Aboriginal Groups of the Cairns Area

INFOGRAPH EXPLAINER

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Prepared for Correcting the Records Project 2020 - 2030

3 Aboriginal Tribes of Australia

Buluwai Bulway Buluwandji Buluwanydji

Irukandji Yirrgay Yirkandji Yirrganydji

Tja:pukai Tjapukai Tjabogai-tjandji Djabugai Djabugay Djabuganydji Djabuganjdji

This page (A) shows the map, top left, of 3 groups in the Cairns area as documented by the pictured academics over the last 115 years.

The table left are the different spellings used in their documents to describe the groups (tribes).

1921-74



tindale-f0e6e230-a536-45af-87c9-546484eca28-resize-750.

Norman Barnett Tindale AO (12 Oct 1900 - 19 Nov 1993) Australian anthropologist, archaeologist, entomologist and ethnologist.

He is best remembered for his work mapping the various tribal groupings of Aboriginal Australians at the time of European settlement, shown in his map published in 1940. Tindale's major work was Aboriginal Tribes of Australia: Their terrain, Environmental Controls, Distribution, Limits and Proper Names (1974).





cairnshistory.com.au/ iography-publications/

1987-2024

Timothy David Reis Bottoms

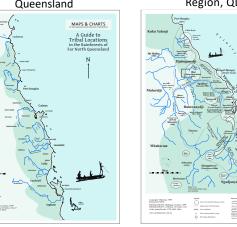
(born December 1954 in Bromley, Kent, England)

Historian, Author, Primary & Secondary School Teacher. Attended UNE, JCU & CQU for his PhD (Cairns History). Taught adult TAFE Rangers for the Wet Tropic's Management Authority (WTMA). Consultant for Education Department & wrote Conspiracy of Silence, Queensland's frontier killing times.

MAP 1989 The Approximate Boundaries of the Bama in the Cairns Rainforest Region



MAP 1990, 1999, 2016, 2022 A Guide to Tribal Locations in the Rainforests of Far North



MAP 1990, 1999, 2016, 2022 Bama Bulmba Aboriginal Rainforest Homelands Cairns



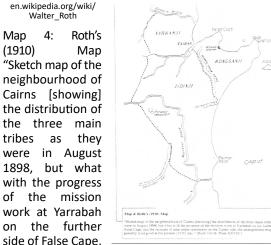
** CORRECT / PRIMARY SOURCE

1910



Walter Edmund Roth

(2 April 1861 – 5 April 1933) British colonial administrator (Northern Protector of Aborginals 1898), anthropologist and medical practitioner.



and the increase of the area under the settlement on the Cairns side, the arrangements may not possibly hold good at the present [1910] day." SOURCE: Roth 1910b :Plate XXVIII.

1939

Ursula Hope McConnel

Q. Is it fair, just or reasonable

to extinguish 2 Traditional

Aboriginal tribes from the

record (Buluwai and Yirrgay)

based on a provably flawed

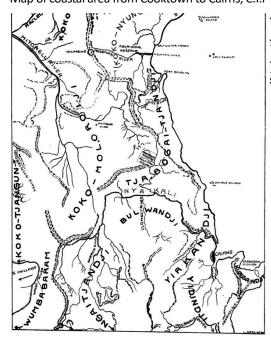
naming convention used by

linguists ie. arbitrarily coined?

(1888 - 1957)

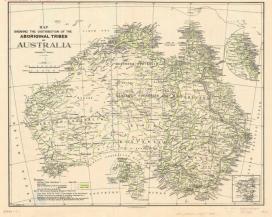
Queensland anthropologist ethnographer best remembered for her work with, and the records she made of, the Wik Mungkan people of Cape York Peninsula.

Map of coastal area from Cooktown to Cairns, C.Y.P



SOURCE: BOOK SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE TRIBES OF CAPE YORK PENINSULA, NORTH QUEENSLAND Ursula H. McConnel 1939 Wiley on behalf of Oceania Publications, University of Sydney

1940 MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF AUSTRALIA



Robert Malcolm Ward "Bob" Dixon (R.M.W. Dixon) (born 25 January 1939, in

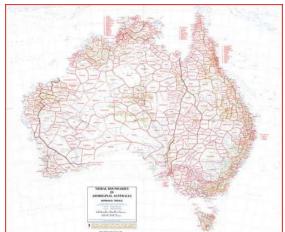
Gloucester, England) Professor of Linguistics in the College of Arts, Society,

and Education and The Cairns Institute, James Cook University, Queensland.



