



Lockyer Valley Local Heritage Study

Rural Northwest Citations

Blanchview, Flagstone Creek, Lower Tenthill, Ma Ma Creek, Mount
Whitestone, Upper Lockyer, Upper Tenthill, Winwill

Draft for Consultation

July 2025

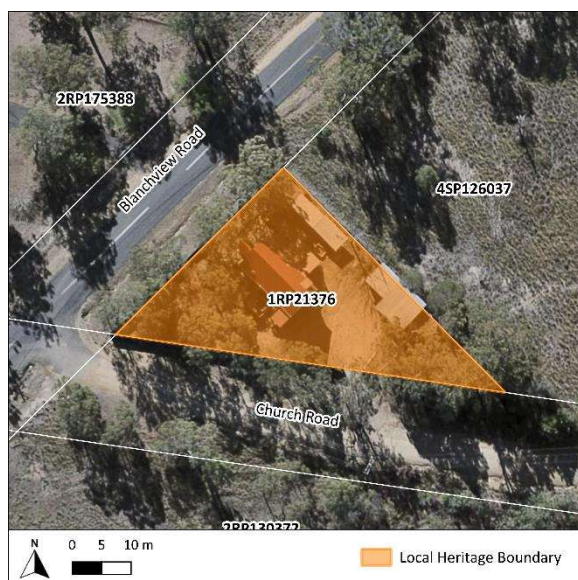
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Blanchview Methodist Church (Former)		
OTHER NAMES	Monkey Waterholes Primitive Methodist Church		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0701		
ADDRESS	327 Blanchview Road (corner Church Road), Blanchview	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	1RP21376



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Blanchview Methodist Church (former), originally known as the Monkey Waterholes Primitive Methodist Church, was constructed in 1899¹. Primitive Methodist services were held in the Monkey Waterholes area (now Blanchview) as early as 1894², likely within private homes, following the pattern established in nearby Helidon since 1883³.

Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, pioneers of the Lockyer district who settled in Monkey Waterholes shortly after 1877, played a key role in facilitating the construction of the first Methodist Church in the area⁴. There is potential that this building represents that first church. Nevertheless, it is among the oldest Methodist Churches in the area.

In later years, the church became a social and spiritual hub, with regular Sunday School activities and annual celebrations⁵. Services continued at the church until at least 1933⁶.

The church is now a private residence.

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 Blanchview Methodist Church (former) is a typical example of a symmetrical, rectangular-plan timber building set on low timber stumps and clad in weatherboard. It features a steeply pitched gable roof clad in red corrugated iron.

The front façade (northwestern elevation) features a central porch with a sign that reads *"The Church"*.

Externally, the church features narrow, rectangular windows. However, an internal view reveals they retain their original lancet design, with weatherboard cladding on the exterior obscuring the pointed arches of the lancets. At the rear of the structure, a high-set window suggests either a later addition or a functional feature for sunlight in its original use. A dormer window has been added to the rear to facilitate light to an upper room.

The church has a contemporary awning and an L-shaped verandah on the northeastern elevation. Two French doors open onto the verandah, which is enclosed by a balustrade constructed of timber, likely early, and steel, possibly a later addition.

On the northeastern side of the property, a contemporary awning serves as a carport, detached from the main building.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Blanchview Methodist Church (former) demonstrates the historical pattern of Primitive Methodism in the Blanchview area, dating back to the late 19 th century as one of the earliest known Methodist churches in the wider Lockyer district. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Blanchview and wider Lockyer district during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Blanchview Methodist Church (former) is a good example of a typical late 19 th century timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and lancet windows, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Blanchview Methodist Church (former) holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Primitive Methodism and as a venue for community events.

Statement summary:

The Blanchview Methodist Church (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Primitive Methodism in Blanchview and as one of the earliest known Methodist churches in the wider Lockyer district. Built in 1899, it exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Primitive Methodism and as a venue for community events.

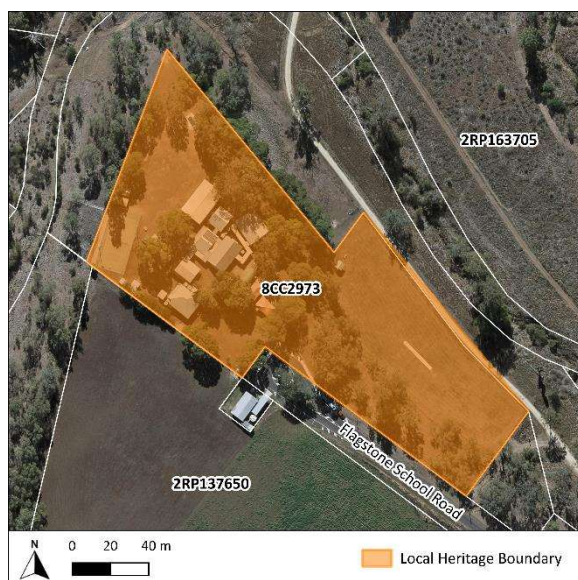
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Flagstone Creek State School and Residence		
OTHER NAMES	Flagstone Creek Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0702		
ADDRESS	56 Flagstone School Road, Flagstone	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	8CC2973



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Flagstone Creek State School (formerly Provisional School) opened in 1886 with 37 enrolments¹. It is said that the original building was replaced with a new building in 1901² and by 1902 it became a State School³. In 1904, the school residence was constructed by local builder Mr. H. Woodford⁴ and by 1905, fencing and gates were erected around the school⁵.

Numerous repairs, alterations and expansions have been made over the years such as additions to the school in 1912⁶, additions to the residence in 1913⁷, additions, repairs, and painting of the school in 1914⁸, and repairs to the school and residence in 1924⁹.

Until the establishment of a local hall in the 1930s¹⁰, the school was utilised for community events such as picnics¹¹, fundraising dances (such as for the Blanchview tragedy¹² and Toowoomba Ambulance¹³), and socials¹⁴.

In 1968 an additional classroom was constructed and in 1977 the former Iredale State School building was relocated to the Flagstone Creek State School for use as a library and health services building¹⁵.

The school remains in use as a State primary school.

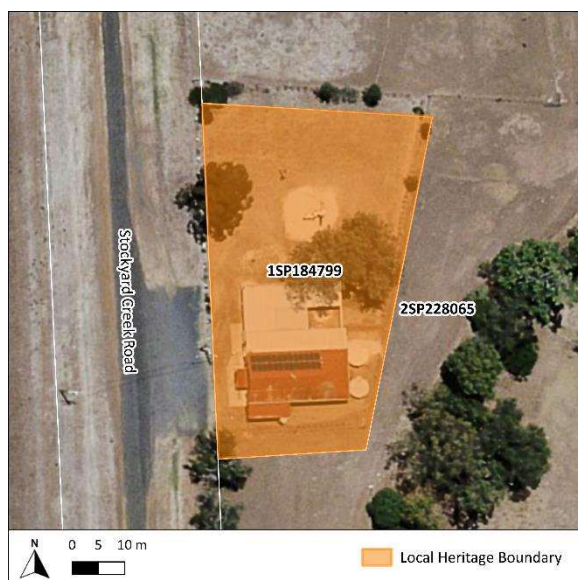
Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities, and dwellings. 6.2. Planning and forming settlements. 9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
<p>The Flagstone Creek State School building is a rectangular plan, low set timber structure clad in weatherboard. The steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron. Original verandahs have been enclosed. Several other buildings are present on the site, and it has not been determined if any of these include early infrastructure.</p> <p>The Flagstone Creek State School Residence is a low set timber structure clad in weatherboard. The short ridge roof integrates the verandah roof and is clad with corrugated iron. The front verandah is supported by simple timber posts with a horizontal balustrade and accessed via timber steps with a short double timber gate.</p> <p>The school grounds consist of a reported play shed and several mature trees.</p>	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Flagstone Creek State School and Residence demonstrates the historical development of Flagstone Creek from the late 19 th century as an early rural school, originally constructed in 1886 and later rebuilt in 1901, with the residence added in 1904.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Flagstone Creek State School and Residence is a good example of an early 20 th century timber educational building and residence.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Flagstone Creek State School and Residence hold social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Flagstone Creek community.
Statement summary:	
<p>The Flagstone Creek State School is historically significant for its role in the development of Flagstone Creek as an early rural school, originally constructed in 1886 and later rebuilt in 1901, with the residence added in 1904. It is a good example of an early 20th century timber educational building and residence. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Flagstone Creek community.</p>	
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Stockyard Creek Public Hall		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0703		
ADDRESS	111 Stockyard Creek Road, Flagstone Creek	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	1SP184799



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Stockyard Creek Public Hall was constructed between 1933-1934, following years of fundraising efforts¹. An extension was constructed on the northern elevation between 1988-1993 and continued to develop to its current state by 2016².

