

LINDA ATKINSON

HUGO  
DU R I E T Z

Swedish Noble, Architect, Farmer  
and a Founding Father of Gympie



**HUGO DU RIETZ**  
**SWEDISH NOBLE,**  
**ARCHITECT, FARMER,**  
**and**  
**A FOUNDING FATHER OF GYMPIE**



*The Du Rietz Coat of Arms of the Swedish Noble Family*

LINDA ATKINSON

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## Amended history for Bertie Du Rietz.

Source Hugo Du Rietz and Linette Penfold

Commencing PAGE 65. Please use all photos, images and references already on pages 65-68

**Percival's son Bert** like his cousins John Herbert Davidson and Ivo Virgil Davidson enlisted to fight in World War 1 in 1914. Bert was only sixteen at the time. His Attestation paper of Persons enlisted for Service Abroad with Australian Imperial Forces shows his age as eighteen and a half years. In June 1917 and again in October 2018, Percival and Elizabeth received news that Bombardier Bert Du Rietz had been wounded. <sup>222</sup> He returned to Australia in May 1919 and was discharged in August 1919. When he joined up for service it was with the 11LHR (Light Horse Regiment). He was listed as a machinist and his service number was 1551A. He attained the rank of Bombardier in the field in France having fought in the Battle of the Somme where he was wounded as well as suffering mild gassing. <sup>224</sup> His war service record provides the formal record of his overseas service.

Bertie was one of our soldiers lucky enough to come home. <sup>226</sup> He sailed back to Brisbane on the ship *China*. <sup>227</sup> We can only imagine the joy there must have been in the Du Rietz family to have him home, especially after losing two of the Davidson boys, John Herbert and Ivo Virgil. On his return from the war he went back to farming on the South Side at Eel Creek with his grandfather (Hugo) and his father (Percy). In 1922 he was listed as working as a labourer at Cattle Creek Mill, Finch Hatton in North Queensland. Bertie seemed to share his time between Finch Hatton and Gympie. Bertie had a high level of respect as a farmer and in 1929 with other colleagues in the Gympie district he was appointed an Honorary Inspector of Diseases in Plants under the Diseases in Plants Acts. <sup>228</sup>



Photo taken at Summit of Cheops Pyramid Egypt 1915. Bert Du Rietz and Ivo Davidson. (3<sup>rd</sup> person not identified)



Photo of Bertie in uniform with his sister Winsome

Bertie stayed in the Gympie district until 1932 where he worked as a farmer on Gympie's Southside. In 1932 he married Leila Francis Culverhouse who was born on the 6<sup>th</sup> July 1909. They moved to Mareeba. Here he farmed tobacco. Unfortunately his farm failed. He then moved his family to Mt Mulligan in the 1941. He was initially the Postmaster of the Post Office a position that may have been organised by MANPOWER. In 1945 Leila became the Post Mistress and Bertie became the Hospital Secretary at the Mt Mulligan District Hospital <sup>231</sup> and then he worked on the surface of the Mt Mulligan mine. Leila remained as the Post Mistress until 1958. She became a Justice of the Peace in 1950. <sup>229</sup>

Bertie like many DuRietz's had a strong sense of community, so it is no surprise to find him as part of a group of men assisting with evacuation plans for the coastal towns of northern Queensland as severe weather struck the area. <sup>230</sup> People were being given accommodation as far away from the coastal towns as Mareeba.

Leila and Bertie had six children

Frederick Bert born 27/06/1932, Elizabeth born 27/06/1932 died 28/06/1932, Lester born 26/09/1934, Hugo Bernard born 29/07/1936, Rhonda Elizabeth born 28/07/1941 and Margot Winifred born 25/06/1943.

Frederick was born prematurely in Mackay. His twin Elizabeth died at one day old. He completed his secondary education at All Souls College, at Charters Towers. He moved to Cairns in 1951 and became an engineering surveyor. In 1955 he married Olvinna Georgina Webb (b 1935). They had five children, Linette Joy (b 1956), Leila Andrina (b 1959), Christene (b 1961), Catherine Gay (b 1963) and Frederick Bert (b 1964). They lived in Cairns. Frederick died on the 03/12/2010.

Lester (known as Pat) was born in Mareeba. He completed his secondary schooling at All Souls College in Charters Towers. On his return to Mt Mulligan he completed his electrical apprenticeship

at the Mt Mulligan State Mine. Prior to his retirement he was the Manager of the Lucinda bulk sugar terminal. He married Wendy Glenda McNaughton (b 1943) in 1961. They had two children Lester John (b 1962) (d 2001) and Leanne Mary (b 1964). Lester died on the 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2019.

Hugo was born in Cairns. He completed his secondary education at All Souls College in Charters Towers. He moved to Collinsville and completed his apprenticeship as an electrician. In 1959 he married Doreen Selina May Bennett. They had 4 children Scott Bernard (b 1961), Richard Hugh (b 1963), Murray John (b 1967) and Renee Ann (b 1973).

Rhonda was born in Mareeba and moved to Cairns in 1955 to complete her secondary education. She became a phonographer. In 1964 she married Michael Alexander Skinner (b 1938) (d 2020). They had two children Jennifer Leah (b 1966) and Catherine Louise (b 1967).

Margot was born in Mt Mulligan and moved to Cairns in 1955 also to complete her secondary education. She became a clerk. She married Robert Keith Upton (b 1938) in 1964. They had two children Maree Ann (b 1964) and Wayne Keith (b 1970). Margot died on the 1<sup>st</sup> June, 1983.

Mt Mulligan closed in 1957. Bert and Leila together with the local policeman left in 1958 and were the last to leave. They moved to Cairns. They had purchased a house at Machans Beach. Leila was sick by the time they moved and spent her remaining months in hospital or at Frederick's house being cared for. Leila died in 1960 and is buried in the Cairns cemetery. Bertie was in Collinsville at the time of her passing and returned to Cairns for her funeral. Bertie moved into the house at Machans Beach with Rhonda and Margot. Up until the death of Leila, Rhonda and Margot had also lived with Frederick and his family. Bertie continued to live at Machans Beach until his death on the 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 1964. He is also buried at the Cairns cemetery.

Bert was remembered by Gympie in 2018 as one of its young men who went off to fight in World War 1, noting his relationship to one of Gympie's founding fathers, Hugo Du Rietz, the reason for this biography. 235



*Hugo Du Rietz-Taken by unknown photographer; date unknown*

*Hugo lived from 3 April 1831 to 9 August 1908*





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# Hugo Vilhelm Du Rietz

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "H. Du Rietz". The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial 'H' and a long, sweeping tail on the 'z'.

## Foreword

During 2013 I wrote a short history about Hugo Du Rietz's significant life and architectural contribution to the town of Gympie. This new book now comes as a historical biography of his work in Gympie and some of his extended family. This book is designed to expand and make more thorough my first work on Hugo Du Rietz and his family, and to bring together as much of the history of his contribution to this town's architecture and the personal history of as much of his family as has been possible to upturn. With no diaries or archives to refer to, this extensive history has had to rely on other reliable sources, including information and material from descendants of Hugo Du Rietz in Australia and Sweden.

I hope you will make time to read this history to discover just how significant was Hugo Du Rietz and members of his family to this town. Many of his buildings survive in Gympie, with all of the key ones having been heritage listed. Du Rietz helped to transform what was a 'rag tag collection of tents and shanty dwellings'<sup>1</sup> to a town with magnificently designed buildings and houses.

In 2014, my book on another founding father of Gympie, Edward Bytheway, was published. Bytheway and Du Rietz were close colleagues and friends and together they did many things to provide Gympie with a quality of life and a decent town. This is really the first time that comprehensive histories have been written of those early founders of Gympie, from 1867 when the gold was discovered by James Nash in Nash's Gully near the Town Hall where the Fiveways is now situated (some of the old bridge that was built to cross Nash's Gully still lies under the Fiveways.)

Gympie remembers Edward Bytheway and Hugo Du Rietz through dedications made at the old School of Arts building, now the Gympie Regional Art Galley. Bytheway spent 38 years of his life in Gympie, Du Rietz 41 years. In a letter dated 19 September 1995 to Glen Du Rietz, Dr Marcel Safier, a collector of nineteenth century photographs of Queensland's photographic history, noted that Hugo is 'not mentioned in a Gympie Historical article on Gympie's early photographers...'<sup>2</sup>

The Du Rietz family must be remembered for their unique, innovative and major contribution to the buying and selling of valuable real estate, the gold mining industry, dairying and the management of dairy factories, poultry farming, other agricultural pursuits, architecture of major buildings and houses, education and teaching, nursing and management of the Gympie Hospital, local business by working in some of the larger stores and establishing businesses of their own, the mining industry, the management of the town, its facilities and infrastructure, war service, and the various and many community committees such as the School of Arts Committee. It was fortunate for Queensland to have the likes of Hugo Du Rietz and his brother Arthur, involved in its entry into dairy farming, as even in 1901, Queensland was facing a half million-pound deficit (\$75,223,470 in today's currency and it was reputed that its dairying industry 'would very quickly reverse the half-million deficit into a handsome surplus.' Queensland butter at that time was also being exported to London. Still, while gold kept the coffers of the Queensland Government Treasury buoyant, various

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<sup>1</sup> The Gympie Times 12 October 2017

<sup>2</sup> Letter dated 19 September to Mr and Mrs Glen Du Rietz from Dr Marcel Safier of 2/41 Thomas Street Greenslopes Brisbane Queensland

Governors of Queensland visited Gympie regularly to acknowledge the contribution the town had made to the economy of Queensland 'this goldfield, which had proved of great value to the colony at large and the yields from which still entitled it to be called the first profitable goldfield in Queensland.' In turn, its citizens chose these visits to seek the clemency of the Governors for improvements to the town and the region, such as for railways and better roads in and out of Gympie.

It appears that few Du Rietz descendants now live in Gympie or the surrounding Region. Even in the early days some of them went north to the Cairns district to try to make a living, some to Brisbane and some to New South Wales. Hugo Du Rietz has a great great grandson, Glen Du Rietz, who lives on the Sunshine Coast, another surviving relative Kay Tregaskis who lives in the Brisbane suburb of Cleveland and the great grandson of Ann Charlotte (Hugo's daughter), Michael Moloney, who lives with his wife, Donna, in Brisbane. Ann Charlotte married Edgar Benjamin Davidson at St Patrick's Church in Gympie on 1 June 1885. Edgar Davidson was Mayor of Gympie in 1902.

The Gympie family of Heilbronn can claim to be part of the Hugo Du Rietz line. This liaison goes back to 16 June 1897 when Hugo Du Rietz's youngest son, Charles James, married Mary Ann Heilbronn, the daughter of Mr and Mrs John Heilbronn of Widgee Crossing. Mr Heilbronn in the late 1870s had a toll gate on the city side of the Widgee Crossing having been granted this concession because he was paying 'a rent of £50 (\$7,522 in today's currency<sup>3</sup>) a year to the Government and keeping the road in order for two miles on each side of the river.'<sup>4</sup> The Heilbronn's made a great business out of the toll gate together with the 'hotel that stood on top of the bank on the right hand side of the road.'<sup>5</sup> Finally by 1878, after having made considerable money from the toll, the toll gate had to be given up not only because it was causing some unpleasantness in the community, but because the traffic could use the Channon Street (Kidd) Bridge. So Charles James was marrying into the family of what seemed to be an opportunist business man!

### **FIFTY YEARS OF MARRIAGE TO-DAY**

Four children and 10 grandchildren were among the 50 guests who attended the golden wedding anniversary of Mr and Mrs. C. J. Du Rietz, of Crow's Ash, Neurum, near Kilcoy.

The function was held at the residence of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Baker, of Riverton Street, Clayfield, on Saturday night. They were married at Gympie 50 years ago to-day. For the last 25 years they have lived in the Kilcoy district, where Mr. Du Rietz was dairying. He retired more than 10 years ago.

On 16 June 1947, Charles James and Mary Ann celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Gympie's St Patrick's Church!<sup>6</sup> The four children and ten grandchildren who attended this celebration provide evidence that the Du Rietz's continued to have large families at least until 1947.

### **GOLDEN WEDDINGS**

**DU RIETZ-HEILBRONN.**—On the 16th June, 1897, at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Gympie, by the late Rev. Father Matthew Moran, Mary Amy, youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Heilbronn, Widgee Crossing, Gympie, to Charles James, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Du Rietz, South Side, Gympie.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>4</sup> Gympie Gold 1867-1967, LHA 17, p. 60

<sup>5</sup> Gympie Gold 1867-1967, LHA 17, p. 60

<sup>6</sup> The Courier Mail 16 June 1947

<sup>7</sup> The Courier Mail 16 June 1947

The Du Reitz's were prominent in every part of the Gympie community and its life, Hugo being in demand for many community improvements. As the saying goes, they were at every show and event in town. This book will hopefully give the reader an understanding of how Hugo's extensive 'community involvement gave him both a reputation for reliability and the personal connections that gained him private commissions to build houses, cottages, hotels, and shops for Gympie's leading citizens. To him we owe many of the best buildings that were erected during the gold mining days and also some of the design features that make Gympie's built environment distinctive.'<sup>8</sup>

Through marriages of sons and daughters to local people, the extended Du Rietz family remained a close-knit family, who supported each other in almost every way possible, whether it was personal or in the work they did professionally or in the community. This is indicated by a funeral notice in the paper:

*ROBERTS, Mrs. Doreen A.—The Relatives and Friends of Mr. L. F. (Duke) Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. S. Walker, and Family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thomas, Colleen and Ronald, Mr. T. Murphy, senr., Mr. F. Murphy, Rev. Bro, T. D. Murphy (Hobart), Mrs. Ruby Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roberts and Family, Mrs. E. M. Gallaher, Sister M. Jose Crea, Mr. and Mrs. C. Du Rietz (Neurum), Miss G. Felsman, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Felsman and Family, Mrs. C. Felsman and Family, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Felsman, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Felsman and Mrs. E. Felsman, are invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved Wife, Daughter, Granddaughter, Daughter-in-law, Sister, and Sister-in-law, Niece and Cousin, Mrs. Doreen Alice Roberts, of No. 12 Nudgee Rd., Hamilton, to move from St. Cecilia's Church, Hamilton, Tomorrow (Tuesday) Forenoon, at 10 o'clock, for Lutwyche Cemetery. Mass commences at 6.30 a.m.*<sup>9</sup>

The members of the Du Rietz extended family were talented people with the children excelling in school work as they grew up in Gympie. The adults also became successful in many fields. Even to this day the Du Rietz's in Sweden are mostly in the professional career class. I have included where it seemed appropriate and informative certain writings and articles by Hugo.

This book, based on the best research available, including direct contact and long conversations with members of the Du Rietz family in Australia and in Sweden, explores the foundations of the Du Rietz family, Hugo's experiences in Australia before he settled in Gympie, and the profound contribution made by members of the family.

This book will provide a deeper understanding of the role Gympie, through its early history, played in the financial health of Queensland as it established itself as a State of the Commonwealth of Australia. It is a fact that 'a drop in the gold price in the early 20th century meant the end of the gold mining as a major industry, and fortunately for Gympie dairy and beef production, small cropping, forestry and tourism have come to the fore. In recent years, the district's proximity to Brisbane and the Sunshine Coast has meant continued prosperity and development for Gympie without losing its country charm.'<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Brown, Dr Elaine. Hugo Du Rietz (1831-1908) and the School of Arts Building. 2 March 2005

<sup>9</sup> The Brisbane Telegraph 3 April 1954

<sup>10</sup> The Gympie Times. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Gympie\\_Times](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Gympie_Times)

Gympie was blessed in those critical early establishment days to have the skills, experience, and innovation and commitment of people such as Hugo and his extended family.

11

**H. W. DURIEZ,**  
ARCHITECT, VALUATOR, &c.,  
O'Connell-street, Gympie.  
**P**LANS, Specifications, &c., carefully  
pared. Estimates given for Buildings

*Note that Du Rietz is sometimes written as Durietz.*

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<sup>11</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 February 1879

## CHAPTER 1 THE FOUNDATIONS

How did a Swedish nobleman come to make his home in Gympie? A lot of things changed for Australia during the 1800s when gold was discovered, luring men from all over the world hoping to strike it rich. Hugo had served in the **First Schleswig War** in 1849 as a volunteer for Denmark until the end in 1851. The first war lasted between 1848 and 1851 resulting in a victory by Southern Denmark over Northern Germany in the fight for who should control the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein). In 1852, Hugo Du Reitz, aged 21, left his homeland with a great sense of adventure and an education from Sweden as an architect to seek out the lure of gold across the ocean.

In 1867 Gympie was blessed with the arrival of Hugo Du Rietz after he had failed to have any luck in the gold diggings of Victoria and northern Queensland. He brought his skills and his enthusiasm for creating stylish buildings in the manner of those in Sweden, so contributing to a thriving lifestyle in the community. This was a man of an enterprising spirit.

The Du Rietz or Durietz family were from a long line of Swedish nobility. The story of Hugo Du Rietz began in Sweden on 3 April 1831<sup>12</sup> in Vittskövle, Kristianstad, Torrlösa Malmöhus, Skåne County, when he was born the youngest son of ten children, to Johan Fredrik Du Rietz and Johanna Ulrika Charlotta Du Rietz (nee Borgh).

Hugo's father, Johan's, 'working' life began as a page at Court in 1789. After three years he moved on to being a naval cadet at Karlbergin in 1792, becoming an Ensign at the Admiralty in 1797, and then finally a lieutenant in the Royal Navy of Sweden, which he remained until he resigned in 1810.

This was Johan's second marriage. He had married Christina Vilhelmina von Schantz in 1803 at Virserum, Kalmar. No information is apparent as to why this marriage failed after 4 years, as Christina lived between 1787 and 1829. Johan married his second wife, Johanna Charlotta Borgh on 21 February 1807 at the Estate Sonnarp, Västerås, Västmanland. She was born on 7 September 1786 at Kalmar, Sweden, the daughter of Superinspector Per Borgh and Margareta Unger. Johanna died 17 April 1868 at Sonnarp, Ask, Sweden.

Johan was born 21 September, 1778 and died 9 April, 1856. He came from a family of 7 children. Johan's parents were Eva Christina Cronhielm and Carl (Charles) Du Rietz. Eva was born 1741 and died 1818 while Carl was born 1723 and died 11 January, 1801. Hugo therefore would have never met his grandparents.



This is a photograph of Hugo's mother.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> [https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/family-tree/person/tree/113948560/person/180125831736/facts?ssrc=&ml\\_rpos=2](https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/family-tree/person/tree/113948560/person/180125831736/facts?ssrc=&ml_rpos=2). Johan Fredrick Du Rietz

<sup>13</sup> [myheritage.com/Durietz](http://myheritage.com/Durietz)

Johan and Johanna had 3 girls and 7 boys<sup>14</sup>: Hugo was part of a large family. He was the youngest by 7 years and his parents were in their middle age (his mother was 45 and father 53) when he was born. At the time of Hugo's birth his siblings ranged in age between 2 and 24 years old. His sisters were Anna 24, Ebba 17 and Margareta 14. His brothers were Per 21, Carl 19, Sven 11, Gustav 8, Johan 7 and Avid 2..

*Anna Christina Du Rietz* [b. 15 Nov, 1807 d. 8 Jan, 1890, Karlshamn, Blekinge, Sweden]

*Per Fredrik Du Rietz* [b. 13 Mar, 1810 Karlshamn, Blekinge, Sweden d. 31 Dec, 1880, Agde, Fredriksdal, Ask, Sweden]

*Carl Du Rietz* [b. 16 Aug 1812, Vittskövle, Torrlösa, Malmöhus län d. 06 Feb, 1897, Norrköping, Östergötland, Sweden]



*Ebba Charlotta Du Rietz* [b. 23 Nov, 1814 d. 28 April, 1861, Torrlösa, Malmöhus län, Sweden]

[Photo from My Heritage website]<sup>15</sup>

*Margareta Sofia Du Rietz* [b. 24 May, 1817, Vittskövle, Torrlösa, Malmöhus län d. 11 Mar, 1899]

*Sven Teodor Du Rietz* [b. 25 Dec, 1820 d. 9 July, 1844]



*Gustav Adolf Du Rietz* [b. 4 Mar, 1823, Vittskövle, Torrlösa, Malmöhus län Sweden d. 11 Oct, 1914, Stockholm, Sweden]

*Johan Úlrik Du Rietz* [b. 14 Dec, 1824 d. 9 Sept, 1856]

*Arvid Gótrik Du Rietz* [b. 23 Jul, 1828, d. Jul, 1831, Vittskövle, Torrlösa sn, Malmöhus]

*Hugo Wilhelm Du Rietz* [b. 03 Apr, 1831 Vittskövle, Torrlösa, Malmöhus län, Sweden d. 1908, Gympie, Qld, Australia]

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<sup>14</sup> [https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/family-tree/person/tree/113948560/person/180125831736/facts?ssrc=&ml\\_rpos=2](https://www.ancestrylibrary.com/family-tree/person/tree/113948560/person/180125831736/facts?ssrc=&ml_rpos=2). Johan Fredrick Du Rietz

<sup>15</sup> [myheritage.com/Durietz](https://myheritage.com/Durietz)



It is evident that Hugo learnt through observation his father's innovative farming techniques and was intelligent enough to study as an architect. It is likely that his independent, adventurous and resourceful nature developed through many hours of solitude.



Research provided by Claes Du Rietz reveals that one of Hugo's brothers, Gustav, 'became city broker in Norrköping on 7 September 1844. In 1856 he started his own merchant business under the name GA Du Rietz. He became Chief Executive Officer of Stockholm's *benmjölsfabriksaktiebolag* (*bone meal factory limited company*) 1894.<sup>16</sup> At age 35 he married Louise Borgh in Stockholm on 2 December, 1858. He and Louise went on to have eight children, four girls and four boys. He himself lived until he was 91, while Louise died at age 73. A time line for the life of Gustav Adolf Du Rietz, the seventh child and fourth son of Hugo's parents, provides a comparison of his life event with that of Hugo's. Gustav stayed in Sweden where he lived the life of a Swedish noble, owning castles, which is in keeping with that lifestyle.

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<sup>16</sup> <http://www.durietz.com/en/index.htm>. The Du Rietz Family Association  
Photos of Gustav Adolfus Du Rietz from [myheritage.com/Durietz](http://myheritage.com/Durietz)

14 December 1824 Birth of brother Johan Ulrik Du Rietz (d.1856)

23 July 1828 Birth of brother Arvid Götrik Du Rietz (d.1831) at Vittskövle, Torrlösa sn, Malmöhus. Gustav was just five years old.

3 April 1831 Birth of brother Hugo Wilhelm Du Rietz (d.1908) Vittskövle, Torrlösa, Malmöhus län, Sweden. Gustav was eight years old.

July 1831 brother Arvid Götrik DuRietz dies. Gustav welcomes a new brother to the family and farewells another aged three.

9 July 1844 brother Sven Teodor Du Rietz (b.1820) dies. Gustav is 21 years old; Hugo is 13 years old.

9 April 1856 their father Johan Fredrik Du Rietz (b.1778) dies. Gustav is 33 years old; Hugo is 25 years old and already gone from Sweden and been four years in Australia.

9 September 1856 brother Johan Ulrik Du Rietz (b.1824) dies. Gustav is 33. Hugo has already familiarised himself with life in Australia and is in Sydney after time on the Victorian goldfields. He married Ann Beazley in 1857 and has his first child a son that year, William John Du Rietz. The family in Sweden know nothing about Hugo's new life.

2 December 1858 Gustav, aged 35 years, marries Louise Borgh (1833-1906) in Stockholm

18 September 1859 Gustav's first child, a daughter is born, Maria Du Rietz. He becomes a father at age 36.

20 April 1861 Gustav's first son, Gustav Du Rietz is born at Sankt Nicolai, Stockholm

28 April 1861 Gustav's and Hugo's sister Ebba Charlotta Du Rietz (b.1814) dies, aged 47. Gustav is 38 years old, Hugo is 30. Hugo has made his way to another gold field, this time in Central Queensland. His first wife has died and he is readying to marry his second wife Annie Scanlan from Limerick, Ireland, in Brisbane, Queensland, in January 1862.

7 July 1863 Gustav at age 40, has a second daughter, Louise Du Rietz (d.1887)

5 September 1864 Gustav's son Hjalmar Du Rietz (d.1945) is born in Stockholm. Gustav is 41 years old.

1864 Hugo becomes a naturalised Australian citizen

23 August 1866 Gustav at age 43, has another daughter, Signe Du Rietz (d.1898) at Ållonö Slott, Ö. Stenby, Östergötland. Gustav is living in the Allono Castle. Hugo has been declared bankrupt in Brisbane, Queensland.

19 February 1868 Gustav is aged 44, and has another son, Adolf Mauritz, Ållonö Slott, Ö. Stenby, Östergötland. This son dies on 23 April 1868, just six days after Gustav and Hugo's mother. Hugo is now in Gympie entrenched in the life of the gold mining town and establishing himself as the town's architect.

31 July 1869 in Stockholm a daughter Anna Du Rietz (d. 1957) was born.

10 August 1871, Gustav at age 48 has another son Erik Du Rietz (d.1950) at Stora Sickla, Nacka sn, Stockholm, Sweden. Hugo has just experienced one of Gympie's major floods and finds he is inundated with work for new buildings.

31 December 1880 Gustav and Hugo's brother (after whom he named one of his own sons) dies aged 70-Per Fredrik Du Rietz at Agde, Fredriksdal, Ask, Sweden

1887, Paris Gustav's daughter Louise Du Rietz (b.1863) dies aged just 24 years. Gustav was 64 years old by now and one wonders how he coped with all this grief.

17 July 1890 just seven months after the death of his sister, Anna Christina, Gustav loses his daughter Maria (b.1859) at Södertälje.

6 February 1897 Carl Du Rietz, Gustav and Hugo's brother, dies at Norrköping, Östergötland, Sweden, aged 85

19 July 1898 Signe, Gustav's daughter dies at Södertälje, aged 32. Gustav is 75 years old.

11 March 1899, Gustav's and Hugo's sister Margareta Sofia Du Rietz dies aged 72

24 February 1906 When Gustav is 82 years old, his wife, Louisa Borgh, to whom he had been married for 48 years, dies. She died at Stockholm, Sweden. He and Louisa had eight children together.

Gustav and Hugo's mother, Johanna Ulrica Charlotta, nee Borgh, dies on 17 April 1868 at Sonnarp, Ask, Sweden. It is not known whether Hugo was ever informed of his mother's passing, or even whether the Swedish family knew where he was to send such a communication. As Claes Du Rietz has confirmed, Hugo's family in Sweden had no knowledge of what sort of life Hugo made for himself when he left Sweden in 1852.<sup>17</sup> A notice in the 'Missing Friends, Messages etc' column in a Melbourne newspaper of January 1867 gives some substance to this as Hugo is referred to as a 'missing friend', there being 'letters and money from home.'<sup>18</sup>

**M**R. HUGO WILHELM DURIETZ (native of Sweden), and Mr. ROBERT WRIGHT (native of Catrine, Ayrshire, Scotland,—the above missing friends are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned immediately. Letters and money from home. Private Inquiry Office, 78 Elizabeth-street. Otto Berliner, proprietor.

In January 1867, Hugo was living in Kangaroo Point in Brisbane, working as an architect and builder, having secured several property investments as well as owning Kangaroo Point quarry. He had married for a second time after his first wife died and by that time had four children. Hugo was a man of vision even as he forged his life in Brisbane.

When Gustav himself had another six years of life left, his brother Hugo Wilhelm Du Rietz (1831–1908), whom he hardly knew, died in Gympie Queensland, Australia. Who in Sweden knew he had died? Hugo Adolphus, one of Hugo's sons, had gone back to Stockholm to practice as an architect and he was there at the time his father died. How did he become informed of his father's death?

A summary of Hugo's brothers and sister's marriages and children:

***Anna Christina Beata Du Rietz*** unmarried.

***Per Frederik Du Rietz*** married Maria Elisabet Bonthron b. 27 Feb, 1821 d. 6 Jan, 1892.

**Per's children:**

Fanny Charlotta Fritsch, b. 7 Feb, 1851

Maria Elisabet, b. 25 Nov, 1852

Sigrid Immergard Isabella, b. 27 June, 1854

Sigurd Ottmar Fredrik, b. 23 Mar, 1858

Arthur Johan Fredrik, b. 27 Apr, 1860

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<sup>17</sup> 2018 Claes Du Rietz, one of Hugo's descendants in Stockholm, Sweden

<sup>18</sup> The Argus, Melbourne 7 January 1867

Axel Ferdinand, no information

**Carl Du Rietz** married Sofia Östlund b. 4 Sept, 1820 d. 6 Feb, 1903.

**Carl's children:**

Carl Theodore, b. 19 Jan, 1852

Alfhid Ebba Charlotta, b. 9 Dec, 1853

Johan Arthur, b. 23 Dec, 1855

Gerda Sofia, b. 4 Oct, 1857

Axel Ivar, b. 29 June, 1861

**Ebba Charlotta Du Rietz** married David Vilhelm Bonthron, b. 1 Oct, 1816.

No children

**Margareta Sophie Du Rietz** unmarried

**Sven Teodor Du Rietz** unmarried

**Gustav Adolf Du Rietz** married Christina Vilhelmina von Schantz in 1803; married Louise Borgh in 1858.

**Gustav's children:**

Maria Du Rietz b. 18 Sept, 1859

Gustav Du Rietz b. 20 Apr, 1861

Louise Du Reitz b. 7 July, 1863 d.1887

Hjalmar Du Rietz b. 5 Sept, 1864 d. 1945

Signe Du Rietz b. 23 Aug, 1866 d. 1898

Adolf Mauritz Du Rietz b. 19 Feb, 1868 d.23 Apr, 1868

Erik Du Rietz b. 10 Aug, 1871 d. 30 Sept, 1950

**Arvid Göthrik Du Rietz** unmarried

**Anna Du Rietz** unmarried

**Johan Úlrik Du Riet** unmarried

## CHAPTER 2 THE NOBLE HOUSE

The story of the Du Rietz's is one of a family that were originally French and then became Swedish.

Hugo Du Rietz is a descendant of a Swedish noble family who were French Huguenots, with the surname De Vries. The surname Du Rietz is formally pronounced *dyrje*<sup>19</sup>. The family uses the De Vries Coat of Arms:



*The Du Rietz Coat of Arms of the Swedish Noble Family*

It was a family dynasty that dated back to 1000AD. The family of Du Rietz was on the register of Nobles in France in 1190, and for over three centuries the Du Rietz coat of arms hung in the Hall of the Palace of the Nobility of Stockholm. The family crest boasts three golden clubs on a red background, belonging to a Charles Du Rietz of Montmarei and Balnon who lived in the 11<sup>th</sup> century and wielded great power in France.

The Chief Genealogist in 1976 for the House of Nobility in Sweden, Pontus Möller, wrote to Miss Berenice Du Rietz in Gympie to inform her that the 'original Du Rietz shield was painted in 1660 when the family was introduced to the House of Nobility...it has been ennobled in 1651. This shield does now hang in the Grand Hall of the Palace of the House of Nobility in Stockholm.'<sup>20</sup>

The Thirty Years' War devastated entire regions of Europe, with famine and disease resulting in high mortality in the populations of the German and Italian states. Eight million people died fighting in this war which was between various Protestant and Catholic states in the fragmented Holy Roman Empire.<sup>21</sup> The Holy Roman Emperor at that time was Ferdinand II. Sweden at the time was a rising military power and joined the fighting in 1630 under its King Gustavus Adolphus, transforming, what had been simply the Holy Roman

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<sup>19</sup> <https://www.revolvy.com/topic/Du%20Rietz&uid=1575>

<sup>20</sup> Letter dated 15 March 1976 to Berenice Du Rietz from Pontus Möller, Chief Genealogist of the House of Nobility in Stockholm

<sup>21</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty\\_Years%27\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty_Years%27_War)

Emperor's attempt to curb the Protestant states, into a full scale war.<sup>22</sup>

One of the direct lines of descent of the Du Reitz family of Noble Frenchmen fought on the side of Sweden in that 30 years' war and at the conclusion of the wars in 1651 he went to Sweden. He was knighted in 1660. From that time onward members of the family spread throughout the world, engaging in various undertakings, including wars in which their courage and initiative was predominant.

Grégoire François Du Rietz born in Arras in the North of France in 1602, was the sixth son of Jean M.t. Merle de Bontey who had a family of six boys. Arras is about 150 kilometres north of Paris and is located on the present highway between Paris and Calais.

Four of Grégoire's brothers were high level officers in the Army reaching the level of Grand Capiteine of Spain, Grand Capiteine and Chief of a part of Emperor Carolus's V Army at Landrecy in Belgium. Two of the sons, Phles and Nicolas, were knighted in 1506 by Emperor Carolus V, Phles. The second youngest, Maurice, owned large estates in Artois in France. Grégoire François became Doctor Medicus at the medical faculty of Salamanca in Spain and later Professor of Medicine at Sorbonne in Paris, personal doctor of King Louis XIII and Conseillieur de France.

The Swedish history of the noble family Du Rietz began in October 1642, when Doctor Medicus Grégoire François Du Rietz, with impeccable medical credentials, was summoned to Sweden by Johan Adler Salvius and Hugo Grotius as personal physican to Queen Christina of Sweden. Arrival in Sweden made him part of the royal household as the personal physican (archiater) to Queen Christina, Karl X, Gustav and his wife Hedvig Eleonora and their son Karl IX. Gregiore François Du Rietz was given several buildings from Queen Christina some time towards the end of 1600.



The letter of introduction from Queen Christina to make Doctor Medicus Grégoire François Du Rietz Swedish nobleman with seal is shown on the previous page.<sup>23</sup>

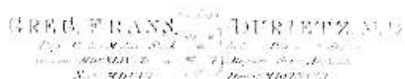
<sup>22</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty\\_Years%27\\_War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thirty_Years%27_War)

<sup>23</sup> Claes Du Rietz, one of Hugo Du Rietz's descendants in Stockholm

Grégoire Du Rietz became a naturalised Swedish nobleman on 15 August 1651 and was introduced at the Riddarhuset (the Estate of the House of Nobility) on 3 November 1660 with the number 666.<sup>24</sup>



*Grégoire François Du Rietz 1602-1682. He is buried in the Mazic Church in Stockholm.*



Doctor Medicus Grégoire François Du Rietz's significant career becomes evident when referring to a document on the family held at the Gympie Regional Gallery.<sup>25</sup> Grégoire worked in Salamanca in Spain, was Physician in Ordinary to King Louis III of France, Consul of France and was one of the founding members of the Collegium Medicorum in 1665.

Doctor Medicus Grégoire François Du Rietz was described 'as a learned man and a kind doctor; knew Greek very well and knew his Hippocrypt by heart; enjoyed great public esteem, although was said never to remove his hat for the bigwigs. By appearance he was thin and of medium height.'<sup>26</sup> One of Hugo's Swedish descendants, Claes Du Rietz of Stockholm, provided a copy of stamps which featured Doctor Grégoire Du Rietz for a 300th anniversary of the Swedish Medicine Board in 1963.



I samband med Medicinalstyrelsens 300-årsjubileum utgav Generalpoststyrelsen ett frimärke i tre valörer med ett porträtt av Grégoire François Du Rietz, grundare av Collegium Medicorum. Detta ämbete, godkänt av drottning Christina i maj 1663, blev början till våra dagars Socialstyrelse.

*Stamps of Gregoire Francois Du Rietz from 1963 on 300 of celebrations of the founding of Collegium Medicorum in 1663*

<sup>24</sup> Du Rietz Family History provided to the Gympie Regional Gallery in 2013 by descendant Janice Baker

<sup>25</sup> Du Rietz Family History provided to the Gympie Regional Gallery in 2013 by descendant Janice Baker

<sup>26</sup> Du Rietz Family History provided to the Gympie Regional Gallery in 2013 by descendant Janice Baker

Grégoire was married twice. His first wife Estre Radoult, was of Royal Blood, descended from Princess de Mortaignes and Vicontes de Tournay. They had two children. The family history records that his first son lived and died in France. Following Estre's death Grégoire married Helene Radou (her second marriage) on 27 April, 1648. Helene was the daughter of a Swedish Merchant, Jacob Radou.

Four children were born to Helene and Grégoire in fairly rapid succession from 1649. These were Carl Magnus who died at 4, Helena who died at 20 months, Gustav Adolf who died at 27 and Carl who died at 51.

An interesting piece of information gives another insight into Grégoire François Du Rietz. At Ramshytte Bruk, in Narke, about 70 kilometres from Orebro, by Kilsbergen on the north side of Ramsjon lies Ramshytte iron mill where iron has been produced since the 14th century. Grégoire François Du Rietz got engaged early in the business of his brother-in-law Adam Radou, who at the time owned the mill, by providing finance in the form of loans. As by the 1660s those loans had become quite substantial, Radou had to sell Ramshytte bruk to Doctor Gregoire Francois Du Rietz in 1671 as payment of instalment.<sup>27</sup>

After a long and interesting life, Grégoire François Du Rietz died in Stockholm on 5 March, 1682, aged 80.

Carl Du Rietz, was born to Gregoire and Helene in November 1657. He was employed at Court and was married in Stockholm during 1688 to Eva Elizabeth Klingstedt, daughter of a Jonas Klingstedt and Lusanna Ulfvenklou. Carl died on 4 December, 1708, leaving eight children. The second of these children, also called Carl, was born on 23 August, 1692. Carl junior married Ulreka Christina Gyllenstahl, daughter of Major Gabriel Gyllenstahl on 29 March, 1715. Christina died on 18 October 1742, 27 years after her marriage to Carl. Five years later, Carl married Margaretha Wiman on 28 December, 1747. This Carl junior had 18 children by his first wife and nine by his second wife. He died in December 1758.

Carl Du Rietz was the eighth child of the elder Carl. He was a Navy Lieutenant and married Baroness Eva Christina (Catharina?) Cronhielm (b. 25 June, 1741 d.1818), daughter of Lieutenant Baron Jacob Cronhielm and Baroness Beutacentionette Mornor of Marlanda. Their son Johan Fredrick Du Rietz was born on 2 September 1778. Johan was a page at Court and a Lieutenant in the Swedish Naval Fleet.

One well known Du Rietz in Europe was Anders Rudolf Du Rietz, born on 16 February 1720 in Moscow during the imprisonment of his parents under Peter the Great. Anders' parents married while in captivity and he was the son by that marriage. Anders later 'came back' to Sweden to become, like his father, one of its prominent men. His descendants are still active in the progress of their country.

At age 15 he became a volunteer in the Life Guard regiment in 1735, a Major in Sodermanland's regiment in 1761, a Colonel for Halsingland's Regiment in 1762, a Major-General in 1770, a Governor for Goteborg's and Bohu's county in 1772, a Baron 1778. He married Baroness Charlotta De Geer af Leufsta.<sup>28</sup>

On 27 December 1778, as Lieutenant-General and Governor, he was elevated to the rank of

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<sup>27</sup> Du Rietz.com –the Family Association website

<sup>28</sup> Durietz. Com website of the Family Du Rietz in Sweden, The Du Rietz Family Association



Baron with the name Du Rietz of Hedensberg. The great great grandson of Grégoire François, he was introduced at Riddarhuset with the number 299 of the baronial families. Both letters patent are to be found at Riddarhuset<sup>29</sup> the Swedish House of Nobility<sup>30</sup>. He had a castle outside Västerås with the name Hedensberg. He died in 1792.

The Du Rietz Family Association website describes Hedensberg: *'When one passes Tillberga church about 10 km north of Vasteras, one will see Hedensberg as a high grove of trees above the wide fields. The manor is situated on a slope, which might be the origin for the name of the manor, that southwards is low and northwards is steep, precisely where Lillan crosses the main road. The leafy park which whispers around the house was mainly designed by Count Gustaf Malcolm Hamilton, who came into possession of the entailed estate in 1876.'*<sup>31</sup>



*Anders Rudolf Du Rietz and Charlotta Du Rietz af Hedensberg bort De Geer af Leufsta. Some believe that she was a mistress to the king Gustav III.*

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<sup>29</sup> Du Rietz Family History provided to the Gympie Regional Gallery in 2013 by descendant Janice Baker

<sup>30</sup> Wikimedia Commons has media related to Riddarhuset (Swedish House of Nobility).

<sup>31</sup> Durietz. Com website of the Family Du Rietz in Sweden, The Du Rietz Family Association



*The shield for Du Rietz af Hedensberg*

It will always be a curiosity as to why Hugo left his noble life behind. While his brother Gustav is buying and settling into a huge castle in Sweden, Hugo is trying to carve out a life for himself in an unforgiving country in its developmental stages. The holders of the family history in Sweden now have no information as to why he left Sweden to find a new life on the other side of the world in Australia. Of course the immense gold discoveries in Australia were a great lure for many men from around the world. Nevertheless, to understand Hugo, one needs to understand his Swedish noble origins.

A brief background on the Swedish House of Nobility provides the context around the source of the nobility of the Du Rietz family.

The House of Nobility (Swedish: Riddarhuset) in Stockholm, Sweden, is a corporation housed in a building that maintains records of the nobility in that country. It acts as an interest group on behalf of the Swedish nobility. The name is literally translated as House of Knights, as the knights (Swedish: riddare) belong to the higher ranks of the Swedish nobility, sometimes also together with titles such as count (Swedish: Greve) and baron (Swedish: friherre). All esquires are also represented in the corporation (most of the families, so called untitled nobility, Swedish: obetitlad adel). This is a tradition from the Middle Ages when Sweden during the Kalmar Union only had one knight: Sten Sture. The House of Nobility contains all the nobility shields of Sweden.



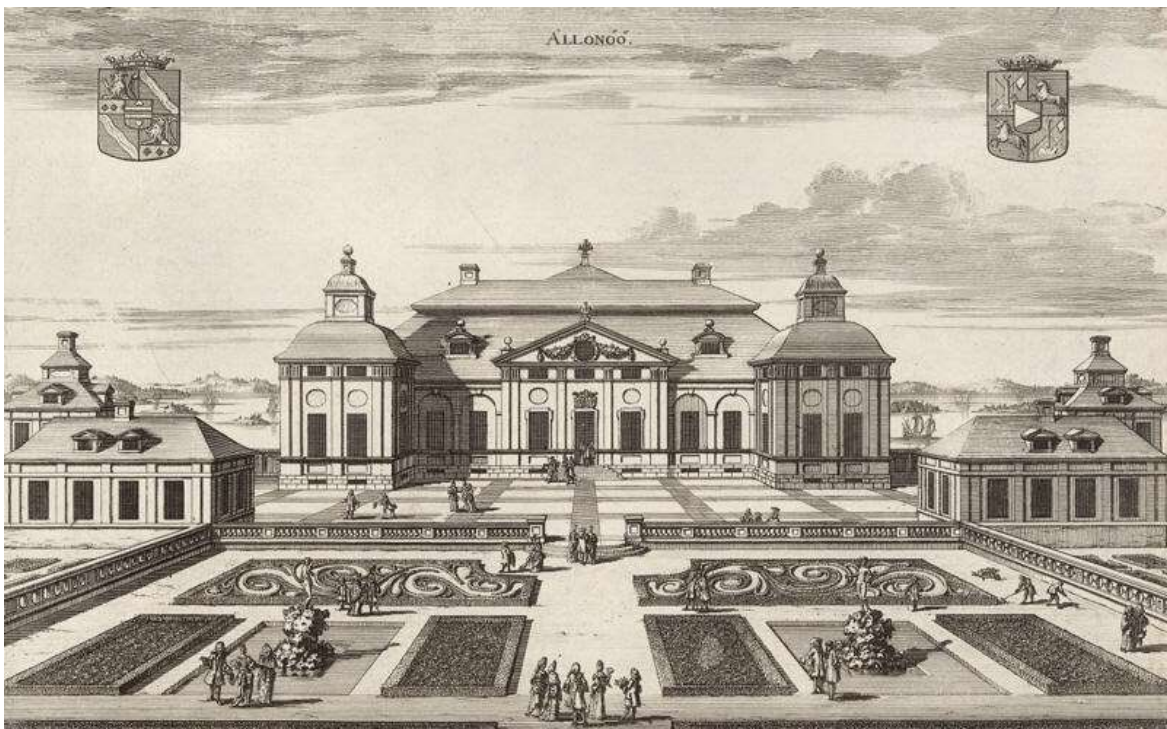
The building of the Swedish House of Nobility



Gustaf Adolf Du Rietz (one of Hugo Du Rietz's brothers) bought Ållonö Castle in 1864. Ållonö Castle is at the south side of Braviken , out on Vikbolandet about 20 kilometres from Norrköping lies Allono slott.



Ållonö Castle



Ållonö Castle



Hedenberg Castle

Between the 17th and the 19th century the House of Nobility was a chamber in the Riksdag of the Estates, and as such, a Swedish equivalent to the British House of Lords. In the 18th century, the building was often used for public concerts. From 1731, public concerts were performed here by Kungliga Hovkapellet.

After 1866, when the old Parliament of the Estates was replaced by the new Parliament of Sweden, the Swedish House of Nobility served as a quasi-official representative body for the Swedish nobility, regulated by the Swedish government. Since 2003 its main purpose has been to maintain old traditions and culture.

The Riddarhuset is also the name of the building maintained by the corporation in Stockholm old town. The French-born architect Simon De la Vallée started the planning of the building, but was killed by a Swedish nobleman in 1642. The plans were eventually finished by his son, Jean De la Vallée, in 1660.

The south end of the building carries the Latin inscription *claris maiorum exemplis*, meaning 'after the forefathers' example'<sup>32</sup>. A statue of Gustav 1 of Sweden, also known as Gustav Vasa is also there. From the years 1523 to September 1560 when he died, he served as King of Sweden.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> <https://www.seslisozluk.net/en/what-is-the-meaning-of-claris-maiorum-exemplis/>

<sup>33</sup> <http://www.sweden.org.za/swedish-monarchy-gustav-vasa.html> Swedish Monarchy-Gustav Vasa. Anastacia Sampson 2015



*Portrait of Gustav Vasa (Eriksson),  
Born 1496-05-12 Rydboholm, East  
Ryd, Uppland*

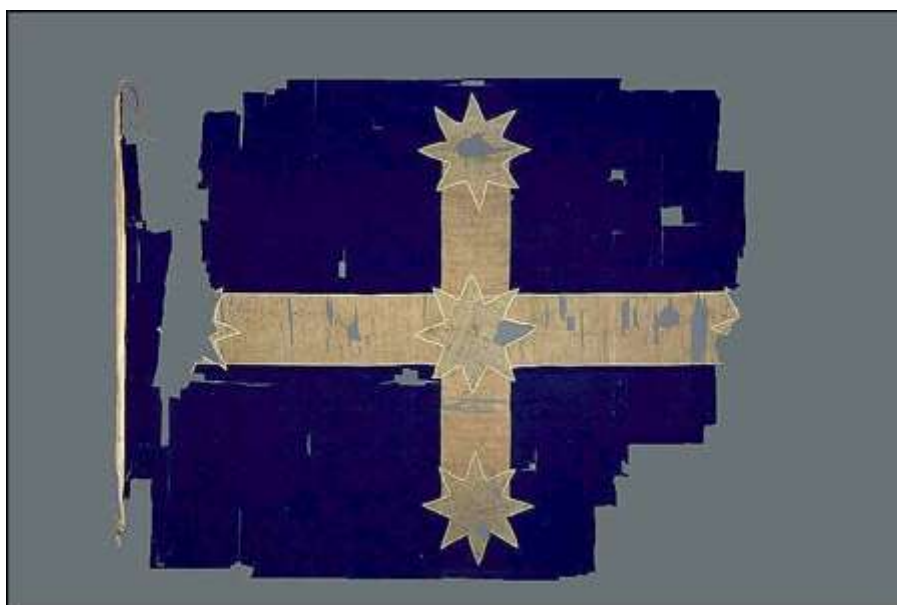
There are no noble houses or palaces owned by the Du Rietz family nowadays.

The European Du Rietz's lived in such countries as Spain, France and Belgium and were all highly educated, very high achievers, associated with royalty and the military services and in the very top echelon of the societies where they lived. Hugo Du Rietz came from a very long line of people of this calibre.

Hugo has a direct line of relation to Doctor Grégoire Du Rietz, his father Johan Frederik being the great great grandson. Hugo and his Australian family could be proud of his ancestors and those of his current relations still living in Sweden. Yet he chose his own life of adventure and came to Australia and made his home in Gympie.

## CHAPTER 3 HUGO DU RIETZ COMES TO AUSTRALIA

Hugo left Sweden in 1852, at the age of 21, for the Victorian gold fields. He went to Ballarat where he undertook alluvial mining with fair success. He was on that gold field during the miner's uprising and riots on 3 December 1854, the Eureka Stockade. Hugo would have witnessed this highly historical event which became an element on the path toward democracy in Australia. Miners vehemently disagreed with the unfair and harsh laws and the policing of their work. The police invaded the mines in November 1854 to enforce the licensing laws. Miners burned their licences and bloody clashes followed. The all-out ferocious and bloody battle on 3 December, 1854 left over 30 miners dead, 125 miners taken prisoner, many severely wounded, 6 police and troopers killed, and the eternal legacy of the birth of the Eureka Flag. The oath that Peter Lalor and the miners swore at Bakery Hill was *"We swear by the Southern Cross to stand truly by each other and fight to defend our rights and liberties."*<sup>34</sup> These days the flag has become identified with the republican movement in Australia and a variety of other protest movements. Hugo was there to witness this battle.



The original Eureka Flag flown at Bakery Hill on 29 November 1854 as a symbol of defiance of the harsh laws. The flag became considered a war flag for the Eureka Rebellion of 3 December 1854.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> [http://www.eurekaballarat.com/media/209190/eureka\\_flag/history.pdf](http://www.eurekaballarat.com/media/209190/eureka_flag/history.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eureka\\_Flag](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eureka_Flag)

## THE EUREKA STOCKADE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE GYMPIE TIMES.]

SIR,—I am sorry to trouble you once more over matters that are long since past, but as Mr. Durietz has put me in the back ground, I must try and get in front again. He says my account of the Stockade is a fairy tale; but there are some on Gympie now that know my tale is true. Durietz says the miners were a fine lot of men. Did I say they were not? He also says he knew 30 of them that were steady, sober men. Just so; and he says there were 250 men in the Stockade on that night. I think there were more; but suppose there were not, can Mr. Durietz say that the other 220 men were all sober? I know for a positive fact that there was plenty of grog found in the Stockade after the fight. He says he worked with some of them for five years. I presume that he was on the diggings at that time. If I am right, he is telling an untruth, as the diggings did not break out until '51; and as the fight took place on the 3rd of December, 1854, he must have been there before the diggings broke out. Now, Mr. Durietz, I also presume that you know something about military discipline. If so, when a body of soldiers, British or French, are sent to storm a place, and they get inside, do they stand there until the others are ready to shoot them down? No, Mr. Durietz, the soldier goes there to do his duty and obey orders, no matter whether his opponents are his legitimate enemies, friends, or brothers, and you are just the man that knows it. You say that the military were seen coming by way of Brown Hill. You must know very little of the locality of Ballarat to say that the military advanced that way, as it is in another direction altogether from the camp, and they would have to march most of the night to get there by daylight next morning, as they would have to go along by the Dead Horse ranges, then down by the Springs, and on to the Brown Hill road, and from there to the back of the Stockade. There are several men from Ballarat here who know that the route that I have described is the way that they would have to go had they come in by way of Brown Hill. You say, Mr. Durietz, you spoke to Vern about the defence of the Stockade. Vern never wanted the Stockade there, but on Black Hill; but you, with your superior knowledge, say that they would be caught like rats in a trap. That is just how they were caught in the Eureka Stockade.

rats in a trap. That is just how they were caught in the Eureka Stockade. You say there is no doubt that the Government had detectives or spies in the ranks of the insurgents; and that you visited the Stockade the night before its capture, your object being to get your mate away, as you had positive proof that the place would be attacked that night. It seems your mate was there until the fight took place, then brave man he dropped his tools and ran, which he found to be the better part of valour, and you Mr. Durietz, where were you during this time, and where did you get your information from? You also say that if the Government had left them alone for another week, the movement would have died out. I dare say that you and others of your class, knew that Mr. Humphries and others were appointed as a deputation to wait on the Governor, with reference to the affairs of Ballarat at that time, and I remember well his words to the diggers, which were, "now boys let us have no force in this matter, all that we want we will get by moral suasion." I dare say the spies knew all about that, but it did not suit their book, and the assault was pushed ahead by the Judas push, with the result already known. Just another word Mr. Durietz, with reference to the making of the pikes. I know there were two blacksmiths on the field at that time, Tom Able, a Yorkshire man who made no pikes, and an Irishman who did make pikes; but Mr. Durietz says he was a German. It is the first time I ever heard of a German coming from Ould Ireland. Mr. Durietz goes on further to say that this same German had a ball through his brain yet it did not kill him, but the man who made the pikes that I knew was shot in his tent, pulled out of bed and bayoneted on the ground. Whether he showed fight or not when they entered his tent, I can't say, but those very human soldiers bayoneted one man eleven times and then shot him. You say he upheld the prestige of his country; that is more than can be said of yourself and the mate you are endeavoring to boom as a man of great courage, and who stayed there till the fight commenced, then threw down his tools and bolted the first chance he had. Hurrah, for the pair of you.

I am, yours truly,  
ALEX. SHORT.



## THE EUREKA STOCKADE.

SHORT v. DURIETZ.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE GYMPIE TIMES.]

SIR,—Mr. Short seems to lose his temper over my corrections re "insurgents and military"; he still harps on the drunken theory; he admits the Eureka stockaders were fine men, but next implies they were drunken rowdies and as proof states that grog was found in the Stockade; that is very probable, as there were stores in the part that was enclosed in the Stockade and all stores sold grog in those days. This puts me in mind of a young medical student, who visited a patient with the doctor; he saw egg shells under the bed and told the patient he had been eating eggs which were forbidden diet; next day he visited the patient by himself; he looked under the bed, and when he got home, he told the doctor it was no use prescribing for that patient as he had eaten a horse. When questioned, he said he had seen a saddle under the bed.

Now, re the circuitous route, Mr. S. would have the military to come, he lets his imagination run riot again; probably they came from the camp by Soldiers' hill down on the flat below Wilson's store, at the bottom of Mopoke Gully, and then across the creek, thence along the flat until within a hundred yards of the Eureka lead, then turned sharp to the right, advancing parallel to that lead, and up the rise; when on top of the rise there was a gentle fall towards the Stockade, and the latter had a gentle rise from the front to the back, so that anyone twenty yards from the Stockade fence had not the slightest protection. There was only one advantage in this position, the insurgents could easily have retreated after the first volley, crossed the gully at the back up the rise towards Warrenheap; here every tree and stump, and bush would have acted as cover; this would have counter-balanced their want of discipline, they could here have carried on that sort of guerrilla fighting that proved so successful in the American war of Independence, and with the Boers in South Africa.

It was as the soldiers advanced over the brow of the rise that they were first observed by the sentries, and I was informed they were about 60 yards from the stockade when a volley was fired into them. Now, if you stood in the stockade

and looked in the direction the soldiers advanced, what in my day was called Brown Hills could be seen at the back. As to the German blacksmith, there was certainly such a person, as he used to point-picks for our party, and I saw him lying shot through the forehead; he died later on, and was buried in the same grave with the rest. I was simply told that he made pikes.

Mr. Short asks me where I got my information of what took place in the stockade. I got it from a countryman who was taken prisoner in the stockade; he had been a lieutenant in the Royal Swedish Engineers, and for three years had served in the Danish army. As there were many tales told about cruelty to the diggers, I asked him after his release if he had seen any cruelty practised. He said he saw none; those who surrendered were simply treated as prisoners of war. He spoke with admiration of the bearing of the soldiers. When the volley was

fired into them, they simply advanced the same as on parade. There seemed to be only about 300 of them; there were probably supporters in the rear. In the three years' campaign he never saw opponents to compare to them, with the exception of the Brandenburgers in '48; they were the pick of the Prussian army, and were sent under old fire-eater Wrangel to assist the Schleswig Holsteiners as a punishment for refusing to fire on the Berliners during the revolution of '48. I visited the stockade that morning and saw the result of the fight.

Mr. Short also says that I told an untruth in saying that my tent mate, James Ward, was my tent mate for five years. I did not say he had been, but that he was then, had been before and was after the event of the Stockade.

Re the little Swiss, my friend saw him reserve his fire from his revolver until the soldiers were right at the Stockade (he had previously received a bullet wound), when he fired his revolver point blank right and left, and as he was isolated, several of the soldiers rushed on him and bayoneted him. Now, if this does not show extraordinary bravery on his part, I don't know what you call bravery.

I must thank Mr. Short for proving my assertion that there was no cold-blooded murder on the part of the soldiers; it was simply a fair fight. In his sentence, re the storming of the place, he asked if I would have the soldiers stand still and be shot; that is just it. He refers to Humphries' speech. They were just my sentiments, and the sentiments of 90 per cent of the diggers. I had no grievance to redress, I came to the country as a foreigner and a stranger. I got the same privilege and fair play as if I had been an Englishman. I paid my license fee cheerfully, and it proved a very good investment. Now, we Scandinavians, like the Anglo-Saxons, don't believe in revolutionary measures, but in moral persuasion, and as a consequence we are the freest and best governed nations under the sun.

Mr. Short also wishes to know how I knew the Stockade was to be attacked that night. One of the Ballarat troopers, an old campaigner, and a supporter of mine, told me that afternoon that I had better get Jim away from the Stockade, or I would probably not see him in life again. I understood from this that preparations for the attack were taking place in the camp.

Mr. S. further wants to know where I was that night. Well, I was asleep in my bed, the same as some 20,000 other diggers who did not believe in the riot; so he had better give another "hooray" for the 20,000, and two for himself, as he certainly was not in the Stockade, or he would not have written such a lot of nonsense about it.

He will no doubt ask how it was that my friend did not advise Vern how to form the Stockade; he did, but Vern was too conceited to take advice.

I remain,

Yours, &c.

H. W. DURIETZ.

Hugo was quite an accomplished writer in his own right and in 1899 he produced a certain amount of definitive evidence about his experiences during the Eureka Stockade.<sup>36</sup> He had a public verbal debate with one Alex Short about his experience at that dreadful event.<sup>37</sup> By April 1899, the Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette publicly informed Alex Short that it would not publish any more on the matter and the controversy he had created with Hugo over their experiences at the Eureka Stockade.<sup>38</sup>

After four years on the goldfields, Hugo was in Sydney, where in 1857 he married Ann Beazley. A son, William John Du Rietz was born in the same year in Sydney. The Queensland death index register lists her father as John Beazley and her mother as Ann King, with the registration being 'country Queensland, Australia.'<sup>39</sup>

Still seeking his fortune, the following year, he moved the family to the Queensland gold field at Canoona, a sheep station near Rockhampton. Gold was discovered there in late 1858. It was known as the 'duffer rush' or the Port Curtis Rush. Canoona 'was an unknown pastoral run within the boundaries of the Port Curtis Pastoral District proclaimed by the New South Wales government on 10 January 1854.'<sup>40</sup> Canoona was the 'first worthwhile discovery of gold in what was then far north of New South Wales and for that reason created a great amount of romantic excitement in Sydney and Melbourne.'<sup>41</sup> It was a relatively small gold deposit so it did not last very long. It was mostly alluvial gold and was quickly stripped. Many thousands arrived for the gold only to leave destitute.



*Canoona Creek, one of the 'small but famous spots of Canoona's brief and departed days of golden glory'. (Sinnett, 1859)<sup>42</sup>*

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<sup>36</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 April 1899

<sup>37</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 April 1899

<sup>38</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 April 1899

<sup>39</sup> <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Beazley-130>

<sup>40</sup> McDonald, Lorna. 'The Rockhampton Delusion: A brief History of the Canoona Rush' Queensland Heritage pages 28-35

<sup>41</sup> McDonald, Lorna. 'The Rockhampton Delusion: A brief History of the Canoona Rush' Queensland Heritage pages 28-35

<sup>42</sup> McDonald, Lorna. 'The Rockhampton Delusion: A brief History of the Canoona Rush' Queensland Heritage pages 28-35



New Zealand Gully, ca. 1871. Gold was discovered in 1870 in a branch of Stony Creek, near Rockhampton, which was named New Zealand Gully.

Hugo, like others at that time, must have been 'incapable of resisting the contagious gold fever madness which swept through the southern capitals.'<sup>43</sup> He was among some 9,000 people who arrived between 1 October and mid November 1858 by ship and overland from Australia's southern regions at this 'small goldfield surrounded by lightly timbered country and overlooked by a dry stony hill.'<sup>44</sup>

It appears that it began to resemble the Victorian gold fields and Gympie after it, with people mostly living in tents, coming from such places as South America and Mexico and of course the southern regions of Australia. During that short period some seventy-three ships arrived in Rockhampton, and some 4,000 of the passengers that arrived and went to the gold fields returned on those ships having seen what hard work was going to be involved in making any fortune.<sup>45</sup> Like Australia's other gold fields, Canoona was not really a place for women, and scarce goods were being supplied at high prices.

On their way back south to Brisbane, Ann died on 12 May 1859 at Barambah Station in the South Burnett from an epidemic. She is buried there in a marked grave. Gympie historian, Dr Elaine Brown, surmises that 'it seems probable that Du Rietz, with his wife and small son, made their way back from Rockhampton to Brisbane on an inland route, travelling from homestead to homestead, where station owners would have been only too happy to employ such a talented builder.'<sup>46</sup> Ann's son William John was barely two years old, and so he really did not know his mother. William John became an architect like his father and later owned part of the Mt Morgan Mine in Queensland.

Hugo had put a stop on a cheque in 1861 which had been lost at Wivenhoe on 6 May, the cheque having been drawn by Messrs Ferriter and Jones on the Bank of New South Wales, No 61, on 23 April, in favour of W. Du Rietz for £10.<sup>47</sup> (\$1,505 in today's currency.<sup>48</sup> Mr. Thomas Jones was from Baramba, the place where Hugo's first wife is buried, so this could have been precious money related to work that Hugo may have done for Mr. Jones when he stayed there on his way back from the Rockhampton gold rush.

Within another four years, on 21 January 1862, Hugo married Annie Scanlan (from Limerick, Ireland) in Brisbane. Annie's Father was John Scanlan and her mother was Mary Eagan.

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<sup>43</sup> McDonald, Lorna. 'The Rockhampton Delusion: A brief History of the Canoona Rush' Queensland Heritage pages 28-35

<sup>44</sup> McDonald, Lorna. 'The Rockhampton Delusion: A brief History of the Canoona Rush' Queensland Heritage pages 28-35

<sup>45</sup> McDonald, Lorna. The Rockhampton Delusion: A brief History of the Canoona Rush. Queensland Heritage. Pages 28-35

<sup>46</sup> Brown, Dr. Elaine. Hugo Du Rietz (1831-1908) and the School of Arts Building. 2 March 2005

<sup>47</sup> The Moreton Bay Courier 9 May 1861

<sup>48</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

Hugo chose to live in Brisbane for seven years where he became quite the entrepreneur. He practiced as an architect, focusing on design and building construction and undertook work as a contractor and builder mostly in Kangaroo Point.

One of his major contracts was the new Bank of New South Wales built in 1865-1866 on land owned by the Bank at the corner of Queen and George Streets. It was a purpose-built bank with residence. This work was supervised by architect James Cowlshaw, the same man involved with the design of Brisbane's Town Hall.



*Hugo du Rietz's Bank of New South Wales Building Brisbane*<sup>49</sup>

Hugo must have started work on the building in 1864, as he placed an advertisement for 'freestone quarrymen to apply [to him] at the Works, Bank of New South Wales.'<sup>50</sup> Perhaps some of the stonework was carried out with material from his quarry in Kangaroo Point. The Bank is described as it nears completion, 'The new premises of the Bank of New South Wales are assuming a finished appearance. The building is situated in a commanding position at the corner of Queen and George Streets. It is built on a foundation of cut stone, and the ... being intended for the banking establishment, and the upper floor as the manager's residence. The building has a very handsome appearance on the outside, and still more so inside. On two sides there is a verandah and balcony, supported by iron pillars, and there is a neat portico with a marble floor at the main entrance. In the interior, the largest room is that where the public will transact their business. The dimensions of it are 35 foot by 25. Over the centre of it is a "lantern light," neatly ornamented with papier mache and plaster-of-paris. This part of the work was imported from England. The counters and desks are made of polished cedar. Then there are the directors' room, manager's office, &c. The strong-room is a very substantial work. The walls and roof are over three feet thick, composed of stone and brick, and plastered over. There are two massive iron doors at the entrance. The doors, desks, wainscoating, &c., in the various rooms are entirely composed of polished cedar, which was obtained from Cleveland. The mantel- pieces in the rooms consist of very fine marble. The building has been fourteen months on the contractor's hands, and it is expected to be finished in a very short time. The cost has been estimated at

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<sup>49</sup> <http://www.yourbrisbanepastandpresent.com/2009/08/bank-of-nsw.html> (Photo: State Library of Queensland and John Oxley Library; #API-001-0001-0009)

<sup>50</sup> The Brisbane Courier 12 August 1864

£10,000'.<sup>51</sup> (\$1,504,469 in today's currency<sup>52</sup>) Hugo's magnificent building was replaced in 1928 with the current building that stands where Hugo's building once stood, at 33 Queen Street Brisbane City

He also had a premises known as the Du Rietz's Soap Boiling Establishment in Kangaroo Point. At this place, Arthur Martin (a public auctioneer) and Hugo would auction for sale such items as: soap pans, ranging from 25 gallon to 2000 gallon soap pans; tools of trade, weighing machines, boats, furnace doors and furnace grating, steelyards, scales, soap frames, soap cutting machines, tables, wood vats and trucks.<sup>53</sup>

Kangaroo Point is right on the Brisbane River and one of Brisbane's more lucrative suburbs today, containing many apartment buildings, with apartments ranging in cost from around \$500,000 to over \$1 million.

This 1860 to 1865 map shows the location of Kangaroo Point.<sup>54</sup>



*Brisbane River at Kangaroo Point, Brisbane ca. 1874<sup>55</sup>*

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<sup>51</sup> The Brisbane Courier 16 September 1865

<sup>52</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>53</sup> The Brisbane Courier 13 December 1867

<sup>54</sup> [http://www.brisbanehistory.com/Pictorial\\_Brisbane\\_1860-1875.html](http://www.brisbanehistory.com/Pictorial_Brisbane_1860-1875.html)

<sup>55</sup> [http://enc.slq.qld.gov.au/cgi-bin/DisplayResearchImage.pl?title=Brisbane River at Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, ca. 1874&ImageNumber=APE-024-01-0012&Publisher=John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland&url=http://enc.slq.qld.gov.au/slq/dao/research/APE-024-01/APE-024-01-0012r.jpg](http://enc.slq.qld.gov.au/cgi-bin/DisplayResearchImage.pl?title=Brisbane+River+at+Kangaroo+Point,+Brisbane,+ca.+1874&ImageNumber=APE-024-01-0012&Publisher=John+Oxley+Library,+State+Library+of+Queensland&url=http://enc.slq.qld.gov.au/slq/dao/research/APE-024-01/APE-024-01-0012r.jpg)

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 18.**

**FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.**

**THE MONTELLIER ESTATE,**  
situate in the centre of  
**KANGAROO POINT,**  
Immediately opposite the Residence of the Hon.  
William Thornton, Esq., and occupying the  
Corner of the Main Street leading through  
Kangaroo Point and Ferry-street, with an  
Extensive Frontage to the  
**BRISBANE RIVER,**  
opposite to  
**BOWEN-TERRACE.**

To Boat and Ship Builders, Manufacturers, Mer-  
chants, Saw-mill Proprietors, Private Gentle-  
men, Speculators, and Others.

**TERMS VERY EASY—DECLARED AT SALE.**

**J**OHN CAMERON has been favored with in-  
structions to sell by public auction, at his  
Real Property Mart, Town Hall, on **MONDAY,**  
October 18, at 11 o'clock,

**THE MONTELLIER ESTATE,**  
Embraced in Portions 35 and 36, situate in  
the County of Stanley, Parish of South  
Brisbane,  
**KANGAROO POINT.**

This magnificent estate has been very care-  
fully subdivided into

**TWENTY-FOUR ALLOTMENTS,**  
Nos. 1 forming the corner of the main street and  
Ferry-street; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 having frontages  
to the former street; while Lot 5 fronts to  
Ferry-street, and contains an area of

**HALF-AN-ACRE,**  
which is all terraced and planted with an  
immense variety of choice shrubs, flowers, and  
trees, and was, during the occupancy of the Hon.  
T. L. M. Prior, the best garden in the whole  
district. Upon this lot is erected

**MONTELLIER HOUSE,**  
built of brick and stone, and contains drawing  
and dining rooms, 6 bedrooms, bath and dressing  
rooms, kitchen and servants' rooms, laundry,  
stables, &c., &c.; hall, wide verandah running  
the entire length of the building, from which a  
splendid view of the river is obtainable.

Four of the allotments front to the  
**BRISBANE RIVER,**  
directly opposite  
**BOWEN-TERRACE.**

These are very choice lots; the bank of the  
river being sufficiently well elevated to preclude  
all chance of inundation, and yet not too much  
elevated so as to necessitate a large outlay in the  
construction of wharves, &c., for which purpose  
they afford unusual facilities.

There are three allotments that have  
frontages to

**DARRAGH-STREET,**  
and form part of the property cut up by Mr. H.  
Dorietz, some years ago.

On the whole these properties may be viewed  
as the very pick of

**KANGAROO POINT,**  
which is now fairly established as the "West  
End" of the metropolis of the colony.

Lithographs can be had by calling on the  
Auctioneer.

Titles Real Property Act. 4359

Hugo had investment in various places in Brisbane. One of his less mundane investments was a 5-year-old gelding named Blackprince who was well known in racing circles. Hugo sold the horse in 1866.<sup>56</sup>

Hugo also made investments in property. He had prime real estate in Kangaroo Point, a property called 'Carlton' and the Kangaroo Point metal Quarry. He had three allotments which had frontages to Darragh Street, which he cut up for subdivision during his time there in Kangaroo Point.<sup>57</sup> These allotments eventually formed part of the Montpellier Estate, which in October 1875 was subdivided into twenty-four allotments, and were described as 'very choice lots' and 'on the whole these properties may be viewed as the very pick of Kangaroo Point'.<sup>58</sup> Kangaroo Point in 1875 'was fairly well established as the "West End" of the metropolis of the colony'.<sup>59</sup> The Montpellier Estate, 'situated in the centre of Kangaroo Point immediately opposite the residence of the Hon. William Thornton, Esq. and occupying the corner of Main Street leading though Kangaroo Point and Ferry Street, with an extensive frontage to the Brisbane River opposite to Bowen Terrace,<sup>60</sup> was up for sale. Montpellier House, situated on half an acre fronting onto Ferry Street, was surrounded by what was regarded as the best garden in the whole district with 'an immense variety of choice shrubs, flowers and trees'.<sup>61</sup> This house was 'built of brick and stone, and contains drawing and dining rooms, six bedrooms, bath and dressing rooms, kitchen and servants' room, laundry, stables, etc. etc; hall, wide verandah running the entire length of the building, from which a splendid view of the river is obtainable'.<sup>62</sup> Hugo had subdivided this land earlier and blocks were now for sale in 1875 were described as having 'the bank of the river sufficiently elevated to preclude all chance of inundation, and yet not too much elevated so as to necessitate a large outlay in the construction of wharves, etc for

<sup>56</sup> The Brisbane Courier 27 January 1866

<sup>57</sup> The Brisbane Courier 16 October 1875

<sup>58</sup> The Brisbane Courier 16 October 1875

<sup>59</sup> The Brisbane Courier 13 October 1875

<sup>60</sup> The Brisbane Courier 6 October 1875

<sup>61</sup> The Brisbane Courier 16 October 1875

<sup>62</sup> The Brisbane Courier 16 October 1875

which purpose they afford unusual facilities.<sup>63</sup> In April 1868, very soon after Hugo had arrived in Gympie with his family, he was still trying to resolve issues relating to his properties in Darragh Street, as 'Messrs Fraser and Buckland offered for sale on this day, [on Monday 27 April 1868], a number of freehold properties, by order of the directors of the Queensland Building Society No. 7, of which the following were said: ... Lot 3 at the risk of Ann Du Rietz [Hugo's wife], wood building in Darragh Street, Kangaroo Point, for £36 ...'<sup>64</sup> later in Gympie, Hugo continued his business approach with real estate to make money. Hugo had been in Gympie eight years by 1875 when the Montpellier Estate was still being sold! Anyone who has been to Kangaroo Point in Brisbane will see how Hugo's judgment on the high value of that real estate remains intact. If Queensland had not been hit with a financial crisis in that late 1860's period and Hugo had not become bankrupt, it is only a matter of speculation as to how much that real estate might have yielded him. The press clipping shows the extent of the land with which he had been involved.<sup>65</sup> Hugo formed an important part of the history of that prominent suburb of Brisbane. A small piece of evidence which occurred within weeks of the birth of his son Hugo Adolphus, shows him managing his financial situation in the stopping of a cheque<sup>66</sup>. Within three years the situation would be vastly different.

**NOTICE.**—The Public are Cautioned  
 against **NEGOTIATING a CHEQUE**  
 drawn on the Bank of Australasia by the under-  
 signed, in favor of N. Cain, for the sum of **£5**  
**14s.**, and bearing date 18th instant, as pay-  
 ment thereof is stopped.  
 4846 **H. W. DURIETZ.**

But for the financial crash that came in 1867, Hugo made a smart choice in Kangaroo Point—it had 'three parks, and its flower-filled reserve along River Terrace forms a splendid vantage point for the observation of the suburb's beauty.'<sup>67</sup> As I have come to know the man through my deep research of him, his ways and achievements, there comes through this vision that Hugo would have stayed in Kangaroo Point, and prospered along with it.

Hugo also rented out properties. Not unlike landlords today, he had his fair share of issues with tenants, one instance being a case he took against a certain Edwin Hollingsworth in distraint for rent. The notice in the newspaper read:

*THIS DAY*

*DU RIETZ V. HOLLINGSWORTH*

*DISTRAIN FOR RENT*

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<sup>63</sup> The Brisbane Courier 18 October 1875

<sup>64</sup> The Brisbane Courier 28 April 1868

<sup>65</sup> The Brisbane Courier 11 October 1875

<sup>66</sup> The Brisbane Courier 22 June 1864

<sup>67</sup> The Brisbane Courier 17 May 1930

*The Bailiff will cause to be sold on the premises of Edwin Hollingsworth, situated at Kangaroo Point, on Tuesday September 18, at Noon, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE etc, unless this execution be previously satisfied*

G.E. O'BRIEN, Bailiff

September 17 1866<sup>68</sup>

Hugo was declared insolvent twelve months later, but 1866, it must be remembered was financially a horror year when the State of Queensland itself was heading for bankruptcy. It was not unusual for such action to be taken against tenants when they had reneged on their rent, but Hugo may also have been taking steps to protect himself from insolvency. A very well know publican and 'mover and shaker' in Gympie from around 1867, and later the owner of the Freemason's Hotel, was also in Brisbane at the same time as Hugo, and was undergoing insolvency at the same time as Hugo. It seems that not only did Gympie save Queensland from Bankruptcy, it may have also saved a few business men such as Hugo and George Thrower from ruin.

Hugo had fourteen months experience as an Alderman with the Brisbane Municipal Council. *A short history of Kangaroo Point* cites 'with the growth of Brisbane and its suburbs during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century came the need for municipal control. Until the end of 1864 the municipality was undivided, but in that year, by Order in Council, four wards were constituted - East, West, South and Valley. The following year the Legislature, by enactment, resubdivided the municipality into six wards and each ward was authorised to return two representatives to the council. Kangaroo Point and North Ward were added in 1865. Kangaroo Point's first representatives ... were Joseph Darragh and Hugh W. Du Rietz.'<sup>69</sup> The suburb of Kangaroo Point even during Hugo's time was one with a prosperous future with many deputations pressed for the building of a bridge to join it to the main part of the city. Kangaroo Point 'gained additional importance by the fact that the mail coach, running to Ipswich and the Downs, had been diverted from South Brisbane to Main Street.'<sup>70</sup>

Consequently 'a meeting of rate payers of Kangaroo Point on 25 January 1866, it was resolved that Messrs Darragh and Du Rietz should be nominated at the Municipal election to represent the Ward.'<sup>71</sup> Following the meeting of rate payers, polling for the various Wards of the Brisbane Municipal Council was conducted with results being announced by the Mayor, Mr A. J. Hockings. It was a historic occasion as it was the first time the Brisbane Town Hall had been used for meetings of the rate payers and the announcement of the results of the polling. Mr Hockings was feeling quite privileged as he was the first person to address a meeting in that Town Hall. The results for each of the Wards were announced with the Kangaroo Point Ward having Mr Joseph Darragh polling 73, Hugo 39, Mr E. J. Barnes 29, and Mr Porter 17. Mr Hockings declared both Mr Darragh and Hugo as being elected to the South Brisbane to Main Street area. Hugo was duly elected for the Kangaroo Point Ward.<sup>72</sup>

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<sup>68</sup> The Brisbane Courier 18 September 1866

<sup>69</sup> The Brisbane Courier 24 May 1930

<sup>70</sup> The Brisbane Courier 17 May 1930

<sup>71</sup> The Brisbane Courier 27 January 1866

<sup>72</sup> The Queenslander 17 February 1866



As a newly elected Alderman, one of Hugo's first tasks with the Alderman of the Brisbane Municipal Council was to elect a Mayor for 1866.<sup>73</sup> Here was a Swedish man, aged thirty-five, had only been in Australia around fourteen years, participating in the matters of the development of Brisbane as the capital of Queensland. In 1864 while in Queensland, Hugo had become a naturalised Australian citizen, so technically when he was elected to the Brisbane Municipal Council, he was an Australian citizen.<sup>74</sup>

He sat on Council with such men as Aldermen Richard Symes Warry (Mayor 1866); Albert John Hockings (Mayor 1865, 1867), Collins, Joshua Jeays, John Petrie (a notable builder and stonemason and who was unanimously elected first mayor), John Markwell, Daniel Donivan, Joseph Darragh (a butcher), Joseph Thompson, George Edmonstone, William Pettigrew, Dickens. Alderman Darragh often supported or initiated motions related to Kangaroo Point with Hugo. The Brisbane Municipal Council of which Hugo was an Alderman had only four wards, with South Brisbane being the South Ward and the commercial hub. The Brisbane Municipal Council met every fortnight on Monday afternoons. During 1866 to January 1867, Hugo attended every one of these meetings.

Brisbane was a town of 15,000 people in 1866, and certain matters brought the Brisbane Municipal Council into conflict with the Queensland Government, such as the sewerage works and water works. Queensland had been separated from New South Wales for seven years and was reaching a point of bankruptcy.

Hugo became experienced in the debate and oversight of a broad range of municipal matters which would be similar to those he would experience in Gympie. He was exposed to such matters as the building of the permanent Brisbane Bridge, the Office of the Board of Works laying pipeline and encaustic tiles at Brisbane's Town Hall, allowances for new streets to be created, private vehicles to carry lights at night time, the continuous problem of repairing Brisbane streets, creating footpaths that were accessible and usable by citizens, dog nuisance at night time, sewerage works, water works, a central market place (Market Reserve, North Brisbane which later became the Roma Street Markets) for the sale of colonial agricultural produce and other products, and the setting of watering and water rates. The permanent Brisbane Bridge was the subject of a series of financial troubles:

*"The first bridge across the Brisbane River was the Victoria Bridge. In 1863, the Council invited tenders for competitive designs and in 1864 a tender was accepted and by 1865 a temporary wooden structure was completed, giving access to the North and South side of the river; no doubt that bridge was a great convenience and improvement for the citizens of Brisbane, as a great many complaints were recorded in Council minutes and press files regarding the unsatisfactory nature of transport across the river by ferries. This wooden bridge was also used as a staging in the construction of the permanent bridge. During the period of construction, there was no end of troubles financial principally, and construction troubles as well. Special Council meetings were called regarding Bridge finance and one in particular was in connection with the Bank of Queensland that went into liquidation during this period and an arbitrator had to be appointed to act between the two parties, which was later settled by Council paying £120,000. To crown all the Council troubles in this matter there was a flood in*

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<sup>73</sup> The Queenslander 17 February 1866

<sup>74</sup> Item ID 841187 <http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Search/ItemDetails.aspx?ItemId=882253>

1869 which washed away the temporary bridge; the first permanent bridge was not opened until 1874. It remained in use and existence [sic] until 1893 and it was washed away by a huge flood but that belongs to another chapter of history.<sup>75</sup>

Hugo had been involved in matters related to the Victoria Bridge while an Alderman, so with the damage sustained in the 1896 flood, he publicly offered the advice:

*'As there is every likelihood of another fresh in the Brisbane River, allow me to offer the following suggestions to those in charge of the Victoria Bridge: As boats, in my experience, have proved quite useless for keeping debris off bridges, staging to each side of piers should be swung from head stocks, in such a manner as to be easily raised as the water rises, and temporarily braced to piles, so as to be firm for men to work from in keeping the piles clear; as there are plenty of sailors available, this can be done in a few hours. In addition, there should be stationed at each end of the bridge a powerful steam winch, and snatch blocks be rigged at centre of spans at up-stream side of bridge, so as to remove long logs and trees that may form a block across piers. Some old river raftsmen would be invaluable for the work on the staging. The whole should be under supervision of a thoroughly practical man'*<sup>76</sup>

It is hard to tell if Hugo was indirectly touting for work on the bridge or whether he was genuinely being helpful: either way, it was a project he would not have been associated with for some twenty-nine years, although he had been involved with the design and construction of bridges in Gympie. He had experience though the severe damage that the floods in Gympie wreaked on its infrastructure including the bridges. It is not known if the Brisbane Municipal Council took up his suggestions. His engineering expertise and his keenness to have known the makings of sound bridge building motivated him to place a letter to the editor after the severe 1896 Queensland floods<sup>77</sup>. He was only too painfully aware of the destruction wreaked by the floods, and was heavily involved in what to do about those damaged in Gympie.

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<sup>75</sup>Laurie, Arthur. BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL 1869-1879 (Second decade of Brisbane civic government: for first decade vide Journal Vol. IV, No. 3, p. 438.)  
[https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/data/UQ\\_211518/s18378366\\_1953\\_5\\_1\\_861.pdf?Expires=1521343858&Signature=YQAJF7](https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/data/UQ_211518/s18378366_1953_5_1_861.pdf?Expires=1521343858&Signature=YQAJF7)

<sup>76</sup> The Brisbane Courier 28 February 1896 p.4

<sup>77</sup> The Queenslander 14 March 1896

## Protecting Bridges from Floods.

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—I am sorry to see that at every flood in Queensland bridges are washed away, causing great loss and inconvenience to the public. For the benefit of bridge and divisional boards, I forward you a plan for a pier of a bridge that will stand ten times the pressure as compared with the old style of pier constructed for bridges in this colony, which have all proved unable to withstand the strain of heavy floods. The destruction of bridges by flood in every case that has come under my observation has been caused by the accumulation of timber and debris, which have lifted them up and capsized them by hydraulic pressure, not by direct horizontal pressure. The civil engineer has therefore, in designing bridges for our rivers, to study, first, how to bring the accumulation of debris to the smallest possible minimum—that is, to provide for its easy passage through the piers—secondly, to provide a pier of the greatest strength at a reasonable cost. I claim that my design will accomplish this. When our bridges were destroyed some four years back it cost me both loss and inconvenience. I therefore supplied the chairman of the Glastonbury Board, and also the Bridge Board, with plans of bridges on the same principle as that I send you, and they were adopted by the Government bridge engineer in a modified style—that is, he adopted the lining of the piers on both sides with 2in. planking, but the up and down stream braces, instead of having an angle of 45deg. have an angle of only 30deg., as I suppose he considered my design unnecessarily strong; but a bridge cannot be made too strong, as it is impossible to calculate the pressure it has to withstand in con-

sequence of the accumulation of timber and debris. Anyone who has the slightest idea of civil engineering will at once perceive the advantage of this style of construction. First, no timber can get entangled in the piles; second, if timber or debris does collect against the structure the downward pressure of the current will counteract the buoyancy of any timber that may get under the bridge. I may state, in conclusion, that with the old open pile bridges it used to cost the local authorities here some £40 to £50 per annum to remove timber and debris, but since the new bridges were constructed it has not cost as many shillings. Any details suiting special localities I will be happy to supply through your valuable journal for the benefit of the public.—I am, sir, &c.,

W. H. DURIETZ.

Gympie, 23th February.

(We gladly publish Mr. Durietz's design, which appears likely to be effective so far as can be judged from the drawing.—Ed. "O.")

"I have no regrets in life," Pasteur once said. "If I had to dispose of it once more I should order it as I have done, knowing full well as I do that the student of science cannot serve two masters. Yet I do regret that I cannot spare a little time now and then to paint."

In addition to the dog nuisance in the Brisbane streets, "Goats appeared to be a great nuisance in the sixties and must have continued to be a nuisance for many years afterwards. Council meetings were continually discussing complaints about the destructive acts of goats and seeking a remedy for their control. On the other hand, goat owners were harrassing Aldermen with grievances about impounding or destruction of their animals and sought protection for their stock against the trepidations of non-goat owners. No satisfactory settlement is recorded in Council minutes or press files regarding this trouble but it must have ended sometime, as there are very few goats in the City of Brisbane today."<sup>78</sup> The dog nuisance became so bad that the Aldermen agreed that 'a depot should be

<sup>78</sup> Laurie, Arthur. BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL 1869-1879 (Second decade of Brisbane civic government: for first decade vide Journal Vol. IV, No. 3, p. 438.)

#### THE PRESENT DESTITUTION.

Alderman HOCKINGS moved. "That in consequence of the number of laborers at present out of employment, and the consequent destitution which exists, this Council solicit from the Government a grant of money for the purpose of clearing York's Hollow Reserve." He said that if any alderman could suggest a more effective manner of relieving the present distress, he could embody his ideas in an amendment. One object he had in putting the motion on the paper was to show he differed from the method by which the Mayor proposed to deal with the case. His Worship seemed to think it necessary to engage a number of paupers to relieve them from their difficulties. Although he admitted that distress existed, he differed from his Worship in regard to its extent and description. He thought that it was the province of Government to deal with the case. The only work he was aware of that would give employment to such a class of persons as was referred to in the motion was clearing of York's Hollow. If the Government knew of a more suitable work they could adopt it in preference to York's Hollow. These laborers could not be put to breaking stones, because the Corporation had no depot, and had not a sufficient quantity of rough material. He was doubtful whether there were really many efficient laborers out of employment. He knew that destitution did exist, from the frequent appeals that were made to him while he was Mayor. Owing to the influx of population for some time past, a few persons must have arrived who were unsuited to colonial life, and a certain amount of destitution necessarily followed. There was always a proportion of men among the new arrivals who were deficient of energy. Such persons suc-

formed for the confinement of all stray dogs where they could be kept for twenty-four hours and destroyed if unclaimed during that time.<sup>79</sup>

On 5 March 1866, a Council meeting with the Mayor, Alderman Hockings and other Aldermen,<sup>80</sup> with Hugo's name shown as 'Deureitz', referred to a situation of destitution where a number of labourers were 'at present out of employment and the consequent destitution which exists'. Further Alderman Darragh proposed the motion 'that at least four men be employed at Kangaroo Point to repair the streets there.' He said that no money had been laid in Kangaroo Point for some time. The streets were full of ruts and holes, and if the Improvement Committee examined the locality, they would see the necessity of assenting to the expenditure he proposed. The outlay would not be above £10.' (\$1,505 in today's currency)<sup>81</sup> Hugo Du Rietz (Alderman) seconded the motion which was carried after some discussion. Destitution and unemployment among labourers

in Brisbane was a critical current issue in 1866 with Alderman Hockings taking the lead in the debate on the matter<sup>82</sup> :

It was perhaps this matter of destitution that rubbed off on Hugo if contract work was not available, or he had over extended himself in his investments and finances, which seems a little odd because at the time he was the contractor on the new Bank of New South Wales building.

