

**HOUSE  
89 QUEEN STREET**

**SURVEY DATE: 1991-2**

**STUDY GRADING: B**

**CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1912-13**

**FIRST OWNER & ARCHITECT: GARVIN, GEORGE D (C1913- 1945)**



**CITATION:**

**History**

The estate of William Miller included 89 and 91 Queen Street.<sup>1</sup> An architect, George D. Garvin, bought the properties in 1911.<sup>2</sup> Whilst the rate books show a dwelling on both properties, the Annual Valuation of 89 Queen

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<sup>1</sup> RB1910-11, 2760, 2761  
<sup>2</sup> RB1911-12, 5752, 5753

**BENDIGO & EAGLEHAWK HERITAGE STUDY-SIGNIFICANT SITES  
GRAEME BUTLER & ASSOCIATES**

Street was only £10, which would seem to indicate the dwelling was little more than a shack.<sup>1</sup> Number 91 Queen Street had a Annual Valuation of £20.<sup>2</sup>

It is believed a new brick and stucco residence, probably designed by George Garvin, was begun in 1912 and completed in 1913. Rate books show only 91 Queen Street with a Annual Valuation of £40 in 1912-13, and only 89 Queen Street with a Annual Valuation of £55 in 1913-14.<sup>3</sup>

Perhaps Garvin lived in the 91 Queen Street residence while a new house was built at 89 Queen Street, and demolished the old residence when he moved into the new one. Ownership of the property has remained with the Garvin family to the present day.<sup>4</sup>

Garvin worked with the noted William Beebe as Garvin & Beebe after 1908. The firm's designs included the Royal Bank, at View Point (1908), Denderah and Lansellstowe, Barkly Street (1913).

Garvin also worked with G Eathorne in work on Bendigo town hall (1926), and St. Andrew's Church, Myers Street (1930) brick warehouses in Bath Street (1938), but perhaps his most obvious creation is what was called the Soldiers Memorial Institute and Honour Roll, in Pall Mall (1921).<sup>5</sup>

### **Description**

Presumably to its owner's design, the house is unusual compared to contemporary Federation Bungalows and Queen Anne revival villas, possibly due to staged construction or perhaps an extensive renovation of an earlier building. It possesses similar elements and materials, including the red brickwork, Marseilles pattern unglazed terra-cotta roof tiles, decorative ridge-cresting, a verandah under the main roof pitch, and use of the Dutch-hipped roof form. However, its combination of one and two-storey wings (more typically an attic/dormer upper level) and bold massing is atypical. A gabled dormer is centred on the verandah span but, despite its shingling and roof cladding, it may be an addition. Other details include the corner buttressing, lower level window treatment and 'quoined' opening in the stucco-clad upper-level of the two-storey wing.

### **External Integrity**

The fence (presumed timber picket) has been replaced in brick.

### **Context**

The house is isolated with 101-103 Queen Street being the nearest contemporary site on that side of the street.

### **Landscape**

Some planting remains in the front garden which may be original or somewhat later. Plants include Cotoneaster.

### **Significance**

Architecturally, this is an unusual design which incorporates typical contemporary elements in a creative and distinctive manner. The house is externally near to its original form: of local importance and regional interest.

Historically, it was created by and for George Garvin, a prominent Bendigo architect who (with Beebe) worked on important projects such as Denderah, Lansellstowe and (with Eathorne) St. Andrews Church, Myers Street. As his home over a long term, it both represents well Garvin's status in the community as well as providing scope for interpreting his other designs and his life style.

The garden is of contributory significance only.

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1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
ibid.  
ibid.  
RB1912-13, 2742; RB1913-14, 2770  
DRP1126  
MUAJ; B & F, pp.31, 86