

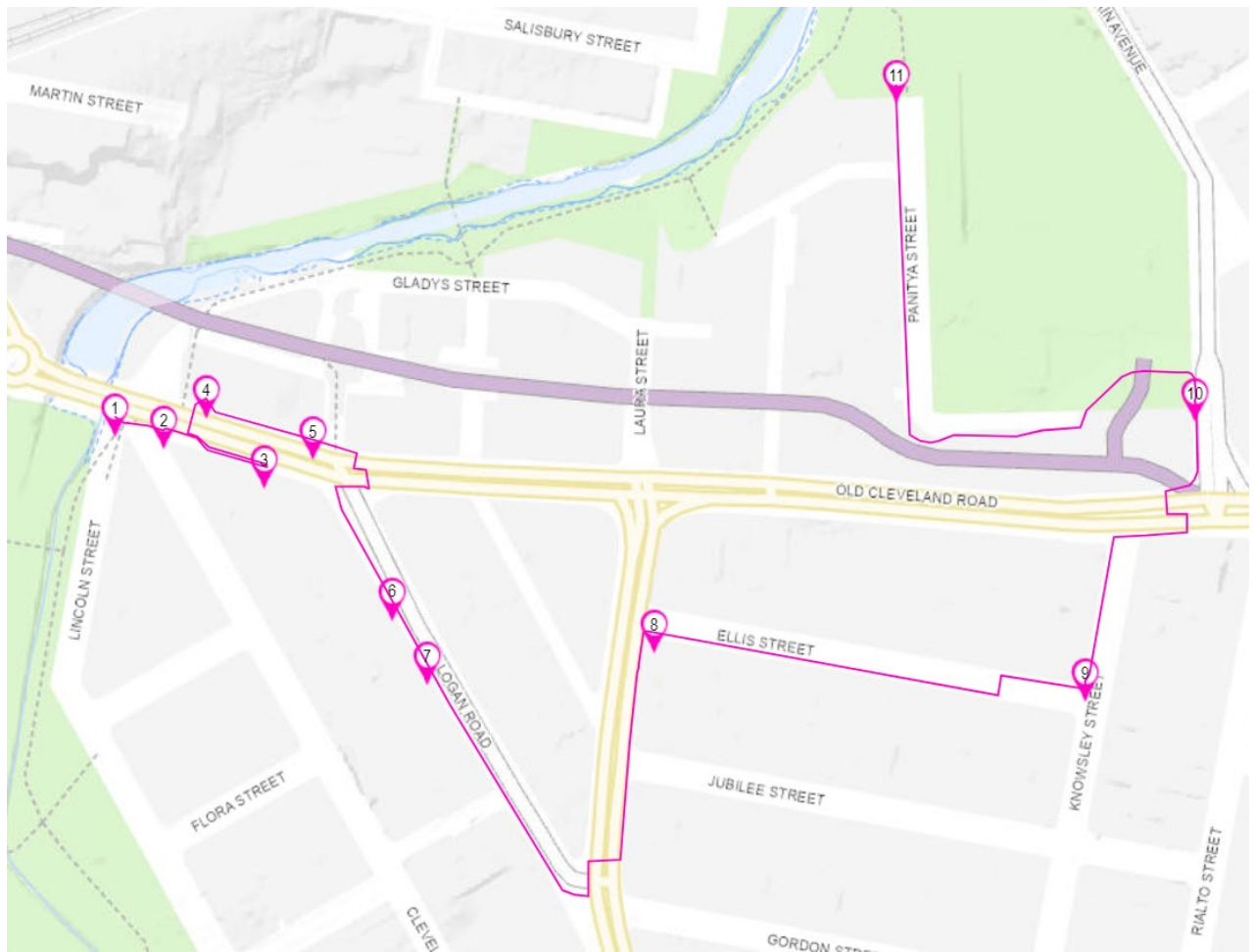


Stones Corner Heritage Trail

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Map



The Stones Corner Heritage Trail starts at the Burnett Swamp Bridge on Logan Road along Ellis Street and Knowsley Street before crossing Old Cleveland Road and finishing at Langlands Park in Panitya Street.

Introduction

Stones Corner derives its name from James Stone, one of the early European occupants of the area. Prior to this, the area was known as 'Burnett Swamp' likely named after the surveyor James Charles Burnett. When Mr Stone purchased the land between Logan Road and Cleveland Road (now known as Old Cleveland Road) from Frederika Klumpp in 1875, he cleared the dense scrub and built a 2-room slab hut in which to live with his wife, Mary Ann. His plan was to sell alcoholic beverages to weary travellers along the busy roads, but when he was unable to get a liquor license he began brewing and selling ginger beer instead. His enterprise became notable enough that the area began to be known as Stone's Corner (now Stones Corner).

New residents trickled into Stones Corner throughout the 1880s but were hampered by the long journey to and from the city. Mr Stone later reminisced to *The Telegraph* in 1924 that "in every direction stretched the bush, unknown and forbidding."

In 1883, a horse-drawn omnibus service made Stones Corner more accessible to European arrivals, and the suburb continued to grow. Several large nearby estates, Knowsley, Langlands, Thompson, Logan Road, and Baynes, were subdivided and lots were sold to new residents. Local shops sprung up along Logan Road, which remains the 'high street' of Stones Corner today.

By 1887, Stone had sold his property for 25 times its purchase price. The following year his hut was replaced by the Junction Hotel, later known as Stones Corner Hotel. In 1890, it was leased to Thomas Delaney, who practiced Druidism. For the next few years, the hotel became the meeting place for a local Druid group that gathered for rites, initiations and ceremonies. It was just one of several lively community groups forming in the growing suburb.

In 1893, Stones Corner was severely impacted by a flood. *The Telegraph* reported how Norman Creek became "one vast sheet of water", swelling to engulf Stones Corner and leaving only the tops of the hills above water. Locals were completely cut off from the city, having to use boats to secure supplies and to seek refuge until the waters receded. Another flood submerged the area in 1898.

Stones Corner was quick to bounce back from these disasters and by 1902 an electric tram service had made the Logan Road shopping strip more accessible to visitors from surrounding suburbs. The area grew in popularity and by the 1920s was a popular commercial hub with a bustling high street, active community groups and a lively sporting scene.

In its early days, Stones Corner was part of the sprawling Bulimba Division that stretched across much of south-east Brisbane. In 1888, the Shire of Coorparoo separated from Bulimba, with Stones Corner lying on the border between Coorparoo and the Division of Stephens. Stones Corner was integrated into the City of Greater Brisbane in 1925 and became a suburb in its own right until 1975 when it was absorbed into the neighbouring suburb of Greenslopes. In 2017 after a successful 2-year campaign by residents Stones Corner regained its status as a separate suburb.

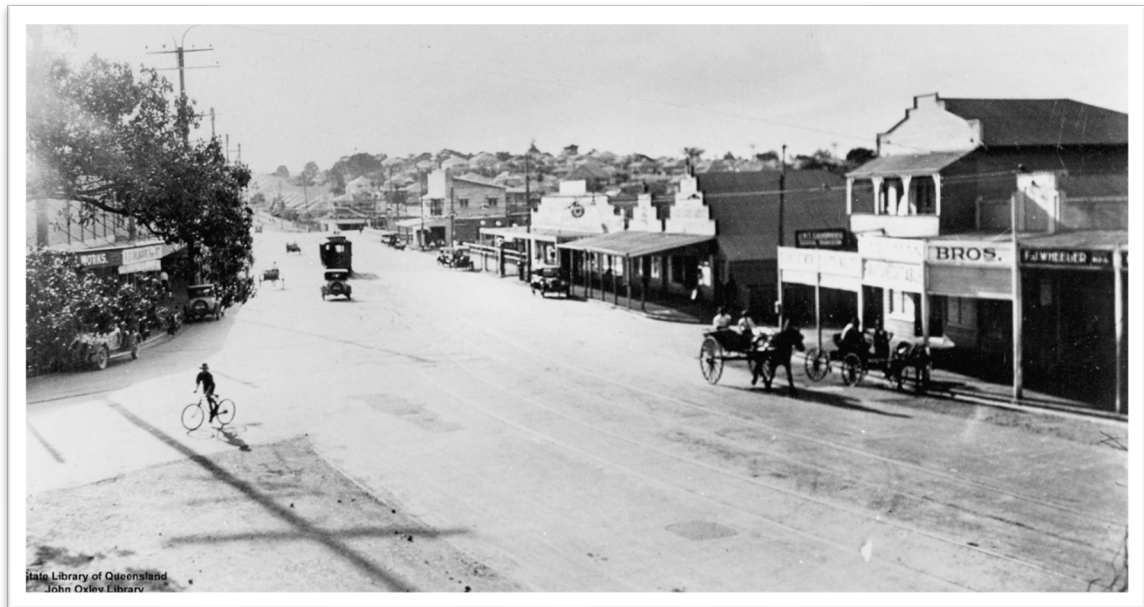
General Photographs



An image of Mary Ann and James Stone. *The Telegraph*, 26 April 1938 (National Library of Australia)



