

History

In 1962, a Hightett building company, G.T. Nixon & Company, was commissioned by B.J. and A.L. Salgram to erect a brick veneer house of five rooms on Lot 73¹. The house was estimated to cost £5,100². B.J. and A.L. Salgram also commissioned G.T. Nixon and Company to make additions to the property in 1972 and to add a bedroom to the residence in 1983³. B.J. Salgram is still the owner-occupier of this property⁴.

Description

Brick-veneer and with a shallow gabled roof-line, the house looks architect designed but appears to have arisen from a design-build company. Attributes of the era such as the expressed chimney, 'floating' roof line, fragmented massing and visually detached side wall are all evident in the design.

Inside, the side wall becomes a screen wall for a court and patio as well as cladding to the lounge-dining, underscoring the contemporary ideals of communicating inside/outside spaces. Beyond were two bedrooms, facing south, and service areas on the east.

Comparative Examples

The following Camberwell sites may be compared with this site.

3, MADDEN STREET, 1956

24, ORION STREET, 1958

21, VEGA STREET, 1960:

14, MILLICENT AVENUE, 1962:

136, WINMALEE ROAD, 1926

External Integrity

Generally original

Streetscape Contribution

One of the Modernist house designs sprinkled among contemporary but more conservative houses.

Significance

Architecturally, typical of architect designed houses of the era and area also well-preserved externally: of regional interest.

Historically, evocative of the special role played by North Balwyn as the new post-war suburb and hence the place for architectural invention: of regional interest.

Canterbury State School, Molesworth Street



Study Grading: B

Precinct: 22.00 Streetscape: 2

Construction Date: 1908

First Owner: Victorian State Government

Architect: Cohen, J B

History

After an unsuccessful plea for a school in the late 19th century, Boroondara Shire Secretary R.W. Smellie reapplied in 1903 only to have the application dismissed as 'an extravagance'.

William Tennant sold 2 acres to the Education Department later that year, after a deputation had finally secured a school. An eight-class room brick school, with hall, office, a cadet corps armory, two teachers' rooms and cloakroom was opened by the Minister, A O Sachse, in 1908, under Patrick Maloney as head teacher⁵.

By 1915 the near doubling of the original roll of 400 pupils meant erection of two 'pavilion' classrooms; a third was added in 1916⁶. Overcrowding after the war and the consequent leasing of local halls led to a new wing in 1924 at the east end and the removal of the pavilions⁷. After conversion of the armory to a science room, a cloakroom was converted to a class room and another eventually to a library. The new Isla Noble library replaced it in 1963.

The first wing was designed under Public Works architect, J B Cohen, and reputedly embodied some new concepts in education architecture⁸. A wide passageway linked classrooms with a domed assembly hall at its far end, whilst classrooms

- 1 BA 1962, 31037; BAC
- 2 BA 1962, 31037
- 3 BA 1972, 50459; BA 1983, 73066
- 4 TD 1990
- 5 *Free Press*, 27.11.1968, p.12; V&R Vol.3, p.423
- 6 V&R Vol.3, p.423
- 7 *ibid.*, *Free Press*, 27.11.1968
- 8 *Free Press*, 27.11.1968

retained the old concept of separate door ways to the outside¹.

An English oak tree plated by Lady Talbot, in 1905, after the site was fenced is still apparent.

Description

In parallel with the popular Queen Anne villa style, this school possesses that style's same prominent half-timbered gables (now painted out), Marseilles pattern roof tiles, red brick walls and casement window groups. The flared hip-rooted tower provides a French flavour to the style (See Parish Church, La Hulp, 13th Century, Belgium). Although visually similar to earlier government schools, the use of the half-timbered gable lends a definite Edwardian flavour to this example and represents an era when little new school building was carried out.

Added classrooms have adopted a similar style to the first wing, whilst still maintaining separation by means of a spine-like corridor linking the wings.

Comparative Examples

The following government schools may be compared with this site.

Mortlake; Essendon High School; Graham Street, Port Melbourne; and part Camberwell State School (q.v.).

External Integrity

Generally original given sympathetic additions as above.

Streetscape Contribution

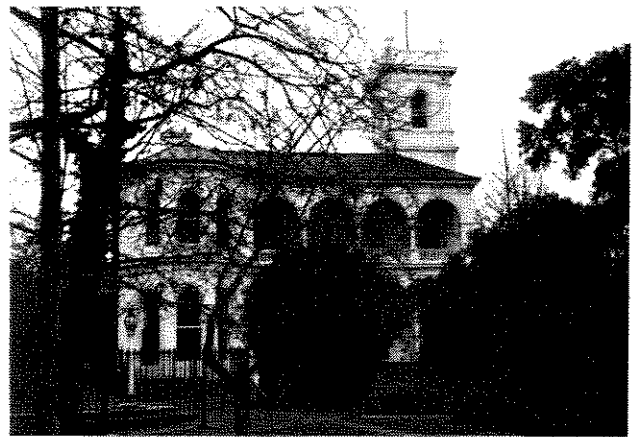
Typically, as a public building, it is the focus of, rather than part of, the surrounding contemporary residential streetscapes.

Significance

Architecturally, evidently a prototypical design in education buildings, given the new corridor-link between classrooms, also an adept realization in a public building of the domestic Queen Anne style, evident in surrounding streetscapes.

Historically, a major public building in the area for over 80 years and hence the focus of the community's memories of the area.

Cullymont & Eyrecourt, 2 Molesworth Street & Selwyn Street



Historic Buildings Register R

National Trust of Australia (Class/Rec.):
Classified

NTA File Number: 1517

Study Grading: A

Precinct: 22.00 Streetscape: 2

Construction Date: 1889

First Owner: McCully, Alex

History

The Rev Alexander McCully was the first rated owner of the suitably named Cullymont, on one acre of grounds, in 1889-90². Three years on, both Alex

McCully and John J McCully were listed side by side in Molesworth Street only to be eventually replaced with the Equity Trustees and Executors Co, as the owner of both properties³. The ownership of what was described as a grand 11 room brick house, then passed to the Commercial Banking Co who leased John's former house to Walter McNicol company secretary to the Silverton Tramway Co Ltd.⁴. He called the house Eyrecourt. Edward Goode, a railway storekeeper, continued the houses' association with rail travel into this century in leasehold of Cullymont⁵. The owner was again the Equity Trustees Co.⁶

A John James McCulley was described in *Victoria & Its Metropolis* as a native of Aughnacloy, Tyrone county, Ireland who had arrived at Port Phillip in 1853 and joined the civil service under the Post Master General. Over the years he rose in seniority, eventually supervising the ship's mail despatch room⁷. This may be the same 'J J McCully'. Alex

1 ibid.
2 RB 1889-90, 1661
3 RB 1892-3, 1520 & 1521; RB 1893-4, 1393 & 1394
4 RB 1896-7, 1534
5 RB 1899-1900, 1537
6 ibid.
7 Sutherland, p.524