

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander missions and reserves in Queensland

Prior to the introduction of the *Aboriginals Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act, 1897*, a number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mission stations had been established by religious organisations in Queensland and small amounts of land throughout the State had been gazetted as reserves for the use of Aboriginal people. With the passing of the 1897 Act, all Aboriginal reserves became subject to the Act. For a number of these reserves Superintendents were appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act. Missionaries in charge of Aboriginal settlements also became Superintendents under the 1897 Act.

The majority of Aboriginal reserves in Queensland were never "managed" reserves, that is no Superintendent was appointed. Unmanaged reserves were usually controlled by the local protector of Aborigines.

The following brief histories (some still incomplete) aim to provide researchers with basic information concerning the creation of missions and reserves in Queensland. Also included in this list are locations which were home to many Aboriginal people but never formally gazetted as reserves. It has not been possible to establish the fate of many of these reserves. While some were formally de-gazetted, others simply fell into disuse.

For more information relating to the following missions and reserves, please contact Community and Personal Histories, Office of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Policy, Queensland Department of Communities.

Aurukun

Aurukun mission opened on 3 August 1904 under the superintendence of Rev. Mr & Mrs Richter at a site selected by Rev. Hey, the superintendent of Mapoon. Aurukun was established by the Presbyterian Church and managed by the Board of Ecumenical Mission and Relations (BOEMAR). In 1958, 1,240 square miles of land were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve. The reserve area was increased to 2610 sq. miles in 1959.¹ It was increased again in 1972 to 2,897 sq. miles.² In 1978 control passed to the Aurukun Shire Council, in whom it is still vested.

Bamaga

In 1947, under Cabinet directive, a general survey of the Cape York area was carried out to assess the area's potential for cattle raising, farming and timber getting. The advice was that the area surveyed was highly suitable for development with large areas available for cultivation with ample supplies of water available for irrigation and for domestic use.¹ The State government began to acquire land in the Cape York Peninsula area in 1948 beginning with land around Mutee Heads, from Red Island Point to the boundary of the Cowal Creek Aboriginal Reserve.² There were about 400 Saibai Islanders already living in the Mutee Heads area by 1948. Islanders had begun migrating from the Torres Straits sometime during the previous year under the leadership of Bamaga Ginau. The Island Councillors had been discussing, over several years, a range of strategies to relieve some of the problems facing Islanders in the post-war era, such as unemployment, lack of resources such as timber, and lack of educational facilities for their children.³ Soon after an initial move of about 25 people in 1947, king tides flooded most of Saibai Island forcing several hundred more Islanders to move to the settlement.⁴

Barambah

In March 1900 William John Thompson, a member of the Salvation Army negotiated the gazettal of 1280 acres of land 25 miles north of Nanango as an Aboriginal Mission Station.³ The site proved to be unsuitable and when the Railways Department required part of the reserve for a new railway, its reserve status was revoked. A more suitable site was found three miles from the original reserve and a new reserve consisting of 7000 acres was gazetted in February 1901.⁴

The first Aboriginal people who lived on the reserve came from the Nanango area. In May 1901 groups of Aboriginal people were moved to Barambah from Durundur reserve and Kilkivan. There were no facilities for the new arrivals and development of the settlement was severely hampered by drought and a lack of financial assistance. In 1905 the Ipswich Aboriginal Protection Society which supported Thompson's endeavours, handed control of Barambah to the Queensland Government. Thompson was replaced as superintendent by Albert Tronson and his wife Mary who

¹ TR1726/1 (7965)

² SRS 505/1, 9M/10, Development of Northern Peninsula Area, letter from the Director of Native Affairs dated 4 October 1948

³ For example, see the Minutes of the Councillor's Conference held at Yorke Island in 1944

⁴ A/59505, 7B/72 Reserves - Bamaga - Purchase Buildings etc. - Higginsfield Aerodrome. Report on Mutee Heads, Higginsfield Installations and Property / W H Ahlstrand, S T Peirce, n.d. (c. July 1948)

had been at Durundur. Durundur was closed and its Aboriginal residents removed to Barambah. 61 people were forced to walk to Barambah, with the remaining 115 inmates taken by train.⁵

In 1931 the settlement's name was changed to Cherbourg. Cherbourg was gazetted as an Aboriginal Reserve on 20 September 1941. A deed of grant was issued in August 1986 for an area of 3,130 ha.

Batavia River - see Mapoon

Bellenden Ker - see Yarrabah

Bellenden Plains - see Fraser Island

Bethesda (Beenleigh) - see also Nerang

Bethesda was a Lutheran mission established near the Albert River in 1866 by the Rev. JG Haussmann, one of the German missionaries from Zion Hill, following his resignation as the Pastor of the Nazareth Lutheran Church at South Brisbane.

Birdsville

In January 1888 six acres were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in the county of Roseberry, Parish of Muddawarry.⁶ The reserve was placed under the temporary control of the Diamantina Divisional Board the following year.⁷ In April 1951, five acres were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in Birdsville.⁸ In 1969 control of the reserve passed to the Director of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, as trustee.⁹

Bloomfield River - see Wujal Wujal

Boggy Creek Run (Laura River)

Located in the County of Banks and consisting of 28 square miles, Boggy Creek Run was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in 1894.¹⁰ The reserve was placed under trustees' control in February 1900. By January 1908 its reserve status had been rescinded.¹¹

Bogimbah Creek - see Fraser Island

Boulia

Five acres of land were reserved for the use of Aboriginal people next to the Burke River at Boulia in July 1936.¹²

Bowen

In 1878, 76 acres were set aside as an Aboriginal reserve in the Parish of Kelsey, county of Herbert.¹³ On 3 February 1900 JFG Foxtton, WE Parry-Okeden and WE Roth were appointed trustees of a number of reserves including the Kelsey reserve at Bowen.¹⁴ The annual report of 1907 indicates that the reserve had fallen into disuse.

Box Hill Runs - see Georgetown

Bribie Island

The Bribie Island reserve was never officially gazetted but reserved by a Cabinet decision on 20 May 1877.¹⁵ North Brisbane pioneer Thomas Petrie recommended in a letter to the Minister for Lands in April 1877 that a "fishing establishment" be formed on the Island for Aboriginal people but by 1878 he reported that most Aboriginal people on the Island had left.¹⁶

In January 1891, John Adams the Honorary Secretary of the Aboriginal Protection Association of Queensland, wrote to the Colonial Secretary suggesting Tin Can Bay or Tewantin as potential sites for a reserve to replace the mission station at Bribie.¹⁷ This did not eventuate and in November 1892 the Aboriginal Protection Association advised the Colonial Secretary that a number of Aboriginal people had been removed from the Bribie Island Mission Station and taken to Peel Island as a temporary place of residence, awaiting completion of buildings to be erected on the new mission station (Myora) at Stradbroke Island.¹⁸

Brisbane - Aboriginal Girls Home

In March 1904 the Aboriginal Girls Home in South Brisbane was proclaimed a reserve for the benefits of the Aboriginal inhabitants of the state.¹⁹ The home was established around 1899 for the purposes of accommodating Aboriginal women and girls going into domestic service. Archibald Meston's wife, Frances Meston was in charge of the home in her capacity as Protectoress until February 1900 when Mary Easter Frew (later known as Mary McKeown) was appointed to the position. Mrs Whipham was the matron of the home. The Magdalen Asylum at Woolloowin in Brisbane was also used to accommodate Aboriginal women.

