

Timeline

North Stradbroke Island

Settlement-2000

The timeline to 1950 was compiled by Redland Shire Council's Local Historian from primary and secondary sources. The post-1950 section was compiled mainly from local newspapers unless otherwise indicated.

1500s

- Dutch, Portuguese and French probably mapped the coastline around Stradbroke during the middle decades of the 16th century.

1770

- Lieutenant James Cook charted the outside of Moreton Bay and named several features, including Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island.

1803

- A group of Minjerribah (Stradbroke Island) people helped Matthew Flinders' crew find water when they came ashore near Cylinder Beach on their way back to Sydney. This was possibly the first black-white contact on the Island.

1823

- Timbergetters Pamphlett, Finnegan and Parsons were shipwrecked on Moreton Island and spent the next eight months travelling around Moreton Bay. The Noonucals at Pulan (Amity Point) looked after them for nearly six weeks. They housed, fed and advised the trio on canoe making, and saw them off some months later in the craft they'd made on the island. During their time on Minjerribah (Stradbroke Island), the three experienced bora gatherings, and ceremonial, celebratory and gladatorial events.¹

1824

- Surveyor General John Oxley, botanist Allan Cunningham and surveyor Robert Hoddle visited Pulan and called it Cypress Point. It is now known as Amity Point after their ship.² They met with the local residents and described the tracks, huts and other features they saw.

1825

- Amity Point was set up as Moreton Bay's first pilot station.³

1827

- In June Minjerribah was renamed Stradbroke Island by Governor Darling in honor of the Honourable Captain JH Rous, son of the Earl of Stradbroke and also Viscount Dunwich. Rous was commander of HMS *Rainbow*, the first ship of war to enter Moreton Bay. Darling also named Dunwich, Rainbow Reach and Rous' Channel.⁴
- Commandant Patrick Logan selected Dunwich as a possible site for the Moreton Bay settlement following concerns about Brisbane's suitability due to obstructions on Brisbane River. Dunwich was formerly known as Green Point.⁵
- In November Logan was instructed to establish a small settlement at Dunwich as a loading/unloading depot.⁶ A waterfront causeway built by convicts during this time is still used by the Stradbroke ferries.⁷

1828

- A cotton plantation was established at Moongalba (Myora).⁸ It was abandoned not long after.⁹

1831

- **November:** the fourth Commandant of the Moreton Bay penal colony, Captain James Clunie, requested that the Dunwich settlement be closed. His request was granted. After it closed, it became a timber depot.¹⁰
- **January 1831-December 1832:** 10 or more violent clashes occurred between Stradbroke Island Aborigines and Europeans stationed at Dunwich and Amity.¹¹

1832

- The schooner *Caledonia* was seized by convicts and moored off Amity Point.¹²

1838

- The pilot station at Amity Point was closed.¹³

1839

- From May no more convicts were sent to Moreton Bay and the non-essential ones were withdrawn. This marked the end of the Moreton Bay penal settlement, and moves began to open Moreton Bay to free settlers.

1840

- Government surveyor Robert Dixon began surveying Stradbroke and Moreton Islands.¹⁴ He and Surveyor Warner also surveyed the coast from Brisbane River to Innes (Coochiemudlo) Island.

1843

- Four Passionist missionaries set up a mission at Dunwich to convert Aborigines. It broke up in 1846.¹⁵ The last priest, Raymund Vaccari, left on 20 July 1847.¹⁶

1844

- Two of the earliest recorded baptisms in what is now Queensland took place at Dunwich on 20 June. Two sons of Irishman Dick Smith and Aboriginal Neli were baptised by Father Joseph Snell, one of the four Passionist missionaries.¹⁷

1847

- In March the *Sovereign* sank in South Passage between Moreton and North Stradbroke Island, which was still the most used entry to Moreton Bay.¹⁸ A group of Moreton Island and Stradbroke Island Aborigines rescued 10 of the passengers and were rewarded for their efforts with a boat and breast plates.¹⁹ As a result of the accident, a pilot station was opened on northern Moreton Island and the North Passage became the main entry.
- The entire Moreton Island Aboriginal population moved to Stradbroke Island.²⁰

1850

- On 16 July Dunwich was proclaimed Moreton Bay's quarantine station. Only weeks later, the immigrant ship *Emigrant* arrived with typhus on board. The passengers were put into quarantine at Dunwich.²¹ In all, 56 people died. Many are buried in the Dunwich cemetery.

