



# Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Laidley Citations

Draft for Consultation

July 2025

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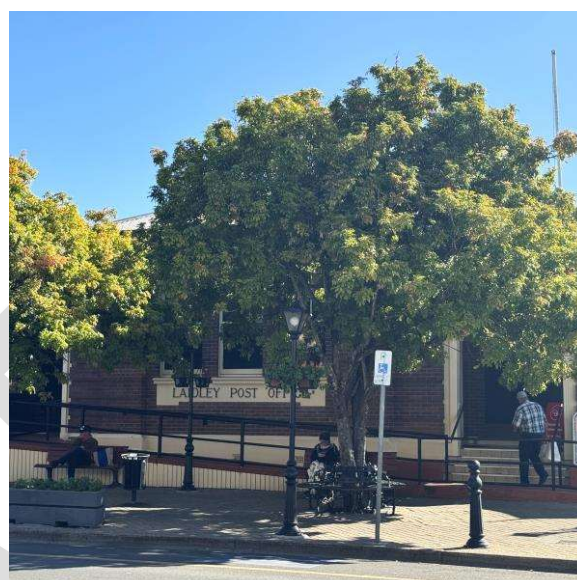
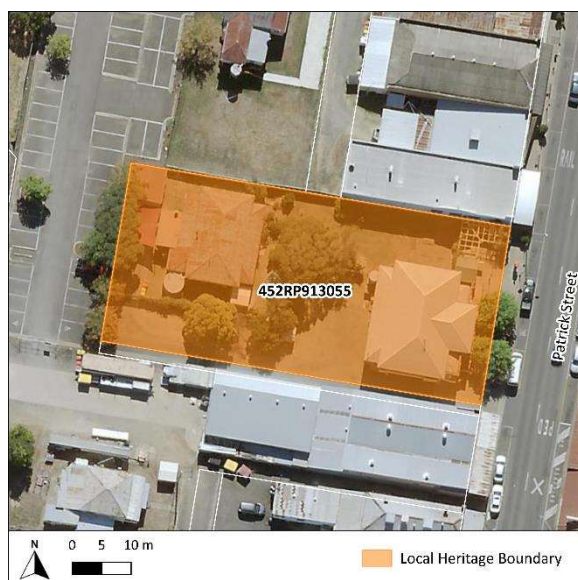


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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley Post Office and Residence		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	Laidley Post and Telegraph Office		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0501		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	139 Patrick Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	452RP913055



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Interwar 1919 – 1939

### History:

Postal and telegraph services were present in Laidley since at least the 1860s<sup>1</sup> and were conducted out of a small room at the railway station and managed by the railway department<sup>2</sup>. In 1890, due to the inadequacy of the current office, the community chose a premises for the post and telegraph office to function out of until the Postmaster-General would agree to construct one for them<sup>3</sup>, which was confirmed in 1891<sup>4</sup>.

This building, constructed where the current post office resides, appears to remain until 1923, when construction commenced for a new post office building to be attached to the existing Postmaster's residence<sup>5</sup>. This building was completed in 1924 but was destroyed by a fire along with the residence shortly after in 1925, before it had officially opened. As such, the local community urged that a new post office needed to be constructed out of brick to withstand any fire damage.

In October 1925, the new (and current) Laidley Post and Telegraph Office and Postmaster's Residence completed construction under contractor Mr A. Watson of Brisbane<sup>6</sup>. The Postmaster's Residence continued to be in use until at least the 1950s<sup>7</sup>.

The Post Office remains in use, whilst the Postmaster's Residence is believed to be under private ownership.

<b>Historical themes:</b>	5. Moving goods, people and information. 5.7. Telecommunications. 5.8. Postal services.
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
<p>The Laidley Post Office is a good example of the 1920s period type M5 'Twin Porch' post office building. It is a symmetrical brick structure with an intersecting hip roof clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (eastern elevation) features a central section with three sets of sash windows with an upper window of six-panes. The windows feature keystones and brick voussoirs. Beneath the windowsills is a rectangular mould adorned with the words "Laidley Post Office".</p> <p>Flanking this section are twin porches which feature tiled steps with a contemporary balustrade and a contemporary access ramp extending between each porch. Each porch features doors with fan lights and a four-pane window. Flanking each porch and the central section are indented brick pilasters, some with narrow eight-pane windows. The northern and southern elevations feature the same windows as the front central section, whilst the northern elevation contains skillion window hoods.</p> <p>The Laidley Postmaster's Residence is a symmetrical timber structure with similar characteristics to the post office, including an intersecting hip roof clad in corrugated iron and sash windows with an upper window of six-panes. The exterior is clad in weatherboard.</p>	
<b>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
1. Historical	The Laidley Post Office and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Laidley from the 1890s, with the current buildings rebuilt in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The place has remained as an essential service in the township for over a century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Post Office and Residence is a good example of a 1920s post office complex, including the 1920s period type M5 'Twin Porch' post office building.
4. Aesthetic	The Laidley Post Office and Residence stands out as a visually prominent feature within the Patrick Street streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Post Office and Residence has a strong association with the Laidley community as an ongoing primary centre for postal and telecommunication services for over a century.
<b>Statement summary:</b>	
<p>The Laidley Post Office and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Laidley from the 1890s, with the current buildings rebuilt in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The place has remained as an essential service in the township for over a century. It is a good example of a 1920s post office complex, including the principal characteristics of a type M5 'Twin Porch' post office building, and stands out as a visually prominent feature within the Patrick Street streetscape. It has a strong</p>	

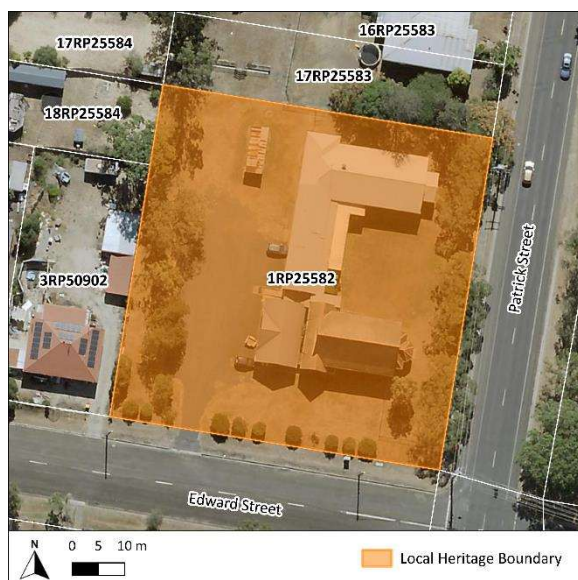
association with the local Laidley community as an ongoing primary centre for postal and telecommunication services for over a century.

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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley Uniting Church		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	Laidley Methodist Church		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0502		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	45 Patrick Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP25582



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Interwar 1919 – 1939

### History:

The Laidley Uniting Church, originally the Laidley Methodist Church, was constructed in 1933<sup>1</sup>. Methodism in the wider Lockyer district dates to at least 1883, with meetings held in Helidon in private homes. During this same year, the first Methodist Church was erected in Laidley, potentially making it the first in the region<sup>2</sup>, followed by a larger replacement in 1885<sup>3</sup>. As the congregation continued to grow, Reverend Dewsbury proposed building a new church in 1911. Fundraising began, but the project was delayed due to the outbreak of World War I. Over time, fundraising efforts returned and building plans had been developed, however, the estimated cost was £1,800 and financial constraints meant the project was again put on hold<sup>4</sup>.

Over 20 years later, in 1933, tenders were invited for the construction of the new timber and brick Laidley Methodist Church<sup>5</sup>. The design, overseen by architect Mr. W. Kerrison<sup>6</sup>, would include wood and brick construction, double casement leadlight windows, FC sheeted interiors, and a silky oak dado rail along the entire interior. The church would feature two vestries – one for the Minister in the northwest and another for the choir assembly in the southwest. Furniture was crafted locally by Mr. H. F. W. Neumann<sup>7</sup>.

The new church was complemented by the retention of the old church on the property, which was repurposed as a hall for Sunday School and social activities<sup>8</sup>. Over the years, the church was noted for its community events including weddings<sup>9</sup>, the tennis club<sup>10</sup>, and the annual Harvest Festival<sup>11</sup>.

In 1977, the Uniting Church in Australia was formed, combining the Methodist Church, and sections of the Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches<sup>12</sup>. As such, the Laidley Methodist Church became known as the Laidley Uniting Church.

A hall, visible in aerial imagery from at least 1933<sup>13</sup>, remains present on the site.

**Historical themes:**

- 8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
  - 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
  - 8.2. Cultural activities.
  - 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

The Laidley Uniting Church is a good example of a 1930s timber church building, set on a brick foundation and clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in diamond shingled tiles. The front façade (eastern elevation) features a distinctive half-octagonal porch supported by timber posts and balustrade, with French VJ doors providing access. The sides of the porch protrude outward, featuring weatherboard on the lower half and FC sheeting with decorative timber elements and leadlight windows on the upper half. The front gable end of the church is adorned with FC-sheeting with decorative timber elements, dentils, and three rectangular leadlight windows. The rear gable end mirrors the design but on a smaller scale, adorned with FC sheeting with decorative timber elements and a rectangular vent.

The northern and southern elevations include double lancet leadlight windows, while the rear protruding vestries feature gable ends with FC sheeting with decorative timber elements, dentils, and a pair of rectangular leadlight windows. Roof extensions on either side of the vestries are supported by timber posts and balustrades, sheltering access doors. The southern side has steps, whilst the northern side has a contemporary access ramp. A later additional building extends from the rear of the church.

Adjacent to the church is the hall, which is simpler in design. It is a symmetrical, rectangular-plan timber building set on low timber stumps, with its front base constructed of brick. The box gable roof is clad in corrugated iron with simply designed bargeboards on the gable end. The front façade (eastern elevation) includes a central porch with patterned glass square windows, and a side door accessed via brick steps. A contemporary extension has been added to the rear of the hall, connecting it to the church. The hall does not appear to represent the re-used early church.

The church grounds are enclosed by a contemporary metal balustrade fence.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Criterion:**

**Description:**

1. Historical

The Laidley Uniting Church, constructed in 1933, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Methodism in Laidley and the wider Lockyer district, present since at least 1883.

2. Scientific

Does not currently threshold.

3. Typological

The Laidley Uniting Church is representative of a distinctive early 20<sup>th</sup> century style church in rural Queensland, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof with diamond shingles, weatherboard, and lancet windows. Whilst demonstrating



	common design principles of rural churches of this era, it also features unique detailing with its use of FC sheeting, shingles and decorative timber elements.
4. Aesthetic	The Laidley Uniting Church contributes to the visual character of Laidley with its harmonious proportions and decorative elements. The decorative, unique arts and crafts inspired detailing adds to the church's aesthetic value, making it a visually prominent feature within the streetscape. Additionally, the building demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Uniting Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Methodism and as a venue for community events. The church's ongoing function, as well as its continuity through denominational changes, reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Laidley Methodist and Uniting Church community.

#### Statement summary:

The Laidley Uniting Church, constructed in 1933, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of Methodism in Laidley since at least 1883. It is representative of early 20<sup>th</sup> century rural timber church designs in Queensland, featuring both common and uniquely decorative design elements that contribute to its aesthetic prominence and demonstrate a high level of craftsmanship. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Methodism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function throughout denominational changes reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining cultural identity of the Laidley Methodist and Uniting Church community.

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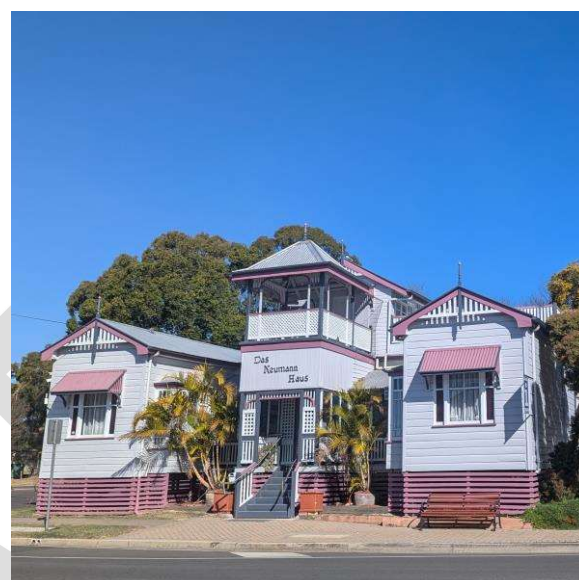
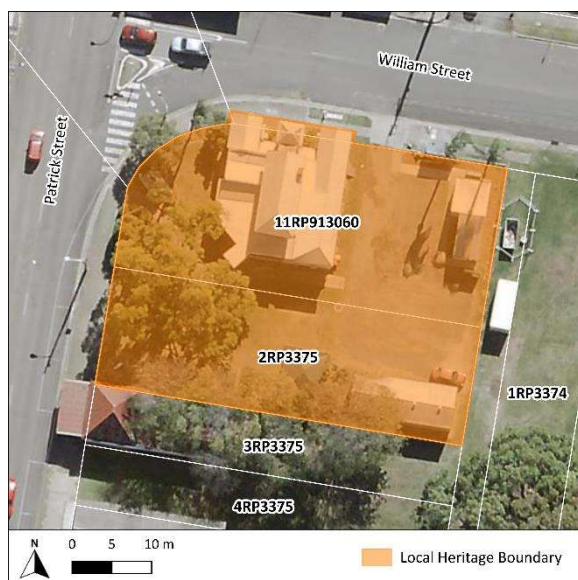
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Das Neumann Haus		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0503		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	100 Patrick Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	11RP913060; 2RP3375; Road Reserve



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical Period:** Federation 1890 - 1914

### History:

The Lockyer Valley and surrounds experienced a new wave of immigrants from Europe, especially Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, throughout the 1850s to 1880s<sup>1</sup>. The peak decade of German immigration to Queensland was in the 1880s with Rosewood Scrub, Logan, and Lockyer districts being the primary areas of settlement<sup>2</sup>. Land north and north-east of the Laidley railway, such as Plainland, Hatton Vale, and Prenzlau, had been selected by mostly Germans, or people of German origin<sup>3</sup>. During this period, notable persons, such as Reverend Pastor Niemeyer who founded the Apostolic Church of Queensland in 1883, encouraged German settlement in the area, including helping new German settlers who had freshly immigrated to Queensland make their way to Laidley and surrounds<sup>4</sup>.

One of the German immigrants who migrated to Australia during the 1880s wave of German settlers was Hermann Fredrich Wilhelm Neumann<sup>5</sup>. Hermann migrated with his parents and two brothers in 1884, residing in Ipswich at the time. Hermann became a successful carpenter in Ipswich building furniture. After marrying his wife Annie and having three sons, Hermann and his family moved to Laidley in 1893 and constructed 'Das Neumann Haus'. There was a furniture showroom attached to the living room so his wife could assist with the business whilst also minding their children. To the rear of their property Hermann constructed a two-storey workshop and storage shed. Hermann's talents as a carpenter were renowned with one of his violins on display in Australia House, London, in the early 1900s, as well as his furniture being used locally by the churches<sup>6</sup>.

Das Neumann Haus was a cultural hub for the local community where children were taught to play musical instruments and read literature. In c. 1905, an upper storey was added to the home which

included a music room, a tearoom, and two balconies. The family would sometimes play music from their balconies to the community below<sup>7</sup>.

In 1934, Hermann Neumann passed away, with Annie passing on later in 1954. Their son, Carl, carried on the family business until he passed in the 1970s. Carl's wife, Lotte, continued to run the business until 1980 when the residence was gifted to Laidley Shire Council<sup>8</sup>. The rear workshop and storage shed has long been removed and replaced with gardens<sup>9</sup>. There is a Jacaranda tree in the park to the rear that is reportedly over 100 years old<sup>10</sup>, and a grapevine called the 'Isabella Grapevine' that was planted by Hermann in the early 1900s.

