

MISSION BEACH STREET & PLACE NAMES

A Study of Local History Through Street & Place Names



VOLUME 4: SOUTH MISSION BEACH & CARMOO



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We have split this history into four parts:

Volume 1: Maria Creeks, Midgeree Bar, Garners Beach, Bingil Bay & Narragon Beach

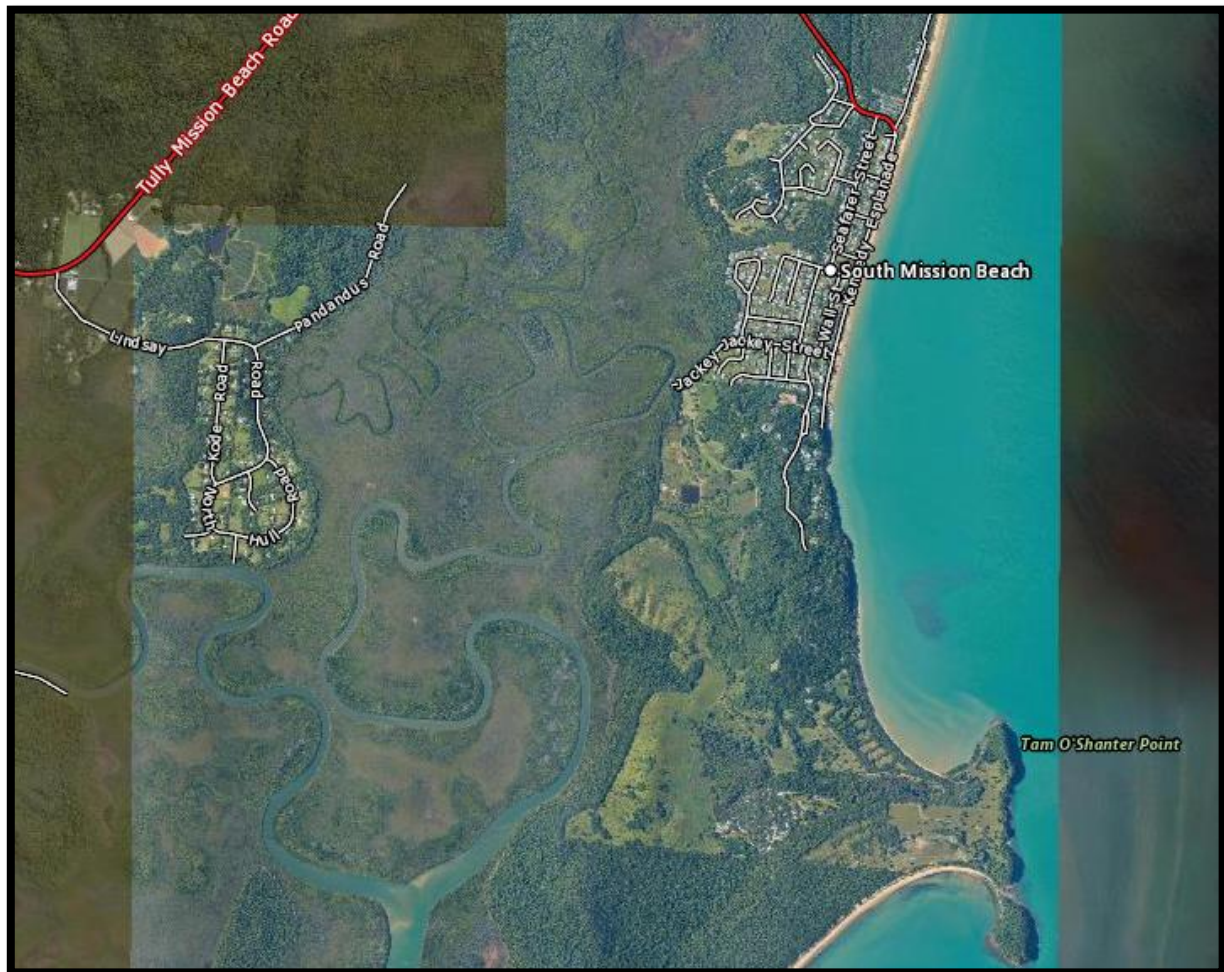
Volume 2: Mission Beach

Volume 3: Wongaling Beach

Volume 4: South Mission Beach & Carmoo.

SOUTH MISSION BEACH & CARMOO

Mission Beach is a town of 4,055 residents (2021 Census). It includes several villages separated by small tracts of forest that fringe the many beaches of the area. Volume 4 of this Place & Street Names history covers the villages of South Mission Beach and Carmoo. A *Queensland Globe Map* shows the area involved:



SOUTH MISSION BEACH

ADMIRALTY ST

Subdivision name using a nautical theme.

BEDARRA ^{TCE}



Bedarra Island

Named after Bedarra Island which is one of the group of Family Islands off Dunk Island. In 1770, Lieutenant James Cook sailed through and named the group of islands. Bedarra was originally called Richards Island. It was then named Allason Island after Captain Henry Allason who lived there in 1912. Later, Edmund Banfield* began calling it Bedarra, after mishearing the pronunciation *Biagurra* from the local aboriginals. It means *the place of endless water*.

References & Reading

Wikipedia

Image courtesy of Friends of Ninney Rise

*Refer Banfield Parade, Wongaling Beach

BUCCANEER ST

Subdivision name using a nautical theme. A buccaneer was a pirate who plundered mostly Spanish shipping in the West Indies during the second half of the 17th century.

References & Reading

Britannica Dictionary

Image from British Library (Public Domain)



CAMPBELL TCE

Banana grower, cattleman and property developer, Douglas Campbell* (1929-2012), created this subdivision in the late 1980s. Doug and been in partnership with his father, Leslie (1901-1972), and they had purchased all the land south of Tam O'Shanter Point* to Kennedy Bay* sometime in the 60's. When Doug did this subdivision, he not only named Campbell Terrace after the family but Leslie Lane and Jessie Lane in honour of his father and his mother.