1853

- Dr Hobbs established a dugong oil plant at Dunwich.²²

1859

- Fernandez Gonzales began employing Aborigines to net dugong.²³

1861

- The telegraph was installed to link the quarantine station at Dunwich with Brisbane.

1863

- Work began to erect permanent buildings at Dunwich for the planned benevolent asylum.²⁴

1864

- The Dunwich quarantine station closed but the site continued to be used for the next decade as the need arose.

1865

- Paid employment as cleaners and builders' labourers became available to Aborigines at Dunwich. The employees became known as the Aboriginal Gang the following year and were considered indispensable. They also worked at the piggery, bakery and dairy. Women worked as nursing assistants and domestics.²⁵

1866

- The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum was set up to house Moreton Bay's elderly and homeless.²⁶ It occupied the former quarantine station buildings. The asylum was officially opened in 1867.²⁷

1874

- Peel Island was declared Moreton Bay's official quarantine station and Dunwich became the permanent home of the asylum.²⁸

1876

- The Moreton Bay Oyster Co was established by Thomas McIlwraith and Arthur Palmer. The company owned beds off Stradbroke Island as well as the Bay Islands.

1884

- A 100 acre reserve was set aside for fishermen at Amity Pt in the hope that a fishing village would be established. By 1892 four lots had houses on them and a bark smoke house and small gynyahs existed.²⁹

1885

- A timber jetty was added to the convict-built causeway at Dunwich for use by the *Otter*.³⁰

1886

- Land in the township of Amity was proclaimed for sale at the end of 1886. A total of 124 allotments were offered and 89 fell to the auctioneer's hammer. The purchasers were enthusiasts, mainly bay folk and yachting men like Tom Welsby. From Wallin Creek to the outside beach, a foreshore roadway, Moreton Esplanade, was proclaimed.³¹

1889

- The Island's first school, the Dunwich Provisional School for Aboriginal Children, opened for business on 7 January. William Balliston was the teacher.³² It is not known exactly where this school was located. It moved two years later to Bribie Island.

1891

- James Quigley of Rockhampton was diagnosed with leprosy (Hansen's Disease) and sent to Dunwich, where he was isolated in a tent near the Benevolent Asylum. As a result, the Queensland Parliament passed a bill for the treatment and detention and isolation of leprosy patients the following year. A lazaret (leprosarium) was proclaimed on Stradbroke soon after. Dunwich became the home of about 80 leprosy patients until 1907 when the Peel Island lazaret was established.
- The Bribie Island Aboriginal Mission was established in February mainly for resettled Stradbroke Aborigines. The main purpose of the Mission was a school.³³ Stradbroke Island's first school, the Dunwich Provisional School for Aboriginal Children, was moved to the Bribie Island Aboriginal Mission where it was known as the Bribie Island Provisional School. It opened for business on 16 February 1891.³⁴ It moved to Peel Island in November 1892 and in 1893 to a new mission at Myora/Moongalba on North Stradbroke Island.³⁵

1892

- Thomas Welsby set up a dugong boiling down works near Myora.³⁶

1893

- The Myora Special Provisional School opened on 29 May.³⁷ It closed in January 1941.³⁸
- Licences were enacted to control the dugong industry.³⁹

1894

- Billy North was granted a lease over Point Lookout. For nearly 40 years, he ran cattle, at one stage supplying beef to the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. He also operated a fish cannery at Two Mile outside Dunwich. The quality of his canned fish was recognised by a medal from the National Agricultural and Industrial Association in 1908.⁴⁰
- A barque, the *Cambus Wallace*, was wrecked on the ocean side of a very narrow part of Stradbroke Island. Two years later, a southerly gale led to the breakthrough of the strip and from this time on, North and South Stradbroke have been two separate islands. It is believed that the breakthrough was hastened by earlier efforts to salvage the cargo. In particular, the ship's cargo of explosives had been blown up, creating huge holes in the sand dunes.⁴¹

1896

- September: Matron Marie Christensen at the Myora Mission was charged with murder, later reduced to manslaughter, of 5-year-old Cassy. The death occurred after the Matron flogged the girl for swimming with the boys.⁴²
- The first post office was opened in 1896.⁴³

