

DOWNLOAD PDF A GUIDE TO PRINTED SOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF THE KIMBERLEY REGION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Chapter 1 : The Kimberley - Western Australia

Get this from a library! A guide to printed sources for the history of the Kimberley Region of Western Australia. [Cathie Clement].

While Western Australia was initially a "free settlement", economic problems for settler capitalists led them to seek the transportation of British convicts. WA became a penal colony in 1850. The Gregory brothers led major exploration expeditions to many parts of the colony, including: Augustus Gregory surveys the Greenough region near Geraldton and that area opens up to farming. Francis Gregory explores the interior of the Nickol Bay region known later as the Pilbara. By 1850, all the other Australian colonies had their own parliaments and colonists in Western Australia began pushing for the right to govern themselves. The British Colonial Office opposed this because of the slow rate of growth and the presence of convicts. Petitions asking for some of the positions in the Legislative Council to be filled by elected members were presented to London twice during the 1850s. By 1850, over 9,000 convicts had been transported to Western Australia on 43 convict ship voyages. Expansion of wool production, usually on large stations, was also the basis of expansion further east and northward. The first permanent settlements in the North West later divided into the Pilbara and Kimberley regions took place in the 1850s, initially at the Harding River, De Grey River and Roebourne gazetted in 1850. In the North West, unlike southern WA, the labour force was dominated by Indigenous Australians, often under harsh forms of unfree labour. John Forrest led two major expeditions: Ernest Giles twice traversed the Gibson Desert between 1857 and 1861. During the 1850s, the Murchison and Gascoyne regions were also settled by Europeans. Other notable events: Durack family settle around the Ord River in the East Kimberley. Gold discoveries, 1861-62. Main article: Gold mining in Western Australia WA population growth 1850-1860. Until the 1850s the economy of the state was based largely on wool and wheat. In 1855 a new constitution, including proposals for responsible government, was drafted and sent to London by Governor Broome for approval. It was argued that due to the increasing wealth being generated by gold rushes, Western Australia should become a self-governing colony. An Act granting self-government was passed by the British Parliament in 1861, giving the Colony independence from the UK in matters other than foreign policy, defence and "native affairs". Section 70 of the self-government act established an Aboriginal Protection Board, under the control of the British Parliament, not the Western Australian one. Governor Broome had earlier warned the British Colonial Office that the Western Australians were not to be trusted in matters relating to Aboriginal persons. A further clause to the constitution stated that 5,000 pounds or one percent of state revenues, whichever was the greater, was to be allocated to Aboriginal persons for their welfare and advancement. Many settlers resented these clauses, and Western Australia has never honoured this clause to its own constitution. A previous Governor, Sir William Robinson, was re-appointed to supervise the change. He travelled by train from Albany to Perth and towns en route lit bonfires and people gathered at railway sidings to celebrate his arrival and the new constitution. In the rush to the Murchison goldfields began when Tom Cue discovered gold at the town which now bears his name. The influx of miners from the eastern colonies and from overseas increased the presence of trade unions in Western Australia. The first edition of the Westralian Worker appeared on 7 September and was followed shortly afterwards by the opening of the Kalgoorlie Trades Hall, the first such hall in Western Australia. A Trades Hall was opened in Fremantle in 1864. An influx of people from Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania led to Australian rules football becoming the dominant football code when several local rugby football clubs switched codes. While Forrest had argued that Western Australians should accept Section 70 in order to obtain self-government, by he was attempting to have it changed. William Traylen MP argued that "as our revenue is growing up now, and the natives can scarcely be said to be increasing in numbers, we shall be paying a very undue proportion of our income as a colony for the purpose of supporting the Aboriginal native race". Gold inspired a new wave of exploration, including David Carnegie who, in 1862, led an epic expedition that traveled through the deserts north of Coolgardie, through the Gibson and Great Sandy Deserts to Halls Creek in the

