



Migration and Modernism

Migrant Architects Practising Modern
Architecture in Post War Sydney

Migration and Modernism

Some 8,000 refugees from
Europe arrived in Australia
before WWII

Amongst them were architects
who had studied and practiced
Modern architecture

Yet their presence and production
largely remained absent from
the Australian architectural
history



Migrants Arriving in Sydney 1966,
David Moore

Migration and Modernism

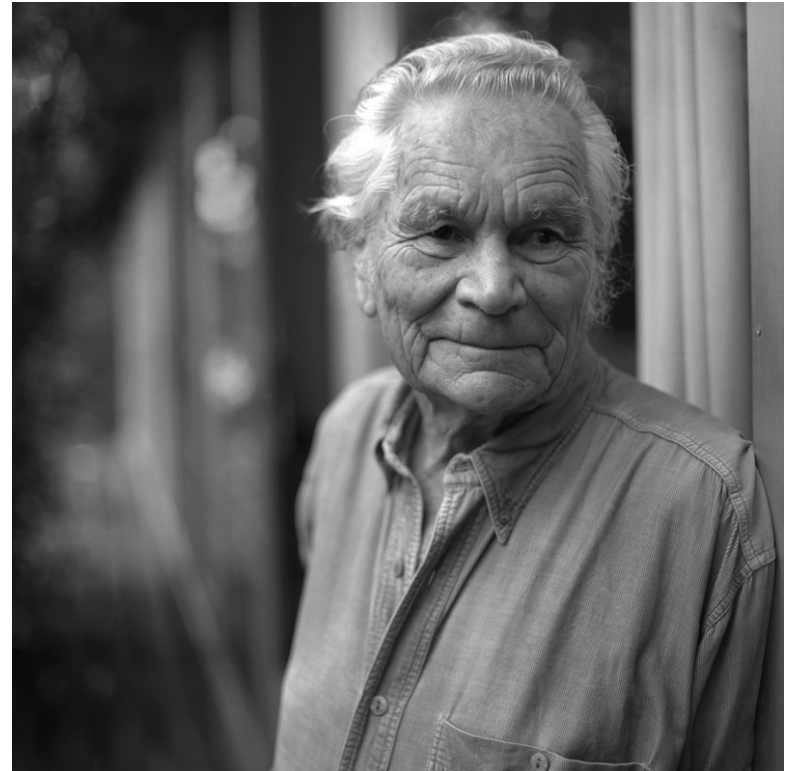
Hugh and Eva Buhrich
Hans Peter Oser
Hugo Stossel
Dr. Henry Epstein



