

Den Danske Forening
HEIMDAL
March 2019



*Minions at Fastelavn: Charlotte, Marie and Peter
(it's Anita as Rapunzel, Kurt, Maria and Peter as themselves in the background)*

Medlemsblad

Newsletter for the Danish Association Heimdal – Established 1872

THE DANISH ASSOCIATION “HEIMDAL” INC

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Contributions

We would love to share your news and stories. You are welcome to send emails with stories, news and photos to the editor for publication. The closing date for the **next** issue is **14 March 2019**. We reserve the right to edit or not publish your contribution. Any material published does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the Danish Club or the Editor.

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From the Editor

Fastelavn was a great start to the new season with lovely costumes and dancing to Kupaleja. The barrel, this year decorated by Madeleine Hansen, gave up its goodies after a brave fight with the kids hitting it hard. The prizes for best dressed went to Tia as Pippi Longstocking, the judges were particularly impressed by the steel wire in her ginger plaits and to William as a young Obi-Wan Kenobi. Sadly, nobody was available to take photos of our best dressed winners.

PASSPORT ALERT for Brisbane: Wednesday 3 April 2019

Please contact the Danish Consulate in Brisbane c/o Health & Hearing Ltd for appointments. Telephone hours: Monday to Friday 9am – 4pm
Phone: 07 3366 9355
Mobile.: 0423 812 678
E-mail:
info@royaldanishconsulateqld.org



WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

Gunnar Jensen, Bellbird Park



What's on at the Danish club?

Café Danmark

**Friday 22 February 2019
From 6 pm**

Come in and say 'hej', we have lots of 'smørrebrød' (Danish open-faced sandwich) ready for all. Fresh supplies of real Danish beer like Green Tuborg, Tuborg Classic, Tuborg Gold, Tuborg Julebryg and Carlsberg Black Gold have just arrived. It's also an opportunity to try a variety of craft beers from Skovlyst: there's only one bar in all of Australia (as far as we know) serving it and that's also us! We have just received a fresh shipment of licorice as well, so look out for Matador Mix, Super Piratos, Anthon Berg Plum in Madeira and Pingvin Hit Mix.

Get delicious Danish pastries, rye bread and other specialty breads direct from **Britt's Organic Bakery**.

Dinner Dance

**Saturday 16 March 2019
6 pm for 6:30 pm start**

Join the Danish Folk Dance Group for another of their popular parties with delicious food and live music. A good opportunity to put your dancing shoes on.

Café Danmark

**Friday 22 March 2019
From 6 pm**

**Påskefrokost
Easter buffet lunch**

**Sunday 14 April 2019
12:30 pm for 1 pm start**

See details inside the newsletter.



**Do you need Danish beer, snaps, chocolate or licorice?
New stock just in
Price list**

Beer

Tuborg Green 24x33 cl (bottles)	\$ 65
Tuborg Classic 24x33 cl (cans)	\$ 60
Tuborg Gold 24x33 cl (cans)	\$ 65
Tuborg Julebryg 24x33 cl (cans)	\$ 65
Carlsberg Black Gold 24x33 cl (cans)	\$ 65
SKOVLYST 15x50cl (bottles)	\$ 75
SKOVLYST Gift pack 4x50cl	\$ 20

Snaps

Taffel (Rød Aalborg) 70 cl	\$ 60
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Jubilæum 100 cl	\$ 75
Brøndum 70 cl	\$ 55

Other

Gammel Dansk 100 cl	\$ 75
Ga-Jol Granatæble 30% 70 cl	\$ 55
Ga-Jol Blue Original 30% 70 cl	\$ 55
Ga-Jol Yellow Salt 30% 70 cl	\$ 55
Ga-Jol Grey Salmiak 30% 70 cl	\$ 55
Faxe Kondi 24x33 cl (cans)	\$ 35

