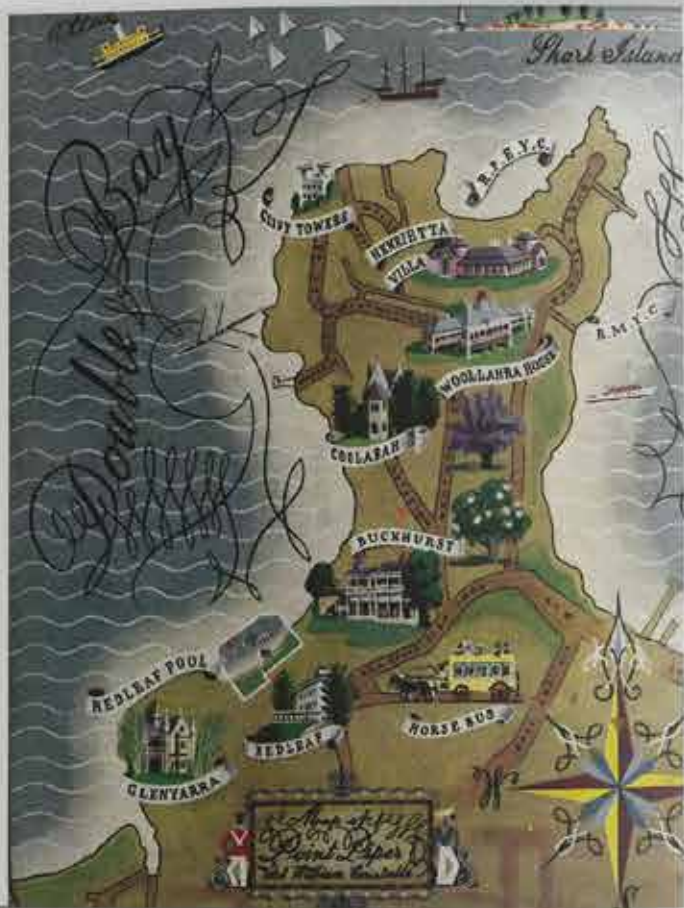


THOROUGHLY MODERN
THE LIFE + TIMES OF MOIR + SUTHERLAND ARCHITECTS



PETER FREEMAN





HEATHER McDONALD SUTHERLAND
EARLY DAYS: 1903 to 1923.

Heather McDonald Scotland and Malcolm Johnson Mai were born in Surrey in 1903, the last of each other and only in the fourth adults apart. Heather was born on May 18, 1903, or June 1903, the eldest of four children from her father William's first marriage to Clara Ethel McDonald. Malcolm Johnson Mai was the second son of Donald and Dabulbui Mai, and he was born at Neaham-Hapkin in Sydney's inner west on May 27, that same year. Both Heather and Malcolm were descended from Scottish highland families, and their names were ascribed through their birth items and the Scottish name of McDonald with Mai as their given name. These facts were also listed by the stated networks of the Scottish highlands and Pseudonymity in early twentieth century Sydney.

Survey of the town of the century has been a business and economic plan. Federation had been proclaimed on the first day of January 1901, at Centennial Park, and by 1901, all citizens voted for the first time in a Federal election, an election in which Alfred Deakin followed Edmund Barton as Prime Minister. New years later, in 1908, proud new citizens were to see the American Gull Wren Bird, which was named Sydney Harbour, announcing the importance of this southern airport in world affairs. Healthy, strong and free, could have been the White Swan, but her flight was being home, it that same year the preliminary surveys were being commenced for the new Federal City of Australia, the city of Canberra. The new federal city was to play a large part in Henderson's life and in the name of the future citizens' Malcom Johnson told the Senate of the future citizens and Cecilia Harrison. Canberra was also to play a part in the lives of thousands of other 'bail' and new Australians.

Clara Ethel McDougall's parents were George and Clara (nee Lowe). George was born in County Cathness, in Scotland and following his emigration to Australia he met and married Clara Lowe in Sydney on 26 October 1876. Clara Ethel McDougall, their first child and Heather's mother, was born

1898, Hattie's father William McDonald Sutherland was born in 1853 in Perthshire, County of Cathness, Scotland. The second of five children and the third child at the northeastern tip of Scotland, where only three miles away stand William's parents' home Angus and Marjorie Sutherland who had been born here in Perthshire in the late 1830s, and probably about three years apart. Angus was the a foreman and Barbara a housewife, and caring for the large family. William McDonald Sutherland was the youngest of three. His children and the first seven for most years a minor in Perthshire, a small fishing village on the northeastern coast of Scotland just near Perthshire, they were led to Glasgow and London, going by train in sailing ships and as a sailor. The voyage back to Sydney, with relatives aboard, Hattie

His father was fiercely proud of his ancestor, Forbes (Finley) Sutherland and had prepared a manuscript for publication about Forbes' life. The manuscript was titled *Therry Sutherland*, and told the story of how Forbes Sutherland, a woman born in Scotland, went to a school of seamstress, and accompanied Captain Cook on the voyage of the Endeavour. Forbes Sutherland died of consumption in May 1770 and was buried in Kilmorie on the shores of Solway Firth.



William McDonald's brother died 1885. Photograph taken in Parkville, Mo. from at the northeast by of Edward's (seated) is Samuel and George. The son, Edward Allen, 1884, 1885.

[illegible]





MALCOLM JOHNSON MOIR

EARLY DAYS: 1903 to 1920

Malcolm is worth a special mention as he promises to attain eminence in the professional life of his time, and he is an honor to Dubbo. He is so far almost entirely a product of the Dubbo High School. While attending there he was the main factor in the success of the 'Salvator', the school paper, and in his class work he also distinguished himself. Now he is attending the Sydney University, and is a resident student of St Andrew's College. He is taking up the course of architecture, which takes four years, provided the Student does not meet with failure in any of the exams. Malcolm has now completed his first year and is on his way to Dublin accompanied by his mother.

Malcolm's parents were Donald and Dulcie, (née Johnson). Malcolm's father Donald Moir was born in Scotland, some time in 1875, and Donald's family emigrated to Australia in 1878, arriving in Sydney in December of that year. The Moir immigrants consisted Donald's parents, Angus Moir (father) and Louisa (née Crag), and his two sisters, Agnes and Louisa. Louisa's niece, Catherine, who was already established in Sydney and then living in Waterloo, had sponsored their immigration. Angus Moir had been born in 1840 in Aberdeen. He and Louisa married in 1872 and had eight children in all. There was Agnes (1873), Donald (1875) and Louisa (1877), who were born in Scotland, and Hugh, Jessie, Linda, Lorne and Christina, born in Australia.

Donald's mother Louisa died in 1893 aged 53, after having lived fourteen years in Australia. Angus Moir remarried, and had one more child, Francis (Frank). One Harry Moir Angus had been a shipwright in Melbourne and, once in Australia, had taken up a position with the NSW Department of Works Harbours and Rivers branch. He purchased a house at 14 Gleason Street, Harport, overlooking Cockatoo Island and, eventually, his workplace.

Malcolm's mother, Dulcie (née Johnson) was born in Sydney in 1872. Dulcie's father, James Johnson, had been born in 1820 in London and emigrated to Australia in the late 1840s. James had married Sarah Beattie in Goddard in 1853 and the couple had only one child before Sarah died ten years later in 1862. Dulcie was the first, and second last, child of James' second marriage to Sarah Rebecca Beattie, Sarah's cousin. Dulcie's name was chosen after Dulcie's father, Sarah Beattie's English mother.

Dulcie and Donald married on April 2, 1900 by Rev James Cook BA, at Pyralis. Malcolm junior, their only child, was born on 27 May 1903 at Leveghurst, the birth being registered at the Petersham Registry Office.

Malcolm's father Donald (1875-1942) spent his early working life with the NSW Department of Forestry, rising to a District Forestry Officer, and being stationed at Murrumbidgee and Boree in the south, and Tarago and Dubbo in the north. Donald worked in many areas of the NSW coast and hinterland as a forester and his work was particularly recognised in the forming of Don Moir ridge near Boree on the southeast coast of New South Wales.



Malcolm sitting in the Dubbo-Cooten High School (c.1915). (Wendy Ross photo by Photographic Art Co. copied in 2008 by Ian Moir (1945-2015).)

High school friends at Malabar in Sydney accompanying the burial of French, French, French and French (c.1915). (Wendy Ross photo by Photographic Art Co. copied in 2008 by Ian Moir (1945-2015).)



