

# MISSION BEACH STREET & PLACE NAMES

A Study of Local History Through Street & Place Names



## VOLUME 2 MISSION BEACH



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We have split this history into four parts:

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

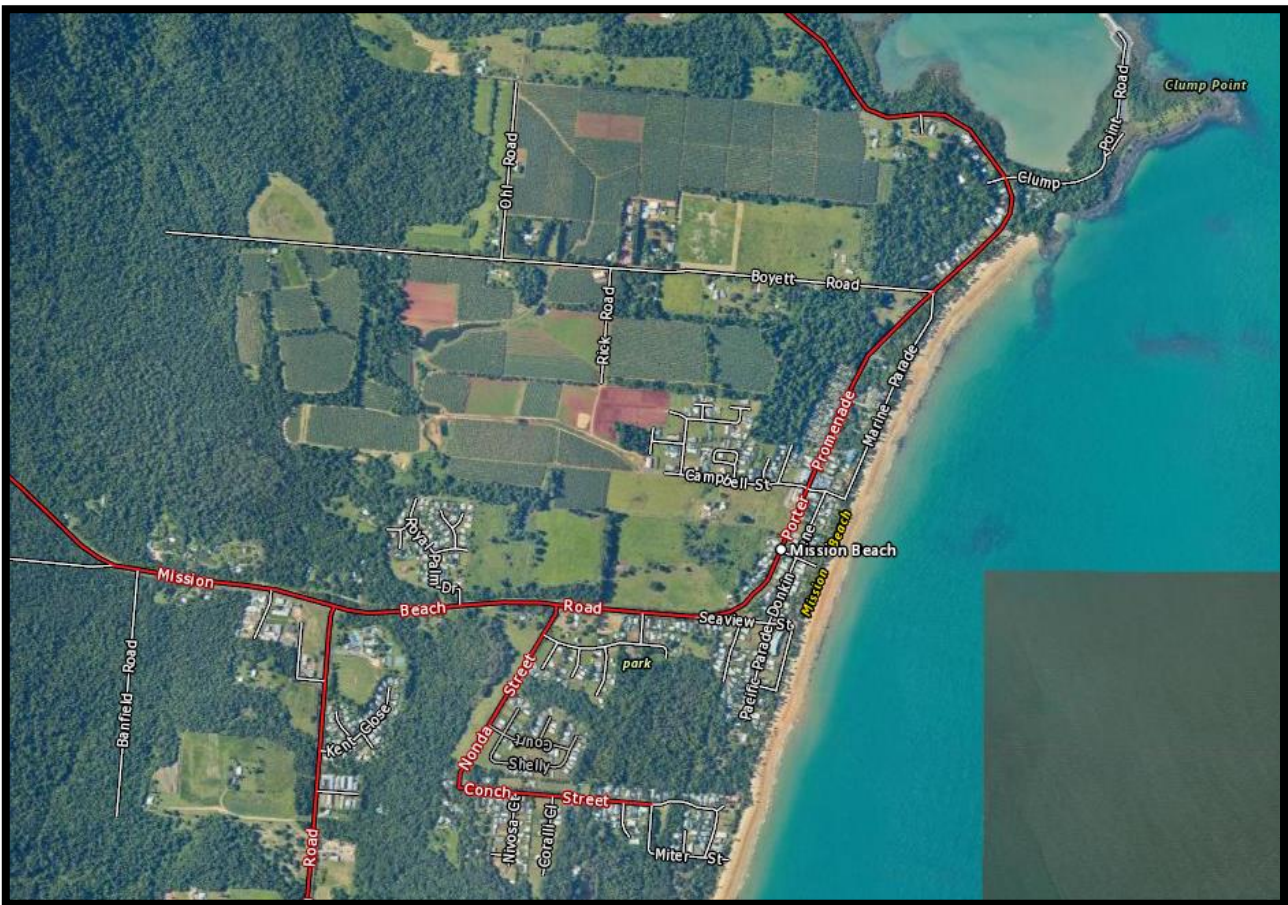
Volume 2: Mission Beach

Volume 3: Wongaling Beach

Volume 4: South Mission Beach & Carmoo.

# MISSION BEACH

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 2 of this Place & Street Names history covers the village of Mission Beach. A *Queensland Globe Map* shows the area involved starting at Clump Point Road in the north and ending at Miter Street to the south.



The name *Mission*\* was derived from the Hull River Aboriginal Settlement or *Mission Settlement*, that was established in 1914. 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 where they were treated like slave labour. 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. The Great Cyclone of 1918 destroyed the Settlement, and the surviving inmates were transported to yet another place of incarceration on Palm Island, off Townsville.

The town name was gazetted on 04 November 1961. In 1967, Cardwell Shire Council pushed for a change to the three main village names proposing to the Queensland Place Names Board that the name South Mission Beach be changed to Mission Beach and the existing place of Mission Beach be named North Mission Beach. That was opposed by Johnstone Shire Council and rejected by the board. The issue was raised again in 1980 when Cardwell Shire Council asked that the names Wongaling Beach and South Mission Beach be dropped and replaced with Mission Beach South and that the name Mission Beach change to Mission Beach North. That too was rejected by the board.

Constance Mackness, in the 1960s, tried to persuade the town to drop the three village names in favour of one town name. She proposed the name *Breeya* which she believed was the Djiru name for the area. That was also rejected and since then, Aboriginal Elders have stated that there is no name *Breeya* or similar for the region.



*Mission Beach*

## References & Reading

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

Queensland Place Names website.

Helen Pedley, *The History of Place Naming in the Mission Beach/South Mission Beach Area*, unpublished research of Council files

Image courtesy Susan Kelly, Natural Images 2022.

\*Refer Mission Circle, Wongaling Beach.

## BOYETT RD

Mr Edward (Ted) Brookes Boyett was born in Herberton in 1900. He later lived in Innisfail and worked as a carpenter. Ted had been a regular holiday visitor to the Mission Beach area before 1938 and owned a holiday home there. He opened a full-time store in 1947 and added a post office and recreation hall in 1949. Ted did the meat and mail run from El Arish\* to Mission Beach. Before Ted Boyett opened his store, the residents were supplied by Mr. Bateson who ran a portable store weekly from El Arish to the tent town of Mission Beach. At the time, Mission Beach was starting to be populated by summer holidaymakers.



*Boyett's Beach House (later the General Store & Post Office), 1939.*

In 1949 he married widow Angelina (Lina) Bale who had three children. Ted lobbied for an official telephone line which arrived in 1951, ten years after the first official polling booth in Mission Beach. Before that, there was a post office and phone line at Bingil Bay and a polling booth at the Cutten's\* home of *Bicton*\*. Ted also lobbied for a school. He sold the Post Office, store and dance hall to Frank and Maron Rick in 1951.



*Lina & Ted Boyett*

When the Mission Beach State School was finally opened in 1953, Ted's stepdaughter Heather, was one of the first day students. Ted was president of the P & C ( Parents and Citizens) Committee. Ted and Angelina bought a property on what was then called School Road but would later be officially known as Boyette Road. They farmed pineapples and bananas. By 1958, Ted was a poultry farmer which he continued until his retirement. Ted passed away aged 86 in 1987 and Angelina in 1994.



*Ted & Lina with Mrs Rita Mitchell (Nancy Wheatley's\* mother)*

## References & Reading

Constance Mackness MBE, *Clump Point and District: An Historical Record*, G.K. Bolton Cairns, 1970, P. 58.

Ancestry.com

1953 *Mission Beach State School 2003, 50th Anniversary*, Bookman Publishers, 2003, P 15

\*Refer El Arish- Mission Beach Road, Maria Creeks

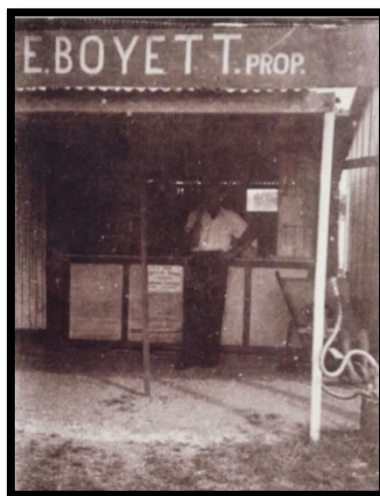
\*Refer Cutten Street, Bingil Bay

\*Refer Bicton Close, Bingil Bay

\*Refer Rick Road, Mission Beach

\*Refer Wheatley Road, Wongaling Beach

Images courtesy of the Rick Family



*Mission Beach Post Office, 1951*

## CAMPBELL ST



*Inez & Doug Campbell with Theresa Wheatley (right), Tully Masonic Ball, 1962.*

This street was named after Doug and Inez Campbell, whose family home and farm are still there today. Doug was born in Sydney in 1935. In 1944, he moved to Clump Point\* with his three siblings and parents, Leslie and Jessie Campbell\*. Doug's father commenced farming bananas on their block at Clump Point on the banks of Wylie Creek\*. Doug worked hard with his father clearing the land and planting crops. He soon had saved enough money to purchase his own property and commenced clearing it. He harvested the timber from his block which he sold. This helped finance improvements to the farm.

Inez Isabella Lloyd (known as Linda or Lyn) was also born in 1935. She grew up at Lake Barrine on the Atherton Tablelands where her family were timber traders. After attending boarding school in Charters Towers, Inez went to Teacher's College in Brisbane. She commenced teaching at El Arish State School in 1956. It was probably at one of the many El Arish Hall dances that Inez met Doug. Doug at the time had gone out on his own from farming with his father. Inez finished teaching in 1958 and married Doug shortly after. This was at a time when women who worked for the public service had to resign when they were married and leave the work force. He and Inez grew bananas and later ran cattle. They had two children, Lloyd and Ann.