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Kimberley, before returning to Coolgardie. This campaign coincided with the reluctance in Perth regarding Western Australia taking part in Australian federation. Many Aboriginal people argue that the amendment was an illegal usurpation of British government power and one percent of accumulated Government revenues should be set aside for Aboriginal welfare, as intended. On 22 April, a cyclone struck the pearling fleet at Eighty Mile Beach near Broome claiming lives. The storm was unexpected, being so late in the season. The Great Southern Railway was opened with subsequent economic growth to the regions along the line. The wheat industry did not really get going until construction of railways. A railway line had reached Coolgardie from Perth by Kings Park was officially opened on 10 August. Fremantle Inner Harbour was officially opened after dredging and construction under the supervision of C. State of Australia[edit] Main article: Federation of Australia On 1 January , following a proclamation by Queen Victoria , Western Australia, along with the other five British colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Victoria, formed the federation of the Commonwealth of Australia , of which they each became component states. However, Western Australia was rather reluctant to join the union, doing so only after a railway line connecting the west coast to the east coast was offered. Development during the early twentieth century[edit] Map of Western Australia in Governor William Campion at the centenary celebrations in Perth. The wealth generated from gold soon disappeared and by the early years of the 20th century the economy was once again dependent on wool and wheat. Important events in Western Australia included the following: The Premier, George Leake died suddenly on 24 June aged only Frederick Illingworth became the caretaker Premier for a week before Walter James formed a new ministry on 1 July. George Leake is the only Western Australian Premier to die in office. A pipeline from Mundaring Weir to Kalgoorlie is opened. John Drayton is imprisoned under parliamentary privilege provisions in Western Australia for refusing to pay a fine. This is the first and, until , only, time that an Australian parliament punished somebody under parliamentary privilege provisions. No teaching happens until though. A cyclone crossed the coast just west of Balla Balla near Port Hedland and claimed well over lives. The transcontinental railway is complete, fulfilling a promise by the Federal Government when the Colony of Western Australia voted to become a state of Australia at Federation in Construction of this last leg between Kalgoorlie and Port Augusta had begun in Fortunately the train was moving at a low speed and he did not sustain any injuries. Western Australia passed legislation allowing women to stand for parliament, Edith Cowan was elected to the Legislative Assembly becoming the first woman elected to any Australian parliament. Perth is connected to Adelaide and subsequently the rest of the eastern states by a telephone line. Secessionists at a meeting. The Premier, Philip Collier , argued in London for secession but the British decided they could not grant it. The Lacedpede Islands near Broome were struck by a cyclone, which sank 21 pearling luggers with lives lost.

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Chapter 2 : Wild Western Australia