Les Campbell

Leslie Campbell was born in Brisbane but grew up in Sydney. He worked with his brother in a bakery they ran in Canterbury. In December 1927, he worked his passage as a scullery man to Honolulu and then on to New York in the United States of America. It was from here he went to Kentucky where he took banjo lessons.

Upon his return to Australia, Leslie married Jessie May Ward (1906-1988), who worked as a domestic and had grown up in Parramatta, Western Sydney. By 1933, Les and Jessie were living in Narrabeen, North Sydney, with Les working as a market gardener.



Jessie, Les, Doug & Ken, 1931



Les with Dawn, Ken, Gwen & Doug

Sometime around 1938, with their four young children, Douglas, Kenneth, Gwen and Dawn, travelled over to Port Augusta in South Australia. They then spent the next two years travelling to Darwin in the Northern Territory. On reaching Darwin, Leslie worked as a labourer at the Darwin Hospital over the next two years. With the bombing of Darwin in 1942, Jessie and the children were evacuated by ship with the other women and children to Townsville in Queensland. Leslie followed by car. It was from here they moved to Kennedy, north of Townsville and started a small farm.

In 1944, Leslie and Jessie finally settled just south of Wylie Creek*, Mission Beach, on a property they bought from Mrs Clarissa Watson. Mrs Watson and her late husband Claude had acquired part of the old Hyne* land. When the roads to El Arish and Tully were finally constructed in 1936, the land was subdivided for homes and farms. Leslie started timber cutting and land clearing on the farm with help from sons Doug and Ken. Les and Jessie farmed bananas, citrus and pawpaws.

Soon after, they had two more children, Donald and Joan. Dawn, Donald and Joan commenced their formal schooling when the Mission Beach State School opened in 1953. Leslie and Jessie continued living and farming at Wylie Creek until their passing.



Campbell children, Kennedy, 1944



Les (left) clearing land with Ken (right) & Don, early 1950's.

References & Reading

Oral History provided by Nigel Campbell

Oral History provided by Barrie Dafforn

Ancestry.com.au

Images courtesy of Campbell & Dafforn Families

*Refer Campbell Street, Mission Beach

*Refer Wiley Road/Creek, Mission Beach

*Refer Bamboo Street, Mission Beach

*Refer Tam O'Shanter Point, South Mission Beach

*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach



Jessie & Gwen Dafforn (nee Campbell) late 1950s.

CLIPPER^{CT}

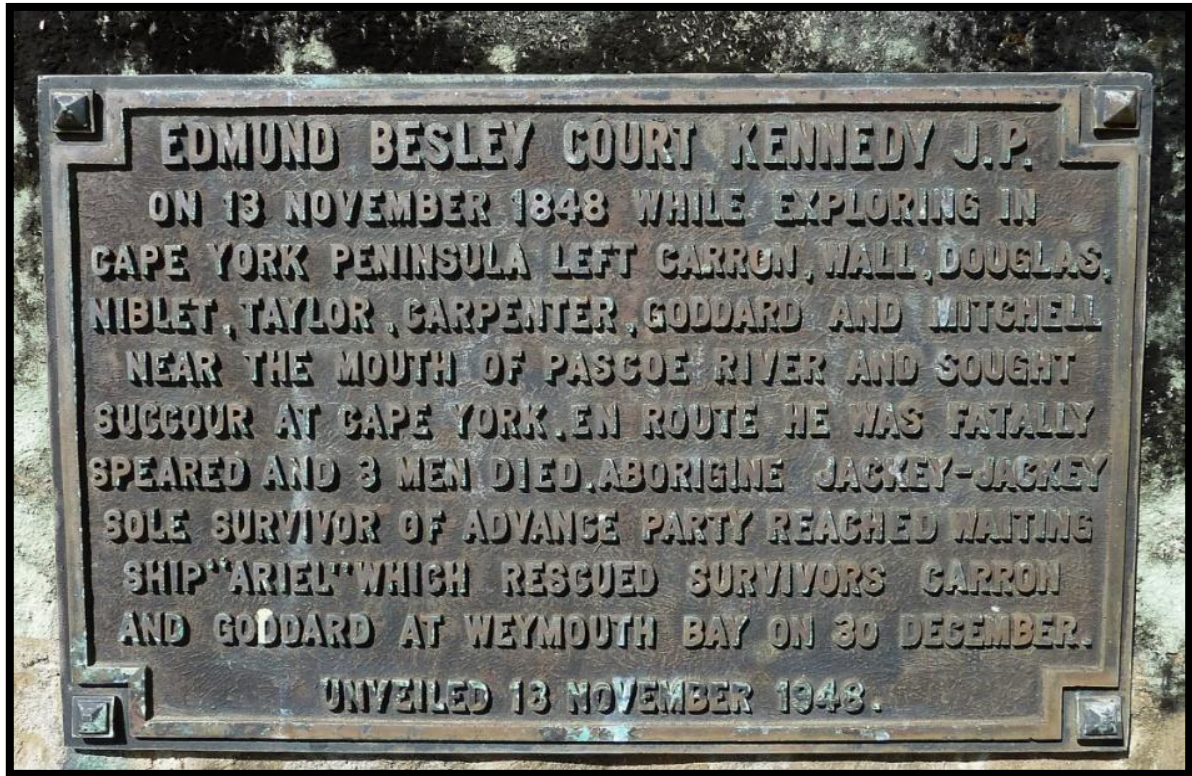
Subdivision named using a nautical theme.

COMMODOREST

This has a Naval rank connotation.

DOUGLAS ST

Named after John Douglas, a labourer in the Edmund Kennedy* Expedition of 1848. Early in the expedition, Douglas became ill with ague, a fever like malaria, contracted from crossing swamp lands. This would recur until his death on November 16th, 1848, near Weymouth Bay, Cape York, while waiting to be rescued by H.M.S *Bramble*.



Memorial Plaque, Weymouth Bay, North Qld.