Bunya Country

Land containing bunya trees in the present day Sunshine Coast hinterland was reserved from occupation by the New South Wales Government in 1842. By the end of 1845 this reservation has fallen into disuse. The following is a description of the land which was reserved:

It having been represented to the Governor that a District exists to the Northward of Moreton Bay, in which a fruit-bearing Tree abounds, called Bunya or Banya Bunya, and that the Aborigines from considerable distances resort at certain times of the year to this District for the purpose of eating the fruit of the said Tree:- His excellency is pleased to direct that no Licences be granted for the occupation of any Lands within the said District in which the Bunya or Banya Bunya Tree is found. ...Crown Lands Commissioners ...have been instructed to remove any person who may be found in the unauthorised occupation of Land whereon the said Bunya or Banya Bunya Trees are to be found. His Excellency has also directed that no Licences to cut Timber be granted within the said Districts.²⁰

Burketown

In August 1935 twenty acres of land were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve at Burketown.²¹

Cairns - Lyons Street and English Street Reserves (see also Queerah Aboriginal Mission)

The Lyons Street Aboriginal reserve was gazetted June 1938. A reserve on English

Street was gazetted five years later in October 1943.²² In 1952 Aboriginal housing located at the English Street reserve was moved to the Lyons Street reserve. According to George Skeen, who at the time was a small child, living with his family at the English Street reserve,

*In 1952 the Government wanted to use the land in English Street for conventional housing and the people in the English Street reserve were resettled at the corner of Lyons and Hartley Streets. The houses were placed onto low loaders and transported to Lyons Street.*²³

The English Street reserve was officially cancelled in November 1952.²⁴ During the early 1950s many Aboriginal people from the Cairns region camped at the Bungalow Railway reserve, Bessie Point and White Rock areas although none of these locations were ever gazetted as official Aboriginal reserves.

In 1963 a portion of land from the Lyons Street reserve was excised and added to the reserve for Electricity Undertaking purposes.²⁵

Camooweal

In November 1940, 15 acres of land were gazetted in the Parish of Camooweal as an Aboriginal reserve.²⁶ The Director of Aboriginal and Island Affairs became trustee of the reserve in 1969.²⁷

Cape Bedford - see Hopevale

Cape Grafton - see Yarrabah

Cape York Settlement

The term Cape York Settlement was a blanket name applied to what was to become Bamaga, Cowal Creek, Seisia, Umagico and later New Mapoon. In the Director of Native Affairs' annual report for the year ended 30 June 1953, Cape York Settlement is listed as an area comprising 97,620 acres with a total population of 350.²⁸

Cardwell

In 1878, 32,000 acres were gazetted as a reserve for the use of Aboriginal people in the county of Cardwell, parish of Pitt.

Charters Towers

The first reserve in the Charters Towers district consisted of 110 square miles at a location known as Bluff Downs.²⁹ Roth, in his annual report for the year 1902, described the reserve as almost "...impenetrable scrub situated on what is known as the "Wall" - an extraordinary basaltic mass."³⁰ The reserve was cancelled in February 1914.³¹

In 1938, 15 acres of land were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve situated in the Charters Towers Gold and Mineral Field. Another reserve consisting of 14 acres was gazetted in 1948 in the Parish of Charter Towers.³² This area was reserved for the accommodation of Aboriginal people passing through Charters Towers, but over the years transient Aboriginal workers stayed at the watch house. Eventually it was realised that the reserve was not being used for its original purpose and a more

suitable site was found. In 1967 three allotments were reserved for building purposes under the control of the Director of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, as trustee.³³ In 1969 the two reserves gazetted in 1938 and 1948 were listed as being under the control of the Director of Aboriginal and Island Affairs.³⁴

Cherbourg see Barambah

Chillagoe

An area of about 5 acres located in the Chillagoe Gold and Mineral Field was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in April 1933.³⁵ In 1969 the reserve was placed under the control of the Director of Aboriginal and Island Affairs, as trustee.³⁶

Cloncurry

In August 1944 six acres of land were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve within the Cloncurry Gold and Mineral Field.³⁷ In 1946 a building on Isley Street in Cloncurry was purchased by the Department of Native Affairs using money from the savings accounts of Aboriginal workers from the Cloncurry district. The building was purchased to provide accommodation for Aboriginal people coming into Cloncurry and the land on which the building stood was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in the same year.³⁸

The reserve established in 1944 was cancelled by an order in Council in November 1967.³⁹ Two years later in 1969 the Director of Aboriginal and Island Affairs became the official trustee of the remaining reserve in Cloncurry.⁴⁰

Coen

In May 1944, 14 acres was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve at Coen.⁴¹ Over time some buildings were erected on the site, but in 1958 it was decided that the remaining land was not suitable for further building purposes and it was decided that an additional reserve be gazetted. In 1961 thirteen acres of land on the Small Gully was gazetted. This site was amended in 1986.⁴²

Collinsville

In October 1947, three acres was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve at Collinsville. The land was degazetted as an Aboriginal reserve on 31 May 1958, after being resumed by the Wangaratta Shire Council for a pumping station.⁴³

Cooktown

In December 1951 an area of 25 acres on the outskirts of Cooktown was set aside as an Aboriginal reserve.⁴⁴ In 1986 the reserve area was amended to 10 hectares.⁴⁵

Cowal Creek - see Injinoo

Croydon

In 1939 the Protector of Aboriginals at Croydon wrote to the Chief Protector of Aboriginals advising of the existence of an Aboriginal camp at Croydon, known as the Waratah Aboriginal Camp.⁴⁶ The possibility of gazettement of the Waratah Camp as an Aboriginal reserve was raised but the local council expressed concerns about the camp's proximity to the main road and aerodrome. Eventually another site located within the Croydon Gold and Mineral Field was chosen and an area of about 15 acres was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in November 1952.⁴⁷ Despite appeals from the local council to the Department of Native Affairs no accommodation was erected on the reserve site until 1957 when a number of prefabricated steel huts were installed. In the same year another five acres of land were added to the reserve area which allowed people living on the reserve to access a local well.⁴⁸

Daintree River Mission

In 1926, 120 acres of land were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve on the Daintree River.⁴⁹ In 1935 a suggestion was made to purchase Almason Estate at Bailey's Creek for the purpose of establishing an Aboriginal Mission administered by the Seventh Day Adventist church, for the Aboriginal people of the Daintree region.⁵⁰

In September 1940 the Protector of Aboriginals at Mossman wrote to the Director of Native Affairs in relation to the unsuitability of the Aboriginal reserve on the Daintree River. He noted that the "land was too steep to be cultivated and there were no suitable building sites on the reserve".⁵¹ The Protector advised that with the departure of missionary Miss Jardine Green from the Daintree Camp, the Assemblies of God pastor William Arehurst and his wife had offered to take over and establish a mission station near the old reserve. By 1941 the church had purchased 258 acres of land in the parish of Whyanbeel and a mission station was established some 19 miles from Mossman on the Mossman-Daintree Road.

Pastor HSG Davidson ran the mission until December 1945. In 1947, the Assemblies of God church offered to sell the mission to the Government but the purchase was not approved. The church then attempted to offer the mission to the government under a deed of trust, this option was also rejected. In 1950, Pastor Easton who had replaced Davidson, successfully negotiated for the mission to be registered as an institution under the *Social Services Consolidation Act* thus allowing for the mission to receive child endowment allowances directly for those children in its care.⁵²

Dajarra

An Aboriginal reserve consisting of 15 acres was first gazetted in Dajarra in 1952.⁵³ This reserve was cancelled in 1966 and a smaller reserve of five acres was gazetted in July of that year.⁵⁴

Dalby

In 1909 approval was given to establish an Aboriginal Mission at Dalby. The mission was to be run by the Anglican Church. It is uncertain as to whether this mission was ever established.

Deebing Creek - see also Purga

The Deebing Creek mission was founded by the Aboriginal Protection Society of Ipswich. Work commenced on the establishment of an Aboriginal mission south of Ipswich around 1887.⁵⁵ On 2 January 1892 a reserve for the use of Aborigines was proclaimed on 130 acres in the County of Churchill, Parish of Purga and in April 1892 a further 42 acres, previously gazetted as a water reserve, was added.⁵⁶ In October 1892 an additional 41 acres was gazetted in response to

*a deputation from the committee of the "Ipswich Aboriginal Home" [requesting] ... that a small additional portion of land in the immediate locality ... be granted for the purposes of the mission.*⁵⁷

Missionary Edward Fuller was the first manager of Deebing Creek which initially catered for Aboriginal people from the Ipswich area.⁵⁸ By the turn of the century the superintendent of the mission reported that the inmates of Deebing Creek came from many different tribes with some children being sent to the mission from as far away as Burketown. From Government records it appears that the mission was supplied with provisions by the Department from February 1891 to February 1894. In March 1894 a grant of £250 per annum was authorised and this continued through to June 1896.