Migration and Modernism

Hugh Burhrich
1911-2004

Eric Sierins 2000

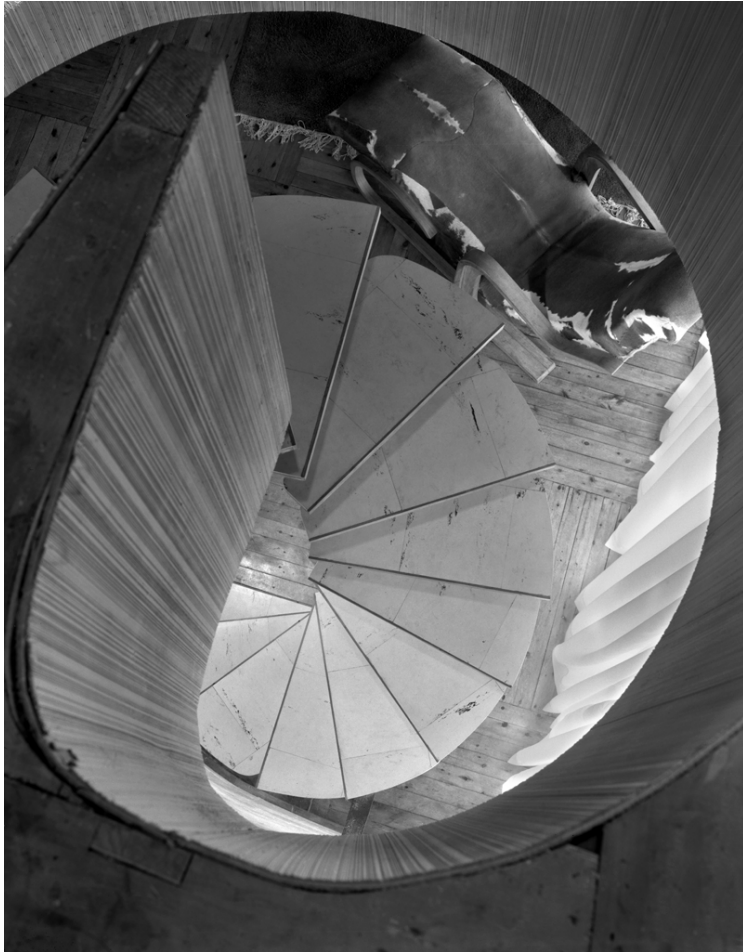


Migration and Modernism

Buhrich House 315 Edinburgh Road,
Castlecrag, 1948 (Max Dupain)



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Buhrich House 315 Edinburgh
Road, Castlecrag, 1948
(Max Dupain)

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Berg House, 6 Sortie Port,
Castlecrag 1949 (Max Dupain)



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Berg House, 6 Sortie Port,
Castlecrag 1949 (Max Dupain)

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Hendon House, 278 Edinburgh Road,
Castlecrag 1954 (Max Dupain)

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Hendon House, 278 Edinburgh Road, Castlecrag 1952 (Max Dupain)



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Franklin House, 205
Birrell Street, Waverly
1957 (now demolished)
(Max Dupain)

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Buhrich House, 375 Edinburgh Road,
Castlecrag, 1972 (Eric Sierins 2000)



Migration and Modernism



Buhrich House, 375 Edinburgh Road,
Castlecrag, 1972 (Eric Sierins 2000)



Migration and Modernism

Eva Buhrich

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1977. BY

Living

BY EVA-BUHRICH

pumped up through pipes buried in the ground underneath until it forms a dome with a shell only 2.54cm thick. A 1,000 sq m building can be erected in a day.

And materials are so cheap that openings, windows and doors, are simply cut out of the finished dome after it has dried out.

The Public Works Department was the first to apply the system in Australia, at Narrabeen North Primary School where the shells will be used as library, reading room and administrative office.

Four more domes have

tional, form-based planning has been abandoned to include a mathematics-administration block, a science block, a school centre, a crafts block, an English-social sciences block, a history-languages block and a library to accommodate the great increase in school numbers with the extra sixth year.

Today, schools are no longer class or form-based but subject-based.

This means that there is considerable movement of children from one subject area to another and a large part of the building must be used for halls and stairs. Ideally the school would be based on the

nity during the many and hours they are required for teaching.

Community or youth clubs, mot clubs could all make use of the unused bings. But there is more than the practical sation of buildings. Education in the future will be more based upon involved with the community.

The first community school in which these will be tried out by department will be Minto scheduled to be completed in 1977.

It will comprise a school for 1,100 at primary school for children situated close to the shopping centre. Whether such a huge complex is not too