Over the years, the hall has been utilised for farewell gatherings³, socials⁴, children's fancy dress balls⁵. The hall continues its original use as a public function space.

Historical themes:

8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
8.3. Organisations and societies.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Stockyard Creek Public Hall is a generally rectangular plan timber structure, elevated on low set timber stumps. The front façade (western elevation) is clad in weatherboard, whilst the remaining sides are clad in corrugated iron. The low-pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron with vents along the ridgeline. The building features four-pane sash windows with metal convex window hoods with timber bracing.

The front façade features a gable end with decorative timber battening. A central curved corrugated iron awning supported by timber posts shelters the front entry. The entry consists of timber French doors accessed via timber steps with contemporary balustrades.

At the top of the steps is contemporary concrete platform connecting to a concrete access ramp on the southern side of the entry. At the southern end of this elevation is a contemporary door.

The southern elevation consists of a skillion roofed section. A water tank on timber stumps is present. Adjacent to this is a contemporary skillion roofed shed with an early-style window designed to mimic the original building.

The northern elevation features a post-1980s contemporary skillion roofed extension with the front façade constructed to mimic the original building. Attached to this is a large, flat-roofed covered area. A contemporary playground and toilet block is also present on site.

The western elevation features timber fence posts connected via wire and metal gates.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Stockyard Creek Public Hall, in use for over ninety years, demonstrates the historical development of Flagstone Creek and the surrounding area from the early 20 th century as a communal social space for the local community.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Stockyard Creek Public Hall is an intact and representative example of a 1930s rural timber public hall.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Stockyard Creek Public Hall has a strong association with the local community at Flagstone Creek as a longstanding communal social space for functions and meetings.

Statement summary:

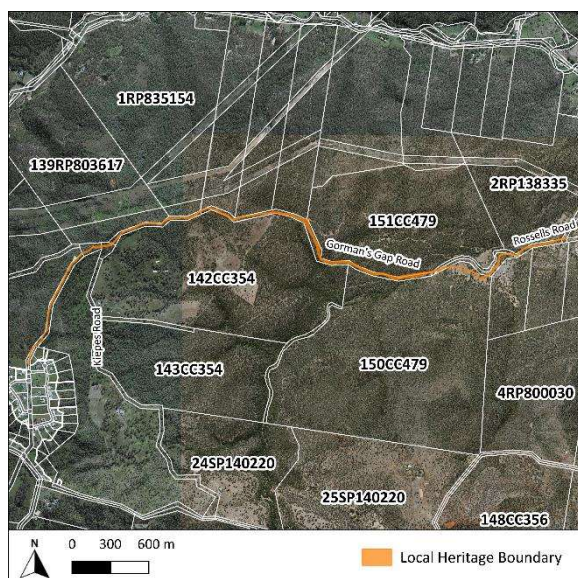
The Stockyard Creek Public Hall demonstrates the historical development of Flagstone Creek and the surrounding area as an early community hall. It is a typical example of a 1930s rural timber public hall. It has a strong association with the local community at Flagstone Creek as a longstanding communal social space for functions and meetings since the 1930s.

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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY

PLACE NAME	Gorman's Gap Road		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0704		
ADDRESS	Gorman's Gap Road, Flagstone to Preston	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	Road reserve; parts of 2RP138335; 150CC479; 151CC479.



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Convict Settlement 1824 - 1841

History:

In the early days of Queensland's (then New South Wales) colonisation, the Great Dividing Range proved to be a problematic boundary between the coast and the pastoral runs of the Darling Downs. While Cunninghams gap had been found in 1827, it was an arduous pass not suitable for the movement of livestock and goods. Seeking an easier route, Lieutenant Owen Gorman lead a party of eleven men from the Moreton Bay Penal Settlement (Brisbane) into the ranges in 1840. The party was reliant on the guidance of an escaped convict, John Baker, who had lived with local tribes (Jagera) in the Lockyer Valley and had walked Aboriginal pathways through the mountains. The party also reportedly received guidance from the sons of a local chief, Multuggerah¹. Taking an Irish Jaunting Car (light carriage), the party blazed a rugged track through the mountains, running between Upper Flagstone and Flagstone Creek, which would become the first gazetted road in Queensland².

Despite Lt. Gorman's positive reports on the new pass through the mountains, teamsters driving dray carts along the road found it laborious work, naming one section the 'Hell Hole Road'. Gorman's Gap provided the main route to the squatters runs in the Darling Downs for two years, before the discovery of an easier route at Hodgeson's Gap led most traffic to abandon the road. Gorman's Gap remained in use by local traffic through the latter part of the 19th century. However, by the 1920s Gorman's Gap track had fallen completely out of use³.

Three commemorative monuments have been placed along the trail. At the western end of the road, a granite cairn holding time capsules was raised in 1982. Towards the top of the "Camel's Hump" a

cairn was unveiled by the former premier of Queensland, Joh Bjelke-Petersen in 1988. The start of the track near Flagstone has also received a polished granite commemorative plaque.

Historical themes:

- 2. Exploiting, utilising and transforming the land.
 - 2.1. Exploring, surveying and mapping the land.
- 6. Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings.
 - 6.1. Establishing settlements.
 - 6.2. Planning and forming settlements.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The 'Top Camp' section of the trail marks the western edge of the road and is just south of Toowoomba City. In the 1840s, large bullock teams converged on an extensive camp here, having either completed an ascent of the pass, or in preparation to descend. Raised on a knoll, the camp area has 360-degree views of the surrounding landscape, and a commemorative granite cairn marks the beginning of the road.

The road descends from Top Camp down a rocky and eroded incline, eventually reaching the 'Camel's Hump', a difficult obstacle for traffic heading in either direction. A stacked rock cairn with cartwheels has been raised at the top of the hump, with a plaque commemorating Lt. Gorman's efforts. The track continues to descend until it reaches the valley floor at "Hell Hole Creek" (Glen Lomond Creek). Previous studies have noted exposed sandstone slabs with preserved cartwheel ruts here, which is considered to be highly significant evidence of the track's early usage.

Gorman's Gap Road ends at an intersection with Rossells and Sutcliffes Roads. A monument has been raised in the intersection of these roads, using a polished granite slab set upon a concrete base. The monument carries an inscription commemorating the early pioneers who established and used the pass. The flat land along the creek here was once used as a campsite, and cobbles in the creek also preserve cartwheel ruts.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:

Description:

1. Historical

The 1840 expedition that established the Gorman's Gap pass presents a significant moment in Queensland's (then New South Wales) early history. The new path, although difficult to cross, opened the Darling Downs and its product to the ports at Brisbane, and also provided a route for squatters seeking to take up runs on new land.

2. Scientific

Elements of the original track are preserved in situ due to the general lack of maintenance or upgrade works carried out on some sections of the road. Cartwheel ruts and pitching preserve evidence of the early engineering and usage of the road. Two large campsites existed at either end of the pass and there is potential for archaeological deposits preserved at these sites.

3. Typological

Gorman's Gap Road was the first gazetted road in Queensland (then New South Wales) and was founded as part of a series of expeditions and efforts to establish paths through the Great Dividing Range. As the road was never upgraded for motor vehicle

	traffic, it remains a rare, interpretable example of an early pioneer track.
4. Aesthetic	Gorman's Gap Road is now a forested wildlife corridor through the Toowoomba ranges. The views along the track offer a rare example of a pioneer landscape that has survived somewhat unchanged.
5. Social and Spiritual	Gorman's Gap Road is important to the local community as a marker of early exploration and settlement of the region.

Statement summary:

Gorman's Gap Road is historically significant as Queensland's (then New South Wales) first gazetted road, established from an 1840 expedition which opened the Darling Downs and enabled early pastoral expansion. It retains rare scientific value through in situ features such as cartwheel ruts and stone pitching, with potential archaeological deposits at former campsites. It remains a rare, interpretable example of a 19th century pioneer track. Aesthetically, its forest setting and views reflect an early pioneer landscape. It also holds social value as a symbol of early exploration and settlement in the region.

