



Anzac Day Edition

Conscription in Glebe

by Barry Johnson

It's true, we need reinforcements in the trenches. But if you knew the true horrors of this place, you would be just as unwilling as I am to force it upon any man. The truth is, I wouldn't bring my worst bloody enemy over here to go through this.

– an anonymous Australian soldier

After the commencement of World War One in 1914, Australia immediately pledged support for Britain's declaration of war on Germany. As service in our expeditionary force – the First Australian Imperial Force – was voluntary, enlistment offices were overwhelmed with the large queues of Australian men volunteering to join the battles in Europe and the Middle East. Victory was expected within months. After two long years, a feeling of exhaustion spread through Glebe's streets as hundreds of families endured the terrible loss of a loved father, brother or son.



Glebe's mayor and pro-conscriptionist, Ralph Henry Willis Stone (Photo: Max Solling Collection)⁵

As voluntary enlistment levels fell sharply, military and political leaders, including Glebe's mayor, Ralph Henry Willis Stone, proposed a

conscription scheme for mandatory overseas military service. As the Labor Prime Minister, William Hughes, CH, QC, lobbied for the change via a plebiscite, Stone chaired a pro-conscription meeting at the Glebe Town Hall, alongside New South Wales Premier William Holman. There was an equally vocal opposition to conscription. William Martin, a local architect and future alderman of Glebe, told an anti-conscription rally to 'show the world that while always willing to do their share in the defence of the Empire, they are not going to be forced to the points of German bayonets'.

As the date of the vote neared, Hughes boldly pre-empted the result, applying legislation in the Defence Act to submit a directive for all unmarried, medically-fit men aged 21-35 to report for military service within Australia⁴. These men would then commence the medical and training stages of the enlistment process, readying them for overseas service if the referendum was successful. The directive specified two sets of exemption criteria. The first set included men employed in certain public and community service roles; persons not of substantial European origin; and persons with a conscientious objection to bearing arms. In October 1916, exemption courts would assess claims for the second set of criteria, where the applicant was:

- engaged in or actively pursuing employment of national interest;
- likely to endure serious hardship if engaged in military service;

- the sole surviving son or in a family where half the sons had already enlisted;
- the sole support of aged parents, a widowed mother, orphan brothers or sisters.

In Glebe, exemption claims were reviewed at the Glebe Police Court on St Johns Rd. J. Lethbridge King, the great-grandson of third governor of NSW, Lieutenant Gidley King, was one of the presiding stipendiary magistrates. Mr King said 'helping to support parents was not a sufficient ground for granting exemption from military service.' He refused to recognise claims if the applicant was not the sole son and other sons in the family were of military enlistment age (21-35).



Glebe Police Court (photo: Bernard Smith)⁶

The judgement summaries of certain submissions are of particular note, reflecting the varied circumstances of the residents of Glebe directed to commence military service.^{1, 2}

Rejected applications

- Albert W. Green, despite the contention that his employer, a printing firm, would be seriously understaffed.
- Robert Commons gave \$96 per week* to his family but Captain Greaves, the military representative for the court, contended that his military pay would provide a larger contribution.
- William Frederick Brown stated he was the sole support for his brother, an apprentice in the iron trade. He asserted that he's the only British person making decorations and ornaments, otherwise made solely by Germans.

* *Currency values are recorded in the decimal, inflation-adjusted equivalents.*

- A postal assistant, supporting his widowed, crippled mother with \$771 per month. Of his four brothers, two were enlisted and one was a widower.
- A clerk, the sole support for his young brother and sister. He did not know the location of his father and another brother did not contribute.
- A chemist, urging that he was engaged in a business of national importance.
- A machinist, the main support for his widowed mother. He had a 21-year-old brother.
- A despatch clerk, one of five sons, two currently enlisted. Even though he appeared to satisfy the clause that no more than half of the sons in a family would be obligated to serve.
- A group of theological students. Their college principal stated that training of men for the pulpit was of national importance. The military representative, a Captain, contended that 'a fine field for operation lay before the young students among the enlisted men going into camp'. Based on these submissions, the magistrate granted a partial exemption for one student, stipulating that the applicant serve only in a non-combatant corps, and another temporary exemption to sit for an examination.

Temporary exemptions

- A manager, engaged in a reorganisation for the previous five years to improve his firm's department. The business was not of national importance but his two assistants had already enlisted. He was allowed a six-month exemption.
- Several naturalised Greeks, keepers of restaurants and oyster saloons, spoke of the utter impossibility of carrying on their business if they were sent to the front. They were allowed one month to settle their affairs.
- A 28-year-old coal foreman, who pleaded that 'it was expedient in the national interests that his services should be retained in furthering the despatch of transports'.

Exemptions

- A telephone mechanic, the only son to care for his widowed mother. One brother is a hospital inmate. The magistrate considered that leniency should be shown.

- A 22-year-old student at the University of Sydney, completing last year of training.
- Bosanquet Gray, an architect, the only remaining son. His parents had passed away and his brother had recently enlisted. Mr King responded, 'The intention of the regulation was that only sons should be exempt, so that they might remain behind to support their parents. However, your application is granted.'
- Neil McKinnon, the sole support for his mother, providing \$192 per week.
- An applicant, the sole support for his widowed mother. His brother was confined to an asylum for the previous decade.

The plebiscite vote was held on Saturday 28 October 1916. Perhaps partly due to ill-feeling from the domestic conscription directive and the reports of exemption claim refusals, the vote was narrowly defeated with 51.61% 'No' votes. In New South Wales and the Glebe's federal electorates of West Sydney and Dalley, the result was more definitive, with only 42.92%, 28.31%, 35.86% 'Yes' votes respectively⁷.

In 1924, a memorial designed by William Martin and honouring Glebe's soldiers serving in World War One was installed in Dr. H. J. Foley Rest Park on Glebe Point Rd.

Barry Johnson

Sources: 1. *Evening News*, 17.10.1916; 2. *The Sydney Morning Herald*, 18.10.1916 – 21.10.1916; 4. Scott, E., *The First Conscription Referendum*. The Official History of Australia in the War of 1914–1918: Volume XI – Australia During the War.

Planning Report, by Neil Macindoe

Size of Households

In the February *Bulletin* I reported on Bob Meyer's speech at the Better Planning Network conference at Parliament House. In that speech he referred to declining occupancy rates, which is planner-speak for a decline in the size of households. Specifically, he spoke about the decline in size of households after the Second World War. Although there was initially a baby boom, ultimately families became smaller, with fewer children.

We are all aware of this from our own experience. Many of us came from families with four or more children. We ourselves may have had two or three, and it is rare now to find families with more than this number.

The size of households varies considerably over

(Sydney: Angus and Robertson, 1941), p. 349 – 352.; 5. City of Sydney 2015, *Sydney's Alderman* <http://www.sydneyaldermen.com.au/alderman/ralph-henry-willis-stone/> accessed 8.3.2016; 6. City of Sydney 2015, *City of Sydney Image Library* <http://www.photosau.com.au/Cos> accessed 8.3.2016; 7. Bruzgulis, M., *Letter to the Editor*. The Glebe Society Inc. *Bulletin*. Issue 10 of 2015, p.2.