In November 1896 the Rev. Peter Robertson, the chairman of the Aboriginal Protection Association requested and was granted additional funding for building and the purchase of more land and the annual grant to the mission was increased to £450.⁵⁹ At the same time a gazettal notice made provision under the Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act of 1865 for the establishment of an industrial school which came to be known as the Deebing Creek Industrial School.⁶⁰ The industrial school at Myora was closed and some of the children were transferred to Deebing Creek Industrial School.

In November 1914 a grant of £200 was made to assist in the transfer of the mission from Deebing Creek to reserve land at Purga. The abundance of good agricultural land and the greater distance from the town centre were the reasons for the move. The mission committee was still acquiring property and land for the mission, with the Chief Protector noting in a Departmental letter that 62 acres of farm land adjoining the Purga site had been purchased for £600 by the committee. In 1915 the mission was relocated to Purga.

Doomadgee

Doomadgee mission was founded in 1933 and situated at Dumaji on the Bayley Point Reserve.⁶¹ The mission was administered by members of the Christian Brethren who had previously established a missionary home at Burketown in 1931. In 1935 it was decided that the mission site was unsuitable and following a cyclone in 1936 the mission 'was shifted to its present site on the Nicholson River.' In November 1936, 90 square miles of land were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve.⁶² The Bayley Point Reserve became known as Old Doomadgee.

The population of the settlement grew rapidly with many Aboriginal people from Burketown, Turn Off Lagoon and local stations removed to the mission. Conditions on the mission were extremely restrictive and in later years many people left for Mornington Island where the practice of separating people into one ward dormitories for males, females and children had been stopped in 1954.⁶³

In 1969 the Director of Aboriginal and Island Affairs was appointed trustee of the reserve.⁶⁴ Administration of Doomadgee passed to the Queensland Government in 1983 but the church continued to work at the mission. An Aboriginal Community council was established in 1985 and in 1987 a deed of grant in trust was issued for an area of 178,600 ha.

Durundur

In 1877, 3000 acres of land were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in the parish of Durundur.⁶⁵ At that time more than two hundred Aboriginal people were camped there under the supervision of the Rev Duncan McNab. In 1878 an amendment to the original notice was made noting the size of the reserve as 2130 acres.⁶⁶ Durundur was closed on 1 March 1905 and the remaining inmates transferred to Barambah.

Edward River - see Pormpuraaw

Elim - see Hopevale

Embley River - see Weipa

Eulo

A reserve of four acres was gazetted in the county of Wellington, parish of Eulo in the Cunnamulla mineral field on 8 March 1941.⁶⁷

Fantome Island

Fantome Island was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in 1925. Aboriginal patients suffering from venereal disease were first taken to the Island in 1928.⁶⁸ Fantome Island became part of the Palm Island reserve in 1938. The Island was proclaimed a lazaret in 1939 and opened in January 1940.⁶⁹ All Aboriginal patients from the lazaret on Peel Island in Moreton Bay were transferred to Fantome Island in 1940.

In 1941 it was decided that as both a treatment facility for venereal diseases and a lazaret existed on Fantome Island, the areas allocated to the two institutions should be clearly defined.⁷⁰ This resulted in half the Island being re-gazetted as a reserve for Health Purposes (for the reception and medical treatment of lepers) and the other half re-gazetted as a reserve for the medical treatment of Aborigines suffering from venereal disease.⁷¹

Nearby Orpheus Island was also considered as a place to establish a camp for Aboriginal people suspected of having leprosy. In 1939 the Island was visited by missionaries from Mona Mona mission who were seeking to remove suspected lepers from Mona Mona. Orpheus Island, however, was found to be an unsatisfactory location and no suspect camp was ever established.⁷²

In 1945 the Lock Hospital was closed down and the administration of the lazaret was taken over by the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary. According to the 1944/45 Annual Report of the Director - General of Health and Medical Services the use of penicillin at Palm Island made it possible to close the isolation settlement at Fantome Island.⁷³ The lazaret on Fantome Island however did not close until around 1973 when the remaining six patients were removed to Palm Island.⁷⁴ In 1975 the Island was de-gazetted as a reserve for the treatment of leprosy patients.⁷⁵

Fitzroy Island

Fitzroy Island situated about three miles southeast of Cape Grafton was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in June 1907 having previously been a quarantine station.⁷⁶

Foleyvale

An Aboriginal reserve at Foleyvale was gazetted in February 1946. Various amendments to the reserve were made up until 1986 when the reserve was cancelled.

Fraser Island

In 1871 a Primitive Methodist lay preacher, Edward Fuller, founded a mission on Fraser Island in the hope of bringing the Aboriginal people on the island under the influence of the church. Fuller had little success on Fraser Island and the mission was moved to the Noosa River in 1872. An Aboriginal reserve at Lake Weyba was gazetted on 13 July 1872.⁷⁷ The mission again made little progress and was abandoned in 1873. The reserved land, however, was not cancelled until 1878 and not opened to selection until 1879.⁷⁸

The Rev Fuller then went on to establish a mission on Hinchinbrook Island and Bellenden Plains in North Queensland.⁷⁹ Both failed and he returned to Ipswich where he became the first manager of the Deebing Creek Mission.

In 1897 another attempt at establishing a mission on Fraser Island was made by Archibald Meston. An Aboriginal reserve near Bogimbah on Fraser Island was gazetted on 7 December 1901.⁸⁰ Fifty-one Aboriginal people from Maryborough were bought to the Island. In 1902 the mission was placed under the control of the Anglican Board of missions. The mission closed in 1904 and the remainder of the inhabitants moved to Yarrabah.⁸¹

Gayndah

In November 1901 an Aboriginal reserve consisting of 28,000 acres was gazetted at Gayndah on the Auburn River.⁸² This reserve was cancelled in 1906.⁸³

In 1913 an area of nine acres and one rood in the parish of Gayndah was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve.⁸⁴

Georgetown

In 1888 four square miles of land which had been resumed from the Box Hill Runs numbers four and five were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve.⁸⁵

In December 1935 five acres of land was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve at Georgetown.⁸⁶

Gorge Mission (Mossman)

In February 1916 an Aboriginal reserve consisting of 64 acres was gazetted about two miles from Mossman.⁸⁷ The Gorge mission was founded by Sister Hetherington who was associated with the Assemblies of God Church. A letter from the Director of

Native Affairs to Mr. Herbert Drake in 1940, stated that "although this camp of natives is situated on an Aboriginal reserve, on which Miss Hetherington has been permitted to take up work, she holds no official appointment under this Department, and is carrying on her work in a purely private capacity". The letter recorded that the number of people living at the reserve included six males, six females and eight children.⁸⁸

Gregory Downs

In April 1936 160 acres of land were gazetted as an Aboriginal Reserve at Gregory Downs.⁸⁹ Amendments to the reserve boundaries were made in 1965 and 1975.⁹⁰

Halifax Bay

In June 1889 a reserve for camping and Aboriginal people was gazetted at Halifax Bay near Saltwater Creek. The reserve was known as the Perinon Run and consisted of about seven square miles.⁹¹ This reserve was cancelled in January 1911.⁹²

Herberton

In March 1937 an area of five acres on the right bank of the Wild River was set aside as an Aboriginal reserve.⁹³ In 1969 the Director of Aboriginal and Island Affairs became trustee of this reserve.⁹⁴

Hinchinbrook Island - see Fraser Island

Hopevale

In 1885 Lutheran missionary J. Flierl was travelling to New Guinea when his passenger ship was wrecked near Cooktown. Flierl had worked at the Killalpaninna Aboriginal mission in South Australia and during his unscheduled stop at Cooktown he set about establishing a mission at Cape Bedford on land which had been gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in 1881.⁹⁵ Flierl left the mission in 1887 passing the responsibility of managing the mission to G. Schwartz who remained at the mission, subsequently called Hope Valley for more than 50 years. The reserve area was amended several times and by 1934 the size of the reserve was 225,300 acres.⁹⁶

When World War Two broke out George Schwartz was interned.⁹⁷ In May 1942, 254 Aboriginal people were evacuated from the mission without warning, with the majority removed to Woorabinda.⁹⁸ The mission was subsequently taken over by the Australian Army, RAAF., United States Army and the Civil Construction Corps.⁹⁹ Many of the Cape Bedford people died while at Woorabinda and the survivors were not allowed to return to the mission until 1949. A new site was established on land previously owned by the Cooktown Plantations Company, about 25 km from the old mission. The new mission site was finally gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in September 1952.¹⁰⁰

In 1955 the Hope Vale Mission board made a complaint about the encroachment of Starcke Graziers onto land belonging to the mission. Eventually the area occupied by the Starcke Graziers was excised from the reserved land but in return Starcke land was surrendered to the mission.¹⁰¹

In 1986 a deed of grant in trust was issued to the Hopevale community for an area of 110,000 ha of land.

