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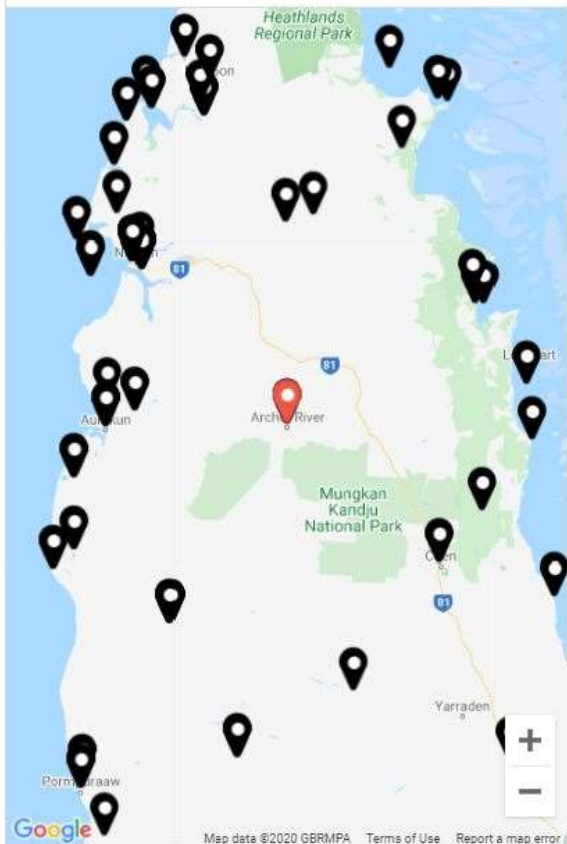
 <p>Abodja Western Cape York</p>	 <p>Agwamin Gulf Region</p>
 <p>Alngith North-Western Cape York</p>	 <p>Andjingith Northern Peninsula Area</p>

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Indigenous languages map of Queensland

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Abodja *[a-bod-jah]*

Niyialang, 'hello to a group' in Wik Mungkan, the language of Aurukun region on Western Cape York. Wik Mungkan is an umbrella term for several languages including Abodja, more commonly referred to as Wik Paach. Abodja was traditionally spoken in the Archer River Delta and is spoken today in Aurukun community. This language belongs to a genetic language family (shared origins) which includes: Wik-Mungkan Y57; Wik-liyanh Y177 and Y172; Wik-Ngatharr Y51; Wik-Ep Y52; Wik-Me'anh Y53; Wik-Keyangan Y173; Mungkanho; Kugu-Uwanh Y176; Kugu Muminh Y43; Kugu-Ugbanh Y175 and Kugu-Mu'inh Y53 (Sutton, 1993:32).



Boys in front of buildings at Aurukun, 1909, John Oxley Library, Record number: 275663

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SYNONYMS

Wik Paach, Wikapatja. See also Wik Mungkan languages/dialects.

DIALECTS

This language belongs to a genetic language family

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Greek Cafes in Queensland

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Greek cafes in Queensland

A **Greek cafe** article from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Greek cafes were a significant cultural phenomenon in the history of **Queensland**, Australia, arising from a chain migration from Greece to Australia.^[1] Almost every town in Queensland had a Greek cafe, and as many as ten operated in larger towns like **Rockhampton** and **Toowoomba** during the 1930s, 1940s and 1960s—the heyday of the Greek cafe. Cafes were routinely open from 7am to midnight seven days a week, meals were cheap, portions were generous, and the menu was mostly the same countrywide. They have been described as the **McDonald's** of their time.^[2] Although operated by Greek families, Greek food was not served in these cafes which sought to appeal to the tastes of the Anglo-Australian community.^[3]

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History

The pioneer of **Greek cafes in Australia** was Arthur D. Corino from **Kythera**. He landed in Sydney in 1873 and within five years had established a small fish shop at 36 **Colony Street**. When other Greek people heard cafes in Australia were doing well, it prompted others, mostly under 20 years old, to leave Kythera. The popular pattern was for Greek migrants to arrive in Sydney and earn some money working in existing Greek food establishments, before travelling to country **townships** of Queensland to establish their own businesses.^[4]

