the Central Australian tribes show most strongly what they possess from those who were earliest in contact with them as they passed southwards after their arrival. Dr. Carroll says that the differences between the Australian males and females discovered by craniometry and anthropometry have been occasioned by the women of the Negrito and Papuan races being taken as wives by the Dravidians later comers and the children reverting in the females to

the mother, and the male children to the father's type. Hence Grey's, Helms', Durlacher's and other's "Jewish types".

It is claimed, according to Dr. Carroll, that anthropologists are now able to trace the developments of men, by the relics of those that have now been recovered and studied. The first type discovered up to the present has been called the pithe-canthrope erectus of Java pliocene deposits, which by the most skilful anatomist and ethnologist has been declared to be a primitive man. Secondly comes the Homo alalus, who was unable to speak any articulate language. Thirdly is found the relics of the Neanderthal man of the Loos deposits in the German countries. Each of these in the order as they are given, showed an advance upon the others. In the cranium of the first named the form was greatly like that of the anthropoid apes in its length, breadth and height was its chief difference, as well as in the brute like form of its several parts. The molar teeth found still showed the ape-like characteristics. The thigh bone found shewed many brute like appearances. The small size of the interior of the skull showing the space for the brain contents, came nearer to the apes than any yet discovered.

In the jaws and other parts of the cranium of the second named (Homo ulalus) these unfitted them for the use of articulate language, and they were therefore confined to the use of cries, calls, groans of pain, sounds of warning, signs of pleasure, without utterance of other ideas, or talking to each other by regular speech. The skulls and bones of the Neanderthal showed a considerable advance upon the former two species of men, but were far below the types of modern men. The body and limbs were large and muscular. The skull was long, narrow, with a low retreating forehead, projecting eyebrows, low broad nose, projecting haws, wide separated lips, large canine teeth, fierce hairy face, hairy chest and limbs. This kind of man had extended himself in quaternary ages over the greater part of Europe, for his skulls and bones have been found from the Frisan Islands to Gibraltar, and he seems to have been the first kind of man in Europe during quaternary times, using palaeolithic implements as a hunter. By the Miocene portion of the tertiary period the men then existing had learned to chip flints and make fires and the gen must have existed

long before this so that it must have been in the Eocene time when so many animals came into existence from common ancestors, that men had arisen from their ancestor common to others likewise. The article goes on to prove the slow progress of man in these three periods, the three kinds of men showing a progressive increase of their brains and skulls, until the Neanderthal man had a skull measurement half as large as the measurement between the lowest and the highest type of men from which men the brain continued to increase up to the civilized people of the present age.

Schoetensack

According to Dr. Otto Schoetensack of Heidelberg, it is to the Indo-Australian Archipelago and Australia that attention must be directed in fixing the original home of mankind. All attempts to prove the existence of the Tertiary man proper in Europe have failed. Australia and the Indo-Australian Archipelago present a wide domain that during the Pliocene period fulfilled all the conditions necessary to render the evolution of man intelligent. Australia, separated from the other continents ever since the end of the Mesozoic period, comprised New Guinea and other present day isles of the Archipelago during certain portions of the tertiary epoch. This explains why marsupials, whose specific development took place in Australia, are to be found in New Guinea, Celebes, Amboyna and Timor. Dr. Schoetensack assumes from the development of the continental character of the Indo-Australian Archipelago during the Pliocene epoch, as described by Wallace and the brothers Sarasin, that placental types passed from the Indo-Australian Archipelago over to the Australian continent, and this circumstance points very markedly to the possibility of man's ancestor having been cast adrift to Australia in the Pliocene period and of having there been isolated from the world around. The learned Dr. considers that a direct proof of a transition of placental types to Australia having taken place at a remote period is furnished by the characteristics of the *Canis dingo*. There is positive evidence that the *Canis dingo* cannot have been introduced by men into Australia as a domesticated animal, for in the Pliocene and Pleistocene strata of Colac and other parts of Victoria fossil remains of the dingo have been found, together with the fossil remains simi-

larly preserved of marsupials with the extinct species of Thylacoleo, Diprotodon, Nototherium, Proeoptodon. Prof. McCoy of Melbourne stated that he had found the bones of the dingo mixed up in such a way with those of extinct marsupials that there could be no room for doubting that the dogs which reached Australia were originally wild. Even at the present day the dingoes have to be tamed anew when young, notwithstanding that the women often suckle the young puppies they never become really tame and frequently run wild particularly during pairing time. If then, Dr. Schoetensack goes on to say, there were no primitive ties of friendship that united the Australians and the dingo, there must be some other explanation for the connection of the two and in his opinion it is the following: The ancestor of man and the dog crossed the land bridges together and coming to Australia were isolated in the midst of mammals inferior to themselves. These were the marsupials, a genus that had undergone but one-sided processes of evolution since the mesozoic period, and intellectually occupied the lowest standard. Compared with these the dog was the only being that would satisfy the powerful social instinct of the primates. Their usefulness in hunting ~~mar-~~ Then from providing for the wants of the dingo they soon learned to know his usefulness in hunting marsupials. These strange animals were far more numerous in the pliocene period than at present.

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There were various species of these, from the Diprotodon, which equalled the rhinoceros in size downwards. But amongst the animal companions of man in the pliocene time there was not a single dangerous enemy to his race. Such surroundings, Dr. Schoetensack opines, enable one to understand how a type of primates of comparatively advanced intellectual powers could develop into the primitive human hunter...No other part of the earth afforded conditions anything like so favorable for such development. One might almost say that the ancestor of man could not help taking to hunting in such surroundings.