Hughenden

In October 1915 an area of four acres, three roods and 37 perches was set aside as a reserve for the use of Aboriginal people in the County of Douglas, parish of Hughenden.¹⁰² This reserve was cancelled in 1937 and a new reserve gazetted in the parish of Wongalee.¹⁰³ In 1969 the Director of Aboriginal and Island Affairs became the trustee of the Hughenden reserve.¹⁰⁴

Hull River

In September 1913, 2,900 acres of land on the Hull River were gazetted as an Aboriginal Reserve.¹⁰⁵ On 15 September 1914 John Martin Kenny, who had previously been a non-commissioned officer of the native police and a overseer at the Cape Bedford mission was appointed Superintendent at Hull River. On 10 March 1918 the settlement was demolished by a cyclone and the superintendent was killed along with 12 Aboriginal people from the settlement. According to a report on the destruction of the settlement, over 400 Aboriginal people lived on the reserve at the time of the cyclone.¹⁰⁶ The Hull River settlement was not rebuilt and many of the people were relocated from the reserve to Palm Island in 1918.

Injinoo

In the Annual Report of the Chief Protector of Aborigines for 1918, it was noted that the people of the old Seven Rivers and Red Island tribes had established without aid or intervention by the government, a settlement on Small River (later known as Cowal Creek) at Cape York.¹⁰⁷ The Anglican Church established a mission at Cowal Creek in 1923 and a teacher named Satraika from Mabuiaig in Torres Strait was appointed to the school.¹⁰⁸

In October 1915 an Aboriginal Reserve at Cowal Creek comprising 53,120 acres was gazetted.¹⁰⁹ In 1936 the then sub-department of Native Affairs took control of the reserve. A deed of grant in trust was issued on 27 of October 1986 for an area of 79,542 ha.

Kowanyama (formerly Mitchell River Mission)

In 1904 the Anglican Church established a mission at Trubanamen near Topsy Creek which runs into the Mitchell River. Around 1917 the mission was moved because of saltwater seeping into the local waterholes and creeks. The superintendent of the mission, JW Chapman and two Aboriginal men, Peter Bendigo and Pindi chose a new site for the mission some 15 miles from the old mission on Magnificent Creek. The name Kowanyama meaning "many waters" was given to the new site but for many years the mission was referred to as the Mitchell River Mission.¹¹⁰ The name Kowanyama did not come into official usage until around 1971 when control of the mission passed from the Anglican Church to the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs. In July 1987 a deed of grant in trust was given to the people of Kowanyama for an area consisting of 250 sq km. Today the community is administered by the Kowanyama Aboriginal Council.

Laura

In August 1967, 23 acres of land were officially gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve at Laura. The site had been used for many years previously as an Aboriginal camping ground and burial site.¹¹¹

Lockhart River

Following a visit to Lloyd Bay in 1907, the Chief Protector of Aborigines declared it to be "an ideal place to form an Aboriginal reserve".¹¹² In March 1908 an Aboriginal reserve consisting of an area of about 985 square miles was proclaimed at Lloyd Bay.¹¹³ In January 1912 the Lloyd Bay reserve was abandoned in favour of a reserve on the Pascoe River. The new reserve included the parishes of Weymouth, Pascoe, Canoe, Lloyd, Westbury and Lockhart and covered an area of 375,000 acres.¹¹⁴

In 1924 an Aboriginal reserve was gazetted consisting of 380,400 acres in the County of Weymouth, parishes of Lockhart, Sherrand, Atholl, Chilcott, Arran and Cremorne. This reserve was placed under the control of Stephen Harris Davies and Cornelius O'Leary.¹¹⁵

Lloyd Bay - see Lockhart River

Mackay

An Aboriginal mission at Mackay was established in 1870 by the Catholic Church. In 1871, 14,080 acres were set aside as a reserve for Aborigines.¹¹⁶ In 1875 and 1878 amendments to the description of the reserve were made and the area was reduced to 10,000 acres.¹¹⁷

In June 1873, in response to a petition by certain Mackay residents, the Government appointed Trustees to control the temporary reserve near Mackay. The Government at this time also appointed four Commissioners to deal with the petition and to make recommendations to improve the living conditions of Aborigines in the Mackay district and in Queensland generally. The Commissioners released a report in 1874 responding to the Mackay petition and were made Superintendents of the reserve, which was given permanent status.

In 1876, 14,000 acres at Cape Hillsborough in the County of Carlisle just north of Mackay were gazetted.¹¹⁸ In 1879, 90 percent of the Mackay Reserve was revoked. During the following year the school on the reserve also closed due to a lack of funds. The reserve was further reduced to 630 acres in 1882.¹¹⁹ In May 1885 the reserve was finally de-gazetted.¹²⁰

Mapoon

Mapoon was established in 1891 at the mouth of the Batavia River. The Mission was run by Moravian missionaries on behalf of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, with the Queensland Government also providing financial assistance. Over time the reserve was extended south to the Mission River near Weipa and in July 1904 land consisting of 1000 square miles was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve at Mapoon.¹²¹

In October 1901, Mapoon was gazetted as an industrial school under the Queensland Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act.

At a conference of Presbyterian Church and government officials held at Mapoon in April 1954 a decision was made to close the mission and evacuate the residents to Weipa or other stations. The Government commenced building a replacement community at Hidden Valley near Bamaga in 1961. By June 1962 approximately 100 people had moved to the new settlement named New Mapoon. In November 1963 the forced removal of the remaining Mapoon families began. Several houses were burned down by the authorities and by 1964 the entire settlement had been demolished.

In the 1970s several former residents returned to Mapoon and a new community developed. On 26 April 1989 a deed of grant in trust covering 1,839 square kilometres, was given to the residents of Mapoon by the Queensland Government.¹²²

Mareeba

In December 1929 an area of 15 acres was gazetted as a camping reserve for Aboriginal people at Mareeba. The reserve was controlled by two trustees, William James Gall and the Chief Protector John Bleakley.¹²³ According to the annual report of the Department of Aboriginal and Island Advancement for 1977, the Mareeba reserve was no longer in use.¹²⁴

Marie Yamba

Located on the Andromache River, about 25 miles south of Proserpine, Marie Yamba was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in 1887. The reserve became a Scandinavian Lutheran Mission and in 1899 it was placed under the control of Rev. C. Friboth. In February 1900 three trustees, JFG Foxtton, WE Parry-Okeden and WE Roth were appointed. In his annual report for 1902, Roth reported that the mission had been closed and 24 inmates removed to Cape Bedford (Hopevale) station.¹²⁵

Mitchell (East)

In May 1936 an Aboriginal reserve was created in the east Mitchell district next to the Maranoa River.¹²⁶ 26 acres were excised from a camping, water and road reserve. No trustees were appointed to the reserve and over time the original residents living on the reserve left the area. They were replaced by Aboriginal people who had become exempt from the provisions of the Act and were working in the Mitchell district. The reserve was cancelled in April 1955 following a debate over who was responsible for maintaining sanitary facilities and buildings on the reserve.¹²⁷ The Booringa Council argued that the area was an Aboriginal reserve and therefore the Queensland Government's responsibility and not the council's. The then Sub-Department of Native Affairs also refused to claim responsibility on the basis that the residents on the reserve were exempt and therefore not under the Department's control. Following the cancellation of the reserve it was proposed to reserve the area as a camping place controlled by the Booringa Shire Council which would act as Trustee.¹²⁸

Mitchell River - see Kowanyama

Mona Mona

Administered by the Seventh Day Adventists, Mona Mona was established in 1913 when 4000 acres near Kuranda on the banks of Flaggy Creek were gazetted as an Aboriginal Reserve for the Indigenous inhabitants of Kuranda.¹²⁹ Philip Bulpit Rudge was the first superintendent of Mona Mona and Isabella Rudge was appointed as Matron.¹³⁰ Most of the Aboriginal people removed to Mona Mona were Djabuganjiji people from the Kuranda district. The mission closed in 1962.