A DESIGN FOR
A SUBURBAN TOWN HALL

MALCOLM JOHNSON MOIR UNIVERSITY PRACTICE + MARRIAGE: 1920 to 1927

Mr Malcolm Moir, an ex-student of the Dublin High School, is now going ahead at the Sydney University. His objective is to become an architect, whose certificate will have the endorsement of the 'Academy'. Malcolm is prominent among the undergraduates of the time. He was one of the organizers of the recent commensurate celebrations and his photograph appeared in the Sydney press last week, as a leading star in the annual 'Joke' of the students.

MALCOLM + ST ANDREW'S COLLEGE: 1920 to 1924

Malcolm had been admitted to St Andrew's College in the Midsummer term, commencing in September 1920. He was aged seventeen, and he was to remain a College resident until the end of the 1924 scholastic year, by which time he had been awarded the Bachelor of Architecture degree. In his last year at College, Malcolm met up with Fiona Egan Moore (1902-1986), then aged twenty-two. At that time Fiona was in Architecture IV but was deemed to be a 'heretic' within the College as he had arrived in the 1924 Midsummer term. Fiona and Malcolm were later to work together on a number of architectural projects from the late 1920s on. Malcolm had received one of the numerous Janet Cairns Scholarships, worth £30 a year, in 1922. There was no scholarship for her available for the 1923 year and Malcolm did not figure in the 1924 awards.

It is not surprising that Malcolm, the author of Dublin High School of the Bexley, took on the role as the editor of the St Andrew's College Magazine and he contributed short stories, sketches, poems and observations about college and city life. For the 1923 Magazine he composed a short poem:

Read 'The Common Room: Two Tramps', which reflected on the winter and summer seasons at the College:

I respond to the Common Room's call,
In winter when everything's freezing,
The temperature's too good for me or for
I respond to the Common Room's call,
And I creep down the windy cold hall
To its warmth and comforting place,
I respond to the Common Room's call
In the winter when everything's freezing
In the summer the Common Room gives me
Heat by policy and policy for them.
For the change from day when I procure me
In summer the Common Room gives me
Heat by policy to comfort me when
And I laugh with old souls at with them
In summer the Common Room gives me
Heat by policy and policy for them.



Malcolm is far second at St Andrew's College University of Sydney, dated but about 1922. Photograph by for design in 2000 by John Moir (1923-2000).

In Design: Aerial Building School of Town Hall, University of Sydney, 1920, University of Sydney, c. 1922, watercolor work on double page mounted on card. Original photograph by Sydney. The year 2004-2024 (1923-2000).





ELEVATION - FRONT



ELEVATION - SIDE



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B



ELEVATION - REAR



ELEVATION - SIDE ROOM TO REAR



ELEVATION - SIDE ROOM TO REAR



SECTION C-C



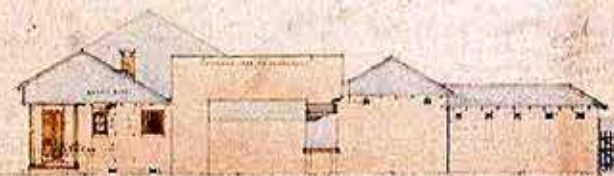
ELEVATION - SIDE



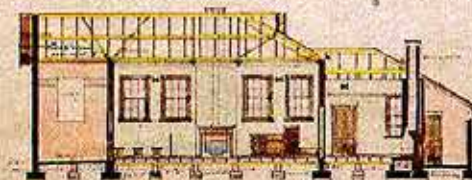
SECTION D-D



SECTION E-E



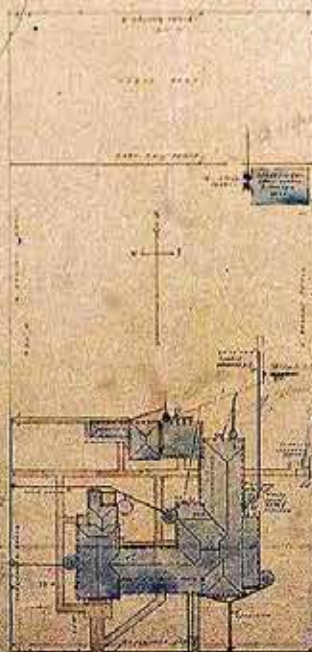
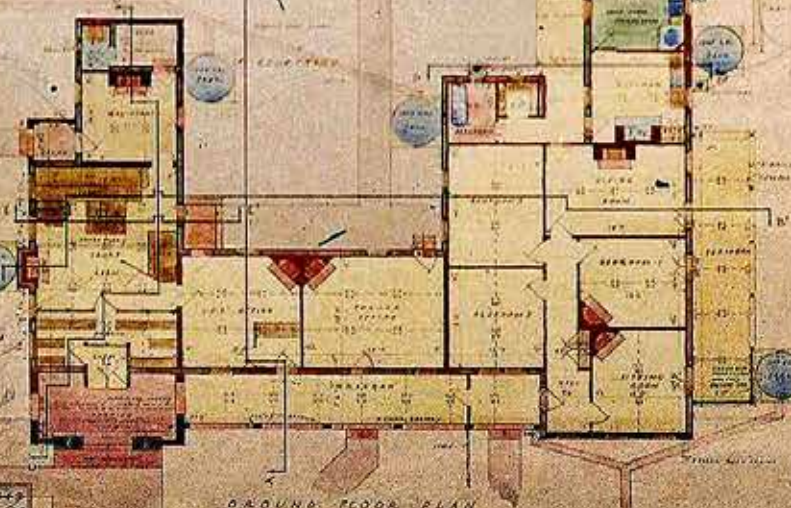
ELEVATION - SIDE



SECTION F-F



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



PLAN OF SITE



SCALE FOR PLAN, SECTIONS & ELEVATIONS



SCALE FOR PLAN OF SITE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT'S BRANCH		
GANMAIN COURT HOUSE & POLICE STATION		
DRAWING NO. 1	CONTRACT NO. 555	DATE 1905

DESIGNED BY	ARCHITECT	DATE
DRAWN BY	ARCHITECT	DATE
CHECKED BY	ARCHITECT	DATE
APPROVED BY	ARCHITECT	DATE

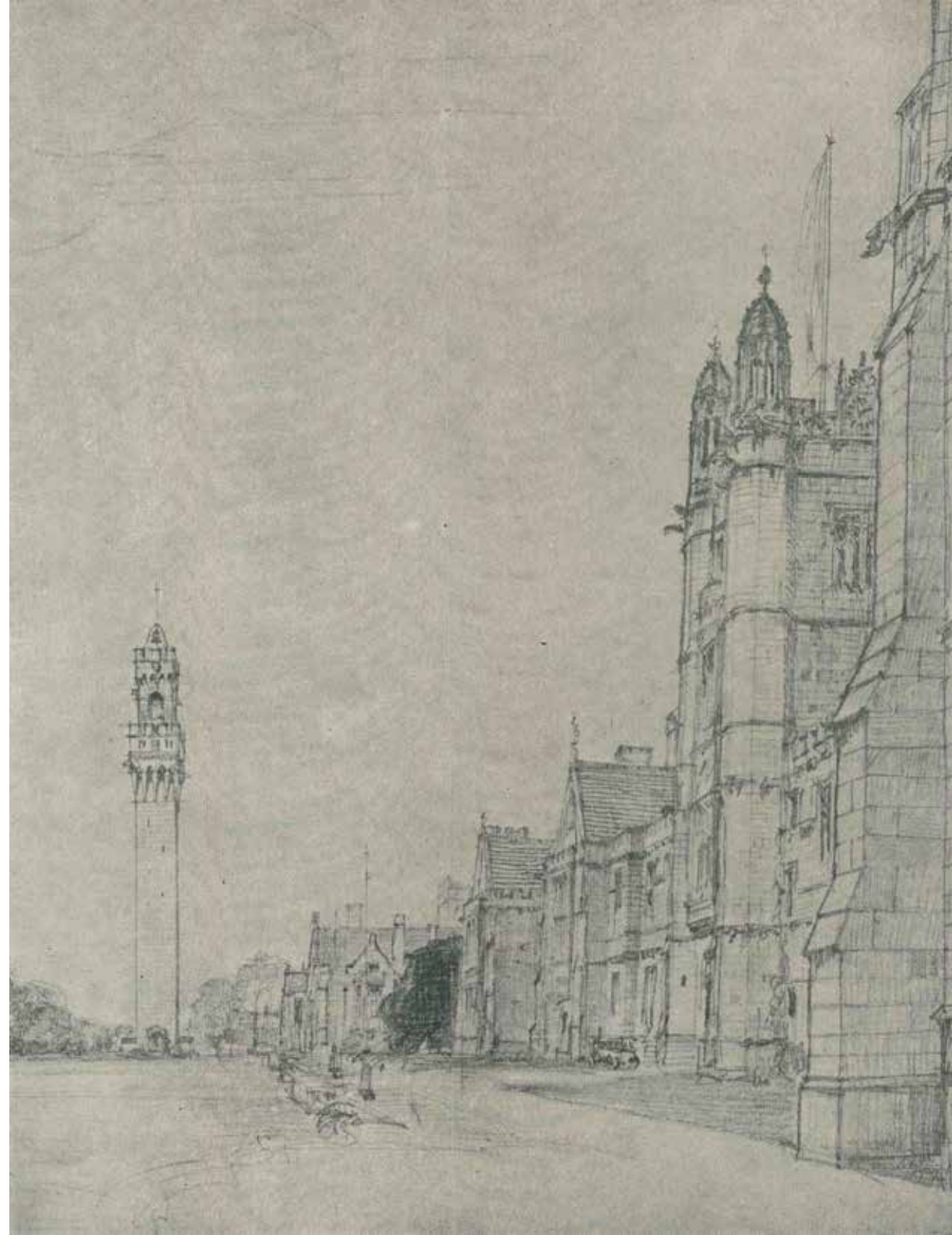
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC & RESERVE COMMISSION
--