Dr. S. is convinced of the importance of Australia for the evolution of man from an inferior type and his hypothesis which has been set forth, will be shown to be true if it can be proved that the Australians are a remnant of a primeval race, in whose root points of resemblance may be detected to the remaining races and particularly to

the earliest known traces of man outside Australia. As regards the Australian aborigines there is no evidence of any sort that will show the Australians to have immigrated at a relatively late period from some other continent. Huxley points to the Dekkan as their original home, on account of certain analogies existing between them and a number of mountainous tribes of the Dekkan. This argument from analogy may, Dr. S. thinks, be more fitly used to prove a vice versa relationship between the tribes in question. The very fact that difficulties have been experienced in fitting the Australians into the table of human races, point to their occupying a peculiar position, and in spite of the marked characteristics of their exterior as well as of their skeleton, no other race is of such variability. Among them a lighter straight haired type and a darker curly haired type may be distinguished. The colour of their skin shows every variety of shade, ranging from brownish yellow to blackish brown. All who have observed them wonder at their enormous range of variety and their sprung hafte differenzen (Stuart and Leichhardt). The Australians vary in as strange a manner as their soil, says Stokes. Leading scientists, Ratzel, Wallace, Semon and others do not support a theory of intermixture of the aboriginal Australians. A.R. Wallace's position, as set forth in his Studies (Lond 1900) is that hinted at by Huxley, which appears to us to be the one tenable one, viz. that there is a relationship dating back to primeval times, between the Australians on the one hand and the European, Mongol and Negroid on the other. The striking resemblances existing between some Australians and Europeans has recently been emphasised by A. Semon. A photograph taken by him represents a group of Australians whom he says one might easily take for degraded Europeans. The assumption that the Australians are a tribe directly connected with the root of mankind is not contradicted either by the unmistakable resemblances between Europeans and Australians on the one hand, and the Dravidic tribes of Asia on the other, or the primitive importance of the Veddahs (who are of partly one-sided development) of whom the Sarasins give an excellent description. The splitting up of the Australians into varying types which, as it were, prepared the way for the chief races of mankind, has a bearing upon the theory of the immigration of the ancestor of man into Australia. The Geographical features of the Australian continent make

an early separation of its inhabitants into a Western and Eastern group probable. The mountain ranges near the Eastern coast, absorbing for the most part the moisture of the Southeast monsoon allowed little moisture, even in primeval, to enter the Central and Western parts of the continent - thus rendering any communications between South and East extremely difficult. The aborigines then soon developed into different types corresponding to their varying surroundings, as seen in the various kinds of vegetation of the different regions that lie in a crescent around the deserts and downs. It was only later on that these types became intermixed, partly through migrations that became more and more necessary, partly through laws requiring exogamic marriages.

We are not in a position to decide, says Schoetensack, whether the extinct tribe of the Tasmanians who were the least civilised, presented the truest image of the aboriginal Australian race, which would in that case have been a curly haired one. It would, of course, be unreasonable to expect the Australians of the present day to have remained in point of physical development on the level of the commonest stock of all the human races, for just as well might the protozoa of today correspond to the moncellulars from which sprang the metozoa. Also Australians have developed and accordingly we find that their skeletons correspond generally to the stage that those of humanity at large have reached; yet they show traces and variations that quite correspond to those of their exterior. Hamy points to the similarity of some such skeletons to those of Europeans and Negritans. The comparative osteology of the human races has as yet reached only an initial stage; a new point of view, a task with which Prof. Klaatsch is occupied (?) All the treatises written on the subject agree in their results with the view we take and particularly as regards the skull. The longitudinal diameters vary to such an extent that the craniometrical tables of the antiquated schools of anthropology cannot be benefited by them. The roof shaped skull is a wide spread characteristic, also appearing distinctly in skulls from the palaeolithicum of Europe (Chancelade). Similarly there is a strongly developed alveolar protenty preparing the way for the prognathy of the Negroids. According to Klaatsch's own statement the considerable size of the medial incisive is a striking feature

of both sexes, whilst with most other varieties of mankind this is more particularly a feminine characteristic. The observations made hitherto by Klaatsch have shown that as a rule the angle of the chin is apparently without a prominence thus corresponding to the obtuse and rectangular lower jaws of the oldest human skeletons found in Europe (those of Spy, la Naulette, Malarnaud and others.) This is not the only corresponding feature between the Australian skull and the Spy-Neanderthal type, which Schwalbe's and Klaatsch's researches have shown, apparently beyond doubt, to be the oldest type of European humanity (of the palaeolithic age) known to us. The powerful tori supra orbitales of the Neanderthal skull are met with again very frequently and particularly in one group of Australians whom Topinard names after the Tasmanians.

As regards bodily characteristics, continues Dr. S., we are unable to find one point that contradicts the assumption that man in remote times spread from Australia all over the world in several chronologically distinct emigrations, while many points speak distinctly in favour of this view. The point of connection between palaeolithic man and the Australians as required by this theory, becomes far more distinct if the problem is faced from the point of view of the progress of their civilisation, and in doing so we have come across marks of connection that in our opinion, strongly support the view set forth in this treatise. We find palaeolithic men of Europe and Australia in possession of two hunting implements that can hardly be thought to have been invented independently in different parts of the earth; they are the boomerang and the throwing stick (query this?)That the boomerang was most probably an implement common to all mankind may be proved by historic as well as prehistoric evidence, for there are two objects made of reindeer horns and not yet classified that belong to the Palaeolithicum of France, and date back to the Epoque Magdalénienne; they were unearthed by Girod and Massenat, near Laugerie-Basse in the Dordogne, and entirely resemble the boomerang only that they are smaller, so that they were used as playthings rather than for practical purposes. A bone implement of the Dordogne reproduced by Lartet and Christy is ornamented with figures representing detached sections of bows that look remarkably like the boomerang. According to Jachus, and others, the boomerang

is further represented on Assyrian monuments and Egyptian sculptures that depict whole troops of warriors armed with that weapon. Similar instruments are known to have occurred in New Zealand, the Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Fiji Islands, etc.

Thus, the Australians alone have retained the possession of an instrument of primitive origin that was once in general use, and that has by them been thrown into many different shapes.