*Doug's Ford timber truck taking a spurwood log to be milled, circa 1960.*

In the beginning of 1976, the Campbells bought the Post Office from Jean and Eric Bull who had run it for ten years previous. This was located on Marine Parade\* but was relocated to the newly built Hub Shopping Centre when Don and Nancy Wheatley\* opened it in 1977. It was a very small shop on the southern side of the building where the entry/exit was from the car park. It was basically a counter with standing room for customers.

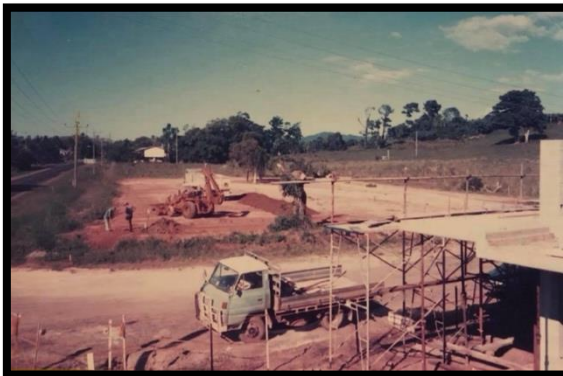


*Mission Beach Post Office, Marine Parade, circa 1970.*



*Mission Beach Post Office, The Hub Shopping Centre, 1977-1988.*

Doug and Inez built The Homestead Shopping Centre on land they owned on the opposite corner from The Hub in 1988. They moved the Post Office over there. This was a much bigger shop and could accommodate many more post boxes needed for the growing community. Inez ran the Post Office until her retirement in 2005. Doug died in 2012 and Inez in 2023.



*Construction of The Homestead Shopping Centre, circa 1987.*



*The Homestead Shopping Centre, 2024.*



*Doug & Inez Campbell, date unknown.*





Inez with staff, Margaret Remilton and Cherry Orsel, celebrating the Mission Beach State School Banana Festival, 1999.

## References & Reading

Ancestry.com

Oral History & Images courtesy of Diane Bull

\*Refer Clump Point Road, Mission Beach

\*Refer Campbell Terrace, South Mission Beach

\*Refer Wylie Creek, Narragon Beach

\*Refer Marine Parade, Mission Beach

\*Refer Wheatley Road, Wongaling Beach

Image courtesy of Bronwyn Wheatley

Image courtesy of Margaret Remilton

## CASUARINA CRES

The Casuarina tree is endemic in Australia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands. There are several suggested origins of its common name *She Oak*, one being that the timber is like oak, another being that when early explorers came to Australia and saw the plant from a distance, they mistook it for the North American Sheoak tree and gave it that name and it was later changed. The species on the dunes here is *Casuarina equisetifolia*.



## References & Reading

Wikipedia

English Language and Usage Slack Exchange, *Origin and History of Name She Oak or Sheoak (a Casuarina tree)* accessed September 2022 at: <https://english.stackexchange.com/questions/58356/origin-history-of-name-she-oak-or-sheoak-a-casuarina-tree>

Image source [www.commonswiki.org](http://www.commonswiki.org)

## CENTRAL AVE

True to its name, this street is in the middle of the village.

## CLUMP POINT RD

There is no official agreement on who named Clump Point. Some historians suggest Owen Stanley\* on board HMS *Rattlesnake* may have named it in 1848 after they farewelled the Kennedy\* expedition. Others suggest George Dalrymple who led an expedition that passed the area in 1873. In his report, he notes the *clump of trees* on it and the *park-like appearance* of the rocky outcrop. It was most likely named by Captain Stanley according to the region's notable historian, Dorothy Jones.



Clump Point

### References & Reading

Dorothy Jones, *Hurricane Lamps and Blue Umbrellas, A History of the Shire of Johnstone to 1973*, G. K. Bolton Printers, Cairns, 1973, PP. 16, 389.

Constance Mackness MBE, *Clump Point and District: An Historical Record*, G.K. Bolton Cairns, 1970, P. 7. [Wikipedia](#).

\*Refer Own Stanley Street, South Mission Beach

\*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South Mission Beach

Image author's own.

## CONCH ST



Conch Shell

Many streets in this subdivision are named after marine species. The name *Conch* refers to medium to large sea snails which are edible. The shells are used in some cultures as money and as musical instruments.

### References & Reading

[Wikipedia](#)

## COONANGLEBAH CL



*Coonanglebah or Dunk Island.*

The name the local Djiru people called Dunk Island. It means *the island of peace and plenty*. The “C” is pronounced like a “G”.

### References & Reading

Wikipedia

Oral History, Leonard Andy (Djiru Country Elder)

[www.greatbarrierreef.org https://greatbarrierreef.org/islands/dunk-island](https://greatbarrierreef.org/islands/dunk-island)

## CORAL CL

A marine theme was used in naming streets in this subdivision.

### References & Reading

Image authors own.



*Coral Reef*

## CORALLI ST

Origin unknown, possibly related to coralline algae. Many streets in this subdivision are named after marine species.

### References & Reading

Wikipedia



*Coralline Algae*

## DAVID ST

Born in New South Wales, William David (1896-1964) worked as a labourer for a few years in Gordonvale from 1921. He later went on to work as a butcher in El Arish up until 1937. In the late 1930's, Bill with his brother-in-law Tom Donkin\* bought land at Mission Beach. They divided this property into two 150-acre blocks. Bill, his wife Ellen David (1897-1957) and son David, who everyone called "Bluey", were living on their beachfront farm by the start of the Second World War.

Their land stretched from the beachfront (approximately where the Hub shops are today) back to the border of Rupert Fenby's\* farm. They farmed bananas, pineapples and other produce that they sent to the markets from the El Arish rail head. During the War, Bluey went to school in Ingham and would return during vacation time. Ellen also ran a small store which carried supplies for farmers and campers and was popular with locals and holidaymakers alike.

Bill's sister Mary Donkin and her husband Tom retired to Mission Beach in 1945. By 1951, Bill's nephew Jack Donkin and his family were living and farming here also. They had neighbours like Myrtle and Archie Lindsay\* who also grew bananas. When Bluey finished school, he worked on the farm until he commenced timber cutting around 1958 and moved into Tully.

When Ellen died in 1957, Bill divided the farm up and sold to Doug Campbell\* and Alf Daveson\*. Alf in turn, sold his property to Don and Nancy Wheatley\* in 1961. Bill moved to Charters Towers where he died in 1964.



*Bluey David, left, with neighbours Myrtle & Archie Lindsay, late 1940s.*

### References & Reading

Ancestry.com.au

Constance Mackness, *Clump Point and District: An Historical Record*, G. K. Bolton, Cairns, 1970, P. 58.

Wheatley Beach Tales, by Don Wheatley & Family, Compiled by Ken Gray, PP. 38,39

Image courtesy of Margaret Steele (nee Lindsay)

\*Refer Donkin Lane, Mission Beach

\*Refer Fenby Gap, Mission Beach

\*Refer Cambell Street, Mission Beach

\*Refer Daveson Road, Midgeree Bar

\*Refer Lindsay Road, Carmoo

\*Refer Wheatley Road, Wongaling Beach

## DERBY TCE

Derby has a variety of diverse and varied meanings. Derby is a city in Derbyshire, England. It is also a horse race restricted to three-year-old horses, a race or contest open to all comers, a contest between local sports teams and a stiff felt hat with a dome shaped crown and a narrow brim. The reason why this street was named this is unknown.

### References & Reading

Webster Dictionary

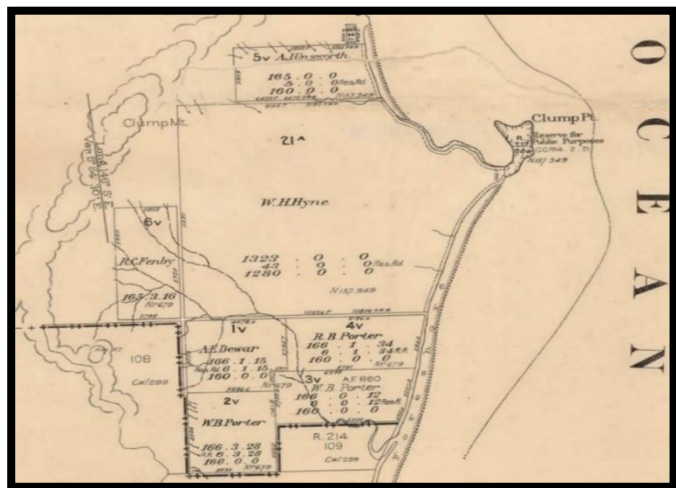
## DEWAR ST



Albert Bryant

Adam Edward Dewar and his friend Albert Bryant first appear on the electoral rolls working together as canecutters in Nelson (Gordonvale) in 1909 and again in Ayr in 1913. It was not uncommon for farmers to work away to earn money while their crops matured. As early as 1912 they share-farmed banana and citrus plantations at the south end of Mission Beach. The land owned by Adam Dewar is where Dewar Street is today. In 1913 they are living on their property which they called *Carinya*. *Carinya* being an Aboriginal word meaning a happy, peaceful home.

Albert enlisted in the Australian Imperial Force (A.I.F) in 1916 and was killed in France in April 1917 aged 29. Bryant Street in Tully is named in his honour. Adam remained in the district until 1925. There are no records of him after that.



Adam Dewar's Land, Lot 1V.

### References & Reading

Helen Pedley, *Tully Street Names: Signs of History*, self-published, 2010.

