

TRAVELS NOW AND THEN

© Christopher Earls Brennan

AUSTRALIA 2016

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Itinerary # 125985069847

Perth
Mar 15, 2016 - Apr 19, 2016 Itinerary #125985069847

8G2UXE

Los Angeles (LAX) → Perth (PER)
Mar 15, 2016 - Apr 19, 2016, 2 tickets

CONFIRMED
Qantas Airways 8G2UXE

Your reservation is booked and confirmed. There is no need to call us to reconfirm this reservation.

Price Summary

Traveler Information

CHRISTOPHER Earls BRENNEN Senior	American AAdvantage HJL7276	Ticket # 0817741812085
Barbara Ann Brennan Senior	American AAdvantage 2CN7832	Ticket # 0817741812087

Traveler 1: Senior	\$1,569.16
Flight	\$696.00
Taxes & Fees	\$873.16
Traveler 2: Senior	\$1,569.16
Flight	\$696.00
Taxes & Fees	\$873.16

Total: \$3,138.32

All prices quoted in US dollars.

[†] Seat assignments, special meals, frequent flyer point awards and special assistance requests should be confirmed directly with the airline.

Mar 15, 2016 - Departure 1 stop Total travel time: 22 h 55 m

Los Angeles LAX 10:15pm Terminal B Qantas Airways 94 Economy / Coach (O) Seat 000, 000 Confirm or change seats with the airline [†]	Melbourne MEL 8:05am +2 days Terminal 2	15 h 50 m
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Layover: 3 h 0 m

Melbourne MEL 11:05am Terminal 1 Qantas Airways 475 Economy / Coach (N) Seat 000, 000 Confirm or change seats with the airline [†]	Perth PER 12:10pm Terminal 4 Arrives on Mar 17, 2016	4 h 5 m
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Apr 11, 2016 - Return Nonstop Total travel time: 2 h 25 m

Perth PER 10:55am Terminal 4 Qantas Airways 1074 Economy / Coach (N) Seat 000, 000 Confirm or change seats with the airline [†]	Broome BME 1:20pm	2 h 25 m
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Apr 18, 2016 - Return 2 stops Total travel time: 26 h 40 m

Broome BME 6:50pm	Perth PER 9:30pm Terminal 4 Qantas Airways 1929 Operated by QANTASLINK - NATIONAL JET SYSTEMS Economy / Coach (N) Seat 000, 000 Confirm or change seats with the airline [†]	2 h 40 m
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Layover: 2 h 20 m

Perth PER 11:50pm Terminal 4 Qantas Airways 568 Economy / Coach (N) Seat 000, 000 Confirm or change seats with the airline [†]	Sydney SYD 6:00am +1 day Terminal 3	4 h 10 m
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Layover: 3 h 50 m

Sydney SYD 9:50am Terminal 1 Qantas Airways 11 Economy / Coach (O) Confirm seats with the airline [†]	Los Angeles LAX 6:30am Terminal B Arrives on Apr 19, 2016	13 h 40 m
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Additional Flight Services

- The airline may charge additional fees for checked baggage or other optional services.

NEW 48B, C

Sun. Mar.23
Fly to ???



Albany



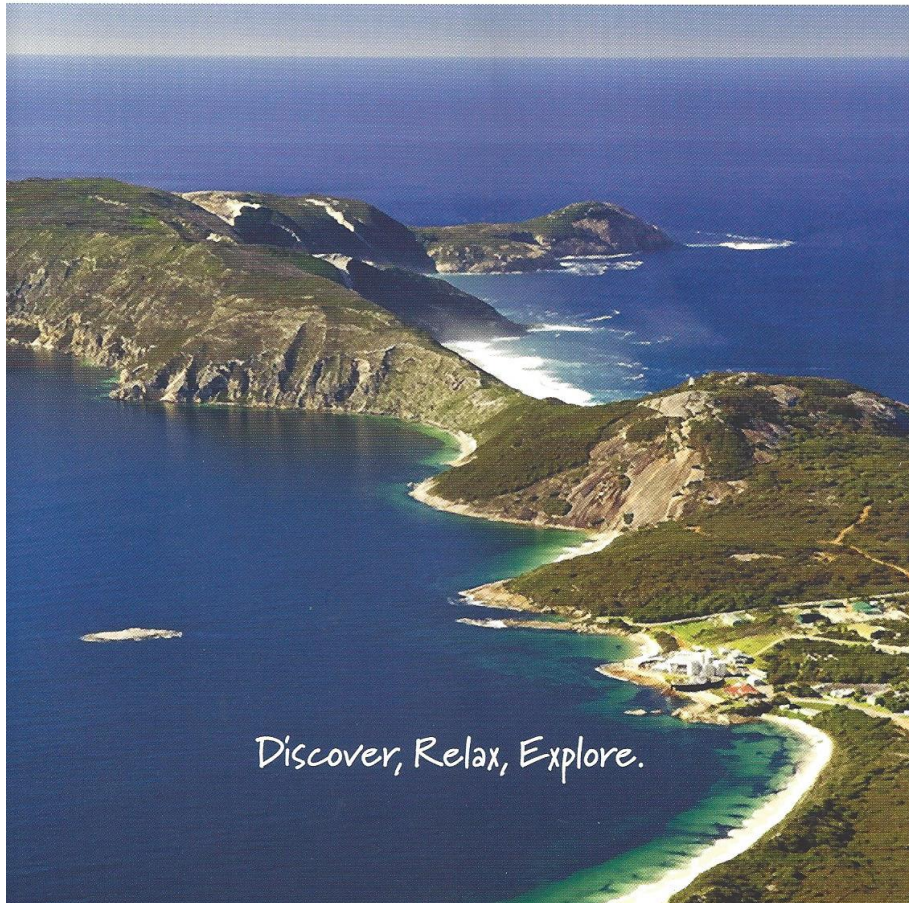
Albany



Albany



Albany



THE BRIG AMITY

BEFORE 1826

In 1816, in Saint John, New Brunswick in Canada, a small brig of 142 tons was constructed by shipbuilder Christopher Scott.

She was named the *Amity* - meaning Friendship. A brig carried two masts and was the smallest of the square-riggers, designed as the workhorses of the ocean.

The first master was Capt. Parker and she had a crew of six. She sailed first around Scottish and Irish waters, then journeyed to Hobart, Tasmania via Rio de Janeiro in 1824.

Here, her Master, Matthew Ralston sold her to the colonial government for an undisclosed price, where, for seven years, she transported stores, livestock and men between Australian ports on the east coast and beyond.

Included in these years was a dramatic rescue of survivors from the convict ship, the *Royal Charlotte*, wrecked on the Great Barrier Reef.

She also played an important role in the foundation of the convict settlement of Moreton Bay, the forerunner to modern Brisbane in Queensland.

IN 1826

The *Amity*, under the command of Lieut. Colson Festing and Master Thomas Hansen, was contracted by the British Government to transport 21 soldiers, 23 convicts and a small support staff to King George Sound to construct a new settlement.

Also taken on board was a variety of domesticated animals and enough materials to build shelters and grow food crops.

She left Sydney on November 9, but was buffeted by storms and was forced to put into Georgetown in Tasmania for fresh supplies and repairs to damaged sails.

She finally arrived in King George Sound on December 25, a rough voyage of over six weeks. The stores, animals and personnel were unloaded onto a barren and rocky shore, and the convicts set to work.

The garrison was under the command of Major Edmund Lockyer, whose even-tempered demeanour ensured a peaceful foundation to the new settlement.

The *Amity* left the settlement to return to Sydney, one month later, to resume her contracted tasks around the settlements in the eastern colonies.

AFTER 1826

Once the *Amity* resumed its usual supply duties, it did return at least three times to King George Sound, en route to the new west coast settlement of Swan River (now Perth).

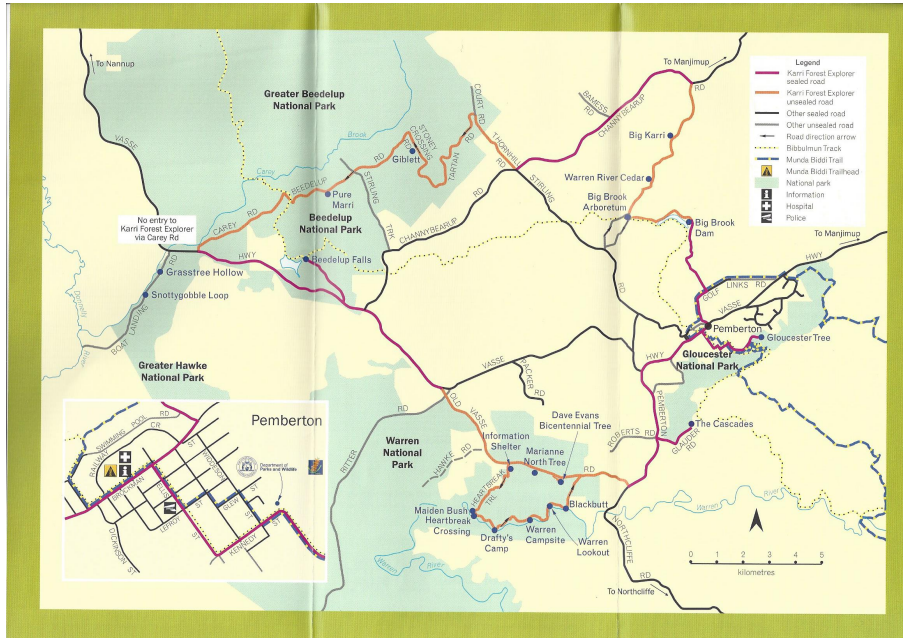
But she was again sold, this time back into private ownership in 1831, when the costs of government fleet ownership were questioned by Governor Ralph Darling.