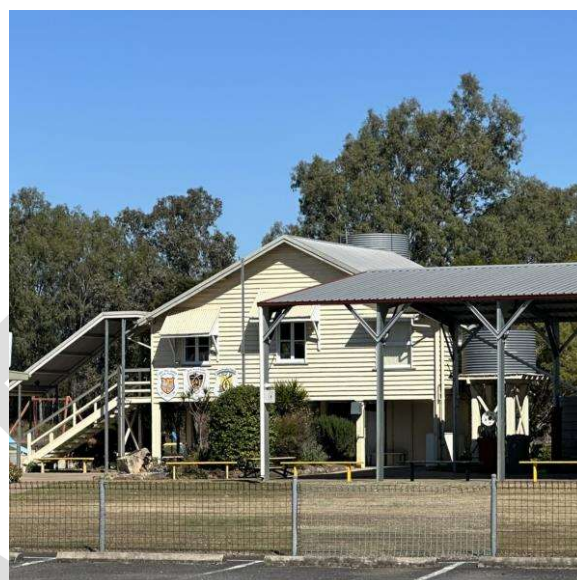
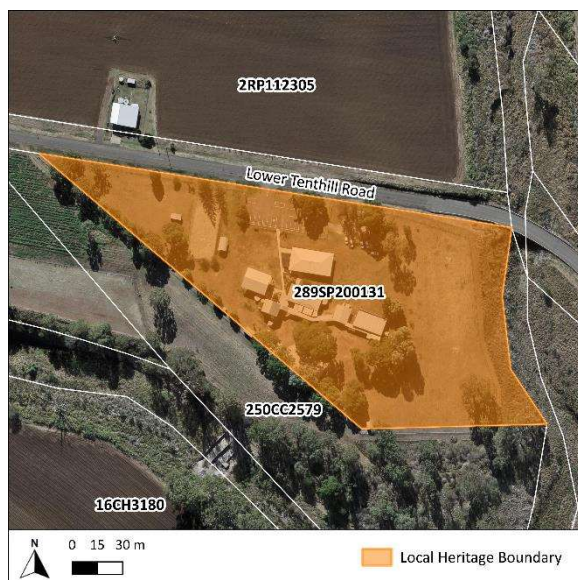
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Tent Hill Lower State School		
OTHER NAMES	Lower Tenthill State School; Tenthill Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0705		
ADDRESS	90 Lower Tenthill Road, Lower Tenthill	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	289SP200131



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical Period: Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Tent Hill Lower State School originally opened on the 28th of March 1873 as a Provisional School and was reportedly the first State School in the Lockyer Valley¹. The school cost £250, which was raised by the local community and there were 51 enrolments². By 1876, this had risen to 106 and in 1877, a new school building had been erected at Lower Tenthill, seemingly to accommodate the rising number of pupils⁴.

In 1911, a play shed costing £43 was constructed and early photos indicate it may have been to the standard Queensland government design, a timber structure⁵. In 1919, a new school building was constructed, which appears to have survived on site⁶. A number of contemporary buildings have since been constructed on site. The site continues to operate as a school.

Historical themes: 9. Educating Queenslanders.
9.1. Primary education

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

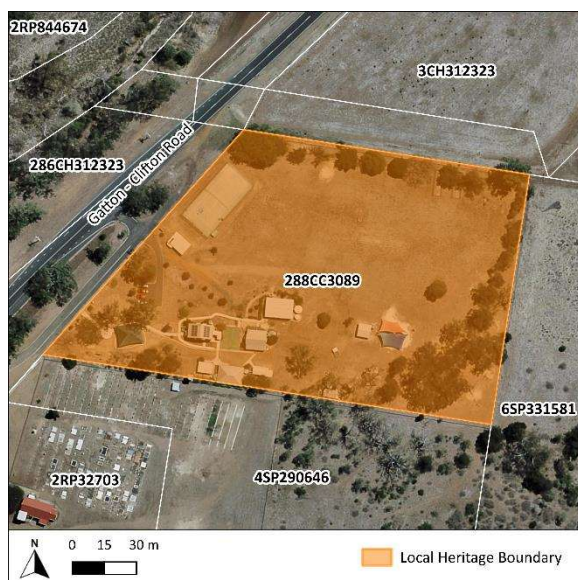
The Tent Hill Lower State School retains the 1919 schoolhouse which is an open gabled, weatherboard clad building set high on concrete sumps. There are two sets of casement windows with corrugated iron window hoods, and a sash window which is potentially a later replacement. The subfloor partially enclosed. A water tank sits upon a cross braced tower at the rear.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Tent Hill Lower State School demonstrates the historical development of Lower Tenthill in the early 20 th century and the changing education landscape of the region in the latter part of the 19 th century into the 20 th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Tent Hill Lower State School retains characteristics of an interwar educational building and is demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Tent Hill Lower State School holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century since its original establishment and maintaining its central role with the Lower Tenthill community.
Statement summary:	
<p>The Tent Hill Lower State School demonstrates the historical development of Lower Tenthill in the early 20th century. It retains characteristics of an interwar educational building and is demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century since its original establishment and maintaining its central role with the Lower Tenthill community.</p>	
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Ma Ma Creek State School		
OTHER NAMES	Ma Ma Creek Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0706		
ADDRESS	803 Gatton-Clifton Road, Ma Ma Creek	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	288CC3089



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:

Mt Whitestone Schoolhouse: Federation 1890 – 1914
Rockside Schoolhouse: Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

The Ma Ma Creek State School originally opened as a simple timber slab Provisional School on the 27th of October 1880¹. This building was replaced with a Department of Public Works schoolhouse in 1889, and the Provisional School was redesignated as a State School². In 1916, the schoolhouse was relocated from along the creek to its current site. The building was extended and renovated as part of this relocation to facilitate increasing class sizes³.

In 1918, Ma Ma Creek adopted an extended education program with the help of the Ipswich Technical College, introducing classes in manual crafts and domestic sciences⁴. These classes included woodworking, metalworking and leatherworking for boys, while girls were educated in cooking and sewing⁵. Arthur McKenzie, the head teacher from 1904 to 1932, was the main proponent of the extra-curricular classes and believed that they would help to retain students within rural areas, as an alternative to study and work in the cities⁶. Technical classes attracted students from surrounding rural schools in the Lockyer Valley and were even offered for soldiers returning from war⁷.

In 1935, the old Mt Whitestone School was moved to the Ma Ma Creek State School grounds⁸. This appears to have been an 1890s Ferguson era regional schoolhouse and was brought in to serve as a dedicated manual crafts teaching centre⁹. In 1958, Rockside donated its old schoolhouse to serve as a new manual arts school. The earlier Ma Ma Creek schoolhouse was sold in 1964 and the Rockside

building was renovated to serve as the main school building¹⁰. The site continues to operate as a school.

Historical themes:

- 9. Educating Queenslanders.
- 9.1. Primary education.
- 9.3. Educating adults.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The original Ma Ma Creek schoolhouse (1889) was removed from the school grounds in the 1960s. As such, the main school building (the old Rockside schoolhouse), and a classroom to its east (the old Mt Whitestone schoolhouse) appear to be the only surviving historical school buildings. Both these buildings have served alternately as manual crafts and arts centres, as well as classrooms.

The Rockside schoolhouse is of an interwar design typical of regional schoolhouses from that era. It is a simple, rectangular structure clad in weatherboard, with an open gabled corrugated iron roof. Historically, it would have set upon concrete or timber stumps; however, the building has been raised, and the subfloor has been enclosed with weatherboards and casement windows. A covered switchback staircase has been added to the schoolhouse's east, providing access to the raised upper storey. The windows all appear to have been replaced with contemporary casement windows. The window hoods on the northern elevation appear to have been replaced with a contemporary iron and timber fit out. However, early window hoods may survive on the southern side of the structure. Despite alterations, the overall structure and plan of the building still retains some features of an interwar regional schoolhouse.