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC & RESERVE COMMISSION
--





Faculty of Architecture 1925



RUSSELL BRADDON'S
exciting life story of the
world's top prima donna
—and the man behind her



*JOAN SUTHERLAND with her husband,
Richard Bonynge—a recent photograph.*



NANCE + MALCOLM ARRIVE IN AINSLIE

In May 1927 Hays had been admitted as a member of the Institute of Architects of New South Wales. A ballot was taken of a number of new members - Sydney Walter Lucas of Public Works Museum, proposed by Sir Lawrence Soderstrom; James Soderstrom; Malcolm Johnson of the Westpoint Laundry. Hays proposed by John Drummond Moore and Bill Thompson; Dawson, Harcourt Road, Fair Doos, proposed by Professor Whitmore; is an extraordinary candidate. Malvern was to find that he was working alongside Sydney Walter Lucas at the Federal Capital Commission (FCC) a few months later!

That Placemart joined a Bachelor of Architecture and membership of the Institute of Architects of PNG. On September 29 1927, Malcolm married Laura Maude Aubrey known as Nioce, at St Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Philip Street just following their marriage Malcolm and Nioce were as follows: Youngest son of the NSW south coast, most likely to visit Malcolm's parents who were then resident in the small town of Manly, New South Wales. He travelled to Canberra, where Malcolm had been offered a position with the recently created Australian Capital Territory of the FOC, which he commenced in October 1927. Given Malcolm's father is a 'old handout', the FOC had offered a Government house in Ainslie to the couple, but it appears that their house did not become available until June 1928.

The FCC Property and Tenancy Register for 34 Carolina Avenue at the corner of An Crockett and Concession Street indicates that Nicos and Placido did not take up residence in the FCC Type 2 dwelling until 1 June 1978. This would suggest that they probably spent their first months in Canberra with Nicos's parents Maud and James Aukmy, who had been up residence in Canberra since July 1927 within the newly completed Commercial Building Company of Sydney, a chain which had also opened the doors of its new premises on City Centre One Centre in that month.

The Register indicates that Placens and Chalotet "departed their Aft Cruise from Rio, 31 December 1933, which was coincident with the 22th when Placens's Government assumption began. The Register also indicates that S. Terry became the crew's target, followed by L. Roux (Edward Radeffsky, who was a tourist between 17 March 1933 and 5 December 1935; Strange's Name and Placens's wife listed in the 1935 Census as being resident at the Aft Cruise's address, Portofino, Rio de Janeiro, the house known Radeffsky's).

The naming and re-naming of the Canberra streets within the period from 1921 to 1928 was difficult so tedious that the first Canberra National Museum Committee had created a special naming committee, which on 12 December 1927, meeting, that sub-committee decided that some of Walter

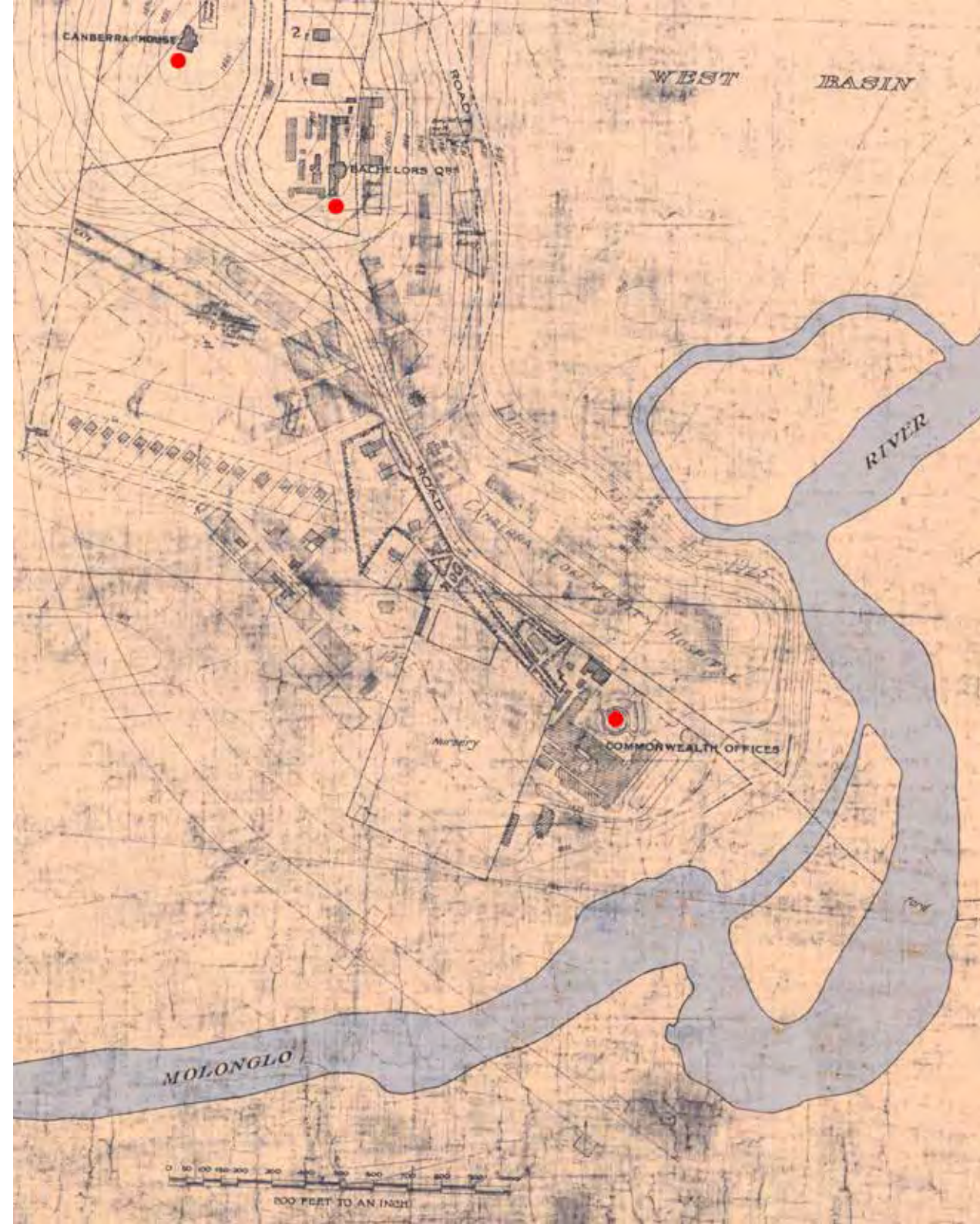
Have Your Kinesiology and Psychology
 Department work together to give credit
 for the same course in both areas. For
 example, a student could take a course in
 Psychology and Kinesiology (e.g., Human
 and Physical Activity in a Health Context) and
 receive credit for both courses.