1897

- Aborigines Protection Act came into being. It was effective until 1977 and was based on isolating Aborigines.⁴⁴
- Victoria Hall was built at Dunwich. This was the Institution's first planned recreation and entertainment building and included a library.⁴⁵

1900

- Myora residents Gurri Nuggan and Peter Graham were selling wildflowers to day trippers.⁴⁶

1901

- By this time, Moreton Bay's oyster fisheries were slowly being destroyed by an outbreak of mud worm. Oystering had been the biggest seafood industry in southern Qld for years, employing hundreds of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people over decades.⁴⁷ Many oystermen lived in rough camps on the Bay Islands and Stradbroke. Dwellings comprised simple shacks made of bark and slab, with two-room cottages built as incomes improved.⁴⁸

1902

- The *Prosperity* sank off Point Lookout on its way from Sydney with sugar machinery for Mourilyan Harbour in North Queensland. Five survivors were cared for at Point Lookout before returning home. In 1956 a skeleton and boot were

uncovered in the sand on Deadman's Beach, and it is believed they were the remains of the *Prosperity's* mate or cook.⁴⁹ This is the origin of the name.

1903

- Billy North won a contract to supply beef to the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. He also established a fish canning business at Two Mile near Myora. He built a house nearby.⁵⁰

1904

- The Dunwich Provisional School opened on 18 August. It mainly catered for the children of staff, including Stradbroke Islanders, working at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum.⁵¹
- Consumptives at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum were removed from the institution and moved to tents at Polka Point. By 1917 there were 30 tents, each with a single occupant, a kitchen, bathroom and library.⁵²

1908

- St Mark's Anglican Church was built at Dunwich, using funds from an anonymous donor who was reputedly appalled at the lack of a proper place for religious worship. The donor was later revealed as Lady Chelmsford. Before the church was built, church services were held at the Myora Mission school building and the Benevolent Asylum's Victoria Hall.⁵³

1919

- The first of Amity Point's three schools was set up after fishermen living at Amity Point led by Thomas Welsby wrote to the Department of Public Instruction asking for a provisional or half-time school. The children had been attending the Myora or Dunwich schools by boat but the increasing cost of petrol meant this was no longer possible.⁵⁴ The school opened on 7 April 1919 with teacher Alan McDonald, formerly of the Wartburg State School.⁵⁵ Due to staffing and accommodation difficulties, it ceased operating about June 1920.

1920

- The Southport Shire Council applied to close the breakthrough at Jumpinpin. It has been suggested that had this scheme gone ahead there may well have been a major highway from Southport to Brisbane via Stradbroke Island and the Moreton Bay Islands.⁵⁶

1921

- Building materials from the abandoned St Helena penal settlement were sent to the Myora Mission for housing.⁵⁷

1922

- Amity Point got its first telephone service.⁵⁸
- Black's jetty was built in Cleveland around 1922 by William Black, the licensee of the Cleveland Hotel (now known as Cassim's). The jetty ran east from below the hotel. The jetty quickly became the main landing place for boats travelling to and from North Stradbroke Island and especially the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. It remained the main landing place until the Paxton St jetty was built c.1950.

1926

- The Australian Workers' Union tried unsuccessfully to help its Aboriginal members regarding wage rises. The issue affected Myora and Dunwich's Aboriginal Gang for the next few years.⁵⁹

1930

- Point Lookout's first tourism venture started in the 1930s when Bert Clayton bought land above South Gorge to establish a guest house. The first guests were accommodated in tents which were slowly replaced by one-room cabins. He sold up in 1946 and the new owners, the Bulcocks, renamed the complex *Samarinda*.⁶⁰

1932

- The Point Lookout lighthouse was built. Materials for its construction were landed on a Point Lookout beach, and the cylinders for the light were constructed on the beach and carried up to the site. As a result the beach became known as Cylinder Beach.⁶¹

1934

- The first bus service started from Amity Point to Point Lookout. It was started by Bert Clayton, who ran Point Lookout's first tourist venture at the top of South Gorge.⁶²
- A design was drawn up for the township of Point Lookout.⁶³

1935

- Hayles Cruises began a passenger service to Amity. After the Dunwich asylum closed, Hayles extended the service to include Dunwich.