The Mt Whitestone schoolhouse (1892) is a Ferguson Era (1875 - 1893) regional schoolhouse. The main structure is a squat, rectangular building clad in weatherboard. The verandahs have been enclosed on the northern and southern elevations of the building. The verandah space on Ferguson regional schools was designed with the intent that it might be altered or enclosed to suit local community requirements. As such, they may have been enclosed historically, or at a later date. The roof is open gabled, flanked by two shorter lean-to verandah roofs, giving the gable ends a stepped appearance. The windows appear to have been replaced with double casements and the window hoods appear to have been altered.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:

Description:

1. Historical

The Ma Ma Creek State School demonstrates the historical development of Ma Ma Creek and the changing education landscape of the region in the latter part of the 19th century into the 20th century. The school was an early adopter of a manual arts and crafts program and became an important centre for extra-curricular training and education in the local region.

2. Scientific

Does not currently threshold.

3. Typological

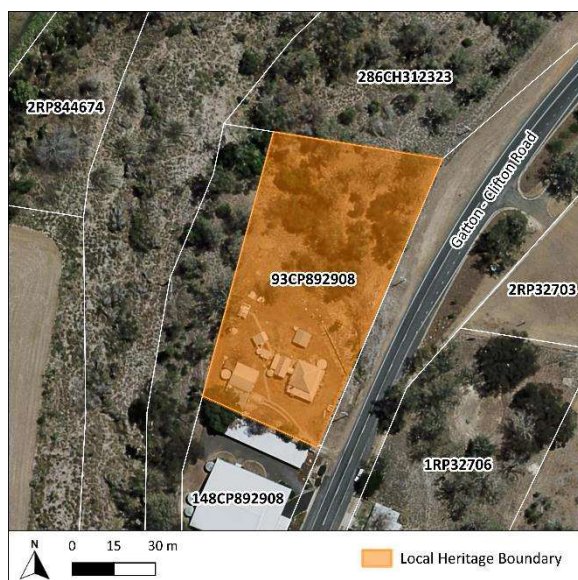
The Ma Ma Creek State School retains characteristics of a Ferguson era schoolhouse and an interwar schoolhouse and is demonstrative of changing design philosophies in regional schools across the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

4. Aesthetic

Does not currently threshold.

5. Social and Spiritual	The Ma Ma Creek State School holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Ma Ma Creek community.
Statement summary:	
The Ma Ma Creek State School is historically significant for its role in the development of Ma Ma Creek as an early rural school established in the late 19 th century. Although it no longer retains any of its earlier structures, the Rockside and Mt Whitestone schoolhouses relocated to the school are both intact examples of early developments in approaches to regional schooling. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over a century and maintaining its central role within the Ma Ma Creek community.	
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PLACE NAME	Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0707		
ADDRESS	826 Gatton-Clifton Road, Ma Ma Creek	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	93CP892908



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Victorian 1860 - 1890

History:

The Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former) historically provided housing to the head teacher of the Ma Ma Creek State School. The residence is located near the original Ma Ma Creek State School grounds, where the early schoolhouse had been located prior its relocation to the western side of Gatton-Clifton Road in 1916¹. The residence was constructed c. 1889 when the earlier Ma Ma Creek Provisional School was replaced with a new State School building. A kitchen block was reportedly constructed to the rear in 1899 with the verandah being extended around the southern elevation in 1911².

The cottage was inhabited by the McKenzie family, possibly from 1902, and certainly by 1904³. Arthur McKenzie was the head teacher at Ma Ma Creek State School, and alongside his wife, was a key proponent of the manual arts and crafts programs introduced to Ma Ma Creek⁴. Both seem to have been important members of the local protestant church, with Mrs McKenzie being a Sunday school teacher. Arthur McKenzie was also a foundational member of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australia (PAFSOA) lodge, which used the main classroom as a meeting space. The McKenzie's lived in the cottage until at least the 1930s⁵.

In 1954, approval was given to enclose the space between the kitchen and the main residence, which was completed by the Department of Public Works⁶. The residence is no longer associated with the school and is understood to be under private ownership.

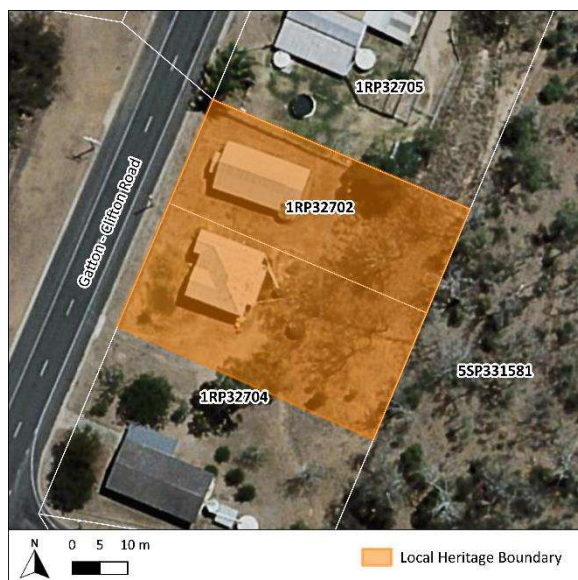
Historical themes:	6. Building settlements, towns, cities and dwellings. 6.4. Dwellings. 9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling.
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
<p>The Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former) is a symmetrical, low set timber residence typical of standard designs constructed in the late 19th century by the Queensland government. It is clad in weatherboard and has a corrugated iron hip roof. Early sash windows and some early timber and iron window hoods are extant. An early timber front door is set behind a contemporary flyscreen door. A brick chimney with an ornate cap survives on the southern side of the house.</p> <p>The front façade (eastern elevation) and southern elevation features a wraparound verandah with a gentle curved convex roof. The front of the verandah remains largely intact and is bound by a dowel balustrade. The southern end has been enclosed with weatherboard and casement windows. A covered walkway attaches a rear kitchen block to the cottage.</p>	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former) demonstrates the historical development of Ma Ma Creek in the late 19 th century as an early teacher's residence and is closely associated with the McKenzie family.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former) is a rare, intact example a teacher's residence from the 1880s which follows a standard government design. The survival of early features, including the detached kitchen block, provide evidence of past ways of life within rural communities.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.
Statement summary:	
<p>The Ma Ma Creek State School Residence (former) demonstrates the historical development of Ma Ma Creek in the late 19th century as an early teacher's residence and is closely associated with the McKenzie family. It is a rare, intact example a teacher's residence from the 1880s which follows a standard government design. The survival of early features, including the detached kitchen block, provide evidence of past ways of life within rural communities.</p>	
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0708		
ADDRESS	837 Gatton-Clifton Road, Ma Ma Creek	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	1RP32702; Part of 1RP32704



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Church of Christ established its presence in the wider Lockyer district in Ma Ma Creek in 1885, when evangelists began conducting house visits and evening services in private homes¹. The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ was constructed soon after in c. 1890², making it the first Church of Christ in the region. By 1899³, a second church was constructed in Mount Whitestone to serve those unable to travel to Ma Ma Creek. However, services at Mount Whitestone were eventually discontinued, and the congregation returned to attending services in Ma Ma Creek. As the congregation grew, the Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ underwent renovations to be enlarged by 12ft⁴.

In c. 1914, during the ministry of W. Morton, a manse was constructed adjacent to the church which was later remodelled in 1949⁵. In 1930, further renovations and extensions were made to the church, including the addition of a kindergarten room at the rear, to accommodate the continuing growth of the congregation⁶.

In the 1950s-60s, a brick replacement church was built south of the manse in an adjoining allotment, and the original church was repurposed as the church hall⁷.

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including annual picnics⁸, weddings⁹, cricket matches¹⁰, socials¹¹, and concerts¹².

Whilst the hall's current use is unknown, the manse is now a private residence.

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	
<p>The early church building within the Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex is a typical example of a rural timber church building. It is a symmetrical, rectangular-plan, elevated timber building clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in corrugated iron.</p> <p>The front façade (northwestern elevation) features a central porch with French timber doors on its northern side, accessed via timber steps. The central porch and all elevations feature rectangular sash windows. A water tank is present to the rear of the church.</p> <p>The manse, originally constructed in c. 1914, was remodelled in 1949 in an interwar style. It is a generally square-plan, elevated timber building clad in weatherboard. Its low pitch roof is clad with corrugated iron and features two front gable ends with battening and dentils. Rectangular casement windows are present across all elevations, with the northwestern elevation featuring one skillion window awning.</p> <p>The church grounds are enclosed via contemporary metal fencing.</p>	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex, constructed in c. 1890 as the first Church of Christ in the region, holds historical significance as it demonstrates the development and evolution of the Church of Christ faith in the wider Lockyer district.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex is representative of a typical late 19 th to early 20 th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, and central porch, and with an associated manse, demonstrating common design principles of small rural churches of this era.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early faith under the Church of Christ and as a venue for community events.
Statement summary:	
<p>The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ Complex, constructed in c. 1890 as the first Church of Christ in the region, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of the Church of Christ faith in the wider Lockyer district. It is</p>	

representative of late 19th to early 20th century rural church designs in Queensland, featuring common design elements. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early faith under the Church of Christ and as a venue for community events.

