

“CONSULS IN QUEENSLAND”: PART II, 1901-1950

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(Read at the Annual Meeting of the Royal Historical Society
of Queensland 26 September 1974)

Part I of this paper, read at the annual meeting of the Society on 27 September 1973, mentioned the Consuls who served in the Colony of Queensland from its inception until the end of the nineteenth century.

It described briefly some of the consular duties and responsibilities, the procedures and protocol necessary before final approval of a consular appointment was given by the Head of State with the granting of the *exequatur*, after which the name of the consul, the country he represented and the date of his appointment were then published in the *Queensland Government Gazette*.

Appended to that paper is a list which shows the names of consuls with the dates of their gazettal; this has also been done with Part II, the final paper.

In January of the first year in this century, as Federation began, the Victorian era ended with the death of the Queen who, as Head of State had granted the *exequators* for consular appointments to the Colony of Queensland since its separation from New South Wales in November 1859.

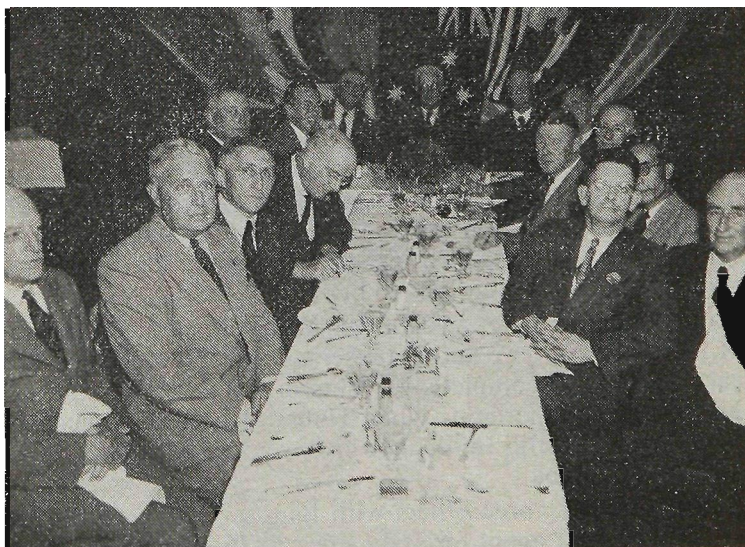
Among the consular representatives at that time, J. G. Heussler, M.L.C., the *doyen*, had represented the Netherlands for 38 years and was to complete 40 years in the post. William III was King of the Netherlands when Heussler became Consul in 1862 and reigned until 1890, in which year he was succeeded by Queen Wilhelmina.

Besides Heussler, three others with long service were Barron L. Barnett, consular agent for Italy since 1876, Dr. A. F. H. B. Kortum, M.D., vice-consul at Cooktown for the German Empire from 1886, and Jacques Leutenegger, consul for Switzerland who had been appointed in 1889. In the remaining consular posts, the United States had as consular agent in Brisbane W. J. Wetherill and at Townsville J. H. Rogers.

W. Von Ploennies was German consul at Brisbane, Henry Donkin was consul for the Kingdom of Belgium, whilst Poul C. Poulsen had been succeeded as Danish consul by Jacob Christensen in December 1900. Vice-consul for the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway was the Hon. A. J. Carter, M.L.C.; vice-consuls F. H. Hart, M.L.C., and J. W. H. Grant represented the Kingdoms of Portugal and Spain respectively. Kametaro Jijima, consul of Japan at Townsville (Japan's first consulate in Australia) completed the consular list in which he was the only career consul in Queensland.

France had been without representation for some time until August 1902, when the vacant post was filled by the appointment as consular agent of A. J. Carter, who continued to represent Norway and Sweden also.