Floods at Thompson Estate. Stones Corner, 1887 (State Library of Queensland)



The intersection of Logan and Old Cleveland roads. Stones Corner, c. 1928 (State Library of Queensland).



A corner shop. Stones Corner, c. 1955 (Brisbane City Archives)



Stones Corner shops, c. 1955 (Brisbane City Archives)



The intersection of Logan Road with Old Cleveland Road showing tram tracks and electric cables. Stones Corner, c. 1950s-60s ([State Library of Queensland](#))



The renovated Stones Corner Hotel showing a fountain in the front and a tram in the foreground on its way to Wharf Street in the city. Brisbane, 1969 (Brisbane City Archives)

1. Burnett Swamp Bridge – Logan Road, Stones Corner

Before the establishment of Stones Corner, the open wetland surrounding Norman Creek was known as Burnett Swamp. It was most likely named after explorer James Charles Burnett, who had surveyed much of the area surrounding Brisbane and who lived at Kangaroo Point, just north of the swamp.

European newcomers had adopted a major pathway through the area and named it Logan Road. Its crossroads would later become Stones Corner, and the track remained a busy thoroughfare of drays and sheep flocks moving between Brisbane and its growing southern settlements.

Through the 1850s, Burnett Swamp was subdivided and sold off as lush pastoral land. By 1865, a simple causeway and culvert at the creek crossing had been constructed to address the dangers of rushing floodwaters, but it appeared local residents had quickly regarded it as insufficient.

By the late 1880s there was much local interest and discussion about how a new bridge would be designed and funded. The proposed bridge sat on the boundary between the Coorparoo Shire Council and the South Brisbane Municipal Council, and *The Telegraph* in 1893 reported:

...it is a standing subject for discussion in all the divisions interested in the building of a new bridge. Lacking everything else to talk about, councils easily fall back upon the Burnett Swamp Bridge. The spot is historic. ... That old bridge is the Waterloo of the south side.

It took at least 5 years of planning and negotiation between a variety of governing bodies before the new bridge construction was completed in 1894. *The Telegraph* described it as a “handsome wooden erection, standing on 38 piles driven 32 feet into the bed of the swamp ... with a footway on each side, and 4-inch hardwood decking.”

Despite this great effort, the new wooden bridge was soon outmoded. Having been built for horse-drawn carriages, it quickly fell into disrepair as motor cars came into use during the 1910s. By 1925 the bridge was in a dangerous condition and a new one designed under the supervision of C.B. Mott, the first design engineer of the newly formed council of Greater Brisbane, was completed in 1928. Named the Buranda Bridge – though it continued to be popularly called the Burnett Swamp Bridge like its predecessors – the new bridge proved far more durable. After almost a century, despite many destructive floods, it remains in use today.

For more information about this Local heritage place, refer to [Local Heritage Places online](#).

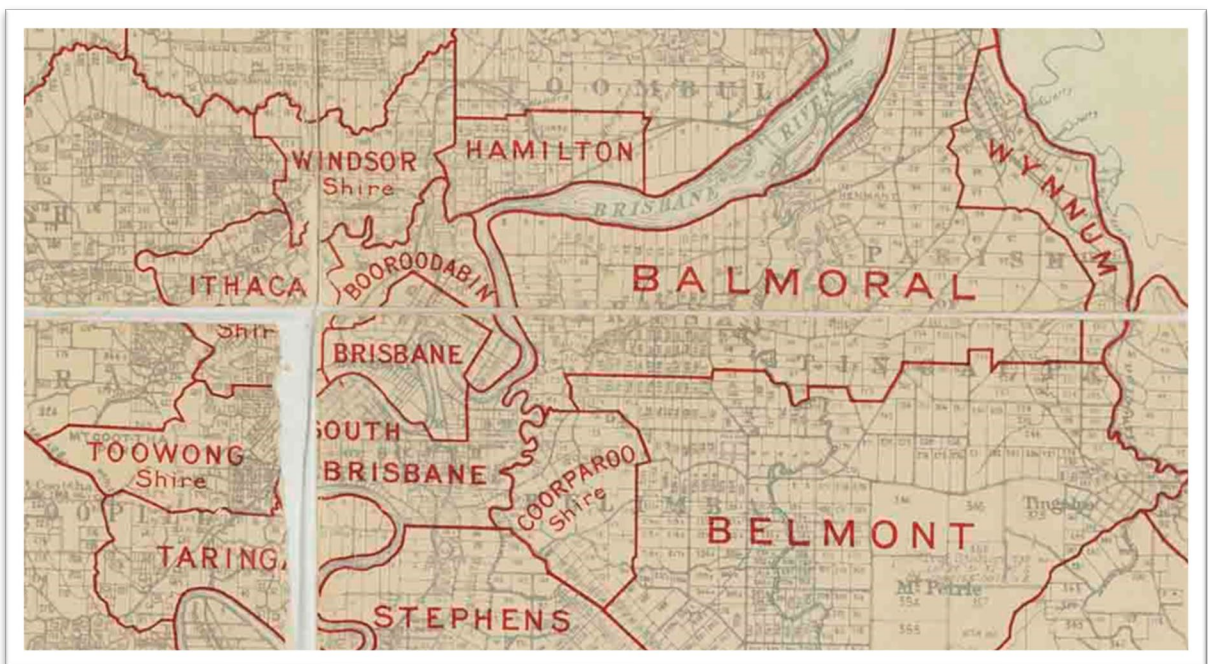
Images:



Logan Road after heavy rain. Brisbane c. 1875 (State Library of Queensland)



The Burnett Swamp Bridge, then known as the Buranda Bridge, shortly after its construction. Stones Corner, 1929 (Brisbane City Archives)



Burnett Swamp was on the border of South Brisbane and Coorparoo council areas. Queensland, illustrating the Local Authorities Districts. Queensland, 1902 (Queensland Survey Office)

2. Thomason's Buildings (former) – 273 Logan Road, Stones Corner

After crossing Burnett Swamp Bridge, the most visible Stones Corner landmarks for almost a century have been Thomason's Buildings, built in 1925 on the corner of Cleveland Street and Logan Road. They were commissioned by Thomas Watson Thomason, a pharmacist and businessman who had built the Thomason Brothers and Co. Building on Logan Road decades earlier in the 1880s. After finding success as a pharmacist, Thomason became a notable businessman after opening several pharmacies and dental clinics throughout Brisbane. He had long been involved in local politics and, in 1925, became an alderman in Stephens Shire, south of Stones Corner.

Thomason's corner buildings were designed to be rented, capitalising on the commercial boom that Stones Corner experienced in the 1920s. One of the first tenants was Olga Evans in 1926, a dressmaker who operated from an upper floor. A Queensland National Bank branch operated from a lower floor, making it the third bank to operate in the small suburb. No longer just a crossroads waystation, Stones Corner was becoming a local retail and commercial hub, attracting a burgeoning class of entrepreneurs and financiers.