Australia, Electoral Rolls 1903-2008

Constance Mackness, *Clump Point and District: An Historical Record*, G. K. Bolton, Cairns, 1970, P.21.

Ancestry.com.au

Ken Gray, *Living Links: The Berry-Porter Family of Mission Beach*, Mission Beach Historical Society, H023, 2022, P. 10.

Cassowary Coast Libraries

Parish of Rockingham Map, Survey Office, Brisbane, 1923

## DONKIN LN

Thomas (1872-1962) and Mary (1886-1979) Donkin retired from Innisfail to Mission Beach in 1945. Tom had previously had a dental practice in Innisfail. With Mary's brother, Bill David\*, they bought the Mission Beach property in the late 1930's which fronted what is now Seaview Street\* and Porter Promenade\*. They split the property into two 150-acre blocks. Tom ran a few cows and grew small crops. The Donkin's had a beachfront house of corrugated iron and push-out windows that was typical of dwellings in the area.



*This house was like the Donkin's residence & is still on Donkin Lane today.*

In 1951, their son Jack and his wife Roma sold their cane farm in Tully and moved to Mission Beach. They first resided in the house next door to Tom and Mary before building on the ridge next door to Doug and Inez Campbell's\* property in 1967. They grew bananas and pawpaws and had a small dairy farm. Their sons, Tom and Rob, were two of the first pupils to enrol in the newly opened Mission Beach State school in 1953.



*Jack & Roma Donkin, 1978.*

Tom had died in 1962 and sometime after Mary moved back to Innisfail where she died aged 93 in 1979. Jack died in 2001 and Roma in 2012.

## References & Reading

Ancestry.com.au

Diane Bull, Judy Heath Lachie Rick, Lyn Rick, Mission Beach Anniversary Committee, *1953 Mission Beach State School 2003, 50th Anniversary*, Bookman Publishers, 2003, P. 18

Australia, Electoral Rolls, 1903-2008

\*Refer David Street, Mission Beach

\*Refer Seaview Street, Mission Beach

\*Refer Porter Promenade, Mission Beach

\*Refer Campbell Street, Mission Beach

Image courtesy of the Rick Family

Image courtesy of Diane Bull

# ENDEAVOUR <sup>AV</sup>

Named after Lieutenant James Cook's ship, *HMS Endeavour*, which sailed past the Mission Beach coast in 1770. She was originally a merchant collier that was purchased and refitted under the orders of King George III for a scientific expedition to the Pacific in 1769. After observing the transit of Venus, Lieutenant Cook was then under orders to search for the *Great Southern Land*. The *Endeavour* was the first British vessel to reach the east coast of Australia.



*HMAS Endeavour*

## References & Reading

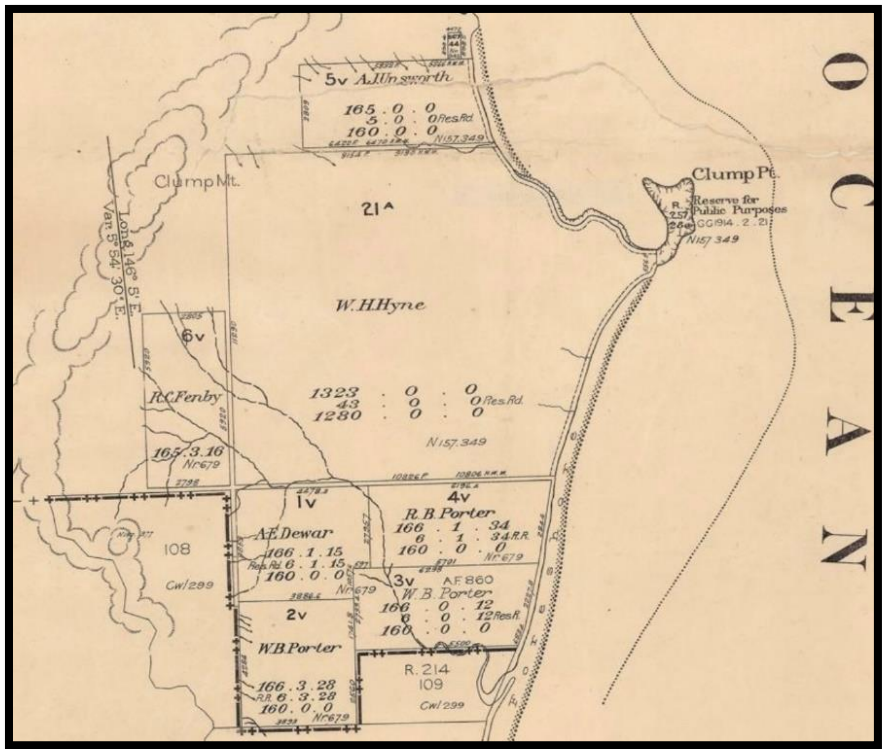
Wikipedia

National Library of Australia

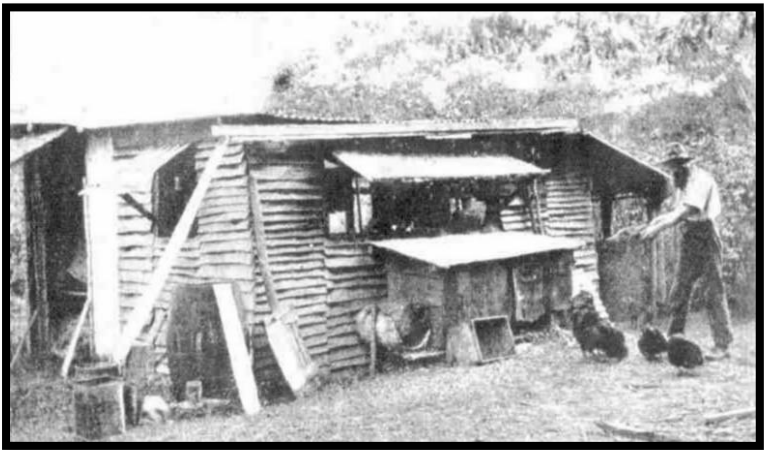
Image of *HMS Endeavour off the Coast of New Holland* by artist Samuel Atkins, 1794.

# FENBY GAP

Rupert Cyril Fenby was born in 1879 in Worcester, England, the son of a civil engineer. He departed London in 1909 for Australia and cited his occupation as “farmer” in the ship’s passenger log. By 1911 he had purchased Lot 6V at Clump Point and commenced planting bananas, citrus and pineapples.



Fenby's Land, Lot 6V



Fenby outside his hut, 1917.



Fenby farming yams.

In an article published in the Sydney Mail, 1917, journalist and photographer E.F. Ryko, tells of Fenby’s fears of the collapse of the banana industry from Herbert River to Cairns. He recounts long waits for farmers to get their produce sent to the southern markets with unreliable shipping.



*The grower has to take all the risks when sending his produce to market and has often had to pay freights and consignments that have been held up by strikes or have rotted through bad accommodation. The shipping trouble has become worse than ever and so the cultivation of bananas in the far north has dwindled almost to the point of extinction.*

Settlers who remained in the area had started to plant coconuts which were less perishable. The desperation for a decent all-weather road continued. It was soon after this his farm was destroyed in the 1918 cyclone which he survived by hiding inside a hollowed-out log.

A born nature lover, Fenby let the farm revert to jungle with just a few cattle, chickens, fruits and vegetables for his own use. He made his own butter from coconut milk and grew yams, arrowroot and cassava from which he made flour. He traded eggs from his Orpington hens for tea, sugar and matches. He kept company with the Cutten\* Brothers, the Porter\* Brothers, Edward Banfield\* from Dunk Island, George Webb\* & Benjamin Beaman\*.



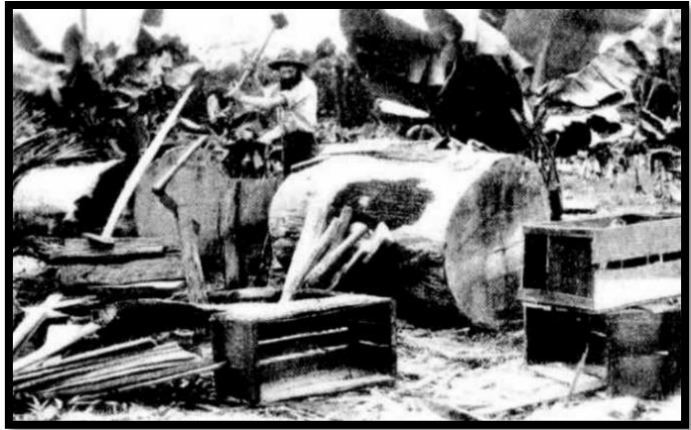
*Rupert Fenby fertilizing the coconut trees with bananas.*

In 1929, Fenby wrote to the Cardwell Shire Council lamenting the unfair treatment of the rate paying Clump Point residents.

*I wrote you all to come look around and tell us folk here (in the Cardwell Shire) how are we to make a living without either a ship or launch (the water is our natural outlet) or any road. All this large area has paid rates for years. What has been spent here to give the genuine triers a chance? And how are we to pay rates when we can do no business? Do you think it right that our money should be spent on roads etc that in no way help us get a living and on which we never step foot and where the inhabitants have the advantage of the railways, goods roads and the sugar mill already?*

As his authority on the local flora and fauna grew, he declared his property, Clump Mountain Farm, a sanctuary under the Australian Animal and Birds Act. It was to be unlawful for anyone to kill an animal or bird on the property. In 1936, it was reported that Fenby was bequeathing 160 acres of his land to the Victorian Gould League of Bird Lovers. An environmentalist and conservationist ahead of his time, Fenby partitioned the Lands Department in 1952, to declare Clump Mountain a national park with provisions for tourist tracks and facilities.