**Historical themes:**

- 3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries.
- 3.3 Developing engineering and construction industries.
- 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Das Neumann Haus is a unique construction, custom-built by owner and carpenter Hermann Neumann. The building is raised on stumps with horizontal battens screening the underside of the house. There are two 'wings' to the house with a central two-storey portion. The central entrance steps take visitors up to a front tower-like structure with portico below and balcony above.

The portico has a timber balustrade, batten frieze-rail, and lattice infill to the front. It appears that contemporary louvres have been placed along the sides to enclose the space. The open balcony above has lattice balustrades and a decorative batten frieze-rail that runs around the top between verandah posts – the corner posts are structural whilst the innermost are decorative.

Between the portico and balcony is a sign that says 'Das Neumann Haus'.

The building is clad in chamferboard and the gabled roofs are clad in corrugated iron and have decorative bargeboards, battens, and finials. The rear elevation, however, is clad in weatherboard. The front windows are sash windows with side panels and there are corrugated window awnings with battened ends that exist above. The remainder of the house appears to have a variety of windows and fanlights from various periods.

On the western side of the upper storey is an open balcony which faces Patrick Street. This balcony is encased by timber balustrades.

The rear of the building appears to have been modified over time, and a contemporary accessibility ramp and associated pathway has been added, along with a contemporary verandah and associated balustrades.

The landscaping is a more contemporary design. There is a Jacaranda tree in the park to the rear that is reportedly over 100 years old, and a grapevine called the 'Isabella Grapevine' that was planted by Hermann in the early 1900s.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Criterion:**

**Description:**

1. Historical

Das Neumann Haus is important in demonstrating the wave of German immigration and settlement in the Lockyer Valley throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Das Neumann Haus illustrates the skills and trades that came with German settlement in the region, particularly that of Hermann Neumann who was a prominent and renowned carpenter. The residence was a cultural hub for the local community where children were taught music and literature. The

	Neumann family carried out their business until it was gifted to the Laidley Shire Council in 1980, ensuring its continued use and enjoyment by the local community.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	Das Neumann Haus is a unique timber construction and design for its time and is a prominent landmark feature within the Laidley township. The house illustrates a high level of timber craftsmanship and artistic qualities no longer commonplace in building construction.
5. Social and Spiritual	Das Neumann Haus has strong community connections as a place that has been utilised by the local community for generations as a place of learning and culture.

#### Statement summary:

Das Neumann Haus is a unique timber construction that is a prominent landmark feature within the Laidley streetscape. Constructed by prominent carpenter and artisan, Hermann Neumann, the building has strong community associations as a place that has been utilised for learning and culture over many generations. The house also illustrates the wave of German immigration and settlement that occurred in the Lockyer Valley region throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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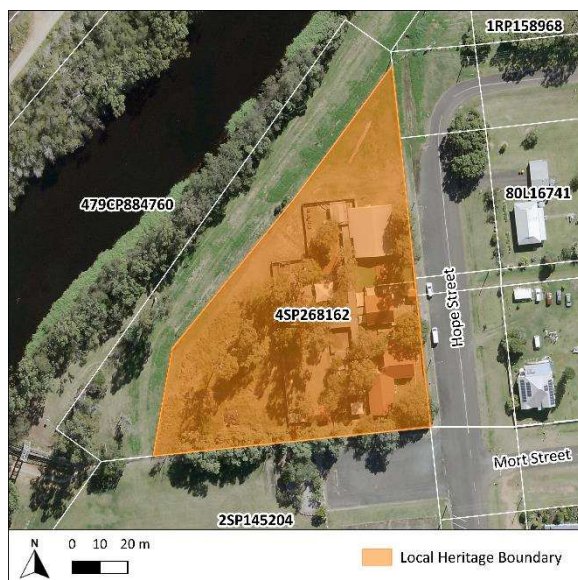
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley Central State School (former)		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	Lagoon Provisional School		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0504		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	21-23 Hope Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	7RP205684



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Federation 1890 – 1914

### History:

The Laidley Central State School (former) was opened in March 1908 as the Lagoon Provisional School within the old Laidley township (Central Laidley)<sup>1</sup>. The schoolhouse was a 25ft (7.6m) by 16ft (4.9m) rectangular structure with a front and rear verandah, raised high on stumps to provide sheltered teaching and play space underneath<sup>2</sup>. Most of the finances for construction were provided by the State Government, and there was concern that the school would struggle to draw in students as it was placed between two previously established State Schools in North and South Laidley<sup>3</sup>. However, this quickly proved unfounded, and the school had an attendance of 53 by April 1908<sup>4</sup>. The first head teacher was Miss Grace Brown, and an assistant teacher was quickly assigned to the growing school<sup>5</sup>. The Lagoon Provisional School received State School status by 1909 and was renamed the Laidley Central State School<sup>6</sup>.

By 1914, Laidley Central State School had an attendance of 74 pupils, and was performing at a high academic standard in High School and State School examinations under the tutelage of the new head teacher Mr. E D. Kenyon<sup>7</sup>. Growing attendance led the school to construct a new wing on the northern side of the schoolhouse at this time, measuring 31ft (9.4m) by 20ft (6.1m). It was adorned with large hopper windows on the eastern and western ends of the building and fanlights for ventilation and light<sup>8</sup>.

The high attendance at Laidley Central State School was not to last, and in 1925 the Department of Public Works considered removing one of the classrooms. This proposal was met with serious debate and was never undertaken<sup>9</sup>. Laidley Central State School continued to provide education for

the old Laidley township area well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century until its closure on the 12<sup>th</sup> of December 1998<sup>10</sup>. The site is now used as an early learning centre.

**Historical themes:**

- 9. Educating Queenslanders.
- 9.1. Primary schooling.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

The Laidley Central State School (former) has been adapted across several periods, including extensions to its northern and southern elevations, though the core of the structure is the 1908 Lagoon Provisional School. The schoolhouse structure is typical of early Department of Public Works designs from the 1900s. It is a long, rectangular structure clad in weatherboard and set high on stumps. Verandahs run the length of the eastern and western elevations of the school, and vertical joint (VJ) boards clad the southern corners of each verandah, likely the historic cloak rooms. The verandahs have been enclosed with glass windows and the balustrades have been replaced with contemporary sheeting. The corrugated iron roof was once open gabled, though has been extended to include structural additions.

A northern wing was attached the Provisional schoolhouse in 1914. This wing adopted the changing design philosophies emerging toward education spaces in the latter part of the federation period, as the Department of Public Works sought to provide more light and better ventilation in State Schools. While the wing is also a weatherboard clad rectangular structure set on stumps, the open gabled roof is set on a much steeper pitch, and a set of twelve hopper windows is present at both the eastern and western elevations of the wing, with large iron and timber window hoods. A southern verandah connects with the eastern verandah of the Provisional school, which has also been enclosed with glass and contemporary sheeting.

An extension has also been attached to the northwestern side of the Provisional schoolhouse, with historic aerial imagery indicating that this was a post-1980 inclusion.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Criterion:**

**Description:**

1. Historical

The Laidley Central State School (former) demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and reflects the move from Provisional to State Schools as centres of education for rural communities.

2. Scientific

Does not currently threshold.

3. Typological

The Laidley Central State School (former) retains characteristics of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century rural school, with adaptations demonstrative of changing approaches to educational philosophies in Queensland. The in situ survival of the 1908 Provisional School portion of the structure is rare for rural schools.

4. Aesthetic

Does not currently threshold.

5. Social and Spiritual

The Laidley Central State School (former) holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for 90 years as a school and continuing now as an early learning centre.

### Statement summary:

The Laidley Central State School (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Laidley as an early rural school constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It retains characteristics of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century rural school, with adaptations demonstrative of changing approaches to educational philosophies in Queensland. The in situ survival of the 1908 Provisional School portion of the structure is rare for rural schools. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for 90 years as a school and continuing now as an early learning centre.

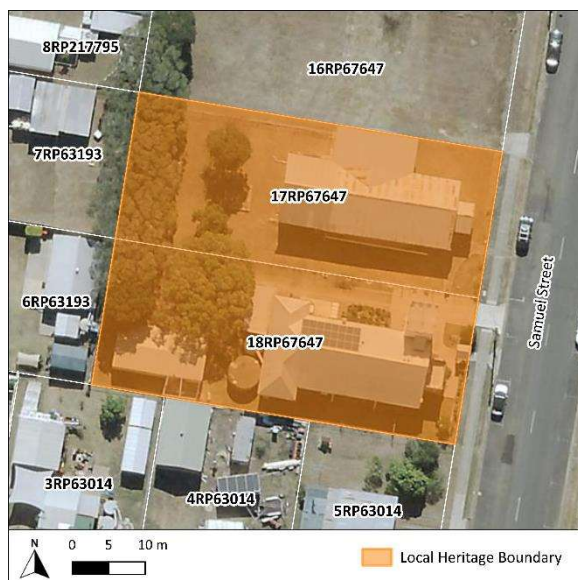
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley Baptist Church and Hall		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>			
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0505		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	25-27 Samuel Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	17RP67647; 18RP67647



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Postwar 1945 – 1960

### History:

The first Baptist meeting in the region was held in 1882 in the home of Mr. C. Mutzelburg in Blenheim prior to the establishment of a church<sup>1</sup>. In 1892, the Blenheim Baptist Church was constructed which was attended by local Baptists and from other surrounding areas such as Laidley. This church was destroyed by fire in 1899 which led to a replacement church in Blenheim in 1907, built on land donated by Mr. F. Mutzelburg and Mr. S. Dart<sup>2</sup>.

The Laidley Baptist Church Hall was constructed in 1952. This hall, costing £3,500, was designed to be used as a church as needed and would conduct evening services for the Laidley Baptist community. In early 1954, services ceased at the Blenheim Baptist Church which led to an increase in services in Laidley. This led to the decision to erect a church adjacent to the Laidley Baptist Church Hall. As the Blenheim Baptist Church was to be demolished, the timber was to be used in the new Laidley Baptist Church<sup>3</sup>.

The Laidley Baptist Church was constructed in September 1954, designed and built by Paul Mutzelburg with the blueprints drawn by his son and cost £3,139. This cost was less than the estimated £3,500 due to the assistance of 40 volunteers during the construction. The church was described as a wooden building on brick foundations with a brick front. The interior features tiled baptistry, with a large leadlight window, and was lit by fluorescent lighting. The seating was to accommodate approximately 350 people, but this did not accommodate the extremely large turnout on the opening day. A special reference was made during the opening to the Jackwitz and Mutzelburg families for their continued connection with the church<sup>4</sup>.



Both the church and hall survive today and are understood to be in private ownership.

**Historical themes:**

- 8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
  - 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
  - 8.2. Cultural activities.
  - 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

The Laidley Baptist Church is a unique example of a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century church in rural Queensland with the nave being modestly detailed, in contrast to the rendered front façade with masonry entrance and large crenelated tower. The building is predominantly constructed of timber on a brick foundation. Its steeply pitched roof is clad in corrugated iron and includes contemporary solar panels on the northern side.

The front façade (eastern elevation) features a central, squared porch with rendered walls accented by brick corner pilasters. The flat roof of the porch accommodates contemporary air conditioning units. The porch is adorned with a set of three rectangular leadlight windows on the front, one on its southern side, and a door on its northern side. The front gable end is rendered and marked with the words “Laidley Baptist Church”, above which is a small vent, and below, a contemporary vent. Flanking the porch are sets of two rectangular leadlight windows.

The crenelated tower on the northeastern corner is a prominent three-level feature. The eastern elevation is rendered and includes progressively smaller sets of two casement leadlight windows on each level. The western elevation is clad in FC sheeting, with a door at ground level and a small four-pane casement window at the top level. The northern elevation is similarly clad and has six-pane casement windows, decreasing in size up to the top level, which has four panes. The southern elevation is clad in metal sheeting and includes a contemporary square window on the top level. Historical imagery shows that the FC sheeting replaced the original chamferboard on the crenelated tower.

The northern and southern elevations of the church are clad in chamferboard and feature six-pane casement windows with a fanlight designed to resemble lancet windows. Both sides include two buttresses extending from the wall. The rear section, clad in chamferboard, features matching windows. The northern side has a door with timber steps and balustrades, whilst the southern door no longer has steps. A contemporary steeply pitched metal shelter stands at the fence line at the property’s entry.

The Laidley Baptist Church Hall is a typical example of a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century rural Queensland hall design. It is a timber building set on low timber stumps, clad in weatherboard on its lower half and FC sheeting on its upper half, with a steeply pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (eastern elevation) features a central porch with three rectangular windows designed to resemble lancet windows, and timber French doors accessed by steps on the southern side. The front gable end has matching windows flanking either side of the porch. The southern elevation features two-pane rectangular windows and a door with an access ramp. The northern elevation includes windows matching the style of the front façade, along with an extension. The extension, set on contrasting stumps to the main hall, is fully clad in weatherboard without FC sheeting and features the same window style as the front facade on its eastern elevation. On the northern elevation, contemporary windows present. Both the church and hall are enclosed by separate metal fences.

Mature plantings and amenities block appear to the rear of the site.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Laidley Baptist Church and Hall, constructed in the 1950s, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of the Baptist faith in the Lockyer region. It also has strong historical associations with the Mutzelberg family, who hosted the first Baptist meeting in the region at their home and were instrumental in the church's construction.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Baptist Church and Hall is representative of a distinctive mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century style church and hall in rural Queensland. The hall has typical features, such as weatherboard, lancet-inspired windows, and timber stumps, common in rural halls in this era. The church features a steeply pitched gable roof, chamferboard, and leadlight windows and whilst demonstrating common design principles of rural churches of this era, it also features unique designs with its crenelated tower.
4. Aesthetic	The Laidley Baptist Church and Hall contributes to the visual character of Laidley with the church's unique design. The crenelated tower adds to the church's aesthetic value, making it a visually prominent feature within the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Baptist Church and Hall hold social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Baptist faith and as a venue for community events.
<b>Statement summary:</b>	
<p>The Laidley Baptist Church and Hall, both constructed in the 1950s, are historically significant for their role in the growth and evolution of the Baptist faith in the Lockyer region. Additionally, they are directly associated with the Mutzelberg family, who hosted the first Baptist meeting at their home in Blenheim and were instrumental to the development of the parish and the construction of the Laidley Baptist Church. The hall is representative of typical mid-20<sup>th</sup> century designs, whilst the church features a unique and prominent crenelated tower alongside common elements, contribute to its aesthetic prominence within the streetscape. The church and hall hold social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Baptist faith and as a venue for community events.</p>	
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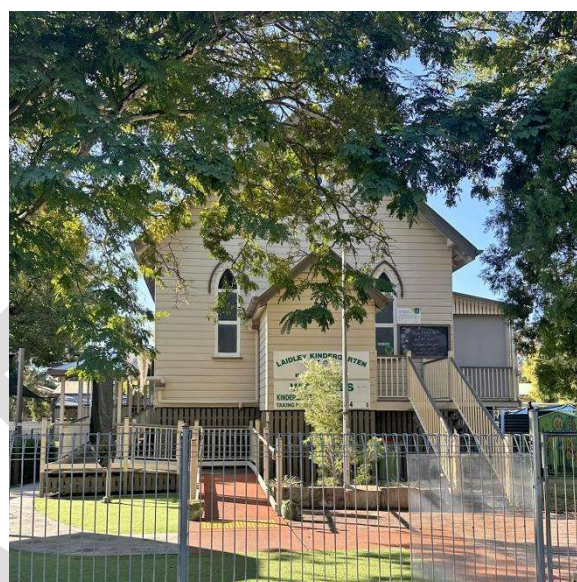
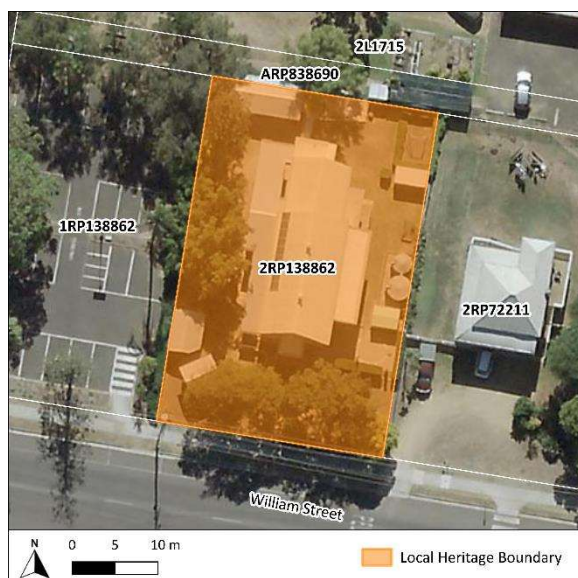
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley Presbyterian Church (former)		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	St Andrew's Presbyterian Church		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0506		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	36 William Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP138862



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Federation 1890 – 1914

### History:

The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) is a 1902 reconstruction<sup>1</sup> of the original 1872 building<sup>2</sup>. Presbyterianism was present in the Lockyer district from at least the late 1860s<sup>3</sup> and prior to the development of a church in Laidley, congregations from the Lockyer district would attend the Toowoomba Presbyterian Church<sup>4</sup>. The original Laidley Presbyterian Church (1872) appears to be one of the earliest in the district, with Helidon, Gatton, and Murphy's Creek erecting Presbyterian Churches later in 1876<sup>5,6</sup>.