With commercial success came a growing sense of a local identity. Having their own banks, key shops and services meant residents no longer needed to travel to Woolloongabba or Bulimba to satisfy their needs, and their money could be reinvested in Stones Corner.

Local business owners were keen for progress. In 1926, *The Telegraph* reported a Mr H Shaw, who claimed that "Woolloongabba was cribbing Stones Corner's trade" and that Stones Corner "wanted to be self-centered." In 1928, the Stones Corner Business Men's Association was formed and lobbied for an official post office in the growing centre rather than at the post office agency at the pharmacy.

Thomason's Buildings remained a key landmark and commercial premises throughout this time. The bank remained on the lower floor, changing its name in 1948 when the Queensland National Bank was taken over by the National Bank of Australasia, which was in turn taken over by the National Australia Bank. The rear of the building hosted a fruit and produce merchant during the 1950s.

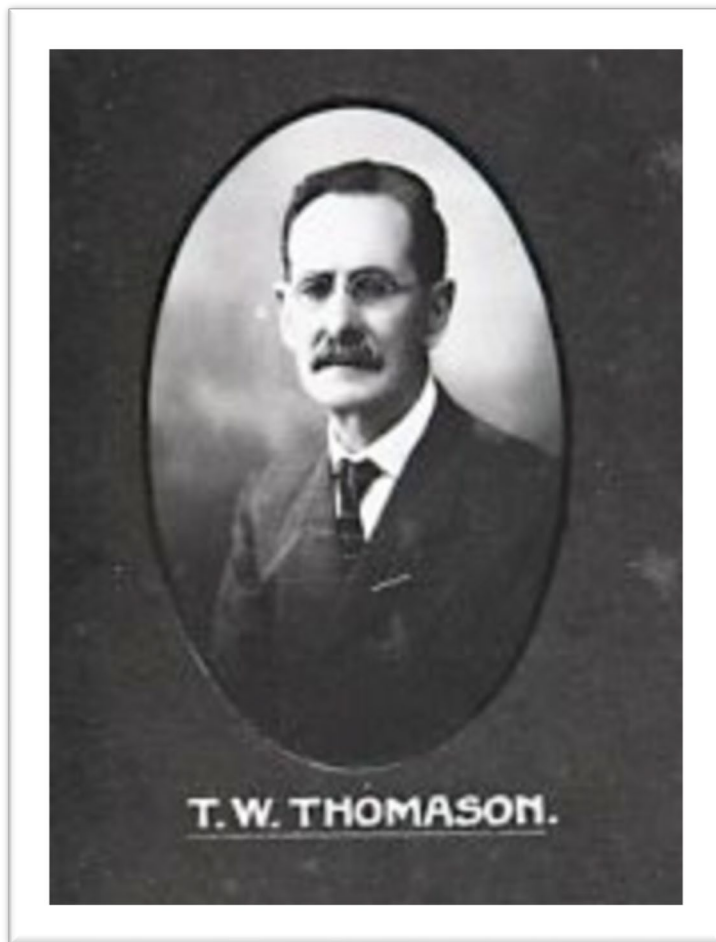
For more information about this Local heritage place, refer to [Local Heritage Places online](#).

Please note this is a private property.

Images:



National Bank of Australasia Limited, Stones Corner branch. Brisbane, 1952 (State Library of Queensland)



A portrait of Thomas Thomason, Stephens Shire Council. Brisbane, 1925 (Brisbane City Archives)

3. Thomason Brothers & Co. Buildings (former) – 303 Logan Road, Stones Corner

The Thomason Brothers & Co. Buildings were opened in 1888 by Thomas Watson Thomason, a successful local pharmacist and later president of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland. It was the newest in his chain of Brisbane pharmacists and dental clinics.

By 1890, a lively centre of trade was developing along the busy Stones Corner thoroughfare with the Stones Corner Hotel, 3 bank branches and a post office agency established. Thomason's pharmacy remained a key feature of this emerging commercial hub, supplying a wide range of ointments, curatives and pharmaceuticals.

Advertisements in *The Brisbane Courier* during the late 1890s showcased a wide range of products sold by Thomason Brothers. *Thomason's Hair Restorer* that "not only restores the hair to its original colour, but promotes the growth and removes dandruff", and *Thomason's Corn Cure* as a "Sure and Speedy Cure for a Pet Corn".

Other available products were of a more hazardous nature. Highly corrosive picric acid, that was used in the production of explosives during the First World War, was advertised by Thomason's as a chemical that "should be kept in every home" for the treatment of burns and scalds – a common prescription at the time. The poison *Thomason's Phosphorous Paste* was touted to deal with rats, mice and cockroaches, to be "spread on bread and placed near their haunts". In 1897, a magisterial inquiry found that a vial of strychnine, a potent poison sold by Thomason's, had been a local man's cause of death.

In 1919, Thomason's pharmacy was sold to William Pearce, another pharmacist, before passing between various pharmacists. In 1923, half of the shop remained a pharmacy while the other half was taken over by the Commonwealth Bank and the Stones Corner Post Office. At a time when mail and telegraph were the only means of long-distance communication, the store became an invaluable community hub connecting Stones Corner with the rest of the world.

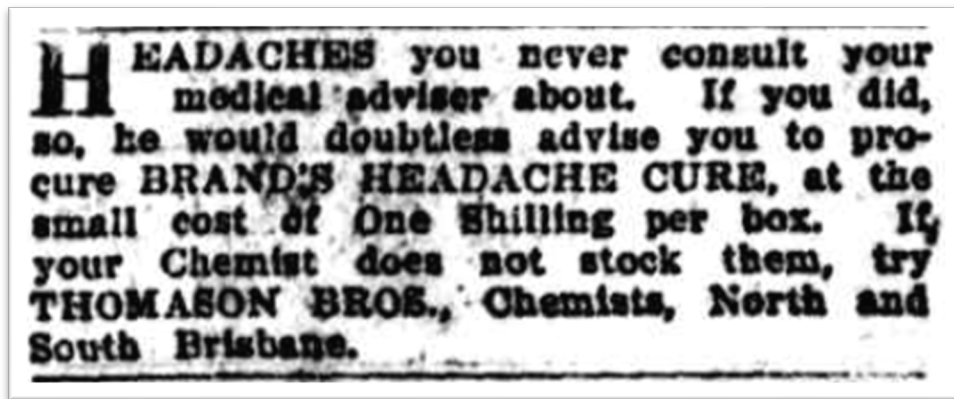
However, the small post office agency was also a source of concern for the local business community. In 1926, a delegation presented the Postmaster-General with a petition from more than 500 residents asking for a larger post office at Stones Corner. R.M. King, a local politician with the delegation, explained that "he had seen the locality grow from absolutely nothing to what it was at the time", and that he felt that Stones Corner would soon rival Fortitude Valley as a major centre of Brisbane.

In 1928, the request was granted, and a better-equipped post office was established in Stones Corner. This was a key milestone, as post offices were required to bring in £400 annually (approximately \$38,000 today), which required a high volume of customers. The Thomason Brothers & Co. Buildings continued to host a variety of shops and services, including the post office, into the 21st Century.

For more information about this Local heritage place, refer to [Local Heritage Places online](#).

Please note this is a private property.

Images:



Classified advertising that mentioned Thomason Bros. *The Brisbane Courier*, 1897 (National Library of Australia)



Stones Corner Post Office, Pharmacy, Commonwealth Bank. Stones Corner, c. 1928 (State Library of Queensland)

4. Stones Corner Air Raid Shelter – 286 Logan Road, Stones Corner

This Stones Corner Air Raid Shelter was originally built in 1942 during the Second World War to protect the residents in the case of air raids. Before this, residents would shelter at home during regular blackout drills. One drill in August 1941 required everyone throughout South Brisbane to turn off lights and cover their windows so that no light was visible to alert enemy aircraft to the city's location.