Although he experienced success with this work, he became insolvent in 1867. His insolvency coincided with the Australia wide trend towards recession, which hit Queensland

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[https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/data/UQ\\_211518/s18378366\\_1953\\_5\\_1\\_861.pdf?Expires=1521343858&Signature=YQAJF7](https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/data/UQ_211518/s18378366_1953_5_1_861.pdf?Expires=1521343858&Signature=YQAJF7)

<sup>79</sup> The Queenslander 10 March 1866

<sup>80</sup> The Queenslander 10 March 1866

<sup>81</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>82</sup> The Queenslander 10 March 1866

particularly hard in July 1866. There was a slowing in people going to Queensland to live, unemployment rose and business activity slowed almost to a stop. Hugo was witness to a horror year for Queensland financially, so much so that it put out a reward for anyone who could find gold. Brisbane had suffered quite a depopulation when the gold rushes of the 1850s occurred. One source has written 'it is worth remarking that the financial crisis which wrought such mischief in 1866, and which was caused primarily by a rush on English banks and ended in bringing down the Bank of Queensland with the ruination of many Brisbane people, as a sequel gave rise to numerous complications. The men on the railways, unable to get a settling up, rebelled, and seizing trains and indulging in other equally questionable and dangerous freaks, marched on to Brisbane, where they occasioned somewhat serious riots, and wound up by getting the revolutionary leaders into goal. They set out to "take" Government House, but were themselves captured. All railway works were stopped, and as a temporary salve to those who comprised a formidable array of unemployed, instructions were cabled to England stopping immigration and as soon as possible relief works were started. Then there followed a plethora of floods, terrific storms and many fires, some of the latter of which were not an unmixed evil —though of questionable origin—since they removed many of the rickety, tumble-down tenements in Queen street, and what was perhaps better, furnished work for a number of people who were workless.'<sup>83</sup>

In the Meeting in the first week of March 1866, 'Alderman Dureitz [sic] moved in accordance with the previous notice, "That the Inspector of Nuisance be appointed Inspector of Ferries, with a proportional increase of salary for the extra duties he will have to perform." Carried.<sup>84</sup> It took until 21 April 1866 for Hugo's name to be spelled correctly in newspaper reporting of Council meetings.<sup>85</sup> At this meeting the Aldermen expressed that "The Government, from the date of separation, had always done everything they could to bring the Council into contempt, and to defraud the citizens of Brisbane of their just rights... The Council had initiated the water works. After much trouble they had selected a suitable site for the reservoir. They went to considerable expense in having the necessary surveys made, which surveys had been adopted."<sup>86</sup> Hugo was part of the debate that further highlighted the conflict between the Council and the Queensland Government as the Council wanted to take on the management of the sewerage works once they were completed. Again in that meeting Hugo was vocal in having his motion agreed to that 'the level of Main-street, Kangaroo Point, at the present cutting be fixed at an early date.'<sup>87</sup> Alderman Darragh gave further support to Hugo asking that 'tenders be called for stumping and clearing the footpath of Main-street, Kangaroo Point, viz., from the cutting of Boundary Street.'<sup>88</sup>

In May 1866, Hugo's participation on Council was in the discussions relating to the progress of the Permanent Bridge, a general cemetery at west Milton, the state of disrepair to Brisbane streets and footpaths from neglect of maintenance, the establishment of a Central

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<sup>83</sup> Knight, J.J. Brisbane: A historical sketch of the capital of Queensland: Giving an outline of the old time events, with a description of Brisbane of the present day and a Municipal Retrospect. Biggs and Norman, Ltd. 21 Eagle Street Brisbane. January 1897. Page 34  
[https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/data/UQ\\_216490/AU4042\\_Brisbane\\_Historical\\_Sketch\\_1897.pdf](https://espace.library.uq.edu.au/data/UQ_216490/AU4042_Brisbane_Historical_Sketch_1897.pdf)

<sup>84</sup> The Queenslander 10 March 1866

<sup>85</sup> The Queenslander 21 April 1866

<sup>86</sup> The Queenslander 21 April 1866

<sup>87</sup> The Queenslander 21 April 1866

<sup>88</sup> The Queenslander 21 April 1866

Market on the Market Reserve in North Brisbane for the sale of colonial agricultural produce, watering rates.<sup>89</sup> An interesting point to note that it was the same ship, *The Light of Age*, that brought Edward Bytheway and his wife Emma (arrival in Brisbane on 27 January 1864)<sup>90</sup>, that was bringing the steel girders and other steel cylinders from Glasgow for the construction of the Permanent Bridge. Alderman Darragh continued to provide support to Hugo in the betterment of Kangaroo Point, the Ward Hugo represented. Alderman Darragh had a motion passed that "tenders be called for the formation of Boundary-street, at Kangaroo Point; also that tenders be called for the formation of Grey-street from Main-street to the river, at Kangaroo Point."<sup>91</sup>

In June 1866, the Council was struggling to address the 'slovenly manner in which the contractor for laying down the water pipes in this Municipality is doing in filling up the excavations made in the cuttings. The stuff is not rammed down, nor is any care taken to replace the metal over that part of the roadway disturbed; the consequence is that the Council will be put to considerable expense in reforming the streets where they have been disturbed.'<sup>92</sup> Hugo's Ward appeared to be a constant in Council business with this meeting having to deal with demands for improvements via a 'petition from certain rate payers of Kangaroo Point, calling attention to the approach to the middle, or Edward-street ferry...'<sup>93</sup> With the support of his fellow Alderman Darragh, Hugo's Ward was receiving attention for more improvements to be made 'for the formation of Boundary-street at Kangaroo Point... and the formation of Ferry-street from Main-street to the river, at Kangaroo Point.'<sup>94</sup> Hugo would not have realised in June 1866 that such issues as developing of ferry services, wharf matters, street and footpath formation and construction, design and construction of Brisbane's Town Hall, the demands of rate payers, setting the salaries of such positions as the General Inspector of Nuisances and Assessors, would be similar matters to those he would become involved in, in the development of Gympie as a town, when the 'gold fever' spirited him to Gympie some eighteen months later.

Hugo's experience in managing the development of Brisbane became significant over his time as Alderman, and he would have been pleased to have his Ward receiving a modicum of attention for development. Even the state of the ferry sheds at the Kangaroo Point Ferry received attention for improvement.<sup>95</sup> Again at the meeting of 9 July 1866, Alderman Darragh raised matters relating to the Kangaroo Point Ward 'that part of the main street at Kangaroo Point be metalled-that is, from the Post-office receiver to the Queen's Arms Hotel, and that the same be brought to its proper level.'<sup>96</sup> The matters raised by Alderman Darragh were always agreed to. It may be a matter of speculation that Hugo's English may have not been as good as he might want it to be because Alderman Darragh consistently speaks to motions relating to improvements for the Kangaroo Point Ward.

At meetings of the Council during 1866 and 1867, Hugo witnessed the issue of water being a problem in Brisbane city as it continued to develop and attempts to maintain its

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<sup>89</sup> The Queenslander 19 May 1866

<sup>90</sup> Atkinson, L. Edward Bytheway Founding Father of Gympie. Gympie Regional Gallery 1 March 2017

<sup>91</sup> The Queenslander 19 May 1866

<sup>92</sup> The Queenslander 2 June 1866

<sup>93</sup> The Queenslander 2 June 1866

<sup>94</sup> The Queenslander 2 June 1866

<sup>95</sup> The Queenslander 14 July 1866

<sup>96</sup> The Queenslander 14 July 1866

infrastructure-drains coming off streets were ineffective; the city streets were still being watered but the Board of Works refused to hand over power to the Council for the use of their hydrants, which continued to force the Council to have to collect rates for the service and pay the Board of Works; water tables were yet to be formed, a water course in Creek Street continued to be a nuisance more because the Council could not access the land owned by the Queensland Government to implement a strategy to address the problem; some inner city streets were subject to flooding; and inconvenience and damage was sustained through the escape of water from the hydrants and discharge pipes into the streets.<sup>97</sup> The words 'scandalous neglect' came up from time to time to describe the state of the streets, being that some became impassable. The Council, though, appeared unable to escape at every one of its meetings the many issues relating to poorly formed streets, poorly formed footpaths, and of course horse-teams were still required for the removal of the earth being excavated and often the place whither it was to be conveyed was often too distant for the earth to be taken in barrows.<sup>98</sup>

But there was good news for Hugo! Council was asked by its Improvement Committee to cut water tables in Ferry Street at Kangaroo Point<sup>99</sup> plus the lessee of the Kangaroo Point Ferry had made an application to Council 'to use steam or horse power in the working arrangement of that ferry, at a reduction upon his present rental, and for a period of five years.'<sup>100</sup> Believing that steam power used in the operation of the ferry would greatly benefit the public, a recommendation was adopted that 'Mr Smith, the lessee of the ferry, have the lease of the ferry for an additional five years at his present rental, with the understanding that he enters into the necessary bond with sureties for the due carrying out and maintenance of a steam ferry at Kangaroo Point.'<sup>101</sup> Still as Alderman Darragh stated in the 7 January 1867 meeting, 'great complaints had been made during the last month at one of the ferry boats at Kangaroo Point being taken off.'<sup>102</sup>

The Council meeting of 21 January 1867 is one of the rare occasions when Hugo's name is recorded as seconding a motion, of course it was in relation to his Ward of Kangaroo Point. Again he had been supported in the matter by Alderman Darragh. The matter arose from a petition 'from residents at Kangaroo Point, complaining of the inconvenience they were frequently put to in consequence of the lessees of the Kangaroo Point and Edward-street Ferries being allowed to dispense with one of their boats.'<sup>103</sup> Alderman Darragh defended the great complaints made saying that 'it was owing to the action of the Corporation with respect to the ferries.'<sup>104</sup> Here then we have Alderman Dureitz [sic] reiterating 'the remarks of Alderman Darragh' and seconding the motion. The rare occasion when Hugo's oral contribution is recorded is met with disappointment as 'the Mayor said he could not put the motion to the meeting, as no action of the Council's could be rescinded unless a call of the whole Council was made.'<sup>105</sup> At the end of that meeting Alderman George Edmondstone gave notice that at the next meeting he would move a motion 'that the

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<sup>97</sup> The Brisbane Courier 7 August 1866

<sup>98</sup> The Queenslander 8 September 1866

<sup>99</sup> The Queenslander 16 June 1866

<sup>100</sup> The Queenslander 11 August 1866

<sup>101</sup> The Queenslander 11 August 1866

<sup>102</sup> The Queenslander 12 January 1867

<sup>103</sup> The Queenslander 26 January 1867

<sup>104</sup> The Queenslander 26 January 1867

<sup>105</sup> The Queenslander 26 January 1867

lessees for the two Kangaroo Point Ferries be relieved from their present leases or contracts, and that the ferries be put up for auction again in the usual way, without delay.<sup>106</sup> Hugo made no reaction to this announcement.

At the 7 January 1867 meeting, the Mayor announced the resignation of Alderman Donivan, and was not of a mind to 'elect another member at once, as the elections would come on in the course of a month or six weeks.'<sup>107</sup> Now Hugo was at this meeting and the following meeting on 21 January 1867, and nothing was raised either by the Mayor or him about any impending insolvency procedures. The resignation of Alderman Petrie was announced at the 21 January 1867 meeting, but again nothing of Hugo. Yet a couple of weeks later on Tuesday 5 February 1867, 'the Mayor attended at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of declaring the names of persons nominated to fill vacant offices connected with the Municipal Council.'<sup>108</sup> Hugo was retiring (note that Hugo is described as retiring from Council rather than resigning) from his seat in the Kangaroo Point Ward and was replaced by Alderman La Barte [The La Barte name is associated with Gympie in the fact that on 6 April 1868, the 'first significant robbery on the [Gympie gold] field was committed by three bushrangers who bailed up La Barte and Co coach and got away with 14 ozs of gold, 30 gold sovereigns and £250 (pounds) in bank notes.'<sup>109</sup>]

Alderman Dickins retired at the same time. Nothing related to Hugo's insolvency or impending insolvency was mentioned by the Mayor. It can only be deduced that his attendance at the Council meetings since he had been elected Alderman had been dedicated; it must have come as a personal blow for him to retire as Alderman if this was at all related to his insolvency issues. Hugo was called to Court on a number of occasions relating to his insolvency. The notice dated 7 October 1867<sup>110</sup>, cites the Election of a Creditors' Assignee, which infers that Hugo probably owed money to a number of people. It might be assumed that Hugo's finances became embroiled in the liquidation of the Bank of Queensland, which as quoted previously led to 'the ruination of many Brisbane people.'<sup>111</sup> In October 1867 Gympie struck gold, lots of it, and 'With the breaking out of Gympie came the breaking-up of the drought, and with this era of renewed prosperity' was imported dignity and prominence.<sup>112</sup> What a confluence of events- Queensland coming out of its financial crisis, Hugo going into one. Before the discovery of gold in Gympie 'the Bank of Queensland closed its doors, there was little money in the colonial treasury, the public works, including the construction of the first railway line from Brisbane to Ipswich, had been abandoned and the unemployed were protesting in the streets of the capital [Brisbane].'<sup>113</sup> You can imagine how Hugo must have been feeling-desperate, destitute and daring to ask what to do next for himself and his young family!

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<sup>106</sup> The Queenslander 26 January 1867

<sup>107</sup> The Queenslander 12 January 1867

<sup>108</sup> The Queenslander 9 February 1867

<sup>109</sup> Local History Section of Cooloola Library Service. Cooloola ... a golden past. Cooloola Shire Council, 2001

<sup>110</sup> The Brisbane Courier 12 October 1867

<sup>111</sup> Knight, J.J. Brisbane: A historical sketch of the capital of Queensland: Giving an outline of the old time events, with a description of Brisbane of the present day and a Municipal Retrospect. Biggs and Norman, Ltd. 21 Eagle Street Brisbane. January 1897. Page 34

<sup>112</sup> Knight, J.J. Brisbane: A historical sketch of the capital of Queensland: Giving an outline of the old time events, with a description of Brisbane of the present day and a Municipal Retrospect. Biggs and Norman, Ltd. 21 Eagle Street Brisbane. January 1897. Page 38

<sup>113</sup> Hill, David. Gold-the fever that forever changed Australia. William Heinemann, Australia 2010, page 288



The copy of a notice of 22 August 1867 shows that Hugo was declared insolvent on 19 August 1867.<sup>114</sup> He is called to appear in the Supreme Court House in Brisbane on 7 October 1867 and then again on 9 December 1867. His Certificate of Insolvency was declared on 12 December 1867 in the Supreme Court of Queensland.<sup>115</sup> The public notice describes Hugo as a Builder.

**I**N the SUPREME COURT of QUEENSLAND: IN INSOLVENCY.—In the Insolvent Estate of HUGO WILLIAM DURIETZ, of Brisbane.—Whereas the said Hugo William Duriets was, on the 19th day of August, A.D. 1867, adjudged to be an Insolvent, I hereby appoint a First Public Sitting of the Court to be holden before me, at the Supreme Court House, Brisbane, on MONDAY, the 7th day of October, A.D. 1867, to commence at 11 o'clock, for the Proof of Debts against the said Estate, and for the Election of a Creditors' Assignee if required, and also to determine whether any or what allowance for support shall be made to the Insolvent up to the time of passing his last examination, and whether any and what tools and wearing apparel shall be allowed to the Insolvent; and a Second Public Sitting of the Court, at the same place, on MONDAY, the 9th day of December, A.D. 1867, to commence at 11 o'clock, for the Proof of Debts against the said Estate, and for such other matters connected with the Estate as may be required to be brought before the Court.—Dated at Brisbane, the 22nd day of August, A.D. 1867.  
ALFRED J. P. LUTWYCHE, Judge.  
Official Assignee—ALEXANDER RAFF. 1688

**I**N the SUPREME COURT of QUEENSLAND: IN INSOLVENCY.—In the Insolvent Estate of HUGO WM. DURIETZ, of Brisbane, Builder.—Whereas the said Hugo Wm. Duriets was, on the 20th day of August, A.D. 1867, adjudged to be an Insolvent, I hereby appoint a Third Public Sitting, to be holden before me, at the Supreme Court House, Brisbane, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, A.D. 1867, to commence at 11 o'clock, for the last examination of the Insolvent, and unless the Court shall otherwise direct, for the Insolvent to make an application for his Certificate.—Dated at Brisbane, the 7th day of October, A.D. 1867.  
ALFRED J. P. LUTWYCHE, Judge.  
Official Assignee—ALEXANDER RAFF. 3188

In the Supreme Court of Queensland.  
IN INSOLVENCY.  
In the Insolvent Estate of HUGO WILLIAM DURIETZ, of Kangaroo Point, near Brisbane, in the Colony of Queensland, Builder.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE, under the provisions of the Insolvency Act of 1864, was, on the 12th day of December, A.D. 1867, GRANTED to the above named Insolvent.  
Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1867.  
LITTLE & BROWNE, Solicitors for the In-

The statement made shortly before Hugo's insolvency statement was granted deserves a mention to show that in fact he did keep his accounts in order 'in the insolvent state of Hugo William Dureitz (sic), a third public sitting was held. One debt was proved for £8 0s 10d (\$1,210 in today's currency)<sup>119</sup>. The official signee read his report. The assets realised amounted to £7 9s 6d. (\$1,125 in today's dollars)<sup>120</sup>; debts £83 (\$12,490 in today's currency)<sup>121</sup>. Books of accounts appear to have been carefully kept. The certificate was

<sup>114</sup> The Brisbane Courier 24 August 1867

<sup>115</sup> The Brisbane Courier 14 December 1867

<sup>116</sup> The Brisbane Courier 24 August 1867

<sup>117</sup> The Brisbane Courier 12 October 1867

<sup>118</sup> The Brisbane Courier 14 December 1867

<sup>119</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>120</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>121</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

granted.<sup>122</sup> Hugo remained in Brisbane until his attraction to gold overtook him again in 1867. It was time then to move to Gympie to the great gold finds there. Queensland had barely 23,000 settlers, having only gained independence from New South Wales eight years earlier.

His insolvency case being settled in December 1867, Hugo went to Gympie where he capitalised on the opportunities offered by the needs of the gold mining town. He was one of the earliest arrivals on the goldfields. He selected land at the Southside of Gympie and there built the first silo and cool room in southern Queensland. He became a pioneering businessman, an investor, dairy and poultry farmer, joined a number of community-based committees, participated in other community activities, and went back to his profession of architect, becoming the town's main architect. He had very little competition as can be attested by the huge and diverse number of buildings and other construction works he designed and supervised, as the research shows. One name that did come to light in 1881 was Francis W. Mawe who advertised himself as a Surveyor and Architect, located at the Mining Museum. Benjamin Bytheway, Edward Bytheway's brother, who had a tobacconist shop in Mary Street, was the receiver of the tenders for the 'Erection of Two Shops adjoining that at present occupied by Mr. B. Bytheway. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Shops for D.C. Collins, Esq."<sup>123</sup> Mr Mawe's name appears absent from the advertising columns after that. There was also a Mr. A. G. Ramsey who managed tenders for such work as the removal and re-erection of the Retreat Hotel on the Southside.<sup>124</sup> Yet another name was Barns & Webb who did work like Setting Boilers and building chimneys. Barns and Webb were Mining Secretaries. Another Mining Secretary, Robert Critchley would advertise for tenders for such work as the 'erection of poppet legs, brace etc. over one of the shafts of No. 2 & 3 South Monkland Company's Mine.'<sup>125</sup> Other Mining Secretaries who took tenders for similar work were John Flood, Mr. T. A. Pollock and Mr. H. E. Hall. So Hugo did not venture into the world of mine construction work.

Hugo came to the Gympie goldfields a very experienced man ready to make something of Gympie. Hugo knew gold. He knew what gold miners thought and needed. He knew what made a harmonious life on a big and rich gold field. He also knew what was critical for a balanced development of a new town. For example, he put into action the soap factory to provide the miners with necessary resources for bathing and cleanliness. When the 1870 flood inundated Gympie he gave a box of soap to the poor of the One-Mile and others.<sup>126</sup>

Hugo was educated and in some of his submissions to the *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette* we come face to face with the character of the man, his views and his ways. He was someone who liked to take the lead on community matters. Who preferred things to be done in a proper manner so there was no danger to the community, for example the state of roads and footpaths and to provide fun in activities of the town.

During his lifetime in Gympie, Hugo showed an admirably high commitment to the town of Gympie, its environs and its community. Despite his being declared bankrupt in Brisbane, it is said that he arrived on the goldfields with substantial means as he immediately interested

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<sup>122</sup> The Brisbane Courier 13 December 1867

<sup>123</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 October 1881

<sup>124</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 July 1898

<sup>125</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 August 1875

<sup>126</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 March 1870

himself in Gympie's progress including gold mining. As a shrewd investor, his gold interests were mainly as a shareholder, rather than the owner of prospecting claims. One company of which he was a shareholder and director, was the South Smithfield Company. He is quoted at a meeting of the shareholders as saying he was thankful the directors of the Company had secured the plant for the company and that he was 'satisfied with the manner in which the Company had been managed.'<sup>127</sup> When the mine was setting to start, the shareholders were waiting for a policy on the mine to be brought forward by the directors. Based on the find at No. 1 South Smithfield, which was considered as good ground as any on the Gympie gold field, Hugo's view was the policy was that the 'shareholders would now come forward and take up the required number of shares.'<sup>128</sup> The argument about the issuing of shares, the value of shares, and the formation of a tribute company to work the mine had been going on since at least February 1874. Even then Hugo had said 'that the liability of the shareholders should be increased by 10s per share (\$75 in today's currency)<sup>129</sup> but he explained they could not be forced to accept that.'<sup>130</sup> Hugo had a way to cut through the 'morass' of desultory discussion in Committees, which people did not always appreciate, however on this occasion he won the view that 'directors should be allowed fourteen days further time to get off the shares; and in the event of their not succeeding that they should be empowered to call for tenders to let the mine on tribute.'<sup>131</sup>

He also made himself busy buying up parcels of land an example of which is his purchase in 1872 of an allotment described as 'allotment 9 of Section D purchased at the upset price.'<sup>132</sup> Gympie was not all about gold. In the same year, Hugo was one of a group of shareholders who had taken up a copper selection near Rawbelle station. The group had the ground surveyed and it was confirmed that the lode was of great richness and thickness. The surveyor also 'strongly advised them to take up more ground ... the mine was so highly thought of that it had been applied for seven times since it had been taken up.'<sup>133</sup> Negotiations had already begun with three Sydney capitalists to take up a portion of the mine. In 1872 cinnabar had been discovered in rich lodes in Kilkivan and was being regarded as the 'incoming mineral' with the Gympie Cinnabar Company having had the ore assayed, showing 14, nearly 29 and 44½ per cent of quicksilver. The Company decided to sink further on the lode and develop it. Sydney companies were in process of purchasing one of the cinnabar selections.<sup>134</sup> In the five years Hugo had been in Gympie, his keen eye for investments continued-he was almost always there on the ground floor of such propositions, despite he was not as successful as he might be. What it also shows is that Hugo saw how diverse Gympie could be with what it had to offer, other than gold.

Hugo was also associated with the South Monkland Company and South Monkland Extended Company. On 24 April 1876 he was Chairman of the first half yearly meeting of that company, presenting the director's report which 'stated that the indebtedness to the Bank amounts to £143 12s 4d against which there was the sum of £128 19s 2d to come in

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<sup>127</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 April 1874

<sup>128</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 October 1874

<sup>129</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>130</sup> The Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser 7 February 1874

<sup>131</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 October 1874

<sup>132</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 March 1872

<sup>133</sup> The Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser 24 December 1872

<sup>134</sup> The Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser 24 December 1872

from last call; "as all the shares formerly held by the Company had been allotted pro rata amongst the shareholders, calls made monthly would soon clear off the debt, and enable the directors to reduce the calls in two months' time when all the shares would have to contribute alike." The manager's report held out great hopes of cutting a good reef in black slate.<sup>135</sup> The Company was still going strong in 1877 much due in fact to the number of Brisbane shareholders who had stuck to the Company.<sup>136</sup> So the Du Rietzs did dabble in the mining industry as demonstrated here. Hugo's son Percy forfeited 100 shares in the No. 4 North Great New Zealand G.M. Co., Limited mine in 1893.<sup>137</sup> In 1895, Percy's son, Bertie, (that is Hugo's nephew), forfeited 13 shares in the No. 5 Phoenix G.M. Co., Limited mine.<sup>138</sup> When people forfeited such shares they were then sold at public auction.

Hugo spent the first fourteen years of his life in Australia in Victoria, Central Queensland, Sydney and Brisbane. By the time he began his most permanent phase of his life in Gympie, he had seen a good deal of Australia and developed a familiarity with the country. He began to realise how he would mould a long-term career in architecture, farming, patented inventions, land sales and photography. Gympie was ripe for his architectural and farming skills, but also privileged to have such a man to help build the historic town it came to be. What were Hugo and his family going into? Here was a man from the top noble class in Sweden, going into a place full of rough scrub, rough men, and rough conditions! James Nash walked the tracks to and from Gympie with nothing but his dish, pick and dog, yet Hugo was going to Nashville as Gympie was named to begin with, with a family of five children. Yes, Hugo was a man who thrived on adventure and challenging new places and experiences.

The gold finds in Gympie doubled the population of Queensland in the first few months—people were coming from all over the country—'when the news reached Sydney, it turned that city into something resembling a madhouse cut loose. Steamers and sailing vessels were filled up almost before they could get ready to start to Moreton Bay... Captains and crews were as eager to start in the hunt for gold as their passengers...emigrants still poured in with every ship ...chiefly the refuse and scum of London and the manufacturing towns, who landed on Queensland shores totally devoid of both capital and character. I think I saw the biggest lot of roughs landed in a port north of Brisbane that I had ever seen in my life trooping out of a ship.'<sup>139</sup> Well Brisbane 'resembled a hive of bees at swarming time, pushing and shoving. Lawyers, parsons, doctors, shopmen, shopkeepers, and everyone who could walk, could be seen swaggering up with blankets, making their way across the hills and treacherous track via Durundur...<sup>140</sup> to the Gympie goldfield.

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<sup>135</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 29 April 1876

<sup>136</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 May 1877

<sup>137</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 November 1893

<sup>138</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 26 March 1895

<sup>139</sup> Hill, David. Gold—the fever that forever changed Australia. William Heinemann, Australia, 2010. Page 295. Words of Edward B. Kennedy a 23 year old, who had arrived in Queensland in 1864 and was one of the first on the Gympie goldfield. James Venture Mulligan an Irishman who had arrived from Ireland in 1860 and worked on the Victorian gold fields, was also one of the first on the Gympie goldfield (page 315)

<sup>140</sup> Hill, David. Gold—the fever that forever changed Australia. William Heinemann, Australia, 2010. Page 287

## CHAPTER 4 THE HUGO DU RIETZ FAMILY IN GYMPIE AND RELATED INFORMATION

The Du Rietz family, as research has revealed, is vast, and goes back at least 1000 years in Europe, if not before. What is in this chapter provides for Gympie's written history, certain biographical information of that part of this family of Swedish nobility that became prominent in Gympie and still has descendants who honour the name of Hugo Du Rietz.

The photograph below (date unknown) shows Hugo's family in Gympie. Hugo is looking quite elderly in this photo, and his children are mature adults. One element which can help place the time of this photo is that it must be sometime after 1888, because Hugo's son, Hugo Adolphus went back to Sweden to practice as an architect in 1888.



From left to right the photo shows:

Pierce (Percy) Frederick; Ann Charlotte (seated); Alma Josephina; Hugo Du Rietz (seated); William John (son of Hugo Du Rietz with his first wife Ann Beazley); Annie Scanlon, Hugo's second wife, (seated); Mary Beatrice; Charles James (seated). Missing from photograph Hugo Adolphus.

Descendants related to Hugo Du Rietz are still resident in Gympie and the district, and other parts of Queensland, such as Brisbane, Townsville, Mackay, Blackall, as well as New South Wales. Some carry the Du Rietz surname, while others carry such surnames as have evolved through marriage-Baker, Davidson, Dent, Felsman, Harvey, Heilbronn, Harris, Howard, Holliman, Illidge, Johnson, Lawrence, Martin, Moloney, Moran, O'Keefe, Paul,

Phillips, Power, Roberts, Stewart, Tregaskis, Wall, Watson, and Yeager. Members of the Du Rietz family still reside in Sweden, and as Glen Du Rietz (who lives on the Sunshine Coast in Queensland) informs the Du Rietz Family is well spread around Australia as well as overseas, with members in England, the United States of America, and the South Pacific Islands.

The Du Rietzs were often in the company of one of Hugo Du Rietz's close colleagues, Edward Bytheway, who himself was a founding father of Gympie. Both men were innovators with forward long-term strategic minds. Both saw the need for Gympie to diversify into other paying industries because they saw that Gympie needed to remain economically buoyant once mining profitably for gold came to an end.

What follows is as much historical information as has been possible to find from extensive research to piece together the lives of Hugo's children from his two wives, Ann Beazley and Annie Scanlon. In 2013, Mr Glen Du Rietz provided to the Gympie Regional Gallery<sup>141</sup> a summary of members of the family Du Rietz as known to him.

Hugo and Annie had six children. Ann Charlotte, Hugo Adolphus, Percival (Percy) Frederick and Charles James were all born in Brisbane. Charles James was born roughly 2 months after the discovery of gold by James Nash, and it was not long after that that Hugo took his family to Gympie to follow the gold, arriving in Gympie in December 1867. The youngest two children Mary and Alma were born in Gympie. Hugo began this new adventure at age thirty-six. Hugo and Annie went to Gympie with five children - a ten-year old, a five year old, a three year old, a two year old, and a new born baby about three months old. In a place where families were still not settled and reputed to not yet to be a place fit for women, it was a brave move.

Annie Scanlon must have been a woman of some great strength and patience, very devoted to her husband, a capable mother and able to cope with the pioneer life ahead of her. Annie was going to a 'rag tag collection of tents and shanty dwellings.'<sup>142</sup> However, one thing she might have looked forward to, was that in 1868, a robust band of newspapermen journeyed there 'to set up the first newspaper, the *Nashville Times and Mary River Mining Gazette*. A heavy press and type was brought by bullock wagon from Ipswich and the first edition of the paper was produced as floodwaters swirled through the makeshift premises.'<sup>143</sup> At least Annie could see some kind of civilisation with the presence of the newspaper.

#### DURIETZ FAMILY HISTORY

1. FREDERICK DURIETZ m. VILLA BORGE.

Children:

2. i HUGO WILLIAM DURIETZ.

Second Generation

2. HUGO WILLIAM DURIETZ m. (1) 1857, in Sydney, NSW, ANNE BEAZLEY, m. (2) 1857, in Sydney, NSW, ANNIE D. SCANLAN, (daughter of JOHN SCANLAN and MARY EGAN) d. 18 AUG 1907, QLD. HUGO died 9 AUG 1908, Gympie, Qld.

Children by ANNE BEAZLEY:

i JOHN WILLIAM DURIETZ b. 1857, NSW.

Children by ANNIE D. SCANLAN:

ii ANN CHARLOTTE DURIETZ b. 8 DEC 1862, QLD.

3. iii HUGO ADOLPHUS DURIETZ b. 17 MAY 1864.

4. iv PERCIVAL FREDERICK DURIETZ b. 3 NOV 1865.

5. v CHARLES JAMES DURIETZ b. 11 DEC 1867.

vi MARY BEATRICE DURIETZ b. 8 MAR 1870, QLD.

vii ALMA JOSEPHINA DURIETZ b. 7 DEC 1871, QLD.

Third Generation

3. HUGO ADOLPHUS DURIETZ b. 17 MAY 1864, QLD, m. HILMA AMELIA JOHNSON, d. 1929. HUGO died 1925.

Children:

i CARL HUGO WILLIAM DURIETZ.

4. PERCIVAL FREDERICK DURIETZ b. 3 NOV 1865, QLD, m. ELIZABETH ANN HOLLIMAN.

Children:

i MARJORIE JOSEPHINE DURIETZ b. 12 FEB 1893, QLD.

ii PERCY ERIC DURIETZ b. 12 APR 1894, QLD.

iii THELMA MAY DURIETZ b. 13 MAY 1896, QLD.

iv BERTIE DURIETZ b. 12 JAN 1898, QLD.

v EDGAR COLIN DURIETZ b. 28 NOV 1900, QLD.

vi ARTHUR WILLIAM DURIETZ b. 28 NOV 1900, QLD.

vii WINSOME JESSIE DURIETZ b. 23 MAR 1904, QLD.

5. CHARLES JAMES DURIETZ b. 11 DEC 1867, QLD, m. MARY AMY HEILBRONN.

Children:

i MARY AMY DURIETZ b. 14 MAY 1898, QLD, m. JOSEPH BAKER.

ii NORMA FLORENCE DURIETZ b. 26 OCT 1899, QLD.

iii CYRIL CHARLES DURIETZ b. 14 AUG 1903, QLD.

iv HUGO WILLIAM DURIETZ b. 12 MAR 1901, QLD.

<sup>141</sup> From personal papers of Glen Du Rietz now archived at the Gympie Regional Library Local History Section

<sup>142</sup> The Gympie Times [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Gympie\\_Times](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Gympie_Times)

<sup>143</sup> The Gympie Times [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The\\_Gympie\\_Times](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Gympie_Times)

### William John Du Rietz-first child and first son of Hugo

William John became an architect like his father and later owned part of the gold/copper Mt Morgan Mine in Queensland. He died quite young at the age of forty-nine in 1906 in Queensland.

### Ann Charlotte Du Rietz-second child and first daughter of Hugo

Ann was born in Kangaroo Point in Brisbane during the time Hugo was working as a building contractor and architect in Brisbane. Anne became a teacher and was employed by the Queensland Department of Public Instruction. In 1883 she gained a promotion which was notified with others in the Government Gazette.<sup>144</sup>

Ann Du Rietz was an assistant teacher at the Two Mile state school at Chatsworth from 29 May 1884 to 1885. Her notice of transfer to that school from the Queensland Education Department read, 'Annie Charlotte Du Rietz to be transferred to **the position of assistant teacher in the State School at Two Mile Gympie.**'<sup>145</sup>

**On 1 June 1885, at St Patrick's Church in Gympie,** Ann Charlotte married Edgar Benjamin Davidson, an accountant. Ann was aged 22 and Edgar 28. The marriage register of 1885 records the marriage<sup>146</sup>, as does the notice in the *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette*.<sup>147</sup>

### Marriage Notice

*DAVIDSON-DU RIETZ-on 1<sup>st</sup> June 1885, at the residence of the bride's parents in Gympie by the Rev. Matthew Horan, Edgar Benjamin, only son of Churchill Davidson, Victoria, to Annie Charlotte, eldest daughter of Hugo W. Du Rietz, architect, Gympie.*

<sup>144</sup> The Darling Downs Gazette 14 March 1883

<sup>145</sup> The Brisbane Telegraph 9 June 1884

<sup>146</sup> Registered marriages in the Colony of Queensland 1885

<sup>147</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 June 1885

Edgar, who had three sisters, was born in Eaglehawk, Bendigo, Victoria. He came from the Bendigo Gold Mine Fields to Gympie, later establishing Caston (sometimes written as Carstow) & Davidson, legal managers for the mines. Edgar was the Mining Secretary. He had followed into the same profession as his father, Churchill Davidson, had in Bendigo.

The company placed a number of advertisements in the *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette* during 1890 and the 1900s. Hugo used the company's offices for his business as well. The Caston & Davidson office boardroom was used for the 'Gympie Electoral Association's ballot for the choice of a second candidate to run for Gympie in the Ministerial interest.<sup>148</sup> Edgar was one of the candidates with John A. Cullinane (eldest son of well known business man of the store Cullinanes, who was a barrister admitted to the bar in Queensland, held a Bachelor of Arts and L.L. B from the University of Sydney), John Flood, and Robert McFadden.<sup>149</sup>

As Mining Secretary and prior to his election to the Gympie City Council, Edgar was busy revealing the fraud occurring in the shares related to No. 1 North Glanmire mine, which demonstrated his highly credible accounting skills. Prominent Gympietes such as Messrs F.I. Power and H. Tozer were the legal specialists before the Police Magistrate. The case as reported in the *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette* makes interesting reading and is indicative of the kinds of hearings Edgar worked in for various plaintiffs and defendants.<sup>150</sup> In 1890, the goldmining lease held by the No.1 North Glanmire Pile was forfeited for 'non-compliance with labor conditions ...'<sup>151</sup> When North Glanmire was voluntarily wound up on 31 January, 1896, Edgar was appointed liquidator to wind up the company.<sup>152</sup> Edgar's work as Mining Secretary constantly involved him in legal actions for various mines to sort out such matters as shareholdings, employment of men and the conditions under which they were employed. Mr Power was also kept busy at these hearings as debates became laden with detail, and the books containing the minutes of the directors of mines were always called for to see just what the official records were stating. As long as Gympie was a field of so many gold mines, the local newspaper duly recorded almost verbatim the management issues that constantly plagued the directors of the mines, and Edgar was bound to have intimate involvement in all such matters.

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<sup>148</sup> The *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette* 8 February 1902

<sup>149</sup> The *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette* 8 February 1902

<sup>150</sup> The *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette* 8 August 1889

<sup>151</sup> The *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette* 6 February 1890

<sup>152</sup> The *Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette* 25 January 1896



## GYMPIE POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, August 6.

(Before the P.M.)

James Crawford, on remand from Saturday last, was brought up on a charge of having forged certain scrip of the No. 1 North Glanmire G.M.Co. Mr. Power appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Tozer was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the accused. In opening the case Mr. Power explained that the first thing which it was intended to bring against the accused was the forgery of a scrip certificate for 25 shares in the name of Robert Dillon, which forgery was made on the 7th of May, 1889, the original scrip covering the shares represented by the forged scrip being then in the name of George Potter, and had been in his name as long back as 1887. He explained some of the intricacies in connection with the case, and called the following witnesses:—

Edgar B. Davidson, mining secretary, who said:—I took charge of Mr. Crawford's office about the 29th of July. After I took charge of the office I took charge of the books and papers of the No. 1 North Glanmire G.M.Co. I produce the share register of that company, marked exhibit C. By folio 93 I find that George Potter was registered for shares 9851 to 9900; at folio 87 James Forster was on the 30th of June, 1887, registered for 120 shares, the progressive numbers being 7701 to 7750, 5401 to 5450, and 23,451 to 23,470. I found some scrip books of the company when I took possession of the office. I produce scrip book marked exhibit D, with the signature of Edward Pope, for 25 shares in the name of Robert Dillon. I produce another scrip book, marked exhibit E. I notice the butts of scrip 938, 863, 940, and 952. That scrip book was not used by the company. Exhibit D was not in use at the time I took charge. The numbers of the book used would be higher than those of the books produced. To the best of my belief I found the scrip now produced (marked exhibit F) in the office, and I gave it to the auditor. The signature is Crawford's to the best of my knowledge. Accused made an acknowledgment to me that one scrip was wrong. Accused said "I issued this scrip." Mr. W. Davies and Mr. James Woodrow were present at the time. I think Mr. Davies said to accused "Did you use my name and forge it?" I could not swear that he used the word forged. Accused handed to Messrs. Davies and Woodrow a slip of paper, saying "That is the number I am out." Mr. Davies looked at the scrip (exhibit F) and said "That is not my signature." I don't think accused said anything to that. I got exhibit F back from the auditors; I believe it to be the same that the discussion between Mr. Davies and accused was about.

It to be the same that the discussion between Mr. Davies and accused was about. I got exhibit G amongst the papers, also exhibit H [other scrip certificates]. The scrip certificates representing progressive numbers of shares from 9871 to 9880, 9881 to 9890, and 9891 to 9895 (marked exhibit I) I believe belong to one of the scrip books produced. I found the letter signed "Robert Dillon," and marked exhibit J, among the papers. The writing in the body of the scrip (exhibit G) and on the back is that of the accused. The last line of folio 37, Robert Dillon's, was written by accused.

Robert Dillon said:—I was a shareholder in the 1 North Glanmire—I bought some shares from accused. On the 15th of July last I bought 25 shares from him; this was the last lot; the previous lots were 50 on the 14th of February, and 25 on the 15th. The signature "Robert Dillon" on the back of exhibit G is not my signature, but the signature on the back of exhibit H is mine. I never authorised anyone to sign my name to exhibit G. I think I took 200 scrip from the office three weeks ago. I paid accused for the scrip I bought from him. I was no loser by the transaction regarding exhibit G. I don't know how the scrip was made up.

William Davies said:—I am chairman of the directors of No. 1 North Glanmire G.M.Co. The signature "William Davies" on exhibit F is not my signature. I had some conversation with accused in regard to that scrip about a fortnight ago, in the presence of Messrs. Davidson and Woodrow. Accused had a statement made out; he laid it before me; I do not know what has become of it; I took it, but handed it back to accused. I saw by the statement that there were 2330 more shares in the company than there should be. I said to accused "You must have forged some scrip." I saw a scrip for 25 shares in the name of Robert Dillon, and I believe exhibit G to be the same scrip. I said to accused, pointing to the scrip, "You must have forged my name." He said "Yes; I am entirely at your mercy; that is the statement, and I am not going away." That is all that took place. The signature on exhibit D is not mine; those on exhibits A and B I believe to be mine; I could not say if I signed such scrip; I would not like to swear that those signatures were not mine; the signatures look like my signature; I have not much doubt about it.

James Woodrow said:—I was present at an interview about a fortnight ago with Messrs. Davies and Davidson. There was a 1 North Glanmire scrip for 25 shares before us, and I believe this (exhibit G) to be the same. I had the scrip in my hand, and asked accused had he forged the signatures. I believe he said "Yes," and he apparently assented by nodding his head.

George S. Perry, manager of the Union

George S. Perry, manager of the Union Bank, said:—I know Thomas Griffiths, one of the directors of the 1 North Glanmire G.M.Co. He keeps his banking account at my branch. I am well acquainted with his signature. I believe he is not in the colony now. The signature "Thomas Griffiths" on exhibits A and B is not, in my opinion, Thomas Griffiths' signature; it does not correspond with signatures of his that I have in my possession. The signature to exhibit F is not, in my opinion, that of Thomas Griffiths, nor that on exhibit G. I have compared these signatures with those on a number of cheques I have in my bank.

By Mr. Tozer:—I saw Mr. Griffiths about a month ago.

Edward Pope, sharebroker, said:—I witnessed the signature of James Forster on exhibit H; saw him sign it. The signature on exhibit B is not, in my opinion, James Forster's signature. I see the writing on exhibit D, acknowledging the receipt of certain scrip. I have no doubt that I received the scrip; I am not likely to have put my name there unless I got the scrip; that is the usual method of acknowledging the receipt of scrip. The signature on the back of exhibit I, authorising the transfer of 25 shares, is mine, as attorney for Robert Dillon; I sold 20 of those shares to J. Stewart, of Adelaide, and 5 to T. F. Rule, of Brisbane, and got paid for them. To the best of my knowledge Mr. Forster is not here now; he told me he was going to England.

Geo. A. Potter said:—I am a shareholder in No. 1 North Glanmire. I am the registered holder of the shares represented by the progressive numbers on the top of exhibit F. I was the owner of those shares on the 7th of May, 1889, and for some time previously; I did not part with any of them.

E. B. Davidson, recalled:—On folio 138 of the share register (exhibit C) Dr. Morson is registered for 500 shares, the progressive numbers being 21751 to 22250. In the ordinary course of business scrip for those shares would not be re-issued except on a transfer of Dr. Morson's. Had such a

transfer come in it should appear on that folio. There is a folio in the register headed "James Crawford," folio 41; he is not registered for the shares represented by progressive Nos. 22111 to 22120, the progressive numbers represented by exhibits A and B. There is but one James Forster who was a registered shareholder.

Mr. Power having intimated that this closed the evidence for the prosecution, his Worship said he thought there was a *prima facie* case made out against accused, and he would therefore have to commit him for trial.

Mr. Tozer wanted to know the specific charges for the committal, so that he might

Mr. Tozer wanted to know the specific charges for the committal, so that he might be prepared to meet them.

Mr. Power then asked that accused should be committed for forgery with intent to defraud.

After some discussion as to the law on the subject, the Bench intimated that the committal would be for misdemeanour, the matter as to felony being left to the higher court.

Mr. Tozer said he should reserve his defence until the specific charges against accused were formulated.

In reply to the question as to whether accused had any statement to make, the reply "nothing at present" was given, whereupon accused was formally committed to take his trial at the next sitting of the Central District Court, to be held at Gympie on the 16th of September. On the application of Mr. Tozer, bail was allowed—accused in £300, and two sureties in £150 each. [Accused was bailed out yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Glasgow and Mathews being the sureties.]

Yesterday in the adjourned wages case, J. Hardy, v. D. Cockburn, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, for the amount claimed, £10 1s., with 4s. 6d. costs. Thomas Richards, brought up for drunkenness, was discharged with a caution.

The Du Rietz family remained a close-knit family and collaborated well together at all times. Ann had married well, to a man of some achievement who strongly participated in the affairs of Gympie, applying his accountancy skills to keep the finances of the mining town under good check, and his other skills to be Master of Ceremonies at important events. He directly involved himself in the social and community affairs of the town. He had a busy professional life, a busy community life and a busy family life. Anne Charlotte's marriage to Edgar ensured that the Du Rietz name and its familiarity remained prominent in Gympie.



Ann and Edgar lived about a half mile away from Hugo and Percy. Their home was on what is now Davidson Road. The house is still there, fairly unchanged.<sup>153</sup> This house replaced the previous 'villa home ... which was completely gutted by fire' in about twenty minutes, on Sunday 17 November 1907.<sup>154</sup> Luckily no one was in the house. Hugo, Edgar's son was out looking for a horse, Edgar was returning from Hugo's place on Stumm Road, and the rest of the family were in Pialba (Beatrice Du Rietz had gone along with the family-presumably to help Ann Charlotte with the children. Everything except a piano and a few other items was destroyed. The following gives some idea of values at that time: 'The insurances all of which were with the New Zealand office, were: Building £700; furniture £280; and piano £80.'<sup>155</sup>

Ann and Edgar had 11 children:

**Twins:** Edgar Churchill (b. 19 June, 1887 d.1965) and Hugo William (b. 19 June, 1887 d. 15 June, 1933). Hugo William is buried in the Nudgee Cemetery in Brisbane.

**A son** born on 19 June 1888<sup>156</sup>

**Martha Mary Elizabeth Gruter** (b. 20 July, 1890 d. 1980) Martha known as Mary or Mattie was Michael Moloney's grandmother. She married Colin Augustin Maloney on 17 March, 1924.

**John Herbert** (b. 5 June, 1892 d 5 June, 1917) died in World War 1, served as a Private. He is buried in Belgium at Westhof Farm Cemetery at Heuvelland, Arrondissement Ieper, West Flanders (West Vlaanderen).

**Ivo Virgil** (b. 11 Nov, 1894 d. 27 Jan, 1917) - died in World War 1. Buried in France at the Allonville Communal Cemetery, which is administered by the Department de la Somme, Picardie. Plot: C. 10.<sup>157</sup>

**Alma** (b. 23 Nov, 1896 - )

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<sup>153</sup> Photograph taken by author on 12 June 2018

<sup>154</sup> The Gympie Miner 18 November 1907 and the Brisbane Telegraph 19 November 1907

<sup>155</sup> Brisbane Telegraph 19 November 1907

<sup>156</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 28 June 1888

<sup>157</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com>

**Charles Colin** (b. 1899 -)

**Lancelot Leander** (b. 26 May, 1901 d. 26 Mar, 1953). He married Glenna Collins on 31 July 1926.

**Henry Sylvester** (b. 26 May, 1901 d. 4 June, 1901)

**Glyn Roy** (b. 1903 d. 1972)

Edgar was heavily involved in the work of the M.U.I.O.O.F True Friendship Lodge. By 1897 he was serving as chairman of that Society with his title Prov. G. Master. E. B. Davidson. The meetings were held in the Loyal Victoria Lodge Room in the Masonic Hall in Mary Street, and included the Excelsior Lodge. The news clip gives an example of the type of discussions which took place:<sup>158</sup>

**M.U.I.O.O.F.**  
**ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETING.**

THE annual meeting of the above Society was held in the Loyal Victoria Lodge room, Masonic Hall, Mary street, Gympie, yesterday. Officers present: Prov. G.M., E. B. Davidson (Chairman); Prov. D.G.M., A. P. Blaikie (Vice-Chairman); Prov. C.S., Geo. Willey (Secretary).

The following delegates were also present, representing the lodges named:—Loyal Perseverance, J. Marsden, P.G., and F. G. Popp, P.G.; Yengarie, Geo. Thompson, P.G.; Mount Perry, F. W. Kaiser, P.G.; Good Intent, J. M. Cavaye, P.G.; Mutual Aid, John Topping, P.G.; R. Ramsay, P.G.; E. H. Forster, P.G.; Pride of the Burnett, Geo. Bates, P.G.; True Friendship, A. Fisher, P.G.; E. Sedgman, P.G.; T. S. Wallace, P.G.; Excelsior, R. W. Scott, P.G.; and J. H. Shepherd, P.G.; Adventure, A. Giesch, P.G.; Burrum, — Roderick, Victoria, J. C. Johnstone, P.G.; Gin Gin, C. M. Morris, N.G.; Craven, T. A. Davidson, P.G.; Minera, Thos. Williamson, P.G.; Paradise, F. W. A. Grabbe, P.G.; Fairy-mead, C. Warrall, P.P.G.M.; Advance, J. Weatherston.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN then read the following address:—

“Worthy Deputy and Delegates assembled, “Brethren,—On behalf of the members of the Loyal Victoria, in conjunction with the Excelsior and True Friendship Lodges, I extend to you a hearty and brotherly welcome to this town, which is the second largest gold producing field in the colony, and greatly assisted in tiding over the financial difficulties of the colony in 1897 by the discovery of payable gold. We meet here to-day with the laudable object of extending the principles of Oddfellowship, and transacting the business of the Wide Bay District for the ensuing year. Reviewing the work of the past year, I would draw your attention to our Financial Statement, which shows our funds to be in a good sound position. You will note that £2575 2s. 9d., being the balance to credit of the Widow and Orphan Fund has been transferred to the Sick and Funeral Fund, making this fund in credit £4058 17s. 8d., and the W. and O. Fund is now closed. Our gain for the first six months ending June 30th, to Sick and Funeral Fund was £117 12s. 1d., but owing to the heavy calls on account of death, only £12 5s. 10d. was added for the six months ending December. It is with regret that I have to report the death of 8 members and 8 members' wives during the year; the claims paid on account of death, total £418. The Management account shows a slight balance to the good on the year's transactions, and is in credit £29 11s. 10d. From the trustees' statement you will see a gain of £275 14s. 10d. has been made, £110 14s. 10d. being interest accruing on loans and fixed deposits. The capital invested by them from all sources now totals £3890 10s. 2d. It must be a source of gratification to you to know that during the past year a steady increase has been shown in our membership, notwithstanding the losses to various Lodges owing to members leaving for Westralia and other colonies, the number of members admitted exceeding the numbers withdrawn by 24. Our total membership now numbers 1847.

exceeding the numbers withdrawn by 24. Our total membership now numbers 1847. At your last meeting a committee was appointed to revise the District Rules, to bring them in accord with the New General Rules passed at the last A.M.C. meeting. Some time elapsed before your committee could proceed with the work, having to wait till the General Rules were printed and issued; some considerable time was given by them during the revision, and as a result of their labours you have the proposed amendment to District Rules before you for consideration, and I think some acknowledgment should be made to the committee for the time and attention they have given to the revision of these rules. The work of the District Officers has been of a pleasant nature. The whole of the Lodges in the district are working most harmoniously, and have done so all through the year. You will all regret to hear that our worthy Bro. P.P.G.M. G. Ambrose met with a severe fall, thereby breaking his leg, and is in the Gympie hospital, but I am glad to say he is getting on as well as can be expected. Before closing I have to thank past officers here, my Deputy, and more especially the P.C.S. Bro. Willey for the assistance and support they have given me during my term of office, and I now declare this annual meeting duly opened for the transaction of business.

“Signed)  
“EDGAR B. DAVIDSON,  
“Prov. G. Master.”

The election of District officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—P.G.M., Bro. A. F. Blaikie; D.P.G.M., Bro. T. Williamson; Auditor, A. Fisher.

The salary of the Prov. C.S. having been fixed at £60 per annum, Bro. G. Willey was unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year.

The retiring P.G.M., Bro. E. B. Davidson, was voted his certificate to enable him to take his past officer's degree, and the regalia of his office was also presented to him.

The balance-sheet and auditors' report were read, and after a brief discussion adopted. The more important points in these are alluded to in the Chairman's opening address, as given above.

After discussion the levy to the Management Fund was fixed at 9d.

The following were elected as delegates to the next A.M.C., which meets in Brisbane at Easter:—Bros. T. Williamson, A. P. Blaikie, G. Bates, W. G. Ambrose, G. Willey, T. S. Wallace, and J. Cavaye.

The sum of £2 2s. was voted to the Gympie Hospital.

After discussing the question of the next annual meeting, the delegates decided that it should be held at Bundaberg.

The District Rules were carefully gone through and revised, and the meeting closed.

The C.S. of the Order, Bro. Chas. E. Birkbeck, from Brisbane, was present during the meeting.

A number of the brethren after the meeting visited the hospital for the purpose of seeing the railway guard, Bro. Graham, who had met with an accident, as reported elsewhere, and who it is hoped will soon recover.

Last night the delegates were entertained at a social, consisting of a tea, concert, and dance, which was well attended by the general public as well as Oddfellows, and which proved a very enjoyable affair.

<sup>158</sup> The Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser 29 January 1897

In 1898, Edgar was making steps toward his role in local politics, when on Saturday 16 July, he was 'declared duly elected unopposed, for the vacancy No. 2 Subdivision of the Widgee Divisional Board, caused through the retirement of Mr. McIntosh.'<sup>159</sup> A polling took place for the annual Municipal election on 7 February 1899. In 1899 the poll took place at the Gympie Town Hall, the Widgee Board Hall, the Oddfellows Hall in Red Hill, the old Salvation Army Barracks in Graham Street and the Changing Room of the Great Eastern Mine, Monkland. Edgar was a candidate for this election and was described as having 'served a pretty good apprenticeship on the old Glastonbury and in the present Widgee Divisional Board. He is a practical level-headed man who has also had the advantage of a business training, and the qualifications that should go to make a good alderman.'<sup>160</sup>

Edgar was elected to the Gympie City Council in 1890, re-elected in 1902 and again in 1905 unopposed. He did serve a brief stint as Mayor in 1902 before resigning due to his business commitments.<sup>161</sup> During his period as Mayor he served on the Gympie Fire Brigade Board.<sup>162</sup> Jacob Stumm was also a member of this Board at that time, this connection being important as Jacob Stumm became Executor to Hugo's Will when he passed away in 1908, and Ann Charlotte played a significant role in the settlement of many elements of Hugo's Will.

In 1899, Edgar was nominated as Alderman for the Gympie Municipal Council by twenty-two rate payers to fill certain vacancies caused by the retirement of Aldermen Suthers, McSweeney and Ambrose.<sup>163</sup> On the announcement by Mayor Alderman D. Mulcahy, of his nomination being considered, he said at the Council Meeting:

'He had the honor of representing the ratepayers for the last three years, and had devoted considerable time and attention to the Council. He had worked impartially during his term and would do the same if again elected.' However, during the Council meeting of 22 January 1902, Alderman Davidson was vociferous in bringing the Mayor to account for incorrect payments having been made to contractors for the sanitary services, for which he received a bitter attack from the Mayor.<sup>164</sup> He survived this attack.

At the local annual ball in June 1899 in aid of the Catholic School, Edgar was a highlight in his role of Master of Ceremonies<sup>165</sup>, and again at the September 1900 Fancy Dress Ball attended by adults who were prominent in the Gympie community at that time and their children. The Ball had been inaugurated to raise funds for the Gympie Hospital and the Indian Famine Fund. Edgar himself went as an 'Eton Boy' and his children Mattie (Martha also known as Mary) as 'Miss Hardcastle' and Hugo as a 'Toreador'.<sup>166</sup> The event needed three constables to keep the entrance clear for ticket holders, there was such a throng of spectators, a dozen deep, to see 'the fancy costumes of the dancers, young and old, [which] were bright, handsome, and in some cases unique...'<sup>167</sup>

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<sup>159</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 July 1898

<sup>160</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 February 1899

<sup>161</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 January 1902

<sup>162</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 April 1902

<sup>163</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 26 January 1899

<sup>164</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 January 1902

<sup>165</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 June 1899

<sup>166</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 September 1900

<sup>167</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 September 1900

He was an Alderman with Edward Bytheway<sup>168</sup> (Mayor of Gympie from 1890 to 1892, and again in 1895 and a founding father of Gympie) when both witnessed the syphon for the Gympie Water Works from across the river was being put through its final test.<sup>169</sup> Edward Bytheway had been an Alderman from 1888. The Waterworks for Gympie had been an initiative of his to provide clean reticulated water to its residents.

## Notes and News

Mr. Williams, assistant Hydraulic Engineer, Mr. Watt, the Council's superintendent, together with Ald. Davidson, Bytheway, Burchill, Auchterlachie, Lister, Garrick and Ashford, met at the Water Works yesterday morning to witness the syphon across the river being put through its final test, before being taken over from the contractors (whose representative was also present). At first 100lbs pressure was put on and everything stood it well; on the pressure however, being raised to 140 or 150lbs, the valve between the engine and the syphon was found to leak, but the syphon stood the strain so satisfactorily, that the aldermen present, on the advice of Mr. Watt, decided unanimously to take over the syphon, which was accordingly done.

The Returning officer (Mr. Bytheway) having read the official figures, which showed no alteration in those already published, read the following letter from Mr. E. B. Davidson:—"Mr. Returning Officer and Fellow Electors, - I regret business compels me to be absent at the official declaration of the poll, but it is a remarkable custom that a defeated candidate is expected to return thanks to his supporters in the same manner as the successful candidate who gains the election. I take this opportunity of thanking all those who voted for me, and seeing this is the first time I have aspired to political honors, 1191 votes is not bad. The election was carried on by both parties in a fair and manly spirit, and I trust when I again seek your suffrages, I will be returned at the head instead of the bottom of the poll.—Yours faithfully, Edgar Benjamin Davidson."

## Gympie Licensing Court.

The Gympie Licensing District and Court, was gazetted on Saturday as follows:—

Consisting of the petty sessions district of Gympie, exclusive of so much of the division of Maroochy as is contained in that petty sessions district.

Ernest Eglinton, police-magistrate

Thomas Smith

Charles Beavor Steele

Sidney Shepherd

William Suthers

Edgar Benjamin Davidson, Mayor of Gympie

James Fullerton, chairman of board, division of Widgee

Joseph Forbes, nominated by board, division of Tiaro

Aubrey Edward Jones, chairman of board, division of Kilkivan.

On 18 March 1902, a poll had been held for the Gympie Election, of which Edgar was a losing candidate. Edward Bytheway, the Returning Officer, read Edgar's letter of thanks, all at once a humble response and reflective of his interest in again becoming Mayor of Gympie, which sounds indicative of his character<sup>170</sup>. He was 250 votes short of the successful candidate Mr Mulcahy. In 1902, Edgar had been listed as Mayor of Gympie in the Gympie Licensing Court.<sup>171</sup>

<sup>168</sup> Atkinson, L. Edward Bytheway A Founding Father of Gympie 2017. Gympie Regional Council

<sup>169</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 August 1901

<sup>170</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 March 1902

<sup>171</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 April 1902

Edgar was often in good company with Hugo's close colleague, Edward Bytheway, a highly respected man in the town, having also become Mayor. Even when His Excellency the Governor, Sir Herbert Chermiside visited Gympie in September 1902, Edward Bytheway was part of the group to welcome Sir Herbert to Gympie, while Edgar was a signatory to the address declaring loyalty to the 'Most Gracious Sovereign ... and the desire for strengthening the ties of affection which united Australia and this State to the Mother Country.'<sup>172</sup>

### Notice of Dissolution of Partnership.

**N**OTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us the undersigned Charles Colin Caston and Edgar Benjamin Davidson, in the business of Mining Secretaries carried on by us at Mary street, Gympie, has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the date hereof. All debts due to the late firm will be received by the said Edgar Benjamin Davidson, whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge therefor.

Dated this Eighteenth day of June, 1906.

CHARLES COLIN CASTON.  
EDGAR BENJAMIN DAVIDSON.

Witness: J. M. Pack, Solicitor,  
Gympie.

supporters in the same manner as the successful candidate who gains the election. I take this opportunity of thanking all those who voted for me, and seeing this is the first time I have aspired to political honors, 1191 votes is not bad. The election was carried on by both parties in a fair and manly spirit, and I trust when I again seek your suffrages, I will be returned at the head instead of the bottom of the poll.—Yours faithfully, Edgar Benjamin Davidson."

In 1906, the company of Caston & Davidson was dissolved.<sup>173</sup> Each continued following the dissolution in business as mining secretaries. Edgar was a great lover of sports including rifle shooting (at which his father was an expert crack shot) and naturally his heritage from Victoria gave him a love of Australian Rules football. He established the Gympie Bowls Club in 1905 on his property "Iona" and was the Club's patron. He often represented Gympie playing tennis, often in the same team as some of the Du Rietz's. The Du Rietz's played in the local tennis competitions in Gympie. Edgar had come to Gympie from Victoria about 1880 with Mr Geoffrey J. Lewis. Both men worked in Gympie with the mining industry, with Mr Lewis running the company of the late Mr Thomas Smith as a mining secretary and sharebroker until his death. He was secretary to number 1 North Phoenix and the South Glanmire and Monkland mines. With Edgar, 'he initiated the movement which resulted in the establishment of a telephone system in Gympie.'<sup>174</sup>

The Du Rietz line continuously show talent in almost all they do, this being a consistent observation drawn from my extensive research of this family. At the St Patrick's Convent School Concert in 1899, one of the Davidson children (simply recorded as Miss Du Rietz) starred with a recitation, while another 'Master Edgar Davidson made a decided hit with a comic song. He was perfectly at home in all he sang and said, and his performance may be considered as clever to a degree. He was vociferously encored and had to respond to the

<sup>172</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 September 1902

<sup>173</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 June 1906.

<sup>174</sup> The Gympie Times and May River Mining Gazette 12 April 1917

recall.<sup>175</sup> This was all in front of a large audience which included around 250 young people.

Edgar predeceased his wife Ann by 19 years, dying at the young age of almost 53 years on 5 July 1909.<sup>176</sup> Ann died on 27 March 1928 in Brisbane. Edgar left Ann with all of the children to raise, but being as though she was one of the close knit family of the Du Rietz's she would have had a lot of support. Reading between the lines, it is clear that Hugo was quite close to Edgar, but of course Hugo had been deceased almost twelve months when Edgar died. Ann lost her dear father and dear husband all in the space of a year. This must have been a devastating time for her, as she would have still be clearing the details of Hugo's Will.

**DAVIDSON.—On July 5, at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, Edgar Benjamin Davidson, mining secretary, Gympie, only son of the late Churchill Davidson, legal manager, Eaglehawk, Bendigo, aged 52 years and 8 months.**

Edgar died in hospital in Brisbane, so his body had to be brought back to Gympie for burial. The doctors attending him diagnosed him with a serious internal ulcer. His sister-in-law Beatrice (his wife's sister) then became the Mining Warden.

His funeral notice read 'The Friends of the late Mr. E. B. Davidson are respectfully invited to attend his FUNERAL to move from the Railway Station THIS DAY on the arrival of the 1pm train from Brisbane.'<sup>177</sup> All the members of the Gympie Bowling Club, the Gympie Mining Secretaries' Association, and M.U. I. O. O. F (the Loyal True Friendship Lodge) were requested to attend the funeral. The obituaries written reiterated the fine character of Edgar Davidson<sup>178, 179</sup>.

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<sup>175</sup> The Gympie Times and May River Mining Gazette 21 November 1899

<sup>176</sup> The Queenslander 7 August 1909

<sup>177</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 July 1909

<sup>178</sup> The Gympie Times 6 July 1909

<sup>179</sup> The Gympie Times 8 July 1909



## Death of Mr. E. B. Davidson.

Recently we announced that Mr. E. B. Davidson, who was then seriously ill, had been taken to a private hospital (the Mater Misericordia) in Brisbane for treatment, but since the news from the metropolis had been of so favourable a character up to the end of last week, that the regrettable news of his death was heard yesterday morning with much surprise. The deceased gentleman, who was in his 53rd year, had been closely connected with the social and public life of the goldfield since his arrival in Gympie from Bendigo in 1881, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. He came to Gympie with Mr. G. J. Lewis, and both entered the offices of Messrs. Crawford and Rhoda. With the exception of a short interval in 1882, during which he acted as Rate Collector pro tem of the Gympie Town Council, Mr. Davidson continued in the office which he first joined and that of the late Mr. S. Caston, mining secretary up to 1889, when he entered into partnership with Mr. C. C. Caston, under the title of Caston and Davidson. This firm continued up to a recent date, when Mr. Davidson became a mining secretary on his own account.

The deceased entered the Gympie City Council in 1899, was re-elected in 1902 at the head of the poll, was re-elected unopposed in 1905, and continued in the Council up to the beginning of 1908. He filled the office of Mayor during the first half of 1902, but then resigned the position owing to private business claiming his time. He also was a member of the Glastonbury Divisional Board, now incorporated in the Widgee Shire Council.

Mr. Davidson was always fond of sport, and enjoyed the various games in which he indulged. He was a recognised exponent of the Victorian Association game of football in the '80s, and was also an expert rifle shot, at one time getting within two points of the Queen's prize. The Mounted Infantry numbered him amongst its earliest members. In later years, he started the now popular game of bowls on Gympie, the first rink being at his private residence, South Side.

In 1885, he married Annie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. H. W. Duriets, and to them were born ten children, nine of whom, seven boys and two girls, survive. Much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Davidson, who has suffered the severe affliction of losing mother, father, and husband in the last couple of years. The body of the deceased will be brought to Gympie by the mid-day train to-day, and the funeral will move from the station immediately after the train arrives.

## PERSONAL.

The funeral of the late Mr. E. B. Davidson, mining secretary, took place on Tuesday. The body was conveyed to Gympie by the mid-day mail train from Brisbane, and the cortege moved from the railway station to the cemetery. It was headed by representatives of the Loyal True Friendship Lodge, M.U.L.O.F., of which deceased had been a member for many years, and had attained the rank of P.P.G.M. The Mayor and Aldermen of the city, members of the Bowling Club, and a representative assemblage of the general public followed. At the graveside, the last sad rites were performed by the Rev. W. H. Bissett-Carrie (Church of England). From one of the relatives we have obtained some particulars of our departed citizen's ailment, which, it appears, had proved a puzzle to his medical attendants both at Gympie and Brisbane. Prior to his removal to Brisbane he had been suffering from attacks of hiccough and retching, which continued with brief intervals for a full fortnight. Then it was resolved to seek treatment in the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, and his condition there in the first fortnight seemed to improve so much that it was thought there would be no necessity for an operation, and plans were discussed for a trip to Southport when he was sufficiently convalescent. During the third week, however, the retching and hiccough returned, and Drs. Jackson and Hopkins determined on an operation on Friday forenoon, this resulting in the discovery that the cause of the sickness was an internal ulcer, which was removed. For the first 48 hours the patient's condition was most hopeful, but on Sunday afternoon a change for the worse set in, Mr. Davidson gradually sank, and early on Monday morning passed away quietly and peacefully.

Seven years earlier, Edgar's father Mr Churchill Davidson, aged 75 years, died in Bendigo on 25 November 1902<sup>180</sup>. He suffered severely from a bad heart. The family, one of the pioneers of Bendigo, originated from Halifax, Nova Scotia, arriving in Victoria on 11 November 1852. The family became involved in the gold mining in Ballarat/Bendigo, so it is no wonder Edgar was drawn to Gympie when gold was at its peak. Churchill Davidson set up life at Eaglehawk and began to work on Specimen Hill and Sailor's Gully. He became connected with the not so successful Star Reef Mine and then later from 1882 until his

<sup>180</sup> The Bendigo Independent 26 November 1902

death, he was the legal manager to the Catherine Reef United Mine, and Sadowa and New Argus companies. He was legal manager to the Catherine Reef United Mine when it suffered the hideous fatalities of two miners through the breaking of the manila rope of one of the cages.<sup>181</sup>

Churchill was a member of the volunteer military forces, one of the best crack shots in Victoria, and described as being of 'retiring disposition, but a gentleman in his manners and dealings, honorable and trustworthy in the highest degree.'<sup>182</sup> This was Ann Charlotte's father-in-law and one might guess also so was her husband, his son, Edgar. The eldest of Edgar's sisters was married to a member of parliament, the Hon. H.R. Williams, while the other two had remained living with Churchill Davidson in Panton Street, Eaglehawk.

On 17 March 1924, the Du Rietz family was front and centre in Gympie as the Davidson's fourth child, Martha (who went by the nickname of Mattie, and was also known as Mary), married Mr Colin A. Moloney of Glenmore, Rockhampton, at St Patrick's Church in Gympie'. Ann was still living on Gympie's South Side at that time and of course Edgar had been deceased some fifteen years. The news report describes the event:<sup>183</sup>

*'...the church ... was decorated with a beautiful arch and wedding bell before the altar. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr Charles Davidson and was attended by her sister Miss Alma Davidson, as bridesmaid. Dr Reid Campbell (Brisbane) was best man. The bride wore a charming wedding dress of ivory satin with opalescent panel and train of ivory satin lined with shell pink gorgette. The beautiful veil was worn with a wreath of orange blossom. The bridesmaid's dress was of white gorgette with frills and tucks of lace. A wide sash of soft blue satin finished the frock and the hat was also fashioned of blue satin. The invitations to the wedding and reception was limited to immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom and very old friends and the guests included Mr and Mrs P Du Rietz, Misses B and A Du Rietz, Mr and Mrs Edgar Davidson, Mr and Mrs Hugo Davidson, Mr and Miss Maloney, Mr and Mrs Whitla (Darr River Downs), Mrs Lawrence (Clermont), Mrs F.I. Power, Mr and Mrs J McDonnell and Misses Mona and Joyce Power, Miss Claire O'Sullivan, and Miss Macgroarty (Brisbane) and Miss F. Reid. The bride's mother wore black charmante relieved with white gorgette and a black and white hat. As the bridal party left the Church, the Wedding March was played by Miss F. Murphy. The wedding breakfast was served at Mrs Davidson's house at South Side. The bride and bridegroom left by the mail train for Coolangatta where the honeymoon was spent. The bride's travelling dress was navy blue charmante, worn with a navy blue hat.'*

As alluded to previously, this marriage has its legacy in a great grandson of Ann Charlotte (Hugo's daughter), Michael Moloney. Michael lives with his wife, Donna in Brisbane.

Ann and Edgar's son, Edgar Churchill went on to become a mechanical engineer with the Railway Department in Brisbane. Their sons John Herbert and Ivo Virgil lost their lives in 1917 in France in World War I. Ann would have borne the grief of their loss without her husband and without the support of her dear father Hugo.

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<sup>181</sup> The Maitland Mercury and Hunter River General Advertiser 11 October 1881

<sup>182</sup> The Bendigo Independent 26 November 1902

<sup>183</sup> The Daily Mail 7 April 1924

On 2 February 1917, Ann would have received word that her son, Gunner Ivo Virgil of the Field Artillery and previously a storeman in Gympie, had died from illness on 27 January 1917.<sup>184</sup> Ivo died of meningitis.<sup>185</sup>

**1547 Gunner  
DAVIDSON, Ivo Virgel  
11th Field Artillery Brigade  
27.1.17  
Meningitis  
(Mother) Mrs A. C. Davidson**

Ivo Virgil is buried in Allonville Communal Cemetery in the Somme.<sup>186</sup> His war service enlistment document shows him as enlisting on 16 August 1915. He was 23 years old. Her other son, Corporal Jack Davidson (John Herbert) was still on active service, and he had left London for France on 4 December 1916. Jack was later killed in action in France on 5 June 1917. He was aged

22 years and 6 months at enlisting, and died aged 23 years and 9 months.

Both brothers died within five months of each other. A tragic and sad time for the Du Rietz family. The records show that John Herbert was buried on Westhof Farm 2 miles S.E. of Dramaratre 4 ¼ miles N.W. of Armentieres, France. This is more accurately now described by the Australian War Memorial as Westhof Farm Cemetery, Ypres, Flanders, Belgium.<sup>187</sup>



Ivo Virgil Davidson  
Australian Field Artillery  
Note: 1547

Burial:  
Allonville Communal Cemetery  
Allonville  
Departement de la Somme  
Picardie, France  
Plot: C. 10.

Maintained by: IWPP Custodial Account.  
Originally created by International Wargraves

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<sup>184</sup> The Brisbane Courier 5 February 1917

<sup>185</sup> AWM131 14 - [Roll of Honour circulars, 1914-18 War <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1380291>

<sup>186</sup> <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=58683240&ref=acom>

<sup>187</sup> <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/R1726972>



Statement of Service of **John Herbert Davidson** as Enlistment.

Age 23 years 6 months  
 Height 5 feet 63 inches  
 Weight 120 lbs  
 Chest Measurement 36.5 inches  
 Complexion Fair  
 Eyes Blue  
 Hair Brn  
 Religious Denomination R.C.

Statement of Service No. 2107 Name Davidson, John Herbert

Enlistment Date 18/9/18  
 Discharge Date 22/1/17

**CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION**

I have examined the above-named person, and find that he does not present any of the following conditions, etc.:-

Scars; phthisis; erythema; tropical anaemia; diabetes; intelligence; absence of vision, vision, or hearing; leprosy; hernia; varicose veins, beyond a limited extent; marked curvature with unusually prominent middle; locomotor ataxia; chronic skin disease; disease of internal organs, or evidence of having been marked with the letters "D" or "R.C."; contracted or deformed chest; abnormal structure of spine; or any other disease or physical defect calculated to render him unfit for the duties of a soldier.

He can see the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his feet and hands; and he declares he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him fit for active service.

Date 1 FEB 1918  
 Place BRISBANE

**CERTIFICATE OF COMMANDING OFFICER**

I certify that this statement of the above-named person is correct, and that the required forms have been completed with. I accordingly approve, and approve him to be:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Place: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Commanding: \_\_\_\_\_

Statement of Service of **John Herbert Davidson** as Enlistment.

Enlistment Date 18/9/18  
 Discharge Date 22/1/17

**CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION**

I have examined the above-named person, and find that he does not present any of the following conditions, etc.:-

Scars; phthisis; erythema; tropical anaemia; diabetes; intelligence; absence of vision, vision, or hearing; leprosy; hernia; varicose veins, beyond a limited extent; marked curvature with unusually prominent middle; locomotor ataxia; chronic skin disease; disease of internal organs, or evidence of having been marked with the letters "D" or "R.C."; contracted or deformed chest; abnormal structure of spine; or any other disease or physical defect calculated to render him unfit for the duties of a soldier.

He can see the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his feet and hands; and he declares he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him fit for active service.

Date 1 FEB 1918  
 Place BRISBANE

**CERTIFICATE OF COMMANDING OFFICER**

I certify that this statement of the above-named person is correct, and that the required forms have been completed with. I accordingly approve, and approve him to be:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Place: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Commanding: \_\_\_\_\_

**ROLL OF HONOUR** John Herbert Davidson

<b>Service number</b>	2107
<b>Rank</b>	Private
<b>Unit</b>	4th Australian Pioneer Battalion
<b>Service</b>	Australian Imperial Force
<b>Conflict/Operation</b>	First World War, 1914-1918
<b>Conflict Eligibility Date</b>	First World War, 1914-1921
<b>Date of Death</b>	05 June 1917
<b>Place of Death</b>	Belgium
<b>Cause of Death</b>	Killed in action
<b>Age at Death</b>	23

**Cemetery or Memorial Details**

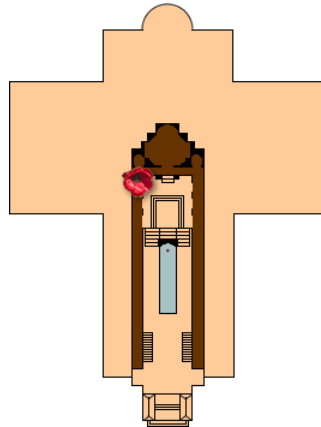
Westhof Farm Cemetery, Ypres, Flanders, Belgium

**Source**

AWM145 Roll of Honour cards, 1914-1918 War, Army

Location on the Roll of Honour

John Herbert Davidson's name is located at panel **174** in the Commemorative Area at the Australian War Memorial (as indicated by the poppy on the plan).<sup>189</sup>



In the full circle of life, connections to the Gympie Du Rietz family continued long after Hugo's death. This 1924 wedding at St Patrick's Church on 17 March 1924 in Gympie is the marriage of Ann Charlotte's (Hugo's daughter) daughter Martha Mary Elizabeth Gruter (known as Mary) to Mr Colin A. Moloney of Rockhampton. Colin and Mary moved to Longreach in Queensland and established a number of sheep and cattle properties there. They had 5 sons. Mary died at Longreach in 1980.

Her son, William, is the father of Michael Moloney, who lives with his wife, Donna, in Brisbane. Ann Charlotte had married Edgar Benjamin Davidson at St Patrick's Church in Gympie on 1 June 1885. Edgar Davidson was Mayor of Gympie in 1902.

The death occurred in Brisbane yesterday afternoon of an esteemed old Gympie resident in Mrs. Davidson, widow of the late Mr. E. B. Davidson, who died nearly nineteen years ago. During her married life Mrs. Davidson had resided on the South Side, and continued to live there up till about three years ago when she went to Brisbane. She suffered the loss of two sons in the Great War, and there survive five sons and two daughters. The funeral takes place in Brisbane this morning.

Ann died on 27 March 1928 after a full life.<sup>190</sup>

<sup>189</sup> <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/R1726972>

<sup>190</sup> The Gympie Times 28 March 1928

### **Hugo Adolphus Du Rietz (third child and second son of Hugo Du Rietz)**

In the Federal capital competition the Hugo Du Rietz mentioned as one of the competitors favored by Mr. Coane, Chairman of the Board, and given 3rd place of merit by him, is a Queensland native, son of the late H. W. Du Rietz, architect, of Gympie. As there were 400 competitors, to even get a place is an honor for a Queenslander. Mr. Hugo Du Rietz was born at Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, was educated partly in Gympie, then sent home to his father's birthplace, Stockholm, to finish his education and learn the profession of an architect. After completion of his studies he served his apprenticeship in the Government Architect's office, Norrkoping, Sweden, then came out to Queensland for a few years, practising his profession in Gympie, and afterwards returned to Stockholm, where he now resides, but intends returning to Australia.

Hugo was born in Kangaroo Point where the family lived before making their home in Gympie. He became an architect like his father but went back to Sweden to live and work there. In 1912 he entered his design into the Federal Capital Competition for the design of the national capital of Australia, Canberra. His design was very much favoured by Mr Costa, Chairman of the Board. Hugo Adolphus 'was given a third place in the order of merit out of 400 competitors.'<sup>191</sup> The design of Canberra was won by Walter Burley Griffin.<sup>192</sup>

Hugo Adolphus died in 1925 in Stockholm, Sweden. A death notice for Hugo Adolphus read:

'Du Rietz –On the 2<sup>nd</sup> August, at Stockholm, Sweden, Hugo A. elder son of the late Hugo W. Du Rietz, architect, Gympie, formerly of Brisbane, and grandson of the late Frederick Du Rietz, Lieutenant, R.N. Sweden.'<sup>193</sup>

The family tree provided by Mrs Baker describes Hugo Adolphus as a photographer.

### **Percival Frederick Du Rietz (fourth child and third son of Hugo Du Rietz)**

In 1892, Percy married Elizabeth Ann Holliman. Elizabeth was born in 1867 in Gympie and died in 1957 at the age of ninety, thirty-two years after her dear Percy died in 1925. Up until this marriage, the Du Rietz's were all Catholic, hence as the evidence displays, they had large numbers of children. However, Elizabeth was a Protestant Anglican, and would not convert to Catholicism for Percy. They still had a large family! It is a well-known family fact that on Sundays in Gympie, Percy used to drop Elizabeth off in his horse and cart at the Anglican Church, then go to St Patrick's for his Catholic service, and then when he was

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<sup>191</sup> The Evening Telegraph Charters Towers 4 June 1912

<sup>192</sup> The Gympie Times 25 May 1912

<sup>193</sup> The Brisbane Courier 3 October 1925

done, he would go back to the Anglican Church and collect Elizabeth. <sup>194</sup> This marriage began a split in the Du Rietz 'clan' of those that remained Catholic and those that chose to be Anglican. When a conversation comes up among the descendants of the Du Rietz's now, as they try to piece together the family history, questions are inevitably asked as to which religious side were they on-the Catholic or the Protestant! Descendants of the Du Rietz family still joke about this turn of events.

Percy and Elizabeth lived on the Southside of Gympie at 110 Stumm Road. The empty space is where Percy and Elizabeth's home stood. The house was demolished in 1980.



The orange arrow is placed where a concrete path led to the front door of the house. The front door was made of solid cedar and now serves as a door into the current home on the property built

somewhat further up the hill from the site of Percy's home. The only relic is a fence post that was part of the fence around the garden near the house and the old septic tank. <sup>195</sup>

Elizabeth was successful in having five acres allocated to her on the Southside under the Goldfields Homesteads Lease arrangements. <sup>196</sup>



Old septic tank which was connected to Percy's home

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<sup>194</sup> Kay Tregaskis, daughter of Winsome Jesse Du Rietz 9 May 2018

<sup>195</sup> Photographs taken by the author on 12 June 2018

<sup>196</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 28 May 1896





Original cedar door from Percy's home



Original fence post in the garden

Elizabeth's people were originally from Deptford in England. Elizabeth's mother, Sarah Louisa Brazier, married Mr William Partridge Holliman in 1861 and four years afterwards in 1865 came to Australia and settled in Ipswich and Jondaryan. Five months after the discovery of gold in Gympie Sarah and William travelled overland from Ipswich to the new gold field. Sarah and William had five daughters and two sons, of which Elizabeth was one. Elizabeth was born in Toowoomba. She had four sisters, Sarah Ellen, Ada Millicent, Emily Alice, Jessie Maud Cecilia, and two brothers Herbert Charles and John Frederick George.

Elizabeth's father became an engine driver at the Strathfield United Mine in Gympie and a 'well-known mining speculator as well as being prominent in the music circles'<sup>197</sup> in those early days in Gympie. The Holliman's later went to Charters Towers where William established Holliman's Ltd. The Holliman's store has continued to operate as a Hardware and Rural Hardware store.

Elizabeth's mother died peacefully at the age of 73 years old on 12 April 1914, and was buried on 13 April in Gympie, with The Reverend A.T. Crasswell officiating at the grave side. Her father died in Charters Towers in 1919 aged 76. The Holliman's gave the Du Rietz family a connection to families spread in Queensland from Cairns to Townsville to Hughendon and Gympie.<sup>198</sup>

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<sup>197</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 April 1914

<sup>198</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 April 1914

Percy himself was born on 3 December 1865 and died suddenly in his home on the Southside on 7 February 1925 "he was seized with a stroke at 7am and died at 9am. The cause of death was heart failure."<sup>199</sup> He was just 60 years of age. His daughter Thelma told descendants of the family, that Percy was getting ready for work one morning, and was tying his shoe laces, when he suddenly fell and died.<sup>200</sup> Percy had been a Draper's Assistant at Cullinane's Ltd in Mary Street for forty years, and had only a few months before left that job. Elizabeth had five sons and five daughters to rear, the youngest being 14 years old. Elizabeth died at age 90 on 11 October 1957, after a long and fruitful life; her gravestone at the Gympie Cemetery is shown below.<sup>201</sup> Just five years before Percy died, Elizabeth's sister Emily Alice Holliman died and probate was granted to Elizabeth and her other sister Ada Millicent, so it can be deduced that Elizabeth and Percy gained some inheritance from Emily's estate, which would have been a most helpful financial boost for their family.<sup>202</sup>

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND.**  
 In the WILL of EMILY ALICE HOLLIMAN, late of Station-road, Gympie, in the State of Queensland, Spinster, Deceased.  
 Notice is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honourable Court that PROBATE of the WILL of the abovenamed Emily Alice Holliman may be granted to ELIZABETH ANN DU RIETZ, wife of Percy Frederick Du Rietz, of Gympie, in the State of Queensland, Draper, and ADA MILLICENT WEBBER, wife of Ernest James Webber, of Maryborough, in the said State, Traveller, the lawful Sisters of the said deceased, and the Executrices named in the said Will. Any person interested who desires to object to the application, or to be heard upon it, may file a Caveat in the Registry at any time before the grant is made.  
 Dated this Twenty-first day of December, 1920.  
 FRED. H. SYKES, Solicitor for the said Elizabeth Ann Du Rietz and Ada Millicent Webber, Mary-street, Gympie. Town Agents: NICOL ROBINSON, FOX, & EDWARDS, Solicitors, Brisbane.



Gravestone Elizabeth Ann Holliman at the Gympie Cemetery

With ten children in a period of seventeen years, it must have been a busy household with a lot happening all the time. Both Percy and Elizabeth had to deal with a good many challenges, as did of course Hugo and his daughter Ann who had eleven children. The Du Rietz's could create a small township of their own given that most of them had large families. Still one gets the image of children who were well brought up, interested in their education, and each taking on admirable careers and professions during those developmental days of Gympie. Four of Percy's five daughters became nurses. Thelma had to stay home and help Elizabeth with all the children. Imagine bringing up ten children with no electricity, no running water and an outback loo! It is amazing they all survived. Percy's

<sup>199</sup> The Daily Mail 7 February 1925

<sup>200</sup> Brendan O'Keefe, grandson of Thelma-as told to the author on 16 June 2018

<sup>201</sup> <http://search.ancestrylibrary.com>

<sup>202</sup> The Brisbane Courier I January 1921

children walked to school from Stumm Road on the Southside to the Gympie State High School.<sup>203</sup> From information available, it seems that Percy's sons became farmers and farm hands in Gympie.