A succession of different owners followed, each struggling to maintain the aging brig and turn a profit. She was chiefly based in Hobart, and at one stage, was involved in the whaling industry. She was reported in Cloudy Bay, New Zealand, in 1832, with a tally of five sperm whales.

She also took cargoes of oil and whale bone to the South Pacific, as well as transporting sheep and cattle to new settlements.

Her final resting place was on a reef off Flinders Island in Bass Strait, when she was grounded after a heavy storm in June 1845. Capt. William Marr and all the crew escaped safely, after a harrowing rescue by a sealing party, but the *Amity* was totally wrecked.

Her remains have never been located.



Broome



Broome and 4WD bus



Gieke Gorge



Tent at Fitzroy Crossing and ?? Wall



Bungle Bungles



Cathedral Gorge, Bungle Bungles



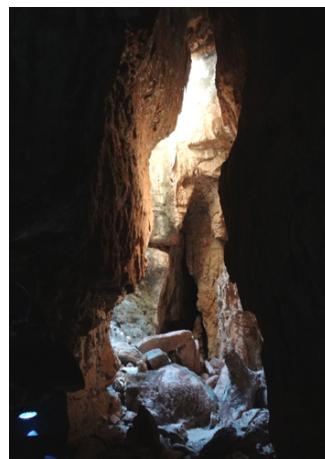
Helicopter Tour, Bungle Bungles



Echidna Chasm, Bungle Bungles



Croc Bait and kangaroo, Bungle Bungles



Minki Caves

Flight details

APR
11

Perth to Broome

Departs 10:55 Arrives 13:20 Duration: 2h 25min



QF1074 Perth to Broome

Departs 10:55 (Mon) Arrives 13:20 (Mon) Duration: 2h 25min

Departure Terminal 4
 Arrival Terminal Qantas
 Check in opens 24h before departure
 Check in closes 30 minutes before departure
 Airport Guides [See Guide](#)

APR
18

Broome to Perth

Departs 18:50 Arrives 21:30 Duration: 2h 40min



QF1929 Broome to Perth

Departs 18:50 (Mon) Arrives 21:30 (Mon) Duration: 2h 40min

Departure Terminal Qantas
 Arrival Terminal 4
 Check in opens 24h before departure
 Check in closes 30 minutes before departure
 Airport Guides [See Guide](#)

Status Confirmed
 Travel Class Economy (N)
 Meal Dinner
 Flying on Boeing 717 Flight Operated by Qantaslink - National Jet Systems ⓘ
 Fare Conditions [Red e-Deal](#)



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TRIP DETAILS

[Book Online](#)
[Download Trip Notes](#)

FIVE DAY BROOME TO THE BUNGLE BUNGLES
Trip Code: 5DBB
Departs: Tuesdays
Departure Time: 7:00 am
Return Time: 6:30 pm

RATES

5DBB - Camping
Adult: \$1595
Concession: \$1545
Child (4-12yrs): \$1495
No Single Supplement

5DBB1 - Camping Plus
Adult: \$1840
Concession Twin: \$1795
Child Twin (4-12yrs): \$1740
Single Supplement: \$155

5DBB3 - 2 Night Bungle Bungalows Adventure
(ex Halls Creek or Bungle Bungalows Caravan Park)
Adult: \$695*

*Note that this option will be confirmed on a last minute basis only, subject to availability.

[Download 2013 Brochure](#)

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FIVE DAY BROOME TO THE BUNGLE BUNGLES

[CHECK AVAILABILITY & Book Online](#)
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HIGHLIGHTS

Windjana Gorge, Tunnel Creek, Bungle Bungalows, Echidna Chasm, Cathedral Gorge, China Wall, Mimbi Caves, Gelkine Gorge Cruise



ITINERARY

Day 1 Gelkine Gorge & Fitzroy Crossing

We ease into our adventure as we travel east towards Fitzroy Crossing. Visit the Old Fitzroy Crossing and colourful Mangkaja Aboriginal Arts Centre before joining a local National Park Ranger on a guided cruise through majestic Gelkine Gorge that nature carved between the Gelkine and Oscar Ranges. Learn of the fascinating geology of this natural wonder and discover the huge array of wildlife, including freshwater crocodiles, birds and fish. That evening, camp by the Fitzroy River and enjoy our famous Kimberley BBQ.

Days 2-3 Bungle Bungalows

Visit the gold rush town of Halls Creek and see the remarkable China Wall enroute to Purnululu National Park, home of the magnificent Bungle Bungalows. On arrival in Purnululu, there is time to orient ourselves and settle into our new private Bungle Bungalows Safari Camp. After a delightful bush sunset, relax with a delicious meal and evening under the stars. Spend the next day exploring the highlights of this extraordinary National Park, the most famous of which are the Bungle Bungle domes. Rivers created this landscape of unique orange and black striped 'beehive' geological formations over a period of 20 million years. Unbelievably, only the locals knew it existed until the early 1980's. To protect its unique landscape, the area was made a national park in 1987 and now enjoys World Heritage status. We explore the 2km long Echidna Chasm, known for its towering Livistonia Palm trees, and take a short walk (2-3km) into stunning Cathedral Gorge, where towering rocks create a natural amphitheatre. There is time in the afternoon to take an optional scenic flight and enjoy a birds-eye view of the beehive domes (approx \$335pp, own expense) to put it all into perspective.

Day 4 Mimbi Caves

We bid farewell to Purnululu and travel to the ancient realm of Mimbi Caves, one of Western Australia's largest cave systems, in the heart of Goonyandi Country. Spiritually significant, these limestone caves are one of the oldest identified sites of human occupation in Australia. Delve into Dreamtime with our local Goonyandi guide who shares traditional stories and reveals the secrets of Mimbi Caves, a sanctuary of crystal clear pools, rare fossils and ancient rock art. Share fresh damper and billy tea with the Goonyandi traditional owners before we head for Fitzroy Crossing.

Day 5 Windjana Gorge & Tunnel Creek

Following another night by the Fitzroy River, we head for Bunuba country - once a Devonian reef, this terrain is over 350 million years old and home to a diverse array of animals and plants. In the morning we seek the adventure of Tunnel Creek, a 750-metre cave system in which we discover secret caves and a large variety of wildlife. It is here we also learn the legend of Jandamarra, an Aboriginal freedom fighter who used the tunnel as a hide-out in the late 1800's. Freshen up with a swim in the idyllic waterhole at the end of the tunnel before we travel to the geological wonder of Windjana Gorge, a delightful oasis in the outback. Beneath gorge walls rising 50m, we enjoy a picnic lunch and search for freshwater crocodiles, local birdlife and Indigenous bush tucker. The Gibb River Road then leads us from the picturesque Napier Ranges as we begin the return to Broome via the Derby 'Boab Prison Tree'.



What to Bring

Travellers on this trip must bring a pair of shoes/sandals that they don't mind getting wet and a torch. Other recommendations include: a broad-brimmed hat with sun visor for all round protection, swimming costume and towel, good walking/hiking shoes, a long-sleeved cotton shirt (sun protection), 1 pair of loose-fitting pants, a warm jumper (particularly if travelling in July & August), personal water bottle, personal toiletries, first aid (with any personal medication required), a day pack for everyday use and a sleeping bag (10°C sleeping bags are available for sale at \$25pp - must be requested with our office prior to travel and can be kept following your trip or donated to local indigenous communities).

The Facts

Group Size:
Minimum 6 / Maximum 21

Accommodation:
5DBB - Camping (2nights), Bungle Bungle Safari Camp (2nights)

5DBB1 - Safari Cabin (2nights), Bungle Bungle Safari Camp (2nights)

5DBB3 - Bungle Bungle Safari Camp (2nights)

Meals:
5DBB & 5DBB1 - 4 Breakfasts, 5 Lunches, 3 Dinners
Note that Dinner on Day 4 is not included - allow approximately AU\$40.
5DBB3 - 2 breakfasts, 1 Lunch, 2 Dinners

Notes

- April departures are subject to weather conditions and road closures.
- Camping Plus accommodation upgrades are subject to availability.
- A reasonable level of fitness is required to participate in this itinerary - you must be able to walk 3-4 km unaided over rocky terrain.
- Single travellers MAY have to twin share with another traveller of the same gender at the Bungle Bungalows Safari Camp - this is a rare occurrence.
- The 5DBB3 option is a 2 night option for self drive travellers without 4WD to join the group for the 2 nights in Purnululu National Park only. Includes transfers into the National Park, all Park Fees, 2 nights accommodation, 2 Breakfasts, 1 Lunch, 2 Dinners and a full day touring in the Park as per Day 3 of this itinerary. This option can be booked on a last minute basis only and is subject to seat availability.

Travel Tip

Combine this trip with the 3 Day Cape Leveque

“Milawarra Yarrangi Muwaji”
See our country

Bungoolee Tours take pride in sharing their culture and beliefs and their strong spiritual connection to country. Traditional Bunuba man Jimmy (Dillon) Andrews Jangala extends a warm invitation to this very special journey.

