

"J.P."

**The Life and Career of the Brisbane Architect
John Patrick Donoghue (1894-1960)**

**by
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1: Introduction

The architectural history of Queensland in the years between the First and Second World Wars is a field that has been rather neglected. Too late to benefit from the "heritage" aura of the colonial period, and too early for the "hot modernism" of the post-1950 era, it remains a *terra incognita* to most Queenslanders. There are signs that this indifference is being overcome: Kim Wilson has recently edited an attractive book on art deco architecture in Brisbane, and Don Watson is working on a biographical dictionary of Queensland architects active during the first half of the twentieth century. However there is still much more research to be done to bring the interesting and varied architectural legacy of this period out of the shadows.

Jack P. Donoghue (generally known to his colleagues as "J.P.") practised as an architect in Brisbane from 1924 to 1959. He was not one of the architectural stars of that era, but he was a successful, respected professional whose career is of enduring interest for several reasons.

Donoghue was an articled pupil, and later an associate, of the very successful Sydney Catholic architectural firm of Hennessy and Hennessy. From this basis he was able to establish his own practice in Brisbane, and his work for the Catholic Church in Queensland over a period of more than thirty years illustrates much in the history of ecclesiastical and educational architecture in the state during that period. The churches which he has left us are his enduring monuments, and his contribution to the Romanesque Revival in Australia is significant.

During the 1930s, when Australian hotel architecture was going through a process of rapid modernisation, Donoghue was for some years active in this area, designing new buildings and refurbishing old ones, reflecting the latest trends in hotel architecture.

However it was as a designer of hospitals that Donoghue made his name, and it was this success which allowed him to develop a large post-war practice. His work is an object lesson in the evolution of tropical and sub-tropical hospital architecture in Australia in the years before, during and after the Second World War.

And finally, although the present study is concerned principally with Donoghue's professional career, it has been impossible to ignore his family history. To anyone interested in the social history of the Irish-Australian Catholic community, from the convict era to the twentieth century, the Donoghues are a valuable case-study.

Methodology and Sources

This study adopts a straightforward chronological approach to Donoghue's life and career. His professional activities are covered in three sections, from his initial period of solo practice, through his career-changing partnership with Charles Fulton, to his flourishing post-war partnership with Sidney Cusick and Philip Edwards.

Further details of many of the buildings mentioned in the text will be found in the appendix, which contains a select list of major (or representative) projects. The appendix also provides references to additional literature on those projects.

Note that when buildings are dated, the year(s) refer to the date of construction, unless otherwise indicated.

The Fryer Library at the University of Queensland contains a small collection of Donoghue architectural plans (UQFL225). However a much richer collection of relevant plans will be found in the Edwards Bisset collection (UQFL242). Edwards Bisset was the successor firm both to Donoghue and Fulton, and to Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards.

Unfortunately the Edwards Bisset collection seems to contain none of the plans for Donoghue's work on Queensland government hospitals. At the time when this biography was being written, the Edwards Bisset collection had not been fully listed, so there may well be plans within it which will shed more light on some of the buildings discussed here.

Acknowledgements

The architectural historian is heavily reliant upon pictorial material, and the present study reproduces photographs obtained from many sources. The author wishes to express his gratitude to the many photographers, living and dead, whose work has been reproduced here.

The staff of the Fryer Library at the University of Queensland have been of great assistance in providing access to the plans in the Edwards Bisset collection, as well as to the Fryer Library's rich archive of published material. The staffs of the Architecture-Music Library at the University of Queensland and the State Library of Queensland have also provided invaluable support. Without these resources, it would be impossible to research architectural history in Queensland.

I am also grateful to two of J.P. Donoghue's grandsons, who contacted me to share family memories.

2: Origins

The history of the Donoghues is an almost archetypal Irish-Australian Catholic family saga. It begins with an act of rebellion against oppression, falls under the shadow of the "convict stain," then rises by means of some Irish good luck and a very Irish combination of hard work, hotel-keeping and horse-racing, to culminate in social, professional and commercial success. It is one of those stories which Australians love to hear and love to tell.

The story begins in the west of Ireland. The history of the Highland Clearances in Scotland in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is well known, but less attention has been given to a similar and contemporary movement in Ireland. The intention was the same: to sweep away small farmers and herdsmen and replace them with large pastoral estates. Many of the Irish peasant farmers fought back against the intruders, employing various forms of agrarian terrorism. A favourite technique was the slaughter of the imported sheep by hamstringing ("houghing").

In 1831, Patrick Donoghue of the parish of Monivea (about 30 kilometres north-east of Galway) was tried for houghing sheep, and he and two of his sons, Michael and Martin, were convicted of this offence and sentenced to transportation for life. However it is not at all certain that the Donoghues were agrarian terrorists. In 1832 they twice petitioned the Lord Lieutenant General of Ireland for clemency, and these documents survive in the National Archives of Ireland.¹ The Donoghues claimed that the charges against them had been brought by a man named Kenny, who had a grievance against Patrick Donoghue; Kenny had previously brought charges (subsequently to be dismissed) against the Donoghues. About a dozen of the local "nobility and gentry" (mostly with Irish surnames) endorsed this petition, but it was apparently rejected.

A subsequent petition begs that the sentence of transportation be commuted to a term of imprisonment, pointing out that Patrick Donoghue was an old man of eighty (this was probably an exaggeration). Interestingly, this second petition was endorsed by the (Protestant) vicar of St Nicholas Parish in Galway City, who considered it "a case which requires some investigation," adding that the Kennys had themselves been investigated for houghing sheep. This petition too was apparently rejected.

¹ National Archives of Ireland, "Prisoners' Petitions and Cases," PPC3655, 1832 (microfilmed as: Australian Joint Copying Project, Miscellaneous Series, reel M2141).

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To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Anglesea
 Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of the part
 of the United Kingdom called Ireland

The petition of Patrick Donoghue the Father Michael and
 Martin Donoghue the two Sons of three Sentences and a bond
 going to the Walls Under Sentences of transportation by your
 Grace for life for the Alleged crime of Slaughtering Sheep

Most Humbly Sheweth Your Excellency
 That the crime for which petitioners were severally convicted
 before the Hon^{ble} Justice Preston was falsely and maliciously
 Brought against them by the party who prosecuted in
 consequence of a serious family quarrel and that the
 said party prosecuted the eldest son and brother namely
 Matthias Donoghue at the last Summer assizes and that
 Having proper Evidence was Honorably acquitted for the
 same offence for which petitioners were convicted

Petitioners Most humbly beg leave to state
 To your Excellency that they were tried at the last Day
 of the assizes that the Evidence who came to prove
 their innocence was by the Longtime they were kept
 In Galway and some for want of proper Maintenance
 Had gone so that petitioners for want of proper
 Evidence became the Victims of Malice by a party who
 always avowed themselves the Determined Enemies of your
 Excellency's petitioners

Petitioners Most humbly Most Earnestly and
 In the Name of Almighty God intreat your Excellency in the
 Representation of Royalty in this Kingdom to use your
 Royal Prerogative and Extend your Mercy for Mitigation
 of Sentences they refer your Excellency to the annexed
 Certificate and Recommendation of the Nobility and
 Gentry whose names are annexed and will Gratefully and
 fervently pray - Pat^r Donoghue
 Michael Donoghue } Martin Donoghue
 Galway 7th April 1832

Figure 2.1. Petition of Patrick Donoghue and his sons, 7 April 1832

Patrick, Michael and Martin Donoghue arrived in Sydney aboard the *Portland* on 26 June 1833. The sons, as experienced farmers, were assigned as servants to pastoralists: Michael in the Monaro district and Martin in the Hunter Valley. Their elderly father was placed in government service in Port Macquarie.

Patrick's wife, Ellen, remained in Ireland, to manage as best she could with the remainder of their seven children. However one of Patrick and Ellen's daughters, Julia (or Judy), had married a labourer, Patrick Connolly, and they and their three children came to New South Wales as assisted immigrants in 1840. They settled in the Queanbeyan district, and it is probably not a coincidence that Julia's brother, Michael, received his ticket-of-leave in Queanbeyan in 1843.

However it is their younger brother, Martin Donoghue, who most concerns us. He was born around 1810, and after his arrival in Sydney was assigned to Colonel William Dumaresq, who had a property south of Scone. Between 1839 and 1840, this district was terrorised by a gang of bushrangers, led by Edward Davis, an escaped convict of Jewish origin, popularly known as "The Jewboy." During a raid on Scone on 21 December 1840, they killed a man during a robbery, and a visiting police magistrate, Edward Denny Day, organised a mounted party to hunt down the offenders. The party was made up of free settlers, ticket-of-leave men, an Aboriginal, and an assigned servant, Martin Donoghue. They successfully tracked down and arrested the bushrangers, who were subsequently tried and hanged.

It was a stroke of luck for Martin Donoghue. For his part in this exploit he received a conditional pardon on 1 February 1841; his father and brother would have to wait another seven years before receiving their conditional pardons. With a conditional pardon, he was free to live and work within the colony, but was not allowed to leave it. He moved to St Heliers, a district just north-east of Muswellbrook, and on 8 October 1841 married Mary Pearson, who would bear him at least five children before her death. We hear of him again as a stock-keeper in 1844, and by 1853 he had established himself as publican of the Woolpack Inn at St Heliers.

Until well into the twentieth century, hotel-keeping would prove one of the most successful pathways to affluence for Irish Australians. Although unable to sign his name, Martin Donoghue seems to have prospered in business. His interests were diversified, and he was a successful wheat farmer, and also became involved in horse-breeding, which was already a significant industry in the Hunter Valley.

On 17 November 1851 he was married for a second time, to Mary Ladrigan, a native of County Tipperary, who bore him at least nine children, the final two (twin boys) being born in 1866, the year of their father's death. Martin Donoghue was later described as "a good, sterling Catholic, and one who will be remembered as being a staunch supporter of the Church in the early days."²

² *Freeman's Journal* (Sydney), 22 September 1888, 16.

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DESCRIPTION.

Standing Number
Name
Ship
Master
Year
Natives Place
Trade or Calling
Offence ....	....	....	....	....
Sentence ....	....	....	....	....
Year of Birth ....	....	....	....	....
Height ....	....	....	....	....
Complexion ....	....	....	....	....
Hair ....	....	....	....	....
Eyes ....	....	....	....	....
General Remarks ....	....	....	....	....

Figure 2.2. Physical description of Martin Donoghue
Included in his certificate of conditional pardon³

Like their father, several of Martin Donoghue's children sought to make their fortune in the hotel trade. Mary, one of the daughters of the first marriage, married John Kickham, who would become a very successful hotelier, first at the Occidental Hotel at Wynyard Square in Sydney, and later at the Imperial Hotel in Armidale. Her brother, Martin, opened a hotel on the tin-mining fields at Emmaville, south of Tenterfield, where he employed his half-brothers, John and Thomas, before he was declared insolvent in 1878. The aforesaid John moved to Tenterfield in 1888, where he became landlord of the Telegraph Hotel around 1895.

We must now focus on one of the younger sons of Martin Donoghue's second marriage, namely Patrick James Donoghue, who was born at St Heliers on 1 March 1860. He came to the Tenterfield district around 1886 as a butcher, apparently to supply the gangs working on the construction of the railway. Like his brother John, he settled there permanently in 1888. He then established himself as a cordial manufacturer, a business which he conducted until 1910. In 1890 he married Mary Agnes McGuckin, a native of Warwick in Queensland and daughter of one of the pioneering farmers in that district. She had come to Tenterfield to work as a dressmaker, supervising the dressmaking section of the large store of W. Reid & Company.

³ NSW Chief Secretary, "Copies of Conditional Pardons Registered," NSW State Archives, series 1172, vol. 4/4440, no. 42/19.

Patrick and John, the Donoghue brothers of Tenterfield, seem to have had a very close relationship. They inherited their father's interest in horseracing, and were both on the committee of the Tenterfield Jockey Club for many years. They both became involved in stock-keeping and gradually made this their main activity. By 1916, Patrick was running over a hundred cattle on a property at China Swamp, about ten kilometres north-east of Tenterfield. His older brother died in 1928, but Patrick continued to thrive. He was elected to the Tenterfield local council, and in 1936 he was appointed chairman of the Tenterfield Pastures Protection Board, a position which he held until just a few months before his death.

A newspaper article from 1947 described him as follows:

Mr. Patrick J. Donoghue, 86, a well-known Tenterfield grazier, was re-elected Chairman of the Tenterfield Pastures Protection Board for the 12th successive term. He rarely uses glasses, rides a horse, and joins in his own cattle musters. At the local cattle sales, he is considered a good judge.⁴

Patrick James Donoghue died on 17 May 1949, aged 89. His wife of almost sixty years died a year later. They were survived by six children, one of whom was the future architect, John Patrick Donoghue. Their second son had perished in Flanders in 1917.



Figure 2.3. The Donoghue home, 'St Heliers', 164 Manners Street, Tenterfield, NSW

⁴ *Newcastle Morning Herald*, 5 May 1947, 2.

3: Early Years

John Patrick Donoghue, generally known as "Jack," was born at Tenterfield on 2 July 1894, the third child of Patrick James and Mary Agnes Donoghue. He was born into a family which, as we have seen, was Catholic and upwardly mobile. Both of his parents were "native born" Australians, a race which was still regarded with disdain in some quarters. And of course his ancestry was Irish and convict, two further social disadvantages (although it is likely that the family carefully concealed their convict origins).

Mother Mary McKillop had established a convent school at Tenterfield in the later years of the nineteenth century, one of the many institutions where her Josephite Sisters attempted to bring education and religious instruction to the Catholic children of rural Australia. Jack Donoghue received his early education at St Joseph's Convent, Tenterfield, but it would have been a fairly elementary education. He must have been a promising student, but in that era opportunities for secondary education were extremely limited, even in the larger towns.

Eventually, in 1910, his parents decided to send him and his elder brother, Christopher, as boarding students to St Joseph's College, at Nudgee, which was then on the northern outskirts of Brisbane. Although it is now one of the elite boys' schools of Queensland, Nudgee College was then a young and raw institution. The college historian tells us that, at this time:

It was only two years since a Brother returning from Ireland reported that people made jokes about 'the Bush College' ... Many of Nudgee's sons came from crude, frontier conditions ... The Irish-Australians were battling grimly for the lace curtains, but they needed their own school of social civility.¹

The Donoghue boys were placed initially in the Civil Service class, which prepared pupils for the competitive examinations for entry to government service. In the end-of-year examinations, Jack was placed second in the class, and Christopher third. The following year Jack transferred to the more academically-oriented Junior University class, and in the Junior public examination of 1911 he obtained passes in English, geography, arithmetic, algebra, geometry and physics. This solid result must have encouraged his parents to invest in his further education, at a time when education beyond the Junior level was a rare luxury. In 1912 Jack was one of the Matriculation class at Nudgee, and in the end-of-year examinations he won first prize for English and trigonometry, and second prize in geometry and drawing.

In 1913 Jack advanced to the Senior Class at Nudgee, and he turned 19 that year, so he would have been a couple of years older than some of his classmates. It was said of that period at Nudgee "that 'artists' were not so popular as footballers"² (and the same would have been true of any other Australian school of the time), so Jack Donoghue was fortunate in being a fine

¹ T. P. Boland, *Nudgee 1891-1991: St Joseph's College, Nudgee* (Bowen Hills, Qld.: Boolarong, 1991), 77.

² *Ibid.*, 98.

athlete. He won the college's senior athletic cup in 1912 and from 1911 to 1913 was part of Nudgee's premier rugby team. In his senior year he was also on the committee of the Literary and Debating Society.

Academically, however, Nudgee College left much to be desired. The 1913 report by the Christian Brothers' external inspector said of the college that "only three classes were well taught. The teachers of the rest were either 'inexperienced or incompetent' ... the Seniors had 'lost the spirit of study' ..."³ In the end-of-year examinations Jack was placed second in the Senior University class. At the Senior public examination he achieved passes in English, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and physics, which entitled him to the award of the Senior Certificate.

Jack Donoghue's education was a good preparation for a career in architecture, but it is not clear when or why he chose that profession. What we do know is that, soon after leaving Nudgee, he began work as an articled pupil with the architectural firm of Hennessy and Hennessy in Sydney. This was a large and successful firm which, under its former name of Sheerin and Hennessy, had been in business since 1884.

When Donoghue joined Hennessy and Hennessy, the principals in the firm were Jack F. Hennessy senior, and his son, Jack F. Hennessy junior. Like the Donoghues, the Hennessys were an Irish-Australian Catholic family. The elder Hennessy had been born in England of Irish parentage and had trained there before coming to Sydney in 1880. His son was born in 1887 and spent four years studying and working in the United States, before returning to Sydney in 1911. The younger Hennessy was ambitious, self-assured and hard-working, and he soon became the driving force behind the practice.

The Hennessys had a diverse portfolio of projects, varying from suburban houses to the completion of the Sydney Catholic cathedral. Much of their work came from the Catholic hierarchy or from successful Catholic businessmen and publicans. For a young articled pupil, there were ample opportunities to gain experience in many aspects of architectural work.

Donoghue did not attend the architectural classes at the Sydney Technical College, but in 1915 he enrolled at Sydney University as an unmatriculated student in the subject Architecture and Building, which was taught as part of the Engineering degree. At the time, this was the only university-level training available in architecture in Sydney, and the course was taught by Jack F. Hennessy junior. Donoghue obtained a pass grade in the end-of-year examination. Articled pupils normally spent about five years in on-the-job training, so Donoghue must have completed his articles with Hennessy and Hennessy around 1918, at which point he was entitled to regard himself as a qualified architect. When official registration of architects was belatedly introduced to New South Wales in 1922, he was able to register, and his name was added to the first Architects' Roll of New South Wales.

³ Ibid., 102.

Upon elevation to professional status, and with good prospects of continued employment with Hennessy and Hennessy, Jack Donoghue was in a position to support a family. In 1920 he married Loretto Ann Fitzpatrick at Burwood. It is interesting to note that his wife's father was an inspector (third class) with the New South Wales Police Force; a career in policing was another popular means of social advancement for Irish-Australians. The young couple set up house at Chatswood, and over the next ten years became the parents of four children.

In the years following the First World War, Hennessy and Hennessy began to obtain important commissions from James Duhig, who had been appointed Catholic archbishop of Brisbane in 1917. Initially the Hennessys used Queensland architects as their local associates to supervise these projects, but around 1924 they decided to establish an office in Brisbane. In that year construction work began on the impressive Romanesque church of St Agatha in the Brisbane suburb of Clayfield.

Jack Hennessy junior developed an interest in the Romanesque after the First World War. His firm was responsible for a medium-sized church at Dalby (built in 1921) in a skilfully executed and academically correct Lombardic Romanesque style. The Romanesque (unlike the Gothic) was a style which could be constructed in brick, which substantially reduced the building costs. Archbishop Duhig, perennially immersed in ambitious building projects for which he had insufficient funds, was easily convinced of the virtues of the Romanesque, and the Clayfield church was Hennessy's next venture in the Lombardic Romanesque, and he entrusted the supervision of it to Donoghue. Both Hennessy and Donoghue would produce variations on this Lombardic theme for years to come.

At the opening of the Clayfield church in April 1925, the parish priest, Father O'Connell, paid tribute to Hennessy for his design and to Donoghue for his fine work in supervising the construction, reminding the assembled guests that Donoghue was a Nudgee College boy. Father O'Connell "was sure anyone after seeing the beautiful church, if they were thinking of building in the future would remember Mr. Donohue."⁴

For Donoghue, this was an excellent introduction to the small world of Catholic Brisbane. Perhaps this endorsement emboldened him to leave the Hennessy firm and strike out on his own in Queensland. Sometime around 1925 he moved his family to a house in Highgate Hill in the inner southern suburbs of Brisbane. However he did not completely break his ties with his former employers, but for about a year worked in association with them.

It is impossible to know to what extent Donoghue was responsible for the buildings designed by Hennessy and Hennessy in Queensland during this period, and some of those buildings would have already been in the planning stages for a considerable length of time. At the opening of St Augustine's Catholic Church at Coolangatta, in December 1926, the parish priest explained that the building had been designed by "his old friend Mr. J.P. Donoghue, a product of one of their own schools, and it was the first building he had designed in

⁴ *Age* (Brisbane), 11 April 1925, 9.

Queensland."⁵ Stylistically this Lombardic Romanesque church is clearly influenced by the Hennessy and Hennessy churches at Dalby and Clayfield, but it is no mere copy. Unlike the earlier churches, it is enhanced by a lofty campanile. The patterning of the brickwork is particularly elaborate.

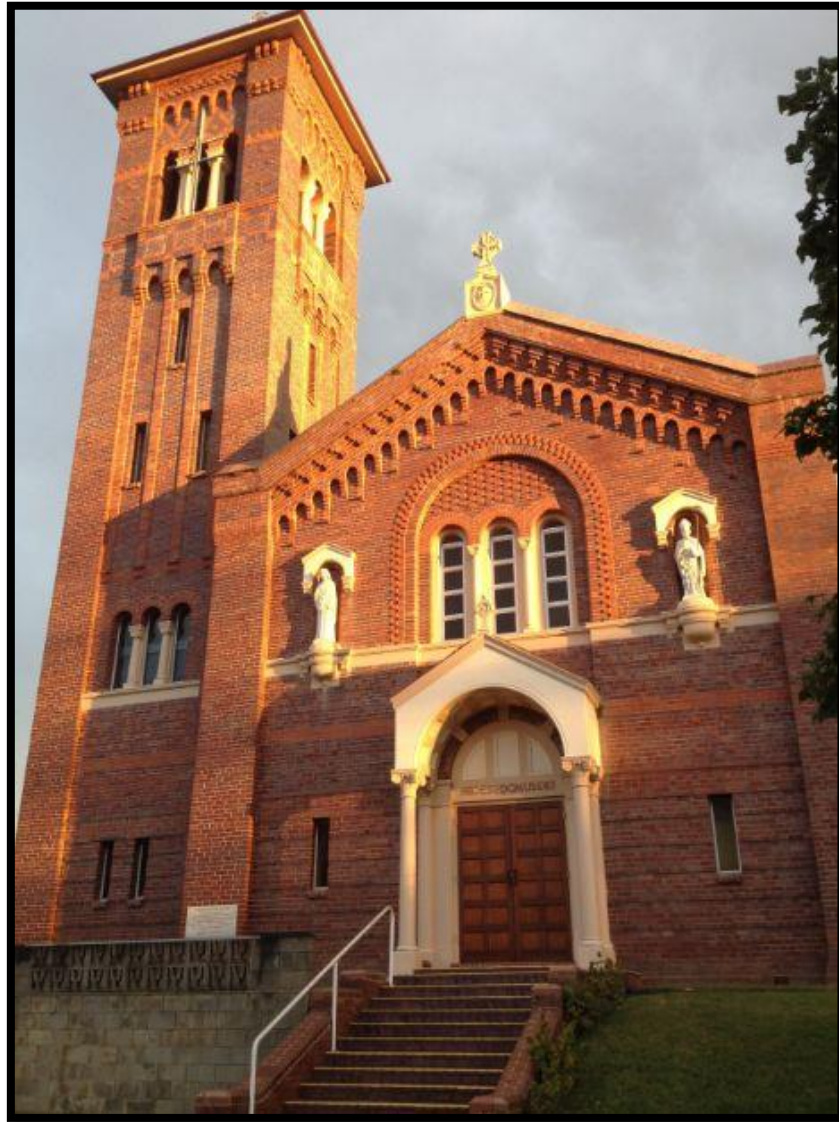


Figure 3.1. St Augustine's Catholic Church, Coolangatta
(1925-26)

Towards the end of 1926, Donoghue finally decided to sever his ties with Hennessy. The reasons for this are not clear, but the Brisbane *Daily Mail* of 24 August 1926 reported, under the headline "New Architect," that Mr Jack P. Donoghue had commenced business at the Federal Bank Chambers in Queen Street. It was noted that he had served his articles with Hennessy and Hennessy, "with which firm he was associated for a number of years."⁶

⁵ *Tweed Daily*, 27 December 1926, 2.

⁶ *Daily Mail* (Brisbane), 24 August 1926, 16.

4: Independent Practice (1926-1937)

When Donoghue set up his own practice in Brisbane he was 32 years of age, a married man, and father of two children. Initially the economic climate was propitious, but the Wall Street crash of October 1929 initiated a worldwide economic depression which severely curtailed building activity in Australia. Like all architects, Donoghue struggled to survive during the lean years of 1930 and 1931, but construction slowly resumed thereafter.