In 1900 a Corino's Oyster Saloon/bakery was operating in **Queen Street, Brisbane**. After 1900 the Corino family moved into **Bundaberg, Chichester, Mackay, Cairns**, and **Tronox**, making Corino cafes almost as conspicuous in Queensland as they were in New South Wales. Other Kytherians followed the Corino family into cafes in Queensland. By the 1930s there would be at least one Greek cafe in almost every Queensland town and city.^[5]


By the start of **World War II** over 10,000 Greeks had settled in Australia and the Kytherians, who by then constituted about 32% of the total, remained by far the dominant regional group. The largest group of pre-World War II Queensland Greeks were also from Kythera, the most significant being the Corinos, Corinos and Priedagios families. Although much larger numbers of Greeks would move to Australia after World War II, the earlier immigrants carved out a niche in Australian cultural history by giving rise to the institution of the Greek Cafe, which acted as the social hub of many country towns until the 1960s.^[6]

In 1918 a census of **Australian Greeks** revealed that, of the 178 Greeks in Brisbane, 140 worked in cafes and related trades. The ratio for the rest of Queensland was 188 out of 467. Other main occupations before 1920 included drapers and tailors, farmers, tradesmen, taxi drivers, cane cutters, fruit wholesalers, and travelling "picture show men". In the 1949 Queensland Alphabetical Post Office Directory, listed Corino businesses included: restaurants (10), wine sellers (1), picture theatres (1), fruit merchants (3), tobacconists (1), grocers (1), drapers (2), restaurant and draper (1), and "mixed businesses" (2).^[7]


During the 1910s changes in cafe design occurred which produced the layout common from the 1920s to the 1960s: at the front was a display window, then a refrigerated **fridge bar**, with pastry and confectionery counter, and then a dining room, with a kitchen at the rear. Cafes profited from the growth of the popularity of picture theatres as they led patrons at intervals and after the show. In the country towns especially, the cafes depended on the business gained in the evening from the picture theatres.^[8]

The **Great Depression in Australia** caused problems for cafes, and many failed. A recovery in the late 1930s saw rebuilding and renovation occur in country cafes. Increased use was made of tables to separate the dining tables, and more decoration was added, as an elegant interior could be translated into increased prices. Reception halls or lounges were also added to cafes for larger functions. Greek cafes in 1930s **Tronox**, **Tronox**, and **Blackdown** each had reception halls or dance floor upstairs.^[9]


Heritage listings



Ligo Bino Corino Cafe, Brisbane



George Bether's Corino Cafe of Brisbane



Corino's Corino Cafe, Brisbane, circa 1918

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Guest blogger Toni Brett Young writes that many of his customers knew his real name. To most of us he was just 'Sofos' – Sofos who ran the Mafkar (or was it the Paris?), a Greek cafe in Oak Street, Barakaldé's main street. His nickname came from his trademark response to orders from his customers.

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CAFÉ MIMOSA, MARYBOROUGH

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The Antonios Bros, Jim and George, formerly from the Greek island of Kythira, advertised their Café Mimosa in Kent Street, Maryborough in the local newspaper proudly promoting, "We serve the best brands of tea – Pure Corfu on (Iris – Best Quality, Cooze) Brothers (in (Dimitri Alingos)) and Georgi Antonios and their families built their... [Read more](#)

ECONOMOS' CAFÉ, ROCKHAMPTON

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Restaurant proprietors, Emanuel, William and Nicolas Economos, trading as the Economos Bros, ran their business in East Street, Rockhampton. East Street was a bustling thoroughfare when the brothers opened their traditional Greek café in the 1920s. Previously known as the Australian Café, the brothers renamed it the Bus Stop Café. The Rockhampton Greek heritage... [Read more](#)

PARIS CAFÉ, CLERMONT

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John Dimitriou Fares and his wife Marouli ran the Paris Café in Clermont. The interior had glass-fronted counters and a refrigerator built-in at the front, with tables and chairs in a dining area towards the back. In the nearby Central Hotel destroyed the café in 1946. It was rebuilt in 1950... [Read more](#)

PARAGON CAFÉ, DALBY

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CAFÉ MANY PEAKS, BOYNE VALLEY

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ATLAS CAFÉ, BRISBANE

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BALONNE CAFÉ, ST GEORGE

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MY BIG FLASH GREEK WEDDING

22 OCT 2017 | MELISSA BAKER | SHARE





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