

Street Address	107-123 Jackson Road, Russell Island
GPS/RPD	Lot 37 on SL5485 and part of fronting Esplanade
Place Type	Built, Landscape



Red-e-map (RCC, 2017).



Oval, Jacksonville, Russell Island (AHS, 2017).

Condition	Good	Integrity	Good
Statutory Listings	Local Heritage Place		
Non-Statutory Listings	No current listing		
Inspection Date	20/01/2017		

Historical Context

The area referred to as 'Jacksonville area' was developed by the Jackson family in the 1920s. The area included a cannery, jetty, picture theatre, swimming pool and loading barge. Mark and James Jackson owned most of the subdivided land on Russell Island. His wife was a granddaughter of early Moreton Bay settlers, the Routledge family, who lived on Russell Island as oystermen in the 1850s.

The Jackson brothers arrived on Russell Island c.1906, settling in an area that became known as Jacksonville. Mark Jackson built a jetty and swimming pool from the barge that was originally used to cross the Logan River. The swimming enclosure failed because the piles could not be driven deep enough and continued to fall over. The jetty was used until it was beyond repair c.1988.

The pineapple cannery established around 1912 processed pineapples grown on the mainland as well as on the island. The cannery exported tinned pineapple overseas and supplied Australian troops in France during World War I. The cannery closed in the Depression and Mark Jackson converted it to a sawmill, which was supplied by local timber. The sawmill was on the ridge where the oval is today.

Engines and motors were bought from another sawmill on the island owned by Sam and Walter Hall. These were removed to another location on foreshore when the boiler from Pimpama sugar mill was purchased. The boiler floated down passage but was too heavy to move up bank. Dwindling supplies led to its closure. The mill supplied most of the timber for the Island's Methodist Church, which was later eaten out by white ants and had to be pulled down.

In 1950, Mark Jackson opened a picture theatre with son Douglas, opposite the cricket pitch. This venture failed when TV became widely available. The building was finally struck by lightning and burnt down in the 1960s. The cricket pitch was donated by Mark Jackson to the Crown. A plaque was placed on the pitch in 1992 acknowledging his contribution to the island. Jackson Road was built by Mark Jackson.[1]

Physical Description

Jacksonville is the site of a settlement in the 1920s incorporating the picture theatre (built 1920s, destroyed by fire 1960s), pineapple cannery (later the timber mill), enclosed swimming pool (obsolete by 1960s), timber jetty for fruit cartage (used until 1975) and loading barge for fruit cartage.

Jetty: The jetty is roughly 200 metres long by 2 metres wide. Consists of timber posts and decking. Most pylons are still standing, but the decking is largely lost.

Swimming enclosure: The enclosure was constructed approximately 50 metres by 50 metres, with concrete block walls that are now largely derelict.

Barge: The barge is a timber construction with a sloping square bow. It is made of plank walls covered with rusted galvanised iron sheeting. It was used for carrying fruit and produce to the mainland. The timber frame remains, but the decking is largely lost.

Pineapple cannery/timber mill: Steamer pipes from the pineapple factory are still visible in Jackson Street.

Statement of Significance

Jacksonville is a locally significant place which embodies historical, creative/technical and associative values. It embodies the spirit of a settler, Mark Jackson, who together with his family established a jetty, swimming pool, pineapple cannery, sawmill, picture theatre, and cricket ground on the island. The archaeological remnants of a number of these items still remain and it is important they be preserved in their environment. An acknowledgement of the Jacksons' achievement is reflected in the naming of the road and the cricket ground.

Criteria A The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the region's history.

Jacksonville is important in demonstrating the evolution of economic development on Russell Island and the Southern Moreton Bay Islands within Redlands.

Criteria C The place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the region's history.

Jacksonville has the potential to provide further detail on development and the establishment of primary and secondary industry within Southern Moreton Bay Islands.

Criteria F The place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period for the region.

Jacksonville is important in demonstrating technical achievement in the establishment of a successful export business supplying canned pineapples during WWI from a relatively remote island in Southern Moreton Bay.

Criteria H The place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in the region's history.

Jacksonville has a special association with the Jackson family, in particular Mark Jackson who was an important local farmer, industrialist and entrepreneur.

Primary Themes

3.0 Developing Secondary and Tertiary Industries

3.04 Developing economic links outside Queensland

3.02 Developing manufacturing capacities

3.01 Feeding Queenslanders

5.0 Moving Goods, People and Information

5.04 Using shipping

8.0 Creating Social and Cultural Institutions

8.05 Sport and recreation

8.02 Cultural activities

References

[1] Fiona Jackson, Russell Island: History of Jacksonville, n.d., held in LH Collection, Cleveland Library.



Shed and oval, Jacksonville, Russell Island (AHS, 2017).



Jetty Remnants, Russell Island (RPS, 2012).