1936

- Sam Rollands died. He was said to be one of the last of the dugong hunters. He had caught his last dugong in 1935.⁶⁴

1937

- The second Amity Point school, the Amity Point Provisional School, opened on 19 October 1937, when the Cylinder Beach Provisional School was moved to a site about a mile from Amity.⁶⁵ The Cylinder Beach school had been set up for the children living in a Public Estates Improvement (PEI) Camp housing the families of men working on a road between Amity and Point Lookout. After about eight months the Point Lookout end of the road was finished, and the PEI camp and the school were moved from Cylinder Beach to Amity Point. This school was never intended to be permanent, and when work on the road finished in late 1938 the PEI camp closed and the Director of Education decided to close the Amity Point Provisional School as from 2 September 1938. The teacher was Mr Fitzgerald.

1938

- Aboriginal activists Jack Patten and William Ferguson formed the Aborigines Progressive Association to demand award wages. Eight of 28 Qld members were from Myora.⁶⁶

1939

- In 1939 the first postal and telephone services started at Point Lookout, based in Bert Clayton's guesthouse. Mr Clayton had to string up the telephone line himself from Dunwich to Point Lookout.⁶⁷

1941

- The Myora School closed in January 1941. The pupils transferred to Dunwich State School.⁶⁸

1942

- The American liberty ship *Rufus King* ran aground on the South Passage bar. The ship was wrecked but no lives were lost. The ship was carrying supplies for field hospitals from Los Angeles to Brisbane, and for weeks afterwards the Islanders benefitted from flotsam including tins of coffee, drums of aviation fuel, bags of cotton sheets, and even turkeys intended for the American troops' Thanksgiving.⁶⁹
- By this stage, World War II was having a significant impact on the island – armed service personnel were stationed there; radio tents were set up; and a radio direction finder, radar, power plant and gun emplacements were constructed at Point Lookout. A second telephone line was erected between Dunwich, Amity and Point Lookout, vastly improving the old service.⁷⁰

1943

- The Australian hospital ship *Centaur* was torpedoed off Stradbroke Island on 14 May 1943. A total of 268 lives were lost and only 64 people survived.
- The Moongalba/Myora mission was closed. Most residents moved to One Mile where the Moongalba buildings were re erected. The Moongalba families weren't allowed to live in Dunwich.⁷¹

1944

- The Aboriginal Gang received the basic wage after years of dispute.⁷² The wage case was undertaken by the indigenous men in attempts by families to get off the rations system, and the unionisation of the indigenous workers.⁷³

1946

- The Dunwich Benevolent Asylum and its 768 inmates moved to an old RAAF base at Sandgate. The facility was called Eventide and still operates. The move caused massive unemployment and hardship on Stradbroke Island.⁷⁴ Many families left the Island as a result.
- The first suggestion of a bridge between the Island and the mainland was made.⁷⁵ This issue impacted on Island residents for the next 40-odd years.

1947

- A vehicular ferry service started, using the *Amazon*, renamed the *Karboora*. It landed on the beach just north of the Dunwich causeway.⁷⁶
- The former benevolent asylum land at Dunwich was subdivided and offered on perpetual leases in a State Government bid to develop Dunwich as a tourist resort.⁷⁷
- The first life-saving patrols started at Point Lookout. The following year the Point Lookout club became affiliated with the Queensland Surf Life Saving Association. The army tent used in the early days was replaced by the club's first permanent clubhouse in 1950.

1948

- North Stradbroke Island became part of the Cleveland Shire. The Islanders took part in their first local government election in May 1949 and in June 1949 Cleveland Shire and parts of Tingalpa Shire amalgamated to become the Redland Shire. The Islanders had their own representative on the Shire Council until the rules changed in 1991 and the Island became part of the Cleveland Division.⁷⁸

1949

- Zinc Corp began sand mining on Stradbroke Island. The first shipment left the Island in 1950. The sand was shovelled by hand from Main Beach and trucked to Dunwich.⁷⁹ The mining partly solved the unemployment problems on the Island.

1950

- A State, Federal and Local government delegation inspected Point lookout for the purposes of planning future land settlements.⁸⁰
- In 1950 there were 65 students at the Dunwich primary school.