In January 1902, the original Laidley Presbyterian Church was destroyed by a cyclone<sup>7</sup>, which led to the construction of the present church in June 1902<sup>8</sup>. During its construction, the church was described to have a spacious classroom and a vestry<sup>9</sup>. Over the years, the church was noted for its community events such as concerts<sup>10</sup>. At some point between 1933-1951, the church was relocated to its current position<sup>11</sup>. The church continued to be in use at least through to the 1950s<sup>12</sup>. Sometime between 2010 and 2014, the church was elevated with a new staircase to facilitate access at the new height<sup>13</sup>.

The church is now a kindergarten centre.

### Historical themes:

- 8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
  - 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
  - 8.2. Cultural activities.
  - 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) is a typical example of a rural timber church building. It is a symmetrical, rectangular-plan, elevated timber building clad in chamferboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron with two vents along the ridgeline.

The front façade (southern elevation) features a central porch with a pointed arch door on its eastern side, accessed via contemporary steps with dowel balustrades. On the front gable end, a rose window is present with a lancet window flanking either side of the central porch.

The eastern elevation includes windows matching the style of the front façade and has a contemporary skillion-roofed verandah extension supported by posts with a dowel balustrade. The western elevation includes windows matching the style of the front façade and has a contemporary access ramp.

The property contains contemporary elements such as water tanks, a shed, and a playground. The property is enclosed by a contemporary metal fence.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former), constructed in 1902 replacing the original destroyed church, demonstrates the historical pattern of Presbyterianism in the Lockyer district, with the original church being one of the earliest in the region. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Laidley and the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) is a good example of a typical early 20 <sup>th</sup> century timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, lancet windows, and central porch, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events.

### Statement summary:

The Laidley Presbyterian Church (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Presbyterianism in Laidley and the wider Lockyer district, with the original church being one of the earliest in the district prior to being destroyed by a cyclone. Built in 1902, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual significance as a site of early Presbyterianism and as a venue for community events.

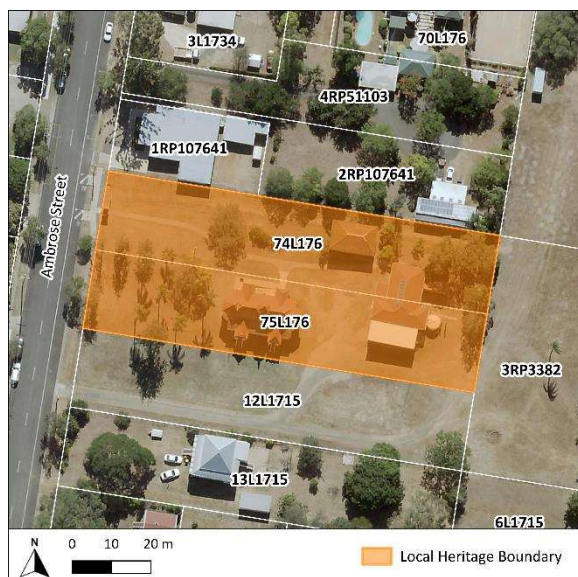
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley St Saviour's Church		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	St Saviour's Church of England; St Saviour's Anglican Church; Laidley Anglican Church.		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0507		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	28 Ambrose Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	74L176; 75L176



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Federation 1890 – 1914

### History:

Anglican services were first held in the Lockyer district in the late 1840s. In 1878, Gatton was made the parish centre, however, this shifted to Laidley in the mid-1880s with the construction of the original St Saviour's Church until 1914 when Laidley separated from Gatton<sup>1</sup>.

The current Laidley St Saviour's Church was constructed in 1910, replacing the original timber church due to it being deemed too small for the growing congregation. The church, designed by Toowoomba architects J. Marks and Sons and constructed by Toowoomba contractor Mr. H. Anderson, was recognised as a monumental construction transitioning from the typical timber ecclesiastical buildings to one of reinforced cement<sup>2</sup>.

The church was described as a Gothic-style building, cruciform in shape with two spacious porches and two vestries. The building was constructed on a steel frame and filled with reinforced cement, with a fibrous cement tiled roof. The stained-glass windows were designed and manufactured by prominent firm R. S. Exton of Brisbane. The silky oak seats, lectern, baptistry, pulpit, and various fittings were designed and manufactured by Mr. H. Neumann of Laidley, with the altar repurposed from the original church. It was said to be the first reinforced cement church in Queensland, if not in Australia<sup>3</sup>.

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church including weddings<sup>4</sup>, concerts<sup>5</sup>, and the tennis club<sup>6</sup>.

The church continues its original use.

<b>Historical themes:</b>	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions. 8.2. Cultural activities. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
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## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Laidley St Saviour's Church is a unique example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century church in rural Queensland. Constructed of reinforced cement on a steel frame, the church is generally rectangular in plan, with two protruding porches and two vestries on the northern and southern elevations, and octagonal ends on the eastern and western elevations. Its hip roof, clad in fibrous cement shingles (tiles), features a central octagonal tower topped with a cross, with additional crosses adorning various roof points.

Small lancet stained-glass windows set in rectangular frames are present on all elevations, complemented by quoining details around the windows and corners of walls. French timber doors provide access to the porches and vestries. The southern porch is accessed via cement steps with a plain metal balustrade, whilst the southern vestry has timber steps. The northern vestry features three short steps, and the northern porch features a contemporary access ramp.

To the north of the church is a church bell housed in a frame with a corrugated iron roof, likely the original bell from the 1886 church based on historical imagery. To the northwest, near the roadside, stands an entry porch constructed of timber and cement, styled to complement the church. It features a steeply pitched fibrous cement tiled roof with a decorative gable end, supported by timber posts. A decorative timber gate provides access through the entry, whilst the porch is flanked by two short cement walls and timber fence posts.

The church grounds are enclosed by contemporary posts connected via chains on the eastern side and enclosed by contemporary metal fences on the remaining sides.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Laidley St Saviour's Church, constructed in 1910 replacing the original 1886 church, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Anglicanism in Laidley and the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley St Saviour's Church is representative of an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century style church that was unique at the time in rural Queensland, departing from the typical ecclesiastical timber churches and being made of reinforced concrete, and potentially being the first in Queensland of its kind.
4. Aesthetic	The Laidley St Saviour's Church contributes favourably to the visual character of Laidley with its distinct and prominent style. Departing from features typical of the area, the Gothic-style reinforced cement structure is a visually prominent feature within the streetscape. Additionally, the building demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship.

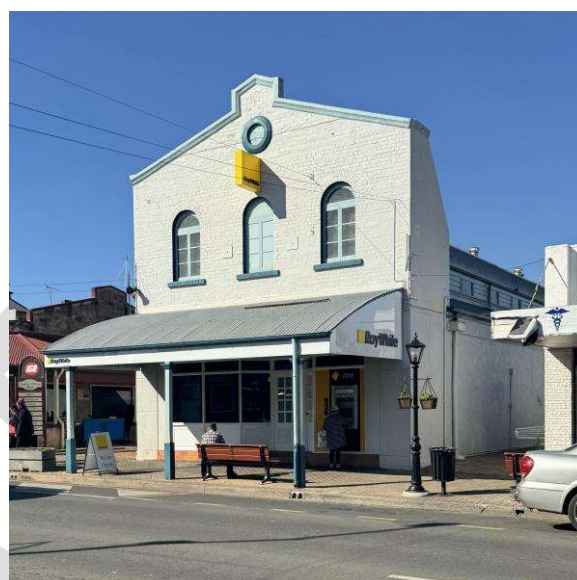
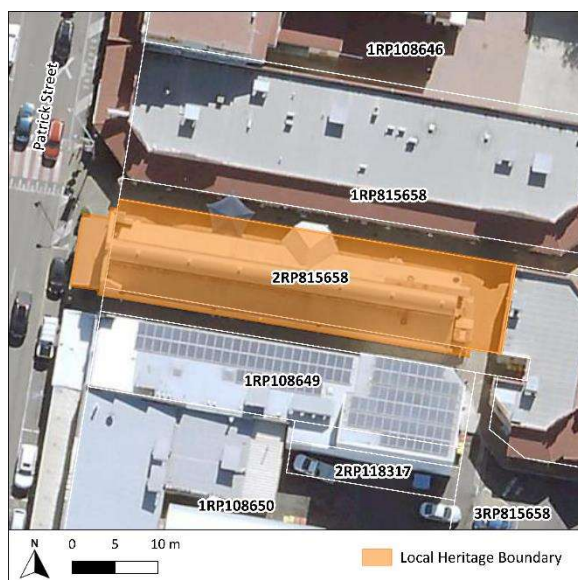


5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley St Saviour's Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events. The church's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Laidley Anglican community.
<b>Statement summary:</b>	
<p>The Laidley St Saviour's Church, constructed in 1910 and replacing the original 1886 church, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of Anglicanism which commenced in the wider Lockyer district in the late 1840s. It is representative of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century style church that was unique at the time in rural Queensland, departing from the typical ecclesiastical timber churches and being a Gothic-style structure made of reinforced concrete. The place contributes favourably to the locality, through its prominence within the streetscape and demonstrates a high level of craftsmanship. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining cultural identity of the Laidley Anglican community.</p>	
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Neilsen's Place		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	Neilsen & Co.		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0508		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	130 Patrick Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP815658; Road Reserve



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Federation 1890 – 1914

### History:

Neilsen's Place, originally Neilsen & Co., was constructed in 1894 for Peter Neilsen's ironmongery and saddlery business<sup>1</sup>. Peter Neilsen, a Danish immigrant, arrived in Queensland in 1880 and soon settled in Laidley<sup>2</sup>. He purchased the land in 1881<sup>3</sup> and constructed a saddlery business there in 1884<sup>4</sup>. By 1889, he had expanded into ironmongery and plumbing<sup>5</sup>. As his business grew, he replaced his original shop with a new two-storey premises in 1894 and expanded as a tin-smith<sup>6</sup>. At some stage he had a brick manufacturing business, and as such, he used his own bricks for the shop's construction<sup>7</sup>.

In 1896, he further expanded his business to include a clothing department, stocking clothing from the Ipswich Woollen Manufacturing Company<sup>8</sup>. Beyond his success in business, he was deeply involved in the Laidley Town Council, serving as Mayor from 1908 to 1909<sup>9</sup>. He passed away shortly after and was remembered as a noble and generous man<sup>10</sup>. He also contributed to the community as Chairman of the North Laidley State School for 11 years<sup>11</sup>, a trustee of the Laidley Cemetery<sup>12</sup>, and a member of the School of Arts and Laidley District Benevolent Society committees<sup>13</sup>.

The Neilsen family continued to run the business for several years prior to selling all stock and fittings in 1916<sup>14</sup>. Peter's son, George, remained at the store under new ownership for some time before joining Goodwin and Storr's ironmongery business<sup>15</sup>. In 1929, he revived the Neilsen & Co. name, operating an ironmongery business from Mrs. E. W. Gunn's premises in Patrick Street<sup>16</sup>. He continued to run the business until his death in 1935<sup>17</sup>, though it is unclear if it remained at the same location.

Over the years, the building underwent several alterations, including the removal of the front parapet finials by the 1960s and a later modification from a flat parapet with extending stepped side walls, to the current gabled peak design with short, angled side walls. At some stage, early windows were replaced with casement windows, the front skillion awning replaced with a convex awning, and removal of a timber post<sup>18</sup>. In 2015, the building was refurbished and renamed “Neilsen’s Place” in honour of Peter Neilsen<sup>19</sup>.

It is unclear when the building ceased its original use, and in recent years, it has served as a library, and a shop and office complex<sup>20</sup>. It is currently in use as a real estate agency and several other businesses.

**Historical themes:**

- 3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries.
- 3.2. Developing manufacturing capacities.
- 3.8. Marketing, retail and service industries.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Neilsen’s Place is a symmetrical, rectangular plan masonry and timber building with a corrugated iron gable roof with masonry walls, surmounted by an elevated corrugated iron barrel-vaulted roofed section clad in weatherboard. The brick front façade (western elevation) features an altered gabled peak parapet with a decorative rendered circle on the brick face. Below are three patterned glass casement windows with arched fan light, brick arch, and brick windowsill, with the central window’s glass panes concealed.

A contemporary corrugated iron convex awning extends across the footpath and is supported by three timber posts with capitals, likely repositioned or replicated during the construction of the new awning as there were originally four posts. Early photographs suggest the shopfront may have undergone some modification in its layout on at least the northern side. At present it has an exposed brick foundation, and large shop windows above wall panels. A recessed entry accessed by a brick step features a wide, low-waisted timber door with twelve glass panels, and an adjacent matching, narrow door. Adjacent to this, to the south, is a contemporary ATM.

The northern and southern elevations feature a series of high set windows on the weatherboarded section. On the northern elevation, these windows have bullnose window hoods with scalloped edges. The northern elevation features a central entry with a corrugated iron hip roof surmounted by finials and is supported by timber posts with capitals as per the front façade.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Criterion:**

**Description:**

1. Historical

Neilsen’s Place demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as an early commercial building. It is closely associated with the Neilsen family and Peter Neilsen, former Mayor and prominent member of the Laidley community.

2. Scientific

Does not currently threshold.

3. Typological

Does not currently threshold.

4. Aesthetic

Neilsen’s Place holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley’s historical commercial precinct.

