

# Came From Africa To Australia OUR BLACKS' ANCESTORS

SYDNEY, Saturday.

Ancestors of the Australian aboriginal left Africa approximately 150,000 years ago, claims Mr. Frederic Slater, well-known Sydney journalist and authority on the Australian aboriginal, in his book *Scribes of the Stone Age*, which has been accepted for publication in England.

Through succeeding years numbers of them accomplished their mighty journey to Australia, he holds. They walked from Africa by a land bridge. They were food-gatherers—they left Egypt before agriculture was dreamed of, and before Egyptians learned to write hieroglyphics, says Mr. Slater.

The Egyptians learned their system of hieroglyphics from the ancestors of our aborigines, and even the great Pythagoras derived many elements of his mathematics from a system originated by the forbears of the black-fellow.

## YEARS OF RESEARCH

The book represents years of patient research. It contains 350 pictures and 80 plates, and is dedicated to the "Stone Age Men Who Still Exist."

Mr. Slater has been a student of the Australian aboriginal all his life, and is an authority on his language. By request, he has supplied native names for hundreds of Australian homes.

A few years ago he acquired a valuable aboriginal vocabulary, which opened up to him a hitherto unsuspected field of research.

The vocabulary is known as a "Murrigiwalda" (sacred language), and gave him the key to many avenues of investigation.

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The vocabulary had been the property of Mrs. David Dunlop, wife of the first magistrate at Wollombi, near Cessnock, and contained clues to aboriginal rock-carvings, particularly some on the summits of mountains at Burragurra and Yango (Wollombi), which, Mr. Slater avers, were done by the blacks between 200 and 300 years ago.

## WHAT CARVINGS TELL

These carvings and others in other parts of the State enabled Mr. Slater to arrive at conclusions concerning aboriginal paleography common to all parts of the world roamed by stone-age men. They shed new light on aboriginal numeration.

In his book, Mr. Slater seeks to prove that the stone-age aboriginal believed that men came from a protoplasm created by God as a special species, and that the original man could speak from the moment of his creation.

The author also offers evidence that the stone-age aborigine had a deep knowledge of the human circulatory system, that he believed that the origin of the planetary system was tidal, that he understood the creation of the world and knew much about light, darkness, fire.

Fresh evidence is also given that he believed in the immortality of the soul.

It is stated, too, that aspects of Mr. Slater's research will be of particular interest to students of the origin and history of Freemasonry.