In 1903 some changes occurred. Denmark appointed Robert Lee-Bryce, J.P., as consul at Brisbane, and opened a vice-consulate at Townsville with C. W. A. Sparre as vice-consul. (Lee-Bryce had previously been Hon. Consul for the Kingdom of Hawaii until its representation ceased towards the turn of last century). In that year the Netherlands established a vice-consulate at Thursday Island to which Mr. J. Mitchell was



Some of the Consular Corps at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel, Brisbane, 1952. Seated clockwise: F. O'Sullivan (Ecuador), Norman Pixley (Netherlands), Henry Schaub (Switzerland), Lewis Harden (Czechoslovakia), M. Christopherson (Denmark), — (U.S.A.), Christie Freelcagus (Greece), R. M. Stodart (Sweden, Dean of the Corps), Arthur Henderson (Bolivia), Philip Moxon (Vice-Consul, Panama), Percy Rogers (Belgium), Jules Moxon (Consul, Panama), T. M. Chen (China), Richard Hunter (France), Walter Savage (Norway).

appointed in August. This was an important post, as the great pearling fleets which supplied much of the world demand for pearl shell, at times operated in the waters of the Dutch East Indies. In addition, Dutch vessels trading between the Indies and Australia called frequently at the island, which was a coaling station and a base for Torres Strait pilots.

“PEARL KING” AS CONSUL

Two years later James Clark, the “pearl king”, owner of several pearling fleets and an influential member of the pearling and pastoral communities, became Netherlands consul at Brisbane where the post had been vacant since 1902. A vice-consul, G. J. Southern, was added to this consulate in 1906.

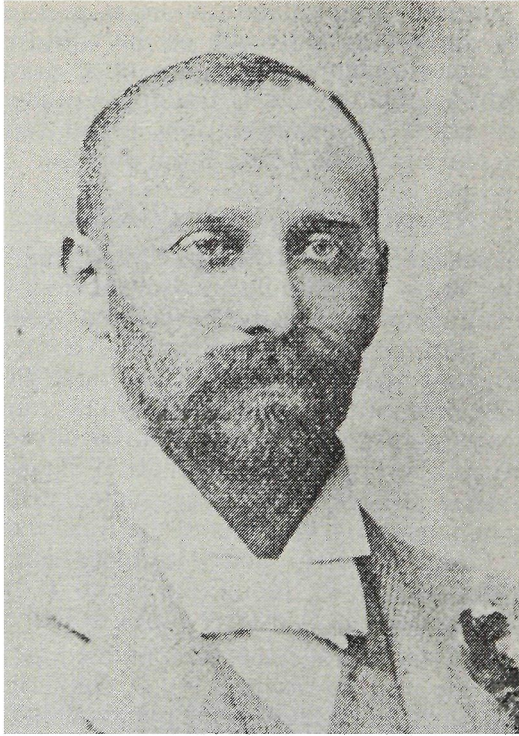
Four additional countries swelled the consular ranks in 1904, when they opened new posts, the Kingdom of Greece being the first of these on 20 February with Lockhart H. Spence as consul at Brisbane. King George I was assassinated in 1913. Constantine, who had married a daughter of the Kaiser, then became king; he left Greece in 1917 and Alexander succeeded him. Lockhart Spence, therefore, found the head of state of the country he represented changed three times in four years.

In March the Republic of Panama appointed as its consular agents at Brisbane and Townsville, W. J. Wetherill and D. J. Brownhill respectively, both of whom continued to represent the United States. America’s interest in Panama and its canal, which was to link the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, undoubtedly influenced these appointments. In the course of time many ships of other nationalities, but on the Panamanian registry, carried the flag of Panama to the ports of the world.

On 11 June the Argentine Republic opened a vice-consulate in the charge of Adolph Feez, a well-known Brisbane solicitor, whilst in July Chile appointed J. Hunter-Brown as its vice-consul.

The navies of the larger South American republics were growing and Brisbane received a visit about this time from the four-masted training ship *Presidente Sarmiento* with cadets of the Argentine Navy.

After Sweden and Norway divided into separate kingdoms in 1905, Sweden under King Oscar II and Norway with King Haakon VII, each established its own consulate. The Hon. James Stodart, M.L.A., was gazetted consul for Sweden in August 1906, beginning a local “Stodart dynasty” in consul representation. He was followed in the post by Colonel R. M. Stodart, afterwards succeeded by Mr. J. S. Stodart appointed on 27 February 1957, who is still serving in 1974.



Dr. Eugen Hirschfeld—a portrait taken early in his Consular career.

Norway appointed the Hon. A. J. Carter, who had represented Sweden and Norway since 1898; he continued as consular agent for France also. At the same time W. H. Rudd of Walter Reid & Co. Ltd., merchants, Rockhampton, became vice-consul for Norway in that city; F. J. D. Rudd is the present vice-consul.

