

Application form

Heritage

Entry of a place in the Queensland Heritage Register

The Queensland Heritage Register (Heritage Register) is a list of places of historic cultural heritage significance to the people of Queensland.

Use this form to make an application to have a place considered for entry in the Heritage Register as a State Heritage Place under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* (Heritage Act).

How to complete this form

Before completing this application form:

- read the [Application Guide: Entering a State Heritage Place in the Queensland Heritage Register](#) to help guide you through the process of applying to enter a place in the Heritage Register.
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and discuss this application with a heritage officer in the Planning and Heritage Branch.

To complete this application form:

- Provide applicant details, including an email address.
- Provide details about the place you are making an application for, including attachments of supporting information such as maps, brochures or photographs if available.

The assessment process

Once a valid application is lodged, [a public notice](#) is published to advise it has been received and to invite public submissions about the application.

An assessment process is then undertaken which involves researching the history of the place, conducting a site visit and considering all public submissions received.

The place is then assessed against the eight cultural heritage criteria. These are explained in detail in the [Guideline: Assessing Cultural heritage significance - Using the cultural heritage criteria](#).

When this assessment is complete, a recommendation is made to the Queensland Heritage Council (Heritage Council), which decides whether to enter the place in the Heritage Register.

Applications currently being assessed or awaiting a decision of the Heritage Council can be viewed [online](#).

The Heritage Council takes a number of things into consideration when it makes its decision, including the application, the recommendation from the department which assesses the application, and all submissions whether made by the owner or the public.

The owner, applicant and submitters on the application may also request to make an oral representation to the Heritage Council when it meets to decide the matter.

Owner's rights and responsibilities

Any person or entity may apply to enter a place in the Heritage Register, with or without the owner's consent.

The heritage place owner will be notified at all key stages of the application process. Owners are encouraged to discuss the application and its assessment with the Planning and Heritage Branch at any stage.

When the recommendation is made the owner is given the opportunity to make a written response and to request making an oral representation to the Heritage Council when it meets to decide the matter.

More information about the rights and responsibilities of an owner of a heritage place can be found in the [Fact Sheet: Your property has been proposed for entry in the Queensland heritage register](#).

During the assessment process, access to the heritage place may be requested to assist in assessing its heritage significance. Find out about what is involved in a site assessment in the [Fact sheet: Queensland Heritage Register - site assessment visit](#).

Privacy statement

The personal information collected on this form will be used by the Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation (the department) and the Heritage Council to process your application under Part 4 of the Heritage Act. The Heritage Act requires copies of the application to be given to the owner of the place and the local government for the area where the place is situated, and for the application to be available for public viewing on the department's website. Your contact details are always removed from these copies and your name will also be removed unless you consent to its disclosure at the end of this form.

The personal information may be stored in department databases and will be retained as required by the *Public Records Act 2023*. The department may also be required or authorised by legislation, such as the *Right to Information Act 2009* and the *Supreme Court of Queensland Act 1991*, to disclose the personal information collected on this form. Further information about privacy is available on the department's website: [Privacy and security statement](#).

Application suitability

There are several important questions to consider before you make an application. Read carefully before making an application to enter a place in the Heritage Register.

Question	Further info
Have you checked if the place is already entered in the Heritage Register?	Search the register online at Queensland Heritage Register before continuing with this application. You may need to conduct a number of searches using different words, because the place may be entered in the Heritage Register under an alternative name, street, suburb, or spelling.
Is the place of local significance only?	Places that are significant only to a local community do not satisfy the criteria for entry in the Heritage Register, and their heritage values are more appropriately managed through a local Heritage Register or planning scheme. Refer to the Guideline: Assessing Cultural heritage significance to determine if the place is likely to be of local heritage significance only. If it is of local significance only, contact the

relevant local council to find out if it is an existing local heritage place or if you may apply to enter the place in the Local Heritage Register.

Is the place only associated with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander tradition and custom?

The Heritage Act does not apply to places or objects of cultural heritage significance solely because of their association with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander tradition and custom. Such places and objects are protected under the *Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003* and *Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003*. If the place is only associated with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander tradition and custom, cancel this application and refer to the [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Unit](#) website for further information about how to protect and manage places of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage.

Is the place of natural heritage significance only?

The Heritage Act does not apply to places that are significant solely because of their natural heritage values. Places such as trees, forests, coastlines, mountains, and rivers whose significance principally relates to their natural attributes or as habitats for rare and endangered flora and fauna, are more appropriately managed under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*. If the place is of natural heritage significance only, cancel this application and contact the department on 13 74 68 (13 QGOV) for further information about how to protect and manage places with natural heritage values.

Is the place owned by the Australian Government?

The Heritage Act does not apply to places on land owned by the Australian Government (Commonwealth) for public purposes, including:

- post offices
- defence establishments currently owned by Commonwealth departments.

Places of cultural heritage significance on Commonwealth-owned land are managed under the provisions of the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, which is federal legislation that establishes the Commonwealth Heritage List. If the place is owned by the Commonwealth, cancel this application and refer to the Heritage pages of the [Australian Government](#) website for further information about how to protect and manage places of cultural heritage significance on Commonwealth-owned land.

Do you know if an application for this place has been decided within the last five years?

Under the Heritage Act, a place cannot be considered for entry in the Heritage Register if in the last five years it has been removed from the Heritage Register or if the Heritage Council decided to not enter it in the Heritage Register.

If Yes, you may make an application when at least five years has passed since the Heritage Council's decision.

If No, contact the Heritage Branch on 13 74 68 (13 QGOV) or email at heritage@detsi.qld.gov.au to check whether a place has been the subject of an application in the last five years.

1. Applicant details

APPLICANT NAME/S	TITLE
Michael Pick	Mr

ORGANISATION NAME (if applicable) N/A	ABN / ACN / ABRN / IA / AN / ICN (if applicable)
ROLE WITHIN ORGANISATION (if applicable) N/A	
POSTAL ADDRESS 	POSTCODE 
EMAIL ADDRESS 	
PHONE 1 	PHONE 2 
PHONE 3	

Is the legal entity noted above, the owner of the place that is the subject of this application? Yes ☐ No ☒

Have you consulted with the owner of the place? If you are the owner, select Yes. Yes ☐ No ☒

Who will be contacted regarding this application?

The applicant listed above

2. Applicant consent

Ticking Yes in the box below means you give consent to the department to publicly disclose your name with this application. At no time (whether you tick Yes or No) will your personal contact details be made public during processing and assessment of this application. The department removes contact details (i.e. address, email and telephone numbers) from all copies of the application except those provided to the Heritage Council.