Even during the depression years, Catholics still scraped together their pennies to build new churches, convents, schools and presbyteries, and nothing could dampen Archbishop Duhig's enthusiasm for new projects. However Duhig's preferred architect was still Jack Hennessy who, as Duhig's biographer puts it, "had done well out of the archdiocese—better than some of the clergy thought proper."¹ Donoghue and the other Catholic architects in Brisbane had to be content with the leftovers, but the leftovers were not insignificant. And of course Donoghue was an alumnus of the Christian Brothers, who took an avuncular interest in the careers of their former students.



Figure 4.1. Donoghue (second from left) and Duhig in 1937
Inspecting work on Ozanam House

The 1930s saw a surge of activity in the rebuilding and refurbishment of hotels throughout Australia. Many publicans were Catholics, which partly explains why Donoghue obtained so many commissions for hotel projects during this period. His local contacts on the Granite Belt, where the tourist industry was developing, also proved useful. Queensland Brewery Limited significantly expanded their property portfolio during the post-depression era, and

¹ T. P. Boland, *James Duhig* (St Lucia: University of Queensland Press, 1986), 334.

they were one of Donoghue's best clients until about 1937, when he found himself supplanted by the firm of Addison and MacDonald.

Some of the architectural commissions which Donoghue obtained in the small Granite Belt town of Stanthorpe turned out to be showpieces which brought him lucrative jobs elsewhere in the state. The Stanthorpe Hospital, which he began designing in 1935, would change the course of his career. And a doctor's house in Stanthorpe, designed in 1936 by Donoghue's assistant, Charles Fulton, would bring the firm national attention.

Fulton, who had trained in Sydney and then worked for a couple of years in Britain before moving to Brisbane, began working for Donoghue about 1934. His first-hand observations of the new functionalist style emerging in Europe had transformed his work and would also influence Donoghue. Donoghue probably shared the sentiments of J.V.D. Coutts, editor of the *Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland*, who in 1935 declared that "Whether we like modernism or not, it is obvious that this style has come to stay. It does not appeal to many of us, but if we are to have it in our midst by all means let us have the best."² Donoghue was a pragmatist, and when Fulton's designs began to win accolades, Donoghue set about learning the new language of modernism.

In 1934 he moved his office to the National Bank Chambers in Queen Street, and a couple of years later he moved again to Estates Chambers in Creek Street. When registration of architects was finally introduced in Queensland in 1928, he of course completed the necessary formalities. In professional matters he was not perhaps as active as some of his colleagues, but between 1935 and 1937 he served as a council member of the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, which had recently replaced the former Queensland Institute of Architects.

Around 1928, with their family expanding, Donoghue and his wife moved to Clayfield, and after a few years moved again, with their full complement of four children, to a house in Cavendish Road, near Coorparoo Junction. Outside of work, Donoghue was active in the Queensland Irish Association and the Nudgee Old Boys' Association. He had inherited the family interest in horse-racing and became a member of both the Queensland Turf Club and the Brisbane Tattersall's Club.

Donoghue's most important projects from this period are discussed below.

Churches

Donoghue designed eight substantial masonry churches during the years when he was in solo practice. Of these, four were in the Romanesque style. We do not know how much freedom Donoghue was allowed in his choice of design for each project, but these figures suggest that the Romanesque was the style which he favoured at this time in his career. Certainly it was

² *Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland*, 10 September 1935, 9.

the natural progression of his work on the Clayfield and Coolangatta churches, and we know that Duhig also favoured this style: in 1925 the archbishop told his flock that "their fathers were wedded to Gothic architecture," but styles such as the Renaissance and the Romanesque were "so much more suitable for their climate, though less ecclesiastical than Gothic."³

The Romanesque churches at Marian (1927), South Townsville (1930) and Goondiwindi (1937) were all designed to cope with the prevailing hot conditions, and they incorporated veranda-like structures along the side walls, and large doorways in those walls to maximise cross-ventilation. St Patrick's at South Townsville was described as being "probably one of the most suitably designed churches in the tropical area of Queensland."⁴ These three churches feature standard Romanesque motifs, such as the wheel-windows above the doorways and the Lombard porches.



Figure 4.2. St Patrick's Catholic Church, South Townsville (1930)

Infant Saviour Church at Burleigh Heads (1934-35, demolished) was also in the Romanesque style, with a Lombard porch, but without a wheel-window. The parapet of the frontage was capped with multi-coloured Cordova tiles, which suggest the influence of the then popular Spanish Mission style. Because of the cooler, elevated seaside location, Donoghue was able to enclose the side verandas to create classrooms for the parish school; these could be opened up to provide additional space for the large holiday congregations.

Despite Donoghue's affection for the Romanesque, his two most impressive churches from this period were not in that style. Like all architects of his era, Donoghue had been trained to

³ *Daily Mail* (Brisbane), 30 November 1925, 11.

⁴ *Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland*, 10 December 1930, 18-19.

design buildings in a range of styles, and whether the chosen idiom was Romanesque, Renaissance or Gothic, he could produce impressive designs which were both historically-informed and well adapted to current needs.

The Church of the Holy Spirit at New Farm (1929-30) is arguably the finest church which Donoghue designed in the course of his long career. It is in the Renaissance style which, as we have just seen, was one of Duhig's preferred styles. Senior members of the Australian Catholic clergy had often studied in Rome, where they were able to examine at first hand some of the finest churches of the Renaissance period. Despite this, Catholic churches in the Renaissance style are rather rare in Australia, and it was said of Holy Spirit that it was in a style of architecture "practically new to Brisbane."⁵

The comparatively simple classical façade, in brick, is dominated by the 38-metre tower topped by a copper cupola and cross. The impressive tympanum above the doorway, with a sculptural group representing the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles, was the work of Daphne Mayo and is cast in Benedict stone, a manufactured stone produced locally at a factory owned by the Catholic archdiocese, and here used for the first time in Brisbane. Internally, Mayo's stations of the cross (also in Benedict stone), and William Bustard's mural on the domed ceiling of the sanctuary, depicting a group of angels and cherubs, are striking features. Donoghue was fortunate (or wise) in obtaining the collaboration of these fine local artists.



Figure 4.3. Holy Spirit Catholic Church, New Farm (1929-30)

⁵ *Catholic Press* (Sydney), 16 June 1927, 14.

In contrast, Donoghue's other ecclesiastical masterpiece from this period, the Church of Mary Immaculate at Annerley (1931-32), is in the Gothic style. The mottled or diapered brickwork of the exterior is expertly done, and the 30-metre tower is surmounted by a spire of beaten copper. Above the high arched doorway is a simple rose-window. The side walls are reminiscent of some of Donoghue's Romanesque churches, with veranda-like arcades and numerous double doors for cross-ventilation. Internally, the groin-vaulted ceiling of the apsidal sanctuary and the hammerbeam timber roof are typically Gothic.



Figure 4.4. Catholic Church of Mary Immaculate, Annerley (1931-32)

Donoghue also designed simple brick church-schools for Gordon Park (1929, now a community centre) and Darra (1937). He was also responsible for several timber churches, mostly in rural areas. St Columba's Church at Mitchell (1937), with a truncated timber tower flanking the entrance, reminds us that in Queensland timber churches can be substantial buildings. Even in a small timber church like St Margaret Mary at Canungra (1934), Donoghue was able to add interest to the design by means of parallel entrance stairs flanking the porch.

Schools

The provision of schools for Catholic children was a constant preoccupation for Duhig and the other Catholic prelates in Australia. Catholic schools were seen as an essential tool for strengthening the rising generation in their Catholic faith, and for reinforcing their identity as a distinct subset of Australian society. However with no financial assistance available from the government, Catholic schools were built on the tightest of budgets.

Some of the schools which Donoghue designed during these years were simple timber buildings, such as the two-storey Technical School for the Rockhampton Christian Brothers' College (1936-37, demolished). However for the Christian Brothers at Mackay he designed a high-set, single-storey classroom block in plastered brickwork with a tiled roof (1929, demolished). It showed some influence of the Spanish Mission style, which is more obvious in the adjacent Brothers' Residence (1929, now part of St Patrick's College), a two-storey building in reinforced concrete, with wide verandas.

The impressive convent school which Donoghue designed for the Sisters of Mercy in Stanthorpe (1931-32, now part of St Joseph's School) seems to belong stylistically to the "Old English" tendency in Australian inter-war architecture, which Donoghue would explore in some of his residential work. It is a two-storey building in fine, dark brickwork, with crenellations, a steeply pitched tile roof, and gables decorated in brick diaper work. At the time of construction, it was said to be the largest building in Stanthorpe.

Donoghue would undertake major projects for his alma mater, Nudgee College, but he began modestly with a marble and bronze World War I honour tablet (1930-31), which stands near the entrance to the chapel. Soon afterwards he designed the stone and wrought iron entrance gates and the adjoining brick boundary wall (1932-33), which were funded by the wealthy Brisbane businessman, T.C. Beirne. More prosaic, but perhaps more useful, was the large bathroom and kitchen extension to the southern wing, which was opened in 1937.

For his most ambitious school project, Donoghue returned to the Romanesque. The Missionaries of the Sacred Heart had decided to develop a large boarding school in Toowoomba, to be called Downlands College. In 1933 Donoghue prepared a design for two T-shaped brick buildings, flanking a large domed chapel. The first wing was erected in 1933-34, with brickwork so artistically complex that the builder urged simplification, a proposal which was rejected by the provincial of the order. The rear side of the building, facing the proposed chapel, was cloistered, and the dormitories were carefully designed to provide cross-ventilation. A second wing was built in 1935-37 and a third was opened in 1947. Thereafter Donoghue's original design was abandoned, and his Romanesque chapel was never built, but he and his firm would continue to be involved in the further development of the college.

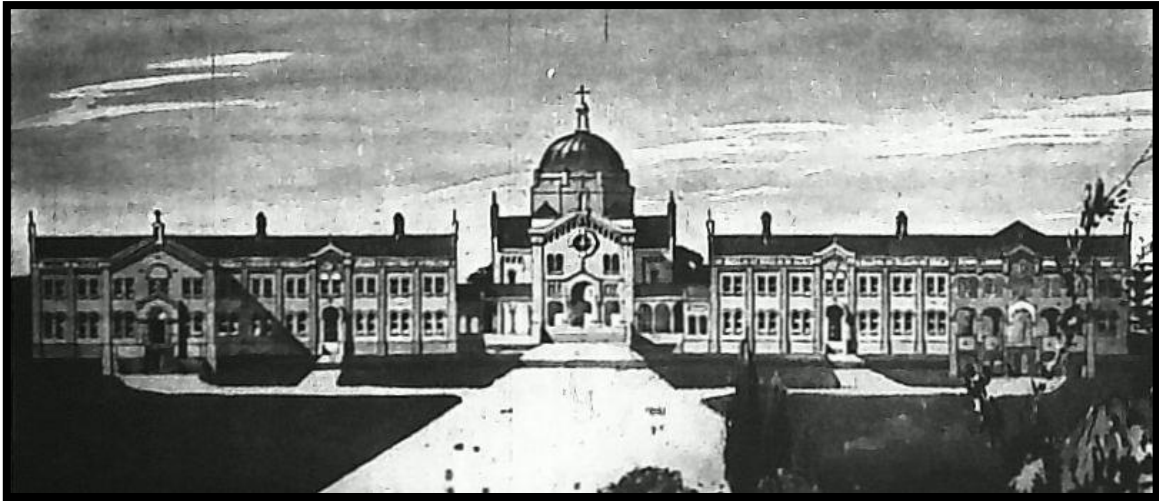


Figure 4.5. Donoghue's original plan for Downslands College (1933)

Convents

Convents were required to house the large, unpaid workforce of nuns who educated the children in the many Catholic schools and tended the sick in Catholic hospitals, and also for the sisters in the enclosed contemplative orders. At their most basic, such convents might be timber buildings, little different from a comfortable suburban residence, such as the one which Donoghue designed for the Josephite Sisters at Moorooka (1931-32).

On the other hand, when funds permitted, convents could be large brick buildings, such as the convent which Donoghue designed for the Sisters of Mercy in Gympie (1927-28, now altered and incorporated into an aged-care facility). Here again he employed Romanesque motifs and fine patterned brickwork, and three-metre wide verandas to combat the summer heat. Internally, the chapel ceiling was coffered in silky oak, a joinery timber much favoured by Donoghue.

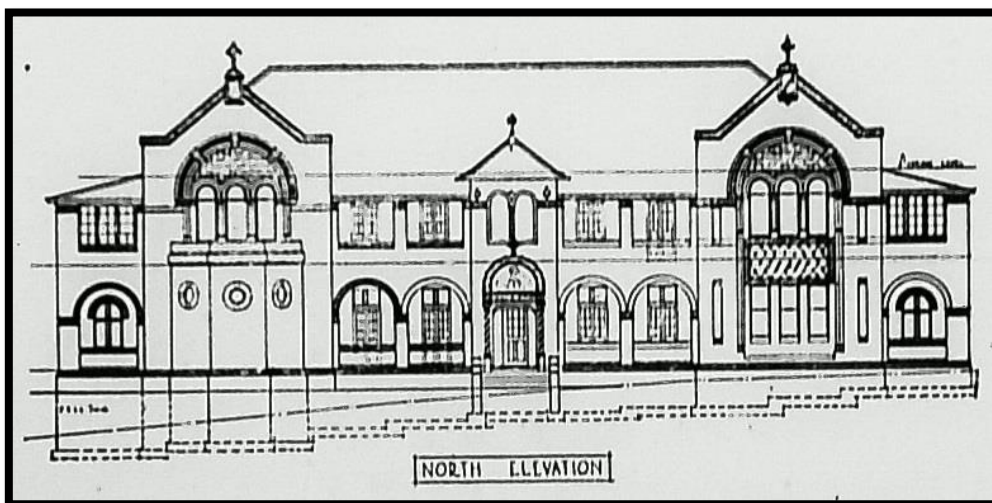


Figure 4.6. Elevation of the Sisters of Mercy Convent, Gympie (1927-28)

Hotels

Catholics were well represented (and perhaps over represented) in the hotel trade, and this probably explains why Donoghue, at an early stage in his career, was able to obtain some significant commissions for new hotels. Certainly the names of his early clients (Mrs Katherine Ahern of the Hotel Embassy and the Misses Sheahan of the Country Club Hotel) support this interpretation.

Donoghue's first hotel was in many ways his best. This was the four-storey Hotel Embassy (1928-29), whose façade still adorns the corner of Edward and Elizabeth Streets in central Brisbane. The elaborate dark brickwork of the exterior is typical of much of Donoghue's pre-war work, and the round-headed windows with their patterned tympana are suggestive of the Romanesque. Whereas older Australian hotels normally featured verandas at the upper levels, Donoghue's design allowed nothing to obscure the finely executed façade, apart from a few balconettes and the tie-rods supporting the awning. Instead of verandas, guests could use a roof garden to enjoy the evening breezes. Internally, silky oak was used extensively both for joinery and furniture, and the modern convenience of running hot and cold water in each bedroom was not neglected. The private bar, with its coffered ceiling in silky oak, was indicative of the clientele which the licensee hoped to attract. This was the first of Donoghue's buildings to be illustrated in the influential Sydney magazine *Building*, which noted approvingly that the design had "great possibilities."⁶

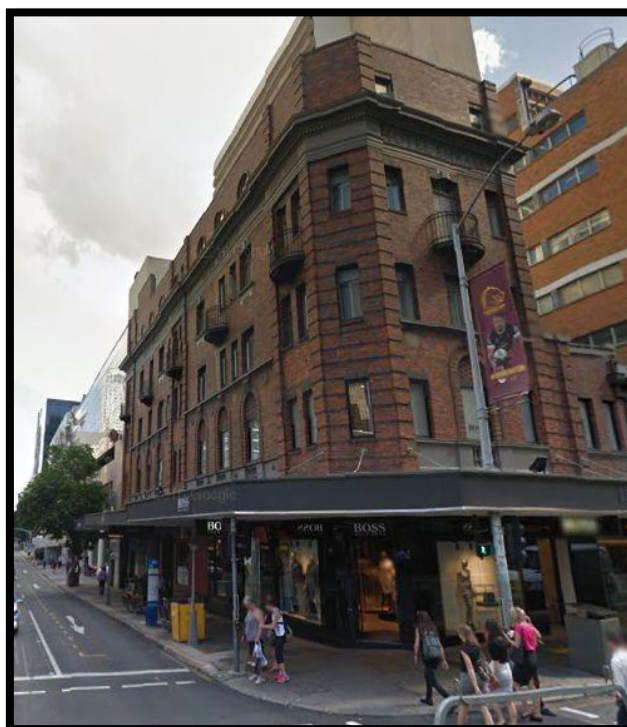


Figure 4.7. Surviving façade of the Hotel Embassy, Brisbane (1928-29)

The top floor is a later addition

⁶ *Building* (Sydney), 12 November 1929, 159.

In England during the early decades of the twentieth century, the rise of the motor car made excursions into the countryside a popular recreation for affluent city dwellers. A new generation of hotels was erected to serve this clientele, and these hostelries attempted to mimic stately homes, in a style facetiously described as "brewer's Tudor." This style possibly influenced Donoghue's design for the Country Club Hotel (1928-29) in the main street of Stanthorpe, a two-storey building in rendered brick with half-timbered gables, incorporating shopfronts on the ground floor. The main lounge was panelled in timber with mock beam ceilings, and the open fireplace would have been welcome in the cooler months at this elevated location.

The Country Club Hotel soon became a popular holiday destination for Brisbane's middle classes. Not far south of Stanthorpe, in his native Tenterfield, Donoghue completely remodelled the Royal Hotel (1935) in a Spanish Mission style using reinforced concrete. At much the same time he was remodelling the interior of Landy's Hotel (now the Hotel Stanthorpe), and in both projects the emphasis was on comfortable timber-panelled interiors to attract the burgeoning tourist trade.

In the years following the Great Depression there was a wave of hotel building (or renovation) in Australia. Much of this was driven by the brewery companies, in an effort to modernise their building stock. Queensland Brewery Limited was actively acquiring existing hotels and investing large sums in their renovation, and for some years they made considerable use of Donoghue's services. Some of these projects were concerned only with internal work—usually the remodelling of bars and the installation of modern refrigeration and hot-water systems—but there were also more ambitious schemes which completely remodelled old hotels, both inside and out.



Figure 4.8. Prince Consort Hotel, Fortitude Valley
Newly refurbished, 1936

The remodelling of the Prince Consort Hotel in Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley (1935-36) was one of Donoghue's largest projects for Queensland Brewery. Although the verandas on the upper floors, with their fine ironwork, were wisely preserved, the ground floor awning with its supporting posts was replaced with one of the new cantilevered awnings, said to be one of the largest in Brisbane. This increased the visibility of the ground floor façade, which was remodelled using tiles, leadlight windows and large glass swing doors. In the bars, terrazzo floors and tiled walls gave a clean, modern look, while a timber-panelled lounge was provided for guests staying in the hotel.

Another large project for Queensland Brewery was the remodelling of the Royal Hotel, opposite the General Post Office in Queen Street (1936-37, demolished). Here the refurbishment was both internal and external, producing a striking new façade in a contemporary art deco style, which suggests the influence of Charles Fulton, who had recently begun working with Donoghue. Both the ground floor awnings and the balconies of the three upper floors were cantilevered and, in conjunction with the balcony railings, created a strongly horizontal effect. Glass bricks were used in the front wall at ground level, to increase natural lighting but ensure privacy, and the remaining wall space was tiled in shades of blue and amber. Chrome gleamed in the doors and window frames.



Figure 4.9. Façade of the Royal Hotel, Queen Street (1936-37)

In the public bar, an island counter maximised the serving space, and the bar frontage and walls were tiled, with a terrazzo floor. The up-market lounge bar featured silky oak counters with chrome bands and brass footrails, and behind the counters, mirror walls with plate-glass shelves on chrome brackets created a bright, spacious effect. After surveying the rejuvenated Royal Hotel, a Brisbane journalist commented that

The old-fashioned hotel, with its dark lounges and narrow bedrooms, is a thing of the past. Light, proper ventilation, harmonious furnishings, lovely walls and ceiling, all these are indispensable, and unless they are provided, custom will flow from, not into, the house.⁷



Figure 4.10. Lounge bar of the Royal Hotel, Queen Street
Newly refurbished, 1937

In early 1937 Donoghue also supervised a major renovation of the Belfast Hotel in Queen Street (demolished) for Queensland Brewery Limited.

Despite the successful completion of these and other projects, Donoghue's relationship with Queensland Brewery Limited ended abruptly in 1937. He had been working for them on the refurbishment of the Grand Central Hotel (now demolished), a large building which extended from Queen Street to Elizabeth Street. He had successfully completed the renovation of the three-storey Elizabeth Street frontage and was making plans for the Queen Street section, when the project was transferred to the firm of Addison and MacDonald. The same fate befell Donoghue's plans for the Hotel Cecil in Southport, the Caledonian Hotel in Ipswich, the Leichhardt Hotel in Spring Hill and the National Hotel in Warwick: all of these projects were completed by Addison and MacDonald. The reasons for this rupture have not been established. It effectively ended Donoghue's career in hotel work.

Hospitals

At some point during the first half of 1935, Donoghue was engaged by the Stanthorpe Hospital Board to advise on plans for a new hospital. By that time he had completed a number of projects in the town, so he was an obvious choice for the job, even though he had no previous experience in this area of work. In June 1935 he was commissioned to draw up plans. He could hardly have realised that this project would be career-changing.

It was only in the late 1920s that Australian architects had begun to seriously study modern developments in hospital design overseas, especially in the United States, and by the early 1930s new Australian hospitals were being constructed based on a centralised system of

⁷ *Truth* (Brisbane), 18 April 1937, 34.

administration, abandoning the old pavilion-style hospital with its dispersed, separate buildings, each of which was almost an independent unit. The consolidation of these wards into large blocks made them easier to manage and service, even allowing the reticulation of oxygen and other facilities, but it also raised the problem of providing sufficient natural light and ventilation.

Donoghue incorporated this new thinking into his plan for the Stanthorpe Hospital. A two-storey central block contained the administration, casualty and outpatients sections (all on the ground floor), and this block was flanked by two one-storey wings, for male and female patients respectively. The kitchen block, laundry and power plant were situated at the rear. It was a peculiarity of Queensland public hospitals that they also catered for private patients, and these were accommodated on the upper floor of the central block. Large windows and verandas provided light and ventilation. Stylistically, the design was conservative, in dark brick with a tiled roof, very reminiscent of some of Donoghue's school and convent buildings.

By the time when the Stanthorpe Hospital was opened in April 1937, the state government had decided to embark upon the construction of a series of "base hospitals" in country towns, to raise the level of care available to rural residents. The Stanthorpe Hospital was the first of these and thus became something of a showpiece. It certainly established Donoghue's reputation as a hospital designer and further commissions for rural hospitals would soon follow.



Figure 4.11. Perspective drawing of Stanthorpe Hospital (1936-37)

Shops

Tender notices tell us that Donoghue designed quite a few shops during this phase of his career, but these were mostly small projects and they are now difficult to identify, even if they still survive. A good example is the single-storey brick building for Hawker Brothers at 54 Maryland Street, Stanthorpe (1933).

There were also some larger projects in central Brisbane. The premises which Donoghue designed for the Brisbane Mirror Company at 18-20 Adelaide Street (1935-36) were of two storeys in brick. About four years later this building was extended and altered for the National Bank of Australasia, under the supervision of Powell, Dods and Thorpe. It was later demolished.

Residential

Residential work does not seem to have formed a major part of Donoghue's practice, but he designed a number of houses, mainly in Brisbane, during these years. They are difficult to identify now, but one of the most impressive was certainly the two-storey brick residence for optometrist William Carlton-Smith, located on a steep, riverside site at 41 Maxwell Street, New Farm (1935). The building has been altered somewhat, but the added top storey is very sympathetic to the original design.

The Carlton-Smith house was in the Old English style (sometimes called "Mock Tudor") which was popular between the wars. This style was a continuation of trends in residential architecture which came into vogue in England in the late nineteenth century, and were faithfully replicated in Australia, despite the climatic differences. The fine patterned face brickwork, which is typical of this style, was one of Donoghue's favourite motifs. The half-timbered gables and tile roof are also standard Old English features. On the river side, the timber-faced balconies (now enclosed) were shaped into bays. Internally, the upper entry level contained the living room and main bedroom, while the lower level housed the kitchen, dining room and an enclosed garage. Silky oak panelling and brick fireplaces enhanced the Old English effect.