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Hans Peter Oser
1913-1967



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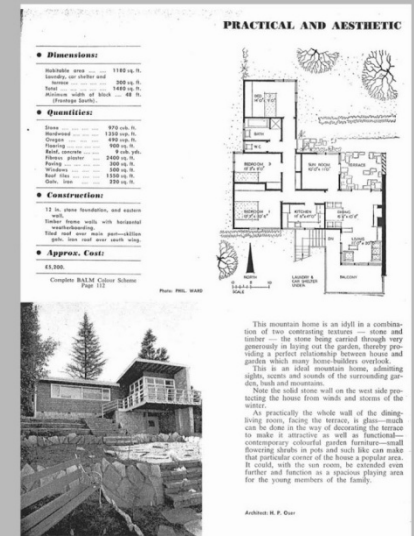
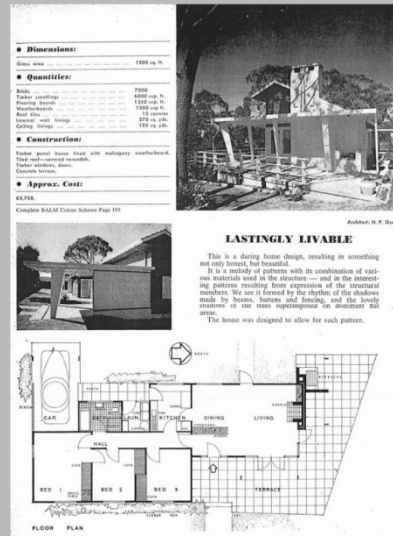
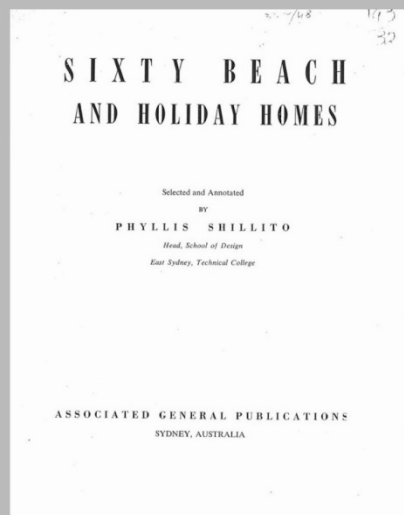
Primavera, Highland Ridge, Middle Cove, 1958 (Max Dupain)

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Primavera, Highland Ridge, Middle Cove, 1958 (Max Dupain)

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Sixty Beach and Holiday Homes, Phyllis Shillito, Associated General Publications, Sydney, Australia, 1954

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Synagogue North Sydney 1958
(Max Dupain)



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William Bland Centre, Macquarie Street, 1960
(Max Dupain)

Migration and Modernism



William Bland Centre, Macquarie Street,
1960 (Max Dupain)

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Toohey's Administration Building, Mary Street,
Surry Hills 1961 (Max Dupain)

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Bayswater Road Apartments,
Potts Point, 1961
(Max Dupain)



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BOAC Travel Centre, 64 Castlereagh St
1963 (Max Dupain)

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BOAC Travel Centre,
64 Castlereagh St, 1963
(Max Dupain)



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Harrogate Office Building
155 Castlereagh Street, 1963
(Max Dupain)



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Hugo Stossel
1905
(Max Dupain)



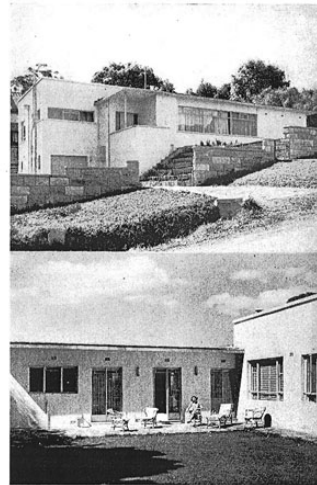
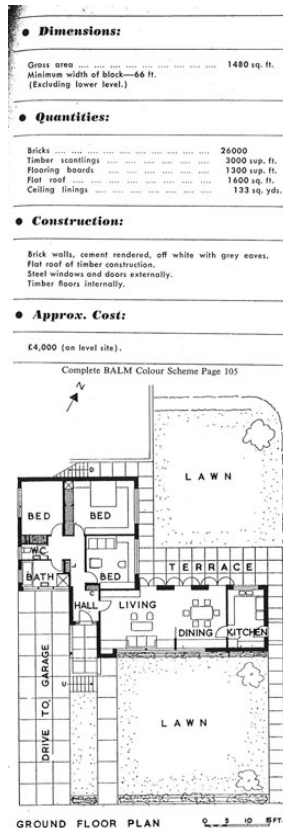
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Margett House, 66
Victoria Road, Bellevue
Hill 1957
(Max Dupain)