Mornington Island

A Presbyterian mission was established at Gununa on Mornington Island in 1914. The first missionary on the Island Rev. Robert Hall, was killed by an Aboriginal man in 1918 after he refused to give him tobacco. All missionaries were evacuated from the Island during World War Two. Aboriginal families from Bentinck Island were removed to Mornington Island after a destructive tidal wave contaminated their water supplies in 1948.

In 1978 the Queensland Government took control of the Island from the Uniting Church of Australia. The community protested the decision. Negotiations between the Commonwealth and State Governments led to the establishment of a local shire council on the Island. The first elected Mornington Island Shire Council took control of local administration in 1979.

Mount Carbine

In December 1940 five acres were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve to be used by the Aboriginal people of Mt. Carbine.¹³¹ The land for the reserve was situated within the Herberton Gold and Mineral Field and had been surrendered by the Brooklyn Pastoral Company. The reserve area was amended in October 1986.¹³²

Mount Garnet

Ten acres of land were set aside at Mt. Garnet in August 1960 as an Aboriginal reserve.¹³³ In 1968 this area was increased to 13 acres.¹³⁴

Mount Isa

In October 1951 an area of about 15 acres located in the Cloncurry Gold and Mineral Field was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve to be used by Aboriginal people of the Mount Isa district.¹³⁵ In 1958 this reserve was cancelled and a new reserve was gazetted, consisting of about four acres situated on the Mount Isa - Duchess Road in the Parish of Heywood.¹³⁶

Myora - see Stradbroke Island

Nerang

In August 1871 an Aboriginal Industrial Mission located on the Nerang River was gazetted and some years later in 1877 a mission funded by the Evangelical Lutheran Church was established.¹³⁷ During the next year some land on the reserve was cleared for planting but in January of the following year the reserve was cancelled.¹³⁸

In February 1914 a reserve for the preservation of a bora ground within the Nerang Shire was gazetted.¹³⁹

New Castle Bay, Cape York Peninsula

In October 1915, 25,600 acres were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve for the use of the Indigenous inhabitants of New Castle Bay.¹⁴⁰ This reserve was cancelled in January 1932.¹⁴¹

Noosa - see Fraser Island

Normanton

In 1891 an area of about three acres was excised from the cemetery reserve and gazetted as a reserve for the burial of Aboriginal people.¹⁴² Another Aboriginal cemetery consisting of ten acres was gazetted in 1954.¹⁴³ During the 1930s Ivor Thomas a member of the Australian Inland Mission sought assistance from the Queensland Government to assist Aboriginal people in the Normanton district and called for the establishment of a reserve.¹⁴⁴ In March 1939 an Aboriginal reserve was created at Normanton consisting of 180 acres. In October 1948 an Aboriginal reserve at Normanton consisting of 112 acres was gazetted.¹⁴⁵ This reserve was amended in January 1960 reducing the area by about one acre.¹⁴⁶

Palm Island

Located 65 km north of Townsville, Palm Island was home to a small population of Aboriginal people before becoming an Aboriginal reserve in 1914. Calls for Palm Island to be proclaimed as a reserve were made as early as 1889 when the Secretary of the Aboriginal Protection Association of Townsville wrote to the Colonial Secretary asking for a reserve to be established on the Island, but no action was taken.

In June 1914 Great Palm Island was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve. No Aboriginal people were removed to the Island until 1918 when the remaining inhabitants of the Hull River Aboriginal reserve were sent to Palm Island after the settlement was destroyed by a cyclone. Over the next two decades hundreds of Aboriginal people from across Queensland and a smaller number of Torres Strait Islander people were removed to Palm Island. In 1938 anthropologist Norman Tindale visited Palm Island. He recorded the genealogies of people representing some 44 tribal groups with some people having been removed to Palm from as far away as Brisbane and Cloncurry. The annual report for the year ended 1938 gave the population of the Island as 1248, thus making Palm Island the most populous reserve.

In March 1921 Great Palm Island and Eclipse Island were gazetted as Aboriginal Reserves.¹⁴⁷ In December 1922 Palm Island was gazetted as an industrial school.¹⁴⁸

Palm Island was re-gazetted as an Aboriginal Reserve on 16 July 1938 and on 20 September 1941 the small islands surrounding Great Palm Island, including Curacoa, Eclipse, Falcon, Esk, Brisk, and Havannah, were also gazetted as reserves for the benefit of Aboriginals of the State.¹⁴⁹

Pascoe River - see Lockhart River

Pormpuraaw

Situated on the west coast of Cape York, the Edward River Mission was established by the Anglican Church in 1938. JW. Chapman was the first superintendent of the mission. A previous attempt at establishing an Anglican mission in Western Cape York, situated between the Coleman River and Malaman Creek, failed in 1932. A cyclone destroyed much of the Edward River Mission in 1964. State Government funds were used to rebuild the settlement and in 1967 the Anglican Church transferred control of the mission to the Government.

In 1986 an elected Community Council assumed local government responsibilities, acquiring title over the Trust area which encompassed 466,198 hectares by way of deed of grant in trust. In 1987 the Community changed its name to Pormpuraaw.¹⁵⁰

Purga - see also Deebing Creek

In 1915 the inhabitants of Deebing Creek were moved to a new site at Purga. The mission was controlled by the Salvation Army. On 30 June 1948 Purga was closed and the reserve status of the land rescinded.¹⁵¹ An Aboriginal cemetery consisting of 4.8 perches was gazetted in March 1968.¹⁵²

Queerah Aboriginal Mission

Queerah Aboriginal Mission was located on a property at Edmonton which belonged to C.T. Crowley who in the 1940s was the Member for Cairns and a member of the North Queensland Aboriginal Welfare Committee. Referred to as an independent mission Queerah received no assistance from the Queensland Government.¹⁵³

Ravenshoe

In 1951, 15 acres of land were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in the Parish of Ravenshoe.¹⁵⁴ The creation of the reserve was intended to secure better living conditions for local Aboriginal people who had been camping on land reserved as a national park. By 1953 no new accommodation had been built on the reserve because of an apparent lack of funds and the families who remained at the old camp were threatened with removal to Woorabinda. The removal was never carried out but in 1953 the huts at the old camp were destroyed. The Department of Native

Affairs was then pressured to complete the construction of new buildings on the reserve by the Ravenshoe and District Progress Association and other town residents who were unhappy with the treatment of local Aboriginal people.

Some accommodation was erected on the reserve. In 1959 the local council declared the area unsatisfactory for use as a reserve and moves were made to find a more suitable site. In June 1964 the existing reserve area was extended by about 17 acres.¹⁵⁵

Rocky Island

Rocky Island, situated in Trinity Bay between Cape Grafton and False Cape, was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in June 1907.¹⁵⁶ In 1986 the reserve status of the Island was cancelled.¹⁵⁷

Seisia

In 1948 Red Island Point on Cape York Peninsula was settled by people from Saibai Island, but in 1950 these people moved to Muttee Head. In 1951 more Saibai people moved to Red Island Point and in 1955 the Queensland Government was approached for building materials.

In July 1948 an area of 44,500 acres in the parish of Cowal and Filmer was set aside as an Aboriginal reserve. The reserve was created to accommodate those Torres Strait Islanders who had moved to the mainland.¹⁵⁸

In 1972 the Anglican Church of St. Francis of Assisi was dedicated. The name Seisia was adopted in 1977. A deed of grant in trust was issued to the Seisia Council on 29 October 1987.