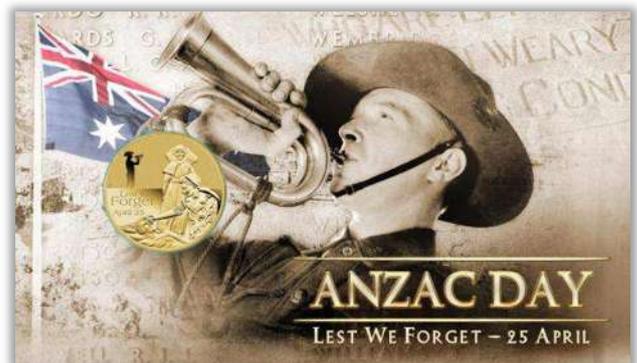
2016 Anzac Day Service Glebe

Glebe War Memorial, Glebe Point Rd
7.30am, Monday 25 April
Everyone is welcome

Glebe residents will commemorate Anzac Day with our traditional service at the Diggers' Memorial, beside Foley Park.

The talk will be given by local historian Max Solling; and the Lament will be played, as usual, by the piper, Rob McLean.

Morning tea will be served at the back of St John's Church after the ceremony.



time and from area to area. Typically an ageing area has smaller households. This was true of Glebe after World War One. People cease to be of reproductive age, their partners leave or die. Because Glebe was cheap at the time, it attracted single people and students, and while the population may have increased for a while it did not replace itself. Later, many students returned and bought the houses they had previously rented, and had families.

When the Department of Housing took over the Glebe Estate the population of tenants was low and ageing. The Department built special units for seniors and modernised and extended the houses. About two thousand new tenants moved in, many of them young. The Estate became the place for families. This was the first significant increase in the Glebe population in recent times, and few people noticed it because it did not

involve any major development sites.

From the late '60s on, a lot of flats were built in Glebe, but initially many were rented. The number of households increased considerably, but because the number of people in each was small, the increase in dwellings was counteracted by the ageing population, and hence decline in the size of households, in the rest of Glebe. Consequently the population of the area has remained fairly stable. This is typical of the Inner City, where the average number of persons per household remains at about two.

However, in the past, demographers assumed that flat or apartment dwellers would move from apartments to houses once they had children. The experience of Pyrmont/Ultimo, which has been redeveloped over the last few decades entirely with apartments, is that this assumption is incorrect. This is the main reason why there is such concern in Pyrmont/Ultimo about the lack of facilities, especially schools. Pyrmont/Ultimo now has a much larger population than Glebe, but has only one public primary school. Glebe has two, plus another Church school. It also has a public secondary school plus a Church secondary school. Ultimo has just the International Grammar School.

Bidura Stage 1 DA

This proposal, which is for the building envelope of the site, will probably be dealt with in the next few months. It is proposed to follow this with a design competition, and then more detailed DA proposals will follow. The whole process may take some time. The building has been leased back to the government for two years. The Society will continue to follow and comment on every stage, just as it has done so far.

History & Heritage

From the Terraces, by Liz Simpson-Booker ***History's Pawns***

One's own family history has a vast emotional pull and immediacy. Someone else's family history? ... Perhaps not quite the same fascination! However, recently I have been reading *Lost Relations* by Graeme Davison AO (Allen & Unwin, 2015). As a professional historian, Emeritus Professor Davison brings remarkable insights into researching family history and a special ability to portray his family's footsteps on the larger canvas of national affairs.

I was particularly struck by Davison's comments

The old *Bidura* building, including the garden fronting Glebe Point Rd, is safe because it is a Heritage Item. The controversial part of the DA involves the proposed new building behind *Bidura*. Although Council required the height of any new development to be no greater than the height of the current Remand Centre (15 m), the State Govt changed that limit, before selling the site, to allow an extra two storeys to be built. Amongst other concerns, the Glebe Society argues in its objection to the development that because the site is in a Conservation Area and includes a Heritage Item, the original Council height control should apply. This objection has also been sent to the National Trust. The Society's letter can be viewed at: <http://www.glebesociety.org.au/wordpress/?p=11350>

The Society also organised a Q&A session before the final date for objections last year. The session was well attended.

Neil Macindoe
Convenor, Planning



*Bidura Children's Court (photo: Jenna Reed Burns
<http://docomomoaustralia.com.au/>)*

on the trajectory of the lives of those men who were born in the decade of the 1890s which began with Depression and drought; a gold rush in the West and a pre-Federation optimism characterised the latter part of the decade. These 1890s boys were old enough to enlist in the First World War. Those who returned, however damaged physically and/or psychologically, then endured the Great Depression. A decade later, these same veterans found their own sons were of an age to

enlist to serve in the Second World War.

The generation of the 1890s was asked to endure the unendurable: an adult lifetime bookended by world wars and filled with the privations of the Great Depression and a myriad of losses.

With the approach of the centenary of the **first Anzac Day commemoration**, a year after the actual landing, we might reflect on some of the other events which marked the year 1916:

- Australian troops attacked **Fromelles** in the Battle of the Somme (Rod Holtham¹ notes that 2000 Australian men were killed and 3500 wounded in a 27-hour period; half of those killed were veterans of Gallipoli).
- Australian troops captured **Pozieres**, winning four VCs.
- Anzac Mounted Division engaged in the Battle of **Romani** in Sinai.
- The first referendum on **conscription** resulted in a 'No' vote, by a narrow margin after a bitter campaign which split Australia along sectarian lines. (A second referendum was held at the end of 1917 and conscription was again rejected.).
- The Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia (now known as the **RSL**) was founded as a support organisation for, *inter alia*, the well-being, care, compensation and commemoration of serving and ex-service Defence Force members and their dependents.
- **Glenwood**, near 57 Hereford St Glebe, was being used by the Red Cross as a hospital for casualties from Gallipoli.² (*Glenwood*, designed by architect John Verge, was built circa 1837. It was demolished around 1940 for warehouses).

Some 151 Glebe men died on the Western Front. Of those, the following had been awarded the Military Medal for Valour:

- Edward J Boyd, died aged 33, mechanic
- Robert E Brown, died aged 27, carpenter
- Garnet Downer, died aged 30, clerk
- Alexander Kennedy, died aged 21, baker
- Reginald S Morgan, died aged 26, musician

Vera Deakin, daughter of Alfred who later became Australia's second Prime Minister, was also born in the 1890s. In 1916 she moved her Wounded and Missing Inquiry Bureau to London. The organisation was devoted to finding information on behalf of relatives of Australian soldiers. Those relatives were not satisfied with the military explanations given them. Largely volunteer-run, the Bureau grew to a point where it was handling up to 25,000 requests for information per annum. Vera Deakin was considered also to have been most influential in the development of the Australian Red Cross.

Liz Simpson-Booker
Convenor, Heritage subcommittee

Sources: 1. Holtham, Rod, *Glebe and The Great War*, self-published, 2014; 2. Solling, Max, A Semi-Rural Retreat, *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No.23, 2002, p32.