Also in 1906 Dr. Eugen Hirschfeld, M.D., was gazetted Imperial German Consul in August, succeeding W. Von Ploennies, a graduate of Strasburg University and bearing on his cheek a duelling scar (traditional among many German university students of his day). Dr. Hirschfeld resided on Wickham Terrace and practised his profession in Brisbane. His eldest son, Dr. Otto Hirschfeld, in due course, was to become Chancellor of the University of Queensland.

Adding to the representation of South American Republics, Paraguay opened a vice-consulate in 1906 at Brisbane with the appointment of Col. H. A. Goddard. [It was to this country that William Lane, a well-known journalist and an idealist had,

in 1893, led several hundred followers from Queensland and other colonies to found a Utopia. The Government of Paraguay had granted the settlers title to 225,000 acres for their venture but, despite the hard work of the new colonists and Lane's dedication, the project failed and by 1899 the settlements called New Australia and later Cosme were no more.]

In 1908 Denmark appointed a new honorary consul at Brisbane, T. W. Bouchard, a businessman of the city with Edwardian beard and grey homburg, whose imposing figure was always immaculately clad. In this year the Japanese consulate was transferred to Sydney from Townsville; with the departure of the consul, Goro Narita, it would be many years before Japan was again represented in Queensland by a career consul. After a consulate was opened at Brisbane in 1919, honorary consuls occupied the post.

A change occurred in 1909 when Major G. Grosse replaced Jacob Leutenegger as Swiss consul, with two in 1910, T. F. Moxon succeeding W. J. Wetherill as consul for Panama and Wm. Scoch becoming Swiss consul. During the next year Russia, ruled by Nicholas II, the last of the Tsars, and Austria-Hungary under Emperor Franz Joseph, opened consulates at Brisbane.

B. W. Macdonald, one of the founders of Macdonald, Hamilton and Company, ship-owners and shipping agents, became consul for the former, Austria-Hungary's consul being E. B. Wareham, manager of the Adelaide Steamship Company's Brisbane office.

[During the first decade of this century the writer remembers seeing the Austrian warship *Panther* arrive in the Gardens Reach of the Brisbane River and fire the customary salute which was replied to from the shore, and he recalled this on meeting an attachè from the Austrian Embassy comparatively recently. The attaché, a student of naval history, was aware of the cruise of the *Panther*, which, he said, was en route to New Zealand, having on board some deer sent as a gift to the government by the Emperor Franz Joseph.]

After the appointments of Joseph Botton as United States consular agent at Townsville in 1912 and F. H. Hart, Jr., as Netherlands consul in 1913, consulates and consular representation remained unaltered until the coming of World War I, which followed the explosive situation created by the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, the heir presumptive, and his consort at Sarajevo in Serbia.

WORLD WAR I

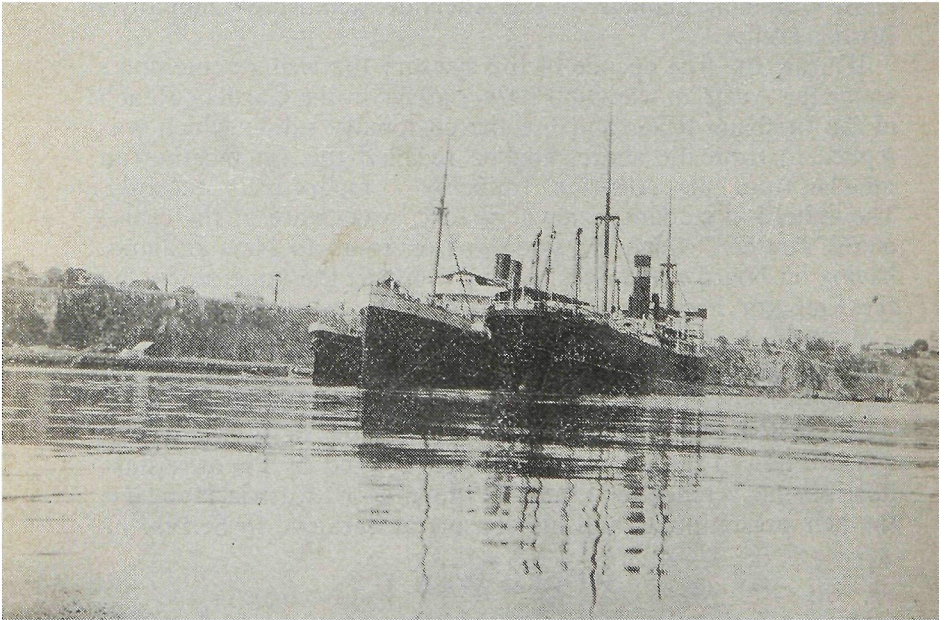
On the declaration of war in 1914 the consulates of Germany and Austria-Hungary were closed, nationals of the enemy