BEER AND SNAPS ONLY AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE DANISH ASSOCIATION HEIMDAL

Chocolate, licorice and other goodies – mainly from Denmark

Anthon Berg Blomme i Madeira	\$ 12	Pingvin Finsk Lakrids 130 g	\$ 4
Bon-Bon Lossepladsen 125g	\$ 4	Toms Bridgeblanding 225 g	\$ 7
Haribo Matador Mix 500 g	\$ 12	Toms Kæmpeskildpadder 28g	\$ 1.5
Haribo Super Piratos 425 g	\$ 12	Toms Pålægschokolade 108 g	\$ 4
Haribo Click Mix 500 g	\$ 12	Fazer Tyrkisk Peber 150 g	\$ 4
Haribo Matador Mix Dark 350 g	\$ 8	Ga-Jol Blå, gul, sort 2x23 g	\$ 3
Pingvin Blanding 300 g	\$ 6	Makrel i tomat	\$ 3
Pingvin Blue Jeans 250 g	\$ 6	Amanda Torskerogn	\$ 5
Pingvin Poletter 250 g	\$ 6	Viking Herring onion/matjes	\$ 8
Pingvin Stangmix 300 g	\$ 6		
Pingvin Hit Mix 375 g	\$ 8		



Join the Danish Folkdance Group for one of their popular dinner dances:

Many members are reaching milestones in 2019 including 60th, 65th, 70th, 75th and 80th birthdays and one Diamond Wedding Anniversary (60 years) and we thought that was a good reason to celebrate.

Our last party was so popular we have decided to open the doors yet again to members of the Danish Club and others that would like to celebrate with us with fabulous food prepared by the Danish Club, live entertainment and dancing.



Michael Whitmore and his “Big Band” sound (known from clubs and Cruise Liners) will provide the live entertainment. The music will be anything between Jazz, Rock’n’Roll, Country to “Pride of Erin” – ensuring a full dance floor at all times.

Kupaleja, our very own band, will get the festivities rolling from 5.30pm with some of our favourite Scandinavian tunes.

**When: Saturday 16 March 2019
6pm for a 6:30pm start**

Where: The Danish Club, 36 Austin St. Newstead Qld 4006

Cost: \$40 includes 3 course dinner, coffee/tea and birthday cake plus entertainment.

Bookings are essential. Please book before 28 February 2019.

Happy Birthday and Anniversary

Please contact LIS on 0409 623 177 or 3288 5538 or simply email your booking with the number of people to lislarsen42@hotmail.com and pay in the amount due to the group’s account marked 16Mar19 and your name.

The Folkdance Group’s account details are: BSB 484-799 (Suncorp Bank) 02782 4475 (account number)



A Brief History of the Danish Flag

Did you know that the Danish flag is one of the oldest flags in the world? Some say the Dannebrog is even the oldest flag in the world. Well, that's arguable.

It is not disputed, however, how and where the Danish people received the flag: It was the year 1219, more precisely, it was June 15, 1219. King Waldemar II fought in the Battle of Lyndanisse - now Tallinn - against the heathen Estonians. When the fight was almost lost, the sky opened and a huge flag (a really huge flag) fell on the ground and destroyed the Estonians. The Danish people have received their well-known red and white flag in this way and no other way.

So, in 2019, the flag is celebrating its 800th anniversary and yes, there will be a lot of flags involved to celebrate this event.

How The Danish Flag is Used

There are a number of official days when the Danish flag is hoisted, such as on April 16 for the birthday of Queen Margrethe II.

But also the flag is shown: On birthdays, at funerals, when picking up your loved ones from the airport, for school enrolment, at weddings, for divorce - actually there is no opportunity where you cannot use the Danish flag. Most Danes see the flag as a garland or simply a beautiful ornament.

However, there are of course a few rules, such as the flag may not touch the ground when hoisting and a worn flag should be replaced immediately. You cannot hoist any other flag besides the flags of the Nordic countries, the EU and the UN next to the Danish flag. Who wants to go into more detail here: There is a 64-page guide to the use of the flags in Denmark - the Danes love their flag.