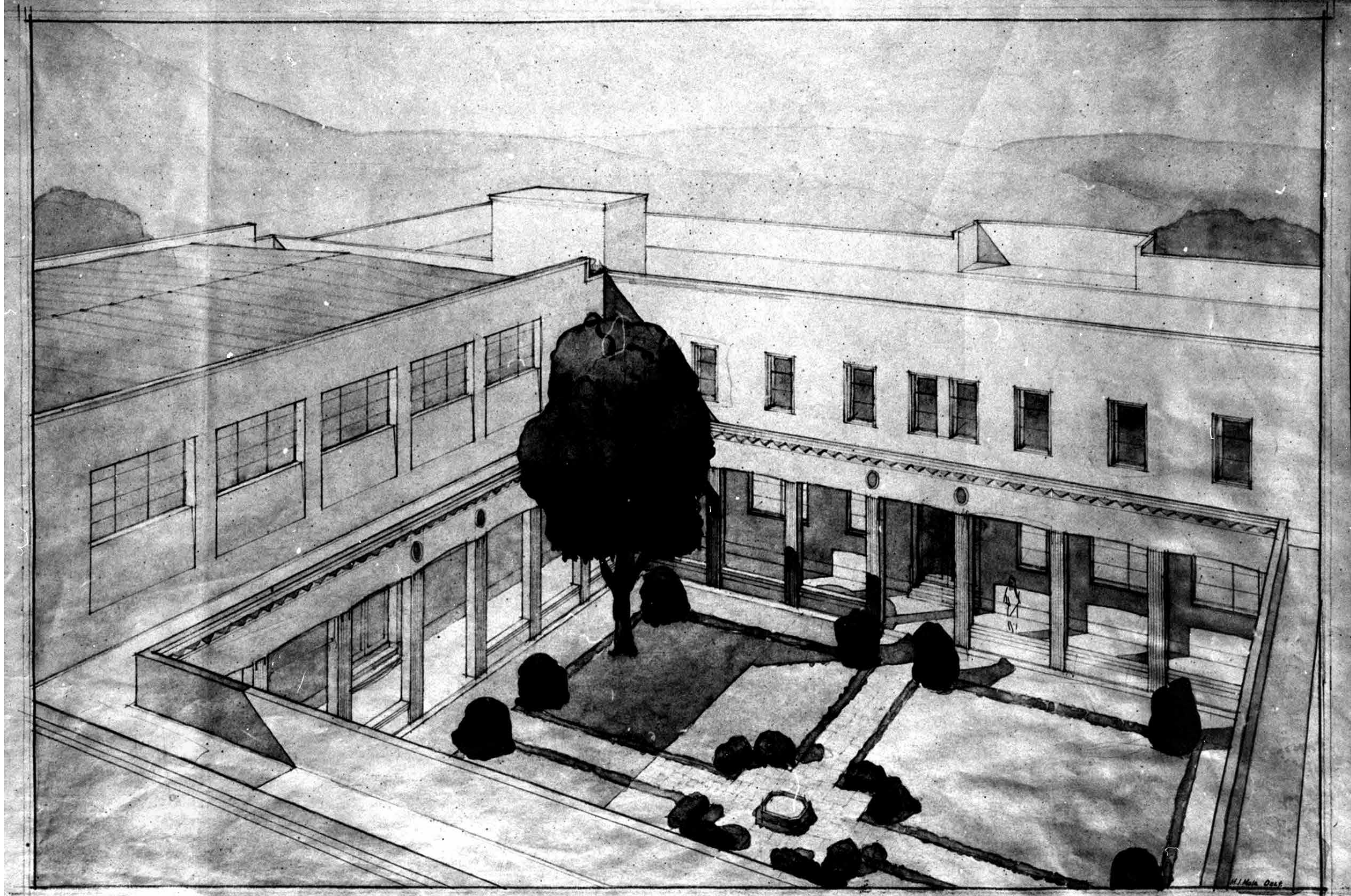
Photograph of the defendant sitting with the United Capital Commission holding a form a TDS. The subject was a black male having said he was a Sudanese Worker with PAN CGA200-886106.

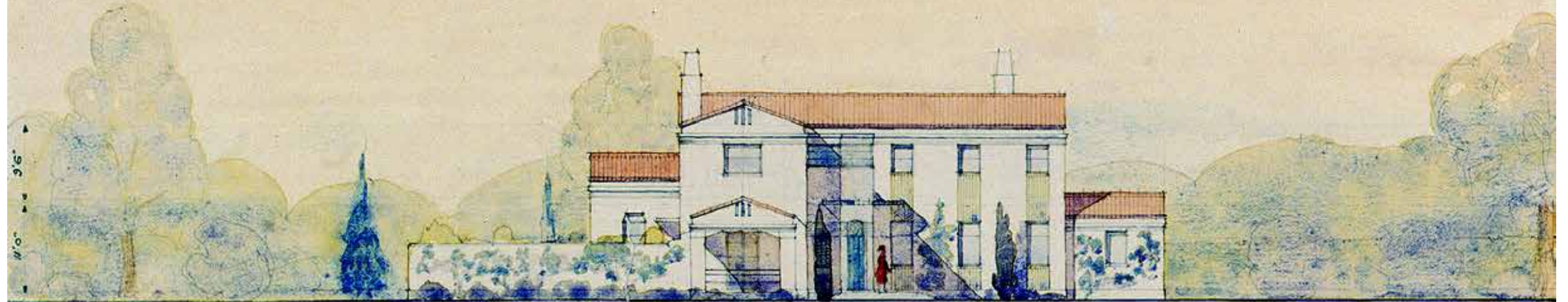






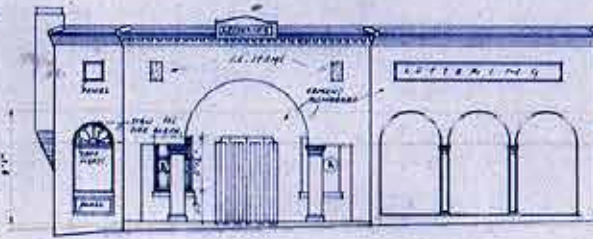
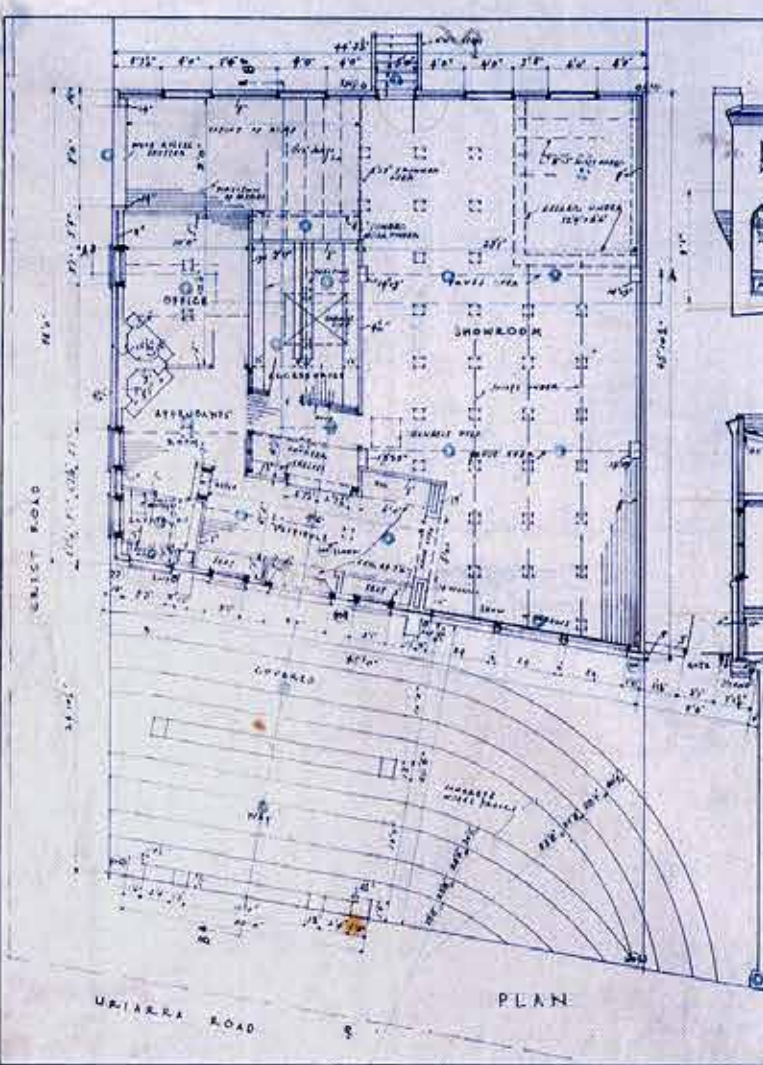