Small River - see Cowal Creek

Somerset

Somerset was established as a SPG (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel) mission in 1867 and closed in 1868. The Rev F Jagg and a Mr Kennett reached Somerset in February 1867 to commence a Mission on behalf of the SPG. The mission was a failure and closed in 1868.¹⁵⁹ In 1877 the government station at Somerset was moved to Thursday Island.

Stradbroke Island (Myora)

In 1843 a Catholic Mission was established at Dunwich on Stradbroke Island. Four Italian Passionist missionaries, Fathers Joseph Snell, Luigi Pesciardi, Maurice Lencioni and Raymond Vaccari lived on the island for three years attempting to learn the local Aboriginal language and convert the Aboriginal people of Dunwich to Catholicism. In June 1846 three of the missionaries left Dunwich for Western Australia where the church intended to establish two new missions. The remaining missionary Father Raymond remained at Dunwich until July 1847 when he fled in a boat to Tweed Heads and joined the schooner *Elizabeth Jane* which was travelling to

Sydney. The local newspaper the *Moreton Bay Courier*, reported that the mission had been a failure.¹⁶⁰

Myora Aboriginal Mission replaced the mission at Bribie Island in 1892 when 50 acres were gazetted as a Mission Station.¹⁶¹ Its inhabitants were mainly employees of the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. In 1896 the industrial school was cancelled. Fifty acres was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in July 1905.¹⁶² In 1922 there was a request from the Superintendent to change the name of the reserve to Moongalba.¹⁶³ The mission closed in 1942.

Stuart Creek

2000 acres were gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in November 1877. This was amended to 1400 acres in 1884.¹⁶⁴

Sweers Island

Sweers Island in the Gulf of Carpentaria was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in August 1934 and placed under the control of the Director of Aboriginal and Island Affairs in 1969.¹⁶⁵

Taroom

The Taroom reserve settlement was established on 15 May 1911. Mr. GR Addison was the first Superintendent. In the 1926 Annual Report announced the closure of reserve was imminent and by 1928 all Aboriginal residents had been relocated to Woorabinda.

Townsville

In 1948 the Director of the Native Affairs Office was granted approval to purchase a property located six and a half miles from Townsville at Aitkenvale. The land was to be used as a home for Aboriginal people passing through Townsville.¹⁶⁶ In March 1949 the property consisting of 60 acres was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve.¹⁶⁷ Prior to the establishment of the Aitkenvale reserve, many Aboriginal people visiting Townsville would stay at the camp located at Rose Bay.¹⁶⁸

Trubanaman - see Kowanyama

Tully River

In 1886, 1,000 acres of land on the Tully River (County of Cardwell and Parish of Rockingham) were gazetted. This reserve does not appear on Roth's list of 1901 so presumably it had been cancelled. In 1938 the Local Protector of Aborigines reported several Aboriginal camps in the Tully area including Davidson River, Timberimie, the junction of Jarra Creek and Tully River, Mount Tyson, Lower Tully and Feluga.¹⁶⁹

Umagico

Umagico was started in 1963 by people from the Lockhart River Mission. Subsequently a number of these people moved back to New Lockhart. Their places were taken by people of Torres Strait Islander descent and Umagico today is a mixed community.

Weipa

A Moravian Mission was established on the Embley River in 1898. Foxton, Parry-Okeden and Roth became trustees of the reserve in 1900.

In July 1904 an area of 2,500 square miles was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve for the use of Aboriginal people at Weipa.¹⁷⁰

Wellesley Islands

In April 1905 an Aboriginal reserve was gazetted comprising all the islands in the Gulf of Carpentaria known as the Wellesley Group, including the Forsyth Group and the South Wellesley Islands, with the exception of Sweer's Island which was not gazetted until 1934.

Whitula Station

In 1892 Rev. HM Shuttlewood, Rector of Charleville, suggested that a reserve be established in the far west towards Windorah.¹⁷¹ Ten years later in September 1902 a reserve was established at Whitula Station, 30 miles from Windorah.¹⁷² In his 1902 report, the Southern Protector Archibald Meston noted that "*the continued drought in the west created a necessity for a western reserve for the far West Blacks*".¹⁷³ This reserve was created to assist Aboriginal people within a 200 mile radius of Whitula. In 1904 the reserve was cancelled.

Woorabinda

Woorabinda was opened in 1927 as a replacement for Taroom with 55,000 acres gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve. Woorabinda was re-gazetted as an Aboriginal Reserve on 20 September 1941. During World War Two more than 200 Aboriginal people from Hopevale were sent to Woorabinda. Forced to live in primitive, inadequate conditions many of these people died from diseases such as measles, influenza and pneumonia.

In 1948 approximately 5 acres of land were gazetted as a reserve for the benefit of Aboriginal people at Duaringa. The area located between Foleyvale and Woorabinda were gazetted to accommodate people moving between the other two reserves.¹⁷⁴

In 1986 complete control was invested in the Woorabinda Community Council. On 27 October 1986 a deed of grant in trust was issued to the Woorabinda Council for an area of 38,811 ha.

See also family trees recorded by Norman Tindale at Woorabinda in 1938. The Tindale genealogies and photographs are available at the State Library of Queensland.

Wujal Wujal

Wujal Wujal is the Kuku-Yalanji name given to the area which was previously known as Blomfield and later the Bloomfield River Mission. According to Meston's 1896 *Report on the Aboriginals of Queensland*, Blomfield River Mission

*originated in 1886, when Sir S.W. Griffith, then Chief Secretary, wired from Normanton on 18th March advising the appointment of L.G. Bauer as Superintendent for twelve months at a salary of £300 and provisions.*¹⁷⁵

The land on which the mission was situated was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in August 1886.¹⁷⁶ In addition to the 640 acres gazetted in 1886, 50 square miles of land were reserved as a hunting ground for Aboriginal people in March 1889.¹⁷⁷ Bauer's appointment was not renewed after 12 months and the mission was taken over by the Lutheran Missionary Council of South Australia.¹⁷⁸

In 1900 Bloomfield was included as a place to which JFG Foxtton, WE Parry-Okeden and WE Roth were appointed trustees. The following year the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Synod made the decision to withdraw from the mission and by 1902 the mission was abandoned and its reserve status revoked. The Aboriginal residents of the mission remained in the area and established a number of small camps.

In 1957 a grant of £2500 was given to the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia for the re-establishment of a Reserve for Aborigines at the Bloomfield River Camp.¹⁷⁹ An area of 260 acres which included part of the old reserve was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in May 1958.¹⁸⁰

Yarrabah

Yarrabah (or Cape Grafton) was established as an Anglican Mission under the charge of the John B. Gribble in 1892. Gribble had previously attempted to start a mission at Bellenden Ker in 1890 which failed.¹⁸¹ In 1893 Gribble bought an Aboriginal man named Menmurry and his family to Yarrabah and converted them to Christianity. Menmurry became Gribble's assistant and in 1899 he was made king of the local community at Gribble's suggestion.

Yarrabah was declared a reformatory in 1901. In 1904, 75 sq. miles was gazetted as an Aboriginal Reserve.¹⁸² A deed of grant in trust was issued to the Yarrabah Council on 27 October 1986 for an area of 15,609 ha.

Yungaburra

In 1935 the Local Protector of Aborigines for the Yungaburra district reported two main camps in the area, one at Peterson's Creek and the other at Lamond's Hill. By 1938 three camps were mentioned in the local Protector's annual report, Barron River, Peterson's Creek and Fullers at Boonjie.¹⁸³ During the 1950's a Departmental report recorded the existence of a mission controlled by the Assembly of God Church at Yungaburra. According to the report none of the people on the mission were under the control of the Department, with the majority of South Sea Islander descent. In 1959 an officer from the Department of Health and Home Affairs reported over 100 Aboriginal people living at the Pinnacle reserve, which was located six miles from Yungaburra.¹⁸⁴

Zamia Creek

A reserve at Zamia Creek in the Parish of Bauhinia consisting of 6,906 acres was gazetted in November 1968.¹⁸⁵ This reserve was cancelled in October 1986.¹⁸⁶

Zion Hill - see Moreton Bay –

In 1838 the Presbyterian minister Rev. JD Lang received permission from the NSW. Government to establish an Aboriginal mission at the convict settlement of Moreton Bay. A 640 acre section of land, in present day Nundah, was reserved for the mission. Lang recruited 20 German volunteers from evangelical Lutheran missionary societies to implement his scheme. The Germans created a mission settlement named Zion Hill and encouraged local Aboriginal men and women to work on the farms. Aboriginal children were taught English and given religious instruction at the mission school. A downturn in the NSW economy in the 1840s resulted in the withdrawal of Government funding and private donations, and all missionary activity ceased by 1845. Many of the missionaries remained as pioneer farmers of the North Brisbane area.