Applicant consents to personal information being released Yes ☒ No ☐

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE



PRINT APPLICANT'S NAME Michael Pick	DATE SIGNED 19/08/26
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3. Place details

Note the name of the place you would like to register. Preference is for the original name or name associated with the place's main period of significance. If unsure, include both the current and original Place names (e.g.: 'Opportunity shop/former Bank of Queensland') or the address.

List all current Real Property Descriptions (Lot and Plan) and names of all road reserves affected by your proposed heritage boundary. Lot and Plan numbers can be found on [Queensland Globe](#) by adding the 'Land Parcels' layer. Enter Lot and Plan numbers in the following format: e.g., 13RP12345 or 13/RP12345.

NAME OF PLACE AND/OR FORMER NAME (Former) Medical Superintendent's Residence, Ipswich Hospital	
STREET ADDRESS Corner Court Street & Nicholas Street, Ipswich	
LOT/S ON PLAN/S RPD PPN 74613 Lot Plan 410 SL8088 [As provided by Ipswich City Council] Also, road reserve's lot on plan, corner of Court and Nicholas Streets, Ipswich '1/ROAD0' .	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA/S Ipswich City Council
GPS COORDINATES (IF KNOWN) -27.61849, 152.75792	

Descriptors for the location

Add further information here of any specific descriptors and features that will help identify the place's location (e.g., 'corner of Main Street and Station Road').

The site is located on the corner of Court & Nicholas Streets, Ipswich, within the grounds of Ipswich Hospital. Included in the submission is the building, alongside associated vegetation, including a mature Bunya tree.

4. Description of the place

The description must include all significant buildings or other features within your proposed heritage boundary. Start with the layout of the site and the spatial arrangement of all significant features. Then describe each significant feature under headings (e.g. 'Main Residence, 1886') as they currently exist, including their external form, materials, internal layouts, and significant fixtures and fittings.

You can identify elements by date, e.g. 'The main residence (1886)' or 'The school room (1910)', but do not provide any more historical information in the description. Remember that you are describing what is significant about the place now, not what was there in the past, or how the site has evolved. That information should be included in the history of the place.

WRITTEN DESCRIPTION

This two-storey rendered brick residence with complex tiled roof elements, sits on a commanding hilltop site overlooking the Ipswich Hospital complex. From the upper floor and the surrounding grounds, there are clear sight views over Ipswich's eastern suburbs and towards the north-east as far as Brisbane's CBD skyscrapers and Mt Coot-tha. The building is an example of a strong Functionalist approach in its design, mixed with wartime Art-Deco elements. External features include contrasting brick banding, angular edges, porthole windows, glass bricks and contrasting horizontal and vertical bands in the window features.

The main entrance is via a portico on the north side of the building, at the head of concrete steps and a pathway leading up from Court Street. An original timber door is encased on three sides by glass bricks that were incorporated into the original design. The portico entrance is topped by an asymmetrical terracotta roof, above which a large porthole window with cross-banded elements is recessed into the second-storey wall. The door is reached by brick steps which contrast to the white-painted walls. To the left of the entrance is the chimney, which has decorative natural tile and brick elements in a zig-zag pattern that stand out in contrast to the white walls.

The building has metal framed casement windows with regular horizontal banding in the Functionalist style. From the projecting front room on the ground floor, casement windows sit either side and contrast with a large glass picture window. Windows sit atop naturally finished brick aprons. Horizontal brick banding connects windows on the upper storey above and below each window. A prominent lintel projects forward on the window to the main room at the front of the house on the lower storey.

To the rear of the residence, on the south-west corner, the laundry is accessed by a separate entrance under a modern covered metal awning. This part of the building is single storey, attached to the main body of the structure. The asymmetrical roof on this part of the building is tiled.

On the eastern side of the building, there is a raised vertical slat timber-enclosed structure that is shown on the 1940 plans as a fernery. The timber is in good condition, and the structure is accessed from the rear via a set of steps, or internally via the porch. To the left of the steps there is a porthole in the same style as the one above the front entrance. The floor of the fernery is concrete, which acts as a ceiling for the garage located below. The garage has a modern roller door, replacing the original timber doors.

The grounds are neatly presented. The dominant features are a very large Bunya pine, planted in 1867, close to the eastern boundary of the property and a mature Jacaranda tree located at the front of the property, close to the Court Street boundary. A third tree, a Ficus variety, dominates the north-western corner of the block. A concrete driveway curves from the Court Street entrance to the garage on the grounds, and there are grassed areas with small plantings surrounding the building.

External elements of the building are faithful to the original plans drawn up by Douglas Roberts and are intact and in well-maintained condition. The internal footprint of the building remains faithful to Roberts' plans, with original elements such as decorative plaster cornices, wooden floors and original stairway balustrades in good condition. The bathroom and kitchen fittings appear to be later additions. Overall, the internal presentation of the building is highly original and in good order. Currently the building is unoccupied.

This application is actively supported by Jennifer Howard, State MP for Ipswich and Ipswich Climate Action Group [see attached letters].

5. *History of the place*

You need to provide a brief written history of the place (historical summary) supported by thorough research and documentary evidence. Consider the following points to focus your historical summary. While not all points are required to be addressed, it is important that the origin and development of the place is concisely described and supported by thorough research and documentary evidence.

- Write the history in chronological order.
- Provide the construction/establishment date, or an estimated era based on your research, for each of the principal elements contained within the place.
- Identify, where possible, the designer, builder or creator for each of the principal elements contained within the place.
- Explain the reason for the construction/establishment of the place.
- How did the place initially function?
- Who were the key persons associated with the place?
- Identify key events, activities or phases of development associated with the place.
- Identify the dates of any significant additions / demolitions / alterations, and the reasons for these if known.
- Identify where the place lies in relation to the development of the district, region and state.
- Identify whether the place reflects government policies or social or cultural movements and practices.
- If the place demonstrates special qualities or earliness in the design, construction technique, or fabric, provide contextual historical information to support this.
- Focus on the period, uses, people, or events for which the place is most significant.

Refer to the [Application Guide: Entering a State Heritage Place in the Queensland Heritage Register](#) for help in preparing your historical summary.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY

[Also attached as fully referenced separate document, with Appendices]

The Pattern of Development of Medical Superintendent's Residences in Queensland

The early history of Queensland hospital building assets is not particularly well documented: as hospitals were run by local Boards, the recording of building programs was decentralized. Some regional newspapers methodically recorded for posterity proceedings of regular Board Meetings, but this was not universal. In many cases, proposals to construct various hospital buildings are

mentioned, but the actual date of construction (if it indeed happened at all) is often left unrecorded on public record. In addition, constructed buildings frequently changed their function as hospital staff expanded or contracted, as fevers and infectious disease came and went, and as a result of external events such as war and Depression: changes often remained unrecorded as Hospital Boards reacted to circumstance and the vagaries of budgetary constraints.