Don Wheatley\* remembers his mother writing at least four wills for Fenby, one being to the nurses at the Innisfail Hospital who at one stage saved his life. Fenby died at the age of 84 on his beloved farm and sanctuary. The property by now had been bequeathed to the Australian Inland Missions, who in turn gave it to Tranby Aboriginal College in Glebe. The College allow the Djiru people to continue to live on country there.



*Fenby making fruit cases from silky oak logs.*



*Rupert Fenby, late 1950s.*

## References & Reading

Trove

Clump Point and District, Constance Mackness, pg. 57.

Ancestry.com

\*Refer Cutten Street, Bingil Bay

\*Refer Porter Promenade, Mission Beach

\*Refer Banfield Parade, Wongaling Beach

\*Refer Webb Road, Wongaling Beach

\*Refer Beaman Street, Wongaling Beach

\*Wheatley Tales, by Don Wheatley & Family, Compiled by Ken Gray. Pg 38

## HUTCHINSON<sup>CL</sup>

Hutchison Island is one of the seven islands that make up the North Barnard group. The origin of that name is not known.



*Hutchinson Island.*

### References & Reading

<https://travelnq.com/north-barnard-islands/>

## ILUKA<sup>CL</sup>

This is a northern New South Wales Aboriginal word for “*near the sea*”. It is also thought to derive from the Greek name, Ilarion, which means “*cheerful*”.

### References & Reading

*Wikipedia*

## ISLAND<sup>CL</sup>

This subdivision used many marine and geographical themes in the naming of the streets in this locale.

## KENT CL

The street in this subdivision was named after Kent Island in the North Barnard Group. It was originally inhabited by the Mamu people. A small lighthouse was built on Kent Island in 1897. The island takes its name from one of the lighthouse keepers. There are several small graves located in the vicinity of the lighthouse which most likely belong to the Kent family.

### References & Reading

Barnard Island Group National Park, Queensland Government:

*Wikipedia*

<https://travelnq.com/north-barnard-islands/>



*Kent Island*

## LACEYS CREEK

## LACEYS CREEK WALK

The El Arish-North Hull Road was the main thoroughfare for travel before the El Arish-Mission Beach Road opened after 1936. Essentially a track, it ran north-south, crossing Lacey's Creek and turning off before Fenby Gap\*. It then followed the old timber trail of what is now Musgravea and Licuala Walk. The road crossed many creeks and culverts with Lacey's Creek being one. As early as 1933, *The Cairns Post* reports of surveyors attempting to open this section of the road to expediate the development of the dairy industry in the district. The Mains Roads Commissioner in Brisbane approved the permanent improvement of a Class B timber Bridge to be built over Lacey's Creek in 1934. By 1936 it was complete and would be connected to the El Arish-Clump Point Road which was being constructed through Fenby Gap.



*Road across Lacey's Creek before the bridge was erected, early 1930's.*



Laceys Creek

Today, a 1.2-kilometre walk commences at the Laceys Creek car park and picnic area and crosses over Laceys Creek. It meanders through the Djiru National Park and is home to much fauna and flora, especially the Southern Cassowary and the saw-shelled turtle. There can be found no record of where the name *Lacey* comes from.

#### References & Reading

Trove  
Mission Beach Cassowaries, Walking Tracks  
\*Refer Fenby Gap, Mission Beach  
Image Cassowary Coast Library  
Image author's own

## LANI CL

Lani is a Hawaiian word for “*heaven*”. There is also a tribe of indigenous people living in New Guinea who are referred to as the Lani people.

#### References & Reading

*Wikipedia*

## LINDQUIST CL

This street is named after Lindquist Island in the North Barnard Group of Islands. Lindquist is a Swedish surname meaning “*lime-tree twig*”. Lindquist Island is a Commonwealth defence reserve.



Barnard Islands

#### References & Reading

Barnard Island Group National Park, Queensland Government web page accessed September 2022 at:  
<https://parks.des.qld.gov.au/parks/barnard-island/about>  
*Wikipedia*  
<https://parks.des.qld.gov.au/parks/barnard-island/about>

# MARCS PARK

## MARKETS, ARTS, RECREATION, CULTURE & SPORT



*Leslee Collins (nee Rick) at Jack Parsons' pineapple farm, 1967.  
Now MARCS Park.*

In 1989, a steering committee was formed at Mission Beach to investigate the development of a 15-acre sporting area. The meeting was attended by sporting clubs, service clubs, community members and Johnstone Shire Council representatives. Suggestions put forward favoured the establishment of level sporting fields for cricket and football with provisions for tennis courts and a bowls club. A proposal for a swimming pool was also raised. There were discussions of a building large enough for cultural activities that could have a library and council offices added on in the future.

The area agreed upon was the large piece of land next to the new estate *Mission Park*. Both were owned and developed by the Johnstone Shire Council. It had previously been a pineapple farm, and the farmhouse was transported there from elsewhere by the original owners, the Parson family. This was a controversial decision at the time for the Council to finance community space.

As the 90s progressed, many clubs came to use the grounds. Showers, toilets, storerooms, and a canteen were added to an undercover area.



*Mission Beach Cricket Team, 1990/1991 season  
winners.*

The **Mission Beach Cricket Club** relocated to MARCS Park as the area they were using previously had been part of the original Mission Beach State School sports field. This area was relegated for revegetation when the school was relocated to Wongaling Beach in 1993.



**Mission Beach Rotary** started the very popular **Monster Markets**, possibly sometime before 1994. These were held on the last Sunday of the month and were well attended with many stall holders and attendees. In the early days there were camel rides and even helicopter rides for six dollars! When construction began on the Mission Beach Aquatic Centre in 2017, the Monster Markets moved to Ulysses Park at Mission Beach. They have continued to remain there as parking proved problematic at MARCS Park after the Aquatic Centre was built.



*Mission Beach Soccer Club, circa 2000.*

The Cricket Club would play in the summer and the **Mission Beach Soccer Club** would take over the field in the winter. The Mission Beach Soccer Club used the Park from 1995 to 2012 before moving to Frogs Hollow at South Mission Beach and returning in 2018. They used the field for training sessions and played at the bigger fields at Silkwood on weekends. However, the Mission Beach Soccer Club hosted a carnival there each year which was well attended by many clubs in North Queensland.

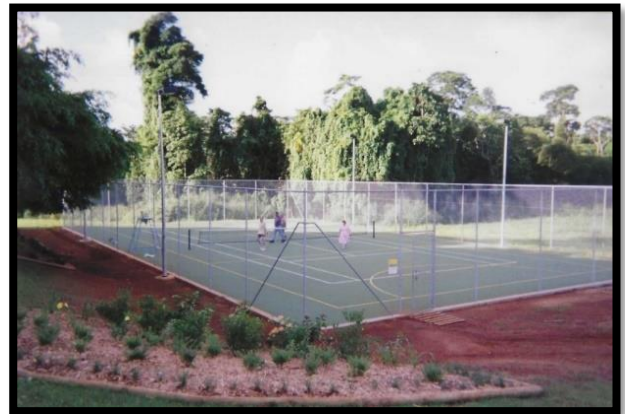




*Construction of the courts, 2000.*



In 1997, the Johnstone Shire Council advised that the lease on the courts the ***Mission Beach Tennis Club*** used, next to the Mission Beach Progress Hall, would not be renewed. The Club decided in 1999, that they would take up a lease at the new Council sporting field. It was during this time, when the Tennis Club were working on their Incorporation and associated Constitution, that Diane Paul came up with the acronym M.A.R.C.S (Markets, Arts, Recreation, Culture, Sport) Park when referring to the overall area.



*Courts were completed in 2001.*

After applying for many grants and arduous fundraising, 4 new courts (2 with lights) were officially opened in 2001. The Club offers children and adult coaching, fixture tennis, social tennis and host many tournaments and functions.

By now the ***MARCS Park Management Committee*** had been formed. Each user group would pay



*The Cottage*

a yearly amount to use the facilities and storerooms. The undercover area was also available for hire for parties, gatherings, or groups such as Tai Chi. The Council mowed and kept the grounds, but the Committee managed the bookings and upkeep of the buildings.



In the early 2000s, **Mission Beach Girl Guides** had applied successfully to lease *The Cottage*, which was the original farmhouse, as a club house. Previously, the Council had caretakers living there and then various community groups were permitted usage. The Guides organized camps, hosted visitors and held outdoor and indoor activities. Unfortunately, the group was disbanded in 2021. Today The Cottage is home of the Mission Arts Theatre Ensemble (MATEs) who renamed it '*The Pineapple Cottage*'.



*Girl Guides with a special visitor, 2005.*



The Mission Beach Artists and Craftworkers Association had been renting various shops in the village to display their talents. In 2010 they agreed to form **Mission Arts** and build a purpose-built art centre. Funding was critical for this big project. After much hard work, they secured a federal grant and a series of other grants. The building was completed in June 2011.



*Construction commenced after Cyclone Yasi, March 2011*



*Volunteers landscape around the new building, 2011.*



Mission Arts has a gift shop and gallery which holds many exhibitions. They offer painting, weaving, and drawing lessons to name a few. They also have pottery and mosaics classes. Over the years they have held singing, writing, history and children’s workshops.



*Mission Arts Centre completed 2011.*

In February 2001, the first public meeting was called to establish interest in Mission Beach acquiring a public swimming pool. This was the beginning of *Mission Beach Aquatic Centre* which would not become a reality for another seventeen years.