With regard to the throwing stick....According to Waitz Gerland, this instrument is to be found all over the continent. Supposing it to have originated in Australia, it will then have travelled along the east coast of Asia to North and South America for it has been met with in New Guinea, the Palau Islands, the Marianas, Sachalin, in the Aleutian Isles, among the Esquimaux and the Red Indians of Ecuador. According to Jaehns it was in use at the time of the discovery of America in a tract of country extending from Mexico to the Shingu River in Brazil and covering sixty longitudinal degrees. But did that section of mankind that wandered westward via Siam use the instrument? There is evidence to hand of the throwing stick having been used here also. This evidence belongs to the Palaeolithic (according to Penck the shallow Bass Strait was not covered by water during the Pleistocene Ice Age on account of the general level of the sea having been lower. The colonisation of Tasmania may therefore belong to this period.) A de Mortillet rightly explained a throwing stick of Laugerie-Basse provided with sculptural ornaments, and made of reindeer horn....The real significance of these points of connection between Palaeolithic men and the Australians is brought out prominently by the fact that the bow and arrow did not find their way into Australia and that in other countries they superseded the primitive Palaeolithic implements at a comparatively late period. The absence of bow and arrow cannot be explained in this case as in that of some Polynesian Islands by the absence of game. Only one explanation is possible and that is : When man began to spread on leaving Australia they did not know of bow and arrow. These were later on invented in a different zone but did not enter the original home of man. It is an equally significant fact that the Tasmanians knew neither the throwing stick nor the boomerang, nor were they acquainted with the custom of circumcision (Bonwick). They had evidently

been separated from the Australians before the two instruments had been invented, just as they also retain the most primitive bodily characteristics. Only the extraordinary facilities for hunting that obtained in Tasmania explain how it was possible that this remnant from the primeval aboriginal human stock could remain on so low a standard of civilisation till the arrival of the Europeans.

These points which are forcing us to the conviction of the primeval character of the Australian civilisation may yet be corroborated by further evidence. Before European civilisation found its way to the Australians they lived in the stone age and more exactly in the Palaeolithic than in the Neolithic period. The art of grinding stones in the styles of the Neolithic period did not reach them (?) Even the present day stone instruments of the Australians are of the rudest description, their silex instruments also, as well as, especially those of the Tasmanians, correspond in part to the earliest ones from the palaeolithic age that are supposed to have been manipulated by hand.....The digging stick used by the women to dig up roots out of the ground is to be met with also among the Bushmen and Veddas and the hammering stones resemble numerous finds in settlements of the stone age of other countries. As regards the invention of methods for generating fire, which methods are still of the most primitive character in Australia, few other continents could have offered greater facilities for such invention than Australia. Fearful drought prevails in some parts, only a slight exertion is then needed to ignite the dried out wood by means of friction. Lightnings are also extraordinarily frequent and set fire to wide tracts of grass, leaving behind the half roasted carcasses of animals : this would easily suggest the thought of generating fire for hunting purposes, or at least to render the flesh of their game more palatable. The great antiquity of the mutilations practised by the Australians is witnessed to by a find reproduced by Girard and Massenat on Table I, 3. It is a carved double phallus of reindeer horn found in Laugeries-Basse, and bearing strange incisions. Its palaeolithic sculptor must have had corresponding models. Here then we have again points of connection between palaeolithic remains and the habits of uncivilised tribes of our day particularly of the Australians. Taking into account the proofs for their having been a secluded people, it is improbable

that their rites of circumcision or mutilation - the "mika operation" performed with a stone knife of the monsterian type - were brought to them outside their country. Now, on the other hand, it is equally improbable that these customs should have been invented at different places independently of each other...Among the Jews, the stone instrument remained in use in connection with the practice of circumcision, and this may be regarded as a proof of its antiquity.

The palaeolithic men of South France and the Australians of our day, both being capable of depicting, true to life, hunting scenes, as well as men and animals, the parallels between the published drawings by Australians on pieces of bark and on rocks. As regards correct observation and boldness of outline, some of them resemble the drawings of animals from the Epoque Solutreem, discovered by F. Daleau, near Marcamps (Gironde) and the Virchow (in Zeitschur fur Ethnologie 1882, 34) points to the analogies between the shape of the Australian messenger's staves and the paper knife-shaped implements of the palaeolithic men near the Lake of Constance. In the meantime Girod and Marrenat (Dordogne) have made known similar bone objects from Laugerie-Basse. These have peculiar drawings scratched into them which resemble the engravings on the Australian messenger staves, not only in their general character, but also in particular figures such as rhombes placed side by side, long stripes, curves, leaf-shaped designs etc.

P. & S. Sarasin have shown that the Veddas must also have formerly possessed such a means of transmitting news from tribe to tribe. We may therefore regard this as an almost extremely ancient custom that has been preserved in its original form only among Australians, and we feel inclined to believe has travelled from them to the rest of mankind.

It was a necessary result of the relationship in which man and dog stood to each other - on account of the particular conditions of life in Australia - that the tribes which spread outside Australia also remained in a special relationship to the primitive carnivorous species of the canidae. Our view of the importance of Australia for the development of humanity gives us the clue - never even looked for as yet - to those factors that brought man and dog into such close connection. The further development of this connection outside

Australia does not necessarily imply that Australian hunters took the uncouth dingo with them to Asia, for their native instinct to breed young canidae and to tame them accounts adequately for the friendly relationship between men and these animals. It may have been through the needs and emergencies of life that the dog adapted himself to such an extent to man. Such adaptation again involves a long and laborious development and it is therefore not surprising to find that the palaeolithic inhabitants of Europe had not as yet secured a permanent dominion over the dog. At any rate, we have so far failed to discover diluvial remains of palaeoartic dogs that would show them to have been the faithful companions of man. Only in the shell mounds (kjoekken-moeddinge) of the north, and in the neolithicium of the rest of Europe are such remains to be found, although on the other hand, according to G. and A. de Mortillet, canine bones have been found in the palaeolithic dwelling of France, that resemble *canis familiaris*....Prof. Studer kindly informs us that he believes the dingo to be a primitive type of the Pariah dog, which in its turn represents the root type of the different southern species and that the regions over which the latter spread, are Australasia, Sunda Islands, South Asia and Africa - in other words, those parts over which, in our opinion, man first spread, starting from Australia. The idea of explaining certain primeval institutions and possessions of mankind, by placing them into a specifically Australian environment has again and again proved fertile in our present research when once this line of thought had been adopted...New vistas have opened up to us that we can here only just touch upon.