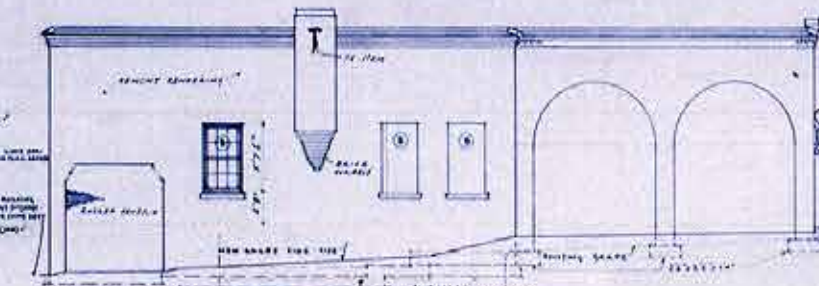


SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION

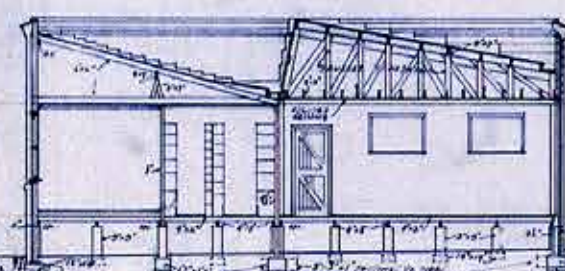
PROPOSED HOUSE FOR THE DIRECTOR OF THE AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY CANBERRA
DRAWN - M. J. MOIR 7.6.29 ARCHITECTS DEPARTMENT FEDERAL CAPITAL COMMISSION SCALE ONE INCH EQUALS SIXTEEN FEET



ELEVATION TO URIARRA ROAD

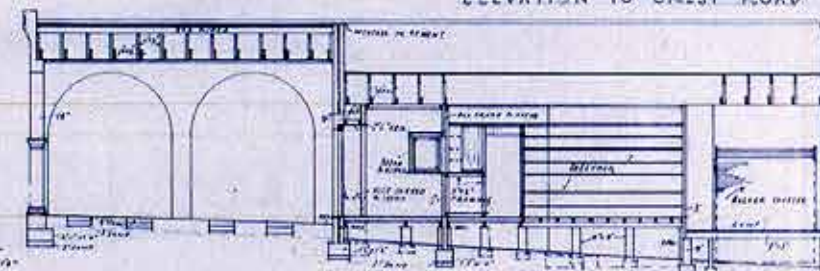


ELEVATION TO CREST ROAD

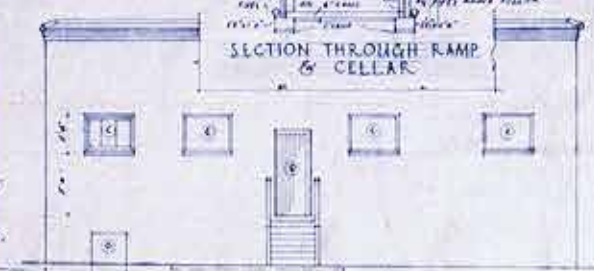


SECTION A-A'

SCALE SECTIONS THROUGH BACK CORNICES



SECTION B-B'



SECTION THROUGH RAMP & CELLAR

REAR ELEVATION

NOTES:
 1. ELECTRIC LIGHT FIXTURES, 220V.
 2. POWER IN UNDERGROUND CABLES
 3. CEMENTING WORK
 4. FLOORING, ROOFING & OTHER WORK
 5. FINISHES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS

SERVICE STATION URIARRA ROAD			
QUEANBEYAN TOP OF TETLEY ISOL			
DRAWN BY	RM	GENERAL DRAWINGS	JOB 6
TRACED BY	RM		Dwg 1
CHECKED BY	RM	SCALES 1/4" = 1'-0"	
FINLAY E MUNRO BARCH MIL ARCHT			



F.C.T. HOCKEY ASSOCIATION
BULLY BOOK
1932



PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL CARNIVAL
OF THE F.C.T.H.A. & SOUVENIR OF THE VISIT
TO CANBERRA OF THE HOCKEY "ALL BLACKS"

AUGUST 6, 1932.

PRICE 6D



'...THIS RAPIDLY GROWING, EXCITING CITY'

She [Heather] was energetic and very competent. I always thought she was a very good architect. This was a time when five women worked as it was interesting to see how they dealt with the men in the office. There was a bookie who used to give her trouble but she put him in his place with cheerfulness and with authority. I only worked with her on one job, the Sutherland job. I was the partner and I didn't realise she was alyssa when her hair stopped being pinned on through a window at the top of a long ladder. We hadn't put the stairs in yet.

Later in 1926, following the death of his wife, Macleod was left with the care of his two young children, Barbara aged six, and baby Ian just two years old. Macleod and his two children relocated from Ararat to an apartment in Barker Court, Barker, a building designed by his colleague Kenneth Clement in the 'Irish-War Child English' architectural style. The Barker apartments were completed in 1934.

The numerous architectural projects within his practice, the management of both the Capitol and Civic theatres, and the need to complete a home for his young family would have burdened Macleod. He was not able to call on the children's grandparents for permanent help as the Aubreys had returned to Sydney and the Hays had taken up residence in Menzies on the south coast of NSW. Macleod's university colleagues would have been aware of Macleod's plight and it is highly probable that many of his architectural friends made efforts to come to Canberra to assist the intrepid architect. Sutherland was one of those who came to help Macleod and in 1926 she moved to Canberra and took up residence at the Beauchamp House hostel in Ararat.

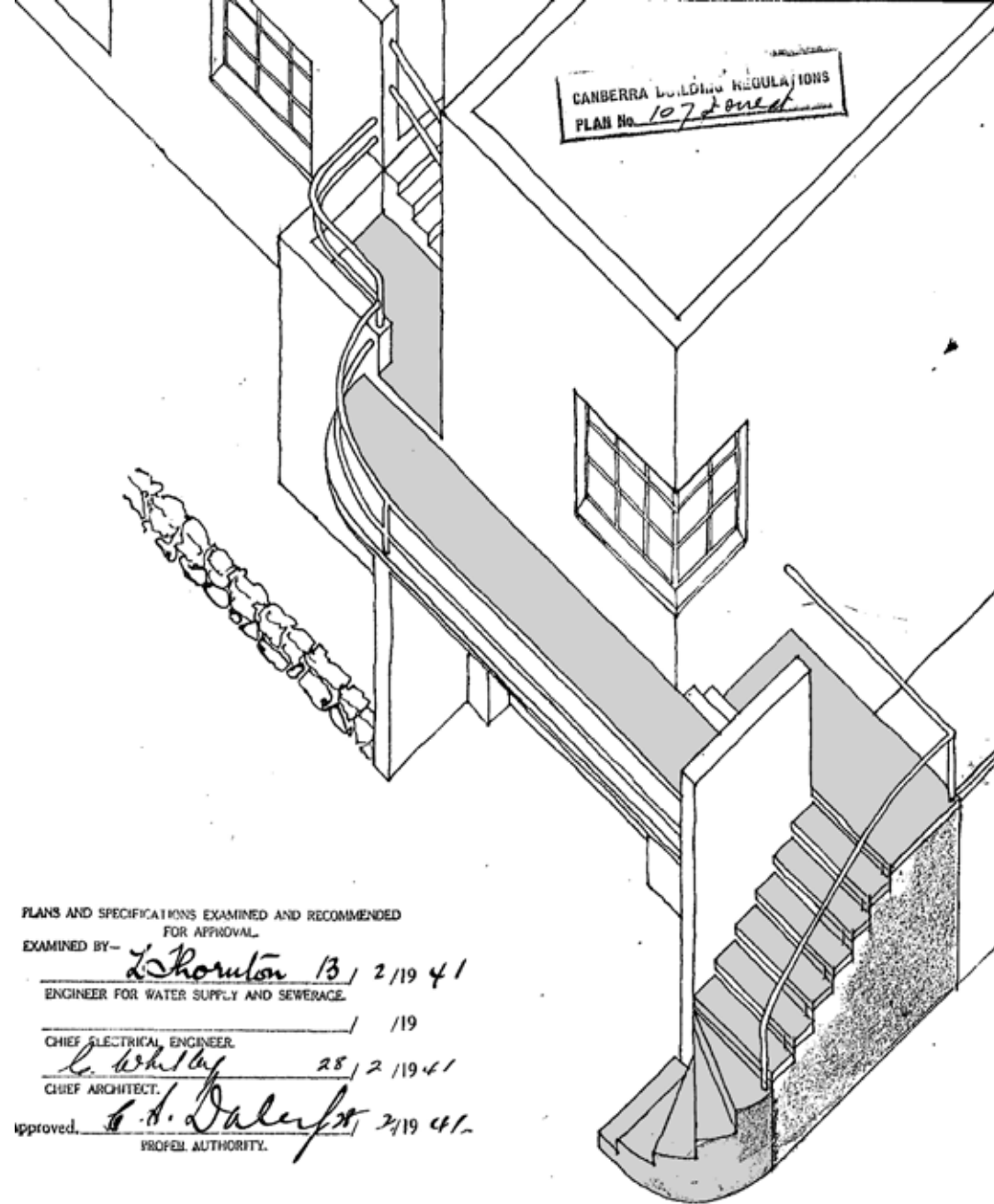
Beauchamp House in Ararat had been designed by the Melbourne architectural practice of Atkinson and Kingston Henderson in 1926. The building was completed for the Federal Capital Commissioners in 1927 and was initially important as the first of four non-government designed FCO hostels for public accommodation, though it was initially offered by public accountants transferred to Canberra following the opening of Parliament. Beauchamp House was designed in the 'Georgian Revival' architectural style, with rendered terracotta block walls within a reinforced concrete framed structure, and an unusual bell-cast roof and flat roof.