(source: www.VisitDenmark.com)

SUNDAY LUNCH 'DET STORE KOLDE BORD'

Sunday 14 April 2019

12.30 pm for 1 pm start



Photo: Soren Hoimark

It's a late Easter this year (Good Friday is Friday 19 April) and there's every reason to join us for a traditional Danish Sunday Lunch or 'Det store kolde bord'. Invite family and friends along to enjoy a Danish smorgasbord at the Danish Club. There are many favourites on the menu including pickled herring, roast beef, smoked salmon, fish wedges with remoulade, roast pork with red cabbage, leverpostej, rullepølse and cheese. The bar is stocked with Tuborg and Carlsberg brews from Denmark and a variety of snaps.

Price: \$45 for members and \$50 for guests (children under 12 \$22.5/\$25).

All tickets must be booked and pre-paid by Tuesday 9 April 2019. Book early to avoid disappointment! Email Lone Schmidt at treasurer@danishclubbrisbane.org or ring on 0437 612 913 to make your booking.

Payment by EFT to Suncorp Bank, BSB 484-799 Account number 02495 1468 in the name of Danish Association Heimdal

Payment details: 14Apr19, your name and membership number

MYTE: Var Danmark det første land, der ophævede slaveriet?

Hvordan opstod myten?

Danmark blev i 1792 det første land, som vedtog en ophævelse af sin transatlantiske slavehandel, men en række lande kom før Danmark med egentlige forbud mod slaveri. Baggrunden for den tilbagevendende misforståelse er altså enkel: nemlig en forveksling af lovgivning, som forbyder slavehandel, og forbud mod slaveri som sådan. Forestillingen om Danmark som foregangsland i ophævelsen af slaveriet hænger også ved, fordi den understøtter et populært nutidigt selvbillede af Danmark som en særligt humanistisk nation.

Det danske forbud mod transatlantisk slavehandel

Med 'Forordning om negerhandlen' i 1792 blev Danmark det første land i verden, som vedtog en lov til ophævelse af sin transatlantiske handel med slaver. Forbuddet trådte dog ikke i kraft omgående, men gjaldt først fra 1803. Den danske finansminister Ernst Schimmelmann, som stod bag forordningen, lagde ikke skjul på formålet med den 10-årige overgangsperiode: Man skulle have tid til at indkøbe tilstrækkeligt med slaver til, at plantagerne i Dansk Vestindien i mellemtiden blev selvforsynende med slaver. Bestræbelserne på at opnå en selvreproducerende slavebestand i den danske koloni, inden forbuddet trådte i kraft, førte derfor til et decideret opsving i den danske slavehandel i overgangsperioden. Intern handel med slaver i Dansk Vestindien var fortsat tilladt efter forordningens ikrafttræden i 1803.

Store økonomiske interesser i slaveriet

I den periode, hvor Danmark var involveret i den transatlantiske slavehandel, blev omkring 100.000 afrikanere fragtet over Atlanten i skibe under dansk flag, som gjorde trekantsfarten fra Danmark over Afrika til Dansk Vestindien og hjem igen. Slaveriet var en velintegreret del af økonomien i Danmark og mange andre europæiske lande. Et eksempel er finansminister Ernst Schimmelmanns forhold: Selv om han stod bag forordningen i 1792, var han selv og hans slægt også blandt landets rigeste på baggrund af store investeringer i slaveriet. Den Schimmelmannske slægt ejede fire plantager med i alt over 1000 tilhørende slaver i Dansk Vestindien såvel som et sukkerraffinaderi i København. Slavebesætningen på Schimmelmanns plantager producerede 350 tons sukker og 175.000 liter rom årligt og var dermed kilde til omfattende indtægter.

Ernst Schimmelmann: Initiativtager til 'Forordning om negerhandlen' i 1792 – og Danmarks største slaveejer. Fra: Wikimedia commons.