The role of medical superintendent (MS) generally combined a senior medical role at a hospital with a more administrative position. Not all hospitals, of course, were large enough to warrant the establishment of such a role, but there is evidence that at least as early as the 1860s local Boards in some jurisdictions considered such a role as necessary.

The records do not always distinguish between a doctor or surgeon's residence and one of a superintendent. The terms were at times used interchangeably. Furthermore, extant records do not always differentiate between a resident medical superintendent (a person/position) and a medical superintendent's residence (a building). The former term suggests that a superintendent resided close to a hospital – this sometimes meant the doctor had purchased or rented a home close to the hospital – provided accommodation may or may not have been part of the remuneration package. The latter term more reliably speaks of a building provided by a hospital specifically for a superintendent. It is MS residence that has been used to populate the data in Appendix 1 (see separate 'History').

The earliest known reference to a MS residence appears around 1866 at the site of what was to become known as Victoria Barracks at Petrie Terrace. The military hospital at this site included a 'small, single-storey brick building' to house the medical superintendent. Later, the building was expanded with a second storey, and a timber extension. Interestingly, it is the only Queensland MS residence listed on the Commonwealth Heritage Register (as part of the Military Barracks site), and the earliest construction for which we have a reasonably reliable date.

Another residence, described variously as a 'surgeon's cottage' and a 'medical superintendent's residence' appears to have been constructed around the same time at what was then known as the Brisbane General Hospital. A substantial brick or sandstone MS residence is also known as the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum, though this appears to be of later construction, with an earlier brick building for that purpose built sometime prior to 1868. The construction of the first (timber) MS residence at the Woogaroo Lunatic Asylum (Wolston Park) is said to have occurred when the site was established in 1865. Thus a pattern of providing accommodation for the most senior medical employee of the hospital was established. However, besides these 'specialist' hospital constructions, no residences for medical superintendents appear to have been built before the mid-1880s.

The first building in a regional Queensland hospital designed to house a medical superintendent appears to have been at the Ipswich Hospital in 1884. At least five other MS residences would be constructed around Queensland before the end of the decade. A single-storey brick MS residence at Charters Towers Hospital is said to have replaced an earlier residence at the hospital, constructed in 1885, and there were also MS residences built at Innisfail (1886), Maryborough (1887) and Toowoomba (1888 & 1889).

Following this spate of 1880s constructions, a hiatus occurred, likely due to the challenging economic conditions experienced for hospital boards during the 1890s, followed by the wartime economy of 1914-1918. A renewed surge in the construction of MS residences, however, occurred right across the state throughout the Interwar Period, with at least twenty residences built between 1921 and 1938. Remarkably, many of these still exist, either mostly in their original form, or with later modifications. Of the sixty-three MS residences identified in Appendix 1, approximately fifty were still standing in 1995, with about fifty percent of these constructed in the Interwar Period.

This pattern of increased MS residential construction came virtually to a complete standstill at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1939. Only at Herson, Bowen and Ipswich were new residences constructed between 1939-45. The Bowen residence is an unremarkable timber building, but the substantial residences built at both Herston and Ipswich during this period are indicative of

the importance placed on this senior position during wartime and continue the pattern of development of providing residences for medical superintendents that began in the 1860s.

In the post-WWII environment, there was renewed energy in construction at State medical facilities, with included the provision of at least another twenty MS residences by the 1970s. Population growth, a wider scope of services and the expansion of hospitals throughout the State necessitated such a plan. However, a team tasked with enumerating and assessing the value of health assets in the state concluded that none of the post-war structures had 'significance'. This survey of Queensland Health building assets as they were at the time of the survey (1986) used the principles of the Burra Charter and the eight criteria established in the Queensland Heritage Act 1992 as a widely accepted framework to assess places of 'heritage significance'. Each property was assessed against the criteria for potential recommendation for the Queensland Heritage Register. While more than seventy Health building assets were identified as being worthy of inclusion on the Register, the majority of MS residences that were part of the asset pool were deemed to be of no significant historical value.

Nevertheless, the survey identified ten MS residences as being of historical significance to the State according to the criteria. Two of the ten sites deemed 'significant' were constructed before 1900. One is significant chiefly for its military associations, and another for its strong links to a pioneering doctor rather than any particular building design features. Six of the ten significant sites are currently protected under the State Heritage Register. The other four, despite the Health Department's own assessment of these sites as being 'significant', remain unprotected under the provisions of the Register. The 1996 Health Survey more broadly demonstrates a significant historical pattern of development of MS residences throughout Queensland between 1866 and the 1970s.

Establishment of a Hospital in Ipswich

As early as 1842, it was envisioned that a hospital would occupy its present Ipswich site. In that year, Henry Wade published his earliest survey of the Proposed Plan of the Town of Limestone 1842. Located on the south-eastern edge of 'town' on the north-eastern slope of Denmark Hill, the hospital site was allocated the largest parcel of land of the entire survey area, a clear demonstration that Ipswich, as it was to be named, was to one day become a significant locality, despite its early population of just 103 people, including children.

As was considered prudent practice at the time, hospitals were sited at the edge of settlements to ensure isolation from the town center. These 'salubrious' locations were reflective of common Nineteenth Century attitudes to public health. Where possible, as was the case in Ipswich, a site was chosen with an elevated aspect to enhance ventilation and disperse the 'miasmas' that had formed a central core of disease transmission theory since the Middle Ages. As NSW Government surveyor responsible for the plans for Limestone, Henry Wade would have been familiar with these requirements, siting the hospital on an elevated site at the very edge of the proposed settlement.

As the fledgling township developed, discussions were held in April 1856 to consider the establishment of a hospital. By 1860, the newly erected two-storey brick hospital building was to accept its first patient. In 2026 the Ipswich Hospital has the distinction of being one of very few hospitals in the state to still be operating from its original site.

The First Medical Superintendent's Residence

The earliest known evidence of an improvement to the current site where the medical superintendent's residence now stands was the planting in 1867 of 'medicinal plants and trees' – only one of which remains. At the core of hospital theory at the time, careful landscaping with trees and plants was considered therapeutic, freshening the air and providing areas for outdoor exercise. Donated by the Botanical Gardens in Brisbane, a mature Bunya pine (*Araucaria Bidwilli*) stands within and close to the eastern boundary of the current medical superintendent's residence. Significant because of its large size, its domination of the landscape, and its historical association with the early history of the hospital and the Botanical Gardens, the tree is the sole survivor of a series

of plantings more than one hundred and fifty years ago. Along with other mature trees on the residence site, the Bunya pine tree is now part of an attractive setting for the medical superintendent's building.