1951

- The third Amity Point school opened in the Amity Pt Public Hall in February 1951, with Maxwell James Treveton appointed as the first teacher.⁸¹ The school stayed in the hall until the purpose-built Amity Point State School opened in November 1954.⁸²
- Associated Minerals Consolidated began mining along the beaches and dunes using a bulldozer.⁸³
- The long awaited completion of the Paxton St jetty was expected to improve access to Stradbroke Island "leading to an increase in the tempo of settlement at Dunwich, Point Lookout and Amity Point."⁸⁴

1954

- Redland Shire Council met with the Director of Local Government in a bid to return the administration of North Stradbroke Island to the State Government because the burden of expenditure was out of all proportion to the revenue.

1955

- Titanium and Zirconium Industries (TAZI) built a dredge *Titania* and began mining Main Beach. Trans-island ropeway used to transport sand to Dunwich. In 1957 the dredge *Zirconia* began operating.⁸⁵

1956

- Bonty Dickson was appointed as North Stradbroke Islands' first representative on Redland Shire Council.

1957

- Debate over the Shire's water supply turned from a mumble into a low roar as the elected representatives considered the Shire's future water needs. In July Redland Shire Council formally began investigations into the North Stradbroke Island water supply. Eventually the Tingalpa Creek dam option was chosen. In 1991 North Stradbroke Island became a major water supplier for the shire.

1958

- An electricity supply was approved for Dunwich.

1961

- Due to falling enrolments, on 19 November 1961 teacher Reginald Doak closed the Amity Point State School for the last time.⁸⁶ The building is now part of the Dunwich State School.

1962

- The Stradbroke Hotel at Cylinder Beach opened for business.

1963

- Consolidated Rutile began mining operations. Until then Titanium Zircon Industries (TAZI) was the Island's major employer.
- The four-bed Dunwich Hospital was opened on 17 November.

1964

- Barge *Lookout* began operating from Cleveland and Stradbroke Ferries began operating firstly the *Myora* and then the *Moongoolba*.

1966

- St Paul of the Cross Catholic Church was built at Dunwich.⁸⁷

1969

- Work continued all year on subdivision works at Flinders Beach and Dunwich. Allotments went on sale at Flinders Beach in August 1969.⁸⁸
- An Australian first: aerial spraying to control mosquitoes was tried on Stradbroke Island in October. It was reportedly very successful.
- The road from Flinders Beach to Amity Point was built.⁸⁹
- Redland Shire Council advised Lands Dept that it wanted to open up the Casuarina Headland for subdivision "as the next stage of the development of Point Lookout".⁹⁰

1970

- In November Cr Wood and Redland Shire Council joined the newly resurrected debate about a bridge to Stradbroke Island. Cr Wood said the Redland Shire would be extremely interested in a bridge to Stradbroke if sufficient land on the

island could be made available for sub-division to offset the cost. He believed the bridge should go via the Bay Islands rather than across Peel Island.

1971

- ACI Industrial Minerals began mining.⁹¹
- The Dunwich library opened in May.

1972

- Point Lookout was connected to town water.⁹²

1974

- The Redland Shire Council's town plan for Stradbroke was completed. It saw the island as primarily a tourist destination with a bridge and five areas allocated as resorts/holiday townships, two on the Bay side and three on the ocean side.⁹³
- Camping was banned on the mainland from February, ending a century-old tradition.⁹⁴ Campers were encouraged to use the camping areas on North Stradbroke Island instead.
- Dunwich Ferry Services closed after 20 years. Operator Harold Walker said his passenger-only service could not compete with the vehicular service.⁹⁵
- Planning began for a bowls club at Pt Lookout.⁹⁶

1975

- The new Point Lookout public hall was opened. The old hall had been destroyed the previous year in a landslide.⁹⁷
- A slump in the sand mining export industry led to the retrenchment of 100 people on North Stradbroke Island.⁹⁸

1976

- On 23 January, the people of Minjerribah declared the establishment of the Royal Republic of Minjerribah (formerly North Stradbroke Island). The first president was Jack Borey.
- Dunwich primary school had 220 students.

1977

- Main Roads Minister Russ Hinze told a press conference the State Government hoped to call tenders for a bridge to Stradbroke Island by the end of the 1977/78 financial year.