Vehicles driving through the dole queue at Harold Park during the Great Depression, Sydney, 26 July 1932 (photo: National Library of Australia)

Who lived in your street? by Lyn Collingwood Darcy Ezekiel Dugan (1920 – 1991)

Career thief Darcy Dugan lived his last years in Glebe and was at least once on the run in the suburb. An armed robber but never a killer, Dugan spent over half his life in prison but was more famous for his derring-do than his crimes. Nicknamed 'Houdini', he masterminded six successful escapes from custody and attempted

four others, stating that it was the prison system's job to keep him locked up and his own job to get out. Now largely forgotten, his was a household name from the 1940s to the 1980s.

Darcy Dugan was born on 29 August 1920 in Newtown. The son of Nonie Turner and Ezekiel

Richard David Dugan, an ornamental tiler of Irish-Catholic ancestry, he had a younger brother, Tom, who stayed out of trouble. When not truanting, Darcy received his early education from the Christian Brothers. At age 12 he moved with his family to Annandale and began shoplifting from local shops such as Grace Brothers. Soon he was selling stolen cosmetics to cinema usherettes and brothel-keeper Tilly Devine and her working girls in Woolloomooloo.

His parents married in 1933 and divorced five years later; Tom going to live with his mother and Darcy with his father, an ex bare-knuckle boxing champion. Following his tenth appearance in the Children's Court, Darcy in 1937 was sent to the Gosford Training School for Boys, a brutally run facility housing young offenders and orphans. He absconded from there twice. He then served a sentence at the Emu Plains prison farm where he expanded his knowledge of lock-breaking and safe-blowing.

After periods of incarceration at Goulburn and the Oberon prison farm, Dugan was drafted into the army and sent for training to Cowra but soon went AWOL. He then survived as a cat burglar in Sydney's eastern suburbs before being caught. Released from Bathurst Jail in 1945, he specialised in safe-breaking ('I hardly ever encountered a locking device I would not beat'). Physically fit, small and light on his feet, Dugan also made money in competitive ballroom dancing.

In January 1946 Dugan and an accomplice Harry Mitchell, arrested for burglary, were being transported in a Black Maria from Long Bay Jail to Burwood Court. Armed with a screwdriver fashioned from a prison fork, Dugan loosened a ventilator panel in the roof of the van and both men squeezed through. In March, within days of his recapture, Dugan was again on the loose, having cut through the roof of a prison tram with a saw made from prison knives. Newspaper coverage labelled the escape as 'sensational' and 'daring' and Dugan as 'the India-rubber man'. However, with no food or water, he gave himself up at Boronia Park after just 37 hours' freedom.

Having served three and a half years in Bathurst Jail, Dugan changed his name to Darcy Clare and moved in with his father at Mountain St Ultimo. He lost his job at the PDF canned butter factory when police revealed his background to his boss. In August 1949 he was back in the dock with William Cecil Mears, charged with armed robbery. Within half an hour of their arrival at Long Bay, the pair had picked a lock, prised

off part of a roof, scaled two walls and caught a city tram. Another manhunt followed plus a £500 reward and they were soon recaptured in a hide-out at Lugarno. In December they broke out of Central Police Court during a lunch recess when Mears subpoenaed Dugan as a witness. Using a hacksaw blade threaded between his shoulder blades, Dugan sawed through the bars of their holding cell and scrawled 'Gone to Gowings' on the wall. The two then scaled down a drainpipe and mingled with Christmas shoppers. Rumours flew that they were in disguise as women, Santa Claus or hospital patients.

Dugan and Mears had been on the run for a month when they held up a bank in Ultimo, leaving almost empty-handed after Mears shot the manager and a clerk. They abandoned the getaway car in front of Roland Campbell's house in Eglinton Rd Glebe and walked into Jubilee Park where they sheltered under trees until picked up by Dugan's childhood shoplifting friend Lennie McPherson. A witness at the subsequent trial, Campbell recognised Mears from a newspaper photograph.

Two months later an informant betrayed their hideaway house in Collaroy. In readiness for another break to freedom, Dugan made an impression in wet bread of a handcuff lock, fashioned a flat key from a belt buckle and hid it in his mouth. At Central Court in May 1950 he undid his handcuffs but unexpected problems with a bolted door foiled his escape. He dropped a pin as a diversion while retaining the real 'key' in his mouth for future use (but lost it in front of police on the train trip to Grafton when he spat it out thinking it was an orange pip).

The ALP's narrow win in the June 1950 State election meant the commutation of Mears' and Dugan's death sentences to life imprisonment, to be served with other 'intractables' in Grafton Jail, the State's toughest prison, known as 'the Bloodhouse'. Nine months later Dugan was caught after sawing through his cell bars. The next year, feigning insanity by refusing to wash or eat, he became as 'thin as a match', but was sent back to Grafton after force-feeding at Long Bay. With a key made from a steel thimble he unlocked his cell door but was again caught in the act and sent to solitary. In 1953 he organised an unsuccessful breakout of a dozen prisoners who bolted after leaving the prison chapel.

In 1957 Dugan was in Parramatta Jail where he met George Freeman who revealed that Lennie McPherson, now 'Mr Big', was a police informant who had squealed on Dugan. After being discovered hiding in a hole dug under a shed in

the prison garden, Dugan was sent back to Grafton where he read up on Houdini and practised swallowing and regurgitating knives and forks. In 1960 he was transferred to Long Bay but was soon on a prison merry-go-round – Grafton, Tumbarumba, Parramatta, Bathurst, Long Bay – before being secretly released in the dead of night in 1967. He sold his story to the *Telegraph*, bought a house at Rozelle from his 1946 accomplice Harry Mitchell, started working as a counsellor at Ted Noffs' Wayside Chapel, wrote a play, and acted in Max Cullen's 1969 stage production of *Fortune and Men's Eyes* (set in a prison) at the Anzac Auditorium.

By now Dugan was a well-known campaigner for prison reform and the exposure of corrupt police and guards. He claimed innocence on a charge of robbing a jeweller but was sentenced to 14 years. He sold back the Rozelle house, then spent time in Grafton, Long Bay and Maitland, where he was a debater and painted in oils. After being again released in 1980, he married Jan Simmonds, the sister of prison escapee Kevin Simmonds who, like Dugan, had been pursued and recaptured by Detective Ray 'Gunner' Kelly. The couple soon split up but remained friends.

In 1981 Ted Noffs found Dugan accommodation at *Glebe House* on Glebe Point Rd, a halfway facility for those who had served time. His stay was short. Needing money, he took part in an aborted service station robbery and was again jailed. After his final release in November 1985 he returned to *Glebe House* where he developed Parkinson's disease. He was moved to a nursing home at Cabramatta (not far from Parramatta Jail) where he died on 22 August 1991, and was buried in the Catholic section of Rookwood Cemetery near his father who had died in the Sacred Heart Hospice Darlinghurst on 23 August 1965.

Darcy Dugan's scribbled memoirs were smuggled out of jail and entrusted to journalist Michael Tatlow, with strict instructions that they not be published until he, Lennie McPherson,

Ray Kelly and Fred Krahe had all 'turned to dust'. The book *Bloodhouse* appeared in 2012.