One of these has reference to the habit as practised in Australia of carrying children in bags of hide....The Aboriginal Australians made their clothes from the hides of animals which they had killed, as the palaeolithic men did. When hunting larger marsupials their attention must have been drawn to the pouch serving as a receptacle for the young ones and this must have suggested to the women a similar plan for carrying their children. Perhaps the kangaroo pouch itself if spacious will have been cut off and used for this purpose. This earliest type of bag laid the foundation for the idea of personal property. It may next have been used as a receptacle of any objects picked up and found necessary for the long wanderings, e.g. hammering

stones, sharp shells, stone knives, lance heads and requisites for fitting them to the shafts, kangaroo sinews, needles made of kangaroo bones - roots, a particular kind of fungus, fat, some ornaments, red clay for colouring purposes etc. Even if later on these bags were made of any pieces of hide that might come to hand, the link connecting such practices with the marsupials would, in thought at least, be preserved. It may furthermore rightly be supposed that these bags were soon used for liquids, and thus became the archetype of the drinking skins of later years. ?

Climbing trees in pursuit of the phalangista, phascalartus petaurista etc. also for honey (which formed an important article of food for Australians (and also Veddas) may have helped to give the human foot its characteristic formation. Neither the powerful development of the large toe - at the cost of its prehensile character - nor the growth of the arched span, can be explained through the movement characteristic of any of the anthropoids, nor through man's upright attitude as such. The latter would have strengthened the central toe or toes, but not the inside one which with all monkeys shows a tendency to become shorter. On the other hand the habit of climbing lofty and smooth trees at one period, without rope or stone axe allows us to understand how the foot could develop into a sort of suction pan with a powerful interior point of pressure. It should further be noticed that such climbing was continually practised by men, women and children alike and that extending as it did over vast periods of time, it cannot have failed to leave its mark on the ancestor of man.

These considerations will attain to their true significance only in connection with other facts of comparative anatomy, embryology and with the investigation of human fossil remains, a significance that will bear upon the formation of the human rump, the position of the vertebra and of the head. One inference however can be drawn which is of importance for understanding the character of the earliest known flint instruments. These are almond-shaped crude "flint daggers" that generally have one round and one pointed end, and two sharpened edges....We believe these instruments were employed particularly for one object, which will explain their being in use far and wide in the palaeolithic and their vanishing in the following epoch. These

Chillean axes (representing the type of the Epoque Chelléene, or earliest period of civilisation of the palaeolithic age) in some respects resemble the pieces of stone used by the Australians for climbing purposes - the latter varied in size and shape, some being with, others without, handles. Probably it was the same with the palaeolithic silex instruments, some having been manipulated with the hand simply.....The similar smaller kinds of Chelean axes may well have been used in much the same way, while the larger specimens appear remarkably well adapted for sawing a notch into the bark that would correspond to the inner side of the foot; this would be done after a hole had been made with the pointed end of the axe. The vanishing of the instrument was caused by the change of climate, for it lost its importance when the luxurious vegetation of the pre-glacial and first interglacial periods suffered a general diminution and in parts vanished entirely.

We assume that man, in first spreading over the earth retained his habits of climbing the powerful climbing instinct still found in European children presents ancestral characteristics, just as their physiognomical features do.

It might be said, in objection, that the stone implements of Australia do not exactly correspond to the Chelean type, but frequently present more primitive characteristics. This....only points to a very early separation having taken place between the Australians and their brother tribes that migrated to Asia and soon developed improved methods of manufacturing flint implements, while those left behind, not being urged on by severe fights against the animal world around them remained upon the more primitive stage. This stage corresponds chronologically to the beginnings of a stone age - and in part even to a preliminary step of it - which the Sarasins in an account of the Weddas very aptly termed "Wood and shell Period". wooden clubs & sticks must be regarded as the arche-types For/of the above-mentioned throwing contrivances, as well as of lances, and even of the narrow primitive shields of the Australians.

It was the intermixture of forests and wide plains as found in Australia that kept our ancestors from undergoing the one-sided development of the anthropoids. Just as these are admirably adapted to their environment, so man to the climbing mechanism, which would fit

thoroughly for an erect attitude. Man's gymnastic capacities, that are far more many-sided than those of any other being, were themselves a factor instrumental in the very making of man. The Australians interconnect their lives and their trees in an extraordinary manner. The trees may rightfully be regarded as having been powerfully instrumental in developing the language and imagination of man, who listened to the voices of the birds, and no doubt imitated them for hunting purposes.

Dr. S. makes reference to the alleged traces of tertiary man found at Warnambool, which if authentic would have corroborated the preceding hypothesis. (The "find" has been reported as scientifically unreliable.) (A map showing the original land connections between Asia, New Guinea and Australia, accompanied Dr. S's article.)

Schoetensack, Klaatsch and other scientists are following up this new theory with reference to the "Importance of Australia for the Evolution of Man from an Inferior Type". No further data can at present be obtained with respect to the soundness or otherwise of the hypothesis that Australia was the primeval home of mankind.

(It is interesting to note that W.J. McGee, writing in the American Anthropologist, March 1902, attempts to prove that Asia was the cradle of humanity and the birthplace of mankind, also the nursery of the world's religions.)

Prof. Lindley M. Keasbey, writing upon the differentiation of the human species (Science of Man, May, '02) argues that mankind was homogeneous before the ice age and varied during the glacial period, as the thermal equator oscillated then about the geographical equator. Prof. Keasby divides mankind into races of negroes, yellow men, white men and the red men of America. Three of the racial regions radiate from Indo-Malaysia which he believes was the cradle land of mankind, for the human species was differentiated from the anthropoids in Indo-Malays in the warm moist tropical forests. The Australian blacks were he believes derived from the negro stock, but have been so long isolated that they have developed ethnic peculiarities.

----- Dr. Thomson

In Science of Man, March, 1902, mention is made of the discovery of some bones of an extinct marsupial found embedded 200 feet beneath the lava beds of Victoria. The bones had been shaped by human hands into some necessary form before their interment, showing that in Australia there existed a race of people contemporaneous with the extinct marsupial fauna.

Mr. De Vis, Director of the Queensland Museum identified the bone as a portion of a rib of a nototherium which had apparently been adapted for some use by human hands.