countries interned, and their ships in port seized. The three German merchant ships held were moored off the Botanic Gardens. One, afterwards refitted as a troopship, named the *Cannstatt*, was referred to by some of the local citizens as the "Can't Start"!

Russia retained its consulate until the coming of the revolution, and there were some consular changes during the war years. In 1915 Sweden appointed vice-consuls W. G. Thompson at Rockhampton and J. Cummins at Townsville.

In 1916 the post of Paraguay closed and the Hon. A. H. Whittingham, M.L.C., a retired grazier, was appointed Italian consul. R. A. C. Hockings, who founded the Wanetta Pearl-ling Company with its fleet of luggers, became vice-consul for the Netherlands at Thursday Island in 1917. He had also acquired land on the island of Boeton in the Celebes, Dutch East Indies, with teak forests and plantations. After his death, his nephew Norman Hockings became vice-consul in 1933.

Denmark and Spain lacked consuls in 1919 when Norway, without a consul from the previous year, appointed Captain Oscar Svensen, a retired Norwegian sea captain who resided at Galloway's Hill with his family.



German steamers interned in the Brisbane River during the 1914-18 War.

There were other consular changes during that year. Major H. R. Carter succeeded his father as consular agent for France, and the United States appointed R. H. Tanner, an accountant who was also secretary of the Brisbane Chamber of Commerce, as consular agent at Brisbane. W. J. Wetherill, also an accountant, was Tanner's predecessor both in the consular post and the Chamber secretaryship.

In 1919 also, Christie Freeleagus who had come to Queensland from the Greek Island of Kythera in 1900 at the age of 12, became honorary consul for Greece. He occupied the post until his death in 1957 and was a leader of the large Greek community. For five years from 1925 he was consul-general, the first to hold that rank in Queensland. (There were a number of other consuls-general in Sydney and Melbourne whose jurisdiction extended to this State.) His son Alex Freeleagus, a Brisbane solicitor and vice-consul from 1951 until the death of his father, became consul and is still serving.

After 12 years without representation in Queensland, Japan opened a consulate in 1919 at Brisbane with the Hon. James Forsyth of Burns Philp & Co. Ltd. as its first honorary consul.

The Netherlands established a new post at Townsville that year, John Donaldson becoming vice-consul, and Spain reopened its consulate the following year at Brisbane with J. F. Tanner as consul.

The Republic of Czecho-Slovakia in 1922 opened its first consulate at Brisbane with Joseph Urban as consul; he was followed in 1926 by A. M. Tynan. New consuls for Chile, F. S. Lucas, and Belgium, W. M. Hayne, were gazetted in 1922, which also saw the opening of Finland's vice-consulate with H. G. Noble as vice-consul.

Henri Schaub, appointed consular agent for Switzerland in 1926, was Swiss-born and came to reside in Brisbane where he represented his native land for many years, becoming Dean of the Consular Corps towards the end of his term.

INFLUX OF ITALIANS

For years the steady influx of Italian migrants included many hard-working Southern Italians who went to the cane-fields of the north where, in 1926, the Italian Government appointed Count L. A. Di San Marzano to see to their interests. H. C. Kingsbury became consular agent for Italy at Brisbane the following year.

During 1929 and 1930 the Argentine Republic closed its consulate, the new consulate of Bolivia opened with E. H. Corser as its first consul, and the United States ceased representation by honorary consular agents, appointing from

then onwards career officers of the Consular Service; A. H. Doyle, consul, and R. A. Black, vice-consul, came to Brisbane as the first of these appointments.