5. Social and Spiritual	Neilsen's Place holds social significance for the local community as a well-considered commercial premises in use for over a century.
<b>Statement summary:</b>	
<p>Neilsen's Place demonstrates the development of Laidley in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as an early commercial building. It is closely associated with the Neilsen family and Peter Neilsen, former Mayor and prominent member of the Laidley community. It holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct. It holds social significance for the local community as a well-considered commercial premises in use for over a century.</p>	
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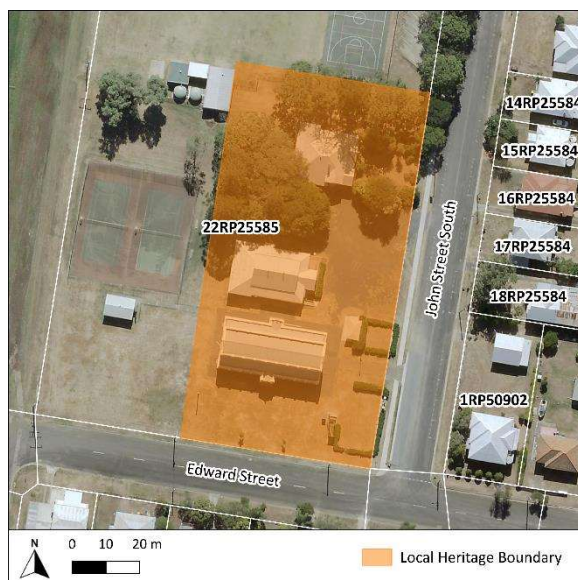
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0509		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	1 John Street South, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	Part of 22RP25585



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Interwar 1919 – 1939

### History:

Catholicism was established in the wider Lockyer district in the late 1840s through regular visits by priests from surrounding areas, with the first churches in the region being erected in 1866<sup>1</sup>, including the St Patrick's Chapel in Laidley<sup>2</sup>. In 1918, the 1866 chapel was destroyed by fire<sup>3</sup>. It was decided that with the growing congregation and with the chapel having been situated in the old Laidley township, a new larger church would be constructed within the current town boundary<sup>4</sup>.

Whilst waiting for the new church to be built, mass was held at the St. Joseph's Convent and School located on the same block of land<sup>5</sup>. In late 1919, the new St Patrick's Church in Laidley was opened by Archbishop Duhig, who described it as a representation of the denomination's great progress in the Queensland district<sup>6</sup>. Archbishop Duhig would later describe the church as being a monument to Reverend Patrick Fouhy (Laidley Parish Priest) who was responsible for the new church being erected<sup>7</sup>. The brick church was designed by Henry James Marks of Toowoomba<sup>8</sup>, known for his invention and patenting of numerous ventilators, reversible casement windows and a method of stucco construction<sup>9</sup>. The construction was carried out by J. and F. Muller of Toowoomba<sup>10</sup>.

In 1926, a new presbytery was designed by Cavanagh and Cavanagh and constructed between the church and the convent by Mr. G. Neumann of Laidley<sup>11</sup>. In 1928, after dedicating 37 years to the parish, Reverend Fouhy was laid to rest in a specially constructed vault within the church<sup>12</sup>.

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including sports days<sup>13</sup>, weddings<sup>14</sup>, dances<sup>15</sup>, and annual communion breakfasts<sup>16</sup>.

At some time between 1997 and 2004, a hall was constructed adjacent to the church<sup>17</sup>. In 2024, the presbytery was removed from the church grounds and relocated. The church continues its original function as part of the Catholic parish of Laidley.

**Historical themes:**

- 8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
  - 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
  - 8.2. Cultural activities.
  - 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church is a good example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century church in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and grandeur comparable to churches found in urban areas. The main entrance is marked by a central path leading east from the roadside, with a contemporary sign mounted between two brick columns to the south of the path.

The church is a substantial two-storey brick structure with a corrugated iron gable roof, bordered by a short parapet wall adorned with evenly spaced pilasters. Each gable end is topped with a cross and features a circular vent framed by keystones.

The front façade (eastern elevation) features sash windows with arched fanlights, separated by pilasters. At the centre is a ground-level portico supported by two columns, accessed via masonry steps. The portico leads to French timber doors with a fanlight, flanked by pairs of rectangular windows with fanlights.

The northern and southern elevations feature windows of the same style as the front façade on the ground level and circular windows on the first level, all separated by pilasters. Central to these elevations are a small gable porch topped with a cross and supported by two columns. The porches are accessed via masonry steps, with the northern side also including a contemporary access ramp.

The western elevation is dominated by a large arched window framed by two pilasters that extend across both levels. Flanking this central feature on the ground level are single doors with arched fanlights, each accessed via masonry steps.

To the southeast of the church is an early church bell housed in a large frame with a corrugated iron roof. Adjacent to the church on the northern side is a contemporary weatherboard hall.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Criterion:**

**Description:**

1. Historical

The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church, constructed in 1919 holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Catholicism in Laidley and the wider Lockyer district. It has a special association with Reverend Patrick Fouhy, who served as Parish Priest for Laidley for 37 years.

2. Scientific

Does not currently threshold.

3. Typological

The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church is representative of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century style church in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and grandeur comparable to those found in urban areas.

4. Aesthetic	The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church contributes to the visual character of Laidley with its high level of craftsmanship and visual prominence in the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholicism and as a venue for community events. The church's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Laidley Catholic community.

#### Statement summary:

The Laidley St Patrick's Catholic Church, constructed in 1919, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of Catholicism which commenced in the wider Lockyer district in the late 1840s. It has a special association with Reverend Patrick Fouhy, who served as Parish Priest for Laidley for 37 years. It is representative of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century style of church in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and grandeur comparable to those found in urban areas. Its high level of craftsmanship and grandeur makes it a prominent feature within the streetscape. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Catholicism and as a venue for community events, with its ongoing function reinforcing its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Laidley Catholic community.

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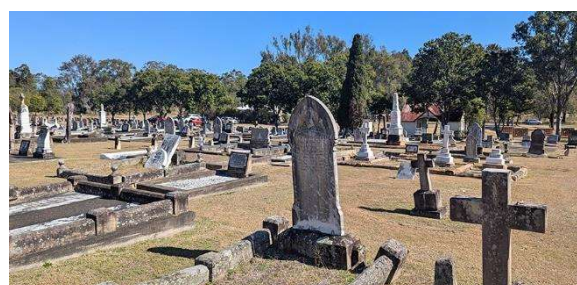
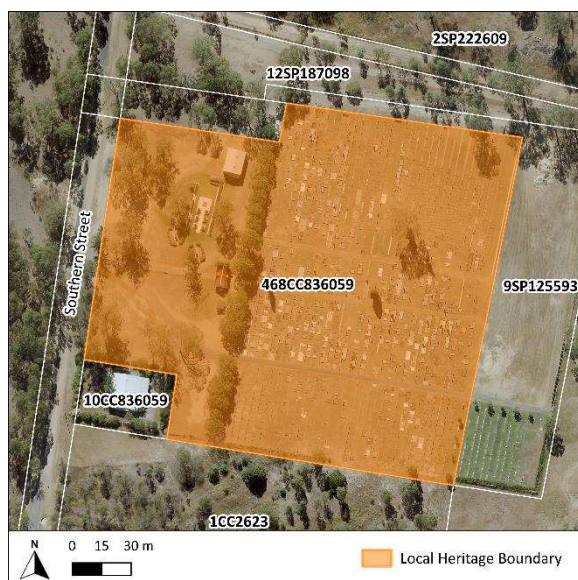
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley Cemetery		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>			
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0510		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	6 Southern Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	468CC836059



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Victorian 1860 – 1890

### History:

The notification of a reservation of 5 acres of land for a cemetery in Laidley was posted in newspapers in 1872<sup>1</sup>, with burials dating back to at least the 1870s<sup>2</sup>. In 1902, improvements to the cemetery were in progress, including additional fencing, gate, and new stile, along with completed survey plans<sup>3</sup>. In 1912, it was proposed that clearing and ploughing be conducted on lands adjacent to the cemetery for fire prevention<sup>4</sup>. The cemetery remains in use today.

### Historical themes:

- 6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings.
  - 6.2. Planning and forming settlements.
- 8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
  - 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
  - 8.2. Cultural activities.
  - 8.6. Commemorating significant events.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Laidley Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot with some Cyprus trees within the cemetery grounds. Just west of the main entry point stands an early entry shelter, with a gravel track extending slightly into the cemetery. The timber shelter is partially enclosed by vertical panels, with an open central passage. Its corrugated iron gable roof is clad with weatherboard on the gable ends, except above the open sections, where vertical timbers and decorative bargeboards are featured. Exposed timber framing is visible inside, and an enclosed space with steps and a door is situated in one corner. Contemporary structures, including a columbarium, ashes memorial garden, crematorium, maintenance shed, and public toilets, are located to the north and south of the shelter.

Just east of the shelter, the main entry is marked by two early timber fence posts flanking the gravel track, likely the site of a former gate, with a line of trees extending on either side.

The cemetery features a uniform layout, with both contemporary and historical graves. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, pillar, obelisk, and cross designs (including Celtic Crosses), several of which feature iron fencing.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Laidley Cemetery holds historical significance, dating from the 1870s and has been in use for over a century, reflecting local burial practices and the growth and development of the Laidley region.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Laidley Cemetery is representative of 19 <sup>th</sup> and early 20 <sup>th</sup> century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical cemetery design and functions of its time and incorporates a prominent early timber shelter.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.

### Statement summary:

The Laidley Cemetery is significant for its association with the historical development of the Laidley region, dating to the 1870s. It reflects the burial practices of the local community in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, including Laidley's early settlers, and has remained an important site for remembrance over more than a century. The cemetery holds social and spiritual significance as a place of ongoing cultural and emotional connection for the community, serving as a resting place for generations of residents and continuing in use to the present day.

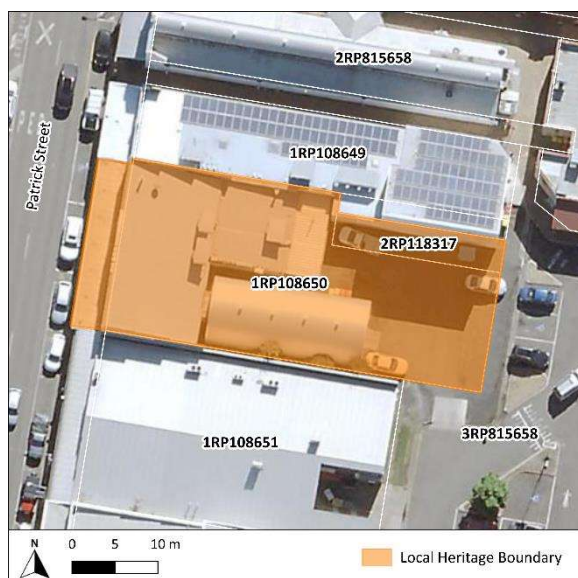
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DRAFT

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Whitehouse Buildings		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0511		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	120-128 Patrick Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP118317; 1RP108650; Road Reserve



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Interwar 1919 – 1939

### History:

The land on which the Whitehouse Buildings is constructed was sold to Benjamin Fred Whitehouse in 1907, with a Bill of Mortgage being produced in 1922, suggesting the potential construction of a building on the allotment<sup>1</sup>. However, it is unlikely that any building work at this time was for the current Whitehouse Buildings, as the shop has a distinct Art Deco architectural style suggesting its construction was likely in the late 1930s or 1940s<sup>2</sup>.

Benjamin Whitehouse was the son of renowned Laidley farmer, baker, and confectioner, Charles James Whitehouse<sup>3</sup>.

In 1922, subsequent to the Bill of Mortgage, Benjamin Whitehouse passed away and the land was transferred to his wife, Bridget Louise Whitehouse who took out another Bill of Mortgage in 1927<sup>4</sup>. There is reference to the Whitehouse brothers as storekeepers in Laidley in 1928, however it is unclear if this is in relation to the Whitehouse Buildings or an alternative store<sup>5</sup>. In 1930, the title was transferred to Arthur Holmes Wright<sup>6</sup>.

As abovementioned, it is likely the building was constructed in the late 1930s or 1940s due to its classic Art Deco design. Whilst it is unconfirmed who financed the construction of the Whitehouse Buildings, the building's name shows acknowledgement to the contribution the Whitehouse family made to Laidley in its early history. The building continues its historical use as commercial shops.

### Historical themes:

3. Developing secondary and tertiary studies.
- 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.



## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Whitehouse Buildings is an Art Deco style constructed of brick. The façade is a subtly stepped parapet that is symmetrical in design and utilises geometric shapes. The façade features horizontal decorative lines / banding with raised rectangular panels for detailing. The words 'WHITEHOUSE BUILDINGS' are present across parapet. A contemporary awning extends across the footpath.

The shop fronts have been altered over their lifetime including contemporary elements and some brickwork at street level has been rendered over.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Whitehouse Buildings demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the 1930-1940s and is named after the Whitehouse family of Laidley.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Whitehouse Buildings is an Art Deco style utilising materials and design characteristics that were common for this period.
4. Aesthetic	The Whitehouse Buildings holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

### Statement summary:

The Whitehouse Buildings demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the 1930-1940s and is named after the Whitehouse family of Laidley. It is an Art Deco style utilising materials and design characteristics that were common for this period and holds aesthetic significance for its contribution to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct.

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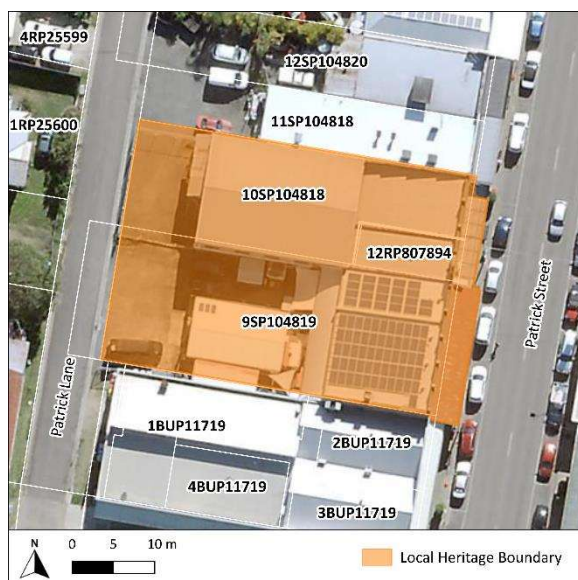
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DRAFT

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Giesemann's Building		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0512		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	107-115 Patrick Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	9SP104819; 10SP104818; 12RP807894; Road Reserve



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Federation 1890 – 1914

### History:

From the 1860s to the 1880s, waves of German immigrants came to Brisbane and broader Southeast Queensland, with peak immigration being in the 1880s. The Lockyer district was one region that was heavily pioneered by German settlers<sup>1</sup>. August and Catherine Giesemann moved from Mount Gravatt to Laidley in the 1880s<sup>2</sup>. The Giesemann family were renowned in Laidley, owning various allotments of land and property which they began acquiring from the 1880s<sup>3</sup>. Renowned shop and business owner, August was also active in the Laidley community and assisted in the resolution of local issues<sup>4</sup>.

The early 1900s was a time of economic prosperity in Laidley, illustrated by various prominent buildings constructed during this period. It was also referred to as the 'capital of the Lockyer' at this time<sup>5</sup>. In early 1901, five timber shops that Mr. Giesemann owned were burnt down in a fire. The shops were leased at the time to a jeweller, two tailors, and a lolly and confectionary shop<sup>6</sup>.

Subsequent to the fire, between 1902 and 1903, the timber shops were replaced for Catherine Giesemann with a 'handsome terrace' of four brick shops where were regarded as an 'ornament' to Patrick Street<sup>7</sup>. The architect of the four brick shops was renowned architect for the region, Henry Edward Wyman, who was a builder in Laidley before moving to Ipswich where he carried on his architectural work<sup>8</sup>. These brick shops were known as the Giesemann's Building.

A fifth shop was reportedly added to the southern section of the building in 1922, assumably occurring due to the four adjoining shops being gutted by fire in 1921<sup>9</sup> and subsequently rebuilt.