 J. Park Thomson's contribution to this Lemurian theory is contained in his statement that "There was in all probability an extensive development northerly and nor'westerly, some time during the Mesozoic period, when Australia and New Guinea were united with the Southern portion of Asia, the intermediate islands being included in the union as well."

 Dr. J. Park Thomson is of opinion that "Australia as a whole is probably one of the oldest of all the land masses on the face of the globe.. There seems no reason whatever to doubt that most of the continent belongs to an age anterior to that of the greater part of Siberia, Europe, Asia and Africa and of the West coast of America. The extensive areas occupied by plutonic and metamorphic rocks along the great border tim of the territory and the occurrence of the oldest fossiliferous deposits overlying these rocks in many places furnish weighty

evidence of a far back history....The western side (of the continent) consisting of an immense plateau, seldom exceeds 1500 feet above the sea. (Thomson's Round the World,--P. 274-5)

The Kamilaroi tribe is divided into 4 classes as are the two great divisions of the northern and southern portions of this state. The males' names are Kubbi, Kumbo, Murri and Ippi; the females being Ippitba, Matha, Bootha and Kubbitba. These classes are again subdivided into Bunda (kangaroo), Dineivan (emu), dooli (iguana), noori (black snake), mooti (opossum), murriarra (paddymelon) and bieba (bandicoot).

Will it be possible to subdivide the southern divisions so?

There are waijuks (emus) in York and Bunbury but they are all Nagarnooks. There are Ngotaks (crows) in Bunbury and Wardungmat (crows) in Albany but they are also 2 of the 4 principal southern divisions, and so on. -----

The Tertiary formation of sandstone is one of the Geological puzzles of the continent, according to Dr. Thomson, its origin being even now obscure. The late Rev. J.E. Tenison Woods was of opinion that it is a recent eolian or fluvialite deposit, but there are others who regard it in the light of an inland sea formation. ("Round the World", P. 275-6) It is considered probable that a very large body of water occupied the whole central regions of the continent in past ages, when Australia itself extended far beyond its present limits. The mountain ranges were then generally elevated above their existing level. The detritus from the adjacent mountains was deposited in the bed of the impounded waters, which finally disappeared, leaving behind the material of which the Desert Sandstone is composed. This is, in brief, says Dr. Thomson, the inland-sea-formation theory (recently suggested by Dr. A.R. Wallace) which in some respects agrees with my own view of the subject. -----

Dr. Carroll states that amongst the aborigines the sutures in the fore part of the head ossify early and that part of the head ceases to grow, the sutures in the hind part close later. Amongst the whites this is reversed the hind sutures closing earlier than the fore ones, thus allowing the fore part of the brain to grow longer. (Science of Man, May, '02)

Miss Georgina King in a Paper read before the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science, states that the Hon. A.C. Gregory mentioned that the dingo had left the impressions of his teeth in the bones of the Diprotodon, and concludes from this that the great mammoth had not been exterminated until the European past glacial period and volcanic activity in Australia far from the manner in which their bones are often found huddled together, some great catastrophe appears to have destroyed them. (Science of Man, May '03)

Miss King quotes Prof. Tylor with reference to the modern use of unground implements in W.A. Prof. T. is of opinion that the stone implements have a character which may be called quasi-paleolithic. They were fragments or flakes of stone, in no case ground, but edged by chipping on one face only and trimmed so as to afford a grasp for the hand. The instruments correspond to some extent to scrapers etc. belonging to the cave and drift periods in Europe. These quasi-paleolithic implements old or new have to be considered apart from the few cases of ground stone hatchet blades fixed in handles, which are now admitted to have been introduced in modern times by Australian natives.

A native Australian hatchet, hafted with gum, on a stick handle, was brought from the Perth district by W.A. Sandford. The blade of this instrument with its unsymmetrical edge, formed by chipping along one side of the original flake, is simply indistinguishable from the ordinary Tasmanian form placed by it. Prof. Tylor, unwilling to judge hastily from a single specimen, by communicating with the Bishop of Tasmania and Mr. A. Morton of the Hobart Museum, received intelligence that the latter on a visit to the Murchison district of W.A. found the natives using chipped stones quite similar to those used by the Tasmanian aborigines. These quasi palaeolithic implements not having yet been dispossessed in this district by the ground stone hatchets, which apparently were introduced from the Torres Straits region, it would seem that the neolithic invasion was of no remote date and that the vast area including Australia, as well as Tasmania, may have been till then peopled by tribes surviving at a level of the Stone Age which had not yet risen to that of the remotely ancient European tribes of the drift gravels and limestone caves. Prof. Tylor called attention from this point of view to the importance of, and the

similarity between, the Australian skulls and the prehistoric skulls of Neanderthal, Spy, Paelbuba, etc.

There are four distinct forms of chipped implements which have been recognised as marking different types and periods. First, the oldest type of palaeoliths are of a Cheelien form. The second or next oldest is the Monstierian form. The third oldest is the Solutrian, the fourth is the Madelianian. (Science of Man, April, '04) All these four are of the quaternary or Pleistocene times but in recent times, from fresh discoveries it has been found necessary to recognise another kind of flints older than all the preceding which are called eoliths. These were made in the Tertiary period; they are much ruder and more uncouth shapes than the palaeoliths.

Some of the palaeoliths or chipped stones were chipped on one side only, others on both sides, some with sharp edges, some obtuse, some acute, some acuminate, some worn with use, others not, some discoloured from age, others less so...The oldest Australian implements are like those of Europe, the rudest being roughly chipped celts with a few flakes struck off at the smaller end, or flakes sharp at one edge to be used as knives or pointed pincers to open shell fish with. The palaeolithic celts of Australia are like those found in India, Africa or Algeria and Natal. Some authors have pointed out many resemblances between the dolichocephalic Neanderthal race of European quaternary times and some of the Australian natives; the chipped implements were alike in these two races. Some of the palaeolithic implements of Australia are very like those of the Miocene and Pliocene men in Europe, especially the scrapers found in France and Kent (England). In some of these old implements the chipping is so rude that it shows the very beginning of the art of working these stones.