Someone doing community service at *Glebe House* in the late 1980s recalls meeting the place's most famous occupant: 'He was well settled into dementia by then, and spent most of his time sitting on the back verandah, silent and staring. I was introduced to him on my first day. I felt it was a kind of initiatory rite – 'come and see a real hard character' - but he was just a harmless shrivelled old man. Then we shook hands, and it was like being gripped by an industrial robot. But he never spoke.' The facility was 'just an ordinary house with open doors and windows. But I guess his escaping instinct was still intact, because I was told he kept walking out and wandering off. For some reason he usually ended up at Balmain, where someone would tell the police Darcy's out again, and the local officers would eventually find him roaming the streets, and pop him into a car and send him back to Glebe. I think he was regarded by the police as a sort of wayward pet.'

Lyn Collingwood

Sources: Darcy Dugan with Michael Tatlow *Bloodhouse*; *Daily Examiner* (Grafton) 16.8.1937; *Sydney Morning Herald* 9.12.1938, 7.10.1942, 26.1.1946, 19.2.1946, 5.3.1946, 6.3.1946, 21.8.1949, 24.8.1949, 31.8.1949, 3.12.1949, 16.12.1949, 15.2.1950, 18.4.1950, 13.5.1950; *Truth* (Sydney) 24.3.1946, 2.6.1946; NSW registry of births, deaths, marriages; personal information.



Darcy Dugan in 1965 (photo: www.dailytelegraph.com.au/)

The Past and Future Trams of Glebe, by Robert Gibbons

Glebe Point Rd has a special historical character still. Relatively straight and fairly flat, it was a good place to start the Inner West's horse, steam and electric trams in the nineteenth century. Understanding the past is important, of course, but so is understanding future possibilities.

We would do well to remember that previous

route conversions have been met with mixed feelings of nostalgia and joy – Sydneysiders do not all remember our history very well.

The History

Steam trams ran from 1882 to Cook St Glebe; with a small extension to Pendrill/Leichhardt Sts in 1896. Horse buses were more widespread, from Millers Point to Lyndhurst and to Forest

Lodge. Electric trams ran from 1900, the Rozelle Depot from 1904. Minogue Cres. was a reserved tram track to the depot and there is a 500m double track tunnel from Pyrmont Bridge Rd to Jubilee Park, passing below Glebe Point Rd. A six-minute service was provided on weekdays, increasing to four minutes during peak hours and on Saturday evenings. Trams ran every 15 minutes on Sunday mornings, and at six-minute intervals for the rest of the day. Max Solling's *Grandeur & Grit* history recounts that in 1900 Sydney was still two-thirds pedestrian. In *Fall of the Giant**, I recount the fate of trams. Services in the Inner West ceased in 1958.

The current tramline at the back of Glebe via Lilyfield to Dulwich Hill was a poor compromise through two planning phases. The first was in 1995 when the Transport Minister, Bruce Baird, proposed using the freight line rather than the old routes off Parramatta Rd; and the second was after a 1999 study showed an option down Norton St; Labor kept going down the freight line. The Norton St 'opportunity' will bring in 'the future' later in this article. All in all, the current trams do not service the town centres and are not as useful as those of the past were.

Shooting Through was an exhibition of tram history at the Museum of Sydney in 2009. Why did Sydney remove its tram networks? MOS gave the wrong reason – not slightly wrong, profoundly wrong, in blaming motoring lobbies: from the 1890s Sydney politicians wanted to underground them as they caused terrible congestion and accidents, in 1909 our Planning Royal Commission wanted to move the trams to 'feed' suburban train stations, and in the 1920s our forebears committed to a £27 million rail program (the Bridge accounting for just £9 million) – meaning we could move families to healthier suburbs and give them cheap, clean transport. If we had moved the trams out to the 'burbs, Sydney would have a better transit environment than Zurich.

Bus competition started in earnest in the 1930s, often as 'feeders' to the railways. Tram patronage plummeted in the same decade but trams were saved by petrol shortages during and after WWII. Then patronage collapsed again. There was a solid logic in their removal but less so in the failure to relocate them.

The Future

Glebe Point Rd has three bus services which are reminiscent of former tram routes. There is no prospect of moving the current tramway to make it more useful, and no new tram could be justified

without turning Glebe into a Manhattan (heaven forbid). That does not mean that Glebe cannot benefit from sensible improvements; here are two ideas which I have put to Sydney University, the Broadway Centre, Central Park, and a prominent Chippendale corporate citizen, all without support.

The first is a submission to the Government to put in a junction at the Hawthorn tram stop so that a new line could run along Marion St to Norton St Leichhardt and then down Parramatta Rd to Central, to complete the loop. Norton St needs a lift and trams would do that. The time has to come to move people from cars to transit, while Parramatta Rd needs transit to allow redevelopment. The analogy is Sydney Rd through Brunswick in Melbourne. We do not have a Swanston St nor a St Kilda Rd.

The second idea is a Personal Rapid Transit 'expressnet', using state of the art technology, to link Broadway with Redfern but not in a simple linear manner. This is about thinking in new ways in contexts where personal needs are complex. The same logic applies to reducing congestion in Bondi Beach and other stressed visitor economies. The European Community conducted a design competition in Bath UK and such systems run in England, the USA, South Korea and UAE. Regrettably the Greater Sydney Commission is not allowed to consider outsiders' ideas and is limited to the Government's Metro train and WestConnex-type frameworks.

Glebe has a transit future but not what would normally be envisaged. We know nothing will happen unless grassroots pressures are converted into a Ted Mack type program. Is Glebe up for that?

Robert Gibbons

* Robert Gibbons, *The 'Fall of the Giant': Trams vs. Trains and Buses in Sydney, 1900–61*, in Garry Wotherspoon (ed.) *Sydney's Transport: Studies in Urban History*, Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1983.



Tram shed at Bennelong Point, 1952 (Photo: i.imgur.com)

Community Matters, by Janice Challinor

What heartless person saw fit to cut the ribbons down?

Just as ribbon-cutting is usually associated with such momentous occasions as the opening of a new facility, so has premature ribbon slashing become synonymous with attempts to thwart such events and to protest their validity. Such an action occurred on Saturday 19 March 1932 at the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge when Francis de Groot, a member of the New Guard opposed to NSW Premier Lang's leftist policies, slashed the official ribbon minutes before the Premier was to do so. Following de Groot's arrest, however, the ceremony went ahead.

On Saturday 12 March people gathered at *Bidura*, the former Children's Court and remand centre located at 357 Glebe Point Rd – not to protest the proposed changes by then new owners – but to raise awareness and lend support to people who survived the injustices perpetrated against them when they were children. As stated in the invitation you may have seen on the Glebe Society's website: 'remember that this is a day of reverence, in remembrance of those we have lost and those still struggling to survive. It is not a protest so please come along, colourful ribbons will be provided'.

And colourful ribbons did bedeck the fence as people gathered at *Bidura* to attend the Sydney Launch of the National LOUD FENCE ribbon campaign 'in memory of victims of childhood physical, mental and sexual abuse who are no longer with us and in support of victims who are still struggling to survive'. This was followed by similar actions to beribbon the fence of 270 Glebe Point Rd where *Roylston*, the former boys' home still stands, at 2pm that same day. For both addresses the visible signs of remembrance were intended to remain for a week.