HOW TO GET THERE
Tunnel Creek National Park
Fairfield Leopold Downs Rd via Fitzroy Crossing

THE LEGEND OF JANDAMARRA

In the 1890's Jandamarra was a man torn between two cultures, he was at different times a prisoner of the white settlers then one of their most trusted police trackers and finally their enemy.

For three years, he evaded every attempt to capture him, and led the police on a merry dance that made his legend grow. He was truly Jalganguru (man of magical powers).

Learn more about the legend of Jandamarra on this fascinating tour

www.bungoolee.com.au

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BROOME'S LONGEST AND ONLY AWARD WINNING CAMEL TOUR

5 DAY BROOME TO THE BUNGLE BUNGLES

Day 1 Geikie Gorge & Fitzroy Crossing Enjoy an afternoon cruise through majestic Geikie Gorge and learn of the geology of this natural wonder and discover the array of local wildlife, including freshwater crocodiles, birds and fish. (LD)

Days 2-3 Purnululu National Park: Bungle Bungles Purnululu is the home of the Bungle Bungle beehive domes, the 2km long Echidna Chasm, known for its towering Livistonia Palm trees, and Cathedral Gorge, a natural amphitheatre. Take an optional scenic flight (\$270-380pp, own expense) to put it all into perspective. (BLD/BLD)

Day 4 Mimbi Caves Delve into Dreamtime with a Gooniyandi guide in this sanctuary of clear pools, fossils and ancient rock art. Spiritually significant, these caves are one of the oldest identified sites of human occupation in Australia. (BL)

Day 5 Windjana Gorge & Tunnel Creek In Bunuba country we seek the adventure of Tunnel Creek, learn the legend of the Aboriginal freedom fighter Jandamarra, and discover the geological wonder of Windjana Gorge, an oasis in the outback. (BL)

For a more detailed itinerary, visit www.kimberleywild.com.au

THE FACTS
Tour Code: SD88 Departs: Tue (APR-OCT)
Includes: 4B-5L-3D, Park Entry Fees, 1 Hour Ranger-guided Geikie Gorge Cruise
Accommodation: SD88 Camping (2nts)
Safari Cabin: shared facilities (2nts) SD881 Safari Cabin: with ensuite (2nts), Safari Cabin: shared facilities (2nts) Fitness: Moderate

SD88	Camping	Adult	\$1695	Child	\$1595	
SD881	Camping Plus	Adult	\$1990	Child	\$1890	

10 DAY WILD KIMBERLEY LOOP

Day 1 Tunnel Creek Venture into Tunnel Creek with our local Bunuba guide, swim in a waterhole and explore Windjana Gorge. (LD)

Days 2-3 West Kimberley Gorges Idyllic Bell Gorge boasts cascading waterfalls and pools formed over millions of years. Visit the water lily-laden Galvans Gorge and trek into stunning Manning Gorge for a swim beneath the falls in deep clear pools (BLD/BLD)

Days 4-5 El Questro Wilderness Park Continue up the Gibb River Road to enjoy two nights at El Questro where we soak in Zebedee Springs and walk into El Questro and Emma Gorges. (BLD/BL)

Day 6 Kununurra & Lake Argyle Emerge from the Gibb River Road and, via Kununurra, travel onto the shores of the expansive Lake Argyle. There is free time to join a sunset boat cruise on the lake (approx AUS100pp), visit the historic Durack Homestead Museum or take on one of the many bush trails to explore the area. (B)

Days 7-8 Purnululu National Park: Bungle Bungles Two nights in our own Bungle Bungle Safari Camp – situated in the heart of the National Park – allows a full day to explore the highlights, including the Bungle Bungle domes, Echidna Chasm and stunning Cathedral Gorge, where towering rocks create a natural amphitheatre. There is time in the afternoon to take a scenic flight over the beehive domes (\$270-\$380pp, own expense). (BLD/BLD)

Day 9 China Wall & Fitzroy Crossing Enroute to Fitzroy Crossing, we visit the gold rush town of Halls Creek and see the China Wall. (BL)

Day 10 Geikie Gorge & Broome A morning cruise through majestic Geikie Gorge is a great start to our last day. Explore Old Fitzroy Crossing and enjoy lunch by the river before we return to Broome in time to enjoy the sunset on Cable Beach. (BL)

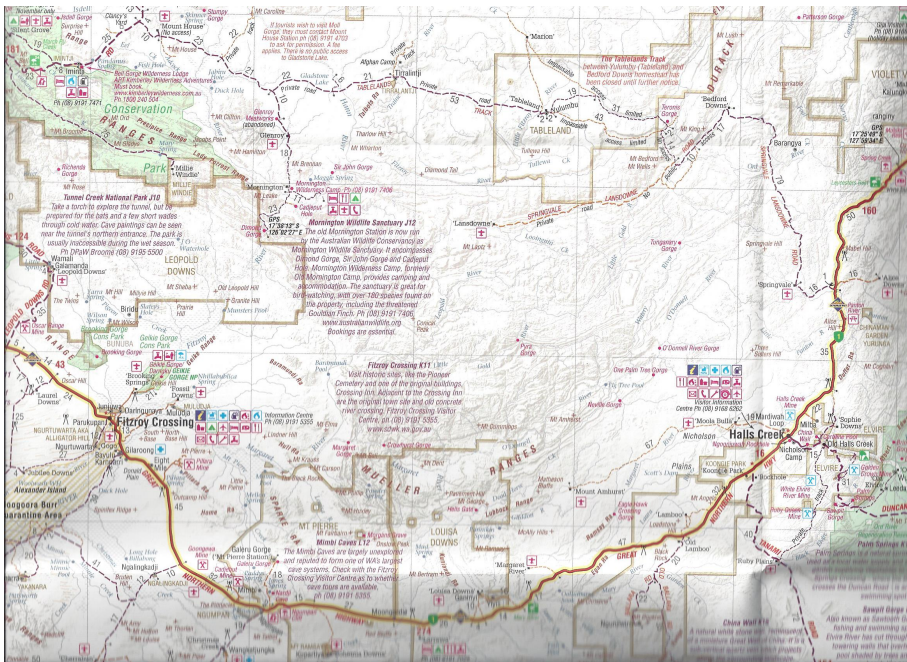
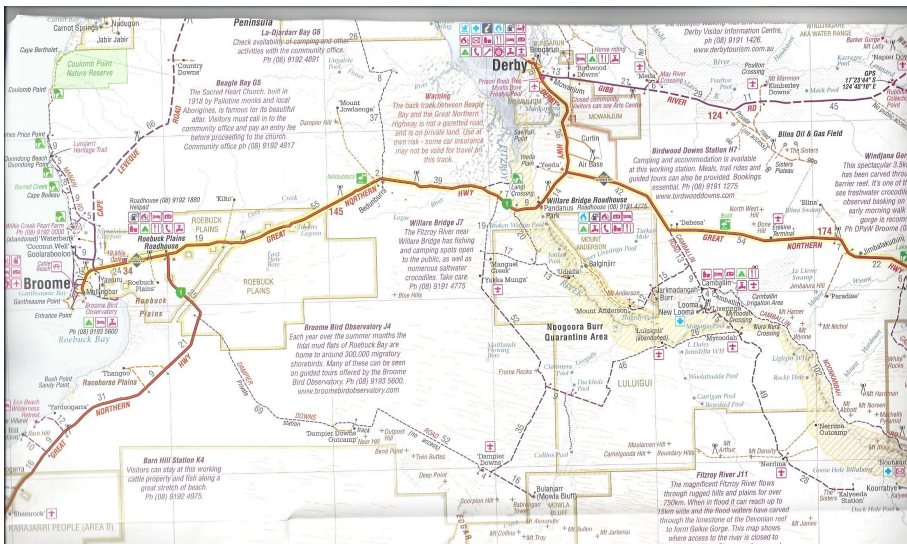
For a more detailed itinerary, visit www.kimberleywild.com.au