Miss Georgina King is of opinion that there exists conclusive evidence that the Palaeolithic man came to Australia when Tasmania was a part of it, or only separated by shallow seas before the glacial periods, which the writer states, "originated at the shrinking of the earth's crust when the earth opened up in all directions and ejected so much volcanic matter (carrying all the important elements of the earth) with so much force into the cool moist regions which could generate such in falls of snow, as would as it fell bury the mammoth as it stood in Siberia,

Miss King takes as an argument in favor of her theory that woman appeared as a "sport" during the Tertiary period, that Professor Gojanovic Krambergere examined human remains recently discovered in Croatia which were named *Homo crapinensis*, and his researches showed that in the Glacial ages two races were living. The difference in the form of the jaws and teeth, the shape of the collar bone, the upper arms and parts of the skull proved this. One of these races was like the Neanderthal skull.

Miss King thinks that it was owing to the different anthropoid men that there were different races of mankind.

The only palaeolithic implements in the Museum are some flints collected by A. Morton, Curator Hobart Museum, in the Murchison district, two (doubtful) paleolithic axes from Bunbury, Neolithic hammer head from Chidlows Wells and several Neolithic hammers from Kimberley. (Probably came from Torres Straits.) Chipped spearheads from the latter place are also at the Museum. At Boyanup a neolithic hammer was found, and side by side with the two doubtful palaeolithic specimens from Bunbury there is a neolithic hammer from the same district. The specimens are very few and but poorly representative of such an interesting state as W.A. There is no specimen in the Museum from Perth or the surrounding district, although according to Jubytch the Guildford and Perth implements were chipped and never ground.

Dr. J.P. Thomson, Hon. F.R.G.S. states (Journal Geog. Soc. Q. 15th 16th Sessions, 1901-2) that "traces of the remains of the prehistoric man have been discovered in Southeastern Australia entombed beneath the basaltic lavas, showing that there existed the race of people contemporaneous with the extinct marsupial fauna."

Mr. W.H. Cusack states that the Tableland natives used palaeolithic (flint) implements with one exception and that was in their stone axes which were made of hornblende and ground. A specimen of these ground axes was recently sent to Professor Tyler. The axe was a wedge shaped piece of hornblende. Mr. Cusack states that it would have been impossible to chip this hard stone and hence the natives ground it to a blunt edge, but that both palaeolithic and neolithic implements should be found in the same place renders the district in

which they are used of great ethnological interest.

Professor Spencer is of opinion that there were two immigrations to this continent. An original one, represented until recent years by the Tasmanian aborigines, and subsequently a second one of a people at a higher level of culture than the firstcomers. The former presumably spread over the whole continent and in the Southeastern corner occupied what was then undoubtedly a promontory of the mainland. With the formation of Bass Strait, this promontory was cut off and now forms Tasmania. When the vanguard of the second immigration reached the southeast corner of the mainland their further progress was checked. Further on in his work Prof. S. speaks of three migrations.

Can the W.A. aborigines be divided into distinct and separate heads or "Nations" as has been done with the Central tribes? or are they all one nation as Curr states?

It may be judged that they are two, from the distinct variation in nomenclature of the Northern and Southern class divisions.

The Malay element does not exist to any great or appreciable extent amongst the natives of Nor'West Australia, although in the Northern parts of Kimberley and along the Nor'West coast towards La Grange Bay, the Malay mixture is frequently noticeable.

Dr. Klaatsch, Professor of Anatomy and Anthropology at Heidelberg, is of opinion that the race mankind sprang from is best typified in the Queensland Aborigines. In no part of the world Dr. Klaatsch thinks, can the evolution of the genus homo in relation to the original type be better studied. The Professor came to North Queensland in 1904 to conduct investigations into the subject. From thence he went to Beagle Bay and Port Darwin where he claims to have discovered a sort of Missing Link (but also where he, having found the oval (phallic) grave of a woman, was unable until the grave was opened, female symbol to state the sex of its occupant.)

Brinton says (Races and People, 19) that "the shape of the skull is no distinction of race in the individual; only in the mass, in the average of large numbers, has it importance. Even here its value is not racial, Within the limits of the same people, as among the Slavonians, for example, the most different skulls are found, and even the pure-blood natives of some small islands in the Pacific Ocean present widely various forms."

Charles Darwin was careful to point out the variability of the skull as an anatomical part. (Descent of Man, 26)

The anatomical cause of elongated or short skulls is the earlier union of either the transverse or longitudinal sutures, thus forcing the growth to be in the other direction. (Holden's Human Osteology, P. 127)

Pruner Bay observed different forms of the skull in children born of the same mother. (Peschel's Volkerkunde, s. 80)

Brinton attributes the custom of reckoning ancestry in the female line to the formation of the family through the development of parental affection which in primitive conditions is largely confined to the female parent, the father paying but slight attention to the welfare of his offspring (?) (Brinton's Races & People, 55)

The sentiment of friendship which is supposed by some to be an acquisition of higher culture is peculiarly alive in the Australian ("bab-in" = friend, is found in the Australian language.)

Brinton states (Ibid, 65) that in a conflict of tongues as after conquest "that tongue prevails which belongs to the more cultured people."

According to B. "an absolute verbal identity is always suspicious, or rather it is of no ethnic value. There must be a series of words in the languages compared, of the same or similar meanings, but whose forms have been altered by the phonetic laws peculiar to the group, for such lists of words to merit the attention of a scientific linguist.

As the Dravidian element was the last in the migratory tide to these shores, the influence of its language over those of the preceding migrations has been very fairly put forward by the Rev. Dr. John Fraser and others.

The Dravidian linguistic kinship is particularly evident in the southern dialects, but it appears to me that traces of an earlier tongue will be found on close investigation amongst the Murchison people particularly, for in these dialects there are many words having no affinity either with the Southern or Northern dialects. The Sunday Island dialect is also as far as W.A. is concerned, almost a language by itself. (Beagle Bay dialect is somewhat similar.)

Brinton

Early man was by nature migratory, not sedentary, and has from his creation wandered over the whole face of the earth, a fact that has been ascertained by prehistoric archaeology, all over the world. Brinton states that the rough stone implements found in the "river drift" of the Thames, the Somme, The Garonne and the Tagus, together with those relics found in Portugal, Central Spain and southern France, are the very oldest proofs of the presence of man on the earth yet brought to light.