Early in 1936, the administration of Beauchamp House was renewed considerably, when a private lease, Miss David, undertook the management of the hostel. The Canberra Times reported that with "...the passing yesterday of Beauchamp House, only two Canberra hostels, the Hostel, Kooragang and Gorman House, are now under government control. It was announced yesterday by the acting secretary of the Department for the Interior that Beauchamp House had been leased for five years to Miss RT David, the present manager of the establishment. The lease carries the option of an extension for a further five years."



The Barker Court apartments in Canberra. This photograph is a detail.

Opposite: The first House, long now, designed in the Georgian architectural style with rendered terracotta block walls. Beauchamp House in Ararat. This photograph is a detail.



PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS EXAMINED AND RECOMMENDED
FOR APPROVAL.
EXAMINED BY— L. Horvath 13/2/1941
ENGINEER FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE.
CHIEF ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. _____ /19
L. Whitby 28/2/1941
CHIEF ARCHITECT.
Approved, B. H. Daler 2/19 41.
PROFESSIONAL AUTHORITY.

EXTERNAL STAIRS TO HOUSE, BLOCK 5, SECTION 2, FORREST A.C.T.

MOIR & LUTHERLAND ARCHITECTS CANBERRA A.C.T.

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'0"

For the Moir

85

4.1.41

PERSPECTIVE • VIEW •

DATE:

DESIGN • FOR • PROPOSED • HOUSE
RED • HILL • CANBERRA • F.C.T.
FOR DE TILLYARD

M. J. MOIR, B. ARCH. A.R.A.N.S.

CINNELLA • F.C.

OR
J. A. V. NISBET, B. ARCH. A.R.A.N.S.
SYDNEY • N.S.W.
ASSOCIATE • ARCHITECT





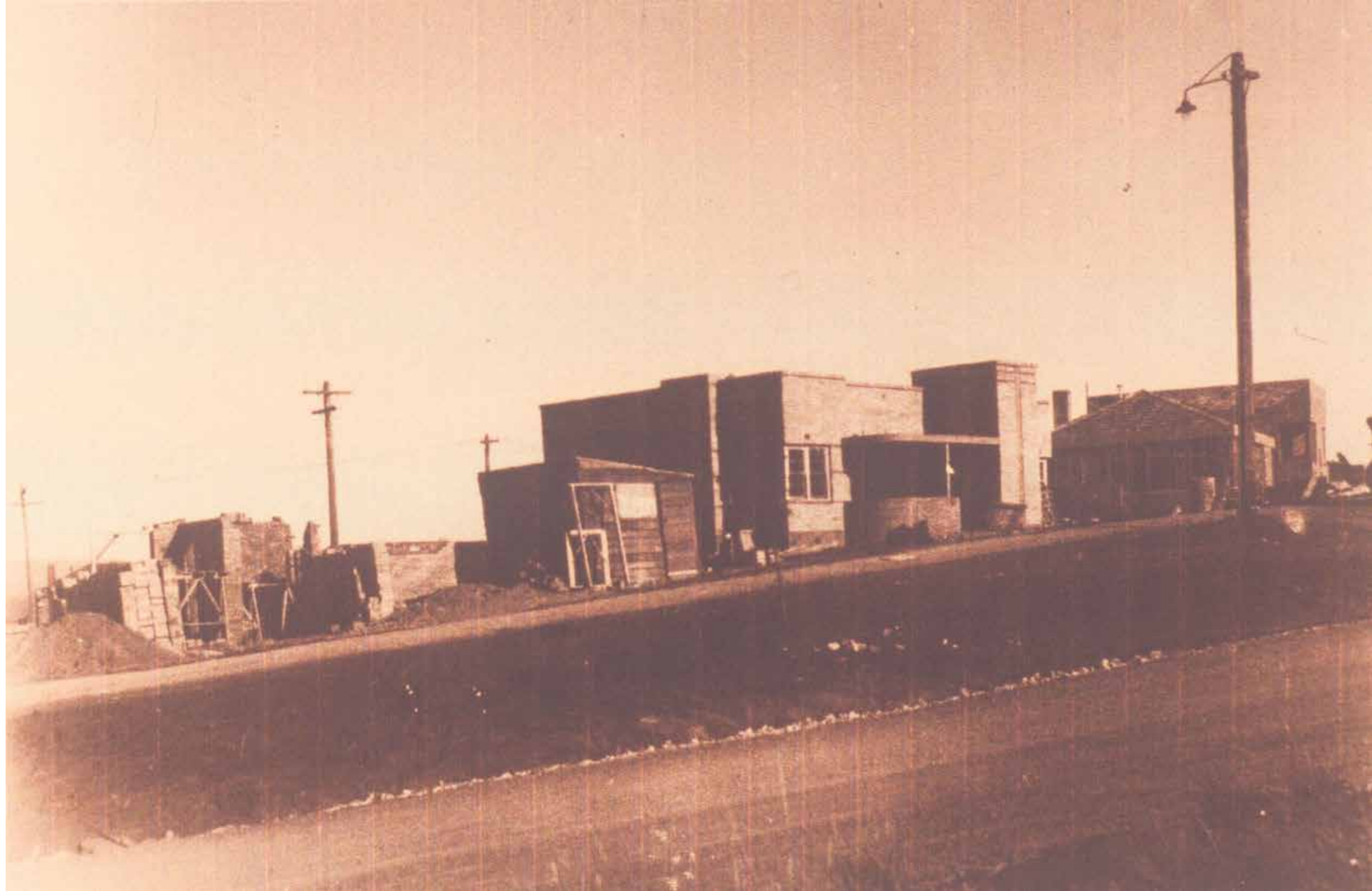




J. V. HOSSET, A.R.B.A.
ARCHITECT
25, O'DONNELL ST., SYDNEY
NOVEMBER, 1939

• PROPOSED PUBLIC LIBRARY • AND CULTURAL CENTRE • AT LISMORE • N • S • W •









THE WAR YEARS: 1939–1945

Malcolm was very energetic, went to bed late at night after the cinema closed at 12.30pm. He was a heavy smoker, wore coloured suits, and wrote with red ink. He had a blue pen, a fountain pen, a light smoker, and she smoked especially after dinner. She wore hand-made shoes, wore hats with grey plumes, very fashionable and with a well-educated speaking voice. Heather was about five feet two inches in height, had dark brown hair, wore architectural evening, evening gowns and did not go to the cinema very often. She was a bit of a snob.

MALCOLM + THE SNOW FAMILY: 1932 to 1939

Malcolm had during his early years in the latter Dorrington days, a close relationship with 18 Robert (Bob) Snow (1871–1954), popularly known as Bob Snr.