Norman Tindale's map of Aboriginal group boundaries at the time of European contact, published in 1974. Tindale worked on this map for fifty years. When he began that project during the 1920s the popular view was that Aboriginal groups roamed across the landscape, with no fixed territories. This map is therefore a crucial document in Australian cultural history; graphic evidence that no part of Australia was terra nullius, empty land.

1974 TRIBAL BOUNDARIES IN ABORIGINAL AUSTRALIA



https://ourlanguages.org.au/tribal-boundaries-tindale-sa-museum/

1974 AUSTRALIA N.E. SHEET TRIBAL BOUNDARIES MAP



MAP NOTATIONS • MAP 1. Yidini and surrounding dialects. (Based on Roth 1910b, McConnel 1939-40; Tindale 1940; and writer's field work. The broken line indicates approximate tribal boundaries for the peoples speaking dialects of Yininj; it is not known whether the Madayndji and Wanuru were distinct tribes, or two names for the same group. The locations for the groups speaking Dya: bugay language: Dya:bugay, Guluy, Yirgay, Bulway and Nyagali – are each based on a single source and have not been checked; it is possible that some of these terms may be alternate names for a single dialect/local group/tribe.)

SOURCE: BOOK A Grammar of Yidiny By R.M.W. DIXON 1977 Melbourne University Press **Umbrella "Language Nation"** coined by Elisabeth Patz

"Djabugay Nation"

Sub-groups/ Clans/ Dialects: Djabugay, Bulway, Nyagali, Guluy, Yirrgay

Q. Is it fair, just or reasonable to extinguish 2 Traditional Aboriginal tribes from the record (Buluwai and Yirrgay) based on a provably flawed

naming convention used by

linguists ie. arbitrarily coined?

This page (B) shows the map with "Diabugay Nation" over the entire area. "Djabugay Nation" is deliberately inside quote marks because it is *misinformation* (an invented term).

PATZ proposed in 1980 that these neighbouring tribes were dialects of Djabugay. PATZ 2002 publication she quotes DIXON to explain (see RED text below) "It is necessary...". That is, PATZ arbitrarily chose 'Djabugay' however, she could have equally chosen 'Buluwai' or 'Yirrgay' to coin the term to describe language similarities between these neighbouring tribes.

PATZ also describes that pre-colonisation these tribes saw themselves with their own languages and did not group themselves according to linguistic dialect theory. The idea of a 'language nation' is invented.

Arbitrarily

Adverb (BY CHANCE)

in a way that is based on chance rather than being planned or based on reason:

- We made the decision to go to Italy quite arbitrarily.
- He **arbitrarily** decided to take the part.

dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/arbitrarily

2012

DJABUGAY

BULMBA

1995

ourlanguages.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/3102e507c3049 db2daf135e36367dea6.jpg

SOURCE: BOOK

BAMA NGANYDJIN

By Michael Quinn

GUGU YALANJI

Michael Quinn Anthropologist, Author

It was 1986 when he arrived in the Far North Queensland town of Kuranda with his young family. Before this he had been living in Sydney where he studied a four year Anthropology degree at the University of Sydney, while teaching English. ictv.com.au/video/7465-keeping-an-ancient-language-alive

1993



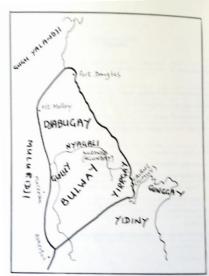
Buda Dji Aboriginal Development

Rhonda Duffin

djabugay.org.au/images/

rhondaduffin-1-118.jpg - 2025 Director and Secretary of 1.Djabugay Tribal Aboriginal Corporation (DTAC), 2.Djabugay Native Title Aboriginal Corporation RNTBC (DNTAC), 3. Buda Dji Aboriginal Development

MAP DESCRIPTION OF DJABUGAY AREA



SOURCE: BOOK Ngapi Garrang Bulurru-m: All Things Come from Bulurru By Rhonda Duffin

** FALSE INFORMATION / NOT TRUE / MADE UP BY LINGUISTS **

Cairns

1980

1992

MAP 1 - THE DIALECTS OF DYABUGAY

Port Douglas

Mona Mona

Julatten

Mount Molloy

Southedge

Biboohra

Mareeba

Walkamir

Elisabeth Patz

Internet.