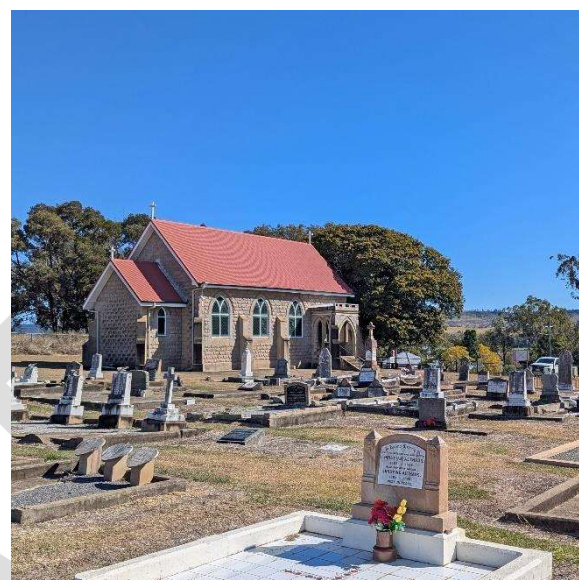
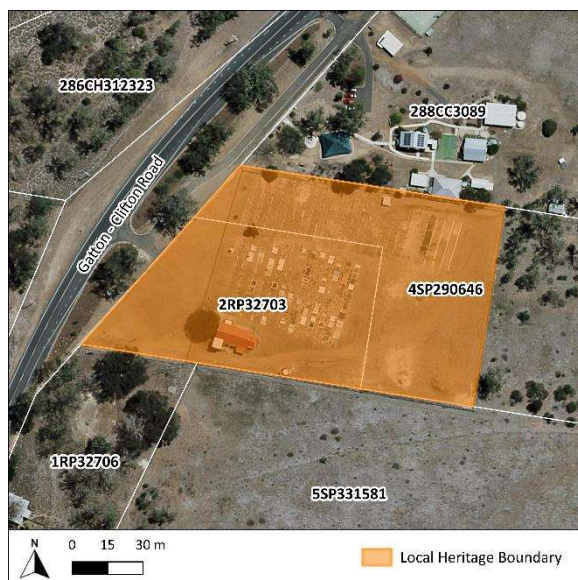
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0709		
ADDRESS	815 Gatton-Clifton Road, Ma Ma Creek	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	2RP32703; 4SP290646



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

Anglicanism emerged in the wider Lockyer district in the late 1840s with visits from Reverend Benjamin Glennie. By 1850, the Darling Downs Anglican Parish was formed which included Ma Ma Creek¹. In 1888, the original St Stephen's Anglican Church was constructed in Ma Ma Creek on land donated by Charles Tryhorn². It is likely that the cemetery was also established at this time.

The congregation continued to grow so much that the church was needing to bring in extra seating with some people having to remain outside³. As such, it was decided that a larger church needed to be erected in its place⁴ and that it would be constructed on the site of the original church⁵. The new church had finished construction by late 1911⁶ and was formally opened and consecrated in January 1912⁷.

The church was designed by architect Mr. W. C. Voller⁸, known for St Paul's Church of England in Roma (1912) and the New Farm Methodist Church (1926)⁹. The church was described as consisting of concrete blocks moulded to mimic hewn stones¹⁰. The construction was undertaken by Prentice and Anderson¹¹, with the red Marseilles¹² tiled roof supplied by the Wonderlich Tile-Roofing Company¹². It was described as a building that would likely be seen in urban centres rather than a rural town. Whilst the nave seating accommodated 120 people, the consecration ceremony was so large that some people could not gain access into the church¹⁴. At the entrance to the church and cemetery stands the state heritage listed war memorial for Fleurine Elsie Andrews, erected in 1920¹⁵.

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events within and outside the church, including weddings¹⁶, annual picnics¹⁷, and dances¹⁸.

The church and cemetery continue their original use.

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 Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church is a unique example of an early 20th century gothic-style church in rural Queensland, demonstrating a level of style and craftsmanship comparable to churches found in urban areas. The main entrance to the grounds is marked by a contemporary sign and metal gate leading directly to the church.

The church is constructed from concrete blocks moulded to mimic hewn stones and features a steeply pitched gable roof clad in iron, replacing the original tiles. Each gable end is topped with a simple cross. The exterior walls feature buttresses and wide lancet windows with diamond-patterned leadlight. The entrance porch, located on the northern elevation, features a crenelated roof, lancet cutouts, and a pointed archway accessed via concrete steps. The porch is flanked by two buttresses.

The southern elevation includes a two-storey crenelated tower, which features a ground level access door on its eastern side and rectangular windows with diamond-patterned leadlight on the first level. On the eastern elevation, a protruding section, possibly a vestry, features a steeply pitched roof also topped with a simple cross.

A concrete toilet block, a later addition, is located to the southeast of the church.

The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Cemetery is immediately adjacent to the church and has a uniform layout consisting of both contemporary and historical graves. Headstones and monuments vary, including tablet-style, cross monument, footstones, and an angel monument, with some graves featuring iron fencing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:

Description:

1. Historical

The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery holds historical significance, dating from the late 19th and early 20th century and in use for over a century, as it demonstrates the development and evolution of Anglicanism in Ma Ma Creek and the wider Lockyer district.

2. Scientific

Does not currently threshold.

3. Typological

The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery is representative of a late 19th century cemetery and a unique early 20th century gothic-style church in rural Queensland,

	designed by W. C. Voller, with the church demonstrating a level of style comparable to those found in urban areas.
4. Aesthetic	The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery contributes to the visual character of Ma Ma Creek with its high level of craftsmanship and visual prominence in the streetscape.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events. The church and cemetery's ongoing function reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Ma Ma Creek Anglican community.

Statement summary:

The Ma Ma Creek St Stephen's Anglican Church and Cemetery are historically significant as an enduring place of workshop, reflecting the early development and growth of Anglicanism in Ma Ma Creek and the wider Lockyer district from the late 19th and early 20th century. It reflects burial practices of the local Anglican community from the late 19th century and is representative of an early 20th century gothic-style church in rural Queensland, with the church demonstrating a level of style comparable to those found in urban areas. Its high level of craftsmanship and unique features makes it a prominent feature in the streetscape. The church and cemetery hold social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Anglicanism and as a venue for community events, with their ongoing function reinforcing their role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the Ma Ma Creek Anglican community.

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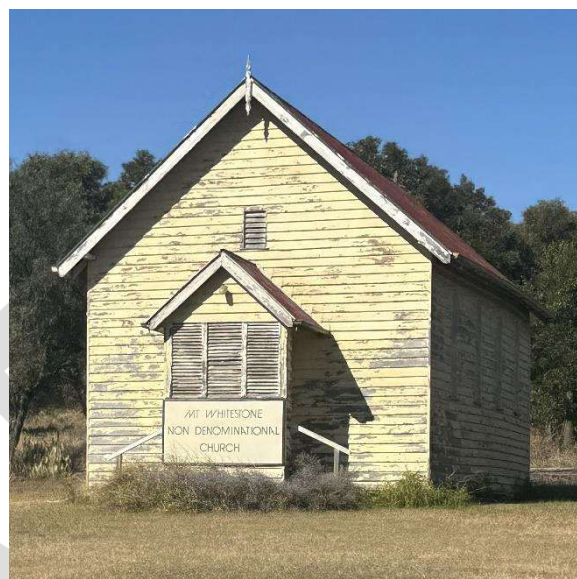
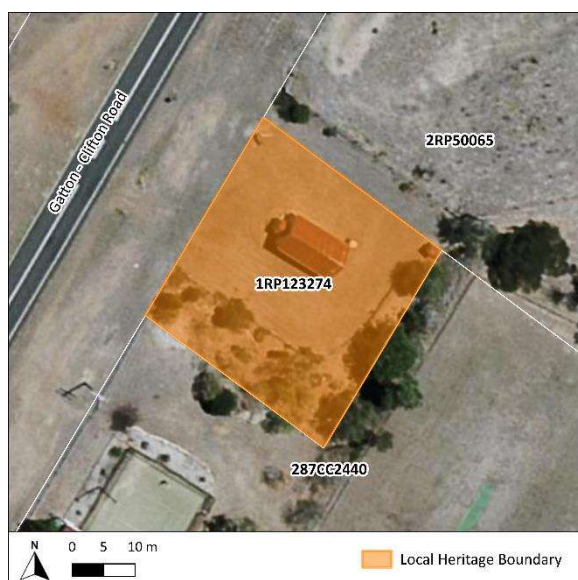
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church		
OTHER NAMES	Mount Whitestone Church; Mount Whitestone Methodist Church; Mount Whitestone Church of Christ		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0710		
ADDRESS	1305 Gatton-Clifton Road, Mount Whitestone	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	1RP123274