*First concrete truck arrives, June 2017*

Firstly, the Mission Beach Aquatic and Recreation Club (MBARC) was formed and by the end of the year nearly \$20,000 in funds were raised. What ensued was many years of fundraising, funding applications, donations, feasibility studies, community needs studies, site preference studies, and concept designs with endless election promises, that were repeatedly broken.

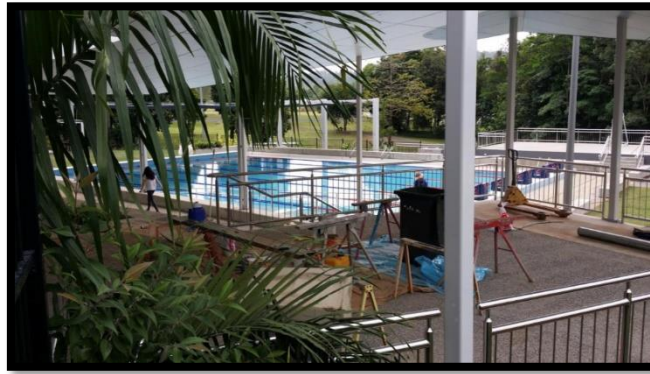


*Lap Pool pour, October 2017*

There was much friction between to Johnstone and Cardwell Shire Councils. No locality could be agreed on. Rotary Park and land near the Mission Beach State School at Wongaling Beach were both considered. In 2005 MARCS Park was now the preferred site in a Community Survey. Queensland Premier, Anna Bligh, announced in 2008, that Mission Beach would be the next Qld Government funded pool. The Johnstone and Cardwell Shires were by now amalgamated and the new Cassowary Coast Council had been formed. Unfortunately having one council did not hurry the building of the facility.



*Lap Pool wall framework, December 2017*



*Filling the pools up, June 2018*

Finally, in April 2017, construction had begun and by August 2018 this facility was opened to the public. The *Mission Beach Aquatic Centre* was now operational. This State-of-the-Art public area offers a 25-metre lap pool (which is heated in winter), a heated hydrotherapy pool, children's pool, water play area and café. Later, shade sails were mounted over the children's pool. This would not have been achieved without the arduous work and persistence of a small group of people.



*Aerial shot of Mission Beach Aquatic Centre, July 2018.*

## References & Reading

Johnstone Advocate, Bid for New Sports Arena, 1<sup>st</sup> February 1989

A Pool to be Cool, How Mission Beach won its Aquatic Centre by Ken Gray Pg 85-96

Images of MB Aquatic Centre construction courtesy Ken Gray, A Pool to be Cool, How Mission Beach won its Aquatic Centre.

Oral History courtesy of Meryl Harding

Oral History & Soccer Club Images courtesy Tom Orr

Oral History & Tennis Club Images courtesy Diane Paul

Oral History & Guide Images courtesy Susie England

Oral History & Guide Images courtesy Maree Muller

Oral History & Mission Arts Images courtesy Lynda Hannah

Image courtesy of Rick Family

Image courtesy of Paul Roxby

Drone Image courtesy of Ben Melville & Tom Orr

## MARINE PDE

One of the first streets in Mission Beach, Marine Parade runs parallel to the beach just north and south of David\* Street. This unsealed road gives access to a small number of properties, with the remaining beach front properties gaining entry via Porter Promenade which runs behind. A trail known as *Ulysses Link\** starts and meanders along Marine Parade.



*House on Marine Parade circa 1950s. On high tide seawater would lap the house.*

### References & Reading

\*Refer David Street, Mission Beach

\*Refer Ulysses Link, Mission Beach

## MITER ST

Mitridae known as mitre shells are a family of sea snails found in warm and temperate seas. The name comes from the similarity to headgear worn by bishops which is called a mitre or miter. This is in reference to the elongated and slender shape of the shell. The names of various marine shells and molluscs were used in the naming of streets in this subdivision.



*Miter Shells*

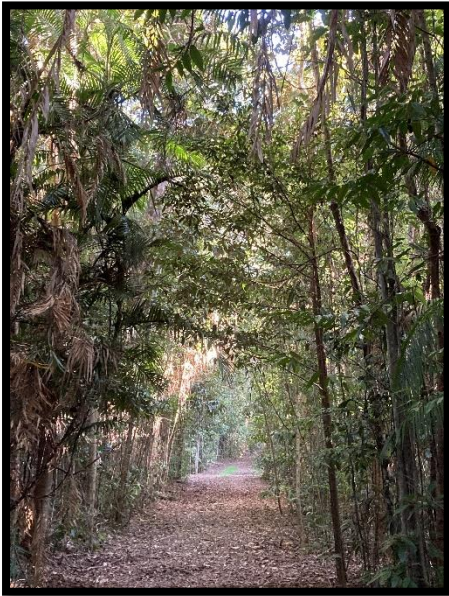
### References & Reading

Wikipedia

## MOORAIN RD

The origin of this name is unknown.

## MUSGRAVEA TRACK



*Musgravea Track*

The Musgravea Track starts about 2 kilometres east of Lacey Creek and follows an old forestry trail from the 1960s. This trail was originally used to haul timber from South Mission Beach to the El Arish timber mills. With the terrain proving to be mostly flat, it is the only section in the Djiru National Park which is open to both walkers and mountain-bike riders. The track travels for about 6 kilometres one way before ending at the Licuala Fan Palm Walk\*, off the Tully-Mission Beach Road.



*Musgravea Heterophylla trees.*

Musgravea Track takes its name from the species, *Musgravea Heterophylla*, or more commonly known as briar oak or brown silky oak. These trees grow up to 30 metres and live in tropical forests from Mission Beach to Cooktown. Wildlife is abundant with cassowaries often sighted in this area, along with fish and turtles in the creeks.

### References & Reading

Wikipedia

[www.aussiebushwalking.com](http://www.aussiebushwalking.com)

[www.missionbeachbikehire.com](http://www.missionbeachbikehire.com)

\*Refer Licuala Fan Palm Walk, South Mission Beach

Image author's own

## NAUTILUS<sup>CL</sup>

Many streets in this subdivision were named after marine species, especially shells. The nautilus shell is coiled and made up of two layers. The outer layer is a white matte with dark orange stripes. The inner layer comprises of a white iridescent inner layer. This is sort after for jewellery as it resembles mother of pearl.



*Nautilus Shells*

### References & Reading

Wikipedia

## NIVOSA<sup>ST</sup>

Names of various marine shells and molluscs were used for this subdivision. Nivosa is Latin for *full of snow, snowy* and used as an adjective adjoining the scientific name when describing shells with a white motley outer casing.



*Example of nivosa mottling on Cowrie Shells.*

### References & Reading

Wikipedia

## NONDA ST

Epaminonda (Nonda) Stathatos was born on the 18<sup>th</sup> of October in 1900, Cephalonia, Greece. In his early days in Australia, he ran a small general store in Townsville. In 1944, he was convicted for selling sherry without a liquor licence and given one month's imprisonment. About 1946, Nonda moved to El Arish to stay with the Vallianos family on their cane farm. He and Gerasimos Vallianos had known each other in Cephalonia.



*Monna Mari Bananas*

Nonda commenced farming bananas at Mission Beach by 1947. He married Irish woman, Margaret (Rita), in Sydney, possibly around 1950. They originally had a thirty-acre farm at Mission Beach but there was no consistent water supply to their farm. They then moved to a 160-acre selection which had Porter's Creek\* running through it. They slowly set about clearing the jungle and had 6 acres under bananas by 1951. They grew two varieties of bananas that were Cavendish and Monna Mari. The fruit was transported to the railings at El Arish and shipped to Townsville, Rockhampton and Brisbane twice a week. The Stathatos's also planted acres of pineapples. Nonda had hopes of building a pineapple cannery there. He did get a company formed but the idea went no further.

Both Nonda and Margaret suffered from ill health. They travelled to Greece in 1978 to unite with relatives as Nonda and Margaret had no children. In 1980, Nonda returned to Greece in the hope of a miracle cure for his cancer which he died from later in that year. Margaret would not accompany him back to Greece and died in 1984 in Tully.

### References & Reading

Oral History provided by Jean Vallianos

Oral History provided by Mary Nearhos

Trove

\*Refer Porters Creek, Mission Beach

Image of Banana from Henri Irihapeti's Blog

Image author's own





## NORM BYRNES ARBORETUM

Located alongside the C4 Environmental Centre on Porters Promenade, this Arboretum was created by Dr Norman Brice Byrnes. Originally this area was part of the sports grounds of the Mission Beach State School before it was relocated to Wongaling Beach. Ross Overton (1950-2006) was the Mayor of the Johnstone Shire in 1994 and he and fellow councillors approached the Queensland State Government for approval for this area to be turned into a tree park and to be attended by C4 (Community for Coastal and Cassowary Conservation). The planting of this botanical garden was thus offered to retired chemist and botanist Norm Byrnes (1922-1998).

Norm had graduated with a Bachelor of Science at the University of Sydney in 1946 then acquired a Diploma in Education. He worked as a science teacher until 1961. Norm joined the Department of Agriculture to conduct research into cattle dip insecticides for the Border Tick Control program in Lismore, NSW. In 1965, Norm moved to Darwin as a research botanist at the Northern Territory Herbarium and did his Master's thesis there. Just before Cyclone Tracey in 1974, he left Darwin to join the Queensland Herbarium in Brisbane.

Norm was a notable collector of botanical species all his life and his collections include 567 species stored in the herbaria. He named several plant species including *Dansiea elliptica* (and the *Dansiea* genus) and *Terminalia arenicola*, the Brown Damson tree, which is the favourite fruit of the black cockatoos in Mission Beach. He had two plant species named in his honour (*Grevillea byrnesii* and *Goodenia byrnesii*) as well as a plant genus (*Neobyrneseia*). Norm published several scientific papers and a book for the Queensland Herbarium in 1977 and was regarded as a taxonomy expert and a formidable collector.