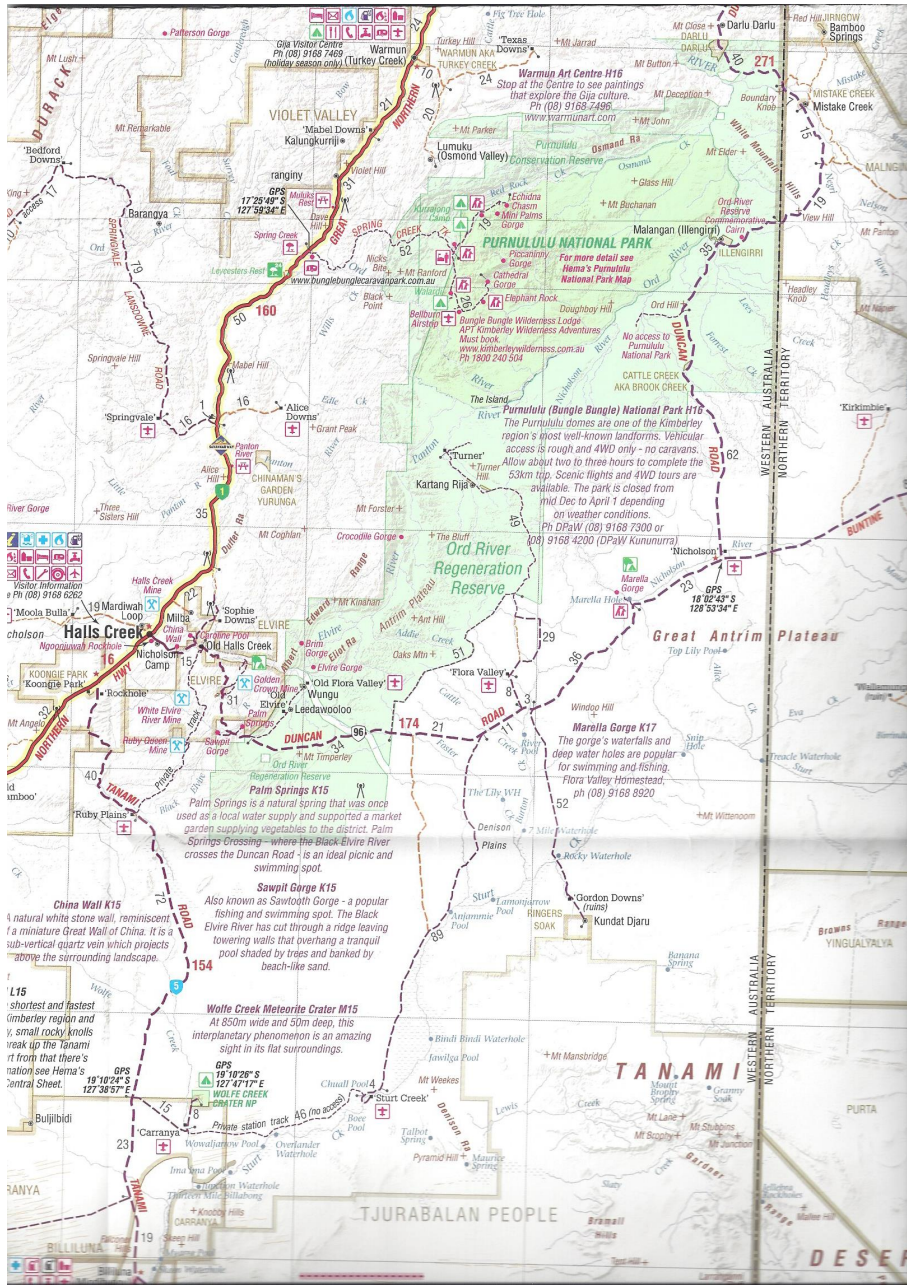
THE FACTS
Tour Code: 10DKL Departs: Selected Mon, Thu & Sat (MAY-OCT)
Includes: 9B-9L-6D, Park Fees & Permits, indigenous guide in Tunnel Creek, Zebedee Springs, 1 Hour Ranger-guided Geikie Gorge Cruise
Accommodation: 10DKL Camping (7nts), Bungle Bungles Safari Camp: shared facilities (2nts) 10DKL1 Camping (3nts), Bungle Bungles Safari Camp: shared facilities (2nts), Safari Tent: shared facilities (2nts), Safari Cabin: with ensuite (2nts) Fitness: Advanced

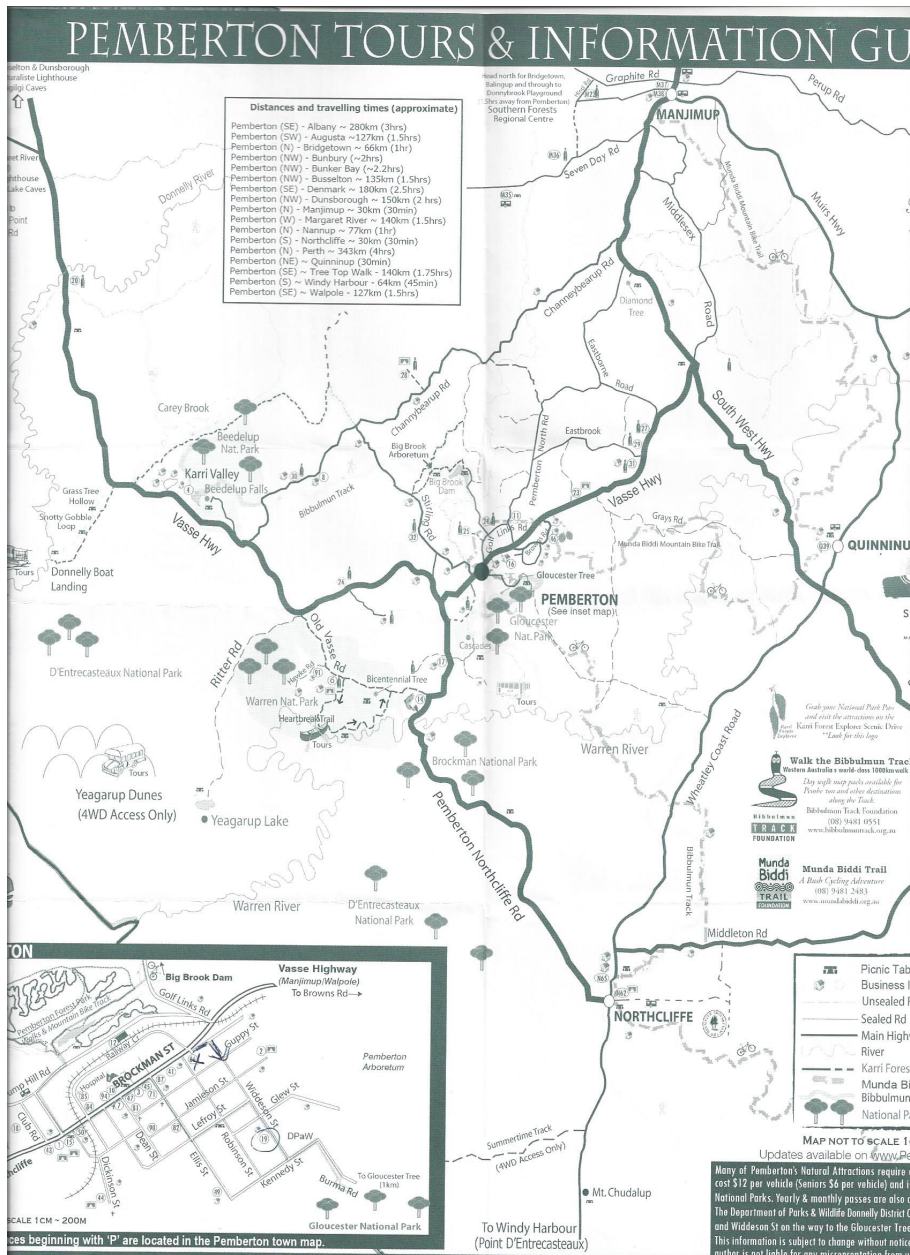
10DKL	Camping	Adult	\$2895	Child	\$2795	
10DKL1	Camping Plus	Adult	\$3295	Child	\$3195	

Check out our Wild Kimberley Loop video!

“Kimberley Wild took all of the hassles out of the outback, I wouldn't want to see it any other way.”
- leanne1959, Trip Advisor







FITZROY RIVER LODGE
"A Kimberley Oasis"

FITZROY CROSSING, WA
www.fitzroyriverlodge.com.au

Getting there

Fitzroy Crossing is still a approximately 400km (250 miles) east of Broome, a trip of around four hours. It is approximately 250km (155 miles) south east of Derby, a two and a half hour drive. It is 200km south of Halls Creek, and around 600km (400 miles) by road from Kununurra (six hours).

The Fitzroy River Lodge is on the northern side of the Great Northern Highway, around three minutes drive east of the Fitzroy Crossing township just past the Fitzroy River Lodge.

All main roads are bitumined making the Lodge generally accessible year round. During the months of December through March the Fitzroy River is prone to flooding, so please check to make sure roads are open and safe before leaving for your destination at these times.

If you happen to be with us during a flood you are in for a sight... for staff and guest safety the entire Lodge is built upon raised ground and platforms, and the vision of a "tag flood" will not soon be forgotten.

Fitzroy River Lodge

Great Northern Highway,
Fitzroy Crossing,
Western Australia
Ph: +61 (08) 9191 5141
F: +61 (08) 9191 5142
E: Reservations@fitzroyriverlodge.com.au

Safari Tents
 For a real holiday with a difference, try our Safari Tents - it's like camping out, but with most of the luxuries of home still at your fingertips. This inspirational alternative gives you the outdoor feel without losing the things you need from the indoor life.

Every tent has solid floors with a shaded timber deck and insect screens, evaporative water cooler, ensuite bathroom facilities with hot water, refrigerator, and tea and coffee making facilities. There are also shared barbecue facilities.



Boab Rooms
 The Boab rooms are the latest to be added to the suite of accommodation at the Lodge and are best suited to singles. All rooms feature ensuite, air-conditioning, tea & coffee making facilities, mini fridge, colour TV & laundry facilities close by.



Motel Rooms
 These modern, spacious rooms offer every conceivable comfort from home. Available as double or twin share with ensuite, all with air-conditioning, colour LCD TV and free in house movies, ISD & STD telephones, tea & coffee making facilities, hairdryer, iron and ironing board.

Room service is available to all motel rooms. Laundry facilities are available. The motel has undercover parking and guests with disabilities are catered for.



Caravan and Camping Grounds
 The Lodge hosts over 100 powered sites and extensive well presented camping areas. Large shaded, grassed bays accessible by concrete roads and for the extra large caravaner we have a number of drive-through sites as well. Facilities include two modern amenity blocks (guests with disabilities are catered for), guest laundry (coin operated) equipped camp kitchen and BBQs. The Lodge will be one of the nicest dog friendly parks you will travel through in Western Australia.