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church is understood to have originated as the Church of Christ, constructed in 1899¹. The Church of Christ first established its presence in the wider Lockyer district in Ma Ma Creek in 1885, when evangelists began conducting house visits and evening services in private homes². The Ma Ma Creek Church of Christ was then constructed in c. 1890³, followed by the Mount Whitestone Church of Christ in 1899⁴. The church was constructed by Mr. T. Smith of Ma Ma Creek on land donated by Mr. Joseph Woolf. The church was described as being constructed of hardwood timber with a corrugated iron roof⁵. Services at Mount Whitestone were eventually discontinued, and the congregation returned to attending services in Ma Ma Creek⁶.

It is around this time that the church was acquired for use by the Methodist community, as documented in 1901 when the Mount Whitestone Methodist Young People's Christian Endeavour Society held their annual social gathering at the church⁷. By 1902, it was being referred to as the Mount Whitestone Methodist Church⁸. It continued to be used as a Methodist Church until at least 1934⁹, although it is unclear when it changed to the Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church, however this is expected to have been later in the 20th century.

Over the years, the church was noted for its community events both within and outside the church, including their annual picnic¹⁰.

The church is no longer operational, and its current use is unknown.

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	
<p>The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church is a typical example of a rural timber church building. It is a low-set symmetrical, rectangular plan, timber building clad in weatherboard. Its steeply pitched gable roof is clad in red corrugated iron. The roof is adorned with a finial on its gable end.</p> <p>The front façade (northwestern elevation) includes a central porch with three shuttered windows. The porch is flanked either side by timber steps. A sign is mounted on the porch that reads “Mt Whitestone Non-Denominational Church”. A small rectangular vent is present on the front gable end above the central porch.</p> <p>The northeastern and southwestern side elevations are lined with rectangular windows. A water tank elevated on short timber stumps is attached via contemporary pipes to the northeastern corner of the church.</p> <p>Northeast of the church, at the corner of the property, is an early outhouse clad in weatherboard with a curved corrugated iron roof.</p>	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church demonstrates the historical pattern of various religions in Mount Whitestone, dating to 1899. It reflects the historical development of religious and social activities in Mount Whitestone during this period.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church is a good example of a typical late 19 th century rural timber church, with features such as a steeply pitched gable roof, weatherboard, 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 Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church holds social and spiritual significance for the local community as a site of early Church of Christ faith, Methodism, and as a venue for community events. Its continuity through denominational changes and transition to a non-denominational church reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the various religious communities within Mount Whitestone.

Statement summary:

The Mount Whitestone Non-Denominational Church, constructed in 1899, is historically significant as an enduring place of worship, reflecting the early development and growth of various religions in Mount Whitestone. The church exemplifies the typical design of modest rural churches of the period in Queensland. The church holds social and spiritual importance as a site of early Church of Christ, Methodism, and as a venue for community events. Its ongoing function throughout denominational changes and transition to a non-denominational church reinforces its role in fostering spiritual connections and maintaining the cultural identity of the various religious communities within Mount Whitestone.

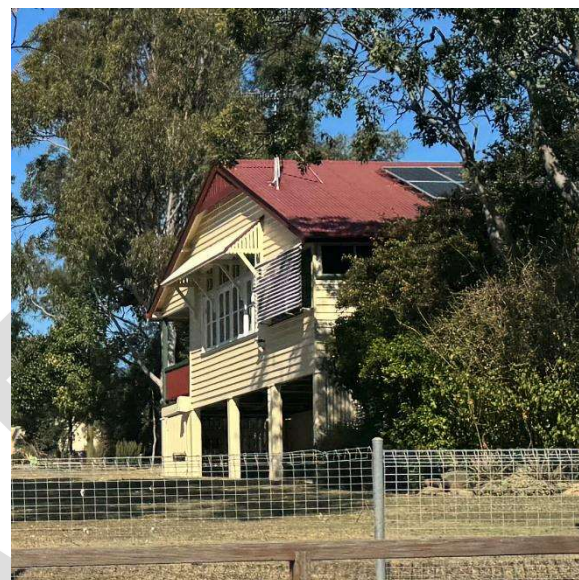
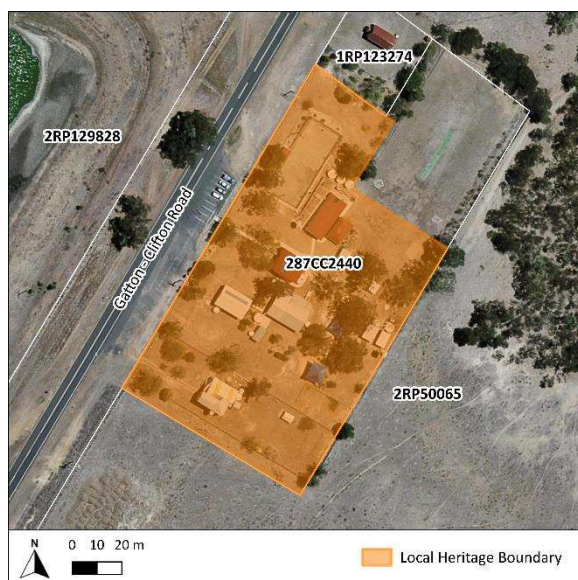
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Mount Whitestone State School		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0711		
ADDRESS	1313 Gatton-Clifton Road, Mount Whitestone	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	Part of 287CC2440



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Interwar 1919 - 1939

History:

The Mount Whitestone State School opened as a Provisional School in March 1886 with 23 enrolments and Mrs Isabella Wilkins as the head teacher¹. The original schoolhouse was a timber slab structure built by local volunteers on land donated by Mrs Isabella Philip². Mr G. M. Thom (Monty) started his tenure as head teacher in 1887 and would remain teaching at Mount Whitestone for another forty years until 1928³. A new schoolhouse was constructed in 1898, and Mount Whitestone was proclaimed a State School⁴.

A teacher's residence was built on the school grounds in 1933, and in 1934 a new schoolhouse was constructed for Mount Whitestone⁵. No longer required, the old schoolhouse (1898) was relocated to the Ma Ma Creek State School in 1935 to serve as a domestic science and manual arts building⁶.

The school has received renovations, new structures and contemporary classrooms across the latter part of the 20th and early 21st century in line with changing approaches to regional education⁷. The site continues to operate as a school.

Historical themes: 9. Educating Queenslanders.
9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Mount Whitestone State School retains its 1930s interwar schoolhouse. It is typical of rural schools designed by the Department of Public Works and has been renovated and adapted with contemporary elements. The core of the structure is a rectangular classroom clad in weatherboard and set high on concrete stumps. A row of casement windows sits at the northern and southern elevations with skillion roof and timber window hoods. A verandah is present on the eastern wing of the building. The roof is open gabled, with the gabled ends decorated with period typical timber paling. The subfloor has been partially enclosed.

The 1930s teacher's residence appears to have been removed from the site.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Mount Whitestone State School demonstrates the historical development of Mount Whitestone, having originally been established in 1886 and retaining the 1934 schoolhouse, and the changing education landscape of the region in the latter part of the 19 th century into the 20 th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Mount Whitestone State School retains characteristics of an interwar educational building of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Mount Whitestone State School holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over 130 years and maintaining its central role within the Mount Whitestone community.

Statement summary:

The Mount Whitestone State School is historically significant for its role in the development of Mount Whitestone as an early rural school, originally established in 1886 and retaining the 1934 schoolhouse. The schoolhouse retains characteristics of an interwar educational building of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over 130 years and maintaining its central role within the Mount Whitestone community.