Prior to 1883, the hospital provided singles accommodation for the resident surgeon, but there was a high turnover for this position. In order to arrest the attrition rate of senior staff at the hospital, the Board of Management felt that a longer tenure could be secured if a married man could be attracted to this role. Funds to construct married quarters were not favorably received by the Colonial Secretary when the Hospital Board approached him as providing married quarters was not standard practice in Queensland, but the decision was made by the Board to move forward with building program using general hospital funds.

This was a significant move, as it appears to have precipitated the construction of other medical superintendents' residences over the next fifteen years, including at Maryborough (1887), Baille Henderson in Toowoomba (1888) and Wolston Park (1898). As mentioned above, it appears that the Ipswich construction was the Colonial-era pioneer in medical superintendent's residences in regional Queensland. It became part of a wider and long-standing trend to secure the long-term services of senior hospital staff across Queensland; a trend that would continue into the Twentieth Century.

After securing an additional parcel of land on the eastern side of East Street adjacent to the hospital campus, the first Medical Superintendent's residence was constructed in 1884 on that site. The first medical superintendent to take up residence in the building was Dr Albert Dunlop.

Maternity Hospital and Hospital Growth

In 1923, The Hospitals Act established a State-controlled model for specified hospitals in Brisbane and the South Coast. Although Ipswich was not referred to in the list of hospitals, the Act allowed for other hospital districts to voluntarily be proclaimed and to fall under the Government umbrella. Ipswich Hospital, however, opposed the State-led program and continued to operate under voluntary control until the repeal of this Act and signing of The Hospitals Act of 1936. In that year, it was finally acknowledged that Ipswich Hospital could no longer afford to operate as an independent hospital through voluntary contributions. Under the headline *An Inevitable Decision* the 'Hospital Board admitted its inability to carry on satisfactorily...[and] serious impairment of the institution's efficiency was potentially inescapable'.

This 1936 Queensland Times article also acknowledged a dire need to upgrade facilities at the hospital. As early as 1928 it had become clear that the ad-hoc arrangements for maternity patients in Ipswich were not satisfactory, and the first suggestions were mooted that a dedicated maternity hospital be constructed in the town. However, for a number of reasons (mostly financial), it would be almost a decade before serious consideration was given to a dedicated maternity hospital in Ipswich. Following the move to Government control in 1936, the section of East Street between the hospital campus and the then medical superintendent's residence, occupied since 1920 by Dr David Trumpy, was permanently closed. This was to pave the way for the planning and construction of the new maternity hospital, once the old medical superintendent's residence was removed. This of course would require the construction of a new medical superintendent's residence for Dr Trumpy on a new site, as a residence formed part of Trumpy's remuneration package.

The concept of constructing a residence for the medical superintendent had its roots in the constructions of the 1880s as previously mentioned, but there was renewed appetite in the Interwar period. As a reflection of the difficulties experienced at Ipswich in the 1880s, Isisford Hospital was forced to close for several months in 1918 as the hospital was unable to secure senior staff. In a mirroring of the attitudes at Ipswich in 1883-84, it was hoped at the construction of a medical residence at Isisford would attract staff. Whilst the immediate crisis at the hospital was overcome by the middle of 1918, a medical superintendent's residence was completed there in 1921 to assist in securing the hospital's ongoing viability. Taking advantage of the new government oversight arrangements originally laid out in the Hospital Act of 1923 and expanded in 1936, medical residences were also known to have been constructed at Mossman (1930), Rockhampton (1936) and at the Brisbane General Hospital (1941). The new medical

superintendent's residence at Ipswich hospital, therefore, not only fulfilled the Ipswich Hospital Board's ongoing obligation to house Trumpy, but it formed part of the Hospital's first steps at securing State funding under the new oversight arrangements.

In April 1940, some months after Australia had first been drawn into the war in Europe, significant funding was announced for the expansion of Ipswich Hospital, now under State control. Included in the funding suite were plans to build the maternity hospital (£22,500), an administration block (£41,500), nurses' quarters (£7,000), a boiler house, laundry and other facilities (£29,500), as well as the new medical superintendent's residence (£2,500). The decision was significant because of its ambitious program of expansion during a period where wartime considerations and supply challenges were at the fore and marking the first significant government injection of funds for the hospital. Even more remarkable was that the medical superintendent's residence became to only part of the program to be completed within 18 months of the funding being made available.

D.F.W. Roberts: Second Medical Superintendent's Residence

Architect Douglas F. W. Roberts should be considered a significant force in Interwar architecture in Queensland. He was given approval to design the new buildings on the Ipswich Hospital site, including the maternity hospital and the new medical superintendent's residence. He began to practice as an architect in Queensland in 1930, being strongly influenced by a period he spent in the United States studying Modernist architecture and being employed in Los Angeles. His designs often reflect an innovative Functionalist domestic architectural style fused with the latest Art-Deco or other style elements. He has been widely recognized for a significant contribution to the Brisbane architectural landscape, including State Heritage Register listings for at least eight of his designs, including Chateau Nous, the Ayr Courthouse, Nundah and Toowoomba East State Schools, the Animal Morgue at Yerongpilly and significant alterations to St Andrews War Memorial Hospital Administration Building. His work also appears on the Brisbane City Council Local Heritage Register, including homes at Coorparoo, Keperra and Clayfield. A survey of his work indicates that he was associated with the design and construction of at least 40 significant properties throughout the state, the majority of which remain intact (see Appendix B in separate document). Local listing of his work in Ipswich has yet to receive recognition, perhaps due to his early death aged 35, before these two buildings of interest were completed. His work, however, was celebrated in the local media, which commented on the modern feel of his design, while blending with traditional elements - "modern ideas of furnishing and a period atmosphere and spirit have feelingly been blended throughout".

This combination of styles is evident in the detail of the new medical superintendent's residence at Ipswich. Modern Functionalist features such as large glass areas with windows horizontally divided with metal bands, porthole windows, building asymmetry, glass bricks, and light external colors with lightly toned contrasting bricks are all incorporated into the building, reflecting influences from the United States. However, in a nod to local Art-Deco style, the building foregoes the flat roof of Functionalism for more complex stepped roof features using terracotta tiles, and decorative elements such as the zig-zag use of tiles and bricks on the chimney. Internally, original design features include highly decorative cornices, hardwood wooden floors and balustrade, and what is likely the original fireplace surround. Of the other extant medical superintendent's residences throughout Queensland, only the example at Maryborough demonstrates similar design features, although the Maryborough building is less elaborate and intact, though it enjoys State Heritage protection. The innovative fusion of these styles is not evident in any other extant building in the Ipswich region – remarkably, both the building and grounds remain largely as they were in wartime.

