

A tale of two prime ministers

by Ian Stephenson

Australia's first Prime Minister, Sir Edmund Barton (1849-1920), was born in Glebe and our 31st Prime Minister, The Hon. Anthony Albanese also has a close association with Glebe. Albanese was born in 1963 and grew up at 41 Pyrmont Bridge Rd, Camperdown. It's only 250 metres west of Orphan School Creek, which is the western boundary of Forest Lodge, so it's close enough, at least in my reckoning, for us to embrace him as a near neighbour and an honorary Glebe-ite (and Forest Lodger).

The Barton family were only in Glebe for a few years. They moved here from central Sydney – into a house they rented from Thomas Bowden. The house was described as a villa 'containing a basement kitchen, laundry, pantry and store: on the ground floor – entrance hall, dining-room, parlour, two bedrooms, and study, with four attic-bedrooms above'.¹ It is likely that it was in this house on 18 January 1849 that Edmund Barton was born. It sounds a spacious house but he was the 11th child! By 1851 the family had moved to Cumberland St in The Rocks.

Anthony Albanese grew up in Camperdown. His associations with Glebe are much richer than Barton's. His childhood was spent in public housing. It was part of a complex of 24 semi-detached two-storey cottages in 13 buildings, which were erected by Sydney City Council in the 1920s. In 1926 the Council unanimously approved a scheme to look at building 60 homes in Camperdown, 'and letting them at a rental which will be within the means of city workers and still will be sufficient to make the schemes self-supporting'.² The better-known Ways Terrace at Pyrmont may have been part of the same scheme. Eleven of the Camperdown buildings survive.

Like Edmund Barton, Anthony Albanese was educated at a city school. Barton attended Sydney Grammar School (SGS). This might sound rather grand, but he started there in 1857, its first year in operation, so it was probably a school in embryo. Barton started there ten years before its transformative headmaster Albert Bythessa Weigall was appointed – SGS still only had 67 pupils in 1867! Albanese went to the nearby St Mary's Cathedral College, which, according to its website, was founded in 1824, making it an older foundation than SGS. Both prime ministers attended the University of Sydney. Barton graduated in 1868 and Albanese in 1984.

After graduation, Albanese was appointed as a research officer to the then Minister for Local Government and Administrative Services, Tom Uren.

I would like to think that as an 11-year-old Albo went walking up Bridge Rd into Glebe to see what the Federal Government's purchase of the Glebe estates was all about, but it's probably unlikely. However, as an 11-year-old, I was nervously venturing into The Rocks and Millers Point to look at old buildings, so it's not impossible. I'm sure, though, with his close relationship with Tom Uren from 1984, Albanese absorbed Uren's inspiring vision about urban conservation, nurturing communities and the right of all Australians to dignified and affordable housing.

The Glebe Society extends its congratulations to Mr Albanese. Although it has been commonplace for federal governments to play pass the parcel with town planning – 'not a federal issue' – they have enormous influence.

Continued next page

Glebe Society Guided Walks Program



The Glebe Society Guided Walks program for June and July is now available.

Full details, including how to book, are on p. 14 of this *Bulletin*.

Date	Name of Walk	Leader
5 Jun	<i>Radical Glebe: sites & stories of ferment in the 60s/70s</i> (Waitlist)	Meredith Burgmann, Helen Randerson, Heather Goodall
16 Jun	<i>The Good, the Bad & the Ugly: 100 years of infill housing</i>	Ian Stephenson
21 Jul	<i>Contemporary architecture and leading-edge medical research – Sydney University's new health precinct</i>	Dorothy Davis and Univ. of Syd. guide