Botanist William Carron was left in charge of seven men here when Kennedy and his loyal, aboriginal guide Jackey Jackey* (indigenous name, Galmarra) left with the remaining three explorers to continue to Cape York. Carron wrote,

Douglas died this morning, and we buried him at dusk when the natives had gone, and I read the funeral service over him. He was the first of our party we had lost, and his death, the sad precursor of so many more, cast an additional gloom over us.

References & Reading

William Carron, *Narrative of an Expedition Undertaken Under the Direction of the Late Mr. Assistant Surveyor E. B. Kennedy*, Project Gutenberg Australia

<https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks02/0201121h.html>

Wikipedia

*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach

*Refer Jackey Jackey Street, South Mission Beach

DUNN ST

Dennis Dunn was a labourer on the Edmund Kennedy* expedition of 1848. On November 13th, Kennedy left a party of his sickest men at Weymouth Bay, Cape York, with the botanist William Carron in charge. Dunn and two others, James Luft and William Costigan, were selected to accompany Kennedy and aboriginal tracker Jackey Jackey* (indigenous name, Galmarra) in the final push to Cape York. Three weeks later, Dunn and his companions, sick and exhausted, were left at Pudding-pan Hill near Shelburne Bay as Kennedy and Jackey Jackey continued. Dunn and his companions were never seen again.

References & Reading

William Carron, *Narrative of an Expedition Undertaken Under the Direction of the Late Mr. Assistant Surveyor E. B. Kennedy, Project Gutenberg Australia*

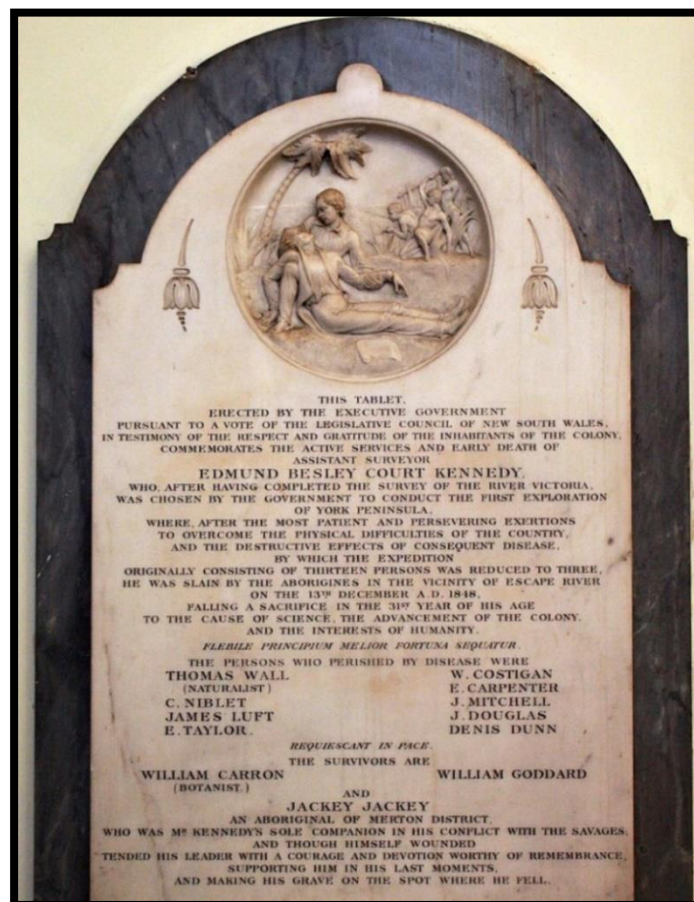
<https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks02/0201121h.html>

*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach

*Refer Jackey Jackey Street, South Mission Beach

EXPLORER DR

Named after the Kennedy Expeditioners.



Memorial to the Kennedy Expedition, St. James Church, Sydney.

GENOA ^{CT}

Genoa is an historic port city in Northern Italy. It is the sixth biggest city in Italy and runs along the Italian Riviera. The name may have come from the Latin, *Genua*, which means knees, and from which genuflect is derived.

References & Reading

Wikipedia

HELICONIA ST

Heliconia is a genus of flowering plants native to the tropical Americas and related to the banana family.

The name *Heliconia* may have come from Mount Helicon in southern Greece which was thought to be the home of the ancient Muses who were the inspirational influences of literature, science and the arts.



References & Reading

Wikipedia

JACKY JACKY ST



"Jackey Jackey, Expedition of Kennedy, March 16th, 1849" by Charles Rodius.

Galmarha or Galmarra was a young Aboriginal guide from the Merton district near Muswellbrook in New South Wales. He was given the derogatory name *Jackey Jackey* by Edmund Kennedy* and was selected to accompany Kennedy on his expedition to Cape York in Far North Queensland in 1848.

As the party was gradually overcome with disaster and starvation, Jackey proved to be the strongest member of the expedition. His astuteness and superb bush skills could always be relied upon. After leaving eight men at Weymouth Bay, then another three at Pudding-pan Hill, he and an exhausted, starving Kennedy pressed on towards Cape York.



Jackey Jackey or Galmarra

Kennedy was ambushed by Aboriginal people and killed. Jackey escaped and finally made his way to the supply ship. He directed the captain, first to Pudding-pan Hill where they found no survivors and then to Weymouth Bay where botanist William Carron and William Goddard were rescued, barely alive. He returned in 1849 with a recovery party to find Kennedy's remains. The search was unsuccessful.

From the private log of T. Beckford Simpson, master of the brig, *Freak*, that was sent to search for Kennedy's remains and documents:

I cannot close my extracts without the exemplary conduct of Jackey Jackey. Since he came on board I have always found him quiet, obliging, and very respectful; when on shore he was very attentive, nothing could distract him from his object; the sagacity and knowledge he displayed in traversing the trackless wilderness were astonishing; when he found the places he went in search of, he was never flushed with success, but invariably maintained his quiet, unobtrusive behaviour; he was much concerned at

not being able to find the remains of his late unfortunate master to whom he was sincerely attached.