Until 1927 large fore and aft schooners, usually with four masts, built and owned by the United States, came under sail to Brisbane with cargoes of Oregon pine, berthing beside the cliff at New Farm, where the cargoes were hoisted to Rosenfeld's timber yards above. (A five-masted schooner the *Kineo*, 1,867 tons, built in 1903, bound from Manila to Newcastle, created a sudden emergency for the U.S. consular agent in 1905 when the vessel put in to Brisbane with one of the crew dead and almost all the remainder prostrate with beri-beri.)

Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn became consul for Portugal in 1929, and Germany, lacking representation since the closure of the Imperial German Consulate in 1914, once more opened a consulate, Jos. Beiers representing the Republic as honorary consul.

F. E. Loxton of Burns, Philp & Co. Ltd., was gazetted honorary consul for Japan at this time. Latvia, later to be absorbed into the U.S.S.R., opened a consular post in 1929 with F. W. Sabine as its consul.

J. E. Trude, well known as a Brisbane merchant, became Spanish consul in 1931; on 14 April that year King Alphonso VIII left Spain without formally abdicating and the country ceased to be a kingdom.

Appointments in 1933 were: Italy, T. W. McWilliam, founder of the firm of T. W. McWilliam & Co., merchants, as consul, Brisbane; Mario Milano, acting consul at Townsville; Norway, W. E. Savage, chartered accountant, vice-consul, Brisbane, and A. S. McNaught, vice-consul at Townsville; The Netherlands, R. J. Donaldson, resident partner Gibbs Bright & Co., vice-consul. Both Savage and Donaldson were later gazetted as consuls. The former was succeeded as consul in 1950 by his son, E. W. Savage. The consular list remained unchanged after L. A. Poole became consul for Portugal in 1934, until the Argentine consular post, vacant since 1929, became active once more for three years with J. F. Brett as consul.

Other new consuls were: Finland, F. E. Forth; Panama, J. W. H. Moxon; U.S.A., J. P. Ragland and vice-consul M. A. Colebrook. 1938 saw four consular changes at Brisbane: P. L. Rogers for Belgium; A. A. Henderson, sharebroker, Bolivia; and R. T. Stephens, Latvia; whilst F. O'Sullivan, solicitor, became the first consul for Ecuador when that republic opened its consulate in Brisbane. A. A. Henderson was followed as consul by his son, Robert Henderson, in due course.

WORLD WAR II

In September 1939 Australia was at war with Hitler's Germany. Once again, as in 1914, Germany's consulate was closed, her nationals interned and her shipping seized. The same procedures applied with Italy late in the following year when Mussolini led his country into the war by invading France.

As Italy hovered on the brink of war one of her passenger liners was in Brisbane, anxious to sail for the high seas and avoid internment. Though her departure was delayed for a time, as hostilities with Italy had not commenced, the vessel was allowed to depart and was at sea when war was declared, only to fall victim to the armed merchant cruiser H.M.A.S. *Manoora* which had followed from a distance awaiting the moment.

The German invasion of France in 1940, with the nation divided between Vichy-ites and Free French, posed problems for the honorary consular agent, Nixon-Smith who, in addition to his consular duties, was agent for ships of the Messageries Maritimes line.

The French colony of New Caledonia was a major supplier of nickel vital to the Allies' war effort. At this time three German surface raiders, active in the waters of the south-west Pacific, had sunk a French ship the *Notou*, bound from Australia to Noumea. H.M.A.S. *Adelaide* was despatched to Noumea where local officials and others included a number of Vichy French. These latter, with their families, were embarked in the French ship *Pierre Loti* which was escorted to Brisbane. Here they were transferred to a waiting British passenger ship and taken to French Indo-China.

War with Japan came when Pearl Harbour was bombed in December 1941. Early in 1942 when Australian troops were sent to garrison Thursday Island and civilians evacuated, Norman Hockings closed the Netherlands vice-consulate but re-opened it after the end of hostilities. Many ships of the Dutch merchant marine were sent to Australia at this time. They continuously operated between Queensland and New Guinea, carrying Australian and American troops and stores, throughout the campaign.

When the invasion of the Dutch East Indies became imminent later, its government, together with the Governor-General and chiefs of services, came to Brisbane where it functioned as a government-in-exile at Camp Colombia. Over one million American troops passed through Queensland, where they had a number of bases and vast quantities of stores and equipment.