<b>Historical themes:</b>	3. Developing secondary and tertiary studies. 3.8 Marketing, retailing and service industries.
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
<p>The Giesemann's Building is a large brick building that consists of five shop fronts located below a decorative parapet. The upper portion of the brick façade, above the shop awnings, utilises polychromatic brickwork forming a decorative pattern. The southernmost shop was a later addition (c. 1922) which is illustrated by differing brick colouring, albeit in a consistent pattern. Running along the top of the building is a symmetrical, decorative, rendered parapet with circular pediment in the centre surmounted by a decorative crown and reads 'GIESEMANN'S 1902' with the word 'BUILDINGS' below.</p> <p>The parapet wall consists of two designs, one a row of circles and the other a row of columns which are broken up by pillars with a rounded top. This is repeated symmetrically across the parapet. Breaking up the brickwork on the façade are decorative bands / mouldings. Historical imagery suggests that there were decorative sphere-like finials present at each end of the parapet, however they are no longer extant. The rear of the building consists of a flat roof with contemporary solar panels.</p> <p>The southernmost shops have an early bullnose awning protruding from the brick facade, supported by timber posts and framing. The remainder of the shops have had more contemporary awnings installed. Contemporary doors and shopfront windows have been installed into the shops. Two of the central shops appear to retain early French doors that are recessed from the footpath and window display configurations.</p>	
<b>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
1. Historical	The Giesemann's Building is important in demonstrating the development of Laidley's centre during a time of economic prosperity for the township in the early 1900s. It is representative of building activity during this time. It is closely associated with the Giesemann family, a prominent early family in Laidley, and Henry Edward Wyman, a prominent architect in the Laidley and Ipswich area.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Giesemann's Building demonstrates principal characteristics of an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century commercial building, including its use of polychromatic brickwork and its decorative parapet.
4. Aesthetic	The Giesemann's Building contributes to the visual character of Laidley with its high level of craftsmanship and visual prominence in the Patrick Street streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Giesemann's Building holds social significance for the local community as a well-considered commercial premises for over a century.

### Statement summary:

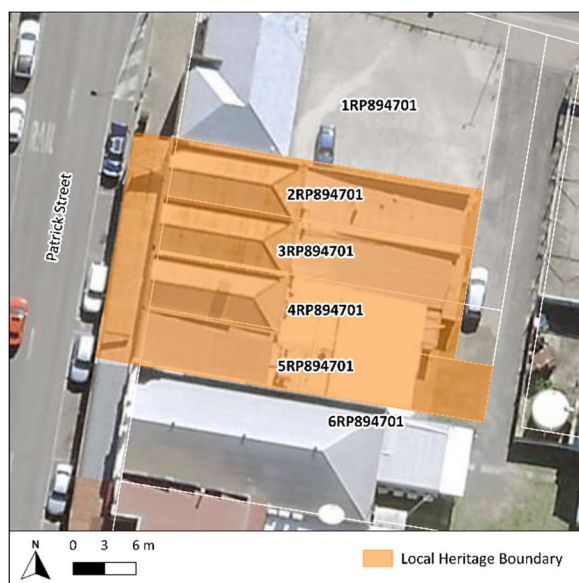
The Giesemann's Building is important in demonstrating the development of Laidley's centre during a time of economic prosperity for the township in the early 1900s and has close associations with the Giesemann family, a prominent early family in Laidley, and Henry Edward Wyman, a prominent architect in the Laidley and Ipswich area. It demonstrates principal characteristics of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial building, including its use of polychromatic brickwork and its decorative parapet, and contributes to the visual character of Laidley with its high level of craftsmanship and visual prominence in the Patrick Street streetscape. It holds social significance for the local community as a well-considered commercial premises for over a century.

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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Carmody's Buildings		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0513		
ADDRESS	144-150 Patrick Street, Laidley	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	2RP894701; 3RP894701; 4RP894701; 5RP894701; Road Reserve



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Interwar 1919 – 1939

### History:

The Carmody's Buildings were constructed in 1924 by John Carmody and were described at the time as "four first class shops"<sup>1</sup>. Some of the earlier businesses that operated out of the Carmody's Buildings were a hairdresser, a seamstress who undertook hemstitching and pattern drafting, and the Laidley Cafe<sup>2</sup>. In 1929 new concrete footpaths were installed in front of the building as part of improvements to Patrick Street<sup>3</sup>. The Carmody Buildings have continued to be utilised as commercial shops since their construction.

### Historical themes:

- 3. Developing secondary and tertiary studies.
- 3.8. Marketing, retailing and service industries.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Carmody's Buildings consist of four shop fronts combined under a simple brick and render parapet with a corrugated iron bullnose awning extending over the footpath. The awning is supported by timber stop chamfer posts and has fibro-cement (FC) sheeted end panels. The rendered parapet features a soldier brick pattern along the top, with a 'V' shape in the centre, and then continues with a decorative brick pattern down the two ends. The words 'CARMODY'S BUILDINGS' and 'AD 1924' are present on the front of the parapet. Behind the parapet, three of the shops retain a hip and gable roof, whilst the southernmost tenancy has a flat roof. It appears

that many of the shops have had their original shop fronts removed or altered, with the southernmost shop retaining a recessed shop entry with upper multi-pane patterned glass windows.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Carmody's Buildings demonstrate the historical development of the Laidley in the 1920s and have retained continuous use over 100 years as commercial premises.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Carmody's Buildings demonstrate 1920s design principles for a local set of commercial shops.
4. Aesthetic	The Carmody's Buildings design contributes positively to the main street and Gatton's commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

#### Statement summary:

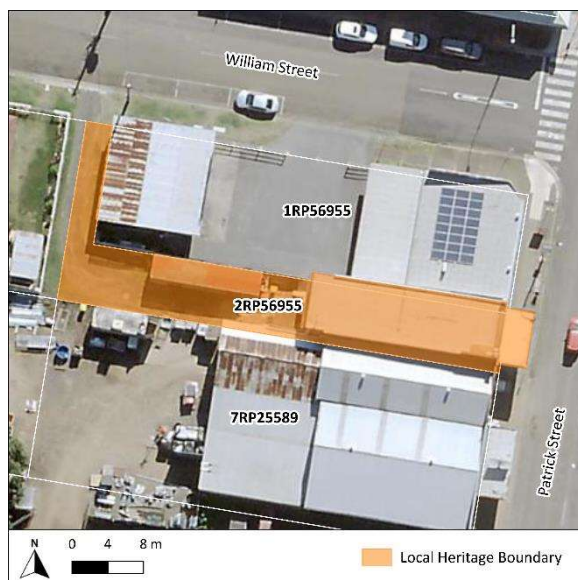
The Carmody's Buildings demonstrate the historical development of the Laidley in the 1920s and have retained continuous use over 100 years as commercial premises. It demonstrates 1920s design principles for a local set of commercial shops and contributes positively to the main street and Gatton's commercial precinct.

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<b>PLACE NAME</b>	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop)		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0514		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	99 Patrick Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP56955; Road Reserve



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Interwar 1919 – 1939

### History:

In the 1930s, the land at 99 Patrick Street, Laidley was owned by an E. Daniel<sup>1</sup>. Historical imagery from c. 1910 (date unconfirmed) suggests that the shop was not constructed until after this date<sup>2</sup>. Whilst imagery indicates that two shops southwards was Robert Dunn's boot and shoe store, and that the one neighbouring it was a store (likely bike or car dealership) by H. Daniel, there is no clear business name or indication from the imagery as to what the shop's original purpose was<sup>3</sup>.

Some sources report that the building was originally Wysall's Café, then a garage operated by Burns and Gartside, or later a butcher shop<sup>4</sup>. However, this information cannot be verified through empirical sources currently. There is reference to a Wysall's Café in Laidley from 1924, indicating that the café was a popular meeting spot for local groups and committees<sup>5</sup>. The café continued to be utilised by the community for many years, as indicated by a wedding breakfast for Mr. and Mrs. F. Gieseeman that was held in 1934<sup>6</sup>.

The building has continued to operate as a commercial premises since its establishment, including in more recent times operating as an office for G. J. Buckley Solicitors which then became Emmerson Legal and Accounting Pty Ltd<sup>7</sup>. The building now appears to be vacant.

**Historical themes:** 3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries.  
3.1. Feeding Queenslanders.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop) is a rectangular plan building that exhibits early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial building characteristics. The brick building has a rendered masonry façade with decorative parapet that is relatively flat in design and has a square 'post' at either end with cornice capping. There is a large awning with a fibro-cement (FC) sheeting ceiling that protrudes from the façade extending over the footpath. The awning is a later addition to the building as indicated by historical imagery. The façade has decorative bands of moulding and cornice capping. A flat roof extends behind the parapet. Below the awning are two large shop windows with a central recessed doorway with three upper windows. All windows appear to be fixed glass.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop) demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century as a commercial premises.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop) retains principal characteristics of an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century commercial building.
4. Aesthetic	99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop) holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the main street and Laidley's commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

### Statement summary:

99 Patrick Street, Laidley (Shop) demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as a commercial premises. It retains principal characteristics of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial building and holds aesthetic significance as it forms a positive contribution to the main street and Laidley's commercial precinct.

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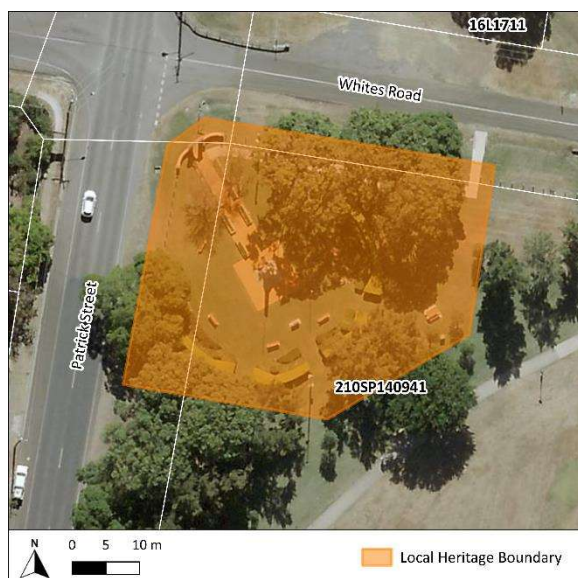
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DRAFT

# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley War Memorial		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0515		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	Corner Patrick Street and Whites Road, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	210SP140941; Road Reserve



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Interwar 1919 – 1939

### History:

The Laidley War Memorial was unveiled in February 1923 to commemorate the men of the Laidley township who had served and died in the 'Great War' (World War I)<sup>1</sup>. The Soldier's Memorial Committee paid a cost of £320 for the monument and it was unveiled by the Governor Sir Mathew Nathan to great concourse<sup>2</sup>. The monument was built on the site of the recreation reserve at the corner of Patrick St and White's Road and comprised of a 22ft high granite obelisk with marble plaques set within the monument, containing the names of the 47 local men who were lost in the war. A granite trilithon entrance was also built, with a soldier's honour roll and bronze commemorative plaques<sup>3</sup>.

The monument was expanded following World War II, with a central plaque commemorating the local soldiers who served from 1939 – 1945. A granite memorial was added to the site in 1998 to commemorate the March of the Dungarees, which had passed through Laidley on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November 1915 as part of a recruitment drive following the Gallipoli Campaign<sup>4</sup>. Plaques with dedications to other conflicts and operations within which men of the Australian Defence Forces served have been added to a low wall enclosed in the Granite Arch.

### Historical themes:

- 3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries.
- 3.9. Informing Queenslanders.
- 7. Maintaining order
- 7.6. Defending the country.

	8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.6. Commemorating significant events.
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
<p>The Laidley War Memorial is comprised of several granite monuments, set within a neat park at the corner of White's Road and Patrick Street. The 'Great War' memorial is entered through a granite trilithon, in which a large granite lintel rests across two upright granite blocks. The trilithon is adorned with rondels, faux torches, a wreath, and commemorative plaques of marble and bronze. Low walls flank the trilithon, holding smaller plaques dedicated to various conflicts in which the Australian Defence Force has served. Two replica models of the eternal flame have been placed at either end of the walls.</p> <p>A concrete path leads from the trilithon to the 'Great War' memorial, which consists of a large granite plinth and obelisk at the centre of the site. The obelisk is adorned with marble plaques commemorating soldiers of both World Wars, and with a bronze dagger and wreath. Flag poles stand behind the monument, and the surrounding park had low shrubs, flower gardens, benches and shade trees. A memorial to the Dungaree Marchers is found at the back of the site.</p>	
<b>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
1. Historical	The Laidley War Memorial is important in demonstrating Laidley and Queensland's involvement in World War I. War Memorials are important features of Queensland towns and cities that demonstrate a common pattern of commemoration across Australia.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley War Memorial is a good example of a 1920s World War I memorial, including commemorative Park and Monument, with later additions to include subsequent conflicts.
4. Aesthetic	The Laidley War Memorial holds aesthetic significance as a prominent landmark within the streetscape and for its high level of craftsmanship and design.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley War Memorial has a strong and continuing association with the community as evidence of the impact of major historic events and as the focal point for the remembrance of those events.
<b>Statement summary:</b>	
<p>The Laidley Memorial is an important feature within the Laidley townscape, symbolic of the impact that World War I and subsequent wars have had upon the local community. It is a good example of a 1920s World War I memorial and holds aesthetic significance for its high level of craftsmanship, design, and as a prominent landmark within the streetscape. It has been a place of veneration and commemoration since it was unveiled in 1923.</p>	



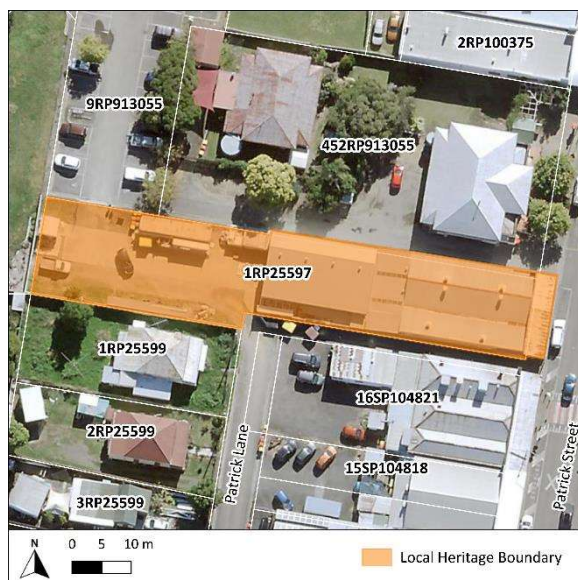
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Goodwin and Storr		
OTHER NAMES	Goodwin and Storr Mitre 10		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0516		
ADDRESS	137 Patrick Street, Laidley	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	1RP25597; Road Reserve



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Interwar 1919 – 1939

### History:

Goodwin and Storr was constructed in 1928 by Mr. A. C. Zillman for Bill Goodwin and John Herbert “Herb” Storr’s ironmongery, plumbing, and hardware business<sup>1</sup>. The partners had operated since at least 1913 from a workshop in William Street<sup>2</sup> before purchasing the former Empire Hotel site, which had remained vacant since a 1924 fire<sup>3</sup>. The building housed their store alongside Miss L. E. Storr’s dressmaking shop<sup>4</sup>. Some of their early works included a windmill in Forest Hill<sup>5</sup> and a 1,000-gallon tank and stand at the Laidley Recreation Reserve<sup>6</sup>.

The earliest available aerial imagery from 1933 shows an elongated rectangular structure extending west from the building’s northern side. By 1951, a similar structure had been added to the southern side. By the 1990s, a third structure was constructed between them<sup>7</sup>.