There is a memorial for Galmarra at Bamaga on Cape York. He was recognized for his courage by the New South Wales colony with an engraved solid silver breastplate and a £50 gift but he neither wore the breastplate nor cashed the gratuity. He returned to his tribe and succumbed to drinking alcohol. In 1854 fell into a campfire and burned to death.

References & Reading

William Carron, *Narrative of an Expedition Undertaken Under the Direction of the Late Mr. Assistant Surveyor E. B. Kennedy*, Project Gutenberg Australia

<https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks02/0201121h.html>

T. Beckford Simpson, Private

Log, www.gutenberg.net.au.

Jackey Jackey Memorial, Monuments Australia, online at:

<https://monumentaustalia.org.au/themes/people/indigenous/display/90468-jackey-jackey>

Wikipedia

Image from Eacham Historical Society

Image from Mitchell Library, State Library of NSW.

*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach

JESSIE LN

Named after Jessie May Campbell (1906-1988), who was the mother of Douglas Campbell, who did this development in the late 1980s. See **CAMPBELL TERRACE, SOUTH MISSION BEACH**.

KENNEDY ESP

KENNEDY BAY



Edmund Besley Kennedy

Edmund Besley Kennedy was born in 1818 in Guernsey in the Channel Islands. He arrived in Australia as a qualified surveyor in 1840. After two expeditions through southwestern Queensland and New South Wales looking for a great north-western river, Kennedy was selected to lead a party of twelve men and a young aboriginal tracker, Jackey Jackey*, (indigenous name, Galmarra) to find a way to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

On board the barque, *Tam O'Shanter**, they arrived at Rockingham Bay* on the 20th of May 1848. The terrain proved problematic with swamps, mangroves, thick rainforest and rivers. After two months, the expedition was still around the same latitude and had only traversed 32 kilometres inland. Upon reaching

the mountains, progress became easier but there was much fever amongst the men and fatigue and hunger were setting in.

In November, Kennedy left eight men at Weymouth Bay while he, Jackey Jackey and three others went on to try to reach the supply ship. Starvation and fever were quickly overcoming them. After an accidental shooting in the foot by one of the advanced party, Kennedy left the injured man and the other two at Pudding-pan Hill and continued with Jackey. Within 30 kilometres of the supply ship, they were trapped between the crocodile-infested waters of the Escape River and mangrove swamps.

Sometime during the second week of December 1848, hostile Aboriginals attacked and speared Kennedy who died in Jackey's arms. Jackey hid Kennedy's body and documents and pressed on to the supply ship. The three men at Pudding-pan Hill were never seen again and only two survived at the Weymouth Bay camp.

Kennedy died unmarried at only 30 years of age. Thomas Huxley, a naturalist, who nearly joined the expedition recalled, *a fine, noble fellow poor Kennedy was*.

References & Reading

Edgar Beale, *Kennedy, Edmund Besley (1818–1848)*, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Melbourne University Press, Volume 2, 1967, accessed online September 2022 at:

<https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/kennedy-edmund-besley-2297>

Wikipedia

*Refer Rockingham Close, Wongaling Beach

*Refer Jackey Jackey Street, South Mission Beach

KENNEDY WALKING TRACK

The Edmund Kennedy* Memorial Walking Track was the dream of Len Staff from Wongaling Beach. In 1984, he submitted a proposal for funding from the 1988 Bi-Centennial Council. The Cardwell Shire Council was not intent on supporting this project and the public also showed little community interest. Len, with the help of the Tully Branch of the Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland, applied for and received a grant in 1986 for \$40,000 to construct the path.



Norma Morgan & Len Staff at the original entrance to the track.



Bill Morgan

The venture was cited as a Heritage Project and was to commemorate the 1848 landing of the ill-fated Kennedy expedition. A caveat on the funding included that it be completely hand built and that most of the work force be Aboriginal.

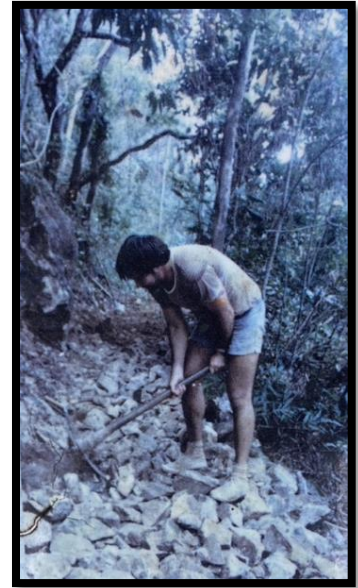
With very little support, Len, along with South Mission Beach locals, Bill and Norma Morgan, designed and constructed the Track. They received assistance from National Parks Director, Peter Stanton, who helped with technical and logistical assistance as the track travelled some precarious landscapes. They were continually criticised and ridiculed from everyone from the editor of the local paper, Council officials and local people alike.