Geoffrey Snow, Bob Snr's grandson-in-law, relates that he was "... the seventh and last child of Samuel Snow and Ellen Porter. He was born in Goodrich, a mining area near Newcastle NSW, on 23 November 1879. As Dr Robert Snow grew up in Waggonville near Armidale NSW, he saw most of his seven brothers grow up the mine. There is a family story that Bob Snr said to his father about his brothers: "... why don't they go out and do something? His father answered: "... now listen son, you just think that you are very lucky that you have been born with a gifted brain, and don't trouble your brother! "

Bob moved into the Bellinger Valley district, (in the north-west NSW), for in the early days he had a droppery business in Bellinger. This was probably where he met Kate Gregg, a widow who had two young children, Syd and Alma. Bob and Kate married on 13 September 1905 at Terranora. Bob found Bellinger to be too hot, which was one of the reasons the Snow family moved to the cooler hills area of

Dorrington for the NSW Tablelands. When Gary was born, Kate was 40, and was born in 1905. They were living at the time in Dorrington which Bob owned in 1911 when Robert Alice later known as Bob Jr was born they were living in a dairy farm, also in Dorrington.

In 1927 Bob Snr and his family moved to Canberra, while retaining the Dorrington property. Geoffrey Snow relates that "... there was very little social life in Canberra in those early days. Life compared to what we have today, was quiet and reasonably austere. There were no restaurants, only the dining rooms in the law hotels. When Bob arrived in Canberra it had been in drought since 1910, but that eased towards the end of 1927. Bob's wife Kate died from pneumonia in 1929, when Gary was 23. Bob Jr was 18 and born on 13. He was married in the latter 1930s to a woman named in Alice, which the family had already occupied.

The Club Centre was, at that time, being developed and soon after arriving in Canberra Bob Snr decided to take a lease on the large shop in the Spring Building, which he called 'Snoes' on the western corner of London Circuit and Northbourne Avenue. 'Snoes' was a large high-ceilinged



Seven Cottage: the design room for the Snow family, Malcom (No. 1000) and Kate, Canberra, 10 September 1932. Drawing photographed by Andrew Troland 2000. (NSW Archives, 1000, no. 1000)

The southwestern corner of the Spring Building and Snow Centre, viewed from the Malcom Snow Building, Canberra, 10 September 1932. Drawing photographed by Andrew Troland 2000. (NSW Archives, 1000, no. 1000)

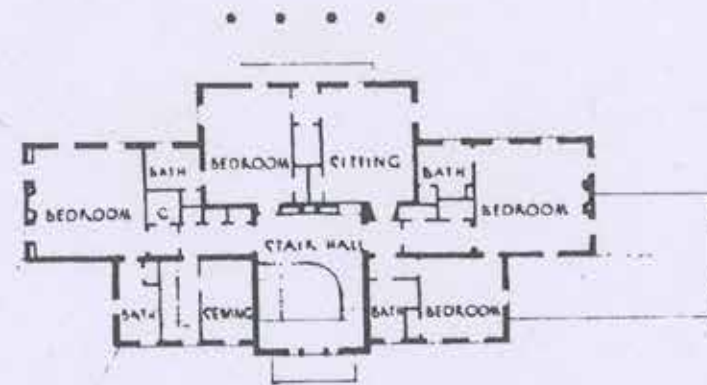
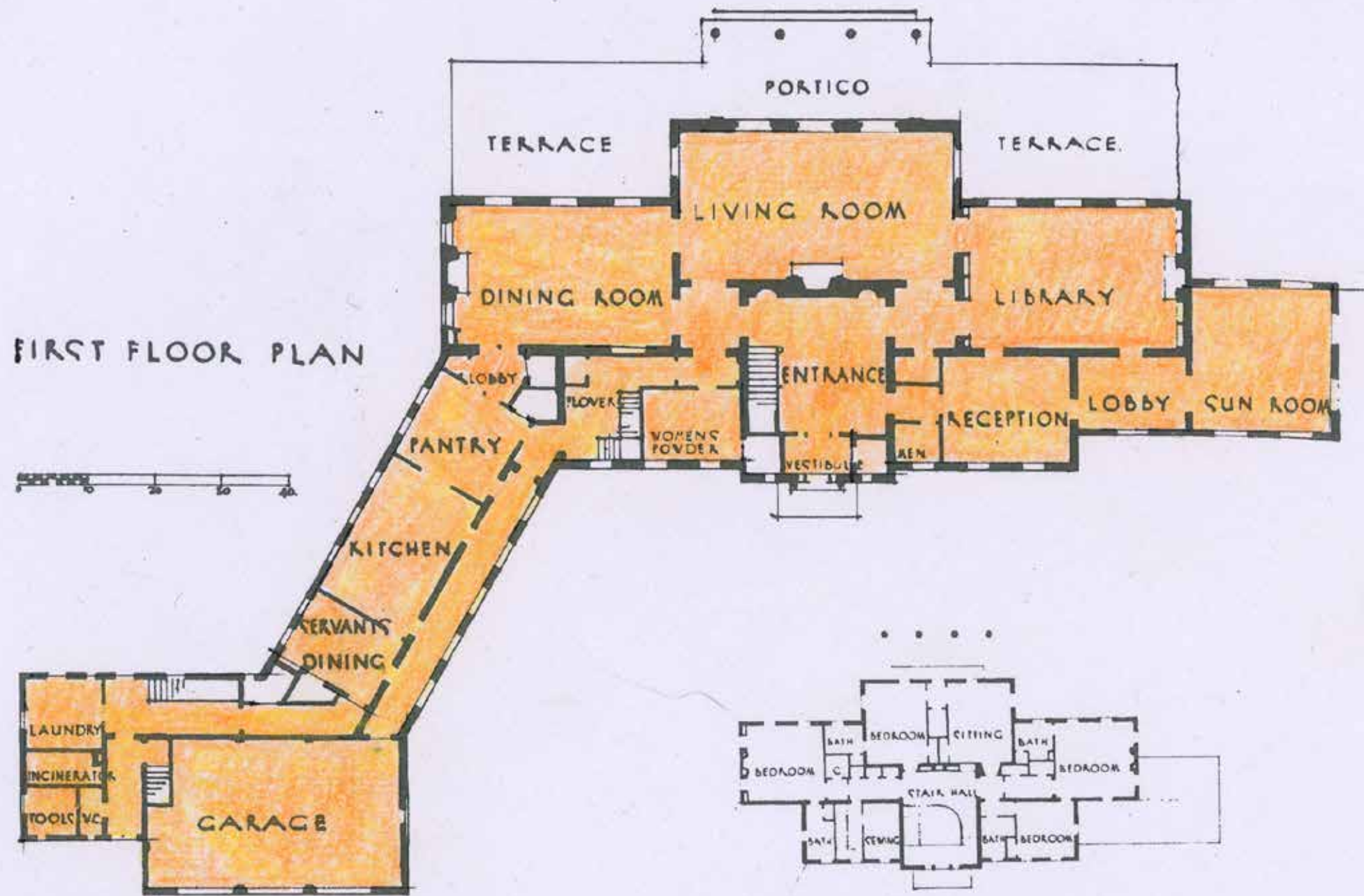
Opposite: Photograph of the Snow residence at 11 Snow (Verdun) Centre, taken in 1933 photograph by Andrew Troland 2000.















AFTER THE WAR: 1946 to 1953

Mrs M. Moir who was killed in a road accident yesterday was the daughter of the late Mr and Mrs J McDonald Sutherland of Port Pirie. She was a graduate in architecture of the University of Sydney and an associate of the British Royal Institute of Architects and the Royal Institute of Architects, Australia. She then came to Condonia as an assistant to Mr Moir and in 1936 they entered into partnership in the firm of Moir and Sutherland. Mrs Moir was responsible for the design of many residences in Condonia.

EARLY POST-WAR PROJECTS: 1946 to 1950

The years immediately after WWII were difficult for the residents of Condonia. There were shortages of building materials and a marked rise for new private and government housing. To make matters worse, Malcolm was asked to explain why he and Heather should be allowed to run an architectural practice within a private residence. On 11 March 1946 Malcolm wrote to the recently formed the 'Proper Authority' of the Canberra Building and Services Ordinance within the Department of the Interior to say that: '... We desire to apply for permission to carry on the practice of architecture from residential premises, 41 Melbourne Avenue, Forrest ACT. Malcolm's letter was signed on behalf of Peter and Sutherland Architects.'