*A Guide to the Printed Sources for the History of the Kimberley Region of Western Australia [Cathie Clement] on racedayv1.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Gallery More images from the Australian Heritage Photographic Library Inspirational landscapes The west Kimberley is renowned for its dramatic and beautiful landscapes, including the towering cliffs, rocky headlands, sandy beaches, natural rivers, spectacular waterfalls and thousands of islands off the remote sandstone coast. Inland lies the rugged Kimberley plateau, with its deep gorges and cascading waterfalls, the striking King Leopold Ranges, and Windjana and Geikie gorges, which cut through the limestone of an ancient coral reef. Ancient geology 1, million years ago the Kimberley was a separate land mass that collided with the ancient Pilbara and Yilgarn, forming the core of the future Australian continent. The King Leopold Ranges are the remnants of massive mountains thrown up by the collision and their folded and crumpled rocks tell an important story of the shaping of Australia. The Oscar, Napier, Emmanuel and Pillara Ranges are the remains of a vast coral reef that existed nearly million years ago, similar in scale to the Great Barrier Reef, but now high and dry in the landscape. The Gogo fish fossils from this ancient reef system provide a rare insight into the evolution of life on Earth, including the development of live birth and the earliest four-limbed vertebrates. Dinosaur footprints on the west coast of the Dampier Peninsula are a remarkable remnant of ancient life in the Kimberley. Fossil human footprint sites have also been found and are significant for being one of only three documented human track sites in Australia and the only evidence of human tracks in the west coast of Australia. Biological richness The rugged Kimberley plateau, north-western coastline and northern rivers continue to provide a vital refuge for many native plants and animals that are found nowhere else or which have disappeared from much of the rest of Australia. In the Wanjinâ€”Wunggurr homeland, Wanjin creator beings, manifested in rock art figures, stone arrangements and landscape features, are central to the laws and customs of the Wanjinâ€”Wunggurr people and guide every aspect of their lives. The history of Aboriginal people in the Kimberley has been one of resistance, adaptation and survival in the face of dramatic change. The dispute at Noonkanbah Station in between Aboriginal people, mining companies and the Western Australian Government over oil drilling in a sacred area was a pivotal event in the struggle by Traditional Owners for their right to determine what happens on their country. A carved boab at Careening Bay provides rare, physical evidence of the explorations of the eminent 19th century Australian hydrographer, Phillip Parker King. A rich pastoral history The west Kimberley has a proud pastoral tradition, involving both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. Pearling Long before the arrival of Europeans, Aboriginal people along the west Kimberley coast collected the large, luminous pearl shell *Pinctada maxima* for use in rituals and ceremonies. It is the most widely distributed item in Aboriginal Australia, traded across two-thirds of the continent. The first European report of pearl shell on the west coast of Australia was by William Dampier, who in noted its occurrence at Shark Bay, south of the Kimberley. From , European pearlâ€”ers began to collect small shells in the area. People flocked from many nations, hoping to make their fortune. By , European pearling was becoming well established on the Kimberley coast. Consultation with Indigenous people about the west Kimberley national heritage listed place The Indigenous values of the west Kimberley National Heritage Place are not definitively mapped. Prior to undertaking any action, proponents should contact the appropriate Aboriginal Traditional Owners and custodians of the land on which the action will occur that has listed values that may be significantly impacted, as well as the Aboriginal Traditional Owners and custodians of adjoining lands that may be significantly impacted by the action. Further information on Aboriginal representative bodies is available from Native Title Corporations or via local Aboriginal Land Councils.

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Chapter 3 : Western Australia Tourist Guide, Maps and Travel Info

A guide to printed sources for the history of the eastern goldfields region of Western Australia. Nedlands, W.A: Centre for Western Australian History, University of Western Australia. MLA Citation. Hartley, Richard G. and University of Western Australia.

Not for the first time, the Liberal Democrat crossbencher, Senator David Leyonhjelm, has expressed scepticism about the idea that Aboriginal people are the first Australians. Some anthropologists have suggested different cultures once existed in the Kimberley as in the study referred to here. Nobody knows for sure when the people who painted this unique rock art first arrived. The oldest known human remains found in Australia, Mungo Man, were found not to be related to modern day Aborigines in at least one study. So, does research show that the first people to live in Australia were different from Aboriginal people? And is there disagreement among anthropologists on this question? The evidence on skeletons In one sense, Leyonhjelm is correct. There have been a handful of anthropologists who have argued that Aboriginal people were not the first Australians, but the way science proceeds is that ideas are constantly questioned, tested and replaced. Some researchers once argued that there may have been three separate population migrations into Australia. Later, other researchers argued there were two. More recently, researchers have assessed the earlier work and argued there was only one source population of all known skeletal remains in Australia. Famously, one early study compared Australian remains to very early ones from Java but as more remains were uncovered, and as methods for comparison improved, that claim was dismissed and is no longer held by most people working in the field. These claims, from a study, are not widely accepted in the anthropological community, and not even really debated any more. The DNA study was a very early attempt to extract DNA from an ancient skeleton in conditions that could be expected to be very bad for the survival of ancient DNA. Subsequent studies demonstrated that the DNA signature was most likely contamination from the scientists that handled the fossil remains. They are also well described in a book co-authored by Aboriginal people from the region. Walsh claimed that the Gwion Gwion images were like other images of people from outside Australia most of which are much more recent than he thought the Bradshaws were, and concluded they were made by people other than Australian Aboriginal people. But careful analysis of a sample of images from all over the world has shown that the comparison is not convincing, and that the closest similarity is with rock art images from Arnhem Land. More recent research page 54 shows that there are other images that seem to be intermediate between the Gwion Gwion figures and the Wandjinas, another group of paintings that use a different style to depict figures. This suggests strongly that there is no strong evidence base suggesting that the painters of the earlier images were anything other than the ancestors of the people who painted the later images. During conservative government in Australia in the 1980s and 1990s, high profile media attention was given to amateur research on Gwion Gwion Bradshaw paintings of the Kimberley region and notions of non-Aboriginal authorship. The disassociation of Aboriginal people from the paintings played into the hands of conservatives wishing to undermine Aboriginal land claims. I would argue that is a logical fallacy. The issue in the constitutional recognition debate is about recognising that there were people in Australia when Europeans arrived to colonise it. There is no possible doubt that the Australian Aborigines were in Australia when Europeans arrived. Whether there were people in Australia before them is irrelevant to the recognition of Aboriginal people in the Constitution. Verdict As previously discussed on The Conversation, there is a strong research case for the biological continuity between pre-European and modern Aboriginal populations of Australia. It is true that there has been, historically, a small number of claims that there were people in Australia before Australian Aborigines, but these claims have all been refuted and are no longer widely debated. The overwhelming weight of evidence supports the idea that Aboriginal people were the first Australians. The disagreements that can be found in the literature are normal in the accumulation of knowledge but do not undermine the strength of the modern consensus that the first people to live in Australia