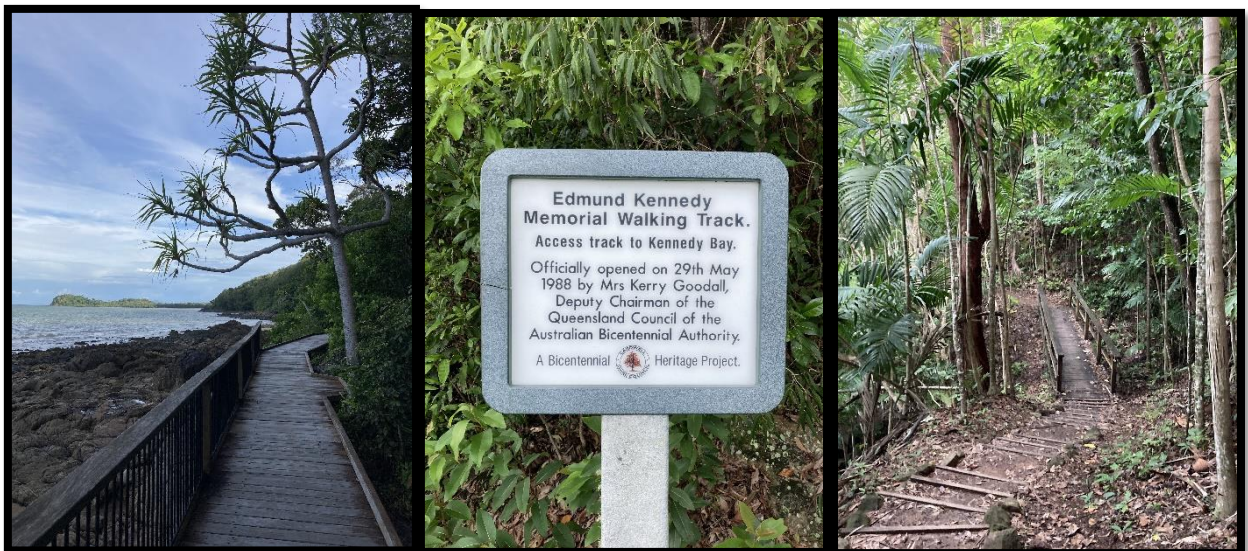
Lugger Bay

With an enthusiastic team of helpers from the Camu Aboriginal Community near Kennedy, the track construction was undertaken with wheelbarrows, shovels, spades and forks. The project took two years and could not have been possible without these committed helpers.

On the 29th of May 1988, the Edmund Kennedy Memorial Walking Track was officially opened. It commences at the southern end of Kennedy Esplanade and travels four kilometres along Kennedy Bay terminating at the Hull River. The track follows beaches, rocky outcrops and coastal rainforests abound with fauna and flora. Spectacular views of the Family Islands follow you along the way and marine animals such as turtles and dugong can sometimes be spotted. It has been walked and enjoyed by thousands of people since its opening. None of this would have been possible without the fortitude and determination of these dedicated people.



John Muller using a pick to build the track, 1986.



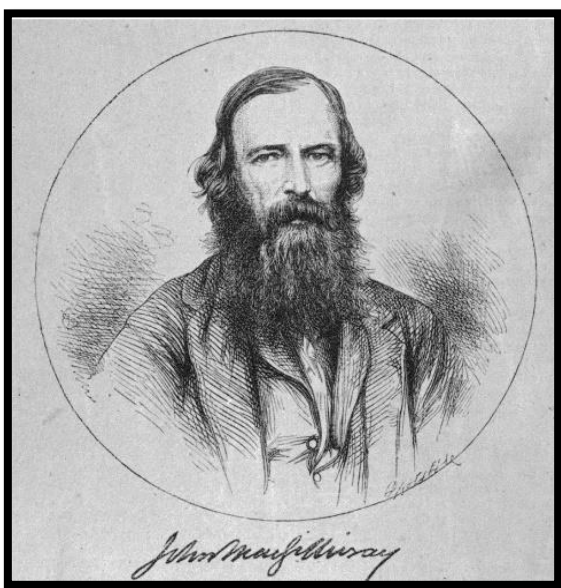
References and Reading

Protecting Kennedy Bay:25 years on. The History of the Conservation Movement at Mission Beach during the Modern Era from 1982 to 2007. Tandy, Kirsty. Pg13,14,15,16
Kennedy Walking Track, Queensland.com
*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach
Images from Cassowary Coast Council
Images author's own

LESLIE LN

Named after Leslie Campbell (1901-1972), who was the father of Douglas Campbell, who did this development in the late 1980s. See **CAMPBELL TERRACE, SOUTH MISSION BEACH**.

MacGILLIVARY ST



John MacGillivray

John MacGillivray (1821-1867) was a Scottish botanist and naturalist who embarked on the journey, from Sydney to North Queensland, aboard the H.M.S *Rattlesnake* which accompanied the barque *Tam O'Shanter** with the ill-fated Kennedy* expedition on board.

References & Reading

Wikipedia

*Refer Tam O'Shanter Point, South Mission Beach

*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach

MARINER DR

Subdivision named using a nautical theme.

MIDSHIPMAN ST

Subdivision named using a nautical theme.

MISSION DR

This was where the Hull River Aboriginal Settlement or *Mission* as local white settlers misnamed it, was originally situated. The Superintendent was John Kenny who was the overseer from 1914 until the Great Cyclone destroyed it in 1918.

It was not a mission in the religious sense but a place of incarceration. Local Aboriginal people and some from far away were forcibly removed and transported in chains, to the settlement and had to work hard. By the end of 1915, the population was up to 400. They found extreme difficulty living side by side with other tribes and being separated from their traditional lands.



Inmates at the Hull River Aboriginal Settlement, 1914

They farmed bananas, pumpkins, pineapples, melons, tobacco, and citrus to name a few of their crops. The March 1918 cyclone destroyed nearly all the buildings with the huge tidal surge decimating the native village and many of its occupants. Mr Kenny and his daughter Kathleen were also killed. The surviving Aboriginal people were later sent to Palm Island off Townsville to a newly created reserve there.



Superintendent Kenny's House



Clearing the land for the Hull River Aboriginal Settlement.



Hull River Settlement, 1914

References & Reading

Ken Campbell, *Superintendent Kenny-The Hull River Aboriginal Settlement*, Mission Beach Historical Society, H025, 2022.

Images courtesy Cassowary Coast Libraries.

Image courtesy of Ken Campbell

MITCHELL ST

J. Mitchell was a labourer and shepherd with the 1848 Edmund Kennedy* Expedition to Cape York. He is not to be confused with Sir Thomas Mitchell, explorer and Surveyor General of New South Wales who Edmund Kennedy accompanied in an expedition through central Queensland in 1845.

J. Mitchell perished from disease and hunger at Weymouth Bay on the 13th of December, 1848, while waiting to be rescued by H.M.S *Bramble*. Botanist William Carron was left in charge of seven men when Kennedy and Jackey Jackey* (indigenous name, Galmarra) left with the remaining three explorers to continue to Cape York.

As documented in William Carron's diary,

This morning Mitchell was found dead by the side of the creek, with his feet in the water. He must have gone down at night to get water, but too much exhausted to perform his task, had sat down and died there. None of us being strong enough to dig a grave for him, we sewed the body in a blanket, with a few stones to sink it, and then put it into the brackish water.