Forbuddet og dets baggrund

Slaveriets berettigelse blev fra starten anset som selvfølgelig, og det var først i anden halvdel af 1700-tallet, man begyndte at sætte spørgsmålstegn ved den transatlantiske slavehandel og behandlingen af slaverne. Oplysningstidens nye tanker om menneskets frihedsrettigheder bevirkede nu en gryende debat om slavernes kår. I dansk sammenhæng er en kendt kritiker af slaveriet den tyskfødte koloniembedsmand Paul Erdmann Isert, som arbejdede i de danske besiddelser på Guldkysten i 1780'erne. Isert udgav i 1788 en bog med en række indlæg mod slaveriet, som først udkom på tysk, men fra 1790 også i dansk oversættelse. Som

alternativ til slavehandel og slavedrevne plantagekolonier i Dansk Vestindien foreslog han at oprette plantager i Afrika. Iserts eget forsøg på at drive en sådan plantage fra 1788 endte dog resultatløst, da han døde året efter. Ud over Iserts kritik var den danske debat om slavernes kår ikke specielt omfattende. Anderledes forholdt det sig i samtidens magtfulde England, hvor en større og mere kritisk samfundsdebat udfoldede sig om emnet.

Når den danske 'Forordning om negerhandlen' alligevel blev vedtaget i 1792, lå der ikke mindst økonomiske og realpolitiske hensyn bag. Især var hensynet til den dominerende sømagt, England, af betydning. Det engelske parlament forkastede i 1791 et lovforslag om ophævelse af slavehandlen, men det stod dog klart, at forslaget ville blive bragt op igen, og der var grund til at tro, at et engelsk forbud var på trapperne. Fra dansk side regnede man med, at englænderne ville forsøge at presse andre lande til at opgive deres transatlantiske slavehandel, når et engelsk forbud var trådt i kraft. I det perspektiv blev det anset for økonomisk rationelt at være på forkant med udviklingen, så man kunne indrette plantagedriften i Dansk Vestindien efter behovet for at være selvforsynende med slaver lokalt. Det forventede engelske forbud mod slavehandel blev dog først realiseret i 1807. Samme år forbød USA import af slaver.

Ophævelsen af slaveriet

Mens Danmark altså var først med en lovgivning mod transatlantisk slavehandel, kom en række lande før Danmark med lovgivning til ophævelse af slaveriet. Flere selvstændige stater i det nuværende USA indstiftede forbud mod slaveri allerede i 1770'erne og 1780'erne, eksempelvis Vermont i 1777. Det revolutionære Frankrig forbød slaveri i 1794, et forbud, som Napoleon dog trak tilbage i 1802. I England trådte en lov om frigivelse af slaver i kraft i 1834. Den danske ophævelse af slaveriet skete først i 1848. Danmark var på det tidspunkt under voksende pres for at frigive slaverne i Dansk Vestindien. I 1847 bestemte en kongelig dansk forordning, at slaveriet skulle ophøre efter en 12-års overgangsperiode, mens fremtidige børn født af slaver straks skulle være frie. Slaverne ville dog ikke vente på deres frihed. Da et slaveoprør brød ud ved Frederiksted på Skt. Croix, undlod guvernør Peter von Scholten at bekæmpe det og erklærede i stedet på egen hånd slaverne for frigivet med omgående virkning d. 3. juli 1848.



Fort Frederik i Frederiksted på Sankt Croix. Her blev slaverne i Dansk Vestindien frigivet i 1848, og byen har af samme årsag fået tilnavnet 'Freedom City' af de lokale. Fra: Wikimedia Commons.

(Kilde: <https://danmarkshistorien.dk>)

Giganternes fremmarch: Nu er de 5 netbutikker, som danskerne handler mest i, alle udenlandske

197 millioner gange trykkede danske forbrugere i 2018 på køb knappen, når de handlede på nettet, og dermed er antallet af handler steget med 12 procent i forhold til året før, viser en årsrapport fra Foreningen for Dansk Internethandel, FDIH.

