

from He-bin-yari's ~~memories~~ "Memories of Flinders visit - to their group area the following notes were compiled by me, in 1908-9. The hundred & three years after Flinders' visit - to his people's country. The ~~group~~ which contacted with Flinders occupied the whole of that Southern ^{& S.W.} area, one of the most fertile areas in Western Australia; as far as I can ascertain from ~~all~~ the ^{two} derelict remains in or near their old "home".
 "Kal'si" "Ka'la" - "fire, home, heard" There had been no other group of people in that area before their own occupancy. They belonged to the maximum horses that entered Australia from the North (?) ~~Coast~~ making their fires (Kals) at the various water holes etc. & continuing their wanderings southward, ^{& perhaps westward} or inland did they go? They rested at permanent water back of the sea rear always west of them, near or far, but west. The fire comes traveller perhaps more quickly than the horses that came after them, but then soon we turned south & they wished to have a long long distance between themselves, & those who ^{might} follow after. There were evidently no inhabitants before their entry, & in the long long time they travelled - perhaps always within "smell" of the sea - the group journeys until it reached the ~~South Coast~~ the SW & South Sea.

The "Borung Ataps" - a chain of mountains running roughly east & west, were named by them, & the meaning of the word, given by all the Southwestern & Southern Coast groups

Selects

Galwayan & Horbury's "Glossary of Aboriginal words & terms used in the State of Victoria."

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meant the "Home" of their "bo'ung", ^{or place} which means the
place of "bo'ung" (elder brother) "boronggur" (eldest brother) & (called
by the Amurian Indians Totemus, ~~Totemus~~) ^{Up} 'Means' place
of " as distinct from their "Kallep" ^{area} ~~area~~ ^{for health, home, cattle}
group having its own group "Kallep". Then they set down or
travelled over the same hunting & over which they travelled
from end to end. Boronggur was never occupied by any "Kallep"
group. As far as I could ascertain, it had not been
explored up to the time of my investigations in 1906-8 &
beyond its name nothing more of it was known by
Kebungan or the over ^{also man-wendit} ~~man-wendit~~ "Wandis" (remembering
who clung to his ^{Kallep} ~~camp~~ at Middleton Beach & with him)
The camp of his own family group, & probably was ~~his~~
their camp & then ^{thus future son} ~~children~~ were turned out from
graduating into their Kallep, & ^{thus future son} ~~quite~~ accepted by ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{gentle} ~~gentle~~
by making a circuit round its vicinity.

Borung group was a sacred place throughout its whole area. ^{group} Game that took shelter in the Borung group trees was never followed - it had taken sanctuary & was sacred. Borung group does the above of "spirits" only, bad "totem" spirits are, & were left sacred for those 8 spirit-damns to dwell in. Here & there along its length there were places where children & babies voices could be heard, sometimes two or three baby voices would be heard by a young girl who wanted ~~see~~^a of the little babies. & the wives & go off to stand ^{& stand} in front of the Baby Rock & taking some little branches with her wives hold them to her. ~~babies~~ "young trees" & the little boy or girl baby wives see her & come to her & by & by the her little baby would come from her body which it has

hidden itself & while she was lying in the night - ^{perhaps} ^{free} ^{see} she was
a small animal or bird near the baby rock. & she would take her
gripes, & the bird or animal ^{would} becomes the baby's own borunggar.
which she would never hurt - or kill or eat. Borunggar ~~was~~ ^{lay} therefore
not a place to fear, except when one of any ~~other~~ ^{any} people to whom ~~within~~
was killed & eaten without the proper circumstances attendant
on its eating. Borunggar was therefore a Sanctuary for every thing
living that sought refuge in its hills & caves.

It must be emphasized here, that all the first-comers amongst the Western Australian aborigines, brought their group laws & customs with them. I have some evidence in stating that - The Southern Van Cucumbers were Australia's first arrivals (and they still are Commonwealth aborigines).

"Family".
resident between Wangan & Mudman.
+ Wangan (Gibson 201)
4 strongest linkers between all three.
Hébinyan group kept their strict marriage laws therefore
& was to be a safe type, yet always showing "Family"
~~Family~~
~~linkers~~. The may two photographs of these old Albany
types, & very curious &c. I found among all the
South Western groups ^{every part of} including the country where they
had settled. Thus was a distinct-feeling among the
White Cockatoos men that they (from their "former kind")
were "Superior" in type & colour to the Crow men. Rich
"Modern" White Cockatoos men & women, I would be asked
to observe their clear skin with the fine red blood coming
through their faces & bodies, & the opaque skins of the
Crow men & their "stocky" bodies being contemptuously
alluded to. Wandoing fell this inferiority to the Crows
& preferred his old Kalleup at Middleton Beach until his
death (about 1911) at enmity with both white & black.

These were the people Flinders met in December 1801, a
strong fine looking type of men - having observing
their own laws which was in the care of their elders.
Death was the penalty for a breach of these marriage
laws. & the punishment was carried out, so that they
were a fine sturdy & intelligent body of men & women.
"They were shy, but not afraid" wrote Flinders, & indeed
& in truth they were ^{afraid} for they saw in these
white men the spirits of their own dead men, coming
back from Roaming up the hills of their old fires
which lay beyond the western sea.

5 The young navigator & his men confirmed their belief throughout the stay of the "Investigator." Every man on that boat "lived up" to that belief "in the memory of Ti'binyan's Father & Grandfather." After the departure of the "Investigator" all set

After the departure of the "Investigator" all set to work to learn the movements & the designs on the "dances".^{Sangha} bodies & every "Market movement" was also repeated. Nebungaius' "down" reproducing probably every motion made by the Marques in their Market exercises. How they reproduced the noise of drums & gongs could not be ascertained but as according to Flinders they screamed with delight - at the ~~8th~~^{8th} ~~of~~^{night of} these instruments these drums have been some ~~imitation~~^{giant} ~~of~~^{resembling} ~~the~~^{own} ~~aboriginal~~^{aboriginal} music's attempt. Aboriginal drums were circular & about two feet or less in height at the tops.

Round these, men group'd with short thick clubs,
Axes with which they bounded the
ground keeping time with their axes clubs
to their songs. This ^{rumbling} sound could be
heard a long distance away seeming to
come from beneath the ground.

The ~~12~~ ~~13~~ of Oct was ground-

I cannot say that the club strokes were made
in memory of the first attempts & until the dream of
the Marines.