Norman Byrnes, 1978



Norm Byrnes Arboretum.



*Labelling of all significant Trees.*

In 1988, Norm and his wife Jean, retired to Bingil Bay where their son was living. He was approached by C4 to establish a native plant nursery and became Habitat Coordinator. With the granting of the old school sports field, Norm undertook mass plantings of native and cassowary food trees for future generations to view and admire. Norm and his relentless helpers battled drought, vandals and threats, to create this botanical legacy that remains today.

Unfortunately, Norm did not live to see his work mature, dying in 1998. The Arboretum was named in Norm's memory in 1999. Dr Bob Jones of Bingil Bay, has been the curator of the Norman Byrnes Arboretum since Norm died, working endlessly at planting trees, sweeping the paths and removing invasive species.



## References and Reading

Oral history interview conducted by Ken Gray with *Ron Byrnes and Wendy McTaggar*

CHAH Council of Heads of Australian Herbaria, *Norman Brice Byrnes Collector*

Ancestry.com.au

Protecting Kennedy Bay, 25 years on. PDF Pg 30.31

Bingil Bay Botanist-The Story of Norm Byrnes and His Arboretum by Dr Bob Jones & Ken Gray Pg 7,8,9

## OHL RD



*Gorgine & U.E.Ohl*

Jan Hendrick Menne Ulrich Lucien Emeil Ohl was born in Surabaya, Java in 1900. Of Dutch-East Indies heritage, he successfully applied for officer army training in Holland in 1921. His friends called him Jan, but he officially identified himself as *U.E. Ohl*. Upon his graduation two years later, he returned to Batavia (today called Jakarta) and married Gorgine van der Horst. Gorgine was also of mixed Dutch-East Indies heritage and had also grown up in Surabaya. They had two children, Irene (Rene) and Walther (Wally).

By the outbreak of World War II in 1939, U.E was now a captain and elected for himself and his family to stay in the East Indies instead of returning to the Netherlands. After the bombing of Pearl Harbour in 1941, the Japanese invaded Sumatra with the intention of controlling the oil fields. With the rank now of major, U.E, became a prisoner of war from 1942-1945, after the forced surrender of the Dutch. Gorgine and Rene lived precariously under Japanese occupation in Batavia. Young Wally was interned in a youth POW camp.

With the end of the war, the family were once again united. U.E continued his military career reaching the rank of Colonel in 1949. This was also the year the Dutch were cast out of Indonesia and the Republic of Indonesia was established. Rene married Rob Harten in Holland in 1950. The senior Ohls decided to follow Wally (who had migrated to Sydney) in 1952. On the ship to Australia, they met Dick and Greta Verhey. Dick had also served in the colonial Dutch army. The Verheys were heading to a small place called *Mission Beach* to work on a banana plantation.



*Colonel Ohl, 1949*



Gorgine & U. E. in front of their house off Boyett Road.

They invited the Ohls to visit which they did and decided to move there permanently.

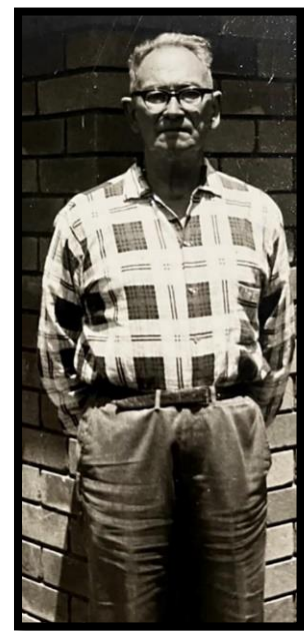
In 1954, Rene and her husband had relocated to Mission Beach and were working on banana farms. U. E and Gorgine bought a rundown weather board house on acreage off Boyett Road around 1956. They worked hard to improve the property by enhancing the house and establishing fruit orchards and vegetable gardens.

Wally and his family moved to Mission Beach the following year and with the Hartens, jointly bought a banana farm at the end of U. E and Gorgine's road. Now the whole family were living and working there on what was to be called Ohl Road.

The senior Ohls picked and packed lemons from their orchard which were sent by rail to Townsville in timber crates supplied by Peter Wheatley\*, who had a timber

mill at Wongaling Beach.

Wally and his family had moved on by 1963. Due to health problems, the Ohls decided to sell up and relocate to Sydney in 1969. Rene and Rob followed in 1971. U.E Ohl died from lung cancer in 1972 aged 72. Gorgine also lost her battle with cancer and died two years later.



U.E. Ohl

### References & Reading

Information taken from a written submission by Ray Langford with consultation from Rene Harten.

Images courtesy of Rene Harten

\*Refer Wheatley Road, Wongaling Beach

## PACIFIC PDE

This subdivision used nautical names. During the circumnavigation of the world in 1521, Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan, met with favourable conditions when he reached this ocean. He named it *Mar Pacifico* which is Portuguese and Spanish for *peaceful sea* thus Pacific.

### References & Reading

Wikipedia

Hulton Archive/Getty Images



## PENWERRIS <sup>PL</sup>

This street may be named after a parish in Cornwall in the United Kingdom. No other information is available about this name.

### References & Reading

Wikipedia

## PERRIER WALK

John (Jack) Brennan Perrier was born in Queensland in 1887. He worked as an accountant in Townsville and married Ethel Douglas Henry in 1903. Ethel was the niece of Ernest Henry who was with George Dalrymple on his expedition in 1859 to the Valley of Lagoons.

By 1909, the Perrier family had taken up farming on their property *Keepit* at Mourilyan Harbour. Perrier recorded in his diary the weather conditions on the day of the 1918 cyclone. He went up the hill at the back of his property and saw strange and distinctly coloured haze miles out to sea. He warned his wife to prepare for a cyclone which hit at 10 pm that night. They lost the top floor of their house but had sheltered downstairs which saved their lives.

Around 1920, he worked for many years as an accountant with the Johnston Shire Council. He grew tassel ferns, crotons and rare exotic orchids. He was a horticultural judge at the local shows and a member of the Innisfail Horticultural Society and Cairns Naturalists Club. He left Innisfail in 1943 and moved to Brisbane for a few years before retiring to Clump Point where he and Ethel cultivated a colourful garden. Jack died in 1956 and is buried in the Tully Cemetery. *Lived Honestly* is engraved on his headstone.



### References & Reading

Ancestry.com.au

R. J. Taylor, *The Lost Plantation: A History of the Australian Tea Industry*, G.K. Bolton, Cairns, 1982, PP. 32, 33.

Trove.

Australian Cemetery Index 1808-2007.

Commonwealth Electoral Rolls 1903-2008.

Find a Grave

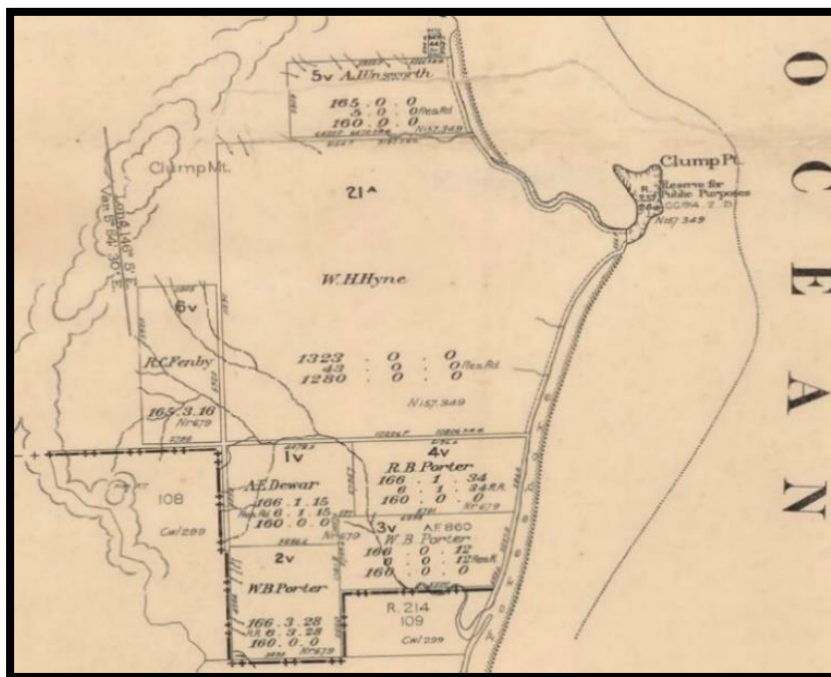
## PORTER PROM

## PORTERS CREEK

Although this street is named after two brothers, it is listed in the original Johnstone Shire Council rates notice as Porter Promenade and not Porters Promenade. It is noted on Google, Queensland Globe and Cassowary Coast Regional Council Mapping as Porter. As a Queensland State Government Road, it would be un-typical to use a collective name. The remaining street sign that stands today, is posted as Porters thus demonstrating how many street and place names are changed inadvertently over time and how accepted these errors become.

William (Bill, 1871 – 1947) and Richard (Dick, 1873 - 1947) Berry-Porter were born in Cork, Ireland and migrated soon after to Sussex, England. They arrived as children in Townsville from Sussex with their parents and siblings in 1884. In 1900, Dick married Lily Good and Bill married Margaret Lony. Margaret died a year later of bubonic plague.

Bill and Dick first came to Mission Beach in 1901 and rowed a dinghy up the Hull River seeking land to select near Carmoo\*. They found the area too difficult to settle with the mosquitoes, crocodiles and snakes ever-present and soon after selected three lots just north of Wongaling Creek, also known as Porters Creek. The three lots, Lot 2v and Lot 3v (Bill) and Lot 4v (Dick) were each of 160 acres area.