Fremgangen glæder direktør Niels Ralund, men det bekymrer ham, at indkøb i udenlandske webshops vokser hurtigere end forbruget i de danske netbutikker. De udgjorde sidste år 34 procent af alle køb.

»Den stigende digitale grænsehandel presser virkelig de danske virksomheder, og hvis det forsætter, risikerer vi at miste arbejdspladser og penge til fællesskabet«, siger han i et nyhedsbrev.

Udlandet ejer top 5

I år er det således første gang, at de fem allermest populære netbutikker alle er udenlandske. Tilsammen står de for 10,8 procent af de 197 millioner handler.

Top 5 ser i 2018 således ud (placering i 2017 i parentes).

1 Zalando (1) 3,4 procent af alle handler

2 Amazon (4) 2 procent af alle handler

3 H&M (7) 1,9 procent af alle handler

4 Wish (5) 1,8 procent af alle handler

5 Ebay (2) 1,7 procent af alle handler

Direktøren i FDIH understreger, at danske netbutikker ikke har noget imod konkurrence, så længe alle spiller efter samme regler, men nogle udenlandske netbutikker er berøgtet for at snyde med moms- og toldbetalingen og sælge kopi-produkter, der overtræder de europæiske regler for produktsikkerhed.

»Og det er saftsuseme svært at konkurrere imod. Konsekvensen er, at de danske butikker på sigt bukkes under, selv om e-handelsforbruget vokser«, siger Niels Ralund.

Danske butikker i næste bølge

Opgørelsen viser, at den i 2017 højst placerede danske netbutik Coop røg fra en 3. plads til en 6. plads i 2018, så ingen danske storspillere nu er repræsenteret i top 5. Til gengæld snupper danske netbutikker alle positioner på hitlistens 6. - 10. plads.

6 Coop.dk (3) 1,6 procent af alle handler

7 Nemlig.com (8) 1,3 procent af alle handler

8 Bilka.dk (11) 1,2 procent af alle handler

9 Elgiganten (9) 1,2 procent af alle handler

10 Saxo Boghandel (6) 1,1 procent af alle handler

Samlet set fik de ti største netbutikker i 2018 17,2 procent af alle handler mod 16,1 procent året før. Niels Ralund forventer, at udviklingen med, at giganterne snupper en stadig større del af kagen, vil fortsætte og med Amazons forventede indtog blive endnu mere markant i fremtiden.

»Det bliver svært at slå giganterne på prisen, så derfor skal danske netbutikker være helt skarpe på udvalg og service. Heldigvis kan vi se, at danske butikker generelt bliver rosede omtalt af kunderne«, siger FDIHs direktør i en kommentar til årsrapporten.

(kilde: politiken.dk)



New uses for old plates (www.dphtrading.dk)

The **potato cake (kartoffelkage)** is an old Danish cream cake that is supposed to represent a potato with soil. Potato cakes consist of a bottom layer of puff pastry with a layer of whipped cream. This is covered by marzipan sprinkled with cocoa powder. The potato cake got its big breakthrough in 1947 at the 100th anniversary of the potato pest in Europe. The potato cake became popular all over Denmark and several different versions have since emerged. Of the most common versions, there is the original cake with a puff pastry base and marzipan lid and the later version with layer cake base and marzipan lid. The cake base is supposed to have arisen in connection with the launch of the popular cream cake goose breast and is used today by many bakers to extend the life of the cakes in the shop window. (source: da.wikipedia.org)



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BUILT TO LAST

Innovation is all the rage in Newstead and many buildings have gone up in our neighbourhood in the past couple of years. But if you park in Maud Street, you may have noticed the old boot factory. Built in 1888, the building at #14 is a good example of the area's industrial past. The Goldsworthy and Perkins Boot and Shoe Factory was the name of the makers and importers of boots and other leather goods. The builder was Dath, Henderson, Bartholomew & Co, whose sawmill sat beside today's ferry station in Commercial Road, Teneriffe.