Their children were:

**Marjorie Josephine Du Rietz born 12 February 1893**-Until she married, Marjorie Josephine undertook home duties living on the Southside of Gympie. On 10 January 1922 she married in James William Laurence (ex A.I.F), who was the eldest son of James Laurence and Rose Ann Wilks of Cairns. Their engagement was announced in August 1920.<sup>204</sup> William Laurence was born on 4 April 1892. On the 1919 Electoral Roll for the seat of Capricornia, Rockhampton, Marjorie is recorded as being a nurse at the Children's Hospital there. Previously in the published Electoral District of Gympie rolls, Marjorie was listed as living on the Southside of Gympie, with her occupation being domestic duties.<sup>205</sup> So between 1914 and 1919, Marjorie had made a major shift in her life to being a nurse in Rockhampton. Her brother Percy was born when she was just one year old, then she had sister Thelma when she was just three years old, brother Bertie when she was five years old, brother Colin Edgar when she was eight years old, sister Winsome Jessie when she was eleven years old, and as she turned to be a teenager, sister Lyla Berenice. Marjorie had no known children.

**Percy Eric Du Rietz** born 12 April 1894. From around the age of twenty, Percy worked for most of his life as a farmhand on the Southside of Gympie with periods spent in the same employ at Tiaro and Goomboorian where he worked for A.E. Ostwald's. The Queensland Electoral Rolls show that the time he spent in Tiaro and Goomboorian occurred during 1936 and 1937. He also spent some time in 1943 as a farm hand at Kin Kin. The Electoral Rolls show him as a farm hand on the Southside right up until 1954. No known children.

**Thelma May Du Rietz** born in 1896. At age 23, Thelma is recorded as being at home with her occupations described as home duties. She married Cornelius O'Keeffe, who worked in high schools in Queensland, teaching chemistry, maths and physics. They had four children, Daniel, Paul, John, and Hugo Brian. Consistent with the Du Rietz, each of Thelma and Cornelius' sons were high achievers both academically and in the professions. Cornelius, who was a veteran of World War 1, had a great influence on his sons, being described as 'a modern renaissance man'. With interests in classical music, he spoke fluent French, read Latin and was mechanically inclined as well. He was a 'very hands on' person. Cornelius was a commissioner officer during World War1 and taught air force personnel during the war. Thelma and Cornelius retired in Brisbane but he continued his involvement in teaching. In the late 1940s/50s he worked on a science program for girls' schools. Thelma remained a housewife, but she and Cornelius placed great emphasis on investing in their children's education.<sup>206</sup>

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<sup>203</sup> Kay Tregaskis to author 12 May 2018

<sup>204</sup> The Brisbane Courier 10 August 1920

<sup>205</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 October 1914

<sup>206</sup> ACT Heritage Library Manuscript Collection, Engineering Heritage Canberra Professional Career Series. The Institution of Engineers, Australia Engineering Heritage Australia National Engineering Oral History

**Bertie Du Rietz** born 12 January 1898-died 2 July 1964

**Colin Edgar Du Rietz** born in 1898. The Queensland Electoral Rolls record Colin as being a farmer on the Southside from around 1936 onwards.

**Arthur William Du Rietz** born 28 November 1900. By age 25, Arthur was working as a farmer at Eel Creek.

**Winsome Jesse Du Rietz** born on 23 March 1904. Winsome who became, Mrs. Winsome Stewart, Kay Tregaskis' mother, trained as a nurse at the Gympie Hospital and by 1936 was working there as a fully qualified nurse. When Gympie Historian Elaine Brown came to Gympie in 1971, Winsome ' was one of the people who went out of her way to make her feel welcome. Mrs Stewart was a member of the Historical Society and National Trust, and she was also a grand daughter of one of Gympie's most influential men, Hugo Du Rietz. Speaking about her family, she'd chuckle as she recalled hot summer days in her early childhood, when her perspiring relatives sat fanning themselves on the verandah of her grandfather's home at the Southside, watching hundreds of Du Rietz's beloved chooks clucking around happily in the cool, shady, double-roofed pens that had been especially designed for them by their ingenious architect.<sup>207</sup> Winsome married William Charles Stewart on 12 January 1938. He was born 3 November 1907 in Gympie, the son of the head of a gold mine there. His parents were Charles Stewart and Elisabeth Glasgow.

**Lyla Berenice (Berry) Du Rietz** born on 20 May 1906. On 16 July 1935, she became engaged to be married to Richard Malcolm Watson, eldest son of Mr and Mrs M. G. Watson of Taringa, Brisbane.<sup>208</sup> At age 22 she was still recorded as being at home with the occupation described as home duties. Through the 1930s, 1940s and 1950s, and right through to 1977, Berenice is recorded in the Queensland Electoral Rolls as living on the Southside with her mother, and varyingly working as a hospital nurse and a dental assistant in Gympie. She had trained at the Gympie Hospital as a nurse during 1949.

**Hilma Brazier Du Rietz** (Hilma was called Teddy because she had a mass of black curly hair)<sup>209</sup> born 14 April 1908 –died 1960. The Rev. V. H. Whitehouse married Hilma and Mr William Noel Paul on 18 February 1936 at St. John's Cathedral. Noel was the son of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. F. Paul, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane.<sup>210</sup> Hilma was Noel Paul's second wife. They had a daughter born on 12 February 1937 at Yasmar Private Hospital in South Brisbane.

**Harry Frederick Du Rietz (also known as Patrick)** born 5 July 1910 and died on 12 December 1945. When Harry Frederick was born in 1910, Percy was 44 years old and his mother Elizabeth was 43, which even in this era is regarded as a risk for a woman to be

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Program. Interviewee Professor Brian O'Keeffe. Interviewer Dr Margaret Park. 17 June 2004. HMSS 0269 Engineering Heritage Canberra Professional Career Series.

[http://www.library.act.gov.au/find/history/search/Manuscript\\_Collections/professional\\_career\\_series/\\_admin](http://www.library.act.gov.au/find/history/search/Manuscript_Collections/professional_career_series/_admin)

<sup>207</sup> Brown, Dr Elaine. Hugo Du Rietz (1831-1908) and the School of Arts Building. 2 March 2005

<sup>208</sup> The Courier Mail 16 July 1935

<sup>209</sup> Kay Tregaskis information to author 12 May 2018

<sup>210</sup> The Courier Mail 18 February 1936

having a baby at that age. He had three brothers and five sisters which must have been somewhat overwhelming for him as a child.

Harry was quite short in stature and by the time he was just sixteen years old he had joined the Australian Navy. It seems he may have jumped ship as in 1926, he was wanted in Adelaide by the Police for being away from his ship H.M.A.S. Tingira, at Sydney New South Wales. A warrant for his arrest had been filed at C.I. Branch in Adelaide (c.2543) with a three pounds reward available for anyone who turned him in. He was described in the South Australia Police Gazette as a 'boy, second class, native of Queensland, born 1910, 5ft2in. high, fresh complexion, brown hair, grey eyes, hernia scar left side.'<sup>211</sup>

Harry saw military service during World War II after he enlisted on 8 July 1936 in Sydney in the Royal Australian Navy as a Petty Officer, Service Number 16491. In 1936 he became a seaman on H.M.A.S Canberra.<sup>212</sup> By 1943, Harry was back in Gympie, living on the Southside with his family. Harry was Percy's youngest son, who was accidentally killed in Gympie on 12 December 1945.<sup>213</sup> He was just thirty-five years old; he had no known children which suggests he never married. Of course, his father Percy, was long deceased by this time (20 years) and his mother.

Elizabeth had to bear the grief of her loss without her husband by her side.

In the winter of July 1901, Gympie embraced the Fitzgerald Brothers Circus and Menagerie, known as a great continental company, bringing with it newly imported black Hungarian stallions; John Cass (trading in the shop which is now Emilia's Coffee Shop) had become a specialist in boots and shoes and everything fashionable competing with Edward Bytheway and Son, and Percy was lining up with the Fancy Dress Football Match between the Drapers and the Grocers, dressed as Charley Bromigo!<sup>214</sup>

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<sup>211</sup> AncestryLibrary.com-South Australia, Australia, Police Gazettes 1862-1947

<sup>212</sup> The Adelaide Chronicle 24 December 1936

<sup>213</sup> The Courier Mail 19 December 1945

<sup>214</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 July 1901

## Letters at the Front.

In a letter received from his son Eustace by Mr. W. E. Burbidge, the writer mentions that the Queenslanders at the camp in which he is located in Egypt, are all in the 11th Brigade. He had at time of writing met twelve Gympies. These were Lieut. P. H. Barron, Corp. Bert Sanderson, Bombardier C. Maynard, Driver E. Anderson, and Gunners Paddy Ubank, C. Cavaye, Davidson, Du Rietz, McLuron, Ward, Roots, and McAuliffe. They were not expecting to remain there much longer. He enjoyed a swim in the canal. Gunner Burbidge also enclosed the printed programme of Anzac Day, swimming and water sports on April 25, at Serapeum (Egypt). Among the names of the six judges appears that of Brig-Gen. T. W. Glasgow, D. S.O., commanding 13th infantry brigade. A curiosity of the programme is the time fixed for the starting of each event. The first began at 1500 (that is 3 o'clock), and the last was timed for 1745 (5.45 p.m.).

Another letter received by Mr. Burbidge was from his son Jack, written on board ship before arrival at Fremantle. The last two days of the voyage were very rough. The Gympie lads on board are the Treebys (2), J. Davidson, Spiller, and Davis. They were not aware at the time where they were bound for. The food is better than at camp, but the hammocks take some getting used to. He believed he had put on weight (about 14lbs.) since leaving Gympie.

Writing from Egypt to a friend in Gympie under date 27th April, Private Jack Steward mentions that the swimming carnival on Anzac Day (mentioned in Gunner Burbidge's letter), was a great success. The Prince of Wales was present, and a large number of Generals. At night the mess had a dinner which was really the finest "blow out" they had had since leaving Australia. There were still small skirmishes going on round about where they were and occasionally there is some heavy firing. He had secured some good snapshots of Turkish and Arab prisoners, taken on the frontier a few weeks previously. The weather was very hot on the day of writing, the temperature was 112 degrees (in the shade) right up to half past 4 o'clock and then it dropped to 110.

## FANCY DRESS FOOTBALL MATCH.

### Drapers v. Grocers.

#### Drapers' Team—

Referee—H. Hadley (Clown).  
Line Umpire—Sid Ellis (Margaret Skons).  
Captain—F. T. Percival (Uncle Tom).  
Full Back—M. M'Mahon (Hugo Long).  
Three quarter Backs—F. Hamsay, wing (Cobbo), H. Mullins (Chloe Uno), W. George (Hairy Sue), W. Houston, wing (Jimmy Governor).  
Five-eighth—J. Harrys (Peter Jackson).  
Half-backs—A. Carrodus (Queen of the Earth), W. Stuart (Sambo).  
Forwards—P. Duristz (Charley Broming), J. Barrowman, centre (King Billy), H. T. Goodwin, centre (Susie Who), W. M'Quaker (Handy Man from Frisco), W. J. Stuart (Mrs. Governor), J. J. Doherty (Esau Nothing), T. Clancy (Mark Sloper), C. Gorry (The Little Boy from Manly), W. H. Ockelford (Prince of Wide Bay), W. Nolan (Dummy) M. M'Mahon (Topsy Anderson), R. Walker (Queen Avena).

#### Grocers' Team—

Full Back—H. Siddle (Arnold Jones).  
Three-quarters—C. Bullpitt (Mephistopheles L. Grant (Mother Hubbard), J. McSweeney (Ally Sloper), Lanfrenchi (Swagg).  
Half Backs—D. Glasgow and J. Holden (Two Little Girls in Blue).  
Forwards—A. Glasgow (Good Night), E. Smith (Ballet Girl), J. Woodrow, capt. (King Rupee and Kandy Kola), F. Lister (My Sweetheart), T. Dwyer (Brian Boru), W. Garster (Celestial), C. Bond (Tod Sloan), J. Millerick (Louis XIV), O. Cowley (Ballet Girl), De Maus (Maggie Moore).  
Wing Forward—C. O'Hanlon (Clown).  
Line Umpire—D. Sullivan (Ah Fat).  
Referee—G. Hadley (Clown).

All players to be at the Theatre Royal at 2 o'clock.

Thelma too got involved in community- she was involved Ministering Children's League Fancy Dress Balls and she dressed up in fancy dress to get in the spirit of the fund raising.<sup>215</sup>

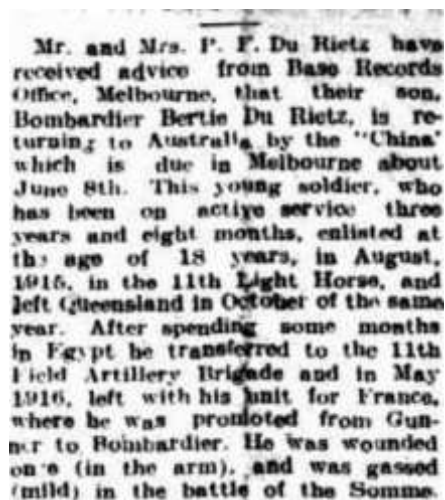
1914 to 1918 was war time in Europe and Gympie people did their bit to support their fighting men over there. Three of the Du Rietz boys went to fight, Bertie Du Rietz, and Ann Charlotte's Ivo Virgil and John Herbert (both of whom died in that war).

<sup>215</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 May 1913

It must have been some comfort to those from Gympie going off to World War 1 to have their friends around them in the theatre of war in the camp in Egypt.<sup>216</sup> Mr William Edward Burbidge was the town's assayer and he had nine children. Here in this news clip we have the names of Davidson (John Herbert and son of Ann Charlotte and Edgar Davidson and we might assume that the Du Rietz mentioned is Bertie Du Rietz.

Marjorie and Thelma Du Rietz, and their mother Elizabeth<sup>217</sup> were contributors to the Soldier's Socks Fund, donating boric acid, money and other items to the fund.<sup>218</sup> The boric acid, also donated by other members of the fund, would have been a vital to the relief of the fetid conditions being endured by the Australian soldiers to treat fungal infections, eye irritations and some form of pest control. The Du Rietz's had their own fighting over there in France and other places, and Marjorie, being a nurse, would know how vital boric acid could be to the men fighting in the mud and the trenches in the winter time.<sup>219</sup> She also knitted socks for the soldiers.<sup>220</sup> Edward Bytheway's daughters were also knitting socks for the Fund. The Du Rietz's also became part of the procurement of billy cans to be filled with 'something to eat, something to amuse, something to smoke' for the 'boys in the trenches' for Christmas.<sup>221</sup>

**Pierce's son Bert** like his cousins, John Herbert Davidson and Ivo Virgil Davidson enlisted to fight in World War I. In June 1917, Pierce and Elizabeth received news that their son Bombardier Bert Du Rietz had been wounded.<sup>222</sup> To begin with, Bert joined the expeditionary force in Brisbane in August 1914.<sup>223</sup>



Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Du Rietz have received advice from Base Records Office, Melbourne, that their son, Bombardier Bertie Du Rietz, is returning to Australia by the "China" which is due in Melbourne about June 8th. This young soldier, who has been on active service three years and eight months, enlisted at the age of 18 years, in August, 1915, in the 11th Light Horse, and left Queensland in October of the same year. After spending some months in Egypt he transferred to the 11th Field Artillery Brigade and in May 1916, left with his unit for France, where he was promoted from Gunner to Bombardier. He was wounded on (in the arm), and was gassed (mild) in the battle of the Somme.

Bert's Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad with the Australian Imperial Forces shows his being 18 years and six months when he decided to join the war effort overseas in Europe.

When Bertie Du Rietz joined up for service in World War 1 on 30 July 1915 in the 11<sup>th</sup> Light Horse, he was listed as a machinist, his service number was 1551A. He left Queensland for the overseas theatre of war in October 1915. That service with the armed forces was between 1915 and 1920. He attained the rank of Bombardier in the field in France, having fought in the Battle of the Somme and been wounded there in the arm as well as suffering mild gassing.<sup>224</sup> Bertie was on active service for

<sup>216</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 June 1916

<sup>217</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 May 1916

<sup>218</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 September 1916

<sup>219</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 November 1915

<sup>220</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 November and 25 November 1915

<sup>221</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 September 1915

<sup>222</sup> The Brisbane Courier 2 June 1917

<sup>223</sup> The Gympie Times 3 August 1914

<sup>224</sup> The Gympie Times 30 June 1917

three years and eight months.<sup>225</sup> His war service record provides the formal record of his overseas service.

WAR GRAVITY SCHEDULE		Regimental No.	Unit.
Du'RIZTZ	Bertie (Pte)	1551 A.	11th L.H.R. 2th Rfe.
PURPORT.		1st. M.D.	AUTHORITY.
embarked at Sydney per "S.S. HAWKES BAY" 23/10/15			R-1079
22/2/16 Rejoined 11th L.H.Rgt from 2nd L.H.Rgt.		DP	MEFO 1/3-16
1/4/16 Taken on strength 11/FAB mustered Gnr & posted to 43/Bty			MEFO 2/4-16
30/4/16 Awarded 2 days F.P. No 2		(E.K)	MEFO 5/2-16
4/7/16 Appointed A/Bdr. 'In the Field' France.		"	BEFO 14/1-16
1/4/16 Trfd to Div. Artillery from 11th L.H.Rgt.		DP	MEFO 6/1-16
17/1/17. Allotted Letter 'A' owing to Duplication.			BEFO 3/4-17.
12/7/17 T.O.S. of 4th D.A.C. from A.G.F.D. ex 11th F.A.B.			BEFO 30/2-17
5.2.17 Detached to Ordnance works at Viviers Hill for duty.			BEFO. 6.12.17
12.7.17. Trans. to 4th D.A.C. from 11th F.A.B. ex Aust. Gen. Sec. Dep.			
Stated Dureitz. B.1551A.		KP	BEFO. 30.7.17
1/6/17 REVERTS TO GUNNER. (Sts A/Bir. & 11th F.A.B.)			BEFO. 29/3-17.
12.5.17. Wounded in Action.			BEFO. 22.2.17
20/7/17 T.O.S. 11th F.A.B. FROM 4th D.A.C.			BEFO 31/5-17.
20/7/17 Trans to 11th FAB from 4th DAC			BEFO. 31/3-17

Bertie was one of our soldiers lucky enough to come home.<sup>226</sup> Bombardier Du Rietz sailed back to Brisbane from World War 1 on the ship *China*.<sup>227</sup> We can only imagine the joy there must have been in the Du Rietz family to have him home, especially after losing the two Davidson boys, John Herbert and Ivo Virgil. On his return from the war (he would have been around 22 years old), he went back to farming on the South Side at Eel Creek with his grandfather, Hugo and his father, Percy (Hugo's son). In 1922, Bertie was still working as a farmer on the Southside, but was also listed as living and working as a labourer at Cattle Creek Mill, Finchhatton in Herbert in northern Queensland. One of the Cullinane boys from Gympie, Charles Patrick, was also working as a labourer at Finchhatton. Bertie seemed to be sharing his time between northern Queensland and his farming obligations in Gympie. Bertie had a high level of respect as a farmer as in 1929 with other colleagues in the Gympie district he was appointed an Honorary Inspector of Diseases in Plants under the Diseases in Plants Acts.<sup>228</sup>

He stayed in the district until the early 1930s until on 9 May 1932 he married Leila Frances Culverhouse who was then aged 23 (born 6 July 1909 in Queensland) and Bertie was 34 years of age.

<sup>225</sup> The Gympie Times 31 May 1919


<sup>226</sup> The Gympie Times 31 May 1919

<sup>227</sup> The Queenslander 14 June 1919

<sup>228</sup> The Week (Brisbane) 2 August 1929



118 FO 25 44

**A** 4572 **STRALIAN**  **MILITARY FORCES.**

**AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.**

Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad.

No. 1551A Name Du Rietz Bertie 7th, Plain, 5th  
11th, Light Horse.

Unit 7<sup>th</sup> RFL 11<sup>th</sup> L.A.

Joined on JUL 3 1915

Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.

1. What is your Name? Bertie Du Rietz
2. In the Parish of Gympie  
near the Town of Gympie  
in the County of Queensland
3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? (If the latter, papers to be shown.) Yes
4. What is your age? 18 Years 6 months
5. What is your trade or calling? Farmer
6. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? If so, when, to whom, and for what period? No
7. Are you married? No
8. Who is your next of kin? (Address to be stated) Mother Mrs Du Rietz  
South side Gympie  
Queensland  
Elizabeth Ann du Rietz
9. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power? No
10. Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as Inevitable and Wasteful, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Sentence of Penal Servitude, or have you been dishonoured with Disgrace from the Navy? No
11. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy, or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state reason of discharge. TA. 4<sup>th</sup> C.
12. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? Yes
13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds? No
14. (For married men, widowers with children, and others who are the sole support of wife and children) Do you understand that no separation allowance will be issued in respect of your service beyond an amount which together with pay would reach eight shillings per day? No
15. Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against small pox and venereal fever? Yes

I, Bertie Du Rietz do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing and freely voluntarily agree to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

And I further agree to abstain from any trade, business, or profession of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my wife and children.

Date JUL 7 1915 B. Du Rietz  
Signature of person enlisting.

\* This form should be stored in the case of conscript men or widowers without children under 27 years of age.  
† Two files must be retained in the case, and if there are children three files must be retained.

Leila's mother was Catherine Alman, and her father George Vincent Culverhouse. Bertie left his work as a farmer on Gympie's South Side and moved to the Mareeba/Barron River area where at first he worked as a farmer, then later became the Postmaster at Mount Milligan. Leila played an assisting role to Bert in his role as Postmaster-in November 1950 she was appointed a Justice of the Peace and was described as Post Mistress at Mount Milligan.<sup>229</sup>

Bert, like many of the Du Rietz's, had a strong sense of community, so it is no surprise to find him part of a group of men assisting with evacuation plans for the coastal towns of northern Queensland as severe weather struck the area.<sup>230</sup> People were being given accommodation as far away from the coastal towns as Mareeba.

**MOUNT MILLIGAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.**

APPLICATIONS are invited for the position of D.C. MATRON at the above Hospital. Salary £211 per annum, plus usual allowances. Knowledge of dispensary essential. Applicants with two young children would be considered. Applications close with the undersigned on the 15th MARCH, 1944.

**B. DU RIETZ,**  
Secretary.

Leila and Bertie packed a lot of life and work into their time in northern Queensland, with Bertie in particular diversifying his work activities. During 1944, we find his being listed as Hospital Secretary for the Mount Milligan District Hospital.<sup>231</sup> They had five children Rhonda, Elizabeth (died on 28 June 1932), Frederick Bert (born 27 June 1932), and Olivinnia Georgina, Rhonda becoming a

<sup>229</sup> The Townsville Daily Bulletin 7 November 1950

<sup>230</sup> The Cairns Post 30 January 1942

<sup>231</sup> The Cairns Post 22 February 1944

phonogram operator, Frederick becoming first a surveyor and later a civil engineer working from 193 Lake Street in Cairns, and Olivinnia, a clerk. Another daughter, Margot Winfred was born on 22 July 1943 and died on 1 June 1983 in Brisbane. Frederick married on 19 February 1955, and died on 3 December 2010. It appears that Elizabeth and Frederick Bert were twins with Elizabeth surviving for only a day. These twins were born within six weeks of Bertie and Leila's marriage on 9 May 1932.



He sailed aboard three ships the *Hawke's Bay*, *Suffolk* and *Geelong* when he left from Brisbane heading for the war with 11<sup>th</sup> Light Horse Regiment.

Once in Egypt he was transferred to 11<sup>th</sup> Field Artillery Brigade where he was reassigned as a gunner and later became a bombardier.

He was amongst some of the worst of the Somme battles and received arm wounds and chemical gassing during that time.

During 1917 he was posted to the Ordinance works at Viewers Hill. At the end of the war he was discharged in Brisbane on June 12, 1919, and returned to Gympie where he settled for a time to farming.

He was the grandson of Hugo Du Rietz – architect of many buildings in Gympie including the art gallery.

Bert remained the Postmaster at Mt Mulligan for a good many years, right up until the time that Leila died, on 28 March 1960. She was just 50 years old. Fortunately for Bertie, the children were quite grown up at that time, the youngest, Margot, being seventeen years old. Leila is buried in the Martyn Street Cemetery in Cairns, with her grave stone bearing the inscription '*In memory of our dear wife and mother. Leila F. Du Rietz. Died 28 March 1960. Aged 50 years.*'<sup>232</sup>

Leila Francis Culverhouse Du Rietz  
Cairns Cemetery Queensland, Australia  
11th Field Artillery Brigade  
Plot: Monumental East Side, Row F  
Cemetery Cairns Queensland,

Bert Du Rietz  
Bombardier -  
Cairns

Australia Plot: Sect.: BWS; Row: S6; Site: 9427

Reading between the lines, the death of Leila was more than a heart breaking blow for Bertie for by 1963 at age 65, he moved from his Postmaster's position at Mt Mulligan into Cairns to be closer to his children. He moved to live with his son at 3 Vulcan Street Aeroglen, Cairns.<sup>233</sup> Not long after he moved to live with his son, Bertie died on 2 July 1964,

<sup>232</sup> Ancestry.com Australia Cemetery Index 1808-2007. Find a Grave Memorial # 90784830

<sup>233</sup> Australian Electoral Rolls 1963

just a little less than four years after Leila passed away. He also is buried in the same Cairns Cemetery as Leila.<sup>234</sup>

By 1972, Olivinnia Georgina was living in a house with her brother Frederick at 6 Dalrymple Street, Edge Hill, Cairns. The Queensland Electoral Rolls have her listed as undertaking home duties at this time. Also living at this address were Du Rietz's Linette Joy, a nurse; Christine, a nurse; and Leila Andrina, a stenographer, the former being Frederick's wife and the latter, his daughters.

Bert was remembered by Gympie in 2018 as one of its young men who went off to fight in World War I, noting his relationship to one of Gympie's founding fathers, Hugo Du Rietz, the reason for this historical biography.<sup>235</sup>

As will be mentioned throughout this historical biography of the Du Rietz family in Gympie, they were consistently involved in community events. Fancy dress balls were a common event in Gympie for fund raising. The fancy dress ball held on 4 August 1914 in the Olympic Hall, organised to raise funds for charities was no exception. The ball had the theme of 'Hard-Ups and Skool Kids.' Marjorie and Thelma were dressed in the part of the Arabian nights in the 'Skool Kids' side.<sup>236</sup> These events were always well attended and the dancing often continued to 2am. In 1916, at the annual breaking up of school picnic, Winsome was among the many school children who won a medal for proficiency-she was 12 years old and in Grade Five.

Winsome Du Rietz (married name Stewart), the daughter of Percy Du Rietz, trained as a nurse at Gympie General Hospital, and was also a long term member of the Local Historical Society and of the Gympie Red Cross. Mrs Stewart was the mother of Mrs Kay Tregaskis. Winsome had married William Stewart on 12 January 1938 at the Church of the Transfiguration, Norman Park, Brisbane. Reverend A.T. Crasswell married them. Percy had passed away by the time Winsome married, but her mother, Mrs Elizabeth Du Rietz was at the wedding. William was the son of Mr Charles and Mrs E Stewart of Gympie.<sup>237</sup> Mrs Pauline Stewart, Winsome's sister-in-law married Mr John Tregaskis.

Pierce's daughter Thelma who married Cornelius O'Keeffe, had sons Daniel, Paul, John and Hugo Brian. After a distinguished Australian Public Service career, Hugo Brian became a Professor (Appointed Adjunct Professor in Communications Engineering, University of Canberra), while Daniel and John joined the Navy and Army. Paul became an Engineer with the Queensland Main Roads Department in Rockhampton. Paul O'Keeffe had a son, also Paul O'Keeffe, who was a Queensland government employee.

Marjorie Josephine is listed in the 1914 Electoral Roll living on the Southside with occupation domestic duties. William Du Rietz died aged 77.

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<sup>234</sup> Find a Grave Memorial#90784830 <https://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=90784830&ref=acom>

<sup>235</sup> The Gympie Times 18 April 2018

<sup>236</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 August 1916

<sup>237</sup> The Courier Mail 29 January 1938



This wedding photo of the daughter of Pierce Frederick Du Rietz (Hugo's son and fourth child), Thelma Du Rietz to Cornelius O'Keeffe shows quite a family gathering.

Back Row: Mona Power, Charlie Davidson, Annie Davidson, Alma Davidson, Mrs Power, Albert Conway, Beatrice Du Rietz, Mattie Davidson, Vera Power  
 Middle Row: Pierce (Percy) Du Rietz, Elizabeth Du Rietz, Thelma Du Rietz, Cornelius O'Keeffe, Aunt David, Marjorie Du Rietz  
 Front Row: Harry (Pat) Du Rietz, Winsome Du Rietz, Joyce Power, Berenice Du Rietz.  
 Du Rietz Brothers not present: Eric, Bert, Colin, Arthur (Colin and Arthur were twins)



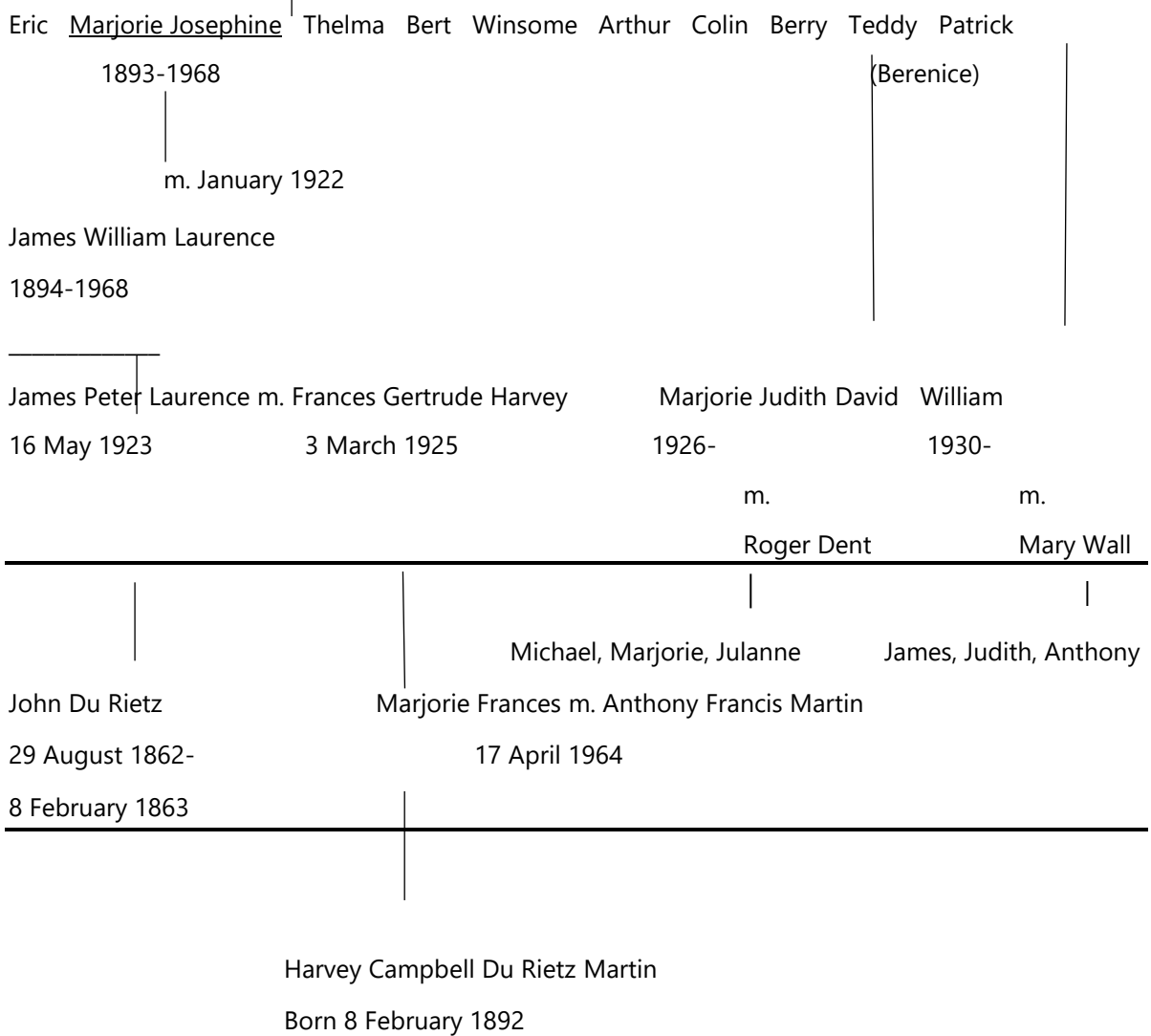
Percy Du Rietz with his five daughters, ie, Hugo's granddaughters, Marjorie Thelma, Winsome, Berenice, Hilma  
 238

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<sup>238</sup> Photo provided by Kay Tregaskis 16 June 2018

The family tree for Percy's family gives a snapshot of Percy and Elizabeth's ten children.

Percy Frederick Du Rietz m. Elizabeth Ann Holliman





Left to right Percy's daughters: Berenice known as Berry, (in uniform) she was in charge of Ward 8 at Gympie General Hospital; Thelma; and Marjorie. Date of photo unknown.<sup>239</sup>



Winsome Du Rietz, mother of Kay Tregaskis. Photo was taken on the Du Rietz property on Stumm Road Southside Gympie<sup>240</sup>

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<sup>239</sup> Photo provided to author by Kay Tregaskis 12 May 2018

<sup>240</sup> Photo provided to author by Kay Tregaskis 12 May 2018

## Charles James Du Rietz (fifth child and fourth son of Hugo Du Rietz)

Charles married Mary Amy Heilbronn on 16 June 1897. He was 30 years old. Mary Amy's father was John Heilbronn, and her mother was Mary Bailey Illidge. The wedding photos of Charles James Du Rietz (Hugo's son and fifth child), the wedding photo of Mary Amy Du Rietz (Charles James' daughter) and information on her children are shown in this chapter.<sup>241</sup> In 1947, Charles and Mary Amy celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.<sup>242</sup> At age 25 in 1892, Charles was registered on the Electoral Roll as a farmer living with his father (Hugo) on the South Side River.<sup>243</sup>

### BAKER-DU RIETZ

At St. Stephen's Cathedral on September 4 the marriage was solemnised of Mr. Ernest Baker (younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Baker, Blair Athol, Central Queensland) and Miss May Du Rietz (eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Du Rietz, Crow's Ash, Mount Deane). Rev. Father Bolton (a college friend of the bridegroom) officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a frock of white mariolette, the bodice being ornamented and beaded in silver true lovers' knots. The flared skirt was inset with silver godets. Her veil of embroidered tulle was worn in cap fashion, and was draped to form a train. The front of the cap was studded with seed pearls and silver, and was caught at the sides with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet. Misses Norma Du Rietz (sister of the bride) and Lily Felsman attended as bridesmaids. Miss Du Rietz was frocked in French crepe de Chine in a shade of apricot beaded with diamonds and relieved with silver lace and cherry-shaded ribbon cabochons. She wore a turban of silver and apricot tulle. Miss Felsman's frock was of pale pink silk georgette with an overdress in the same shade embroidered with flowers. Her turban was silver and pale pink tulle. Both bridesmaids carried shower bouquets to harmonise with their frocks. Mr. W. Abern was best man and Mr. Hugo Du Rietz (brother of the bride) acted as groomsmen. The altar had been decorated with arum lilies, while white bows and trails of asparagus plumosus marked the guests' pews. Before the ceremony Mr. J. Murphy rendered a vocal solo, and during the signing of the register Miss G. Felsman sang Luigi's "Ave Maria." Miss Stack presided at the organ. As the bridal party was leaving the church the bride was presented with a white horseshoe (a symbol of good wishes from her Melbourne friends). Mrs. Du Rietz, the bride's mother, wore an ensemble suite of black embossed mariolette relieved with touches of Oriental trimming, with a picture hat. Her bouquet was of crimson roses. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at the Jenolan Cafe, the decorations being carried out in mauve and pink sweet peas and tulle of the same shades. Subsequently the bride and bridegroom motored to Southport for their honeymoon, the bride wearing a frock of silk crepe de Chine in fuchsia bois de rose shades, with godets of bois de rose georgette, and a bois de rose ermine hat.

Charles and Mary Amy had five children, Mary Amy (14 May 1898-1983); Norman Florence (26 October 1899-3 June 1963); Hugo William (1901-11 September 1935); Cyril Charles (14 August 1903-1975 (Cyril died on 9 September 1975 in the Kilroy Hospital in Brisbane, and is buried at Woodford Cemetery with his brother Hugo William); Daphne Enid (1912-1979). The birth of Mary Amy on 14 May 1898 was recorded in the local paper.<sup>244</sup>

Many women at that time birthed their babies at home, and Mary Amy was no exception. Each of the four children married with Hugo William being the only one who did not marry.

The wedding of Mary Amy to Ernest Baker at St Stephen's Cathedral Brisbane in 1926 was a well celebrated affair with friends from interstate wishing the couple well. The wedding notice appeared in a number of newspapers.

On 6 September 1945, Charles' youngest daughter Daphne Enid married Edgar John Yeager at Our Lady Help of Christians Church in South Lismore, New South Wales. Edgar was born in 1914 in Coraki, New South Wales, the son of Edgar Osmond and Clara Alice Yeager, Graziers.

**MARRIAGES**  
YEAGER-DU RIETZ—September 6th, at Our Lady Help of Christians, Sth. Lismore, by Rev. D. F. McGrath, Daphne Enid, youngest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Du Rietz, Mt. Deane, Newm. Qld., to Edgar John, youngest son of Mr. & Mrs. E. O. Yeager, Oakland, Coraki, Richmond River, N.S.W.

<sup>241</sup> These photos provided by Mrs Janice Baker to the Gympie Regional Gallery in 2013 and now archived at the Gympie Regional Library Local History Section.

<sup>242</sup> The Courier Mail 16 June 1947

<sup>243</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 October 1892 Electoral Rolls for District of Gympie for those eligible to vote in the election of members of the Queensland Legislative Assembly

<sup>244</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 May 1898

Cyril, Charles' youngest son, married Lilian Lucy Melville Felsman at St. Cecilia's Church in Hamilton Brisbane on 7 December 1935. Lily was the youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Harry Felsman of Bowen Hills Brisbane (both deceased).<sup>245</sup> Mrs Felsman had been Johanna Coleman. Both Cyril and Lily were thirty-two years old when they married. Lily died at the relatively young age of 59 in 1962, Cyril thirteen years later in 1975, aged seventy-two. Cyril probably had quite a good social life before he married. In 1925 he was groomsman for one of his friends Mr. Edward (Ted) Bates (youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. G.E. Bates of Bovington, England and Mary Rose Moffat (sixth daughter of the late Mr. W. W. Moffat, Claremont, Dutton Park Brisbane. It was 3 October 1925 and the Church of Christ in Ann Street Brisbane was festooned with white watonias, arum lilies, and paper streamers.<sup>246</sup>

Charles James' wife, Mary Amy, passed away on 31 March 1954, predeceasing him by a year.<sup>247</sup>

**DURIEZ, Mary Amy.—Passed away at Turravan Private Hospital, Clayfield, on 31st March, 1954. Beloved Wife of Charles, & Mother of May, Norma, Cyril & Daphne.**

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<sup>245</sup> The Courier Mail 9 December 1935

<sup>246</sup> The Brisbane Courier 16 October 1925

<sup>247</sup> The Brisbane Telegraph 3 April 1954



## CHARLES JAMES DU RIETZ

1868 - 1955



*Charles James Du Rietz married  
Mary Amy Heilbronn  
on 16 Jun 1897*



Children of Charles & Mary (Amy) are:

Mary Amy 1898 - 1983; m Ernest Joseph Baker 1926

Norma Florence 1899 - 1963; m Horace Illidge 1926

Hugo William 1901 - 1935; unmarried

Cyril Charles 1903 - 1975; m Lillian Melville Felsman

Daphne Enid 1912 - 1979; m Edgar John Yeager



*Mary Amy Du Rietz married  
Ernest Joseph Baker  
on 04 Sep 1926*



Children of Mary (May) & Ernest are:

Peter Hugo Baker born 27 Aug 1927

Pauline Mary Power born 27 Dec 1933

Patrick Ernest Baker born 15 Apr 1938

Janice Duchesne Baker born 18 Mar 1940

Daniel Charles Baker born 25 Oct 1941

Charles James and his wife, Mary Amy moved around quite a bit during their married life. In 1912, they were recorded as living in Tiaro South where Charles James was a miner and Mary Amy a stay at home wife; later in 1912, until 1914, in the North Pine Electorate in Strathpine as a farmer with Mary Amy being a stay at home wife.<sup>248</sup> Before joining the Army, Charles also worked in the Gympie goldfields for Australasian Gold Mining Company. During this time and until 1908 he has been recorded in the Electoral Rolls as living in Pine Street in Gympie, as well as Reef Street. He was aged 31 when he was one of three men working in the mine when Mr. W.R Westley was charged with larceny of gold specimens from the Australasian mine valued at £93/18 shillings (\$14,127 in today's currency)<sup>249</sup>. Mr V.H. Tozer appeared for the accused while the Police Court was extremely crowded. The story goes that, 'accused was working on the Smithfield Reef in the slopes south of the level at the 684 feet crosscut. Gold was got regularly from that reef during the time of the accused employ. On March 23<sup>rd</sup> witness reported 100ozs of gold, and during the accused connection with the Company they had got 700ozs of gold from the Smithfield Reef. Accused had the opportunity of taking specimens if he were so inclined and there were always one to three men working with him. Their names were Martin Fahey, Patrick Graney, Charles Du Rietz and James Curtis. The reef was from a quarter of an inch to 8 inches in thickness... W.E. Burbidge, assayer, deposed, 'He was carrying on business on the field since September 1893, and had treated gold from many of the mines on the field. On December 8, he got a bag of specimens from Constable Spink, and estimated the gold contents by specific gravity to be 25ozs 2½ dwts... he valued the whole of , the specimens at £98/18 shillings (\$14,127 in today's currency) which was the average value of the gold from the Australasian part of the field...Charles Du Rietz, a miner, employed at the Australasian, gave evidence of having worked with the accused. The painted gold specimen was similar to what they were getting on the top break in Australasian. He had never seen similar painted gold specimens in any other mine in Gympie... the specimens were exactly similar to those now being obtained from the Australasian and he believed they came from the Australasian mine.'<sup>250</sup>

When the case closed for the prosecution, there was insufficient evidence to prove that the specimens had come from the Australasian mine, so the accused was called to trial again to the District Court in Gympie. The Police believed that a prima facie case had been established. Westley was let out on Bail of £100 (\$15,045 in today's currency)<sup>251</sup> and two sureties of £50 (\$7,523 in today's currency) each! It would be a good educated guess that similar situations occurred on the Gympie goldfields and people like Charles were placed in invidious positions having to provide witness detail. The accused, of course, could establish that bags of quartz come from all over the gold field, so it may have been a difficult task to prove just from where those specimens that were being examined on 15 December 1899 in the Police Court in Gympie came. This court case was probably not something Charles would have relished to a great degree, as would also have been the case with the other witnesses, but if gold were being stolen, this was a serious crime, given the contribution gold was making to the Queensland economy. The gold produced great wealth and ensured the financial viability of the struggling State of Queensland. The goldfield of

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<sup>248</sup> Ancestry.com Electoral Rolls of Queensland 1903-1980

<sup>249</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>250</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 16 December 1899

<sup>251</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

Gympie saved Queensland from the worst effects of the 1866 economic depression, and provided an important boost during the first 50 years of the State. Just think, 'the famous "Cobb and Co Coach" ran successfully for 50 years ...train lines were built, linking the major centres, and roadways were improved.'<sup>252</sup> Even today Gympie still celebrates an annual week-long Gympie Gold Rush Festival in October.

From my experience, even though somewhat limited, of visiting gold mines in Australia, a high degree of honesty is expected of all employees in the mining and smelting of this precious stone.<sup>253</sup>

A couple of months after Bertie Du Rietz joined the Australian Imperial Forces 11<sup>th</sup> Light Horse, Charles, on 28 December 1915, joined the Australian Imperial Force to serve overseas. Charles and Mary Amy were living at Ridley Street Auchenflower at the time, but soon moved to a place named Kingslynn in Jeays Street Bowen Hills. In this last instance his occupation was also recorded as being a farmer and Mary Amy as a clerk.

He was also recorded in the Electoral Rolls. He was sent to Egypt to the Australian Imperial Forces Camp at Tel-el Kebir. Charles though was soon on his way back to Australia on 19 October 1916, having been injured on active service. He served in the Army from 1914 until 1920, his service number being 2791. His war service records and other details follow.

**A 19354 354**  
**AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES**  
**AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE**  
**Attestation Paper of Persons Enlisted for Service Abroad.**  
 No. 2791 Name Charles Du Rietz  
 Unit No. 2 H.S. Co. 4th Light Horse  
 Joined on 28-12-15

**Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.**

1. What is your Name? CHARLES DU RIETZ
2. In or near what Parish or Town were you born? In the Parish of ... in the County of ...
3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized Subject? (Q.L.D.—If the latter, papers to be shown.) Yes
4. What is your Age? 27
5. What is your Trade or Calling? Farmer
6. Are you or have you been, or are you, or are you about to be, married? Yes
7. Are you married? Yes
8. Who is your man of law? (Address to be stated) Mr. J. S. ...
9. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power? No
10. Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as dishonourable and disgraceful, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Statute of Penal Servitude, or have you been dismissed with Disgrace from the Navy? No
11. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the British Forces, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy, or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state cause of discharge. No
12. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? Yes
13. Have you ever been sentenced to death for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds? No
14. (For married men, soldiers with children, and soldiers who are the sole support of widowed mothers) Do you understand that no married man, soldier with children, or soldier who is the sole support of widowed mothers will be accepted in service of your service beyond the amount stated hereafter (and you must make such statement as you may) Yes
15. Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against small pox and other diseases? Yes

I, Bertie Du Rietz, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me in the above questions are true, and I am willing and bound to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.  
 And I further agree to abstain and bear the consequences of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my wife and children.  
B. Du Rietz  
 Signature of Person Enlisting



<sup>252</sup> <http://isabellasaustaliangoldrush.weebly.com/what-impact-did-the-gold-rush-have-on-australia.html>

<sup>253</sup> Author, Linda Atkinson- mainly Tennant Creek Mine in the Northern Territory operated by Peko Wallsend



During the Gallipoli landings and the Sinai and Palestine Campaign of the First World War, Tel el Kebir was a training centre for the First Australian Imperial Force reinforcements. Some Australian soldiers are photographed near one of the tents. It would be nice to think that one of these might have been Bertie Du Rietz, but none of these have been identified. These photos were taken in 1916.<sup>254</sup>

Army Form H, 103. **Casualty Form—Active Service.**

Regiment or Corps 3rd BRIGADE UNIT Regimental Number 9791A

Rank Ypr. Surname DU RIEZ Christian Name Charles

Religion \_\_\_\_\_ Age on Enlistment \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ months.

Enlisted (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Terms of Service (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Service reckons from (a) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of promotion to present rank \_\_\_\_\_ Date of appointment to latest rank \_\_\_\_\_

Extended  Re-engaged  Qualification (b) \_\_\_\_\_

or Corps Trade and Rate \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Officer i/c Records \_\_\_\_\_

Date	Report Form where received	Notes of operations, reductions, transfers, casualties, etc., during active service, as reported on Army Forms H (H), Army Form A, 26, or in other official documents. The authority to be quoted in each case.	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks Taken from Army Form H (H), Army Form A, 26, or other official documents
		Embarked ...			
		Disembarked...			
10/5/16	O.C. Miscell. Reports	Marched in ex. S.S. "Sarrapodes"	Tel-el-Kebir	10/5/16	AP. 7821
27/5/16	O.C. Account Unit	Sch. Reports. Marched in from Tel-el-Kebir & allotted to Heliopolis "P" Squad. A.F.U.		28/5/16	AL. 3793 DO 72/168
14/10/16	Aust. Rpt. Unit	Marched out to Details Camp Messour	"	6/10/16	LM. 1049 DO 72/2296
10/10/16	Details Camp	Marched in A.T.O.S. Details Camp	Messour	"	D. 15431 DO 72/2295
19/10/16	"	Transfd. to Australia ex.	"	18/10/16	LP. 871 DO 72/2296
18/10/16	Aussie Htd. Div. Base Com. Holi	Embarked for Australia per "Vestalia" Demobilised ex.	Suez	"	127/5/167 DO 72/2490

\_\_\_\_\_ Capt.  
 O.C. Australian Records Section  
 3rd. Battalion C.M.F. M.M.F.

(a) In the case of a man who has been engaged but not enlisted into Section B, Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagement or enlistment will be entered.  
 (b) Registrar, Manning-Clark, & Co.  
 General: Warrs 103 J.P. & Co., Ltd. Perth, W.A.

P.T.O.

Before settling in a place of best preference, Charles and his family had lived in various locations. Perhaps his experience of World War I had given him a sense of not knowing where he would have a good life. Like his father, Hugo, Charles James had an interest in investment in land. He was granted a perpetual lease for land described as 190 Beerwah, by the land Commissioner in 1926.<sup>255</sup> After living in Bowen Hills for a while, Charles and Mary Amy lived in Brisbane at 'Blairmore' Gregory Street, Clayfield.

<sup>254</sup> Australia. Army. Australian Imperial Force (1914-1921) Izatt, David photographer. National Library of Australia digitised item. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-141323778> and <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-141324529>

<sup>255</sup> The Brisbane Courier 5 January 1926

By 1925, Charles and Mary Amy moved their family to a dairy farming property at Mt Delaney, where they spent most of their life. Mt Delaney is in south east Queensland where there is a section of the D'Aguiar National Park, Mount Mee State Forest and the summit of Mount Delaney. Delaney Creek winds across the locality from east to west towards Neurum Creek. Neurum Creeks forms part of the western boundary. Charles James has been referred to as coming from Neurum, a rural town which today has a population of 168 people. It forms part of the Moreton Bay Region, and today has around 59 residents and is approximately 60 kilometres from Brisbane. In Charles' day, there were mostly dairy farmers in this district, with the area being divided up for farm selection in the 1880s. In the 1930s there were about equal numbers of dairy farmers and banana/fruit growers at Neurum, but after the war most went into dairying.<sup>256</sup> Mt Delaney is about 17 kilometres from Woodford. Charles and Mary Amy's children stayed around and taking up farming in the same area as their parents. Hugo William actually lived with Charles and Mary Amy, working as a farmer and a carrier. Hugo William was well known around the district.

At Neurum, Charles James and Mary Amy had their children Hugo William, Mary Amy, Norma Florence, Cyril James, Daphne Enid living with them. Cyril married in December 1935, three months after the tragic death of his brother Hugo William, so Lily Lucy Melville Felsman, his wife was also living at Neurum. Right up until the death of Charles James in 1955, the family stayed together at Neurum.

In September 1935, Hugo William died in a horrible and tragic accident. Hugo William went missing, so there was a search mounted to find him. He was found by one of the Du Rietz's neighbours around 11pm on the night of 11 September, dead, with the top of his head and portion of his face blown off, about 14 miles from Woodford in the bush country at Mt Delaney. 'It is thought the tragedy occurred while he was climbing through a fence.' He had told his parents the afternoon before that 'he was going to shoot wallabies, and he took a shot gun with him'<sup>257</sup> but by 7pm he had not returned home. He had borrowed the gun from a neighbour Peter Jensen. Another neighbour Hector Ferguson, had also not seen Hugo William. It was one of these men who found Hugo William and so called the police. Details of the incident were described as follows 'word was immediately sent to Acting Sergeant McKenzie at Woodford. At daybreak this morning, accompanied by Dr. R.L. Rankin, he left for the scene. They discovered the body lying on the middle strand of a threewired barbed wire fence, some distance from Jensen's homestead. One leg was on either side of the wire. It would appear that Du Rietz was climbing through the fence when he accidentally bumped the rifle on the ground causing it to fire. The charge blew the top portion of his head and a section of his face away.'<sup>258</sup>

At 32 years of age, he was still single and not yet married.

His funeral notice read:

'The Relatives and Friends of the late Hugo William Du Rietz, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C.J. Du Rietz Mt Delaney, Kilcoy Line, and Grandson of the late H.W. Du Rietz, architect, Gympie,

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<sup>256</sup> <http://www.queenslandplaces.com.au/d'aguilar-and-neurum>

<sup>257</sup> The Courier Mail 13 September 1935

<sup>258</sup> The Daily Standard Brisbane 12 September 1935

are invited to attend his funeral to move from St Joseph's Catholic Church at 11 o'clock this Friday Morning, for the Woodford Cemetery. DICKENS & GARDEN Undertakers Kilcoy<sup>259</sup>

Hugo William had been named for his grandfather, Gympie's own Hugo Wilhelm Du Rietz, so his death came as an indelible blow for this close Du Rietz family. Having been taken so tragically, it made the Memoriam in 1936 all the more poignant:

'Du Rietz-In loving memory of Hugo who was accidentally killed on 11 September 1935.

God rest his soul

Inserted by his Parents, Sisters, Brother, Sister-in-law, Brothers-in-law, Nephews and Nieces.

Du Rietz-In memory of our darling brother, Hugo, who died at Mt Delaney 11 September 1935.

As time goes on, we miss him more and more. But there is one thing we will always have, is his beautiful memory. Inserted by his loving Mother, Father, Sisters and Brother.<sup>260</sup>

It seems though that Charles retained an interest in the Gympie dairying industry as with other of his family Du Rietz. Four months before Hugo's death in August 1908, Charles was advertising for an 'experienced man who would undertake management of a dairy on a share system.' The man had to have good references.<sup>261</sup>

Norma Florence, Charles' eldest daughter, married Horace George Illidge on 2 October 1926. Horace George was born on 4 July 1893 and he died a year after Norma Florence on 10 April 1964. Norma Florence died on 3 June 1963. Horace George's parents were Rowland Illidge and Harriet Heilbronn. We are reminded here that Norma Florence's father married a Heilbronn, so a family connection here already existed. Before his marriage into the Du Rietz family, Horace George spent three years laboring at what was known as the Drayton Deviation and from 1919 until 1925, he worked as a stockman at Mt Howitt Station at Thargomindah. Twelve months before he married Norma Florence, he had arrived in Neurum to work as a survey hand. He continued this work in 1926 until 1928 in Brisbane in the riverside suburb of Bulimba. Horace George had another change of occupation in 1928 in Newmarket, Brisbane as a boilermaker. It was another six years before Norma Florence and Horace George moved back to be close to her family, where they became banana farmers at Woodford. Perhaps the banana farm did not pay well, because within two years, they were back in Brisbane, living at Kadumba Street Yeronga, with Horace George now an iron worker, and Norma Florence staying at home. Horace George continued in this occupation working all around the Brisbane area. Within another six years this family Du Rietz, who had two children, Kenneth John and Norma Ruby, moved to 74 Cracknell Street Annerley in Brisbane. Kenneth John became a projectionist, while his sister, like many women of her day stayed at home.

Cyril Charles married within three months of his brother's tragic death.

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<sup>259</sup> The Courier Mail 13 September 1935

<sup>260</sup> The Courier Mail 11 September 1936

<sup>261</sup> The Brisbane Courier 7 April 1908

### **Beatrice Du Rietz (sixth child and second daughter of Hugo Du Rietz)**

Mary Amy Beatrice (Hugo's daughter) lived in Gympie until mid- January 1925 when she went to live in Brisbane.<sup>262</sup> Beatrice was a very busy professional woman. In some ways, Beatrice could be seen as a woman ahead of her time, just like her father, Hugo has been described. Also like her father, she had a strong commitment to the Gympie region. She worked in male dominated work places, which was unusual in the early 1900s when most women stayed at home as housewives or as single women who remained in the family home undertaking house duties. Beatrice was prominent in the town, involved with a range of work from education to mining. For around seventeen years, she worked at the Gympie Technical College (Gympie School of Arts and Mines) teaching typewriting, together with others who taught Bookkeeping, Dressmaking, Millinery, Drawing, Water Colour Painting, Oil Painting, Shorthand, Theory of Music, Chemistry, Engine Driving, Machine Construction Drawing and Design, Algebra, Mechanics and Tailor's cutting.<sup>263</sup> <sup>264</sup> Beatrice is also accredited with have taught music in Bundaberg. She played the violin, often accompanying students at St Patrick's convent for their concerts.

As secretary of the responsible local supervising committee, she undertook the supervision, with up to thirty other colleagues, including members of the Queensland Legislative Assembly, of the State's Junior and Senior Examinations and Queensland University Examinations, and was involved in the delivery of the dictation test set for Civil Servants. Such tests and examinations took place at the Gympie State High School or the Catholic Parish Hall.<sup>265</sup> There were always a good number of candidates to be supervised, often upwards of thirty candidates. Beatrice was often acknowledged publicly for the efficient work she carried out relating to these exams.<sup>266</sup> The exams continued to be delivered even during the World War I period. In March 1915 she was one among some 300 people who donated butter on behalf of the Wide Bay Co-operative Dairy Company, for 'patriotic purposes' (in other words the war effort of World War I)<sup>267</sup>.

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<sup>262</sup> The Gympie Times 18 January 1925

<sup>263</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 May 1908

<sup>264</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 December 1912

<sup>265</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 26 August 1911; 4 December 1919

<sup>266</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 December 1913

<sup>267</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 March 1915

There were 76 candidates from various centres sitting for entrance examinations in the High School yesterday. The results will not be known until towards the end of next week.

Forty-four pupils from the High School and the Christian Brothers School sat for the examinations in connection with the Queensland University, which were concluded on Thursday. The examinations have been proceeding in the Parish Hall during the past three weeks under the supervision of a local committee, who efficiently carried out their duties in conjunction with Miss B. Du Rietz as secretary.

to Edgar Davidson); D. Horigan, and Chas. C. Caston (Caston worked with Edgar Davidson when he was Mining Secretary).<sup>268</sup> A notice for tenders for the purchase of the whole or any part of the MINING PLANTS of The Inglewood Deep Sinking Gold Mining Company gives a flavour of the kind of work Beatrice undertook in her role as Mining Secretary.<sup>269</sup> The notice relating to the shares of the Smithfield & Victory G.M. Co., Limited also illustrates the kind of work she did.<sup>270 271</sup> The Gympie Crushing Battery Company Limited was also included in her portfolio.

Many such notices appeared regularly in the local newspaper as the mining industry dominated the working environment of Gympie. Procedures for managing the companies, the employment conditions of the miners, the shares of the companies and meetings of shareholders, the purchase and sale of equipment, tender assessments and the associated accurate record keeping required a high standard of administrative, organisational and negotiation skills, which Beatrice obviously possessed. Meetings of the shareholders and auditors could be tense and heated affairs.<sup>272</sup> In February 1912, the Smithfield & Victory G.M. Co., Limited required the attention of a liquidator and reconstruction of the company; Beatrice's role as Mining Secretary participated in this complex process.<sup>273</sup> By September 1913, Beatrice had been a Mining Secretary for some three years. She had gained the confidence of a good number of people in the mining industry, and so it was that the incoming Board of Directors for the Monkland & Inglewood Deep Sinking Gold Mining Company Limited on 19 September 1913 unanimously accepted her to remain the Mining Secretary, 'so long as the duties of the office were carried out satisfactorily.'<sup>274</sup>

It could be assumed that she would have learned some of these skills from Mining Secretary Edgar Davidson.

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<sup>268</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 December 1912

<sup>269</sup> The Brisbane Courier 8 November 1918

<sup>270</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 April 1913

<sup>271</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 September 1913

<sup>272</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 September 1913

<sup>273</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 February 1912

<sup>274</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 September 1913

She became the Mining Warden after the current Mining Warden - her brother in law Edgar Davidson - died. The Mining Warden had sustained serious when moving furniture from his home during a fire, while all of his family were on holidays in Pialba.

Beatrice was one of Gympie's Mining Secretaries for some twenty years. She worked in the mining industry in Gympie with such robust and experienced colleagues and companies as Barnes and Webb; David C. Moodie; Sym & Jackson; Geo. J. Lewis (a close colleague and friend



### Meeting.

Monkland and Inglewood.—The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held in the office of the secretary (Miss Du Rietz) last evening. Mr. V. H. Tozer presided, and there was a large attendance of shareholders. The financial statement, directors', managers', and auditors' reports were read, and on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. J. Harris, were adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Rankin, it was resolved that in future the balance-sheet and reports be in the hands of the shareholders a fortnight before the meeting. The directors' fees were fixed at 10/ each per sitting, directors residing away from Gympie to be allowed their railway fare in addition.

The retiring directors—Messrs. V. H. Tozer, H. Rankin, D. Mulcahy, H. Willett, and Mitchell (Maryborough)—were nominated, and Mr. L. J. Thomas then nominated Messrs. Tozer, Mitchell, T. Clarke, Jer. McSweeney, and John Harris, whilst Mr. Mead nominated Mr. M. Brennan.

Mr. Rankin withdrew his name, remarking that he understood one of the leading lights had been collecting proxies for three months, and could do as he liked, but he challenged him to call a special meeting of shareholders in four weeks' time. Mr. Willett also withdrew his name, and Mr. Mulcahy adopted the same course, stating that Mr. Thomas had proxies for 30,000 shares, and controlled the meeting, so it was useless to go to a ballot. Mr. Brennan subsequently retired from the contest, and Messrs. Tozer, Clarke, McSweeney, Mitchell, and Harris were declared elected, and Messrs. E. D. Barns and L. J. Thomas were re-appointed auditors.

On the motion of Mr. Brennan, the directors were instructed not to let any portion of the mine on tribute without the consent of the shareholders.

A motion by Mr. D. Mulcahy that it be a direction to the incoming Board of Directors to retain the present secretary (Miss Du Rietz) in her position so long as the duties of the office were carried out satisfactorily, was carried unanimously.

The meeting was at times very acrimonious, and some heated discussions took place.

### SMITHFIELD & VICTORY G.M. CO., LIMITED.

A CALL (No. 19) of ONE HALF-PENNY (½d.) per share on the 48,000 Contributing Shares in the above Company is now made, due and payable to the Secretary, at the Registered Office of the Company, Mary street, Gympie, on or before THURSDAY, 9th October, 1913.

Last day of payment, 16th October, 1913.

By order.

B. DU RIETZ, Secretary.

Gympie, 25th September, 1913.

SMITHFIELD & VICTORY G.M. CO., LIMITED.

ALL Shares in the above Company numbered from 1 to 72,000 upon which Call No. 12 of 1d per share is unpaid, are now FORFEITED, and unless previously redeemed in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, will be sold by Public Auction at the Registered Office of the Company, Mary-street, Gympie, on THURSDAY, 17th April, 1913, at 12 noon.

By order,

B. DU RIETZ, Secretary.

Gympie, 4th April, 1913.

### T E N D E R S.

TENDERS are invited for Purchase of the whole or any part of the MINING PLANTS of The Monkland & Inglewood Deep Sinking Gold Mining Company, Limited.

The old plant consists of a 16 h.p. Single Cylinder Engine, 14in. diameter, 3ft. stroke, side lever or loose eccentric geared, 2½ in 1, 2 7ft. Winding Drums, 2½in. ropes, each about 1200ft. in length; Cornish Boiler, and Wall Feed Pump.

The new plant consists of First Motion Double Cylinder Engine, 16in. diameter, 30in. stroke, 2 8ft. Winding Drums, 2 Brakes, and Clutch Gear.

COMPRESSOR PLANT—12in. Cylinder, 2ft. Stroke, heavy 10ft. Fly Wheel, works 2 Drills, Egg-end Receiver, 18ft. x 5ft., with all Pipes and Valves, Lancashire Boiler, 24ft x 7ft. 6in. diameter, with all fittings.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders close 12 noon on FRIDAY, 15th November, 1913, and must be addressed to the Chairman of Directors, Monkland & Inglewood Deep Sinking G.M. Co., Ltd., Gympie.

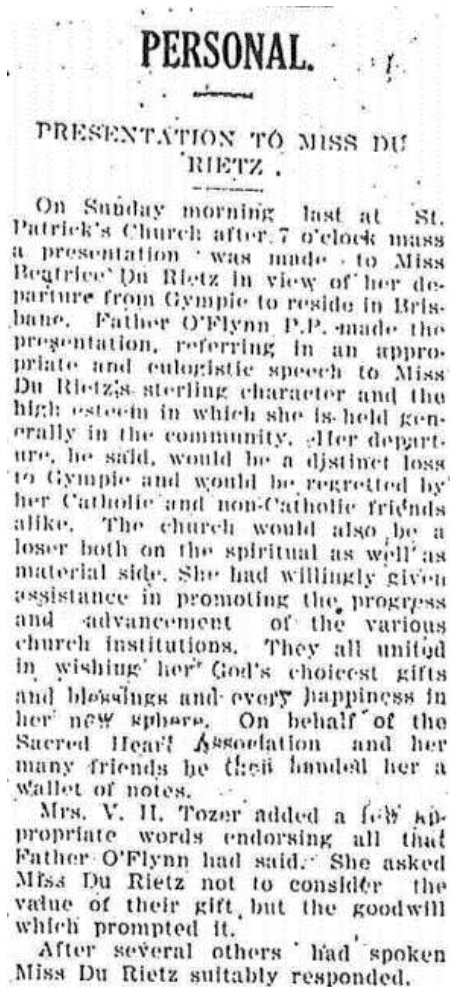
By order.

B. DU RIETZ,

Secretary.

During Beatrice's time in Gympie, there was an initiative to 'erect a Monument or Drinking Fountain on the Town Hall Reserve, where Mr Nash first found payable gold on the field. Subscriptions [were] invited to carry out this project in honor of the brave pioneer to whose pluck and perseverance resulted in the discovery of gold in Gympie. Queensland owes its economic recovery to the discovery of the Gympie gold field. The greatness of the discovery is hardly appreciated. Gympie produced 3,791,088 ozs of gold, (107,476

kilograms<sup>275</sup> of an approximate value of £13,268,800 (\$199,625,037 in today's currency<sup>276</sup>), and surely a little could be given back to honor the memory of the lone digger who gave life to Queensland and birthed the new town of Gympie.'



As if Beatrice wasn't busy enough, she spent considerable time being involved with the Gympie Show and a range of its exhibits and exhibitions. A personal touch comes with the very neatly signed copy of a blank cheque from the 1900s Queensland during the days of its adversity.<sup>277</sup> The very community minded Beatrice was among those who contributed £61 (\$9,177 in today's Australian currency<sup>278</sup>) toward the initiative. £13,268,800 is worth \$207,493,412 in today's currency.<sup>279</sup> Further sums of money had also been pledged for the initiative signed by Beatrice.<sup>280</sup>



Gympie town was losing one of its prominent hard-working citizens in Beatrice Du Rietz, who upon her departure to go to live in Brisbane, was strongly acknowledged with a

<sup>275</sup>

<https://www.bing.com/search?q=convert+ounces+to+kilograms&form=EDGHPT&q=UC&cvid=f7b8821d6ae44f0788dd4b1a8e97f19b&refig=e7b665fbeb2d4778adff841a3a75>

<sup>276</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>277</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 October 1913

<sup>278</sup> <http://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>279</sup> <http://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>280</sup> From the Gympie Regional Library Collection provided by Glen Du Rietz

presentation after the 7am Mass on Sunday 12 January, 1925. Father O'Flynn and Horace Tozer's wife confirmed Beatrice's 'sterling character ... and was held in high esteem in the community.'<sup>281</sup>

### **Alma Josephine (Hugo's youngest daughter and seventh child)**

Hugo's children had a leaning to professional, cultural and high-level social lives. The Du Rietz's in Gympie, in general, were in any case at the forefront of some professional pursuit, such as agriculture, business, education, mining, administration and nursing. This applied to both the men and women of the family. Alma did not receive as much press coverage as her siblings, so it has been difficult to find out a lot about her. She did, however, gain some press when on the corner of Mary and Monkland Streets 'when the bolt of the buckboard she was driving became loose, and the shaft striking the horse, he bolted.'<sup>282</sup> Alma stayed on the buckboard while the horse ran and finally at the corner of River Road and Monkland Streets, she jumped out, sustaining some shock, cuts and bruises around the face. The horse finally stopped around the Wickham Street area. We could not imagine such an accident nowadays, different horsepowers provide the danger!

At age 58, Hugo's daughter Alma, enjoyed her life with good company and 'high society'. An example of this is evidence uncovered of her enjoying bridge in Clayfield, Brisbane<sup>283</sup> She played bridge with owners of prominent departmental stores in Brisbane at the time, the Trittons and the McWhirters. Alma died in the Southport Private Hospital on 16 July 1950 and was interred at the Southport Private Cemetery on 17 July 1950. She was 78 years old.<sup>284</sup> It appears that she never married. (Southport is part of the Gold Coast Region south of Brisbane).

### **Arthur Johan Frederich Du Rietz (Hugo's nephew)**

Like Hugo's father, Johan, who was an agricultural expert, and Hugo himself, Hugo's nephew, Arthur Frederick was also a dairy expert and a graduate of the Agricultural College in Stockholm. He arrived from Sweden in Gympie in 1880 (aged 20). Arthur was a son of one of Hugo's brothers, Per Fredrik, shown in the family tree as Arthur Johan Fredrich.<sup>285</sup> Research by Dr Elaine Brown also confirms that he was the son of Per Fredrick of Landskrona, Sweden. Four years after his arrival in Gympie, aged 24, Arthur married Anne Josephine Moran on 17 November 1884. In 1891, while still in Queensland, Arthur became a naturalised Australian citizen.<sup>286</sup> 1897 electoral records for the Electorate of Ipswich have Arthur registered as a buttermaker living at 37 Down Street Ipswich.<sup>287</sup> Arthur was obviously taken on as a buttermaker fairly immediately after his arrival in Australia, and went where his expertise was required and readily accepted. Arthur was so advanced in his work in the butter industry that he was calling for tenders from builders for a cool room when he was in Ipswich, asking for those who needed to see the plans and specifications to go to his home

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<sup>281</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 January 1925

<sup>282</sup> The Brisbane Telegraph 16 December 1905

<sup>283</sup> The Courier Mail 23 November 1929

<sup>284</sup> The Courier Mail 18 July 1950

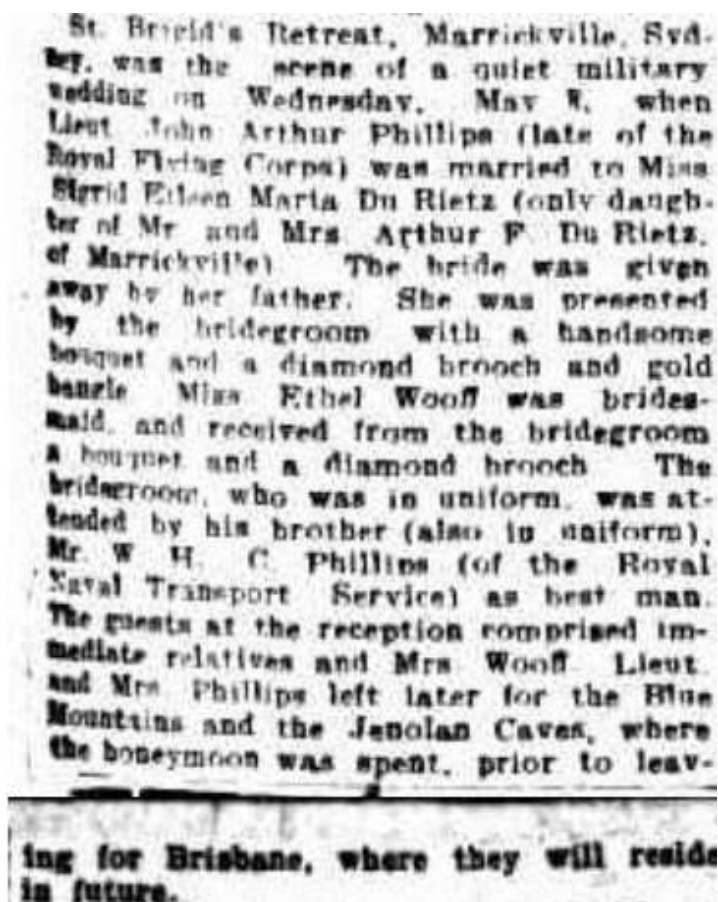
<sup>285</sup> Glen Du Rietz Maroochydore Queensland

<sup>286</sup> Item ID 841183 <http://www.archivessearch.qld.gov.au/Search/ItemDetails.aspx?ItemId=841183>

<sup>287</sup> The Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser 8 April 1897

at Ellenborough Street Denmark Hill, next to Mr. John H. Foote's.<sup>288</sup> It is clear that between 1897 and 1899 he had moved from 37 Down Street. As with Hugo's interest in public institutions, Arthur's wife donated to the Ipswich Hospital; in her case, she gave books and periodicals.<sup>289</sup>

Arthur died in Sydney in 1930. He and Annie had two children, Percy and Sigrid Eileen Maria, Percy being named after Arthur's father. Sigrid became Mrs John Arthur Phillips on 8 May 1918 at St Brigid's Retreat, Marrickville. The Rev. Father Cassimir McGuire officiated. Arthur was the eldest son of Mr. J. A. Phillips (Queensland Railways).<sup>290</sup> Arthur Du Rietz and his family were living in Marrickville at this time.



Here again we have a Du Rietz marrying into a relatively high social class-it is Arthur's only daughter Sigrid Eileen Maria, marrying Lieutenant John Arthur Phillips (late of the Royal Flying Corps) on 8 May 1918.

Sigrid married in Marrickville, Sydney and she and her husband, Arthur, planned to live in Brisbane. It is not clear whether the Phillips did move to Brisbane, for Sigrid gave birth to a daughter Josephine Maude at Ryde in New South Wales on 6 March 1919. (The Brisbane Courier 10 May 1919)

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After Arthur died, Annie moved in 1933 to Narrabeen, just north of Sydney. She had always been a housewife from the time she married Arthur.

A death notice<sup>292</sup> for Arthur Frederick Du Rietz who died at Queen's Road, Fivedock in Sydney dated 9 October 1930 (aged 70 years-born 1860), includes a statement that says 'In the early 'eighties he [Arthur Fredrick Du Rietz] imported the first cream separator that

<sup>288</sup> The Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser 24 August 1899

<sup>289</sup> The Brisbane Courier 14 September 1901

<sup>290</sup> The Daily Telegraph Sydney 26 June 1918

<sup>291</sup> The Brisbane Courier 8 June 1918

<sup>292</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 10 October 1930

came to Australia' and that he spent many years in Gympie, going on to be a manager of butter factories in Ipswich and Warwick, namely Warwick Butter and Dairying Co. at Millhill.<sup>293</sup> (A certain Mr. Marshall resigned and Arthur was given the job based on his experience in Queensland factories.<sup>294</sup>) The information in death notice confirms that Arthur Frederick Du Rietz came to Gympie in 1880, and that he was in the Gympie district for some years. When he was Manager of the North Ipswich Butter Factory, his concern for the improvement and issues relating to the butter won him a place as part of a deputation to the Minister for Agriculture, the Hon. J. A. Chataway, to discuss the providing of facilities for the weekly export of butter by the steamers, and other matter affecting the dairying industry.<sup>295</sup> The butter factories were concerned that their export trade would suffer without the building of appropriate facilities for the butter. The deputation gained no comfort from the Minister on the resolution of their needs; some of the matters have a current day ring about them-the dairying industry including butter making, had been affected by the Government's lack of effective action that private investment was difficult to attract; farmers were not getting the true value for their milk and that by co-operation they could get 2½d. per pound (around \$2 in today's currency)<sup>296</sup> more for butter than they were getting; creameries had been allowed to be established within 20 yards of one another ... if small creameries were to be established all over the country the industry was bound to suffer.<sup>297</sup>

DU RIETZ.—October 9, 1930, Arthur Du Rietz, late of Fivedock, beloved husband of Annie Du Rietz, and father of Percy and Sigrid. R.I.P. <sup>298</sup>

**D**U RIETZ.—The Relatives and Friends of Mrs. A. DU RIETZ and FAMILY, and Mr. J. A. PHILLIPS, of Fivedock, are kindly invited to attend the Funeral of her late dearly loved HUSBAND and their dear FATHER, Arthur J. Du Rietz, to take place THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, in the Catholic Cemetery, Rookwood, on arrival of Funeral Train. Friends travel by Funeral Train and alight at No. 3 Platform in Cemetery. METCALFE and MORRIS (Aml.), LTD. Parramatta. Phone: UWB891.

<sup>293</sup> The Warwick Examiner and Times 17 September 1904

<sup>294</sup> The Warwick Examiner and Times 17 September 1904

<sup>295</sup> The Brisbane Telegraph 4 October 1898

<sup>296</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>297</sup> The Brisbane Telegraph 4 October 1898

<sup>298</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 10 October 1930

## MR. A. F. DU RIETZ.

Mr. Arthur Frederick Du Rietz, who died at his home, Queen's-road, Fivedock, yesterday, at the age of 70 years, was born in Sweden, and after qualifying as a dairy expert at one of the agricultural colleges in Stockholm, came to Australia fifty years ago to settle on the land at Gympie, Queensland. In the early 'eighties he imported the first cream separator that came to Australia, and six months later a South Coast farmer followed his example. After spending many years in the Gympie district, he acted as manager of butter factories at Ipswich and Warwick, and after a trip to Sweden he followed farming pursuits at Sutton Forest, later becoming the owner of the Commonwealth Hotel at Campbelltown.

He has left a widow, a son (Mr. P. F. Du Rietz), and a daughter (Mrs. J. A. Phillips). Dr. E. I. Du Rietz, assistant professor of botany at Upsala University, Sweden, who spent some months at Sydney University in research into Australian botany a couple of years ago, was a nephew.

The funeral will take place to-day at Rookwood.

stalls.<sup>300</sup>

Arthur was in Gympie in 1899 when significant effort by the public of Gympie was being made to raise funds for the new Gympie Technical College—a matter that was close to the heart of both Edward Bytheway and Hugo Du Rietz through their efforts on the School of Arts—the ladies who have taken this matter in hand were kept busy all day yesterday in the receiving, unpacking, and marking off of the choice lot of gifts that have been presented by the general public for the bazaar to be opened this afternoon in aid of the funds for the proposed new Technical College. At night, assisted by the gentlemen's committee, they were engaged in decorating and placing the goods on the several stalls, and by the time of opening (2.30pm today) it is anticipated that everything will be in readiness for what we hope will prove a successful affair. The public are appealed to be liberal in their purchases as every shilling spent means three to the committee.<sup>299</sup> Arthur donated a box of butter for the

Like Hugo, Arthur's family had an interest in displaying flowers. His daughter, Sigrid, liked to exhibit flowers at the Church of England flower shows in Bowral.<sup>301</sup>

In 1913, Arthur and his family were recorded on the Electoral Rolls as living in Queen Street in Camden/Campbelltown in New South Wales. He became a grazier.

He is credited in his death notice as having brought to Australia the first cream separator, in the 1880s.<sup>302</sup> While Hugo has also been credited with bringing the first cream separator to Queensland to transform the dairy industry in Gympie, his nephew Arthur posthumously in 1931 was given the accolade the 'man who revolutionised dairying ... the man who may be regarded as the father of the butter making industry of Australia as it exists today ...'<sup>303</sup>

What Hugo thought of this strong accolade of his nephew, we will never know as he had been dead some twenty-three years when this statement was made, but 'in the early eighties he [Arthur] imported the first cream separator that came to Australia and six months later a South Coast farmer followed his example.'<sup>304</sup> If Arthur was given the 'gold logie' for revolutionising the dairy industry in Australia, it was Hugo who spelled out what good dairying was:<sup>305</sup>

<sup>299</sup>The Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser 2 November 1899

<sup>300</sup> The Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser 2 November 1899

<sup>301</sup> The Scrutineer and Berrima District Press 27 November 1912

<sup>302</sup> The Sydney Morning Herald 10 October 1930. The Queenslander 16 October 1930

<sup>303</sup>The Southern Mail Bowral 20 January 1931

<sup>304</sup>The Southern Mail Bowral 20 January 1931

<sup>305</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 September 1906

## Paper on Dairying.

### WINTER SHELTER—WINTER FEED— SILO—ENSILAGE—RESULTS.

(Written for the "Gympie Times.")

Through the neglect of the Dairy Farmers of Queensland in not providing shelter and food for their stock in winter and spring, they lose between £200,000 and £300,000 per annum.

In addition to this there is a loss annually in the spring from weakness, caused by starvation, of at least 2 per cent on the average of the whole dairy herds of Queensland of young and healthy cattle.

In January and February about £100,000 per month was paid by butter factories to suppliers. At present they receive very little over £30,000, and this has been anything but a hard season. In fact it can be called a fairly good season, and had it been a hard season the loss would have been much greater.

To prevent this great loss they should provide shelter for their cattle. This can in most instances be easily provided by those who take up new land, particularly scrub. Farmers should use a little judgment and common sense in falling scrub, or ring-barking forest country, and take advantage of the natural lay of the country to leave sufficient good shade trees from one or more acres according to the size of the herd, and where possible form a belt in the shape of the letter L as a shelter against the south and west winds, particularly against the latter. They will find if they feed the cattle well, there will be scarcely any falling off in the milk on cold and frosty nights. The cows will require additional food, but, of course, if we should have cold heavy rain there will be a great falling off, both in quantity and quality of the milk.

in quantity and quality of the milk.

Where it is impossible to form natural shelter the farmer should at once proceed to plant one, and he will find he never made a better investment, as it will be no expense after it is once established and the profit will go on forever.

Every Dairy Farmer, when once properly established, should also have proper sheds for all his milkers and he will find it a good investment, and can leave the other shelter for his springers, dry cattle, and young stock. Then there is the manure, a very valuable asset, for with manure you can grow crops in dry seasons, as it forces the crop well on and keeps the moisture in. A few shade trees should be left in every paddock.

Now for winter feed—there are pumpkins, sweet potatoes, green barley, green oats—not of much value by itself, but makes a good balance ration with pumpkins, sweet potatoes and maize. Pumpkins by themselves are not a very valuable ration, but half pumpkins and half maize is as good as all maize. Then comes Prairie grass which comes first of all grasses. The Scandinavians call clover the queen and lucerne the king as feed for dairy stock, but I would call Prairie grass the Emperor and Empress in one, as it gives the butter a quality that surpasses that produced by any other food.

Next we come to ensilage that should be the standby and mainstay of every farmer in Australia. I have had 11 years experience of ensilage. I will hereafter give the result of my experience. I will first give a description of how to build a cheap, effective and durable silo. Select if possible a slight slope of a hill so as to save labour and expense of an elevator for your chaffcutter. It should also be near your milking shed, so as to save labour in feeding. You must take this into consideration when you erect your im-

sideration when you erect your improvements.

First excavate and level, provide for drainage, then form concrete floor, secure ground plates to concrete with bolts and five inch square washers under concrete; then cement floor as an ordinary cement floor. Before proceeding to erect walls leave floor to dry for a week. Bottom plates 6 x 3 for double silo, 14 studs 8 x 4, lentils 6 x 3, for partition 8 x 3, 2in. tenons into studs, 8 x 4 top plate, 4 x 3 short lentils bolted with  $\frac{1}{2}$ in. bolts to studs, 7 diagonal braces from 4 x 3, let lin. into lentils and lin. from braces and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from each at partition all well spiked. Line silo inside vertically with  $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. boards well spiked to lentils and bottom plate. The whole from hardwood, roof from pine, rafters 5 x 2, 5 feet apart, 6 x 2 hips and valley pieces, 4 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ridges, 3 x  $1\frac{1}{2}$  battens to suit iron. Cover with corrugated iron. Roof projecting so as to protect walls. Platform can be formed from any materials cheap and handy.

Cover walls of inside of silo with what is termed Johnson's "Patent Lathing," that is, you fix to the walls horizontally  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. hoop iron 8 inches apart secured to walls with galvanised staples, then you fix  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. mesh wire netting 18in. gauge, also well secured with staples and lashed with wire at joints. This gives a  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. key to plaster. Then put on the pricking up coat with mortar composed of 2 of sand and 1 of lime, same to have plenty of long sound well teased bullock's hair mixed in. To this mortar add cement in the proportion of one part cement to 2 parts of mortar. Then put on the floating coat  $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in thickness, composed of 2 of clean sand and 1 of cement, extra thickness at angles to round them; the lathing and plastering must be done by a good tradesman, the other parts can be done by any handy bushman or rough carpenter. This double silo will hold about 250 tons of ensilage sufficient

about 250 tons of ensilage sufficient for a herd of 50 cows in full milk, and for your springers and the year's crop of calves for six months, and will cost about £160 to £180 according to cost of materials and labour. A double silo holding 125 tons, suitable for 20 or 25 cows, would cost £90 to £100. The silo I have described is octagon in form, angles rounded, 20ft in diameter, 4 walls 12ft 6in, 4 walls 5ft 6in, 14ft in depth, studs 18ft so as to give a clear space from silo to roof. A square silo I have found wastes too much ensilage in corners and an octagon silo as described is just as effective as a round one. I should always recommend double silos as the extra cost soon pays for itself. First when you are saving your ensilage you can keep on straight away without waiting for ensilage to settle. You can go backwards and forward according to your own judgment, as you must get your materials into the silo when it is in full state of succulence if you want to make prime ensilage. Most farmers grow lucerne and it often occurs when it is in a fit state to be cut it is showery weather, and if you leave it standing to get old, it makes very inferior hay, and if you cut it and the weather keeps showery nearly all the leaves drop off and it loses its colour and in every way makes an inferior hay, but if you put it into the silo the wet in no way interferes with making the best of ensilage, then if you have a good spring and you don't want to use all your ensilage it is better to have one silo empty than to start and fill on top of a half or three-quarter empty silo.

The best materials for ensilage are maize, next comes sorghum (called planter's friend). Maize is the best and cheapest as far as my experience goes. I will give my way of preparing the land and planting. Where I used to grow my crops was only second-class agricultural land, I



the paddocks, even in winter. The "Archers" of Gracemere, who have a large experience of ensilage, quote 50lb. per day, but probably their paddocks are bare in the winter, as the rainfall is small in their district. I fed the springers and older calves only in the morning, and found this quite sufficient to keep them in splendid condition, maize and sorghum ensilage being very fattening, but not so great for giving milk as in its green state; the quality, however, is first-class. Scientists show by analysis that the feeding quality is equal in each, but as both are very rich in sugar I suppose the chemical action in curing causes the ensilage to be more fattening. But this is compensated in giving rich milk. The young calves have ensilage before them all day. Now as to the profit and the erection of the silo. At the lowest calculation according to my experience, the feeding with ensilage returns an extra 2½lbs. of butter per week per cow. 50 cows in 26 weeks (value of butter at 9d. per lb. in winter), £121 17s 6d, value of cows being in tip top condition for summer campaign £10, value for springers being in tip top condition when calving and in full profit at once £10, value of ensilage, say for about 35 heifer calves and extra milk for calves and pigs £15; total £156 17s 6d. Also bear in mind that you will not lose your cattle from starvation. You should lose nothing except from disease and old age. That will be worth between £20 to £30 per annum to you. Then your best cows never having had their vitality injured by starvation may give you 2 extra calves each, and that may be worth a great deal to you. Debit, interest and redemption on cost of silo, £15, cost of growing and harvesting ensilage £50, cost of labour in feeding £13 4s; total £78 4s. Nett profit £78 13 6d, or nearly 50 per cent. With a first-class herd the profit would be at least 65 per cent.

I should like to know where the

I should like to know where the same profit on a safe investment can be obtained. I have not allowed any interest in horse gear or chaff cutter as I take it for granted any farmer with a herd of this size would have these.