Figure 4.12. Exterior and dining room of the Carlton-Smith house, New Farm (1935)

The house which Donoghue designed for the dentist Alfred McDonald-Smith at 99 Coventry Street, Hawthorne (1937), is even more typical of the Old English style. The design was based on a photograph of an American house which appeared in *Australian Home Beautiful* in July 1936. Of two storeys with a steeply pitched tile roof, its brick walls were rendered in a shade of cream. The sleep-out on the upper level at the front has since been enclosed. The tall

brick chimney and decorative window shutters are characteristic of the style. The lounge featured a fireplace in face brick, with a silky oak mantelpiece.

The 1930s saw a surge in the construction of flats in Brisbane, concentrated in the suburb of New Farm. These were still a novelty in Queensland and they attracted considerable attention. Donoghue's contribution was a block called Ravenswood (1930), which still stands at 313 Bowen Terrace, New Farm. The three storeys contained six self-contained apartments, each of two bedrooms with sleep-out verandas (now enclosed) and the latest in garbage destructors. Externally the building displays Donoghue's signature brickwork, beautifully patterned and textured, with just a hint of the Romanesque.



Figure 4.13. Ravenswood Flats, Bowen Terrace, New Farm (1930)

We can also see Donoghue's residential work in the presbyteries which he designed for various Catholic parishes. The most impressive of these was the presbytery for St Patrick's Church in Toowoomba (1927-28), although when that church was later elevated to cathedral status, this building was considered too modest for the bishop. It is an early example of his Old English style, in face brick with a tiled roof, half-timbered gables and leadlight windows.

His other presbyteries from this period were large timber buildings, typically with verandas and sleep-outs and internal silky oak joinery. The presbyteries at North Ipswich (1934) and Clifton (1937) are fine surviving examples.



Figure 4.14. Presbytery for St Joseph's Parish, North Ipswich (1934)

Other Buildings

Sutton's Beach Casino was a building that Donoghue designed in 1928 for a newly formed company, Redcliffe & Scarborough Beach Recreations Ltd. It was to be of two storeys, with a dance hall above and bathing cubicles and a café below. This was a good example of the new Australian beach architecture of the period, but it fell victim to the Great Depression. The company went into liquidation in 1934.

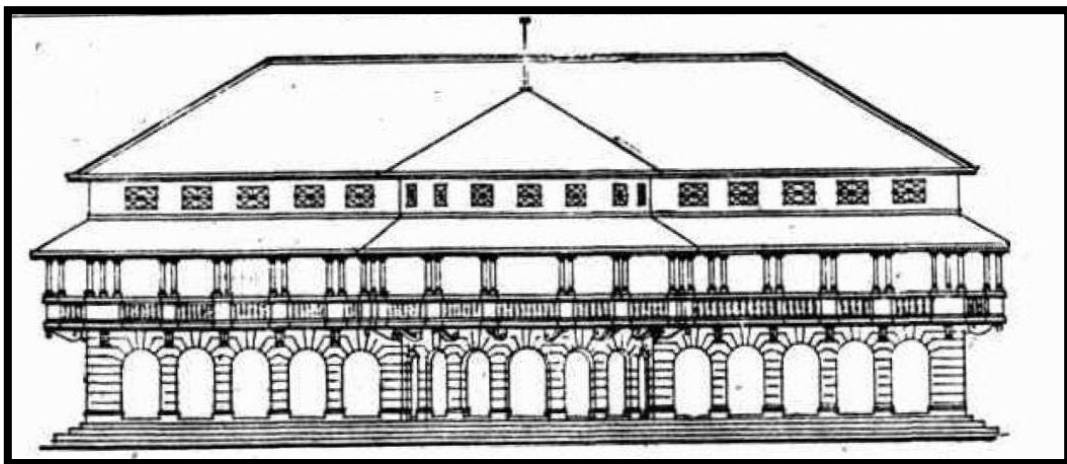


Figure 4.15. Elevation of Sutton's Beach Casino, Redcliffe (designed 1928, not built)

We can also see Donoghue in recreational mode with his design for the clubhouse of the Nudgee Golf Club (1930, demolished). This was a two-storey timber building with an ornamental tower.

Donoghue designed a modest but attractive timber shire hall and offices (now with an ugly extension at the front) for the Bulloo Shire at Thargomindah in the far west of Queensland, which was constructed early in 1936. Later the same year he was one of four architects invited to submit plans for a new town hall in Rockhampton. Donoghue (or possibly Fulton) produced a modern, stripped classical design, in brick with a central tower. The city council found all the submitted designs too expensive, so in April 1937 Donoghue submitted a revised design, along with a model of the proposed building. The commission was eventually awarded to the Rockhampton firm of Hockings and Palmer.

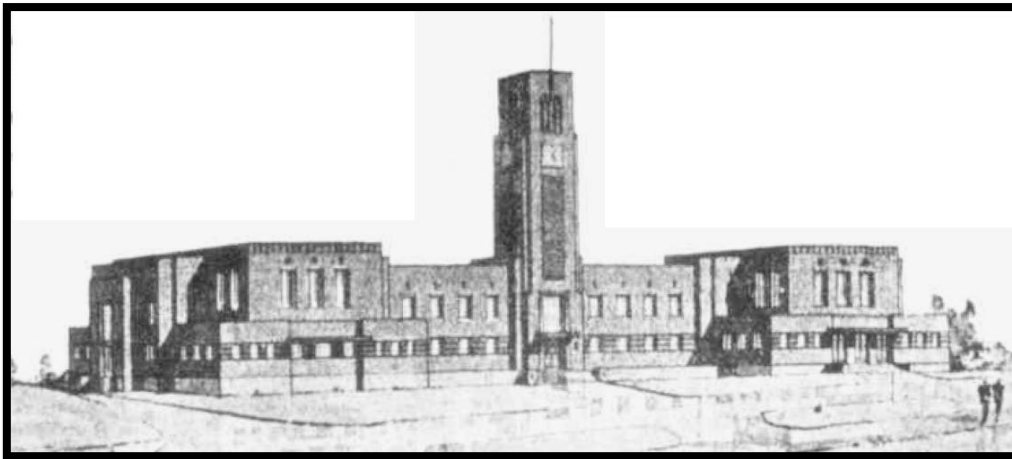


Figure 4.16. Design for Rockhampton Town Hall (designed 1936, not built)

Fulton's influence is clearly visible in Ozanam House, Gotha Street, Fortitude Valley (1936-37, demolished), the first building from Donoghue's practice in a distinctly functionalist style. It housed the entertainment and pastoral facilities of the Catholic Seamen's Institute and the headquarters of the St Vincent de Paul Society, a charitable organisation of the Catholic laity. It was of two storeys, in brick, with rounded corners, ribbon windows, a parapet concealing the roof, and an off-centre entrance with strong vertical lines.

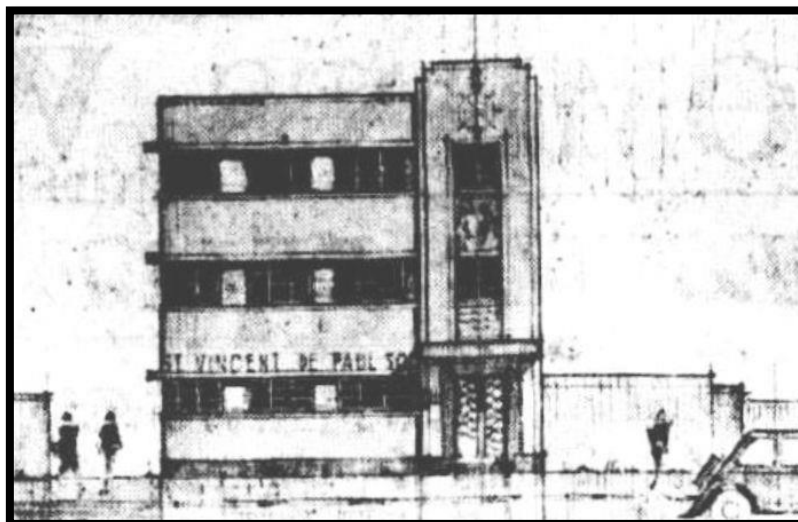


Figure 4.17. Perspective drawing of Ozanam House, Fortitude Valley (1936-37)

The top floor was not built

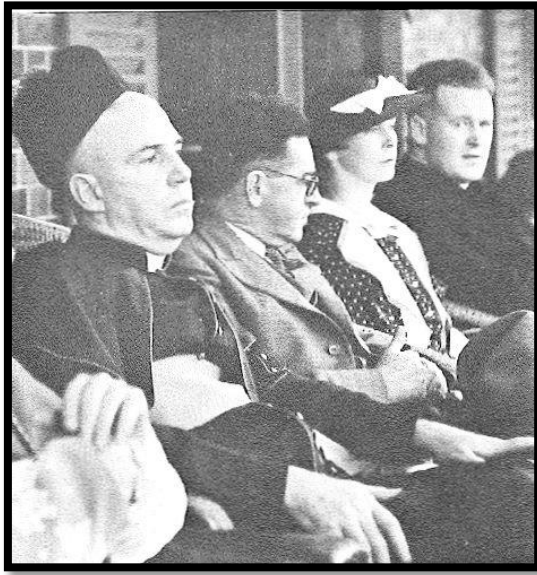


Figure 4.18. Jack and Loretto Donoghue, 1937
At the opening of the second wing of Downlands College

5: Donoghue and Fulton (1937-1946)

On June 22, 1937, a notice appeared in the Brisbane *Courier Mail* announcing that J.P. Donoghue, ARAIA, of Estates House, Creek Street, Brisbane, had taken into partnership C.W.T. Fulton, ARAIA, and that the firm would now be known as J.P. Donoghue and C.W.T. Fulton, Architects. By this time Fulton had been working for Donoghue for about three years and, as noted in the previous chapter, he had already made a significant impact on the firm's work.

Charles William Thomas Fulton (1905-1987) was arguably the most important influence on Donoghue's career. Until Fulton arrived in his office, Donoghue had worked in the shadow of his former employer and teacher, Jack F. Hennessy junior. Donoghue's early work mirrors Hennessy's, demonstrating a mastery of technical detail, an insistence on high-quality building materials and workmanship, and a conservative, backwards-looking aesthetic, the latter nowhere more visible than in their shared affection for the Romanesque.



Figure 5.1. Caricature of Charles Fulton, 1957

This type of architecture had served Donoghue well in the conservative world of inter-war Brisbane, especially with his many elderly clients drawn from the upper echelons of the Catholic hierarchy. However by the middle of the 1930s new winds were blowing, and a new "moderne" style was suddenly in vogue: plain and austere, with large banks of glass, strong horizontal lines, rounded corners, flat roofs and the occasional vertical feature to provide contrast, and all of this built in light-coloured materials.

In his history of Australian architecture, J.M. Freeland pilloried the widespread use of this "glib formula," but Freeland made an exception for the hospitals erected in this style, which he described as "bold, clear statements of all that was best in the theories of the time."¹ In Queensland, the public were perfectly happy to worship in churches designed on a medieval model, but nobody wanted to be treated in a medieval hospital. For healthcare, everyone wanted the latest and most sophisticated facilities possible, and they presumed that they would find them in a hospital built in a new and striking ultra-modern style. Fulton had seen this style at first-hand in Europe, and was keen to work with it.

As we have seen, Donoghue was fortunate in obtaining the commission for the Stanthorpe Hospital at the very time when the state government was about to embark on the erection of a series of base hospitals in rural towns. Internally, the design of the Stanthorpe Hospital followed the most modern principles, but the exterior was elegantly conservative. However when Donoghue began designing his next hospital, for Kingaroy, in 1936, Fulton's influence was making itself felt, and the exterior of the Kingaroy Hospital has a much more contemporary look, which was further developed in later projects at Warwick and elsewhere.

By the outbreak of the Second World War, the firm of Donoghue and Fulton had firmly established their reputation as specialists in hospital design. This would stand them in good stead during the war years, because when all other non-essential building work was suspended, at least some civilian hospital construction continued. At the war's end, hospitals were a high priority for a government trying to catch up with the huge backlog in infrastructure-building which was the legacy of the war. In 1946 the Queensland government announced a 2.5 million pound programme of hospital construction, to be spread over at least five years. Donoghue's career flourished. The partnership's outstanding project from this period is the Townsville General Hospital.

The disadvantage of this new sphere of activity was that it involved long periods of travel in rural areas. It was more often Donoghue, and not Fulton, who visited the various rural hospital boards and examined possible building sites. These extended absences from home, navigating poor roads and relying upon accommodation in country hotels, must eventually have taken a toll on Donoghue's health. He was accompanied much of the time by his young assistant, Philip Bisset, who joined the firm fresh from school in 1937 and would eventually become a senior partner in the business. During the war, Donoghue arranged for Bisset to be released from army duties so that the two could continue their extensive travels, surveying hospital provision in rural areas in preparation for post-war reconstruction.

In the years immediately before the war, the firm of Donoghue and Fulton continued to benefit from Donoghue's close links with the Queensland Catholic community. Fulton was not a Catholic, so Donoghue no doubt took the lead role in all negotiations over projects for the church. Some of these projects, such as Nudgee Junior College, clearly show the influence of the modern functionalist style, whereas others are in Donoghue's familiar

¹ J. M. Freeland, *Architecture in Australia: A History* (Melbourne: Cheshire, 1968), 253.

Romanesque. The building of schools resumed after the war, and Donoghue and Fulton were again active in this area, all the more so since Jack Hennessy had fallen out with Archbishop Duhig shortly before the war, creating new opportunities for the other Catholic architects in Brisbane.

The house which Donoghue and Fulton produced for Dr Masel in the main street of Stanthorpe in 1936 is their outstanding contribution to residential architecture during this period. It won an architectural award and gained national attention. It was unquestionably designed by Fulton, but Donoghue was able to bask in reflected glory. The firm's other residential work at this time seems to have been more conservative in style, although Fulton designed a brick house for himself at Taringa (1940) in the new international style, and it attracted much attention and another architectural award.

Donoghue's rising status in the Queensland architectural profession was recognised in 1938 with the award of the fellowship of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects.

In about 1941 the Donoghue family moved to a house at 46 Percival Terrace, Holland Park, where Jack Donoghue would live until his death. The war did not spare him: in 1941 his eldest son, John Francis, died of illness in Brisbane while attached to the Armoured Division of the Australian Imperial Forces.

Sometime during 1946 Donoghue and Fulton parted ways, although it was not until the very last day of the year that a notice appeared in the *Courier Mail* announcing the dissolution of the partnership and the formation of a new partnership under the name J.P. Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards.

The most important projects of the Donoghue and Fulton partnership are discussed below.

Hospitals

Although the Kingaroy General Hospital project was professionally of great benefit to Donoghue and Fulton, there must have been times when they wished they had not accepted the commission. Country hospitals were run by local hospital boards, partly elected and partly nominated by the state government, and the internal politics of these boards could be poisonous. The members were local businessmen and professionals, few of whom had any experience of large building projects or of dealing with architects. Even when a hospital board could agree on a new building programme, approval was still required from the state government, and this added another layer of bureaucracy and procrastination to the whole process.

The gestation of the Kingaroy project was long and painful. Donoghue and Fulton produced the first sketch plans early in 1936, but members of the hospital board considered them too ambitious, and demanded a simplified scheme. Detailed plans were accordingly prepared and the board decided to proceed, but in June 1937 a revolt by local rate-payers led to the

resignation of the chairman of the board and eventually to a further curtailment of the project. Donoghue and Fulton provided revised plans, which eventually went to tender in May 1938. Members of the board were shocked to discover that they were required to pay the architects for both the abandoned plans and the revised plans, and in July 1938 they wrote to the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects to establish if this was normal practice. Construction work finally began late in 1938 and the hospital was opened in October 1939.

As in the earlier Stanthorpe project, the Kingaroy Hospital was planned on the modern scheme, of two storeys, with a central administration block from which the wings extended outwards. However the wings of the Kingaroy Hospital were angled with respect to the central block, a design which was said to maximise the light and ventilation available to the wards. At the ends of the wings, circular sun porches were provided. Externally the bricks were rendered in a pale tone, and the large horizontal bands of windows were broken up by vertical decoration above the face-brick entrance and in the end bays of the wings.



Figure 5.2. Kingaroy General Hospital (1938-39, altered)

The Warwick Maternity Hospital (1938-39, demolished) was a less contentious project, because it was funded entirely by the state government out of proceeds from the Golden Casket, a government-run lottery. With the contemporaneous Goondiwindi Maternity Hospital (1938-39, demolished), also funded from the Golden Casket, it established the Donoghue and Fulton style: face brick, long and wide verandas, round corners, and a higher section incorporating the entrance, with strong vertical lines. The Warwick building, with its two storeys and lift, was higher, but the Goondiwindi building was designed for possible upwards expansion. The two-storey Maternity Wing at the Mater Hospital, Rockhampton (1939-40, altered) was another successful essay in this style.



Figure 5.3. Warwick Maternity Hospital (1938-39, demolished)

During the war, when other architects were marking time or working for the government, Donoghue and Fulton were able to execute their most ambitious hospital project to date, the Roma Hospital (1940-42). This was an H-shaped complex, with protruding rounded wings on each side, in brick, of two storeys with a central section of three storeys. A Brisbane newspaper commented on this "striking example of the trend of modern architecture in Queensland provincial hospitals ... Messrs J.P. Donoghue and C.W.T. Fulton ... have introduced their distinctive style of rounded walls and airy balconies to institutions in many other Queensland centres in recent years."² The Ayr District Hospital (1942-44) was another major wartime project, "carried out under great difficulties."³

Not all country towns could afford such elaborate buildings. During the war years, Donoghue and Fulton also designed more modest timber hospitals, such as those at Dirranbandi (1940-41, demolished) and Tara (1940, demolished). Timber construction did not lend itself to the new functionalist style, but wide, airy verandas and modern hot-water and sewage systems were still possible.



Figure 5.4. Dirranbandi Hospital (1940-41, demolished)

No hospital could function without nurses, and Donoghue would design many nursing quarters during the course of his career. The two-storey brick nurses' quarters for the Nambour Hospital (1941-42) were a particularly fine example of functionalist architecture.

² *Courier Mail*, 28 May 1940, 17.

³ *Architecture, Building, Engineering*, 1 April 1947, 9.

Sadly they were demolished in 1999 after the State Government overrode the efforts of the Queensland Heritage Council to preserve them.



Figure 5.5. Nurses' Quarters, Nambour Hospital (1941-42, demolished)

With the end of the war in 1945, the state government embarked upon a large programme of hospital construction, to compensate for the lost years of wartime austerity. Many country towns were keen to obtain their share of this largesse, and Donoghue and Fulton prepared a number of sketch plans for projects which would never be realised. Obtaining funding was not the only problem; building materials (especially steel) were in short supply, and it would be years before conditions returned to pre-war normality.

Housing and essential community infrastructure were the priorities in the immediate post-war years. The construction of large office buildings would not resume until the 1950s, so a major hospital project, like the first block of the new Townsville General Hospital (1945-51), was an event of considerable significance and attracted much interest. The design of this six-storey building is widely attributed to Fulton, and in recent years, after being internally reconstructed to create residential apartments, it was renamed Fulton Gardens, in his honour. Yet there is much evidence to suggest that Donoghue was at least equally responsible for the design. As early as 1938 Donoghue was appointed by the Townsville Hospitals Board as an independent expert to advise the board on modernising their hospital, and in 1940 the board accepted his design for a new five-storey block "of modern design."⁴ If nothing else, the Latin motto (taken from the book of Psalms) which surmounts the main entrance should be proof that Donoghue had significant input to the project.

Whereas the earlier hospitals had been designed for country towns with limited populations and ample free ground, the Townsville Hospital, designed for Queensland's second city, was clearly an urban project. High-rise construction was essential, and the original plan was for five floors, with provision for two more later, and in fact a sixth floor was added before the

⁴ *Townsville Daily Bulletin*, 6 May 1940, 4.

project was complete. Otherwise, the established principles were followed: central services, the elimination of central corridors (to improve ventilation), long open balconies, curved at the ends, these providing the strong horizontal lines of the exterior which were disrupted by pronounced verticals, especially above the central entrance.

Construction stretched out over many years, because of the difficulty in obtaining materials, and some of those materials were of poor quality, which subsequently caused problems. The medical superintendent at the time of opening later recalled that "There were many difficulties in the new building, due to faults in the design and poor quality materials following the war years."⁵ Donoghue had once joked that "unlike a doctor, an architect cannot bury his mistakes."⁶



Figure 5.6. Townsville General Hospital (1945-51, now a residential complex)

Churches

As Fulton was not a Catholic, it is safe to assume that he played little or no role in the three churches designed by Donoghue and Fulton. These buildings are very much in a style familiar from Donoghue's earlier work. By a strange coincidence, construction of all three

⁵ Kay Jaumees, ed. *History of Townsville General Hospital, 1866-2001* (Townsville: Townsville General Hospital, 2001), 62.

⁶ *Balonne Beacon*, 24 July 1941, 3.

began just after the outbreak of the war, late in 1939, and they were completed the following year, before wartime restrictions began to bite.

St Joseph's at Kangaroo Point is a fine exercise in the Lombardic Romanesque, in mottled face-brick, with Lombard porch, wheel window, campanile and apsidal sanctuary. As with many of Donoghue's earlier churches, there are large double doors in the side walls of the nave, opening onto a narrow veranda, to provide cross-ventilation in summer.

Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, the new parish church for Donoghue's native Tenterfield, was a project of special interest to the architect. It is a particularly fine Lombardic Romanesque design in beautifully executed brickwork. The sandstone wheel-window dominates the street frontage, with a triplet window below and a campanile to the side. Sandstone plaques representing the four evangelists surround the wheel window: a compromise between the contemporary Catholic practice of attaching statuary to a church façade and the Romanesque convention that all sculpture should be incorporated into the structural elements of the building. At the opening, the Bishop of Armidale congratulated the architect on his work, declaring that it would be "a monument to his piety and faith, as well as to his artistic ability."⁷

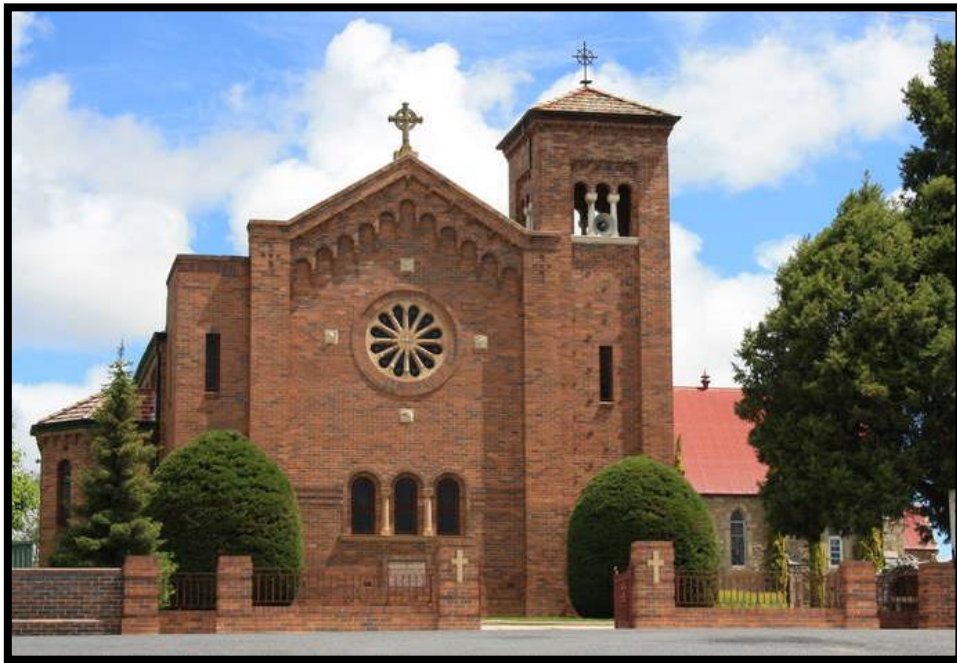


Figure 5.7. Our Lady of Perpetual Succour Catholic Church, Tenterfield, NSW (1939-40)

The brick church-school which Donoghue designed for the Carmelite Fathers at Cavendish Road, Coorparoo has since been incorporated into Our Lady of Mount Carmel Primary School, and the front elevation has been obscured by later additions. In early photographs the well defined horizontal and vertical lines suggest the influence of modernism. The verandas

⁷ *Tenterfield Star*, 12 August 1940, 2.

built on the hot (northern) side have been enclosed. This would become the parish church of the Donoghue family.