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were ancestors of the Aboriginal people who lived here when Europeans first arrived and colonised. Review This is a sound analysis. What we see in the DNA is evidence of an unbroken Aboriginal lineage for well over 2, generations. Attempts to recover the ancient DNA from Mungo Man reported over ten years ago were subject to considerable critique. Consensus generally agreed that the reported results probably represented contaminated DNA, and not ancient DNA dating back over 40, years. This work is currently underway but really is at the edge of what is possible in ancient DNA studies. The anatomy of the very first physical records for the First Australians also complements this picture. We see a morphology in the remains of Mungo Man and Mungo Woman, from some 42, years old, that would not look out of place in Aboriginal Australian populations today. Mungo Man and Woman are fully modern people in every sense of the word, and indeed represent some of the earliest modern human remains within the whole Australian-Asian region. Europe at this time was still the domain of the Neanderthals. While Prof McGowan does note that climatic conditions in the region around the Gwion Gwion rock art complex in northwest Australia probably meant that Aboriginal people abandoned the region for 1, years, he does not suggest the region was populated by an entirely different non-Aboriginal population. As noted above, there is no evidence to support such a proposal. We then ask a second academic to review an anonymous copy of the article. You can request a check at checkit theconversation. Please include the statement you would like us to check, the date it was made, and a link if possible.

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Chapter 4 : Kimberley (Western Australia) – Travel guide at Wikivoyage

Cathie Clement, A Guide to Printed Sources for the History of the Kimberley Region of Western Australia, CWAH, Nedlands Sue Graham-Taylor, Are You with HBF? The Private World behind the Public Face, UWA Press, Nedlands

Qantas flies from Perth and Darwin all year. In the dry season there are seasonal direct flights from Sydney , Melbourne and Brisbane. AirNorth flies from Darwin and Kununurra. Virgin Australia has direct flights to Broome from Perth and Darwin , but do offer connections from other destinations during the peak season. When you are thinking that through, make sure you think about the weather at that time of year - as even short walks in very hot weather can be difficult. Every half an hour in the dry and every hour in the wet. It is a popular service, used by visitors and locals. The drivers sometimes shout out the stops as they pass, but they are always happy to give directions and to assist when they can. By bike[edit] It is easy and safe to get around by bicycle in Broome. There are cycleways alongside of just about every main road in Broome. Cycleways are very exposed, so take it easy. In town, next to McDonalds and opposite the service station. Cable Beach truck only open until noon, 7 days during the season. See[edit] Entrance Point. Massive rock formations carved by strong winds are scattered all over this beach near the port of Broome. Boab Trees - These interesting trees are common in Madagascar, but can be found around Broome. The beaches - Cable, Redell and Town Beaches are amazing. Pearl Luggers - Two reconditioned luggers and an enthralling presentation on pearl diving by "Salty Dog" Baillieu. Red cliffs and turquoise blue water. Malcolm Douglas Broome Crocodile Farm. An unusual open air cinema with deck chairs. It shows current releases.