I will next give my experience of feeding in winter. One year on ensilage alone—average per week for each cow, 4lb. of butter. Very hard winter; would not have got 1½lb. butter per week without feed. One winter on ensilage and maize meal, ground up without shelling, 5 quarts, 6lb. butter per week per cow. Fair winter; fed two of the best cows on prairie grass in addition average 11½lbs. of butter per week. Exhibited the best cow at the local show, result 18 quarts of milk per day and a fraction over 2lbs. butter or 14½ lbs. per week. One winter fed on sweet potatoes, green oats and barley. Good winter, average 6lb. of butter per cow. Best results summer pasture—when I first started scratch lot of cows, neither culled nor graded up—on prairie grass, cocksfoot, and lucerne pasture, result 5½lb. of butter per week. One summer on couch pasture, result 6½lbs. per cow.

~~On prairie grass pasture these cows~~ would have averaged 8lbs. of butter.

A round double brick silo to hold 250 tons of ensilage would cost £240. It would require 3 bands of 1½in. hoop iron built in at every 2ft in height. Top course built in cement.

In giving the price of growing and harvesting ensilage, I have given what it cost me under unfavourable conditions, as it was casual labour and I had to take what I could get, sometimes good and sometimes poor. My cost was 4/- per ton. The Archers quote 3/- per ton.

In giving my experiments in feeding, I may state that the majority of cows were only middling. They were culled but not graded in the first 3 tests. In the fourth they were neither graded nor culled. In the fifth they were both culled and grad-

ifth they were both culled and graded, but the result would have been still better had it taken place later

Just before losing my herd with tick fever, that is, I lost 46 out of 49. Five of these gave between 10 and 14lbs. of butter per week; thirty averaged 8lbs; the rest were young heifers. Of course this occurred when newly calved and properly fed.

H. W. DURIETZ.

Arthur went back to Sweden before he set up his farming pursuits in Sutton Forrest. He and his daughter Sigrid went overseas from Sydney in May 1908<sup>306</sup> not long before Hugo became ill and died; it could be assumed that this was the trip he made before moving to Sutton Forrest. As mentioned in this book, Hugo is accredited with bringing the first cream separator to Queensland, but it may have been Arthur who brought it here for Hugo. Still Arthur, like Hugo, had significant achievements in the dairy industry. Arthur (and Hugo) were in the industry when butter

was being made before the factory system ... 'it was a condition of slavery, particularly for the womenfolk on the farms. The rows of dishes of milk to be set and skimmed, the eternal washing of dishes and buckets, churns and kegs, and the laborious turning of the churn, most of which fell to the lot of the farmer's wives and daughters in those days.'<sup>307</sup> As pioneer factories became established 'the factory was the separating station. Farmers delivered their milk in bulk and the factory machinery did the separating. Then came the individual separator and the delivery of cream to the factory, with stricter supervision and more exacting laws in regard to cleanliness. So gradually the drudgery passed; the milking yards knee-deep in mud in winter disappeared; the dairy herds were improved, and the whole complexion of the industry was changed.'<sup>308</sup>

It is for sure that Hugo could have said the same as he, with Edward Bytheway, was an integral part of the opening of Gympie's first butter factory on Tozer Road in 1898. Arthur was still in Gympie at this time and at the same time, Edward Bytheway, who was Chairman of Directors of the Gympie Central Dairying and Ice Company, had long realised that 'if the Gympie district, from an industrial standpoint, is anything besides mining, it is pastoral. It cannot be called an agricultural centre, because the best land is mostly flooded, although there are some really good patches ... [so] he became determined to assist the farming community to make the pastoral industry a more profitable one. With several other prominent gentlemen he therefore inaugurated the movement for the establishment of a butter factory.'<sup>309</sup> Hugo was among the directors of the Gympie Dairy, Ice and Cold Storage Company who met with Mr Ferguson, Government Inspector of public buildings and Inspector for the Meat and Dairy Produce Board, on behalf of the Board of the *Meat and Dairy Encouragement Act*. Mr Ferguson gave them instructions about the erection of

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<sup>306</sup> The Evening News 1 May 1908. Arthur and Sigrid were listed as passengers on the O.R.M.S Oruba from Circular Quay Sydney to London. While the Oruba was laying at Circular Quay, Arthur left his cabin for a short while leaving £8/10/- and his gold watch there. All was stolen in his absence which left detectives investigating. (The Australian Star 1 May 1908)

<sup>307</sup> The Southern Mail Bowral 20 January 1931

<sup>308</sup> The Southern Mail Bowral 20 January 1931

<sup>309</sup> Queensland 1900: a narrative of her past, together with biographies of her leading men. Compiled by the Alcazar Press Brisbane. W.H. Wendt & Co Printers Edward Street Brisbane, 1900 <http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-36615454>. Page 116

suitable buildings and the necessary machinery. Hugo was at that time instructed that plans of the factory building had to be made immediately, and that he would consult with Mr Ferguson in this process.<sup>310</sup> The tenders had to be called post haste on approval of the plans. By March 1898, the plans were still being finalised with Mr Ferguson by Hugo. Mr Ferguson finally 'agreed to certain alterations in the plans of the building, which will enable a saving to be effected in the cost. Hugo made the alterations in the plans and specifications of the building and made arrangements to call fresh tenders.<sup>311</sup> Before the tenders were called, Hugo went South 'to inspect butter factories already erected, with a view to saving certain expenses in the erection of the Gympie factory. So soon as he sends in his report the tenders will be opened and considered.<sup>312</sup>

Hugo, being on the Board of Directors, had a large say in the management of that factory. He was a manager of the thorough kind which often brought him into conflict with the engineer of the Gympie Butter Factory, Mr Cornish. Mr Cornish disliked being questioned over his management oversights and details of running the machinery. Hugo was an expert in the dairy industry so he liked to see things done properly, efficiently and within appropriate costs. It must have broken Hugo's heart when in August 1899 the butter factory had suffered severe losses to the extent that the enterprise had been placed into the hands of liquidators to resolve the future of the factory, which seemed to have no option but to close down. Hugo had seen such losses coming as he had gone into conflict with Mr Cornish early in the piece about his mismanagement of resources. In the same vein as Hugo, Edward Bytheway saw that there had been 'gross mismanagement at the start which had been impossible to overtake...nearly all of the money had been lost in the first three months...'<sup>313</sup> Hugo who had been closely monitoring the quality of management, knew 'where the leakage had occurred which caused the losses. These were principally needless expenses of management, losses on shipments of inferior butter, variations in churn and cream tests and general mismanagement.'<sup>314</sup> Sometimes Hugo annoyed others with his straightforward incisive approach to business finances and management matters, but as far as the evidence suggests, he was usually right. He was from time to time accused of blowing his own trumpet or blaming others for his mistakes.

By 1899 the Gympie Butter Factory had been placed into the hands of liquidators, and by 1906, a Wide Bay Co-Operative Dairy Company was being brought into existence to take over the Gympie Butter Factory which had been bought by the Silverwood Company. The provisional directors of the Wide Bay Co-Operative Butter Factory sought information on what Silverwood had paid for the Gympie factory, and it was Hugo who was placed under the torch for this information, telling them that 'the original cost, for the land, building and machinery, was £2473 (\$372,057 in today's currency)<sup>315</sup>.<sup>316</sup> The provisional directors noted from files that the Silverwood Company's tender for the purchase of the factory, and the stock (butter boxes and chemicals etc), which was accepted in 1899, was £2100 (\$315,939 in

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<sup>310</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 2 October 1897

<sup>311</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 March 1898

<sup>312</sup> The Brisbane Courier 16 February 1898

<sup>313</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 August 1899

<sup>314</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 August 1899

<sup>315</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>316</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 26 May 1906

today's currency<sup>317</sup>). The Company now ask £2800 (\$421,253 in today's currency<sup>318</sup>) for the factory, and in leaving the offer open for two months, they mentioned that since acquiring the property they have added several new rooms and installed a very large amount of machinery. They have also kept everything in good order, and as was pointed out at the meeting made the factory a successful business concern.<sup>319</sup> Keeping everything in good order was one of Hugo's primary rules for the factory when he was intimately involved in its management – one can only assume this business practice was the legacy of his influence.

In 1898 Hugo had visited the butter factory where Arthur was the manager, and endorsed the hints and advice that Arthur gave him in relation to the establishment of a butter factory in Gympie. He described Arthur as having '20 years' experience in butter factories in Sweden, New South Wales and Queensland. His hints were endorsed by other butter makers, notably the one at Lowood factory...<sup>320</sup> When Arthur was still the manager of the North Ipswich butter factory, he was involved with other representatives of butter manufacturing, in a meeting in Brisbane with the Queensland Minister for Agriculture, who had expressed severe concerns about the percentage of preservatives in milk, cream and butter, especially in relation to the dairy products being exported to England. The mood of the meeting wavered between ensuring that Queensland butter was free from chemicals and so enhance its reputation to the use of chemicals being unavoidable because of the existing conditions for dairy farming. Even though the Minister had expressed the view that 'preservatives were considered necessary mainly to counteract the effect of careless dairy management, and that the factories by allowing their use were enabling milk sellers to pass an inferior article onto them', the group of men which included Arthur Du Rietz wanted to have legislation introduced that would 'compel milk sellers to supply pure and clean milk' as was in force in New Zealand at the time. The Minister was concerned that carelessness on the producer's part was not going to produce the high standard of butter expected for export.<sup>321</sup> It can be seen that the issue of preservatives was a big issue even in 1897, as money from exports depended on quality products with quality reputations, and one of the Du Rietzs was right there at the cutting edge of the debate.

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<sup>317</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>318</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>319</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 26 May 1906

<sup>320</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 March 1898

<sup>321</sup> The Brisbane Courier 31 March 1897

**G O O D N E W S**  
**FOR FAMILIES.**

**S**WEET MILK, from which the cream has been extracted immediately after the milk has been taken from the cow, will be supplied daily from the SWEDISH DAIRY, Eel Creek, on and after April 1st at THREE PENCE PER QUART. Also fresh unskimmed milk and fresh butter.

Orders for extra quantities for parties &c.) will be supplied upon a day's notice, given by letter to the undersigned, care of H. W. Durietz, O'Connell-street.

**ARTHUR DURIETZ,**  
Manager.

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One of the few times Arthur's name is seen publicly in Gympie is in 1883, when he described his dairy at Eel Creek as a Swedish Dairy. He advertised at that time for his sweet milk. What is also revealed from this advertisement is that he and Hugo worked in some way together in a partnership to promote their special way of dairying in Gympie and the dairy products available for sale to its residents.<sup>322</sup>

Arthur engendered a high level of respect in his area of expertise as he seemed to always be in demand and jobs came his way. In 1899, Arthur, late of the North Ipswich Butter Factory, opened another butter factory, to be named the Bremer Butter Factory, in the centre of Ipswich in Nicholas Street in the premises formerly occupied by the 'Advocate' newspaper. These premises 'have been renovated and improved to suit the requirements of the business... an up- to- date plant is being placed in position, capable of manufacturing a large quantity of butter. A cooling tower, 40 ft high has been erected for the purpose of cooling the water of the condenser, and ice tanks are being placed in position for the manufacture of ice during the summer months. Hugo was already applying a similar principle in his dairies. This butter factory has been designed for the extension of business so that machinery could be duplicated at comparatively little cost.<sup>323</sup>

Arthur moved his efforts in to other areas; he was manager of Lanefield Farmers' Co-operative Dairy Company in Ipswich. He resigned as manager of this butter factory at the sixth annual meeting of the shareholders of this dairy company on 6 June 1921. As manager of this factory, Arthur contributed to the success of the business. In the words of the chairman of directors, Mr Hucker, 'the business has been steadily increasing; and we are pleased to be in a position to recommend that the sum of £50 (\$7,523 in today's currency<sup>324</sup>) be, placed to a reserve fund, and that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent be paid.'<sup>325</sup> He was manager of a butter factory in Warwick and farmed for a while in the beautiful country at Sutton Forest (in the New South Wales Southern Highlands)<sup>326</sup>. At

<sup>322</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 16 May 1883

<sup>323</sup> The Brisbane Courier 19 September 1899

<sup>324</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>325</sup> The Queensland Times Ipswich 8 June 1921

<sup>326</sup> Note: Sutton Forest was first settled in the 1820s mostly with large land grants later consolidated into thousands of acres by early settlers. The soil was attested to be rich, and sparsely vegetated. Early land use included grazing, wheat and other grains, and vegetables. Dairy cattle were part of the local agricultural scene

Summer Hill in Sutton Forest, he managed a butter factory<sup>327</sup> and later he became the owner of the Commonwealth Hotel at Campbelltown in Sydney.

The high-level achievements of the Du Rietz's are a constant. Arthur's death notice informs of a nephew of Arthur's, an Assistant Professor of Botany at the Royal Uppsala University in Sweden, with an impressive career. From the Du Rietz Family Association, we learn that Professor Du Rietz was botanist, Ph. L. and reader in botany at Uppsala University 1921, gaining his Ph.D. 1922. He was a Research Fellow at the Swedish Institute of Plant Biology between 1917 and 1923. He was Curator at the Botanical Museum in Uppsala between 1924 and 1926; head of the biological geological works at the Abisko station for natural science and secretary-general for the international phytogeographical excursions through Scandinavia 1925. Einar Du Rietz travelled extensively in his profession in Sweden and abroad, with scientific expeditions to New Zealand, Australia, Java and North America. His research focused mainly on phytosociology and lichenology.<sup>328</sup>

Professor Gustaf Einar I. Du Rietz spent some time undertaking research in Australia during the 1920s. He was making a study of 'primeval vegetation types, especially in regard to lichens, which he says, form an important link in establishing geographical relations between the southern and the northern hemispheres.'<sup>329</sup> He spent time at the University of Sydney and in September 1927, he arrived in Melbourne. He also travelled to northern Queensland leading the Swedish Botanical Expedition in August 1927. His presence in Sydney and Queensland was noted in the Brisbane newspaper, *The Week* on 29 July 1927, as he passed through Sydney on his way to Queensland. On this occasion he was accompanied by Mr J.L. Tardent, the sylviculture officer at Atherton.<sup>330</sup> During his visit in 1927, Professor Du Rietz gave some advice in regard to the planting of *pinus insignis* as part of reforestation in Western Australia. Professor Du Rietz was 'convinced that the hope for the forestry industry rested on the development of scientific research. He would advise against the cultivation of soft woods on an extensive scale until much more research work had been completed. It was necessary first for Australia to discover what trees were adapted for its conditions before attempting the cultivation of varieties which would perhaps prove valueless... he did not regard *pinus insignis* as much value. Its uses were limited and the timber was inferior and weak.'<sup>331</sup>

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in the early 1900s, although the large estates in the area continued to raise beef cattle.

[https://www.highlandnsw.com.au/past\\_present/sutton\\_forest\\_history.html](https://www.highlandnsw.com.au/past_present/sutton_forest_history.html)

<sup>327</sup> *The Land* 17 October 1930

<sup>328</sup> <http://www.durietz.com/en/index.htm> The Du Rietz Family Association

<sup>329</sup> *The Australasian* 3 September 1927

<sup>330</sup> *The Morning Bulletin* 24 November 1945

<sup>331</sup> *Westralian Worker* Perth 16 September 1927

## Some Descendants of the Hugo Du Rietz Line

A number of descendants of Hugo Du Rietz's line gathered at the opening of the Hugo Du Rietz Gallery at the Cooloolool Shire Public Gallery (now the Gympie Regional Gallery) on 28 July 2000. The photograph shows them on the cedar stairs designed by Hugo at the Gallery, at the bottom of the stairs being Kay Tregaskis, with the O'Keeffe boys not far up the stairs behind Kay. The O'Keeffe's come from Thelma Du Rietz's line, Thelma being Percy's daughter (Percy being Hugo's son).



Daniel O'Keeffe



Paul and Brian O'Keeffe



Glen Du Rietz and wife Fran with Kay Tregaskis and Pauline Howard standing outside the Hugo Du Rietz Gallery, the image in the background being that of Hugo Du Rietz



Back Row: Paul Desmond O'Keeffe

Second Back Row: Anne O'Keeffe;  
Coj Goves

Third Back Row: Greg O'Keeffe,  
Fran Griffin

Fourth Back Row: Ari Sleeman

Fifth Back Row: Marie O'Keeffe;  
Cathy O'Keeffe; Joan O'Keeffe;  
Paul O'Keeffe; Brian O'Keeffe in  
front of Cathy O'Keeffe

Front at bottom of stairs is Kay  
Tregaskis (daughter of Winsome  
Stewart, nee Du Rietz who is a  
daughter of Percy Du Rietz who  
was one of Hugo's sons)

Only some of the people have been  
named. Photo is taken on the cedar  
stairs inside the Gympie Regional  
Gallery. The cedar stairs were  
designed by Hugo as was the  
building which houses the Gympie  
Regional Gallery, previously the  
School of Arts.



Ann Harris, Janice Duchene Baker, Pauline Mary Power, Anthony Power





Kay Tregaskis and Claes Du Rietz in  
Uppsala Sweden in 2017

Claes lives in Uppsala (about 70 miles north of Stockholm) with his wife (who is a nurse) and daughter who has just graduated from University. Claes is an Engineer and works in Uppsala. Claes is a great grandson of Carl Du Rietz who was a brother of Hugo.

## CHAPTER 5 HUGO DU RIETZ SUCCESSFUL LIFE IN GYMPIE

Over the 41 years he lived in Gympie, Hugo left a great legacy of work, more than anyone else of his time or since. Hugo's is a long-term legacy for Gympie; a solid visible legacy that all Gympie residents should respect and honour as a critical part of the town's history; a legacy that gives Gympie's down town its unique character. Many of the buildings he designed and built are still here.

Hugo's great grandson Glen Du Rietz, said that Hugo 'won and lost several fortunes in his life but always remained an 'unbelievable innovator who made a success of every venture he undertook.'<sup>332</sup> Hugo's great granddaughter Kay Tregaskis described Hugo this way 'he was a real innovator, an amazing man'.<sup>333</sup> Dr Elaine Brown wrote of Hugo and his innovations, based on conversations with Mrs Winsome Stewart (one of Hugo's granddaughters), who made Dr Brown feel welcome on her arrival in Gympie to live, 'Mrs Stewart would chuckle as she recalled hot summer days in her childhood, when her perspiring relatives sat fanning themselves on the verandah of her grandfather's house at the Southside watching hundreds of Du Rietz's beloved chooks clucking around happily in the cool in the shady double-roofed pens, especially designed for them by the ingenious architect.'<sup>334</sup>

Another interesting early example of Hugo's inventions was his method for people to avoid lead poisoning, typhoid, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases from the water tanks<sup>335</sup> and<sup>336</sup> and<sup>337</sup>. The tank was guaranteed to supply pure water. The trap, which was patented, sold for 10 shillings (\$75 in today's currency)<sup>338</sup> and was available from Hugo or from the Manager of the One-Mile Saw Mill.

**Automatic - -  
WATER TRAP.**

**IF YOU WISH TO AVOID LEAD  
POISONING, TYPHOID AND  
SCARLET FEVERS, and other  
Contagious Diseases,**

Have your Tanks fitted with

**H. W. DURIEZ'S  
Patent Automatic Water Trap,**

Which is **SELF-ACTING,**  
And will not allow the impurities, bacteria,  
and germs, collected on the roofs by the wind  
and birds, to enter your tank, as they are  
washed down by the fogs and dews and the  
first of any showers.

By the use of the Trap you make the fogs  
and dews your servant to clean your roofs,  
and the flushing the roof gets by the first of  
every shower before the water enters the  
tank ensures a supply of perfectly pure water.

<sup>332</sup> Interview with Linda Atkinson in 2013 in Gympie

<sup>333</sup> The Gympie Times 10 August 2000

<sup>334</sup> The Gympie Times 10 February 2007

<sup>335</sup> The Gympie Times 'One Hundred Years Ago' –provided by Kay Tregaskis 9 June 2018

<sup>336</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 June 1899

<sup>337</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 August 1899

<sup>338</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

Hugo had an adventurous spirit, great architectural flair and great knowledge. He has been referred to *as 'a man before his time'*<sup>339</sup>.

## A man before his time

ONE of Widgee's most remarkable pioneers was Hugo Du Rietz.

By profession, Du Rietz was an architect, by nature an innovator, by birth a nobleman, he was often described as a man ahead of his time.

Du Rietz was responsible for the design of a number of notable buildings and houses in the Gympie area.

His major architectural achievements in Gympie included the Surface Hill Methodist Church, the School of Arts, the National Bank, the old Bank of New South Wales (now the Widgee Shire Council chambers) and the Town Hall's clock tower.

A common "stamp" on Du Rietz designed homes was an elegant, curved iron roof such as the one featured on the

Barson home on page one.

Not all homes which feature such a roof were designed by Du Rietz but the majority were.

The curved iron sheeting was usually imported from England.

Apart from the elegant slope of the iron, what made the roofs stand out was the fact that they were not supported by rafters.

Du Rietz was a direct descendant of an old Huguenot family, Duries.

In 1660 the family was elevated to the Swedish nobility for services to Sweden during its 30-year war, and for over three centuries the Du Rietz family coat of arms has hung in the Grand Hall of the Palace of the House of Nobility in Stockholm.

Hugo Du Rietz left his Swedish home at 20 to chance his luck on the goldfields of Victoria.

After meagre success he moved to Brisbane where he married a young girl from Limerick, Annie Scanlon, and reverted to designing buildings.

When the Gympie rush began, Du Rietz had another outbreak of gold fever and was among the first on the field.

But once again he lacked the Midas touch and returned to designing.

He is probably best remembered in the district, however, for having introduced the first cream separator to Queensland. Excerpts taken from "Winds of Change" by Ian Pedley.

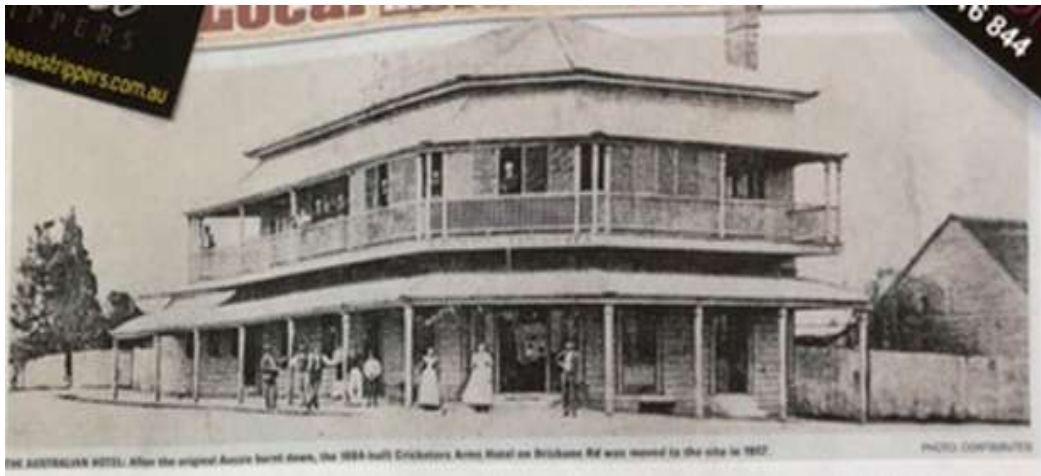
The work and legacy of Hugo Du Rietz is all around us, even 110 years after his death.



When we go to the Australian Hotel or drive past it, a thought should be passed for Hugo Du Rietz and the former watering hole that graced the corner of Apollonian Vale and 1 Lady Mary Terrace for many years from 1873 to 1917. The licensee was Mary Jane Catherwood. 'The public house contained two sitting rooms and four bedrooms plus a number of rooms for Mrs Catherwood's "private use". In 1875, Mrs Catherwood's license application was rejected in favour of a Scotsman, Thomas Findlay, who became the new licensee. Succeeding licenses included Mary Findlay, wife of T. Findlay (1890-1899), Michael Kearney (1899-1903) and J. Layden (1903-unknown).

<sup>339</sup> Pedley, Ian. Winds of Change: 100 Years in Widgee Shire. Gympie Times March 1979

Below is an image of the original Australian Hotel designed by Hugo Du Rietz before it burned down.<sup>340</sup> In 1894, this hotel was having alterations and additions made to it which had also been designed by Hugo. The tenders were called for these works on 13 September 1894, closing on 22 September 1894.<sup>341</sup>



In the early hours of Tuesday, May 15, 1917, the Australian Hotel was yet another victim to the fiery end that razed many pubs in the last century. The cause of the fire was a mystery, but the site licence, lease and goodwill was purchased by Mr J. Jerks on or about June 28, 1917. He also purchased the One Mile landmark The Cricketers' Arms Hotel on Brisbane Rd<sup>342</sup> which now is the Australian Hotel. The Cricketers' Arms Hotel, designed and built by Hugo, was moved on skids to its current location. The hotel remains in the hands of the Hugo Du Rietz line with it being owned by Cameron Tregaskis, the son of Kay Tregaskis, who is the daughter of Winsome Du Rietz (married name Stewart), who was the daughter of Percy Frederick Du Rietz, one of Hugo's sons (fourth child and third son).<sup>343</sup>

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<sup>340</sup> Provided by Kay and Cameron Tregaskis

<sup>341</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 September 1894

<sup>342</sup> <http://www.australianhotelgympie.com.au/history/>

<sup>343</sup> Kay Tregaskis 17 May 2018 email to author

Ailsa Dawson was so taken with his achievements, she wrote about Hugo Du Rietz (article undated)<sup>344</sup>.



In 2000 to coincide with the 92<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of his death (9 August 1908), his work and origins were celebrated.<sup>345</sup>

'One of the early builders of Gympie and district-a man of adventure and architectural knowledge who had left his memory indelibly imprinted ... was Hugo Du Rietz ... Mr Hugo Du Rietz, the Gympie pioneer, must have inherited his full share of adventurous spirit from his forebears ... he designed the Town Hall Clock (the portion which arises from the Clock Tower) as well as other prominent buildings on the goldfield, as well as the original Channon Street bridge. He selected land at the Southside and there built the first silo and cool room in Southern Queensland. His faith in the future of the soil of Gympie led him to dairying and he imported the first cream separator into Queensland, if not Australia. Gympie can be truly grateful to Hugo Du Rietz ...'

The range of Hugo Du Rietz's work between 1870 and 1908 is overwhelming and impressive. His design work in Gympie was mostly formal buildings, schools and residences and included churches and associated buildings, a brewery and several hotels, buildings for the Gympie Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Society at the Gympie Showgrounds, the School of Arts Building in Nash Street, Widgee Shire Chambers, buildings at the Gympie Hospital, houses, cottages and residences, shops, dining rooms and kitchens. He even undertook such jobs for the Widgee Divisional Board as road repairs, such as that for the

<sup>344</sup> Dawson, Ailsa. Hugo Du Rietz article undated

<sup>345</sup> The Gympie Times 10 August 2000 Gympie 50 Years Ago

Widgee Pocket Road for £1 10 shillings (\$226 in today's currency)<sup>346</sup> in 1896.<sup>347</sup> Hugo was an architect who had the full range of skills needed for any building, big or small, simple or complex. He was able to not only design but supervise the erection of buildings according to his design and specifications, but also incorporate the quantity survey and engineering aspects. He was a master artisan and professional in all that he did and his years in Gympie were constant and busy in his work as verified by the vast list of works contained in this book, which are as exhaustive as has been possible to establish.

Despite his ever-constant flow of income from his work as an architect and building supervisor, Hugo never missed an opportunity to make money from any other venture, either agisting animals on his property or as he was in 1886, having for sale '100 Ironbark trees, from 8 to 15 inches in diameter, and 30 to 60 feet in length. Locality, about 1 mile from Channon Street Bridge. Price 1d per running foot.'<sup>348</sup> He was seeking men to 'stump old scrub land' in 1882.<sup>349</sup> This gives a clue of the clearing of the land of its natural scrub and its hardwood trees in that part of Gympie. When gold was discovered in Gympie, it was complete scrub, bush and vine-shrubbed gullies-in fourteen years it was transformed as a mining town took shape.

Hugo was a founding member of the Gympie Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Society and designed and supervised the original buildings for the Society's Showground. These served for a century before they were demolished in 1995. He was responsible for the clearing of the land to establish the grounds for the Gympie Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Society, several other works, the fencing and the stalls which would be used by vendors at the annual shows.<sup>350</sup> He called tenders for this work in July 1885. Again the intimate involvement and commitment of Hugo in his adopted town was always at hand. When came time for taking exhibits for the Show, as part of the Grounds Committee, he would be at the grounds all day for various days before the Show, to facilitate arrangements for exhibitors. This was how he was; he wanted the best for Gympie as a quality place to live. He was the one who called for tenders for the supply of sashes for the Agricultural Society's buildings. The tenders for the original of these closed on 7 May 1879.<sup>351</sup>

Hugo once won 10 shillings (\$75 in today's currency) from the Gympie Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Society for his exhibits of architectural drawings<sup>352</sup> (Section XIII –Fine Arts) and he won a prize with one of his dairy cows which gave 26 lbs (12 kilograms)<sup>353</sup> of milk in fifteen hours.<sup>354</sup> He also was influential in the negotiations in 1879 with Maryborough, to fix the date of its future Shows and the Gympie Shows as there had been clashes of dates. In 1878, Gympie had to give way to Maryborough for the dates it had set for its Show; the issue had to be settled so that the holding of the Shows could proceed without clashes occurring. This was critical especially for stock, so these could be shown at both Shows.<sup>355</sup>

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<sup>346</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>347</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 31 December 1896

<sup>348</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 4 March 1886

<sup>349</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 16 August 1882

<sup>350</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 4 July 1885

<sup>351</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 May 1879

<sup>352</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 2 September 1886

<sup>353</sup> <https://www.google.com.au/search?q=convert+pounds+to+kilograms&ie=&oe=>

<sup>354</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 September 189

<sup>355</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 May 1879

From the 1870s, he was active in the local chess club, and an enthusiastic batsman and groundsman and secretary for the Exiles Club and a 'lover of floriculture', successfully exhibiting gladioli at the Gympie Show. Hugo's garden seemed always a matter of community interest even in winter— he had 'a magnificent specimen of the *bougainvillea splendens* ... in full bloom ... to the lovers of flowers, will prove of great interest. It is in all probability, the finest plant of the description ever seen in Queensland.'<sup>356</sup> His love of flowers was rewarded on occasion such as being appointed steward of the flower department for the Gympie fruit and flower show held by the Gympie Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Society.<sup>357</sup> Hugo shared this love of cricket and growing flowers with Edward Bytheway- Edward was also a member of the Exiles Cricket Club as was Jacob Stumm, who lived next to Hugo on Stumm Road and became a member of the Queensland State Government's Legislative Assembly. Somehow by the end of 1881, the Exiles Cricket Club managed to accumulate debts, so much so that the group that managed the Club, which of course included Hugo, decided to start afresh free of debts, setting the annual subscription at one guinea.<sup>358</sup> Hugo was responsible for organising the games and the pre-meetings for the Gympie Cricketers. They often met at the Northumberland Hotel.

In 1874, along with Robert Stuart Lord, William Henry Couldery, and Herbert Rogers, Hugo was appointed a trustee of the reserve for cricketing and public recreation in Gympie.<sup>359</sup> Hugo loved his cricket; he played regularly for the Gympie Cricket Club. It is hard to say how fine a cricketer he was as the published scores show him with low batting scores such as one or five or eight. The competitions then involved teams from Gympie as well as from all around the district and the region. He was a most enthusiastic lover of the game and a most enthusiastic supporter of the Gympie Cricket Association. In 1876, we have him in the Gympie side bowling and batting against the Maryborough side, with other matches played over that very muddy and wet St Patrick's Day long weekend. Gympie won against Maryborough, then the teams broke up into The Natives and The World, which the Natives won. But the amusing event of the weekend which caused considerable mirth to the spectators-'a wager of £1 a-side was made between Messrs James McGhie and Du Rietz, to play a single wicket match. The winner to make a present of the money (£1) to the Hospital.'<sup>360</sup> (£1 is equivalent to \$100 in today's currency<sup>361</sup>) It would have been a memorable day to be filed in Hugo's memory as great fun. It is worth seeing the write up here of the match:<sup>362</sup>Hugo was recognised for his great love of cricket and great commitment to the maintenance of the cricket ground in Gympie when he was presented at a dinner with the Maryborough cricket team with a bat 'on which was inscribed the following:- "Presented to H.W. Du Rietz as a mark of appreciation by Gympie cricketers, March 1876." Mr F.I. Power referred in very flattering terms to Mr Du Rietz's unremitting attention to the ground &c., and considered the results of the Gympie cricketers in the last two matches was a good deal owing to the excellent pitch they had been used to play on.'<sup>363</sup> How Hugo made time to play as much cricket as he did is amazing, given all of his

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<sup>356</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 August 1877

<sup>357</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 January 1886

<sup>358</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 October 1881

<sup>359</sup> The Brisbane Telegraph 26 September 1874

<sup>360</sup> The Queenslander 25 March 1876

<sup>361</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>362</sup> The Queenslander 25 March 1876

<sup>363</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 March 1876

other interests, his family and his ever constant workload. He was passionate about cricket and therein lies the answer-he had a passion for it and he simply did what he loved doing. Talk about a balanced home, personal and worklife!!!!

The avidness of Hugo's love of cricket was shown in his devotion to the Recreation and Cricket Ground for which he received high praise during the visit to Gympie by the Hon. Queensland State Minister for Works, Mr Miles in 1878. With the Mining Warden, Hugo accompanied Mr Miles on his visit around Gympie. The description provided of the Recreation and Cricket Ground was 'the ground was in excellent order, and the really pretty "pitch" looked prettier than ever, whilst the ornamental evergreen shrubs and trees, all growing well despite the dryness of the season, added much to the pleasing appearance of the reserve. Mr Miles evinced his gratification at the improvements that have been effected and the general appearance of the grounds, which is in a great measure due to the untiring and assiduous attention of Mr. Du Rietz, who we believe has (almost unaided) superintended the whole affair.'<sup>364</sup> In August 1878, Hugo was being praised more than ever for his work on the Recreation and Cricket Ground: 'last year the alterations made in this place were highly appreciated, and it was thought that wonders had been done for the small amount of money which had been placed in the hands of the Trustees. This year, however, they are on a scale more extensive, and the manner in which, they are being carried out is worthy of the gentleman by whom they were initiated ... too great praise cannot be given to Mr Du Rietz for the unremitting care and attention he has invariably displayed in this matter in the interest of the public.'<sup>365</sup> Such fine work was in Hugo's nature-he had a high sense of pride in all that he did for Gympie.

Hugo and his family obviously continued to be held in high esteem for community involvement by those in the Brisbane City Council, for even years after his death, you find a Miss Du Reitz amongst the invited illustrious guests of the Lady Mayoress, Mrs W.A. Jolly, at a 'florin afternoon to enlist the financial and moral support of members of the general public' for the free creches under the control of the Creche and Kindergarten Association in the Brisbane Town Hall.<sup>366</sup>

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<sup>364</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 February 1878

<sup>365</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 August 1878

<sup>366</sup> The Brisbane Courier 24 July 1929



**M'Ghie, who had probably never before played the game, went to the wicket, facing the bowling of Mr. Durietz. M'Ghie made several desperate attempts at striking the ball, but in vain, and the vigorous blows he made caused him to spin round like a topstone. At last he finished, which was ultimately agreed upon. M'Ghie went to the wicket, but was bowled by the first ball. Durietz went in, and some one persuaded M'Ghie to try round arm bowling. He did so, and sent the ball yards wide of the wicket, and Durietz was proclaimed the victor of one of the most interesting games of cricket ever played on Gympie.**

**cited, danced the sword dance, flourished his bat aloft, and defiantly yelled, "Come on" to his antagonist. The bowling again commenced, M'Ghie striking furiously at the balls, and, of course, missing. Durietz then essayed a "slow," which was caught upon the end of the bat, and sent flying towards the fence. M'Ghie made two runs for it, then danced the Highland fling round his wicket, and fell exhausted. "Time" was repeatedly called, but M'Ghie would not budge. Spectators were fairly screaming with laughter. After adding another one to his score, M'Ghie was bowled out. Durietz went in and made five, then was caught out. A "tie" was called, and great excitement ensued. Some one suggested that the two pounds should be given to the hospital. M'Ghee, being thoroughly exhausted, agreed; but his opponent, seeing the state he was in, insisted upon the game being**

Behind that serious architect and hard-working man, was a very participative community man which suggests Hugo probably had in his character a good modicum of gregariousness. Gympie in its early days held an annual military sports event under the auspices of the Gympie Mounted Infantry. It was usually held at the One-Mile Recreation Ground. With his previous army experience as a young man in the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1849 between Denmark and Germany, Hugo often excelled in these sports, particularly in events like the Handicap Flat Race and Tent Pegging. His son Percy and his close colleague Edward Bytheway were also there competing with him.<sup>367</sup> Hugo must have found these days great for networking for his work and for staying closely connected to the community. It was people like Hugo who held the community together and created a great sense of positive spirit for the town.

He was given private commissions from Gympie's leading citizens, as well as a variety of other work. Many of his buildings still stand, giving Gympie some of its unique character as a historical town.<sup>368</sup>

One situation demonstrates the respect he was given in Gympie. Architect Richard Souter had designed class rooms for One-Mile State School and Gympie Central State School. 'These buildings had single skin timber walls with external studs and diagonal bracing. Within a few years the timber had shrunk and the walls were leaking badly. In 1874 Du Rietz was invited to rectify the problem, which he did by adding verandahs and boarding exposed walls.'<sup>369</sup> His versatility as an architect and his forward thinking mind meant that he '...thought carefully about the way the buildings would be used and suited his designs to the needs of his clients.'<sup>370</sup> One of Hugo's distinctive features was the almost exclusive use of the colours red and cream-cream for the walls and red for the roofs, and as referred to previously his galvanised iron ogee verandah roof which 'has a double curve, usually convex above and concave under and it has the advantage of not needing a frame to hold it up.'<sup>371</sup>

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<sup>367</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 December 1887

<sup>368</sup> Watson, Donald and McKay, Judith. Queensland Architects of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. A Biographical Dictionary, Queensland Museum, Brisbane 1995. pp57-59

<sup>369</sup> The Gympie Times 10 February 2007

<sup>370</sup> The Gympie Times 10 February 2007

<sup>371</sup> The Gympie Times 10 February 2007

Hugo Du Rietz was a popular and versatile architect in the township for around 35 years. A fire in August 1881 in Upper Mary Street 'destroyed a row of old wooden shops on the river side of Upper Mary Street, stretching from the lane beside the Cooloola Shire Chambers (then the Bank of New South Wales) to Hanlons (then Patterson Brothers, a two-storey, brick emporium that Du Rietz was busy building).'<sup>372</sup> After the fire, he was involved in the rebuilding of this area with other architects. These buildings had to be built with non-flammable materials such as brick and galvanised iron.

He would have been designing an average of seven buildings every year for 35 years.



In 1900 Hugo placed a notice inviting 'tenders for the erection of a cottage at Red Hill.'<sup>373</sup> The advertisement indicates that plans and specifications are able to be collected from Caston and Davidson's Office, where Tenders are to be delivered on or before Monday 30th July.

In many ways, although not stated, Hugo performed a role of Town Planner for Gympie. He took great consideration about the location of houses and buildings, especially when it came to public buildings. Gympie's citizens often had to persuade the State Government about the correctness of their judgment in such matters, and this was something that the Gympie Progress Association did assiduously for Gympie; Hugo was a strong member of this association. His suggestions were often carried in the motions put before that association, such as in 1878 when a deputation from the Association went to Brisbane 'to urge strongly upon the Ministry not to change the site of the proposed public buildings, but to immediately commence their erection on Commissioner's Hill ... and to make provision for Post-cum-Telegraph offices at the One-mile suited to the requirements of the residents at the locality.'<sup>374</sup>

Information that follows provides a swathe of details about Hugo's work and shows that he designed some 140 buildings, each of diverse purpose.<sup>375</sup> He had a continuous stream of formal architectural, engineering and design work, as well as contracts for maintenance works of the full range of buildings in Gympie, such as painting, alterations and other similar works. By way of expanding his business, Hugo opened a branch office in Maryborough in June 1882 which he visited weekly. He advertised in the *Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser*, stating he would 'wait on anyone wishing to consult him. Any work entrusted to him, will, in addition to being inspected personally, be under the supervision of a competent clerk of works.'<sup>376</sup> He left matters in the hands of a Mr John Young and he signed it H.W. Du Rietz Architect. This venture met with little success- it has been difficult to determine why.

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<sup>372</sup> Brown, Dr. Elaine. Hugo Du Rietz (1831-1908) and the School of Arts Building. 2 March 2005

<sup>373</sup> The Gympie Times 21 July 1900

<sup>374</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 April 1878

<sup>375</sup> Watson, Donald and McKay, Judith. Queensland Architects of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. A Biographical Dictionary, Queensland Museum, Brisbane 1995. pp57-59

<sup>376</sup> The Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser 13 June 1882

Nevertheless, a scan of the details of the work he did undertake, shows just how busy he was; one feels exhausted just reading it. It was obviously a source of some comfort to him that he could work out of Edgar Davidson's offices, this affording him the opportunity to have some family around him during the working day, as well as, one guesses, to bounce ideas off.



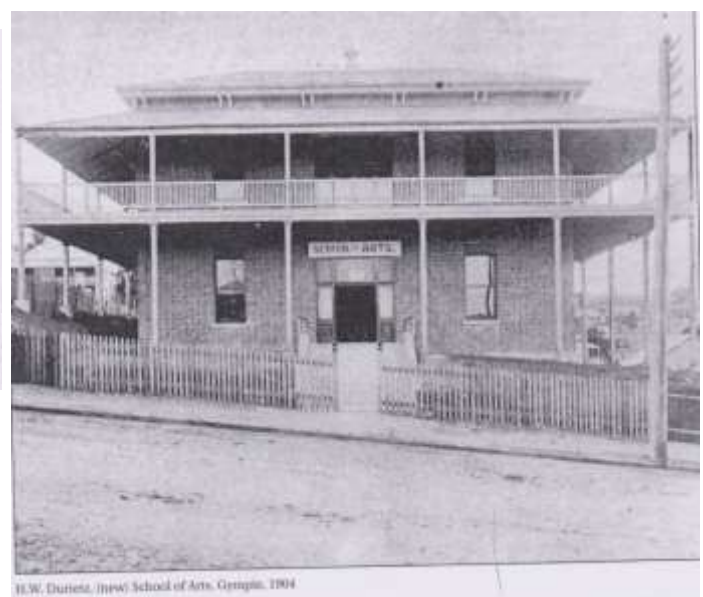
1871 Cottage, shop and office fittings for Kennedy and Hawley, Mary St, Gympie



St. W. Dunlop, Methodist Church, Gympie, 1880



1891-92 Royal Bank, Gympie



H.W. Duffield, (1894) School of Arts, Gympie, 1904

## **Churches and Associated buildings, Masonic Hall, OddFellows' Hall**

**1873** Presbyterian Church. At the same time as the Church was being built, the Manse at the Church was also being built, with Hugo closing tenders for this work on 7 January 1874.<sup>377</sup>

**1873** Plans and specifications for Additions to Masonic Hall, Gympie. Tenders for this work closed on 11 July 1873.<sup>378</sup>

**1873-1874** Oddfellows' Hall, Red Hill, Gympie. The Hall had a Porch at the front of the Hall designed by Hugo which went to tender for its erection on 25 November 1874. Tenders closed on 2 December 1874.<sup>379</sup> In 1886 plans and specifications were draw by Hugo for the lining of the Hall. Tenders closed on 22 February 1886.<sup>380</sup>

**1874** Hall for the Loyal True Friendship M.U.I.O.O.F. Tenders called for the erection of this building were called on 2 May 1874<sup>381</sup> and closed on 5 May 1874

**1879** Additions to Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Calton Hill, Gympie. Published in 1879 'TO BUILDERS-TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a DORMITORY, &., at the Convent, Gympie. For Plans and Specifications apply to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before SATURDAY, JUNE 28<sup>th</sup>. H.W. DU RIETZ.'<sup>382</sup>

**1879** Parsonage for St Peter's Church of England, Gympie

**1879-1880** Convent Dormitory, Gympie

**1881-1885** Belfry and additions to Wesleyan Church, One-Mile, Gympie, Tenders for this work closed on 7 February 1885.<sup>383</sup>

**1881** Additions to St Patrick's School. Tenders closed 23 April 1881.<sup>384</sup>

**1882** St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Red Hill. This Church had been erected in 1882 according to plans and specifications prepared by Hugo. The specifications also included some additions and the painting of the Church. The tenders for this work closed on 25 March 1882.<sup>385</sup>

**1897-1899** St. Patrick's Roman Catholic School, Calton Hill and organ loft in St Patrick's Church. The tenders for the organ loft were called in June 1897, closing on 23 June 1897.<sup>386</sup> A sub-committee of the congregation met on Sunday 6 June 1897 to procure plans and specifications for a new school building to be undertaken by Hugo for a two-storey brick, 80 feet by 30 feet with 10 foot verandahs all round closed in at the corners by louvres for

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<sup>377</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 31 December 1873

<sup>378</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 July 1873

<sup>379</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 November 1874

<sup>380</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 February 1886

<sup>381</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 2 May 1874

<sup>382</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 June 1879

<sup>383</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 January 1885

<sup>384</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 April 1881

<sup>385</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 March 1882

<sup>386</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 June 1897

class rooms, the cost of which will be £1400. The building would be paid for by subscriptions from the congregation, £230 being raised on that day.<sup>387</sup> In February 1898, Hugo called for tenders to build the 'Gympie Convent School'-he called for tenders to undertake masonry, brick work, plastering work, timber and joinery work, carpentry work, plumbing work and painting. The tenders for this work closed on 5 February 1898.<sup>388</sup> Not only did Hugo design and supervise the building of the St Patrick's School, he gave generously to the Church for its building fund. An instance of this is the £14/1/3 donation he made in 1900.<sup>389</sup> That December the Church harvested from the community £1825/12/4.

**1884** Additions to Congregational Manse, Gympie

**1885** Additions to the Wesleyan Church at the One-Mile. Tenders were called on 24 January 1885 and closed 7 February 1885<sup>390</sup>

**1886** Welsh Church, 11 Crown Road Gympie

**1888** Presbyterian Sunday School, Monkland. The Presbyterian congregation had engaged Hugo to erect the special purpose building for the Sunday School, tenders closing on 24 December 1888.<sup>391</sup>

**1889-90** Surface Hill Wesleyan (Methodist) Church, Channon Street. The newspaper entry for tenders for this church, so beloved of his colleague and friend Edward Bytheway and his family, was 'To Contractors. Tenders are invited for the Erection of a Wesleyan Church of Bricks in Channon Street. For plans and specifications apply to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before Saturday the 30<sup>th</sup> November. H. W. Du Rietz. Architect.'<sup>392</sup> In 1900, the Church had a sawn fence erected around it, Hugo having been responsible for the specifications for this work. The tenders closed on 23 July 1900.<sup>393</sup> An image of the Church with the sawn fence around it is in Chapter 7 of this book.

**1890** Alterations to Olympic Hall. Tenders closed on 28 October 1890.<sup>394</sup>

**1903** Additions to residences of the Christian Brothers. This work related to the St. Patrick's Church cleric requirements. Hugo closed tenders for this work on 28 November 1903.<sup>395</sup>

## **Hotels and Brewery**

**1871** European Hotel Reef Street 1871 (resembles style of Hugo's predecessor C.G. Smith)

**1871** Plans and Specifications for HOTEL for Mr Finselbach. Tenders invited for erection of the HOTEL closed Monday 31 July 1871.<sup>396</sup>

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<sup>387</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 June 1897

<sup>388</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 February 1898

<sup>389</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 December 1900

<sup>390</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 January 1885

<sup>391</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 December 1888

<sup>392</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 November 1889

<sup>393</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 July 1900

<sup>394</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 October 1890

<sup>395</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 November 1903

<sup>396</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 26 July 1871

**1872** Plans and specifications for removing Mrs. J. Corry's Hotel. Tenders closed 13 March 1872.<sup>397</sup> In 1881, Hugo closed tenders on 25 April 1881 for additions to this hotel.<sup>398</sup>

**1871-1873** Alterations and additions to Brisbane Hotel, Gympie. Tenders were called on 24 December 1873 and closed on 31 December 1873.<sup>399</sup>

**1873** Hotel Gympie Caledonian Hill. 'TO CARPENTERS – Tenders are invited for the ERECTION of a Hotel-Labour only. For Plans and Specifications apply to the undersigned, to whom tenders must be delivered before MONDAY NEXT. H.W. DU RIETZ.'<sup>400</sup> Tenders for the erection of this hotel had been called earlier in July 1873.<sup>401</sup>

**1876** Specifications for moving a hotel and the excavation of a Cellar.<sup>402</sup>

**1881** Hotel, now Charlies. Called the Atlantic in 1905 at which time it had a two-storey verandah

**1881** Hotel for Thomas Power, cnr Mary and Monkland Sts., Gympie. Hugo was present at a meeting of the Municipal Council on 17 August 1881 where he complained about 'the height of kerbing at the corner of Mary and Monkland Streets where Mr Thomas Power was about to erect a building.' He put that 'the height of the roadway was much in excess of what it should be, and the way in which the work had been carried out would be detrimental to the property on the allotment referred to.'<sup>403</sup> After much discussion, the Council's decision was let the 'kerbing remain as at present laid down.'<sup>404</sup> Such a decision would have been bound to annoy Hugo as he liked things to be done properly and with precision. There is no evidence to suggest just what his view was of this decision outcome. There is still a hotel on that corner.

**1881** Additions to Commercial Hotel, cnr Mary and Channon Streets, Gympie. Hugo let tenders for this work in July 1881, with tenders closing on 23 July 1891.<sup>405</sup>

**1881** Additions to Golden Age Hotel, Gympie. In 1887, Hugo was seeking tenders for the painting of this Hotel, tenders closing on 22 December 1887.<sup>406</sup>

**1881** Hotel for Thomas Raymond, Mary Street Gympie

**1881** Phoenix Hotel, Cnr Red Hill and Mt Pleasant Road, verandahs missing

**1882** Varieties Hotel, Mary Street Gympie. In February 1876, the Varieties Theatre was almost ready-'the Building has been erected under the supervision of Mr. Du Rietz who has paid necessary attention to strength and firmness. The stage, 30 x 21 feet, will be fitted with new Scenery, Decorations, etc, as soon as practicable. The body of the Hall, 60 x 31 feet, will be much more comfortable than hitherto, and there will be good ventilation

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<sup>397</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 March 1872

<sup>398</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 April 1881

<sup>399</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 December 1873

<sup>400</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 September 1873

<sup>401</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 July 1873

<sup>402</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 October 1876

<sup>403</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 August 1881

<sup>404</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 August 1881

<sup>405</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 July 1891

<sup>406</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 December 1887

without draughts. The Acoustic properties of the Theatre will be improved, and a good Piano will always be in readiness. The Doors are spacious, and all open outwards. The Lighting will also be improved, and the Gallery and Second Seats will be more comfortable than before. Expenses will not be spared and to make this Popular place of amusement as a Provincial Theatre second to none in the Colony. Staley & Finney Agents.<sup>407</sup>

**1882** Hotel, Monkland. A Tender advertisement was place for the erection in Gympie of 'an Hotel which may have been this hotel. Hugo had prepared the plans and specifications, but the tender documents had to be placed with Mr John Hall an architect in Queen Street, Brisbane.<sup>408</sup> Tenders were called on 10 March and closed on 11 March 1882.

**1882** Hotel Apollonian Vale, Gympie

**1882** Plans and specifications for a new hotel opposite the Railway Station Gympie. Tenders closed on 27 March 1882.<sup>409</sup>

**1882** Although the hotel was not named in the advertisement for tenders, Hugo was calling tenders for the erection of a hotel according to his plans and specifications, tenders closing on 25 March 1882.<sup>410</sup>

**1882** Erection of stabling at Northumberland Hotel, tenders for which Hugo closed on 3 April 1882.<sup>411</sup> In 1901, Hugo called tenders for the cementing of a brick wall at this Hotel. The tenders closed on 19 October 1901.<sup>412</sup>

**1883** Plans and specifications for additions to the Royal Mail Hotel, Noosa, with tenders closing on 22 September 1883.<sup>413</sup>

**1883** Hotel for Mr. Hugh Goodwin, Gympie. Research shows that Hugo was calling tenders for a two-storey building for Mr Goodwin, which may have been this Hotel.<sup>414</sup> The tenders closed on 31 October 1884.

**1883** Additions to Royal Mail Hotel, Tewantin

**1883** Removal and rebuilding of Draper's Hotel, Chatsworth Road, Gympie. Tenders for the re-erection of the Draper's Hotel closed on 8 October 1883.<sup>415</sup>

**1884** Brewery, Gympie-the contract was let to Mr T. Kelly 'for the erection of the buildings of the Gympie Brewery Company; time eight weeks.'<sup>416</sup>

**1884** Mt Pleasant Hotel

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<sup>407</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 February 1876

<sup>408</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 March 1882

<sup>409</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 March 1882

<sup>410</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 March 1882

<sup>411</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 March 1882

<sup>412</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 October 1901

<sup>413</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 September 1893

<sup>414</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 October 1884

<sup>415</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 October 1883

<sup>416</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 August 1884

**1884** New Zealand Hotel, One-Mile, Gympie. This hotel existed in 1882 with the publican being Mr Hayes. Tenders for painting the hotel were called by Hugo in February 1882.<sup>417</sup>

**1884** Cricketers' Arms Hotel, One-Mile, Gympie. In 1890, the hotel was being painted in accordance with specifications prepared by Hugo. He closed tenders for this work on 28 November 1890.<sup>418</sup>

**1884** Plans and specifications for a two-storey hotel for Mr. J. Hayes at the One-Mile. Tenders for this work closed on 14 July 1884.<sup>419</sup> In 1888, Hugo prepared plans and specifications for painting of the hotel. Tenders closed on 30 November 1888<sup>420</sup>.

**1884** Plans and specifications for a two-storey hotel for Mr. R. Gorey at the One-Mile.<sup>421</sup>

**1886** Plans and specifications for the erection of a hotel near the Gympie Railway Station. Tenders closed for this work on 13 February 1886.<sup>422</sup>

**1887** Brick Hotel for E. Bytheway Esq, Mary Street. Tenders to build this hotel were called on 3 May 1887 and closed on 14 May 1887.<sup>423</sup> Despite the evidence that this job went to tender, no information has been located that Edward Bytheway ever had a hotel license or that he ever applied for one at that time. It may be possible that it was a temperance hotel. Any advertising of his opening up any kind of hotel has not been located. At this point therefore, it has been impossible to establish if this hotel was ever built.

**1888** Golden Age Hotel Gympie. Hugo made tender arrangements for this hotel to be painted in December 1887.<sup>424</sup>

**1888-89** Brewery Tap Hotel, Reef Street, Gympie. The Brewery Tap Hotel was in Reef Street, owned by a Mr. Carl Eisert, and described as a striking building. 'It is a two-storey brick structure, of about 50 ft long and 40 ft wide, and well proportioned as to height, as may be gathered from the fact that the rooms of both storeys are 14 ft from floor to ceiling. In design the house has nothing in the way of gaudy ornamentation, but for neatness of appearance, utility and comfort, it compares favourably with any hotel yet erected in this district. The contractor for putting up the building was Mr J. J. Jew, but the brickwork and masonry were done by Messrs. Duckworth and Farnworth, all of whom deserve credit for the manner in which the work was carried out. The contract price for the erection was £2,200 (\$330,983 in today's currency<sup>425</sup>), but before Mr. Eisert had done with it, it is not unlikely the actual cost will considerable exceed that amount.'<sup>426</sup>

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<sup>417</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 February 1882

<sup>418</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 November 1890

<sup>419</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 July 1884

<sup>420</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 November 1888

<sup>421</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 July 1884

<sup>422</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 February 1886

<sup>423</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 May 1887

<sup>424</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 December 1887

<sup>425</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>426</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 February 1889



**1894** Alterations and Additions to Australian Hotel on Caledonian Hill, tenders for the work closing on 23 September 1894.<sup>427</sup>

**1895** Plans and specifications for the erection of another storey to the Royal Exchange Hotel. Tenders for this work closed on 19 September 1895.<sup>428</sup>

**1899** Plans and specifications for a new hotel to be built on the site of the United States Hotel, Mary Street (later the Imperial Hotel, now Billy's). The tenders for the erection of the new hotel closed on 11 September 1899.<sup>429</sup>

**1902** Specifications for painting of the Queens's Hotel, tenders closing on 28 March 1902.<sup>430</sup>

**1903** Plans and specifications for Repairs to the Railway Hotel. Tenders for the work to be undertaken closed on 21 September 1903.<sup>431</sup>

**1904** Plans and specifications for the erection of stables for the Union Hotel in Reef Street. Tenders for this work closed on 12 October 1904.<sup>432</sup> The hotel was painted in 1898, with Hugo closing tenders for this work on 5 March 1898.<sup>433</sup>

**1905** Hugo had prepared specifications for the painting of the Freemason's Hotel and tenders were being called for the work, closing 3 October 1905.<sup>434</sup>

**1907** Specifications for the painting of the Otago Hotel, tenders for which closed 29 July 1907<sup>435</sup>

**Note:** The Commercial Hotel on Mary Street and the Mount Pleasant Hotel survive but replace Du Rietz buildings of the same name.

In 1901, Gympie had another architect, Mr J.H. Burley, doing work in Gympie. He was building a wooden store for the Imperial Hotel, Gympie. Mr Burley had his main office in Queen Street in Brisbane.<sup>436</sup>

## **Buildings, Offices, Banks, Other Structures**

**1870** Soap Factory in Nash Street, Gympie—the factory was built in 1870 but Hugo had a soap boiling establishment working by December 1867, so that miners had soap available to help with their cleanliness

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<sup>427</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 September 1894

<sup>428</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 September 1895

<sup>429</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 31 August 1899

<sup>430</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 March 1902

<sup>431</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 September 1903

<sup>432</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 October 1904

<sup>433</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 March 1898

<sup>434</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 26 October 1905

<sup>435</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 July 1907

<sup>436</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 October 1901

**1873** School of Arts Building in Mary Street. The advertisement for the tenders for this building read '*Amended tenders are required for the COMPLETION of the new SCHOOL OF ARTS according to plans and specifications which can be seen on application to Mr H. W. DU RIETZ. Tenders to Close on WEDNESDAY NEXT at 6 o'clock pm*'<sup>437</sup> In 1883 this building needed painting, Hugo closing tenders for this work on 17 November 1883.<sup>438</sup>

**1880** Walker's Building for Mr. T.B. Tronson, now the Brown Jug Café, Mary Street, Gympie. Street awning replaced. 'Mr. T.B. Tronson has let contracts for the erection of fine business premises that our local architect, Mr Du Rietz, has designed for him. Mr. Farnworth is the contractor for the brickwork at £295, (\$44,382 in today's currency<sup>439</sup>) and Mr. Condon for carpentering at £339.'<sup>440</sup> This was a two-storey brick building and Hugo had closed tenders on it on 22 May 1880.<sup>441</sup> It was the Tronson family that Walter Tronson mentions as having been told by his father that Hugo did indeed import the first cream separator into Queensland, if not Australia. (see The Gympie Times 18 July 1950)

**1872** Sheds for Union Saw Mills, Gympie. Tenders were called on 8 September 1872.<sup>442</sup>

**1874** Gympie Tozer Park Cemetery Gate and Culvert. 'TENDERS required for the ERECTION of a GATE and CULVERT at the Gympie Cemetery. Specifications to be seen on application to the undersigned, to whom tenders are to be sent not later than SATURDAY NEXT, May 30. H.W. DU RIETZ.'<sup>443</sup>

**1875** With Hugo's intimate involvement and the intense pride he took in the Gympie Recreation Ground, he called for tenders for the building of one hundred rods of three-railed fencing for the ground, as well as stumping and clearing of same.<sup>444</sup>

**1875** Queensland National Bank, designed by Mr. Hall of Brisbane; supervision of work of building, Hugo Du Rietz. 'The new building will be mainly of brick, and will be situated at the corner of Channon and Nash Streets, near the present Bank; and the old premises will be attached.'<sup>445</sup> In 1903, the building was having a repaint which was being directed by Hugo based on his plans and specifications.<sup>446</sup>

**1876** Reconstruction of Varieties Theatre, Gympie-'will be ready in a FEW DAYS. The new Building has been erected under the supervision of Mr. Du Rietz who has paid necessary attention to strength and firmness. The Stage 31 x 20 feet, will be fitted with new scenery, Decorations &., as soon as practicable. The body of the Hall, 60 x 31 feet, will be made more comfortable than hitherto, and there will be good ventilation without draughts. The Acoustic properties of the Theatre will be improved, and a good Piano will always be in readiness. The Doors are spacious, and all open outwards. The Lighting will also be improved and the Gallery and Second Seats will be more comfortable than before. Expense will not be spared to make this popular place of Amusement as a Provincial Theatre second

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<sup>437</sup>The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 4 March 1874

<sup>438</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 November 1883

<sup>439</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>440</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 June 1880

<sup>441</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 May 1880

<sup>442</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 June 1872

<sup>443</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 May 1874

<sup>444</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 16 October 1875

<sup>445</sup> The Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser 2 December 1875

<sup>446</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 September 1903

to none in the Colony. Staley & Finney, Agents.<sup>447</sup> By 1885 the Theatre needed lining and re-roofing. Tenders for this work closed on 25 August 1885<sup>448</sup>

**1876** Tenders called for the painting and lining of the School of Arts

**1877** Plans and specifications for the Gympie Agricultural Mining and Pastoral Society Yards and Buildings on the Society's grounds. Tenders closed 15 August 1877.<sup>449</sup>

**1878** Machine Room for Rogers and Co. Gympie. Tenders for this work were called on 14 August 1878 or 15 August 1878<sup>450</sup>

**1878** Plans and specifications for a shed for the Gympie Agricultural Mining and Pastoral Society. Tenders closed on 6 March 1878.<sup>451</sup>

**1879** Erection of Arbours in the One-Mile Recreation Ground. Tenders for this work closed on 17 May 1879.<sup>452</sup>

**1881** Offices for The Gympie Times. Hugo called tenders for the building of these offices with the closing date being 30 August 1881.<sup>453</sup> In 1888, Hugo was calling for tenders for Rubble Masonry for the Gympie Times, tenders closing on 17 November 1888.<sup>454</sup>

**1880-1881** St Patrick's Roman Catholic School Calton Hill

**1881** Two-storey building for W.J. Daniell, Gympie

**1881** Building for W. and W. Ferguson, Mary Street, Gympie

**1881** Two-storey brick building for James Corrigan, Gympie

**1882** Iron store in Mary Street Gympie for John Ferguson.<sup>455</sup>

**1883-1884** Buildings for Gympie Agricultural Showgrounds

**1884** Two-storey building for Hugh Goodwin

**1884** Excavations for the foundations of a building at the corner of Mary and Monkland Streets. Tenders called on 10 June 1884 and closed 14 June 1884.<sup>456</sup>

**1884** Erection of a large hall Mrs E. Corry. Tenders called for this work on 10 June 1884 and closed on 16 June 1884.<sup>457</sup>

**1884** Plans and specifications for the building of the Mt Pleasant Hotel for Mrs. J.A. Shanahan, tenders closing for the erection of the hotel on 7 June 1883.<sup>458</sup>

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<sup>447</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 February 1876

<sup>448</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 August 1885

<sup>449</sup> Gympie Agricultural Mining and Pastoral Society 11 August 1877

<sup>450</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 August 1878

<sup>451</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 March 1878

<sup>452</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 May 1879

<sup>453</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 August 1881

<sup>454</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 November 1888

<sup>455</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 February 1882

<sup>456</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 June 1884

<sup>457</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 June 1884

<sup>458</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 May 1884

### **1885** Goldsworthy's Building in Mary Street Gympie

**1885** Erection of Additions to a brick building for Crawford and Rhode, Mary Street, Gympie. Tenders for this work were called 29 October 1885 and closed on 30 October 1885<sup>459</sup>

**1885** Plans and specifications for Stone and Brickwork for Messrs. Ferguson and Ferguson's Shops. Tenders called 25 August 1885 and closed 28 August 1885.<sup>460</sup> The tenders for the excavation works for the shops were called in November 1885.<sup>461</sup> In 1886 the Fergusons needed a Rubble Retaining Wall, for which Hugo prepared the specifications; tenders closed on 22 February 1886.<sup>462</sup> The Fergusons later (1891) built three brick shops in Mary Street, having Hugo prepare the specifications and plans for these. Hugo closed the tenders for all of the tradesman involved in building these shops on 24 January 1891.<sup>463</sup> By 1889, Hugo had done a myriad of design and contractual work for the Ferguson Bros, with the word being that the new Mary Street premises which were nearing completion and spoke 'well for the enterprise of the firm. The building in this case is also a two-storeyed brick one. Its dimensions are 90 by 40 ft, and when the finishing touches are put to it will add much to the attractiveness of that side of the street. A partition running from end to end divides the structure into two main parts. One of these having a frontage of around 25 ft, is already utilised by the firm for the purposes of their extensive business as merchants; the other, having a frontage of around 15 ft, comprises a small shop, and suites of rooms both on the lower and upper storeys, which it is purposed to let out as offices. Altogether the cost of this important addition to the brick buildings of Gympie, will most likely amount to £2,000 (\$300,895 in today's currency<sup>464</sup>), without reckoning anything for the purpose of the ground. The contractors were the One-Mile Sawmill Co [which Fergusons owned], and the architect Mr. Du Rietz who also designed Eisert's and superintended its erection.'<sup>465</sup>

**1885** Hugo was calling for tenders for the falling of ten acres of scrub.<sup>466</sup> When James Nash first discovered gold in Gympie, the place of course was covered in scrub. All that is now business premises or urban development would have been covered with dense scrub, so it would not have been unusual to have ten acres of scrub cleared.

**1886** Tenders were called according to Hugo's specifications for the painting of Ferguson & Co's new building at the Union Sawmill. The tenders closed on 24 December 1886.<sup>467</sup>

**1886-88** Warehouse plus painting of the warehouse for J.S. Cullinane Esq, Gympie. Tenders closed on 25 February 1888.<sup>468</sup>

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<sup>459</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 29 October 1885

<sup>460</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 August 1885

<sup>461</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 November 1885

<sup>462</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 16 February 1886

<sup>463</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 January 1891

<sup>464</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>465</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 February 1889

<sup>466</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 March 1885

<sup>467</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 December 1886

<sup>468</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 February

**1887** Gunabul Homestead (Kittawah) built for Francis Isador Power Esq. (previously Kittiwah)- verandahs rebuilt in 1920s. Tenders let 12 February 1887, closed 24 February 1887.<sup>469</sup> In 1890, Mr Power had Hugo draw up plans for some additions to this residence, tenders for the construction of these additions closing on 16 April 1890.<sup>470</sup>

**1887** With an interest in horse racing Hugo made improvements to the Grandstand at the Gympie Race Course and built a cottage out there. Tenders for this work closed on 17 November 1887.<sup>471</sup>

**1888** Temperance Hall, Monkland, Gympie

**1888** Two-storey brick building for Gympie Gas Company Limited, for which Hugo closed tenders on 13 November 1888.<sup>472</sup>

**1888** A brick building in Mary Street Gympie for Mr. P. Kennedy, tenders closing on 14 June 1888.<sup>473</sup>

**1888-89** Additions for Mr. Menzies, Mary Street Gympie

**1889** Council Chambers – On 11 December 1889, Hugo received approval to superintend the erection of the new Council Chambers.<sup>474</sup> The building was to take seven months to build.<sup>475</sup>

**1890** Two-storey building for Mrs. Millerick, Gympie. Tenders for this work closed on 20 January 1890.<sup>476</sup>

**1891-92** Royal Bank of Queensland 199 Mary Street Gympie. In 1891, Hugo called tenders for the building of the premises of the Royal Bank of Queensland. The tenders for the erection of the building closed on 24 December 1891, but note that excavations of the site did not commence until January 1892.<sup>477</sup> In August 1901, the Royal Bank of Queensland was being painted in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Hugo.<sup>478</sup>

After Hugo had completed plans and specifications, this work began with excavation of the allotment-tenders for this part of the work were called on 7 January 1892 and closed on 11 January 1892.<sup>479</sup> **1891** Plans and specifications for a Photographic Gallery for Ferguson Bros. Tenders called 18 June 1891 and closed 23 June 1891<sup>480</sup>

**Cream Shed** Taabinga Station near Kingaroy (no date available)

**Widgee Shire Chambers** (old Bank of New South Wales)

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<sup>469</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 February 1887

<sup>470</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 April 1890

<sup>471</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 November 1887

<sup>472</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 November 1888

<sup>473</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 June 1888

<sup>474</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 December 1889

<sup>475</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 February 1890

<sup>476</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 January 1890

<sup>477</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 December 1891

<sup>478</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 July 1901

<sup>479</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 January 1892

<sup>480</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 June 1891

**Gympie Town Hall Clock Tower:** that portion from which rises the clock tower. In 1892, the Municipality of Gympie called tenders for this work, with tenders closing on 21 September 1892. The plans and specifications were available from Hugo or the Town Clerk, James G. Kidgell.<sup>481</sup>

**Original Channon Street Bridge.** In 1892, Hugo was incensed about the State Government's intention to build the new bridge 10 feet lower than the old one, and of timber, which would ensure its decay at an early age. In addition, the new bridge was going to reduce the area of adjacent properties by 25 per cent. This was an imposition especially when his colleagues Messrs D'Arcy, Ramsey, Stumm, Flood, Power were goldfield homestead holders who were suffering from unsatisfactory title.<sup>482</sup> What this meant was that it was difficult to obtain a freehold title if the land was classified as a 'goldfield homestead' site. In 1893 Hugo submitted and won his tender for supervision of the construction of the Channon street Bridge. Hugo was at the same time supervising the construction of the Normanby Bridge.<sup>483</sup>

**Ca. 1893** Burbidge's Assay Office in Reef Street

**1894** work on Pie Creek Bridge and Eel Creek Bridge<sup>484</sup>

**1895** New bridge over the deep gully at the foot of "Gentle Annie" on the Noosa Road-to be finished around second week of December. Hugo described as an engineer for the purpose of this work.<sup>485</sup> Hugo's engineering expertise seem to have been on an equal with his architectural expertise.

**1897** Bank of Australia design of additional space for the Bank. Additional area built by Mr J.S. Cullinane.<sup>486</sup>

**1897** Butter Factory for Gympie Central Dairy Company Limited and Excavations of Site. Tenders let for erection of the factory and excavation of the site were called for on 9 December 1897 and closed on 20 December 1897.<sup>487</sup>

**1898** Plans and specifications for a Barn, tenders closing 4 January 1898.<sup>488</sup> Hugo had a similar job to this in 1882 at Lagoon Pocket<sup>489</sup> and in 1897.<sup>490</sup>

**1898** New offices for the Gympie Times, tenders closing 5 April 1898.<sup>491</sup>

**1898** Plans and specifications for the taking down of a building in Mary Street and re-erecting it on another allotment.<sup>492</sup>

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<sup>481</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 September 1892

<sup>482</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 October 1892

<sup>483</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 28 February 1893

<sup>484</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 28 April 1894

<sup>485</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 November 1895

<sup>486</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 26 October 1897

<sup>487</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 December 1897

<sup>488</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 January 1898

<sup>489</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 30 August 1882

<sup>490</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 December 1897

<sup>491</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 31 March 1898

<sup>492</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 July 1898

**1901** As shops were closing to acknowledge the death of Queen Victoria and Australia was in the throws of cementing Federation of the country, Hugo's work continued to stream in. He was closing tenders on 9 February 1901 for the erection of a flight of steps.<sup>493</sup>

**1901** Hugo had prepared the specifications for undertaking an excavation of an allotment in Reef Street, Gympie. He closed tenders for this work on 23 August 1901.<sup>494</sup> This allotment was the site for a brick building for Mr. W.E. Burbidge, Esq. the tenders for which closed on 4 September 1901.<sup>495</sup>

**1901** Erection of the Widgee Divisional Board Hall, tenders for which Hugo closed on 30 November 1901.<sup>496</sup>

**1902** New Assay brick building and retort house for Mr W.E. Burbidge, who has been described as having unbounded faith in the future prosperity of the Gympie goldfield. This new building is an amazing credit to Hugo as it demonstrates just how versatile an architect he was. Hugo was equally capable of designing an assay building, a bank, a church, a theatre, a hotel or a fire brigade station! The building, with complex features and requirements, (the building still stands) 'has some claim to architectural beauty, but its chief characteristics are its convenience, coolness and utility. It is all of brick and divided into three departments each being devoted to a different branch of Mr Burbidge's business. The weighing room is 14 feet by 14 feet and is well fitted up, with handsome counter, gold scales, weights etc. The balance room is efficiently lighted and furnished with a new set of L. Oertling's balances richly guilt (sic) and of improved construction, capable of turning the scales down to one-two thousandths of a grain. For night work the balances are fitted with a reflector for illuminating the divisions on the weighing arm, which is found, from practical experience, to be of inestimable benefit. To militate against vibration, the balances are set on indiarubber pads. The smelting department has a total length of 24 feet by 20 feet, and is splendidly ventilated and lighted by windows and a louvre in the roof. There are two furnaces for gold smelting, including a Taylor rock breaker and bucking plate for further reducing ore samples. The office throughout is now thoroughly up-to-date, including telephone connection, which should be of great utility to mine managers and others wishing to make prior arrangements for their gold smelting, assaying, or ore testing.'<sup>497</sup>

**1902** Fire Station and belfry on Calton Hill on fire brigade allotment at a cost of £250 including the bell.<sup>498</sup>

**1902** Gympie Stock Exchange in Mary Street, completed.<sup>499</sup> In 1881, the supervising architect in Brisbane, Mr. F. D. G. Stanley, called for tenders for the erection of bank premises for the Australian Joint Stock Bank.<sup>500</sup> The design of the bank was Hugo's. In 1882, the Australian Joint Stock Bank, (which also held the Gympie Stock Exchange Offices and Club) at 236 Mary Street was completed. Before the Stock Exchange was completed,

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<sup>493</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 31 January 1901

<sup>494</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 August 1901

<sup>495</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 29 August 1901

<sup>496</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 November 1901

<sup>497</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 February 1902

<sup>498</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 June 1902

<sup>499</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 August 1902

<sup>500</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 February 1881

Hugo called tenders for the erection of a Call Room for the Stock Exchange with tenders closing on 14 February of 1902.<sup>501</sup> The coffee shop and café *Emilia's* is today next door to the building which was this bank, the building now occupied by a company of solicitors.

**1903** Plans and specifications for alterations for the back store at Cullinane's Limited store. Tenders for this work closed on 30 June 1903.<sup>502</sup> Later that year, Hugo prepared plans and specifications for a Receiving Store. Tenders closed on 21 December 1903.<sup>503</sup> The tenders for this work were again being called in December 1904, with tenders closing on 3 January 1905.<sup>504</sup>

**1903** Specifications for the painting of the Queensland National Bank. Tenders called 12 September 1903 and closed 14 September 1903.<sup>505</sup>

**1903** Tenders were called on 24 October 1903 for the taking down of old buildings on the corner of Mary and Channon Streets and rebuilding them at the corner of Reef and Channon Streets. Tenders closed on 30 October 1903.<sup>506</sup>

**1904** Plans and specifications for additions to a Workshop at the back of Newbery and Shambler's. Tenders for the work closed on 21 April 1904.<sup>507</sup>

**1905** The School of Arts, Nash Street Gympie designed and supervised construction. Officially opened in 1905.

**Extensions to London House** (the building that had Sun's Café) (no date available). London House was a store in Mary Street in Gympie owned by Mrs. Harriet Harris and Son. The store sold such goods as clothing of all description, jackets, dress fabrics, cashmere and homespun, millinery and flowers, sunshades and umbrellas, ribbons, laces and trimmings, gloves, carpets and linoleums.<sup>508</sup> Mrs Harris dressed the fashionable ladies of Gympie.

## Schools

The building of public schools became the responsibility of the Queensland Government's Department of Public Works, and so when schools in Gympie and around the region of Gympie, such as for example, a new State School for Eumundi, were being built, the Government Architect had responsibility for the total design and building of such schools. This locked Hugo out of the loop for this kind of work, so consequently his work on schools remained minimal.

**1874** Girl's School Gympie. Published in 1874 'TO BUILDERS-TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a GIRLS' SCHOOL, adjacent to the Present Primary School, Gympie. Plans and

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<sup>501</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 April 1902

<sup>502</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 June 1903

<sup>503</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 December 1903

<sup>504</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 December 1904

<sup>505</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 September 1903

<sup>506</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 October 1903

<sup>507</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 April 1904

<sup>508</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 April 1891



specifications seen on application to H.W. DU RIETZ. Tenders will close at 6pm on TUESDAY February 10; address to undersigned. The Lowest or Any Tender not necessarily accepted. W.J. DANIELL Hon. Sec. to Gympie School Committee.<sup>509</sup>

**1874** One-Mile Primary School. The design for this school was done in accordance with the Board of Education criteria, and tenders were called for its erection on 18 April 1874.<sup>510</sup>

**1874** Plans and specifications for Construction of Furniture for the new Primary School, Gympie. Tenders closed on 7 July 1874.<sup>511</sup>

**1875** Alterations and repairs to the Boys' Primary School, Gympie. Tenders were to be received by 9 February 1875.<sup>512</sup>

**1878** Plans and specifications for a kitchen at the teacher's residence at the Gympie Primary School and verandahs around the girl's school

**1898-1899** (New) St Patrick's Roman Catholic School, Calton Hill

### **Cottages, Houses, Residences**

**1872** House with out-houses for Albert H. Wilkin, Noosa

**1873** Cottage for Mr. R. Alex Pollock, Calton Hill Gympie. In 1888, this residence needed to have a covering made of iron, for which Hugo closed tenders on 10 November 1888.<sup>513</sup>

**1874** Cottage for W. Elworthy, Gympie, tenders closing for this work on 24 June 1874.<sup>514</sup>

**1874** Plans and specifications for the erection of a cottage.<sup>515</sup>

**1875** Cottage for George Toms, Inglewood Pocket

**1875** Cottage for G Patterson, Gympie

**1875** Cottage in Newsa (Noosa). Hugo invited tenders on 27 January 1875 and closed on 30 January 1875.<sup>516</sup>

**1876** Cottage for John Elworthy, Monkland St Gympie as well as painting.<sup>517</sup> 1883 cottage extended

**1878** Cottage for C. W. Brown. Tenders for this work closed on 30 October 1878.<sup>518</sup>

**1878** Cottage for Mr Cartwright. Tenders for this work closed on 14 September 1878.<sup>519</sup>

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<sup>509</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 4 February 1874

<sup>510</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 April 1874

<sup>511</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 4 July 1874

<sup>512</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 February 1875

<sup>513</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 November 1888

<sup>514</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 June 1874

<sup>515</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 30 December 1874

<sup>516</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 January 1875

<sup>517</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 August 1876

<sup>518</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 October 1878

<sup>519</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 September 1878

- 1881** Cottage for Mr. O'Connell, Gympie
- 1881** Cottage for A H Zillman, Gympie
- 1881** Residence for E. Bytheway, Gympie; 1885-86 additions. Tenders for the additions were called on 29 October 1885 and closed on 11 November 1885.<sup>520</sup>
- 1882** Cottage for Thomas Hanlon, Horseshoe Bend, Gympie
- 1882**<sup>521</sup> Designed four roomed cottage for erection on Hospital Hill. Tenders called for its erection on 14 October 1882, closing 18 October 1882
- 1884** Additions to Mr. J.S. Cullinane's Residence
- 1884** Cottage for W.J. Daniell, Gympie
- 1885** Cottage for Archibald Davies, Yabba Vale. Tenders for the erection of the cottage closed on 21 February 1885.<sup>522</sup>
- 1885** Cottage for Ferguson and Mellor, Gympie
- 1885** Additions to G. Elworthy's residence, Gympie. Tenders for this work were let 3 March 1885 and closed on 12 March 1885.<sup>523</sup>
- 1885** Cottage for Mr. Thomas Abdy, Eel Creek
- 1886** Cottage for W. Ferguson, Gympie
- 1887** Plans and specifications for the painting of Mr J.S. Cullinane's residence and his store at the One-Mile. Tenders closed on 1 December 1887.<sup>524</sup>
- 1887** Plans and specifications for a Villa for J. Howard Thomas Esq. Tenders for the erection of the Villa closed on 29 November 1887.<sup>525</sup>
- 1888** Cottage for David Williams, Gympie
- 1888** Cottage for Robert Dillon, Monkland
- 1889** Cottage for Mr. Mulholland, Gympie
- 1889** Cottage for J. Merrin, Gympie
- 1891** Cottage for Mr. J. Maher, Monkland. Tenders for this work closed on 8 April 1891.<sup>526</sup>
- 1893** Plans and specifications for the building of a cottage for Mr. S. Trueman. Tenders for this work closed on 18 September 1893.<sup>527</sup> Mr Trueman was a Commission Agent in Gympie who was held in sufficient high esteem in 1893 to be asked by a good number of citizens,

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<sup>520</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 31 October 1885

<sup>521</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 October 1882

<sup>522</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 February 1885

<sup>523</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 March 1885

<sup>524</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 29 November 1887

<sup>525</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 26 November 1887

<sup>526</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 April 1891

<sup>527</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 September 1893

including Edward Bytheway, to nominate himself for a seat in the Gympie Municipal Council.

**1895** Hugo let tenders for the painting of the residence of C. Patterson Esq. and the Patterson Bros shops. Tenders closed on 8 June 1895.<sup>528</sup>

**1897** Erections of additions to the residence of Dr. Hume. Tenders closed on 11 August 1897.<sup>529</sup>

**1898** Cottage for James McGhie, Gympie

**1899** Cottage for E.W. Cross, Esq. Published in 1899 'TO BUILDERS- TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a COTTAGE for E.W. Cross Esq. (Labour only). Plans and specification may be seen at Caston & Davidson's office, where tenders are to be delivered not later than THURSDAY, 2 February 1899. H.W. DU RIETZ Architect.'<sup>530</sup>

**1899** Cottage for Thomas O'Brien. Published in 1899 'To BUILDERS -THE TIME for receiving TENDERS for Mr O'Brien's cottage has been extended to SATURDAY, 4 February at 10 o'clock am. H.W. DU RIETZ. Architect.'<sup>531</sup>

**Around 1885 to 1890** A design was completed for a house for a Miss V. Boyd in Spicer Street in Gympie. In respect of this block, from about 1871 to at least 1884 Matthew Mellor owned the block according to maps. In Matthew Mellor's deceased proprietors listings of land that he left, there is no mention of that particular allotment so it could be assumed that he disposed of it sometime after 1884 and before his death in 1899. The Gympie Valuation Registers only go back to 1914 and nothing related to that block appears in the papers. Prior to 1914 William Henry Davies had the block in Spicer St. It seems that sometime in the 1916 it was sold to Cyril Holloway and there was an easement allotment 4 that ran down from Channon St. He had the property until at least 1940 when CREJ Kempnick bought it.<sup>532</sup>

**1890** Shop in Mary Street. Tenders for the erection of the shop closed on 10 January 1890.<sup>533</sup>

**1900** Cottage on Nash Street for Mr. E. Bytheway Esq. Tenders closed on 15 August 1900.<sup>534</sup>

**1901** Plans and specifications for additions, alterations and repairs to the residence of Mr. A. J. Fisher.<sup>535</sup>

**1902** Specifications for the Painting of the residence of Mrs. John Elworthy in Wickham Street Gympie. Tenders closed on 21 March 1902.<sup>536</sup>

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<sup>528</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 June 1895 and 24 October 1895

<sup>529</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 August 1897

<sup>530</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 28 January 1899

<sup>531</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 28 January 1899

<sup>532</sup> Information provided by Local Historian Beth Wilson to Author on 28 September 2018

<sup>533</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 4 January 1890

<sup>534</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 4 August 1900

<sup>535</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 16 May 1901

<sup>536</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 March 1902

**1903** Plans and specifications for additions to the residence of E.B. Davidson, Esq. This, of course, was Hugo's daughter and son-in-law's home. Tenders for this work closed on 14 March 1903.<sup>537</sup>

**1903** Plans and specifications for additions to the residence of Mr W.E. Burbidge. Tenders called 24 October 1903 and closed 29 October 1903.<sup>538</sup>

**1903** Specifications for the painting of Mr C. Patterson's residence. Tenders called 12 September 1903, closed 21 September 1903.<sup>539</sup>

**1903** Plans and specifications for additions and alterations for premises occupied by Mr. H. Menadue. Tenders for this work closed on 12 October 1903.<sup>540</sup>

**1903** Plans and specifications for additions, repairs and painting of the residence of Dr Ahern on Lady Mary Terrace. All tenders were due on 13 November 1903.<sup>541</sup>

**1906** Painting the residence for Dr. Cuppaidge. Hugo prepared the specifications for tenders which closed on 25 October 1906.<sup>542</sup>

**1907** Erection of a residence for V.H. Tozer Esq. Tenders closed on 6 June 1907.<sup>543</sup>

### **Shops, Stores, Dining Rooms/Kitchens**

In **1871**, a C.G. Smith was working in Gympie as an architect, with an example of work undertaken being that for a shop front for Patterson Bros. Mr. C.C. Bunworth of the Lemonade Factory in Mary Street advertised in 1881 with plans and specifications for the erection of a building in Mary Street, tenders closing on 23 April 1881.<sup>544</sup> In **1882**, Gympie had another architect, Mr S. Bragg. One of the works he was advertising to build was for two stores in Mary Street for Mr. C.C. Bunworth Esq.<sup>545</sup> and in 1881 the erection of a building on Red Hill and excavating 160 yards of stuff on Allotment 19, Section H, Mary Street, for a store for a Mr. D. Collins Esq.<sup>546</sup> On Allotment 19 now stands Connolly's NewsXpress shop, 47-49 Mary Street. It is actually on part of H18 and H 19.<sup>547</sup>

Hugo may have had such competition, but it could be concluded with the very constant stream of work he was commissioned to do as evidenced by the works described here, this competition was not very strong.

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<sup>537</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 March 1903

<sup>538</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 October 1903

<sup>539</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 September 1903

<sup>540</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 October 1903

<sup>541</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 November 1903

<sup>542</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 October 1906

<sup>543</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 June 1907

<sup>544</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 April 1881

<sup>545</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 March 1882

<sup>546</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 August 1881

<sup>547</sup> Local Historian Beth Wilson Gympie Regional Library 3 October 2018

**1871, 1881-1882** Two shops and cottages for Mr. J.S. Cullinane. Cullinane's boasted of having stores in Gympie, Bundaberg, and London.