There was a firm request from Bruce Trickett, on behalf of his elderly mother, *Roylston's* owner and the family, that the organisers ensure that the Trickett family not be disturbed (by requests to see the house, trespassing and so on), as the weekend is family time for the parents, grandparents and very young children. Therefore, everyone attending the LOUD FENCE Ribbon Campaign was asked to adhere to this request. The Tricketts had graciously given their permission to the organisers to encourage and endorse the LOUD FENCE Ribbon Campaign being conducted at *Roylston*, without any interference or undue pressure to the family on

the day of reverence. The Trickett family have for years received visits from elderly men, listened compassionately to their often tragic stories and helped them exorcise their traumatic memories, frequently by permitting them to enter their home to do so.



Ribbons on the fence of Bidura, prior to their being removed (Photo: P. Vernon)

Pamella Vernon, who asked the Glebe Society to inform local people in Glebe of the LOUD RIBBON day approached me with considerable information about the wider campaign. As one of the members of the 'Group of Ten' who have started a 'Go fund me' campaign to support the costs involved in promoting the 'National Day of Action' around the country at a date yet to be fixed she is fervent in her appeals to the wider community. The following is an edited excerpt from an email she sent to me.

This LOUD RIBBON campaign is the precursor for the 'NDAFA' 'National Day of Action' for Forgotten Australians, sometime towards the end of April, but possibly as late as early June, prior to the Federal Election. The Theme will be

DO YOU BELIEVE US? SHOW US YOU CARE!

The rationale behind this Theme, is that the Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, in Opposition, when he address the Thousands of Forgotten Australians at the National Apology in 2007, the words he uttered, which brought him to tears was... 'WE BELIEVE YOU'. This mantra has given comfort and hope to the many thousand survivors of the irrefutable 'Systemic Abuse', physical, mental, emotional, spiritual and sexual. Many of our siblings did not survive and went to

early graves under very sad circumstances, my sister Yvonne, being one of them.

There is a great deal more that could and should be said about this campaign, and the sad and heart-wrenching experiences of people who were subject to abuses as children that have underlain its genesis. However at the moment I'd simply like to acknowledge that many people in Glebe did turn out to support the ribbon day: Pamella again;

I must say that the Glebe Community wholeheartedly supported our Forgotten Australian's LOUD FENCE Ribbon Campaign @ Bidura & Royston Boy's Home – I called & spoke to Bruce Trickett on Tuesday evening to request the family's endorsement for the LOUD FENCE fence & Their family home. I was comforted to hear the Mrs Trickett (Elder) purchased the property in the mid 1990s & has never turned an old boy from Royston away, even late @ night, in fact he has witnessed his mother guide the men (at times they have been extremely traumatised) she graciously allowed them access & in many cases, over the years she has consoled & commiserated & heard them out, telling of their experiences – When he told me this, he brought me to tears & said 'of course my Mother will endorse the LOUD FENCE, with the provision that there would be no trespass or requests to inspect over the weekend, as they have very young children also that it remain for 1 week only – our men were so grateful for their endorsement & the whole day was extremely memorable'.

So the action of one or perhaps a miserable few

who chose to belittle the survivors' experiences by cutting down the ribbons become even more distressing. Their actions can be seen as those of social vandals who care little for the often crippling experiences of too many of our fellow Australians; people who rather are deserving of our support. A Glebe Society member, Kathryn Kang was moved to write the following on our website on March 14, 2016 at 11:12 am;

I support the Loud Fence campaign, in honour of victims and survivors of the abuse of children in institutional care. No More Silence. I am shocked to see that the ribbons tied to the front fence of Bidura on Saturday 12 March were cut down by someone overnight, probably in early hours of Monday 14 March. The ribbons were left lying on the footpath. This is another act, by some coward, to try to silence the voices of victims and survivors and their relatives. (I am a concerned neighbour, I've lived in the same house in Glebe for 30 years and counting; and I'm a member of The Glebe Society).

If you would like to contribute to the campaign I'm sure your support would be welcome. I will certainly pass anything on to Pamella Vernon that any Glebe Society member would like sent to her, and I hope that you will join with me in supporting our wider Australian community in its progress towards recognising the injustices of the past, and responding appropriately so that victims and survivors alike may receive some closure. After all, we generally like to think of ours as a 'good society' that cares for people and their rights.

Janice Challinor
Community Subcommittee Convenor

Diane Austin-Broos at Blackwattle Bay Café for Glebe Voices

On Tuesday February 23 Diane Austin-Broos, Professor Emerita of Anthropology at Sydney University, gave us a challenging and informative evening in discussing the situation of the Arrernte of Hermannsburg.

We heard of the historical role of the Lutherans in setting up the Hermannsburg mission. As a by-product of their missionary work with the Aboriginal people who came into the mission, the Aranda (now Arrernte) language was recorded

Diane spoke in the context of government policies such as 'Closing the Gap', 'self-determination' and the management of the

Community Development Employment Program.

Diane described the movement to outstations and envisaged the result as a sort of 'hub and spoke' comprised of the outstations at the end of 'spokes' with the 'hub' being Hermannsburg. She talked about the changing roles played by the hub as fewer people and less business opportunities exist there. Diane discussed the importance of kin in the movement between the outstation spokes – not just in funerals but in providing money etc to a relative.

Among problems discussed was the difficulty of passing on lore from the Elders when the young

men are not capable of receiving it.

Diane also suggested that there could be a better educational result if teachers went to the outstation to teach rather than having students come in to Hermansberg.

This was a wide-ranging and very informative evening. The event was graciously hosted by Blackwattle Café to whom we give our thanks.

Carole Herriman

Invitation to Take Part in Research

I am undertaking a study, on ageing, through the University of Sydney and am looking to recruit participants to the study.

The aim of the study is to look at ageing from the perspective of people over the age of 70 (receiving a full or part pension) and from the perspective of a person they identify as a key/important person in their life who is at least 16 years younger than them. The 16 years difference represents the average number of years between generations in Australia over the past 100 years, eg Baby Boomers, Generation X, Generation Y and so on.

The research process involves agreeing to be interviewed separately by the researcher. The study is interested in your overall experience of

ageing. I am interested in how you think older people are talked about and treated in Australia. I am interested in whether you have discussed ageing issues with the younger person you have identified as involved in your life. I am interested to know if you have looked to the future and made any plans in relation to ageing and if you have done this with the younger person involved in your life. In particular I am most interested in anything you think is important for a researcher to know in relation to ageing.

If you are interested, please feel free to contact me by phone (0416 089 877) or email (francis.duffy@sydney.edu.au) and I can provide you with more detailed information.

Francis Duffy

Glebe, Naturally

The Johnstons Creek Parklands – disappearing projects? by Jan Macindoe

Remember the consultation sessions we attended in 2012 about exciting and extensive plans to enhance the parklands along Johnstons Creek and Rozelle Bay? The first session was in June, with a follow-up in December. Then the Master Plan was exhibited in May 2013 with drop-in sessions in the parklands, and further refinements made for the final endorsed plan.