Dr David Trumpy and the Residence

Dr David Trumpy was appointed medical superintendent at Ipswich Hospital in 1920. He held this position until 1967 - his 47 years in the role appears to make him the longest serving medical superintendent in Queensland. At first, he lived in the hospital-supported residence on East Street, but once the building was approved for removal to make way for the Maternity Hospital, he moved to temporary accommodation at a Mr. Logan's premises while the new residence was under construction. Significantly, in order to cut costs, the plans for the building were amended – no hot water system was to be installed, there were to be no 'special' tiles in the bathroom, window frames were to be timber rather than metal, and the roof was to be shod in fibro cement instead of

terracotta. However, following a request to utilize the funds from the sale of the now-removed first medical superintendent's residence, it appears that these cost savings were not included in the final construction.

In October of 1941, Dr Trumpy and his wife moved into the new fully furnished residence, with the final cost of construction amounting to £3007/6/-. Significantly, the building was the only one to evade the significant delays due to labor and material shortages that characterized the remainder of the building program. Reports and anecdotes suggest that Trumpy was highly regarded within the community, both as a skilled doctor and as a person, popularly referred to as 'Pop' by staff. He was responsible for the training of 'hundreds of resident medical officers and thousands of nurses that would later ply their skills throughout the state. His influence, however, extended beyond Ipswich, having been elected to the Council of the Queensland branch of the influential British Medical Association, remaining in that position for eight years. That the prominent nurses' quarters (constructed during the 1950s) backing onto Nicholas Street was named Trumpy Home, and the newly constructed (in 1998) pediatric ward was called the David Trumpy Pediatric Unit attest to Trumpy's popularity and influence in the health community. According to his official obituary Trumpy became 'one of the best-known medical practitioners in Australia'. However, the honor of having Ipswich's most prominent key piece of infrastructure, the road bridge connecting the CBD with North Ipswich, named after him would ensure that his name lived on in the wider community, and perhaps no higher honor could be bestowed upon him than being awarded an MBE by the Queen in 1960 for his services to medicine.

Trumpy was, however, not only a prominent individual in the town, but he understood the importance of symbolizing his authority. As Sarah Luke argues in her thesis about Dr Frederic Manning, buildings can be reflective of the power and authority of medical practitioners. It would seem that there was no accident in Trumpy arguing that the new medical superintendent's residence should be positioned at the very top of the campus, overlooking the campus itself, Ipswich town and Brisbane city to the north-east. Trumpy was instrumental in working alongside the ailing Roberts to site the building in this prominent location. Reflecting an original suggestion made as far back as 1883 that a residence be constructed on the highest point of the campus, Trumpy's new home would now be positioned in this striking location. Perhaps, too, in a nod to earlier 'miasma' disease theory and a desire for clear air within relaxing, tree-filled grounds, the building reflects Nineteenth Century precepts. Today, one can still see the result – from ground level an imposing two-storey residence perched high above and overlooking the Ipswich Hospital site, and from higher up a clear view towards the modern CBD high-rise structures of Brisbane. Catching 'clean air' and sunshine, the building today is surrounded by mature gardens and trees, offering a haven from the hustle and bustle of hospital life on the campus below. The building stands centrally in a precinct of significant other residences, built between 1863 and the 1930s. The structure stands as a unique Functionalist-designed hospital residence structure unlike any other in Queensland.

Post 1967 Developments

Dr David Trumpy retired from his position as medical superintendent of Ipswich Hospital in 1967. He was replaced, first by Dr Michael O'Rourke (1967-71) and then Dr Terrence Mulhearn (1971-91), both of whom occupied the residence. Sir Llew Edwards, Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Health, was also closely associated with the residence during his time as Deputy Superintendent (1984-88). No doubt he spent many hours there discussing business with Dr Mulhearn. After 1991, the building was used for a period by the Anesthetics Department for a variety of staff anesthetists, both as a permanent residence and later as a temporary placement till more permanent accommodation could be found. Later still the building was used as a base for some Queensland Health Community services, though specific details have yet to be investigated. The building is currently vacant.

REFERENCE LIST

Provide a list of references as part of your historical summary (including title, author, and online link where available). References may include history books, archival material, newspaper articles, contextual reports, or historic photographs.

"150 Years Ipswich Hospital 1860-2010", Supplement to *The Queensland Times*, February 2010.

Apperly, R., Irving, R. & Reynolds, P. (1989) *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde.

Blake, T. (1997) *Health Buildings in Queensland: an Historical Overview* Asset Management Unit, Capital Works and Assessment Management Branch, Queensland Health, Brisbane.

Blake, T., Kennedy, M., Pullar, M. & Riddle, R. (1996) *Queensland Health Heritage Survey* (Vol. 1 & 2) Asset Management Unit, Capital Works and Asset Management Branch, Queensland Health, Brisbane.

Bourke, A. (2012) "Salubrity and Hospital Sites in Nineteenth Century Melbourne." Paper presented at the Myth, Nature, Heritage. 29th Annual Conference of the Society of Architectural Historians Australia and New Zealand, University of Tasmania, Launceston.

Conrad Gargett Records (1940) *Series A, File 450*, Fryer Library, University of Queensland, St Lucia.

Cook, M. (2011), *A Hard and Noble Life: A History of Nursing at the Ipswich Hospital 1860-2011*, Queensland Health, Brisbane.

Ferson, M. & Nilsson, M. (eds.) (2001) *Art Deco in Australia: Sunrise over the Pacific*, Craftsman House, Sydney.

Ipswich Hospital Board (1936) *Minutes*, Ipswich Hospital Museum Archives, Ipswich.

Luke, S.G. (2023) *Doctoring, Building and Publishing: How Psychiatrist Dr Frederic Norton Manning Generated his Medical Power and Authority in Colonial New South Wales 1868 to 1903*, PhD Thesis, Department of History and Archaeology, Macquarie University.

"Obituary, David Earnest Trumpy", *The Medical Journal of Australia*, 1971-11, Vol.2 (19), pp980-981 (Nov.6, 1971)

Patrick, R. (1987) *A History of Health & Medicine in Queensland 1824-1960*, University of Queensland Press, St Lucia.

Patrick, R. (1993) *The Ipswich Hospital 1860-1991*, Boolarong Publications, Bowen Hills.

