

Fill in the blanks

The Bunya Proclamation was written in _____

The Bunya Mountains were formed _____ years ago.

The Bonye-Buru festival is commonly known as the _____ Festival.

WA _____ gifted 1100 acres of land to the Mayor of Dalby in the year _____.

Lars _____ built a _____ to move timber down the mountain in 1923.

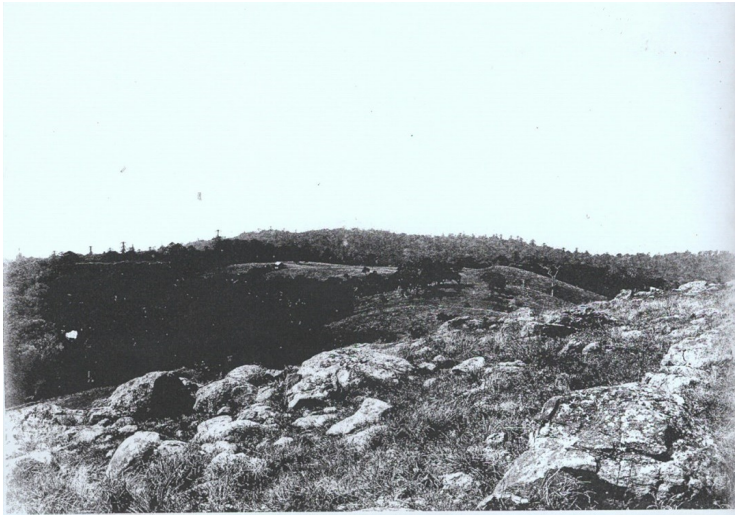
The Bunya Nut Festival took place every _____ years and coincides with the ripening of the Bunya Nuts between the months of January and March.

A _____ hectare National Park is declared, making it the 2nd oldest in Queensland and the first of substantial size.

History of the Bunya Mountains



Little Mowbullen 1920



Historical photo of the Bunya Mountains 1897

The Bunya Mountains are remnants of an old volcano which formed 30 million years ago. Located 160km North West of Brisbane, situated between Dalby and Kingaroy; the bunya mountains are the 2nd oldest national park in Queensland. This is a significant place that holds great cultural and spiritual importance to the Traditional peoples of the area. This area was also important in early European settlement, with the logging and farming industries. In 1842 Governor George Gipps was faced with recognising the significance of the land to its inhabitants and published the “Bunya Proclamation” an order which reserved the land for Aboriginal people in attempts to stop the logging of bunya trees.

The term Bunya is a European derivation of Aboriginal words such as Bonye, Banyi or Bonyi used by South East Queensland language groups to describe the trees that covered a vast majority of the mountains.





The Dreaming, when used by Aboriginal people refers to what we know today as *time immemorial*, which is a time extending beyond reach of memory, record, or tradition.

The Bunya Mountains were formed 30 million years ago. The Wakka Wakka, Burrunggam and Jarowair people have sustained and maintained the Mountains since the beginning of The Dreaming Time.

Many tribes all over Queensland and New South Wales travel to the mountains to attend the Bonye-Buru festival, commonly known as the Bunya Nut Festival. The festival took place every three to four years and coincides with the ripening of the Bunya Nuts between the months of January and March. For the local and visiting people, the festivals were gatherings for ceremonies, law-making, resolving disputes, passing on lore and knowledge, sharing ideas, songs and dance, trading tools and honouring the land.

The Bunya Proclamation was written, preventing the felling of Bunya Pines as they were an important food source for Aboriginal People.

European settlement starts to spread across the Darling Downs. the logging of Red Cedar begins

The first sawmills are set up.

The price of timber crashes

Mowbullan school was shifted to Dandabah.

Last sawmill closed Reg Cullen

2009

The Murri Ranges program begins

WA Russell gifts 1,100 acres of land to the Mayor of Dalby, he is quoted to have said "The only reservation I have made is that there is no charge to be made at any time for admission and that the people have free access at all times".

Lars Andersen builds a steel railway to move timber down the mountain.

A 9,112 hectare National Park is declared, making it the 2nd oldest in Queensland and the first of substantial size.

The Great Bunya Sawmill opens on the southern side of the mountain at Myall Creek.

12,150 hectares of land was declared as a timber reserve. This came after almost 20 years of lobbying by several people against the logging industry.

Andrew Petrie was the first European to document the Bunya Pine.