So, what has happened to those plans? Councillor Linda Scott has asked two questions on notice in Council in the past year about the projects in the Johnstons Creek Master Plan. Last year her question was: 'What is the projected time-frame for the completion of public works as part of the Johnstons Creek Parklands Master Plan?' The answer by the Lord Mayor was: 'The upgrade of open space as outlined in the Johnstons Creek master plan will be delivered through three projects. The first project will be the development of Harold Park providing 3.8 hectares of new open space with construction commencing later this year. Secondly, a new project, The Crescent Lands at Johnstons Creek, will be delivered by mid-2018. The final project contributing to the parklands will be the upgrade of the Federal Park playground,

scheduled for delivery by mid-2018.'

In a further question in late February this year, Councillor Scott asked: 'How many future capital works projects are contained within the Johnstons Creek Parklands Masterplan?' In reply, the Mayor referred again to her answer from the previous year.

Those three projects are good as far as they go, but they leave some very big gaps when compared to the Master Plan, including:

- The Hill (currently inaccessible).
- the canal naturalisation.
- the large freshwater wetland – 'a highly visible expression of the parklands' signature character'.
- various upgrades to existing parks, including a fountain, a kayak and canoe launching pontoon and a new bridge close to the Bay.

The biggest gap is clearly the plan for The Hill. The Master Plan includes the following descriptions:

As it is cost prohibitive to entirely remove The Hill, the best option is to take advantage of the prospect it provides being

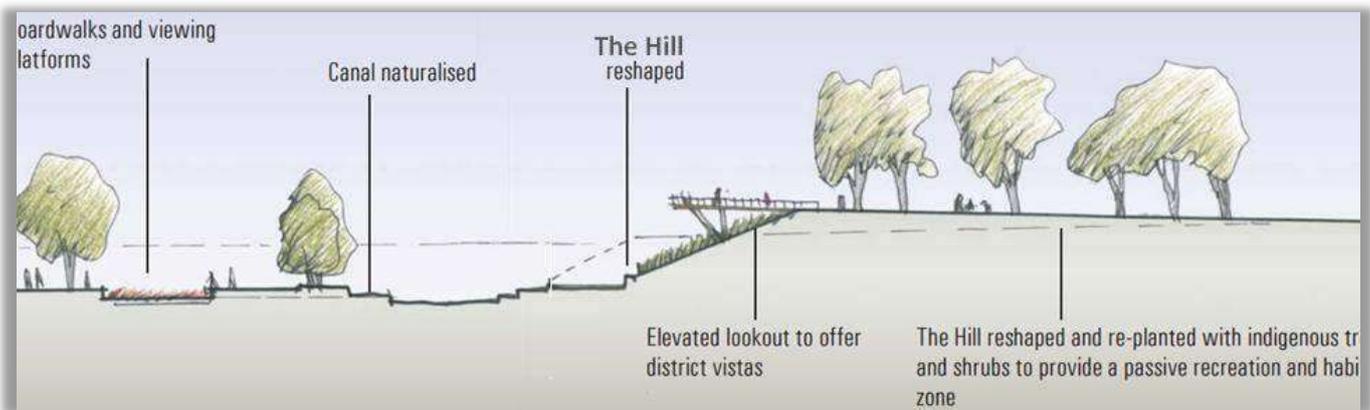
two metres above the adjacent railway viaduct. A new equitable access route from Maxwell Rd to a cantilevered viewing deck at the summit of the hill maximises views over the parklands, the bay and surrounding areas.

The Hill is also to be reshaped and graded to stabilise the slopes. To improve visual and physical connections through the parklands, the western bank is to be cut back to open up views and connections through the viaduct from Jubilee Oval to the Tram Shed and open space in Harold Park.

To provide the necessary protective capping to the Hill, the existing vegetation will need to be removed, providing the opportunity to replace it with new plantings of indigenous shrubs and canopy eucalypts. The adjacent existing mature fig trees can be retained.

A lovely vision for this critical area, which we need to ensure becomes reality ... sometime before we die.

Jan Macindoe
 Convenor, Environment subcommittee



Extract from the Johnstons Creek Parklands-Master Plan (image: City of Sydney)

[Editor's note: Johnstons Creek Parklands has been a concern of the Society for decades. Below is an extract from a 1979 Bulletin (issue 2).]

JOHNSTON'S CANAL PARKLANDS

A series of disjointed and poorly developed parks and parkland reservations exist on Orphan School and Johnston's Creeks from the Children's Hospital to Rozelle Bay. Potential exists for a continuous belt of parkland in this area linking up with waterfront parks extending around Glebe Point to Cook Street. Much research and lobbying is required to turn this concept into a reality.

Glebe's Sporting History

Some Glebe Cricketers, by Ian Edwards

Whatever regrets we may have about the history of Australia from the first settlement in 1788 we can never be sorry that we inherited from the British their love of cricket. We don't always win test matches but on the whole we've done rather better than any other cricketing country.

I was privileged to watch the second test of the first post war Ashes series at the Sydney Cricket

Ground in which Australia, led by Don Bradman, won a great victory over the English playing as the Marylebone Cricket Club, led by Walter Hammond. They had landed in Fremantle in October, 1946, and Hammond, had scored 208 in an early match. There was intense speculation about the fitness of Bradman, not only to captain Australia but even to withstand the stress of a test match as it was known that he had suffered

from fibrositis. He dispelled these doubts in the first test at Brisbane by scoring 187 but as he said about the second test in Sydney:

I was fortunate to bat at all. On the Friday I tore a leg muscle which prevented me fielding on Saturday. This was followed by an attack of gastritis which kept me in bed most of the weekend, and I felt far below par on the Monday. Even then my leg was heavily strapped and the whole innings was played off the back foot. I scarcely made one forward shot the whole day.

England batted first: they were all out for 255 and Barnes, who had opened for Australia with Morris, was on 71 when Bradman finally appeared at the crease. I was with the crowd on the hill and being ignorant of Bradman's problems wondered why he didn't appear when Morris got out. My perplexity increased when Johnson, Hassett and Miller appeared before Bradman. To the best of my recollection Bradman and Barnes were together on about 150, Bradman having made 150 runs while Barnes made 79. Bradman went on to make 234 and so did Barnes who gave his wicket away, not attempting to score after Bradman was out. Barnes had faced 667 balls for his score while Bradman, in spite of his handicap, took only 396 balls for the same score. Together they set a test record of 405 for a fifth wicket partnership.

Bradman was then aged 38 and his best years were behind him. In England in 1930, at the age of 21, he had set a test record of 334; 309 of them in one day, but he could still make more runs than his younger contemporaries – and make them faster. The innings was declared closed at eight wickets for 659. The next highest score in the Australian innings was 40 by Keith Miller. Australia won the match by an innings and 33 runs and went on to win the series.

Bradman captained Australia in the 1948 tour of England, where the team became known as 'The Invincibles', having never lost a match. Some of Bradman's records have been broken but no batsman has ever come near his test average of 99.94. It is well known that he had played first grade cricket for St George before he played for New South Wales for whom, in a Sheffield Shield match against Queensland, he scored a record 452 not out. As Australians, we can all be proud of him but as residents of Glebe we have no local connection.