*The Porter Brother's Land, Lots 2V, 3V & 4V.*

As a qualified boilermaker, Dick and his young family moved between Townsville, Chillagoe and Mission Beach. This was a common practice in those times as farmers needed to make an income while their orchards were not producing fruit. The Cuttens\* and Jack Unsworth\* did the same thing and the Porter brothers also worked for the Cuttens. It is noted that every time Dick and Lily were in Chillagoe, Benjamin (a barber) and Matilda Beaman\* were residing there too. It is then assumed there is no coincidence that these early pioneers both settled in the area around the same time.

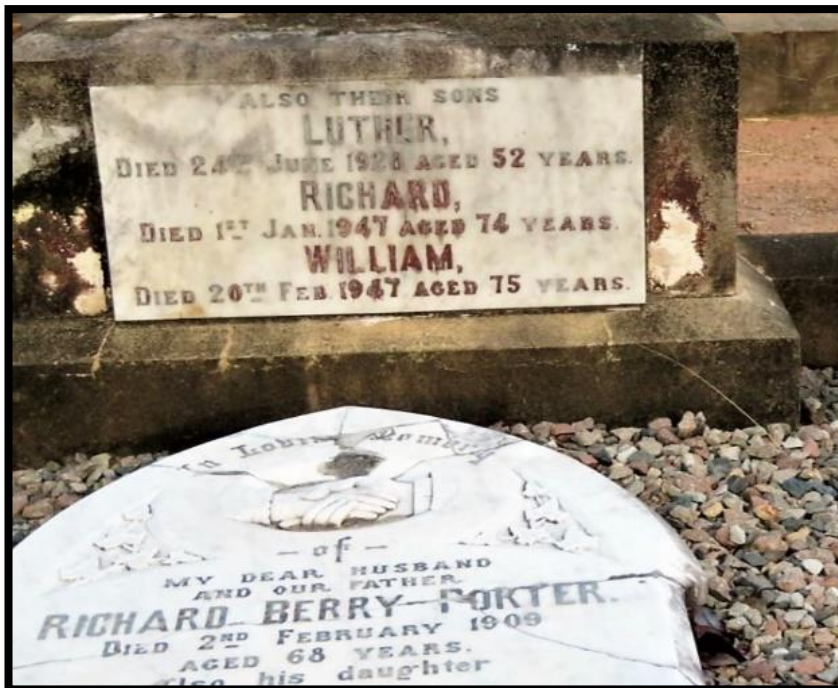


Dick & Lily Berry-Porter, Cairns Show, 1936

By 1912, both brothers were farming their land. They planted bananas, some citrus and rubber trees. The rubber was not a viable crop so was abandoned and they did not tap the trees. The government tried to tap a few during World War II when rubber was in short supply.

Dick, Lily and family lived in their home called *Calbra* which they built in 1908. It was just south of where Castaways Resort is now in Mission Beach. During the First World War, shipping stopped along the coast, so it was difficult to get produce to markets. Dick and his family abandoned the farm and moved to Cairns in 1917 and then to Babinda.

In March 1918, the Great Cyclone and tidal surge hit Mission Beach devastating all crops and buildings. Bill survived the storm in his hut and was able to render help to the Hull River Aboriginal Settlement with Edmund Banfield\* and Chris Wildsoet\*. Bill stayed on the property until 1925 before moving too. He worked as a copra dryer at Wonga Plantations at Rocky Point, north of Mossman, Queensland. The electoral rolls have him residing back at Mission Beach in 1941 and 1942. Dick and Bill both died in Townsville in 1947.



Richard & William's Headstone, family plot, Townsville.

In 1938, two of Dick's sons, Bill and Walter, returned to the property and built a house to live in. This house still stands today at Mission Beach next to the Day One Early Learning Centre on Seaview Street. When World War II started, they left, never to return to the house or the area.



*Bill & Walter Porter's House built in 1938.*

Another of Dick's sons, Albert (Bert), was living in Atherton and would visit and stay in the original house his father had built in 1908. Bert did not officially settle at Mission Beach until 1980.



*Bert & Ella Berry-Porter*

His two sons, Ab and Laurie Berry-Porter however returned to Mission Beach in the 1950s. They resumed farming and grew bananas and pineapples. Ab and his wife Gloria, stayed for 35 years before retiring to the Atherton Tablelands. From 1956 to 1976 they lived in the house that Bill and Walter Berry-Porter had built on Seaview Street in 1938.



Ab was still alive in 2024. Laurie passed away in 2020. Various descendants still live at Mission Beach today.



*Joan & Laurie Berry-Porter, New Year 1966*



*Gloria & Ab Berry-Porter, 1954*



*Porter Promenade, looking south, late 1940s. Building on right is where The Hub Shopping Centre is today.*

## References & Reading

Ken Gray, *Living Links: The Berry-Porter Family of Mission Beach*, Mission Beach Historical Society, H023, 2022.

[Ancestry.com.au](https://www.ancestry.com.au)

Parish of Rockingham Map, Survey Office, Brisbane, 1923

Images courtesy of the Berry-Porter Family

\*Refer Carmoo, South Mission Beach/Carmoo

\*Refer Beaman Street, Wongaling Beach

\*Refer Cutten Street, Bingil Bay

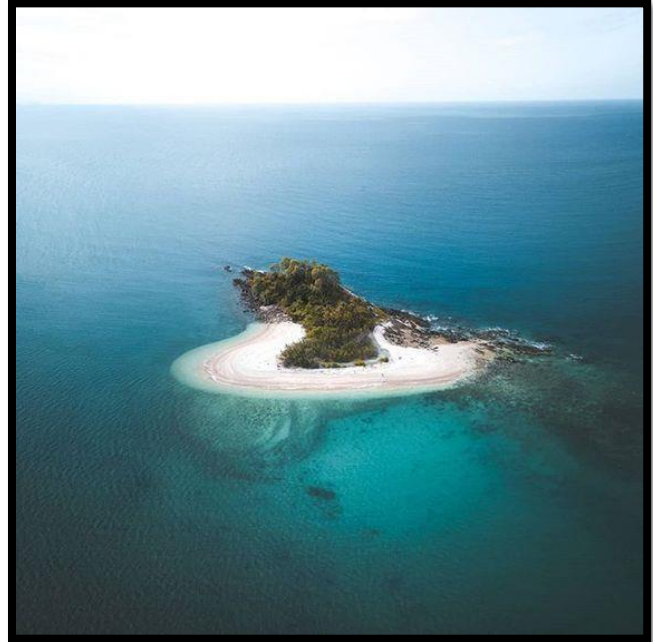
\*Refer Unsworth Street, Bingil Bay/Narragon Beach

\*Refer Banfield Parade, Wongaling Beach

\*Refer Wildsoet Street, Wongaling Beach

## PURTABOI CL

This street is named after Purtaboi Island which is situated off Dunk Island. It is a major breeding ground for terns. During the period, August to March, visitors to the island are banned to allow the terns to breed safely. The origin of the island name is not known with certainty but according to E. J. Banfield, Purtaboi is an Aboriginal name meaning *nest and young of nutmeg pigeon*.



*Purtaboi Island*

### References & Reading

*Wikipedia*

E. J. Banfield, *Last Leaves from Dunk Island*, Ed. A. H. Chisolm, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1925.

## REEF CL



This subdivision had a nautical and geological theme with the street names This is the case with Reef Close.

### References & Reading

Image Jumbo Arial Photography/AP

## RICK RD

As a young sixteen-year-old in 1938, Marion McEachan arrived in Australia from Glasgow, Scotland, to visit her sister. A year later, she was married to her sister's brother-in-law, Frank Rick, in Tully. Frank (1918-2000) and Marion (1922-2019) settled down in Tully where Frank worked on his family's cane farm. They had four children. In 1951 they bought a banana farm on Boyett Road at Mission Beach. They then purchased the General Store, Post Office and Dance Hall off Ted Boyett\*. By the end of 1951, there was a telephone connection from Granadilla to Mission Beach. Marion then ran the telephone exchange.



*Marion, Frank Snr, (L-R) Lachie, Frank Jnr. Sheena & Charles at Mission Beach.*



*Mission Beach Post Office, early 1950s.*



*Marion in front of the Post Office, Store & Dance Hall.*

When the new Mission Beach State School was opened in 1953, all the Rick children were in attendance. Marion organised Christmas parties with the obligatory Santa Claus for all the children. Frank Snr would hold card nights to raise money for the Parents and Citizens Committee. He was heavily involved in the community group that constructed the building which would be known as the Mission Beach-Bingil Bay Progress Association Hall.

Over the years Marion and Frank sold the Post Office and Store and increased their farming land. The family was now very involved in the banana industry. Their three sons all went into the industry. As they married and had their own families, the boys participated in many community and business affairs. Lachie Rick was active in the Mission Beach State School Parents and Citizens Committee, the Lions Club, Masonic Freemasons and Queensland Volunteer Fire Service, to name a few. He served on the Queensland Fruit and Growers Board and Chairman of the Australian Banana Growers Council. He was also awarded an Order of Australia (OAM) for services to the industry in 2004.



*Frank Jnr, Lachie & Charlie Rick, date unknown.*

Charlie was also involved with the Lions Club, the local cricket club, Coast Guard, State Emergency Service and Volunteer Fire Brigade. He designed an A-Frame trailer that was used Australia wide. Frank Jnr grew world record-breaking bunches coming in at over 107 kilograms. He was also involved with the local Lions Club. Sheena had a stellar career as a Domestic Science Teacher, working throughout Queensland and interstate.