**1871** Plans and specifications for Shop Front for Mr A. Finney. Tenders closed on 1 January 1872.<sup>548</sup>

**1871** Plans and specifications for a shop front for Mr. W. J. Costin. Tenders for this work closed on 8 February 1871. At this time Hugo was located up on the Palatine Hill.<sup>549</sup>

**1871** Shop fittings, Office and Cottage for Messrs Kennedy and Hawley, Mary Street Gympie. Tenders let 29 July 1871, closed on Wednesday 2 August 1871<sup>550</sup>

**1871-1872** Shop for Mr J. Woodrow in Mary Street, the advertisement for tenders reading 'TO BUILDERS-Tenders are invited for the erection of a SHOP for Mr J. Woodrow. For plans and specifications apply to H.W. Du Rietz, to whom Tenders are to be delivered before Monday, the 5<sup>th</sup> of February. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.'<sup>551</sup> In 1887, a verandah was added, with tenders for this work closing on 9 April 1887.<sup>552</sup>

**1871** Plans and specifications for alterations to a shop in Mary Street. Tenders were called 8 March 1871 and closed 11 March 1871. **1871** Plans and specifications for a Shop Front for Mr. B. B. Smith, tenders closing 7 April 1871.<sup>553</sup>

**1872** Shifting the Store next to the Freemason's Hotel. Tenders closed on Saturday 3 February 1872.<sup>554</sup>

**1872** Plans and specifications for the removals of Mr. J.S. Cullinane's store, with tenders closing on 14 March 1872.<sup>555</sup>

**1873** Additions to Walsh and Co store, Gympie. Tenders were called on 30 August 1873 and closed on 4 September 1873.<sup>556</sup>

**1874** Butcher's Shop, now a Seafood Shop, Apollonian Vale Caledonian Hill, Gympie

**1874-75** Store and bake-oven for Messrs Ball and Co. One-Mile. Tenders were called for this work on 27 October 1875 and closed on 30 October 1875.<sup>557</sup> The first stage of this store for Messrs Ball and Co. was undertaken in October 1874.<sup>558</sup>

**1876** Plans and specifications for erection of a store in Mary Street for Mr. Jas (James) Landy. Tenders closed 26 February 1876.<sup>559</sup>

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<sup>548</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 30 December 1871

<sup>549</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 4 February 1871

<sup>550</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 29 July 1871

<sup>551</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 January 1872

<sup>552</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 2 April 1887

<sup>553</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 April 1871

<sup>554</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 January 1872

<sup>555</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 March 1872

<sup>556</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 30 August 1873

<sup>557</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 October 1875

<sup>558</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 October 1874

<sup>559</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 February 1876

**1878** Plans and specifications for a Branch shop on Red Hill for Messrs Cox and Roberts. Tenders closed on 18 September 1878.<sup>560</sup>

**1879** Tenders invited for the painting of Cullinane's Limited One-Mile Store and the Monkland Hotel. Tenders closed on 16 October 1879.<sup>561</sup>

**1881** Shop for D. O'Brien, Gympie.

**1881** Plans and specifications for erection of a shop in Mary Street. Tenders closed 8 October 1881.<sup>562</sup>

**1881** Dining Room and Kitchen for Daniel O'Neill, Gympie. Tenders for this work closed on 2 April 1881.<sup>563</sup>

**1881** Plans and specifications for a shop for Mr. M. Newman. Tenders for the erection of this shop closed on 31 August 1881. Mr Newman, as a result of a fire, had taken premises temporarily in Mary Street opposite the Patterson Bros shop and sold tobacco and other fancy goods.<sup>564</sup> This must have been somewhat of a blow to Mr. Newman, as in April 1881, his shop had only just been raised, Hugo having prepared the plans and specification for that work.<sup>565</sup> It is interesting to note that in **1871**, Patterson Bros used an architect from C.G. Smith's for the preparation of specifications for the erection of a new front, presumably to one of their shops. Smith's closed tenders for this work on 29 March 1871.<sup>566</sup>

**1881** Store for Mrs J.G. Henry, Mary Street, Gympie. This was a two-storey brick building. Tenders closed on 29 October 1881.<sup>567</sup> In 1885 additions were made to the store, tenders closing on 20 August 1885.<sup>568</sup>

**1881** Patterson Bros' shop, Mary Street Gympie; 1884 and 1904 alterations and additions were made to the shop.<sup>569</sup> In 1890 this shop needed re-roofing, Hugo closing tenders for this work on 25 July 1890.<sup>570</sup> In mid August 1881, shops in Mary Street sustained a fire-this included the premises of Mr Morris Newman and the Bank of New South Wales. A good number of people helped attend the fire with continuous supply of water, saving the stock and the shops.<sup>571</sup>

**1882** Shop for E.H. Booth, Mary Street Gympie, tenders for the building of this shop closing on 10 June 1882.<sup>572</sup>

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<sup>560</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 September 1878

<sup>561</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 October 1879

<sup>562</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 October 1881

<sup>563</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 30 March 1881

<sup>564</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 August 1881

<sup>565</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 30 March 1881

<sup>566</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 March 1871

<sup>567</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 26 October 1881

<sup>568</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 August 1885

<sup>569</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 December 1904

<sup>570</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 July 1890

<sup>571</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 August 1881

<sup>572</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 June 1882

**1883** Two shops for H. Neimann, Gympie. Tenders for this work closed on 7 April 1883.<sup>573</sup>

**1884** Two shops for Mr. McAlpine, Mary Street Gympie. Tenders for the building of these shops closed on 28 June 1884.<sup>574</sup>

**1885** Shop for Mr.S. Holmegarde, Apollonian Vale Gympie

**1886** Two brick shops for Patterson Bros Mary Street, Gympie. Tenders for this work closed on 22 February 1886.<sup>575</sup> In 1895, Patterson's were making additions to one of these brick shops, Hugo preparing the plans and specifications and tenders for the undertaking of the work closing on 5 September 1895.<sup>576</sup> In 1903, plans and specifications were prepared by Hugo for the painting of the fronts of the Patterson Bros shops in Mary Street. Tenders closed on 10 November 1903.<sup>577</sup> Just before doing this work, Hugo had been preparing specifications for the painting of one of the Patterson Bros residences, Mr C. Patterson. In 1904, Hugo again prepared plans and specifications for further additions to these premises. Tenders for this work closed on 22 August 1904.<sup>578</sup> In 1891, Hugo was called upon to have the Patterson Bros' buildings painted, tenders for which closed 12 March 1891.<sup>579</sup>

**1887** Shop for Mr. Soblusky Mary Street Gympie. Mr. Soblusky was a bootmaker and this shop was a shoe shop for the sale of his products and other imported products. It is now Emilia's Café.

**1888** Additions to R.L. Pring's store, Apollonian Vale, Gympie

**1888-89** Two brick shops for Ferguson Bros, Mary Street, Gympie, tenders closing on 11 June 1888.<sup>580</sup>

**1888-89** Shop and dwelling for John Roger, Mary Street, Gympie. Tenders closed on 9 March 1888.<sup>581</sup> This was at the lower end of Mary Street where Mr. Roger had 'put up a couple of substantially constructed two-storeyed buildings of wood, in a part of the street which was looked upon as an eye-sore by the community; both of those are occupied, one by Shanahan Brothers as a boot and shoe store, and the other by Mr. Waldron, a general storekeeper.'<sup>582</sup>

**1891** Plans and specifications drawn for a Shop, with tenders closing on 19 January 1891.<sup>583</sup>

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<sup>573</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 4 April 1883

<sup>574</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 June 1884

<sup>575</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 February 1886

<sup>576</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 29 August 1895

<sup>577</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 29 August 1895

<sup>578</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 August 1904

<sup>579</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 March 1891

<sup>580</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 31 May 1888

<sup>581</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 March 1888

<sup>582</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 February 1889

<sup>583</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 January 1891

**1891** Three brick shops in Mary Street. Tenders were called for these works on 13 and 15 January 1891 and closed on 19 and 24 January 1891.<sup>584</sup> These shops were painted in February/March 1900, the work for which Hugo prepared the plans and specifications. The tenders for this work closed on 14 February 1900.<sup>585</sup>

**1891** Three two-storey shops for Ferguson Bros.

**1894** Additions to Mrs.H. Harris's shop and residence, Gympie. Tenders were called for this work by Hugo on 31 May 1894 and were to be delivered to Hugo at Caston & Davidson's office no later than 11 June 1894.<sup>586</sup> These tenders were called again on 3 July 1894 closing on 12 July 1894.<sup>587</sup>

**1900** Plans and specifications for a workshop of brick or wood for Edward Bytheway, tenders closing on 3 November 1900.<sup>588</sup> At this same time W.P. Hays was another architect in Gympie, and was arranging to paint the Gympie Hospital, work that would otherwise have been undertaken by Hugo. It has been impossible to identify the relationship between this architect and Hugo, but the fact that he was doing the Gympie Hospital must indicate some kind of cooperative relationship.

**1903** Plans and specifications for the building of a brick butcher's shop for Mr. A.J. Fisher. Tenders for this work closed on 31 July 1903.<sup>589</sup>

**1903** Plans and specifications for Plate Glass Shop Front in Mary Street. Tenders closed on 19 December 1903.<sup>590</sup>

**1903** Repairs and additions to Butcher's shop and cottage for Messrs. Elworthy and Mellor. Tenders closed 11 April 1903.<sup>591</sup> Messrs. Elworthy and Mellor had two butcher shops, one at Appollonian Vale and one at the One-Mile. Both of these were painted in 1901, Hugo closing tenders for this work on 5 December 1901.<sup>592</sup>

**1903** Plans and specifications for painting of Mr. Uhle's shop, with tenders closing on 9 December 1903.<sup>593</sup>

**1904** Plans and specifications for two shops in Mary Street for Mr. A. Felton, Esq. Tenders closed on 20 January 1904.<sup>594</sup>

**1905** Specifications for a Cement Floor for Richardson's Butcher's Shop, tenders for which closed on 12 August 1905.<sup>595</sup>

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<sup>584</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 January 1891

<sup>585</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 February 1900

<sup>586</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 31 May 1894

<sup>587</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 July 1894

<sup>588</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 30 October 1900

<sup>589</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 July 1903

<sup>590</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 December 1903

<sup>591</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 April 1903

<sup>592</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 December 1901

<sup>593</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 December 1903

<sup>594</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 January 1904

<sup>595</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 August 1905



**1906** Plans and specifications for two brick shops for Cullinane's Limited.<sup>596</sup> Tenders for this work closed on 6 February 1906. In July 1906, Hugo let tenders for the erection of a new permanent awning and painting of the shop front for Cullinane, Butler and Co. Tenders closed on 23 July 1906.<sup>597</sup>

**1906** Two shops in Mary Street for Mr. H. Sedgman. Tenders were called for these shops on 27 September 1906 and closed on 8 October 1906.<sup>598</sup>

### **Hospital Buildings**

From the late 1870's, Hugo was a member of the Hospital Committee and designed and built the hospital buildings, including:

**1875** The hospital morgue. This was called a 'Dead House' when tenders were invited for erection of the morgue. Tenders were invited on 20 March 1875.<sup>599</sup> It is something to consider when we see how the funds for this Hospital were raised with Hugo steering the process.<sup>600</sup>

**1876-79** Additions and improvements to Gympie Hospital. Hugo had tenders for this work close on 28 December 1876.<sup>601</sup> This included work to line the wards and other additions and repairs.<sup>602</sup> The painting of the hospital also occurred in 1877, Hugo closing tenders for this work on 30 April 1877.<sup>603</sup>

**1885** Residence for the Medical Officer at the Gympie Hospital. Tenders for its erection were called on 24 January 1885 and closed 3 February 1885.<sup>604</sup>

**1891** Two contagious diseases wards in brick, Gympie Hospital. Hugo closed tenders for this work on 17 February 1891.<sup>605</sup>

**1892** Erection of two brick closets, Gympie Hospital. Tenders closed on 22 February 1892.<sup>606</sup>

**1898** Gympie Hospital conversion of the fever ward into Nurses Quarters. Tenders closed on 7 November 1898.<sup>607</sup>

**1899** Tenders were called in 1899 to alter one of the Hospital buildings into nurses' quarters and closed on 12 June 1899.<sup>608</sup>

**1902** Works at Gympie Hospital including a new bathroom and lavatories. Tenders were let on 5 June 1902 and closed on 12 June 1902.<sup>609</sup> Just prior to this work being done in 1902,

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<sup>596</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 January 1906

<sup>597</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 17 July 1906

<sup>598</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 September 1906

<sup>599</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 March 1875

<sup>600</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 July 1875

<sup>601</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 December 1876

<sup>602</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 April 1876

<sup>603</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 April 1877

<sup>604</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 January 1885

<sup>605</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 February 1891

<sup>606</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 February 1892

<sup>607</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 October 1898

<sup>608</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 June 1899

<sup>609</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 June 1902

Hugo had prepared plans and specifications for the laying of water pipes at the Hospital as well as for painting the Contagious Diseases Ward.<sup>610</sup> The removal of old and erection of new baths and any other work necessary. Hugo was to draw up the specifications, call for tenders, and supervise the work.<sup>611</sup>

**1906** Specifications for painting Nurses' Quarters at Gympie Hospital. Tenders closed on 9 June 1906.<sup>612</sup>

### **Burbidge Residence**

Hugo designed the Calton Hill residence for Mr William. E. Burbidge, an assayer and analyst, who melted, refined and assayed gold almost throughout the life of the goldfield. This residence was one of Gympie's earliest homes, built between 1880 and 1885.<sup>613</sup>

Burbidge's business premises were for many years located at Nashville (Gympie) 'alongside the Phoenix P.C. Mine, once the site of the Widgee Shire Works Depot.

Hugo also designed Mr. Burbidge's brick premises and retort house in Reef Street, Gympie. This building was completed in 1902. Mr Burbidge 'continued here until mining on the Gympie goldfield virtually ceased... As with almost all the other homes in the area, timber was used in the construction. An interesting feature of this particular residence is the observation platform atop the roof, whence an excellent view of the city is obtained. Ornamentation is provided by the scalloped fascia board, and each corner is protected by wooden louvres. A later addition is the eastern portion of the house dating from the beginning of the century [19<sup>th</sup> century]. The property is now owned by St Patrick's Parish.'<sup>614</sup>

The Burbidge Residence later became the residence of the manager of the Joint Stock Bank, then later owned by Mr F. Sykes, and for some 20 years the CWA Hostel. Mr Burbidge was Mayor of Gympie between 1909 and 1910.

### **Goldsworthy Building**

The Goldsworthy Building 216 Mary Street Gympie, designed by Hugo du Rietz, is heritage listed by the National Trust of Queensland as part of the 'Mary Street Gold Era Precinct'. Since its construction in 1903, it has been known as the Caston and Davidson Building, the Sym and Jackson Building, and the Crawford and Co Building. The buildings are now the home of Peter Goldsworthy Optometrist and Jeffery, Cuddihy & Joyce Solicitors.

### **Hugo's Unique Design Feature**

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<sup>610</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 March 1902

<sup>611</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 March 1902

<sup>612</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 May 1906

<sup>613</sup> Mulholland, W.E.; Mark Trotter; Dick Gould; Charlene Thompson Gould; National Trust of Queensland. Gympie Branch of the National Trust of Queensland, 1983. The Town that Saved Queensland. P49

<sup>614</sup> Mulholland, W.E.; Mark Trotter; Dick Gould; Charlene Thompson Gould; National Trust of Queensland. Gympie Branch of the National Trust of Queensland, 1983. The Town that Saved Queensland. P48



A common 'stamp' on Hugo Du Rietz designed homes was an elegant, curved iron roof. This was a distinctive Du Rietz design feature. He designed galvanized iron, ogee-profiled verandah roofs, with close spaced studs with cut-in angle braces. This has a double curve, usually convex above and concave below, and has the advantage of not needing a frame to hold it up. Not all homes which feature such a roof were designed by Hugo Du Rietz but the majority were. The curved iron sheeting was usually imported from England. None of the surviving Hugo Du Rietz buildings have the ogee verandahs.<sup>615</sup> Watson and McKay say that 'origins of the Gympie ogee roof are particularly elusive. The type of ogee-concave on the upper section and convex on the lower is seen on houses throughout Gympie, but is

rare elsewhere... The former Royal Hotel on Mary Street... is shown with an ogee awning in 1905.<sup>616</sup>



617

Du Rietz ogee roof

Ogee shaped verandah entrance which appears common in the Gympie area. The architect A.B. Brady is often attributed to this style.

His buildings and other structures were characterised by a distinctive colour scheme of cream walls and red roofs (instead of the ferric oxide preferred elsewhere in southern Queensland).

Searching for Du Rietz itemises 12 buildings constructed by Hugo Du Rietz which can still be identified in Gympie.<sup>618</sup>

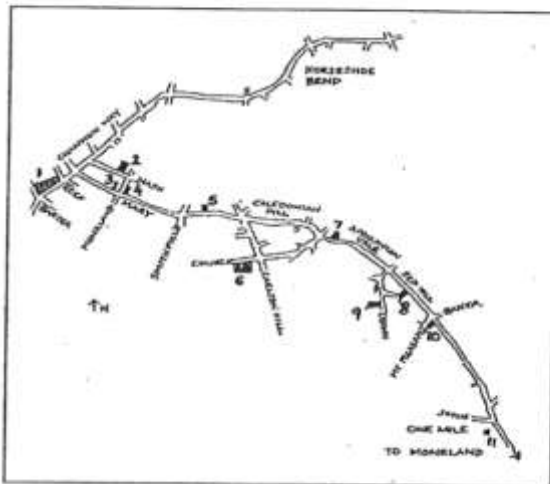
<sup>615</sup> Note: [An ogee is: 1. A double curve with the shape of an elongated S. 2. A molding having the profile of an S-shaped curve. 3. An arch formed by two S-shaped curves meeting at a point. Also called ogee arch.

<sup>616</sup> Watson, Donald and McKay, Judith. Queensland Architects of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century: A Biographical Dictionary, Queensland Museum 1994. p45

<sup>617</sup> <http://imgrid.net/tag/queenslanderstyle/>

<sup>618</sup> Watson, Donald and McKay, Judith. Queensland Architects of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century: A Biographical Dictionary, Queensland Museum 1994. pp57-59

Of the many buildings that he constructed, only 12 can now be identified. A walk from the Surface Hill Church to One Mile allows the architectural tourist to visit most of them.



1. Surface Hill Wesleyan Church, 1889-0
2. School of Arts, Nash Street, 1904
3. Royal Bank 199 Mary Street, 1891-2
4. ?Hotel, now Charlie's, 1881. Called the Atlantic in 1905 at which time it had a two-storey verandah<sup>7</sup>.
5. Walker's building, now the Brown Jug Café, Mary Street, for TB Tronson, 1880. Street awning replaced.
6. St Patrick's Roman Catholic School, Carlton Hill, 1898-9, organ loft in St Patrick's Church, 1896
7. Butcher's shop, now a Seafood Shop, Apollonian Vale, 1874
8. Oddfellows Hall, Apollonian Vale, 1873-4
9. Welsh Church, 11, Crown Road, 1886
10. Phoenix Hotel, Cnr. Red Hill and Mt Pleasant Rd., 1881, verandahs missing
11. One Mile School, 1874<sup>8</sup>

For more than 30 years he was patronised for commissions to build various structures, by institutions on whose committees he served, by religious denominations and by leaders of business and the professions, on a continuing basis. Watson and McKay observed that 'he was responsible for a number of distinctive local building features, such as ogee profiled roofs, close-spaces studs with cut in angle braces, ... and a distinctive colour scheme of cream walls and red roofs.'<sup>619</sup> Hugo was an architect in the days when they had to be their own quantity surveyor and had to have a sound knowledge of engineering concepts and principles.

His work at the Gympie Hospital is a fine example of Hugo's ever consistent involvement in significant affairs of the Gympie community. He was Secretary of the Gympie General Hospital for many years and in the days when public subscription and voluntary committee work were needed for its operations. It was one of his important contributions to the community life of Gympie.<sup>620</sup> Hugo almost never missed a meeting of the Hospital Committee. It was his job as Hospital Secretary to call regular and annual meetings of the subscribers to the Gympie Hospital to present reports of the Hospital Committee, the Treasurer and Auditors, and to elect a new Committee. He was also the Hospital's architect. Over the many years he was on the Committee, any maintenance or new work that the Hospital required, be it on the buildings or on the hospital grounds, the Committee deferred to Hugo to organise the work, draw any plans that were necessary, call tenders, and see that the work was undertaken to the required standards of the Committee and, of course, to Hugo's standards as an architect.

<sup>619</sup> Watson, Donald and McKay, Judith. Queensland Architects of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century: A Biographical Dictionary, Queensland Museum 1994. p45

<sup>620</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 January 1877

As Hospital Secretary, Hugo annually called for tenders to supply drugs, beef and mutton (at per pound), bread (at per pound), wine and spirits, groceries, burial of hospital patients, fire wood,<sup>621</sup> supply of earth for earth closets and for emptying the boxes once a week,<sup>622</sup> and various painting jobs.<sup>623</sup> He also played an important role in the recruitment of key staff.<sup>624</sup>

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. H. W. Durietz reported that the cost of reforming, repairing, and painting the Contagious Diseases Ward, and putting up outhouses etc., also painting two bathrooms with enamel paint and new stands for lavatory basins and completing lead on floors of bath rooms, also new stand for sink and basins and new sink and two basins in operating room, tiling floor off same and painting room in enamel paint, would be £170.

Mr. Bytheway speaking in reference to the Doctor's recommendations and Mr. Durietz's report, said that Dr. Kenny was very particular and required everything to be up to the pink of perfection. If they went into the operating room, they would think it perfection, yet Dr. Kenny thought it was an uncivilised operating room, the Doctor wanted the floor tiled and the room painted with enamel paint. One would think that the Doctor was inclined to be a little extravagant but according to his arguments, and he could put his reasons for everything very forcibly, he did not think so. Then the doctor wanted the Contagious Diseases ward done up, and it would make an excellent ward for children. It was a question whether it was worth spending £100 on it. It was certainly not advisable to do it if they were going to study economy, but if they had the money to spend it might be advisable. What he complained of, however, was that they were always doing their work over again. When Dr. Bowe was at the Hospital, they had spent a large sum on an operating table and now it was not in use, the present Doctor using a plain pine table. He hoped that if they did anything, it would be permanent.

The Chairman: No, it won't; the next Doctor will disapprove of it because this one approved.

He even helped to organise the regular Hospital Balls such as the Calico Balls, with the Ladies' Committees set up for such events and engaging the Oddfellows' Band to volunteer to provide music for fund raising for the Hospital. One interesting event organised by him was a 'Hospital Grand Demonstration' which involved delegates from the various Societies, on the occasion of the Queen Victoria's Birthday in 1875.<sup>625</sup> This Grand Demonstration was quite an affair and it is most unlikely we would ever see the likes of such an event now to raise funds for the current Gympie Hospital. Have a look at the organisations involved in this whole event-as many as there might have been in Gympie in 1875. See Hugo was a steward for event 14, *Catching the Greased Pig*, with one of his clients Mr J Corry for whom he had designed and built a cottage.

Here's what happened on the day-imagine this if you can, and imagine if it could happen today:

<sup>621</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 February 1876

<sup>622</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 February 1877

<sup>623</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 June 1902

<sup>624</sup> The Queenslander 26 March 1881

<sup>625</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 May 1875 and 22 May 1875



**QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1875.**

**A GRAND DEMONSTRATION,**

**IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE**

**GYMPIE HOSPITAL.**

**P**ROCESSION to start from the Police-yard, Commissioners' Hill, at 9 o'clock sharp, and march to the Paddock of James Healy, Esq. (kindly lent for the occasion).

Members of the various Societies will assemble not later than half-past 8 o'clock.

Marshal of the Procession—S. J. LLOYD, Esq.

**Order of Procession.**

- Caledonian Piper
- Caledonian Society
- St. Mary and St. Patrick's Temperance Society's BAND
- St. Mary and St. Patrick's Temperance Society
- Hibernian Friendly Society
- Independent Order of Rechabites
- Salem Lodge of Good Templars
- Hope of Gympie Lodge of Good Templars
- ODDFELLOWS BAND
- Grand United Order of Oddfellows
- Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows
- Hospital Committee.

Order of Procession to be reversed on return home, the Oddfellows Band leading and Hospital Committee following, other Orders in reverse of march out.

**JUDGES :**

**Messrs. GEO. ARGO, J. CORRY, T. COCKBURN, AND JOHN D. O'KEEFE.**

**TREASURER—MR. J. CORRY.**

**STARTER—MR. J. CHAPPLE.**

**PROGRAMME OF SPORTS,**

To commence at 10 o'clock a.m. sharp.

1. **BOYS' RACE,** for all Boys under 13 years of age ; distance, 100 yards. 1st Prize, 10s. ; 2nd, 5s. Entrance, 1s.—Stewards : R. Napier and D. Butler.
2. **MANCHESTER UNITY ODDFELLOWS RACE.** Distance, 200 yards ; prize, £1. Entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : R. Napier and J. Bradford.
3. **PUTTING THE STONE.**—For members of the Caledonian Society ; stone to be put from the

shoulder and not to weigh less than 18lbs. Prize, £1 ; entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : J. Paul and H. Irvine.

4. **GOOD TEMPLARS' RACE.**—For members of the Hope of Gympie Lodge ; distance, 100 yards ; prize, £1. Entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : W. Ferguson and J. Nevin.

5. **HOP, STEP, AND JUMP.**—For members of the Hibernian Friendly Society. Prize, £1 ; entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : J. Lyons and A. Collins.

6. **RACE.**—For members of St. Mary's and St. Patrick's Temperance Society. Distance, 200 yards ; prize, £1. Entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : J. Lyons and D. Butler.

7. **JINGLING IN THE RING.**—Jingler to be caught in 10 minutes ; if not caught in the time the prize to go to the Jingler. Open to all comers ; prize, £1 ; entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : R. Chapple and J. Bradford.

8. **RACE.**—For members of the Independent Order of Rechabites. Distance, 200 yards ; prize, £1 ; entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : G. Hay and R. Mercer.

9. **SACK RACE.**—For all comers ; prize, £1 ; entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : R. Napier and J. Nevin.

10. **RUNNING FLAT JUMP.**—For members of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows. Prize, £1 ; entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : R. Chapple and J. Bradford.

11. **VAULTING WITH THE POLE.**—Open to all comers ; 1st prize, £1 ; 2nd, 10s. ; entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : C. Brown and H. Rose.

12. **THREE STANDING JUMPS.**—Open to all comers ; prize, £1 ; entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : R. Napier and J. Nevin.

13. **ALL COMERS' RACE.**—Distance, 250 yards ; prize, £1 ; entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : R. Chapple and D. Butler.

14. **CATCHING THE GREASED FIG.**—For all comers. Entrance, 1s.—Stewards : J. Corry and H. W. Durietz.

15. **TILTING IN THE RING.**—Open to all comers ; 1st prize, £2 ; 2nd, £1 ; entrance, 5s. Stewards : R. Chapple and D. Butler.

16. **FORCED HANDICAP.**—For all winners ; losers optional ; distance, 300 yards ; prize, £2 ; entrance, 2s. 6d.—Stewards : W. Ferguson and J. Paul.

17. **TOSSING THE CABER.**—For all comers ; prize, £1 ; entrance, 2s. 6d. Stewards : H. Irvin and J. Paul.

**A QUOIT MATCH,** open to all comers, will commence at 11 o'clock ; players to find quoits ; distance, 21 yards. 1st Prize, £1 ; 2nd, 10s. Entrance, 2s. 6d.—Steward : J. Scott.

In all Events there must be three entrances or no Prize will be awarded ; four entrances or no second money.

The decision of the Stewards shall be final.

The Committee reserve the right to handicap in any event.

TO CONCLUDE  
WITH A  
**GRAND CONCERT AND BALL,**  
IN THE  
VARIETIES THEATRE.

Admission to the Concert-- Front Seats, 3s. ;  
Second Seats, 2s. ; Back Seats, 1s. Admission  
to the Ball only, 2s. 6d.

Parties taking Tickets for the Concert will  
be admitted to the Ball on payment of 1s. extra.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A. J. AYERS | Hon.  
B. FINNEY | Secs.

**WANTED Married Couple as**  
**WARDSMAN and MATRON,** for Gympie  
Hospital. Salary, £100 per annum, with rations and  
quarters. Applications, with certificates of qualifications  
and particulars of age, number of family, and previous  
hospital experience, to be forwarded to Secretary Gympie  
Hospital, on or before 30th April next. **H. W. DURIETZ,**  
Secretary.

TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE VARIOUS  
GOLD MINES OF GYMPIE.

I AM requested by the Committee of the Gympie  
Hospital to make a public appeal to you for  
co-operation and support.

The Institution has from the first been well supported by claimowners and Business people generally, but with a few exceptions the assistance given by laboring miners, the persons for whom the Hospital is mainly kept open, has been trifling.

This is accounted for to some extent by the inability of the Committee to send Collectors round to each individual, and it has therefore been determined to request all to initiate some system whereby those not already providing for themselves in some other way shall be called upon to contribute regularly to the Hospital.

If it was universal, such a Collection could be made which (added to the increased subsidy from the Government) would thoroughly improve the Institution and render it more beneficial and acceptable to the whole community than the present income will allow.

Your workmen should co-operate with you in this matter, for by a small Fortnightly Payment they can not only secure the right to admission, but make provision for themselves and for others perhaps less fortunate.

Trusting this appeal may be successful,  
I am, yours &c.,  
**H. W. DURIETZ,**

Note the salary of £100 per annum (\$15,045 in today's currency<sup>626</sup>) to cover both the Wardsman and the Matron. It is no wonder that Hugo and the Hospital Committee had to be innovative in how they sought funds to keep the Hospital financially viable.

As Hospital Secretary, Hugo sought almost any event worthy of the Hospital to raise funds for it. In 1878, he arranged for people, at one shilling a ticket, to attend the operation of a diamond rock drill in full work. He even arranged for a fence to be built around the machine.<sup>627</sup> As a major mining town, it would have been a source of great inspection by the townspeople.

But the miners were the majority recipients of the medical treatment available at the Gympie Hospital, and often it was the mines and miners who were reluctant payers of the subscriptions to keep the hospital viable. The advertisement

makes the point quite directly and bluntly. Necessarily then, it was a public issue for the

<sup>626</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>627</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 October 1878

townspeople to know<sup>628</sup>, in much the same way as advertisements for the monthly subscriptions were placed in the local newspaper. Without such contributions, the Hospital could not operate successfully, but the miners and the mine owners must have figured the Hospital would just be there when they needed it. It seems the mine owners and miners were oblivious to the needs of the Hospital, even to the point that this hospital often had to advertise for donations of linen in its early days. In his role as Hospital Secretary, Hugo organised the gathering of subscriptions and kept a close eye on their being gained through nominated men who collected these subscriptions. In 1877, the Hospital had at least shareholders from two of the mines in Gympie: No.8 South Lady Mary Tribute (contributed a total of £11/26/-this was equivalent to \$1,850 in today's currency<sup>629</sup>); and No.8 Hilton North (contributed a total of £5 or \$753 in today's currency<sup>630</sup>). That year the workmen from the Gympie Quartz Crushing Company contributed £4/8/- (\$662 in today's currency<sup>631</sup>), and the workmen from No. 6 South Monkland for their accident fund contributed £5 (\$753). It is interesting to note that among the remainder of the subscription payers that year, the three main banks in Gympie at the time, the Bank of New South Wales, the Queensland National Bank and the Australian Joint Stock Bank were prominent, contributing a total of £9/9/- (\$1,422 in today's currency<sup>632</sup>).<sup>633</sup> By 1890, more mines and some individual miners had begun to pay subscriptions, such as No.1 North Phoenix Company, No.1 North Glanmire Company, No.7 South Lady Mary, Gympie Great Eastern, North Lady Mary Company, employees of the No.4 North Phoenix Company, employees of the No.5 North Phoenix Company, and No.2 South Ellen Harkins Company. Most of the hotels in Gympie were making subscriptions and a great number of the citizens of Gympie including Hugo himself.<sup>634</sup> It might be concluded that Hugo's efforts to ensure increased numbers of subscriptions had made the Hospital a recognised valuable facility. Although the Hospital was there to provide treatment for injuries and other forms of illness, the miners had access to personal accident insurance through the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited of London. By 1898, the company had invested £70,000 (\$11,584,415 in today's currency) in Queensland and other Colonial Government securities. The insurance was designed so that miners who incurred 'accidents and had no claim for compensation from their Employers, including several forms of sickness' could be 'insured with this Corporation for the same premium charged by other Companies for the Accident Risk alone-provided the Corporation help the Employer's Liability Risk.'<sup>635</sup> The agent for the insurance was one of Cullinane brothers, Mr. C. M. Cullinane. The miners, therefore, if they paid their subscriptions to the Hospital also then had some other form of security for loss of income.

Hugo set high ethical standards when it came to decision making. One particular example lays with the tenders for supplies to the Hospital. In one meeting, the Committee wanted to order wine and spirits 'as they might be required by the medical officers.'<sup>636</sup> Hugo strongly

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<sup>628</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 16 March 1878

<sup>629</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>630</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>631</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>632</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>633</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 June 1877

<sup>634</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 May 1890

<sup>635</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 31 March 1898

<sup>636</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 February 1874



objected to such a decision on the basis that 'no supplies should be obtained for the institution without tender and that a very bad precedent would be to do so otherwise.'<sup>637</sup> In the same vein, the Hospital arranged for a certain Mr Collisson to lecture on behalf of the Hospital and for which there would be a fee to listen. In the event it turned out to be unsuccessful in terms of a money earner for the Hospital, but an interesting lecture on religion in Germany. Hugo expressed his view of its being a poor choice of subject for a lecture, but expressed even stronger views that the members of the Hospital Committee who had arranged the lecture 'were not even present and had evidently neglected their duties.'<sup>638</sup>

As Hospital Secretary, Hugo was responsible to ensure the Hospital kept its subscriptions coming in to sustain the operations and the future of the Hospital. The following is the kind of advertisement he would place in the local newspaper for the call of subscriptions<sup>639</sup>:

## HOSPITAL MONTHLY Subscription Fund.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to be limited to Three Pence per Week or One Shilling per Lunar Month, to be Collected Monthly.

Collectors to send in their Books Quarterly to the Secretary of the Gympie Hospital, with the sum collected—that is, upon the last day of March, June, September, and December.

Collectors will be careful to fill up every column in ink.

The Books will be returned by Post to the postal address of the Collectors as soon as possible after the end of every quarter.

Quarterly Returns will be published in the *Gympie Times*, showing amount collected by each Collector with name of Mine, Station, Plantation, or Establishment.

Subscribers at each Mine, Station, Plantation, or Establishment shall be entitled to Tickets of Admission for one Indoor and two Outdoor Patients for each Pound subscribed.

To enable Subscribers to this Fund to Vote at all General Annual Meetings in January, and at all Special General Meetings during the Year, Subscribers at each Mine, Station, Plantation, or Establishment, are respectfully requested by the Committee to Elect a Subscriber as a voter for each Pound Subscribed, who will be entitled to Vote at all General Meetings. The Collectors are requested to send the names of those so elected to the Secre-

to send the names of those so elected to the Secretary of the Gympie Hospital, and provide each Voter with a Certificate that he has been duly elected a Voter.

The Subscriptions to this Fund will commence on the 30th day of June, 1875.

H. W. DURIETZ,  
Secretary.

Gympie, June, 1875.

#### *Form of Certificate for Voter.*

Hospital Monthly Subscription Fund.—At a Meeting of Subscribers to the above Fund, held at

..... Mr. .... was elected a Voter.

.....  
Collector.

To the Secretary of the Gympie Hospital.

The COMMITTEE of the Gympie Hospital has instituted the Monthly Subscription Fund in such a manner as to entitle small subscribers to all privileges. They hope that the miners of Gympie and the residents of the surrounding stations will support the Committee in their endeavours to make the Gympie Hospital the most efficient in the colony.

To the Worshipful the Justices of the Peace, acting in and for Gympie, in the District of Gympie, in the Colony of Queensland.

As well as being a Hospital Committee member and secretary, Hugo maintained his own company, Du Rietz and Co.

Between the 1870s and late 1890s he had been responsible for the design and building of:

**1875** The hospital morgue, Gympie Hospital

<sup>637</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 February 1874

<sup>638</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 December 1874

<sup>639</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 July 1875

**1876-79** Additions and improvements to Gympie Hospital

**1891** Two contagious diseases wards, Gympie Hospital

**1898** Nurses quarters, Gympie Hospital. Tenders were called in 1899 to alter one of the Hospital buildings into nurses' quarters and closed on 12 June 1899.<sup>640</sup>

**1902** March-laying on water, the removal of old and erection of new baths and any other work necessary. Hugo was to draw up the specifications, call for tenders, and supervise the work.<sup>641</sup>

**1906** Specifications for painting Nurses' Quarters at Gympie Hospital. Tenders closed on 9 June 1906.<sup>642</sup>

Mr. Atkinson said the matter had been practically decided before. It was always right enough to talk of economy, but economy was not always efficiency, and a medical man must have a good operating room, for they knew how much depended on everything being perfect at an operation. As one of the Committee, he thought both recommendations were absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the Hospital. He would move that Mr. Durietz's recommendations be accepted, and that Mr. Durietz be instructed to call for tenders for the work.

This was seconded by Mr. Stewart, and carried.

On 13 May 1902, at the monthly meeting of the Gympie Hospital Committee, the issue of the contagious wards recurred. Hugo's good colleague, Edward Bytheway was present, and Mr F.I. Power, the well-known solicitor in Gympie was Chairman on that day. Hugo had submitted a report relating to improvements at the hospital, in particular the contagious wards which informed the Gympie Hospital Committee that the cost of reforming, repairing, and painting the Contagious Diseases Ward, and putting up outhouses etc., also painting two bathrooms with enamel paint and new stands for lavatory basins and completing lead on floors of bathrooms, also new stand for sink and two basins in operating room tiling floor of same and painting room in enamel paint, would be £170. The meeting agreed with the scope of work and costings and allowed tenders to be called.<sup>643</sup>

**GYMPIE HOSPITAL.**  
**T**HE ANNUAL MEETING of Subscribers to the Gympie Hospital will be held at the Court House, on THURSDAY, January 24, at 8 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the retiring Committee, Treasurer, and Auditors, and to elect Committee for the ensuing year.  
**H. W. DURIETZ,**  
Secretary.

As early as the 1870s Hugo was giving his time to the Gympie Hospital as its Secretary.<sup>644</sup> He arranged for a good many of the meetings of the Gympie Hospital Committee to be held in the Caston and Davidson's offices, remembering that Edgar Davidson was Hugo's

son-in-law. Hugo resigned as a member of the Committee on 5 June 1876, but he was still

<sup>640</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 June 1899

<sup>641</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 March 1902

<sup>642</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 May 1906

<sup>643</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 May 1902

<sup>644</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 January 1878

active on the Committee getting subscriptions for the Hospital. Hugo was on the Committee for the Gympie Hospital when the 'jumping doctor' Dr T.E.D. Byrne was a medical officer at the Hospital with Dr S.J. Burke and Dr John Benson (the second and third doctors to Gympie respectively). Dr Byrne was the first doctor to come to Gympie. He was a highly qualified doctor and surgeon for his time and had come out of the Crimean War where he served with the British Royal Navy as a surgeon and had been a Surgeon Superintendent on several ships which carried migrants from Britain to Australia. Hugo witnessed Dr Byrne's bitter behaviour when he was not appointed the Chief Medical Officer at the Hospital. By this time Dr Byrne had earned for himself a reputation for being often intoxicated and unreliable. The township as a whole was glad to see the last of Dr Byrne when he left to return to Scotland to tend to his father's inheritance in 1874.

Hugo's enthusiasm for his community involvement was almost indefatigable as demonstrated by the Hospital Drill Ball of Thursday 26 August 1886. It was held in the new Drill Hall, 'the decorations in the new Drill Hall'<sup>645</sup> and was described as one of the largest crowds ever assembled in Gympie. There were in excess of 200 people seated at the supper tables. It was so much enjoyed that there was the strong thought it might become an annual event. Hugo's efforts excited general admiration and were certainly a triumph for the artistic tastes displayed by the sub-committee (Messrs Hugo Du Rietz and A.R. Ranson) to whom this important detail was entrusted.<sup>646</sup> It must have been a splendid well enjoyed evening, not unlike a masquerade ball when the various fancy dress are noted. All the well-known in town were there, including the Bytheways, with Hugo himself dressed as a Greek Pirate ('the figure of Hugo Du Rietz was arrayed in the fantastic costume of a "Greek Pirate", which became his handsome figure)<sup>647</sup>, his son Percy, as Ralph Rockstraw, and his son in law Edgar Davidson dressed as a Horse Guardsman.<sup>648</sup> The decorations went so far as to have 'a mirror suspended at the head of the ball-room' for the dancers to flit past.<sup>649</sup> The dancers bent, lilted and swayed to the music of 'the Oddfellows' Band and Messrs. Flay (piano), and Garner (violin), gratuitously offered their services, there was not a single hitch, everything going off merry as a wedding bell. The dancing was continued until the sun commenced to rise in the east, and to tip with gold the surrounding hills, and the flowers opened their leaves to grace the dawn.<sup>650</sup> Hugo's efforts and that of his friends and colleagues ensured the Hospital fared well from the event that night. Another successful Ball was held again in 1887 with Mr Du Rietz appearing as a sailor.<sup>651</sup> In such events, Hugo's gregarious character and sense of fun was in its element- he was often at similar events – at the Mercantile Assembly, for example, at the Forester's Hall in Fortitude Valley in Brisbane, he was dressed up as a 'Spanish Brigand'.<sup>652</sup>

Hospital Saturdays were another way the Gympie Hospital raised money from the volunteer work of a Ladies' Committee – the Du Rietz family were well and truly a large part of these efforts.

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<sup>645</sup> Queensland Figaro and Punch 11 September 1886

<sup>646</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 28 August 1886

<sup>647</sup> Queensland Figaro and Punch 11 September 1886

<sup>648</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 28 August 1886

<sup>649</sup> Queensland Figaro and Punch 11 September 1886

<sup>650</sup> Queensland Figaro and Punch 11 September 1886

<sup>651</sup> Queensland Figaro and Punch 22 October 1887

<sup>652</sup> Queensland Figaro and Punch 21 August 1886

Hugo may have been 'a million' miles from his native Sweden, but his ability to adapt and create a noble quality of life in his new 'home' town of Gympie was obviously one he took on whole heartedly. His community contribution at that time with its 'European northern hemisphere influence or flavour' must have become somewhat iconic in Gympie. The flair of the building designs he has left for the heritage of Gympie speak loud volumes of this.

### HOSPITAL BALL.

The combined plain and fancy dress ball held in the Drill Hall on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Gympie Hospital, was even more successful than the most sanguine member of the Committee could possibly have anticipated. It brought together an assemblage thoroughly representative of all classes of the community, and one of the largest that has ever been seen in a local ball-room, and it will result in a respectable balance being handed over to the Hospital. Furthermore everything in connection with it passed off so well, and such a general, good impression was left that it will doubtless occur to many that a Hospital ball might well be made an annual event. By common consent it is conceded that Thursday evening's ball fairly eclipsed all others that have taken place on the field in two respects—firstly with regard to the style in which the hall was decorated, and secondly in the large number of dancers dressed in fancy

costume that it attracted. The decorations excited general admiration, and were certainly a triumph for the artistic taste displayed by the sub-committee (Messrs. Hugo Duriets and A. R. Ranson) to whom this important detail was entrusted. And the fancy dresses were not only numerous but handsome and varied, there being duplicates in only two or three characters. Dancing was commenced at about nine o'clock to the superb music of the Odd-fellows' Band, who never were in better form, and who were occasionally relieved by Mr. Flay (piano) and Mr. Garner (violin). The scene then and for every dance until a late hour was a brilliant one, every available portion of the floor being occupied by lovers of the graceful exercise, and the gay colours of the fancy dresses contrasting well with the darker shades represented by the wearers of evening dress. In some of the round dances it was found that the hall was not large enough to accommodate with comfort all who took part in them, but the crowding was cheerfully submitted to; all, it was evident, had come to enjoy themselves, and were not to be prevented from doing so by any little inconvenience. At midnight an adjournment was made to the Masonic Hall, where a nice light supper was served by the caterer, Mr. Baker, after which the company returned to the dancing room, and it was not until nearly five o'clock that the last of the 24 items on the well arranged programme was got through. We give a list of those who attended this successful ball for a deserving charity, as well as we

ball for a deserving charity, as well as we have been able to compile it from the information contained on the tickets and from other sources, but it is not pretended that it is complete, it being known that the attendance numbered over 200.

Miss Ashton, Shepherdess  
 Miss Arnell, Defence Force  
 Miss H. Arnell, Russian Peasant  
 Mr. W. Armstrong, Evening Dress  
 Dr. Black, Evening Dress  
 Mrs. Black, Mrs. Balchristie  
 Mr. E. D. Barnes, Evening Dress  
 Mr. W. Bytheway, Soldier  
 Mrs. Bytheway, Evening Dress  
 Mr. J. Bates, Evening Dress  
 Mrs. J. Bates, Evening Dress  
 Mr. J. M. Berrie, Evening Dress  
 Mrs. J. M. Berrie, Evening Dress  
 Mr. E. B. Barnes, Evening Dress  
 Mrs. E. B. Barnes, Evening Dress  
 Mr. O. H. Betts, Evening Dress  
 Mr. S. Boyce, Evening Dress  
 Mr. Brown, Evening Dress  
 Mrs. Brown, Evening Dress  
 Miss Banks, Cordelia  
 Miss Clunes, Juliet  
 Mr. J. Clark, Evening Dress  
 Mrs. Clarke, Evening Dress  
 Mr. D. Cockburn, Sergeant Gympie Mounted Rifles  
 Mr. W. Colles, Collegian  
 Miss Colles, Mrs. Balchristie  
 Miss Maggie Corcoran, Italian Girl  
 Miss Mary Corcoran, Dolly Varden  
 Mr. J. Crawford, Corporal Q. D. Force  
 Mr. A. H. Chippindall, Lord Bacon  
 Mr. Corrigan, Evening Dress  
 Mr. C. Oaston, Evening Dress  
 Mr. J. S. Cullinane, Evening Dress  
 Mrs. J. S. Cullinane, Lady of the Period  
 Miss Cahill, Snowdrop  
 Mr. S. Causton, Evening Dress  
 Miss Chapple, Evening Dress  
 Mr. A. Davies, Jack Tar  
 Mrs. Donaldson, Jocrisse  
 Mr. E. G. Davidson, Horse Guardsman  
 Mr. P. Duriets, Ralph Rackstraw  
 Mr. P. Dillon, Huntsman  
 Mr. D. Dowling, Evening Dress  
 Mr. H. Duriets, Greek Pirate  
 Mr. W. Davies, Evening Dress  
 Mrs. W. Davies, Evening Dress  
 Miss Elworthy, Evening Dress  
 Capt. W. Ferguson, Capt. Q. D. Force  
 Mr. R. Fleming, A Cafe Waiter  
 Mrs. W. Ferguson (s.m.), Evening Dress  
 Miss Foott, Dresden China  
 Miss Ferrall, Miss Hardcastle  
 Miss Graham, Evening Dress  
 Capt. F. Grosvener, Evening Dress  
 Mrs. F. Grosvener, Austrian Peasant  
 Mr. Hugh Hughes, Private Gympie Mounted Rifles  
 Mrs. Hughes, Evening Dress  
 Miss Haynes, Home Rule

"The glorious sun stays in its course  
And plays the Alchemist."—Shakespeare.

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

taken by the

**NEW INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS**

**H. DURIETZ**

**H**AS great pleasure in announcing to the  
Public that he is now prepared to take  
Portraits by his

**NEW INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS.**

The Photographing of Children and Groups  
has been made a Specialty by him.

**STUDIO**—Corner opposite the Varieties  
Theatre—Queen Street.

**GREAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS  
FOR THE CHILDREN OF GYMPIE!**

**H. DURIETZ**

**H**AS determined to give a **PRIZE**, consisting of  
an **ALBUM**, or a **FRAME**, for Photographs,  
to **EVERY CHILD** that has his or her Photograph  
taken from now to the 15th of January.

**Every 20th Prize is worth One Guinea.**

The Drawing for Prizes will be on the Art Union  
principle.

**Note.**—Every Child will receive a Prize.

The New Instantaneous Lens  
just to hand, is especially adapted for the Portraits  
of Children.

Proofs always shown, and Good Pictures  
Guaranteed.

**Come and Inspect Our Local Specimens.**

The American Artist in charge of the Studio has  
made Children his Special Study, and all agree that  
Children have never been taken so well before on  
Gympie.

Cartes de Visite, 10s. per dozen ; Cabinets, 25s.  
per dozen.

**H. DURIETZ,**

**PHOTOGRAPHER,**  
(Successor to E. H. FORSTER.)

**FIRST LOT OF PRIZES TONIGHT.**

In 1879, Hugo ventured into another business – photography - with a studio on the corner opposite the Varieties Theatre. He advertised himself as a photographer.<sup>653</sup> The photographic gallery known as Mr. Forster's Studio, and occupied by Hugo, 'had a nice shop in front as well as a four roomed cottage and kitchen, with a good colonial oven.'<sup>654</sup> The cottage, the Studio and the shop were all up to be let at the beginning of 1880. There is insufficient information available as to why this was being let when it appears Hugo had only just moved into the Studio. Mr. Forster moved to Maryborough in 1878 advertising his photographic business for sale as the 'leading photographic business in the Wide Bay District ... full plant up to 12 x 10, 3,000 negatives of the leading citizens.'<sup>655</sup> With such a reputation in the photography business, Hugo would have seen this as a sound business venture. The business was still going in 1882; he was asking for cash at the time of sitting and charging as his advertisement indicated 20 shillings (\$151 in today's currency<sup>656</sup>) per dozen for Glace Cartes visite and 10 shillings per dozen for Ordinary Cartes de visite.<sup>657</sup>

<sup>653</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 December 1879

<sup>654</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 January 1880

<sup>655</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 August 1878

<sup>656</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>657</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 January 1882

In this work, Hugo tried to promote the value of families having photographs as valuable memories. His appealing advertisement read 'Great and Glorious News for the Children of Gympie!' Hugo was offering a prize 'consisting of an ALBUM, or a FRAME, for Photographs to EVERY CHILD that has his or her Photograph taken from now to the 15 of January.'<sup>658</sup> Hugo had kept in touch with the latest technology of the time for taking photographs by the 'new instantaneous process' making his speciality 'photographing children and groups.'<sup>659</sup> Noting the year this business was established by Hugo, and noting that his son Hugo Adolphus was described as a photographer in the family tree, and had not yet left to go to live in Sweden, it could be that Hugo made this business for Hugo Adolphus while he was still gaining experience as an architect. Hugo Adolphus worked with his father as an architect for some time before leaving for Sweden. It was as an architect that Hugo Adolphus went back to Sweden in 1888.

What appears to be a turn for the worse in Hugo's business life and comes without explanation is that in 1880 he puts into place a liquidation by arrangement of his business.<sup>660</sup> The notice read:

'IN THE ESTATE OF H.W. DU RIETZ-Liquidation by Arrangement-Mr Du Rietz is authorised by us to Manage his Business as heretofore, and to receive and give Receipts for all moneys due to us in the above Estate. J. Elworthy and J. S. Cullinane Trustees. Gympie June 11, 1880.'

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<sup>658</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 14 January 1880

<sup>659</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 4 May 1881

<sup>660</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 and 26 June 1880

Mr. Hugo A. Durietz submitted for our inspection yesterday the design for a theatre which he has prepared at the request of several local residents who are, we understand, thinking of trying to form a company to supply what is generally conceded to be a want on Gympie. The design shows a two storied building in brick, 153 feet long by 53 feet wide, with a handsome front, a main hall 70 feet by 50 feet, a stage 50 feet by 50 feet, and all the conveniences which, according to modern ideas, should be provided in edifices intended for theatrical entertainments, concerts, banquets, and public meetings. It is capable of comfortably seating 1500 people, and the cost is estimated at about £4000. The whole design, and the style in which the plan has been completed, afford abundant proof that Mr. Durietz, who may almost be claimed as a native of Gympie, made good use of the time that he spent as a student of the Royal Technical School, Stockholm. With reference to the idea that has suggested the preparation of the plan, we hope it will not be allowed to rest there, but lead to the formation of a company strong enough to undertake the erection of such a building. It does not come legitimately within the scope or functions of the Municipality to provide a suitable theatre, and unless private enterprise steps in, as it has done in other Municipalities, there does not appear much likelihood of the disability under which Gympie now labors being removed for some time to come.

Hugo's son Adolphus, at the request of some citizens of Gympie, designed a theatre, but as the article written in February 1886 iterates, it needed an injection of money from private enterprise for the theatre to become a reality.<sup>661</sup>

**KNOX, SCHLAPP, & CO. PROPY., LTD**  
**TRAMWAY AND ELECTRICAL**  
**FURNISHERS.**

Large Stocks on Hand of 2ft. Gauge Portable and Permanent Tramways, Points and Crossings, Turntables, Cane Trucks Wheels and Axles, Locomotives, Electrical Machinery for Lighting, Power, and Pumping.

Representatives for the Nernst Electric Light, Limited, London. Sole representatives for Allis Chalmers Co., Chicago manufacturers of Mining and Metallurgical Machinery, also Pumping Machinery, suitable for sugar lands.

Offices and Stores: 163-9 William-street Melbourne.

Queensland Representative: DU RIETZ Darragh's Buildings, Queen-street.

In 1903 we find him representative for Knox, Schlapp & Co Propy. Ltd<sup>662</sup>. With his interest in machinery and inventions, this interest will have suited him very well.

Hugo always had interest and a hand in a diverse range of business and community ventures. From 7 September 1886 until 1892 Hugo and his colleagues, James G. Kidgell, Francis I. Power, James Chapple were appointed by the 'council of the municipality of Gympie to be trustees of the reserve for the cricketing and recreation in the parish of Gympie.'<sup>663</sup>

In 1902 he was a trustee of the Gympie Recreation Ground (now known as Queens Park) with Messrs Couldery and J. G. Kidgell. Mr Kidgell was the Secretary.<sup>664</sup>

Hugo showed his passion for his now Queensland home town on so many occasions and his highly qualified education showed through clearly as he finely articulated the needs for Gympie. He was well informed, astute, poetic, precise and piercing in his turn of phrase,

<sup>661</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette February 1886

<sup>662</sup> The Brisbane Courier 8 May 1903

<sup>663</sup> The Telegraph Brisbane 7 November 1892

<sup>664</sup> Australian Directories 1845-1948. Page 70. Listed in both 1887 and 1902. Hugo Du Rietz is listed as an architect

focussed on facts as he explained his well thought out strategic and costed plans for Gympie's municipal infrastructure. A sift through Hugo's business habits shows that one of his successes in generating income for himself (and in some cases losing income such as he did when he lived in Kangaroo Point) was to buy and sell properties. He continued this habit in Gympie.

He was located in O'Connell Street for a while, but in 1885 he put this 'valuable freehold property' up for sale-it went to public auction on 1 August 1885.<sup>665</sup> He was selling eight freehold allotments<sup>666</sup>:

**Under Itztein's Verandah, all those valuable ALLOTMENTS, situated in O'Connell-street, consisting of—**

**LOT I.**  
Freehold Allotments 11 and 12, Sec. D, containing half acre, on which is erected substantial House of eight rooms, Kitchen, Storeroom, Laundry, Servant's Room, and Bath Room.

**LOT II.**  
Freehold Allotment 10, Sec. D. } both of  
**LOT III.** } these adjoin  
Freehold Allotment 13, Sec. D. } the above.

**LOT IV.**  
Freehold Allotment 20, Sec. Z, together with Allotment 19, now held under Miners Right.

**LOT V.**  
Freehold Allotment 21, Sec. Z, together with Allotment 22, now held under Miners Right, on which is erected a substantial Stable and Coachhouse, 30x12.

The terms of sale were '£200 (\$33,098 in today's currency<sup>667</sup>) can remain at 10 percent on Lot 1, one-fifth cash and the Balance at 4, 8, 12, and 16 months without interest on the remainder.'<sup>668</sup> It also seems he knew how to cut a deal and not lose his money. Perhaps he had learned his lesson from his bankruptcy in Kangaroo Point.

This move to sell these valuable properties coincided with his new son-in-law establishing his offices of Caston & Davidson, which Hugo then used as his base from which to work until his death. This could be described in a number of ways, that Hugo saw the opportunity to cement the family with his daughter's marriage to Mining Secretary Edgar Davidson, or that he was seeking to maximise his gain from the sale of the O'Connell Street property by not having to pay high prices to have an office, or that he was simply astute and able to financially plan ahead.

From as early as 1877, his combined architectural and civil and municipal engineering knowledge was publicly quite extant as we take in his advocating of a pure water supply

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<sup>665</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 July 1885

<sup>666</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 July 1885

<sup>667</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>668</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 July 1885



and water works for Gympie.<sup>669</sup> Hugo, with his colleague Edward Bytheway, was pushing for a reliable source of safe water for Gympie for many years. As a member of the Gympie Progress Association, and still committed to obtaining a safe water supply for Gympie, Hugo with colleagues Messrs Joseph, Stuart and Booth, interviewed a certain Mr Highfields in relation to a water supply infrastructure for Gympie. Mr Highfields was of the view that ' a force pump should be placed as near the river as possible, keeping it out of danger of floods, and by its means, water thrown into a reservoir on the Calton Hill, or somewhere near, when from this, pipes could be extended as required... Mr Highfields had definitely made up his mind that the best source for obtaining the supply was from the river above the Deep Creek.'<sup>670</sup> During the 1877 visit by the Premier and Minister for Works, Hugo was part of a group of men of the Gympie Progress Association who wanted to ensure Mr Thorn became aware of the need for the water works for Gympie amongst other priorities, but he was also charged with them to prepare a banquet for the Premier.<sup>671</sup>

The Premier of Queensland, Mr John Douglas CMG, visited Gympie in October 1878, so Hugo took this as another opportunity for him to push for Gympie to have a clean safe water supply. Mr Horace Tozer informed the Premier that 'people were in the habit of using water from old shafts for household purposes.'<sup>672</sup> Gympie has had incident of deaths from typhoid since its establishment. Hugo impressed upon the Premier that 'from practical experience, that £6,000 (\$902,682 in today's currency<sup>673</sup>) would be quite sufficient to provide a proper water supply for Gympie, and urged that the Municipality should have the spending of the proposed loan of £10,000 (\$1,504,470 in today's currency<sup>674</sup>, as otherwise the town might be compelled to pay interest upon an amount which might be unwisely expended.'<sup>675</sup> The Premier agreed with Hugo that a 'waterworks should be managed by a local body.'<sup>676</sup>

Hugo did not always get bouquets for his strong passion for providing Gympie with a safe water supply, and there were those in Gympie who almost completely slammed him to dare have such a commitment. The press clipping not only shows the opposition to him but the mood of Gympie at the time.

It must have been a hard pill to swallow for Hugo to see the water supply for Gympie not become a reality until 1901. He had been pushing for such a facility for this his adopted now home town for some 23 years. The water works was handed over to the Gympie Municipal Council for it to manage in 1901- Hugo and Edward's initiative had been realised. when it most needed a clean water supply.<sup>677</sup> It was fortunate for Gympie that men like Hugo and Edward Bytheway continued their commitment for Gympie to improve it as a town. One of the most important matters which the Gympie Progress Association campaigned for was the Municipal question, because there was a notion that the Government would never do much good for Gympie until a Municipality was formed. Hugo was strongly committed to Gympie becoming a municipality and 'favoured the idea of

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<sup>669</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 30 May 1877

<sup>670</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 May 1877

<sup>671</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 February 1877

<sup>672</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 October 1878

<sup>673</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>674</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>675</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 October 1878

<sup>676</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 October 1878

<sup>677</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 August 1895

## THE NEED OF A WATER SUPPLY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE GYMPIE TIMES]

SIR.—If droughts retard the momentary production of the soil they are fruitful in producing a good crop of water scheme adherents and perhaps with some show of reason. Mr. Darietz, in your last issue, is the latest example of germinating vitality. Mr. D. is surprised at the apathy of our leading men in the matter; why surprised when our leading men don't drink river water? Philanthropy and benevolence don't crush well on Gympie. It's every man for himself, and God for us all, with leading men everywhere. Leading men would have to pay the most for a water supply, if they felt it less. Leaders of men like teaching right enough, but it must be in every direction away from their pockets. It's these little things that conceal leading men's public energies like milk is concealed in the coconut. The followers of our leading men are tired of being led a yard further than the two costly bridges they never use. In the morning of drought the water question is as green as grass with us, but in the night of pluvial visitation it is cut down and withered; and so it was in the beginning, and so it will be, world without end—Amen. Mr. Darietz quotes an example in Sweden (wherever that is), where 30 per cent of the population died through using water polluted by the offal of fish. This has no bearing at all on our question. 'An 'nbn 'fire' in our river' has been dynamited out of existence years ago. There's arsenic impregnated with river water, no doubt; so there is in the composition of our solid food supply. In fact, there is not enough arsenic in the river water for some people. Mr. D. says: "With a water supply our working men could grow their own vegetables." What sort of a water supply would be necessary to promote such a revolution?

having a personality, but if boundaries were confined to freehold property he was of opinion that the yearly rates would be more nearly represented by £500 per year (\$75,224 in today's currency<sup>678</sup>, but even that with the subsidy from Government would give £1,500 a year (\$225,670 in today's currency<sup>679</sup>) for improvements... no assessment could be made on the property of any man living on the waste lands of the Crown.<sup>680</sup>

And what would the working men have to pay for water to grow their vegetables? Both are stiff questions for elucidation. Whoever heard of, or saw, a Gympie miner growing vegetables with or without water. A ten mile walk around will corroborate. I would sooner expect to see a cow coming down a gum tree than see a Gympie miner cultivating a kitchen garden. If working miners have to drink river water in time of drought, it is their own fault. When tanks are full profuse waste is indulged in by those who sing out first. It's only when the well (all wells of good things) runs dry that the Gympie working miner "hollers" a bit.

Yours obediently,

A PERIPATETIC.

At the time the people of the One-Mile were considered to be separate to the people of Gympie. Hugo was concerned that in pushing for the Municipality that the consultation and cooperation of the people of the One-mile, and 'how the Gympie people, in the event of their getting the waterworks, would make those of One-Mile

<sup>678</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>679</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>680</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 December 1877

pay for the water.<sup>681</sup> On the occasion of the meeting of 5 December 1877, Hugo became very instrumental in preparing a petition for the signatures of freeholders in favour of a Municipality, such petition to define the proposed municipal boundaries, to suggest the amount of rates, and to be submitted for approval to a future meeting of the Association.'

**MR. DURIETZ'S REPLY TO  
"OBSERVER."**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GYMPIE TIMES"

SIR,—I see by your issue of Wednesday last that "Observer" cannot forgive me for exposing his ignorance of geometry. He either ignorantly or wilfully states that I proposed, in my letter eight months back, a complete system of water supply for the sum of £3225, whereas, I simply stated that a reservoir on Calton Hill, of 78,000 gallons capacity, 10 horse steam engine, with pump and pipes complete, and piping from reservoir along Mary-street to the top of Commissioner's Hill, with stand pipes and fire plugs complete, would cost that sum; also that an additional thousand pounds would lay pipes to the One-mile, the whole costing £4,225. As a matter of course, if the machines could not be prevented from running their tailings into the Deep Creek, another thousand pounds would be required for pipes from above the Deep Creek to the pumping engine. I, as one of the deputation that waited on Mr. Highfield, drew his attention to the fact, that to get pure water the supply would have to be obtained above the Deep Creek. Mr. Highfield's estimate includes a complete system, supplying the whole of the main streets of Gympie, Lady Mary Terrace, One-mile, Mount Pleasant, and Mouklund, and a far larger supply reservoir, as he expects that a fair revenue would be obtained by supplying the various engine boilers with fresh water. This will account for the difference in the estimates. As for my knowledge of civil engineering, I willingly leave the verdict to the public, when Mr. Highfield's report is published. In my first letter advocating the water supply I simply showed that for a comparatively small sum, water could be obtained for extinguishing fire, and to a great extent securing the health of the people of Gympie; if we had had pure water last summer, those people who died of typhoid fever would have been alive now, for the medical men attribute it to the impure water used. Now, Mr. Editor, can you see any reason for "Observer" to quarrel with me, if I, in advocating the water supply, in my humble way, will be the cause of obtaining more extensive water-works?

H. W. DURIETZ.

[This letter closes, so far as we are concerned, the controversy between "Observer" and Mr. Durietz.—Ed.]

One other matter that was of prime concern for the Gympie Progress Association in 1877 was what was described as the 'Chinese Invasion'. The message of such an invasion was taken from what was happening on the Charters Towers fields, although in Gympie there was little presence of the Chinese. The Association met at length on 15 June 1877 on the subject, with there being an overall antipathy toward the Chinese and alarm that they should be populating Australian towns especially the gold towns- Horace Tozer leading the discussion on that view. The view expressed contains the early sentiments of Australia's White Australia Policy 'they came here without their families and returned to their native land with the produce of this colony, and so long as this was permitted it could not be expected that European immigration could be not induced ... this was a European colony and should be settled by Europeans ... they introduced abominable diseases ... he [Horace Tozer] thought they were the most abominable animals he had ever seen ... he knew of no other British colony into which the Chinese were flocking in such numbers.'<sup>682</sup> Carried with strong enthusiasm was the motion 'the residents of this goldfield view with alarm the introduction of Chinese into this colony and they will co-operate in every way with all other persons to stop it, and will support the Government to the utmost in any measures that they may bring forward for that object.'<sup>683</sup>

As the members of the meeting who opined that they could not tell when the invasion would reach Gympie and that police protection for the Europeans on the Palmer River goldfield was insufficient, came the voice of Hugo Du Rietz to help us know another part of

<sup>681</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 December 1877

<sup>682</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 June 1877

<sup>683</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 June 1877

his character. Hugo strongly supported Horace Tozer's resolution and added his own view, the view we would say today was that of either a racist or a sound supporter of a White Australia Policy 'every old digger would agree with him that the Chinese in no way contributed to the prosperity of the colony, and that on goldfields especially they were a curse. In China no European was allowed to mine. Why therefore should Chinamen be allowed to mine for gold in Queensland? In no country in Europe were foreigners allowed to mine on Crown lands. He [Hugo] maintained that in this colony, we could pass a law preventing Chinese from mining on the Crown lands and that we should be in no way interfering with Imperial treaties. Stop the Chinese from mining and the immigration would cease at once.'<sup>684</sup> The level of this vehemency compares to the vast effort he had put into Gympie to make it a great town and the passion with which he had adopted Australia as his home. While Hugo's agenda for the anti-Chinese feeling was drawn, like many others, from a notion to protect Australia from this 'danger' of the influx of such as the Chinese and Mongolians, the strong anti-Chinese sentiment came as early as 1883. One of the main objections was that they brought diseases such as smallpox, plus there was a loud proclaimed argument that Queensland was to be kept for the white man. There was a general cry even from the other colonies in Australia, that these foreigners contributed nothing to the taxes of the country, undermined our own lower classes by reducing their wages where they worked as farm hands, miners, or domestic servants-these foreigners were happy to work for much lower wages than our own, and so the squattocracy used that as a premise to pay our own those lower wages. Many of those who cried about protecting the country from this 'vermin', they were happy enough to use them as cheap labour, or even import Chinese Coolies for their own special uses!<sup>685</sup> Some Gympieites, including Hugo, referred to the Chinese problem as 'obnoxious immigration' to be stopped.<sup>686</sup>

What is an anathema to all of this anti-Chinese feeling, is that Hugo as Secretary of the Gympie Hospital, accepted a donation of £5/7s/6d from the Chinese residents of Gympie.<sup>687</sup> Could it be that Hugo simply saw it as well needed money for the Hospital, or that because of the anti-feeling about Chinese people in Gympie, that they deserved to make such a donation if they were going to be treated at the Hospital?

Hugo was a man with an eye for efficient management, sound efficient work practices and positive profitable outcomes for a company. He had an innate ability for monitoring budgets and expenditure and overheads. He often went head to head with people, even if it was a State member for Gympie when his passion for local matters and funding thereof was questioned. Some examples of this in his time were the One-Mile Recreation Ground, Queens Park, and the Agricultural Society. He posts his experience publicly as an example in 1899 when Gympie's Dairy and Butter Factory was successful.<sup>688</sup> This was another venture where he and Edward Bytheway worked effectively together. In 1881, Hugo won out over the local member for Gympie, Mr Hamilton, relating to the funding of the Agricultural

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<sup>684</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 June 1877

<sup>685</sup> Darling Downs Gazette 14 March 1883

<sup>686</sup> The Week, Brisbane 23 June 1877

<sup>687</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 July 1878

<sup>688</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 August 1899

O'DONNELL v. DURIETZ.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE GYMPIE TIMES,]

SIR,—In your report of the adjourned meeting of shareholders of the Gympie Dairy Company, prominence was given to the speeches of two excited shareholders; one of these, a Mr. O'Donnell, singled me out for attack, and your reporter said I took it in good part. I did, in order not to add fuel to the fire and so prolong the senseless ravings, as the meeting had had quite enough of O'Donnell and Co. But if I had known that this would have been reported, I should certainly have defended myself, and so put the proper complexion on Mr. O'D's antipathy against me.

At the election of directors on the 31st May last we were both candidates for the late Mr. Mellor's seat on the board, and he was defeated by a large majority. Instead of taking his defeat as a man, he took it like a baby who cries because it cannot get its rattle, and stopped sending his cream to the factory, giving his reason that I had said suppliers had got too much for their cream, and that I would endeavor to stop this. To all this I plead guilty, and my first endeavor was to stop the leakage of the shareholders' money into the suppliers' pockets, with the result that there was a profit in June and July in the history of the company.

I remain,

Yours truly,

H. W. DURIETZ.

Society, the School of Arts, and the One-Mile Recreation Ground- in his own words, it makes for powerful and passionate reading.<sup>689</sup>

In amongst all of his highly committed community life, Hugo was greatly interested in having good education provided for the children of Gympie's community. With his colleague Mr Costin, he was a member of the Gympie School Committee, highly valuing fine and effective input into the education of Gympie's school children, so much so that an event held on 11 March 1875 typified this commitment. Gympie had only been in existence some eight years by then, but Hugo was making his contribution to ensure that there was ongoing easy access to good education in the township. He and Mr Costin presented to the teacher and headmaster, Mr D.C McGroarty, 'a very handsome gold ring, bearing an inscription commemorative of the object of the presentation, and which was subscribed for by the pupils of the Gympie

Primary School, of which that gentleman is headmaster. The ring was accompanied by an address expressive of the esteem and respect in which that gentleman is held by his young friends. Messrs Costin and Du Rietz highly complimented Mr McGroarty, and explained to the pupils the very favourable circumstances under which they were placed in having so able, energetic, and painstaking a teacher, whose school the competitive examination proved to be superior to any in the colony; the Normal School, not excepted, for, with its (the Normal School) 400 pupils, it only returned six successful candidates, While Gympie with its comparatively few, returned three. It may be mentioned that the boys had decided on making the presentation long before it was known that any of the candidates obtained scholarships....<sup>690</sup>

With all of Hugo's extensive and intimate efforts and work in the establishment of Gympie as a town, it is not surprising that he was amongst a group of men who put forward William Ferguson as a candidate for the next Municipal Election in 1885 for the seat vacated by Mr Stanley. Hugo's colleague and friend, Edward Bytheway was amongst those inviting William Ferguson. The names on the list also give a notion that the businessmen of that time were more or less a light knit bunch as instanced by William Ferguson's public response.<sup>691</sup> Hugo never sought to become an alderman on the Gympie Municipal Council but appeared to be there to endorse others that he felt should have such a place. For some reason, after his sojourn in the Brisbane Municipal Council, he never again sought to become a member of a Municipal Council. Perhaps he felt he could do more by his work as a professional architect

<sup>689</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 April 1881

<sup>690</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 March 1875

<sup>691</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 March 1885

and membership of community committees. In addition, he never lost his eye for real estate business and generally being a farmer and a business man. There still however may have been the urge to overreach himself when it came to business investments and undertakings. In 1880, only thirteen years after he settled in Gympie, some of Hugo's business was being liquidated. On 11 June 1880, Messrs J. Elworthy and J.S. Cullinane were trustees that authorised him 'to manage his business as heretofore and to receive and give Receipts for all Moneys due to us in the above estate.' This estate was that of H.W. Du Rietz in the liquidation of his assets.<sup>692</sup> Detail as to what led to this situation has not been able to be established, but this did not detract from the calibre of the man, nor his involvement in other business such as his architectural business and his strong commitment to community affairs.

From the calibre of the man as gleaned from the research, he could have ably managed being an alderman or even member of State Parliament. Still he was never far away from the 'political scene' even in local politics. So instead this is what he did-he endorsed others whom he felt had the capability to take up such posts. So it was that he was a member of a group of some 430 men who urged Captain D.E. Reid to 'become a candidate for the representation of the Electorate [Gympie] in the State Parliament when a vacancy occurs.'<sup>693</sup> His close colleague, Edward Bytheway, had his son, Edward jnr. among those to endorse Captain Reid in the upcoming vacancy. Of course Captain Reid accepted the invitation from his fellow citizens. He said *inter alia* ' I promise that I will enter upon the contest with all the energy I possess, and as the election may come upon us even sooner than we expect, I would respectfully counsel my political to have all the necessary preparations made as early as possible so that a successful result may be achieved.'<sup>694</sup> The list of men who endorsed Captain Reid shows those prominent in Gympie in some way in 1901. How many of their descendants still live in the Gympie District?

The same question could be asked of the large number of men, including Hugo, who requested James Gawthorn Kidgell J.P. (he had been Town Clerk for a long time) to allow himself to be nominated as a candidate for the Queensland Parliament for the Gympie Electorate in the election coming up. Many others had requested the same of Alexander Pollock, Esq., J.P., a man who had had extensive interests in the Gympie goldfield and had been a miner himself, and James McGhie J.P. who had extensive interest in Gympie's local industries.<sup>695</sup> Mr Kidgell did become an elected member of the Queensland Parliament.

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<sup>692</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 June 1880

<sup>693</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 May 1901

<sup>694</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 May 1901

<sup>695</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 November 1878

REQUISITION.

TO W. FERGUSON, ESQ.

To the Ratepayer signing the above Requisition.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in allowing myself, in accordance with your requisition, to be nominated as a candidate for the seat in the Council recently vacated by Mr. Stanley.

When last I had the honor of seeking your suffrages I did not expect to be again so soon in the field, for, not expecting that any vacancy would arise, I had fully reconciled myself to settling down and quietly looking after my own private business affairs; but in the face of so flattering a requisition I feel that I should be both wanting in courtesy to you, and in duty as a citizen, were I now to refrain from coming forward.

Before, however, asking you to pledge yourselves to support me, I would like to touch on a few points which may, perhaps, be doubtful to you.

In the first place there appears to be a very erroneous impression as to the cause of my resignation as a councillor some time back, and various mistaken ideas appear prevalent. You will, however, recall to mind that when I first sought your suffrages I said that I would decline to hold my seat if at any time I felt I lacked your confidence. Some two years afterwards the want of a proper supply of water was prominently brought under the notice of the Council by the very large amount of Typhoid then prevalent all over the field; it is unnecessary for me to recall it to your memory. The cause was admitted by the best medical authorities to be our extremely limited water supply—our main source being the Mary River, was also the reservoir of all the scum and refuse of the town, and was daily receiving the residue of some half-dozen crushing machines. It then remained with the Council, of which I formed one, to take the matter up, and, if possible, suggest a remedy; this was done, and the only cure that suggested itself was a supply of pure water, and that as soon as possible. This, however, required money, and our revenue not being equal to the requirement, a loan was suggested, and received my support, thinking as I did that the Council had the full sympathy of the ratepayers in the matter. In this, however, I was mistaken, for on being put to the poll the majority of the ratepayers declared against it, the Council being very far in the minority. I then felt that I was really holding my seat contrary to the wishes of the ratepayers, and lacked their confidence, and in accordance with the promises made at my first election, I placed my resignation in your hands. This, gentlemen, was my only reason for resigning at the time. If I was wrong in thus acting, it was because

I felt in honor bound to do so.

It has come to my ears that a report has been circulated that if I got into the Council I would at once go in for loans. To this I give a most distinct denial. Should such a matter be brought up, I will at all times oppose it, until I receive a full expression of opinion from the public that my action in doing so is distasteful.

In matters of this sort, I think that before putting the Council to the expense and trouble of a poll, a public meeting should be held to test the feelings of the ratepayers; they could then give the Council an idea as to what should be done, not only as regards whether a loan be obtained or not, but also the amount of such loan—otherwise I shall oppose it most strenuously; and in the face of our having another five years' endowment, which will place us in a very fair position, and with judicious management should, with our increasing rates, enable us to complete all our roads and bridges, and have them in such repair that at the expiration of the five years our rates would suffice to carry us on.—I hereby pledge myself not to support any loan whatever that may be brought before the Council.

In conclusion I wish to impress upon the ratepayers that I shall regard myself, not as the representative of one portion, but of the whole field, and will do my best to further the interests of all alike.

Thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me,

I am, yours obediently,  
WILLIAM FERGUSON.

In the event, if Captain Reid did contest the vacancy, it would seem that he did not gain a seat in the Queensland State Parliament. During the period to 1902, the two men who held the seat of Gympie were George Ryland 1899-1902 and Daniel Mulcahy 1901-1902.<sup>696</sup> Perhaps in 1882, Hugo was not yet close enough to Edward Bytheway to be listed in the group of ratepayers to endorse him to become an alderman of the Gympie Municipal Council, or maybe it was just an oversight on his part, because by that time he had had quite a lot to do with him through their work on the School of Arts. On that occasion only twenty-three men of the prominent citizens of Gympie put their names forward.<sup>697</sup>

<sup>696</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Members\\_of\\_the\\_Queensland\\_Legislative\\_Assembly,\\_1899-1902](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Members_of_the_Queensland_Legislative_Assembly,_1899-1902) Members of the Queensland Legislative Assembly, 1899-1902

<sup>697</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 March 1882

## School of Arts

Hugo is probably best known for his design and construction of the School of Arts building at 39 Nash Street, mainly because now there is a gallery space named in his honour, and the Gympie Regional Art Gallery is one of the most popular event venues in Gympie.

Hugo, an active member of the School of Arts Committee from around 1871 (as was the case with the Gympie Hospital Committee, Hugo rarely missed a meeting), was involved in the design and construction of the School of Arts Building twice, once in 1873 and then again in 1904. As well as his work as a Committee member, in 1874, he, with the Reverend L.C. Jamieson, were auditors for the Committee.<sup>698</sup> In 1878, a certain Mr. A.L. Lymburner was Secretary of the Gympie School of Arts. He had advertised for applications for the Office of Secretary to be received by 31 July 1878.<sup>699</sup>

The second School of Arts Building at 39 Nash Street, was one of the last works Hugo completed. First known as the School of Arts (1905-1975), then the Gympie Library (1977-1995); then the Cooloola Shire Public Gallery (1998-2008), it is now the Gympie Regional Gallery.

The School of Arts Committee was in a quandary in March 1871, trying to decide on a suitable location for the Institution to operate from. The Committee had garnered 90 paid up members by this time and twenty-four of these were present while the locations on offer were being discussed. Hugo, of course, was present. The locations on offer were: Mr A. Hardcastle's old store in Mary Street, which he was offering for £30, with the allotment fee already having been paid to the Department of the Treasury. Hugo was in favour of the Hardcastle site; Mr McGroarty proposed the site behind Landy's and Bytheways which would have been edging onto Nash Street; the Queensland Government nominated site in Nash Street; and the Masonic Hall then in Mary Street. Mr Hardcastle relented and said he would offer his store for £25 (\$3,760 in today's currency<sup>700</sup>). A ballot was taken at the meeting. The Hardcastle site won by three votes over the Government site.<sup>701</sup>

In 1873, the Committee of citizens who set up a subscription School of Arts Library and Reading Room in a primitive store in Mary Street (the Hardcastle old store), employed Hugo to design a School of Arts in Central Mary Street, next to the Golden Age Hotel. This two-storey, timber building housed a library, reading room, classrooms and a museum, and was used for public and early Council meetings. The Chief Secretary of the State Government of Queensland wrote to the School of Arts Committee not long after to inform that a Government subsidy would be provided for the School of Arts. To wit a special meeting of the Committee was called to take steps to accept the reference to the funding, those present at this meeting being Mssrs Lane, Edward Bytheway, Andrew Fisher, Boot, Simpson and Hugo Du Rietz. MLA Jacob Stumm had indicated he would do all he could to help the Committee. At this meeting there was a notion that the Committee should popularise a scheme for a new School of Arts. Hugo's counsel was to strongly suggest that any new School of Arts would have to appeal 'to the mining instincts of the Gympie public;

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<sup>698</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 7 February 1874

<sup>699</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 July 1878

<sup>700</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>701</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 March 1871



it must become a School of Arts and Mines, and this was the opinion of those present.<sup>702</sup> That meeting resolved to go out to the Gympie public for 'an immediate appeal ... for funds to erect a building suitable for the growing needs and the prosperity of the field... things were booming Now and they must make this subject boom; they must work up the enthusiasm in the matter... it was resolved that all the public bodies in Gympie be written to requesting them to cooperate with the School of Arts Committee in the matter.'<sup>703</sup> Because of the subscription system it was due process for the Committee to consult with the subscribers and so in 1873 Hugo was part of a group of the Committee to consult with subscribers for the erection of a new building on the site chosen by the State Government, while at the same time the Committee would write to the Minister for Lands 'asking if the Government would allow the Government site to be sold on condition that the money be laid out for the purchase of another site.'<sup>704</sup> Hugo had previously favoured using the Government site provided there was some kind of guarantee that the number of subscribers would not reduce. Hugo showed that at times he could have an acerbic tongue, describing the new subscribers who had joined (around 40 of them) 'dummies'-in that meeting of 9 April 1873 such statement caused resentment and 'a very irregular and excited discussion.'<sup>705</sup> There was a large attendance at that meeting, and Hugo did himself no favours with such a view, still he was their architect and so the design of the building was still in his hands. So by 28 February 1874, Hugo was able to complete his plans and specifications for a 'new School of Arts' and to call for amended tenders to complete the work for this new School of Arts. The tenders closed on 4 March 1874.<sup>706</sup>

Twenty-five School of Arts subscribers met on 17 August 1881 with a view to agreeing to 'amalgamating the School of Arts and School of Mines, and erecting a building suitable for both institutions.'<sup>707</sup> At the meeting, Hugo laid before them 'a ground plan of a two-storied wooden building having a large hall, suitable for public meetings and entertainments, up-stairs, and offices and class rooms, etc., downstairs. The cost of the building he estimated to be from £2000 to £2500. A plan of a one-storey building prepared by the Joint Committee was also submitted which was adversely criticised by Mr Du Rietz.'<sup>708</sup> Nothing came from this meeting but agreement in which Hugo was involved to defer which site would be used 'until a canvass for subscriptions [was made] of the whole goldfield.'<sup>709</sup>

Mr Rae Webb writes in his publication *The Gympie School of Arts and Library* (page 13), that in April 1891, the meeting of the School of Arts and Mines Committee decided to build additional rooms onto the back of the existing building in which to hold technical classes. The One Mile Sawmill's tender was accepted. Hugo supervised the work and the rooms were opened.

Seven years later on 19 October 1898 at a special meeting of the School of Arts Committee, Hugo's 'plan for a new School of Arts and Mines was adopted. The proposed building will consist of two stories, with balconies, a library, museum, reading room, lecture hall, and

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<sup>702</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 August 1898

<sup>703</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 August 1898

<sup>704</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 May 1873

<sup>705</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 April 1873

<sup>706</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 28 February 1874

<sup>707</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 August 1881

<sup>708</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 August 1881

<sup>709</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 August 1881

class rooms, the estimated cost being £3,000 (\$451,340<sup>710</sup>).<sup>711</sup> The Committee still had to go out and try to win subscriptions from the Gympie population to help fit the costs. This plan probably was developed in good time, because by 1900, the building which then housed the School of Arts was overcrowded and decrepit, and there were other problems relating to the financial affairs of the library/reading room, the technical classes and the more specifically mining orientated classes, classes in chemistry and mineralogy, with only some classes such as cookery classes making a profit. Serious consideration finally began in 1900 for a new building for the School of Arts, but a School of Mines was a difficult matter for a School of Arts and Mines to take in hand unless a good endowment was going to be forthcoming from the Government, or subscriptions were numerous enough to fill the gap in funds needed. Edward Bytheway who was Chairman of the Committee at this time reiterated the opinion of the Committee that 'it would be best to erect a new building. The old Court House, when they got possession of it, would be utilised for a School of Mines and the proposed new building as a School of Arts, and for the Technical classes.'<sup>712</sup> In this scenario, the Committee was also reliant on the subscribers to see it the same way.

With Jacob Stumm presiding, the School of Arts Committee on the evening of 13 February 1902, considered the question of procuring plans of the new building proposed to be erected on the allotment at the corner of Nash and Monkland Streets. The Committee decided to invite competitive plans for a building, not to exceed a cost of £5,000 (\$752,235 in today's currency<sup>713</sup>), and to offer a premium of 50 guineas (\$7,898 in today's currency<sup>714</sup>) to the successful competitor, the plan to be the property of the Committee. A subcommittee was appointed to obtain all the data necessary, and Mr Du Rietz promised to take the levels free of charge to the institution.'<sup>715</sup>

'By 4 March 1902, the School of Arts Committee had visited the Nash Street site and Hugo had undertaken to take the necessary levels. The President of the School of Arts Committee, Mr. Edward Bytheway, had been pushing hard since 1900 to get a new School of Arts Building. The lack of the funds being the reason that held everything back. It became fairly disheartening to have such a situation when they were so close to being able to have a new building in Nash Street. 1 July 1902 would have been a desultory meeting as the State Government had retrenched on the proposal for the grant for the Technical Classes, the Committee had no choice but to 'discontinue the music classed in connection with [Trinity] college. Other steps were also taken with a view to the reduction of expenses.'<sup>716</sup> Hugo was at this meeting and Edward Bytheway was President. Within seven months, the School of Arts Committee were suffering such public statements as 'Our School of Arts has been a sick and dying institution ever since it was born; no healthy public interest appears to be taken in it.'<sup>717</sup> The situation appeared to be exacerbated by the rift between the School of Arts Committee and the School of Mines lobby in relation to where technical classes could be held. However, Edward Bytheway as Chairman of the School of Arts Committee, became instrumental in raising the funds to build the new School of Arts on land that had been set

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<sup>710</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>711</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 October 1898

<sup>712</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 February 1901

<sup>713</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>714</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>715</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 February 1902

<sup>716</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 July 1902

<sup>717</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 February 1903

aside in Nash Street. On 8 February 1904, the Committee decided to obtain plans and specifications of a building suitable for a School of Arts and a Technical College to replace the cramped premises in Mary Street occupied by the School of Arts and Mines since its foundation in 1871.

The site in Mary Street had to be sold to provide funds for the purchase of the land in Nash Street and construction of the new building. In the event the Mary Street site had not yet been sold at the time of the opening of the new building in Nash Street.

On 19 February 1904, it was decided that Hugo 'provide rough sketch plans of the building at the expense of £1,500 (\$225,670 in today's currency) on the suggestion of the Committee as discussed this evening in time for the next meeting on 1st March'. It was resolved to ask the Government of Queensland for financial assistance. In 1904, Hugo, although retired, undertook to design the new School of Arts in Nash Street and supervise its construction, without charge.