What is *not* so well known is that the Glebe District Cricket Club played an important part in the careers of four outstanding cricketers: Albert

(Tibby) Cotter (1883-1917), Warren Bardsley (1882-1954), Charlie Kelleway (1889-1952) and William Albert Stanley (Bert) Oldfield (1894-1976). In fact, the Australian Test team of 1912 included three cricketers who had attended Forest Lodge Public School – Bardsley, Cotter and Kelleway^{1 3}

The Glebe District Cricket Club was founded in the early 1890s and was one of eight to compete in the first season of district cricket.² Yet cricket had been played in Glebe before that time. To quote Max Solling:

Wentworth Park was formally opened as a recreation area in September 1882: 'This park, looking at the surroundings, bids fair to become one of the finest in the colony', the Town & Country Journal reported 'The oval set apart for cricket is very large and contains 6.25 acres, having a white painted rail all round'. Cricket, the most respectable sport, occupied pride of place on the park, with rugby teams forced to play on the unfenced expanses of the park. The cricket oval was managed by the Wentworth Park Cricket Association whose executive was dominated by pillars of the community. A growing sense of identification with place could be discerned in inner Sydney, and any club taking the name of the suburb, attracted strong support. So at Wentworth Park, local elders too old to play cricket or rugby, but with emotion to expend, watched, shouted and gained satisfaction from talking over the day's play. Local cricket clubs at Wentworth Park in the 1880s participated in two main competitions; Pyrmont, Glebe, Toxteth, Corio, Excelsior and Osborne competed for the Evan Jones Challenge Silver Cup, while other local elevens – Derwent, Glebe Strathmore, Waratah, and Glebe Clifton – played in the Furness Cup competition.³

Tibby Cotter

The first of our local cricketers to play for Australia was Albert (Tibby) Cotter. To quote Rod Holtham's article on Cotter in *Glebe and the Great War*⁴:

When he was six his family move to Glebe. He was educated at the Forest Lodge Public School, where fellow-pupils included the cricketers Charles Kelleway and Warren Bardsley, and at Sydney Grammar School in 1899-1900.

Tibby Cotter joined the Glebe District Cricket Club in 1900 and established himself as a fine

pace bowler and hard-hitting batsman.

In 291 tests Cotter took 89 wickets, seven times taking five in an innings, at an average of 28.64 each. Among his best performances for Glebe were four wickets in four balls and his highest score of 156 which included 16 sixes⁵.

He joined the AIF in 1915 but was killed in the war.

Warren Bardsley

Although born in Warren NSW, Bardsley attended the Forest Lodge Public School. His father taught at this school for over forty years from 1883.

At age 17 Bardsley played for Glebe in the Sydney first-grade competition. He made his State debut in 1903-04, and won selection in the Australian team to visit England in 1909. Bardsley served briefly as a NSW and Australian selector. He died of heart disease at Clovelly on 20 January 1954.

Charles Kelleway

Charles ('Charlie') Kelleway, another local boy to represent Australia, had also attended Forest Lodge School. He played in 26 Tests between 1910 and 1928. Kelleway had served as a Captain in the AIF and was the first captain of the AIF Touring XI. He died in Lindfield in 1944, aged 58.

Bert Oldfield

William Albert Stanley (Bert) Oldfield began his career as a cricketer playing in the NSW Churches Cricket Union and made 84 in his first game for the Glebe District Cricket Club of which he became secretary in July 1915.

Oldfield served with the first AIF as a corporal in the 15th Field Ambulance. He was selected for the AIF cricket team which played 28 first class matches in Britain, South Africa and Australia.

His first test match was in the 1920-21 season in Sydney against England. Oldfield received a fractured skull during the infamous third Test at Adelaide— one of the 'Bodyline' series.

Oldfield played 54 Tests for Australia, scoring 1,427 runs at an average of 22.65, and taking 78 catches and 52 stumpings. His tally of stumpings remains a Test career world record.

After his retirement, Oldfield he wrote two books, *Behind the Wicket* (1938) and *The Rattle of the Stumps* (1954), and managed the Australian schoolboys cricket team which toured Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, India, Ceylon and Singapore in 1965-66.

The Glebe District Cricket Club no longer exists as a separate entity having been amalgamated in 1965 with the Paddington District Cricket Club to form the Sydney Cricket Club but it had more than justified its existence if only for the part it played in the careers of the abovementioned cricketers.

Ian Edwards

Sources: 1. Leichhardt Historical Journal, 1980(9), p.20; 2. Max Solling, (1994). *Under the Arches*. 3. Max Solling (2008) Wentworth Park – its history and uses, Glebe Society website. 4. Rod Holtham (2014) Glebe and the Great War. 5. G. P. Walsh, Cotter, Albert (Tibby) (1883–1917), Australian Dictionary of Biography.



Albert 'Tibby' Cotter, ca. 1908 (Photo: National Library of Australia)

'An Act of Bastardry', with Max Solling

Thursday 14 April
6.30-7.30pm
Glebe Library

As part of its 'Creative Glebe' series, the Glebe Library is holding a not-to-be-missed event with historian, Max Solling.

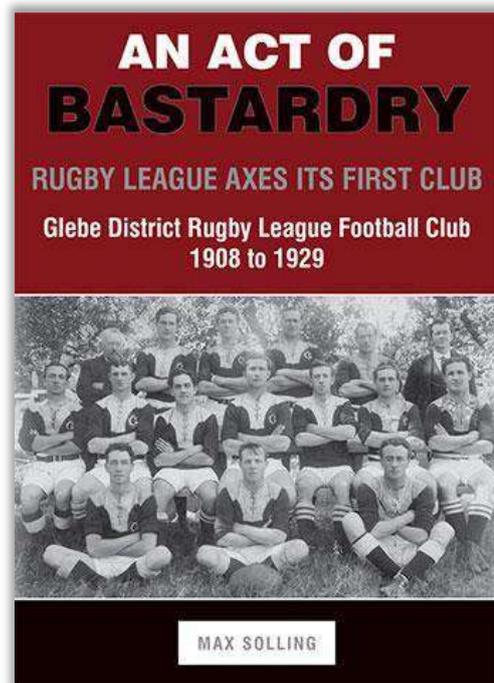
Max discusses his latest book *An Act of Bastardry: Rugby League Axes Its First Club – Glebe District Rugby League Football Club 1908 to 1929*. As Sydney's first rugby league club, Glebe contributed much to the code's early development, producing outstanding players such as try-scoring loose forward Frank Burge

and half-back and Kangaroo captain Chris McKivat.

Despite a strong premiership record, this integral part of community life was unceremoniously dumped from competition in 1929 after just 22 seasons. Learn about the grubby plot to exorcise Glebe from the competition; explore the flimsy grounds used to justify Glebe's expulsion and the belated recognition of the contributions to rugby league of Glebe's players, supporters and sponsors.

Max Solling was born in Sydney and has lived in Glebe since 1960. He is a founding editor of the *Leichhardt Historical Journal* and is a practising solicitor. Solling has written three other books – *Grandeur and Grit: A History of Glebe* (2007), *The Boatshed on Blackwattle Bay* (1993), and *Leichhardt: On the Margins of the City* (1997) with Peter Reynolds – and won a Medal of the Order of Australia for service to the community, particularly through researching, recording and publishing the history of Glebe (2005).