The bones of the highest of the lower animals - the *Dryopithecus fontani* have also been found in the same region, in the upper valleys of the Garonne, in Southern France. "Its height was about that of a man, its teeth strongly resembled those of the Australians and its food was chiefly vegetables and fruit."

Brinton also remarks (Races and People, 84-5) that the fact of the no apes having been found in Australia, excluded this country from being the scene of man's ancestral evolution, yet curiously enough, while excluding Australia from being an early habitat of man, Brinton enumerates the characteristics of the Australians in his estimate of what men were in the glacial age. With no knowledge of metal, not capable of polishing stones without a domestic animal or trace of agriculture, yet every where.....they knew the use of fire, they constructed shelters, they dwelt together in bands, they possessed some means of navigating streams, they ate both vegetable and animal food, they decorated themselves with colored earth and ornaments, they wielded a club, they twisted fibres into ropes and strings, if occasion required they fastened together skins for clothing." (P. 92)

Although Brinton dismisses the Lemurian hypothesis advanced by Haeckel and favored by Peschel and other ethnographers, that man appeared first in Lemuria, he yet acknowledged that it has some plausibility from the present ethnography of the islands and coasts of the Indian Ocean. "There is," B. states, "a general concensus of opinion that the earliest occupants of these regions were an undersized black race, resembling in many respects, the negrillos of Austafrika. Upon these was superimposed an Asiatic stock represented by the modern Malays; and the union of these two strains gave rise to the anomalous tribes which occupy southern Hindoustan, Australia and some of the Islands. (Races & Peoples, 223)

With regard to Dr. Carroll's theory that the Negritos were the first humans in Australia, B. says, "In many respects, geographical as well as physical, do these dwarfish blacks stand between the Negro peoples of Austafrika and Australasia that we are not surprised at the conclusion suggested by Prof. W.H. Flower, that they may be "the primitive type from which the African Negroes on the one hand, and the Melanesians on the other may have sprung." (Ibid, 226)

Dallas takes up the same position as Prof. Flower in this respect. He argues that the Negritos, Papuans and African Negroes belong to one family, the Melanochroic, which in view of the continuity and isolation of the region it occupies must originally have been a unit." (Proc. British Naturalists Society, 1884)

Brinton classes the primitive inhabitants (Races & Peoples 239) of the Peninsula of Hindostan (Dravidian) and of what he calls the semi-continent of Australia under the heading of the Australie branch. "The physical traits of the two are not remote. In both the hair is black and curly showing negritic blood, the skull is medium or long, the lips are full, the nose not prominent, the colour brown and there is a beard. The relationship of the Australians to some of the hill tribes of central India has been referred to as possible by the naturalist Wallace and the linguist Caldwell finds Australian analogies in the Dravidian tongues and points out that both are of the agglutinative type and with family resemblances. De quaterfages found the Australian sub-type of skull reappearing among the Dravidians

and he goes so far as to add "The affinity of the Australian and Dravidian Languages is now universally admitted." (Hist.Gen. des Races Humaines, P. 333).

C. Stanilaud Wake advanced a theory (Journal Anthrop. Inst. Nov. 1882) to the effect that a straighthaired stock combined with the Australasian Negrito to form the Australians, but he attaches these straight-haired people to the Caucasian race instead of the Dravidian.

Brinton mixes up fact and fancy in his lecture on the Australian group. (Races & People 240 et seq.) An instance of the fanciful element is here given. "It is interesting to notice that they had developed the conception of writing. They were accustomed to send information and even describe events, by incising peculiarly formed notches, lines and figures on pieces of wood, called "message sticks" These would be sent by runners for hundreds of miles and could be read by the recipient through the conventional meanings assigned to the characters."

The message stick shown in the illustration comes from the Gascoyne. It was shown to Perth, York, Geraldton and Nor'West natives, not one of whom could decipher its meaning, although the characters are "strictly conventional". In order to get it deciphered it must be sent to the district from which it was obtained and even then the accuracy of the meanings given by the Gascoyne native may be doubted, unless by good fortune, the "writer" or "receiver" of the message is discovered.

No one who has seen the Tamils, Todas, Telugas and other portions of the Dravidian group occupying Hindostan, can fail to note the similarity in physical characteristics which they bear towards the aborigines of Australia. The skin of all these is brown, the hair somewhat curly, the head tending to dolicho-cephaly....The "religion" of both Dravidian and Australians consists of conjurations against evil spirits and divination by sorcerers.

No eoliths have yet been discovered in W.A. although several have been dug up in Victoria and elsewhere on this continent. These eoliths were evidently made by Tertiary period men, although many ethnologists assert that Tertiary man had no place on the Australian continent, whence then the eoliths and palaeoliths certainly shaped by man?

Dr. Carroll states (Science of Man, May '03, p. 52) that the first two migrations to these shores, Negritos and Papuans, had been for long ages in Australia using their palaeolithic tools and weapons. They had been wandering and hunting over Australia since the late pliocene and early pleistocene ages. Dr. C. brings evidence in support of this hypothesis in the footmarks found in the quarries at Warrnambool together with the footprints of marsupials, emus and dingoes, also found in Victorian deposits.

And one of the many proofs of the Dravidian (or 3rd) migration is in the old Indian names of rivers and places in Australia, such as Indi (Indus), the Upper Murray, Meru or Meroo, mount or plain, and other Dravidian names. These names go further back than the Dravidians - to their old Hamitic teachers - as meru, the snowy mount, near Killimanjaro, in Central Africa.

Prof. Klaatsch is of opinion, after a study of the skulls and skeletons of races in all parts of the world, extending over 20 years, that the race from which mankind has sprung is typified in a more perfect manner by the aboriginal of North Queensland than by any other living race. In no part of the world the Professor thinks can the evolution of the Genus homo in relation to the original type be better studied. Dr. Klaatsch paid a lengthy visit to Queensland to personally investigate its aborigines, but the result of his studies has not reached Australia.

Later Dr. Klaatsch visited W.A. but confined his investigations to the R.C. Mission at Beagle Bay, Nor'West and Port Darwin (N.T.)