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1. *Queensland Government Gazette*, (hereafter cited as QGG) 31 October 1959, p.1219.
 2. QGG, 26 February 1972, p.953.
 3. Thomas Blake, A dumping ground, p.18.
 4. QGG, 23 February 1901, p.485.
 5. Thomas Blake, A Dumping Ground, p.22-31.
 6. QGG, 28 January 1888, p.251.
 7. QGG, 27 July 1889, p.1021.
 8. QGG, 7 April 1951, p.1288
 9. QGG, 29 November 1969, p.1297.
 10. QGG, 4 August 1894, p.275.
 11. QGG, 11 January 1908, p.75.
 12. QGG, 4 July 1936, p. 81.
 13. QGG, 29 June 1878, p.1506.
 14. QGG, 3 February 1900, p. 314.
 15. QSA LAN A55, letter number 5475.
 16. QSA COL/A 252, letter number 78/459.
 17. QSA COL A/684, letter number 568.
 18. QSA COL A/716, letter number 13630.
 19. QGG, 26 March 1904, p.1185.
 20. *New South Wales Government Gazette*, 1842, p. 587.
 21. QGG, 17 August 1935, p.492.
 22. QGG, 11 June 1938, p.2067. QGG, 16 October 1943, p.1275.
 23. George Skeen (Jrn), Aboriginal Reserves - Cairns City, in Cairns Historical Society Bulletin, No. 400, March, 1994. (Continued in following bulletins).
 24. QGG, 15 November 1952, p.1189. See also R 254 Box 758 file no. 7B/6.
 25. QGG, 26 Oct 1962, p.624.
 26. QGG, 23 November 1940, p.1480.
 27. QGG, 13 September 1969, p.64.

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28. Annual Report of the Director of Native Affairs for the year ended 30 June 1953, *QPP*, 1952-53, Vol., p.959.
29. QGG, 3 October 1891, p. 376.
30. QGG, 11 January 1902, p.
- Annual Report of the Northern Protector of Aboriginals for the year 1902, *QPP*, Vol.II, p.472.
31. QGG, 28 February 1914, p.729.
32. QGG, 11 December 1948, p.3005.
33. QSA, R 254 Box no.763 file number 7C/16.
34. QGG, 13 September 1969, p. 64.
35. QGG, 8 April 1933, p.1432.
36. QGG, 13 September 1969, p.64.
37. QGG, 12 August 1944, p.224.
38. QGG, 14 September 1946, p. 1048. See also R 254 box 762 file 7C/8 which contains a list of names of people who contributed to the purchasing of the building.
39. QGG, 25 November 1967, p.1082.
40. QGG, 29 November 1969, p.1297.
41. QGG, 20 May 1944, p.1068
42. QGG, 25 March 1961, p.1711
QGG, 30 August 1986, p.2706-7
See also QSA A/69637 62/89697
43. QSA 505/1/Box 747, 7C/15.
44. QGG, 15 December 1951, p.1692. See also QSA A/69638 - Cooktown reserve
45. QGG, 1 February 1986, p.306.
46. QSA R254 Box 761 file no. 7C/5 no.1 letter no. 39/711.
47. QGG, 29 November 1952, p. 1376. See also QSA R254 box 761 file no. 7C/5.
48. QGG, 6 July 1957, p. 1283.
49. QGG, 16 Oct 1926, p.1590
50. QSA A/58859, letter number 1937/1074.
51. QSA R 254 Box 750 6Q/2 letter dated 28 September 1940.
52. *ibid*
53. QGG, 5 April 1952, p.1284.

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54. An amendment to the size of the reserve was made in 1968. QGG, 3 August 1968, p.1492.
55. In a letter to the Secretary for public instruction from W.H. Foote, Hon. Secretary to the Committee, Deebing Creek Aboriginal Mission, dated 30 November 1894, requesting a grant for the school at the mission, Foote states that 'work was begun about seven year ago, and was taken over by the present committee on 2nd April 1889'. QSA unprocessed bundle 14 of TR1827.
56. QGG, 2 January 1892, p.48; QGG, 16 April 1892, p.1337.
57. QGG, 29 October 1892, p.654 ;Taken from a history of the Deebing Creek Mission written in November 1899. QSA TR 1827 bundle 14, from the 1898 folder of Deebing Creek batches.
58. QSA COL/A 736 letter number 06165
Edward Fuller was replaced by James Fitzgerald in January 1894. Note: Edward Fuller's daughter Eva Eliza Fuller was appointed as a teacher to the missions provisional school in 1897 see QSA TR 1827 Deebing Creek file 1897 letter number 00357.
59. QSA TR 1827 bundle 14, taken from a history of Deebing Creek written in November 1899.
60. QGG, 21 November 1896, p. 1114.
61. Land at Bayley Point consisting of 81,600 acres was gazetted as an Aboriginal reserve in November 1938. QGG, 26 November 1938, p. 2128.
62. David Trigger, *Whitefella Comin'*, Sydney, Cambridge University Press, 1992, p.57.
QGG, 7 November 1936, p.1453. The boundaries of the reserve were amended in 1947 see QGG, 29 November 1947, p.1592.
63. *ibid*, p.74.
64. QGG, 29 November 1969, p.1297.
65. QGG, 1877 p.837.
66. QGG, 1878, p.13.
- ⁶⁷ QGG, 8 March 1941, p.753.
68. QGG, 17 October 1925, p.
69. QGG, 16 July 1938, p. and QGG, 13 May 1939, p. See also QSA A/58861 letter no. 39/4954 re opening of Fantome Island.
70. QSA A/58854, letter number 41/11770.
71. QGG, 20 September 1941, p. 1076.
In a report of public service inspectors concerning the functions and duties of the acting superintendent and the acting medical officer of the Palm Island Aboriginal Settlement it was noted that "when the Leprosarium was established, the part of Fantome Island required for the Leprosarium should have been excluded from the reserve for Aboriginals and reserved as a Leprosarium." Furthermore the report stated that the Director of Native Affairs had "no standing legal or otherwise" in regards to the Leprosarium which should have been established by proclamation under section 51 of the *Heath Acts*, 1937 to 1939. Under this act the only person able to remove and detain any person in a Leprosarium is the Director General of Health. (QSA A/58854 letter number 41/4948)
72. QSA A/58861, letter no. 41/1748.

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73. Annual Report of the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, 1944-45, *QPP*, Vol. , p.1019.
74. In the annual report of the Health and Medical Services of the State of Queensland for the year 1971-1972 it was stated that " it is quite possible that Fantome Island will be closed as a Hansen's disease hospital by October 1972." The annual report for 1973-1974 noted that patients had by that time been transferred to Palm Island.
75. *QGG*, 14 June 1975, p.901.
76. *QGG*, 29 June 1907, p.1671.
77. *QGG*, 13 July 1872, p. 1004.
78. Reserve Cancelled - *QGG*, 16 November 1878, p.1033.
Reserve land open for selection - *QGG*, 4 January 1879, p.22.
79. The Primitive Methodist Mission to the Aborigines, Hinchinbrook Island. Copy of a paper by Mr. J.W. Collinson, Uniting Church in Australia collection John Oxley Library.
80. *QGG*, 7 December 1901, p.799.
81. Annual Report of the Chief Protector of Aborigines for the year 1904, *QPP*, 1905, p.13.
82. *QGG*, 2 November 1901, p. 544.
83. *QGG*, 24 March 1906, p.1139
84. *QGG*, 25 October 1913, p.1063.
85. *QGG*, 18 February 1888 p. 478.
86. *QGG*, 21 December 1935, p.1995.
87. *QGG*, 12 Feb 1916, p.722
88. *QSA*, A/58838 letter no.40/1820 (applications general)
89. *QGG*, 18 April 1936, p.1436.
90. *QGG*, 7 August 1965, p. 1779.
QGG, 5 July 1975, p.1136.
91. *QGG*, 8 June 1889, p.419
92. *QGG*, 21 Jan 1911, p.552
93. *QGG*, 20 March 1937, p.1041.
94. *QGG*, 29 November 1969, p. 1297.
95. *QGG*, 1881, p.390 and 1066.
96. *QGG*, 1 December 1934, p.1520-1521.
97. *QGG*, 2 January 1892, p.48.
98. *QSA* A/58886 HHA Batch file 42/4050 - Evacuation Cape Bedford Mission. 15 people were sent to Palm Island.