References & Reading

William Carron, *Narrative of an Expedition Undertaken Under the Direction of the Late Mr. Assistant Surveyor E. B. Kennedy*, Project Gutenberg Australia

<https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks02/0201121h.html>

*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach

*Refer Jackey Jackey Street, South Mission Beach

OWEN STANLEY ST



Captain Owen Stanley

Owen Stanley (1811-1850) was an English Naval Captain and an oceanographic surveyor. In 1846 he took command of the surveying ship *Rattlesnake*. His mission was to survey New Guinea, the Australian east coast and the Torres Strait waters with naturalist John MacGillivray*. In 1848, the H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* accompanied the barque *Tam O'Shanter** with the Kennedy* expedition on board, sailed from Sydney Harbour to Rockingham* Bay, Queensland.

References & Reading

Wikipedia

*Refer MacGillivray Street, South Mission Beach

*Refer Tam O'Shanter Point, South Mission Beach

*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach

*Refer Rockingham Road, Wongaling Beach

PARK LN

Park Lane is a major road in the City of Westminster, in Central London.

References & Reading

Wikipedia

RIVERSIDE TCE

Subdivision name given as it runs parallel to the Hull River.

SEAFARER ST

Subdivision name using a nautical theme.

SOUTH MISSION BEACH RD

The term *Mission* stems from a mistaken local belief that the government's Hull River Aboriginal Settlement built in 1914 was a religious institution. It was, however, a secular institution where the Queensland government incarcerated Aboriginal people from the region and afar, supposedly to protect them from harm by European and Chinese settlers.

This government reserve was established in what is now the northern end of South Mission Beach. The Superintendent was John Kenny who was the overseer from 1914 until the Great Cyclone destroyed it in 1918. The Aboriginal inmates of the settlement were made to work hard and by the end of 1915, the population of the settlement was up to 400. They found extreme difficulty living side by side with other tribes and being separated from their traditional lands. Some of the produce farmed by the indigenous people were bananas, pumpkins, pineapples, melons, tobacco, and citrus fruits.

The March 1918 cyclone destroyed nearly all the buildings in the settlement with a huge tidal surge decimating the native village and many of its occupants who lived near the beach. Mr Kenny and his daughter were also killed. The surviving Aboriginal people were later sent to another settlement newly established on Palm Island off Townsville.



South Mission Beach

In 1938, the Cardwell Shire Council planned to create a town on part of the 3,259 acres of land that was the State Aboriginal Reserve that was used for the former Hull River settlement. They chose not to retain the land for its original designated use – for Aboriginal Australians. The town was to be named *Kenny* after John Kenny.

The name Kenny did not come into common use and on 23 September 1963, the town was gazetted as South Mission Beach as it was locally known.

References & Reading

Queensland Place Names website

Ken Gray, *Mission Beach: Origin of our District Name*, Mission Beach Historical Society, H004, 2022.

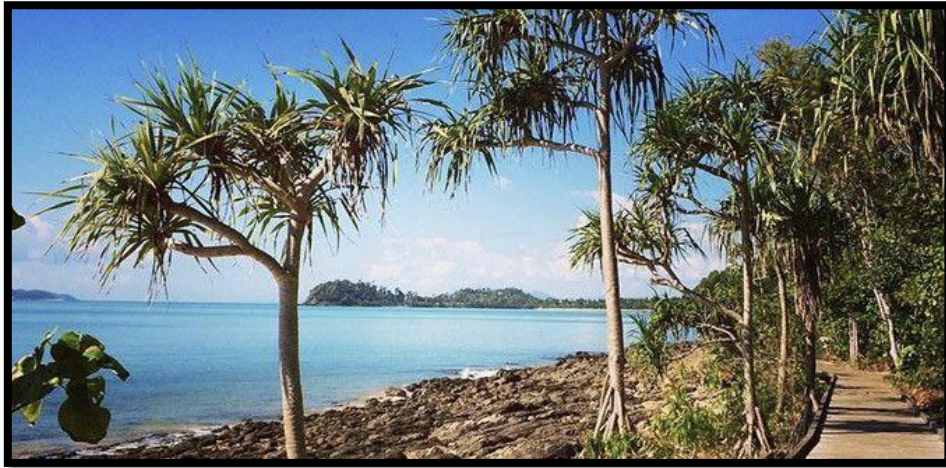
Ken Campbell, *Superintendent Kenny: The Hull River Aboriginal Settlement*, Mission Beach Historical Society, H025, 2022

Image courtesy of Susan Kelly, Natural Images 2022.

SPINNAKER ST

Subdivision name using a nautical theme.

TAM O'SHANTER POINT



Kennedy Track with Tam O'Shanter Point in the distance.

Tam O'Shanter Point is situated at the southern end of south Mission Beach. Named by Captain Owen Stanley* of the HMS *Rattlesnake* when he accompanied Edmund Kennedy's* expedition to north Queensland in 1848. Kennedy and his team were aboard the barque, *Tam O'Shanter*. Several local places are now named after this barque including Tam O'Shanter Point, Mt Tam O'Shanter, the Tam O'Shanter Range and the Tam O'Shanter Forest Reserve.

Reference & Reading

*Refer Owen Stanley Street, South Mission Beach

*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach

Image from Tourism & Events Queensland

THE BOULEVARD

A wide street that is usually lined with trees.