Schools

The Catholic schools designed by Donoghue and Fulton can be seen as an intermediate stage between their ecclesiastical work and their hospital work, or in other words, between tradition and modernity. Although schools were places where traditional values were taught, it was essential that they incorporate the latest developments in pedagogy, for how else could Catholic children be equipped to gain their rightful place in a society which still regarded Catholics as second-class?



Figure 5.8. Nudgee Junior College, Indooroopilly (1937-38)
Now part of Ambrose Treacey College

The tension between tradition and modernity is very evident in Nudgee Junior College, Indooroopilly (1937-38, now part of Ambrose Treacey College). Donoghue designed this new preparatory school for his alma mater and the massing of the buildings clearly recalls the monastic structure of the traditional Catholic school. On the other hand, the simplicity of the decoration, the strong horizontal lines, and the striking verticality of the clock tower over the entrance all suggest the influence of modernism (and perhaps of Fulton). The principal expressed this very well in his speech at the opening of the college, saying that Donoghue had

succeeded in combining in this building the modernistic trend of architecture with the classic proportions of a more ancient style. The old and new have been called on to secure externally an artistic outline that harmonises with the surroundings, and internally a wise economy in the use of space, lighting and ventilation, and full consideration for the purpose each section is to serve.⁸

⁸ *Nudgee College Magazine*, 1941, 75-76.

In 1940 this building was awarded the bronze medallion of the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. The jury praised the "appropriate use of the site and an appreciation of the value of the retention of the well-grown trees," but criticised "insufficient emphasis on the cultural influence upon the growing schoolboy, as well as a lack of appreciation of advanced technical aids to teaching."⁹

The influence of modernism is similarly visible in the two-storey brick classroom block which Donoghue and Fulton designed for St Rita's College, Clayfield (1938-39, now called the Kennedy Centre). In the post-war years, the modernist aesthetic would be in the ascendant, and the two-storey brick parish school of St Ignatius, Toowong (1946-48), with its simple, horizontal lines, was an early example.

Hotels

As recounted in the previous chapter, Donoghue's hotel work largely came to an end in 1937 when his relationship with Queensland Brewery Limited was terminated. However there were still a few hotels in private ownership, and in 1938 Miss Josephine Doyle of Warwick asked him to modernise and extend the Sovereign Hotel for her. This was a one-storey building with a high hipped roof, to which Donoghue and Fulton added a second floor and a completely new façade. There is a touch of art deco in their design of the exterior, and internally the new lounge with its fireplace was typical of Donoghue's previous hotel work.



Figure 5.9. Sovereign Hotel, Warwick (1938)

Shops

The shops which Donoghue and Fulton designed for Hong Yee & Company at 86 Marshall Street, Goondiwindi (1939, later the Goondiwindi Co-op) were of one storey, with a

⁹ *Courier Mail*, 12 November 1940, 12.

cantilevered awning and a large expanse of glass display windows. The incorporation of Carrara glass (vitrolite) into the shop fronts was in keeping with the current style. The attached flagpoles gave the necessary vertical accent to the façade.

The large butcher shop for William Land Pty Ltd at 56 Sylvan Road, Toowong (1940-41, demolished) was another very contemporary design, of one storey, in salmon red bricks with strong horizontal lines and a strikingly patterned gate.

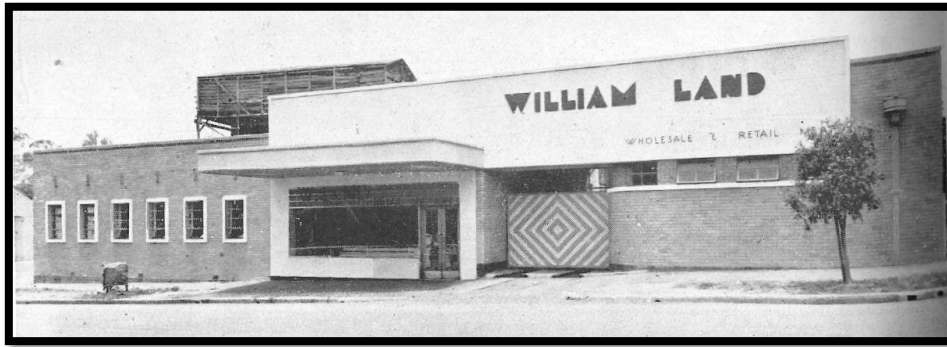


Figure 5.10. William Land Butchery, Toowong (1940-41, demolished)

Residential

The house at 98 High Street, Stanthorpe (1937-38), which Fulton designed in 1936 for Dr Harry Masel and his wife Una, remains one of the outstanding residential examples of the interwar functionalist style in Queensland. It was remarkable that such a building could have been erected in rural Stanthorpe at the time, but the Masels were a couple with progressive tastes. Harry Masel (1902-1974) was born in Fremantle to a family of successful Jewish shopkeepers and graduated in medicine from the University of Melbourne in 1925. In 1930, shortly after his marriage to Una Fitzpatrick (1903-1976), he and his wife moved to Stanthorpe, where he would practise for the next seventeen years.

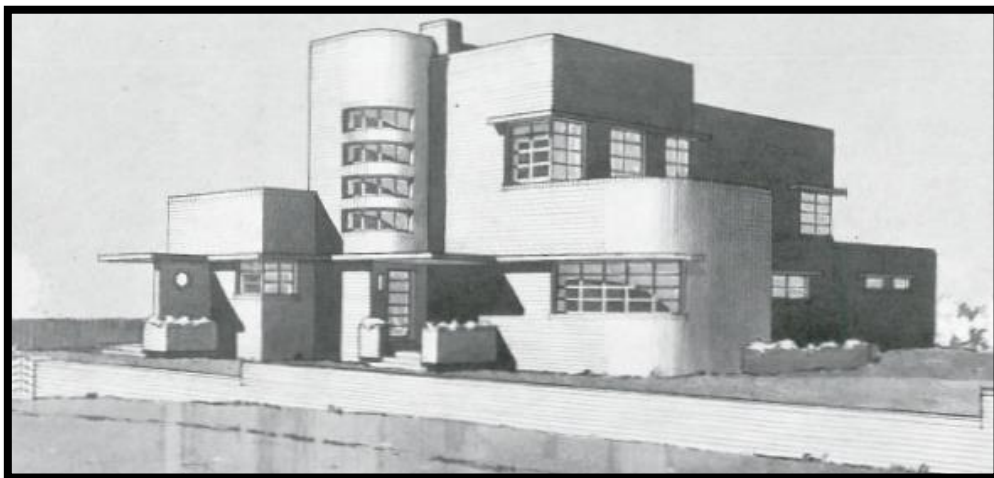


Figure 5.11. Perspective drawing of Masel residence, Stanthorpe (1937-38)

Masel was a member of the Stanthorpe Hospitals Board, and probably met Donoghue and Fulton when they were working on the new Stanthorpe Hospital. Fulton's design won the firm the inaugural award for meritorious architecture of the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, and the house was illustrated in national architectural magazines. The relationship between Masel and Fulton proved to be a happy one, and they remained friends for decades.

As for Donoghue's ideas on residential architecture at this time, we can perhaps see an example of it in the house which Donoghue and Fulton designed for the dentist Arthur J. McKennarley at 15 Garfield Drive, Paddington (1938). Described at the time as "modernised colonial," it seems to combine elements of the Old English and Georgian Revival styles. Externally it is of rendered brick with a tiled roof; the large balcony on the southern side was designed to take advantage of the fine views. Internally, the high ceilings, timber floors and face-brick fireplace are all typical of Donoghue's work. A photograph of this house appeared in *Australian Home Beautiful* in April 1940. The Melbourne magazine rarely reported on new houses in Brisbane, a city which it apparently regarded as a timber-and-tin wasteland.

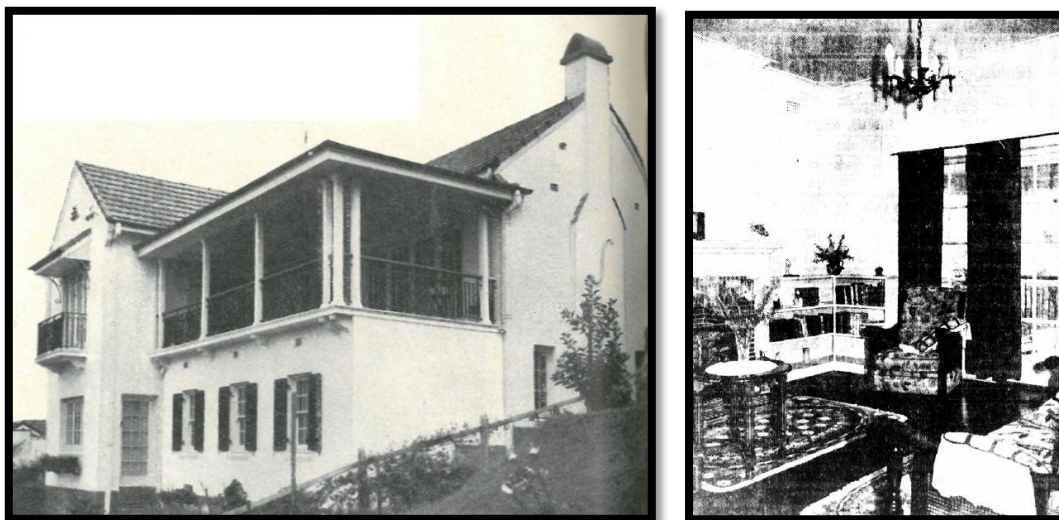


Figure 5.12. Residence for A.J. McKennarley, Paddington (1938)

6: Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards (1947-1960)

At the very end of 1946, Donoghue established the partnership of Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards. His new partners were not unknown quantities; both had worked with him for some years before the war, so Donoghue knew exactly what qualities they would bring to the new firm.

Sidney Theo Cusick (1892-1972) was born in Inverell, New South Wales, the son of a coachbuilder. He served his articles with a local architect and by 1918 was working in Brisbane with the prominent firm of Chambers and Powell. He subsequently worked in Glen Innes, and later in Sydney, where he established a partnership with William Phineas Holdsworth. In 1929 Holdsworth and Cusick won the competition to design a large office building for the Australian Provincial Assurance Association in Perth, and they moved to that city to supervise construction, but the onset of the Great Depression aborted the project and they returned to Sydney, where the partnership was later dissolved. Cusick moved to Brisbane and began working for Donoghue in 1936, and during the war he was employed by the Allied Works Council. Like Donoghue, Cusick had a surname which was immediately recognisable as Irish and Catholic: a distinct advantage when dealing with much of Donoghue's core clientele.

Philip Arthur Bryce Edwards (1915-1987) was born in Brisbane, the son of an architect and valuer. He was educated at the Brisbane Boys' Grammar School, and after an interlude in the banking industry, he in 1935 began working for Donoghue as an articled pupil. He was also studying architecture at the Central Technical College in Brisbane, where in 1938 he distinguished himself by winning the student gold medal awarded by the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. After completing his training he was registered as an architect in 1940. The following year he enlisted in the Royal Australian Air Force and was posted to Britain, where he served as a pilot. He was discharged in May 1946. As a former flight lieutenant with the RAAF, Edwards would have been considered an asset to any business in post-war Brisbane. In addition, his background and education meant that he had contacts within the Protestant professional and business classes which were of potential value to his Catholic partners.

Donoghue had put together a strong team to confront the challenges and possibilities of post-war reconstruction, but for the first few years the operating environment was difficult. There was a shortage of building materials (often of poor quality), a shortage of tradesmen, and the state government maintained a strict system of project approval, in an effort to ensure that the priority areas (houses, schools, hospitals and factories) were given preference. In 1948, F.G. Costello, chief planner for the Brisbane City Council, made a plea for the construction of some new office buildings, but all in vain. For the first six months of 1949 the government went so far as to suspend all building permits, except those for houses.

Building controls were finally removed in August 1952, but the supply of building materials remained problematic for some years yet. The shortage of steel was so severe that timber was sometimes considered as an alternative. Nonetheless by the early 1950s the golden years of the post-war economic boom were well under way, and the future was bright for an expanding architectural firm like Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards.

Donoghue was now regarded as one of the state's leading hospital designers, and hospital work would form the mainstay of the new firm's practice, but hospital work was no sinecure. The firm's flagship project, the Townsville General Hospital, which Donoghue and Fulton had originally designed in 1938-39, was not finally completed until 1951. Donoghue maintained an office in Townsville for some years, to facilitate the supervision of this and other projects in the north of the state, and he sent Philip Bisset to manage it.

Dealing with hospital boards and the associated bureaucrats in Brisbane was sometimes similar to negotiating a minefield. At Cairns, for example, there were bitter internal disputes over the resumption of prime waterfront land to expand the hospital site, and Donoghue was at one point obliged to remind the board members that "I have no axe to grind. The board pays me as an advisor and I am here to give that advice."¹ The sheer volume of work meant that there were inevitable backlogs, which provoked protests from clients: the shire council at Millmerran, for example, complained in 1947 that the architects had been tardy in providing plans for the town's new hospital.

At Dalby, construction of the hospital was delayed for twelve years because of disagreements between the hospital's board and the local council over the siting of the hospital, exacerbated, so the local member of parliament claimed, by the state Labor government's discrimination against his conservative, rural electorate. At Cloncurry, repeated tenders failed to attract any contractor prepared to erect a hospital in that remote location, and eventually the architects were paid for their work and the project deferred. At least the Cloncurry board were prepared to pay up: in Laidley the board were shocked when the architects requested payment for work on another project which was going nowhere.

The hospitals designed by Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards are not mere carbon copies of the earlier Donoghue and Fulton projects. Concepts of hospital architecture were evolving rapidly in the post-war years. A generation earlier, architects saw a hospital as a monumental public building which would become a permanent feature of the streetscape, and they designed their hospitals accordingly. One has only to think of Lange Powell's arts and crafts design for St Martin's Hospital in Brisbane (1922) or Hennessy and Hennessy's classical façade for St Vincent's Hospital in Toowoomba (1922) to appreciate this fact. By 1951 however, Donoghue's former partner, Charles Fulton, was advocating that hospitals, being "buildings liable to fairly rapid change should be of such temporary construction as to make it economical to replace them completely at more frequent intervals."²

¹ *Cairns Post*, 30 September 1947, 5.

² C. W. T. Fulton, "Hospital Planning Today," *Architecture* (Sydney) 39, no. 2 (1951): 56.

The implication of this was that hospital buildings should be purely functional: expenditure on decorative features was a waste of money, which could be better applied to improving patient comfort and clinical care. As a result, the hospitals constructed in the post-war years offered little in the line of visual pleasure, but their life-span was seen as limited, and it has proved to be so. Most of these hospitals have now been demolished and replaced by buildings whose life-span may well be shorter still. The unrealised design which Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards produced for a new Toowoomba District Hospital, shortly after the war, indicates that the firm's thinking was already moving in this direction.

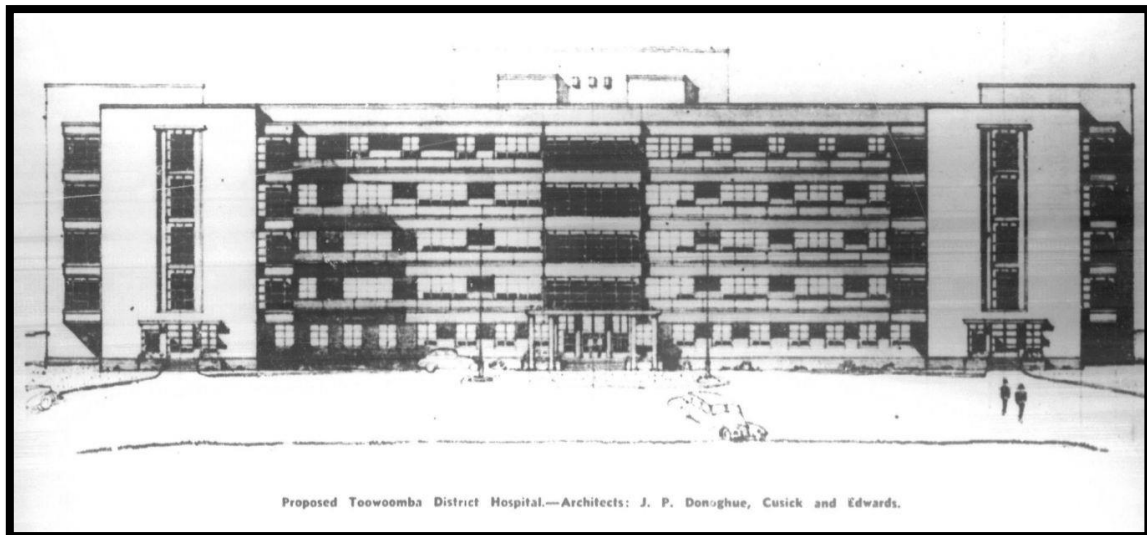


Figure 6.1. Perspective drawing of proposed Toowoomba District Hospital
(designed ca 1947, not built)

Hospital care was also becoming more specialised. The post-war baby boom increased the demand for specialist maternity hospitals, an area in which Donoghue and Fulton had already been active before the war, and that experience was put to good use in some of the projects which Donoghue and his associates would design during this period. Tuberculosis was another major public health issue in the post-war years, and specialist chest hospitals, or "thoracic units," would play an important part in the virtual eradication of the disease in Australia. Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards were active in this field as well.

Once the architects had established a relationship with a hospital, they could expect a constant flow of new commissions, great and small, to meet the increasing demands for better care and the needs of an expanding population. As well as the large, highly visible projects, Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards also designed many more mundane hospital structures: dental clinics, kitchen blocks, laundries, mortuaries, boiler rooms, quarters for domestic staff and doctors, septic systems, etc.

Nurses' quarters were an important subset of the firm's hospital work. It is important to understand that, in this period, nurses in government hospitals were invariably female: males were not accepted for training until the 1970s. They were also invariably single, because until

1969 any female public servant was obliged to resign upon marriage. They were also poorly paid, because theirs was an all-female profession, and it was normal for women to be paid at a lower rate than men, until this became illegal in 1972. Nurses also had to work unsocial hours, often beginning or ending shifts at a time when public transport was not available, and few of them could afford to purchase a car. For all these reasons, it was essential to provide housing for nurses on the hospital site.

Charles Fulton had recognised the importance of the nurses' quarters to the overall functioning of the hospital:

greater attention must be given to the design and development of the nurses' home ... only by the provision of the most attractive living and working conditions will people be induced to serve in such institutions.³

This was particularly applicable to hospitals in small country towns, but some hospital boards were blind to this fact. In 1950, when Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards presented plans for a new nurses' home to the Laidley Hospital Board, "members expressed amazement at the cost of the proposed structure which, it was stated, contained five rooms and was to be built of wood and fibro-cement on concrete blocks."⁴

Within a generation, radical changes in the composition and remuneration of the nursing workforce would render the nurses' quarters redundant, and most have long since been demolished.

Apart from their hospital work, Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards continued to design a considerable number of projects for the Catholic Church throughout the state. Schools were the most immediate need, as the first of the post-war baby boomers reached school age in the early 1950s. Although the minimum school-leaving age remained at 14, there was an increasing demand for secondary education in the post-war years, and the firm's work included both primary and secondary schools.

Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards designed only a handful of churches, but these span a wide range of styles, from Romanesque Revival to striking examples of the Post-war Ecclesiastical style. The award of a commission for a Protestant church was an interesting milestone in Donoghue's career, and suggested that the hard sectarian divisions of the past were starting to soften.

And of course there were all the other projects—public, residential, industrial or commercial—that a successful and prominent architectural firm could expect to attract. Most of these were minor and routine, but a few are worthy of note.

³ Ibid.

⁴ *Queensland Times*, 26 April 1950, 6.

Donoghue was by now a well established member of the Catholic professional elite of Brisbane. The activities of his family were regularly reported in the local press, as they socialised with other prominent Catholic families, such as that of Judge (later Sir) William Webb, their neighbour at Holland Park. These two families were united in 1952 when Donoghue's second son, Christopher, married Webb's fourth daughter, Cecily.

With the rapid growth of Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards after the war, it is not possible to identify with any precision Donoghue's personal contribution to the firm's work. Clearly, as senior partner, he exercised a considerable influence over the designs developed by the practice, but his younger partners and assistants brought enthusiasm and new ideas of their own. As we can no longer chart the development of Donoghue's own ideas and practice, the present study will confine itself to examining the most significant projects of Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards, and these are detailed below.

General Hospitals

As already noted, there were a number of hospital projects which never advanced beyond the stage of sketch plans. And there were others for which full working drawings were prepared, but which were never constructed.

The Townsville General Hospital project has been discussed in the previous chapter. Its opening in April 1951 brought to a conclusion a six-year construction project which had been plagued by delays and cost increases. Nonetheless it was an excellent advertisement for Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards and ensured a steady stream of new work.

In Mossman the firm supervised a large scheme of additions and improvements to the hospital (1949-51) to provide new domestic staff quarters, a hot-water system, a remodelled kitchen block, a modern laundry, and air-conditioning for the operating theatre and maternity unit.



Figure 6.2. Emerald Hospital (1950-55)

For Emerald, they designed a totally new hospital (1950-55) with general and maternity wards, staff quarters, laundry and boiler house. The main wing is a two-storey brick building, with wide verandas and a rounded entrance porch, reminiscent of some of the earlier Donoghue and Fulton projects.

As already noted, the Dalby Hospital had a long and painful gestation. In 1955 approval was finally given for the erection of a two-storey brick building, designed by Philip Edwards, and it was constructed between 1956 and 1959.

The Mt Isa Hospital was another project which had been on the drawing board since shortly after the war. The design must have evolved considerably over the years of waiting, because the large four-storey building which was finally erected between 1957 and 1960 incorporated the latest technology, such as a hot-oil heating system and Fural roofing. Despite the harsh climate, air-conditioning was only provided in the operating theatre, birth rooms, X-ray department and the nurses' dining room.

The firm also designed a number of one-storey timber hospitals for smaller country towns, such as those at Millmerran (1949-52) and Jandowae (1956).

Specialist Hospitals

Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards designed two maternity hospitals for Toowoomba, and these were erected almost simultaneously. St Vincent's Hospital had been opened by the Sisters of Charity in 1922, in a building designed by Hennessy and Hennessy. However it was to Donoghue that the sisters turned in 1942 when they were planning a new maternity wing. It was not until 1949 that building work could begin in earnest, and the new three-storey brick building opened in 1952. The wind-proof balconies, sun roof and bright colours reflected the latest thinking in obstetric care.

The Toowoomba Maternity Hospital (1949-55) was part of the Toowoomba District Hospital complex. It was of two storeys, built in brick and reinforced concrete. Glass-enclosed sunrooms were provided for the public wards.

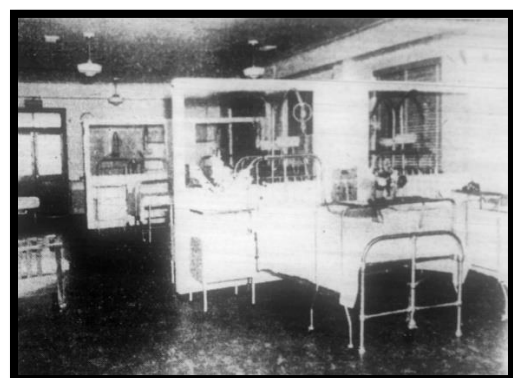
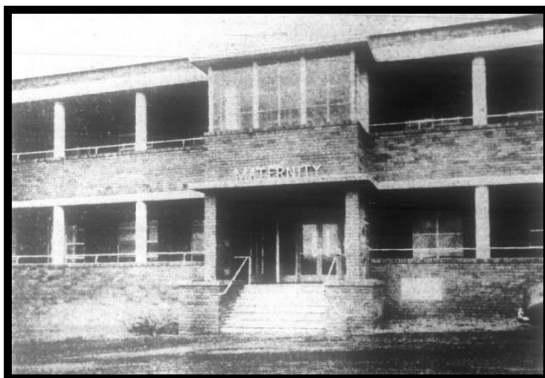


Figure 6.3. Toowoomba Maternity Hospital (1949-55, demolished)

Entrance and public ward

The firm designed three large thoracic units during the 1950s, for the hospitals at Cairns (1952-54, demolished), Townsville (1952-55, demolished) and Toowoomba (1955-57). The Cairns and Townsville buildings were almost identical, of three or four storeys, constructed of brick within a reinforced concrete frame. The Cairns Thoracic Block won the 1956 Meritorious Architecture Award of the Queensland Chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. The longitudinal arrangement of the beds, the absence of internal corridors, and the continuous ribbon windows were all designed to maximise ventilation in an era when air-conditioning was still a luxury.