The Telegraph reported one resident's nonchalant attitude during the air raid drill:

It was arranged that the whole family should spend the period of darkness in my bedroom, so, quite early in the day, I climbed up on a chair, preparatory to draping a rug across the window. [...] I then inspected my reading lamp to make sure it was in good working order, laid out a little light literature, cut a few egg and lettuce sandwiches in case of emergency, and felt reasonably satisfied that we were prepared for the worst.

In 1941, the bombing of civilian areas, such as the Blitz in England and Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, led Australia to increase air raid precautions. The Imperial Japanese Navy bombing of Darwin in February 1942 made the threat of air raids a stark possibility. Brisbane was Australia's northernmost major population centre and considered exposed to possible air and sea bombing attacks. With Brisbane becoming the Allied Forces headquarters in the South West Pacific during 1942, it was seen as a potential target and the government furthered efforts to protect civilians.

As part of its civil defence measures, Brisbane City Council constructed air raid shelters throughout the city, including Stones Corner. Its surface air raid shelters were designed by the City Architect, Frank Gibson Costello. They included the standard pillbox type of reinforced brick or concrete (a rectangular structure with solid walls and roof that looked similar to the shape of metal pill boxes), a bus shelter style featuring the pillbox with a single cantilever roof slab, and a park shelter featuring a pillbox with double cantilever roof slab.

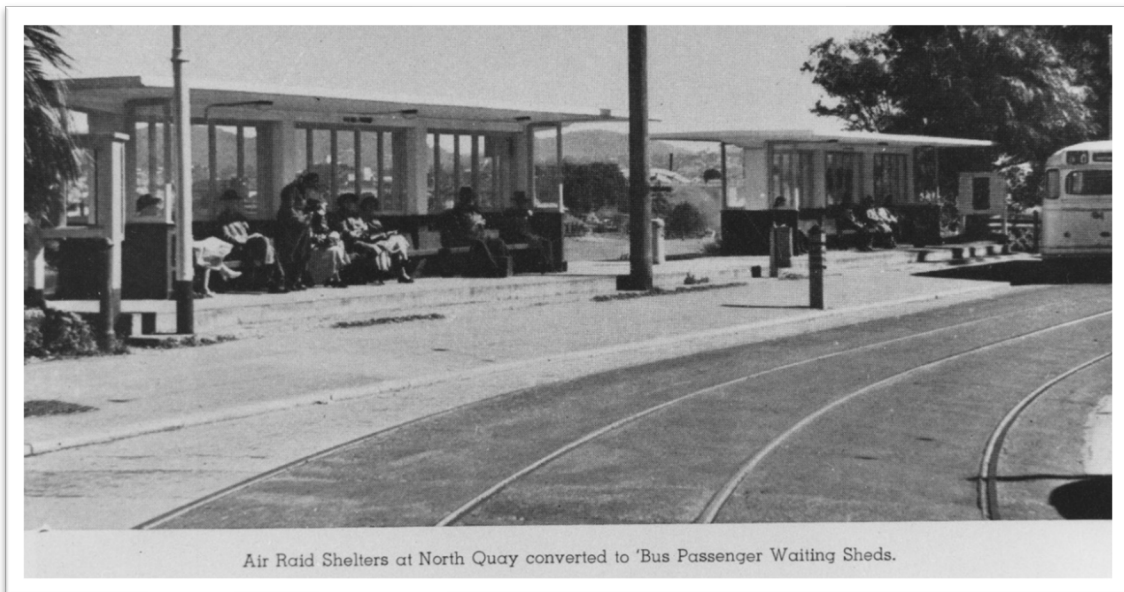
The Stones Corner Air Raid Shelter was a park shelter type, originally enclosed by masonry walls to create a sturdy rectangular pillbox. It was designed so the walls could be removed after the war, transforming the structure into the bus shelter it is today. Despite the ongoing war, Brisbane remained optimistic and attentive to the small details of urban development.

For more information about this Queensland Heritage Place, refer to the [Queensland Heritage Register](#).

Images:



Stones Corner air raid shelter, 2024 (Brisbane City Council)



A similar design to those in Stones Corner, air raid shelters at North Quay were built to be converted to bus passenger shelters after the war. Brisbane, 1949 (State Library of Queensland)



Air raid shelters with solid brick walls were called pillboxes because of their similar appearance to boxes holding medical pills. Ann Street, Brisbane, 1942 (State Library of Queensland)



People in an air raid shelter. Brisbane, 1942 (State Library of Queensland)

5. Commonwealth Bank of Australia (former) – 310 Logan Road, Stones Corner

By the 1930s, the Commonwealth Bank in Stones Corner had outgrown its accommodation in the Thomason Brothers & Co. Buildings. The demand for financial services from the thriving residential community and bustling array of shops and businesses that now lined Logan Road led the bank to seek a purpose-built bank site.

In 1939, the new Commonwealth Bank building was officially opened. Its design was overseen by Edwin Hubert Henderson, the highly esteemed Chief Architect of the Commonwealth Government from 1929 to 1939. The building incorporated a Stripped Classical architectural style that had become increasingly popular, particularly for banks.

Traditionally, banks were designed to evoke a sense of security, solidity and permanency, drawing on Neoclassical, Beaux-Arts and Gothic architectural styles. Imposing columns, sturdy masonry and well-ordered symmetry conveyed to potential customers that banks could be trusted to safely and responsibly keep their finances. A local exemplar of this style can be seen in the [Bank of New South Wales](#) at 33 Queen Street, Brisbane City.

The Stripped Classical style of the Commonwealth Bank at Stones Corner maintained these same values while drawing stylistic influences from the Art Deco movement. Originating in France and becoming popular elsewhere after the First World War, the Art Deco designs drew inspiration from new technologies, such as the sleek, aerodynamic shapes of motor cars, aircraft and ships, and applied the same principles to buildings. The Art Deco influence can be seen in the rounded edges, smooth surfaces and parallel 'speed lines' on the bank's parapet, giving the building a strikingly modern appearance for the time.

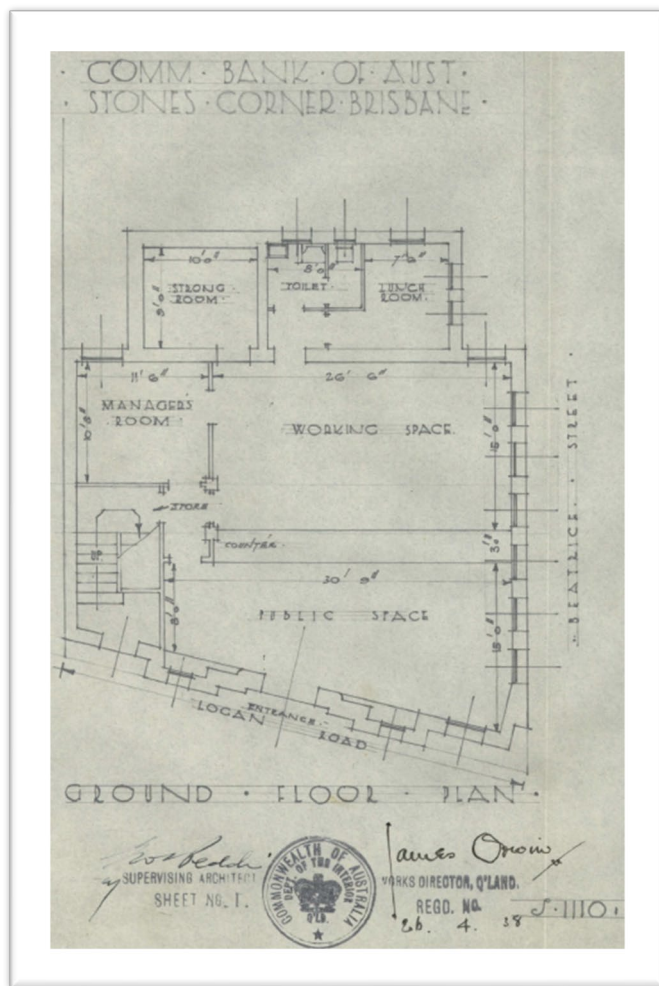
For more information about this Local heritage place, refer to [Local Heritage Places online](#).