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Chapter 5 : Kimberley | region, Australia | racedaydvl.com

A guide to printed sources for the history of the Kimberley region of Western Australia / compiled by Ca Pre-settlement intrusion into the East Kimberley / Cathie Clement Explore.

By plane[edit] There are no international scheduled flights. Broome and Kununurra have daily scheduled flights, and Derby has a few direct flights a week. Broome is the most easily accessed town, with flights from Perth , Sydney , Darwin , Melbourne , Brisbane and Alice Springs on the weekend. Kununurra and Derby are a bit more challenging to get to, with flights from Darwin , Broome or Perth only. By car[edit] A very long drive from either way. On the Eastern side, it is a km drive from Darwin to Kununurra via the road 1. On the Western side, you will have to add at least km to get to Perth. By bus[edit] There are scheduled buses by Greyhound from Broome to Darwin and vice versa, stopping at Derby and Kununurra. Keep in mind that it is an extremely long bus trip Broome to Darwin will keep you seated for more than 30 hours. Scheduled buses between Perth and Broome are operated by Integrity Coachlines. Greyhound no longer service this sector. The Perth to Broome service via the coastal highway - and vice versa - runs twice a week and takes approximately 36 hours each way, with 34 scheduled stops in between. A separate Perth to Port Hedland and v. The Kimberley coastline, surrounded with red cliffs and azure blue seas, which is normally inaccessible by car or bus, could now be viewed and explored in safety on a cruise ship. Black Pearl Charters, [1]. Black Pearl Charters operate a number of cruises to Kimberley and other Western Australia destinations. The Gibb River road is probably more spectacular, as it crosses through the heart of the Kimberley through magnificent wilderness scenery, but you will need a 4WD, and it is simply not passable in the wet. Once on the Gibb River Road, you can turn North on the Kalumburu road which will lead you to the Kalumburu mission permits are required to visit the community and the Mitchell Plateau. Note that there is no fuel supply on the Mitchell plateau beyond Drysdale station. It should be noted that this region is one of the most remote areas in Australia. It is not advisable to leave the main roads if you are not experienced in remote area travel or sufficiently prepared. If you go off road, go with an experienced guide. Tour operators traveling these regions carry satellite phones as normal cellphones do not work in these places. Unsealed roads are not suitable for conventional vehicles and international travelers should research their self drive trip thoroughly, contacting relative government tourism bureaus for information and advice before attempting trips into the more remote areas. If you do not have your own car, there are a number of tour operators who run tours between Broome and Darwin, the tours range from Accommodated Coach tours to adventure 4WD tours, Kimberley Outback Tours runs 7 day small group 4WD, helicopter, accomodation provided tours from May-Sept departing from Darwin and Broome going in both directions. See Kimberley Outback Tours or call for more details. Freecall Kimberley Adventure Tours has been operating since and offer small groups and bush camping 4WD tours. On the water[edit] If you can not drive it nor fly it, sail it. A variety of tour operators can arrange cruising and sailing in the Kimberley: It buzzes in the dry, especially in the cooler July and August. The famed Cable Beach, from which you can admire the sunset while riding camels, is indeed a nice place. You will also find various historic sites and shops focusing on the world-famous pearls produced in the town. The town has a few interesting restaurants, and boosts the only nightlife for a few hundred kilometers around. Do not get too overexcited however, it is very far from the excentricity of the East Coast. Overall, it is a nice place to have a break before going to the Wild. The main reason to come to Kimberley is to enjoy the surrounding wilderness. Drive only a few kilometers on an unsealed track and you can quickly feel the immensity of the region. You can also observe wild birds by the thousands provided you are not too far from a water source, you will hear them when the sun rises anyway and wander through unusual flora baobs all around Saltwater as well as freshwater crocodiles are found in numbers in the region, so observe if you can, but be very careful at all times near waterholes. The park has been only "explored" recently mid s! Be warned that the 4WD track to the park will put your vehicle to the test. Strictly speaking, the Horizontal falls are not falls, but very strong tidal