Queensland Times newspaper (TROVE)

Riddle, R. (ed) (2017) *Conrad Gargett 1890-2015*, Conrad Gargett, Brisbane.

Slaughter, L.E. (1960) *Ipswich Municipal Centenary*, Council of the City of Ipswich, Ipswich.

State Library of Queensland www.slq.qld.gov.au

Watson, D. & McKay, J. (1984) *A Directory of Queensland Architects to 1940*, University of Queensland, St Lucia.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

- Attach items that support your application and your list of references.
- For books or reports: only include the relevant pages, rather than the entire publication.
- Attach sources that are not available readily online, such as letters, reports, historic photographs, maps.
- Attach copies of primary source material available only to the applicant (e.g., your family's copy of War Service Records).

- (a) Digital Files – Medical Superintendent's Residence
- (i) Nineteen current photographs of medical superintendent's residence and grounds – Identified as "Images 01-19"
 - (ii) DFW Roberts Plans 1940 [Fryer Library]
 - (iii) Letter of Support – Jennifer Howard MP, Member for Ipswich
 - (iv) Letter of Support – Ipswich Climate Action Group
 -
- (b) Fully referenced 'Brief History of Medical Superintendent's residences': Document

6. Statement of cultural heritage significance

In the statement of significance you need to explain how the place satisfies one or more of eight cultural heritage criteria by which the cultural heritage significance of a place may be determined.

Select the criteria that are relevant to your application and provide a statement for each relevant criterion.

- A place need only satisfy one criterion to be eligible for entry in the Heritage Register. You do not need to provide a response against every criterion. Write “not applicable” against the criteria that are not relevant to the place.
- The statement of significance should not repeat or summarise the history or description, but it should not include anything not supported by your history and description.
- Ambiguity and emotive language should be avoided.
- Read other statements of cultural heritage significance in the Heritage Register for guidance.
- In your response, be succinct, clear, and relevant.
- Refer to [Guideline: Assessing Cultural heritage significance - Using the cultural heritage criteria](#) for more information.

CRITERION A the place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Queensland's history	The construction of the second Medical Superintendent's residence at the Ipswich hospital in 1941 is important in demonstrating the evolution and pattern of medical superintendent's residences in Queensland. The evolution of medical superintendent's residences in Queensland generally reflected changes in economic fortunes. Following Queensland's 1920s-30s initiatives to bring hospitals under a state umbrella, medical superintendent's residences were provided in many regions. Most of these were of timber construction, with a small number with more substantial proportions reflecting the increased status of medical superintendents in key regional locations (e.g. Atherton, Gympie, Ipswich & Rockhampton). The Ipswich residence is significant as it was built at a time when little other medical residential building work was taking place in Queensland. The building continued the pattern of providing substantial structures to house medical superintendents in important regional locations. The building demonstrated the regional importance of the Ipswich district in the late 1930s-early 1940s through its exceptional and distinctive design at a time when Queensland was on a wartime footing.
CRITERION B the place demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Queensland's cultural heritage	Not Applicable

CRITERION C the place has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Queensland's history	Not Applicable
CRITERION D the place is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of cultural places	Not applicable
CRITERION E the place is important because of its aesthetic significance	The former Medical Superintendent's residence at Ipswich and its relationship to the landscape is important in exhibiting a range of aesthetic characteristics of visual merit valued by the community. In particular, the contribution made by both the building and grounds to the local streetscape through scale, form and position, and intactness of the complex original design. The residence is located on an elevated position, overlooking both the hospital campus and the eastern portion of Ipswich city. It enjoys commanding views to Brisbane' CBD. The aesthetic value of the property is enhanced by its location within a precinct of historic residences (1863-1930s). The residence is also significant for the aesthetics of its setting with mature vegetation on the grounds which contribute to pleasant views in the urban landscape. A mature and healthy Bunya Pine with important links to the earliest years of the hospital dominates the grounds and is complimented by other mature plantings on site and in the immediate surroundings, creating a pleasant leafy streetscape for the community. Views of the vegetation are afforded both from and to the site, reinforcing the beauty and landmark quality of the entire property. The building and grounds enjoy a high level of integrity to the original designs, with no significant deterioration of the site since construction.
CRITERION F the place is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	Not applicable

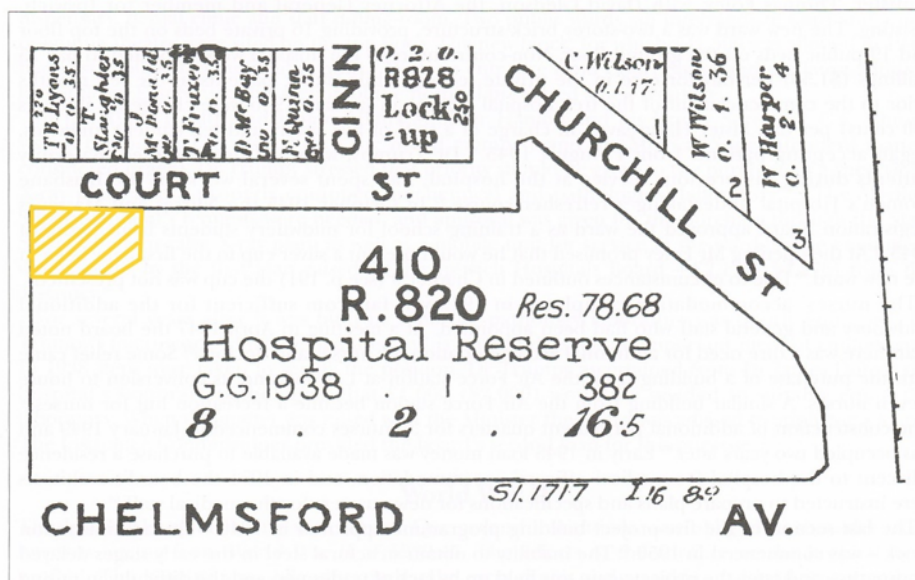
CRITERION G the place has a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	Not applicable
CRITERION H the place has a special association with the life or work of a particular person, group or organisation of importance in Queensland's history	The building has a strong connection with Dr David Trumpy and his association with the development of healthcare facilities in Queensland, as the state's longest-serving medical superintendent. Dr David Trumpy was appointed medical superintendent at Ipswich Hospital in 1920. He held this position until 1967, making him the longest serving medical superintendent in Queensland. He had a long association with the medical superintendent's residence (1941-67: 26 years), having influenced its siting and overseen its construction. He is significant as he played a key role in training 'hundreds of resident medical officers and thousands of nurses' who would later ply their skills throughout the state. His role included election to the influential Council of the Queensland branch of the British Medical Association and the Queensland Advisory Committee on Hospital Drugs and Surgical Appliances. On his death, he was honoured by an official obituary in the Medical Journal of Australia, where he was described as 'one of the best-known medical practitioners in Australia'. In 1960 Trumpy was awarded an MBE by the Queen for his services to medicine: international recognition of his influential 47-year medical career. The medical superintendent's residence remains as an important legacy to his important role in healthcare in Queensland.