Please note this is a private property.

Images:



A front elevation architectural sketch of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia at Stones Corner. Construction documents, 1937-1940 (National Archives of Australia)



Working drawings showing the proposed design of the ground floor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia at Stones Corner, 1938 (National Archives of Australia)

6. Penneys Building – 357 Logan Road, Stones Corner

Department stores first began to appear in the major cities of Britain, America and Australia in the mid-1800s. Building upon the concepts of markets, arcades and high streets, department stores centralised retail to an unprecedented degree, creating 'one stop shops' where almost any product one might need could be found under one roof.

The growth of department stores was fueled by the emerging middle class. Department stores provided a safe, clean refuge from the urban environment – a self-contained world of enticing products promoted by helpful and professional salespeople. Shopping became not just a means to an end, but a form of recreation. In this way, department stores became key urban centres, signifying the affluence and population of the areas in which they were built.

By the 1930s, Stones Corner had grown enough to attract the attention of a giant in the retail world. Shipping magnate James Burns had founded Penneys earlier in that decade and it quickly grew to almost 40 department stores throughout Queensland and New South Wales.

This store, the first suburban Penneys branch, opened on 8 September 1938 to crowds of eager shoppers. Both in form and function, this was a step beyond the vibrant array of smaller shops that had grown throughout Stones Corner in the 1920s. Its striking Art Deco façade, skylit interior, and glass and chrome counters proclaimed the coming of a new age of modern consumerism. Unlike the small family businesses and local shops nearby, Penneys had a complex and hierarchical structure with intensely trained staff governed by executive ranks instituting corporate policies. It was a corporation in the modern sense.

The arrival of such a store indicates how much Stones Corner had grown by the late 1930s. In 1938, the *Truth* newspaper described the suburb as a "big industrial and business area", and reported on the store opening:

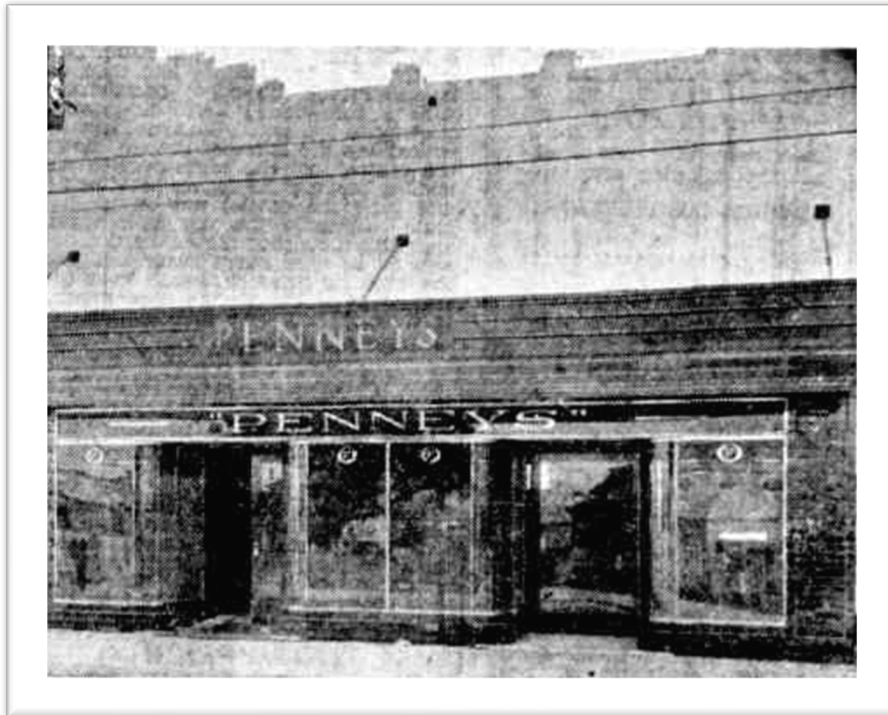
...their displays will be made in open glass containers, behind which courteous assistants will attend to the needs of the 24,000 people who, it is estimated, live in the area which forms the hinterland of Stones Corner. Officials of Penneys have calculated that there are 6000 homes, with an average of 4 persons to each home, in the district, and decided that the establishment of a store was justified.

With the arrival of a store comparable with those in Queen Street or Fortitude Valley, the little suburb of Stones Corner had become a shopping hub, attracting residents throughout Buranda, Coorparoo, Greenslopes and Holland Park.

For more information about this Local heritage place, refer to [Local Heritage Places online](#).

Please note this is a private property.

Images:



Penneys shopfront, Stones Corner. *Truth*, 8 September 1938 (National Library of Australia)



The interior of Penneys. *Truth*, 8 September 1938 (National Library of Australia)

NEW STORE OPENED



Some of the crowd who thronged Penneys' new store at Stone's Corner, South Brisbane when it was opened this morning.

The opening of Penneys at Stones Corner. *The Telegraph*, 1938 (National Library of Australia)

*It costs so
little to look
so neat!*



• Colours come back to
life—Spots vanish—Perfect
press lasts longer when you

HAVE YOUR CLOTHES
DRY CLEANED BY

Alexanders



TAKE ALL YOUR DRY CLEANING TO

PENNEYS

QUEEN AND ADELAIDE STREETS,

Or Penneys Stores at Annerley, Stones Corner,
West End, Lutwyche and Nundah.

Advertising featuring Penneys locations. *Brisbane Telegraph*, 1951 (National Library of Australia)

7. The High Street – Logan Road, Stones Corner

Today, Penneys, Thomason's and the former Commonwealth Bank are the oldest surviving buildings in the heart of Stones Corner. Many others have long since disappeared, replaced with new buildings as Stones Corner evolved through the 20th and 21st centuries.

However, in the 1890s, Stones Corner along Logan Road was the local high street, home to a strip of small stores. A grocer, greengrocer and butcher supplied the people of Stones Corner with their daily necessities, while a furniture dealer, fencer, painter and 2 carpenters assisted newcomers to establish their homes. A bootmaker, boot finisher, saddler and draymen could also be found – useful services at the busy thoroughfare.

A decade later, the strip provided more than simple necessities, offering a variety of bakeries and fresh produce vendors, Mrs Seils for wine purchases, and Thomason's for pharmaceuticals. A tailor, plumber, hairdresser and blacksmiths provided the conveniences of suburban life.

By the 1920s it had become a hub for shoppers throughout south Brisbane, growing to include a dentist, pastry chef, costumer, electrician, illuminator, jeweller, bicycle repairman, banker, draper, milliner, dressmaker and a mechanic. A store run by Mrs Laura Bates was simply listed in the 1921 post office directory as selling 'fancy goods'.

The 1930s saw the arrival of even more modern establishments, from the large Penneys department store to a vegetarian café. Some buildings from this era can still be seen throughout Stones Corner today. Uhlmann's at 365 Logan Road was named after Royston Douglas Uhlmann, a local butcher who had operated in the area. Similarly, the Galloway's building at 329 Logan Road owes its name to Ronald Fraser Galloway who established several grocery stores throughout the area. Also originally a grocery store, Galloway's was leased by the neighbouring Woolworths in the 1960s.

Nearby buildings show Art Deco influences on Stones Corner. Not unlike Penneys and the Commonwealth Bank, the striking façade of 337 Logan Road is an illustration of this architectural movement. From the 1930s it was a drapery under George Henry Stewart, who grew from humble business beginnings to be a respected local purveyor of fine menswear. By the mid-1930s, Stewart's was the kind of chic, fashionable establishment that would characterise the emerging Stones Corner high street.

Perhaps the most significant building of this period was the Alhambra Theatre that once stood at 38 Old Cleveland Road, opposite the hotel. Renovated after fire damage around 1929, its 'tropical theatre' design with lofty windows providing ventilation to withstand the summer heat was typical of Queensland at the time. It was through the Alhambra Theatre that Stones Corner was introduced to the blockbuster American films captivating audiences across the country.