Halls Creek (Information icon)

TO BROOME (665km) via Great Northern Hwy

TO WILUNA (1900km) via Canning Stock Route

BILLILUNA (Fuel, Air, Search, Laundry, Shopping, Dining, Bed, TV, Caravan, Boat, Wheelchair icons)

LAKE STRETCH (Fire, Bed, Search icons)

MULAN (Laundry, Shopping, Air, Dining, Bed, TV, Caravan, Boat, Wheelchair icons)

BALGO (Search, Laundry, Shopping, Dining, Bed, TV, Caravan, Boat, Wheelchair icons)

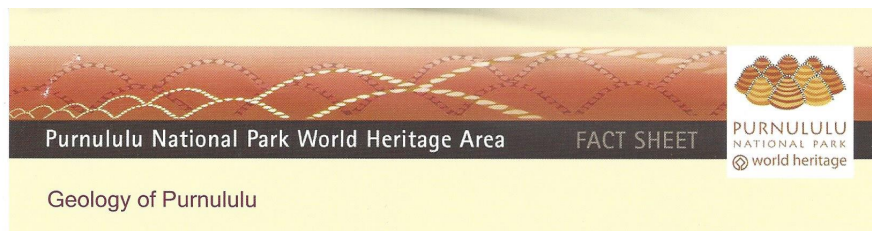
LAKE GREGORY (Fire, Search, Boat icons)

WOLFE CREEK CRATER (Fire, Bed, Search icons)

Northern Territory (GMT+9.30)

Western Australia (GMT+8)

Tackle the Tanami



Geology of Purnululu

Formation of the Bungle Bungle Range

The sandstone and conglomerate which make up the Bungle Bungle Range were deposited 360 to 370 million years ago during the late Devonian period in a low-lying area known as the Ord Basin. The rocks which make up the range were deposited under non-marine conditions - not in a sea as is widely reported.

Pebbles, sand and other sediments were washed by streams and rivers from mountain ranges to the north, where the Osmand Range is today. The larger and heavier sediments were deposited out of the fast flowing currents first. Sand and finer sediments were carried further downstream to be deposited as the currents slowed.

Sandstone in the Echidna Chasm area is coarse with pebbles forming conglomerate which geologists have named "Boll Conglomerate".

On the southern and eastern sides of the Bungle Bungle Range such as in the Piccaninny Creek area, the sandstone has finer grained sediments and has been named "Glasshill Sandstone".

Some of the boulders in the Echidna Chasm area show scratching characteristics of glacial weathering. They are thought to be derived from earlier 680 million year old glacial deposits in the mountain ranges to the north.

As sediments accumulated the older layers were compacted to form the sandstone of the Bungle Bungle Range. Subsequently the range was uplifted and subjected to intense weathering 65 to 250 million years ago.

Contrary to its solid appearance, the sandstone is extremely fragile. This is due to the almost complete absence of cement, such as silica or clay, between individual sand grains. Despite being so friable, the sandstone is able to maintain relatively stable vertical cliffs because the individual sand grains touch and interlock.

The banding

The orange and grey banding seen on the domes in the southwest of the range is due to differences in clay content and porosity of the sandstone layers. The dark grey banding on the domes is from cyanobacteria (formerly known as 'blue-green algae') growing on layers where moisture accumulates. The orange bands are due to the colour of oxidized iron compounds in layers, which dry out too quickly for the cyanobacteria to grow.

The Halls Creek Mobile Zone

The oldest rocks in the area are metamorphic rocks evident to the west of the park in an area known by geologists as the Halls Creek Mobile Zone. Sedimentary and volcanic rocks deposited around 1850 million years ago were deformed and metamorphosed under intense heat and pressure inside a mountain range up to 25 kilometres beneath the earth's surface. The Spring Creek track leading into the park crosses this area of rugged ridges covered by varying rock types such as tonalite, marbles, schists, gneisses and amphibolites.

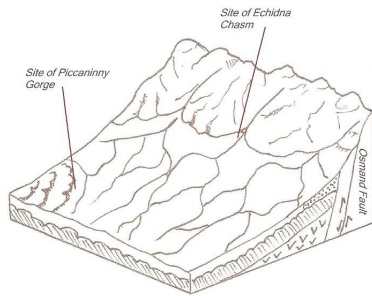
A major fracture known as the Halls Creek Fault System has formed in the earth's crust extending more than 850 kilometres from the edge of the Great Sandy Desert northeast to Darwin. While not presently active, movements have occurred along this fault system several times over the past 1830 million years, with the results still evident today at Calico Springs.

Glaciers

About 680 million years ago the Halls Creek Mobile Zone and the area now occupied by the Osmand Ranges formed a mountain range with active glaciers. Tillites are sedimentary rocks formed from debris picked up by ice sheets or glaciers and deposited during the melting of the ice. Glacial deposits can be seen along the last section of the park access road, west of the park visitor centre.

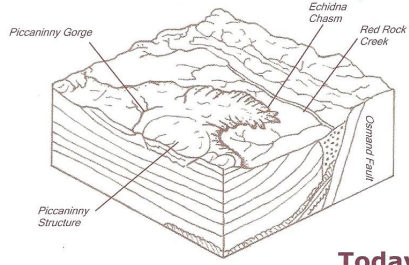
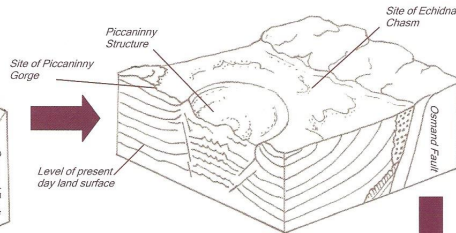
360 Million Years Ago

Sediment is deposited in the Ord Basin



180 – 300 Million Years Ago

Massive amounts of sediment have been deposited. Mountain building occurs. Surface is much higher than present.



Today

Hundreds of millions of years of erosion have resulted in the landscape we see today.

Volcanoes

Around 530 to 560 million years ago a phase of volcanic activity occurred. Lava was ejected from a series of fissures forming basalt rocks which underly much of East Kimberley region. They are thickest near the Halls Creek Fault suggesting that the East Kimberley was a major eruptive centre. These volcanic rocks are found in the west of the park.

Limestone

In the middle of the Cambrian period, 520 to 530 million years ago, sediments were deposited over the volcanic rocks when a warm shallow sea covered the area. These deposits were predominantly limestone, but shale and sandstone were also present. Today the exposed relic of this formation is the reef-like limestone ridge on the western side of the Bungle Bungle Range, which also overlooks Kurrajong camping area.

This limestone contains fossils of trilobites, small conical shells and algae, these being simple life forms, which existed during Cambrian times. Fossils such as fish and shells typically seen in much younger limestone deposits like the Devonian reef ranges in the West Kimberley are not found in the Cambrian limestones.

The Piccaninny Structure

The Piccaninny Structure is located in the centre of the range northeast of Piccaninny Gorge. About seven kilometers in diameter, this ancient impact crater thought to be formed by a meteorite, can be seen from the air. Erosion has changed the appearance, only the lower parts of the impact structure survive. The meteorite is believed to have collided with the earth sometime between 300 million and 180 million years ago.

The plains

Surrounding the remnant plateau of the Bungle Bungle Range are wide plains mostly of sand, derived from millions of years of weathering. All creeks and drainage channels in and around the range lead to the Ord River, the major river of the east Kimberley.

Further reading: Bungle Bungle Range, Purnululu National Park, a guide to the rocks, landforms, plants, animals, and human impact. Hoatson, D.M. & others, Australian Geological Survey Organisation, 1997



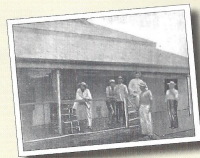
Department of Environment and Conservation

OLD CUSTOMS HOUSE

The Museum building was erected in the late 1890's and in 1901 it became a store owned by Newman & Goldstein. The store sold general merchandise as well as all the requirements for the pearl luggers. Newman Goldstein & Co was also a mercantile business which purchased pearl shell and pearls from other fleets. They also had many other interests in Broome, including the Roebuck Bay Hotel.

In 1904 the Customs House was destroyed by termites and the Customs Department was moved into a shed that was situated in the Museum's backyard. In 1910 this building became vacant so Customs moved into it and occupied it until 1979 when a new Customs building was erected.

The property was bequeathed to the Shire and the Broome Historical Society became the lessee. The Broome Historical Museum was opened in 1981.



SAILMAKERS SHED



The Sailmakers Shed was built circa 1904 to house Charles Bagge's sailmaking business. After years of neglect a demolition order was placed on it. The Broome Historical Society was able to save and restore it to house our growing collection.

RAE VAL ANNEXE



The Rae Val Annexe started life as the Mess Hall for the Public Works Department when they were building the new deep water port. It was the CWA meeting place for many years and several other groups also used this community building.