7. Site plan

Your application must include a site plan showing the relationship between the place's cadastral boundaries, significant features, and the proposed boundary.

- Using a satellite image of the place showing its cadastral boundary, draw your proposed boundary to include all the features (buildings, trees, gardens, etc) that you believe are significant.
- All features deemed as significant in the application, must be clearly labelled.
- The cadastral boundaries and the Real Property Description (E.g.: Lot 13 on RP12345) must be shown each of the lots within the proposed boundary.
- The boundary should be clear (e.g., marked by a thick dashed line) and enclose all parts of the place that contribute to its state heritage significance, including the setting of the place. It is rare to enter a place in the Heritage Register with a boundary that is only the footprint of a building or structure and does not include some of the surrounding gardens or open space.

- The site plan boundary does not have to follow lot on plan (cadastral) boundaries, but a simple and uncomplicated boundary is best.
- Satellite imagery showing cadastral boundaries can be sourced from [Queensland Globe](#), Google Pro, Google maps, or a cadastral map from the local council, or a survey plan from the Titles Office.
- See the [Application Guide: Entering a State Heritage Place in the Queensland Heritage Register](#) for an example of a suitable boundary map.



*Coloured section: Approximate boundary. Source: Patrick, The Ipswich Hospital, p.95
Note: Cadastral Map shows whole of Hospital Site*



(FORMER) MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE, IPSWICH HOSPITAL
Heritage Register Application Map

Legend
 - Proposed heritage boundary
 - Significant tree canopies
 - Cadastral parcels
 - Lot
 - Secondary interest
 - Strata



[Source: Queensland Globe]

Attach a site plan to this form. Tick to confirm:

- ☒ the site plan is drawn or sketched to scale
- ☒ all significant heritage elements of the place are shown and clearly labelled in their approximate locations
- ☒ the proposed heritage boundary is shown
- ☒ the cadastral (lot on plan) boundaries of the place are shown

8. Photographs

It is essential that you provide current photographs of the place in support of your application.

- Attach photographs to this application that show the place in its current state.
- Provide details of the photographs, including the date they were taken, a short description (the name of the feature, its location within the place, and the direction from which the photo was taken) and any copyright or licencing details/permissions.
- Number all photographs and complete the index table below adding more rows if needed.
- If submitting an electronic application, submit the photographs in a digital file attached with the application form.

- If submitting an application by post, submit the photographs on a USB and attach one hardcopy print out of images to this application form.

DATE AND TIME TAKEN Images 1-13 & 17-19: 05/10/2025 - Approximately 1.00pm Images 14-16: October 2025		PHOTOGRAPHER Michael Pick Supplied by West Moreton Health [Permission to use these images has been granted by the creator]
COPYRIGHT PERMISSIONS <i>Ensure you have copyright permission for any photographs you have not taken yourself and include copyright and creator details in the files you are submitting. The department encourages copyright holders to give a licence enabling publication on the department website. Creative Commons licences can be obtained free of charge at www.creativecommons.org. A Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) is recommended.</i>		
IMAGE NUMBER	FILE NAME	DESCRIPTION
01	Image 01.JPG	Front view of medical superintendent's residence, from Court Street (looking south). Steps in foreground.
02	Image 02.JPG	Side view of medical superintendent's residence, from Nicholas Street (looking north-east). Maids room to left.
03	Image 03.JPG	Rear view of medical superintendent's residence from the back yard (looking north). From left to right: Maid's Room, Bathroom, Kitchen.
04	Image 04.JPG	Side view of medical superintendent's residence, from driveway (looking west). Garage area and Fernery in foreground.
05	Image 05.JPG	View of north-west corner of upper storey of medical superintendent's residence, with view to north-east. Brisbane CBD high-rise in background.
06	Image 06.JPG	Front entrance to medical superintendent's residence, with contrasting white rendered walls and exposed brick and tile. Chimney to left.
07	Image 07.JPG	Upper portion of medical superintendent's residence above entrance. Looking south-east. Detail of chimney, porthole window, contrasting rendered brick with exposed brick and tile.

08	Image 08.JPG	Detail upper portion of medical superintendent's residence above entrance. Porthole and corner windows.
09	Image 09.JPG	Detail of porthole window above entrance to building
10	Image 10.JPG	Detail adjacent to entrance. Zig-zag stylistic detail in tile and brick against chimney face. Window with steel horizontal bars.
11	Image 11.JPG	Left front of medical superintendent's residence, looking south. Steps in foreground. To left there is a window where garage is located. Above this is enclosed timber slat fernery
12	Image 12.JPG	Window detail: Steel frame with horizontal bars
13	Image 13.JPG	Entrance door detail: Original design as Roberts' plan, with original glass brick surrounds
14	Image 14.JPG	Internal view: Downstairs Lounge Room with fireplace & wooden floor. Windows look out to the north
15	Image 15.JPG	Internal view: Central stairway with original timber balustrade
16	Image 16.JPG	Internal view: Upstairs main bedroom with view to the north/north-east. Carpeted floor & original intact cornices
17	Image17.JPG	Plaque erected by Ipswich Hospital Museum Inc. relating to the bunya pine within the grounds of medical superintendent's residence. Located inside perimeter fence on Court Street, to the left (eastern side) of the block.
18	Image 18.JPG	Historic bunya pine planted 1867. View from Court Street looking towards south-east. Medical superintendent's residence in background.
19	Image 19.JPG	General view of mature plantings. View from NW corner (corner Nicholas & Court Streets.) Right to left - Ficus, Jacaranda, Bunya

Have you included copyright and creator details in the photos you are submitting?

Yes ☒ No ☐

9. Declaration

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the information I have provided is true and correct. I understand that it is an offence under the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992* to give information that I know to be false or misleading. I understand that information supplied on or with this application form may be disclosed publicly in accordance with the *Queensland Heritage Act 1992*, *Right to Information Act 2009* and *Evidence Act 1977*.

Accept ☒ (required)

10. Lodgement

All sections of this form must be completed and attachments prepared (in particular the site plan showing the proposed heritage boundary and photographs of the place) before an application is lodged. Incomplete applications cannot be accepted.