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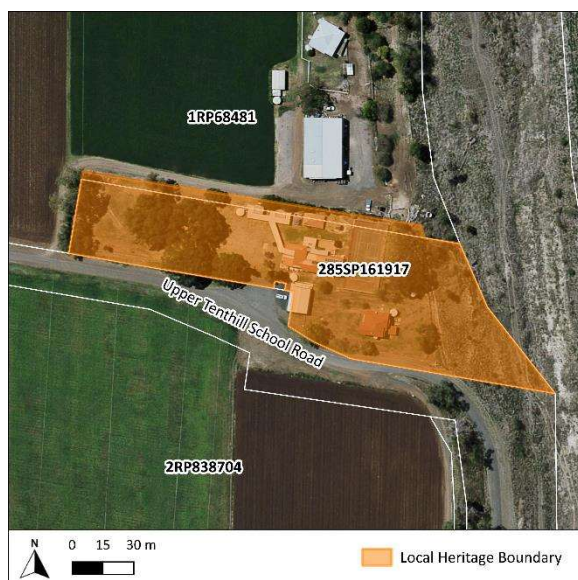
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former)		
OTHER NAMES	Tent Hill Upper State School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0712		
ADDRESS	51 Upper Tenthill School Road, Upper Tenthill	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	285SP161917; 1RP68481



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period:

School: Federation 1890 – 1914
Residence: Postwar 1945 – 1960

History:

The Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former) were constructed in 1877 by Byers and Sons at a cost of £400¹. At this early date, the Tenthill area still held large tracts of uncleared scrubland, and the school provided much needed education for the isolated community. When the school opened, there were 39 student enrolments and Cornelius O'Brien was the head teacher².

In 1901, the earlier teacher's residence was renovated at a cost of £180 over three months³. Additions were then made to the school across 1906 to 1907, costing £105 and being contracted to J. Doyle⁴. By the 1900s, schools had come under the Department of Public Works, who were responsible for the entire cost of new educational infrastructure. As such, cheaper buildings that better utilised space, light and verandahs had come into favour. The school building today has characteristics of a type C/T6 structure from this period⁵.

Minor works were undertaken to line the school in 1925⁶. Aerial imagery indicates that between 1933 and 1951, the earlier teacher's residence was removed and replaced with the Type 3 cottage seen today⁷. In 1941, 'The Best Conducted School Plot' in the *Pasture Project* was awarded to the school, in relation to a hybrid maize (corn) project⁸. In 1974, the former Ingoldsby school was moved to Upper Tenthill, which may be the hip roofed shelter seen on the grounds today⁹. The school closed in 2002¹⁰ and its current use is unknown.

Historical themes:	9. Educating Queenslanders. 9.1. Primary schooling
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION	
<p>While the earliest school and teacher's residence at Upper Tenthill was first constructed in 1877, the school grounds today do not appear to retain any fabric or features from this period. The main school building is comprised of a central classroom, with an extension on the eastern side.</p> <p>The central school building is a weatherboard clad structure, with a front verandah and a Dutch gabled roof, appearing to be a C/T6 standardised design for public schools from the early 20th century. The extension appears to be a 1950s or later addition and is comprised of FC sheet cladding and a low front verandah.</p> <p>At the rear of the site, the teacher's residence is a high set cottage of the Works Department Type 3. It is a weatherboard clad, asymmetric house set high upon concrete stumps. Residences of this type were constructed across 1929-1950, and this residence appears to be from the latter end of this period.</p> <p>The grounds also include a tennis court, covered walkways, a corrugated sheet shed, and several smaller buildings at the rear of the site. Some of these unidentified structures may be play sheds, common from the late 1900s through to the 1950s, providing a covered recreation area for pupils.</p>	
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former) demonstrates the historical development of Upper Tenthill, originally established in the 1870s and reconstructed and renovated over the course of the early and mid-20 th century to accommodate the changing educational requirements of Queensland.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Upper Tenthill State School (former) retains characteristics of an early 20 th century type C/T6 building, being highset with a front verandah, a Dutch gable, and large windows allowing for adequate light to enter the teaching space. The former teacher's residence is demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture (1930s – 1950s Type 3) under the Department of Public Works.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former) holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over 125 years at the date of its closure.

Statement summary:

The Upper Tenthill State School and Residence (former) is historically significant for its role in the development of Upper Tenthill, originally established in the 1870s and reconstructed and renovated over the course of the early and mid-20th century to accommodate the changing educational requirements of Queensland. It retains early characteristics that are demonstrative of a type and style of early educational architecture under the Department of Public Works. It holds social importance as a longstanding educational institution, serving generations of local families for over 125 years at the date of its closure.

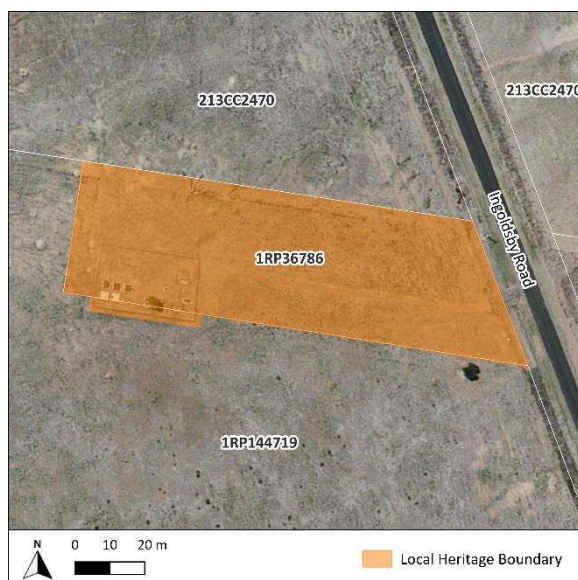
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0713		
ADDRESS	Ingoldsby Road, Upper Tenthill	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	1RP36786; Part of 1RP144719



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Federation 1890 – 1914

History:

The Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery dates to at least 1903, as evidenced by memorials present on site. The cemetery also contains unmarked graves which could potentially indicate earlier burials. The cemetery was formerly associated with the St Paul's Lutheran Church¹, which was removed from the site c. 1970s². While the cemetery is closed for future burials, it remains publicly accessible.

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 Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery is situated on a grassed lot set back from the road, fully enclosed by a chain link wire fence and gait. It is a small cemetery lacking a uniform layout, with both contemporary and historical graves, some of which are unmarked. Headstones and monuments are predominantly tablet-style, with one footstone (brick) and one cross monument. Minimal graves feature iron fencing.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	
Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery holds historical significance as a burial site for the Ingoldsby and surrounding Lutheran community, dating to at least the 1900s. It reflects patterns of early settlement in the area and the development of Lutheranism.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	As a rural cemetery, the Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery is representative of early 20 th century burial sites in rural Queensland. It reflects typical memorial designs and functions of its time.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	The Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community, particularly for the Lutheran congregation. It serves as an ongoing place of remembrance and respect for the deceased.
Statement summary: The Ingoldsby Lutheran Cemetery is historically significant for its association with early Lutheran settlers in the region, with burials dating to at least the 1900s. It reflects the social and religious development of the area. The cemetery is representative of early 20 th century rural Lutheran burial practices. Although no longer in active use, the cemetery remains publicly accessible and retains strong social and spiritual significance as a place of remembrance, reflecting the cultural identity and religious heritage of the early Lutheran community in Ingoldsby.	
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion		
OTHER NAMES	Ropehill Cricket Grounds; Caffey Provisional School		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0714		
ADDRESS	Ropehill Road, Upper Tenthill	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	2RP214734



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Interwar 1919 – 1939

History:

Cricket has been prominent in the district since the 1870s¹, however, the present cricket grounds were not established until the 1970s². The Tent Hill Cricket Pavilion is reportedly the former Caffey Provisional School, built in 1927 and used intermittently until the 1970s when it was moved to its current location to serve as a cricket and local sports clubhouse³.

Historical themes:

- 8. Creating social and cultural institutions.
- 8.5. Sport and recreation.
- 9. Educating Queenslanders.
- 9.1. Primary schooling.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion, located on the cricket grounds, is a single roomed, weatherboard clad, open gabled building set upon low stumps. The northern elevation of the pavilion includes a row of four casement windows, with four hopper windows sitting above, that all appear to have been fit with contemporary glass. A skillion hood is set above the windows. The southern elevation of the pavilion presents an original single skin vertical joint wall, with an entrance door and front verandah.