*Charlie Rick's A- Frame Trailer.*



*Building the Progress Hall, 1964.*



*Mission Beach-Bingil Bay Progress Association Hall circa 1990's.*

## References & Reading

*1953 Mission Beach State School 2003, 50th Anniversary*, Bookman Publishers, 2003, P. 14, 15,16

Ancestry.com

\*Refer Boyett Road, Mission Beach

Images courtesy of Rick Family

**RISE** CRES

Name used by the developer to depict the elevation of the estate.

## ROSS OVERTON PARK

Originally this area was part of the sports grounds of the Mission Beach State School before the school was relocated to Wongaling Beach. Ross Overton (1950-2006) was the Mayor of the Johnson Shire in 1994, and with approval from the Queensland State Government, this area was turned into a tree park. This was to be attended by C4 (Community for Coastal and Cassowary Conservation) who are located next door.

The planting of this botanical garden was undertaken by retired chemist and botanist Norm Byrnes\*. Norm was overseer of the reforestation program for C4. With the plant nursery that he had established at C4, Norm undertook mass plantings of native and cassowary food trees for future generations to view and admire.



*Ross Overton, circa 1994.*

Previously in 1993, Ross had orchestrated a conservation audit which resulted in the Mission Beach Development Control Plan. The committee included representatives from both the Cardwell and Johnstone Shires, C4, National Parks, the Lands Department, Tourism Industry, the Real Estate Industry, a Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) representative and the Chamber of Commerce. The group used public input to establish a strong environmental plan. These plans were subjected to three main points. The first being the protection of the Cassowary, then the future of tourism and lastly the protection of lifestyle. This was an exceptional and ground-breaking scheme in Queensland. The Mission Beach DCP was one of 21 other worldwide environmental plans to be awarded the International United Nations Local Agenda 21 Model Community Award. Ross was an innovative and forward thinker.



### References & Reading

Protecting Kennedy Bay, 25 years on. PDF Pg 22,23

C4 Bulletin, Dec 2010, Pg 9

Ancestry.com

\*Refer Norm Byrnes Arboretum, Mission Beach

## ROYAL PALM DR

Royal Palms line this drive hence the name. Roystonea regia or Royal Palms are native to Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean and Florida. They produce unisex flowers which are pollinated by bees and bats. Their seeds are also dispersed by birds and bats which eat the fruit. As these palms are very imposing, they are often grown along roads and boulevards and in public areas and parks.



### Reading & References

Wikipedia

Image Authors own

## SANDY CL

A beach theme was used to name streets in the subdivision.

## SANDPIPER CL



*Sandpipers*

A beach theme was used to name streets in the subdivision. In this case it is sandpipers.

### References & Reading

Image Wikipedia

## SEAGULL PL

A beach theme was used to name streets in the subdivision.

## SEAVIEW ST

This street was named for its sea views.

## SHELLY CT

This subdivision used a nautical theme when naming these streets.

## SHEPHERD CL



*Lynn & Bruce Shepherd, circa 2020.*

In 1970, Bruce and Lynn Shepherd purchased 113 acres off Alfred Thomas Daveson. Alf had inherited a lot of land from his father, Alfred James Daveson\*. Alf originally grew pineapples and citrus and ran pigs but most of the land had reverted to scrub. Bruce and Lynn lived at Cardstone Village where Bruce was an electrician on the Tully River hydroelectricity plant. They spent all their weekends clearing the farm and planting bananas over the next five years. They bought the old Cardstone Village canteen, and they reassembled it on the farm to live in until they could build a proper house.



*The Hidden Garden, circa 1980s.*

In 1981 they opened a tourist venture, *The Hidden Garden*, which was a walk-through rainforest, displaying exotic plants and flowers. In 1986, Cyclone Winifred put an end to that business and wiped out their bananas. Bruce and Lynn, not to be deterred, commenced a horticultural business that supplied greenery and exotic leaves to the florist industry. They retired in 2000. Bruce passed way in December 2023.

### References & Reading

Oral History provided by Lynn Shepherd

Image courtesy of Shepherd Family

\*Refer Daveson Road, Midgeree Bar



## SOUTHWARD <sup>ST</sup>

This street name depicts the southerly direction to which this street runs.

## STEPHENS <sup>ST</sup>

Named after Stephens Island in the South Barnard Group. Stephen Illidge, previously a timber getter, operated a beche-de-mer station with up to six vessels through the 1880s. It was thought that he and his wife were of Portuguese Timorese descent. He built a comfortable house for his wife and children and huts for his large aboriginal workforce. He had smoking houses for drying the beche-de-mer which was exported to China. He was prosperous and could afford to send his children away to be educated. Some of his grandchildren were of aboriginal ancestry. When the cyclone of 1890 struck, it destroyed everything that they had built. Illidge and his family then settled at Kurrimine. Here he farmed pigs and continued fishing, but this venture soon failed due to its remoteness. They moved closer to Innisfail. Stephen died in 1916.

Stephens Island is a national park and has two campsites and up to 12 persons may camp there. The island is an important breeding area for Torres Strait Island Pigeons (Nutmeg Pigeons) that stay here every year between August and March. The birds feed on fruit in mainland rainforests during the day and return to forested islands at night. The Barnard Islands also support over 1% of the world's population of lesser crested terns with up to 1,000 pairs breeding there and bridled terns (up to 10,000 pairs).



*Stephens Island.*

### References & Reading

Constance Mackness, *Clump Point and District: An Historical Record*, G. K. Bolton, Cairns, 1970, PP. 29,34  
Queensland Government, Parks and Forests, Barnard Island Group National Park  
*Barnard Islands Important Bird Area*, Wikipedia  
<https://travelnq.com/north-barnard-islands/>

## TRITON ST

Names of various marine shells and molluscs were used in the naming of streets in this subdivision.



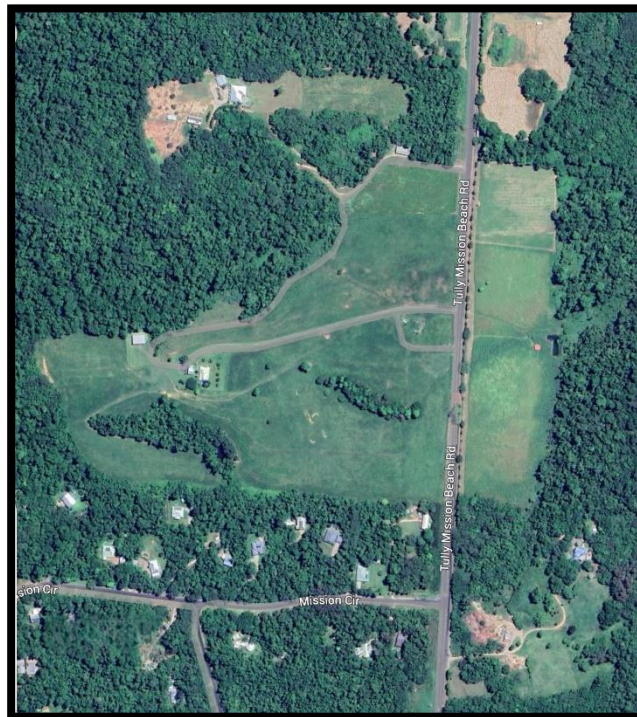
*Triton Shells*

### References & Reading

Image Wikipedia

## TULLY-MISSION BEACH RD

The straight section of the Tully- Mission Beach Road\* between Mission Beach and Wongaling Beach was informally referred to as *Porter's Straight* when Laurie Porter\* was farming and living there.



### References & Reading

\*Refer Tully-Mission Beach Road, South Mission Beach

\*Refer Porter Promenade, Mission Beach

\* Image Google Earth

# ULYSSES LINK



*Ulysses Butterfly*

Commencing on the beach front at Marine Parade\*, this walking track meanders for 1.5 kilometres to Clump Point where it connects to the Cutten\* Brothers Walking Track. It is named after the blue Ulysses butterfly which is endemic to the area

In 1990, a small group of visionaries, wanted to create a path from Bingil Bay\* to Kennedy\* Bay for both pedestrians and cyclists. They envisaged artworks from various local artists distributed along the way to complement the landscape and stunning panoramas. They applied for funding which enabled them over time to construct a gravel path to connect to the Cutten Brothers Track. This also allowed them to construct a timber bridge over the small creek at the north end of Mission Beach.



*Stingray Mosaic*

Artworks have been constructed along the way. Artists from Mission Arts have contributed to these structures.

## References & Reading

Oral history provided by Ken Gray

Image of butterfly from [brettacorp.org.au](http://brettacorp.org.au)

Images author's own

\*Refer Marine Parade, Mission Beach

\*Refer Cutten Street, Bingil Bay

\*Refer Bingil Bay Road, Bingil Bay

\*Refer Kennedy Esplanade, South mission Beach



## VOLUTE <sup>ST</sup>

Volute is any marine snail from the Volutidae family. They are common in warm, shallow waters. Most species have colourful shells with an elongated opening in the first whorl of the shell. The term '*volute*' refers to a curved funnel that increases in area as it nears the point of exit.



*Volute Shells*

### References & Reading

Wikipedia

## WRAP <sup>CT</sup>

Origin of this name is unknown.

## YAMALA <sup>CL</sup>

Origin unknown. Yamala is a tiny village near Emerald in Central Queensland. Yamala is a family name from India and is also used as a boy's name in India. The word means pair or twin.

### References & Reading

Parenting Nation, *Origin of Yamala Name* accessed September 2022 at:  
<http://www.parentingnation.in/indianbabynames/origin-of-yamala-name>