<https://www.eventbrite.com.au/e/creative-glebe-an-act-of-bastardry-with-max-solling-tickets-20963048041>



Max Solling's 2014 book, *An Act Of Bastardry: Rugby League Axes Its First Club. Glebe District Rugby League Football Club 1908 To 1929.*

From the Communications subcommittee

Finding Glebe stuff on the internet

Update on Development Applications

Well, no sooner had I written about finding DAs on the City of Sydney website, than the Development Application page was changed in format! So, to quickly update.

You still look under the main heading, 'Development', then Development applications – DAs on exhibition. But this now takes you to a map of the Council area with development applications marked by a small flag. You can go to information about the DA by clicking on the flag. Alternatively, you can go to a listing below the map. You can filter the listing by suburb. By default, the list shows 'All suburbs'. To see just Glebe and/or Forest Lodge you need to first deselect 'All suburbs' (click on the check box) and then select just the suburb you need.

One further hint is that the most useful document, the Statement of Environmental Effects, is referred to as 'SEE'. The Heritage Impact Statement may also be important, and yes, that is called 'HIS'.

Heritage Listing

Residents often wonder whether a particular

building is 'heritage listed'. Firstly, what do we mean by 'heritage listed'? The most comprehensive listing refers to 'items of environmental heritage' which are listed on the local environmental plan (LEP) and managed by the local council. Local councils are required to identify items of local heritage significance in a heritage schedule, under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. About 20,000 individual items are listed from across the state. There are also a much smaller number of items identified as having State heritage significance.

The place to find this listing is the webpage of the NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, under 'Topics' – Heritage. (Not really self-evident, is it? Topics?).

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/topics/heritage>

There is some useful information on this page, but the section we want is 'Search for Heritage', and our final destination is State Heritage Inventory. You might be distracted by State Heritage Register, but that lists only the more limited number of State significant items. The

Inventory lists all heritage items (including those on the Register). Once you find the page I suggest you bookmark it!

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/heritagesearch.aspx>

When using the search facility on this page, the fewer criteria you enter the greater your chance of getting a result. Frankly, the search criteria are peculiar. For example, if you enter Glebe Point Rd as the street name (as well as suburb and LGA) you will get no results. Only if you enter 'Glebe Point' (no 'Road') will you get a list. So, easiest to search for the suburb, Glebe or Forest Lodge, and LGA of Sydney. This will give you 11

items from the State Register and 208 local items for Glebe, or 27 local items for Forest Lodge. By clicking on the individual item you reach the actual listing, where you find the really useful information, including the Statement of Significance, Description, History, Recommended Management and more.

This naturally leads to more questions, such as: 'What does a heritage listing mean for the owner?' And, 'What about conservation areas?' We will see what we can find online to answer these questions in future articles.

Jan Macindoe

Upcoming Events

Reminder: Community BBQ/Picnic to celebrate Robyn's life

A BBQ/picnic is being held to celebrate the life of Robyn Kemmis at Foley Park at 12 noon

Sunday 1 May.

The next *Glebe Voices*: Clinics, toilets and tanks: providing aid in the Solomons

Since 2010 Ted McKeown, our next speaker, has made four trips to the Solomons where his Rotary Club has been involved in practical aid projects. Most of the projects are on the island of Gizo and nearby islands in the Western Province. Though the area is renowned for diving and snorkelling, these Rotarians spend their time working in the steamy tropical conditions. The volunteers form a highly organised team which works with locals in building infrastructure to support better health and educational outcomes.

This talk will be at Yuga Café on **Tuesday May 3 at 6 pm.**

Carole Herriman

Thirsty Thursdays

Glebe Society members and friends are invited to meet in restaurants in and around Glebe, usually on the first Thursday of each month, to eat and talk with other people who live in Glebe.

We try to pick places where we can share dishes, and have eight or so people at each table.

Put these details in your diary now:

- On **Thursday 7 April at 7pm** we will go to *Fountain 77* at 77 Glebe Point Rd.
- On **Thursday 5 May at 7pm** we will go to *Green Mushroom* at 163 Glebe Point Rd.
- And on **Thursday 2 June** we will go to Himalayan Char Grill, 41 Glebe Point Rd.

Please email thirstythursday@glebesociety.org.au or ring Edwina on 9660 7066 by 6pm on the Wednesday before to let me know if you are coming, or if you are likely to be late.

Edwina Doe and Christine Bates



Players in the Pub

Upstairs at *The Friend in Hand* Hotel, 58 Cowper St Glebe (the kitchen is open from noon).

The Trial and Cruel Death of Socrates, philosopher of Athens

Presented by Alan Walker
Directed by Bobbie Gledhill

Tuesday 26 April at 7pm; Free admission; donations box.



For Your Calendar

Thursday 7 April, 7pm. *Thirsty Thursday: Fountain 77*. 77 Glebe Point Rd.
 Wednesday 13 April, 7pm. Management Committee meeting, Glebe Town Hall.
 Thursday 14 April, 6.30-7.30pm. Talk – ‘An Act of Bastardry’ – Max Solling. Glebe Library.
 Monday 25 April, 7:30am. *Anzac Day Service, Glebe War Memorial*, Foley Park, Glebe Point Rd.
 Sunday 1 May, 12 noon. Community BBQ/Picnic to celebrate the life of Robyn Kemmis.
 Tuesday 3 May, 6pm. Glebe Voices. *Clinics, toilets and tanks – Aid in the Solomons*. Yuga Café St Johns Rd.
 Thursday 5 May, 7pm. *Thirsty Thursday: The Green Mushroom*. 163 Glebe Point Rd.
 Wednesday 11 May, 7pm. Management Committee meeting, Glebe Town Hall.
 Saturday 7 May: *Friends of Orphan School Creek Bushcare*, contact Judy Christie – 0437 693 372.
 Thurs 2 June, 7pm. *Thirsty Thursdays: Himalayan Char Grill*. 41 Glebe Point Sunday 28 August. 11am-1pm.
Glebe Society Annual General Meeting. Glebe Town Hall.
 Wed morns, 8.30am. *Glebe Bushcare Group* nr Jubilee Park. Contact Sue Copeland: 9692 9161.
 Tuesdays & Fridays, 10am to 2pm, *Have A Chat Café*, Old Fire Station.

Book for Glebe Society Events on the Society's Eventbrite page:

<https://www.eventbrite.com.au/d/australia--sydney/glebe-society/>



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PO Box 100
Glebe NSW 2037

No.2 of 2016 (April 2016)

Membership of the Glebe Society

- Individual member: \$45
- Joint (2 people, one address): \$55
- Household: \$60
- Concession (student or pensioner): \$20
- Institution or corporate: \$110

How to join

- Join online: complete the Membership Application on our website under 'Membership'
- Download a membership form from www.glebesociety.org.au; or
- Write to the Secretary at PO Box 100
Glebe 2037; or
- Email secretary@glebesociety.org.au



Glebe Artisans Market, Sat 19 March, Foley Park. (image: VSY)