References & Reading

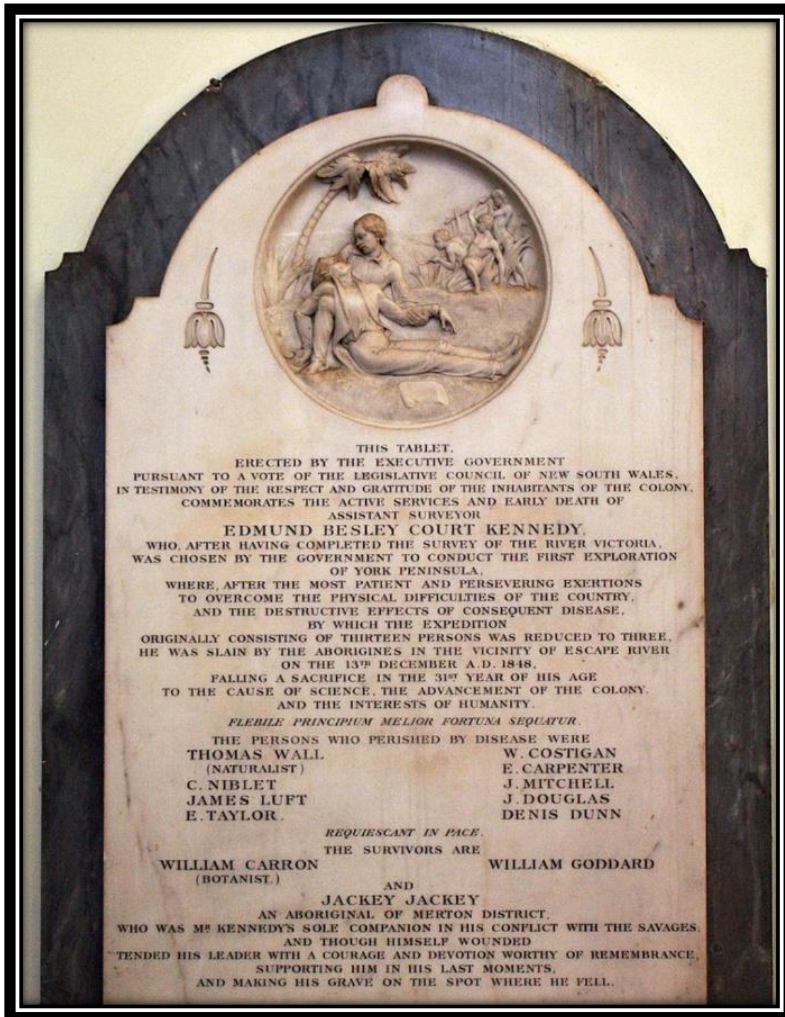
Wikipedia

VOYAGER ST

Subdivision name using a nautical theme.

WALL ST

Named after Thomas Wall, the naturalist with the 1848 Edmund Kennedy* Expedition to Cape York. Wall was part of the group of eight that was left at Weymouth Bay by Kennedy to await the arrival of H.M.S *Bramble*. He passed away along with fellow explorer, Charles Niblet, on the 28th of December, 1848.



As evening came on, there was the painful task of removing the bodies of our unfortunate companions who had died this morning. We had not the strength to make the smallest hole in the ground as a grave; but after exertion, we succeeded in removing the bodies to a small patch of Phyllanthus scrub, about four feet high, and eighty yards from the tent. We then laid them side by side and covered them with a few small branches, and this was all the burial we were able to give them.

In 1849, Jackey Jackey* (indigenous name, Galmarra) returned with a search party and found their remains which were interned on Albany Island, which is off the tip of Cape York, Queensland.

Kennedy Memorial, St James Church, Sydney

References & Reading

William Carron, *Narrative of an Expedition Undertaken Under the Direction of the Late Mr. Assistant Surveyor E. B. Kennedy*, Project Gutenberg Australia, accessed online September 2022 at:

<https://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks02/0201121h.html>

Image- Kennedy Memorial, St James Church, Sydney, Wikipedia

*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach

*Refer Jackey Jackey Street, South Mission Beach

CARMOO

CARMOO CREEK

The name Carmoo Creek was recorded on early maps around 1900. The locality was gazetted on 24th July 2009. Carmoo (or Kamo) is a local Aboriginal word for water. The area we now describe as Carmoo, back in the 1950s was referred to as Mission Beach with *Carmoo* being used for the area around Sugar Cane Creek Road closer to Tully. The area was later known as *The Aloe Vera Factory* as in the 1980s, an Aloe Vera farm was situated at the entrance of Lindsay Road.

References & Reading

Dorothy Jones, *Cardwell Shire Story*, Jacaranda Press, 1961, PP. 13, 408.

Queensland Place Names website.

Oral Story provided by Margaret Steele (nee Lindsay)

HILLVIEW CT

The highest point in the estate with commanding views of Dunk and surrounding Islands.

References & Reading

Oral history provided by the author.

HULL DR



Alfred Arthur Hull

The name refers to the Hull River which meanders at the base of the Estate. The name *Hull* was after Alfred Arthur Hull (left) an artist and surveyor. He worked in the Kennedy* district surveying and sketching Cardwell and surrounds from 1870 to 1872. One of his drawings is the only surviving image of the original Cardwell Jetty. Another depicts crocodile shooting on the Mackay (Tully) River. He died in Brisbane, aged fifty-one, in 1890.

References & Reading

Survey Queensland

Alfred Arthur Hull Biography, Design and Art Australia Online

<https://www.daa.org.au/bio/alfred-arthur-hull/biography>

Ancestry.com

*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach

KODE RD

Kode Constructions was the name of the company that constructed the roads when the estate was created in the middle 1980s. The development was marketed under the name *Island View River Estate*.

References & Reading

Oral history provided by the author.

LICUALA FAN PALM WALK



Licuala Fan Palm

Growing no more than 20 kilometres from the coastline, these palms can be found up to 1,000 metres above sea level. They grow in swampy, humid and shady terrain. Land clearing has relegated this species to be found only in small pockets.

They provide habitat for rare and threatened species including the Southern Cassowary. Unlike most other trees, the Licuala Palm fruits during the wet season thus making them an important food source for cassowaries.

References & Reading

www.missionbeachbikehire.com
Bushheritage.org.au
Palmpedia.net
Images authors own.

The turn off to the Licuala Fan Palm Walk is situated along the Tully-Mission Beach Road. The entrance to this walk follows an old timber cutters trail that connects with the El Arish- Mission Beach Road. It was used to transport timber from South Mission Beach to the El Arish timber mills. Although only just a bit over a kilometre long, the Licuala Fan Palm Walk meanders through the rainforest revealing magnificent examples of the Licuala Ramsayi Palms. The walk then joins up with the Musgravea Track which exits on the El Arish- Mission Beach Road.