Send one copy of the completed form and attachments to:

Email:

heritage@detsi.qld.gov.au

OR Post:

Planning and Heritage
Environment and Heritage Policy and Planning
Department of the Environment, Tourism, Science and Innovation
GPO Box 2454
Brisbane Qld 4001

Further information

For more information about the process of assessing a place for entry in the Heritage Register:

- Email heritage@detsi.qld.gov.au
- call 13 QGOV (13 74 68) and ask to speak to a heritage officer in the Planning and Heritage Branch
- visit www.qld.gov.au/environment/land/heritage/

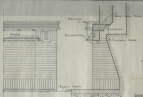
• Hospital - Green Hill -
 • R-820 -
 • 100 ft. x 100 ft. x 10 ft.

• PROPOSED - DOCTORS - RESIDENCE -
 • No. 12, IPSWICH - HOSPITALS - BOARD -
 • COURT - ST - IPSWICH -

• Drawn: T.M. Roberts - Architect -
 • Material: Metal - Building -
 • 225 - Green - St - Ipswich -
 • 10 - 10 - 10



• REAR - ELEVATION -



• FIREPLACE - DETAIL -



• SECTION - X-Y -



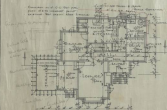
• ELEVATION - CORNER -



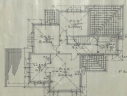
• END - ELEVATION -



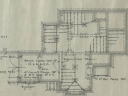
• ELEVATION - CORNER -



• GROUND - FLOOR - PLAN -



• FIRST - FLOOR - PLAN -



• FOUNDATION - PLAN -



Jennifer HOWARD MP

Member for IPSWICH

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FACEBOOK Jennifer Howard MP

INSTAGRAM [jenniferhowardmp](https://www.instagram.com/jenniferhowardmp)

5 November 2025

Heritage Branch
Department of the Environment, Tourism,
Science and Innovation
GPO Box 2454
BRISBANE QLD 4001

To whom it may concern

Re: Support for Mr Michael Pick's Heritage Register Application

I am pleased to support Mr Michael Pick's application to add the former Medical Superintendent's Residence at Ipswich Hospital to the Queensland Heritage Register.

Since 1860, the Ipswich Hospital has played an important role providing medical services for generations of Ipswich residents. The hospital is a historically significant landmark that has grown from a modest two-storey brick building into a substantial multi-building campus with a current capacity of 351 beds, which is projected to increase to 551 beds within the next several years. The Ipswich Hospital campus retains features of its rich historic architectural development, from its humble beginnings in the 19th century, through to its major expansions in the 20th century and the 21st century. Its current 200-bed expansion will see Ipswich Hospital become one of the largest hospitals in South-East Queensland.

The former Medical Superintendent's Residence, completed in 1941, is an important part of the Ipswich Hospital's 20th century history. The highly regarded Dr David Trumpy and his wife moved into the new Medical Superintendent's Residence once it was completed, and lived there until his retirement in 1967. Dr Trumpy presided over a major expansion of the hospital in the mid-20th century which included the hospital's new maternity ward, a critical addition given the city's booming population at the time.

The architect of the former Medical Superintendent's Residence, Mr Douglas F.W. Roberts, has been recognised for his significant architectural contributions to Brisbane's built environment, such as the heritage listed Chateau Nous house in Ascot. However, his work in Ipswich has not received any recognition. Adding the former Medical Superintendent's Residence to the heritage register will acknowledge Mr Roberts' legacy and his unique contribution to 20th century Modernist architecture in Ipswich.

The mature Bunya pine on the grounds of the residence also has important historical significance to our city having been donated by the Brisbane Botanical Gardens to the hospital in 1867. This Bunya pine has been a familiar landmark for generations of Ipswich residents, and is a remarkable testament to its resilience, having survived a number of hospital expansions over the course of its 158-year history.

Mr Pick's application to include the former Medical Superintendent's Residence on the Heritage Register highlights the fact that Ipswich's architectural heritage encompasses more than its well-known 19th century homes and buildings. The application demonstrates that 20th-century structures have made significant contributions to our city's built environment and character, and that these assets are worth preserving for future generations.

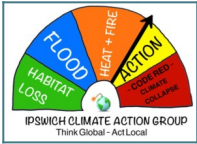
Ipswich takes great pride in its rich architectural history, and we're fortunate to have local advocates like Mr Pick who understand the importance in recognising and preserving our city's evolving built architecture.

Thank you for considering Mr Pick's application to add the former Medical Superintendent's Residence to Queensland's Heritage Register. Please do not hesitate to contact my office should you require any further information.

Yours sincerely,



Jennifer Howard MP
Member for Ipswich



20 December 2025

Letter in support of Michael Pick's application to enter **(Former) Medical Superintendent's Residence, Ipswich Hospital** in Queensland State Heritage Register

Ipswich Climate Action Group (ICAG) is a local Ipswich group working with our community to raise awareness of the climate crisis and environmental issues. We are concerned about the loss of our large old trees – not only for their environmental value (shade, heat reduction, habitat, carbon capture), but for their cultural heritage value to our community.

Publicly available plans for the expansion of Ipswich Hospital show that the trees in the grounds of the former medical superintendent's residence at Ipswich Hospital are under threat of removal, along with the heritage building. We urge the State government to list this site on the State Heritage Register to ensure this doesn't happen.

As per Michael's application, there are three mature trees (Bunya pine, Jacaranda and a Fig tree) on this site. While all three contribute to the aesthetic and environmental value of the site, we are particularly concerned about the Bunya pine which is the only remaining specimen from the original 'medicinal' plantings on that site. This is a story in itself! The medicinal value of Bunya pine was/is recognised by First Nations people and has now been widely documented in modern research. It is fascinating that something was known of these qualities by the Brisbane Botanical Gardens in the 19th century, when they donated the trees as the first step in establishing the hospital.

This Bunya pine, in the grounds of the former medical superintendent's residence, is a living link to our local history and to Queensland's history more broadly. It was planted almost 160 years ago and, given that Bunya pines can live up to 600 years, it potentially has a very long life ahead.

Ipswich Climate Action Group

Val Wheatley (President) ph: [REDACTED] Terri Field (Secretary) ph: [REDACTED]

Find us on Facebook [here](#) and website [here](#)



























7

Stay Safe
Check in Our App







ARAUCARIA BIDWILLI
(BUNYA PINE)

Planted 1867

Medicinal plants and trees were
donated to the Ipswich Hospital
and Benevolent Asylum by
Botanical Gardens Brisbane
for culture in the hospital grounds.

Only this tree remains.

Ipswich Hospital Museum Inc.