The following description of the Dravidians inhabiting western Bengal, Northern Orissa, Bhagalpur etc. and who are called Southal or Saontar, is taken from the Census of India, 1901, vol. I, 143) : The writer, C.H. Risley, states that "the Santals may be regarded as typical examples of the pure Dravidian stock. Their complexion varies from very dark brown to a peculiar almost charcoal like black; the proportions of the nose approach those of the negro, the bridge being more depressed in relation to the orbits than is the case with Hindus; the mouth is large, the lips thick and projecting; the hair coarse, black and occasionally curly; the zygomatic arches prominent, while the proportions of the skull, approaching the dolichocephalic type, refute the hypothesis of their Mongolian descent. Amongst the Sautals a man may marry his brother's widow.

Species white, races European

Caustadt, Neanderthal and other paleolithic peoples and their descendants, Asiatic, Su, the Ural, Altaic, Finnic, Skythic, Kimmerianic, Keltic etc.

The white species in Europe is the Caustadt then came the Hamitic or Iberian who intermarried with Caustadt, one offspring of which was the Cromagnon.

The Kimmerians, with the so-called Aryan families which arose from them as the Zeud or Vedic peoples, the Medians, Persians, Armenians, Greeks, Romans, Gauls and other. The Su in high Asia entered Europe and intermarried with the Caustadts, and produced Teutons, Swedes, Dutch, Belgae, British and others. From the many crossings between the offsprings of the Su and the Caustadt when they encountered each other in Europe the fair skinned people have come and from the recrossings of these with the offsprings there from the Hamite or Iberian stocks have come into existence the brunettes of Europe.

That family known as the Kimmerians, who were constituted of the Cymri, Gauls, Kelts, Gaillic clans, Romans and others.

Two distinct white races, the European Caustadts and the Asiatic Su race. All others have come from intermarriage of these two with slight intermixtures with the red and yellow species of men, such as

are found among the Auvergnian or Basque peoples, still remaining as remnants in Europe.

The Caustadt is dolicho, the Su brachycephalic.

P. & F. Sarasin's book on the Veddahs.

A striking resemblance between Australians and Europeans emphasised by A. Semon.

Wallace states and Huxley hints that there is a relationship dating back to primeval times between the Australians on the one hand and the European, Mongol and Negroid races on the other. The assumption that the Australians are a tribe directly connected with the root of mankind is not contradicted either by the unmistakable resemblances between Europeans and Australians on the one hand and the Dravidic tribes of Asia on the other or the primitive importance of the Weddas (who are partly of one-sided development).....The powerful tori supra orbitalis of the Neanderthal skull are met with again very frequently and particularly in one group of Australians whom Topinard names after the Tasmanians.

Dr. J. Park Thomson says of them in this connection, on the subject of the origin of the aborigines, my views are clear and strong. Of the great antiquity of the Australian aborigine there is, to my mind, no room for doubt. For any man to advance the view that Australia is the cradle of the human race, and that the natives of the country spread over the face of the earth etc. is a wild and unreasonable speculation, unworthy of serious consideration and betraying defective knowledge of the physical structure and other geographical conditions of the globe. It is only when a race advances in ideas and other human attributes that the migratory instincts develop and exercise an effective and controlling influence. In the primitive state these instincts are either wholly absent or latent. All primitive races are circumscribed in their Geographical environment by the potent influence of physical conditions, superstitions, fear, warlike developments on the part of neighbours, and hostile demonstrations, coupled with the absence of geographical knowledge and the means of transport. In these respects the Australian nations are different to any other races. The independent aborigine would possess characteristics depending upon his environment, climatic conditions and other contributing influences which have moulded the physical and mental attributes of the human race in all parts of the world. The matter of a progenitor is unimportant in considering the independent development of the human family. In nature there is nothing unfavourable to the spontaneous and independent creation and development of the different faunas and floras of the entire globe. Accepting this fact then, as the basis of all our investigations and theories, the independent aboriginal exists, as a matter of course, and no conflicting ideas present themselves. There are independent worlds and systems of worlds, and throughout the whole universe the entire economy of nature is undergoing changes, in structure, in conditions, in evolution, and in every form pertaining to its state and existence. Of this vast and beautiful whole, the human race is merely a small part, and there is nothing exceptional in such part to single us out for differentiation from other things greater and more important."

In his work on the "Geographical Evolution of the Australian continent, Dr. Thomson states that in South Eastern Australia "traces of the influence of prehistoric man have been discovered on marsupial bones found beneath the basaltic lavas which had been shaped for some purpose by human hands, showing that there existed a race of people contemporaneous with the extinct marsupial fauna." (Round the World, P. 269) (the Diprotodon Australis, Nototherium dunense, zygomaturus and thyla coleo carnifex, etc.)

In the extinct marsupials which were peculiar to Australia, Dr. Thomson says that an independent creation of species must be admitted for it can scarcely be assumed that these animals were produced by the process of evolution. (Ibid 269) "Not only were they peculiar but they disappeared entirely during the age which gave them birth. They existed under conditions eminently favorable to life and became extinct when these no longer obtained."

Dr. J. Park Thomson who has become possessed of all papers MSS of the late Sir A.C. Gregory, kindly furnishes the following statement quoted from the late Sir A.C. Gregory's Journal respecting the W.A. aborigines :-

On first landing at Champion Bay in 1846 we found the natives in considerable numbers, about 1000 within a radius of 50 miles, but at first somewhat shy in opening communication with us. Subsequently, however, they proved not wanting in courage when they attacked and speared Governor Fitzgerald while on a visit of inspection to the Geraldine Lead mine on the Murehison River. Many of the coast tribes were of greater stature than those of the Swan River, some of the men being 6 feet and a few over that height. They appeared to consist of three races, the first, about a third of the whole, were square built with short legs and broad hips, short necks, straight dark hair, heavy jaws with comparatively thin lips and copper coloured skin. This section proved afterwards to be very warlike and consequently were the first to - ? in the various encounters that took place between the native tribes and early settlers.....The second race were rather more numerous (being about a half) of much lower stature (about 5 feet 6 in.) slighter in build, longer in the legs, large heads, covered with dark curly or frizzly hair, mouths large, black skins and general types more of the aborigines of southern