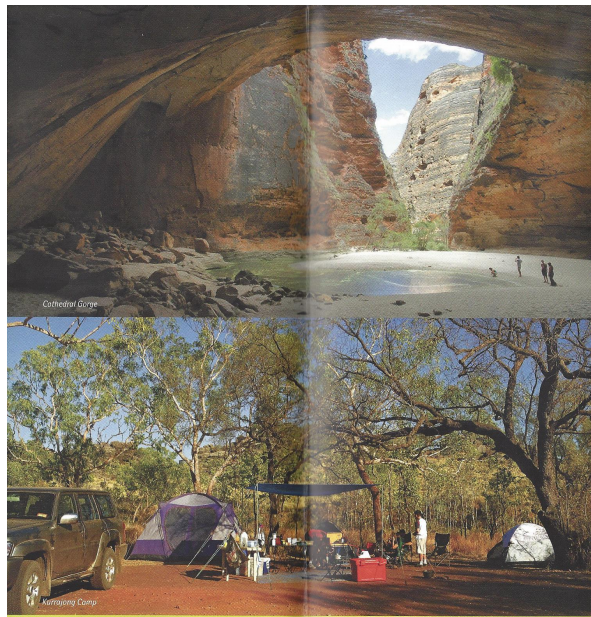
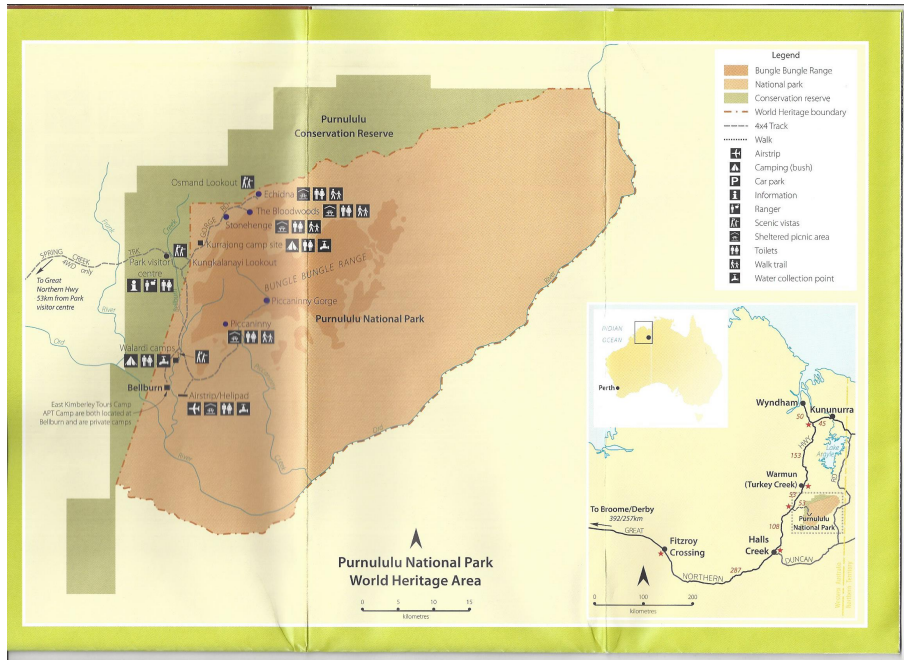
BROOME HISTORICAL MUSEUM



Broome Historical Society

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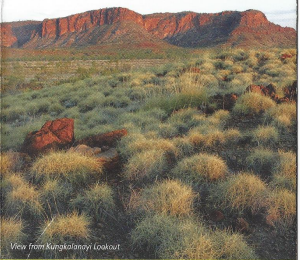




Travelling times and distances from Purnululu National Park Visitor Centre

	Distance	Time
Airstrip and heliport	18km	30min
Bellburn	15km	25min
Echidna	20km	35min
Kurrajong camps	7km	15min
The Bloodwoods	15km	25min
Piccaninny (Cathedral Gorge and Domes)	27km	45min
Park visitor centre to highway	53km	2-3hrs
Walardi camps	12km	20min
Kungakalanayi Lookout	3km	10min
Stonehenge	13km	20min

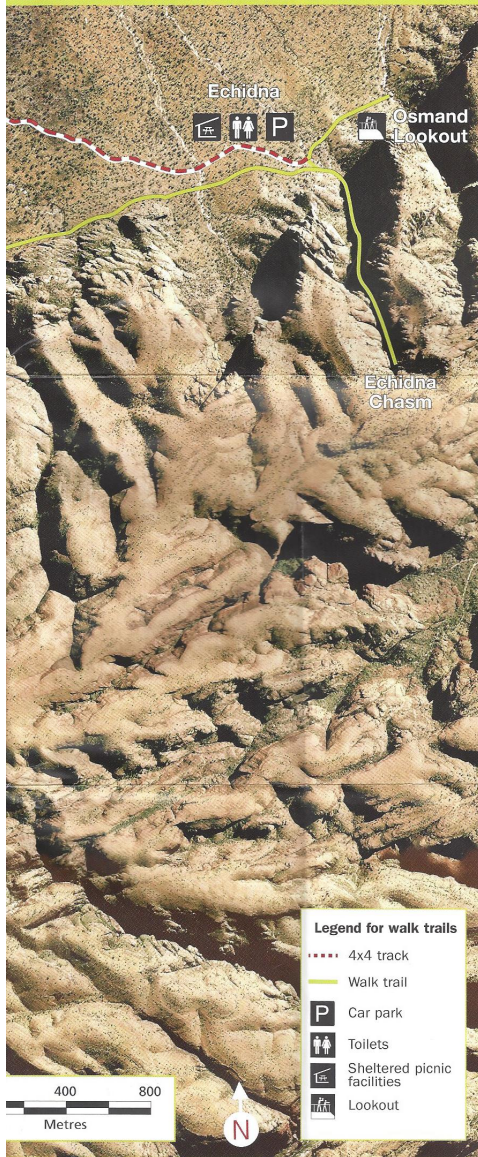
* Bellburn is a commercial campground that must be booked in advance. Contact the Kununurra Visitor Centre on (08) 9168 1177.



View from Kungakalanayi Lookout

The photograph shows a wide view of the desert landscape with red rock formations and sparse vegetation.





Walking in the park

Walk trails are the best way to explore the features of the Bungle Bungle Range. There are a variety of options from short strolls to an overnight trek. Trails are generally unmodified and rocky. Wear sturdy footwear. Temperatures can get very hot at times, reaching more than 40 degrees Celsius. Carry plenty of water (up to four litres per person per day) and dress for the heat with a hat and long sleeves. Walk in the early morning or late afternoon.

Northern walks

Echidna Chasm Class 4

This is a moderate 2km return walk from the Echidna car park with a challenging short climb near the end. Allow 45 minutes to an hour. Experience a spectacular 200m chasm with varying hues.



Stonehenge Class 2

This 520m return walk over an undulating surface introduces the traditional Aboriginal use of trees, shrubs and grasses. (Refer to park map for location.)



The Escarpment Class 3

The Escarpment Trail links Echidna to The Bloodwoods. It is a 2.6km walk to the turn-off to Mini Palms and a further 1km to the turn-off to the Homestead Valley.



Mini Palms Class 5

This is a moderately challenging 4.4km return walk from The Bloodwoods with some steep slopes, including negotiating large fallen rocks (or 7.4km return walk from Echidna). Allow two to three hours. It features soaring cliffs, livistona palms, two viewing platforms and a natural amphitheatre.



Homestead Valley Class 4

This two-hour, 4.4km return trail from The Bloodwoods cuts deep into the range into Homestead Valley (or 11.6km return trail from Echidna).



Kungkalanayi Lookout Class 3

The lookout has panoramic 360-degree views of spinifex-covered ridges and the western escarpment of the Bungle Bungle Range. Colour variations are exceptional at sunset and sunrise.



Osmand Lookout Class 3

A short walk from Echidna with a moderate slope to the lookout takes you to an elevated ridge with panoramic views of neighbouring Osmand Range. Allow 10 minutes.



The Bloodwoods Lookout Class 3

A short 500m return walk to view The Escarpment and woodland.

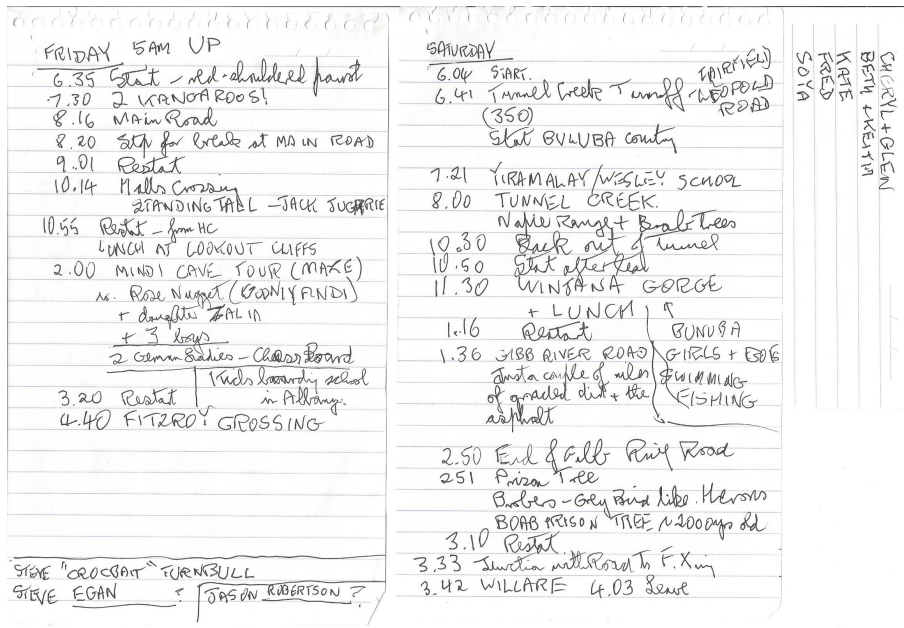


WEDNESDAY 7.20 AM Pickup at Broome Beach Resort
 Bus = A/C - very comfortable - Guides CROCBATT + STEVE, KIMBERLEY WILD.
 - Great Northern Highway - cattle land scrub
 TURNBULL
 8.55 Crossed the Roe? River
 9.09 Fitzroy River flood plain
 1.16 " " - Main Channel
 9.30 WILLARE & ROADHOUSE - CHOC. CAKE + tea.
 9.55 Rest at
 10.06 Xacchi vs. Deby Road / Fitzroy X road
 Boodjiti trees - 1000-2000 year old
 BRAHMIN CATTLE - DANGEROUS
 10.50 BOAB TREE - 10.57
 12.30 FITZROY Xing Mouth Abri - BUNUSA
 FITZROY RIVER Lodge by river
 LUNCH: FITZROY RIVER crossing
 at 2 PM TO OLD
 2.50 DANGKYU River Cruise in GENEXE
 44 Small Crocs. Agave Kingfisher - Bell Gorge
 4.10 Back in bus
 Back at Fitzroy River Lodge
 4.40 Back at camp.
 7.00 Dinner at Fitzroy River Lodge Compound
 at 12.25 for night