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currents through very narrow gorges giving the strange impression of horizontality. There is no road access, you will have to go through a tour operator with a turboprop or an helicopter. North Kimberley is the place to see the Gwion Gwion or Bradshaw Figures Aboriginal paintings, some of which are believed to be around 50 years old. You will probably need the authorization of the traditionnal owners, so enquire beforehand, for instance with a tour operator. Some of these paintings are located in very remote areas. In Derby, on the road to Broome, the huge Boab Prison Tree is believed to have been used as a staging point for prisoners. There are splendid beaches, nice snorkeling and good Barramundi fishing in the area. Accommodation is available at the tip of the cape at the aboriginal owned Kooljaman Resort. The Rowley Shoals are a chain of coral atolls on the edge of one of the widest continental shelves in the world. The 3 pear-shaped atolls have shallow lagoons inhabited by corals and abundant marine life. Each atoll covers an area of around sq km, rising with nearly vertical sides from very deep water. Mermaid Reef rises from about metres, Clerke from metres and Imperieuse from about metres. The coral atolls of the Rowley Shoals are famed for their almost untouched coral gardens, giant clams and other shellfish. Giant Potato Cod and Maori Wrasse wait to be hand fed while colourful reef fish show little fear. Drift diving in and out of the atolls sweeps you through pristine reefs with schools of Trevally, Mackerel and Tuna. See Barracuda, Morays turtles and many species of shark. As well as being inhabited by a number of species found nowhere else, the coral and fish communities of the Rowley Shoals are unique in their composition, and in the relative abundance of species. There are very little catering options outside of the towns, so the best advice is to be as self sufficient as possible if you drive into the outback.

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Chapter 6 : Kimberley (Western Australia) - Wikitravel

Title: A guide to printed sources for the history of the Kimberley region of Western Australia Publisher details: Nedlands, W.A.: Centre for Western Australian History, University of Western Australia,