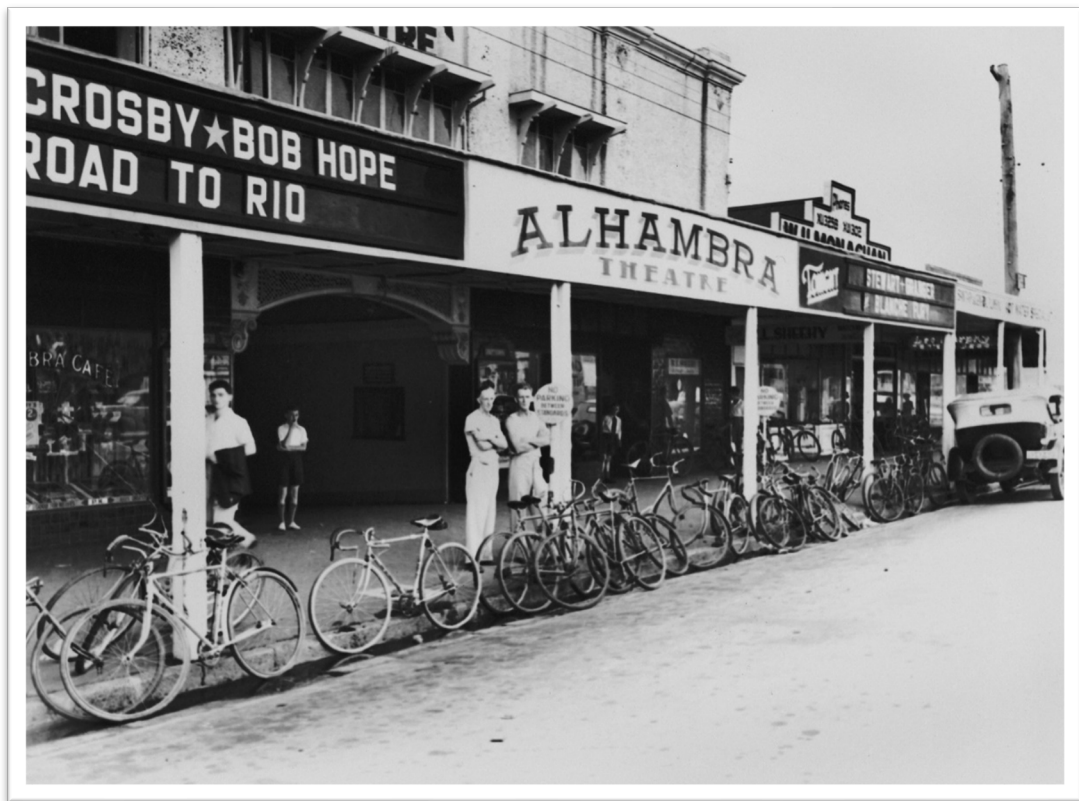
The Alhambra Theatre survived into the 1960s, by which time the earlier local shops of Logan Road were dwarfed by newer developments. More industrial enterprises, such as the Drouyn drum factory at 382 Logan Road, were established on the edges of the main strip. The Drouyn drum factory was the only home-grown manufacturer of concert band instruments at the time and, apart from selling instruments locally, was contracted to supply instruments to the Australian military. Drouyn's products could be heard on the radio and seen on television screens throughout the 1960s and 1970s, but the factory closed in the late 1980s.

The Logan Road shopping strip has remained a busy hub into the 21st Century. In the early 2000s, Stones Corner became a retail destination for discounted clothing factory outlets. An array of cafes, vintage clothing and boutique shops remain in the high street today, providing a lively village atmosphere.

Images:



The Alhambra Theatre. Stones Corner, c. 1929 (State Library of Queensland)



The Alhambra Theatre entrance advertising the screening of 1947 American film, *Road to Rio* starring Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. Stones Corner, 1949 (State Library of Queensland)



Stones Corner shops. Brisbane, 1956 ([State Library of Queensland](#))

8. Salvation Army Hall (former) – 3 Ellis Street, Stones Corner

The Oddfellows' Hall, as 3 Ellis Street was then known, was built in 1890. It officially opened on 4 June that year and quickly became a key community centre for Stones Corner. The small allotment was purchased in 1889 by the Loyal Native Rose Lodge, the local chapter of the Manchester Unity Independent Order of Oddfellows.

Known as 'friendly societies', fraternal organisations like the Oddfellows originated in Britain in the mid-18th Century for the purposes of socialisation, moral development and philanthropy. Members would pay regular dues and undergo a variety of initiations and rituals, and in turn would gain access to social events, opportunities for personal development, and financial assistance in times of hardship. If a member became seriously ill or passed away, the society would make payments to them or their dependents. In early Brisbane, when funeral costs or loss of income due to illness could be a dire financial burden, this kind of medical and life insurance was an invaluable asset.

After conducting the opening ceremony, the local Oddfellows of the Loyal Native Rose Lodge initiated several new members, bringing its total membership to 83 people hailing from throughout Stones Corner and Coorparoo. In the years that followed, the hall continued to be the meeting place for the growing Lodge. *The Brisbane Courier* on 29 January 1891 described a typical gathering:

A very enjoyable social meeting was held on Tuesday under the auspices of the Native Rose Lodge Oddfellows' Social Club at their hall, Knowsley Estate, Coorparoo, about 250 ladies and gentlemen being present. [...] A sailor's hornpipe from Mr. Daniells and an Irish jig from Mr. Mulcahy were much appreciated. The string band from the Loyal Kangaroo Lodge was present. Music, dancing, card-playing, and draughts were indulged in until about midnight.

However, in a fashion typical of friendly society halls, it was also used as a wider community space to host religious sermons, political organisations and youth groups.

By the 1910s, another friendly society – the Ancient Order of Foresters – was regularly gathering in the hall. Like the Oddfellows, the Order of Foresters had branches known as 'Courts' throughout Australia. They were known as 'Courts' and drew inspiration from British myth and folklore, such as the tale of Robin Hood, in the design of their regalia and symbolism. The Stones Corner branch was known as 'Court Progress' and included around 50 members. Due to their presence, 3 Ellis Street became known as Foresters' Hall from the 1910s onward. It continued to host a variety of religious and secular events for other community groups, such as the local Red Cross Society.

In 1925, the hall was bought by the Salvation Army. They relocated and placed a smaller hall from Edith Street behind the main hall, which at the time was widely known as 'Knowsley Hall', after the Knowsley Estate on which it was built. Having a permanent location within the area was a boon for the local Salvation Army. A hall meant permanence, as declared by their Commissioner at the official opening of the building. Indeed, the Salvation Army Hall – as it became known – would remain a key hub for the Salvation Army and the broader community until 1998.

In more recent times, the larger hall was adapted into private residences and the smaller into commercial premises.

For more information about this Local heritage place, refer to [Local Heritage Places online](#).

Note: please do not enter. This is a private property and is not open to the public.

Images:



Manchester Unity Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Queensland, c. 1910 (State Library of Queensland)



**Members of the Order of Foresters Lodge (Ancient Order of Foresters).
Queensland, undated (State Library of Queensland)**

New Oddfellows' Hall.

The new Oddfellows' Hall recently erected by the Loyal Native Rose Lodge of the Manchester Unity of Independent Order of Oddfellows, near Stone's corner, Logan road, Coorparoo, was formally opened on Wednesday.

The building is a neat and commodious structure built of wood, and comprises a large hall with the necessary ante and committee rooms.

The following were the chairs and their positions: N.G., P.G.M. Black; supporters, O.S. Birkbeck, and P.P.G.M. Nicol; V.G., D.P.M. Bell, supporters, A.P.C.S. right, and Bro. Bartley left; D.P.G. Weise (Ipewich), supporters, Alderman W. Stephens, M.L.A., and P.G.M. Rathning; warden, Alderman Hipwood.