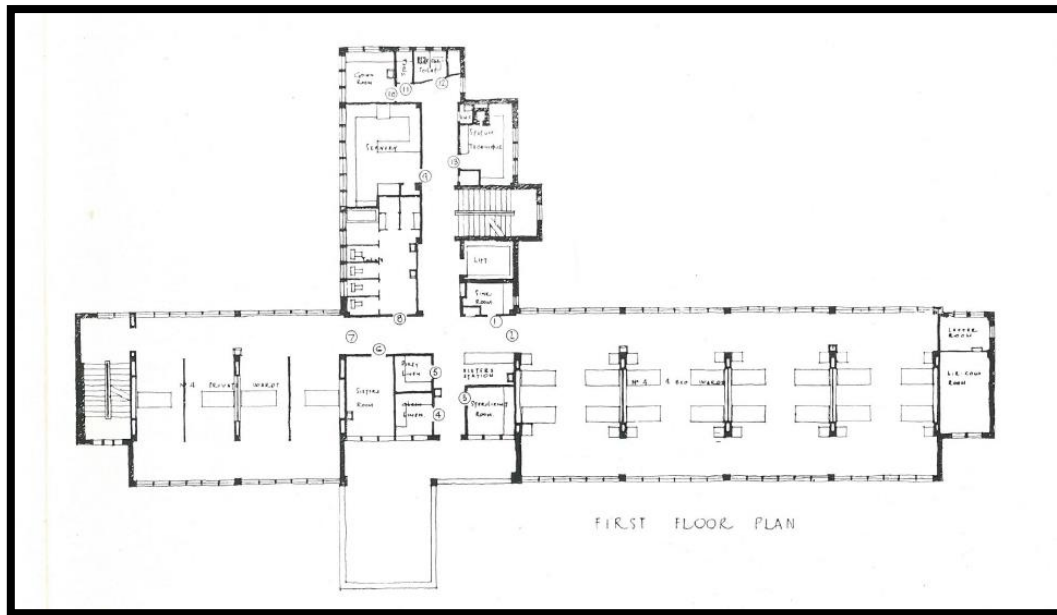


Figure 6.4. Thoracic Block, Cairns Hospital (1952-54, demolished)
First floor plan

The Thoracic Block at the Toowoomba Hospital was clearly designed for a cooler climate. It is also of brick and reinforced concrete, but the window area is reduced. The combination of horizontal and vertical elements in the façade creates an interesting visual experience, which may possibly explain why this building has survived when its northern counterparts have disappeared.

It was probably as a result of their experience in designing these hospital buildings that Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards won the commission for the Anatomy School at the St Lucia campus of the University of Queensland (1960-61, altered). The University had by this time abandoned the elaborate and expensive plan developed by Hennessy and Hennessy in the 1930s. The design of the Anatomy School was economical and functional, of four storeys in brick and reinforced concrete, with ample window space.



Figure 6.5. Anatomy School, University of Queensland (1960-61, altered)
Now the Otto Hirschfeld Building

Nurses' Quarters

Construction of the seven-storey nurses' quarters for the Townsville General Hospital was an architect's nightmare. Work commenced in 1947, but the project had to be abandoned because of a shortage of steel. In 1951, when supplies of steel became available, new tenders were called, but construction was not completed until 1958. When finally opened it was one of the largest buildings in Townsville. The individual rooms were about three metres by four metres in size, and the nurses had access to larger communal areas, including a glass solarium on the top floor and a roof garden. In its elevated location it was a Townsville landmark for many years, but it has now been demolished.



Figure 6.6. Perspective drawing of the Townsville Hospital Nurses' Quarters
(1947-58, demolished)

The nurses' quarters at the Mt Isa Hospital (1949-50, demolished) were a more modest structure of two storeys, with all rooms opening onto a wide balcony.

Ventilation was again a major consideration in the design of the nurses' quarters for Cairns Hospital (1956-59, demolished). This was a building of five storeys, rising to seven storeys above the entrance. It was aligned east-west, to reduce sun penetration, and all the bedrooms on the south side had large windows, while those on the north side had full-height louvres and a doorway opening onto a balcony. On each floor there was a lounge and kitchenette, and the building also included a solarium and laundry.

The nurses' quarters at Toowoomba Hospital (1959-60, demolished) were another large project, of three storeys, with a lounge, kitchenette and laundry on each floor. Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards were also responsible for smaller nurses' homes in other country towns, such as the one-storey brick and concrete quarters at Miles Hospital (1960).

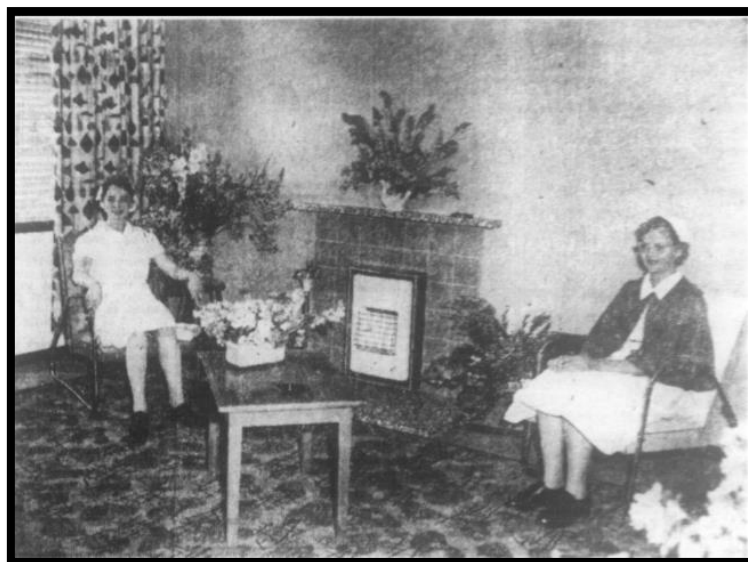


Figure 6.7. Nurses' Quarters, Toowoomba General Hospital (1959-60, demolished)
One of the lounge rooms

Hospital Services

The firm designed many minor structures for hospitals around the state. These were small projects, but cumulatively significant. Most of these buildings have since been demolished as the hospitals have developed and modernised, but some survive. A good example is the boiler house for Maryborough Base Hospital (1956) which was refurbished in 1997 and is now a services building, housing chillers, a substation and generator.



Figure 6.8. Boiler House, Maryborough Base Hospital (1956, altered)
Now the Services Building

Schools

The firm continued to attract commissions for the design of Catholic schools, although the busiest architect in this field was Archbishop Duhig's nephew, Frank Cullen, which caused some resentment among other Catholic architects in Brisbane. The larger projects were carried out for the expanding secondary schools. Donoghue's work at Downlands College, Toowoomba in the 1930s has already been described. The final wing to be erected to his original Romanesque design was opened in 1947. The domed chapel which had formed the centrepiece of his plan would never be realised.

Donoghue had also been working for the Ursuline Sisters in Toowoomba since the 1930s. The new brick wing which his firm designed for St Ursula's College (1954-55) was T-shaped, of two storeys and a basement. It provided accommodation for classrooms, laboratories, a music room and a dormitory on the top floor.

For the Loreto College at Coorparoo, Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards designed a new two-storey brick classroom and dormitory block (1954-55). The Loreto Sisters were women of taste, and this building is more interesting than many of the purely functional schools erected during these years. The most striking feature is the simplified Romanesque campanile, a leitmotif of Donoghue's work. Perhaps it was a reference to the original Romanesque design of the college, developed by Hennessy and Hennessy in the 1930s, of which only one small wing was constructed.

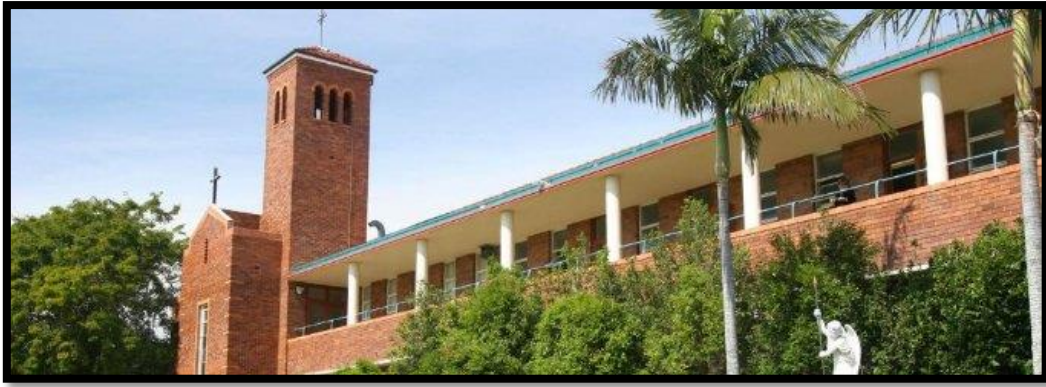


Figure 6.9. Main Building, Loreto College, Coorparoo (1954-55)

The Marist Brothers at Ashgrove were operating in another Hennessy and Hennessy building, originally designed as part of an abortive seminary project. The three-storey brick classroom block (1957-58, now the Carrick Wing) which Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards designed for them was the school's first purpose-built teaching space.

The firm also designed a number of smaller primary schools for Catholic parishes, such as the church-school at Wavell Heights (1949-50) and the schools at Miles (1952-53) and Annerley (1954-55).

Churches

All four of the churches designed by Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards are interesting, for one reason or another.

The Apostolic Church (or Cathedral) at Hatton Vale (1949-50, extended) was the only Protestant church project with which Donoghue was ever associated. Although the Apostolic Church has its origins in England, the Queensland congregations were founded by a German missionary and took root among the large German immigrant community. The Hatton Vale Cathedral is widely (and erroneously) attributed to the immigrant Austrian architect, Karl Langer. Langer designed a number of churches for Queensland congregations of German heritage, but he was a standard-bearer of modernism, and it is unlikely that his proposals would have appealed to the conservative, rural congregation at Hatton Vale. Anyone driving from Hatton Vale to Brisbane would have passed Donoghue's fine Gothic church at Annerley, and this may explain why the commission was awarded to his firm.

The style of this large brick church is Gothic, with a tower and spire above the entrance. A simplified rose window adorns the tower. It was designed to seat a congregation of a thousand, although initially a temporary timber wall was placed at the western end, until funds became available to complete the final bay and polygonal apse. The building was extensively enlarged in 2001-4 to a design of KaddatZ Architects.



Figure 6.10. Hatton Vale Apostolic Church (1949-50)

By contrast, St Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Cathedral in Darwin is boldly modern. It was designed in 1955 by Ian Ferrier (1929-2000), a Canadian architect who had settled in Australia. He worked briefly for Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards before leaving them in 1957 to set up his own practice, so he played no role in the supervision of the project, which was executed between 1957 and 1962. Parabolic churches were still new to Australia, having been pioneered in 1954 by Kevin Curtin at St Bernard's Catholic Church, Botany, New South Wales. The fifteen-metre high elongated parabolic arches were made of ferro-concrete, the external surfaces were built in white kaolin blocks, and the roof was of corrugated copper.



Figure 6.11. St Mary Star of the Sea Catholic Cathedral, Darwin (1957-62)
Designed by Ian Ferrier

The firm's last two churches were both built for small country towns in western Queensland, but they are totally dissimilar. Holy Cross Catholic Church, Miles (1957-58) was uncompromisingly in the Post-war Ecclesiastical style. It is a large hall-church in cream pink brick, with a flanking bell-tower carrying an illuminated sign. The interior is decorated in soft pastel shades with concealed fluorescent lighting.

However with St Patrick's Catholic Church, St George (1958-59) Donoghue returned to his roots. This is a brick building in his pre-war Lombardic Romanesque style, and as such it is one of the final manifestations of the Romanesque Revival in Australia. The main doorway is embellished with two orders of moulding and a plain tympanum, and there is a fine wheel window above. The entrance is flanked by Donoghue's last Romanesque campanile.

Presbyteries and Convents

In addition to schools and churches, Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards also designed a number of presbyteries and convents. The two-storey brick convent for the Presentation Sisters at Wavell Heights (1952-53) was one of the largest of these projects. A couple of years later, Donoghue returned to his home town to design a modest presbytery for the Tenterfield Catholic parish (1956).

Industrial

The construction of the Nestlé powdered-milk factory at Gympie (1952-55) was a significant event in Queensland's post-war industrial expansion. It was designed by Frank P. Woolcott (1903-1968), a Sydney architect and structural engineer, but the local supervision was entrusted to Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards.

Apart from this major undertaking, the firm's industrial work was on a fairly small scale. The largest of their other projects was probably the plumbing workshop, offices and staff amenities which they designed for J.R. Wyllie and Sons of Albion (1954, demolished), with asbestos cement walls on a concrete base and large louvre windows.

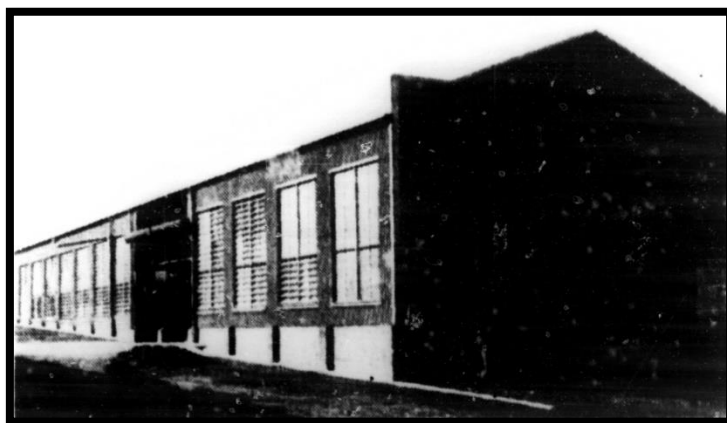


Figure 6.12. J.R. Wyllie & Sons Plumbing Workshop, Albion (1954, demolished)

Shops

Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards designed a number of commercial premises, although again these were mostly small affairs. One of the largest projects was the new building for Camera-Craft in Ivory Street, Fortitude Valley (1955-56, demolished). An old house was moved to the back of the block and refurbished, while a new two-storey brick studio and office building was erected on the street frontage.

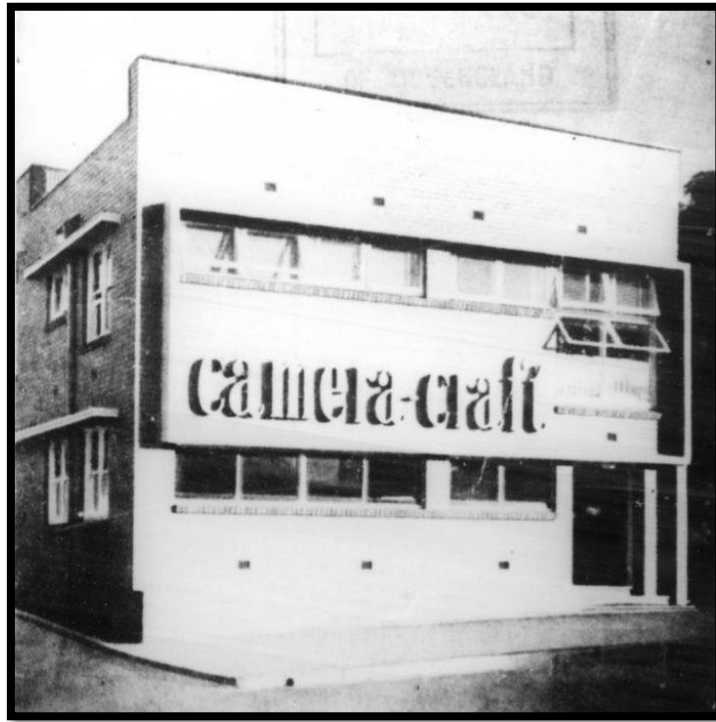


Figure 6.13. Premises for Camera-Craft, Fortitude Valley (1955-56, demolished)

Residential



Figure 6.14. Casa Grande, Nettle Street, Mt Isa (1949-50)

Residential architecture formed only a small part of the work of Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards. Their major project in this field was Casa Grande, a residence for Julius Kruttschnitt in Mt Isa (1949-50). Kruttschnitt was chairman of Mt Isa Mines Ltd, so this is a building of some pretensions, U-shaped, of two storeys, in Spanish Mission style. The walls are of stuccoed brick and the roof of terracotta tiles.

Other Buildings

Among the other work of Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards were two fire stations, one in reinforced concrete at Mt Isa (1954, demolished) and one in brick at Miles (1958-59).

One of the last works commenced before Donoghue's death was the Miles Civic Centre (1959-61), the most significant of a group of religious and secular buildings which Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards designed for this small country town. Alice Hampson and Janina Gosseye have said of this building, in a recent study of post-war community architecture in Queensland, that the

slender brick clock tower defies the limits of what is physically conceivable. It pointedly claimed its place in the town's streetscape and baldly asserted the civic significance of the complex it emerged from.⁵

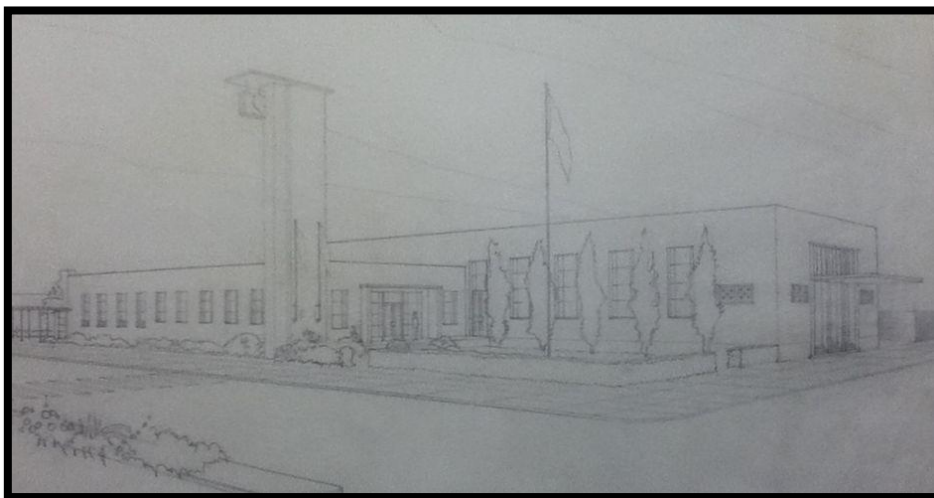


Figure 6.15. Perspective drawing of Miles Civic Centre (1959-61)

⁵ Alice Hampson and Janina Gosseye, "Healthy Minds in Healthy Bodies: Building Queensland's Community, One Weatherboard at a Time," in John Macarthur, Deborah van der Plaats, Janina Gosseye and Andrew Wilson (eds), *Hot Modernism: Queensland Architecture 1945-1975* (London: Artifice, 2015), 251.

7: Conclusion

Jack P. Donoghue died on 23 February 1960 at the Mater Private Hospital, South Brisbane, of liver failure and cirrhosis. He had been unwell for some months. Fittingly, his funeral service was held in the Church of Our Lady of Mt Carmel, Coorparoo, which he had designed more than twenty years previously. He was interred at Nudgee Cemetery. The *Brisbane Courier Mail* published a short obituary, in which he was described as "one of Brisbane's leading architects."¹

His estate, all of which was bequeathed to his wife (who would survive him by more than thirty years), was valued for probate at £39,459, of which £13,699 was calculated as "interest of architects in partnership including goodwill."² For comparative purposes, it should be noted that the average annual male wage in Queensland at the time was around £900.

Both his surviving sons became doctors, and his daughter married a surgeon, so Donoghue left a family firmly entrenched in the professional and social elite of Brisbane. It was 127 years since Patrick Donoghue and his two sons, illiterate Irish peasant farmers, had entered Sydney Harbour on a convict ship. The Donoghue family was an Australian success story.

In 1960, shortly after Donoghue's death, Philip Bisset (1921-2010), who had begun working for Donoghue as a school-leaver in 1937, became a senior partner in the new firm of Cusick, Edwards, Bisset & Partners. About four years later, when Sidney Cusick retired, the firm was renamed Edwards, Bisset & Partners, and it retained this name, even after Philip Edwards retired in 1981. The firm continued to enjoy a flourishing practice in hospital architecture, and had some loyal clients in the Catholic Church. A large pastoral firm, Australian Estates Company, was also a major client. However by the mid-1980s the hospital work began to decline, and the firm became largely dependent on residential and commercial work. It eventually went out of business, and the company Edwards, Bisset & Partners Pty Ltd was deregistered in January 1997.

¹ *Courier Mail*, 24 February 1960, 3.

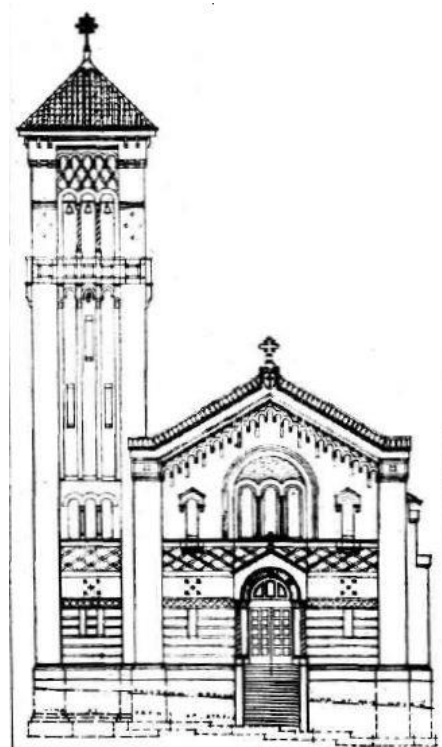
² Will of John Patrick Donoghue, Queensland State Archives, item ID 749892, file 746.

APPENDIX

Details of Selected Projects

(listed chronologically)

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1925-26	St Augustine's RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	cnr McLean & Tweed Streets, Coolangatta, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue, in association with Hennessy, Hennessy, Keesing & Co.	



Notes and References

Transepts and sanctuary were added in 1963 to designs of Hennessy & Hennessy.
Brisbane Courier, 27 June 1925, 20.
Tweed Daily, 27 December 1926, 2.