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GRACIOUS LIVING

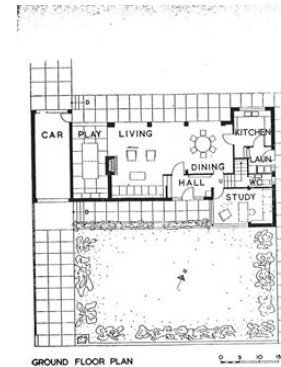
To add further to the enjoyment of this house, there is an out door sitting, dining and playroom away from the street side, which could easily be enclosed to ensure complete privacy.

Bedroom, living-dining and kitchen areas, overlook this room for easy supervision of children's play.

In terms of cost it is a vivid illustration of economy building. The site, being on a slope, presented a problem, but it was carefully built up and levelled, providing by such a lay-out an interesting design for the surrounding garden.

Architect: H. Stessel

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Architect: H. Stessel



NEO CLASSIC

• Dimensions:

Gross area: ground (inc. carport) 1450 sq. ft.
Gross area: first floor (inc. terrace) 1110 sq. ft.
Minimum width of block—66 ft. (block facing south).

• Quantities:

Bricks 45000
Timber scantlings 4000 vsp. ft.
Flooring boards 1800 sq. ft.
Flat roof 1300 sq. ft.
Ceiling linings 210 sq. yds.

• Construction:

Walls brick
Wooden floors and roof (flat) of timber construction.
Steel windows.
Sliding doors.
Cement-rendered externally and painted white.

• Approx. Cost:

£4,000.

Complete BALM Colour Scheme Page 110

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Sixty Beach and Holiday Homes, Phyllis Shillito, Associated General Publications, Sydney, Australia, 1954

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Webbing and
Trimming Factory,
Artarmon, 1955
(Max Dupain)

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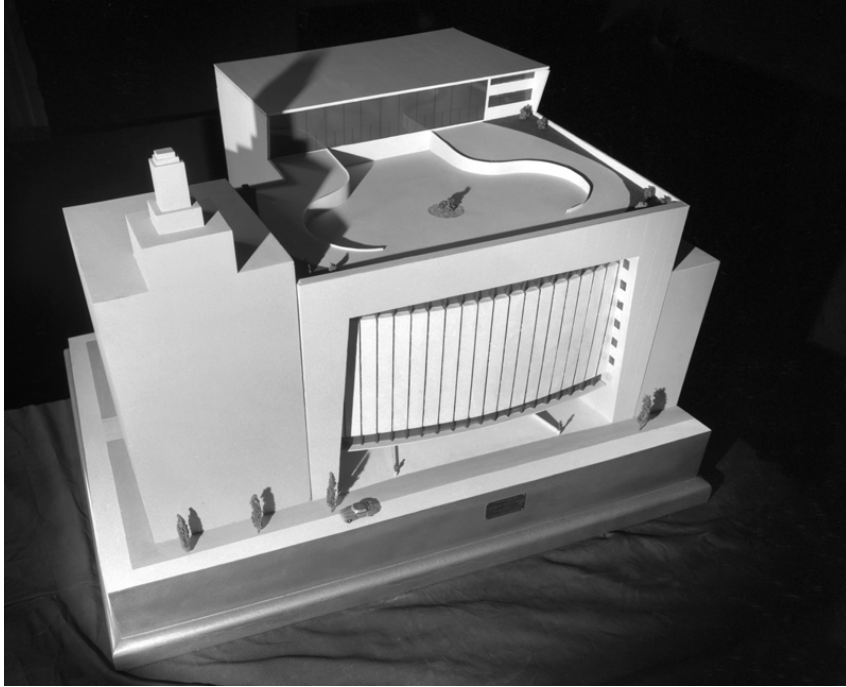
'St. Ursula', 5 Onslow Avenue,
Elizabeth Bay ,1951

