

Heritage Citation



Rineston

Key details

Also known as	Rinston or Rineston
Addresses	At 56 Llewellyn Street, Kangaroo Point, Queensland 4169
Type of place	House
Period	Victorian 1860-1890
Lot plan	L8_SP157295
Key dates	Local Heritage Place Since — 1 January 2005 Date of Citation — April 2013
Construction	Roof: Corrugated iron; Walls: Timber

This substantial timber house was constructed circa 1886 for Catherine Elliott, the widow of a Sub-Inspector of Police in Rockhampton. The site was purchased by Mrs Elliott in 1884 soon after the street was subdivided for residential development. Llewellyn Street (formerly William Street) was inhabited predominantly by the families of businessmen and skilled tradesmen.

History

'Rineston' was constructed circa 1886 for Mrs Catherine Elliott, widow of George Livingstone Elliott, a Sub-Inspector of Police in Rockhampton (and a gold miner who fought at the Eureka Stockade in 1854). George Elliott's family relocated to Brisbane after his death in 1871.

Kangaroo Point was one of Brisbane's earliest suburbs with the main thoroughfare (Main Street) once a track which was travelled by bullock teams from Ipswich before they crossed the river to Customs House by ferry. The peninsula was both residential and industrial from the early days of the colony with a 'boiling down' works established in the 1830s and the cliffs quarried by Andrew Petrie in the 1840s. Stores were built to accommodate the produce arriving from the Darling Downs at this time. The higher parts of Kangaroo Point attracted Brisbane's early gentry and pastoralists who established homes on large estates such as 'Shaftson House' (est'd 1850s) while workers' housing was built in Kangaroo Point's many side streets. Homes for the business and artisan classes appeared in the streets around River Terrace in the late 19th century.

In 1854, some three and a quarter acres on the western side of Kangaroo Point were granted to William Carter who built a residence on River Terrace. In 1883, one and a half acres of this land (including William Street) between River Terrace and Main Street was purchased by Alfred Holland and subdivided for residential development. The first residents in the street were predominantly businessmen and skilled tradesmen, including a stationer, accountant, coachsmith and two engineers. In 1912, the University College of St John's was established on the corner of River Terrace and William Street.

In 1884, Catherine Elliott purchased a 20.75 perch allotment at the higher end of William Street. She constructed a home, 'Rineston', on the property within a year or two and lived with her daughter, Kate, until she died in 1927. At this time, the house backed onto the grounds of St John's College (now the site of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints). Mrs Elliott was described in her obituary in Rockhampton's Morning Bulletin as "a lady of keen mental powers and outstanding personality of mixed Scottish and Irish birth". The property was subsequently transferred to her daughter, Kate, a school teacher, who continued living in the family home.

After Kate Elliott's death in 1953, 'Rineston' passed to her niece, Phyllis Elliott, who sold the property in 1955. An advertisement in the Courier Mail of 7 March 1953, described the house as a "Commodious Home, in handy position. Ideal for conversion

into Service Rooms, etc, comprising verandahs, front and 2 sides, Hall, 3 Dble [sic] bedrooms, 2 Single Bedrooms, Lounge with fireplace, large Kitchen, Breakfast Room, Bathroom, Pantry, Sewerage". The house has since had several owners.

In 2003, the western boundary with the neighbouring property owned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, was moved slightly, reducing the area of 56 Llewellyn Street to 532 m².

Description

'Rineston' is an elevated, timber house which has retained its original verandahs on three sides and brick chimney. It has a separate convex verandah roof with a triangular pediment above the front entrance. The verandahs feature timber posts with simple geometric timber brackets and balustrading.

Statement of significance

Relevant assessment criteria

This is a place of local heritage significance and meets one or more of the local heritage criteria under the Heritage planning scheme policy of the *Brisbane City Plan 2014*. It is significant because:

Historical

CRITERION A

The place is important in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of the city's or local area's history

as evidence of the development of this area of Kangaroo Point as housing for professionals and skilled tradesmen and their families in the late nineteenth century.

Aesthetic

CRITERION E

The place is important because of its aesthetic significance

for its elegant composition and geometric timber detailing.

References

1. Brisbane City Council Aerial Photographs
2. BCC. Surveyor's Notebook entry. C347-69. 19 May 1922
3. *Brisbane Courier*. 17 May 1930. 7 Mar 1953. <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper?q>. Viewed Apr 2013
4. *Cairns Post*. 12 April 1948. <http://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper?q> Viewed Apr 2013
5. McKellar's Map of Brisbane and Suburbs. Brisbane: Surveyor-General's Office, 1895
6. Queensland Post Office Directories
7. Queensland Titles Records

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Note: This citation has been prepared on the basis of evidence available at the time including an external examination of the building. The statement of significance is a summary of the most culturally important aspects of the property based on the available evidence, and may be re-assessed if further information becomes available. The purpose of this citation is to provide an informed evaluation for heritage registration and information. This does not negate the necessity for a thorough conservation study by a qualified practitioner, before any action is taken which may affect its heritage significance.

Citation prepared by — Brisbane City Council (page revised September 2020)



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