This spectacular region has an area of over , square kilometres. Cities[edit] Map of Kimberley Western Australia There is usually a large population of freshwater crocodiles. Most of the population is concentrated in small towns such as Kununurra and Wyndham in the East and Broome and Derby on the coast in the west. Highlights of the Kimberley include a long untouched coast, magnificent wilderness scenery, rare fauna and flora and a rich and colourful history. The area draws much of its history from its colourful pearling industry, indigenous culture, and the rugged pastoral sheep and cattle stations. There are several historic reminders in Broome such as a Japanese cemetery of the importance of pearls for the Kimberley. Museums run by local historical societies in Broome, Kununurra and Wyndham, as well as the Argyle Downs Homestead Museum at Lake Argyle, are all worth investigating to take in the history. Orientation[edit] Broome Surrounds and Dampier Peninsula are fashionable tourist destinations. Nice beaches and relatively few people make for a nice retreat away from it all. The Gibb River Road crosses the heart of the region. The Mitchell Plateau is an extremely remote region of wilderness. The Kimberley coastline has isolated wilderness camps, and spectacular waterfalls and features best seen from boats or the air In the South Kimberley, the Great Northern Highway crosses bushland for several hundred kilometers. Climate[edit] The Kimberley has 3 seasons: The Dry is the ideal time to visit, with six months of blue skies, when you can get cool nights of 15 degrees Celsius in May and June, with blue skies and 30 degree days by 8 am for most of the dry. Take in the amazing ancient scenery, experience great fishing and wildlife spotting, especially for bird-watching and during August for the Humpback whale migration period. The Buildup has hot days of 40 degrees Celsius on a daily basis for a month or more, can get humid, and people look forward to an afternoon thunderstorm, which have some of the highest cloud formations on the planet and produce spectacular lightning displays. These are especially prevalent in the north at Kununurra and Wyndham and are a great site to see but be prepared for the heat. The tropical wet season rain cools the build up temperatures and cyclonic activity produces some heavy rains, especially in coastal areas. These seasons have a large impact on visitor numbers, tours, travel accommodation in the region, with most visitors arriving in the Dry season. During the Wet, the Gibb River Road is closed and various areas can be flooded. Some providers, especially in areas such as the Gibb River Rd close completely. You can often find prices at the resorts in Broome may halve from the first day in November. Some tours may still operate out of Broome and Kununurra. Although the build up period between the end of the dry and the first rains of the wet can be a cost-effective time to visit, at this time, the land seems covered with dust, some streams have ceased running entirely, and the heat and humidity are stifling. The wet season is not without its hazards, and if you are in country when cyclones pass through, make sure that you keep up with weather warnings, and are aware of appropriate actions in response to the weather conditions. Roads and air travel have improved in the rest of the Kimberley and the wet season as the "Green Season," is a good time to see the Kimberley in its glory, green and with waterfalls flowing in January February and March. By plane[edit] There are no international scheduled flights. Broome and Kununurra have daily scheduled flights, and Derby has a few direct flights a week. Broome is the most easily accessed town, with flights from Perth , Sydney , Darwin , Melbourne , Brisbane and Alice Springs on the weekend. Kununurra and Derby are a bit more challenging to get to, with flights from Darwin , Broome or Perth only. By car[edit] A very long drive from either way. On the Eastern side, it is a km drive from Darwin to Kununurra via the road 1. On the Western side, you will have to add at least km to get to Perth. Keep in mind that it is an extremely long bus trip Perth to Broome will keep you seated for more than 30 hours, and add another 30 hours to get to Darwin. By Cruise[edit] Cruises to Kimberley normally depart after the wet season. The Kimberley coastline, surrounded with red cliffs and azure blue seas, which is normally inaccessible by car or bus, could now be viewed and explored

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in safety on a cruise ship. Orion Expedition Cruises, [1]. Orion Expedition Cruises operate a number of winter-time cruises to Kimberley. The Gibb River road is probably more spectacular, as it crosses through the heart of the Kimberley through magnificent wilderness scenery, but you will need a 4WD, and it is simply not passable in the wet. Once on the Gibb River Road, you can turn North on the Kalumburu road which will lead you to the Kalumburu mission permits are required to visit the community and the Mitchell Plateau. Note that there is no fuel supply on the Mitchell plateau beyond Drysdale station. It should be noted that this region is one of the most remote areas in Australia. It is not advisable to leave the main roads if you are not experienced in remote area travel or sufficiently prepared. If you go off road, go with an experienced guide. Tour operators traveling these regions carry satellite phones as normal cellphones do not work in these places. Unsealed roads are not suitable for conventional vehicles and international travelers should research their self drive trip thoroughly, contacting relative government tourism bureaus for information and advice before attempting trips into the more remote areas. If you do not have your own car, there are a number of tour operators who run tours between Broome and Darwin, the tours range from Accommodated Coach tours to adventure 4WD tours, Kimberley Outback Tours runs 7 day small group kimberley tours. Includes 4WD, helicopter rides, cruises and accommodation. Season runs from May-Sept departing from Darwin and Broome going in both directions. See Kimberley Outback Tours or call 08 for more details. Freecall Above the ground[edit] Due to the immensity of the area, several tour operators have scenic flights from larger towns to main touristic attractions otherwise almost impossible to reach for instance Horizontal Falls Adventure Tours. A variety of tour operators can arrange cruising and sailing in the Kimberley: Australian Wilderness Cruises - Kimberley Specialists since on 60 ft motor sailer. It buzzes in the dry, especially in the cooler July and August. The famed Cable Beach, from which you can admire the sunset while riding camels, is indeed a nice place. You will also find various historic sites and shops focusing on the world-famous pearls produced in the town. The town has a few interesting restaurants, and boasts the only nightlife for a few hundred kilometers around. Do not get too overexcited however, it is very far from the eccentricity of the East Coast. Overall, it is a nice place to have a break before going to the Wild. The main reason to come to Kimberley is to enjoy the surrounding wilderness. Drive only a few kilometers on an unsealed track and you can quickly feel the immensity of the region. 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The sight of the turquoise blue water rushing between the rugged red hills is best viewed from the air on a Scenic Flight, out of Derby. North Kimberley is the place to see the Gwion Gwion or Bradshaw Figures Aboriginal paintings, some of which are believed to be around 50 years old. You will probably need the authorization of the traditional owners, so enquire beforehand, for instance with a tour operator. Some of these paintings are located in very remote areas. In Derby, on the road to Broome, the huge Boab Prison Tree is believed to have been used as a staging point for prisoners. There are splendid beaches, nice snorkeling and good Barramundi fishing in the area. Accommodation is available at the tip of the cape at the aboriginal owned Kooljaman Resort. The Rowley Shoals are a chain of coral atolls on the edge of one of the widest continental shelves in the world. The 3 pear-shaped atolls have shallow lagoons inhabited by corals and abundant marine life. Each atoll covers an area of around sq km, rising with nearly vertical sides from very deep water. Mermaid Reef rises from about metres, Clerke from metres and Imperieuse from about metres. The coral atolls of the Rowley Shoals are famed for their almost untouched coral gardens, giant clams and other shellfish. Giant Potato Cod and Maori Wrasse wait to be hand fed while colourful reef fish show little