1978

- Stradbroke Island Management Organisation Inc (SIMO) was formed at a public meeting at Pt Lookout to fight the proposal to construct a bridge to North Stradbroke Island.⁹⁹
- The all-weather East Coast Road between Dunwich and Point Lookout was completed, replacing a very rough track which had been the subject of complaints since the 1940s.

1981

- Amity Point landowners whose properties were threatened with severe erosion were offered blocks at Flinders Beach in place of their Amity properties

1982

- Friends of Myora Aboriginal Cemetery was formed to revitalise interest in the mission cemetery.¹⁰⁰
- The bridge to Stradbroke Island was considered a certainty after State Cabinet approved its construction in principle.
- The Amity Point library opened in January.

1983

- A water taxi service started operating.¹⁰¹
- A new jetty was opened at Amity Point. The previous jetty was demolished in 1975 for safety reasons.
- About 2,000 people took part in a walk against the proposed bridge to North Stradbroke Island.
- Poet Kath Walker (Oodgeroo Noonuccal) led a protest over a mining lease threatening two middens near the Blue Lake national park.

1984

- The State Government released a report outlining development strategies for North Stradbroke Island and Russell Island based on a bridge connecting the islands to the mainland. The report allowed for an eventual population on North Stradbroke Island of 32,000 with 70,000 yearly visitors.
- Anchorage Village Resort on North Stradbroke Island was officially opened in April.
- Redland Shire Council began planning for bringing water from the North Stradbroke Island to the mainland via a pipeline to the Southern Moreton Bay Islands and on to the mainland.

1985

- In January State Cabinet announced the proposed Stradbroke bridge would go via Russell Island. Island residents opposing the bridge were joined by

conservationists. Shire Chairman Merv Genrich said the route was the best option if the bridge had to go ahead. Five tenders were received by the State Government for the bridge and in June Premier Joh Bjelke-Petersen said the bridge would go ahead provided the successful tenderer could ensure there was no financial risk for the State Government.

- Amity Point was connected to a town water supply.

1986

- And the island bridge saga continued, with Premier Joh Bjelke-Petersen announcing in February that the bridge would not proceed for the foreseeable future because it was not commercially viable.
- A pedestrian-only jetty was built off the end of the Dunwich causeway. It was named after Harold Walker who ran the *Vega* for 20 years.¹⁰²
- Myora Aboriginal Cemetery was entered on the Australian National Heritage register.¹⁰³

1987

- North Stradbroke Island residents protested over Redland Shire Council plans to tap the Island's water for piping to the mainland.

1988

- Federal and State MPs for the Shire opposed the proposed National Heritage listing of North Stradbroke Island, stating concerns the listing would see the end of sand mining.
- North Stradbroke Islanders protested over plans to close the Dunwich Hospital in February. The closure was later shelved.
- Friends of Stradbroke Island failed in a bid to prevent a \$3.5 million tourism development on Cylinder Beach. Redland Shire Council approved the development but local residents believed it breached the town plan and was not suitable for the area.
- And the bridge debate continued. In March, the recently re-elected Shire Chairman Merv Genrich said that as the Shire's plans to bring underground water from Stradbroke Island to the mainland came into being, the bridge's chances decreased because 95% of the Island would have to be declared a water catchment reserve. This would mean that insufficient crown land would be left for residential development to pay for the bridge. The State Government had always intended to give the developer land for subdivisions in exchange for the developer paying for the bridge.

1988

- North Stradbroke Islanders protested over plans to close the Dunwich Hospital in February. The closure was later shelved.

1989

- Post office and newsagency at Pt Lookout moved from Cylinder Beach to Meegeera Place at the junction of Gindarra, Galeen and Endeavour sts.

1990

- Headlands Restaurant, Point Lookout, reopened after being closed for about five years. The restaurant and Headland Chalets were built shortly after World War II and completed in the early 1950s.
- Aboriginal poet and North Stradbroke Island resident, Kath Walker, (Oodgeroo of the Noonuccal tribe) published a new volume of poetry entitled *Kath Walker in China*. It was the first collection of Aboriginal poetry to be published in Chinese and English.
- Quandamooka Land Council was formed because of an ACI proposal to build a conveyor belt at Myora.¹⁰⁴
- Royal Automobile Club of Qld (RACQ) established a breakdown service depot at Dunwich.
- North Stradbroke Island community centre was officially opened. This campus was a satellite of Redland Community College and provided access to youth training and education.