Rae Webb's 1904-1905 timeline provides further information on Hugo's involvement to get the new building into construction:

1 March 1904: Hugo was present at a meeting to consider the adoption of plans for the new building and costs.

22 March 1904: The Committee asked Hugo to submit specifications for the new building as per the sketch plan he provided, with the addition of gas fittings and fencing, provided the cost did not exceed £5/5/- (\$790 in today's currency<sup>718</sup>).

19 April 1904: Hugo submitted the plans and specifications of the proposed new School of Arts and Technical College. He had estimated that the cost of the building would be £1,529 plus an extra £20 for gas fittings and fencing.

3 May 1904: The Committee adopted Hugo's plans and specifications for the new School of Arts and Technical College. Hugo was instructed to 'call for tenders for the erection of the new building.'<sup>719</sup>By 31 May, eight tenders had been received to be considered.

9 January 1905: Hugo wrote to the Committee detailing the extras and informing that the contract would be completed in a fortnight. The extras included the floor under the billiards room and extra studs in the lower hall where the Flindersia studs were warping. The floors of the two large rooms behind the Reading Room were reinforced to take the weight of billiard tables-which in the event, the Committee was never able to afford.

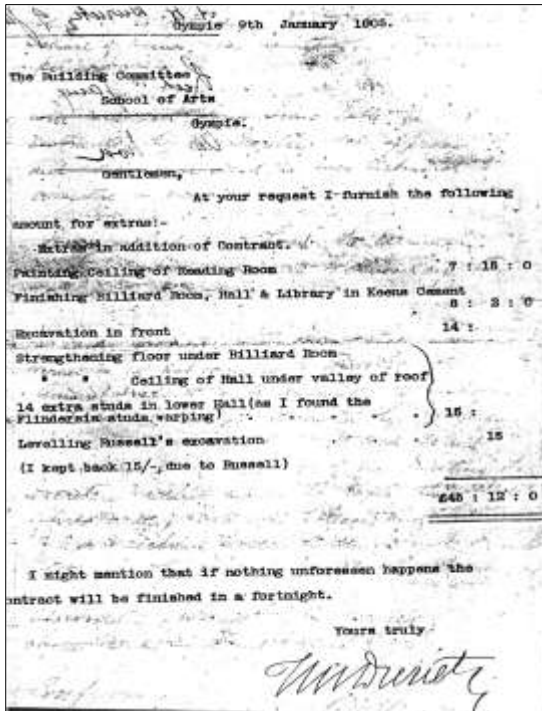
14 February 1905: The Building Committee had inspected the building and described it as a 'satisfactory building'. Hugo gave his certificate that the building had been completed as per the contract. The building was originally lit with gas.

1923: The Building has electricity installed to replace the gas.

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<sup>718</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>719</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 May 1904



The new School of Arts was opened on 28 February 1905, unfurnished but free of debt, at a cost of £1,400 (\$210,625 in today's currency<sup>720</sup>). That was under budget from the estimated price of £1,600 (\$240,715 in today's currency<sup>721</sup>)-saving \$30,190 or a 14% saving. One hundred and thirteen years later, the building is in superb condition- Hugo needs more than this book to acknowledge his fine architectural, engineering and contractual skills. The design is unique and the building has been almost in constant use since the day it was opened. The same can be said for the other of Hugo's buildings that still grace Gympie's streets.

The opening in 1905 was in the form of a progressive euchre party with a dance for juveniles the next evening.

With his clever sense of economy, Hugo designed the two-storey School of Arts Building to be almost square, allowing maximum floor space for minimum wall space. High ceilings and tall sash windows gave the interior an atmosphere of spaciousness. Internal walls, floors and fittings were of pine timber, making later conversions to a modern library and then an art gallery relatively easy to use. One of its features is a decorative red cedar staircase leading upstairs to a spacious Reading Room, with French doors leading onto the verandah. The building was simple, graceful, and acknowledged the strong Queensland sun with its cool wide verandahs. The building has a galvanised iron pyramidal roof, topped by a ventilator. It has dark brown and red brick walls, 35 centimetres thick which are protected by a wide upstairs front verandah, extending halfway along two sides. There was a long wide corridor: on the right was the Library with fixed wooden shelves for books; on the left were the four smaller rooms for the School of Mines and Technical College classes. The decorative red cedar staircase which leads upstairs now leads to the upstairs galleries, and the staff office.

The School of Arts had dedicated Secretaries and a good supply of books and periodicals. Even so, there were too few subscribers, and so the Committee boosted its funds with an annual ball. Gympie's working men viewed the School of Arts as a place for the social and cultural elite. They formed their own libraries, debating societies and literacy classes.

Subjects such as assaying, chemistry, mathematics, shorthand, typing, cooking and dressmaking were offered by the School of Mines and Technical College, but few students attended.

The Schools of Arts Committee was suffering the impact of a decline in gold mining, World War 1, and the 1930's depression, and so rented the rooms to music teachers, community agencies, and government departments. A flat was made in the upstairs section of the

<sup>720</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

<sup>721</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>

building in the 1930s for the then Secretary, A.R. Morrison. In the 1940s, the Otto family leased the flat.

The School of Arts and Library continued almost unchanged for nearly 70 years, membership being by individual subscription. The building continued its service to the community as a library, a School of Mines and Technical College offering subjects like typing, shorthand, mathematics and dressmaking. Gympie historian, Dr. Elaine Brown visited the building in 1971 to find it little changed since 1905-'entering through the front doors, you found yourself in a wide corridor, lined with pictures, pot plants and Australian bentwood armchairs. The old classrooms to the left of the corridor were rented out as offices or used as workrooms, while the library itself occupied the long room on the right hand side of the corridor. Its walls were lined with fixed wooden shelves and it smelt of dusty old books and decaying paper. Behind a curved service desk, and beneath a ticking clock that still keeps time in our Local History Room [the current day Local History at the Gympie Regional Library in Mellor Street], the librarian, Miss Eunice Turk, presided sedately over a hushed environment...the most striking was the lovely cedar staircase, which led in two flights to three large rooms upstairs. Du Rietz had designed a spacious Reading Room, surrounded by broad verandahs, and two smaller Billiard or Card Rooms, with floors strengthened to take the weight of billiard tables which the School of Arts could never afford. By the 1970s, these rooms had been divided into dark, rented offices by thin, unpainted partitions. The later removal of these partitions revealed the Edwardian pressed metal cornice in the Reading Room, and also evidence that the electricity had replaced the building's original gas lighting. Another feature was the elaborate entrance-thick red cedar doors and side panels, then covered in shabby paint but sporting string brass knobs and fittings, including the low-set opening of a Letterbox. The external doors open inwards to fit ingeniously into the frame of a second set of swinging doors, allowing some control of the wind and sun when the front doors are open.<sup>722</sup>

To highlight the fine skills of Hugo as an architect, he designed the building to have two storeys and a square floorplan which gave a maximum floor area for minimum length and area of walls. From Dr Brown's research we know that the square design 'made it possible to have high ceilings, large windows and French doors, making the rooms light and airy, even though the walls are protected with overhanging verandahs... the slope of the hillside in Nash Street was levelled, and the foundation trenches were dug by hand. The foundations and front steps are of solid concrete, and the tall external walls, thirty-five centimetres thick, comprise seven courses of brick, set in cement.'<sup>723</sup>

In 1977-78, the interior of the building was extensively altered to accommodate the modern Gympie Library, free of subscription and financed by the government and local authorities. When the Gympie City Council agreed to take over the Library in 1975, the School of Arts had only 200 subscribers in a city of 11,000 people. As already noted it remained the Gympie Library until 1995.

The Cooloola Shire Public Gallery opened on 28 February 1998, 93 years after the original opening, also with a gala event. The additions added over five years were also opened on 28 February this time in 2003, with another gala event. The Premiers of Queensland were

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<sup>722</sup> Brown, Dr. Elaine. Hugo Du Rietz (1831-1908) and the School of Arts Building. 2 March 2005

<sup>723</sup> Brown, Dr. Elaine. Hugo Du Rietz (1831-1908) and the School of Arts Building. 2 March 2005

present at both. To coincide with the opening of the Cooloola Shire Public Gallery on 23 February 1998, Joolie Gibbs was appointed co-ordinator of the Gallery. In 1998, the building was air-conditioned, and its interior was modified to make a gallery space and an office.

In 1995, under the Cooloola Shire Council, the School of Arts Building became heritage listed in accordance with s. 23 of the Queensland Heritage Act 1992. It satisfied the criteria because of its association with adult education in Gympie, School of Arts activities in Queensland, the Gympie gold era and its upper Mary Street and Nash Street precinct of buildings. An article prepared when the *School of Arts* Building became the Cooloola Shire Public Gallery in 1998 tells the *History of the School of Arts Building when it housed the Cooloola Shire Public Gallery*:

*'The Cooloola Shire Public Gallery was officially opened on the 28<sup>th</sup> February 1998 by the Premier Rob Borbidge, 93 years to the day from the original opening of the building. This heritage listed building, designed by architect, Hugo Du Rietz, in 1905, and built by G Britton, has seen many uses over the years, mostly as a library, but also as a place to hold classes, before being used as an art gallery. The original red cedar staircase and the locally made "Dudley" bricks are striking features, as well as the original double red cedar front doors with their frame to hold them open, sash windows, and pine floor boards. The original gas lighting was later replaced by electricity.*

*In 2002/3 the building gained a rear extension, designed by architect Richard Muhling, which successfully complements the old building. The extension provides storage space, toilet facilities, lift, and workroom. This was made possible by a State Government Millennium Arts Funding grant of \$832,000 and enabled the gallery to reach Category A standard. The work was carried out by the Gympie Building Company.*

*Prior to opening of the building in 1905, the School of Arts Committee, established in 1871, and made up of prominent business men, had a library and reading rooms in Mary Street. Subscriptions from members allowed new books to be purchased, but many books and newspapers were donated. Apart from the library, there were also classes held in a variety of subjects, and these fees plus a State Government subsidy, together with member subscriptions paid the bills.*

*Edward Bytheway joined the committee in 1887, and was president and active instigator to build a new School of Arts, which was this building. Sadly, he died six months after it was opened. His son, also Edward, was a long-term committee member and died in 1936. The meeting room is named after these two gentlemen.*

*In 1905 some of the classes held were: Model and Perspective Drawing, Water Colour Painting, Dressmaking, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Carpentry, Geology and Theory of Music. In 1910 a new building was erected beside the School of Arts Building, to allow carpentry classes. This building is now occupied by MINS/HUB, but was once used as the TAFE in the late 1970's.*

*The original reading room, which is now Gallery 1, was converted into a flat in 1941, due to the shortage of housing during World War II. It was rented by Mr. & Mrs. Otto and their two sons, Ken and Brian, for several years. Part of the verandah was converted into a kitchen, which has since been refurbished. The family entered via the staircase on the top side of the building, and did not have access to the rest of the building. The other two upstairs rooms have been rented to a number of organizations over the years but the downstairs Gallery 3 area had always been the library.*

*Since its inception, the School of Arts was plagued by the small number of subscribers, meaning a small income. In 1938 the Mayor of Gympie City Council, Mr. Thomas, became*

president of the committee. Council steadily increased its donation to the School of Arts from 25 pounds in 1938 to 100 pounds after 1944. Council took over the running of the library and building in 1977. The building continued to house the library until 1995, when it was moved to its present location in Mellor Street. With Council in control in 1977, free library membership for Gympie City residents was introduced. Users from outlying areas still had to pay, \$20 per year. This changed when Widgee Shire Council decided to contribute to the costs in 1978. After 106 years of service by well-meaning local people, the first qualified librarian was appointed in September 1977, Mrs. J Kesteven. She set about revamping the library, disposing of old books and acquiring more modern ones, and library membership steadily increased. She continued her role until 1986 when she retired.

After the Library moved to Mellor Street, the building stood unused for some time. It aroused the interest of the artistic community of Cooloola, who saw it as a great place for a gallery.

The benefit of Cooloola having a base for the city's art groups was clearly seen, as well as the need to recognize the lifestyle of the residents. The then Cooloola Shire Council (1996), and Mayor Adrian McClintock saw this need for a gallery, and offered the School of Arts building as first preference. This was nearly jeopardized in late 1996, when the Natural Resources Department asked to use it as offices. However, it later withdrew its interest.

After the local elections, the new Council with Mayor Mick Venardos, committed itself to funding the establishment of the Cooloola Shire Public Gallery by allocating \$100,000 for capital works, and a further \$44,000 for operations in the first year. In July 1997, it also received \$2500 from Regional Galleries Association of Queensland in the way of a Special Projects Fund.

Kevin Wilson, Director of the Noosa Regional Gallery was appointed consultant to the council for the gallery project. With his guidance, several public meetings were held to inform and gauge the interest on issues of gallery policies and other matters. All of these meetings were well attended, and showed there was support in the community.

From one of the meetings the Friends of the Gallery was formed. This group plays an integral part in the running of the gallery and an important role in raising funds. Sponsorship from local businesses and service industries was also sought.

In November 1997, the Gallery secured a \$7000 government grant from the Arts Office Arts & Museum Development Program, to train a person in all aspects of gallery management administration. The Friends of the Gallery also received \$2000 from the Regional Arts Development Fund towards the costs of training volunteers, and \$500 from the local Cooloola Arts Society to help with formation costs.

The Cooloola Shire Public Gallery was opened in 1998 and has quickly developed exhibition programming, and a variety of uses for the spaces. The spaces were later redefined after the extension to the building in 2002/03. To celebrate the Gallery's birthday, The Friends of the Gallery (FOG) has been conducting Bizzart Day since 1999, around 28<sup>th</sup> February.

In 2005, the 100th anniversary of the building's opening, 100 years 100 voices exhibition was held, from 25th February to 4th April, with an all day celebration on Sunday 27<sup>th</sup> February, featuring stalls, demonstrations, music, food, official speeches and of course a birthday cake. Leading up to the event was an Oral History Project where local people, who had experience with the building over the years, told their stories. Some of their comments can still be found on the walls throughout the building.

The book *The Gympie School of Arts and Library: 90 Years of Service 1905 -1995*, by Rae Webb, has important historical information on this building. The letter of 9 January 1905 to the Building Committee of the School of Arts Committee confirms certain details and costs relating to the building's construction.<sup>724</sup>

<b>SCHOOL OF ARTS</b>	
<b>LOCATION:</b>	Nash Street, Gympie
<b>TENURE:</b>	Freehold
<b>DATES:</b>	1905 -
<b>BRIEF HISTORY:</b>	
<p>The present building was designed by architect, Hugo Dureitz, and erected in 1905 at a cost of £1 600. The building has housed the School of Mines and Technical College at various times. A bitumen footpath was constructed from Monkland Street to the School of Arts building in February 1941.<sup>1</sup> It was taken over for the Gympie City Council Library in 1977.<sup>2</sup></p>	
<b>SIGNIFICANCE:</b>	
<p>The School of Arts building is a place of cultural heritage significance because of its association with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· adult education activities in Gympie,</li> <li>· School of Arts activities in Queensland, and</li> <li>· Gympie gold era and its Upper Mary Street and Nash Street precinct of buildings.</li> </ul> <p>The building fulfils <b>criteria (a) and (c)</b> under s.23 of the <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>.</p>	
<b>INTEGRITY:</b>	
<p>There are also the remains two panels of post and rail fencing at the back of the car park which is worthy of preservation. It appears to be over 50 years old.</p>	
<p><sup>1</sup> <i>Gympie Times</i> 28 February 1991 p.6 - "Fifty Years Ago" Column.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Stumm, A.L. and Woolgar, W.C., <i>Historical Sketch of Gympie 1867 - 1927</i> (Gympie, September 1927) p.105; Webb, Rae, <i>History of Gympie School of Arts</i>, February 1995.</p>	
Ruth S. Kerr - European heritage Sites Survey	Cooloola Shire Council - January 1995

<sup>724</sup> Mulholland, W.E. (William Edward) *The Town that Saved Queensland*, National Trust of Queensland, 1983



# The School of Arts

The School of Arts building, designed by local architect Hugo Durietz, was officially opened on 28 February 1905 and replaced the cramped premises in Mary Street occupied by the School of Arts and Mines since its foundation in 1871.

The budget cost was £1600, and with this limit in mind the architect designed a two-storey brick building of solid construction, his clever economies resulting in a simple, graceful structure which acknowledges the strong Queensland sun with wide, cool verandahs.

The building was erected on a concrete foundation, above which seven courses of bricks are laid in cement. The exterior walls are 35 centimetres thick. The verandahs of the upper floor are supported by tall slender timber posts, and internal access to the upper floor is by a cedar staircase.

Inside the front entrance doors is a further pair of swinging glass doors, controlling the westerly wind and the sunlight.

The School of Arts and Library continued almost unchanged for nearly 70 years, membership being by individual subscription. In 1977-78 the interior of the building was extensively altered to accommodate the modern Gympie Library, free of subscription and financed by the government and local authorities.



## The New Building

What sort of building had they created? A contemporary report described it in the following terms:

The new building is a solid and substantial structure of two storeys. The outside measurements of the building are 55 feet by 51 feet. The main entrance is approached from Nash Street by means of a flight of concrete steps. Immediately facing this entrance is a large and roomy hall 52 feet by 12 feet, from the far end of which a broad staircase leads to the upper storey.

To the right, on entering the building, is the library, a large well-lighted room 52 feet by 19 feet in which the literary treasures of the institution will be stored, and the space available is such as to allow the library to expand and double its present dimensions.

The windows and fanlights of the library admit of being easily opened for ventilation purposes by means of patent transom lifts, and the windows on the southern end of the room are placed high up so as not to interfere with the shelving.

On the opposite side of the hall are four classrooms, each 13 feet by 19 feet. The walls of the ground floor are 13 feet 6 inches high and the classrooms should be cool and sufficiently large for the purpose for which they are intended.

Ascending the staircase one arrives on the second floor. Here the reading room measuring 49'6" by 27 feet runs the whole length of the building. The subscribers who have become accustomed to the stuffy atmosphere of the old reading-room may be depended upon to fully appreciate the commodious room now about to be placed at their disposal.

This room opens on three sides to a spacious balcony 10 feet wide, from which a good view of the open country beyond the river may be obtained. This balcony is to be provided with seating accommodation for subscribers and will be used as an adjunct of the reading-room.

At each side of the hall on the second floor there is a room 24 feet by 19 feet. Both of these rooms have been built especially strong in order to carry billiard tables. The rooms on the upper storey are 13 feet in height and well ventilated.

The building is erected upon a concrete foundation, above which there are seven courses of bricks laid in cement. The exterior walls are 14 inches in thickness.

The contractor Mr G. Britton, and the architect, Mr H.W. Durietz, appear to have been very successful in erecting a building which is a distinct addition to the few public buildings in the city, and the committee and subscribers of the institution are to be congratulated upon having at last secured an appropriate place at a comparatively small expense.

The cost of the building as it stands was 1400 pounds. The hope is expressed that the public will take more advantage of the privileges the institution affords than they have hitherto done.<sup>32</sup>

At the Annual Meeting in January 1906, Mr Bytheway regretted that a lack of funds prevented the building being furnished in the manner the committee would have wished but from the money available for the sale of the Mary Street property the new committee would be able to supply anything that may be considered necessary. He adds rather wistfully that the money available had not allowed of anything ornate in the way of architecture.

## **The School of Arts Building is Heritage Listed**

The School of Arts Committee having taken possession of their new premises in Monkland Street, the work of removing the library thither is now in progress. The new building is a solid and substantial brick structure of two storeys. The outside measurements of the building are 55ft by 51ft. The main entrance in approach from Monkland Street is by means of a flight of concrete steps. Immediately facing this entrance is a large and roomy hall 52ft by 12ft from the far end of which a broad staircase leads to the upper storey. To the right on entering the building is the library, a large, well-lighted room 52ft by 13ft, in which the literary treasures of the institution will be stored, and the space available is such as to allow the library to expand to double its present dimensions. The windows and fan lights of the library admit of being easily opened for ventilation purposes by means of patent transom lifts, and the windows on the southern end of the room are placed high up so as not to interfere with the shelving. On the opposite side of the hall are four class rooms, each 13ft by 19ft. The walls on the ground floor are 13ft 6in. high, and the class rooms should be cool and sufficiently large for the purposes for which they are intended. Ascending the staircase one arrives on the second floor. Here the reading room, measuring 45ft by 27ft runs the whole length of the building. The subscribers who have become accustomed to the study atmosphere of the old reading room may be depended upon to fully appreciate the commodious room now about to be placed at their disposal. This room opens on three sides to a spacious balcony 10ft wide, from which a good view of the open country beyond the river may be obtained. This balcony is to be provided with seating accommodation for subscribers, and will be used as an adjunct of the reading room. At each side of the hall on the second floor there is a room 24ft by 19ft. Both these rooms have been built especially strong in order to carry billiard tables. The rooms on the upper storey are 13ft in height, and are well ventilated and lighted. The building is erected upon a concrete foundation, above which there are seven courses of bricks laid in common. The exterior walls are 14inches in thickness. The contractor, Mr. G. Britton, and the architect, Mr. H.W. Du Rietz, appear to have been very successful in erecting a building, which is a distinct addition to the few public buildings of the city, and the Committee and subscribers of the institution are to be congratulated upon having at last secured an appropriate place at a comparatively small expense. The cost of the building as it stands was £1440. The hope is expressed that the public will take more advantage of the privileges the institute affords than they hitherto do now.

## **Poultry Farm**

Little has been recorded about the poultry industry in the Gympie District.<sup>725</sup> In the early 1900's there was a key group of poultry farmers working at producing good strains of poultry for laying and table use. Hugo was among the prominent breeders on the Southside of Gympie, with others being Mr. F.G Rudkin of Allestree Poultry Farm at Long Flat, Mr. John Flood, and Mrs. Barns of Orange Grove at Pie Creek.

Mr. Du Rietz realised when he turned to the cattle industry that the pollution of the Mary River by the tailings dams from the mines, constituted a serious threat to the industry. Not only was the river water polluted but deposits of sand and gravel destroyed the growth

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<sup>725</sup> Community Play and Child Care Centre. The Gympie Gold Cook Book. 2000

along the river flats. He was very vocal in his condemnation of the hazard. So at the end of Gympie's mining boom and when he lost his cattle herd to redwater fever, Hugo had turned to poultry farming.

### **Eureka Poultry Farm, GYMPIE.**

**BREEDER — SILVER WYANDOTTES :** Full sisters Warren's Champion layers.  
**BLACK ORPINGTONS :** Full sisters Wild's 2nd prize late Laying Competition.  
**R.C. WHITE LEGHORNS :** Mothers winners 1st prize Laying Competition last year, and other pens.  
Eggs and Young Stock. Particulars on application,  
H. W. DU RIETZ, Proprietor.

Hugo called one of his poultry farms 'Eureka Poultry Farm' <sup>726</sup>

He became a major egg producer and serious breeder of Silver Wyandottes. 'Redwater has appeared on the south side of the river. Mr H.W. Du Rietz had the bad luck to lose two fine milch cows, making his total loss from this cause 43, out of a herd which originally numbered 46.'<sup>727</sup> Hugo built double-roofed pens for his fowls. He had 18 large yards fenced with six foot netting wire, in which there was good shade from natural bushes. 'The houses in the yards have wooden frames, iron roofs with walls covered with malthoid on the lower and painted canvas on the upper halves at the ends and wire netting at the sides. They are fitted with flat perches about 18 inches from the ground hung by wire from the roof: there is also an ingenious arrangement whereby the eggs can be collected in a passage in the centre'. Hugo had 2 'Cypher Incubators' which could hold 220 eggs each. He had between 700-800 birds on his poultry farm. He would have been a major supplier not only of eggs but of the fresh meat of the chickens, which in the 1800's and 1900's was always popular, especially in the summer months when other fresh meats were hard to keep.

Redwater has re-appeared on the south side of the river. Mr. H. W. Durietz had the bad luck to lose two fine milch cows, making his total loss from this cause 43, out of a herd which originally numbered 46. A good milch cow belonging to another settler on the South-side also died from red-water last week. Her owner had only bought her a few weeks previously for £8.

At about the same time as Hugo's poultry business was becoming successful, he was supplementing his income by agisting cattle and horses on his property, which he described as 'well grassed paddocks [with] a never failing supply of pure water independent of the river.' He set the terms for horses one shilling weekly and for cows ninepence a week.<sup>728</sup>

As an example of what might be described as consistent with his adventurous spirit, we have him arriving from Rockhampton and Maryborough with one of his children into

<sup>726</sup> The Queenslander 30 July 1904

<sup>727</sup> The Gympie Times 24 January 1905. This event also made the newspaper of The Richmond River Herald and Northern Districts Advertiser (NSW) on 3 February 1905

<sup>728</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 16 November 1905

Brisbane on the *Keilawarra*<sup>729</sup>— one could imagine that he may have been to Rockhampton to perhaps check out breeds of poultry for his own farm.

### **Dairy Farm**

Hugo was one of Gympie's leading men to promote grazing and agriculture in his time. Hugo had a broad practical knowledge of agriculture across a wide range of crops, including grapes. Gympie farmers at one stage had planted grape vines mostly of the Isabella grape variety. In 1878, farmers were incurring very large losses of their crops through bleeding of the berries and their falling off the vines. One farmer, a Mr R. S Lord (a shareholder in the same mine as Hugo, who was a director of South Smithfield Company) discovered that 'a large moth armed with a "formidable" borer is the destroyer.'<sup>730</sup> These moths came in plagues, did their dirty work at night and made a distinctive noise while they industriously punctured the berries. As today, the suggestion was to net the vines, but Hugo with his broad experience and knowledge, strongly counselled sulphuring the vines as a preventative. Of course this solution was effective. Hugo knew this because he had a successful vineyard of his own.

After 1886, Hugo developed a model dairy farm<sup>731</sup> at the Southside with 'a well-drained brick and concrete floor, concrete walls sixty centimetres thick, a double ceiling and shingled roof. Around the building and yards he planted shade trees for extra coolness. He also constructed silos for extra feed and when the redwater fever arrived, he built a cage dip.'<sup>732</sup> Here he milked thirty Jersey Shorthorn cross cows and produced butter.

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<sup>729</sup> The Brisbane Courier 6 April 1882

<sup>730</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 February 1878

<sup>731</sup> Remains of Hugo's dairy 12 June 2018. Photo taken by Author Linda Atkinson

<sup>732</sup> The Gympie Times 10 February 2007



The remains of Hugo's dairy on his farm at 95 Stumm Road Gympie

Hugo's expertise as a dairy farmer became very well-known and highly respected outside of Gympie, and instructional pieces on dairying began to appear in the press, for other farmers to benefit by.<sup>733</sup>

HERE is an item that should be interesting to dairymen and instructive also, as proving the profitableness of providing good pasturage for dairy cattle. A resident near Gympie (Mr. Durietz) has a milch cow which is now giving him 35 lbs. of milk, equal to 16 quarts, every 24 hours. We can testify to this fact from actual observation. The cow is milked morning and evening, the calf having been killed. She is of medium size, and of no particular breed, and we are given to understand that though she has always been noted for her milk-giving qualities they have previously been far short of what they are this season. The cause of the improvement is clearly attributable to the nutritious pasturage—prairie grass, cocks-foot, and lucerne—which was laid down last winter by Mr. Durietz in his scrub land on the bank of the river, and which, so far, has grown well.—*Gympie Times*.

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<sup>733</sup> The Brisbane Telegraph 1 November 1887

In February 1893, Gympie suffered a major flood and residents suffered heavy losses, especially those on the Southside who lost the whole of their crops—they were just at the point where they were about to be harvested. Hugo's home was inundated over the floor 'to the extent of 20 inches' and he lost a quantity of fodder which he was storing for the winter months. So much of Gympie was destroyed in this flood—houses, shops and other industrial buildings and halls were washed away or simply turned over. There was not much left and Hugo must have seen many of the houses he designed and supervised in their erection damaged or destroyed. 'The Gympie Brewery and Ice Company [a building which Hugo designed] suffered from the flood ...the water reached a height of 14 feet on the main building, or about 4 feet in the second storey. About a hundred yards below the Brewery, four houses, all tumbling on one another, are resting in Gympie Creek; and further down is another bunch of houses; in fact all the way down from Queen's Park, there is a chain of wrecked houses.'<sup>734</sup> For Gympie, its 'goldfield was situated just below the confluence of the Mary River and Six Mile Creek, and it is here that the flood heights are greatest.'<sup>735</sup> Six Mile Creek is the Mary River's largest tributary.

Hugo took the business of farming seriously—he was not only an inventor of mechanical devices for the farms he had, but he also imported fine machinery. In 1883 he imported a corn crusher and a chaff cutter. The corn crusher would have been to make stock feed for his cows and to store in the silos.<sup>736</sup> On another occasion, he received off the *Geelong*, bale iron straps and six cases of castings<sup>737</sup>; off the *You Yangs*, package stump caps.<sup>738</sup>

Hugo's inventions extended to the sugarcane farms. In the official Government Gazette of March 1896, 'Mr. H. W. Du Rietz's patent for "a machine for loading sugar cane" and the complete specifications thereof have been accepted, and are now open to public inspection at the Patent office, Brisbane.'<sup>739</sup>

As well as importing products Hugo also exported products such as three hogsheads going on the *SS Yarra Yarra* to Maryborough.<sup>740</sup> There must have been fencing needed at his property in 1873, as he called tenders for 30 Rod Paling Fencing.<sup>741</sup> Hugo used an opportunity to sell 'ironbark trees, from 8 to 15 inches in length. Locality, about 1 mile from Channon—street Bridge. Price, 1d per running foot.'<sup>742</sup>

In the early days of Gympie, land was leased to its citizens as Goldfield Homestead Leases, the record below showing Hugo and his son Percy being considered for a total of 20 acres between them on 29 October 1884.<sup>743</sup> Clearly the leases were granted as he went on to be a very successful dairy farmer. Again in 1885, Percy had applied for another three acres on the Southside of the Mary River, Goldfield Homestead 836.<sup>744</sup> By 1898 though, the Gympie goldfield had been in existence for some thirty years, and the Goldfields Homestead Leases

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<sup>734</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 February 1893

<sup>735</sup> Moriarty, Les. The Collectors Edition, Gympie's Greatest Floods. The Gympie Times March 1992. p.2

<sup>736</sup> The Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser 1 May 1883. The items came into Queensland on the *Keilawarra*.

<sup>737</sup> Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser 12 April 1883

<sup>738</sup> Maryborough Chronicle, Wide Bay and Burnett Advertiser 29 September 1882

<sup>739</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 March 1896

<sup>740</sup> The Brisbane Courier 29 April 1868

<sup>741</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 30 August 1873

<sup>742</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 9 March 1886

<sup>743</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 October 1884

<sup>744</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 25 July 1885

were still current. No amendments had been made for free title to be transferred. With this situation came a great deal of agitation on the part of those who were subject to the legislation, and saw it as a form of injustice and a disincentive to make any improvements to the land. Hugo was quite adamant about the grievous injustices the legislation imposed and was part of a group of people who wanted their land to be placed under the same footing as those who had freehold land because it was commercially worthless- they wanted to be able to 'transfer their holdings to whoever they liked with all the rights the present leases possessed.'<sup>745</sup> Such views were shared by a large number of Gympie citizens.

At a meeting in the Widgee Divisional Hall on Monday 28 Monday 1884, Hugo made the statement, 'a monopoly might exist on a new goldfield under the proposed conditions, but on a field 30 years old he failed to see where it could come in, as the question was altogether different. When he first took up his holdings they could have as much as they liked, but when the amending *Act* was passed, he thought it was like putting their hands in his pocket, and under the present conditions it was a downright hardship. The present *Act* under which they held their tenure was the most oppressive in any country-even Russia had one not as bad.'<sup>746</sup> He gained agreement to his views as did another attendee at the meeting, Mr J Fraser, who put that after five years of having the Goldfields Homestead Leases, they should be able to claim free title to their properties.

**NOTICE.**

**A** WARDEN'S COURT will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of October, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the consideration of the following Applications, viz. :—

**GOLD MINING LEASE.**

672, Amended Application, Venture Gold Mining Company, 25 acres, South Side Mary River.

**GOLDFIELDS HOMESTEAD LEASES.**

782, Stefano Bonzoni, 9 acres, Deep Creek.  
 783, Thomas Tenison, 8 acres, South Side of Mary River.  
 784, Hugo William Durietz, 10 acres, South Side Mary River.  
 785, John Clarke, 10 acres, South Side of Mary River.  
 786, Charles Maxwell Boddington, 10 acres, South Side Mary River.  
 787, Daniel Hendry, 10 acres, South Side of Mary River.  
 788, John Fleming, 10 acres, South Side Mary River.  
 789, Percy Frederick Durietz, 10 acres, South Side Mary River.  
 790, Michael M'Garrigale, 10 acres, South Side of Mary River.  
 791, John Collins, 10 acres, Camping Reserve, Near Normanby Bridge.

Persons intending to object should give notice of objection on or before TUESDAY, the 28th day of October, and appear in support of same on day of hearing.

A. H. ZILLMAN,  
 Registrar Warden's Court.  
 Court House, Gympie,  
 October 24th, 1884. o25

The issue of the Miners' Homestead lease was still an ongoing 'injustice' in 1898. Hugo was a part of a deputation of around 34 men (most from the Widgee Divisional Board) who went to see the Queensland Minister for Mines 'to protest against the provision made in the Mining Bill by the Legislative Assembly to prevent the transfer of Homestead leases.' This was only a small proportion of Gympie's leaseholders. Hugo's ex next door neighbour Jacob Stumm was at this time a member of the Legislative Assembly as were ex Gympians Mr Smyth and Mr Philp, and knew the men who had come to see the Minister. The solicitor among them, Mr F.I. Power, put that *Clause 82 of the Act*, be amended to 'provided that no person shall be entitled to transfer any homestead lease to any person then holding the maximum area under this *Act*, unless such lease shall have been in existence for a period of five years prior to the date of such transfer, and that the transferee must be a person qualified under this *Act*.' The deputation, on behalf of all the leaseholders of Gympie were asking 'to be put on the same footing as every other landholder of the colony-except the grazing farms, which were very extended, and in very large areas.'<sup>747</sup>

Hugo was one of the men who also spoke strongly about the injustice of the current

<sup>745</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 June 1897

<sup>746</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 29 November 1898

<sup>747</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 December 1898

arrangements and that the period of transfer should be ten years. The deputation strongly wanted 'to give no opportunity to any person to acquire more than the maximum area until people had an opportunity to settle on the land.'<sup>748</sup> Philp, Smyth and Stumm would see what could be done about the needs of the deputation as they were aware of the inequities around the current arrangements.

*The Gympie Gold Cook Book* described Hugo's dairies as follows: '*One of the best dairies in the district of Gympie was that of Hugo Du Rietz at Eel Creek- it was regarded as a model dairy.*'<sup>749</sup> Dr. Brown describes the dairy as having '*a well-drained brick and concrete floor, concrete walls sixty centimetres thick, double ceiling and shingled roof. Around the building and yards, he planted shade trees. He also constructed silos for extra feed, and when redwater fever arrived at the turn of the century, he built a cage dip.*' Hugo's dairy farm was a success for a long while - he sought help in 1883 for a young man to drive a milk cart and to be able to milk the cows.<sup>750</sup> In 1890 things appeared to be still going well for Hugo as he advertised for more help on the dairy farm

'Wanted a BOY, must be able to milk.

Apply H.W Du Rietz'<sup>751</sup>

He did the same in 1904<sup>752</sup> and 1905, so this is clear that Hugo was still running his dairy farm even after all of the set-backs he experienced over the years.<sup>753</sup> He sought boys about 14 years old to do the job of milking.

His dairy had '*a cement floor with brick, washed with cement drains to carry off the water, walls of lime concrete 2 feet thick, double ceiling, shingle roof ventilated projecting over and well down the walls, and the whole shaded by trees. The dairy had provision for ice but even without this, the temperature would be as much as 20°F lower than the outside temperature.*' Glen Du Rietz confirmed the story about Hugo's permanently cool storage room at the dairy Hugo had between Stumm Road and the Mary River which he took up in 1885. Again from Ian Pedley '*A small storage room opening off one end of the dairy had slots into which Du Rietz inserted large blocks of ice brought by dray from Maryborough, about 60 miles away, since Gympie did not have its own ice works at the time. A visitor to the farm once noted that on the hottest day of summer when the temperature on the shaded verandah of the homestead reached 106 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature in the dairy-without ice- was a full 20 degrees lower.*'<sup>754</sup>

It's an aside to Hugo's fame as a farmer in Gympie, but worth the intrusion in this part of his serious life- a time when the horse was still our form of transport-it happened on 20 January 1900. Hugo was having a basket of crockery delivered to his house when the boy delivering it, Thomas Jewell, an employee of Messrs Newbery and Shambler, had a nasty fall from his horse at Hugo's gate. He was trying to lift the basket of crockery onto the gate post, when the horse jumped, and Thomas Jewell was thrown to the ground. Of course all

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<sup>748</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 December 1898

<sup>749</sup> The Gympie Gold Cook Book from Community Play and Child Care Centre 2000

<sup>750</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 March 1883

<sup>751</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 November 1890

<sup>752</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 December 1904

<sup>753</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 January 1905

<sup>754</sup> Pedley, Ian. Winds of Change One Hundred Years in the Widgee Shire. 1979



of the crockery was broken and Thomas was later conveyed home by Mrs Anderson (Mrs Anderson was the wife of the tailor who lived below where

Hugo lived). Hugo must have had some reaction to this event, what it was we do not know, but he would have had to have ordered another basket of crockery!<sup>755</sup>

Another horse story occurred to Hugo in 1900 relating to two horses—a bay gelding and a roan gelding 'impounded at Gympie on March 1<sup>st</sup>, 1900, by Mr W Du Rietz for trespass. The Poundkeeper, JAS Holmes publicly advertised that if these horses were not released on or before 20th March, they would be sold to defray expenses.<sup>756</sup> Hugo had other horse and cow stories such as when he impounded 'one yellow and white cow, with white face, branded like JU4 or JO4 on ribs. If not released before Tuesday November 1<sup>st</sup>, will be sold to defray expenses. JAS HOLMES, Poundkeeper<sup>757</sup> or when he impounded for trespass on grass a red and white cow branded CT5 near rump, with broken horns<sup>758</sup> or for trespass on enclosed lands 'one brown mare, blaze face, off fore foot white, branded like CE9 near shoulder.<sup>759</sup> Such was life in Gympie then, with livestock wandering around and it seems that Hugo kept Mr. Holmes busy!

Varying stories exist as to who imported the cream separator into Australia or Queensland and introduced it into Gympie. An interesting anecdote was provided by Glen Du Rietz. The story that was told within the family was that Hugo Du Rietz and another man were at a Sydney Agricultural

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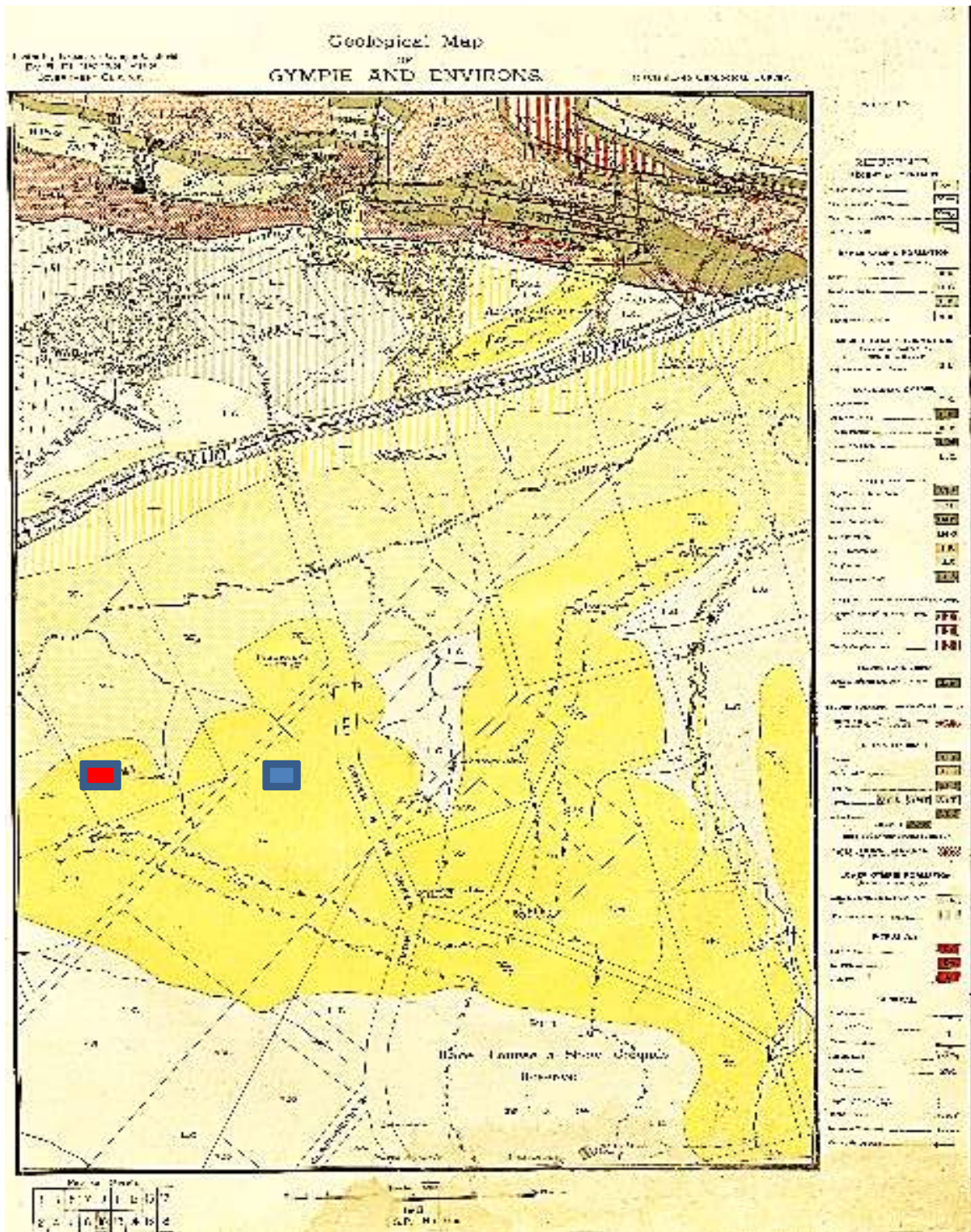
<sup>755</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 23 January 1900

<sup>756</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 3 March 1900

<sup>757</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 October 1898

<sup>758</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 February 1901

<sup>759</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 May 1899



Dunstan Map 1911 Southside Stumm Road. Homestead Goldfields Lease 361 and 362 were Hugo's and 147 and 727 were Percy's.<sup>760</sup> Hugo and Percy worked these areas together. Where Hugo's house dairy farm were located is indicated by red box. The dairy was not far from the house. The location of Percy's house was, is indicated by a blue box.

<sup>760</sup> Gympie Regional Library Local History Section

Show one year and the cream separator was available to be had. So Hugo and the other man bided for it. Hugo won and subsequently brought it to Gympie. Never mind how Hugo brought the cream separator to Queensland, the fact that he was in Sydney at an agricultural show, is indicative of the nature of Hugo who was always looking for new opportunities to improve whatever he was doing. He tried always to keep one step ahead of the game.

Ian Pedley tells it this way<sup>761</sup>:

*'The man to revolutionise all this [this being the method by skimming the cream from the milk after it had been allowed to settle in a wide open pan. The cream was then shaken vigorously in a container until it turned to butter—a long and laborious process often carried out by dairy farmer's wives] was Hugo William Du Rietz, a Swedish-born architect who lived on Gympie's Southside. While James Nash put Gympie on the map, Du Rietz ensured that it stayed there. In 1882 he imported the first cream separator into Queensland, a move that laid the foundation stone of the dairy industry which brought new prosperity to the district as Gympie's mines began to falter. Du Rietz spied the innovative separator at a Sydney Show and managed to acquire it ahead of two New South Welshmen who also were showing an interest. He installed his new machinery on land he rented from Thomas O'Brien on Pie Creek. He built a concrete floor dairy on the site of the present Pie Creek Hall and then produced his first butter for the Gympie Market.'* Ian Pedley confirms Glen Du Rietz's anecdote. Once the Arthur Du Rietz story enters the mélange, it seems we have to simply accept that either one or both of these Du Rietz's were eminently responsible for revolutionising the dairy industry in Gympie.

From a Gympie publication containing an article about the 'First Separator in Australia'<sup>762</sup>, we read 'A Gympie farmer introduced the cream separator to Australia in 1882. He was Swedish-born Mr H.W. Du Rietz, who had a property at Eel Creek and was an architect as well as a farmer. The advent of the separator was the turning point in dairying in Australia and in less than 20 years butter factories had been established throughout all the coastal districts of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. Mr Du Rietz came from a farming family, his father having been a successful dairyman in Sconey, the chief agricultural district in Sweden. For many years he was the only architect in Gympie and many of the brick buildings, including the School of Arts were built from his plans.'

By the 1890's, the cream separator boosted Queensland's dairy industry for the production of butter and the establishment of dairy factories. The cream separator was one of the first pieces of farm mechanisation to improve productivity from the dairy and allow for growth of the industry. This contributed to a stable economy for the Gympie district when mining no longer was the main source of economic growth. Although the 'first separator' in Australia has been well described<sup>763</sup>, still it is necessary to give Hugo the honour he deserves for streamlining butter making in Queensland with one of these machines. The cream separator became the basis for profitable dairying in those early days. It is claimed that Hugo brought the first cream separator into Queensland in 1883 from Sweden—'much

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<sup>761</sup> Pedley, Ian. Winds of Change One Hundred Years in the Widgee Shire, the chapter 'Land of Milk and Butter'

<sup>762</sup> 1867-1967 Gympie Gold LHA-17, p. 60

<sup>763</sup> 1867-1967 Gympie Gold LHA-17, p.60

time and expense have been devoted to the invention.'<sup>764</sup>

An article in 1898 iterated that Hugo 'brought with him from Sweden, the oldest machine in the colony, which machine is daily at work at his farm. A short while later the De Laval Cream Separator Company despatched a representative to Australia to introduce their machines and appoint agencies throughout the different colonies. In July 1888, the local Gympie newspaper was singing the high praises of the De Laval Cream Separator with the spin 'No machine has a bigger reputation, and none can do the work so well.' This was strongly supported by a Dr Babcock, described as one of the most eminent authorities in the world.<sup>765</sup>

Messrs. Waugh and Josephson, 342 Sussex Street Sydney were appointed for New South Wales and Queensland, and a sub-agency for the colony was arranged with W.R. Oxenford of the Coomera.' Messrs Waugh and Josephson also had on hand the new 'Pasteuriser' 'for the destruction of all injurious germs in milk which enabled butter of excellent quality to be produced.'<sup>766</sup>

## **Dr. BABCOCK,**

One of the Most Eminent Authorities in the World, decides the matter, and reports thus:—

"University of Wisconsin,  
Experiment Station, Madison, Wis.,  
March 5, 1897.

"For the past six or seven years we have used at the Experiment Station and in our Dairy School nearly every type of De Laval Separators, and without exception they have given excellent satisfaction. We have had the 'Alpha' machines in our Creamery and Dairy School since their first introduction in the United States. These machines are easily managed, skim close under varying conditions, run light, cost little for repairs, and give a smooth cream, well suited for pasteurising and the general trade, as well as for the manufacture of butter."

"S. M. BABCOCK,  
Chief Chemist."

THE SOLE AGENTS FOR QUEENSLAND ARE—

## **WAUGH & JOSEPHSON,**

DAIRIMEN'S EXCHANGE,  
BRISBANE,

When Gympie's output in butter was being crowed about as having passed the gold output in 1938, Hugo was still being accorded recognition as the person who kicked off Gympie into the agricultural industry of the dairy cow. As gold mining began to peter out as the main money spinner for the area, butter production took its place, 'Although Gympie was late in the day developing its dairying industry it is interesting to note that the first cream separator to reach Australia was imported and installed in 1882 by a Swedish architect (Mr. H. W. Du Rietz) on a farm he had acquired near Gympie. Thus the ground work was laid for the beginning of a very big industry.'<sup>767</sup>

<sup>764</sup> The Queenslander 28 August 1897, p 415

<sup>765</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 July 1898

<sup>766</sup> The Queenslander 27 August 1898

<sup>767</sup> The Queenslander 7 December 1938



The Princess Separator being sold in Gympie 1899<sup>768</sup>



De Laval Separator of the vintage used by Hugo Du Rietz<sup>769</sup>

By 1901, Newbery and Shambler were selling another brand of cream separator, the 'Melotte Separator',<sup>770</sup> and in 1904 there was the Globe Cream Separator, which claimed the tag of being the latest achievement in separator construction, claiming first prizes, gold and silver medals at the principal exhibitions in Europe.<sup>771</sup> This latter separator was available from A.J. Hawley Esq. of Central Stores in Mary Street, Gympie. This means that between 1882 and 1904, Gympie dairies had the option of using at least one of these four separators, all being available in Gympie. There is little in the way of evidence to say which one of these proved to be the most efficient, although one could imagine technology improving over time.

The De Laval Separator Company originated in Sweden and started in the US in 1883. The name of the company in Sweden was Aktiebolaget Separator Company or AB Separator Company. In the United States the company was known as the De Laval Separator Company and the factory was in Poughkeepsie, New York. Carl Gustaf Patrik De Laval is credited with inventing the first continuously operating cream separator in 1878 for which he received a US patent on October 4, 1881. Prior to that he had patented his cream separator in Sweden

<sup>768</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 1 June 1899. This separator was being sold at the shop of John Foster in Mary Street, as the 'easiest turned, easiest cleaned, and cheapest', perhaps in competition with Hugo's Alfa Laval separator.

<sup>769</sup> Bega Heritage Museum New South Wales. Photo by Author 7 July 2018

<sup>770</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 July 1901

<sup>771</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 8 October 1904

(1878), England (1878), France (1879), Belgium (1879) and Italy (1879). Many De Laval cream separators will list an earlier September 25, 1877 patent on the patent plate.

In 1877 the attention of Dr. Gustav De Laval, a brilliant and successful young Swedish engineer, was called to the subject of centrifugal cream separation, and eventually Dr. De Laval evolved the first continuous cream separator, which discharged the cream and skim-milk separately while the milk was being fed into the machine, all of which took place without stopping it or otherwise interrupting the operation.

This was a patent obtained by the AB Separator Company that was issued to two German inventors, Wilhelm Lefeldt and Carl Lentsch, for a centrifugal machine for creaming milk. However the separator in that patent was not continuous. It used centrifugal force to separate the cream from the milk but it had to be stopped to remove the cream. The advantage of Gustaf De Laval's invention was that the milk did not have to be separated in batches but rather the milk could be continuously separated without stopping. The other big improvement introduced by the AB Separator Company in 1890 was the Alpha-Disc bowl or the cones commonly found in cream separators. Prior to 1890 a hollow bowl was used and it was much less efficient than the Alpha-Disc bowl. The discs or cones separated the milk into thin sheets upon which the centrifugal force was exerted. The Alpha-Disc was patented on July 22, 1890 by Baron Clemens Von Bechtolsheim of Stockholm, Sweden and assigned to the AB Separator Company. Until the early 1900's when the patent protection ended, De Laval was the only company that could legally use the Alpha-Disc design in the United States and it vigorously defended its patents. The bowl of the separating vessel is the most important part of the cream separator. Its progressive development consisted in improving the thoroughness of separation under hard as well as easy conditions and to secure greater separator capacity, at the same time requiring the least power or effort to run it. In 1890 the so-called "Alpha-disc" bowl was developed, which consisted of placing in the bowl a number of conical steel discs, one above the other and spaced slightly apart by thin caulks fed into the centre of the bowl. As before, the milk passed outward through the spaces between these discs in thin sheets so that the centrifugal force would separate the skim-milk from the cream with less difficulty than in the hollow bowl, where the milk and cream were in a solid mass.

This method greatly facilitated the process of separation. The skim-milk particles, being the heavier, were forced against the bottom side of each disc, traveling toward the periphery of the bowl, while the cream particles moved along the upper side of each disc toward the center. In this way no conflict of cream and skim-milk, occurred, which fact materially increased the skimming efficiency of the Alpha-disc bowl, while it doubled the capacity of a given size of bowl and likewise delivered cream in smoother and better condition.

The next important step in bowl construction, which further improved its efficiency, was the projecting and slotting of the wings of the central feed tube into the discs, thus carrying the incoming milk beyond the wall of separated cream and distributing it evenly between the discs. This proved to be nearly as great an improvement as was the placing of the discs in the "hollow" separator bowl. It rendered possible a complete separation of practically all butter-fat particles even under the harder conditions of separation, as in the case of cool milk, milk from cows advanced in lactation, and the running of extra thick cream. It likewise again increased by one-half the separating capacity of a given size of separator bowl. Great as was the improvement effected by the "split-wing" device, it was but a stepping stone to another and still better bowl construction. In the present type of De Laval bowl, all the

virtues of the "split-wing" construction are retained and certain objections inherent in it are eliminated, resulting in the capacity being increased approximately 10 percent, further increasing the efficiency of separation and overcoming entirely the possibility of clogging in separating cool milk.

Dr. De Laval's original bowl was a plain, hollow cylinder containing wings to keep the milk rotating with the bowl. The bowl of the separating vessel is the most important part of the cream separator. Its progressive development has consisted in improving the thoroughness of separation under hard as well as easy conditions and to secure greater separator capacity, at the same time requiring the least power or effort to run it. Dr. De Laval's original bowl was a plain, hollow cylinder containing wings to keep the milk rotating with the bowl.

While the frame construction and driving mechanism of a cream separator are of secondary importance to the bowl and largely influenced by its size and speed, at the same time there are many features of the utmost importance for complete separator satisfaction.

It is no simple matter to provide a means for revolving a separator bowl 6,000 to 8,000 revolutions a minute for feeding the milk into the bowl and conveying the cream and skim milk from it; to permit easy hand turning whether during a few minutes or during half an hour, or more. Every part must be simple, easily cleaned and extremely durable. Hence the cream separator must necessarily be a different and far better built piece of machinery than any agricultural implement if it is to prove satisfactory and durable.

The development of the cream separator marks the beginning of the rapid development of the dairy industry throughout the world. It has put dairying on a paying basis. It has furnished a means for better homes, for better barns and for better equipment. It has done more than any other one influence to develop the country along dairy lines. The western farmers, who had been depending on grain, found that they were growing poorer each year. They were unable to market what milk they produced at a profit. The cream separator came to their rescue. With it they were able to take out the cream quickly and completely, and ship it to the creamery even if it were a hundred miles distant. Their cream brought cash instead of trade. The separator broadened their market to include every creamery within many miles and, because of the high quality of the cream, they were able to get a larger cash income than they ever dreamed was possible. This income was steady and sure, and enabled them to pay cash as they went along.

Therefore, the cream separator is universally recognised as having been one of the greatest factors in modernising dairying, quadrupling dairy production, saving much time and labour as well as a large percentage of butterfat formerly wasted, and greatly improving the quality of cream and butter.<sup>772</sup>

The introduction of the cream separator into Australia in the 1880s was an event which dramatically shifted farm and factory methods of producing cream, improved hygienic standards and raised the productive capacity of the dairy industry. The first two separators brought to the country were manufactured by the Alpha Laval Separator Co. from Sweden. This company is credited with being the first to manufacture and make commercially available the continuous cream separator machine. The inventor of the machine was Gustav De Laval, but he was not the first to have experimented with centrifugal separation as an

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<sup>772</sup> De Laval Separator Company <http://www.old-engine.com/delaval.htm>

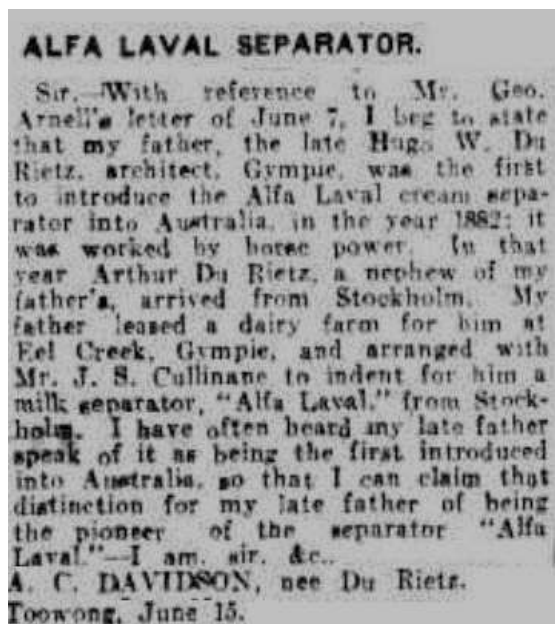
alternative to the gravity method of separation.

The first cream separators used in Australia are believed to have been brought to the country on board the S.S. Chimbarazo in 1883. They were acquired by Mr. David Lindsay Dymock on behalf of the Fresh Food and Ice Company located in Mittagong and Sydney. The Pioneer Dairy Company, as it was known, was erected in 1883 and opened the following year. A separator was installed at both of the factories operated by the company. D. L. Dymock was also responsible for an early public demonstration of the separator staged at Blow Hole Point in Kiama. This machine was capable of a speed of 750 revolutions a minute. The separator was understandably met by the wonder and curiosity of persons in attendance, but for some the machine invoked alarm. These farmers considered the separator to be far too dangerous a machine to view up-close and were reluctant to approach it while in motion.

In June 1927, Hugo's daughter Ann Charlotte who had married Edgar Davidson strongly iterated Hugo's being the pioneer of the separator 'Alfa Laval'.<sup>773</sup>

Following the introduction of the cream separator by Hugo in 1881, many farmers installed the separators. The *Gympie Gold Cook Book* records that it is thought that a Mr. Lorensen who had a farm at Eel Creek brought the second cream separator to Gympie.

The first separators were hand driven, but later became driven by steam turbines. It was a turning point in dairying in Australia and in less than 20 years, butter factories had been established throughout the coastal districts of Queensland, Victoria, and New South Wales.



No mention is made by Ann Charlotte or anyone else or even Arthur Du Rietz, one of Hugo's nephews, who was a well-known dairy expert in the Gympie District and managed a number of butter factories in Ipswich and Warwick and later in Sutton Forest, New South Wales. Arthur spent many years in the dairy industry in the Gympie district from 1880, at the same time that Hugo was involved in dairying. Arthur was **also** credited with importing 'the first cream separator that came to Australia.'<sup>774</sup> So the story of who brought the first cream separator to Queensland is bound up in a little conflict of who was first-Hugo or Arthur? Then we have the history written by Ian Pedley on the matter, and the story told by Glen Du Rietz.

The story becomes perhaps a little clearer - or does it? - when a newspaper report notes about Queensland, 'the history of the De Laval Separator in this colony goes back some fifteen years when Mr Du Rietz of Gympie (uncle of the present proprietor of the North Ipswich Butter Factory) brought with him

<sup>773</sup> The Brisbane Courier 20 June 1927

<sup>774</sup> The Land 17 October 1930



(To The Editor, "Gympie Times")

Sir: Referring to your article on Hugh Du Rietz in Saturday's "Times," I can confirm your mention that "he imported the first cream separator into Queensland if not Australia." Mr. Du Rietz told my father (T. B. Tronson) of receiving letters from an uncle in Europe, telling him of the wonderful new invention, the "Alpha Laval Separator," and advising him to procure one for his Gympie dairy. He then arranged for my father to immediately import one for him. This separator was worked by horse power, in much the same way that chaff-cutters were worked by horse-gear. Shortly after Mr. Du Rietz had it working, an uncle of your late Editor (Mr. Walter Woolgar), came up on a visit from the Illawarra district and was astounded to see the separator, and although Illawarra was the home of dairying, he had neither seen nor heard of such a thing. These facts were often discussed between Mr. Woolgar and myself and we always claimed that Gympie imported the first separator to Australia. I have made this claim several times in the Livestock Bulletin and have never had anyone dispute the claim. The year would be about 1880, and years later parts of it were still to be seen at Tom O'Brien's farm at South Side.—

Yours etc.,  
Walter Tronson,  
Noosa Heads

from Sweden the oldest machine in the colony, which machine is daily at work on his farm.<sup>775</sup> At least this does confirm Ann Charlotte's story that it was Hugo who brought the first machine into Gympie. Walter Tronson of Noosa Heads kept the debate of who imported the first cream separator into Queensland if not Australia current in 1950 as the news clipping shows<sup>776</sup>:

The separator story is mentioned again in 1950, saying that 'his faith in the future of the soil in Gympie led him [Hugo] to dairying and he imported the first cream separator into Queensland, if not Australia.'<sup>777</sup> Hugo's dairy on the Southside of Gympie (it stood on the river side of Stumm Road) was said to perhaps be the finest of its time in Queensland. At this precious dairy, Hugo held strong pride in his dairy herd, but there must have been some valuable business for him to be done, associated with his herd when in 1899 he was advertising one of his pedigree bulls for sale. Perhaps this also coincided with when he was giving up dairying:

*'For Sale: The Pedigree Jersey Bull, Young Wallace, calved November 1891. Young Wallace by*

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<sup>775</sup> The Queenslander 19 August 1899. The proprietor of the North Ipswich Butter Factory referred is Arthur Du Rietz

<sup>776</sup> The Gympie Times 18 July 1950

<sup>777</sup> The Gympie Times 15 July 1950

**THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR.** Profitable dairying throughout the colonies is without doubt due in a great measure to the De Laval cream separator. The history of the De Laval cream separator in this colony dates back some fifteen years, when Mr. Durletz, of Gympie (uncle of the present proprietor of the North Ipswich Butter Factory), brought with him from Sweden the oldest machine in the colony, which machine is daily at work at his farm. A short while later the De Laval Cream Separator Company despatched a representative to Australia to introduce their machines and appoint agencies throughout the different colonies. Messrs. Waugh and Josephson, 342 Sussex-street, Sydney, were appointed for New South Wales and Queensland, and a sub-agency for this colony was arranged with Mr. W. R. Oxenford, of the Coomera. A considerable business was negotiated by him, and at a later date the Sydney firm, recognising the heavy demand for the machines, decided, for the convenience of their dairying patrons, to open branch premises in Brisbane at 197 Elizabeth-street. To-day every district between the Tweed River and Cape York can boast of having De Laval cream separators working. The demand during the past season has proved to be a heavy one, and the rapid strides made in the butter trade almost insure an increase for the coming year. A visit to Messrs. Waugh and Josephson's display at the Exhibition convinces one that they are determined to keep pace with the times, as they are holding stocks of all sizes of this celebrated machinery. Last year saw the establishment of many new proprietary and co-operative creameries, and further increase is going on. Messrs. Waugh and Josephson have on hand the new De Laval "Pasteuriser," for the destruction of all injurious germs in milk, enabling butter of excellent keeping quality to be produced. Much gain is to be derived from the aeration of milk, which should be adopted by all suppliers. The newly-invented "Arctic" aerator, which is low-priced, and within the reach of every milk-supplier, is said to fully meet this want. Messrs. Waugh and Josephson's catalogues contain lists, well illustrated, of all requisites for the dairy and factory, and communication with their Dairymen's Exchange, Adelaide-street, Brisbane, will always bring the desired information. The Queensland business is now under the able management of Mr. Frank McCaffray, a dairy expert from New South Wales, and, quite apart from the De Laval agency, Mr. McCaffray's life-long experience of the dairying industry should prove of

incalculable service to the colony in which he has now made his home. Messrs. Waugh and Josephson received well-merited prizes for machinery, inclusive of their Ammonia Refrigerator (at work); first for butter-worker, and first for steamlet churns. No awards were made for cream separators. Their collection comprised the most complete up-to-date dairying and pasteurising plant yet seen in Queensland, and spoke well for the enterprise of the exhibitors.

*Sir Geary, dam Milkmaid. Sir Geary by Wallace II (imported). Milkmaid by Lord Raglan by Lord of the Hills (imported), dam Dairymaid by Pride of Westfield.'*<sup>778</sup>

Hugo gave up dairying when mine tailings ruined his land. He once explained his decision 'Not only is the water rendered useless for ordinary purposes, but the banks of the river, which is the best for grazing land, are ruined by deposits of sand. The grass will grow through the sand in two or three years, but by that time another flood may be expected'. Together with other Southside farmers, Hugo lost his crops and other parts of his farm during the 1893 flood.

The property where Hugo had his dairy farm at 95 Stumm Road Gympie (next to Jacob Stumm's property) is still being worked as a cattle farm. Craig Leitch, the brother of Councillor Bob Leitch

(currently Deputy Mayor of Gympie), owns the property that Hugo Du Rietz owned.<sup>779</sup>

None of the original buildings or house exist except for the remains of Hugo's unique dairy.

<sup>780</sup> A modern house has been built on the site of Hugo's where Craig Leitch and his family live. Bob Leitch lives in Jacob Stumm's original house.

<sup>778</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 5 August 1899

<sup>779</sup> Kay Tregaskis interview with author 2 June 2018

<sup>780</sup> Photos taken by Linda Atkinson 12 June 2018

Photos of the remains of Hugo's dairy



Percy Du Rietz's house remained intact until 1980, when the current owners pulled it down because it had become riddled with termites. Sadly no photos of either Hugo's or Percy's house were taken before they were demolished.

Hugo was also interested in other dairies in the district, and designed the Cream Shed at Taabinga Station near Kingaroy. Heritage-listed Taabinga Homestead was built in 1846 and is one of Queensland's oldest continually occupied homes.



Tabinga Homestead Cream Shed<sup>781</sup>

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<sup>781</sup> Photograph provided by Local History Section Gympie Regional Library



Tabinga Homestead Cream Shed<sup>782</sup>

The Du Rietz's continued in the dairying industry in the Gympie District over many years. In 1923, Percy's son Eric was still collecting and loading cream cans on to horse drawn wagons to take them to the butter factories. It could be a tricky business in those days. He had a painful accident one cold July at Goomboorian when the horses took fright while he was loading. '...seizing the reins, he endeavoured to stop them but was thrown out. His head came in contact with one of the wheels, and he sustained a severe laceration on the right side of the head and ear. The ambulance conveyed him to the Gympie Hospital.'<sup>783</sup>

Finally, three years before his death, Hugo was receiving some public acknowledgement and recognition for his achievements and immense contribution to Gympie in the agricultural field.<sup>784</sup> He was still being accredited with being the man who brought the first cream separator into Australia, but now with so many different accounts of this issue, we will never know who was really first. Whatever the truth is, it came into Australia or Queensland via the Du Rietz family. It is significant to iterate one of the key characteristics of this great man Hugo Du Rietz who did so much for Gympie and its surrounding region, that ' the pioneer seldom reaps the advantage of his pluck and enterprise, and while others are making their fortunes out of butter, particularly the owners of the factories, Mr Du Rietz has given up dairying in a great measure and turned his principal attention to poultry.'

Being the business man he was, we might conclude that Hugo foresaw the growth of the dairy industry following the introduction of the cream separator to the Gympie District, including the establishment of co-operatives of the dairy farmers and factories. The cream separator enabled the dairy industry to convert butter making from a cottage industry to a factory product. This was where his close relationship with Edward Bytheway became fruitful, as it was his initiative that established the first butter factory in Gympie in Tozer Road in 1898, near the then Gympie Railway Station. Like his good colleague, Edward Bytheway, Hugo was a strong advocate for Gympie having effective railway services, especially as such a transport service would facilitate the movement of Gympie's agricultural produce and minerals.

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<sup>782</sup> Photograph provided by Local History Section Gympie Regional Library

<sup>783</sup> The Daily Mail Brisbane 17 July 1923

<sup>784</sup> The Gympie Times ad Mary River Mining Gazette 21 January 1905

In dairying matters Gympie can boast of having in Mr. H. W. Durietz, who resides on the South Side, the man who was the first to import a cream separator into Australia, in 1882. This machine is still, or was a short time back, at work at Pie Creek. The advent of the separator was the turning point in dairying and from then the revolution of the industry dates. The progress made has been so phenomenal that butter factories are now scattered over the whole of the coast districts of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. The "Salamis," which sailed from Brisbane last Wednesday took 15,505 boxes of butter from Queensland alone. The pioneer seldom reaps the advantage of his pluck and enterprise, and while others are making fortunes out of butter, particularly the owners of the factories, Mr. Durietz has given up dairying in a great measure and turned his principal attention to pure bred poultry. It is impossible in this short sketch to do justice to this gentleman's life or to his property, but I will give a few particulars of the former, and anyone in the district can visit the latter, a course I would advise all dairymen and poultry raisers to take as they will learn some valuable lessons, particularly if the owner is at home. Mr. Durietz comes from a farming family, his father having been a successful dairyman in Sconey, which is the principal agricultural district in Sweden. Although for many years he has been the only architect in Gympie and nearly all the brick buildings have been erected from his plans, yet his heart has always been in the country. In 1883 he rented Mr.

T. O'Brien's farm on Eel Creek, and it was there he installed the first cream separator in a cement floored dairy, especially erected for its reception. In 1886 he moved to the land on which he now resides. The deposit of such large quantities of tailings as are now being shot direct into the river is causing Mr. Durietz much uneasiness. "Not only is water rendered useless for ordinary purposes, but the banks of the river, which is the best grazing ground, is ruined by deposits of sand. True the grass will grow through the sand in two or three years, but by that time another flood may be expected." He has had as many as 30 cows milking and considers the Jersey crossed with the Shorthorn produces the best animal for quantity and quality of milk and constitution. His cows bred to this cross averaged 7lbs. of butter each per week, and he has had a single cow give 18 quarts of milk a day, from which 14 to 15lbs. of butter a week was made. The buildings that will interest the dairyman are the fine large and well planned shed, the dairy, and also the cage dip. In connection with the latter there is a "wrinkle" in the adjustment for raising and lowering the cage. The dairy is certainly the best I have seen in the district, or, in fact, anywhere, not excepting the Agricultural College. Cement floor with brick, washed with cement drains to carry off the water, walls of lime concrete 2 feet thick, double ceiling, shingle roof ventilated at top projecting over and well down the walls, and the whole shaded by trees. What can be done towards reducing the temperature during the summer months by the erection of properly constructed buildings is proved by the following table of thermometer readings, taken by Mr. Durietz on Monday, 2nd January, the hottest day this summer:—In the house 102 degrees, on the verandah 106 degrees, in the dairy 86 degrees. There are also the concrete foundations of two silo, 12 feet by 12 feet, but the upper parts have been removed and used for other purposes since most of the cows died from redwater and poultry took the place of dairying. Every dairyman is recommended by him to make ensilage for feed in the winter. The best ensilage is made from green maize and sorghum chaffed about one inch long. No weighting is required but the chopped stuff must be well trodden down at

the sides. When feeding, the ensilage should be taken from all over the top evenly, then there will be little waste. It is very fattening feed, and cattle, horses, pigs, and fowls eat it greedily. Though good for the cows it is not as good as green feed if quantity of milk is the desideratum. Barley and prairie grass are the best green feed. One year 25 cows yielded 150lbs. butter a week during November and December, while grazing on pasture of prairie grass, cocksfoot, ribb grass, and lucerne. There was a word of caution given to anyone who thinks of planting prairie grass and that was "It is useless to attempt to grow it in any place unless the soil is really rich."

Now to turn to the poultry. Mr. Durietz has 18 large yards fenced in with 6 feet of wire netting, in which there is good shade as the natural bushes have been left growing; this is an important point as will be realised by anyone who has noticed how fowls camp in the shade during hot weather. The houses in the yards have wooden frames, iron roofs with walls covered with maltoid on the lower and painted canvas on the upper halves at the ends and wire netting at the sides. They are fitted with flat perches about 18 inches from the ground hung by wire from the roof; there is also an ingenious arrangement whereby the eggs can be collected in a passage in the centre. There are also 4 smaller yards completely covered with wire netting and fitted with appropriate houses, for the chickens. Five double brooders, locally made, are housed under the skillion of the dairy and in connection with same are ten feeding places and exercise yards. In the breeding season two "Cypher Incubators," each holding 220 eggs are in use. Silver Wyandottes, Black Orpingtons, Rose Comb White Leghorns, and Single Comb White Leghorns are the principal breeds kept, the former being the favorites. There are about 700 to 800 birds on the farm, and Mr. Durietz recommends Wyandottes as the most profitable all round fowls, either in town or country. He will have birds for sale in about a month. Last year he disposed of about 100 locally, and sent 50 to Brisbane, besides despatching settings of eggs as far north as Ravenswood. He feeds very much as recommended by Mr. Rudkin in my last article, except that he mixes the mash with

warm skimmed milk and he adds maize to the evening ration. Warts have not been much trouble this season as he has used as a preventative, flour of sulphur (a handful to 100 chicks) in the mash three times a week.

Beyond Mr. Durietz to the end of the road there is no farming to speak of, Messrs. P. Durietz, W. Montgomery, W. Anderson, W. Turner, J. Leahy, John Blackburn, and H. Rountree occupying their homesteads as residences and paddocks. At some of the places a little dairying is carried on, but the number of the cattle was very much reduced by the redwater disease. As an instance Mr. Rountree had eighteen head and only saved two heifers and one bull calf.

Still in 1876, the Maryborough community were urging Gympie to consider a railway link with the town, along with consideration of a line to Newsa (Noosa) or even Brisbane. Hugo argued for the Maryborough line with a passionate vehemence (for which he received applause) 'as many of our rich mines could not be developed without machinery, so also the mineral and other wealth of this district could not be utilised without a railway to open it up. It had been said that this railway would not "pay"; but he contended that the district would not "pay" without a railway. He also pointed out that the cost of living in Gympie would be greatly reduced by the railway, and we would then be able to pay the cost of constructing the work.'<sup>785</sup>

By the time the Butter Factory was in place, Gympie had its railway links; in 1881 Gympie achieved its railway link with Maryborough. 1882 was a year when a group of miners, store keepers, and other business men such as solicitors, chemists, tobacconists, mill-owners, drapers, butchers, bootmakers, journalists combined to let William Ferguson, the Mayor, know they were resolute to have a railway between the Gympie goldfield and Brisbane. They were going to form a group called the 'Railway League'. Naturally Hugo was a key member of this group.<sup>786</sup> In 1884, Hugo was a member of a group of Gympie residents representing the wider community, who called for a Public meeting to be held 'to enable the residents of this Goldfield to express their satisfaction at the pledges given by the Government for the Construction of a Direct Line of Railway between Brisbane and Gympie, and to impress on them the urgent necessity for the immediate construction of the Line.'<sup>787</sup> The 'Direct Line' with Brisbane became a reality in 1891. It is only fair to acknowledge Hugo's colleagues who impassioned the Queensland Government to get that Brisbane to Gympie Railway Line complete: Messrs W.H. Couldery; A.L. Boureicault; R.A Pollock; William Clark; J. Lidgard; W.J. Daniell; Francis I. Power; A. McDonald; James Chapple; C.H. Ball; E. Murdock; William Kidman; W.F. Jago; B. Tyrrell; W.Ferguson; Geo. Patterson; J.A Hawley.

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<sup>785</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 November 1876

<sup>786</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 February 1882

<sup>787</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 12 June 1884

# "As Others See Us."

## OUR DAIRYING CAPABILITIES.

### VISIT OF A SWEDISH EXPERT.

#### HIS OPINION OF THE DOWNS

As mentioned in a recent issue Mr. H. W. Durietz, of Gympie, has lately been visiting the Darling Downs with the view of gaining information on the most suitable plan of buildings for creameries and butter factories. The people of Gympie have formed a company for the purpose of erecting a butter factory near the Gympie Railway Station, to be fed by creameries on the various stations in the district. Mr. Durietz's visit to the Downs was to obtain as much information as possible to help the company in its work at Gympie. He is a native of Sweden, and has considerable practical knowledge of the secrets of the success of the Swedes in butter manufacture. In an interesting article in Saturday's "Gympie Times" Mr. Durietz thus gives his impression of the Downs and Toowoomba:—

"This was my first visit to the Darling Downs, and it nearly took my breath away to see so much of the very richest land. This district will, in the near future, produce the best butter in the world under proper conditions; first, they should plant the right sort of artificial grasses, principally prairie grass, which produces a very superior butter; and they should plant hedgerows to break the cold winds in the winter; the necessity for this can easily be conceived when one sees the windmills on the plains only a foot off the ground. Planting small plantations of shade trees should also be done, as they will form shelter in the winter from the cold, and shade from the sun in summer; also proper housing and feeding for the cows in the winter must be seen to, and, as a matter of course, a good breed of dairy cattle obtained. Branch lines will also be needed, so that every factory will be in close proximity to the railway line and so prevent the butter being spoilt in transit. Butter for exportation should never be exposed to a higher temperature than 60 degrees. The factories should be in the centre of the creameries; all milk brought to the creameries to be separated and the cream sent to the factory at once to be treated on the most approved lines, and not in small quantities direct from the farmers as at present in vogue—the present system will do right enough for local consumption, but not for export; there should also be proper supervision of feeding and milking, &c., same as is in vogue in Sweden and Denmark. These strong lands, in my opinion, all require close underground drainage for all grain crops, so as to facilitate cultivation after rain; it will also combat drought, and I think it would also minimise rust in wheat. This would, of course, be very expensive; but I think the Queensland Government could well copy the Swedish Government in this instance, where farmers can get money for this purpose for 5 per cent. It would, of course, have to be safeguarded by the supervision of practical experts. I feel confident that children now living will see the day when the Downs and West Moreton districts will export as much

dairy produce as Sweden and Denmark, combined export at the present moment, that is some eight or nine millions' worth.

"Toowoomba is one of the prettiest inland towns I ever saw. The business part of the town is built on level ground, with sufficient fall for drainage; the main streets contain many good buildings. Some half dozen banks do business here, in handsome, imposing buildings. The Royal Bank is a most chaste design. The site on which the town is built gradually rises at each side, is dotted all over with handsome villas and cottages, nearly in every instance in the centre of handsome gardens; some have large ornamental grounds, in fact in enquiring my way to the Botanical Gardens, I was told by a policeman to turn to the right and I then would strike the Gardens. I entered what I took to be the gardens, and wandered about some well laid out grounds. I came to some apple trees with bushels of apples upon the ground and then a handsome villa, when I came to the conclusion that I was trespassing and made my exit at once; it was a good job I had no Eve with me, or I might have been taken up for larceny, as well as trespassing. I eventually reached the Botanical Gardens; they are small but well kept. The Agricultural sport and cricket grounds opposite are also well kept. The weeping willow and plane tree thrive here as well as at home, but the latter has not as large a leaf as at home. There are some handsome specimens of these growing on the top of the Range and at Helidon. The ascent of the Range by rail is a very pretty and interesting sight."

Before Gympie finalised building of its first butter factory, Hugo, the Swedish expert, visited 'the Darling Downs with a view of gaining information on the most suitable plan of buildings for creameries and butter factories.'<sup>788</sup> Hugo was regarded with the highest respect as he had 'considerable practical knowledge of the secrets of the success of the Swedes in butter manufacture.'<sup>789</sup> He also had been applauded in February 1898, but he had also made some piercing observations of the potential for successful dairying on the Darling Downs.<sup>790</sup>

<sup>788</sup> The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs General Advertiser 24 March 1898

<sup>789</sup> The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs General Advertiser 24 March 1898

<sup>790</sup> The Toowoomba Chronicle and Darling Downs General Advertiser 24 February 1898



# Our Dairying Capabilities.

## VISIT OF A SWEDISH EXPERT.

### HIS OPINION OF THE DOWNS ANOTHER TRIBUTE.

Mr. H. W. Durietz, of Gympie, has been visiting Darling Downs with the view of gaining information on the most suitable plan of buildings for creameries and butter factories. The people of Gympie believe that there is gold in butter as well as in quartz, and have formed a company for the purpose of erecting a butter factory near the Gympie Railway Station, to be fed by creameries on various stations in the district. Mr. Durietz's visit to the Downs was to obtain as much information as possible to help the company in its work at Gympie. He is a native of Sweden, and has considerable practical knowledge of the secrets of the success of the Swedes in butter manufacture. He is greatly impressed with the possibilities of the Downs for dairying operations, but considers the dairy stock at present in use very inferior. No one can succeed in dairying, Mr. Durietz says, who does not make provision for housing and properly feeding the dairy herds in winter. He was struck with the total absence of shelter sheds on some farms, and poor accommodation on others for dairy stock. Mr. Durietz is of the opinion that the dairy herds of the Downs will have to be greatly improved, and winter accommodation for dairy cows more largely provided, before dairying is the success it ought to be with such splendid resources as he had seen all over the Downs. He was greatly charmed with Toowoomba and the district surrounding it, and considers it rightly deserves the appellation of "the Garden of Queensland."

Hugo had a proven method for testing cream to be satisfactory for butter at the factory: 'supposing your milk tests 3.6 of butter fat, it is equal to 4 percent of commercial butter, or 25lb of milk to 1lb of butter; 100lb of milk should produce 10 $\frac{2}{3}$  of a pound of cream at 30 test, a fraction over 9lb at 35 test, 8lb at 40 test, a fraction over 7lb at 45 test, 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ lb at 50 test, and so in proportion to the test and the value of the milk. If you then find anything wrong, have your milk tested, and if still the same test, there will be something radically wrong at the factory.'<sup>791</sup>

There are threads of the perfectionist that come through in Hugo's character, and of resilience and tenaciousness. His exposé of his 'trip south' gives this impression as he sought as much information as was possible to gain before he and Edward Bytheway proceeded with the establishment of the first butter and dairy factory in Gympie. Hugo's high level expertise and education in the dairying industry was equivalent to Gympie hiring an elite consultant to do the ground work for the project.

In his imitable straightforward and factual style, he wrote:<sup>792</sup>

#### 'BUTTER FACTORIES AND DAIRYING.

(By H. W. Du Rietz.)

*I started from Gympie with the intention of obtaining all the information I could, so as to arrange- the Gympie Butter Factory on the most approved lines for butter making, and confirm my own ideas or otherwise on the proper mode of erecting a butter factory. I visited some half dozen factories in Brisbane, but in most cases met nothing but disappointments, as none of them came up to my idea of what a factory should be. The best is the Model Factory, where I saw two of Evenden's lightning churns at work; they had also two large concussion churns, but they told me they got the best results from the former. I had hitherto been prejudiced against this churn, but I at once saw the great advantage of it over all other churns. Firstly, as the top is open the butter maker can continually watch the cream and butter during the whole operation which only lasts a few minutes. Secondly, the*

<sup>791</sup> The Queensland Times, Ipswich Herald and General Advertiser 20 July 1899

<sup>792</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 March 1898

wings or paddles are stationary and the churn rotates and the buttermilk is drawn out in a few minutes by centrifugal force; the washing is done in the same manner leaving the butter perfectly dry, which is a great advantage, it requiring less working. Thirdly, a great saving of labour in churning and washing, as this does not take half the time of the concussion churn. The arrangements for making good butter are very good ; the cream tank is cooled by ammonia coils in the tank; this is of course very effective, but it has two drawbacks, the chance of losing a batch of cream by the bursting of the ammonia pipes, and the difficulty of thorough cleaning. Of course all the factories I visited in Brisbane had not been originally built for that purpose, and consequently were very unsuitable. One factory is in a sort of a cellar; the manufacturing room is cooled by refrigerating coils, and a fan revolving to circulate the air, but the ammonia and boiler are close outside, and as soon as the door is opened this undesirable atmosphere enters the room, and with the moist air from the refrigerating pipes forms the worst possible atmosphere for butter making. In spite of the refrigerating, the atmosphere felt 15 degrees more oppressive than in the Model factory, although the glass would probably read that many degrees lower. I also visited the Lowood butter and bacon factory. This to my idea was the best arranged butter factory I saw; the cool room is on the top of the factory, having a jacket tank, which in my opinion is the best for cream; the cream is run direct from the tank into the churns ; the butter room is insulated by cool dry air from the cool room above by means of a trap door, but the surroundings are not what they should be, and it speaks highly for the butter-maker's ability' that he can produce such high class butter as he does. He is a native of Denmark. He told me the factory was to be shifted to Brisbane; it is now two and a half miles from the railway station, which is a serious drawback. After seeing the first day's play in the great cricket match in Brisbane, which I found to be very tame, I started that night for Ipswich, and there visited my nephew's factory, which has also an ice plant, capable of making half-a-ton of ice per day; he only rents the factory ; he makes about one and a quarter tons of butter per day ; the arrangements for labour saving are very defective, but he does not feel inclined to spend money on another man's property; he gave me some very useful hints as to arranging our factory; he has had 20 years' experience in butter factories in Sweden, New South Wales, and Queensland. His hints were endorsed by other butter makers, notably the one at Lowood factory, who is one of the most capable butter makers in Queensland.