Note: There is

information about this

Linguist / Author on the

Oak Beach

RIDGELINE

"Diabugay

Nation

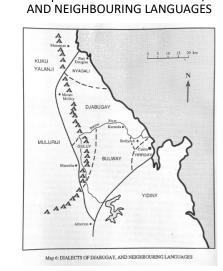
Hartley's Creek



SOURCE: PAPER A SKETCH GRAMMAR OF DYABUGAY **ELISABETH PATZ** 20 May 1980 Australian National University openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/items/

15b4e08e-2fc5-428a-8b9f-1d764bfb1787

Map 6: DIALECTS OF DJABUGAY,



SOURCE: BOOK The Handbook of Australian Languages. Volume 4: The Aboriginal language of Melbourne and other grammatical sketches. [Compilation] by Robert M. W. Dixon, Barry J. Blake, R. M. W. Dixon, and Barry J. Blake 1992 Oxford University Press, USA

1.1.2 Kuku Yalanji and its dialects

2002

The concept of "own language" as distinct from "other languages" is an important aspect of tribal identity in Australia (as indeed it is for any nation in the world). Thus Aborigines distinguish their own language from that of another tribal group, even if the differences are only slight, sometimes represented by just a few different lexical items. Accordingly, a tribal name is often derived from the language name in Australia, whereas the reverse is seldom encountered (cf. Dixon 1980:33-43).

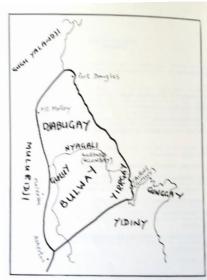
Where the self-termed "languages" of several tribes are mutually understandable, the linguist may recognise these as dialects of one superordinate language. But "there was not usually any name for a group of tribes whose speech was mutually intelligible, nor for the language^ [the superordinate language] that we can - on linguistic criteria - assign to them. It is necessary to choose some label for each language^, and this usually has to be done fairly arbitrarily by the linguist" (Dixon 1980:43).

SOURCE: BOOK A grammar of the Kuku Yalanji language of North Queensland By Elisabeth Patz · 2002 Pacific Linguistics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University 1library.net/document/dzx69vnz-grammar-kuku-

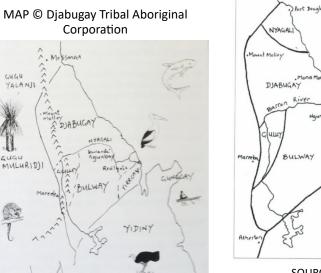
yalanji-language-north-queensland.html

- 1992 incorporated Djabugay Tribal Aboriginal Corporation. - 1995 incorporated Association Aboriginal Corporation

Association Aboriginal Corporation



1993



SOURCE: BOOK NGIRRMA DJABUGAY A DJABUGAY LANGUAGE DICTIONARY By Michael Quinn, Cassy Nancarrow. Buda:Dji Aboriginal Development Association Aboriginal Corporation, 2012

Bulway, Nyagali, Guluy, Yirrgay are all dialects of Djabugay and so their speakers could understand each other. Today, however, knowledge of these dialects has been lost*.

"The groups speaking these dialects inhabited a triangle from just south of Cairns to just north of Atherton, then northward along the Barron River and on to Mount Molloy, then meeting the coast again between Port Dougals and Mossman... The Djabugay-speaking group the Djabuganydji, apparently occupied the largest territory, including a long stretch along the Barron River." (Elizabeth Patz, 1991)

* Referencing PATZ 2002, Michael Quinn writes a fabrication (lie) here.