1991

- Fire brigades were set up at Point Lookout, Dunwich and Amity Point.
- The \$25 million project which piped water from North Stradbroke Island to the mainland was opened by Shire Chairman Merv Genrich.
- North Stradbroke Island Historical Museum moved to Welsby St, Dunwich. The museum was responsible for a collection of over 400 artefacts and also played an active role in the preservation of local historical sites, including the Aboriginal middens, the convict causeway at Dunwich and the leper's cemetery.
- The Federal Government and sand mining companies ACI and Consolidated Rutile Pty Ltd reached an agreement that half of North Stradbroke Island would become a National Park in return for a guarantee that mining could continue for the life of several mines in high grade areas on the island.
- The Stradbroke Island Guesthouse officially opened.
- The 'One Mile Minjerriba Strategic Plan' was officially presented before a gathering of Government representatives, Redland Community College officials, North Stradbroke Island Aboriginal and Islander Housing Co-operative directors and the public. The plan was formulated from the ideas of Aboriginal poet Oodgeroo Noonuccal and involved the development of a multi-function community complex on East Coast Road, North of Dunwich.

1992

- Dunwich State High School opened with an initial enrolment of 60 students. The \$2.4 million school offered Years 8 and 9 tuition with plans to offer Year 10 in 1993 and senior levels in future years.

1993

- Land values on North Stradbroke Island recorded above average increases. The average price rose by 25 per cent.
- A \$9.4 million tourist resort was proposed for the Samarinda holiday cottage area at Point Lookout on North Stradbroke Island.

1995

- The National Native Title Tribunal began assessing a claim lodged by local residents for native title over North Stradbroke Island and surrounding seas.

1997

- ANZ bank customers on North Stradbroke Island refused to have any future dealings with ANZ following its decision to shut its Dunwich branch. It was first established in 1952.
- A native title 'process' agreement between the Quandamooka Land Council and Redland Shire Council over island land claims was signed. The land claim was over North Stradbroke Island, the Bay Islands and surrounding waters in 1994.

Endnotes

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- ² Steele, John Gladstone, 1984, *Aboriginal pathways in southeast Queensland and the Richmond River*, University of Qld Press, St Lucia, p99.
- ³ Davenport, Winifred, 1986, *Port and harbour development in Queensland from 1824-1985*, Brisbane: Department of Harbours and Marine, p18.
- ⁴ Davenport, 1986, p16.
- ⁵ Buchanan Architects, 2001, *Dunwich convict causeway conservation management plan for Redland Shire Council*. Commissioned for Redland Shire Council, p6.
- ⁶ Johnston, W Ross, 1988, *Brisbane: the first 30 years*, Brisbane: Boolarong Publications, pp31, 40. Also Redland Heritage Study, draft 1999, p19.
- ⁷ Johnston, 1988, pp31, 40.
- ⁸ Walker, Faith, 1998, 'Useful and profitable: history and race relations at the Myora Aboriginal mission, Stradbroke Island, Australia, 1892-1940', *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum, Cultural Heritage Series*, Vol 1, Part 1, Brisbane: Queensland Museum, p139. Her source was Thomas Welsby, *Early Moreton Bay*.
- ⁹ Evans, 1992, p27.
- ¹⁰ Steele, John G, ed, 1975, *Brisbane town in convict days, 1824-1842*, St Lucia: University of Queensland Press, p92.
- ¹¹ Fisher, Rod, ed, 1992, *Brisbane: the Aboriginal presence 1824-1860*, BHG papers no 11, 1992, p19-21. Also see Steele, 1975, p172-176.
- ¹² Davenport, 1986, p21.
- ¹³ Johnston, 1988, p63. Also Memorandum, Commissary-General, 22 November 1838, 38/3079, A115, JOL.
- ¹⁴ Johnston, 1988, p34.
- ¹⁵ Johnston, 1988, p113.
- ¹⁶ Gubby, Craig (compiler), 1977, *The Catholic Church in Cleveland, a parish history of Our Lady Star of the Sea, Cleveland*, Cleveland: Our Lady Star of the Sea, p9.
- ¹⁷ Gubby, 1977, p9.
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