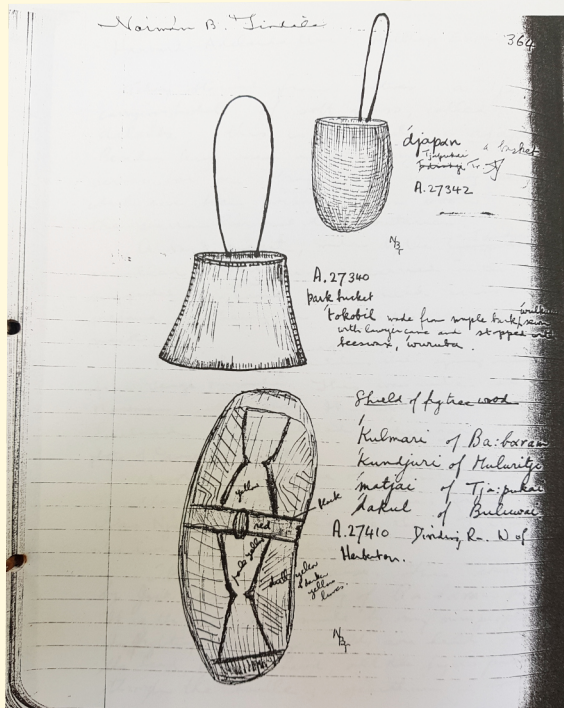


Buluwai Stories

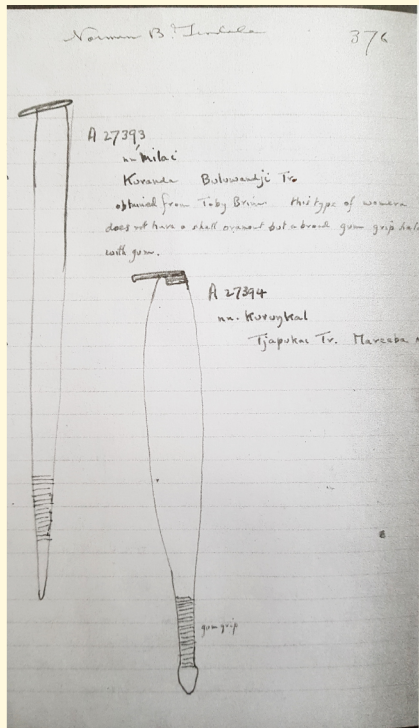


LEFT: Norman B. Tindale (SA Museum)

'djap-n basket
Tjapukai Tr.
A.27342

A.27340
bark bucket
'tokobil made from maple bark
'wulkari sewn with lawyer cane and stopped with beeswax 'waruba

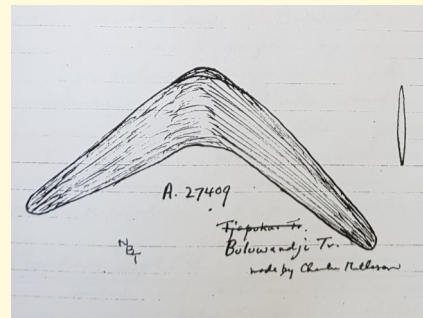
Shield of fig tree wood
'kulmari of Ba:baram
'kundjuri of Muluriti
'matjai of Tjapukai
'dakul of Buluwai
A.27410 Dind--- R- W of Herberton.



LEFT: Norman B. Tindale (SA Museum)
A27393

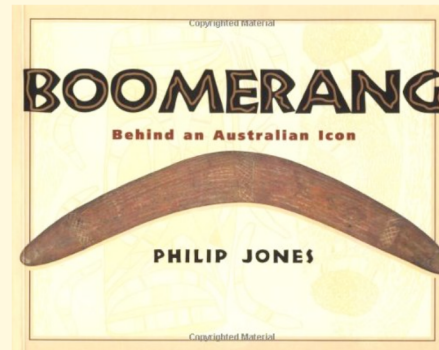
'milai
Kuranda Buluwandji Tr.
obtained from Toby Brim this type of woomera does not have a shaft ornament but a broad gum grip held / with gum.

A27394
nn. Kurunkal
Tjapukai Tr., Mareeba



LEFT: Norman B. Tindale (SA Museum)
A.27409
Buluwandji Tr.
made by Charlie Matheson

BOOMERANG Behind an Australian Icon, Philip Jones 1996, Page 97



* Charlie Matheson's boomerang A27409 collected by Tindale is referenced in the book.

Middle:
A fighting boomerang known as *loangal* by the Buluwandji people of the Kuranda area in north-eastern Queensland. This was collected in 1938 by Norman Tindale, who recorded that the boomerang was capable of killing an opponent. 440mm. A27409



Tindale set out to collect and collate data relating to tribal boundaries. This eventually became his major contribution to anthropological research, culminating in the 1974 map and accompanying catalogue, Aboriginal tribes of Australia, their terrain, environmental controls, distribution, limits, and proper names. His objective was to demonstrate that Aboriginal people were not 'free wanderers' but were linked by culture, kinship, and language and were bound to the land ecologically and geographically'.

Tindale and other expedition members also created many supplementary records, additional to their journals. These included maps, drawings, Aboriginal vocabularies and genealogies, annotated crayon drawings by Aboriginal people, anthropometric and sociological data cards, receipts for expenditure, and audiovisual material including 16 mm cine-film, wax cylinder sound recordings, photographs, as well as collections of artefacts and natural history specimens.

On the joint Harvard-Adelaide Universities' Anthropological Expedition of 1938-39 Norman Tindale and his colleague Professor Joseph Birdsell undertook what has been called one of the greatest systematic genealogical surveys conducted on any indigenous population anywhere in the world.

Tindale, Birdsell and their colleagues "measured" and photographed some 2400 "full and mixed blood" peoples from Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and southern Western Australia. The names of 50,000 Aborigines were recorded in a dozen volumes of genealogical charts tracing back to the 1860s and 1870s. Subsequent expeditions in the 1950s and 1960s collected data on 5000 more people.

<https://www.samuseum.sa.gov.au/collection/archives/provenances/aa338>

Honouring our neighbouring tribes, clans and families: Djabugay (north), Yirrgay (east), Muluridji (west), Ngatjan (south west) and Yidindji (south east) with whom we share Dreamtime stories of creator god Bulurru, ancestral lore, kinship and landscape boundaries.

We wish to advise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander visitors that this website and links may contain images and voices of people who are deceased. Buluwai Indigenous Corporation (BIC) respectfully acknowledges the First Peoples' and Custodians of the lands, waters and seas on which we work and live. We honour our Elders, past, present and emerging.