The factory was equipped with American machinery worked by female machinists and fitters. Women's shoes were also made. The company had its own tanning pits near Windsor and also imported leather from overseas. In spite of the brand's popularity, it went into liquidation in the early 1900s and the facilities were taken over the Federal Boot Company. Later, in the 1920s, Douglas and Palmer manufactured handbags and ports from the premises until after WW2. The historic building has since served as offices until it was sold back in 2015 for over \$4m. The original brick structure provides for 1,150 m² of floor space and boasts natural light from the original windows. It also has wooden floors and exposed roof beams.

The building is listed on the local heritage register.

VEJNAVNE I KØBENHAVN (source: www.taxafinn.dk)

ALDERSROGADE - Her anlagdes i 1856 teglværket Aldersro og bryggeriet af samme navn i 1858.

AMERIKAVEJ – Er opkaldt efter Amerikamøllen, som blev opført efter amerikanske konstruktionsprincipper af møllemekaniker O.J. Winstrup for den amerikanske konsul John Forbes i 1814 på det sted hvor en af byens gamle henrettelsespladser og murede galge lå. En lystejeendom op til møllegrunden kaldtes i de følgende årtier for Amerika.

BADSTUESTRÆDE – Gaden kendes siden 1400-tallet og har navn efter Strandbadstuen, som lå nær havnen ved gadens udløb i Kompagnistræde. Badstuen blev lukket i 1509.

BLEGDAMSVEJ – Her lå de 24 lange blegedamme, hvor 24 blegemænd blegede hvidevarer ved først at fugte dem i dammene, så lægge dem til blegning i solen og til sidst lade dem hærde i nattekulden. Den sidste blegemand forlod sin tjans i 1867.

BOHLENDACHSVEJ - Ligger på Holmen og er opkaldt efter Bohlendachhuset, som er opført 1801 og ligger for enden af vejen. Bohlendach er tysk for den type hvælvet eller kuppelformet "planketag" som huset er opført med. Tagformen er meget anvendt især i Tyskland og Frankrig men meget sjælden i Danmark. Den Grå Hal på Christiania og Københavns Hovedbanegård er opført med samme tagkonstruktion.

BORGMESTERVANGEN – Til langt ind i 1700-tallet fik byens embedsmænd deres løn i form af dyrknings- og græsningsret på et givet område og her kunne byens borgmester altså tjene sit brød.

BREMERHOLM – var en holm ud for byens daværende kystlinje, opkaldt efter de skibsbyggere fra Bremen som Kong Hans indkaldte til sit orlogsværft. Omkring år 1500 blev området opfyldt og bebygget, ligesom Slotsholmen og Gammelholm.

BRIGADEVEJ – Diverse soldaterenheder brugte denne vej fra Amagerbrogade omkring år 1800 når de skulle på øvelse på Amager Fælled, vejnavnet kendes fra 1889.

BRYGGERVANGEN – Den store mark (vang) som vejen ligger på var fra 1682 udlejet til københavnske bryggere til dyrkning.

BØLLEGÅRD ALLE – En bølle er oprindeligt en moseplante som voksede i området omkring Lersøen, hvor bumser og vagabonder opholdt sig indtil slutningen af 1800-tallet. Folk begyndte at kalde disse stakler for bøller. Store og Lille Bøllegård i området var dog opkaldt efter planterne.



• Why are Danish people so happy?

When international surveys ask citizens around the world how happy they are with their daily lives and personal circumstances, Denmark always comes in among the top three happiest countries in the world. But what makes the Danes so happy? Is it the tuition-free access to high-quality education, or the no-fee public health care? Is it the relative lack of crime and corruption, or just plain Danish *hygge*?