Wartime controls largely eliminated the need for the normal activities of the consuls. The American consulate was, in fact, closed and did not re-open for some years after the war ended. This caused some hardship for the many wives and fiancées of American servicemen, who had to go to the Sydney consulate for the formalities necessary to obtain entry visas to the United States.

Three new consuls were serving soon after the war's end: T. M. Chen, a resident of Brisbane, was consul for the China led by Chiang Kai Shek, first on the Asian mainland and then at Taiwan. Lewis Harden, general manager of Thomas Brown and Sons Ltd., represented Czecho-Slovakia and Richard Hunter of Nixon-Smith & Co., agents for Messageries Maritimes, France.

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

Some time elapsed after hostilities ceased before the Commonwealth Government began gradually but progressively to eliminate the controls, vital to Australia during the war and essential during the early post-war years.

When the writer of this paper was appointed honorary consul for the Netherlands in December 1948 with the vice-consulates at Townsville and Thursday Island under his aegis, there were Dutch and Indonesian civilians and some servicemen still at Camp Colombia awaiting repatriation to the Netherlands Indies. In the Brisbane River, several Dutch merchant ships remained for weeks, unable to sail owing to industrial trouble.

An ever increasing flow of migrants from the countries of Europe came to the Government hostels and there, with help, to accustom themselves to a new land, overcome language difficulties, find employment and ultimately move into homes of their own. Soon the Dutch Government found it necessary to appoint an emigration officer from Holland for duties in this regard.

It has always been customary for a consul to hold a reception annually to celebrate the National Day of the country he represents, at which official and other guests, including his consular colleagues, attend to offer their felicitations. The members of the consular corps are invited to attend the opening of Parliament and the swearing-in of a new Governor, in addition to various other official and semi-official functions.

Traditional, but discontinued some years ago, was the levée held at Parliament House by His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of the birthday of the sovereign. As consuls attending were entitled to the right of private entrée, the Governor, after inspecting the guard of honour, received them in a private

room before proceeding to the Legislative Council Chamber where others who had come to pay their respects were assembled.

On an official visit an ambassador or consul-general is usually accompanied by the consul when paying courtesy calls on the Governor, the Premier, the Chief Justice and the Lord Mayor. Similar procedure is followed by the captain of a visiting warship after he has first called officially on his consul.

Until 1914 a foreign warship, on arrival, secured to the mooring buoys in mid-stream off the Botanic Gardens and fired a salute, to which the gunners stationed on the bank with their guns beneath the pine trees, replied. Later on, the consul, on leaving the ship after having returned the captain's call, received a salute of seven guns. According to the Consular manual he is still entitled to this noisy courtesy, but over half a century has passed since the sound of saluting guns reverberated in the Gardens Reach.

During the years since 1950 Italy appointed a career consul, as later did Japan, which subsequently raised the status of its consulate to that of consulate-general.

Change has come with British Commonwealth representatives who have always been members of the Consular Corps. The Deputy British High Commissioner has now shed this mantle and is British Consul-General, whilst the New Zealand Trade Commissioner has become New Zealand Consul.

Over the years many countries have been represented in Queensland by their consuls, the amount of consulate work varying in degree and diversity according to the country concerned. The career consuls serve in a post for two years, or sometimes a year or two longer, before leaving for an appointment in another country. Expatriates of the foreign service, they and their families only see their homeland when on leave between periods of service in foreign lands.

On the other hand, though his duties and responsibilities are similar to those of his career colleagues, the appointment of an honorary consul, a permanent resident, is for an indefinite term which, as has been seen, sometimes extends for a long period.

Informal functions are held by the members of the Consular Corps of Queensland to welcome a new consul and enable him to meet his colleagues, or to bid farewell to a consul on relinquishing his post. After serving as an honorary consul for almost 24 years and, for the final ten years as Dean of the Consular Corps, the writer looks back at his period of service representing the Kingdom of the Netherlands as one of wide and varied interest with, occasionally, some unusual happenings.