A small skillion roof extension is present on the western elevation of the pavilion and was likely a cloak room during its use as a school building. It has been adapted with a sliding garage door to act

as a cafeteria space. Contemporary decking has been constructed around the cafeteria extension, and shelters have been built along the western and eastern sides of the pavilion.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	Does not currently threshold.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion retains the early 20 th century core and much of its early structural features, preserving the overall layout and appeal of an early school building. The adaptability and re-use of the small building is a hallmark of rural schools.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:

The Tent Hill Cricket Club Pavilion retains the early 20th century core and much of its early structural features, preserving the overall layout and appeal of an early school building. The adaptability and re-use of the small building is a hallmark of rural schools.

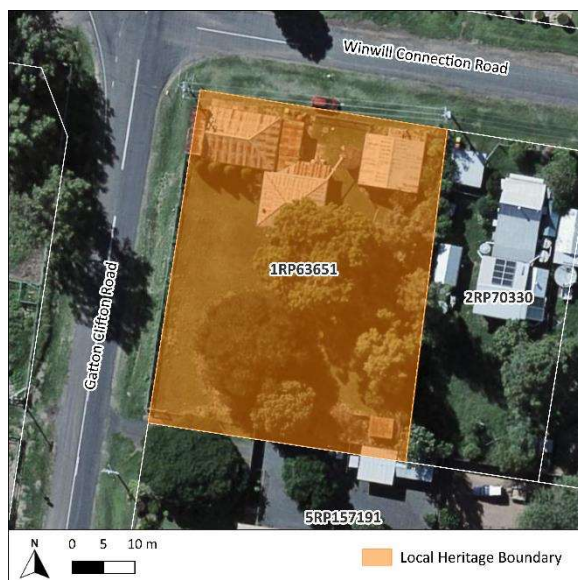
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Fourways Garage Complex (former)		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0715		
ADDRESS	2 Winwill Connection Road, Winwill	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	1RP63651



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Postwar 1945 – 1960

History:

Stanley Robeck, motor mechanic¹, purchased the land in 1947, with a Bill of Mortgage produced in 1948², possibly indicating the construction of a building at that time. However, the building visible in 1951 aerial imagery appears to have been replaced by the current buildings, which were constructed sometime between 1951-1963³ during the ownership under David Sticklen⁴. At some stage, the site was known as the Fourways Garage Complex (former), reportedly operated by W. Sticklen⁵. The duration of its use as a garage is unclear.

The complex is under private ownership.

Historical themes:

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

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Fourways Garage Complex (former) consists of a garage with an attached residence on the northwestern corner and a large shed on the northeastern corner.

The garage is a lowset masonry structure with a corrugated iron hip roof. The front façade (western elevation) features a stepped masonry parapet with a suspended flat awning with the words "Fourways Garage" still partially visible. The rendered shopfront features pilasters flanking a chamferboard-clad wall with a central timber door. The northern elevation features two large, double hung, timber vehicle doors. East of these is an early window that has had its surrounding

doors or windows boarded shut. A skillion roof section with louvre windows extends from the eastern elevation. The residence, attached to the southeastern corner of the garage, is a lowset masonry structure with a short ridged corrugated iron roof and clad in fibro-cement (FC) sheeting with hopper and casement windows.

The large, corrugated iron shed features a low-pitched open gable roof with large front doors and elevated timber-stumped loading dock. A large concrete water tank is present between the shed and residence.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:	Description:
1. Historical	The Fourways Garage Complex (former) demonstrates the historical development of a local motor garage in Winwill from the mid-20 th century.
2. Scientific	Does not currently threshold.
3. Typological	The Fourways Garage Complex (former) is a representative example of a mid-20 th century garage and associated residence.
4. Aesthetic	Does not currently threshold.
5. Social and Spiritual	Does not currently threshold.

Statement summary:

The Fourways Garage Complex (former) demonstrates the historical development of a small-town motor garage in Winwill in the mid-20th century. It is a representative example of a mid-20th century garage and associated residence.

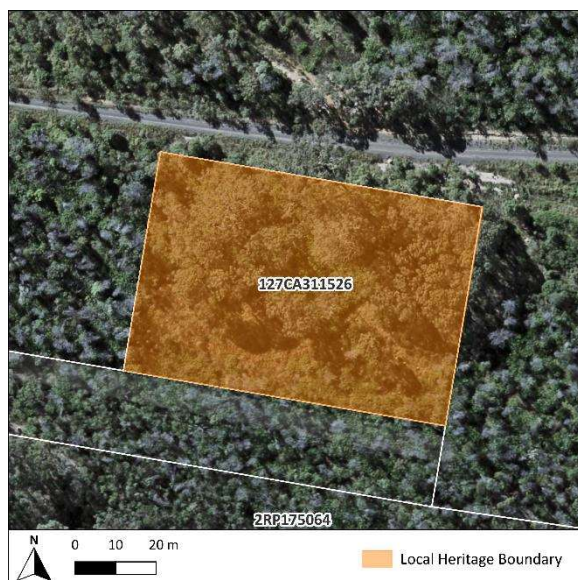
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LOCKYER VALLEY LOCAL HERITAGE STUDY



PLACE NAME	Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground		
OTHER NAMES	N/A		
PLACE ID NUMBER	LHP0716		
ADDRESS	Thomas Road, Murphys Creek	Lot on Plan or GPS Coordinates	127CA311526



No Photo available

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Historical period: Victorian 1860 - 1890

History:

Murphy's Creek became an important base for the thousands of workers laying the railway line through the range in the 1860s. Many transient camps formed during this time, and Gibbon's Camp, established in 1864, was one such settlement set in the vicinity of the township at Murphys Creek. The camp was likely named after the foreman who was contracted to a particular section of line and would have accommodated "Gibbon's" team of navvies, smiths, bricklayers, platelayers, linesmen, masons, and other labourers. Camp followers, including wives, children and other working women would also have been present in the camps¹.

Workers and labourers erected permanent and semi-permanent structures amongst their tents, including shops, chapels and store houses at railway camps². Camp life was notoriously rough, and constables were assigned to camps as strikes, brawls, and riots were all common occurrences within the camps³. The bush architecture used to cobble together a townscape was quickly dismantled upon completion of a stretch of line as workers moved to their next assignment. An 1867 report found Fountain and Gibbon's camps were 'almost deserted' where there had once been an abundance of activity, as workers had continued to follow the railway line west⁴.

Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground is reported to hold at least 15 burials. Children were particularly vulnerable in the rough conditions of frontier camps and may represent a large portion of these burials⁵. This burial ground would have served both Gibbon's Camp as well as neighbouring camps as teams took on the dangerous and laborious job of pushing the railway line through the range. In the absence of a church or cemetery (a chapel is recorded at Fountain's Camp, though it appears

none existed at Gibbon's Camp), a non-denominational burial ground served the railway community, a reality of transient frontier life⁶.

Historical themes:

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

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Aerial imagery confirms the presence of a yard at the given coordinates – there is a distinct line in the foliage. Potential survival of sandstone headstones described in oral histories, as these would likely have been quarried in conjunction with the Railway works and are likely to be highly significant.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion:

Description:

1. Historical

Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground holds historical significance as it dates to the 1860s, at a time when consolidated townships were first being established in the upper reaches of the Lockyer Valley. It reflects the burial practices of transient and frontier communities in the mid-19th century, as settlers and workers established themselves along the railways. It is a rare surviving feature of the otherwise temporary camps from this time.

2. Scientific

Does not currently threshold.

3. Typological

Does not currently threshold.

4. Aesthetic

Does not currently threshold.

5. Social and Spiritual

Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a resting place for an early generation of pioneers and workers in the Murphys Creek area.

Statement summary:

Gibbon's Camp Burial Ground holds historical significance as it dates to the 1860s, at a time when consolidated townships were first being established in the upper reaches of the Lockyer Valley. It reflects the burial practices of transient and frontier communities in the mid-19th century, as settlers and workers established themselves along the railways. It is a rare surviving feature of the otherwise temporary camps from this time. It holds strong social and spiritual significance to the local community as a resting place for an early generation of pioneers and workers in the Murphys Creek area.

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