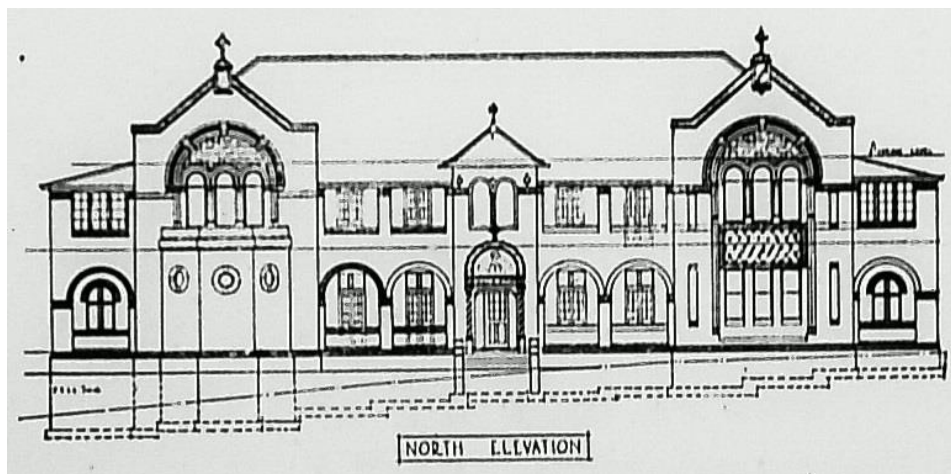
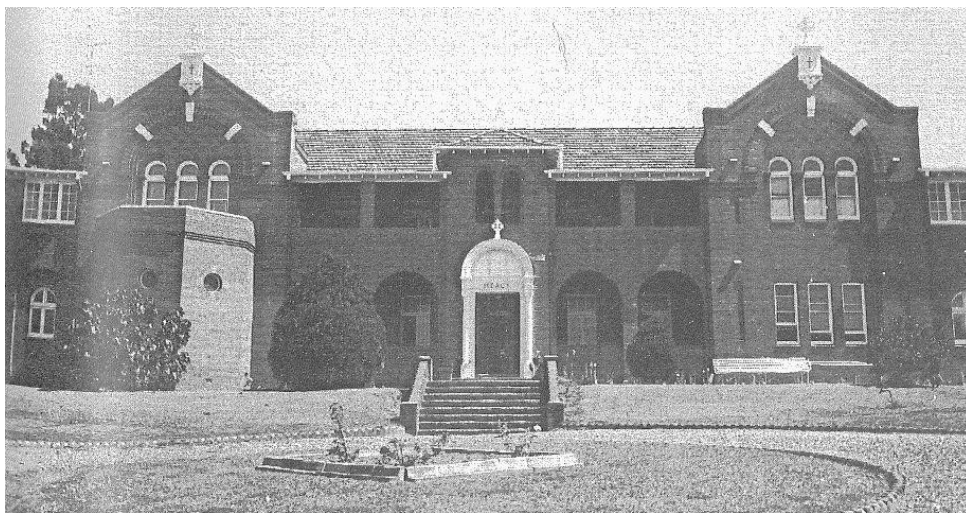
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1926	St Mary Magdalene RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	41 The Drive, Bardon, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Now part of St Joseph's Catholic Primary School.
Brisbane Courier, 6 September 1926, 8.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1927-28	Sisters of Mercy Convent (St Malachy's Convent)
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	cnr Calton Hill Road & Bligh Street, Gympie, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

In 1993 renovated and extended to create an aged care facility, St Patrick's Villa.
Catholic Press (Sydney), 25 August 1927, 20.
Brisbane Courier, 23 October 1928, 11 & 18

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1927	Holy Rosary RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	284 Anzac Avenue, Marian, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Daily Mercury (Mackay), 1 June 1927, 6.

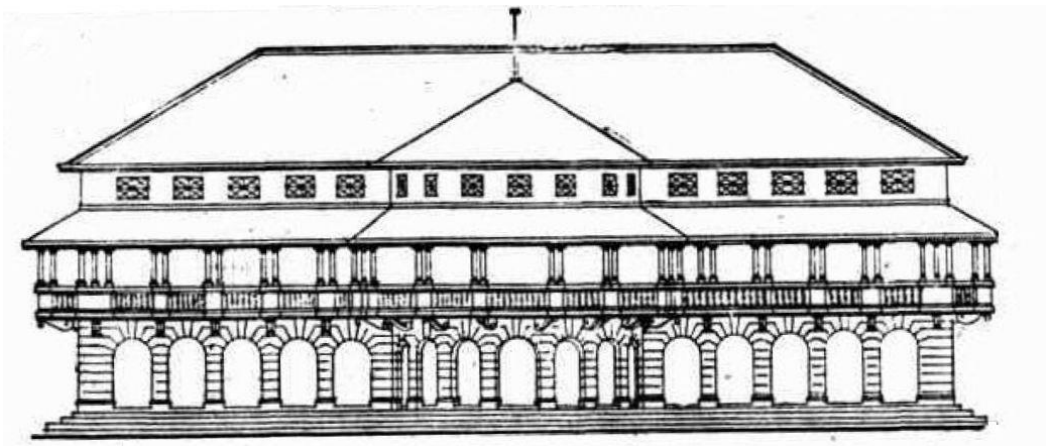
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1927-28	Presbytery for St Patrick's RC Church (later Cathedral)
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Neil Street (near cnr James Street), Toowoomba, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Catholic Press (Sydney), 23 February 1928, 17.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1928 (designed)	Sutton's Beach Casino
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Not built	Redcliffe, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Humpybong Weekly, 1 March 1928, 4.

The client, Redcliffe & Scarborough Beach Recreations Ltd, went into voluntary liquidation in 1934.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1928-29	Hotel Embassy
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	cnr Edward & Elizabeth Streets, Brisbane, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Now retail premises; the uppermost floor is a later addition.

Brisbane Courier, 26 February 1929, 3.

Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland, 10 December 1928, 92.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242.

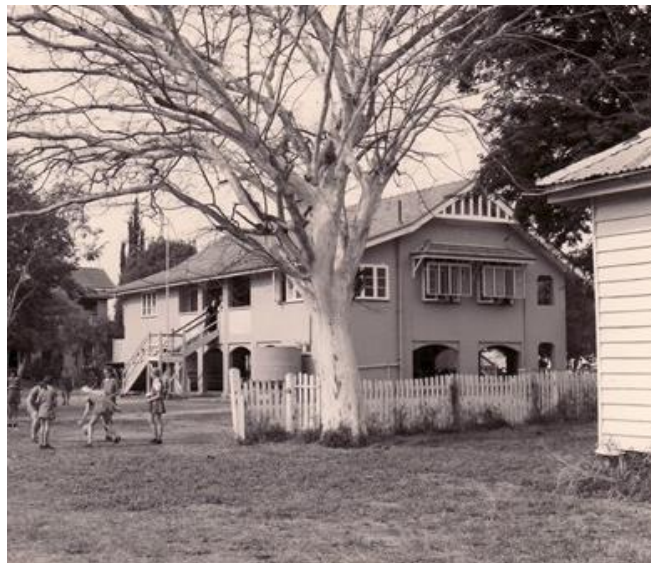
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1928-29	Country Club Hotel
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	26 Maryland Street, Stanthorpe, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland, 10 July 1928, 57.
Brisbane Courier, 1 February 1930, 7.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1928-29	Convent School of the Good Samaritan
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	38 Meson Street, Gayndah, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Now part of St Joseph's Primary School.
Brisbane Courier, 15 April 1929, 14.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1929	St Patrick's Christian Brothers College
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
School demolished; residence standing	Gregory Street (near cnr River Street), Mackay, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



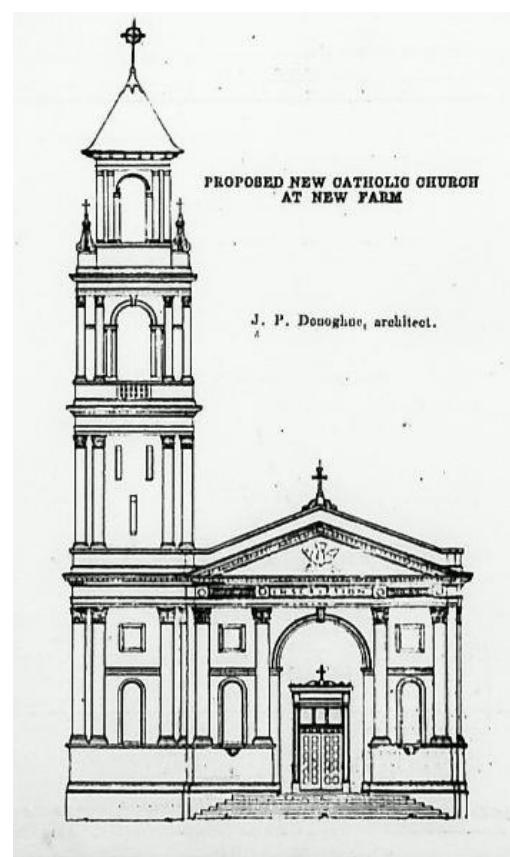
Notes and References

The residence survives as part of St Patrick's College.

Daily Mercury (Mackay), 19 September 1929, 5.

Daily Mercury (Mackay), 23 September 1929, 8.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1929-30	Holy Spirit RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	16 Villiers Street, New Farm, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

- Brisbane Courier*, 2 June 1930, 9.
Catholic Press (Sydney), 5 June 1930, 30.
Building (Sydney), 12 May 1934, 93 & 95.
 Plans in Donoghue Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL225, job no.1.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1929-30	Raby Bay Hotel
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	60 Middle Street, Cleveland, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Now the Cleveland Sands Hotel.
Brisbane Courier, 25 September 1929, 29 [tender notice]

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1929	St Carthage's RC Church-School
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	Aberdeen Terrace (opposite Huntly Street), Gordon Park, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Now a community centre.
Brisbane Courier, 29 July 1929, 19.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1930	St Patrick's RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	cnr Nelson & Allen Streets, South Townsville, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue; J.G. Rooney supervising architect	



Notes and References

Townsville Daily Bulletin, 17 November 1930, 3.

Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland, 10 December 1930, 18-19.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1930	Ravenswood Flats
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	313 Bowen Terrace, New Farm, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland, 10 March 1930, 38.
Brisbane Courier, 14 October 1930, 3.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1930	Club house for Nudgee Golf Club
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	1207 Nudgee Road, Nudgee, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Brisbane Courier, 28 October 1930, 11.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1931-32	Mary Immaculate RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	616 Ipswich Road, Annerley, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Brisbane Courier, 2 October 1931, 4.

Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland, 10 May 1932, 21.

Building (Sydney), 12 June 1934, 93 & 95.

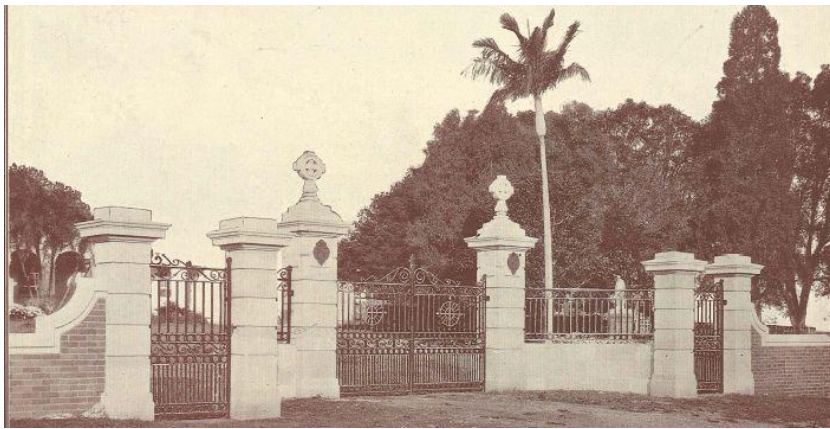
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1931-32	St Joseph's Convent
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	cnr High & Corundum Streets, Stanthorpe, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Now part of St Joseph's School.
Brisbane Courier, 15 April 1932, 3.
Warwick Daily News, 18 April 1932, 5.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1932-33	Nudgee College boundary wall and entrance gates
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Sandgate Road, Boondall, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Nudgee College Magazine, 1932, 44.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1933	Brick shops for Hawker Brothers
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	54 Maryland Street, Stanthorpe, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Brisbane Courier, 21 July 1933, 4.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1933-47	Downlands College
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	72 Ruthven Street, Toowoomba, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

First wing erected 1933-34; second wing erected, 1935-37; third wing opened, 1947.

Courier Mail, 1 December 1933, 4.

Telegraph (Brisbane), city final edition, 28 November 1935, 12.

Catholic Freeman's Journal, 4 March 1937, 36-37.

J.F. Mooney, *Downlands: The First Fifty Years, 1931-1981* (Toowoomba: Downlands College, 1981).

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1934	St Margaret Mary's RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	cnr Kidston & King Streets, Canungra, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Telegraph (Brisbane), 25 June 1934, late city edition, 11.
Plans in Donoghue Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL225, job no. 1(a)8

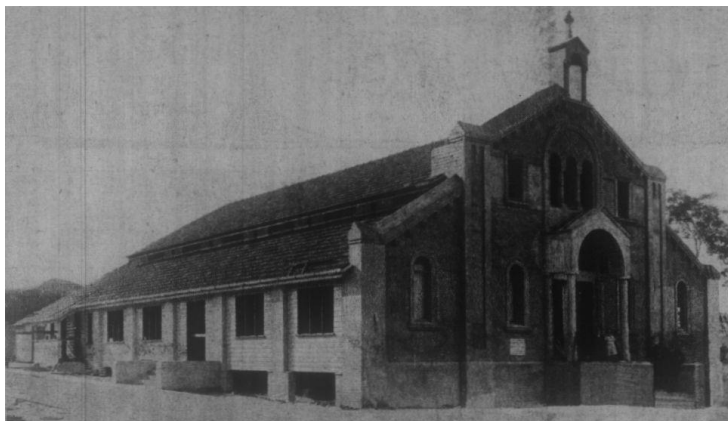
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1934	Presbytery for St Joseph's Parish
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	42 Pine Mountain Road, North Ipswich, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Queensland Times, 19 October 1934, 3.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1934-35	Infant Saviour RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	cnr Park Avenue & Connor Street, Burleigh Heads, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Queensland Times, 14 June 1933, 2.
Courier Mail, 22 January 1935, 9.
Catholic Leader, 31 January 1935, 13.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935	Residence for William Carlton-Smith
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	41 Maxwell Street, New Farm, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Truth (Brisbane), 11 April 1937, 38.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935	Additions and alterations to Royal Hotel
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	130 High Street, Tenterfield, NSW
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	

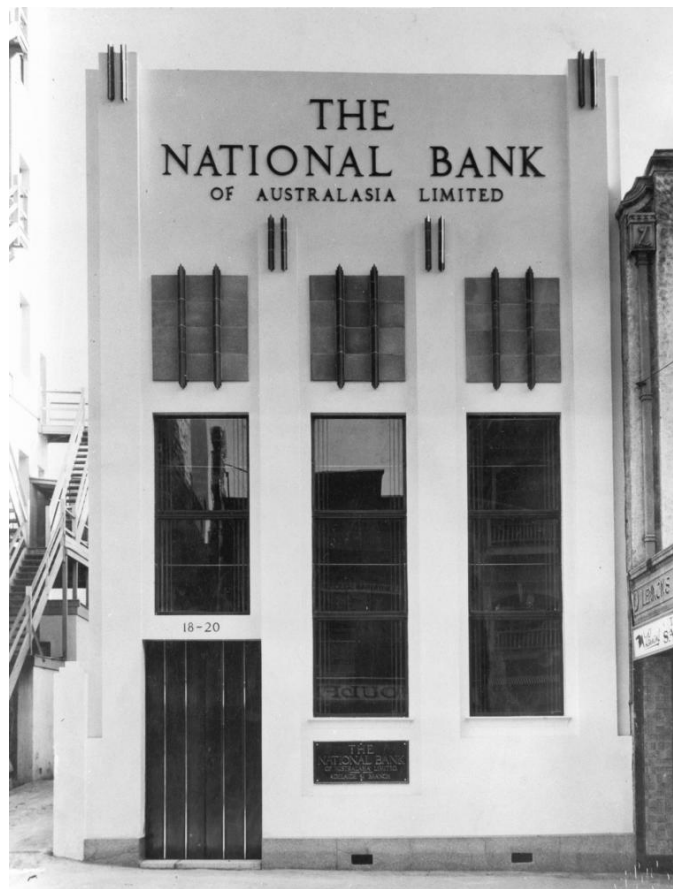


Notes and References

Courier Mail, 5 March 1935, 5.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.1

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935-36	Shop for Brisbane Mirror Company
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	18-20 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

The illustration shows the building after it was remodelled in 1939-40 by Powell, Dods and Thorpe to become a branch of the National Bank of Australasia.

Courier Mail, 2 November 1935, 1 [tender notice]

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1935-36	Alterations and additions to Prince Consort Hotel
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	230 Wickham Street, Fortitude Valley, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	

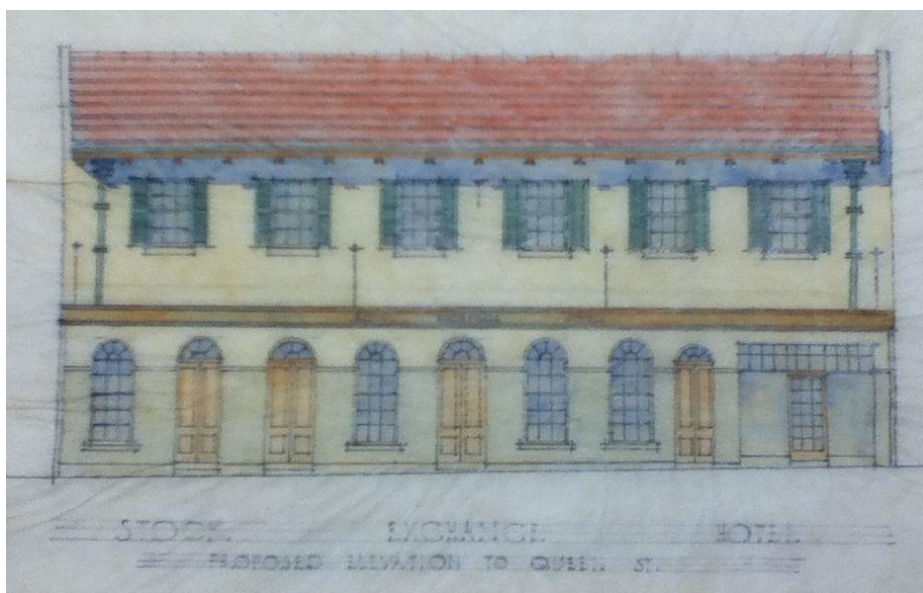


Notes and References

Truth (Brisbane), 22 March 1936, 34.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.2

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Alterations and additions to Stock Exchange Hotel
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	380 Queen Street, Brisbane, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Telegraph (Brisbane), 22 October 1935, late city edition, 7.
Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.4

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936	Bulloo Shire Hall
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	Dowling Street (near cnr Stafford Street), Thargomindah, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	

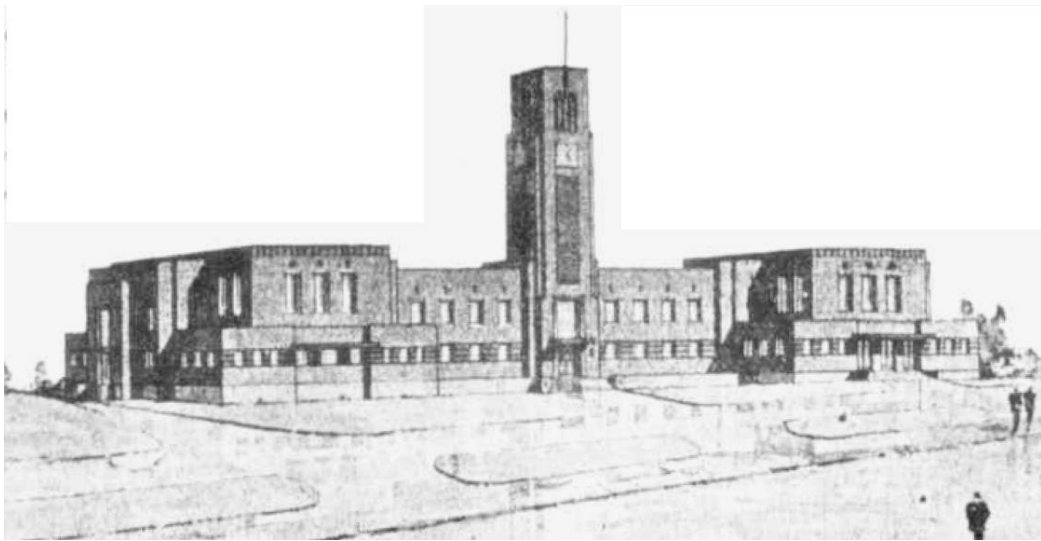


Notes and References

Charleville Times, 22 May 1936, 11.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242 job no.7

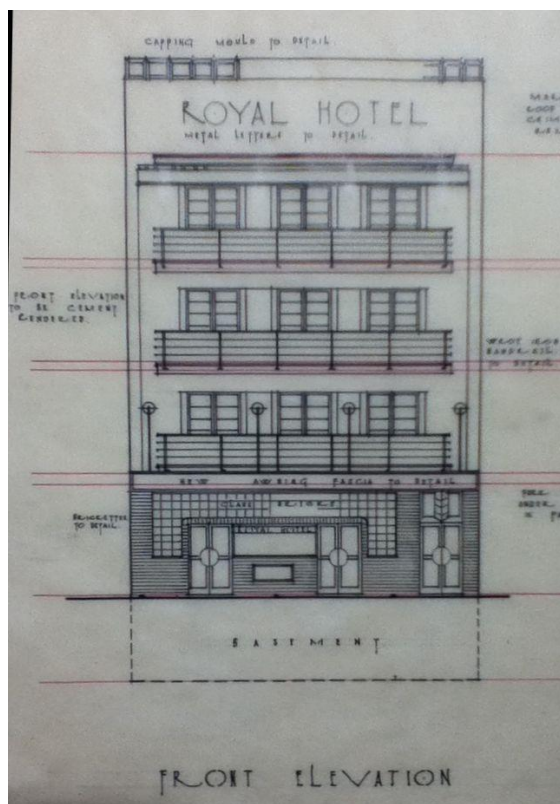
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936 (designed)	Rockhampton Town Hall
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Not built	Rockhampton, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Morning Bulletin (Rockhampton), 25 March 1937, 6.
Evening News (Rockhampton), 29 April 1937, 5.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936-37	Remodelling of Royal Hotel
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Queen Street (opposite General Post Office), Brisbane, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Truth (Brisbane), 18 April 1937, 34.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.15

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936-37	Stanthorpe Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	8 McGregor Terrace, Stanthorpe, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	

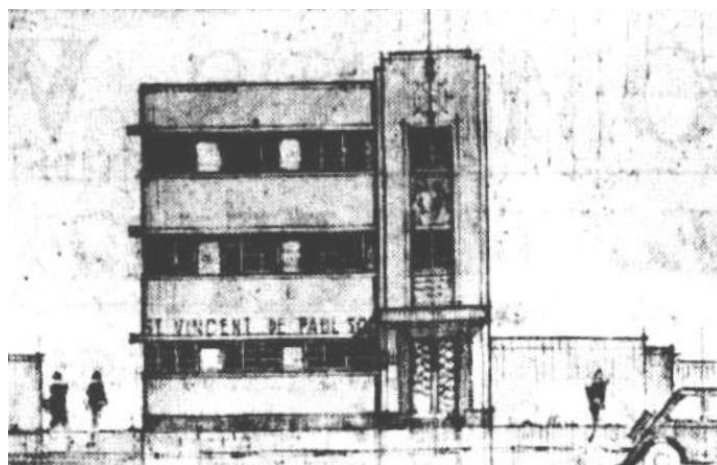
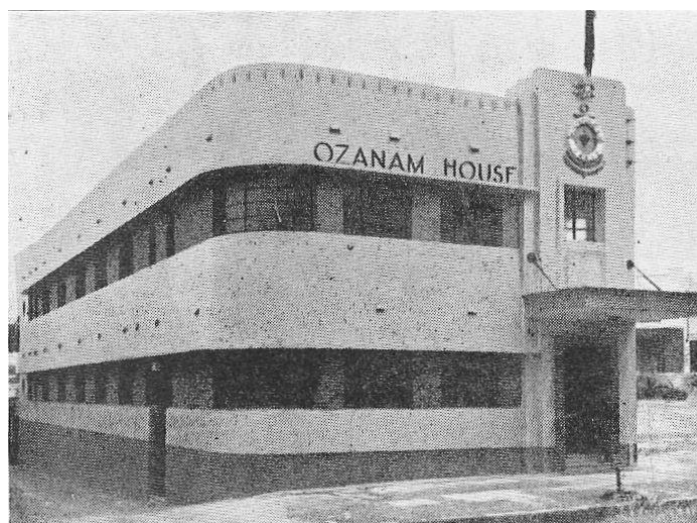


Notes and References

Courier Mail, 26 November 1935, 26.

Telegraph (Brisbane), 29 June 1936, final edition, 7.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936-37	Ozanam House (for St Vincent de Paul Society)
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Gotha Street, Fortitude Valley, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 27 May 1936, 21.