Date of
Gazette

Consuls in Queensland, 1901 to 1950

- NETHERLANDS**
- 20.11.1862 Brisbane: Consul, Hon. J. C. Heussler, M.L.C.
Brisbane: Vacant, 1903 to 1905.
1.8.1923 Thursday Island: Vice-Consul, J. Mitchell.
6.3.1905 Brisbane: Consul, James Clark.
16.6.1906 Brisbane: Vice-Consul, G. T. Southern.
5.4.1913 Brisbane: Consul, F. H. Hart, Jr.
1917 Thursday Island: Vice-Consul, R. Hockings.
1933 Thursday Island: Vice-Consul H. N. Hockings.
1.10.1920 Townsville: Vice-Consul, James Donaldson.
1933 Brisbane: Vice-Consul, R. J. Donaldson.
1933 Townsville: Vice-Consul, A. S. McNaught.
2.12.1948 Brisbane: Consul, N. S. Pixley.
- ITALY**
- 19.12.1876 Brisbane: Vice-Consul, Barron L. Barnett.
9.3.1907 Brisbane: Consular Agent, John P. Wilson.
24.6.1916 Brisbane: Consular Agent, Hon. A. H. Whittingham, M.L.C.
2.12.1926 Townsville: Act. Consul, Count L. A. di San Marzano.
1927 Brisbane: Consular Agent, H. C. Kingsbury.
1933 Brisbane: Consular Agent, T. W. McWilliam.
1933 Townsville: Act. Consul, Mario Milano.
- GERMANY**
- 29.10.1886 Cooktown: Vice-Consul, Dr. A. H. R. F. Kortum, M.D.
6.10.1900 Brisbane: Consul, H. von Ploennies.
28.7.1906 Brisbane: Consul, Dr. Eugen Hirschfeld, M.D.
1914 Brisbane: Consulate closed.
- GERMAN REPUBLIC**
- 1930 Brisbane: Consul, Jos. Beiers.
- PORTUGAL**
- 1891 Brisbane: Consul, Hon. F. H. Hart, M.L.C.
29.12.1926 Brisbane: Consul, Hon. A. G. C. Hawthorn.
12.7.1934 Brisbane: Consul, L. A. Poole.
- UNITED STATES**
- 30.7. 1892 Brisbane, Consular Agent, W. J. Wetherill.
24.9.1897 Townsville: Consular Agent, J. H. Rogers.
1902 Townsville: Consular Agent, D. J. Brownhill.
1908 Brisbane: Consular Agent, Ashbury Caldwell.
23.1.1909 Brisbane: Consular Agent, J. W. Collins.
1912 Townsville: Consular Agent, Joseph Botton.
1919 Brisbane: Consular Agent, R. H. Tanner.
1926 Brisbane: Consular Agent, R. A. Hendy (acting).
13.6.1929 Brisbane: Consul, A. M. Doyle.
13.6.1929 Brisbane: Vice-Consul, R. A. Black.
1932 Brisbane: Consul, A. R. Preston.
1932 Brisbane: Vice-Consul, F. E. Schweitzer.
16.3.1933 Brisbane: Vice-Consul, M. A. Colebrook.
1937 Brisbane: Consul, J. P. Ragland.
- DENMARK**
- 5.2.1898 Brisbane: Consul, Poul C. Poulsen.
12.12.1903 Brisbane: Consul Jacob Christensen.
8.12.1900 Brisbane: Consul, Robert Lee-Bryce.
28.8.1903 Townsville: Vice-Consul, C. W. A. Sparre.
20.11.1908 Brisbane: Consul, T. W. Bouchard.
1919 Vacant.
4.10.1924 Brisbane: Consul, T. W. Bouchard.
7.10.1923 Townsville: Vice-Consul, J. W. Horn.
7.9.1946 Brisbane: Consul, M. C. J. Christopherson.
- SPAIN**
- 12.7.1899 Brisbane: Consul, J. W. H. Grout.
1919 Vacant.
21.1.1922 Brisbane: Consul, J. F. Stevens.
1931 Brisbane: Consul, J. E. Trude.
- JAPAN**
- 7.3.1896 Townsville: Consul, Tsunijiro Nakagawa.
26.10.1899 Townsville: Consul, Kametiro Tijirra.
22.3.1902 Townsville: Consul, Rizaburo Tayai.
30.6.1906 Townsville: Consul, Goro Narita.
1908 Consulate transferred to Sydney.
21.8.1919 Brisbane: Consul, James Forsyth.
1930 Brisbane: Consul, F. E. Loxton.