The following new honorary members having been duly proposed were initiated into the membership of the unity:—Hos. J. Donaldson, M.L.A., and F. T. Brentnall, M.L.C., Messrs. Douglas, A. James, A. Wills, T. Delaney, W. L. Hamilton, and Dr. Joseph.

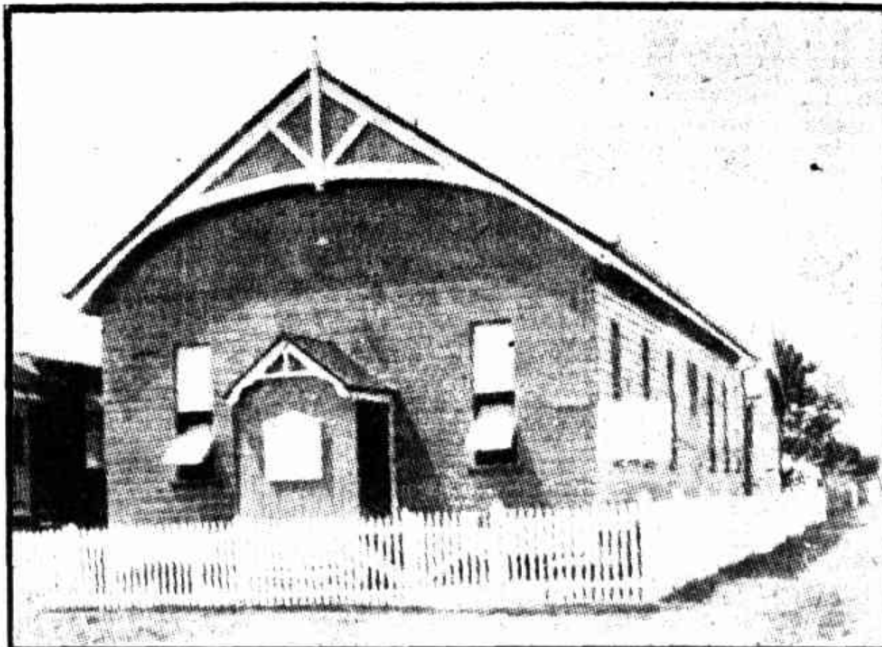
After the initiation and reception of the abovenamed gentlemen a light repast was spread, of which a good number partook. The usual toasts followed. Bro. Birkbeck proposed the first toast, coupling the name of the Queen with the order. He gave some interesting statistics of the dimensions attained by the order in Queensland and other places. There was a membership of 6,000 in Queensland, with property amounting to £50,000, while in Victoria the accumulated funds amounted to £295,000. It was gratifying to learn that out of the 75 lodges in Queensland only three met in hotels, and that of necessity. He congratulated the Native Rose lodge on their pluck and determination in securing the commodious hall. Then followed

A news report on the New Oddfellows' Hall, Stones Corner. *The Week*, 1890 (National Library of Australia)

IN THE LODGEROOMS.

MANCHESTER UNITY ODDFELLOWS, LOYAL NATIVE ROSE LODGE.—The fortnightly meeting was held at Coorparoo on the 8th instant, when, in addition to the usual business, officers were nominated for the coming half-year. During recess, the members present took part in a shooting competition, P.G. Bro. Parker carrying off the trophy as "best shot" in the hall. During the latter half of recess, a yarn competition was held and the fun and laughter occasioned thereby, ran fast and furious, each narrator vying with the preceding one for supremacy in fiction and oratory. Altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent, and it is the intention of the provisional progressive executive, to use their utmost endeavours in the coming year to provide suitable and amusing programmes for all lodge recesses.

'In the Lodgerooms'. *The Telegraph*, 1915 (National Library of Australia)



A picture of the hall as it appeared in *The Telegraph*, 1926 (National Library of Australia)

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS

MANCHESTER UNITY

FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Capital of Lodges & Districts Exceeds £11,750,000.

THE LARGEST & RICHEST THE UNITY REWARDS THE THRIFT OF ITS MEMBERS IN YOUTH & OLD AGE FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN THE WORLD.

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THOMAS MILLS.
DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

E.F. HIND.
Grand Master, 1904-5

ET VERITAS

QUEENSLAND.
Five Districts and 55 Branch Lodges. Membership, 5700.
CAPITAL - - - £100,000.
A. McLEOD, G.M. Rockhampton.
J. E. CLEGG, D.G.M., Townsville.

HEAD OFFICE:
Oddfellows' Hall, Charlotte Street, Brisbane.
CHAS. E. BIRKBECK, F.L.A.Q., Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT BRANCH OFFICES:
Brisbane—Oddfellows' Hall, Charlotte Street, Brisbane. Wm. Floyd, Prov. Cn.
Darling Downs—Oddfellows' Hall, Rutledge Street, Toowoomba. W. J. Spalding, Prov. Cn.
Wide Bay—Oddfellows' Hall, Adelaide Street, Maitland. Geo. Wiley, Prov. Cn.
Rockhampton—Oddfellows' Hall, Denham Street, Rockhampton. E. R. Moxie, Prov. Cn.
Townsville—Oddfellows' Hall, Stuart Street, Townsville. D. W. W. O'Leary, Prov. Cn.

THOMAS COLLINS, Secretary.
Head Office: 97 Grosvenor St., Con M. MANCHESTER.

A poster and calendar celebrating the Independent Order of Oddfellows Manchester Unity, Queensland, 1905 (Dr Bob James Fraternal Societies Collection, University of Newcastle Special Collections)

9. Coorparoo Police Station – 19 Knowsley Street, Stones Corner

In its early decades, Stones Corner saw its fair share of criminal activity. *The Brisbane Courier* recorded in 1889 how a Chinese trader was forced to take refuge in Thomason's Chemist after being attacked by a gang of local youths who overturned his vegetable cart and threw stones at him. They were later arrested on those charges, as well as for having previously terrorised and robbed other travellers along Logan Road.

Other crimes were of a more organised nature. In that same year, *The Brisbane Courier* reported how Stones Corner residents had woken at 3am to the sound of an explosion. A local shopkeeper found that his shop had been entered by means of a skeleton key, and his safe blasted open with explosives in what appeared to be a precisely planned and well-organised heist. Curiously, a variety of valuables in the safe was left undisturbed.

Alongside the rapid growth of Stones Corner, the 1920s saw a rise in petty crimes committed by youth gangs, whose vandalism and harassment became a cause for concern among the locals. At times, this petty crime gave way to more serious incidents, such as in 1925 when a young man armed with a revolver attempted to hold up the store of Bernard and Prudence Stone. *The Telegraph* reported that Prudence had arrived at the store to find her husband held at gunpoint. "Hello, what's this! You're young to be doing this kind of thing!" She snapped, before tossing the cash box to the robber, saying, "Take it, you scamp!" When questioned in court why she was not more nervous, Prudence simply explained, "I have been two years under air raids, and am very, very used to that sort of thing." She requested the court show leniency to the robber, who had since been apprehended.

In 1925, *The Brisbane Courier* reported that ratepayers had petitioned the council to curtail the "increasing larrikinism of Stones Corner". In 1928 it reported that despite an extra police officer assigned to the area, "things are going bad from worse" and further petitions were made for a stronger police presence to halt the "destruction of property and disorderly conduct by persons of the larrikin type".

As a result, the Coorparoo Police Station was relocated to Stones Corner in 1929 to be closer to the emerging business centre. Its building was a residential form that was typical of suburban police stations at the time, and included space for a police officer to live, which allowed it to be stationed full time.

During the Second World War, the station doubled as a base for the Air Raid Precautions (A.R.P.), whose wardens were charged with running blackout drills, handing out gas masks, guiding civilians to air raid shelters, and all other measures required to protect people in the case of air raids. The resident police officers doubled as A.R.P. wardens, and a small A.R.P. office and air raid shelter were erected beside the police station.