Charles Roddy Daley, the Assistant Secretary of Civil Administration for the Department of the Interior, wrote a lengthy response to Malcolm's request, listed the relevant Ordinance clauses, and recommended:

It would hardly be argued that the present conditions under which Mr and Mrs Moir carry on the practice of Architecture from their home is a situation to regret but, on the other

hand, the question of permission normally asked, if Mr Moir's practice continued to grow to such an extent that he had to extend his residence to provide a large drawing office and employ staff it would, I think, be an unreasonable development and one which would conflict with the principle of providing for professional and commercial activities in certain areas. It may, I think, be reasonably assumed, however, that an important reason for carrying on professional work at the residence is that of personal convenience, a reason which, in my opinion, is not strong enough upon which to base a claim for permission exemption under Section 10 of the Ordinance.'

Daley went on to observe that: '... it is customary for Architects to have offices in commercial or professional centres and formerly Clifton, for example, has an office in City for this purpose. For some years Mr Moir operated from business premises and not from his home. By early 1947 no decision had been made on the 41 Melbourne Avenue issue so Malcolm sought an interview with PFI (originally the Secretary-General and the Chief Property Officer of the Property and Survey Branch, which had taken over control of such matters. After a considerable amount of

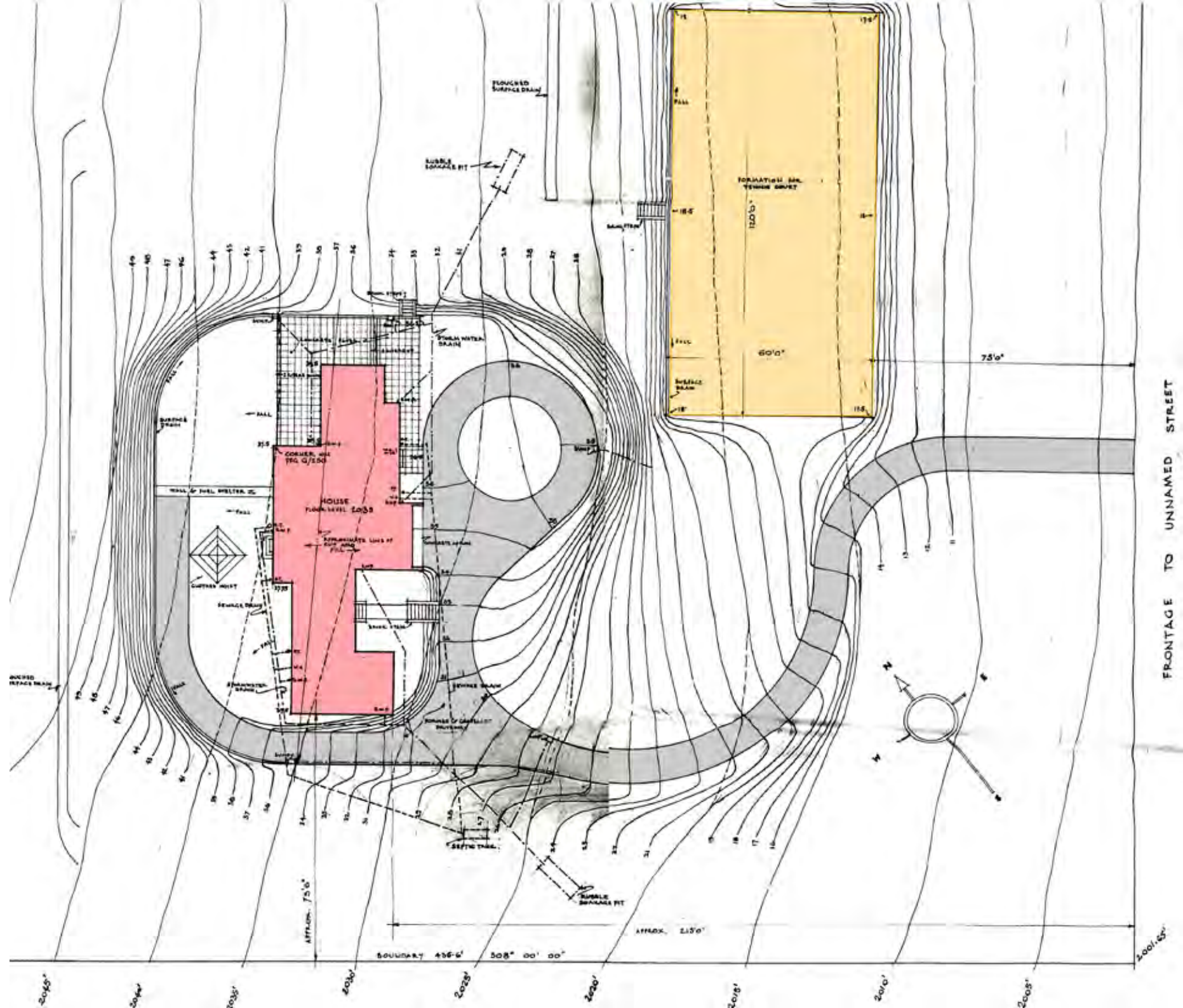


Apple in the garden of 41 Melbourne Avenue c. 1950. Malcolm's photograph was for copying to Angus Heather Menzies.

Clifford Malcolm Moir and Heather Sutherland sitting at the dinner table, Condonia c. 1950. Photo by Heather Moir, gift to the National Library of Australia in 2000 by the Moir family.



















DELITIA, MALCOLM, NEVILLE + IAN: 1954 to 1960

I was introduced and admired her almost (reg...) at the age of eighteen I was surprised by what seemed to be a middle-aged woman. Always, just later when Ian and I (Roommate Myke) were engaged, I was introduced to Julia (Stephanie) and of course it was Delicia she was older and shy and Ian and I had a very good relationship with her.

REBUILDING THE PRACTICE

In the early 1950s, prior to Ian's death in 1955, the Moor and Sutcliffe and the qualified architect Kevin Moore and Bob (Howard) Black, who according to Angus, '... was an architect and a very nice fellow', Bob had come from the Eric Andrew's Sidney architectural practice in Bath. There were also the architects who worked in the practice intermittently, including Iain Brownlow, who was later to work on the South African Embassy project, Trevor Gilman and Neil Cross.

Following Ian's death Malcolm had to find new practice partners to assist in running the office. In 1953, he found who was according to Angus, '... a quite good-looking person with dark hair ... very competent and practical and down at 1956. He had grown frustrated working within the Department of Works and Housing, where he had documented the design and Alan's public housing in Bradford and designed the new Calderdale Civic Olympic Pool. On 23 December 1955 at 6.30 am the Calderdale Civic Olympic Pool in Civic was opened for the first time. Neil Cartledge from Field, one of more than thirty boys who had been waiting for the doors to open, was the first to jump into the pool. Ian (later) was sixteen years younger than his architectural colleague Malcolm Moor and he was to stay

with the firm and later practice until 1976, at which time he set himself up at his home at 73 Dorrington Crescent, Forest Hill.

The design concept of the Bays, Alkali and (later) Curlew Bay were the result of the English-born town planner Trevor Gibson recommending to the National Capital Planning and Development Committee (NACPEC) in 1952 that new types of housing should be used in Canberra to increase density. Gibson considered Canberra as the English new town of Harlow. The principal architect for the project was Richard Lusk, Malcolm's friend and neighbour and Ian Moore who was responsible for documenting the working drawings for the Bays, Alkali and Curlew projects. Ian's had also designed for the Department of Works, the new Canberra Civic Olympic Pool, which won the RIBA Sullivan Award in 1956.

In 1954 George Neville Ward (Morrison) ASAA (1952) joined the practice. According to Angus, '... Neville (as he was known) was a contemporary and very talented person. It was Neville who designed the National Library in 1958 and several other NSW projects. In the years from 1952 to 1964 Neville had been employed as an Architect (Grades 1 and 2) within the Department of Works and



Neil Moore at his home in Forest Hill, 1955. Photo by the author. Neil Moore was a 1955 graduate of the University of Melbourne.

Delicia (later Mrs. Margaret) in the 1950s. Photo by the author. Delicia (later Mrs. Margaret) was a 1955 graduate of the University of Melbourne.

















ur home?
RESULTS



NO STOPPING
IN THIS
BUS ZONE
→



NEW
QUICK
COOKING











THOROUGHLY MODERN
THE LIFE + TIMES OF MOIR + SUTHERLAND ARCHITECTS



PETER FREEMAN