Wednesday Up 5.20 am BFB at 6.00 am
 Leave Fitzroy Crossing at 7.00 am
 Last part of Gt. W. Highway to be repaved.
 8.03 Numlung cliffs (Red rocks cliffs on right. limestone cliffs)
 NGUMBAN
 Listen to "The SHEPARDEN TALK" CD by Len BEADELL
 8.24 Miles + miles of more open flat country
 9.02 Crossed Mary River - Marys Pools
 9.03 turned to old road x in - cows + galahs
 9.47 Rest at wedged Tail Epple - fresh on roadside
 10.47 Turn off to Alice Springs, 1000 km TANAM TRACK.
 11.00 WALLS CREEK - rough tan
 11.35 Left Walls Creek.
 turned left onto dirt road to
 17th long CHINA WALL - QUARTZ VEIN
 WALLS CREEK FAULT LINE
 12.02 Left CHINA WALL
 12.30 Old Walls Creek - lunch

1.11 Rest at 15 mi stop in Walls Xing
 2.25 Mustang Helicopter
 2.58 Turn off to BB. MABEL DOWNS CATTLE
 4.08 CATHEDRAL SPRINGS STATION
 Pamululu - Saddle Stone
 GIDJI people Seed of Trust
 18 Abo notes 4 white
 4.18 Fitzroy Creek - boundary of PARK
 4.47 Campground - Tents { Green / Inceivog / in Tents!
 7.00 Dinner

Thursday 5 AM up.
 6 AM Breakfast
 7.30 AM Start from Camp. KURRA JONS CAMP
 About 25 km to PICCANINNY PARK
 8.30 Start on trail - passed Cathedral Gorge turn off
 9.15 overlooks 9.28 Back at junction of trail to Supt road from Piccaniny Creek trail
 10.00 end of trail in Cathedral Gorge
 10.30 Parks Lot
 11 on way to airport
 11.13 BELLBURN airstrip
 12.30 to HELICOPTER flight over BB
 Lunch at airport
 1.44 Left airport!
 2.10 Visitor Centre
 2.43 Left Visitor Centre
 3.01 Camp.
 3.42 ECHIDNI
 4.48 Back at bus
 Camp +



From: Jandamarra:

It is Friday night outside the bar at the Lodge in the town of Fitzroy Crossing in the Kimberley region of northwestern Australia. Many of the local residents of the town (who are mostly aboriginals or native Australians) are gathered at the bar for the party that takes place every Friday and Saturday night. Only light beer (no other liquor) is served by the bar and even this cannot be taken out onto the patio. The night is young and sultry, the party is already lively and there is a growing tension, a sense of confrontation. I decide to take my leave, to make my way across the wide camping area to my tent. As I pass the security guard sitting at the side of the patio, another lodge employee approaches him and warns him to keep an eye on "Mick" because he, Mick, is already too lively. Apparently many such evenings end in fights among the local residents, fights most likely fueled by the continuing frustrations of the local native Australians. This is the ancestral land of the Bunuba who, along with other local tribes, have been edged off their ancestral lands that surround Fitzroy Crossing. With nowhere else to go, they have taken up residence in this poor and desolate town. While such scenes are commonplace in aboriginal communities throughout the Australian outback, this place has special poignancy for me since I have journeyed a long way to honor the memory of one Bunuba who, in the late 1800s, stood up with legendary and heroic resistance to the European hegemony and abuse. The young man's name was Jandamarra, though he was also called "Pigeon" because of his small stature and lively carriage.

When Jandamarra was born about 1870, the wide, lightly-populated desert landscape of the Bunuba was witnessing a major upheaval. The white European settlers from the south had finally pushed into this remote corner of western Australia bringing their cattle and sheep to graze on the flatlands, the huge flood plain of the Fitzroy River. This remarkable river had created a landscape with few equals anywhere in the world. Each year the torrents of rain that fell in the tropics to the north would funnel south into this broad desert and the flow of the Fitzroy would temporarily exceed that of any other river system in the world. Some years the lower reaches of the Fitzroy would be 100 miles wide. The sediment transported created a vast, flat plain stretching some 500 miles westwards to the Indian Ocean. The only features not submerged by this sediment were the remains of some ancient Devonian reefs left starkly protruding from the otherwise pancake landscape. The white men called them by names such as the Napier Range or the Oscar Range though the label "range" seems too exalted. These rugged protrusions were not very high or broad; they typically stood only 300 feet above the flat plain and were only half a mile wide though lengthwise they extended great distances across the plain. Despite their modest proportions, the precipitous cliffs and jagged rocks and gullies represented substantial barriers to the new arrivals and their cattle as they ventured to spread across the Fitzroy floodplain. A few tributaries had worn passages through these ranges and one such gap that features in this story is the beautiful Windjana Gorge cut through the Napier Range by the Lennard River. Unlike the white pioneers, the Bunuba knew every niche and crevice of these ranges and for generations had used this knowledge to protect their ancestral lands and now to stop the advances of the white men. The Bunuba particularly revered the lovely glen they called Windjana.

As a boy Jandamarra had been adopted by a grazer named William Lukin and his sheep station, called the Lennard River Station, close to the Napier Range. There the boy had learned English and been taught to ride horses, to shear sheep and to use a rifle. Indeed he became an excellent shot and grew up to be recognized as the finest aboriginal stockman in the whole region. William Lukin called him "Pigeon" because he was small, fleet-footed and had a cheeky but endearing personality. At the age of 15, Jandamarra returned to his Bunuba roots for his traditional rites of initiation. However, late in 1889 he and a close friend, Ellemara, were arrested in Windjana Gorge on suspicion of killing sheep. As had become the practice of the local police, they were placed in chains and marched about 70 miles to the gaol in Derby, the nearest town at the time. The charges were dropped when Jandamarra agreed to take care of the police horses. A year later when he had gained the trust of the local police, he went back to his homeland. However, as a lively young man he allegedly violated local Bunuba law, probably in consorting with a young woman whose company he was not permitted to keep. To avoid punishment, he returned to the ranch lands and took up residence at the Lillimooloora stock station, not far from the Lennard River station. Like so many native Australians, he had become trapped in the netherland between two very different cultures and sets of laws.



Cliffs of Napier Range near Tunnel Creek



Ruins of Lillimooloora Station with Napier Range behind

As he settled down again to station life at Lillimooloora, Jandamarra formed a relationship with a capable and experienced stockman called Bill Richardson. In 1894 Richardson was recruited by the local police and he, in turn, recruited Jandamarra and another Bunuba named Captain as trackers. Despite an official prohibition against using tribal members against their own people, Jandamarra and Captain accompanied Richardson in a systematic roundup of Bunuba outside of and not attached to the stock stations. On one occasion Jandamarra saved Richardson's life when they were attacked by a group of Bunuba. One of the first Bunuba captured was Ellemarra, an elderly and highly respected Bunuba leader who had been involved in many conflicts and skirmishes with the white men. He had been captured several times before, dragged in chains to the Derby gaol but eventually escaped and found his way back to the Napier Range. He was a man whose commitment to the Bunuba cause was deeply admired by others in the tribe including his captor Jandamarra. His capture was followed by that of several other important Bunuba leaders and warriors including Jandamarra's brother-in-law and longtime companion, Lilamarra. Soon the 17 Bunuba who had been rounded up were shackled, accused of killing stock and readied for the march back to the gaol in Derby. However, Richardson delayed his departure probably because his remuneration increased as the days passed. Meanwhile, Jandamarra's discomfort deepened especially as his fellow Bunuba suffered in their chains. The captives, especially Ellemarra and Lilamarra, worked on Jandamarra's conscience, reminding him of his tribal obligations and promising him reprieve from his earlier tribal transgressions if he was to help them.



Aboriginal prisoners posing with a policeman



Looking out at entrance to Windjana Gorge

Almost inevitably, Jandamarra snapped and, on the night of Oct.31, 1894, he entered the Lillimooloora homestead and killed the sleeping Richardson with a single shot. Then, he and Lilamarra released the other prisoners, collected all the firearms they could find and with the Bunuba families who had taken up residence around Lillimooloora headed for their traditional hideouts in Windjana Gorge, just a short distance away. There they planned to ambush the posse of policemen and deputies who would inevitably follow them.

Today, Windjana Gorge is part of a National Park of the same name. Over geological time it was carved diagonally through the Napier Range by the Lennard River that flows freely during the wet season but dries to a series of pools during the dry season (between May and September). Only about two miles long it is a beautiful glen with abundant vegetation nourished by the river and the shade. Paperbarks, cadjebuts, native fig and leichhardt trees abound while freshwater crocodiles laze in the river and along the banks. The entrance from the south side is particularly impressive, a narrow opening only about 150 feet wide with vertical cliffs over 100 ft tall on both sides.