Beyond business, Goodwin and Storr supported the local community by hosting and supporting various fundraising events over the years<sup>8</sup>. Bill Goodwin left the business in the 1950s, and Herb Storr continued with his son, Arthur. In 1992, Herb’s grandson, John Storr, and his three sisters joined the business. A \$250,000 renovation and expansion in 2011 coincided with a shift away from manufacturing tanks to focusing solely on hardware<sup>9</sup>.

Over a century after the Goodwin and Storr partnership was established and 97 years after the building’s construction, Goodwin and Storr Mitre 10 closed its doors in January 2025<sup>10</sup>.

<b>Historical themes:</b>	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.2. Developing manufacturing capacities. 3.8. Marketing, retail and service industries.
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
<p>Goodwin and Storr is a rectangular plan masonry structure with a corrugated iron gable and butterfly roof with contemporary ventilators. The front façade (eastern elevation) features a rectangular parapet clad in sheeting displaying the Mitre 10 and Goodwin and Storr names. A corrugated iron skillion awning extends over the footpath and is supported by timber posts. Early photographs suggest the shopfront retains much of its early design, including full-length windows with patterned glass panes along the top and a recessed main entry framed by turned timber posts at the corners, leading to low-waisted French doors with glass panels.</p> <p>The northern elevation features enclosed highset windows. Extensions and additions to the rear include both masonry and corrugated iron structures.</p>	
<b>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
1. Historical	Goodwin and Storr demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century as an early commercial building. It is closely associated with the Goodwin and Storr business and families.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Goodwin and Storr retains principal characteristics of an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century masonry commercial building.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Goodwin and Storr holds social significance for the local community as a commercial building that retained its use as a hardware shop which held association with the Goodwin and Storr business and families for 97 years.
<b>Statement summary:</b>	
<p>Goodwin and Storr demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as an early commercial shop. It is closely associated with the Goodwin and Storr business and families. It holds social significance for the local community as a commercial hardware shop that retained its use for over ninety years.</p>	
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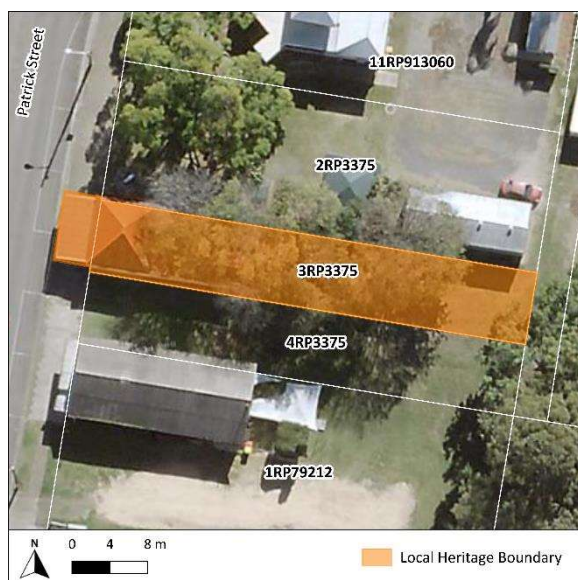
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Marsden's Studio (former)		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	S. Phelps		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0517		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	98 Patrick Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	3RP3375; Road Reserve



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Federation 1890 – 1914

### History:

The allotment of land on which the Marsden's Studio is located was originally owned by John Pettigrew who purchased it in 1877<sup>1</sup>. Whilst the exact date of the building's construction is currently unknown, it appears to date from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Early historical imagery from c. 1910 indicates that the Marsden's Studio building was being used at the time by S. Phelps who was a collar maker at the turn of the century<sup>2</sup>. It is reported that subsequent to Phelps operating out of the building, the Marsden brothers utilised the building as a photographic studio<sup>3</sup>. Works by the Marsden brothers, Tom and Sam, have previously been on display in Ipswich and stored at the John Oxley Library<sup>4</sup>. Some have regarded the Marsden brothers as 'masters of photographic art'<sup>5</sup>. The Marsden Studio was used to capture wedding photos and special events<sup>6</sup>, and the brothers also photographed buildings as well<sup>7</sup>. It appears to not currently be in use.

### Historical themes:

3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries.  
3.8. Marketing, retail and service industries.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Marsden's Studio square build low set on stumps with a high pitch pyramid roof clad in short sheet corrugated iron. The building has a flat corrugated awning out the front supported by timber posts and has VJ end panels. The front façade has narrow chamferboards, whilst the rest of the building appears to be double skin with weatherboards on the exterior and horizontal T&G boards. Two doorways exist on either end of the face, the northern one has been covered with ply whilst



the southern one is an early (c.1930s) high-waisted door. Two sets of windows exist in-between the doors but have also been boarded over with ply.

The building appears to be in a state of disuse with the windows boarded up on each elevation.

A skillion extension is present to the rear that appears to be an enclosed verandah leading to a small gabled structure, also clad in weatherboard. The gabled roof is clad in corrugated iron and has green-painted fascia boards.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	Marsden's Studio (former) demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century as an early commercial premises. It is closely associated with the Marsden brothers who contributed significantly to capturing the early history of Laidley through photographs with their work being a valuable resource today.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Marsden's Studio (former) retains principal characteristics of a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century timber commercial premises.
4. Aesthetic	Marsden's Studio (former) contributes positively to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

## Statement summary:

Marsden's Studio (former) demonstrates the historical development of Laidley in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century as an early commercial premises. It is closely associated with the Marsden brothers who contributed significantly to capturing the early history of Laidley through photographs with their work being a valuable resource today. It retains principal characteristics of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century timber commercial premises and contributes positively to the Patrick Street streetscape and Laidley's historical commercial precinct.

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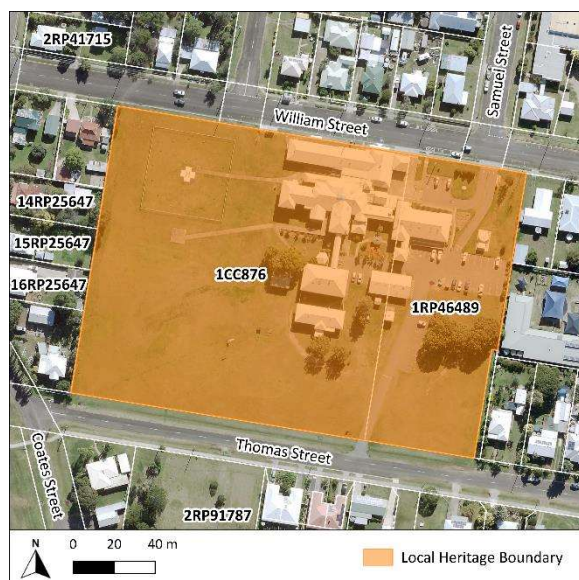
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DRAFT

# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley Hospital Complex		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	Lockyer General Hospital		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0518		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	William Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	1CC876; 1RP46489



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** World War I 1914 – 1918; Interwar 1919 – 1939

### History:

The earlier Laidley Hospital Lockyer General Hospital was opened in March 1915 in the Old Laidley Township after a concerted push by the local community<sup>1</sup>. This earlier hospital building was dismantled and relocated to a new site, presumably the current site, reopening in 1923<sup>2</sup>. Early historical photographs show that the hospital was a large building set on high on stumps encircled by a wide verandah, with French doors and a tall fleche providing ventilation to patients. The subfloor space was used by the nurses for preparing and washing linens<sup>3</sup>.

In 1945, it was reported that the hospital was averaging about 12 patients a day (including long term patients)<sup>4</sup>. Funds were raised for a new, non-descript brick building in 1947<sup>5</sup>. In 1950, a push was made to construct a new hospital in line with the improving medical standards of the post WWII era<sup>6</sup>. The Laidley Hospital has remained an important public structure within the Lockyer Valley, and has been extended, altered and adapted across the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to include new wards and facilities for modern medical practice.

**Historical themes:** 10. Providing health and welfare services.  
10.1. Health services.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The hospital complex consists of a number of early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century buildings, generally of timber construction. Although greatly expanded and modified across the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a number of early buildings survive from the early phase of the Lockyer General Hospital.

Most structures within the complex are clad in weatherboard, and examples of early double hung casement windows, window hoods, gables with Tudor-inspired battening, ornamental spires on gable ends, and brick chimneys, are all features of historical significance that have survived across numerous renovations.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Laidley Hospital Complex demonstrates the development of Laidley and its health care system from the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. The survival of elements of the Lockyer General Hospital at the core of the contemporary hospital complex provide valuable historical insights relating to an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century regional hospital.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	While the early buildings have been expanded and upgraded in line with modern medical practice, the Laidley Hospital Complex retains early fabric from the interwar period and represents an example of early 20 <sup>th</sup> century public health buildings which are now uncommon.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Hospital Complex has a strong association with the local community at Laidley as a longstanding healthcare facility, which was petitioned for by the community, that has been in use for over a century.

### Statement summary:

The Laidley Hospital Complex demonstrates the development of Laidley and its health care system from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The survival of elements of the Lockyer General Hospital at the core of the contemporary hospital complex provide valuable historical insights relating to an early 20<sup>th</sup> century regional hospital. The complex retains early fabric from the interwar period and represents an example of early 20<sup>th</sup> century public health buildings which are now uncommon. It has a strong association with the local community at Laidley as a longstanding healthcare facility, which was petitioned for by the community, that has been in use for over a century.

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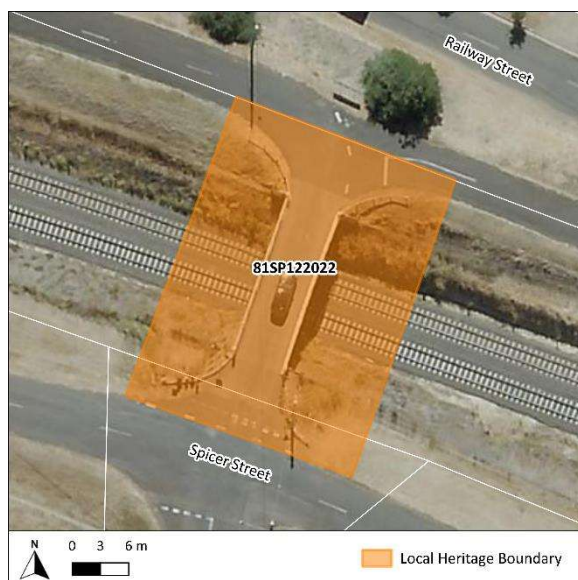
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley Railway Bridge		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0519		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	Between Spicer & Railway Streets, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	Road Reserve; 81SP122022



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

### Historical period:

Federation 1890 – 1914  
World War II 1939 – 1945

### History:

As Laidley grew in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it became increasingly difficult for traffic to move across town via the railway crossing at Patrick St. The town was no longer confined to the south side of the railway, and the produce and mail trains frequently obstructed the weigh bridge, which was the only route to the north end of Laidley<sup>1</sup>. A lack of lanterns was also creating issues for night traffic<sup>2</sup>.

Calls were made to the Commissioner for Railways to have a bridge constructed at the high ground around Orton Street, and in 1913 a pedestrian bridge was finally constructed<sup>3</sup>. The footbridge cost £2591, and by 1945 the bridge had been expanded and the road approaches widened to allow vehicular traffic to cross<sup>4</sup>.

### Historical themes:

5. Moving goods, people and information.  
5.3. Using rail.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Laidley railway bridge crosses the Laidley railway line between Spicer Street to the south and Railway St Service way (an extension of Railway St.) to the north. Initially built in 1913 for pedestrians, the bridge was widened to support road traffic by 1945.

The bridge spans two large supports, constructed from cross braced timber piles. Large girders run across the bridge, and a plank barrier protects the sides of the bridge. Guardrails extends out from either side of the bridge.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Criterion:

### Description:

1. Historical

Does not currently threshold.

2. Scientific

Does not currently threshold.

3. Typological

The Laidley Railway Bridge an uncommon example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century timber bridge. Built as a footbridge, it is indicative of the emergent infrastructure that was required to support the motor industry in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4. Aesthetic

Does not currently threshold.

5. Social and Spiritual

Does not currently threshold.

### Statement summary:

The Laidley railway bridge is a simple, yet uncommon, early timber bridge. It is representative of the changing needs for traffic, transport and mobility within regional townscapes.

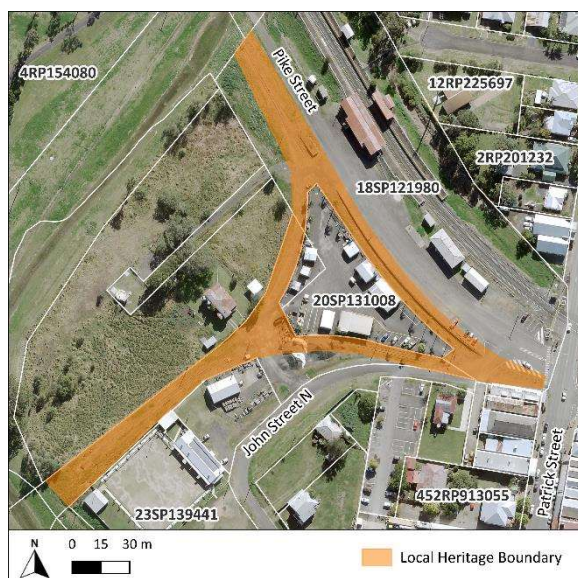
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Laidley Railway Line		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0520		
ADDRESS	Pike Street, Laidley	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	18SP121980



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Victorian 1860 – 1890

### History:

The railway arrived at Laidley in 1866, as the line from Brisbane was pushed further west towards Toowoomba<sup>1</sup>. Many early residents of Laidley had settled along the old road leading to Toowoomba, yet the new station for the railway was opened to the north of the township. Very quickly, a new town sprung up around the railway, and in 1967 new lots were being advertised<sup>2</sup>. A railway stationhouse was imported from England and was described at the time as being a large, two storey structure<sup>3</sup>.

The yards and the station were kept busy with traffic and goods, usually local produce destined for Ipswich or Brisbane. The railway complex also included a loading line, and early photographs show a busy precinct with produce being moved from carts onto carriages<sup>4</sup>. Early photos also show the two main structures along the railway line that were extant by the end of the Victorian Period, including the large sheet iron clad stationhouse for receiving passengers, and a smaller, open gabled, weatherboard structure for moving goods between the platform and trains<sup>5</sup>. Small signal sheds, gates, and other outbuildings are also visible.

An 1895 report detailed plans for upgrades to the Laidley railway line, including the bridges and flood embankments it crossed<sup>6</sup>. However, the station and complex do not seem to have received much in the way of works or renovations. Plans were drawn up in 1915 for a new station, however, these seemingly did not proceed<sup>7</sup>. By 1918 complaints were being raised about the state of the site<sup>8</sup>. These continued at intervals throughout the interwar period, and a report in 1950 found the site to be antiquated, with the loading yards and passenger station in a poor state despite the large volumes of traffic passing through the town<sup>9</sup>. In 1960, the old 1866 passenger stationhouse was



pulled down, and a new platform and station were raised<sup>9</sup>. Further works occurred as part of the electrification of Queensland's railways in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Historical themes:**

5. Moving goods, people and information.  
5.3. Using rail.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

Although the station was established in 1866, very little historical fabric survives from that period within the Laidley railway line complex. The main railway line has been upgraded for modern electric locomotives, and none of the early line or sleepers appears to remain in situ. The goods and passenger platforms and stationhouses were removed by the 1960s, replaced by a brick and sheet clad structure. A contemporary steel bridge has replaced the earlier timber rail bridge immediately to the north of the station.