According to the World Happiness Report, happiness is closely linked to social equality and community spirit - and Denmark does well on both. Denmark has a high level of equality and a strong sense of common responsibility for social welfare. Even though there are nine major political parties in Denmark, none of them seriously supports dismantling the Danish welfare state.

"I'm happy to pay taxes"

People living in Denmark pay some of the world's highest taxes - up to half of their income. On top of this, Danes pay a 25% value-added tax on most items, and a tax of up to 150% on new cars.

But most Danes will tell you that they are happy to pay taxes because they can see what they get in return. Most healthcare in Denmark is provided with no fee to the patient. University students pay no tuition and receive a grant to help cover expenses while studying. Childcare is subsidised. And the elderly receive pensions and are provided with care helpers who visit them at home.

Most Danes believe that it is everyone's responsibility to work if they can and pay taxes to support the common good. If everyone pays their fair share, a social safety net can remain in place to support the very young, the very old, and the sick. The social safety net also supports people who lose their jobs for up to two years while they look for new jobs, although a system is in place to make sure they are actively looking for work.

(source: <http://denmark.dk>)

Koerstz, Christian Christiansen (1847–1930)

by [G. P. Walsh](#)

This article was published in *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 9, (MUP), 1983

Christian Christiansen Koerstz (1847-1930), manufacturer and inventor, was born on 23 July 1847 at Kolding, Denmark, son of Christian Kortz, tailor, and his wife Anne Pouline Augusta Johanne, née Flerong. At 20, after being an apprentice mechanic in a Dutch firm of windmill-makers, he went to New Zealand and settled at Waverly, North Island. After twelve years spent making butter-boxes, and in building and bridge construction, he visited Denmark where at Kolding on 12 June 1887 he married Christina Petrea Kors (1868-1907).

In August they reached Sydney where Koerstz met and became a business associate of Frederick Mason, grain and produce merchant of Sussex Street, who held patent rights to a woolpress and was agent for the Deering Harvester Co. Describing himself as a carpenter, Koerstz was granted provisional protection certificates by the Patents Office for an improved bundle-press in February 1890 and in 1891 for certain improvements in woolpresses, water pump and motor, and with Mason for an improved rotary pump. He thus began a long series of inventions and patents and a manufacturing firm which became well known in the pastoral industry in Australia and overseas.

Realizing the great potential market for more efficient and labour-saving woolpresses, Koerstz designed and made presses for both the large and small sheep-owner. By 1898 Mason, Koerstz's sole agent, had sold hundreds of the 'New Koerstz Selectors' and Homestead Lessees' Press', which was claimed to have 'practically annihilated all competition'. Keenly priced at £15 and originally designed for the smallholder, it weighed 12 cwt (610 kg), could be worked by one man and handle the pressing of wool from flocks of over 20,000 sheep. By 1910 Koerstz was a large and successful exhibitor at the Royal Agricultural Society's Sydney Show and his woolpresses — 'Little Wonder', 'Squatter', 'Station', 'Bosker', 'Conqueror' and 'Improved Langley' — ranging in price from £12 10s to £35, were standard equipment in a large and increasing number of shearing-sheds. His factory at Pymont also produced hay, skin, cotton and winepresses, quartz-crushers, pumps and a wide range of other agricultural implements. The expanded factory moved to Mentmore Avenue, Rosebery, in 1925.

Koerstz, whose inventiveness and high standard of workmanship did much for Australia's wool industry, was naturalized in 1907. At 65 he retired in favour of his children who continued the business as a partnership. He died at his residence, Kolding, Ryde, on 9 May 1930, survived by three sons and three daughters, and was buried in the Anglican section of the Field of Mars cemetery. His estate was sworn for probate at £14,167.

PS: The new apartment building across the street are all named for people playing a significant role in the wool industry. A visitor wrote us to ask if we were aware that Koerstz was from Denmark. Now we all know!