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Consuls in Queensland, 1901 to 1950

	SWEDEN AND NORWAY
17.9.1898	Brisbane: Vice-Consul, Hon. A. J. Carter, M.L.C.
	NORWAY
29.9.1906	Brisbane: Consul, Hon. A. J. Carter, M.L.C.
4.8.1906	Rockhampton: Vice-Consul, W. H. Rudd.
1918	Consulate vacant.
1919	Brisbane: Consul, Capt. Oscar Svensen.
23.10.1930	Brisbane: Consul, W. E. Savage.
30.8.1950	Brisbane: Consul, E. W. Savage.
	SWEDEN
25.8.1906	Brisbane: Consul, Hon. James Stodart, M.L.A.
19.6.1919	Brisbane: Vice-Consul, R. M. Stodart.
1924	Brisbane: Consul, R. M. Stodart.
1919	Townsville: Vice-Consul, J. Cummins.
1919	Rockhampton: Vice-Consul, W. G. Thompson.
16.5.1929	Townsville: Vice-Consul, D. W. Cross.
	SWITZERLAND
19.12.1899	Brisbane: Consul, Jacob Leutenegger.
7.7.1909	Brisbane: Consul, Major G. Grosse.
19.11.1910	Brisbane: Consul, Wm. Scoch.
4.11.1926	Brisbane: Consular Agent, Henri Schaub.
	BELGIUM
17.11.1900	Brisbane: Consul, Henry Donkin.
1922	Brisbane: Consul, W. M. Hayne.
19.5.1938	Brisbane: Consul, P. J. Rogers.
	FRANCE (vacant until 1902)
9.8.1902	Brisbane: Consular Agent, Hon. A. J. Carter, M.L.C.
1919	Brisbane: Consular Agent, H. R. Carter.
1936	Brisbane: Consular Agent, R. E. Nixon-Smith.
24.7.1948	Brisbane: Consular Agent, Richard Hunter.
	GREECE
20.2.1904	Brisbane: Consul, Lockhart H. Spence.
1919	Brisbane: Consul, Christie Freeleagus.
1925 to 1930	Brisbane: Consul-General, Christie Freeleagus.
	CHILE
23.7.1904	Brisbane: Consul, J. Hunter Brown.
1922	Brisbane: Consul, F. S. Lucas.
	ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
11.6.1904	Brisbane: Vice-Consul, Adolph Feez.
9.8.1908	Brisbane: Vice-Consul, John Currie.
14.9.1924	Brisbane: Vice-Consul, G. S. Colman.
	PANAMA
26.3.1904	Brisbane: Consular Agent, W. J. Wetherill.
26.3.1904	Townsville: Consular Agent, D. J. Brownhill.
13.5.1919	Brisbane: Consul, T. F. Moxon.
14.1.1937	Brisbane: Consul, Jules W. H. Moxon.
	PARAGUAY
27.10.1906	Brisbane: Vice-Consul, H. A. Goddard.
25.8.1910	Brisbane: Vice-Consul (acting), H. R. Carter.
1916	Consulate closed.
	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY
17.6.1910	Brisbane: Consul, E. B. Wareham.
1914	Consulate closed.
	RUSSIA
3.6.1910	Brisbane: Consul, B. W. MacDonald.
1919	Consulate closed.
	FINLAND
21.1.1922	Brisbane: Vice-Consul, H. G. Noble.
1937	Brisbane: Vice-Consul: F. E. Forth.
	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
9.12.1922	Brisbane: Consul, Joseph Urban.
25.3.1926	Brisbane: Consul, A. M. Tynan.
24.7.1930	Brisbane: Consul, R. C. Hancock.
3.4.1943	Brisbane: Consul, C. L. Harden.

Date of Gazette	Consuls in Queensland, 1901 to 1950
	BOLIVIA
1929	Brisbane: Consul, E. H. Corser.
13.1.1938	Brisbane: Consul, A. A. Henderson.
	LATVIA
8.3.1929	Brisbane: Consul, F. W. Sabine.
3.2.1938	Brisbane: Consul, R. T. Stephens.
	ECUADOR
2.6.1938	Brisbane: Consul, F. O'Sullivan.
	CHINA
1943	Brisbane: Consul, T. U. Chen.