Jandamarra's Rock



The author with the group of Bunuba schoolgirls

Our group was on its return journey to the coastal town of Broome after a five-day tour of the Kimberley that included a visit to the strange and wonderful Bungle Bungles. We had driven from Fitzroy Crossing along the dusty dirt of the Fairfield-Leopold Downs road to the parking area on the flat lands just outside of Windjana Gorge. From there, we hiked the few hundred yards along the trail into the Gorge. Looking up we could see the many nooks, crannies and caves that permeate the cliffs on both sides of the sandstone entrance and provided the Bunuba with endless refuges. A little over 100 yards inside, the gorge widens and a sandy beach provides a convenient spot for a reflective pause. While I looked around at the cliffs a large 10ft crocodile that was basking on the beach decided it might be safer to float and so swam lazily away. At the head of this beach stands a very prominent and solitary boulder that figures large in the Bunuba memories. For reasons to be described it is now known as Jandamarra's rock though it was notorious for other reasons in ancient times. Specifically, it was one of those prominent places that had special significance for women. The Bunuba believed that a woman who climbed to the top of the rock would get pregnant. As I stood near it a group of young Bunuba high school girls with several consorts entered the gorge laughing and cavorting. One of them climbed to the top of the rock only to be severely admonished by one of the consorts. They seemed a lively and happy group so I introduced myself and they allowed our photograph to be taken. Despite the many remaining difficulties faced by the aboriginals it seemed to me an extra-ordinary contrast with the interactions that took place at this very spot just over a hundred years ago.

The fleeing group of Bunuba warriors and their families secreted themselves in the nooks and crannies of the cliffs on the south side of the entrance to Windjana Gorge. There they patiently waited for the white authorities to arrive. The ambush was set. However, the first white men to enter the Gorge were two stockmen unwittingly driving their cattle to water in the Gorge. As they lounged near the rock, Jandamarra appeared on top with his Winchester rifle and opened fire killing one of the stockmen. Then, with other Bunuba, he followed the second stockman on horseback as he fled from the gorge. They killed the second stockmen and ransacked the weapons and provisions stored in a cart outside the gorge. This incident provoked a massive response from the white authorities who mounted a multipronged attack on the Bunuba stronghold in Windjana Gorge. Under the cover of darkness, one contingent entered the gorge from the other, eastern end and took up position looking up at the cliffs on the south side where the Bunuba were holed up. Another group approached from the plateau above the Bunuba position. Dawn brought a round of gunfire that lapsed into a stalemate that lasted for hours until a Bunuba mistake. Ellemarra attempted to vault down from his small foxhole to Jandamarra's cave and, in the process, was picked off by a rifleshot that killed him. This caused great shock and consternation among the Bunuba for Ellemarra was a legendary figure in their tribe. The black troopers in the police units sensed this shock and prepared to advance on the Bunuba position. However, Jandamarra grabbed his Winchester and emerged from his cave with his rifle blazing and thus to repelled the police forces. Under this cover most of the 100 plus Bunuba, warriors, women and children, were able to slip away through the tunnels and escape. Inevitably Jandamarra was shot several times. Though severely wounded, he was able to escape through the maze of caves and perhaps with the help of his mother and his wife. He made it all the way along the Napier Range back to his hideout in Tunnel Creek Cave, about 20 miles away. So ended the Battle of Windjana Gorge that figures large in the legends of the Bunuba.

At some time about 20 million years ago the stream known as Tunnel Creek penetrated a crack in the 350-million-year-old limestone Devonian reef known as the Napier Range. Erosion enlarged that passage to the size it has today, one of the oldest cave systems in Western Australia. Though just over half a mile long, the cave spans the entire breadth of the range. It is, of course, best known today as the hideout used by Jandamarra. But the many aboriginal rock paintings and speleothems that decorate the walls indicate extensive ancient use of the cave by local aboriginals. The entrance on the north side is well hidden by fallen rock and foliage and so is difficult for the uninitiated to find.



Tunnel Creek entrance from outside



Looking back at the entrance

The cave is a half mile in length and reaches from the southern side of the Napier Range to the northern side. It has a maximum height of about 40ft and a maximum width of about 50ft. It was once known as "The Cave of the Bats" with at least five species of bat inhabiting the cavern, including ghost bats and fruit bats. Stalactites hang from the roof in many places. The floor of the cave is mostly flat and sandy since it gets washed through during the rainy season. There are large pools of water on the floor in which freshwater crocodiles reside (freshwater crocodiles are smaller and less aggressive than saltwater crocodiles; they are only a danger if you happen to step on one). Water only flows through the cave after heavy rainfall but the pools indicate that the water table is just below the present floor surface. Halfway through the cave the roof has collapsed providing another entrance and exit. Legend has it that, at one point, the police thought they had trapped Jandamarra in the cave and stationed people at both ends judging that he had to emerge one way or the other. However, Jandamarra escaped by way of this midway entrance/exit.



Midway tunnel exit/entrance



Tunnel exit

Like Windjana Gorge, Tunnel Creek is a National Park and the tunnel cave is a popular tourist destination alongside the Fairfield-Leopold Downs road. The turn-off is 35 miles south of the Gibbs River Road and 43 miles north of the Great Northern Highway. The Fairfield-Leopold Downs road and parts of the Gibbs River Road are only passable during the dry season (April 1 to November 1), consequently Tunnel Creek and its cave are inaccessible during the wet season. We had come to this iconic destination early in the dry season of the year 2016, to experience the place and to recognize the contributions and sacrifices that Jandamarra made for his people. The story reminded me of the sacrifices my Irish ancestors made for their people in their struggles against tyranny and how the legends created by their efforts underpin the modern nation of Ireland.

After the Battle of Windjana Gorge, a severely wounded Jandamarra somehow made it back to his Tunnel Creek cave hideout, probably with much help from his family. There he remained hidden for many months while he recovered and while his legend grew. Among the Bunuba and other local tribes, he had transcended mortal status. He had become a person with magical powers; in the Bunuba language he became a "Jalnggangurru". This helped explain his ability to appear and disappear, his remarkable recovery powers, his apparent ability to defy death. Moreover, when he recovered from his wounds, Jandamarra used this reputation to conduct a reign of terror against his now terrified white enemy, raiding and then disappearing, spreading fear among the white aggressors that dissuaded them from infringing further on tribal territory. Occasionally he would misjudge his ability to escape, as when he, his wife, mother and Captain were taking their ease in Windjana Gorge and were surprised by a group of black police deputies. He was successfully able to bargain for his mother's release but he never saw his wife again. Captain spent the rest of his brief life in gaol.

In November 1895 Jandamarra and his gang raided Lillimooloora police station, shocking the white men who had thought him dead. Again, in late 1896, they humiliated the police at Lillimooloora. Jandamarra and twenty others attacked Oscar Range homestead. A

number of his party were killed and wounded, but their leader escaped. By this stage most of his gang had been captured or killed. He was almost alone.

The end was inevitable. Police presence in the region had been substantially enhanced. In particular it had been decided not to employ local aboriginals but, instead, to recruit black deputies from further afield so as to avoid conflict of interests. One particular, black deputy recruited from much further south was a skilled tracker and shot known as "Micki" or "Minko Mick". Minko Mick tracked down Jandamarra to a spot on the south side of the Napier Range some miles away from Tunnel Creek. There Minko Mick managed to shoot and badly wound a lone Jandamarra who struggled to get back to his tunnel refuge. There he crawled into his sanctuary under cover of darkness. As the sun rose the next morning, April 1, 1897, Jandamarra collected his Winchester and few remaining bullets and walked out to face his adversary. He climbed to the top of a limestone pillar in front of the Tunnel Creek entrance and stood there defiantly facing his lone adversary hidden behind a boab tree. The bullet that killed Jandamarra toppled him over side and he fell 100ft to his death.

The entrance to the Tunnel Creek cave is obscured and almost blocked by large boulders. It is necessary to clamber over and around these boulders and to wade through several pools of water to make it into the cave where the hiking becomes much easier due to the sandy bottom. Once inside the cave opens up to well above head height but you need a headlamp or flashlight to find your way. There are extensive shallow pools to wade through (freshwater crocodiles live in these pools but present little danger provided you make sure not to step on one). After several hundred yards you will see the light from the entrance/exit midway through the cave and, when you reach this point, it is a serene place to sit and rest. Resuming the hike it is just a few hundred yards before you will see the light at the exit from the tunnel on the north side of the Napier Range. Once there, it is another lovely place to sit and enjoy the wooded glade into which you have emerged. There is a shaded pool just downstream of the exit where you can enjoy a swim if you are willing to forget the freshwater crocodiles.

It is said that Jandamarra's body was buried here at the exit at a secret and highly revered location. His head, however, had been chopped off by his adversaries and sent to Perth to frighten the aboriginal population. Such might have been the temporary effect of his demise. But the much larger and lasting effect of his heroic resistance against grievous wrongs and overwhelming odds was to make him a legend among the aboriginal people and among repressed native peoples everywhere. Still to this day he represents the possibility of redress against those wrongs. His story will live forever not just in the land of the Bunuba but in every corner of the globe where might thinks it is right.

[Back to table of contents](#)

Last updated 7/30/99.

Christopher E. Brennan