For more information about this Local heritage place, refer to [Local Heritage Places online](#).

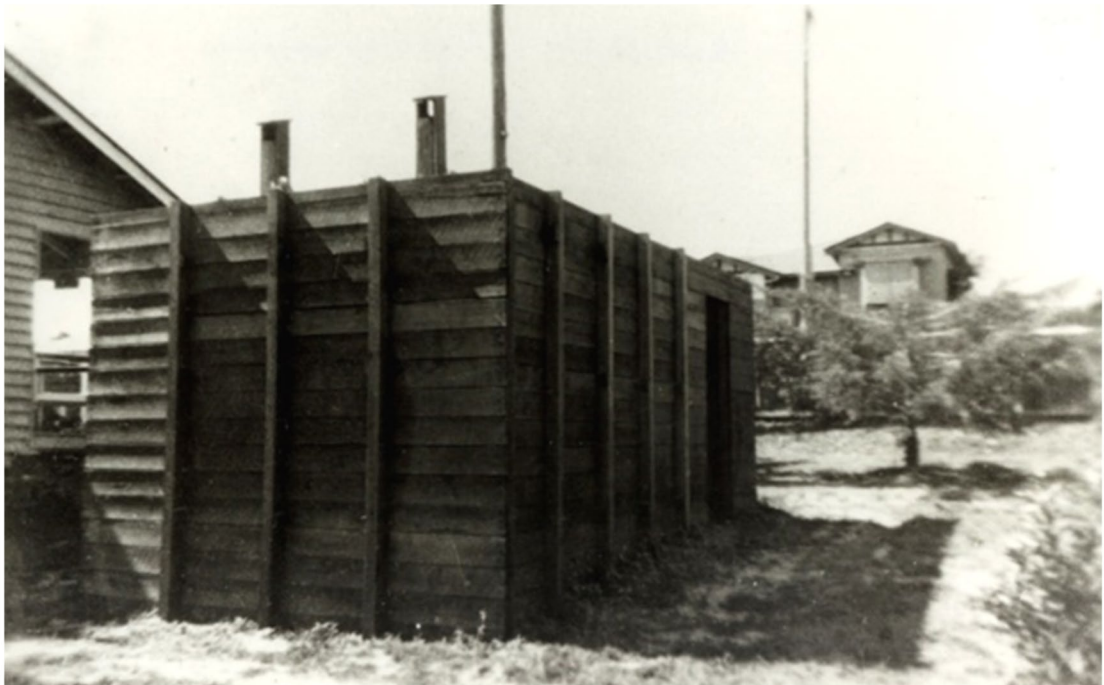
Images:



Coorparoo Police Station. Stones Corner, c. 1940 (Queensland Police Museum)



**Coorparoo Police Station and A.R.P. Relief Office. Stones Corner, 1938-1945
(Queensland Police Museum)**



**Air raid shelter across from Coorparoo Police Station. Stones Corner, 1942
(Queensland Police Museum)**



**Coorparoo Police staff wearing A.R.P. equipment. Stones Corner, 1938-1945
(Queensland Police Museum)**

10. Coorparoo Substation No. 210 – 12 Main Avenue, Stones Corner

The first electric trams in Stones Corner rattled along the Burnett Swamp Bridge in 1902. Their arrival fuelled the expansion of the suburb over the next decades, making it more attractive to prospective homeowners and shoppers alike. The arrival of the electric trams brought another benefit to the area in general – electricity. Throughout Brisbane, some of the first consumers of electricity were businesses located next to the tram lines, from which they were able to draw power.

During the 1910s, consumers began to adopt electric lighting and appliances, “enjoying the many advantages and modern comforts to be obtained by the free use of electricity in the home”, as reported in *The Telegraph* in 1918. By 1920 Stones Corner was equipped with electric street lighting, an achievement ceremonially celebrated on 1 April that year.

However, this new technology did bring challenges. Throughout the 1920s, a series of fires caused by faulty wiring and electrical failures destroyed Stones Corner houses and shops, and people were injured by contact with live wires. Electricity was still a new technology and safety standards had not yet developed to account for its hazards.

Nevertheless, by the late 1920s the demand for electricity had increased so much that new infrastructure was needed. Powerhouses were built at New Farm and Bulimba, and a series of substations throughout the city stepped down the high voltage output to a lower voltage for suburban areas, while dissipating the heat generated in that process.

The Coorparoo Substation No. 210 had no regular staff, nor would consumers have had any reason to visit. Yet its designer, Reyburn Jameson, still put a careful eye to its appearance to ensure it would be an attractive addition to the residential streetscape on which it was built. Its façade is influenced by the Spanish Mission style, which had become popular in 1920s Brisbane as Australians were increasingly influenced by Californian architecture.

The fact that it was designed to be both functional and beautiful testifies to the importance of electricity during this period. The substation was not seen as merely a necessary piece of technical infrastructure, but a building worthy of pride and celebration – a marker of progress and development. Though it was decommissioned by 1977, the substation remains a reminder of a pivotal development in Brisbane history.

For more information about this Queensland Heritage Place, refer to the [Queensland Heritage Register](#).

Please note this is a private property.

Images:



Coorparoo Substation No. 210. Stones Corner, c. 2020 (Queensland Government)

For more information about this State Heritage Place, refer to the [Queensland Heritage Register](#).

Please note this is a private property.

11. Langlands Park – 31 Panitya Street, Stones Corner

In the early 1860s, before Stones Corner was established, the Langlands Estate encompassed much of the land between Norman Creek and Cleveland Road (now called Old Cleveland Road). By 1866, the land had been fenced and partially cleared for use as a stockyard. It also had 2 houses, with the larger being known as Langlands.

During the 1890s, allotments of land throughout Langlands Estate were being sold to new residents in the emerging suburbs of Stones Corner and Coorparoo. Streets were carved through pastureland and houses began springing up throughout the estate. Although the growing population consumed the available grassland, there was also an increasing demand for open fields for sport and recreation.

By the early 1900s, organised football and rugby games were being played at Stones Corner. The suburb was developing its own teams and an official sportsground was needed. So, in 1912 the Coorparoo Shire Council resolved to purchase a large area of Langland Estate for use as a field, park and recreation reserve. It purchased the park in 1915, naming it Langlands Park after the estate, and it quickly became a key leisure hub for Stones Corner.

After the First World War, Langlands Park benefitted from a series of improvements, including the construction of the grand memorial gates that are now located at the Langlands Park Memorial Public Pool. Throughout the 1920s, concerts were held at the park grandstand and the lush open area provided an ideal venue for fetes and festivals, such as the Coorparoo Show. A lively sporting scene developed and one field was maintained by the Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club, later known as the Easts-Redlands District Cricket Club. In 1937 a 150-seat grandstand was built for their cricket matches, owing to their popularity.

Another field was used by the Coorparoo Rugby League Club, known today as the Brisbane Tigers. The club first appeared in 1917 with the name 'Coorparoo' but by 1933 was playing as the Eastern Suburbs Tigers under coach Tom Bird, a local retired sports legend who had become an area mainstay as manager of the Stones Corner Hotel. Almost a century later, Langlands Park remains the club's home stadium. Bare fields on which the players once practised are now the Easts Leagues Club complex that covers much of the park and seats thousands of visitors on game days.

For more information about this Local heritage place, refer to [Local Heritage Places online](#).

Please note this is a private property.

Images:



A Langlands Estate lot map by Arthur Martin & Co. auctioneers. East Brisbane, 1886 (State Library of Queensland)



Langlands Park players pavilion and stand erected by Eastern Suburbs Cricket Club. Stones Corner, 1942 (Brisbane City Council)



Langlands Park Memorial Public Pool. Stones Corner, 1959 (Brisbane City Archives)



Soccer game at Langlands Park. Stones Corner, 1948 (State Library of Queensland)



Politician Fred Bromley makes the first kick of the Junior Rugby League season at Easts League Club, Langlands Park. Stones Corner, 1948 (State Library of Queensland)