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fear. Drift diving in and out of the atolls sweeps you through pristine reefs with schools of Trevally, Mackerel and Tuna. See Barracuda, Morays turtles and many species of shark. As well as being inhabited by a number of species found nowhere else, the coral and fish communities of the Rowley Shoals are unique in their composition, and in the relative abundance of species. Eat[edit] There are very little catering options outside of the towns, so the best advice is to be as self sufficient as possible if you drive into the outback. Drink[edit] The Kimberley is not a desert, but it is still a very hot place, so drink plenty of water. There are a few bars in Broome, but otherwise the nightlife is as one would expect rather limited. Stay safe[edit] Sign at the entrance of the Gibb River Road Take care of stray animals either wild kangaroos or cattle on the roads and tracks, do not drive at dawn or during the night. Various deadly animals live in the area. Saltwater Crocodiles inhabit most river systems and coastal areas, extreme caution should be used when on or near, beaches, rivers, creeks and waterholes. Deadly jellyfish such as the dreaded Box Jellyfish and Irukandji are found in the surrounding sea including around Broome , especially in the Wet. Do not go out swimming, unless you are absolutely certain that the area is perfectly safe. Except in the centre of the few towns, your mobile phone will not work anywhere, so do not count on it while going to more remote areas. If travelling at the time of the wet or cyclone season, make sure you are fully aware of what cyclones can do. Plan places to stay that are not next to rivers or watercourses, and check weather advice regularly. Go next[edit] The area is more or less surrounded by extremely inhospitable areas Great Sandy Desert and Tanami Desert to the South and South East , the only reasonable way to leave the region is either to drive South from Broome be prepared for at least a day of absolute nothingness of flat-straight driving before reaching the interesting areas of the Pilbara or East from Kununurra into the tropical and humid Northern parts of the Northern Territory. A 4WD is however recommended, and it still a remote outback dirt track crossing arid areas with very little supply on the way basically only a single roadhouse.

Chapter 7 : Broome – Travel guide at Wikivoyage

Kimberley, also called The Kimberleys, plateau region of northern Western Australia, extending from the rugged northwest Indian Ocean coast south to the Fitzroy River and east to the Ord River. The plateau has an area of about , square miles (, square km).

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The Kimberley is the northernmost of the nine regions of Western racedaydvl.com is bordered on the west by the Indian Ocean, on the north by the Timor Sea, on the south by the Great Sandy and Tanami Deserts in the region of Pilbara, and on the east by the Northern Territory.

Chapter 9 : Research : Centre for WA History : The University of Western Australia

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