Remnants of the old loading line can be seen running southwest of the station alongside John St, ending near the bowls club, as well as tracks leading north and east.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

**Criterion:**

**Description:**

1. Historical

The Laidley Railway Line demonstrates the development of Laidley across the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The surviving tracks are indicative of a portion of the first railway line in Laidley and are reflective of the importance the station once held within the local area.

2. Scientific

Does not currently threshold.

3. Typological

Does not currently threshold.

4. Aesthetic

Does not currently threshold.

5. Social and Spiritual

Does not currently threshold.

**Statement summary:**

The Laidley Railway Line demonstrates the development of Laidley across the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The surviving tracks are indicative of a portion of the first railway line in Laidley and are reflective of the importance the station once held within the local area.

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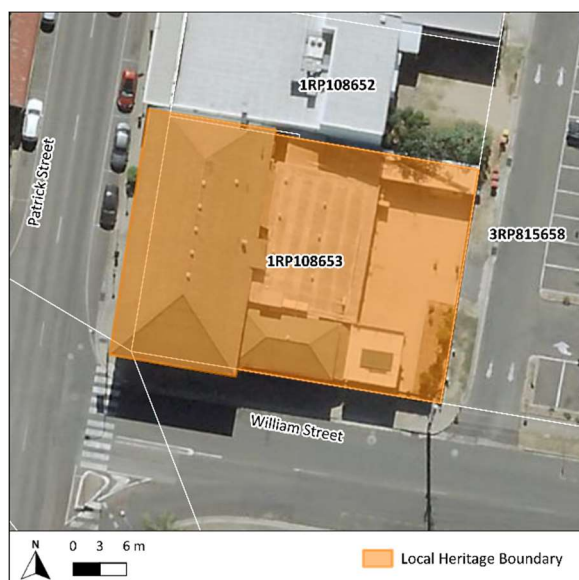
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Britannia Hotel		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	Laidley Hotel		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0521		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	112 Patrick Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP108653; Road Reserve



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical Period:** Federation 1890 – 1914; Interwar 1919 - 1939

### History:

The Britannia Hotel, also known as Hotel Laidley, was originally opened by Mr John Campbell in July 1892. The hotel was designed by Mr. H. Wyman of Ipswich and constructed by P. and C. Neilson of Laidley. Initial descriptions of the hotel mentioned the following:

*Two-storey building with balcony on two sides. In the main building there are thirteen rooms and three in the kitchen. The apartments throughout are very large and well ventilated, and have plenty of light. The principal room upstairs is the coffee room, of which the dimensions are 18ft x 15ft. The floor is covered with handsome carpet, the room fitted up with a large grate and well-finished furniture, so that it presents quite a cosy appearance. On the lower floor, the parlour and dining room are also fitted with grates, and, in fact, every convenience. The kitchen is an immense room 18ft by 17ft, fitted with a fire stove manufactured by Lupton of Brisbane. The majority of the fittings and furniture have been locally made<sup>1</sup>.*

The hotel was regarded at the time of its construction as being a 'magnificent edifice' to the district<sup>2</sup>. Although opened by Mr John Campbell in 1892, in the early 1900s it was leased and licensed by Mr. J. R. Rathborne. The lease and license changed once again in 1912 from Rathborne to a Miss Brosnan of Toowoomba<sup>3</sup>.

By 1927 the hotel license was with a Miss K. Hillier who, at this time, made an application to remove the hotel premises south from the corner of Campbell and Patrick Streets to the corner of William and Patrick Streets more central to town.

This move was objected by nearby Queensland National Hotel as it was thought that the hotels already present in the centre of town met all the necessary requirements. Permission to remove the hotel premises and relocate the license was granted. Miss Hillier was granted three months to move the premises<sup>4</sup>.

In 1940 the hotel was put on the market. It was described at the time as being a “well-constructed two-storey wooden and fibro-cement building (all double walls) ...” It was also described as having a “Bar, 2 Parlours, Lound, Billard Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, 16 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Maids’ Rooms. 5 lock-up Garages, Balconies on 3 sides<sup>5</sup>”. Mr B. M. Kluck, a former farmer, purchased the Britannia Hotel in 1941 from Miss Hillier<sup>6</sup>.

The difference in description from 1892 to 1940 indicates that when the hotel license was relocated in 1927, the original building was either moved and had additions/changes made to it, or the original hotel was demolished and rebuilt. It is said to have been dismantled and moved in sections by horse and wagon to the present site<sup>7</sup>, however sources for this have not been verified.

In 2016, the Beaumont brothers took ownership of the hotel and began renovations<sup>8</sup>. The hotel was later flooded in 2022 and is currently undergoing repairs<sup>9</sup>.

<b>Historical themes:</b>	3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries. 3.1. Feeding Queenslanders. 3.11. Lodging people.
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## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Britannia Hotel is a two-storey structure, set on low stumps and clad in a textured stucco which covers over horizontal VJ boards. Verandahs wrap the first floor on the western, southern, and eastern elevations. The hipped roof is clad in short sheet corrugated iron and has a number of vents along the central ridge. The roof encompasses the top verandah which is supported by timber posts. A simple timber balustrade lines the verandahs.

Sash windows line each storey and elevation, with French doors on the first floor indicating where rooms are historically. Double leaf doors exist along the western / Patrick Street elevation with enclosed fanlights above. These are accessed via short concrete steps. A contemporary glass sliding door entrance also exists on the Patrick Street elevation but is recessed into the wall. A fixed glass, two by three pane window has also been inserted on the Patrick Street elevation.

The southern elevation presents a side access door with concrete step which has been boarded over. To the east is a former bottle shop which is situated in an early building which appears to have been present on site since pre-1933. The building is a timber construction with horizontal VJ boards (noting that the southern and eastern cladding are different). There is a convex verandah entrances to the east with timber end panels. This may have been a former kitchen or maid residence.

To the east of the original building, connected to the eastern verandah, is a more contemporary skillion extension which is used as an outdoor dining area and encompasses a large portion of the allotment.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Britannia Hotel illustrates the growth of the township from the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century through to the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century. Although moved from its original site, the hotel has continued its historic licence and connection to the local community for over 130 years.

2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Old Britannia Hotel is demonstrative of an early hotel in the region. The building form contributes to the interpretation of the historic Patrick Street streetscape for over 130 years.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

#### Statement summary:

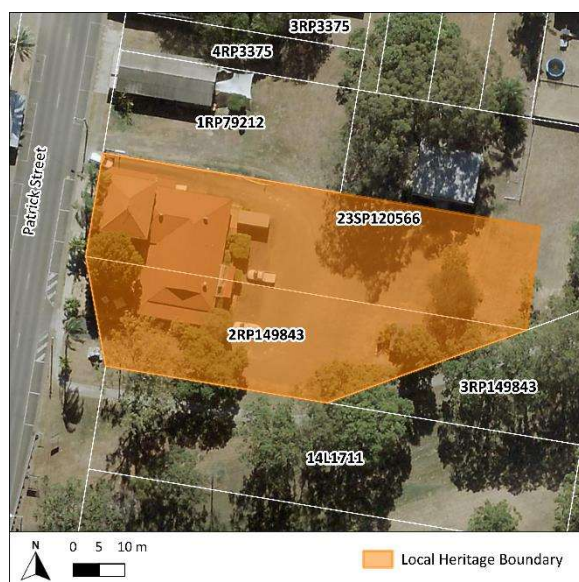
The Old Britannia Hotel illustrates the growth of the township from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although relocated from its original site, the hotel has continued its historic licence and connection to the local community for over 130 years.

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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Queensland National Hotel		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0522		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	88-90 Patrick Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	2RP149843; Part of 23SP120566



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Federation 1890 – 1914

### History:

The land that the Queensland National Hotel sits on was originally owned by the Giesemann family who constructed the first hotel to exist on the allotment. The hotel was opened in 1883 and was known as the Bridge Hotel before being renamed to the Queensland National<sup>1</sup>.

The current Queensland National Hotel is the second of its kind with the original Queensland National Hotel being destroyed in a fire on the 14<sup>th</sup> of November 1890<sup>2</sup>. In 1891, it is mentioned that a 'handsome hotel' is being built on the site and was promised at the time to be a 'first class structure and an ornament to the town'<sup>3</sup>. In January 1902, a severe storm ripped through Laidley and demolished the outbuildings of the hotel<sup>4</sup>.

It is understood from historical imagery that between 2010 and 2013 the building was brought back to an 'earlier' look and feel, with the first-floor verandahs reopened and external 'Hardiplank-style' cladding from the late 20<sup>th</sup> century removed<sup>5</sup>.

The hotel still operates as a hotel venue and accommodation.

### Historical themes:

3. Developing secondary and tertiary industries.
  - 3.1. Feeding Queenslanders.
  - 3.11. Lodging people.
  - 3.12. Catering for tourists.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Queensland National Hotel is a two-storey structure set on stumps. The building follows typical designs of hotels from this period and is truncated on the north-western corner where a driveway currently exists. The hotel is clad in single-skin horizontal VJ with exposed bracing (historical imagery indicates wide horizontal 'Hardiplank'-style boards cladded the building in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century have since been removed). A verandah wraps the northern and western elevations on both storeys, with decorative brackets (recently installed) on each verandah post, and a three-rail balustrade (it is noted from historical imagery that a diagonal cross brace balustrade was previously intact). The hipped roof is clad in corrugated sheeting with a contemporary antenna on the top ridge. The first-floor verandah has a convex roof which juts out from below the main roof's soffit. The soffit has been constructed with timber battens.

The words 'QUEENSLAND NATIONAL HOTEL' and 'XXXX' wrap around the bottom verandah as a frieze.

The ground floor verandah is accessed by two sets of stairs with associated balustrades, one on the truncated corner and the other facing Patrick Street to the west. There is also a small step on the corner of the northern verandah.

The western stairs from Patrick Street lead up to large four-panel double leaf doors. The door on the truncated corner is smaller and there is a third door in the corner of the northern elevation. A sash window appears on the northern elevation, with contemporary bifold windows installed on the western. On the first floor, glazed French doors line the walls indicating locations to bedrooms.

There is a contemporary fire stair attached to the western first floor verandah that leads to a rear garden area.

The eastern elevation of the hotel hosts a more contemporary L-shaped chamferboard extension with corrugated roofing that is used as a bottle shop.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Queensland National Hotel is a Federation-era hotel which is the second hotel to exist on this allotment. The hotel demonstrates the development of Laidley at this time and continues to operate in its historical use.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Queensland National Hotel is a typical example of truncated Federation-era hotels and positively contributes to the local built environment.
4. Aesthetic	The Queensland National Hotel exhibits aesthetic qualities, elements, and materiality of a Federation-era hotel which makes a positive contribution to Patrick Street streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.



### Statement summary:

The Queensland National Hotel is a Federation-era hotel with aesthetic qualities typical of a hotel from this period and illustrates the development of Laidley in the late-19<sup>th</sup> century. It continues to operate in its historic use.

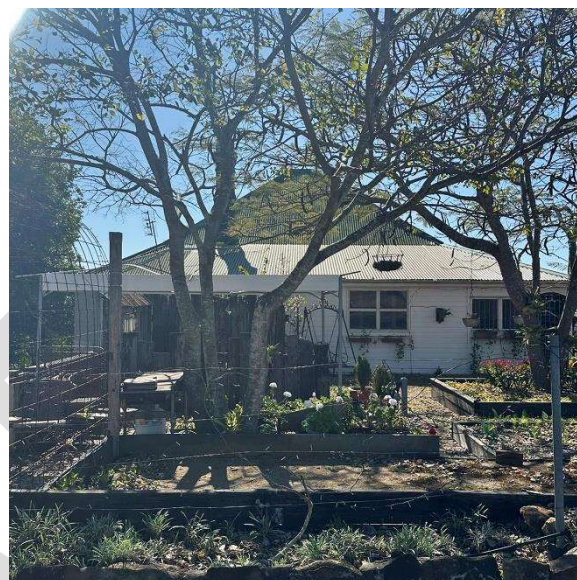
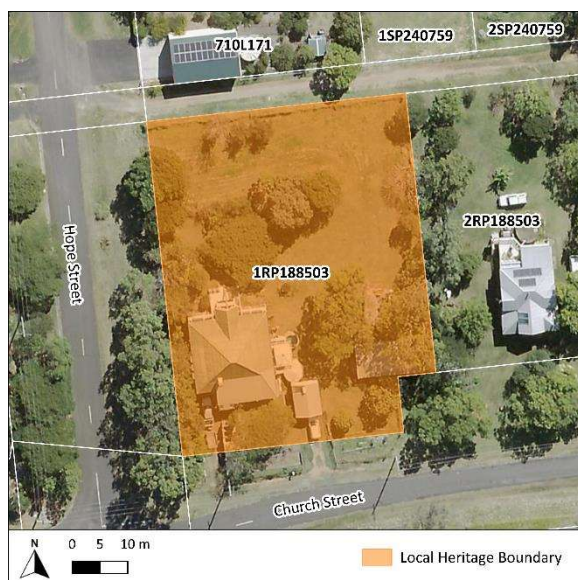
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former)		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0523		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	4 Hope Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	1RP188503



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Federation 1890 – 1914

### History:

The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former) was constructed in 1892 for Reverend Patrick Fouhy<sup>1</sup>, who had been appointed Parish Priest for Laidley the previous year<sup>2</sup>. The land, purchased in 1864 by Reverend Henry Brun of Ipswich<sup>3</sup>, also housed St. Patrick's Chapel, which had been built in 1866<sup>4</sup>.

In 1918, a fire destroyed St. Patrick's Chapel, however the presbytery, located approximately 15 metres away, remained undamaged<sup>5</sup>. The new St. Patrick's Church was constructed in 1919 near the centre of town, as the earlier chapel was in the old Laidley township<sup>6</sup>. It is unclear if the presbytery continued to be used, or if temporary accommodations were established closer to the church prior to the construction of a new presbytery on the church grounds in 1926<sup>7</sup>.

In 1926, Reverend Fouhy travelled to Ireland, and due to health concerns, it was believed he would no longer be able to serve as Parish Priest upon his return. As such, Reverend Cremin was appointed to the position. However, Reverend Fouhy's health improved, and he resumed his role as Parish Priest in early 1928 until his death later that year<sup>8</sup>. After dedicating 37 years to the parish, Reverend Fouhy was laid to rest in a specially constructed vault in St. Patrick's Church<sup>9</sup>.

The presbytery appears to remain in ownership by the Catholic Archdiocese until at least 1949<sup>10</sup> and is believed to currently be under private ownership.