Catholic Freeman's Journal, 1 April 1937, 23.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, job no.44

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936-37	St Thomas's Primary School
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	10 Stephen Street, Camp Hill, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 16 January 1937, 16.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936-37	Additions and alterations to Belfast Hotel
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Queen Street (between Creek & Wharf Streets), Brisbane, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	

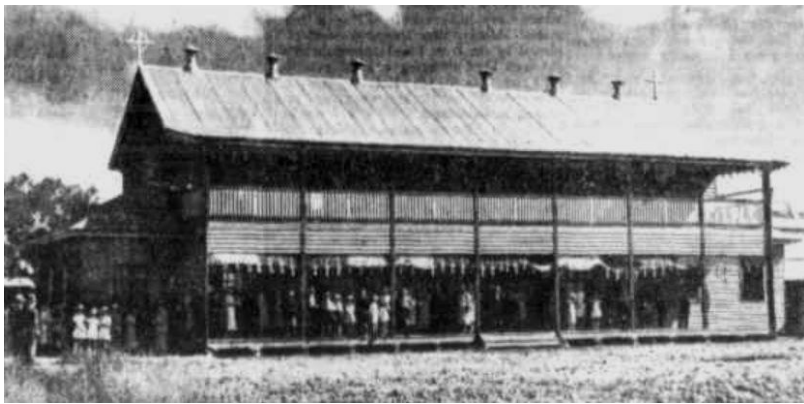


Notes and References

Truth (Brisbane), 23 May 1937, 24.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.30

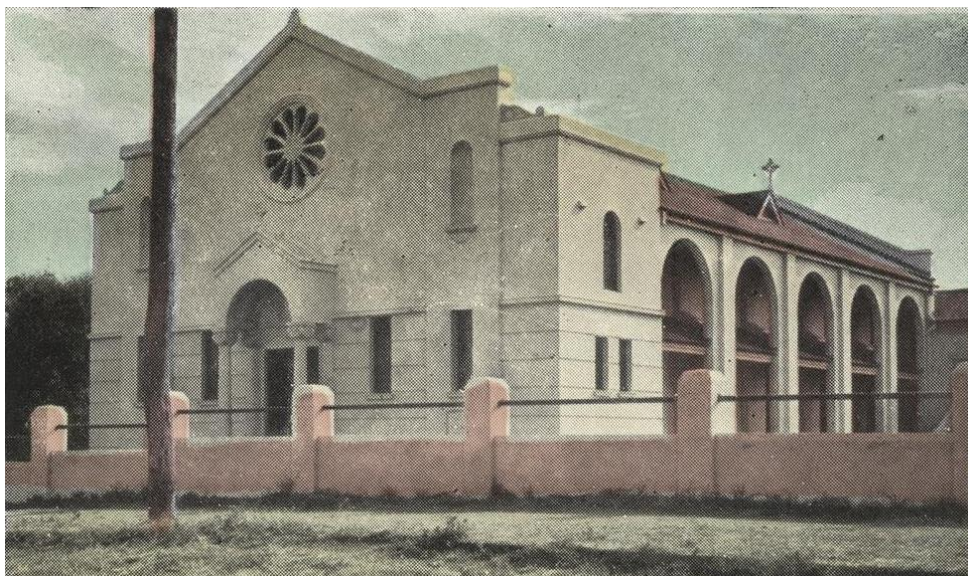
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1936-37	Technical school, Rockhampton Christian Brothers' College
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	William Street, Rockhampton, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Morning Bulletin (Rockhampton), 1 February 1937, 4.
 Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.26

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	St Mary's RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	69 Callandoon Street, Goondiwindi, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 16 November 1937, 10.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.8

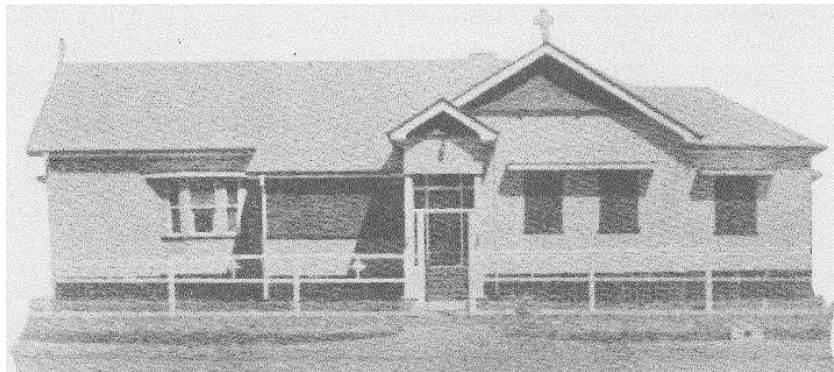
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	Our Lady of the Sacred Heart RC Church-School
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	109-111 Darra Station Road, Darra, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 5 April 1937, 15.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	Presbytery for Clifton RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	cnr Meara Place & Gammie Street, Clifton, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Warwick Daily News, 4 October 1937, 4.

Leona Murphy, *A Memorial of Faith: A History of St James and St John's Catholic Church, Clifton* (published by the author, 2010).

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.9

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	St Columba's RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	92 Alice Street (cnr Rugby Street), Mitchell, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	

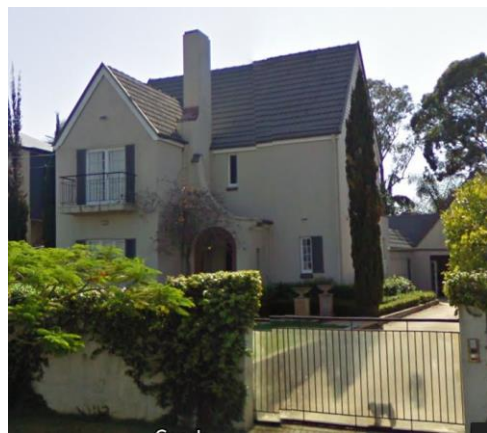


Notes and References

Courier Mail, 9 March 1937, 22.

Terry Hickling and Leo J. Ansell, eds. *A Hundred Years of Faith Building on the Banks of the Maranoa* (Toowoomba: Catholic Diocese of Toowoomba, 1985).

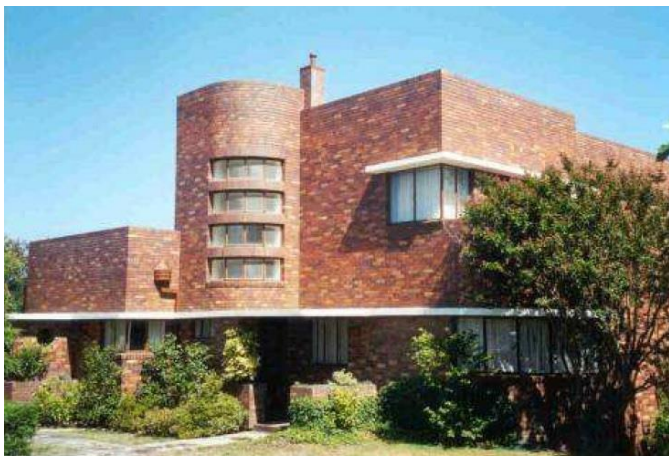
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937	Residence for Dr Alfred McDonald Smith
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	99 Coventry Street, Hawthorne, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue	



Notes and References

Telegraph (Brisbane), 23 April 1940, city final edition, 13.
 Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.12

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937-38	Residence for Dr Harry Masel
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	98 High Street, Stanthorpe, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
C.W.T. Fulton for Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 10 October 1939, 10.

Architecture (Sydney), 1 January 1940, 2 & 13-15.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.46; selected plans also in Donoghue Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL225, job no.2

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1937-38	Nudgee Junior College
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Twigg Street, Indooroopilly, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

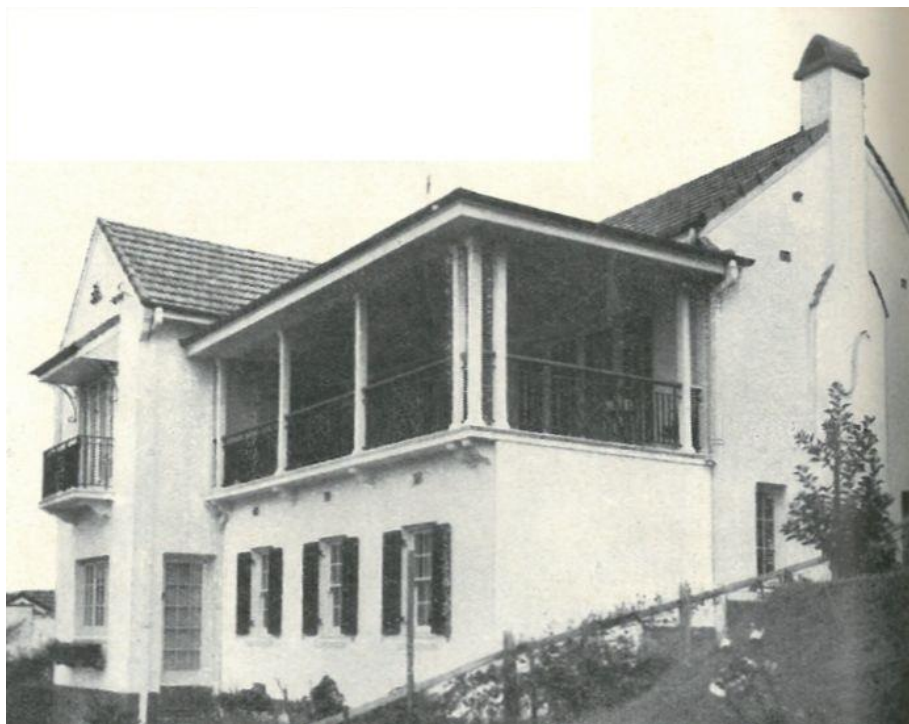
Now part of Ambrose Treacy College.

Courier Mail, 13 February 1937, 14.

Building (Sydney), 24 August 1938, 17-23.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.17

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Residence for Arthur J. McKennarley
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	15 Garfield Drive, Paddington, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Telegraph (Brisbane), 9 January 1940, city final edition, 6.
 Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.55

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938-39	Kingaroy General Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	152-176 Youngman Street, Kingaroy, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 24 March 1936, 23.

Telegraph (Brisbane), 6 October 1939, second edition, 4.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938-39	Warwick Maternity Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Locke Street, Warwick, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	

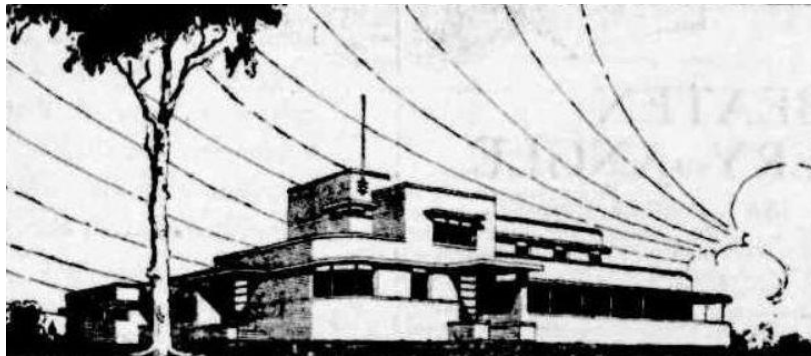


Notes and References

Warwick Daily News, 6 November 1937, 3.

Warwick Daily News, 6 December 1939, 2.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938-39	Goondiwindi Maternity Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Bowen Street, Goondiwindi, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	

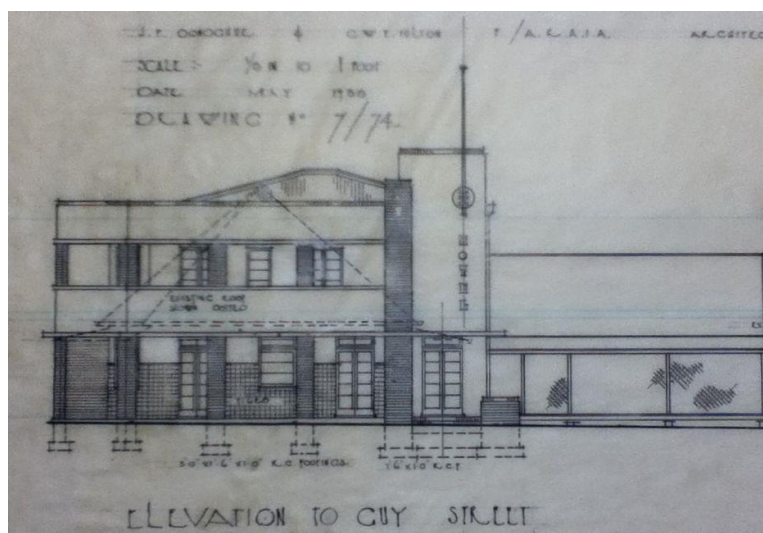


Notes and References

Warwick Daily News, 30 June 1937, 8.

Telegraph (Brisbane), 4 August 1939, second edition, 8.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938	Additions and alterations to Sovereign Hotel
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	cnr Guy & Pratten Streets, Warwick, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Warwick Daily News, 12 April 1938, 6.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.74

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1938-39	New classroom block, St Rita's College
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	41 Enderley Road, Clayfield, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

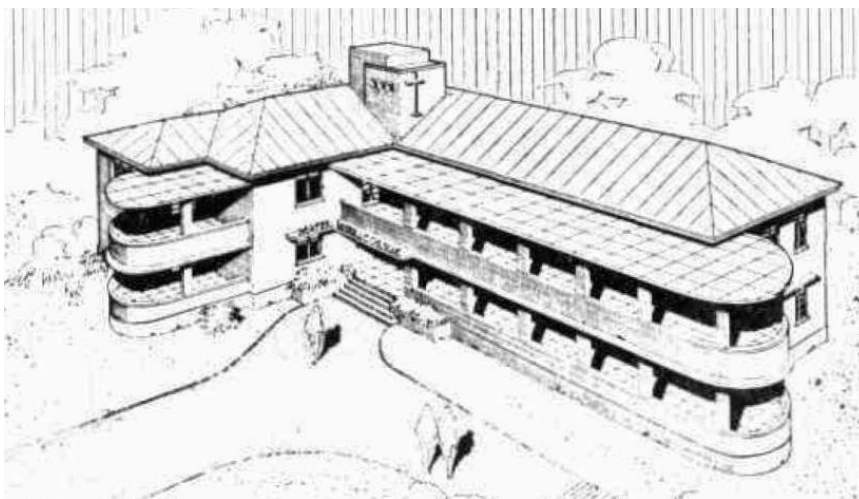
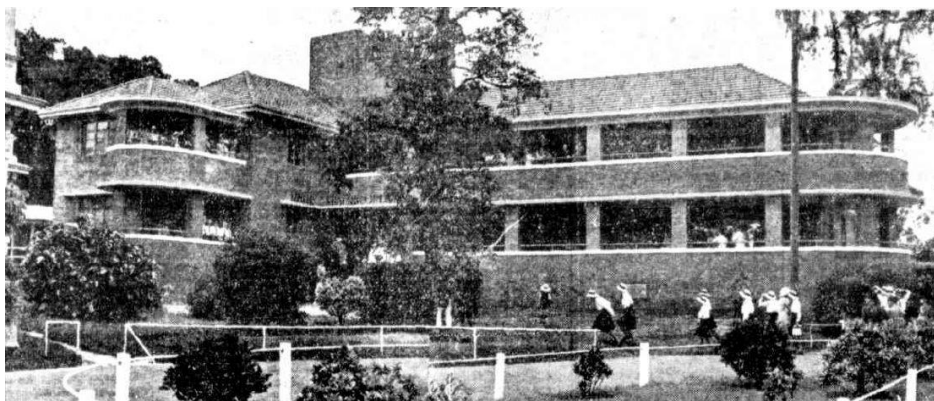
Now the Kennedy Centre.

Courier Mail, 27 September 1938, 22.

Anna Barbaro, *Acorn to Oak* (Clayfield, Qld: St Rita's College, 2006).

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.82

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939-40	Maternity wing, Rockhampton Mater Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	cnr Ward & Jessie Streets, Rockhampton, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Telegraph (Brisbane), 20 June 1939, city final edition, 21.

Courier Mail, 7 May 1940, 18.

Terence P. Hayes and Berenice D. Wright, *Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Rockhampton, 1915-1990* (Rockhampton: Youth Services Press, 1990).

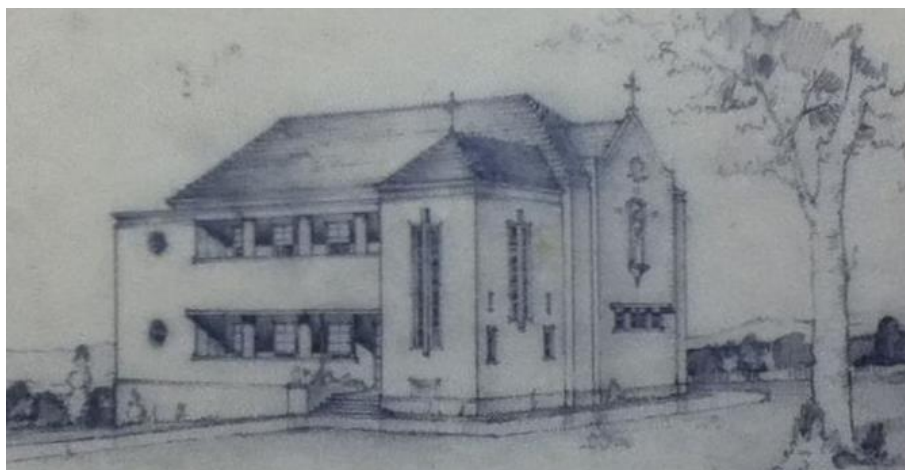
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939-40	St Joseph's RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	26-36 Leopard Street, Kangaroo Point, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 30 September 1940, 7.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939-40	Our Lady of Mount Carmel RC Church-School
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	Norfolk Street (near cnr Cavendish Road), Coorparoo, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Extended 1950. Now part of Our Lady of Mount Carmel Primary School.
Telegraph (Brisbane), 1 December 1939, city final edition, 4.
 Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.87

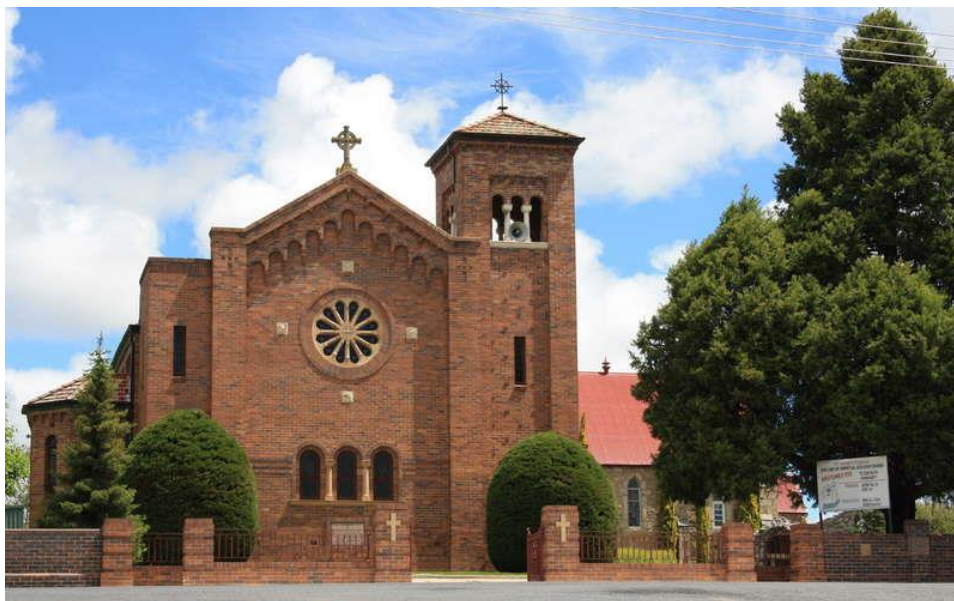
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939	Shops for Hong Yee & Co.
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	86 Marshall Street, Goondiwindi, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Building and Engineering (Sydney), 24 July 1943, 16.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939-40	Our Lady of Perpetual Succour RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	73 Miles Street, Tenterfield, NSW
<i>Architect</i>	
J.P. Donoghue for Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Tenterfield Star, 12 August 1940, 2.

Northern Star (Lismore), 14 August 1940, 10.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.78

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1939	Residence for Mrs Marion Meehan
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	22 Liverpool Road, Clayfield, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 1 June 1939, 24 [tender notice]

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.139

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1940	Alterations and additions to Tara Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Tara, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Dalby Herald, 10 December 1940, 4.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1940-41	William Land Pty Ltd Butchery
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	56 Sylvan Road, Toowong, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Building and Engineering (Sydney), 24 July 1943, 16.
Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.102

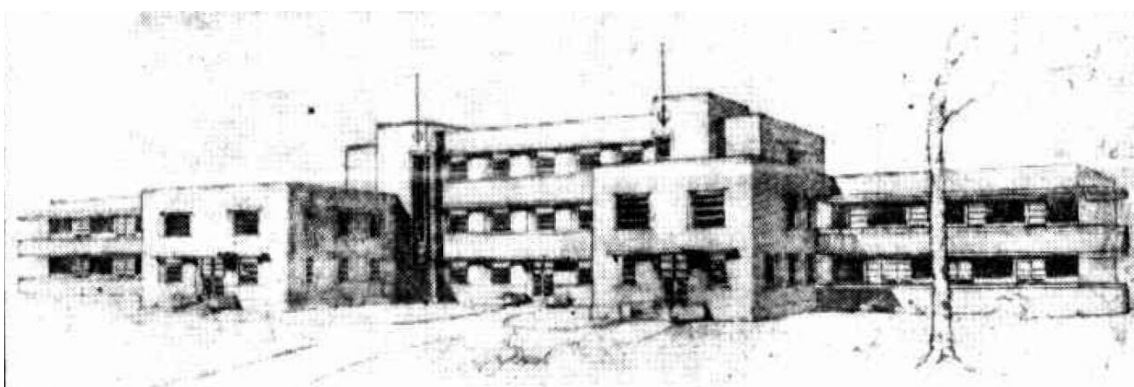
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1940-41	Dirranbandi Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Dirranbandi, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Balonne Beacon, 24 July 1941, 5.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1940-42	Roma Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing, but due for demolition	McDowall Street, Roma, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 28 May 1940, 17.

Architectural and Building Journal of Queensland, June 1940, 18.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1941-42	Nurses' quarters, Nambour Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Hospital Road, Nambour, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



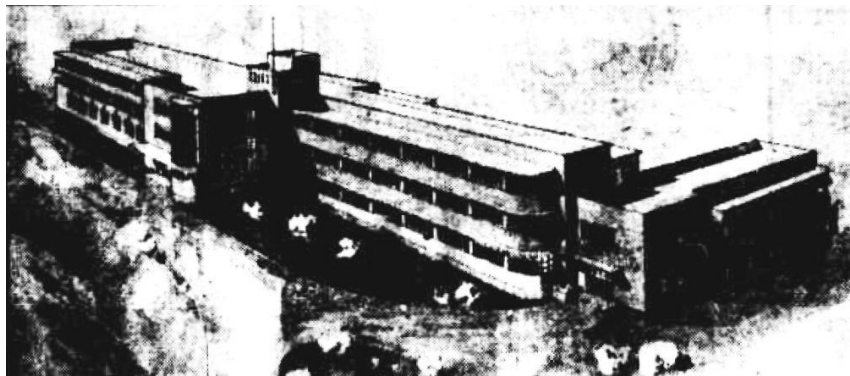
Notes and References

Courier Mail, 5 March 1941, 5.

Building and Engineering (Sydney), 24 June 1943, 18.

Berenis Alcorn, *A Hospital in the Making: Nambour General Hospital* (Nambour: Sunshine Coast Health Service District, 2000).

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1942-45	Ayr District Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Ayr, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 4 February 1941, 11.
Building (Sydney), 24 October 1941, 31.
Townsville Daily Bulletin, 17 August 1943, 4.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1945-51	Townsville General Hospital, Block A
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	cnr Eyre & Gregory Streets, North Ward, Townsville, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton; completed by Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Now Fulton Gardens A Block apartments.

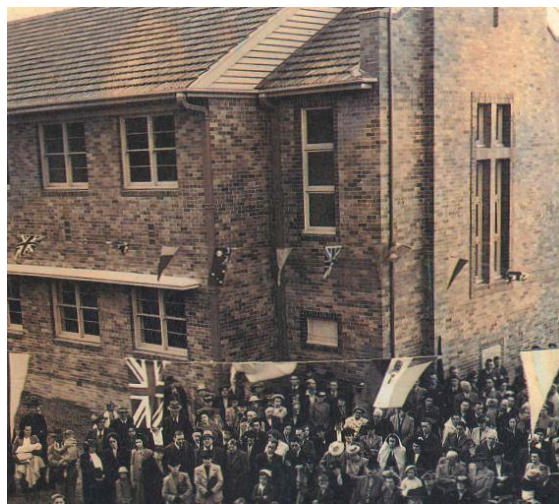
Townsville Daily Bulletin, 4 November 1944, 3.