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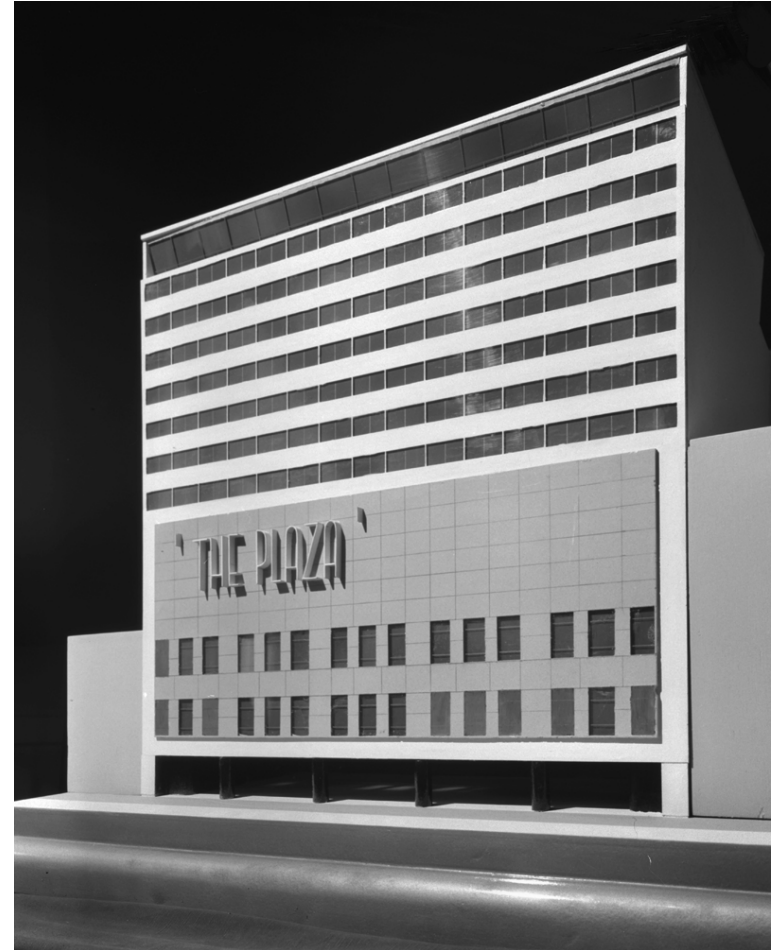


Broadwaters and Yarranabee Gardens, Darling Point, 1958
(Max Dupain)

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Opera House Competition Entry 1954
(Max Dupain)



Migration and Modernism

Dr Henry Epstein
1909-1968
(Max Dupain)



Migration and Modernism



Epstein House, (Yalleroi Ave) Telegraph
Road, Pymble 1947
(Max Dupain)

Migration and Modernism



Epstein House,
(Yalleroi Ave)
Telegraph Road,
Pymble 1947
(Max Dupain)

Migration and Modernism



Hillman House, 40 Findlay Road,
Roseville, 1947
(Max Dupain)



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Perlman House, Greengate Road, Killara,
1950 (Max Dupain)

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Anschau House, Wyablenna Rd, Hunters Hill 1955 (*Home Beautiful*, 1956)

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Royal North Shore Hospital
Medical Centre, St. Leonards,
1959 (Max Dupain)



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Conclusion

There were a great many architects with authentic European modernist architectural training active within Sydney in the post war period.

Their work is an important aspect of the history of Sydney- particularly the migrant history.



Migrants Arriving in Sydney 1966,
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