From here I proceeded straight to Allora. The popular local manager of the Queensland National Bank kindly took me to the factory to introduce me to the manager, but he was not in; the man in charge, however, very courteously showed me round. After having a look round I turned back to Toowoomba to visit the Silverwood Butter Factory there. I had a letter of introduction to Mr. Groom, the senior member for Toowoomba, but in reply to his application we learnt that no one was allowed to visit the factory without an order from the directors in Brisbane. I suppose the proprietors think they have some new superior process, unknown to the rest of the world; but results so far have not proved it, as other Queensland butters last year brought equal, if not better prices in the London market. This was my first visit to the Darling Downs, and it nearly took my breath away to see so much of the very richest land. This district will, in the near future, produce the best butter in the world under proper conditions; first, they should plant the right sort of artificial grasses, principally prairie grass, which produces a very superior butter; and they should plant hedges to break the cold winds in the winter — the necessity for this can easily be conceived when one sees the windmills on the plains only a foot off the ground. Planting small plantations of shade trees should also be

*done, as they will form shelter in the winter from the cold, and shade from the sun in the summer; also proper housing and feeding for the cows in the winter must be seen to, and, as a matter of course, a good breed of dairy cattle obtained. Branch lines will also be needed, so that every factory will be in close proximity to the railway line and so prevent the butter being spoilt in transit. Butter for exportation should never be exposed to a higher temperature than 60 degrees. The factories should be in the centre of the creameries; all milk brought to the creameries to be separated and the cream sent to the factory at once to be treated on the most approved lines, and not in small quantities direct from the farmers as at present in vogue — the present system will do right enough for local consumption, but not for export: there should also be proper supervision of feeding and milking, &c, same as is in vogue in Sweden and Denmark. These strong lands, in my opinion, all require close underground drainage for all grain crops, so as to facilitate cultivation after rain; it will also combat drought, and I think it would also minimise rust in wheat. This would, of course, be very expensive; but I think the Queensland Government could well copy the Swedish Government in this instance, where farmers can get money for this purpose for 5 per cent. It would, of course, have to be safe-guarded by the supervision of practical experts. I feel confident that children now living will see the day when the Downs and West Moreton districts will export as much dairy produce as Sweden and Denmark, combined export at the present moment, that is some eight or nine millions worth. Toowoomba is one of the prettiest inland towns I ever saw. The business part of the town is built on level ground, with sufficient fall for drainage; the main streets contain many good buildings. Some half dozen banks do business here, in handsome imposing buildings.*

*The Royal Bank is a most chaste design. The site on which the town is built gradually rises at each side, and is dotted all over with handsome villas and cottages, nearly in every instance in the centre of handsome gardens; some have large ornamental grounds, in fact in enquiring my way to the Botanical Gardens, I was told by a policeman to turn to the right and I then would strike the Gardens. I entered what I took to be the gardens and wandered about some well-laid out grounds. I came to some apple trees with bushels of apples on the ground and then a handsome villa, when I came to the conclusion that I was trespassing and made my exit at once; it was a good job I had no Eva with me, or I might have been take up for larceny, as well as trespassing. I eventually reached the Botanical Gardens; they are small but well kept. The Agricultural, sport and cricket grounds opposite are also well kept. The weeping willow and plane tree thrive here as well as at home, but the latter has not as large a leaf as at home. There are some handsome specimens of these growing on the top of the range and at Helidon. The ascent of the range by rail is a very pretty and interesting sight. Next day I returned to Brisbane, and -there visited Eagle Farm Meat Works, which are highly interesting, and to an unprofessional eye in that line, seem perfection. I traced the bullock from the time he was knocked on the head till he was lodged in the cold room of a large steamer lying at the wharf; of course not the same bullock. The blast of cold dry air that came down, some of the cool chambers there, was like being in a storm inside the Arctic Circle.'*

Hugo was definitely a man before his time – regarding a matter still controversial and topical shipping livestock overseas- he was talking about shipping live cattle back in 1894. Hugo observed *'that the frozen beef sent home lately from this colony is almost unsaleable, principally on account of its inferior quality. Now, I hold that we will never be able successfully compete with America and other countries until we discard primitive methods in*

*rearing, feeding, and marketing our cattle. Science has made strides for the benefit of cattle-men, but they are standing still, making no effort to advance with the times. I am of the opinion that a very profitable business can be established both in frozen beef and shipping live cattle to England, but first all cattle must be dehorned as calves, so as to prevent them bruising and injuring each other when trucked; and all killing and chilling should be done where there are first-class lucerne and prairie grass paddocks, and where there is plenty water for irrigation, so that the cattle can get a thorough rest before being killed, without wasting, for that injures the quality of the beef... As for preparing cattle for shipping, they must be handled the same as milkers' calves, that is-as soon as born they should be taken from their mothers every night and tied up at first until they lead well; after that they should be turned out into a small paddock at night, of course running with their mother during the day; and after they are weaned they should be tied up for a fortnight and hand fed with maize meal. There would then be no trouble with them when ready for shipping.*

*It is easily seen how advantageous it would be for the cattle to have no horns in shipping them. Cattle treated as I have mentioned would be brought in from a run after three or four years very easy to handle. They should then be tied up for a couple of weeks and hand fed before being shipped. Cattle so treated would make a sea voyage with as little risk as human beings, and under ordinary circumstances there should be no more than 1 per cent loss.*

*The great obstacle in shipping cattle has been the expense of the fodder, hay being bulky...Of course cattle would be carried below decks. The place should be as dark as possible, consistent with thorough ventilation, the experience in Sweden and Denmark is that cattle fatten much quicker in the dark....Another advantage in meal feeding is that the cattle would not require so much water. Cattle treated and fed as suggested above would be landed in prime condition.*

*If once an export trade were established in live cattle, it would pay dairymen who are milking Shorthorns, or any other breed of good beef-producing cattle, to rear the hill calves on skim milk, and, of course, have a good paddock for the calves. Calves so reared would do just as well as if they were getting all their mother's milk. I believe that cottonseed meal would be even cheaper than wheaten flour.<sup>793</sup>*

Had Hugo's land not been contaminated with the tailings and other run off from the mines and the occurrence of redwater fever, shipping live cattle would probably have been a business he would have entered. The fact that he had a method to ensure good condition of cattle during a sea voyage is tribute to the scientific thinking of the man.

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<sup>793</sup> The Queenslander 1 September 1894

## CHAPTER 6 DEATH OF HUGO DU RIETZ

Almost twelve months to the day from his own death, Hugo's wife, Annie passed away on 18 August 1907. She died at the Du Rietz's home on the South Side and was described as his 'dearly beloved wife.'<sup>794</sup> She was aged 72 years and eight months.<sup>795</sup>

Mrs. Duriets, the devoted wife and helpmeet of our respected townsman, Mr. H. W. Duriets, died at her residence, South Side, on Sunday evening last. Although she had been in poor health for some time her condition did not give her relatives any special cause for anxiety until Thursday evening, when a change for the worse unexpectedly set in. The deceased lady, who had attained the ripe age of 72 years, was of a very retiring disposition. She was one of the oldest residents of the field, having come to Gympie with her husband in the year following its discovery. Besides her husband she leaves a family of three sons and three daughters, to all of whom the deepest sympathy of a large circle of friends will go out in their bereavement. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Father Lee officiating at the graveside.

Annie had married into the Swedish nobility but nothing in her life recognised her step into this territory. She was from Ireland, and he from Sweden, yet she and Hugo simply made a successful and long life together in just over 45 years of marriage, in a town they lived in which was embryonic at the time of their arrival, but which they both gave a great input into making it a worthwhile town in which to live. Both of them are buried together in the Gympie Cemetery.

Hugo was a man with a strong sense of ethics and morals and what was polite and impolite. He was of tenacious character and with a love of his work; he was still undertaking work until he became too ill. Hugo died in the Gympie Hospital on 9 August 1908 aged 76, having been admitted on 31 July 1908.<sup>796</sup> Hugo's obituary read:<sup>797</sup>

*'On Sunday morning Mr H.W Du Rietz passed away after a brief illness though he had not been in good health for the last twelve months. Mr Du Rietz, who had attained the ripe age of 77 years, was the son of Lieu. Du Rietz, of the Royal Navy of Sweden, and was a man of adventurous spirit and enterprise. As a youth he took part in the Slesvig-Holstein war of 1849, serving as a volunteer on the Danish sides. He emigrated to Victoria in 1852 (the gold discoveries being the magnet for some time: he was on that field during the Eureka stockade riots, and could relate many interesting reminiscences of those stirring times. The duller Canoona rush, near Rockhampton, drew him to Queensland, and from there he ultimately found his way to Brisbane, starting business as a contractor for which his education as an architect well fitted him. Amongst other large buildings in the metropolis, he built the Bank of New South Wales, at the corner of Queen and George Streets. He was also an active member of the first Brisbane Council. The rush to Gympie started in 1867 and a few months after gold*

<sup>794</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 24 August 1907

<sup>795</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 August 1907

<sup>796</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 15 September 1908

<sup>797</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 10 August 1908

was discovered he came to the field, where he remained up to the time of his death. In the earlier years he was a plucky investor in mining, but never had the luck to make a 'hit'. He took part in most investments for the advancement of the town and district, and was intimately identified with the history of Gympie for the first 25 years of its existence. For a number of years, he acted as secretary of the Gympie Hospital and he also took an active part in the G.A.M and P. Society and in the formation of the School of Arts, with which he continued to be associated until recently. The dairying industry, which has of recent years made rapid strides, was one in which Mr Du Rietz was always a firm believer. To his credit may be placed the importation of the first cream separator into Queensland, if not Australia, and he built the first silo on Gympie. In his profession of architect, Mr Du Rietz designed and supervised the erection of most of the large buildings on Gympie. He leaves three daughters and three sons, his wife having predeceased him about twelve months. The daughters are Mrs E.H. Davidson, and Misses B. and A. Du Rietz, and the sons Messrs Percy and Charles Du Rietz (Gympie) and Mr Hugo Du Rietz (Sweden). The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, the cortege including a goodly number of old identities. The service at the graveside was conducted by the Rev. Father Horan.'

The Electoral Rolls for the District of Gympie for August 1908 promptly recorded Hugo as being 'dead'<sup>798</sup>- how much more final can death be when you are no longer recorded as a citizen of the place where you were prominent for so many years and left such a huge legacy for the citizens at the time and into the long distant future. Even as I wrote these words, and have come to know the man, I felt a sense of grief at seeing this document. In his time, Gympie had gone from a mining camp to a place of considerable agricultural wealth.

**Death.**  
**DU RIETZ.—At Gympie, on Sunday,**  
**August 9th, Hugo William Du**  
**Rietz, Architect, aged 77 years.**  
**R.I.P.**

799

It was winter in Gympie when Hugo died. The following photos give a glimpse of Gympie at that time.

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<sup>798</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 September 1908

<sup>799</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 13 August 1908



Mary Street 1908 after rain and the One-Mile 1908 the year Hugo died

The Executor to Hugo's Will was Jacob Stumm (1850-1921). Hugo would have had a close relationship with Stumm, who had been instrumental in forming the Wide Bay Cooperative Dairy, and was also on the Committee for the School of Arts. In 1896, Stumm, who was a journalist and proprietor of *The Gympie Times*, became a Member for Gympie on the Legislative Assembly of Queensland. Between 1913 and 1917, he was the Member for Lilley in the Australian Federal Parliament. Stumm dealt with Power and Pack, the solicitors for Hugo's Deceased Estate. Stumm Road took its name from Jacob Stumm. The homestead of Hugo Du Rietz was on the river side of Stumm Road. This chapter contains scanned original documents related to settling Hugo Du Rietz's Estate. The documents were sent to Mr Glen Du Rietz in 1993 from John Stumm, Jacob Stumm's grandson. Mr Glen Du Rietz placed the original documents in the Local History Section of the Gympie Regional Library. Here is the copy of the letter for Glen Du Rietz from John Stumm.

J J STUMM  
Lot 62 Mandoonin Road  
JIMBOONRA, QLD. 4280

11 August 1993

Mr A G Durietz  
PO Box 196  
MAROOCHYDORE, QLD. 4558

Dear Glen,

Here are the papers relating to the winding-up of H W Durietz Estate. More and more people are becoming interested in family history and I hope you find them useful.

Since I phoned you I've read them again <sup>and</sup> noticed the first mention of the separator was for repairs in the Bytheways invoice dated October 1900 so he must have bought it well before then. My encyclopaedia says that hand operated cream separators came onto the market in 1890 but does not say where.

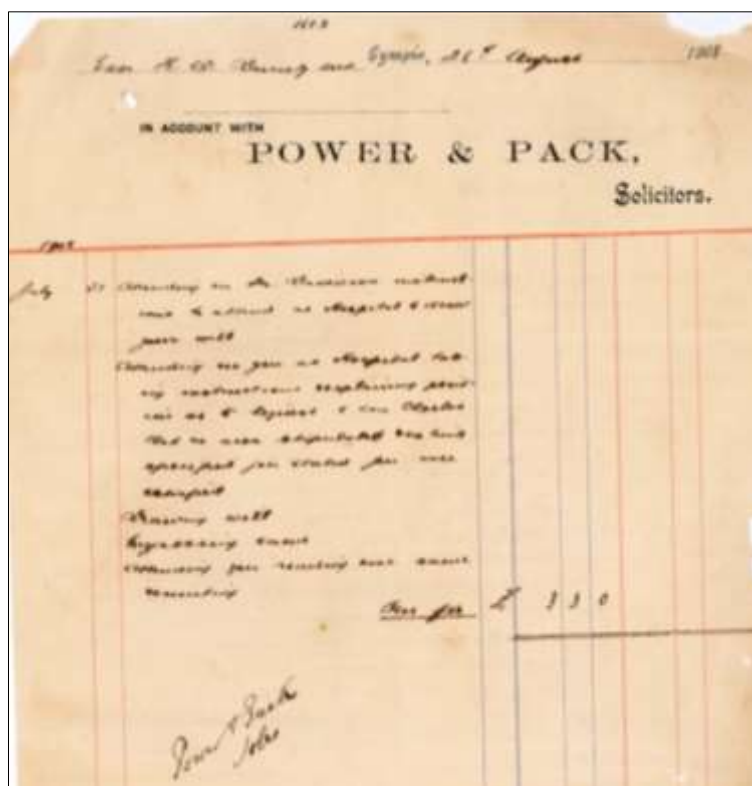
The various purchases or repairs of wire netting, troughs, incubators, thermometers etc suggest to me that his main interest was in poultry farming rather than dairying and the list of stock and the 5 acres you mentioned seem to bear this out.

As I mentioned the papers were part of my grandfather Jacob Stumm's records. Some of them date back to 1869 and most are in very good condition. This is probably due to the fact that the tin trunk containing them lay forgotten in a Gympie bank vault from the time of his death (1921) until about 1976. I'm planning to send the collection to the John Oxley Library in Brisbane. If you don't want to keep the Durietz papers with your family records I'm sure the Library would be happy to have them either on loan or as a gift. Historians are becoming very interested in old invoices etc as they give a better idea of how people lived many years ago.

Yours sincerely,

*John Stumm*

It seems to have taken some twelve months to settle Hugo's Estate. From the accounts rendered on his Estate, it can be derived that he owed considerable sums of money to various Gympie businesses as well as the Gympie Hospital. From the accounts and receipts provided by Glen Du Reitz, the total owed derived from these accounts in today's currency is the equivalent of \$77,398. During the time of the settlement of Hugo's Estate, using the receipts provided by Glen Du Rietz, the total paid off from these debts was \$24,180. I have no evidence at this time how the remaining \$53,218 was acquitted. When the Auctioneer/Valuer undertook a valuation on 4 November 1908 of Hugo's assets, these amounted to a total of £78/1/9, an equivalent of \$11,748 in today's currency.<sup>800</sup> Perhaps owing money was in his habit in managing his finances and may have been a contributing factor when he became insolvent in Brisbane in 1867.



Account dated 26 August 1908 from Power and Pack Solicitors to draw up Will for Hugo Du Rietz on instructions from Mrs Ann Davidson (Hugo's daughter)

<sup>800</sup> <https://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/annualPreDecimal.html>






Account from Power and Pack 18 August 1909



Account from Gympie Hospital for Hugo's Admission at the time of his death and Account from F. W. Dean for the tombstone of his grave.


Payment made to F.W. Dean from Du Rietz Deceased Estate

Received from the Executors  
 H. W. Durietz's Estate the sum  
 of Two pounds  $7\frac{2}{3}$  being  
 in full settlement of our  
 claim against the Estate.  
 Dated this twenty fourth day of August 1909  
 £2-7-3  
 Richard H. Elliott.  
 Secretary  
 Gympie Hospital

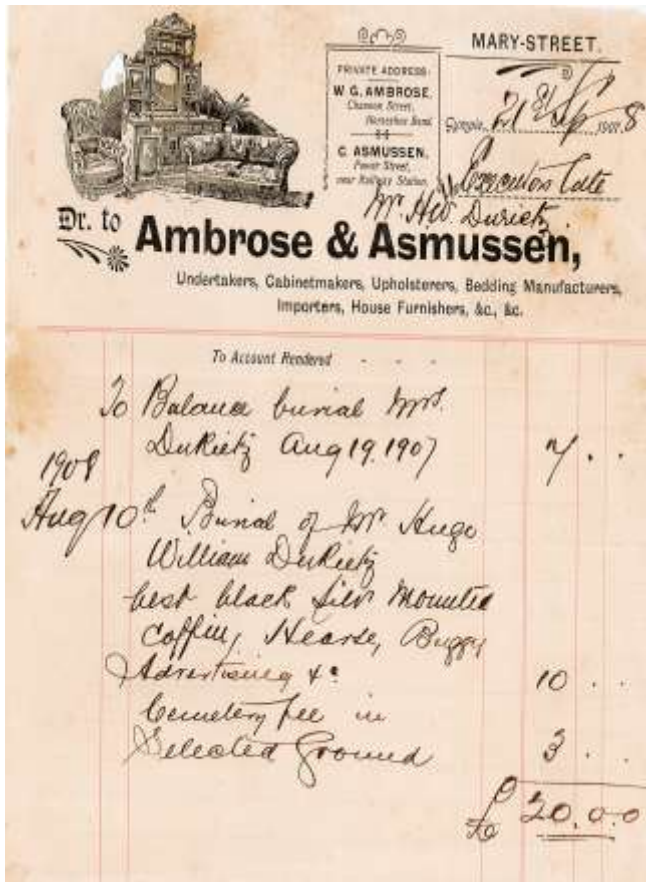


Receipt from Gympie Hospital Du Rietz Deceased Estate dated 24 August 1909

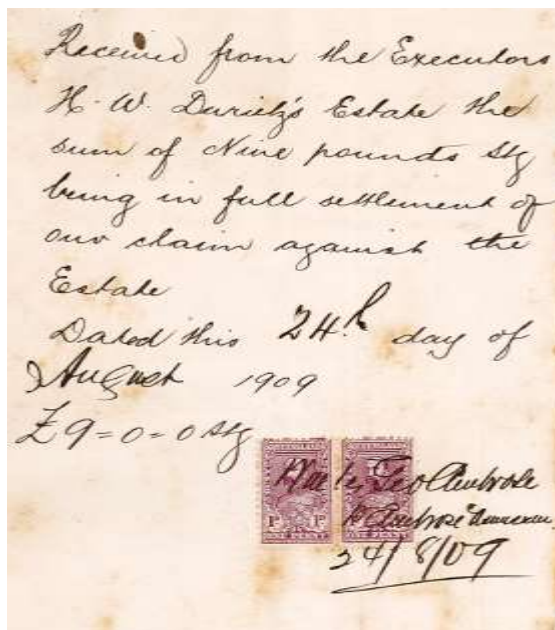
F. W. Dean  
 Received from the Executors  
 H. W. Durietz's Estate the sum  
 of Four pounds ten shillings  
 being in full settlement of  
 my claim against the Estate  
 Dated this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of  
 August 1909  
 £4-10-0  
 F. W. Dean  
 1909



Payment made to F.W. Dean from Du Rietz Deceased Estate



Receipt for Monies from Ambrose & Asmussen Du Rietz Deceased Estate



Receipt from Power and Pack

Memo for J. Stumm  
 re - deed

I find I have a list of debts  
 here but not the vouchers,  
 a copy of the list is herewith.  
 The debts due to the estate were  
 as follows:

Uncle's estate	22:4:0
Mr. Gower	5:12:6
Wife's share	2:2:0
Widow & children	2:16:0
Col. Patterson	1:6:0
J. J. Pomeroy	27:5:0

Mr. Gower's default is the amount  
 but will be made up for a few things.  
 As this will not pay without interest

J. M. Pack

Kindly return me the Law Calendar  
 at your convenience

- Deeds -

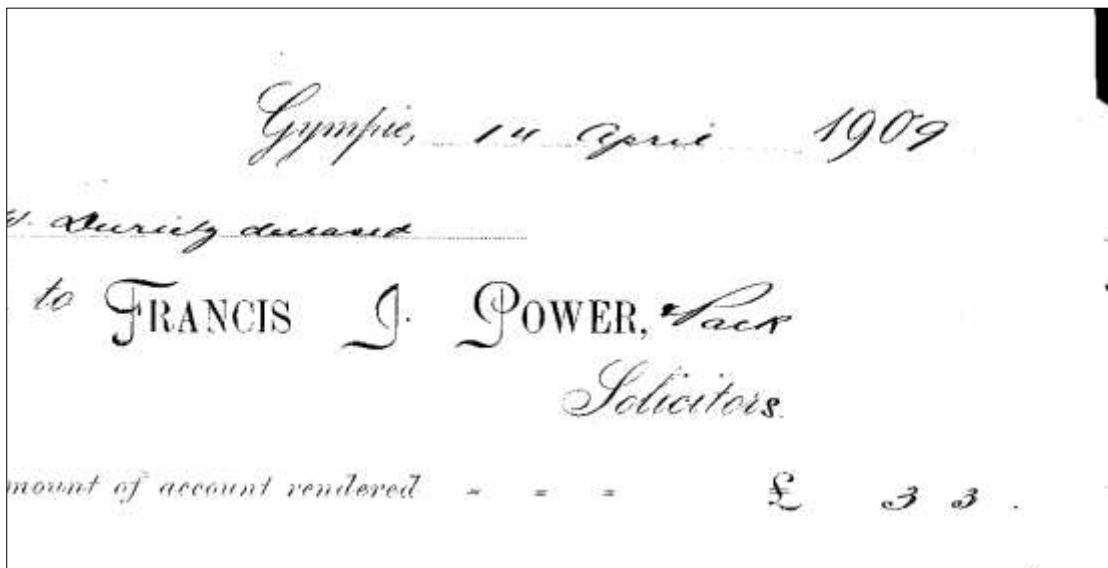
List of Debts

Townsend & Co. Ltd	317	
to Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	11 14 9	43 1 9
Harbry & Shambler		20 9 4
Sutton & Co. Auctioneers		20
J. W. Anderson		19 17 3
E. Bytheway & Son		10 6 3
J. L. Kappard		10 10
F. W. Dean		10
W. Piche		6 11 8
Gyp's Hospital		5 5
Lower & Pich		3 3
J. Thwing		2 7 9
A. Sower		1 12
Buttance Butler & Co.		1 1 9
L. Hallaway		11
Buttance Ltd		12 11
London & Lancashire Bank		2 0 0
		<u>£158 7 2</u>
J. Stumm Pr. 257	23	23 15 0
J. J. Pomeroy Pr. 230		
his exp.		7 6 0
London & Lancashire Bank		5 0 0
John Pomeroy		3 18 6
		<u>£ 162 5 8</u>

Solicitor J. M. Pack memo re Debts to Jacob Stumm  
 Executor to Hugo Du Rietz's Estate pages 1 and 2. £162/5/8 is \$24,415.03 in today's currency



Solicitor J. M. Pack memo re Debts to Jacob Stumm Executor to Hugo Du Rietz's Estate.



Account from Power and Pack Solicitors for Du Rietz Deceased Estate



	Claim	7-11-14
• Ferguson & Co Ltd	43 1 9	19 7 9
• Hendry & Shanker	16 14 4	8 2 4
• Andrew & Thomson	2 . .	9 . .
• J M Anderson	19 19 3	8 18 8
• McPherson & Son	15 6 3	4 12 9
• Mr Cuppidge	10 10 .	4 14 6
• J W Dean	15 . .	4 10 .
• W Picher	6 11 8	2 19 3
• Hospital	5 5 .	2 7 3
• Knox & Park	3 3 .	1 8 4
• J Fleming	2 7 9	1 1 6
• B Brown	1 12 .	14 . .
• and Miller & Co	1 1 9	9 9
• Holloway	16	7 2
• Cullenan & Co	12 11	5 11
• John Barr	3 18 6	1 15 3
	<u>£ 157 18 2</u>	<u>£ 71 . 8</u>

Widow's Rate

Memo for settlement  
 re Widow's - debt  
 Amount in cheq for 5:4:0  
 as follows  
 McSweeney 4:0:0  
 Patterson 1:4:0  
 also the two 7/10 cheq 3:3:0  
 (payable to the Widow)  
 and list of creditors  
 enclosed by you  
 Since our age was  
 rendered we have had  
 an additional outlay of  
 £ 2/6 which please provide  
 for

J D O  
 4 Aug 09

Hugo Du Rietz Deceased Estate Creditors Hugo Du Rietz Deceased Estate Debtors

Received from the Executors  
 H. W. Durietz's Estate the  
 sum of Nine shillings and  
 nine pence 9d being in full  
 settlement of our claim  
 against the Estate.  
 Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of August 1909

£0-9-9 9d  
 J. Cullinane & Co  
 Mr. C

STATEMENT Mary Street, Gynphic, Telephone 31  
 July 31<sup>st</sup> 1908  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Durietz  
 Dr. to Cullinane, Butler & Co.  
 Folio 15 General Merchants.

	To amount rendered	5 11
July 10	To Goods	3
17		162
		167
By		126
10	By 1 <sup>th</sup>	9
		£119


Receipt Cullinane Butler & Co Du Rietz Deceased Estate

Received from the Executors H.  
 W. Durietz's Estate the sum  
 of Five shillings and ten  
 pence 10d being in full settle-  
 ment of our claim against  
 the Estate.  
 Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of August 1909

£0-5-10 10d  
 CULLINANES, LIMITED.  
 J. Cullinane Director.

Received from the Executors  
 H. W. Durietz's Estate the sum  
 of Two pounds, nineteen  
 shillings and three pence 3d  
 being in full settlement  
 of my claim against the  
 Estate  
 Dated this 19<sup>th</sup> day of August 1909

£2/19/3 3d  
 W. Ritchey



Receipt Cullinanes Limited Du Rietz Deceased Estate




MARY STREET.  
 Gympie Sept 1<sup>st</sup> 1908  
 Dr. to *Mr. Durie's*  
**F. FLEMING,**  
 SADDLE, HARNESS AND COLLAR MAKER.

To Account Rendered—

	1149
March 5 rep braces & new point	50
Apr 25 New fore part do	
buggy reins	50
	<u>£2.49</u>

Received from the Executors  
 H. W. Durie's Estate the  
 sum of One pound 1/6<sup>0</sup> Stg  
 being in full settlement of  
 my claim against the Estate  
 Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1909  
 £1 = 1 = 6 Stg  
 Paid F Fleming

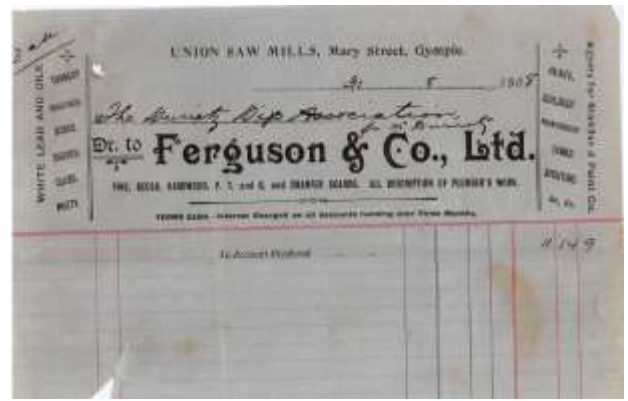


Account and Receipt F. Fleming - Du Rietz Deceased Estate

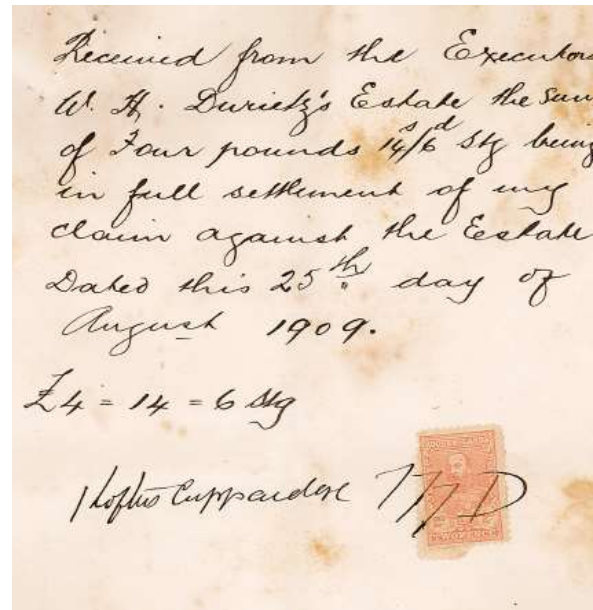
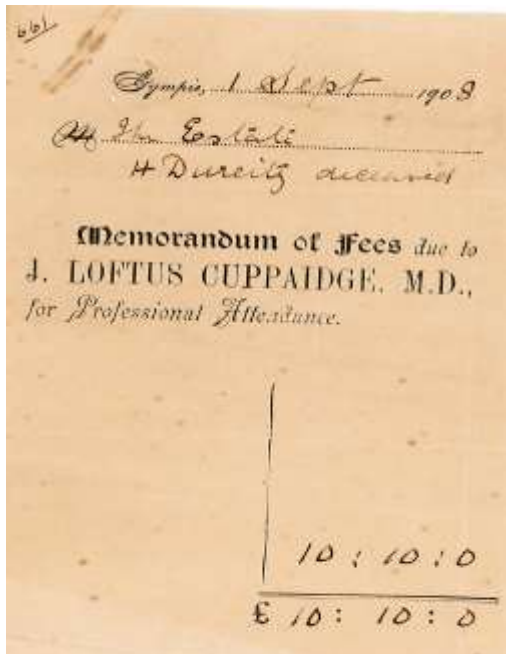
CHANNON STREET.  
 COFFEE Roasted & Packed on the premises.  
 HOLLOWARE and TINWARE of all Descriptions  
 Gympie, Sept 1 1908  
 Bought of **W. PILCHER,**  
 GROCER, TEA, & GENERAL PRODUCE DEALER.

Feb 11	2 1/2 by Corn 5/11	1 3/4
18	by Sugar 1/6	50
22	Reas 1/6	50
25	2 1/2 by Corn 5/11	10 11
March 14	6 20 wheat 3/11	137
24	2 1/2 by Corn 5/11	129
2	Wheat 7/11	143
	by PS bracks 9	12
	Pen Soap 1/6	16
31	2 by Pallant 1/6	114
April 10	by Corn 5/11	610
2	by Pallant 1/6	6
15	4 1/2 by Corn 5/11	191
	by Sugar 1/6	3
22	by Corn 5/11	148
	by Corn 5/11	125
May 24	by Corn 5/11	126
3	by Sugar 1/6	24
	1/6 Sugar 1/6	6
13	by Pallant 1/6	28
	1/6 Coffee 1/6	2
25	by Corn 5/11	162
		<u>20193</u>
June 5	by Cash 4/11	77

Account W. Pilcher Du Rietz Deceased Estate



Accounts and Receipt Ferguson & Co




Account and Receipt Dr J. Loftus Cuppaidge Du Rietz Deceased Estate

Received from the Executors  
 H. W. Davie's Estate the sum  
 of Nineteen pounds seven Shillings  
 and nine pence by being  
 in full settlement of ~~my~~<sup>our</sup>  
 claims against the Estate

Dated this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of August  
 1909

£19-7-9<sup>1/4</sup>

 Ferguson & Co Ltd  
 per JFB.

Accounts and Receipt Ferguson & Co

**EWBERY & COMPANY**  
 GENERAL IRONMONGERS  
 GUNSMITHS, PLUMBERS, WATERFITTERS,  
 GAFFITERS & TINSMITHS  
 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200

YMPIS, GREENLAND

to Mr J. H. Curutz (deceased)

To Account Rendered - Brought Forward of 41 2 0

the last 1/2 pack blants 1911 fine 9 puffs	8 6
dog brass & also hole in sq. Rev. shaft 2	6
removal and fix two fans & also handles	7 8
haul 4/6 two long de. brackets 7	7 8
Repair pump 11/6 Shanks & George to open 11/6	1 0 6
Rep. oil 1/6 Dec 1911 fine de. chest 1/6	1 1 0
Repair iron kettle 9/6	9
also a water pipe 7/6 1/2 pipe 9/6	1 11 0
1/2 pipe 3/6 1/2 pipe 1/6 1/2 pipe 1/6	1 5 0
Repair part separator	6
Dec Range 20 traps 11	3 0
Make part cabinet 1/6 Oct 1911 chimney 7	1 7
Repair separator	1 0
<b>credits</b>	
Long Range 1/6 Curutz 1/6	2/6
10/6 sheds 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	2 9 5
Cash 1/6 July 1911 bank 4/6	11 0 0
1/6 Curutz 1/6 Dec 1911 bank 4/6	5 1 6
bank	5 0 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 13 0</b>

**EWBERY & HAMBLER**  
 GENERAL IRONMONGERS  
 GUNSMITHS, PLUMBERS, WATERFITTERS,  
 GAFFITERS & TINSMITHS  
 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200

MARY STREET, YMPIS, GREENLAND

to Mr J. H. Curutz (deceased)

September 1909

To Account Rendered

Oct 26	Make 2 do. and 2 hor. lengths	10 6
1911	See Ena and partition to iron box	1 4 0
Nov 1	Make 2 do. and 2 hor. lengths	1 4 0
" 6	Make 14" 2 lengths 1/6 1/6 Roll fitting 1/6 1/6	1 5 6
" 23	Make 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	15 2
" 24	Make 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	3 0
" 26	See two boxes de. pump	1 6
" 27	1/6 wire 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	7 0
" 28	Repair part separator 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	10 6
Feb 24	Make 15 ft 2 1/2 gauge from 10 ft 1/6 2 1/2 ft 1/6	11 2 0
Mar 1	1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	2 5 0
Mar 2	1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	1 0 0
" 3	1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	1 5 0
Mar 5	See Roof 1/6	12 0
" 26	Repair part separator 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	1 0
" 27	1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	1 6
" 28	1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	1 7 0
" 29	1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	2 0 0
" 30	1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	15 2
" 31	1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6 1/6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Curutz Summary</b>	<b>35 18 9</b>

Account from Newbery & Shamblor Du Rietz Deceased Estate for £47/2/9, \$7,092 in today's currency

Gympie  
July 31 1909  
W. Van

Messrs Newbery & Chamberlain  
N<sup>o</sup> to the estate H. W. Du Rivz (deceased)

1908  
1909  
No Commission on Haircase £ 1-15-0  
+ 14 checks @ 1/6 1-1  
£ 2-16-0

x disallowed

Received from the Executors  
Estate H. W. Duriez's Estate  
the sum of Fourteen shillings  
and four pence by being in  
full settlement of my claim  
against the estate.

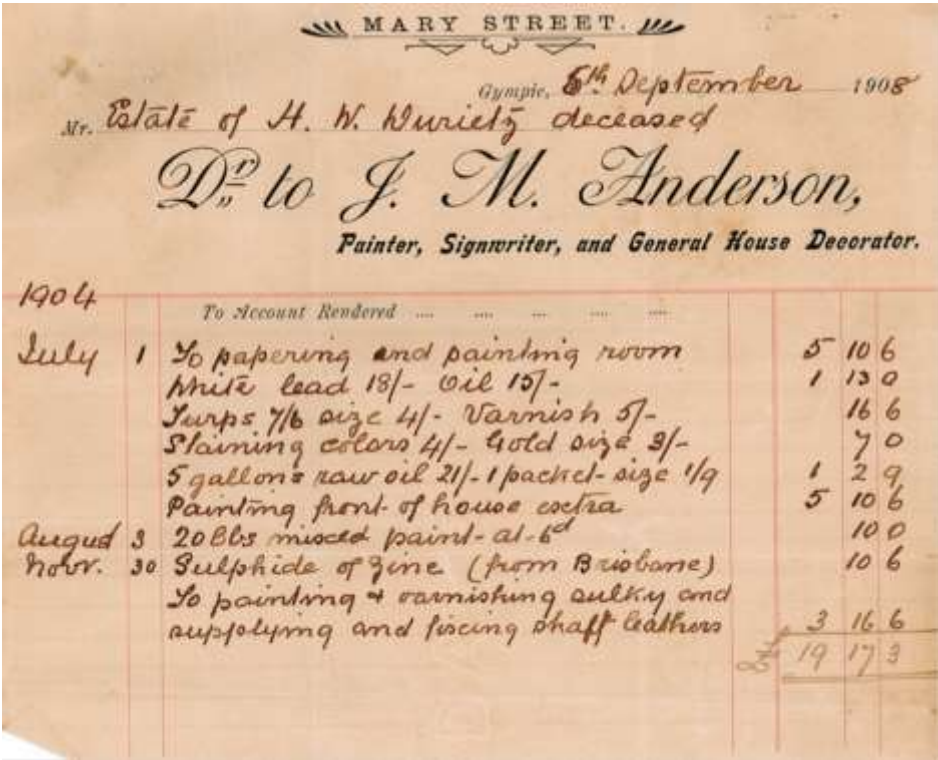
Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of August 1909

£0-14-4


as above  
Received Payment




Account and Receipt from A. Scowen



Account J. M. Anderson Du Rietz Deceased Estate

GYMPIE COACH WORKS.  

 September 1908  
 W. A. Puritz  
 Dr. to **JOHN PARR,**  
 WHEELWRIGHT, BLACKSMITH, & FARRIER.


1904	May 2 To Balance Debt Forward	2-19-0
	Jan 24 2 shoes + steps repair	3-6
	July 4 4 shoes	5-0
	Sept 21 4 shoes	5-0
	Nov 2 2 tyres cut & shod <sup>12/6</sup> 14, 4 shoes <sup>5/-</sup>	17-6
	Dec 24 10 slipper	9
1905	Jan 3 4 shoes	5-0
	Feb 1 4 shoes	5-0
	Mar 24 4 shoes	5-0
	May 19 4 shoes	5-0
	To account rendered July 1 1905	5-10-9
	Aug. 18 By cash on account	2-0-0
	To Balance Aug 15	3-10-9
	Sept 16 By cash on account	2-0-0
		<u>£ 1-10-9</u>
	Octo 4 2 shoes <sup>2/6</sup> 20, 2 shoes <sup>2/6</sup>	5-0
	Nov 23 2 shoes <sup>2/6</sup> 29, 2 tyres cut & shod <sup>12/6</sup>	15-0
		<u>£ 2-10-9</u>

GYMPIE COACH WORKS.  

 September 11 1908  
 W. A. Puritz  
 Dr. to **JOHN PARR,**  
 WHEELWRIGHT, BLACKSMITH, & FARRIER.

	Carried Forward	2-10-9
1906	Jan 4 2 shoes <sup>2/6</sup> 23, 2 shoes <sup>2/6</sup>	5-0
	Mar 1 1/2 new rim 91 spots on wheel + tyre cut & shod <sup>15/-</sup> 14, 4 shoes <sup>5/-</sup>	1-0-0
	Account rendered April 1 1906	3-15-9
	May 30 2 shoes	2-6
	Nov 29 1 bolt on run rail	3
	Account rendered to date Sept 6 1906	3-18-6

Account John Parr Du Rietz Deceased Estate

Received from the Executors  
 H. W. Duriez's Estate the  
 sum of One pounds 15<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Stg  
 being in full settlement  
 of my claim against  
 the Estate.  
 Dated this 1<sup>st</sup> day of  
 September 1909.  
 £1 = 15 = 3 Stg  
 John Parr



Receipt from John Parr Du Rietz  
 Deceased Estate

AGENT FOR—  
 WHITE SEWING MACHINES,  
 Sewing Machine Repairs,  
 ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.  
 OF LONDON.

GYMPIE EXCHANGE.

Sydney, Sep 7 1909  
 No 126 of Lake with Spring

BEDSTEADS,  
 WIRE MATTRESSES,  
 STOVES, MANGLES,  
 LEATHER & GRINDERY.

**E. BYTHEWAY & SON**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.  
 IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, FANCY GOODS, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, CUTLERY, AND PLATEDWARE.

May	5	To Account Received	96	8 16 9
June	25	Repairs		16
July	28	Repairs		36
Aug	21	Adjusting Separata		10
				£ 10 6 3

Received from the Executors  
 H. W. Duriez's Estate the  
 sum of Four pounds 12<sup>9</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
 being in full settlement  
 of my claim against  
 the Estate.  
 Dated this 21<sup>st</sup> day of August  
 1909  
 £4 = 12 = 9 Stg  
 E. Bytheway & Son



Account (page 2) and Receipt E. Bytheway & Son Du Rietz Estate

AGENT FOR—  
 CELEBRATED  
 WHITE SEWING MACHINES,  
 Laval Cream Separator,  
 ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.  
 OF LONDON.

GYMPIE EXCHANGE.

BEDSTEADS,  
 WIRE MATTRESSES,  
 STOVES, MANGLES,  
 LEATHER & GRINDERY.

Gympie, Sep 7 1898  
 At the Estate of John W. Duriez

**E. BYTHEWAY & SON,**

**MANUFACTURERS OF BOOTS AND SHOES.**

IMPORTERS OF CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, FANCY GOODS, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, CUTLERY, AND PLATEDWARE.

		To Account Rendered		
July	26	Repair 4/6	July 14 Repair 9/	9 6
Sept	5	1 pair Face Boots 7/	Repair 7/6	1 6
Oct	6	Separate Handle 7/6	Repair Spring	8 6
	9	Repair 2/6	1 pair Shoes 4/6	5 6
Nov	3	Repair 1/6	Janus 1/6	11 6
Nov	21	Repair 3/6	do 2/6	15 6
Aug	23	Repair 4/6	do 1/6	5 6
Nov	62	1 pair Face Boots 7/6	1 pair Boots 9/6	1 1
Nov	14	Repair 3/6	Repair 6/6	5 6
Sept	15	Repair 4/6	Wick 3/6	19 3
Nov	28	Repair Harmonometer 2/6	Repair 3/6	5 6
Apr	11	Repair 3/6	Janus 1/6	7 6
June	1	Repairing Separator 7/6	Repair 3/6	8 6
Sept	12	Repair 4/6	1 pair Face 11/6	12 6
July	23	Repair 5/6	Janus 1/6	8 6
Nov	11	Repair 2/6	2 pair Boots 7/6	9 6
Forward				8 16 9

Account E. Bytheway & Son Du Rietz Deceased Estate



*Forward* 20.11.0  
*Best Dressing* 4 22 Table 1.2.0  
*Best Table* 4 22 chairs 1.4.0  
*Mountain* 22 Nettie 4 do 22 22 1.6.6  
*Best Cooking* 22 22 2.10.0  
*Safe* 22 22 2.10.0  
*22 22 22 22 22* 6.5.0  
*22 22 22* 5.2  
62.9  
*Vehicles*  
*Old Ruggy* 4 22 4 22 4 22 9.10.0  
  
*Low Stock*  
*Light Brown* 4 22 4 22 11.0.0  
*Red* 4 22 4 22 11.0.0  
*Red* 4 22 4 22 4.10.0  
*All feeding* 4 22 4 22 6.0.0  
32.0.0  
  
*Immorary*  
*Furniture etc* 4.10.0  
*Vehicles etc* 9.0.0  
*Low Stock* 22.10.0  
Total 57.1.0  
  
*4/10/08*  
*2. Chas. Taylor*  
*Customer's Value*

Account from Bytheway and Son (page 1)  
Valuation of Assets, Du Rietz Deceased Estate

Form 1 Current Account Credit

No Credits will be received that are marked to be applied for any specific purpose. Should any such be inadvertently received by any officer, the Bank accepts no responsibility for misapplication.

Exchange 6 GYMPI - Aug 10 1907  
Leger Folio

Notes

Gold

Silver

Copper

Cheques as per back

£ 10 6 2

Paid into THE ROYAL BANK OF QUEENSLAND LIMITED  
the sum of ten pounds 6/2  
to be placed to the  
Credit of Dunlop's Estate

With recourse on all documents. Cheques, Orders, &c., included herein not to be available until collected. A charge of Five Shillings (5/-) is made Half-yearly for keeping the Customer's Account. The Bank is hereby authorized to debit the Account with this charge in the months of June and December in each year, and on closing the Account.

By the hands of J. Shrum  
Teller.

Receipts for Money paid into Royal Bank of Queensland Account Du Rietz Deceased Estate

Form 1 Current Account Credit

No Credits will be received that are marked to be applied for any specific purpose. Should any such be inadvertently received by any officer, the Bank accepts no responsibility for misapplication.

Exchange

Notes

Gold

Silver

Copper

Cheques as per back

£ 68 0 6

Paid into THE ROYAL BANK OF QUEENSLAND LIMITED  
the sum of sixty eight pounds & six pence  
to be placed to the  
Credit of Dunlop's Estate

With recourse on all documents. Cheques, Orders, &c., included herein not to be available until collected. A charge of Five Shillings (5/-) is made Half-yearly for keeping the Customer's Account. The Bank is hereby authorized to debit the Account with this charge in the months of June and December in each year, and on closing the Account.

By the hands of J. Shrum  
Teller.

This photo Hugo Du Rietz 's grave at the Two Mile Cemetery Gympie was taken in July 2013. He was originally buried in Roman Catholic Section B G No. 79 which is recorded in the Grave Records Book held by the Gympie Cemetery Trust (see copy below). His grave was relocated to Roman Catholic Section B G No. 45 on 7 August 1912.



August 1905

No	Date	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Notes
113	6	Patrick Thomas O'Callaghan	6	R. C.	3	
117	6	Helen Keller	6	R. C.	10	
118	6	John Brochaton	6	R. C.	2	
122	6	John M. Gentry	6	R. C.	3	
123	6	Hugo William Du Rietz	6	R. C.	3	
123	6	John Healy	6	R. C.	1	10
125	6	Allen Linn	6	R. C.	10	
148	14	Maestros Aboriginal	6	R. C.	10	
166	14	Maestros Hindoo	6	R. C.	1	10
173	6	Richard Latimer	6	R. C.	1	10
186	15	William Thomas Latimer		R. C.	1	10
53	15	Mrs. Alexander		R. C.	10	
32	15	Thomas Layfield		R. C.	2	15
162	15	Mrs. Louisa Omes		R. C.	1	10
56	17	Anna Gilroy	6	R. C.	10	
55	18	Mrs. Margaret Smith		R. C.	10	
52	18	Mr. J. B. Chapple		R. C.	10	
514	19	William Connolly	6	R. C.	10	
113	19	Robert John James Pickering	6	R. C.	1	10
487	20	Rose Tereshman	5	R. C.	10	
116	27	Sidney Shephard	6	R. C.	10	
55	28	Elizabeth Birch	6	R. C.	10	



## CHAPTER 7 LEGACY FOR GYMPIE

A gallery honouring Hugo Du Rietz at the Gympie Regional Gallery in Nash Street, Gympie.



May 22, 2000

Kay Tregaskis  
25 Princes Street  
Cleveland Q 4163

Re: Naming rights for new gallery space at Cooloolo Shire Public Gallery

Dear Kay

Your name has been passed onto me at the Cooloolo Shire Public Gallery as a surviving relation of Hugo Darsitz. This came by way of Mrs Kupertoff, via our local historian.

The situation is our Friends of the Gallery have acquired funding from the Gaming Machine Community Benefit Fund to turn one of the upstairs rooms of the old School of Arts building into another gallery space. The downstairs became our shire gallery in February 1998, with the official opening happening on the same date as it was opened 93 years before.

Now we are expanding. This new gallery space is to be located in one of the side rooms (to the left of the stairs), and will be available for local artists and groups to display their work. The idea of calling the gallery 'The Hugo DuReitz Gallery' met with wide approval from the Friends group and the Gallery Committee as a great tribute to the man who designed the building. But before we can go ahead and adopt this name, we need approval or clearance from his family. Do you see any problems in using his name?

We would like you to be present for the official opening of this gallery if you can be available and see no problem with this proposal, in late July 2000. The date is still to be set.

You can contact me at the Gallery on 07 5483 9599, or fax 5483 8904, or email: gallery@spiderweb.com.au. As the advertising and promotions need to be under way very soon, a quick reply would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Joclie Gibbs  
Gallery Administrator



Between 1867 and 1908 almost every building, cottage, shop, hotel, bridge, church and the hospital, had Hugo's design touch as its birth into Gympie. Much of his work survives in a number of buildings, all with superb style and longevity of construction. The letters on the previous page are perhaps the only real acknowledgement of a special place for him to be remembered and honoured.

Ninety-two years after his death in 1908, Hugo Du Rietz was remembered in August 2000<sup>801</sup>: *'He designed a number of distinctive local building features, such the Royal Bank, Surface Hill Wesleyan (Methodist) Church, the School of Arts, the old Bank of New South Wales built in 1890. This building became the Widgee Shire Chambers in 1940 and later the main office of the Gympie Regional Council; the Town Hall's Clock Tower, and many shops and cottages which have not been identified. Built in 1892, the former Royal Bank of Queensland at 199 Mary Street, is the longest serving of all the Gympie bank buildings functioning as a bank branch for 76 years. The building was purchased by the National Bank of Australia in 1922 which operated in the premises until 1980. It has the reputation of being one of the most attractive buildings in Gympie because of its unusual design. The National Trust of Queensland in the 1983 publication The Town that Saved Queensland, describes its 'large arched porch on the street frontage, with access by iron gates flanked by a concrete wall carrying ornamental iron work. The southern side of the building is a low timber lattice verandah. The building was sold again in 1980.'*

**TENDERS.**  
**W**ANTED for EXCAVATION of Allotment for new bank premises, Mary-street, Gympie, according to plans and specifications. Further information may be obtained from Mr. H. W. Dursietz, Architect, where Tenders will be received up to MONDAY, 11th January, 1892.  
Address—MADSEN & WARSON, Contractors.  
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

The embryonic beginnings of the Royal Bank of Queensland under the careful guide of Hugo.<sup>802</sup> The building now houses a company of solicitors.

<sup>801</sup> The Gympie Times 10 August 2000

<sup>802</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 11 January 1892

The heritage listed School of Arts Building which houses the Gympie Regional Gallery is one of Hugo Du Rietz's best known design and construction projects (39 Nash Street Gympie). In 2008, the building became known as the Gympie Regional Gallery, having previously been known as the Cooloola Shire Public Gallery from 1998, and previously the Gympie Library between 1977 and 1995.

When the new Regional Gallery opened there were only two gallery spaces on the bottom floor which displayed touring, regional and local artists. The top floor remained undeveloped and was used as a community space, occasional workshops, exhibitions and storage until 2002-2003.

There had been discussion for some time on the need for a new gallery space specifically for local artists. This prompted the Friends of the Gallery, under then President Barbara Hart, to conceive a project to raise funds for the new gallery space in one of the smaller upstairs rooms. Funds were obtained from the Gaming Machine Community Benefit Fund and at the end of June 2000 the new gallery space, to be an addition to the main gallery, was completed. As Hugo Du Rietz had been the architect of the building, the new gallery was named the Hugo Du Rietz Gallery. Copies of letters related to naming and funding of the Hugo Du Rietz Gallery are included in this chapter.

The main gallery caters for exhibits and touring exhibitions. The Hugo Du Rietz Gallery caters for a range of exhibits, but its key purpose is to display work from artists and crafts people from the Gympie region and surrounding areas. It was opened by Robert Heather, then Director of Regional Galleries Association of Queensland on 28 July 2000, in the presence of some of the descendants of Hugo Du Rietz.



Opening of Hugo Du Rietz Gallery<sup>803</sup>

Dr Elaine Brown describes the building and its longevity of construction features.<sup>804</sup> Dr Brown also writes that 'It's a reflection of Du Rietz's experience and the skills of the contractor, a well-known bricklayer named George Britton, that the building took six months to erect, came in under budget, and was opened free of debt'.

<sup>803</sup> The Gympie Times 10 August 2000

<sup>804</sup> Longevity of the School of Arts Building The Gympie Times 17 February 2007. Pages 20 and 21

The Gympie Regional Gallery has ensured Hugo has a special place to be remembered.

His surviving buildings show exactly how fortunate Gympie was to have him as the town architect. Dr Elaine Brown examined the influence of Hugo Du Rietz on Gympie, noting that, 'Du Rietz's community involvement gave him the connections that gained him private commissions to build houses, cottages, hotels and shops for Gympie's leading citizens. To him we owe many of the best buildings that were erected during gold mining days and also some of the design features that make Gympie's built environment distinctive.'<sup>805</sup>

### Surface Hill Uniting Church

The legendary Surface Hill Uniting Church held its last service at 2pm on Sunday 7 April 2013<sup>806</sup>. Mr Conan Reynolds, who now owns the church, has it as a function centre and gathering place.



The Methodist Ministry came to Gympie in 1868 and established itself at Surface Hill. Surface Hill Wesleyan Methodist Church, Channon Street, Gympie, circa 1900 was sold in April 2013. A beautiful and now legendary structure, erected in 1890 at a cost of three thousand and one hundred thirty-seven pounds, sixteen shillings and fivepence, this

building replaced an earlier wooden structure built in 1869. The newly built brick church was opened on the 7th August 1890, with a dedication service being conducted by Rev. J.A. Nolan. In 1937, a stone wall was built by relief labour to replace the wooden fence along the frontages of Reef and Channon Streets. (Information from Head, M.J., Surface Hill - the brick church). This brick church was officially opened on the 7th August 1890. A parsonage was erected in 1880. The photograph showing a small crowd of people was taken for the Christmas Carols in December 1890. This photo shows the original wooden fence. The current retaining wall of local sandstone was built during the depression years 1935-36.



Surface Hill Uniting Church modern day<sup>807</sup>

<sup>805</sup> The Gympie Times 10 February 2007

<sup>806</sup> The Gympie Times 8 April 2013

<sup>807</sup> Photograph taken on 14 July 2014 by Linda Atkinson

## Cullinanes's Building

Another Hugo Du Rietz icon in Mary Street is Cullinane's, now the Best and Less store.

Cullinane's was one of those stores where you could get 'material and accessories, china, linen and other household goods- a huge department store [which] occupied a large section of Mary Street to cater for your every need.<sup>808</sup> By 1904 Cullinanes Limited Drapery Establishment was looking for an upgrade which Hugo was the very man to undertake.<sup>809</sup> We remember that Hugo's brother Percy worked there for almost all of his life. Hugo made improvements and additions to the store with buildings of brick on a concrete foundation, roofs of corrugated iron which for coolness were lined with wood and patent maltoid, a non-conducting material. This touch was another of Hugo's characteristics to be ahead of his time. Inside the store he included a new ceiling of corrugated iron, furnished with a beautiful cornice and frieze in embossed zinc. The walls were painted in French grey and the ceilings in flatted white, giving a cool restful effect on the eye.



Mary Street in the 1890s, looking west from Cullinane's Corner.



Mary Street in the 1920s on the left and on the right the legacy of the work of Hugo Du Rietz lives on. The photo shows a modern-day view of the Cullinanes' building.<sup>810</sup>

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<sup>808</sup> <https://gypieregionalmemories.com/2013/05/13/cullinanes-plaza/>

<sup>809</sup> The Gympie times and Mary River Mining Gazette 6 June 1904

<sup>810</sup> <https://www.realcommercial.com.au/property-retail-qld-gympie-5493491>

## New South Wales Bank

Gympie Regional Council Chambers: previously Bank of New South Wales Building which he designed.<sup>811</sup> This is the original site of the Farreley's Hotel. The building was erected in 1890 as premises for the Bank of New South Wales. Later the building was purchased by the Widgee Shire Council in 1940.<sup>812</sup> "Gympie gold was a major contributor to Queensland's wealth for some 60 years from 1867," Professor Coaldrake said. "The banks jointly were the conduit for directing the proceeds of gold mining from the goldfields to the banks in London. The location of these four places near Commissioner's Hill, high above what were the early gold diggings and alongside other important gold-related buildings, illustrates the significance of banks to the Gympie goldfield."



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<sup>811</sup> Mulholland, W.E., Trotter, Mark., Gould, Dick., Gould, Charlene Thompson. *The Town that Saved Gympie*. Gympie Branch of the Queensland National Trust of Queensland 1983


<sup>812</sup> Gympie Regional Council Local Heritage Register



## Royal Bank Building

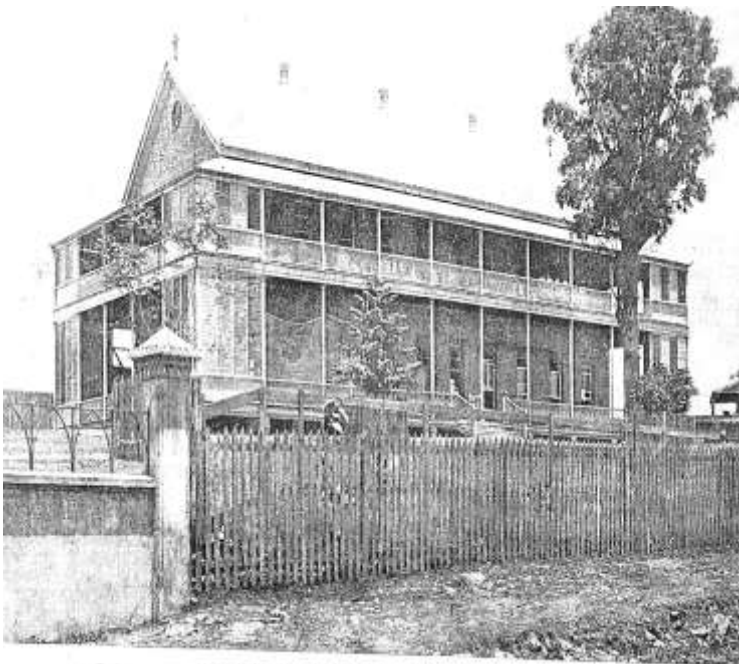


Royal Bank Building Sketch by Mark Trotter<sup>813</sup>

Gympie Regional Council Local Heritage Register	
<b>FORMER ROYAL BANK</b> 190 Mary St, Gympie	
<b>Place Details</b>	
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:	1 on RP3336
PLACED NAME:	190 Mary St
ORIGINAL USE:	Local Bank
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:	1882
AREA (m <sup>2</sup> ):	623.90m <sup>2</sup>
ASSESSMENT NUMBER:	72
PARCEL NUMBER:	18338
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:	Local, National Trust of Queensland
CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:	Historical, Architectural, Aesthetic
 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">View viewed from Mary Street from Fleming Concession Pty Ltd in association with the Queensland Heritage Register</p>	
<b>Historical Data</b>	
Designed by Hugo Dudgeon and erected for the Royal Bank in 1882. The building was later purchased by the National Bank in 1922 remaining in the premises until 1980.	
<b>Place Assessment</b>	
Good representative example of Victorian-era commercial building designed in neo-classical mode.	
The building has a large arched entrance and neoclassical iron work decorates the access through iron gates. The external color block, architraves and height remain.	
Forms part of highly-visible upper Mary St streetscape.	

<sup>813</sup> Mulholland, W.E., Trotter, Mark, Gould, Dick.,Gould, Charlene Thompson. The Town that Saved Gympie. Gympie Branch of the Queensland National Trust of Queensland 1983, page 15

## New Convent School.



ST. PATRICK'S CONVENT SCHOOL, GYMPIE.

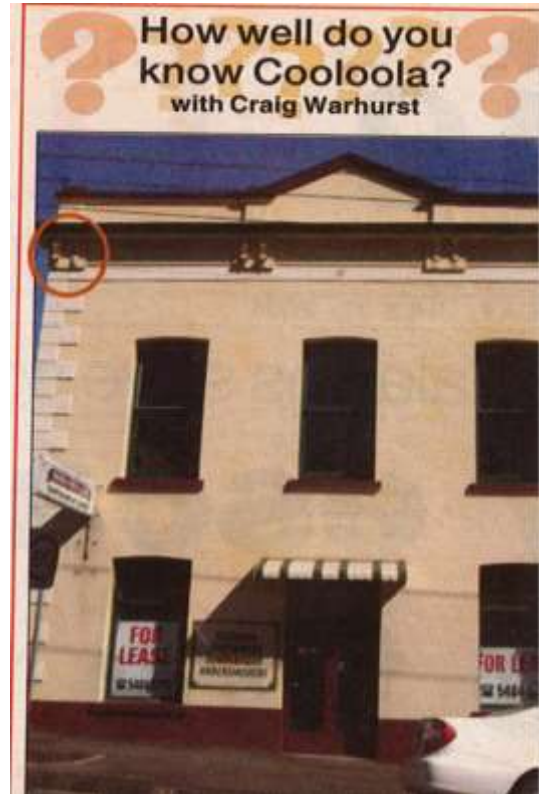
St Patrick's School Designed by Hugo Du Rietz

This was a timber building which when completed in 1899 had around 600 students. The current building is a two-storey, masonry building with wide verandahs supported by slender timber posts.

On one of the healthiest and finest sites of the town there has just been completed the new Catholic Convent School, situated on the highest point of Calton Hill, and with a splendid view from all its spacious balconies. The building was erected according to specifications prepared by Mr. H. W. Durietz. It has a total length of 80 feet and breadth of 30 feet. The walls are of pressed Brisbane bricks built on stone foundations, with concrete footings. There are two large and well ventilated class rooms on two floors, each room being 14 feet in height; the walls inside are finished with Ken's cement. There are eight double hung windows and two doors with fanlights over them, and two windows and one door at either end on each floor, while twenty ventilators to each room, close to the ceilings for the escape of heated air, ensure the best of ventilation in every particular. The currents of air can also be regulated at pleasure, which is an additional convenience. Balconies and verandahs, 10 feet in width, surround the building, and offer plenty of open-air accommodation for the pupils during the hot summer months. Two substantial cedar staircases lead to the first floor, and the ceilings of both floors are lined. The ceiling of the ground floor is double lined and filled with sawdust so as to deaden any sound likely to penetrate from the classroom above. The whole of the wood work is painted and varnished, and the Ken's cement with which the walls are finished will not harbour microbes or bacteria of any kind as is very often the case with wood or common plaster. In the erection of the building all points have been studied which are likely to make it suitable in every way for the purpose for which it was erected—a healthy, well ventilated, and comfortable school. It is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, which is also a sufficient guarantee that the welfare and education of the children attending the establishment will receive careful and efficient attention.



The Crawford and Co Building, also known as the Goldsworthy Building, 216 Mary Street, Gympie



WIDGEE SHIRE COUNCIL OFFICE.

### YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

THE mystery picture in yesterday's edition showed the ornate scrolling on the top of the old Paddy's Market building in Mellor Street.

The building is thought to be the oldest brick building still standing in Gympie and dates back to about 1869 when Richard Hine, a prolific builder of the time, erected the building for the Masons as a Masonic Hall.

The building was extended in 1873 by Hugo Du Rietz, one of Gympie's premier builder architects of the time, into pretty much what we see today.

Freemasons used to meet regularly in the hotel next door and this is how the Freemasons Hotel got its name.

In 1880 the Widgee Shire Council purchased the building for chambers and remained there until they moved to the present Cooloola Shire Council offices in Mary Street.

Hugo was a man with a big broad mind, highly astute, with a robust personality whose interest covered every fibre of Gympie's being from 1867 to 1908. He was very influential in decisions made across the breadth of matters relevant to Gympie and he made these decisions based around his own high standards of ethics and morals. He came from Sweden and as far as we know, only went back to his homeland once in around fifty-five years living in Australia. In the same year, 1882, as he imported the first cream separator into Queensland, Hugo was leaving Sydney on the 'Sorata' bound for London.<sup>814</sup> The 'Sorata' was one of the ships of the Orient Company and travelled via the Suez Canal for London. It could be assumed from this detail that he was on his way to Sweden for the cream separator to bring back to Australia.

Hugo created a large family, members of which went on to create their own large families and become part of the local fabric of Gympie. The issue of his nobility never seems to have been raised. In any public articles, he never was referred to as a member of the Swedish nobility, just as a man who came from Sweden. Later, when Gympie woke to some of the importance of its history, did Hugo's noble origins begin to warrant a mention.

Worthy of mention however is Hugo's sense of nobility and royalty- he led in the concourse with a large number of gatherers on Caledonian Hill to welcome the fifth Governor of Queensland Sir Arthur Kennedy GCMG CB and his entourage in his visit to Gympie where Hugo had organised 'an arch of a very superior description.'<sup>815</sup> Gympie was festooned with a great number of decorations. He had supervised the elegant and purpose built arches on Commissioner's Hill, Caledonian Hill and Nash's Bridge which was transformed 'with evergreens, and towering above, several flagstaffs were erected from which the emblems of England's vast Empire were outspread. Across the centre of the bridge there were several flags, but the central one attracted general attention. "Gold first discovered here on 1867".<sup>816</sup> It became somewhat of a tradition for Hugo to be responsible for the design and erection of a celebratory arch when Governors visited Gympie and to be part of the welcoming parties of men to greet the Governors. Such was Hugo's skill in such matters that Gympie held him in high regard-'the work we entrusted to him reflects great credit on his ingenuity, and speaks very highly as to his taste. Several persons went so far as to say that the arch on Commissioner's Hill has never been equalled in Queensland. The arch stands about fifteen feet in height; it and the two small ones beside it was decorated with evergreens, above which appears the usual "Welcome". There was shown the Governor's coat of arms which was surrounded by a number of flags disposed in a very elegant manner.'<sup>817</sup>

The Governor in 1873 was His Excellency the Most Honourable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, Commander-in Chief of the Colony of Queensland. On the occasion of his visit, his journey on Gympie began at the Two-Mile, and making a very dusty ride from there, his first sight of the main town was the 'decorated arch and array of brilliant colours presented by the large crowd on Commissioner's Hill-about 2000 persons ... the arch ... was simply but tastefully constructed of light wooden framing covered with dark green boughs, ornamented with flags, and rendered slightly more effective by the

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<sup>814</sup> The Brisbane Courier 14 April 1882

<sup>815</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 19 June 1878

<sup>816</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 June 1878

<sup>817</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 22 June 1878

pose of two blackfellows on the summit.<sup>818</sup> Gympie's poor roads in that year, caused an accident with the Governor's buggy which resulted in his spraining his ankle rather severely, and having to stay on in Gympie for some extra days before his departure.

The Governor Sir William Musgrave visited Gympie in May 1884 and again it was Hugo who was responsible for the arch erected on the corner of Mary and Channon Streets opposite the public offices. This arch had 'pillars and frame being several feet square, and hollow, became at night a variegated transparency, numerous gas jets inside the chambers burning with a brilliancy which lit up the whole structure and set off to the best advantage the handsome artistically grouped flags which surmounted each arch.'<sup>819</sup> In the night, from Commissioner's Hill, Gympie looked like an 'Aladdin's Cave with all of the illuminations. Hugo may have left the reality of his nobility behind in Sweden, but he translated it superbly into such things as the arches he created for the visiting Governors-this being a European habit for certain celebrations. The Governor toured 'this reefing country' especially the No.1 North Phoenix mine and the phoenix Prospectors-seeking as he went souvenirs of the gold bearing quartz only to be denied, this being a rigidly observed rule amongst the miners that specimens were never to be given away.<sup>820</sup>

Hugo accepted the place as home where he ended up in through his 'lust for gold', never ever made his fortune from it, but plunged himself and his family into creating a worthwhile environment for all who care to live and work in the town. He came to Gympie with his second wife and two young children, and immediately went to work, and became a highly respected man and the town's architect-he had the great 1870 flood to thank for that as the then architect who felt only heartbreak at seeing the destruction around him, left Gympie. So in addition to his having a huge role in the 'rebuilding of Gympie', Gympie had a man who cared about those around him and what was around him, and had an eye for how he would work with what was around him, based on his previous experiences in Sweden and Australia, and his high level of education, not only in architecture, but also in the dairying industry.

For the sake of Gympie, this business man built a soap factory for the miners and the community; was a member of the Gympie Progress Association; the School of Arts Committee; Gympie School Association; a manager of two mines the South Smithfield and the South Monkland; a professional photographer; the appointed Valuer (the term used in Hugo's day was Valuator<sup>821</sup>) for the city (this work often took him into Court to support the basis of his valuations); a member of the Gympie Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Society; an innovator for the first water works for Gympie and the first butter and dairy factory for Gympie; was on the board of directors for both of these projects as well as the Gympie Gas and Coke Company when it became established in 1880; a trustee for the recreational grounds at the One-Mile and



<sup>818</sup> The Queenslander 10 May 1873

<sup>819</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 May 1884

<sup>820</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 21 May 1884

<sup>821</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 18 December 1878

Queens Park and the Gympie Cricket Ground; an innovator of the dairy and poultry industry in Gympie; and inventor of a variety of items for prevention of disease, the cooling comfort of cows and chickens, and labour saving techniques. This is in addition to the in excess of 228 buildings and other structures he designed and supervised in and around Gympie.

Hugo obviously read widely and kept up to date with what was being printed in the local, State and other State newspapers. Although he never entered politics either at a local or State level, Hugo was imbued with a breadth of political interests. He was once described as a man 'who decries Socialism, but advises Labor representatives to adopt a socialistic manner of dealing with liquor traffic, thereby demonstrating clearly his want of knowledge of Socialism doctrinally.'<sup>822</sup>

But Hugo was concerned about the state of the liquor trade in Gympie. He was concerned that 'Gympie had thirty public houses, or about one to every 335 of its inhabitants, and one to every 83 of its adult male population, not by any means a very desirable state of affairs.'<sup>823</sup>

Sir,—I will, with your permission, ask a few questions from those correspondents in your late issues who take such narrow and selfish views on the federation question :—(1) How is it that the dairy industry in free-trade New South Wales has not collapsed, as prophesied will be the fate of the industry in Queensland should intercolonial free-trade be established? (2) Will the industry collapse over the whole of Australia as soon as the whole of the colonies have overtaken the home market, and will export a few millions' worth of dairy produce yearly, as Mr. Allen predicts, for that is how his letter reads? (3) Will not the separation of Central and North Queensland, which will take place as sure as the sun shines, if federation does not take place, injure the industry far more than intercolonial free-trade, as the new colonies will be sure to enforce duties? (4) How can Australia ever become a great and prosperous nation without federation, when there will be some eight separate colonies (that is when Central, North Queensland, and Northern Territory have obtained separation)?

What a happy family we will then be, each colony adopting cut-throat tariffs! It will no doubt be amusing for outsiders, who will profit by our blunders. See the result of this course on New South Wales and Victorian borders. The other day, when a man took some horses across the border to his brother to save them from starvation, he had to take them back to die because he could not pay £25 duty. Probably the horses were not worth that sum.

I will give you an instance of how this happy state will affect us in the near

He was very much in touch with the movement toward federation in Australia and expressed his well-informed views and questions publicly:<sup>824</sup>

<sup>822</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 27 April 1893

<sup>823</sup> The Gympie Times and Mary River Mining Gazette 20 April 1893

<sup>824</sup> The Brisbane Courier 7 July 1897

**A Reply and Correction.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GYMPIE TIMES."

SIR,—Allow me, through your columns to thank the editor of your contemporary for proving the statement made in my letter. He says that Mr. Hamilton obtained a grant for the One-mile Recreation Ground in the manner stated by me, but that it was not obtained for moving buildings. The only difference is that the money required by the Agricultural Society is both just and urgent, as through not obtaining the same the Society, and consequently the whole of this district, suffers a great loss, whereas the One-mile Ground would have suffered neither loss nor injustice if the Trustees had been compelled to wait until the grant had been obtained in the usual manner. But while thanking your contemporary so far I wish to correct a slight error. He says that all grants voted for Queen's Park previous to Mr. Hamilton's election had been spent on the Gympie Cricket Ground. As one of the Trustees I feel bound to explain that the money was divided by the consent of the majority for two years before Mr. Hamilton's election, and that there was only one year when it was not done.

As to the large sums obtained by Agricultural Societies and Schools of Arts, they were no doubt obtained by constituencies whose members were not the servants of the Ministry in power.

I remain, yours, &c.,  
H. W. DURIETZ.

future. Some forty-seven years ago I travelled from Paris home to Sweden, through Germany. A companion with me had bought a dozen pairs of kid gloves in Paris. At every little petty State he had to pay duty. He paid six times, but when he found he would have to pay again he flung the gloves out of the window. Under such circumstances we cannot expect Australian industries that require large capital to be established, and there is room for plenty of them, that would employ thousands of people, if once intercolonial free-trade was established on a firm basis. There is at present a large and flourishing timber trade carried on with North Queensland, that would probably be strangled by separation. I am a dairyman myself, but am not afraid that federation will injure the industry.

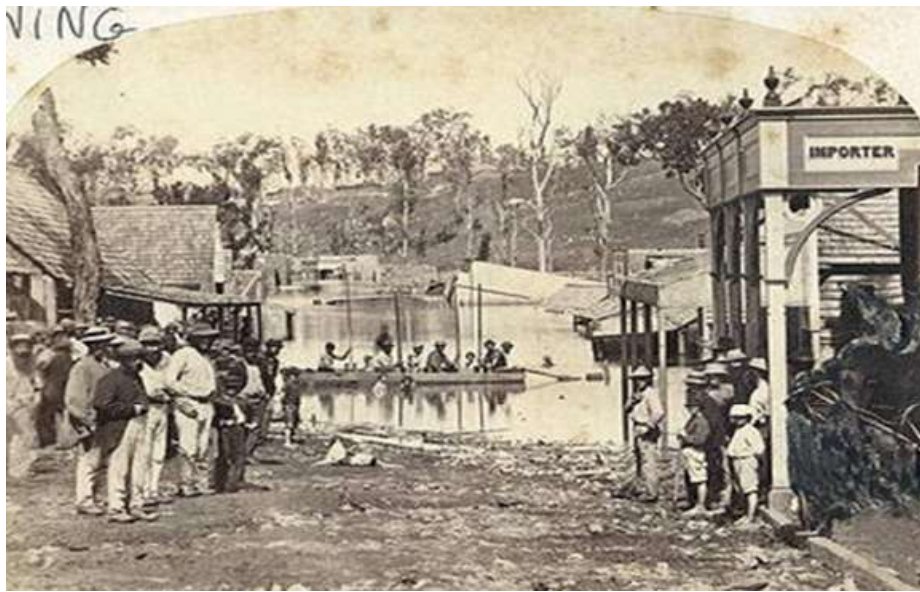
I  
am, sir, &c., H. W. DURIETZ.  
Gympie, 3rd July.

In 2001, the Peoplescape Project was a Federal initiative as part of celebrations for the centenary of federation, where communities across Australia created cutouts of significant members of their districts and they were displayed at Parliament House in Canberra. Hugo was one of the six people nominated by the Gympie community, which also included Andrew Fisher. Up to 5,000 life-size person-shaped "canvases" were together in Canberra to form a 'Peoplescape', and Hugo was one of these. It is one of the only times that it seems Hugo was raised as a prominent person of Gympie.<sup>825</sup>

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<sup>825</sup> www.peoplescape.com.au. Cooloola Friends of the Gallery have chosen Hugo Du Rietz, the architect who designed the School of Arts building at the turn of the century and now houses the Cooloola Shire Public Gallery. He also designed houses, shops, hotels, banks, schools and churches and many of them are still standing in Gympie. Pamela Daggett and Barbara Hart decorated Hugo Du Rietz. Director of the Gallery Joolie Gibbs 15 October 2001. The Peoplescape exhibition in Canberra was launched on 25 November 2001, broadcast live from parliament House, on national television.

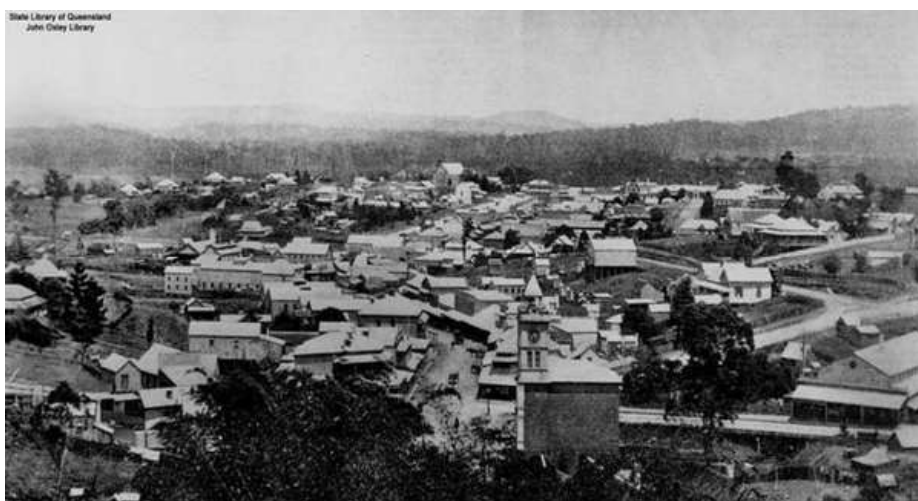
**SOME VIEWS OF WHAT GYMPIE LOOKED LIKE DURING HUGO'S LIFE TIME**



Mary Street flooded, Gympie 1870



Inundated pastures on the Mary River, Gympie, 1878



View of Gympie Township 1895-Building in centre foreground with clock tower is Gympie Town Hall



## VIEWS OF HUGO'S OLD DAIRY AND HIS SON PERCY'S HOUSE SITE



Remains of Hugo's dairy at 95 Stumm Road Gympie-blue marks a drainage hole from the dairy. Note the thick walls of the dairy which were originally rendered with concrete





In 1950 Hugo Du Rietz was honoured with a detailed article of his noble origins and his achievements for Gympie. Gympie can truly be grateful to Hugo Du Rietz. Sixty-eight years have glided by in Gympie's existence since 1950 and nothing further much has been done to honour this great man. He deserves more for the heritage of Gympie is his living legacy.

## Hugo DuRietz Stemmed From Old French Nobility

(Contributed)

One of the early builders of Gympie and district—a man of adventure and extensive architectural knowledge—who had left his memory indelibly imprinted on the city's landscape, was the descendant of an ancient noble family whose ancestors trace from the year 1000 A.D.

He was the late Hugo Du Rietz, a native of Sweden, where he was born in 1831 in the then community of Torlosa (Southern Sweden). It was in this community centre that he was educated and trained to be an architect, a calling which he followed later in life with much success. But in the intervening years his adventurous spirit led him through a most colourful life.

The family of Du Rietz was on the register of Nobles in France in 1190. The family crest bore three golden clubs on a red background, belonging to a Charles Du Rietz of Montmarel and Bahlhon, who lived in the year 1000 and wielded great power in France. One of the direct line of descent of this old noble family of Frenchmen fought on the side of Sweden in the 30 years war, at the conclusion of which he went to Sweden in 1651 and was knighted in 1660.

From that period onward members of the family spread throughout the world, engaging in varying undertakings, including wars, in which their courage and initiative was predominant. One of the ancient and noble family was taken prisoner by the Russians under Peter The Great, was married while in captivity. A son by that marriage was born in Moscow in 1726 but he later "came back" to Sweden to become, like his father, one of its prominent men. His descendants are still actively engaged in the progress of their country.

The facsimile of the ancient Du Rietz noble register is at present in Gympie, being translated into English by Mr. O. Berglund, who is himself a native of Sweden and has read several articles written by members of the Du Rietz family in Swedish newspapers.

Mr. Hugo Du Rietz, the Gympie pioneer, must have inherited his full share of adventurous spirit from his forebears, as his adventures alone would fill a book, says Mr. Berglund.

In 1849 during the war between Denmark and Germany, Hugo Du Rietz enlisted with the Danes for the duration. When war terminated he heard of the gold discoveries in Australia and promptly made arrangements to get to Australia. He landed in Victoria in 1852 where he engaged in mining with fair success on the Ballarat field and was there during the Eureka Stockade episode.

When news of the discovery of gold near Hockhampton (at Mt. Morgan) became known he travelled to the new-found field. However, he eventually returned to Brisbane where he met Miss Annie Scanlon, who was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and married her in 1837.

On his marriage Mr. Du Rietz somewhat curbed his adventurous spirit and settled down to contract building. He erected some of the biggest and most imposing structures in Brisbane in those days. Included was the recently re-built Bank of New South Wales, standing at the corner of Queen and George Streets. His architectural knowledge stood him well and he prospered in the capital where he owned several properties, as well as a metal quarry at Kangaroo Point. Civically, Mr. Du Rietz was also prominently associated with Brisbane, being a member of its first City Council.

When the Gympie gold rush set in in 1867 the adventurous urge again seized Mr. Du Rietz who was among the earliest arrivals on the field. Gympie was to occupy the remaining years of his life.

Arriving on the field with fairly substantial means, he immediately became greatly interested in its progress apart from gold mining, although he proved himself a plucky, if not lucky, investor.

Here he continued his building pursuits, at one time acted as secretary of the General Hospital in the days when it was conducted by means of public subscription and voluntary committee work, and he was a founder of the Gympie Agricultural, Mining and Pastoral Society.

He designed the Town Hall (that portion from which rises the clock tower) as well as other prominent buildings of the goldfield, as well as the original Channon Street bridge.

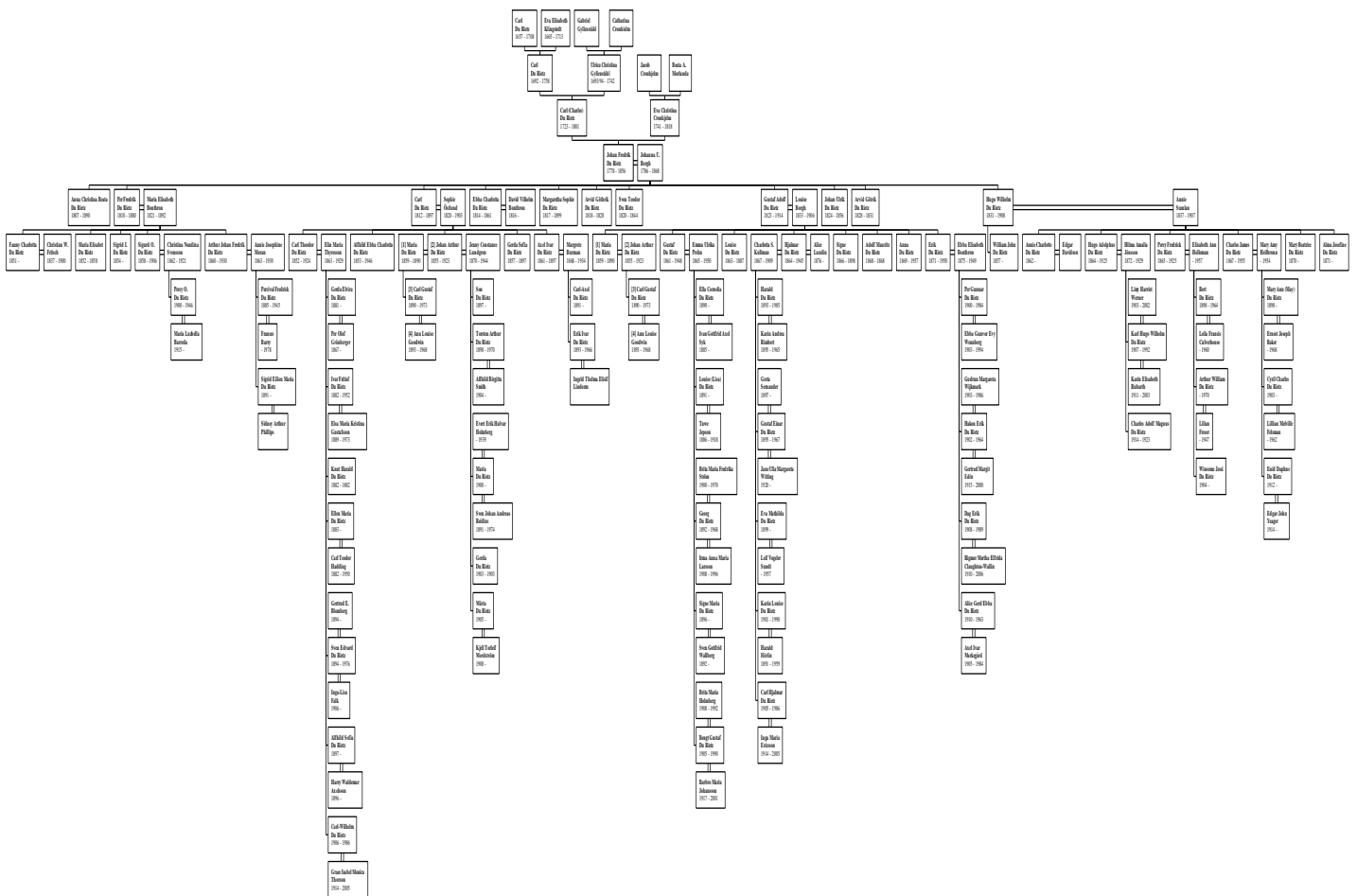
The extensive travel which he had enjoyed and his unusual foresight carried his vision past the paimy gold days to the agricultural future of the district. He selected land at the South Side and there built the first silo and cool room in Southern Queensland. His faith in the future of the soil of Gympie led him to dairying and he imported the first cream separator into Queensland, if not Australia.

Gympie can honestly be very grateful to Hugo Du Rietz, whose death occurred on August 9, 1908.

Descendants of the late Hugo Du Rietz are still resident in Gympie and district. Daughters or a son, Harry, are Mrs. W. C. Stewart, Pope's Road, and Miss B. Du Rietz, South Side; while grandsons of the pioneer are Colin and Eric, also of South Side, the latter three residing with their widowed mother.

# Du Rietz Family Tree beginning with Johann Du Rietz provided by Claes Du Rietz in Uppsala Sweden 2 September 2018

Hourglass Tree of Johan Fredrik Du Rietz



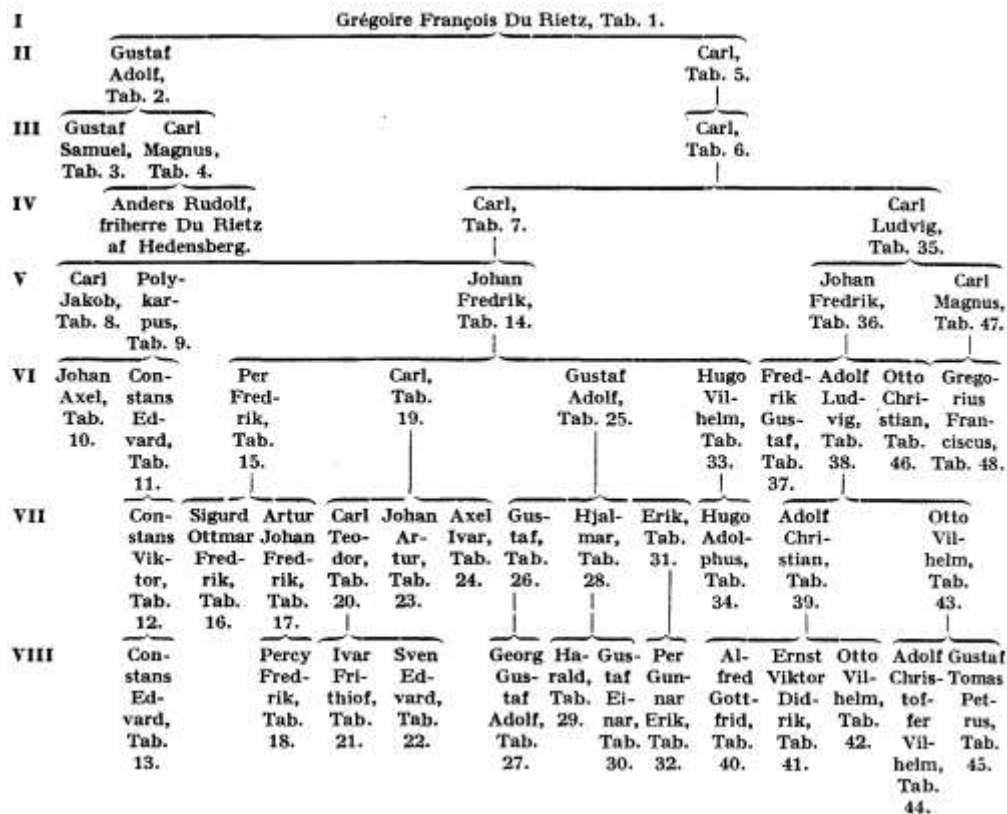
## An Extensive Family Tree of the Du Rietz Family from 1660

Adliga ätten Du Rietz nr 666

Naturaliserad 1651-08-15, introducerad 1660. Ättens stamtavla före inflyttningen till Sverige har icke kunnat underkastas granskning.

[Adelaide Du Rietz No. 666

Naturalized 1651-08-15, introduced in 1660. The pedigree of the person before moving to Sweden has not been reviewed.]



TAB 1

**Guillaume Du Rietz** Knight in Artois. 'In 1190, at the Cambrarian nobility was introduced into the Chambre de Cambrais, as it was found that he, who had the same goods, names and weapons, namely three golden red-lined clubs, such as Charles Du Rietz, Montmarer, Huequeliers and Bahlnon, who lived about 1000 years, descended from this in descending line '. Married to Matilde de Hamelicourt, with whose consent he gave his two legacy, located at the town of Queaut, to the monastery of St. Aubert.

Children:

**Guillaume.** Knight. Married to Agnes de Baillaise, daughter of Eustache, seigneur de Sailly.

**Gerard,** born 1261. Married to Alix d'Auberincourt.

**Eustache,** Lord of Guignes and Cantin, according to his epitaph in the monastery Verger. Married to Gyotte de Bourgchilles.