Architecture, Building, Engineering, 1 September 1950, 34-35.

Building and Engineering (Sydney), 24 May 1951, 42-43.

Kay Jaumees, ed. *History of Townsville General Hospital, 1866-2001* (Townsville: Townsville General Hospital, 2001).

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1946-48	St Ignatius Catholic Primary School
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	46 Grove Street, Toowong, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue and Fulton; completed by Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Catholic Leader, 8 July 1948, 1.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.155

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1947-58	Nurses' quarters, Townsville General Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Leichhardt Street, North Ward, Townsville, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Townsville Daily Bulletin, 14 May 1947, 1 & 2.
Townsville Daily Bulletin, 23 May 1952, 2.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1949-50	Nurses' quarters, Mt Isa General Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Mt Isa, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Townsville Daily Bulletin, 3 November 1949, 1.

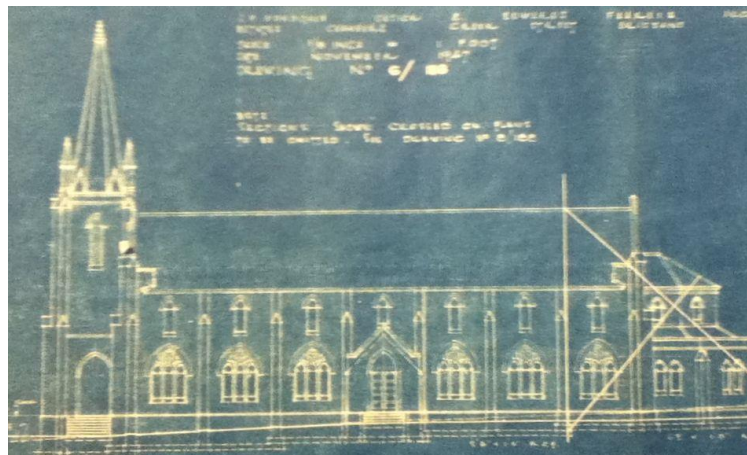
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1949-50	Casa Grande, residence for Julius Kruttschnitt
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	7 Nettle Street, Mt Isa, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Queensland Heritage Register (online)

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1949-50	Apostolic Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	3 Niemeyer Road, Hatton Vale, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Extensive additions, 2001-4, designed by KaddatZ Architects.

Architecture, Building, Engineering, 1 July 1950, 38.

Queensland Times, 4 December 1950, 2.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.188

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1949-50	St Paschal's Church-School
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	30 Warraba Avenue, Wavell Heights, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Now part of Our Lady of the Angels Primary School.
Architecture, Building, Engineering, 1 October 1949, cover.
Brisbane Telegraph, 23 January 1950, city final edition, 8.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1949-52	Maternity wing, St Vincent's Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	cnr Scott & Curzon Streets, Toowoomba, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Queensland Times, 8 September 1952, 2.

Robert Longhurst, *Harvesting the Dream: A History of St Vincent's Hospital, Toowoomba* (Toowoomba: St Vincent's Hospital, 1997).

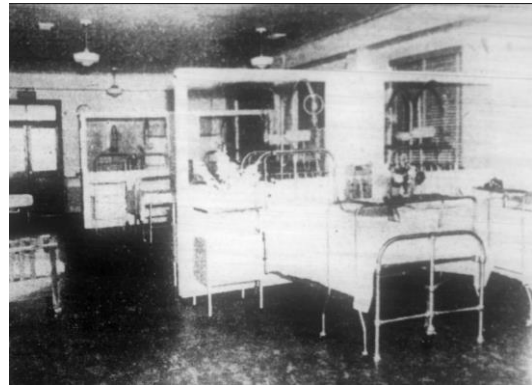
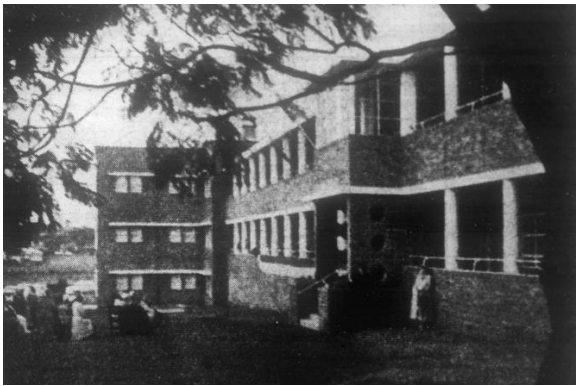
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1949-52	Millmerran Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	50 Commens Street, Millmerran, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Warwick Daily News, 24 October 1952, 2.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1949-55	Toowoomba Maternity Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Pechey Street, Toowoomba, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 11 March 1949, 3.

Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette, 19 March 1955, 10.

Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette, 21 March 1955, 1.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1950-55	Emerald Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Hospital Road, Emerald, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Morning Bulletin (Rockhampton), 28 March 1950, 3.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1952-53	Convent for Presentation Sisters
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Ferguson Road, Wavell Heights, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Courier Mail, 13 December 1952, 3.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.261

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1952-54	Thoracic annexe, Cairns Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Cairns, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



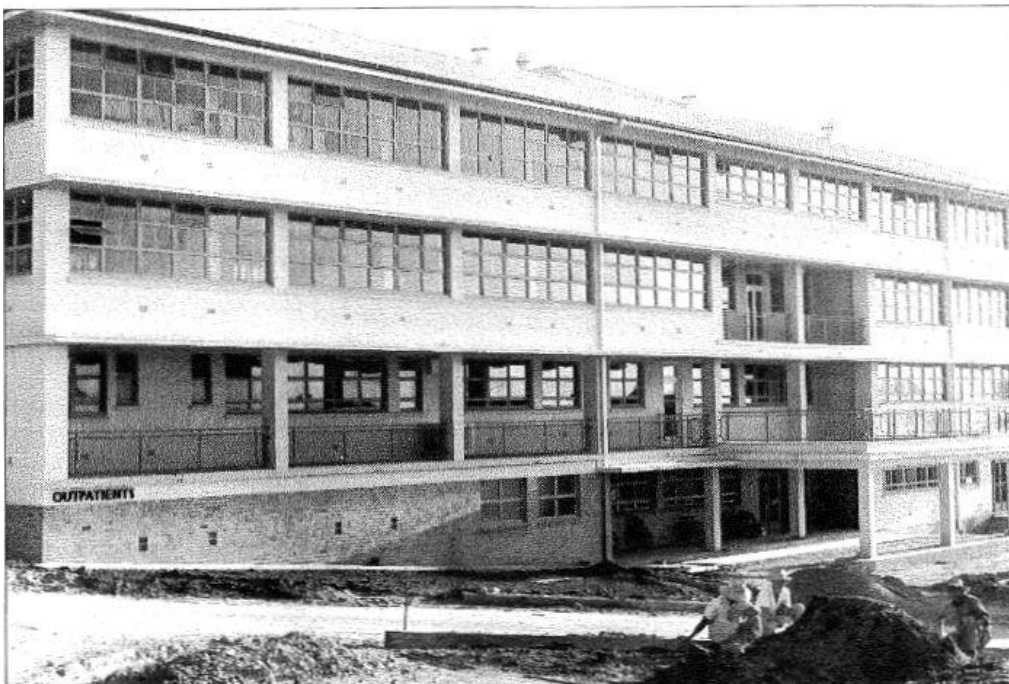
Notes and References

Cairns Post, 24 September 1954, 7.

Architecture, Building, Engineering, 1 February 1957, 31-32.

Architecture in Australia, April-June 1957, 50.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1952-55	Thoracic annexe, Townsville General Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Gregory Street, North Ward, Townsville, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	

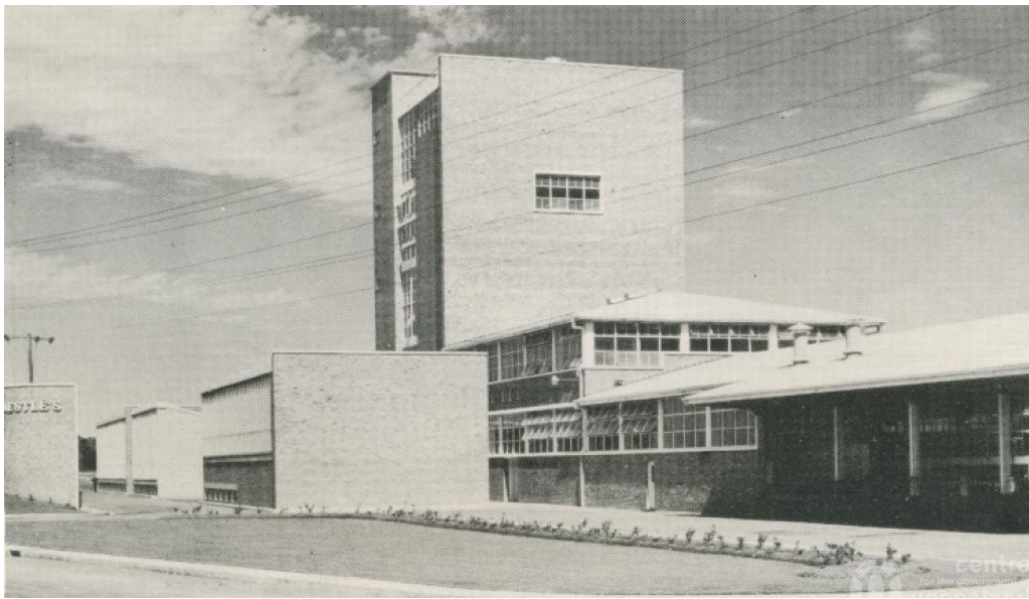


Notes and References

Townsville Daily Bulletin, 2 July 1953, 2.

Kay Jaumees, ed. *History of Townsville General Hospital, 1866-2001* (Townsville: Townsville General Hospital, 2001).

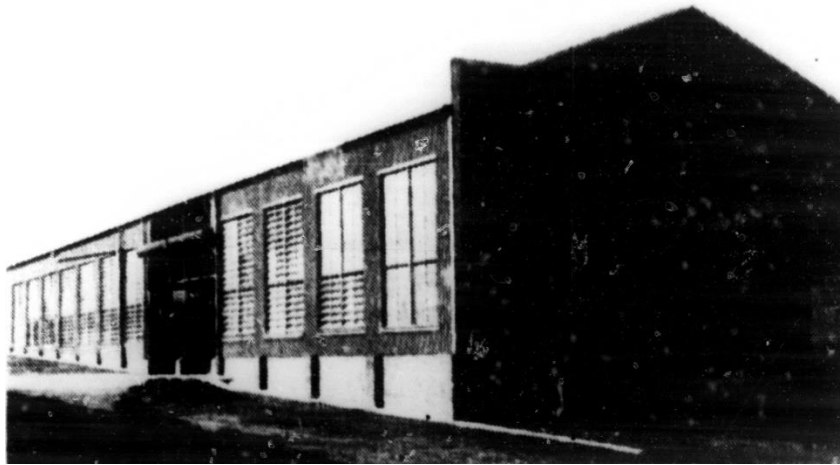
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1952-55	Nestlé Factory
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	30 Pine Street, Gympie, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Frank P. Woolacott; supervised by Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Building, Lighting, Engineering (Sydney), 24 December 1955, 74.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1954	Plumbing workshop for J.R. Wyllie and Sons
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Hudson Road, Albion, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Architecture, Building, Engineering, 1 June 1954, 25.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1954-55	Main Building, Loreto Convent School
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	415 Cavendish Road, Coorparoo, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	

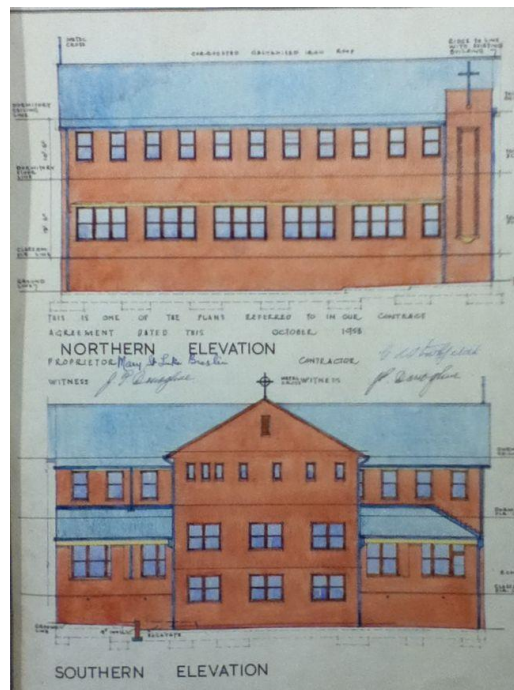
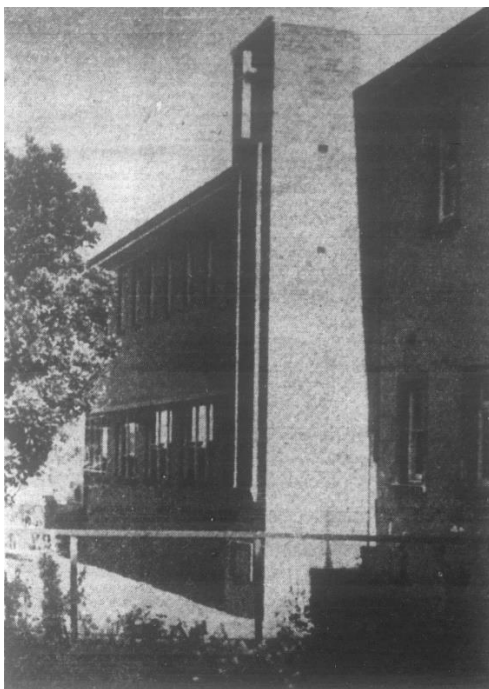


Notes and References

Courier Mail, 24 May 1954, 6.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.147

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1954-55	New wing for St Ursula's College
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	38 Taylor Street, Toowoomba, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Mary O'Sullivan, *From Garda to Garden City, 1930-1980: Fifty Years of Ursuline Presence in Toowoomba* (Toowoomba: Ursulines of the Roman Union, 1980).

Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette, 26 September 1955, 1.

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.204

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1955-56	Premises for Camera-Craft
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	20 Ivory Street, Fortitude Valley, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Architecture, Building, Engineering, 2 April 1956, cover & 19.
Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.271

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1955-57	Thoracic block, Toowoomba General Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Pechey Street, Toowoomba, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette, 8 November 1957, 1.
Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette, 11 November 1957, 1 & 4.

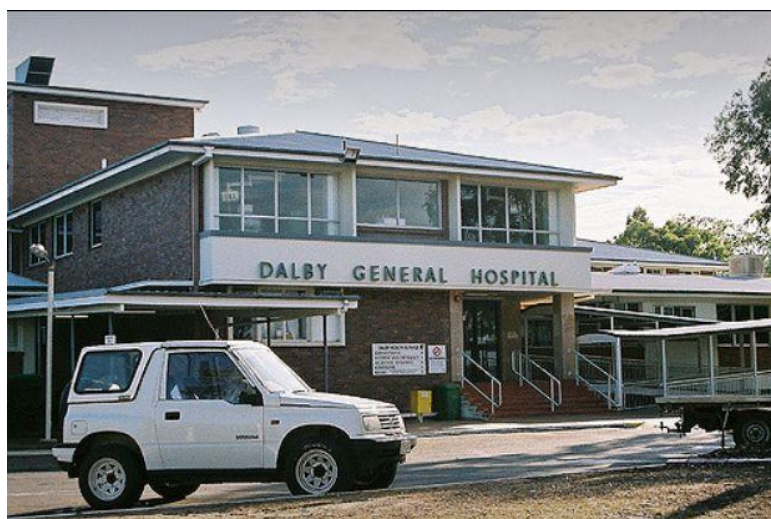
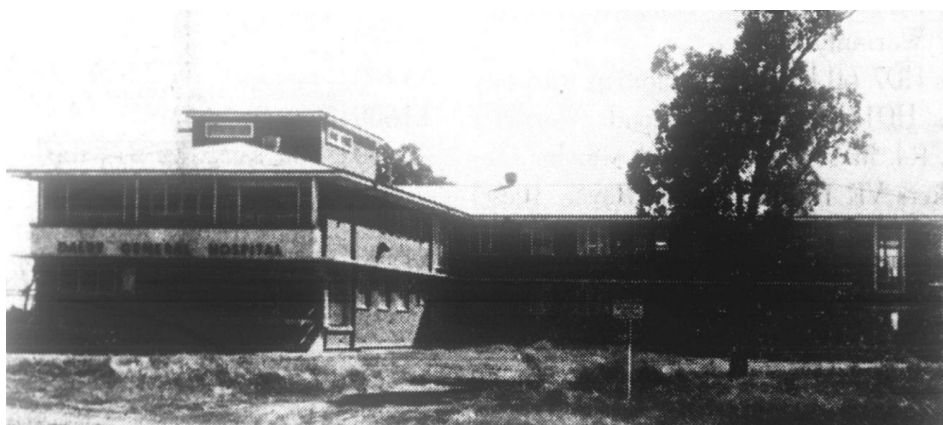
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1956	Boiler house, Maryborough Base Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	Neptune Street, Maryborough, Qld
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Refurbished 1997; now the Services Building.
Architecture, Building, Engineering, 1 May 1956, 83 [tender notice].
 Queensland Heritage Register (online)

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1956-59	Dalby General Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Hospital Road, Dalby, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
P.A.B. Edwards for Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Building, Lighting, Engineering (Sydney), 24 March 1955, 57.
Dalby Herald, 19 May 1959, 1.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1956	Presbytery for St Mary's RC Parish
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	73 Miles Street, Tenterfield, NSW
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Architecture, Building, Engineering, 1 October 1955, 79 [tender notice]
Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.280

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1956-59	Nurses' quarters, Cairns Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	The Esplanade, Cairns, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Building, Lighting, Engineering (Sydney), 24 September 1956, 71.

Cairns Hospitals Board, *Annual report*, 1958/59.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1957-58	Classroom block, Marist Brothers' College
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Glenlyon Drive, Ashgrove, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Now the Carrick Wing.

Mark Farrelly, *Canvas of Dreams: A History of Marist College Ashgrove to 1990* (Ashgrove, Qld: Marist Brothers, 1990).

Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.272

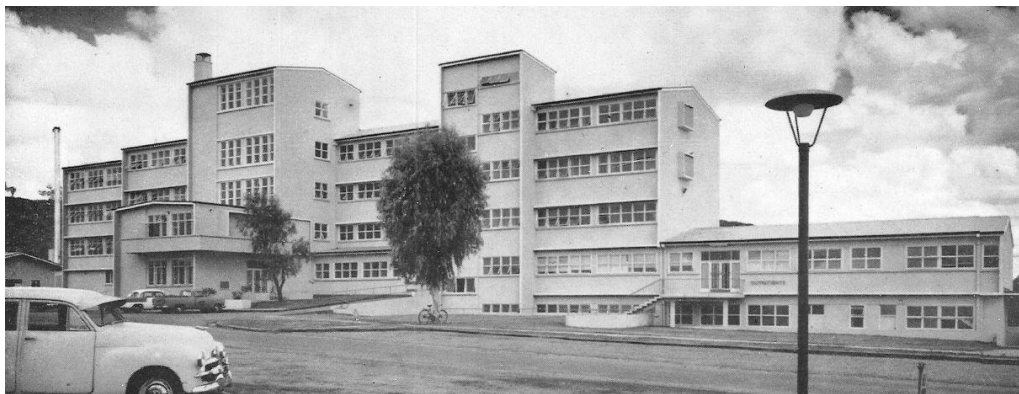
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1957-58	Holy Cross RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Edith Street, Miles, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Annie C. Carrett, *In This Sign: Holy Cross Parish ... Golden Jubilee 1948-1998* (Toowoomba: Diocese of Toowoomba, 1998).

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1957-60	Mt Isa Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Camooweal Street, Mount Isa, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Building, Lighting, Engineering (Sydney), 24 December 1955, 78.
Mount Isa Mail, 15 November 1960, 1.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1957-62	St Mary Star of the Sea RC Cathedral
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	cnr Smith & McLachlan Streets, Darwin, NT
<i>Architect</i>	
Ian Ferrier for Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Building, Lighting, Engineering (Sydney), 25 February 1957, 83-84.
Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.286

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1958-59	St Patrick's RC Church
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	Balonne Street (near cnr Victoria Street), St George, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Architecture, Building, Engineering, 1 September 1957, 79 [tender notice]
 Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.179

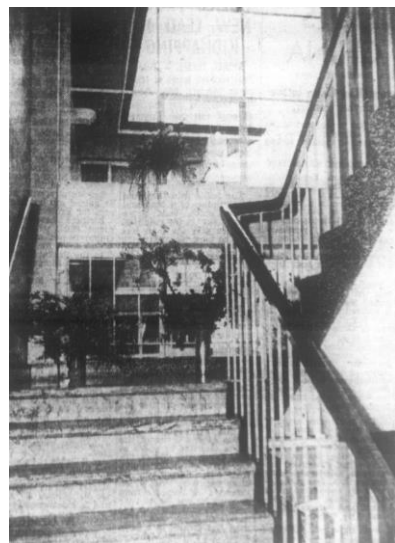
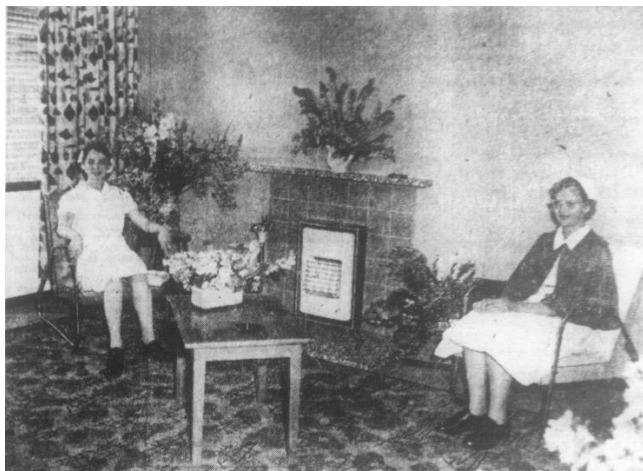
<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1958-59	Miles Fire Station
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	46 Marian Street, Miles, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Architecture, Building, Engineering, 1 April 1958, 87 [tender notice]

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1959-60	Nurses' quarters, Toowoomba General Hospital
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Demolished	Pechey Street, Toowoomba, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	

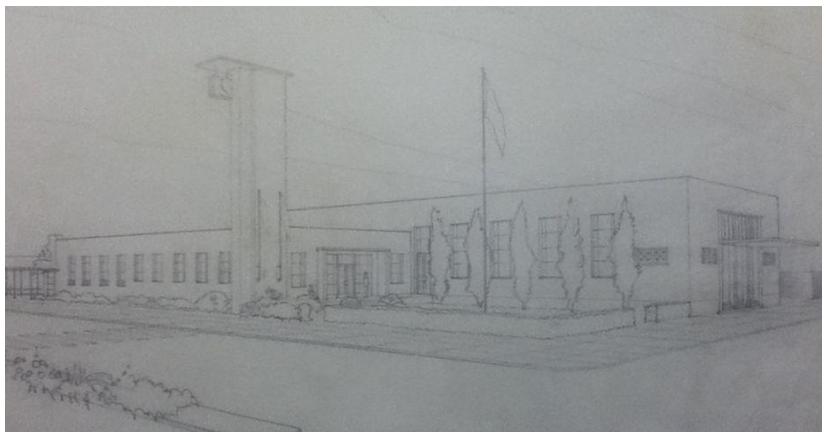


Notes and References

Architecture, Building, Engineering, 2 March 1959, 4.

Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs Gazette, 26 September 1960, 4.

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1959-61	Miles Civic Centre
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Standing	cnr Dawson & Marian Streets, Miles, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Architecture, Building, Engineering, 1 December 1959, 65 [tender notice]
 Plans in Edwards Bisset Collection, Fryer Library, UQFL242, job no.337

<i>Year(s) Constructed</i>	<i>Name of Building</i>
1960-61	Anatomy School, University of Queensland
<i>Status</i>	<i>Location</i>
Altered	Chancellor's Place, St Lucia, Qld.
<i>Architect</i>	
Donoghue, Cusick and Edwards	



Notes and References

Now the Otto Hirschfeld Building.

Building, Lighting, Engineering (Sydney), June 1960, 95.

Malcolm I. Thomis, *A Place of Light & Learning: The University of Queensland's First Seventy-five Years* (St Lucia, Qld: University of Queensland Press, 1985), 267-269.