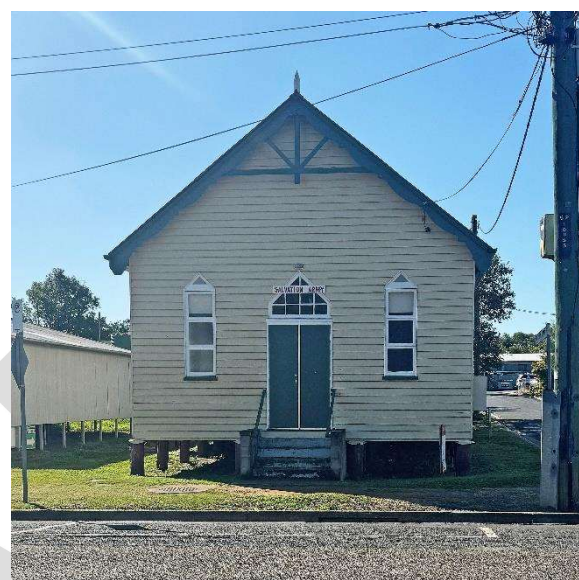
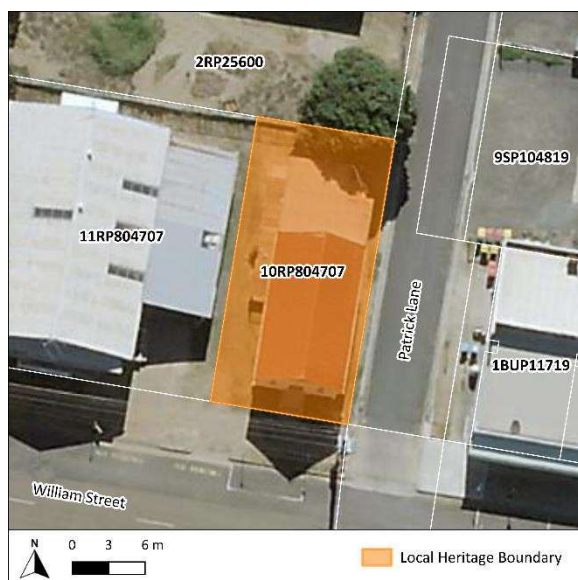
<b>Historical themes:</b>	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.4. Dwellings. 8. Creating social and cultural institutions. 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
<b>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION</b>	
<p>The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former) is a timber structure situated on timber stumps. It features a corrugated iron pyramid roof with integrated verandah roof with a protruding gable end on the northern elevation, and an early brick chimney. The front verandah is supported by stop chamfered timber posts and is bound by a weatherboard balustrade. A skillion roof extension clad in chamferboard is present to the southern elevation. Several mature plantings are present on site, including a bottle tree (<i>Brachychiton rupestris</i>).</p>	
<b>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
<b>Criterion:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
1. Historical	The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former), located in the old Laidley township, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Catholicism in Laidley in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> century. It is located alongside the site of the 1866 St. Patrick's Chapel which was destroyed in 1918. It has a special association with Reverend Patrick Fouhy, who served as Parish Priest for Laidley for 37 years.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former) is representative of a late 19 <sup>th</sup> century presbytery in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical residential features of the period.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholicism.
<b>Statement summary:</b>	
<p>The Laidley Catholic Presbytery (former), located in the old Laidley township, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Catholicism in Laidley in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It has a special association with Reverend Patrick Fouhy, who served as Parish Priest for Laidley for 37 years. It is representative of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century style presbytery in rural Queensland, demonstrating typical residential features of the period. It holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Catholic church, which was destroyed in 1918.</p>	
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Laidley Salvation Army Hall		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0524		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	12 William Street, Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	10RP804707



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Federation 1890 – 1914

### History:

The Laidley Salvation Army Hall was constructed in 1910 at its original site on Patrick Street. Mrs. Geisemann was responsible for the hall being erected, with Mr. H. Geisemann undertaking its construction. Prior to this, the Salvation Army utilised G. Wyman's Victoria Hall<sup>1</sup>. In 1929, the hall was relocated to its current site on William Street<sup>2</sup>. A skillion roofed extension was added to the rear of the building sometime between 1951 and 1963<sup>3</sup>.

Over the years, the hall has been utilised for a range of community events, including harvest festival celebrations<sup>4</sup>, farewell gatherings<sup>5</sup>, weekly non-denominational gatherings<sup>6</sup>, funeral services<sup>7</sup>, and concerts<sup>8</sup>.

The hall remained under Salvation Army ownership in 1990<sup>9</sup> and is believed to have stayed in their possession until its recent sale in 2024<sup>10</sup>. It is believed to now be under private ownership.

### Historical themes:

- 8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
  - 8.1. Worshipping and religious institutions.
  - 8.3. Organisations and societies.
  - 8.4. Festivals.
  - 8.6. Commemorating significant events.



## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Laidley Salvation Army Hall is a typical example of a rural timber community hall. It is a low set structure on timber stumps, clad in weatherboard, with a steeply pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron. The front façade (southern elevation) features an open gable end with a decorative bargeboard, gable pediment, and finial. The main front entrance consists of timber French doors with a multi-paned peaked fan light, accessed via masonry steps. Flanking the entrance are sets of three awning windows with a lancet-style peaked top, also present on the eastern and western elevations without the peaked detail. An additional timber access door is present on the western elevation, accessed via a contemporary timber access ramp.

A rear skillion roofed extension (1950s-1960s) is attached to the northern elevation and features contemporary sliding windows on the eastern elevation and casement windows on the western elevation. A high set corrugated iron water tank on timber stumps is located at the rear.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Laidley Salvation Army Hall, which was in use for over a century, demonstrates the historical development of Laidley from the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century as a communal space for the local community and various religious denominations. It has a close association with the Salvation Army.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Laidley Salvation Army Hall is an intact and representative example of an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century timber hall.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Laidley Salvation Army Hall holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a longstanding communal space for functions and gatherings, also utilised by various religious denominations.

### Statement summary:

The Laidley Salvation Army Hall, which was in use for over a century, demonstrates the historical development of Laidley from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as a communal space for the local community and various religious denominations. It has a close association with the Salvation Army. It is an intact and representative example of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century timber hall. It holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a longstanding communal space for functions and gatherings, also utilised by various religious denominations.

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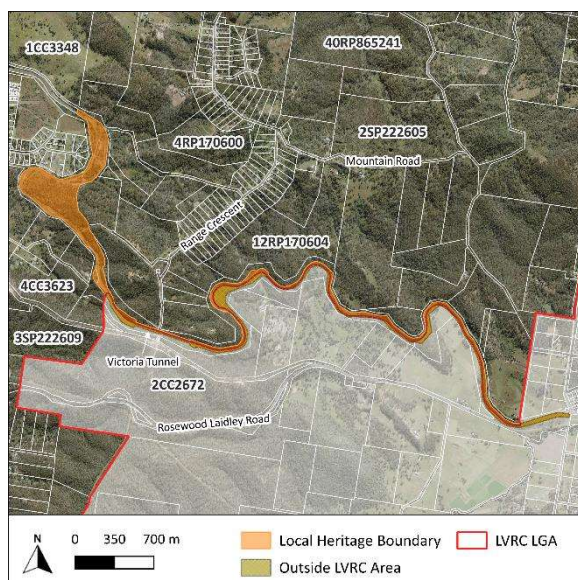
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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Victoria Tunnel and Ascent		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0525		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	Laidley	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	281SP130175; 5CP886803; 301SP122021



**\*Note:** The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent heritage boundary extends into the Ipswich City Council area. Only the portions of the heritage boundary that lie within the Lockyer Valley Regional Council area are managed under the Lockyer Valley Planning Scheme.

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Victorian 1860 – 1890

### History:

In response to the financial challenges of constructing a railway network, engineer Abram Fitzgibbon proposed the adoption of a narrow-gauge railway, a world first at the time which laid the foundation for Queensland's early railway system<sup>1</sup>. In 1863, Fitzgibbon designed the section of railway crossing the Little Liverpool Range between Grandchester and Laidley<sup>2</sup>. In February 1864, while construction began on Queensland's first railway line between Ipswich and Grandchester<sup>3</sup>, the contract for section 1 of the Southern and Western Railway extending from Grandchester to Gatton was awarded to Peto, Brassey, and Betts with construction commencing shortly after<sup>4</sup>.

This section of the line included two tunnels, most notably the Victoria Tunnel, which extended 537 metres<sup>5</sup>. It was designed with brick lining and a request was made for the production of 1,280,000 bricks<sup>6</sup>. By September 1864, 67 metres of the eastern end of Victoria Tunnel had been completed. The line officially opened to traffic on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1866, a year after the Ipswich to Grandchester line opened<sup>7</sup>. Due to the steep gradients and tight curves of the Little Liverpool Range, the route was circuitous and involved significant engineering works, including extensive cuttings around the range's spurs<sup>8</sup>.

The Victoria Tunnel, later referred to as the "gateway by rail to Laidley"<sup>9</sup>, attracted attention due to structural concerns<sup>10</sup>. A section of the tunnel, lined with only a single layer of bricks over a 9-12

metre span, experienced cracking raising long-term maintenance concerns<sup>11</sup>. Over the decades, various improvements were made to the line, including minor deviations to reduce curvature. In 1990, the tunnel floor was lowered to accommodate the transport of freight containers<sup>12</sup>.

Crossing the Little Liverpool Range was Queensland's first major railway engineering achievement, and the Victoria Tunnel remains one of the oldest surviving railway tunnels in the state<sup>13</sup>. The railway line was a catalyst for agricultural development in the Lockyer Valley, encouraging the transition from large pastoral holdings to more intensive farming practices. It also supported the growth of key industries such as timber milling and quarrying. The arrival of the railway spurred the establishment of new towns, such as Helidon and Murphy's Creek, at key railway stops. To avoid rising ground, the railway was surveyed slightly north of the original townships of Gatton and Laidley, leading them to gradually shift closer towards the railway line. These railway towns, including Grantham, became vital centres for local agriculture, community life, and government services<sup>14</sup>.

<b>Historical themes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Exploiting, utilising, and transforming the land. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Exploring, surveying, and mapping the land.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Moving goods, people, and information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.3. Using rail.</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1. Establishing settlements.</li> <li>6.2. Planning and forming settlements.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent extends between Grandchester and Laidley and includes a 537 metre brick tunnel. The tunnel's entrance is a stone pointed arch set within a brick wall supporting an upper horizontal structure. The embankments, constructed of large stone blocks, run steeply on either side of the railway track outside the tunnel entrance. Early historical features may be present along the railway line such as construction camp remnants, fences, drains, and culverts.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent is of high historical significance as part of Queensland's first major railway network and was critical in shaping Queensland's early rail infrastructure. The line facilitate transport through the Little Liverpool Range, marking a major achievement in overcoming difficult terrain. It was the catalyst for agricultural development in the Lockyer Valley, influencing the establishment of townships in the region.
2. Scientific	The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent retains elements of early railway engineering that have the potential to yield further information including the brick tunnel, stone embankments, and possible associated infrastructure such as early culverts, drains, and other structures. The in situ condition of these features provides insight into 19 <sup>th</sup> century construction techniques and engineering responses to difficult terrain.

3. Typological	The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent is representative of early railway construction in Queensland and demonstrate key features of 19 <sup>th</sup> century railway engineering. The Victoria Tunnel, one of the oldest surviving railway tunnels in Queensland, is a rare example of early rail infrastructure.
4. Aesthetic	The Victoria Tunnel holds aesthetic significance with its strong visual and dramatic presence. The combination of its steep embankments and stonework within a natural landscape reflects the challenge and triumph of early railway construction and evokes a sense of historic achievement.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

#### Statement summary:

The Victoria Tunnel and Ascent, completed in 1866, is of high historical and technical significance as part of Queensland's first major railway network. It reflects the pioneering use of narrow-gauge rail technology and played a key role in opening the Lockyer Valley to agricultural development and settlement. The tunnel and associated features are rare surviving examples of 19<sup>th</sup> century railway construction. The tunnel holds aesthetic significance with its strong visual and dramatic presence. The combination of its steep embankments and stonework within a natural landscape reflects the challenge and triumph of early railway construction and evokes a sense of technical achievement.

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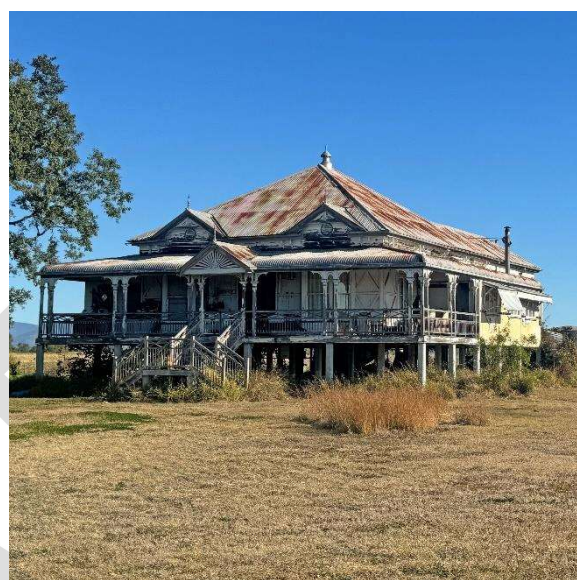
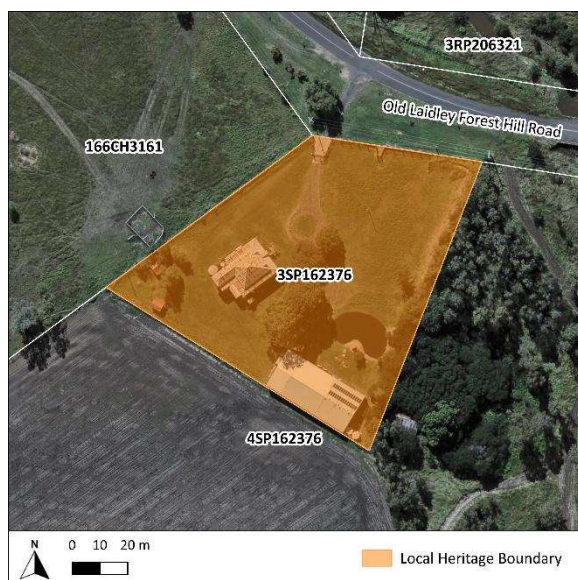


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# LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



<b>PLACE NAME</b>	Windermere Residence		
<b>OTHER NAMES</b>	N/A		
<b>PLACE ID NUMBER</b>	LHP0526		
<b>ADDRESS</b>	3 Old Laidley Forest Hill Road, Laidley North	<b>Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates</b>	3SP162376



## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

**Historical period:** Federation 1890 - 1914

### History:

Windermere, likely constructed between 1908-1910<sup>1</sup>, is the former residence of Robert Dunn and his family<sup>2</sup>. Robert Dunn was a prominent figure in Laidley, having been the Mayor of Laidley twice, chairman of the Shire Council, owner of Dunn's boot and shoe store, and associated with the Laidley Anzac and Memorial Committee and Cemetery Trust<sup>3</sup>. The Dunn family were heavily involved in the local Presbyterian Church, holding functions at their residence<sup>4</sup>.

The residence is believed to be under private ownership.

**Historical themes:** 6. Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings.  
6.4. Dwellings.

## PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Windermere Residence is a grand country residence in the symmetrical Queenslander style. The house sits upon high stumps, and has exposed cross braced walls, large bay windows, and French doors. A elaborate corrugated iron pyramid roof caps the structure, with two ornate front gables. The residence is encircled by a bullnosed roof verandah featuring a gabled front with a rising sun motif characteristic of early 20<sup>th</sup> century homes. The verandah has been partially enclosed on the northwestern elevation. A kitchen wing or extension appears to exist to the rear of the house.

A water tank is present on the northwestern corner. A small gazebo or pergola appears sometime between 2012-2014 southeast of the residence. Two small weatherboard structures are present to the southwest of the residence.

Street imagery indicates that the iron fence and gates appear to have been added to a pre-existing brick fence foundation sometime between 2009-2014.

Mature trees are present throughout the property.

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Windermere Residence, constructed in the early 1900s, is significant for its place within the growth and development of Laidley. It has a special association with former Laidley Mayor, Robert Dunn.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	Does not currently threshold.
4. Aesthetic	The Windermere is a fine country residence and retains elaborate ornate features that are rare for Federation Era houses.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Windermere Residence holds social significance for its connection with Robert Dunn and as a social gathering place.

#### Statement summary:

The Windermere Residence is significant for its association with former Laidley Mayor, Robert Dunn. Building himself and his family a grand country home, this site was intertwined with the early commercial and demographic growth of Laidley, receiving local families and figures for events. Aesthetically, Windermere retains many of its early characteristics and is a very well detailed.

#### REFERENCES

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