Licuala Ramsayi Palms are endemic to Queensland. These majestic, slow growing palms sore upwards to over 15 metres on a single trunk which can have from nine to twelve leaves. These huge, circular, segmented leaves are what gives the plant its fan appearance.



Licuala Ramsayi Palms

LINDSAY RD



Lindsay Farm, Carmoo, early 1960s.

Archie Lindsay purchased 160 acres of land, what is now called Carmoo*, from Alex Dunlop* in 1952. Alex Dunlop had originally bought the block in 1939. Archie paid £ 500 for it. Over the following years, he commenced clearing the 160 acres by cutting and selling the timber which helped pay for the block.

Born in Gympie, Queensland, in 1912, Archie was working as a labourer around Tully by 1936. He married Myrtle Harm in 1940 and they settled in Tully. Shortly after they had a daughter, Eileen, followed by the twins, Shirley and Margaret.

Archie commenced share farming bananas with Dick Humphries at Mission Beach where the western end of Royal Palm Estate, Mission Beach, is now. He lived in a little hut close to where the Hub Shopping Complex is today.

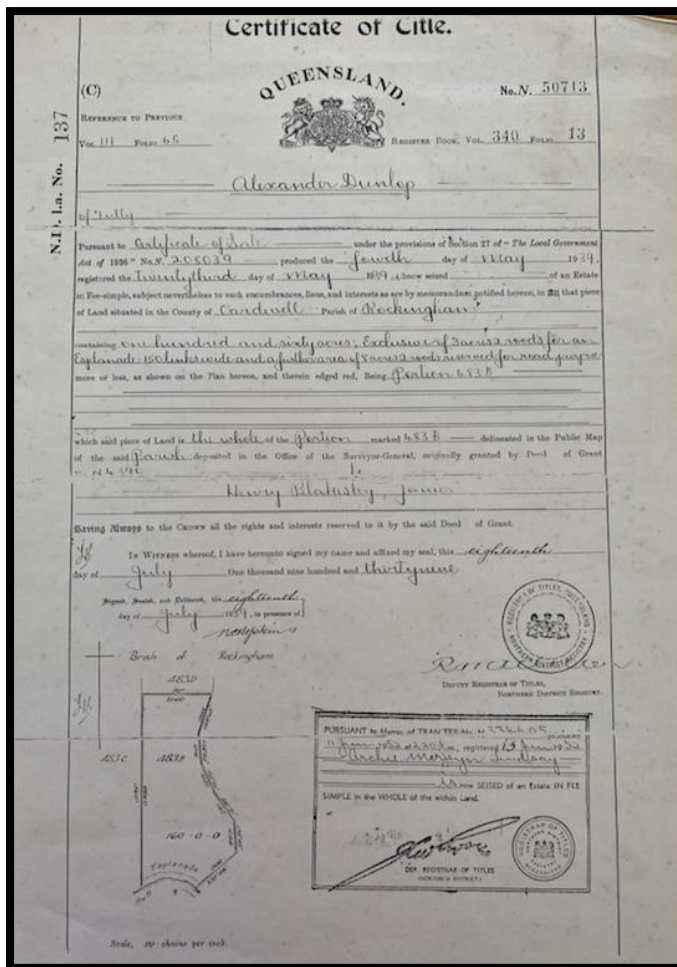


Myrtle Lindsay on the Ferguson tractor with the twins.



The Lindsay Family, Tully Show, 1946

Myrtle and the girls would come down on weekends and school holidays. The girls loved the carefree lifestyle and the freedom beach life offered. They had Johnny Humphries, Dick's son, as a playmate. They would pick and lay flowers on Sidney Harris's grave. Sidney was an early pioneer who was burnt to death when clearing his land which was situated at the southern end of what is now Hideaway Caravan Park. They could buy lollies and treats from Ellen David's* small store (who was, incidentally, Johnny's godmother) and looked forward to visits from Ellen and Bill's son, David *Bluey* David.



Certificate of Title for Carmoo Farm, 1952

References & Reading

Oral History provided by Margaret (nee Lindsay) & Don Steele
Ancestry.com

Images courtesy of Steele Family

*Refer Carmoo Creek, Carmoo

*Refer Dunlop Street, Wongaling Beach

*Refer David Street, Mission Beach

By the middle 1950s, Archie was farming at Carmoo. In the first three years, he grew pineapples before changing over to bananas. Dick was also farming out there where Sellars's Banana Plantation is today. As Archie's health declined, he made the heartbreaking decision to sell up so he could slow down and enjoy his fishing. Archie passed away in 1971 and is buried in the Tully Cemetery.

The Far North Queensland Electricity Board, FNQEB, were the first to refer to the road as Lindsay Road after Archie.



Archie Lindsay

NORTH HULL RD



Alfred Arthur Hull

Named after the north arm of Hull River which meanders at the base of the Estate. The name *Hull* was after Alfred Arthur Hull an artist and surveyor. He worked in the Kennedy* district surveying and sketching Cardwell and its surrounds from 1870 to 1872. One of his drawings is the only surviving image of the original Cardwell Jetty. Another depicts a crocodile shooting on the Mackay (Tully) River. He died in Brisbane, aged fifty-one, in 1890.

References & Reading

Survey Queensland

Alfred Arthur Hull Biography, Design and Art Australia Online,
<https://www.daa0.org.au/bio/alfred-arthur-hull/biography/>

PALM DR

Horticultural name refers to the native palms growing there.

PANDANUS RD

This horticultural name refers to the Pandanus palms which grow in the tropics and subtropics. There are five species common to tropical north Queensland.



Pandanus Oblatus Tree & Seeds.

References & Reading

Wendy Cooper, Illustrator William T Cooper, *Fruits of the Australian Tropical Rainforest*, Nokomos Editions, 2004, PP. 384-390.
Wikipedia