**Guillaume.** Married to Mrs de Langaverie.

**Pierre.** 'Brought up in the military service to high dignity and owned many and great goods'. Married to Mrs de Morette.

**Charles.** Married to Agnes de Monts.

**Jean.** Married to Marie de Bontey.

**Phles.** Grand-capita in Spain. Married to Jeanne de Mory.

**Valérien.** 'Followed his father in favor and courage'. Married to Estré d'Habarag.

**Valérien.** Colonel. Married to Marie de Crispin.

**Phles.** "Marked by brave companies, why he was sent by Roman Emperor Carl V to the Grand Captain and Head of a Part of its War Army, which stood at Landrecy, where he also became a Emperor of Knights in Knight. Married to Marie de Fresnoy.

**Nicolas.** 'Come to the father's place and also become emperor-made Emperor.' Death in the fortress Breda, wherever he lay in garrison. Married to Marie de Ballvellet.

**Maurice.** Owned great goods in Artois. Married to Julie d'Habarag.

**Grégoire François**, naturalized Du Rietz, to Kroppa and Storfors in Kroppa socken, Värmland County. Born 1607 (1602?) In Arras, Flanders. With. Doctor of Salamanca, Spain. With. Professor of France. King Ludvig XIII's in France mediator and conseiller de France. Invited to Sweden 1644. Queen Christina's mediator of life. Dismissed 1651-06-10. Naturalized Swedish nobility 1651-08-15 (introduced in 1660 under number 666). King Carl X Gustaf's Archives 1655-01-20. One of the founders of the Collegium Medicorum 1663. Death 1682-03-05 (1682-04-06) in Stockholm and buried in Maria Church, Stockholm 'Be a learned man and kind doctor. Did the Greek know very well and knew her Hippocrator outsiders. Considered much attention, though he should never have taken off the hat of the great gentlemen. In appearance he was skinny and medium long. ' Married 1: o with Estré Radoul, whose ancestors were princes of Mortaignes and vicomtes de Tournay. Married 2: o 1648-04-27, in Stockholm with Helena Radou in her 2nd married (married 1: o with Georg von Emensen), died 1675-01-22, daughter of the trader in Stockholm Jakob Radou.

1. **Grégoire François.** Live and died in France.

1. **Estré.** Married to Mr. de Vempère in Languedoc.

2. **Carl Magnus**, born 1649-03-13, died 1653-08-26 in Lübeck.

2. **Helena**, born 1651-04-25, died 1652-12-18 in Hamburg.

2. **Gustaf Adolf**, born 1654. Assessor. Died 1681. See Tab. 2

2. **Carl**, born 1657. Hovjunkare. Died 1708. See Tab. 5]

#### TAB 2

**Gustaf Adolf**, son of Grégoire François, naturalized. Du Rietz, Tab 1), to Kroppa and Storfors in Kroppa socken, Värmland County. Born 1654-06-06 in Stockholm. Student in Uppsala 1663-02-13. Kanslijunkare 1674-02-21. Hovjunkare 1675. Assessor in the college of commerce (Åk.) 1676-01-19. Dismissal (Rec.) 1679-06-23. Died 1681-12-02 in Stockholm and buried in Maria church. Married 1677-02-04 with **Margareta Gyllenadler** in her 1st married (married 2: o with General Major Anders Lagercrona, Liberal Lagercrona, 1739 dead), born 1655, 1699-01-19, daughter of the bishop of Linköping philosophy magister Samuel Enander, adored Gyllenadler, and his 2nd wife, Brita Nilsson.

Children:

**Frans Carl**, born 1678-04-22, died 1678-06-24.

**Gustaf Samuel**, born 1679. Assessor. Died 1733. See Tab. 3

**Johan**, born 1680-06-07. Fänrik at the Västerbotten regiment 1700-03-01. Lieutenant at the Västerbotten regiment 1700-10-18. Secondary Captain 1701-10-02. Premiership 1704-11-24. Died 1706-02-03 in the Battle of Fraustadt.

**Carl Magnus**, born 1681. Colonel Lieutenant. Died 1741. See Tab. 4

#### TAB 3

**Gustaf Samuel**, (son of Gustaf Adolf, Tab 2), born 1679-04-10 in Stockholm. Student in Uppsala 1696-10-23. Dissertation in Uppsala 1700 (Ogh.). Auskultant in Göta Hovrätt. Hardeness of the northern and southern tigers of Kalmar County 1704-04-22. Assessor in Göta Hovrätt 1718-10-18. Resurrection in Tjust 1719. Death 1733-08-26. Married to

**Catharina Lundia**, born 1676, died 1762-10-15 in Västervik, daughter of Professor Carl Lundius and Gertrud Lohrman as well as sister to assessor Johan Lundius, Lillienadler abandoned.

Children:

**Margareta Catharina**, born 1706-07-10 in Västervik, died 1747-08-02. Married 1734-06-00 with vice-lawyer **Carl Gustaf Lindsfelt**, in his 1st marriage, born 1706, died in 1761.

**Gertrud Christina**, born 1707-05-15, died 1742-09-16 in Västervik. Married in Västervik 1739-09-27 with the packhouse inspector in Västervik, titled Professor **Anders Nicander** in his 1st married (married 2: o 1744 with Eva Bök, died 1745-06-11 in Västervik. Married 3: o with Elisabet Schörling, daughter of the prosthetic and church hero Anders Schörling. Married 4: o 1758 with Louise Margareta Apiarie, born 1724, the widow, daughter of the mayor of Västervik Reinhold Apiarie and Catharina de Rees), born 1707-08-29 in Näshults parish, Jönköping County (Ssn.), Died 1781-03-08 in Västervik. (SSN).

**Eleonora Helena**, born 1709, died in 1742 and buried 1743-02-17 in St. Olai Church, Norrköping. Married 1728-01-09 at Malmö farm in Loftahammar parish, Östergötland County with the ombudsman and packhouse inspector in Norrköping **Jakob Walldorff**, born 1701-12-29 in Askeryds parish, Östergötlands län, died in 1753 in Norrköping and buried 1753-03-22.

**Carl Gustaf**, born 1711-09-09 in Västervik. Student in Uppsala. 1729-05-20. Chance list at the General Legislative Democracy 1733. Auditor at the Newlands Infantry Regiment 1741. Died Unmarried 1743.

**Johanna Charlotta**, born 1714-02-01 in Västervik.

**Anders Adolf**, born 1716-04-13 in Västervik, buried in Västervik 1717-08-26.

**Gustaf Adolf**, born 1718-09-10 in Västervik. Student in Uppsala 1729-05-20. Volunteer at the Kalmar regiment in 1733 and at the fortress in 1734. Driver at the lifeguard in 1735.

TAB 4

**Carl Magnus**, (son of Gustaf Adolf, Tab 2), born 1681-09-19 in Stockholm. Volunteer at the Västerbotten regiment in 1694. Driver at the Västerbotten regiment 1695. Sergeant 1696. Field victory 1697. Fänrik 1698-03-03. Lieutenant 1701-10-01. Captain Lieutenant 1702-12-22. Secondary Captain 1703-01-22. Premiership 1706-03-13. Majors character 1721-11-15. Lieutenant Colonel's title 1722-06-26. Majors Division 1726-10-15. Opposition Lieutenant's Classification 1737-02-07. Died 1741-08-23 in the Battle of Villmanstrand. He was arrested at Poltava and transferred to Kasan. Married there 1720 with Countess **Ebba Catharina Horn** of Rantzien, died 1759-08-16 at Edeby in Björkviks parish, Södermanland County, which in 1704 with his father and siblings were abducted in Russian captivity, daughter of the National Council and General Commander Champion Henning Rudolf Horn, friherre and Count Horn of Rantzien, and Countess Helena Sperling.

Children:

**Anders Rudolf**, friherre Du Rietz of Hedensberg, born 1720, died in 1792. See the gentle eagerness Du Rietz of Hedensberg

TAB 5

**Carl**, (son av Grégoire François, naturaliserad Du Rietz, tab 1), född 1657-08-11. Student i Uppsala 1663-02-13. Hovjunkare. Död 1708-04-12. Gift 1685-04-26 i Stockholm med **Eva**

**Elisabet Klingstedt**, född 1665, död 1713-09-00, dotter av landshövdingen Jonas Klingius, sedermera Kling, adlad **Klingstedt**, och hans 1:a fru Susanna **Ulfvenklou**.

Barn:

**Eva Charlotta**, född 1689, död ung.

**Carl**, född 1692. Kapten. Död 1758. [Se Tab. 6](#).

**Susanna Helena**, döpt 1694-01-12 i Stockholm, död ung.

**Jonas**, döpt 1695-02-02 i Stockholm, död spädbarn.

**Gregorius**, döpt 1696-08-05 i Stockholm. Page hos änkedrottningen 1708. Underofficer vid livgardet 1712. Fänrik vid Östgöta infanteriregemente 1712-08-14. Sekundlöjtnant vid Östgöta infanteriregemente 1713-02-12. Fången vid Tönningen 1713-05-16.

Hemkom 1714. Premiärlöjtnant 1716-06-13. Avsked 1720-02-22. Sedan kapten i sachsisk tjänst. Död barnlös 1771-07-23 i Stockholm. Gift med **Sara Edenhjelm**.

**Jonas**, född 1698, död ung.

**Eva Elisabet**, född 1700, död 1771-09-22 på Aspenäs i Malexanders socken, Östergötlands län. Gift med kaptenen **Peter Bernt Kinnimundt**, född 1691, död 1733.

**Charlotta Christina**, född 1701, död ung.

#### TAB 6

**Carl**, son of Carl, Tab 5, to Sommenäs in Tirserum parish, Östergötland County and Börsjö (now Stjärnvik) in Bisinge parish, Östergötland County. Born 1692-08-23, christened 1692-10-20 in Stockholm. Fänrik vid Östgöta infanteriregemente 1709-11-08. Lieutenant at Östgöta Infantry Regiment 1710-10-22. Secondary Captain 1713-02-12. Captain of the Life Company 1714. Confirmation Power 1716-06-13. Dismissed 1719-09-30. Died 1758-12-00 in Söderköping and buried in Söderköping 1759-01-09. Married 1: o 1715-03-29 on Börsjö (Medd. Of 1st actuary Otto Edelstam) in the Risinge parish with his mother's sister-in-law daughter **Ulrika Christina Gyllenståhl**, born 1694-02-22 Linnekulla, dead 1742-10-19, daughter by Major Gabriel Piedestahl, adhered to Gyllenståhl, and his 2nd wife, Liberian Catharina Cronhielm. Married 2: o 1747-12-28 at Stjärnvik with **Margareta Wiman**, born 1717, died 1757-12-11 Gnestad

Children:

1. **Eva Catharina**, born 1716-01-01 on Börsjö, died 1784-01-01 at Stora Tirserum in Tirserum parish. Married in Tirserum 1754-05-28 with his brother-in-law, Captain Erik Lindsfelt, in his 2nd marriage, born 1695, died 1773.

1. **Carl Gabriel**, born 1717-08-25 on Börsjö, died young.

1. **Ulrika Susanna**, born 1718-08-02 on Börsjö, dead unmarried 1800-01-22 at Stora Tirserum. Sometimes stayed at his inherited savior, Kopperp, in Tirserum's parish.

1. **Gustaf**, born 1719. Student in Uppsala 1735-03-15. Captain in French Service. Dead unmarried

1. **Maria Charlotta**, born 1720-07-01 on Börsjö, died in 1722 and buried 1722-04-16.

1. **Gabriel**, born 1721. Student in Uppsala 1735-03-15. Proven Finnish fairy tale 1741. Lieutenant in French service. Captain in French Service (Co-ordinator A. Durling). Fänrik at Södermanlands regemente 1747-10-01. Dismissed 1749-08-29. Made trips to the East Indies and Spain (Med. Of the Court of Justice A. Durling). Was sentenced and sentenced to 1758 for widespread disclosures about the council's council and board at Varberg's fortress.



Died unmarried 1773-05-01 at Varberg's fortress of battle and buried at Träslövs Cemetery, Halland County.

1. **Brita Regina**, born 1722-07-08 on Börsjö, dead unmarried 1791-02-11 at Stora Tirserum. Been at the age of blind. (Co-ordinator A. Durling)

1. **Charles**, born 1723. Cornet. Died 1801. See Tab. 7th

1. **Gregoriana Charlotta**, born 1724-10-14 on Börsjö, dead childless 1793-01-07 Storarp Gift 1: o 1761-09-09 in Tirserum's parish with the manufacturer Carl Gustaf Arvidsson, from which she became 1768-03-30 divorced, in his 1st married (married 2: o 1769-12-26 with Kerstin Persdotter). Married 2: o 1770-11-20 in Tirserum's parish with the arrendator of Storarp Måns Månsson in his 1st married [married 2: o 1794-01-05 with Fredrika Charlotta Campbell in her 2nd marriage (married 1: o 1787 -02-07 in Kisa parish with Sergeant Erik Jöran Stålhammar, born 1761, died 1790) lived widow 1800, daughter of Lieutenant Adam Christoffer Campbell and Christina Magdalena Sepelin], born 1740-01-24 at Bjärkeryd.

**Greger**, born 1725-11-14 on Börsjö, died unmarried before (Co-ordinator by A. Durling) 1753-05-26.

1. **Vilhelm**, born 1727-02-28 on Börsjö, died in 1727 and buried 1727-03-23.

1. **Fredrik**, born 1728-04-07 on Börsjö. Volunteer at the Volunteer Regiment in Karlskrona 1743-09-01. Teacher Officer 1746. Fenrik at Södermanlands regemente 1749-08-29. Proven Pope in Pomerania in 1757. Stall Lieutenant at the Sodermanlands Regemente 1760-03-07. Lieutenant with the breakdown 1761-11-20. Stabskapten 1771-06-05. Regiment Swordmaster 1772-07-08. RSO 1779-01-24. Dismissal 1780-03-11. Dead unmarried 1781-10-28 at Ålberga residence in Kila socken, Södermanland County.

1. **Hedvig**, born 1729-04-27 on Börsjö, died on Börsjö 1729-07-30.

1. **Hedvig**, born 1730-07-26 on Börsjö.

1. **Hebbla**, born 1731-11-05 on Börsjö, died 1798-02-11 Örsgänge Married 1762-06-06 in Norra We socken, Östergötland County with the then arrendator at Sjövik, later on Sommenäs and finally, the rest holder Samuel Persson, born 1731-04-16 Näs, died 1799-03-23 on Örsgänge. Owned Örsgänge and Lindhytta in Kisa socken as well as Hälla in Västra Hargs socken, Östergötland County. Their sons called Durling.

1. **Jonas**, born 1734-08-15 on Börsjö, died on Börsjö 1734 and buried 1734-09-07.

1. **Salomon**, born 1735-11-18 at Sommenäs. Under-officer at the shelter. Lieutenant at the house regiment in Stralsund 1758-11-15. Dismissed 1759-05-09. Cavalry captain. Was any time employed in Austrian service (Co-ordinator A. Durling). Died unmarried 1782-03-14 in Stockholm.

1. **Hedvig**, born 1738-06-21 on Börsjö, died on Börsjö in 1738 and buried 1738-08-24.

2. **Maria Catharina**, born 1747-08-29 on Börsjö, died in 1812 Stensgård. Married 1764-08-19 at Sommenäs with the then adjutant, later the oppressor of Customs **Samuel Sahlström**, born 1742 in the Fryksände parish, died between 1790 and 1799 at Stensgård.

2. **Eva Lovisa**, born 1748-09-23 in Söderköping, died in Söderköping 1752-07-28 and buried 1752-07-31.

2. **Ulrika Margareta**, born 1749-09-28 in Söderköping, died in Söderköping 1750-02-02.

2. **Ulrika Margareta**, born 1750-11-26 in Söderköping, died in Söderköping 1751-02-03.

2. **Gregorius Franciscus**, born 1752-02-11 in Söderköping, died in Söderköping 1752-04-15.
2. **Carl Ludvig**, born 1753. Major. Died 1841. See Tab. 35
2. **Jonas**, born 1754-05-10 in Söderköping, died in Söderköping 1756-04-00.
2. **Gregory**, born 1756-03-03 in Söderköping, died in Söderköping 1756-03-18.
2. **Gregorius Franciscus**, born 1757-12-02 at Gnestad, died 1758-02-23 in Söderköping.

#### TAB 7

**Charles**, (son of Carl, tab 6), to Sommenäs in Tirserum parish, Östergötland County. Born 1723-07-23. Volunteer at Adelsfanan. Livdrabant 1747-01-09. Cornet (Co-ordinator A. Durling). Died 1801-01-11 on Sommenäs. Married 1762-03-23 with her double sisters, Liberian **Eva Christina Cronhielm**, born 1741-06-25, died 1818-01-05 in Linköping, daughter of Lieutenant Friar Jakob Cronhielm, and the free-born Beata Antoinetta Mörner of Morlanda.

Children:

**Beata Christina**, born 1763-11-21 at Sommenäs, dead 1833-10-01 Fårdala. Married 1783-06-05 at Sommenäs with Lieutenant Colonel **Ulrik Teofilus Scheffer**, born 1743, died 1795.

**Carl Jakob**, born 1765. Major. Died 1838. See Tab. 8

**Catharina**, born 1766-10-14 at Sommenäs, died 1788-07-31 in Kungsbacka. She escaped from home and took a custody at the shelter in Stockholm, where she attracted King Gustaf III's attention and protection. (Reported by the Court of Appeal A. Durling) Married 1787 with the church king of Kungsbacka **Erik Johan Paulin**, born 1760, died 1788-08-25 in Kungsbacka.

**Gustaf**, born 1768-02-03 at Sommenäs. Page at the court (SAB.) 1783-09-30. Adjutant at widow's Queen's life registry 1787-04-20. Lieutenant at the widow's death records 1793-07-15. Captain of the Army 1799-07-16. Divorce from the lieutenant order 1802-12-16. Died unmarried 1840-05-07 Örgänge

**Polycarpus**, born 1769. Captain. Death 1824. See Tab. 9

**Axel Evert**, born 1771-02-15 at Sommenäs. Livdrabant. Died 1788-03-07 in Risinge Priestyard.

**Magdalena Elisabet**, born 1772-06-10 at Sommenäs, died at Sommenäs 1773-05-01.

**Magdalena Sofia**, born 1773-10-02 at Sommenäs, died 1832-01-08. Married to Sommenäs 1801-02-03 with the chieftain of Åkerbo härad's domsaga, Västmanland County **Anders Jakob Hökerberg**, born 1769-01-22 in Misterhults socks, Kalmar County, died 1811-01-18 in Köping.

**Hans Henrik**, born 1774-12-04 at Sommenäs. Page at the court (SAB.) 1788-04-26. Kadett at Karlberg 1792-10-29. Graduated. (Hc.) 1796-03-30. Fänrik at the Stedingska registry 1795-07-22. Fänrik at Västmanlands regemente 1798-02-21. Lieutenant's divorce 1806-09-09. Dead childless 1839-10-29. He lived at Lappe under Sommenäs. Married 1819-12-02 with **Maria Elisabet Hjortstrand**, died 1853-04-06.

**Sigrid Charlotta**, born 1776-11-05 at Sommenäs, died unmarried 1810-05-29 at Fårdala.

**Johan Fredrik**, born 1778. Lieutenant. Died 1856. See Tab. 14

**Ulrika**, born 1779-12-26 at Sommenäs, died 1864-06-25, Stensjö

TAB 8

**Carl Jacob**, (son of Carl, tab 7), born 1765-01-19 at Sommenäs. Page at the court 1778-05-01. Cornet at Southern Skåne cavalry government 1783-04-29. Fenrik at the widow's Queen's life records 1788-04-14. Lieutenant at Savolaks Freedom Party 1789-03-14. Captain Savolaks Freedom Party 1789-08-01. Captain of the widow's Queen's life records 1791-04-14. Confirmation Power 1791-04-24. Stabskapten 1794-07-06. Captain with Company 1799-07-16. RSO 1805-03-01. Major in the army 1813-03-13. Surveillance Officer at the border guard in Stora Kopparberg County 1817-05-03. Died 1838-07-31 in Eksjö. Married 1803-09-13 in Turku with **Hedvig Eleonora Barck**, born 1785-11-25, died 1851-07-02 in Jönköping, daughter of the Court of Appeal Johan Barck and Hedvig Sofia Smalén.

Children:

**Eva Hedvig Sofia**, born 1805-04-01. Pin Virgin. Death in cot 1837-05-13. Married 1836-04-26 in Eksjö with Captain **Carl Gustaf Bengt Fabian Rappe**, his 1st married, born 1800, died 1856.

**Augusta Charlotta**, b. 1806 8/3 on Sveaborg.

**Augusta Vilhelmina Christina**, born 1807-11-20. Pin Virgin. Dead unmarried 1831-04-20 in Norrköping. Lovisa, born 1808-12-01. Pin Virgin. Held photography studio in Hälsingborg. Died unmarried 1888-07-21 in Linköping.

**Carolina Charlotta**, born 1810-01-05 in the Espoo parish in Finland (Espoo church archives). Pin Virgin. Died unmarried 1855-06-10 in Vimmerby.

**Matilda**, born 1813-12-13. Died 1846-01-15 in Fredrikshamn. Married 1840-06-24 Suikila with his cousin Carl Samuel Alléen in his 2nd marriage, † 1861

**Emilia Eleonora**, born 1815-06-30, died unmarried 1882-09-12 in Hälsingborg.

**Gustava Beata**, born 1816, died 1818-03-14 in Stockholm.

TAB 9

**Polycarpus**, (son of Carl, tab 7), born 1769-04-23. Page at the court. Fänrik at Skaraborg's regiments. Lieutenant at the English Army of the Lottery. Lieutenant at the Swedish naval fleet. Captain's farewell. Death 1824-02-05 Sommenäs. Married 1: o 1799-03-28 with **Johanna Benedikta Natt Och Dag**, born 1772-08-01, died 1808-12-21 on Sommenäs, daughter of the rider Axel Natt og Dag, and Brita Maria Lilliehöök of Gälared and Kolbäck. Married 2: o 1813-03-16 with **Johanna Charlotta Een**, born 1795-09-17 in Eksjö, dead 1860-02-16 Hökhult. daughter of the prost and church hero in Eksjö Carl Petrus Een and Johanna Helena Holmberg.

Children:

- 1. **Carl**, born 1800-03-28 at Sommenäs. Student in Uppsala 1818. Hovrättsexamen 1821. Vice-Notary of Svea Hovrätt. Deputy Chief of Appeal. Lännotarie i Västmanlands län 1823. Dismissal 1825. Died 1858-05-14 in Stockholm [Öä]. Married 1849-02-24 in Stockholm with **Carolina Nyholm**, born 1815-04-29, died 1865-10-11 in Stockholm, daughter of the manufacturer Gabriel Nyholm and Maria Zetterström.
- 1. **Johan Axel (Janne)**, born in 1801. Major. Death 1874. See Tab. 10th

- 1. **Per Adolf**, born 1802-02-23 at Sommenäs. Furir at the 1st Life Branch Warrior Regiment 1822-04-04. Dismissed 1825-12-17. Kronoskogvaktare (underjäger) at Östkind's Commonwealth Kolmården and Hinnerstorp (Sj.). Surrender's n. H. O. V. (Sj.). Died 1873-07-27 in the Kvarsebo parish, Östergötland County. Married 1825-04-05 with her grandfather sister daughter **Hebbla Christina Durling**, born 1803-11-12 at Örgänge in Tirserum parish, died 1866-03-24 in the Kvarsebo parish, Östergötland County, daughter of the fistri Per Gustaf Samuelsson Durling and Hedvig Elisabet Wetterström.
- 4. **Polycarpus**, born 1803-05-06 on Sommenäs, died at Sommenäs 1803-05-11.
- 1. **Johanna Christina (Jeanne)**, born 1804-06-03 on Sommenäs, dead unmarried 1892-01-26 in the Kisa parish, Östergötland County.
- 1. **Beata Sofia**, born 1805-09-14 on Sommenäs, dead 1857-07-28. Married 1843-04-30 with civil engineer **Per Vilhelm Oskar Malmgren** (Meurling, Olof Meurling's family tree p. 41.), born 1814-06-13, dead 1857-01-07.
- 1. **Gustaf**, born 1806-09-10 at Sommenäs, died at Sommenäs 1807-05-12.
- 1. **Brita Maria**, born 1807, dead unmarried 1831-01-09 on Sommenäs.
- 2. **Helena Charlotta**, born 1814, dead unmarried 1843-11-22.
- 2. **Augusta Vilhelmina**, born 1815-07-07 on Sommenäs. Owned farm in the Pisa parish. Death unmarried 1909-11-29 in Gumlösa, Asby, Teda parish, Östergötland County.
- 2. **Ulrika Lovisa**, born 1816-06-02, died 1852-04-21 in Tjärstads socken, Östergötland County. Married 1847-01-14 with the farmer in Kisa socken **Johan August Lodén** (Meurling, Olof Meurling's family tree, 41.), born 1824-09-15, dead 1885-08-11.
- 2. **Constans Edvard**, born 1818. Furir. Death 1905. See Tab. 11
- 2. **Fredrika Benedikta**, born 1820-07-18, died 1820-08-14.
- 2. **Frans Ture Vilhelm**, born 1822-05-24 at Sommenäs. Unexamined from the Forest Institute 1845 (Sj.). Forest managers at Fiskar's use in Finland (Sj.). Dead unmarried 1855-03-26 on Fiskar's use.
- 2. **Fredrika Benedikta**, born 1824-05-08, died 1859-10-05. Married 1844-11-12 with the captain of the army, Lieutenant of Gotland's national defense **Axel Erik Wetterström** in his 1st marriage (married 2: o with **Christina Charlotta Johansson**, born 1836, dead 1888), born 1820-01-24 in Asby parish, Östergötland County, died 1879-05-16 in Gränna.]

#### TAB 10

Johan Axel (Janne), (son of Polycarpus, tab 9), born 1801-03-02 Svenstorp. Sergeant 1817-04-15. Fänrik in the Army in 1821. Fenrik at the 1st Life Branch Judge Regiment 1821-11-05. Lieutenant at the 1st life grenade ruler 1833-03-30. Captain 1844-07-16. RSO 1853-04-28. Major in the Army 1855-01-31. Divorce from the 1855 Regiment. Dead 1874-03-29 in Linköping. Married 1839-07-21 Harvestad with Julie Constance Arnell, born 1821-02-16 Strömsbro s parish, Östergötland County, died 1890-11-17 in Linköping, daughter of Colonel Lars Fredrik Arnell, and Gustava Catharina Johanna Hägerflycht.

Children:

- Julia Gustava, born 1840-07-20 in Linköping, died in Linköping 1913-11-01. Married 1881-10-06 Borg with the major at the 2nd life grenadier regiment, RSO Nils Carl Gustaf Kugelberg, born 1833-07-20 at Borg, died 1888-07-22 in Linköping.

- Eva Sofia Mariana, born 1843-03-24 Edsberga, died 1901-03-21 in Skärkind's pastoral court. Married 1864-10-12 at Edsberga with the church hero in Skärkind's pastorate of Linköping's stift, contractual theology, theology and file-doctor, LNO Jakob Gabriel Axel Broman, born 1825-08-18 in Söderköping, died 1909-11-17 in Skärkinds prästgård.

#### TAB 11

**Constans Edvard**, (son of Polycarpus, Tab 9), born 1818-10-19 Sommenäs. Volunteer at the 1st Life Branch War Memorial 1837-05-16. Furir at the 1st life grenade ruler 1841-06-05. Dismissal 1848-05-19. Died 1905-10-02 at Tångby. Owned Tångby, Åslycke and Tångarp in Asby parish, Östergötland County and Sund in Asby parish, Östergötland County. Married 1846-03-02 in Sunds parish with **Carolina Lorin**, born in Sunds parish 1816-12-13, died 1892-04-08 at Tångby, daughter of the farmer Per Lorin and Gustava Åbom.

Children:

- **Gustaf Edvard**, born 1846-12-10, dead 1848-05-01.
- **Constance Viktor**, born 1848. Captain. Death 1929. See Tab. 12
- **Carolina Fredrika**, born 1850-09-08. Owner Tångby. Died 1928-11-21 at Tångby, Åsby, Östergötland County (db nr 19). Married 1900-12-31 at Tångby with the teacher's graduate, philosophy candidate **Olof Hugo Vänerman**, from which she was divorced 1901-11-27, in his 1st married (married 2: o 1906-11-04 with Paulina Ström, born 1866 -12-14, daughter of the estate owner Carl Johan Ström and Emma Charlotta Edlund), born 1853-01-11 in Visnum's parish, Värmland County.
- **Tekla Gustava**, born 1854-03-12, died 1911-08-14 at Stensgöls farm in Eksjö landsförs, Jönköping County. Married 1892-10-18 at Tångby with the estate owner **Carl Fredrik Georg Emil Stiernspetz**, in his 2nd marriage, born 1861.

#### TAB 12

**Constance Viktor**, (son of Constance Edvard, tab 11), born 1848-12-30 Sund. Kadett at Karlberg 1868-04-15. Unexamined 1872-02-15. Submarine at the 1st life branch adjournment 1872-02-23. Lieutenant 1878-08-24. Joined the board of directors of Ydre härads sparbank in 1887. Captain 1891-09-11. Vice Chairman of the External Bank's savings bank since 1892. RSO 1895-05-15. Regarding the registry 1902-03-07. Chairman of the City Council of Asby, Municipal Council and Municipal Council and its Poverty Management Board 1903-1918. Owns Tångarp and Åslycke in Asby parish, Östergötland County since 1904. Dead 1929-09-03 at Tångby, Åsby, Östergötland County. Married 1887-09-08 at Åbonäs in Säby socken, Jönköping County with **Ebba Lilly Carolina Christina Key-Åberg**, born at Åbonäs 1863-06-25. Died 1938-02-22 at Tångarp. daughter of the captain and landowner Adolf Malkolm Åberg and Elise Leontine Caroline Key.

Children:

- **Carolina Gabriella Elisabet**, born 1888-07-14 at Tångarp. Pin Virgin.
- **Constans Edvard**, born 1890 at Tångarp. Lieutenant. See Tab. 13th
- **Ebba Helena Charlotta Gustava**, born 1895-06-18 at Tångarp. Pin Virgin.
- **Elsa Fredrique (Elise)**, born 1897-04-17 at Tångarp. Pin Virgin. Employed in Östergötland's individual bank in Linköping.

TAB 13

**Constans Edvard**, (son of Constans Viktor, Tab 12), born 1890-10-29 Tångarp. Student degree in Linköping 1908-06-13. Volunteer at the 1st life grenade ruler 1909-05-26. Kadett at Karlberg 1910. Official Examination 1911-12-20. Subsantant at Karlberg's regiments 1911-12-30. Lieutenant Karlberg's regiments 1915-09-09. Underwent the 1920-1922 War College. Companion Officer and Teacher at II. Army Division Student Companion 1923-1924. 1st adventist adjutant 1924-05-15. Captain of the 1st life grenadier regiment 1926-12-03. Service at the General Staff Department of Foreign Affairs in 1927. Study trip to Danish, Belgian and Spanish Armies in 1927. The Captain of the Jönköping Kalmar Regiment 1928-01-01. Major in the army 1935-12-06. Major at the Sodermanlands regiment 1936-07-23. Military Attachment at the Missions in Paris and Madrid 1937-10-29. Supreme Lieutenant in the Sodermanlands regiment 1938-08-31 from 1938-10-01. RVO 1940-11-15. RSO. RDDO. OffFrHL. The owner and the sisters Tångarp in Åsby are in Östergötland County. Military Attaché and Supreme Lieutenant to the Army Staff State 1940-10-01. Defense Attaché and Supreme Lieutenant to the State of Defense Staff and Lieutenant Colonel of the Livgrenadjärregement of 1942-10-01. Married 1917-08-11 in Ukna church, Ukna, Kalmar County with Countess **Margareta (Greta) Honorine Louise Stackelberg**, born 1898-03-01 in Livgardet to Horseback, Stockholm. Daughter of the Mayor, Count Johan Adolf Louis Stackelberg, and Countess Charlotte Wilhelmina Carolina Lewenhaupt.

Children:

- **Constance Rikard Viktor Adolpe**, born 1918-04-08 in Linköping.

TAB 14

**Johan Fredrik**, (son of Carl, tab 7), born 1778-09-21. Page at the court 1789-02-13. Kadett at Karlberg 1792-10-29. Flanders at the Amirality 1797-02-20. Graduated. (Hc.) 1797-03-16. Lieutenant at the naval navy 1807-11-23. Dismissal 1810-02-20. Death 1856-04-09 on Wittskövle, Torrløös socken. Married 1807-02-21 in Västerås with **Johanna Ulrika Charlotta Borgh**, born 1786-09-04 in Kalmar, died 1868-04-20 (Asks annexed, Malmöhus County (db No. 10) Sonnarp, daughter of the overseer Per Borgh and Anna Margareta Unger.

Children:

- **Anna Christina Beata**, born 1807-11-15 in Karlshamn. Pin Virgin. Dead unmarried 1890-01-08 on Sonnarp.
- **Per Fredrik**, born 1810. See Tab. 15th
- **Carl**, born 1812. See Tab. 19th
- **Ebba Charlotta**, born 1814-11-23 in the Torrlaus sock. Stiftsjungfru 1818-06-12. Died 1861-04-28 in the Röstånga parish, Malmö County. Married 1847 with the farmer **David Vilhelm Bonthron**, born 1816-10-01 Ängeltofta County.
- **Margareta Sofia**, born 1817-05-24 at Vittskövle in Torrlös parish, Malmö County. Stiftsjungfru 1818-06-12. Dead unmarried 1899-03-11 on Sonnarp.
- **Arvid Götrik**, born 1818, died 1828-02-08.

- **Sven Teodor**, born 1820-12-25. City Brokers. Death 1844-07-09.
- **Gustaf Adolf**, born 1823. See Tab. 25th
- **Johan Ulrik**, born 1824-12-14. Kofferdikapten. Death 1856-09-09.
- **Arvid Götrik**, born 1828-07-23 at Vittskövle, died in 1831.
- **Hugo Vilhelm**, born 1831. See Tab. 33]

#### TAB 15

**Per Fredrik**, (son of Johan Fredrik, tab. 14) born 1810-03-13 in Karlshamn. Action in Landskrona. Death in Landskrona 1880-12-31. Owned Fredriksdal in Asks parish, Malmöhus County. Married 1848 with **Maria Elisabet (Elise) Bonthron**, born 1821-02-27 Ängeltofta County]], died 1892-01-06 in Landskrona, daughter of Alexander Bonthron and Margareta Charlotte Ramstedt.

Children:

- **Fanny Charlotta**, born 1851-02-07 Onrup. Died 1927-01-26 in Landskrona moved. Married 1869-10-20 in Säby socken, Malmöhus county with the grocery store and German vice consultant in Landskrona **Christian Vilhelm Edvard Fritsch** in his 2nd marriage (married 1: o 1865-05-31 in Herslövs socken, Malmö County with Maria Elisabet Aspelin , born 1841-04-22 in Kristianstad, died 1867-05-10 Säbyholm, daughter of the wholesale trader Jonas Aspelin and Catharina Charlotta Björklund), born 1837-06-21 in Wernigerode in Harz, dead 1900-01-03 in Landskrona.
- **Maria Elisabet**, born 1852-11-25 Onrup. Death 1858-05-04.
- **Sigrid Irmengard Isabella**, born 1854-06-27 at Onrup in Torrlösa socken, Malmö County. Interurban Operator. Dismissed 1909-05-12.
- **Sigurd Ottmar Fredrik**, born 1858 Pårup. Agent. Death 1906. See Tab. 16
- **Artur Johan Fredrik**, born 1860 Pårup. See Tab. 17

#### TAB 16

**Sigurd Ottomar (Ottmar) Fredrik**, (son of Per Fredrik, Tab 15), born 1858-05-23 Onrup. Agent in Sundsvall. Died 1906-09-03 in Malmö. Married 1899-10-05 in Haverö parish, Västernorrland County with treasurer **Kristina Nondina Svensson**, born in Haverö parish, Västernorrland County 1862-11-17, died 1921-06-11 in Lund city council. Daughter of the farmer Olof Svensson and Anna Grelsson.

Children:

- **Percy Olof Fredrik Ottmar**, born 1900-11-07 in Sundsvall. See Tab. 16A.

#### TAB 16A

**Percy Olof Fredrik Ottmar**, (son of Sigurd Ottomar (Ottmar) Fredrik, Tab 16), born 1900-11-07 in Sundsvall. Resident of Argentina. Technician of materials in Esso, Bolivia. Married 1943 (according to the Adelskalendern) in San Pedrito, Salta, Argentina with **María Luzbella Barreda**. Daughter of Hydraulics Engineer José Barreda and Abigail, born part of Pino.

Children:

- **Gustavo Adolfo**, born 1935-08-10 in Tartagál, Salta. Office clerk in the department of architecture of Salta.
- **Axel Eduardo**, born 1939-01-22 in Tartagál, Salta.
- **Carlos Mario**, born 1942-11-13 in Tartagál, Salta. Aircraft mechanics.

#### TAB 17

**Artur Johan Fredrik**, (son of Per Fredrik, loss 15), born 1860-04-27 Onrup. Disposable for Lanefield Factory in Queensland. Has a hardware agency in Ryde, Australia. Agent. Died 1930-10-09 in Lindcombe, NSW, Australia. Married 1884-11-17 in Sidney with **Annie Josefine Moran**, born 1863-12-13. dead 1941-08-12 in Mosman, NSW, Australia.

Children:

- **Percy Fredrik**, born 1885. See Tab. 18th
- **Sigrid Eileen Maria**, born 1891-03-16. Married 1918-05-08 with air navy **Arthur Phillips** in Sydney Australia.

#### TAB 18

**Percival Frederick**, (son of Artur Johan Fredrik, Loss 17), born 1885-09-15 in Balmain, N.S.W., Australia. Engineer in Carlton, Sidney, Australia. Married 1918-11-12 in Dublin, Ireland, with **Frances Barry**, born 1895-05-26 in Dublin, Ireland. Daughter of tailor champion James Barry and Elichia Dowling.

Children:

- **Mary Josephine Elichia**, born 1919-08-12 in Dublin, Ireland.
- **Sigrid Irmengard**, born 1920-11-06 in Carlton, N.S.W., Australia. Married 1942-03-19 in Manly, N.S.W., Australia with **Stanley Walter White**
- **Annie Frances**, born 1922-10-06 in Carlton, N.S.W., Australia.
- **Alice Teresa**, born 1923-11-07 in Ryde, N.S.W., Australia.
- **Frances Patricia**, born 1924-11-11 in Carlton, N.S.W., Australia.
- **Joan Veronica**, born 1926-04-19 in Carlton, N.S.W., Australia.
- **Arthur James**, 1927-04-09 in Carlton, N.S.W., Australia.
- **Bernard Frederick**, born 1932-01-19 in Dee Why, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

#### TAB 19

**Carl** (son of Johan Fredrik, Tab 14), born 1812-08-16 Vittskövle. City broker in Norrköping. Died 1897-02-06 on his property Karlsro outside Norrköping. Married 1851-03-23 in Olai, Norrköping with **Sofia Östlund**, born 1820-10-04 in Östra Torsås, died 1903-02-06 in Norrköping, daughter of the manager Johan Östlund and Christina Lindgren.

Children:

- **Carl Teodor**, born 1852. See Tab. 20
- **Alfhild Ebba Charlotta**, born 1853-12-09 Loddby.



- **Johan Artur**, born 1855. See Tab. 23
- **Gerda Sofia**, born 1857-10-04 in Norrköping. Pin Virgin. Dead unmarried 1897-11-02 in Davos, Switzerland.
- **Axel Ivar**, born 1861. See Tab. 24

#### TAB 20

**Carl Teodor**, son of Carl, Tab 19, born 1852-01-19 in Norrköping. Grocery store in Norrköping. Managing Director of the limited liability company Lindö Sägeri. Wholesaler. Died 1924-01-01 in Norrköping North, Norrköping. Married to **Elin Maria Thyresson**, born 1863-03-05 in Norrköping. Died 1929-02-18 in Katarina, Stockholm (db nr 84). Daughter of the clothing manufacturer Arvid Reinhold Augustinus Hagman and Johanna Maria Kjell, but adopted his father-in-law's name Thyresson.

Children:

- **Gerda Elvira**, born 1881-03-04 in Hedvig's farm, Norrköping. Married 1902-06-14 in the Matteuskyrkan, Norrköping with the inspector of the Dredging and Dairy Company Neptun, the former lieutenant in the fleet reserve, the seaman, RVO, **Per Olof Grönberger**, born 1867-07-01 in Söderköping. Death 1939-03-14.
- **Ivar Frithiof**, born 1882. See Tab. 21
- **Knut Harald**, born in 1882-09-28 in Hedvig Eleonora, Stockholm, died 1882-09-29.
- **Ellen (Ella) Maria**, born 1883-12-08 in Hedvig Eleonora, Stockholm, Sweden. Married 1908-10-24 in Norrköping North, Norrköping is in law with the lawyer. UTR. candidate **Carl Teodor Hadding**, born 1882-11-09 in Norrköping.
- **Sven Edvard**, born 1894. See Tab. 22
- **Alfhild Sofia**, born 1897-03-18 in Norrköping. Married 1924-06-21 in Gustaf Church Copenhagen with the official of the shipping company Transatlantic **Harry Valdemar Axelson**, born 1896-09-08 in Gothenburg.
- **Carl-Vilhelm**, born 1906-01-16 in Norrköping .. See Tab. 22.5

#### TAB 21

**Ivar Frithiof**, son of Carl Teodor, tab 20), born in 1882-09-28 in Hedvig Eleonora (see RHDsp, 1985-12-11), Stockholm. Grocery store in Norrköping under the company Holmsten & Du Rietz until 1923. Inspector. Married 1914-10-10 in Maria, Stockholm with **Elsa Maria Christina Gustafsson**, born 1889-08-05. Daughter of the manufacturer Viktor Gustafsson and Anna Maria Lind.

Children:

- **Viktor**, born 1915-09-22 in Hedvig's farm, Norrköping. Clerk. Office manager. Married 1943-02-27 in Edsfors Stockholm. Officeist **Dagny Viola Matilda Hansson**, born 1914-08-20.
- **Olof Teodor**, born 1919-11-13 in Norrköping North, is Norrköping.

## TAB 22

**Sven Edvard**, (son of Carl Teodor, tab 20), born 1894-06-25 in Norrköping. Business Studies in America until 1918. Own car company in Norrköping 1919-1928. Managing Director of the limited company Sven Du Rietz & Comp. in Stockholm until 1922. Sales Manager in Philipsons Car Corporation. Bilimporten since 1935. Chairman of Stockholm's sailing club 1935-1938. Grocery store in Norrköping. Married 1: o 1919-08-27 in Norrköping (Johannes is Stockholm, vb) with **Gertrud Elisabet (Lisbeth) O: son Blomberg**, from which he was divorced by the Stockholm City Hall's discovery 1934-03-12, in her 1st marriage (married 2: o 1934-07-03 in Matthew (vb nr 220), Stockholm with a teacher's degree, philosophy lic Per Harald Lidholm, born 1889-03-19) born 1894-01-23 in Norrköping. Daughter of the manufacturer Gustaf Fredrik Ohlsson and Gertrud Jonsson. Married 2: o 1935-01-08 in New York (Botkyrka is Stockholm's county (vb No. 5) with **Inga-Lisa Falk**, born 1906-08-07. Daughter of the architect Gustaf Adolf Falk and Karin Bourghardt.

Children:

- 1. **Marianne Elisabet**, born 1920-04-24 in Norrköping North, Norrköping (fb No. 106).

## TAB 22.5

**Carl Wilhelm** (son of Carl Teodor, Tab. 20), married 1935 29/6 with **Grace Isabel Monica Thorson** from the United States, born 1914

Children:

- **Monica**, born 1936 15/5. (AdKal 1986)

## TAB 23

**Johan Arthur**, son of Carl, tab 19, born 1855-12-23 in Norrköping. Pupil at the Swedish Academy of the Law 1870. The departure 1872. Grossist in St. Petersburg 1882. Managing Director of Stockholm's Beneljölsfabriksaktiebolag 1890. Grocery store in Stockholm 1894-04-12 under the company Artur Du Rietz. Director of the limited company Turba 1897-02-18. Danish vice consul in Söderköping and Mem 1904-05-13. Shipowners in Mem 1906-1910 and in Gothenburg 1910-1917. Director of Slite cement and limestone companies 1917-1923. Chairman of the boards of stock companies Öresundsvarvet in Landskrona and Slite cement and limestone companies. See biography in "Who is it?". Died 1923-12-06 in Malaga, Spain (Engelbrekts fors, Stockholm db). Owned houses in Stockholm. Married 1: o 1889-08-01 in Södertälje with her cousin **Maria Du Rietz**, nr 666, born 1859-09-18 in Stockholm, died 1890-07-17 in Södertälje. Daughter of the wholesale trader Gustaf Adolf Du Rietz and Louise Borgh. Married 2: o 1896-05-23 at Karlsro at Norrköping with **Jenny Constantia Lundgren**, born 1870-06-14 in Östersund. Daughter of the telegraph commissioner Johan Olof Lundgren and Carolina Elisabet Nordenström.

Children:

- 1. **Carl Gustaf**, born 1890-05-10 on Strömsberg near Södertälje. Businessman in Portland, Oregon. USA. Shipping agents. Married 1919-04-26 in New York with **Ann-Louise Goodwin** from North America born 1890-04-29.
- 2. **A son**, born 1897-03-14.
- 2. **Torsten Artur**, born 1898-04-05 in Stockholm. See Tab. 23A
- 2. **Maria**, born 1900-07-21 Viggeby. Pin Virgin. Student degree in Gothenburg 1918-05-30. Student at Karolinska institutet. With. candidate 1925-05-05. Married 1: o 1930-10-17 in Engelbrekts fors, Stockholm (vb nr 221) with the notary at Rådstuvurätten in Gothenburg, sedate vice auditor **Evert Erik Halvard Holmberg**, born 1900-11-15. Died 1939. Married 2: o 1943-05-08 in Oscars, Stockholm (vb No. 161) with merchant **Sven Johan Andreas Reidius (-Olson)**, born 1891-08-30.
- 2. **Gerda**, born 1903-06-30, Mem, died on Mem 1903-07-09.
- 2. **Märta**, born 1905-11-27 Mem. Pin Virgin. Student degree in Stockholm 1924-05-14. Philosophy candidate exam in Uppsala 1929-12-14. Married 1935-08-21 in Istanbul Turkey (Engelbrekts fors, Stockholm (vb 175) with her master engineer **Kjell Thorleif Nordström**, born 1908-12-22 in Stockholm from which she was divorced through Stockholm's RR's 3 department (1957-12- 03) lkd 1957-12-31.

TAB 23A

**Torsten Arthur**, (son of Johan Arthur, loss 23), born 1898-04-05 in Stockholm. Student degree in Samskolan, Gothenburg 1917-05-26. Philosophy graduate degree at Stockholm University 1923-05-29. Philosophy doctor in Stockholm in 1935. After studying in Europe and the United States, he performed mineralogical investigations in connection with the 1936-1938 Central Asian expedition. Geologist at Boliden Gruva AB 1939-1963. After retiring in 1963, he worked at Boliden Gruv AB as a consultant. 1963 UNESCO's mission serves 2 years at the Lahore University of Technology, but still. disp. made sure he devoted his time to French in Paris. Published scientific work, mainly concerning the Scandinavian mountain range. Married 1929-05-17 in Askims fors, Gothenburg and Bohus County with **Alfhild Birgitta Smith**, born 1904-01-28 in Masthuggets fors, Gothenburg. Daughter of the CEO of Sigurd Smith's limited company Sten Sigurd Smith and Alfhild Charlotta Cnattingius. Children:

- **Sten Bertil**, born 1934-07-26 in Annedals, Gothenburg
- **Ulla Birgitta**, born 1936-09-09 in Gothenburg
- **Barbara Kristina** (Kristina), born 1938-07-12 in Gothenburg
- **Torsten Gunnar**, born 1940-01-15 in Annedals, Gothenburg
- **Kerstin Jenny Louise**, born 1941-09-17 in Annedal's farm, Gothenburg
- **Jan Arthur**, born 1943-09-11 in Göteborg

TAB 24

**Axel Ivar**, (son of Carl, Tab 19), born 1861-06-29 in Norrköping. Student 1879. Student at the Forest Institute 1880-06-01. Unexamined 1882-06-15. Extra hunter champion in eastern Jämtland revir 1882-10-09. Lantmäterielev 1883-07-14-1887-09-00. Extra hunter champion in central Norrland revir 1890-04-14. Trustee at Gällö steam saw in Revsund's parish,

Jämtland County 1890-1891. Member of the Board of Directors of Gällö Ångsågsaktiebolag 1891-1892, in Carl Burmans Wood Warehouse Company 1892-1895. Assistant in Västerdalarnes revir 1894-10-15. Died 1897-11-21 at Sabbatsberg Hospital in Stockholm. Owned Valsfors in Aspeboda parish, Kopparberg County. Married 1890-11-15 in Östersund with **Margareta (Greta) Burman** born 1868-12-29 in Hammerdals parish, Jämtland County. Death 1934-07-16 at Lövsta in Frösö, Jämtland County (St. Görans, Stockholm). Daughter of the sawmill owner and the wholesale merchant Carl Burman and Margareta Eriksson.

Children:

- **Carl-Axel**, born 1891-09-08 at Gällö. Student degree in Stockholm 1912-05-21. Student in Uppsala 1912. Service at the Swedish Consulate in Tunis 1915-1916. Study tours in Europe, Africa and America. Student at the Stockholm School of Economics. Died 1927-05-27 in Hedvig Eleonora, Stockholm (db No 135)]
- Erik Ivar**, född 1893-08-30 i Östersund. [Se Tab. 24A](#)

TAB 25

**Gustaf Adolf**, (son of Johan Fredrik, Tab14), born 1823-03-04 at Vittskövle in Torrlösa parish, Malmöhus county. Town Broker in Norrköping 1844-09-07. Grocery store in Norrköping 1848 and in Stockholm 1856 under company G.A. Du Rietz. Managing Director of Stockholms Benmjölsfabriksaktiebolag since 1894. RNO 1894-12-01. Wholesaler. Died 1914-10-11 in Klara, Stockholm. Married in Stockholm 1858-12-02 with **Louise Borgh**, born 1833-08-08 in Stockholm, died in Stockholm 1906-02-24, daughter of the castle champion, captain Per Adolf Borgh and Maria Lovisa Ouchterlony.

Children:

- **Maria**, born 1859-09-18 in Stockholm. Pin Virgin. Died 1890-07-17 in Södertälje. Married in Södertälje 1889-08-01 with her cousin, the grower **Johan Artur Du Rietz**, in his 1st marriage, born 1855, died in 1923.
- **Gustaf**, born 1861. See Tab. 26
- **Louise**, born 1863-01-07 in Stockholm, died unmarried 1887-03-19 in Paris and buried in Paris.
- **Hjalmar**, born 1864. See Tab. 28
- **Signe**, born 1866-08-23 Ållonö. Unexamined from the gymnastical central institute in Stockholm 1889-05-15. Gymnastics teachers at Lyceum for girls in Stockholm 1889. Dismissal 1894. Death unmarried 1898-07-19 in Södertälje.
- **Adolf Mauritz**, born 1868-02-19 at Ållonö, died on Ållonö 1868-04-23.
- **Anna**, born 1869-07-31 in Stockholm. Death in Matteus förs, Stockholm.
- **Erik**, born 1871. See Tab. 3

TAB 26

**Gustaf**, (son of Gustaf Adolf, loss 25), born 1861-04-20 in Stockholm. Mature Exam 1878-05-20. Procurator at the company G.A. Du Rietz in Stockholm 1885. Wholesaler and shareholder in limited liability company G.A. Du Rietz 1894-01-10. RVO 1918-06-06.

Managing director of limited liability company G. A. Du Rietz 1921-04-01. Married 1889-05-18 in Stockholm with **Emma Ulrika Prehn**, born in Stockholm 1865-09-07. Daughter of the farmer Georg Löhr and Emma Wiström as well as adoptive daughter of Miss Cornelia Prehn.

Children:

- **Ella Cornelia**, born 1890-03-06 in Jakobs fors, Stockholm. Pin Virgin. Mature Exam 1909-05-19. Unexamined from the gymnastical institute 1912-05-25. Married 1914-03-15 in Saltsjöbaden]] with med. llc. **Ivan Gottfrid Axel Syk**, born 1885-09-08 in Stockholm. With. dr.
- **Louise (Lisa)**, born 1891-04-08 in Stockholm. Pin Virgin. Married 1912-05-24 in Nacka Saltsjöbaden with the lieutenant in Älvsborg regiment reserve, lantmäteriaultultanten **Tuwe Jepson**, born 1886-10-13 in Halmstad, died 1918-10-21 in Stockholm.
- **Georg Gustaf Adolf (Gösta)**, born 1892 in Stockholm. See Tab. 27th
- **Signe Maria**, born 1896-01-07 in Stockholm. Pin Virgin. Married 1917-10-24 in Oscars Stockholm with merchant **Sven Gottfrid Wallberg**, born 1892-06-14 in Stockholm.

TAB 27

**Georg Gustaf Adolf (Gösta)**, (son of Gustaf, Tab 26), born 1892-10-18 in Stockholm. Student Exam 1912-05-13. Head of the Import Department of the Intermediary Swedish Mills Import Association 1920. Office Manager. Married 1: o 1920-03-18 in Djursholm's Chapel (vb 6) with **Brita Maria Fredrika Ström** separated by Stockholm RR's results 1941-01-08. Daughter of Director Ossian Ström and Frida Nyström. Married 2: o 1942-01-07 in Oscar's Stockholm (vb 8) with **Irma Anna Maria Larsson**, in her 2nd married (married 1: o with Björkman), born 1908-06-08 in Kölingared's county, Älvsborg County .

Children:

- 1. **Georg Gustaf Adolf**, born 1921-06-11 in Engelbrekts fors, Stockholm.
- 1. **Brita Marianne**, born 1922-10-14 in Engelbrekts fors, Stockholm.
- 1. **Lennart Ossian**, born 1924-08-28 in Engelbrekts Stockholm.
- 2. **Victor Stefan**
- 2. **Georg Magnus**

TAB 28

**Hjalmar**, (son of Gustaf Adolf, loss 25), born 1864-09-05 in Stockholm. Student at the Technical University in 1882. Unexamined 1885-06-10. Assistant at the State Chemical Station in Halmstad 1885-12-15. Agencies in Halmstad under company Hj. Du Rietz 1888-06-28. Managing director of the limestone and leg mill factory in Stockholm, Sweden, in Stockholm, Sweden, Stockholm County 1890-1908. Managing Director of Stockholms Benmällsfabriksaktiebolag since 1908 and in Bäckebo Industriaktiebolag since 1924. Married 1: o 1892-08-25 in Tåby church, Östergötland County with **Charlotta (Lotten) Sofia Matilda Kullman**, born 1867-10-16 Blinnestad Gift 2: o 1914 -08-08 in Bromma, Stockholm]] with **Alice Ludin**, born 1876-11-03 in Landskrona. Daughter of Customs Managing Director Gustaf Ludin and Mimmie Du Rietz.

Children:

- 1. **Harald**, born 1893 at Sandvik. See Tab. 29
- 1. **Gustaf Einar**, born 1895 at Sandvik. See Tab. 30
- 1. **Eva Matilda**, born 1899-09-02 at Sandvik, as well as the siblings. Pin Virgin. Unexamined from the Economics School of Economics in Uppsala 1922-12-18. Married 1927-09-17 in Bromma, Stockholm]] with Head of **Leif Vogeler Sundt** from Norway, born 1900-04-08.
- 1. **Karin Louise**, born 1901-04-13 at Sandvik. Unexamined from the higher teacher seminar in Stockholm 1923-06-08. Teachers at Kristianstad's elementary youth work for girls in 1923. Subject teacher. Married 1930-06-20 in Kristianstad with (amanuensen) aukt. auditor **Harald Hörlin** born 1891-12-31.
- 1. **Carl Hjalmar**, born 1905-12-15 at Sandvik. See Tab. 30.5

TAB 29

**Harald**, (son of Hjalmar, Tab 28), born 1893-06-24 Sandvik. Student Exam 1912-05-11. Pupil at the Technical University in 1912. Unexamined from its technical college technical college 1916. Engineer at Astra Astra and limited company Swedish dye industry in Södertälje in 1916-1918 and at Stockholm's Beneljölsfabriksaktiebolag 1918-1928. Driver agency since 1928. Patent Attorney. MSc. Married 1920-04-24 in Södertälje church with **Karin Andrea Rimbert** born 1895-03-06 in Södertälje. Daughter of pastor Anders Persson Rimbert and Alma Möller.

Children:

- **Anna Maria (Anne-Marie)**, born 1921-05-16 in the Bromma parish, Stockholm.
- **Lars-Bertil Hjalmar**, born 1931-02-05

TAB 31

**Erik**, (son of Gustaf Adolf, Tab 25), born 1871-08-10 at Stora Sickla in Nacka socken, Stockholm County. Accountant at the company G.A. Du Rietz in Stockholm 1891. Treasurer and Procurist 1895-10-12. Shareholder 1920. Holder of Insurance Agency 1922. Wholesaler. Married 1899-06-20 in Oscar Fredrik's church in Gothenburg with **Ebba Elisabet Bonthron** born 1875-01-15 in Billinge parish, Malmöhus county. Daughter of the farmer Per Johansson and Alice Charlotta Bonthron.

Children:

- **Per Gunnar Erik**, born 1900. Submarine. See Tab. 32
- **Hakon Erik**, born 1902-02-09 in Stockholm. See Tab. 32.25
- **Dag Erik**, born 1908-11-09 in Djursholm. See Tab. 32.5
- **Alice Gerd Ebba**, born 1910-05-19 in Danderyds lead, Djursholm. Pin Virgin. Married 1936-12-06 in Brussels, (Sthlm Engelbr vb) with the mate Axel Ivar Marksgård from which she was divorced, born 1905-11-30.

TAB 32

**Per Gunnar Erik** (son of Erik, Tab 31), born 1900-04-13 in Stockholm, Johannes holds a Bachelor's degree in Stockholm, 1920-05-11. Officer Aspirant at Norrland's Artillery Government 1920-06-15. Kadett at Karlberg 1921-10-01. Unexamined 1922-12-16. Fänrik at Karlberg's regiments 1922-12-30. Lieutenant Karlberg Regemente 1924-12-31. Undergone AIHS 1924-1926. Lieutenant at the forefront. regiments 1926-09-23. Transferred to Transit State 1927-06-18. 1927-10-15. Economics studies at Lund University in 1929. Study trip to England and Holland, such as S.F's Rubens Donate 1936. Employed in Förs. limited liability company Skandia 1930-1937. Captain in the forefront. regiments 1937-12-10. Captain at Luftvärnsartilleriet 1940-08-01. PRESIDENT. Director of Gösta Lindberg & C: o limited company and Ivar Möller Import company wine agency. Contents. Insurance Consultative Agency, Stockholm. Captain to Army's Reserve State with placement at Luftvärnsartilliet 1941-10-01. Married 1924-03-04 in Stockholm with **Gunvor Ebba Evy Wennerberg** born 1903-07-12 in Helsinki. Daughter of Director Ebbe Artur Wennerberg and Emilia (Evy) Johanna Fogel.

Children:

- **Ebba Christina**, born 1925-01-08 in Stockholm.
- **Ebbe Johan Erik**, born 1926-05-15 in Stockholm.
- **Richard Erik**, born 1927-09-29 in Skallsjö, Älvsborg County.
- **Göran Erik**, born 1930-09-03 in Floda.
- **Per Gunnar Erik**, born 1932-06-10 in Saltsjöbaden, Stockholm County.
- **Claes Erik**, born 1945-10-30 in Saltsjöbaden, Saltsjöbadens fors, Stockholm County

TAB 33

**Hugo Vilhelm**, (son of Johan Fredrik, Tab 14), born 1831-04-03 Vittskövle. Architect. Death 1908-08-07. Owned Carlton in Queensland, Australia. Married 1: o 1856 with N. N. Married 2: o 1860 in Brisbane, Queensland with **Annie Scanlan**, born 1837-12-25 in Limerick, Ireland, died 1907-08-18.

Children:

- 1. **Willam John**, born 1857. Architect. Owns the Mount Morgan mine in Australia. Death 1906.
- 2. **Annie Charlotta**, born 1862-12-08 in Brisbane. Death 1928-03-28. Married 1885 with Broker **Edgar Davison** in Gympie, Australia. Death 1928-03-28.
- 2. **Hugo Adolphus**, born 1864. Photographer. Death 1925. See Tab. 34
- 2. **Percy Fredrik**, born 1865-12-03 in Brisbane. See Tab. 34.25
- 2. **Charlie James**, born 1867-10-08 in Brisbane. See Tab. 34.5
- 2. **Mary Beatrice**, born 1870-03-08 in Gympie. Music teachers in Bundeberg.
- 2. **Alma Josefine**, born 1871-12-07

TAB 34

**Hugo Adolphus**, (son of Hugo Vilhelm, Tab 33), born 1864-05-17 in Brisbane. Architect in Norrköping. Photographer first in Gympie and then in Stockholm. Died 1925-08-02 in Stockholm, Maria and Catholic. Married 1907-06-23 in Stockholm with **Hilma Amalia**

**Jönsson**, born 1872-02-17 at Vapnö in Vapnö parish, Halland County. Death 1929-11-13 in Sthlm (Maria is db No. 277). Daughter of Agriculture Inspector Måns Jönsson and Matilda Carlström.

Children:

- **Carl Hugo Vilhelm**, born 1907-09-27 in Stockholm. See Tab. 34A
- **Charles Adolf Magnus**, born 1914-10-08 in Klara, Stockholm, died in Klara, Stockholm, 1923-09-28.

TAB 34.25

**Percy Fredrik**, (son of Hugo Wilhelm, Tab 33), born 1865-12-03 in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Commercial Manager (Commercial Agent) in Gympie, Queensland, Australia. Died 1925-02-06 in Gympie, Qld, Australia. Married 1891-06-22 (3?) In Gympie, Qld, Australia with **Elizabeth Ann (Lyla) Holliman**, born 1867-04-24 in Gympie, Queensland, Australia.

Children:

- **Percy Eric**, born 1894-04-12 in Gympie, Qld, Australia. Farmer. Unmarried.
- **Thelma Mary**, born 1896-05-13 in Gympie, Qld, Australia. Married 1919-12-08 in Gympie, Qld, Australia with **Cornelius Daniel O'Keeffe**, born 1896-01-18 in Eidsvold, Qld, Australia. Teacher. Son of Richard Cunningham O'Keeffe and Kathleen Costello.
- **Bert**, born 1898-01-12 in Gympie, Qld, Australia. See Tab. 34.25A
- **Arthur William**, born 1900-11-28 in Gympie, Qld, Australia (1/2 hour older than twin brother Colin) dec enl. Berenice Lyla .. See Tab. 24 1 / 4B.
- **Edgar Colin**, born 1900-11-28 in Gympie, Qld, Australia dec enl. Berenice Lyla . Farmers. Unmarried.
- **Winsome Jessie**, born 1904-03-23 in Gympie, Qld, Australia. Reg. nurse. Married 1938-01-12 with **William Charles Stewart**, born 1907-11-03 in Gympie, Qld, Australia. Vine spreader. Son of the Head of the Gold Mine in Gympie Charles Stewart and Elisabeth Glasgow.
- **Berenice Lyla**, born 1906-05-20 in Gympie, Qld, Australia. Reg. nurse.
- **Hilma Brazier**, born 1908-04-14 in Gympie, Qld, Australia.
- **Harry Frederick**, born 1910-07-05 in Gympie, Qld, Australia. Unmarried.

TAB 34.25A

**Arthur William**, son of Percy Frederick, Tab 34.25), born 1900-11-28 in Gympie, Qld, Australia (1/2 hour older than twin brother Colin) dec enl. Berenice Lyla. Farmer. Station Inspector General. Station hand, manager of Talwood station. Married 1925-11-24 in Gympie, Qld, Australia]] m **Lilian Fraser**, born 1904-10-02 in Brewery Hill, Gympie, Qld. Daughter of timbergetter later kisses James Fraser o Lilian Siedow.

Children:

- **Arthur**, born 1924-08-02 in "Milton", Gympie, Qld, Australia.



- **Kevin John**, 1926-11-19 in Gympie, Qld. Australia.
- **Brian Geoffrey**, born 1933-07-04 in Goondiwindi, Qld, Australia.
- **Lois Mae**, born 1935-02-10 in Goondiwindi, Qld, Australia.
- **Graham**, born 1937-07-31 in Goondiwindi, Qld, Australia.

#### TAB 34.5

**Charles (Charlie) James** (son of Hugo Wilhelm, Tab 33), born 1867-10-08 in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, residing in Kilcoy, Queensland. Volunteer in the second Queensland guards in Australia. Married 1897-06-16 with **Mary Amy Hielbronn** born 1875-05-12 in Gympie, Australia.

Children:

- **Mary Amy (May)**, born 1898-05-14 in Gympie, Australia. Married 1926-09-04 m the secretary, f. officer of the Australian Air Force (flight lieutenant) **Ernest Joseph Baker**, born 1901-02-22.
- **Norma Florence**, born 1899-10-26 in Gympie, Australia. Married 1926-10-02 m. Engineer **Horase George Illidge** born 1893-07-04.
- **Hugo William**, born 1902-03-12 (1901?) In Gympie, Australia. Death 1935-09-11.
- **Cyril Charles**, born 1904-08-14 in Gympie, Australia. Farmers (Delaney, Australia). Married 1935 m. **Lilian Melville Felsman**, born 1903.
- **Daphne Enid**, born 1912-03-11 in Strathpine, Queensland.

#### TAB 35

**Carl Ludvig**, (son of Carl, loss 6), born 1753-02-06 in Söderköping. Volunteer at Östgöta Infantry Regiment 1760-11-05. Was a driver at Östgöta infanteriregemente 1768-12-12. Livdrabant 1769-07-18. Lieutenant 1772. Ruler 1778. Major's farewell in 1782. Heir 1801 Edshult's seat after the son Gustaf Ludvig. Died 1841-07-21 at Stora Tirserum in Tirserum parish, Östergötland County, which he received in will after his half-sister, Mrs Lindsfelt. (Co-ordinator A. Durling) Married 1: o 1777-10-31 Eksebo with **Emerentia Maria Grönhagen**, born 1757-04-20, died 1785-01-13 on Eksebo, daughter of Lieutenant Ludvig Teodor Grönhagen, and Margareta Maria Riddersköld. Married 2: o 1805-03-14 in Söderköping with King Mary **Catherina Maria de Besche**, born 1784-08-17 Trosby, dead 1808-08-03, daughter of Major Hubert Gillis de Besche, and his 1st wife Countess Catharina Maria Gyllenborg. Married 3: o with **Christina Lovisa Hultgren**, born 1785 in Hults sock, Kalmar County, dead 1867-07-04, at Stora Tirserum.

Children:

- 1. **Carl Teodor**, born 1778-10-09, on Eksebo, died on Eksebo 1779-05-11.
- 1. **Gustaf Ludvig**, born 1780-06-15 on Eksebo. Sergeant at Kalmar Regiment 1783-11-10. Student in Lund 1800 (Sun.). Died 1801-11-23 Västerarp He had inherited Edshult, Edshult, in Edshult's parish, Jönköping County, through his mother.
- 1. **Johan Fredrik**, born 1781. Lieutenant. Death 1857. See Tab. 36
- 1. **Edvard Ulrik**, born 1782-09-23 on Eksebo, died on Eksebo 1783-04-16.

- 1. **Eva Maria**, born 1784-06-10 at Eksebo, died 1864-11-10 in Stockholm. Married 1801-03-09 on Stora Tirserum with Major Gustaf Eberhard Berencreutz, No. 2345, born 1768, dead 1818.
- 2. **Catharina Maria Carolina Lovisa**, born twin 1806-02-01 at Stora Tirserum, died in Stora Tirserum 1806-08-07.
- 2. **Carl Gillis Georg**, born twin 1806-02-01 at Stora Tirserum, died in Stora Tirserum 1807-04-02.
- 2. **Alfons**, born 1807, died 1809-05-23 on Stora Tirserum.
- 2. **Elvira**, born 1808, died 1810-04-25 on Stora Tirserum.
- 3. **Carl Magnus**, born 1809. Lieutenant. Death 1876. See Tab. 47
- 3. **Christina Lovisa**, born 1811-03-12 on Stora Tirserum, died unmarried 1891-02-19 in Linköping.
- 3. **Oskar**, born 1814-09-14 on Stora Tirserum. Bookkeeper Tyresö. Died unmarried 1872-03-25 on Stora Tirserum.
- 3. **Alfons**, born 1816-08-06. Stayed a while in America. Överkanoniär. Farewell. Dead unmarried 1886-05-01 in Tirserum parish.
- **August**, born 1818-12-30. Inspector at Tyresö brickworks. Died at Tyresö brickworks.
- 3. **Matilda Carolina**, born 1822-05-03, died 1900-12-27 in Linköping. Married 1849-03-01 with the sergeant at the 1st life branch adjournment **Axel Vilhelm Arney**, born 1821-06-12 in Malexander's parish, Östergötland County, died 1860-12-14.

#### TAB 36

**Johan Fredrik**, (son of Carl Ludvig, Tab 35), to Eksebo in Virserum parish, Kalmar County. Born 1781-09-23 at Eksebo. Volunteers at Kalmar Regemente. Driver without pay 1782-10-10. Sergeant 1783-11-10. Field battle at Kalmar regemente. Fänrik at Kalmar regemente 1799-01-13. Lieutenant's farewell 1802-07-30. Death 1857-05-12. Married 1803-02-04 on Eksebo with **Christina Vilhelmina von Schantz**, from which he was divorced, in her 1st married (married 2: o 1825 with the lawyer Jakob Dahl), born 1787-10-18, dead 1829, daughter of Lieutenant Adolf Vilhelm von Schantz, and Christina Svensson.

Children:

- **Fredrik Gustaf**, born 1803. Captain Lieutenant. Died 1874. See Tab. 37
- **Adolf Ludvig**, born 1805. Coastal Sergeant. Died 1877. See Tab. 38
- **Otto Christian**, born in 1806. Kiistsergeant. Died 1871. See Tab. 46

#### TAB 37

**Fredrik Gustaf**, (son of Johan Fredrik, tab 36), born 1803-11-08 Eksebo. Quartermaster 1818-12-05. Submarine at the naval navy 1823-07-04. Premier Lieutenant at Kungl. May's fleet 1837-05-18. Captain Lieutenant at Kungl. May's fleet. Acting Permission Officer on Gotland 1857-02-17. RSO 1858-04-28. Transferred to the fleet's reserve state 1858-06-15. Dismissed from the fleet reserve 1861-01-22. And from the pitch distribution manager 1867-10-22. Died 1874-10-23 in Kalmar. Married 1843-10-15 in Karlskrona with **Hedvig Catharina (Hedda) Bagge** in her 2nd married (married 1: o with the Major in the Navy's Design Corp Anton Gustaf Carlsund, born 1796, dead 1834-09-02), born 1806-05 -18,

dead 1877-03-21 in Stockholm, daughter of the Lieutenant Colonel at Kungl. May's fleet Gustaf Fredrik Bagge and Maria Catharina Ekebom.

Children:

- **Adelaide Carolina Gustava (Adèle)**, born 1845-02-15, in Karlskrona, died 1896-06-02 in Stockholm. Married 1864-09-02 in Visby with captain **Georg Gustaf Skoglar Wästfelt**, born 1832, dead 1874.

TAB 38

**Adolf Ludvig**, (son of Johan Fredrik, tab 36), born 1805-01-10 Eksebo. Coast Guard and Provider in Kalmar County. Coastal Sergeant. Died 1877-06-05 on Stensö, Kalmar County. Married 1835-07-03 in Karlskrona with **Gustava Humble**, born 1813-04-02, died 1851-09-23 at Västerkvarn, Jönköping County. daughter of the country fisherman in Blekinge, David Humble.

Children:

- **David Fredrik**, born 1836-06-15. Employed at the merchant navy. Died 1893-04-12 in Tjurkö parish, Blekinge County.
- **Adolf Christian**, born 1838. See Tab. 39
- **Fredrika Vilhelmina**, born 1840-11-12 in Karlshamn, died 1920-01-11 in Jönköping. Married 1: o 1860-11-12 at Hökhult in Fröderyds parish, Jönköping County with logarvaregesällen **Johan Edvard Carlstedt**, born 1835-06-08 in the Torskinge parish, Jönköping County, died 1868-03-26 in Jönköping. Married 2: o 1870-08-14 in Jönköping with the city service in Jönköping, DFM **Erik Teodor Sandström**, born 1835-01-12 in Åtvids socken, Östergötland County, died 1911-09-13 in Jönköping.
- **Otto Vilhelm**, born 1843. See Tab. 43
- **Jenny Teodora**, born 1845-03-20 in Karlskrona Amirality's death, 1930-05-31 in Oscarshamn. Married 1871-03-26 in Kalmar with the owner of Fagerhult's farm **Johan Fredrik Lindman**, born 1838-04-17, died 1922- in Oskarshamn.

TAB 39

**Adolf Christian**, (son of Adolf Ludvig, Tab 38), born 1838-09-25 in Kalmar. Material Printer at the State Railways 1861-1864. Farming Bookkeeper. Housed in the village of Lodberget in Norra We parish, Östergötland County. Farmer. Died 1913-10-21 in the Kisa parish (We are db), Östergötland County. Married 1884-03-08 with **Johanna Matilda Samueldotter**, born 1854-09-09 on Lodberget]], Death Lodberget]] 1922, daughter of the boy Samuel Johannes Thor and Johanna Sofia Gustavsdotter (Holmström).

Children:

- **Otto Wilhelm**, born 1883-09-03 in the north w parish.
- **Adolf Christian**, born 1886-02-10 in Norra We parish. See Tab. 40.5
- **David Conrad**, born 1888-04-02 in Norra We Sock, died 1902-10-16 at Kisa lasarett.
- **Adelaide Gustava**, born 1890-05-15 in the North We parish.

- **Ernst Viktor Didrik**, born 1893 in the north we parish. Farmers. See Tab. 41st
- **Otto Wilhelm**, born 1895 in the north we stole. See Tab. 42
- **Gustaf Fredrik**, born 1898-09-16 in the north we stole. See Tab. 42.5]

#### TAB 40

**Otto Wilhelm**, born 1883-09-03 in the north we parish. Crofter. Married 1907-11-02 with **Hilma Olivia Sundvall**, born 1886-04-30, died 1924-01-08.

Children:

- **Elsa Ingeborg Maria**, born 1909-06-12 Smedshemmet
- **Anna Gunhild Maria**, born 1911-01-26 Smedshemmet
- **John Harry**, born 1913-02-28 Smedshemmet
- **Ernst Evert**, born 1914-12-27 Smedshemmet
- **Bengt Henry**, born 1921-12-12 Smedshemmet
- **Alfred Gottfrid**

#### TAB 40.5

**Adolf Kristian**, (son of Adolf Christian, Tab 39), born 1886-02-10 in North Sweden, Sweden, Östergötland County. Stone Worker. Married 1934-08-10 in Suhds, Östergötland County (vb nr 9) m. Astrid Elisabeth **Andersson** in her 2nd married (married 1: o m. Persson), born 1900-06-01 in Östergötland County.

Children:

- **Gun Sylvia Ingegerd**, born 1936-02-03 in Sunds fors, Östergötland County (fb No. 1).

#### TAB 41

**Ernst Viktor Didrik**, (son of Adolf Christian, Tab 39), born 1893-11-20 in Norra We parish, Östergötland County. Worker. Farmers. Married 1917-10-27 in North We are (Sunds parish), Östergötland County with **Hildur Elisabet Hageberg**, born 1894-10-21 in Asby parish, Östergötland County. Daughter of Alexander Hageberg and Emma Matilda Johansson.

Children:

- **Margit Viola**, born 1918-12-02 in Asby parish, Östergötland County. Anst v postverket from 1967-11-01. Postiljon (part time) in Sthlm district. Home help. Married 1940-11-10 in Stockholm, Kungsholms fors (vb No. 434) m. Warehouse worker Bror Gustaf Alm, born 1910-10-23 from which she was divorced
- **Carl Evert**, born 1921-05-11 in Norra Vi parish, Östergötland County.
- **Nils Verner**, born 1923-10-05 in Norra Vi socken, Östergötland County.
- **Ernst Gunnar**, born 1929-06-09 in North We are in Östergötland County.

#### TAB 42

**Otto Vilhelm**, (son of Adolf Christian, Tab 39), born 1895-11-16 in the north we parish, Östergötland County. Stone Worker. Farmers. Married 1919-04-12 with **Ruth Emilia Pantzar**, born 1896-05-13.

Children:

- **Erik Harald**, born 1919-05-16 in Sunds fors, Östergötland County.
- **Gertrud Ulrika**, born 1921-03-25 in Sunds, Östergötland County.
- **Tage**, born 1933-06-14 in Sunds, Östergötland County. Died 1933-06-16 there.
- **Runa Viola**, born 1935-04-20 in Sunds fors, Östergötland County

TAB 42.5

**Gustaf Fredrik**, (son of Adolf Christian, loss 39), born 1898-09-16 in North Sweden, Sweden, Östergötland County. Founder. Stone Worker. Married 1930-01-25 in Eksjö (Västra Ryds fors, Östergötlands län, number 1) m. **Karin Elisabeth viktoria Lundkvist**, born 1908-12-04.

Children:

- **Vega Evy Ing-Britt**, born 1930-06-26
- **Vivan Ingrid Elsa**, born 1931-10-08 in Sunds, Östergötland County.
- **Eva Mildred Ingeborg**, born 1932-12-16 in Sunds fors, Östergötland County.
- **Sven Torsten Gösta**, born 1935-02-11 in Sunds fors, Östergötland County
- **Stig Åke Bertil**, born 1936-03-15 in Sunds fors, Östergötland County
- **Siv Inga-Lis Irene**, born 1937-07-03 in Sunds, Östergötland County
- **Gun Birgith Elisabeth**, born 1941-09-24 in Sunds, Östergötland County
- **Bo Gustaf Billy**

TAB 43

**Otto Vilhelm**, (son of Adolf Ludvig, Tab 38), born 1843-01-08. Lighthouse at Fårö at Gotland 1859-05-01. Fyrvaktare by Stora Karlsö lighthouse 1865-09-11. Fyrmästare at Stora Karlsö lighthouse 1887-10-01. Transported to Fårö 1889-03-01. Obtained GM n and r 1899-12-00. Dismissal from the Permanent Service's service 1908-02-00. Died 1930-12-11 in Visby Cathedral. Married 1869-07-08 at Fårö with **Maria Carolina Ekström**, born 1845-12-30 at Fårö. Died 1927-06-04 in Visby Cathedral. Daughter of the property owner and board member Christoffer Ekström and Margareta Greta-Lena Gazelius.

Children:

- **Adolf Christoffer Vilhelm**, born 1870. See Tab. 44
- **Hulda Gustava Margareta**, born 1872-08-20 at Fårö. Married 1899-11-16 in Fårö parish on Gotland with founder **Carl Petter Emil Lindholm**, born 1869-04-14 in Visby.
- **Maria Catharina Teresia**, born 1877-01-26, died 1877-06-18 at Fårö.
- **Gustaf Tomas Petrus**, born 1879. See Tab. 45 .
- **Jenny Maria Elisabet**, born 1884-01-16.]

TAB 44

**Adolf Christoffer Vilhelm**, (son of Otto Vilhelm, tab 43), born 1870-10-18 at Fårö. Extraordinary quarrel at Faluddens lighthouse in Öja parish in Gotland 1889-09-30. Fyrvaktare on Stora Karlsö. Fyrmästare at Näs fyrplats 1908-01-21. Fyrmästare at Faludden. Died 1926-06-30 in Öja s, Gotland County. Married 1893-06-23 in Västergarns parish on Gotland with **Anna Charlotta Albertina Pettersson** Söderlund, born 1871-04-27. Daughter of the fireman Pettersson and ogifta Emma Christina Söderlund.

Children:

- **Sigrid Maria Vilhelmina**, born 1894-07-07 in Ekstafors, Gotland. Married 1923-06-23 in Öja S: n, Gotland County m. The fireman Johan Erik Mattsson, born 1887-08-29 in Gräsö
- **Gustaf Emil Adolf**, born 1896-08-29 on Stora Karlsö. Insurance Officer Tjm v. SAS. Married 1: o 1925-05-30 in Stockholm, Matthew m. **Anna Elisabet (Lisa) Peterson**, born 1895-02-01.
- **Anna Maria**, born 1911-08-20 at När's lighthouse, in Näs fors, Gotland County. Shop assistant. Married 1940-10-26 in Visby (vb 153) m. Ombudsman **Gustaf Johan Gösta Petterson**, born 1909-03-31 in Visby.

TAB 45

**Gustaf Tomas Petrus**, (son of Otto Vilhelm, tab 43), born 1879-05-11 at Fårö. Agricultural inspector at Stora Gåsemora at Fårön. Surveyor, across the rescue station at Ekeviken at Fårön in 1904. Chairman of the municipality of Fårö Socken in 1918. Vice Chairman of the School Council in Fårö. Married 1908-09-25 in Visby (Fårö, Gotland County vb) with **Anna Elisabet Stuxberg**, born 1873-01-03 in Bunge socken, Gotland County. Died 1937-12-10 in Stockholm, Sabbatsberg Hospital (Fårö, Gotland County, db nr 14). Daughter of Pilot Officer Johannes Stuxberg and Matilda Elisabet Ruthberg.

Children:

- **Gustaf Mikael (Gösta)**, born 1909-08-17 at Stora Gåsemora in Fårö, Gotland County.
- **Herbert Otto Johannes**, born 1913-03-13 at Stora Gåsemora in Fårö, Gotland County.]

TAB 46

**Otto Christian** (son of Johan Fredrik, Tab 36), born 1806-05-20 at Västra Hult in Virserum parish, Kalmar County. Coastal Sergeant. Death 1871-02-05 in Resmo parish, Kalmar County. Married 1838-05-23 in Kleva city, Resmo parish]] with **Maja Lisa Persdotter**, born 1815-09-15]], died 1867-05-28. Daughter of home user Pehr Nilsson and Kjerstin Pehrsdotter.

Children:

- **Adolf Fredrik**, born 1838-12-11 in Kleva city. Employed in the merchant navy. Relocated to London in 1868 and has not been interrogated.

- **Adelaide Christina Vilhelmina**, born 1840-06-08 in Kleva city. Married in Kleva by 1884-02-02 with the sjaptapten **Sven Johan Bengtsson**, born 1856-03-03.
- **Augusta Jeannette**, born 1843-03-19, dead unmarried 1883-01-17 in Kleva city.
- **Aurora Eufrosyne**, born 1845-10-16. Have been married. Widow.
- **Alfred**, born 1848-03-29. Employed in the merchant navy. Relocated to London 1868.
- **Albert Julius**, born 1850-06-16.
- **Ida Amanda**, born 1852-10-18. Have been married. Death widow 1904-10-00 in Lübeck.
- **Axel Vilhelm**, born 1857-12-26.
- **Annette Matilda**, born 1860-07-22, died 1903-07-19 in Kalmar. Married 1883-04-22 in Kleva town with the engineer Magnus Vilhelm Andersson.
- **Vilhelm Andersson**, born 1852-12-11, died 1903-07-06 in Galveston, U.S.A.

#### TAB 47

**Carl Magnus**, son of Carl Ludvig, tab 35), born 1809-04-17 at Stora Tirserum in Tirserum parish, Östergötland County. Rustmester at the 1st life grenadier regiment 1826-05-15. Furir at the 1st life grenade ruler 1830-06-24. Submarine at Jämtland's Field Ownership Registry 1833-01-25. Official Exams 1833-07-12. Lieutenant's farewell 1836-10-26. Died 1876-05-28 in Östersund. Owned farm in Östersund. Married 1840-12-29 with **Elin Persdotter Dillner**, born 1817-09-12 Östnår]], died 1898-05-09 in Östersund, daughter of home owner Per Kjellsson and Chersitn Andersdotter Dillner.

Children:

- **Kjeld Carl Tiodolf Emil**, born 1841-09-27 in Östersund. Student in Uppsala 1862. Extra ordinary curator at Östersund. Death in Östersund 1869-02-25.
- **Hilma Christina Ingeborg**, born 1843-06-07, dead 1844-05-06.
- **Per French Louis**, born 1845-01-27 in Östersund. Extra ordinary country skiing list in Östersund. Death in Östersund 1878-11-02.
- **Hilma Isolda Eleonora**, born 1847-12-12 Dillne. The school teachers in Stockholm. Handelsidkerskaka in Östersund. Death in Östersund 1914-08-07. Married 1884-10-26 in Östersund with the government office of the state railways **Frans Oskar Gylfe**, born 1858-09-02 at Halleberg in Härlunda parish, Skaraborg County.
- **Elvira**, born 1852-09-23, died 1852-09-23.
- **Alma Hildegard**, born 1854-12-03 in Östersund. Married in Östersund 1: o 1881-10-15 with the commercial agent **Anders Oskar Lundberg**, born 1849-11-30, died 1905-06-11 in Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A. Married 2: o 1905-10-20 at the Riksgränsen with the wagon master of the state railways **Per Magnus Magnusson**, born 1865-01-25 in Rämens socken, Värmlands län, died 1911-04-06 in Eksjö.
- **Gregorius Franciscus**, born 1858. Typographer. Death 1902. See Tab. 48

#### TAB 48

**Gregorius Franciscus (Gregor)**, (son of Carl Magnus, tab 47), born 1858-08-10 in Östersund. Employed at the Jämtland newspaper print shop in Östersund in 1872. Volunteer at Jämtland's fieldowners' union 1880-04-02. Sergeant 1882-05-31. Dismissed 1884-06-02. Typographer in Östersund. Death in Östersund 1902-10-24. Married 1890-12-06 in Östersund with **Johanna Margareta (Hanna) Holmgren**, born 1863-02-13 in Brunflo

parish, Jämtland County, died 1909-04-26 in Östersund]], daughter of copper slave Johan Petter Holmgren and Brita Margareta Lundgren .

Children:

- **Signe Maria Augusta**, born 1892-09-13 in Östersund, died in Östersund 1894-08-20.
- **Emil Louis René**, born 1894-10-16 in Östersund. Fitter. Married 1925-10-24 in Stockholm, Gustaf Vasa m. **Edit Teresia Petersson**, born 1890-01-19 (Öregrunds fors, fb). Daughter of the rider Jan Olof Petersson o. Christina Josefina, born Persdotter.
- **Lilly Constance Eleonora**, born 1897-06-03 in Östersund. FFrK4klmser (resett) 1940. FFrKM 1939-1940. Married 1918-12-01 in Helsinki with Jägaremajoren **Kaarlr Heikki Kekoni**, born 1893-03-23.]

Källor

[Gustaf Elgenstierna](#), Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor. 1925-36. Tillägg och rättelser ur supplementband 1 - 2 / Carl Szabad.

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Remains of Hugo's dairy 12 June 2018. Photo taken by Author Linda Atkinson

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