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99. QSA A/58886 HHA Batch file letter no. 43/5659 - Reserve Cape Bedford Mission occupation by Military Forces.
100. QGG, 13 September 1952, p. 78-79.
101. QSA A/58890 letter no. 60/6497
102. QGG, 9 October 1915, p.997.
103. Cancellation of first reserve - QGG, 8 May 1937, p.1610.
New reserve - QGG, 8 May 1937, p.1611.
104. QGG, 29 November 1969, p.1297.
105. QGG, 6 September 1913, p.555.
106. QSA A/58915 Notes on Demolition of Old Hull River Settlement by Cyclone in 1918.
107. Annual Report, 1918 p.10.
108. Footprints along the Cape York Sandbeaches, p.90.
109. QGG, 23 October 1915, p.1374.
110. QSA, R 254, Box 318, Papers relating to the Mitchell River Mission.
111. QGG, 26 August 1967, p. 1648; QSA 3501/1/Box 853, 7C/18.
112. Annual Report of the Chief Protector of Aboriginal for the year 1907, QPP, 1908, p.926. See also QSA A/58912 letter no. 07/1971 for Chief Protectors report.
113. QGG, 19 March 1908, p.691.
114. QGG, 27 January 1912, p. 258.
115. QGG, 18 October 1924, p. 1244.
116. QGG, 1 July 1871, p.951.
117. QGG, 20 March 1875, p.626.
QGG, 5 January 1878, p.16.
118. QGG, 1876, p.1392.
119. QGG, 1882, p.885.
120. QGG, 16 May 1885, p.1625
121. QGG, 16 July 1904, p.92; Noel Loos, 'Concern and Contempt', in *Aboriginal Australians and Christian Missions*.
- ¹²². Mapoon Shire Council Website – Mapoon History based on Geoff Wharton's BA (Hons) thesis, University of Queensland, 1996, entitled *The Day They Burned Mapoon*
123. QGG, 14 December, 1929, p. 1951. See also R 254 Box 758 file no. &B/5 - Protectorates Mareeba; Mareeba Camp.
124. Annual Report of the Department of Aboriginal and Island Advancement for the year ended 30 June 1977, QPP, Vol.

,p.1457.

125. Annual Report of the Northern Protector of Aboriginals for the year 1902, *QPP*, 190, p.451.
126. QGG, 2 May 1936, p. 1562.
127. QGG, 30 April 1955, p.1644. See also QSA, A/58892 letter number, 55/3822.
128. QSA A/58892 HHA batch files letter no. 55/3833.
129. QGG, 30 August 1913, p. 501.
130. QSA A/58861, letter no. 13/11762.
131. QGG, 14 December 1940, p. 1731. See also QSA R254 Box 760 file 7C/6 Reserves and Camps - Mt. Molloy. An amendment to the reserve area was made in October 1986. QGG, 11 October 1986, p.966.
132. QGG, 11 October 1986, p.966
133. QGG, 13 August 1960, p.2072.
134. QGG, 9 November 1968, p. 861.
135. QGG, 6 October 1951, p.384. See also QSA A/58891 letter no.54/121.
136. QGG, 18 October 1958, p.550. See also QSA A/69637 16823/64 Mt. Isa Reserve.
137. QGG, 19 August 1871, p.1238.
138. QGG, 25 January 1879, p.189.
139. QGG, 7 February 1914, p.540.
140. QGG, 23 October 1915, p.1373.
141. QGG, 16 Jan 1932,p.143
142. QGG, 12 December 1891, p.1238.
143. QGG, 22 April 1954, p.293.
144. QSA A/58859 37/8646
145. QGG, 16 Oct 1948, p.2219.
146. QGG, 23 January 1960, p. 311. See also QSA R 254 Box 760 files 7C/3 parts 1 & 2.
147. QGG, 12 March 1921, p. 787.
148. QGG, 30 December 1922, p.2263.
149. QGG, 20 September 1941 p.1076.
- In 1941 Cherbourg, Woorabinda, Palm Island and Fantome Island were regazetted following a report which noted that due to a number of the reserves being regazetted overtime without the original gazettal notices being cancelled it was unclear as to just what was reserved. see QSA A/58854, letter no. 41/11770.

¹⁵⁰ . Pormpuraaw Aboriginal Council Website – Culture & History

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- 151.QGG, 1948 p.3131.
- 152.QGG, 16 March 1968, p. 1127.
153. Mention of this reserve is made in a number of files including QSA A/58885 letter no.46/8345 and QSA A/58891 letter no.53/5058.
- 154.QGG, 2 June 1951 p. 569. See also QSA R 254 box no.763 file no. 7C/14 Protectorates - Ravenshoe reserve.
- 155.QGG, 6 June 1964, p. 699.
- 156.QGG, 29 June 1907, p. 1671.
- 157.QGG, 25 October 1986, p.1177.
- 158.QSA A/58892 HHA batch file - Bamaga Reserve, 56/11592.
Reserve amended see QGG 2 August 1952, p. 2418. to 44,375 acres.
In October 1956 the reserve area was amended see QGG 20 October, 1956, p.717. Reserve 44,375 acres.
- 159.John Bayton, *Cross over Carpentaria*, Smith & Paterson, Brisbane, 1965, pp 29-39.
- 160.Osmund Thorpe, *First Catholic mission to the Australian Aborigines*, Sydney, 1950, p.114 - 119.
- 161.QGG, 26 November 1892, p. 1017.
- 162.QGG, 1 July 1905, p. 33.
- 163.Chief Protector of Aboriginals Office, Register of Inward Correspondence, 1922. QSA A/
164. QGG. 17.11.1877 p. 1121 and QGG 22.11.1884 p.1749 Vol. XXXV
- 165.QGG, 4 August 1934, p.344.
QGG, 29 November 1969, p. 1297.
- 166.QSA A/58891 HHA batch file letter no. 52/2389.
- 167.QGG, 19 March 1949, p.965.
- 168.QSA R254 Box 761, file no. 7C/4 - Townsville reserves.
- 169.QSA A/58806 letter number 38/2730
- 170.QGG, 16 July 1904, p.93.
171. Anglican Archives: Year Book 1892 pp. 76-77.
172. QGG 20.09.1902 p.701
173. SPA report 1902 page 1177
174. QSA A/58862 HHA batch file 48.6990
- 175.QVP, Vol. IV, p. 729.
176. QGG 14.8.1886 p. 651.

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177. QGG 2.3.1889 p. 824
178. Kay Evans, Marie Yamba, Bloomfield and Hopevale p.10-14.
179. QSA A/58888 HHA Batch File no.58/2111.
180. QGG, 31 May 1958 p.1147.
181. QSA COL A627 letter no. 9260 - Letters to the Premier and Under Colonial Secretary from Gribble requesting a site to commence a mission at Bellenden Kerr.
182. QGG 16.7.1904 p.92 Vol. LXXXIII
183. QSA A/58806 letter number 38/2731
184. QSA, R254, file IE/54 Administration Missions, Assemblies of God Mission, Yungaburra.
185. QGG, 30 November 1986, p.1141.
186. QGG, 25 October 1986, p.1178.