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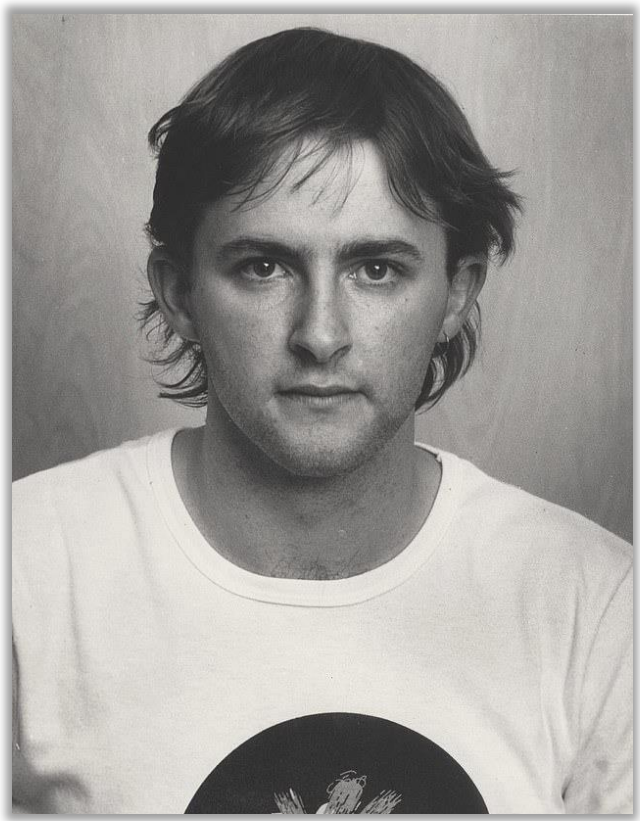
Just have a look at the great gash of Westconnex on the western side of Glebe and ask where the grant money came from? The federal government gave \$1.5 billion and also provided a \$2 billion concessional loan to the NSW government. It makes Uren's 1974 purchase of 700 houses and over 20 commercial properties in Glebe for \$16.5 million (\$142 million in 2022 values) look rather cheese-paring. I hope the new government can use its influence to revive Tom Uren's vision of public ownership of the Glebe estates to:

- avoid displacing the existing population and their community networks;
- retain the opportunity for people on low incomes and the aged to live close to the city as part of the wider community; and
- preserve this unique townscape.

Footnotes: 1. *SMH*, 15 November 1848. 2. 'City Housing', *SMH*, Fri 2 April 1926, p. 6



Edmund Barton aged 21 (source: National Library of Australia)



Anthony Albanese, aged 23, during the time he worked as a research officer for Tom Uren. (source: Facebook)



Edmund Barton's birthplace, Hawthorn, Glebe (source: SLNSW, research courtesy of Robert Hannon and Peter Crawshaw)



41 Pyrmont Bridge Rd, Camperdown, Anthony Albanese's childhood home (photo: Ian Stephenson)



From the President

by Ian Stephenson

In the last month the Society had meetings with the planning staff of the Council of Sydney, and the Lord Mayor Clover Moore, regarding the new Local Environment Plan and Development Control Plan which are due to be completed this year.

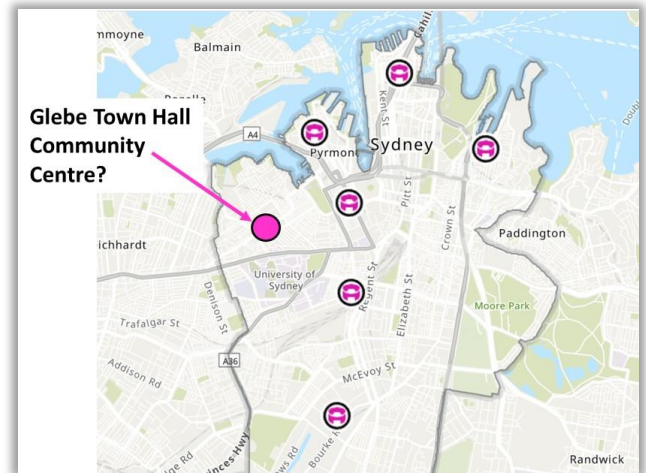
The Society also commented on Council's Community Strategic Plan 2030-2050. Our submission (<https://tinyurl.com/yuj5f5kd>) included recommendations that:

- Transformative Projects should include the rehabilitation of Wentworth Park.g3
- The goal of being a leading environmental performer should recognise that existing buildings already embody significant CO₂ emissions, which makes it all the more important to upgrade and refurbish – rather than demolish and rebuild.
- The plan's excellent objective that 'the character of distinctive neighbourhoods and heritage and iconic places valued by communities is protected and preserved' needs to be supported by the test that 'the character of distinctive neighbourhoods is protected by effective statutory controls and owners of buildings in heritage conservation zones are assisted with clear guidelines about how to do compatible development'.
- That cycleways should be safe and access to houses along cycleways be fair and reasonable
- Community centres have an important role in fostering resilient and diverse communities. We supported the recommendations of resident groups across the City for improving access to facilities at community centres. To my knowledge

no community centre in Glebe is equipped with AV facilities for meetings – rather extraordinary in the 21st century.

On 25 May, the Blue Wren Subcommittee, our ecology arm, held their annual biodiversity lecture. Professor Dieter Hochuli from the School of Life and Environmental Sciences, University of Sydney spoke on 'how nature survives and thrives in urban environments, and why it matters for the future of our cities'. His talk was full of surprises including the migration south of the harbour by brush turkeys – one intrepid turkey has moved from the north shore to Oatley!

Membership renewals are due soon. I do hope you will renew and encourage your friends to join.



At the beginning of 2020, the Glebe Society proposed to City of Sydney that Glebe Town Hall become a Community Centre (see [Bulletin 01/2020](#)). In the image above, the solid pink dot shows where the Glebe Town Hall Community Centre would be located in relation to the City of Sydney's other Community Centres (image: base map: Google maps, annotation by V. Simpson-Young)

Caroline Jones and the Glebe Estate

by Allan Hogan, Communications Convenor

It's clear from the many tributes to Caroline Jones following her recent death that she was widely admired and respected by her colleagues and the wider community. She was first and foremost an excellent journalist but also a trailblazer for other women to enter what was a male-dominated profession. I had the pleasure of working with her on *Four Corners* – she was not just a colleague, but a friend, and I admired the humility that hid her keen intelligence and ability.

I met her in the early '70s when she was a reporter on *This Day Tonight* (TDT), shortly before she became the presenter of *Four Corners*. A report she produced in 1972 focused on families living in the Glebe Estate, at

that time, the huge swathe of land and cottages owned by the Anglican Church near St John's Church. The Estate had become a major headache for the Church; the residents' 99-year leases had come to an end. They were poor and battled to find their weekly rent. Neglect and lack of maintenance had turned the place into a slum, and the Church couldn't (or wouldn't) spend the money needed to fix it.

Caroline took the TDT camera to the Estate where she interviewed Mrs Betty Darcy. I have a copy of the story in my archives, and watching it fifty years on still brings tears. Betty was the mother of three children, aged four, two and eleven months. Her husband brought home \$50

a week, and they received \$3.50 a week in child endowment. (That's an income of roughly \$30,000 a year in today's money). Their rent was \$22 a week, almost half of their income.



Caroline Jones in 1972 on assignment for *This Day Tonight* (photo: SMH)

Betty told Caroline the house had no kitchen sink – they washed up in the baby's bathtub. The bathroom had a cold shower, and if they needed hot water, they used the copper. The three children shared a bed in a hallway, which was nevertheless classed as a bedroom by the landlord. The grainy black and white images of the bathroom and kitchen show the tragedy of their primitive living conditions. Betty is stoic in the face of Caroline's questions about her life; it's as if she has no greater expectations. It's time for the tissues when, at the end of the interview, Caroline asks Betty what she would do if she had a bit more money. 'Oh, I'd love to see some nice flowers'.

Caroline's *TDT* report shocked viewers, many of whom were seeing for the first time what living in poverty looked like in Australia. And although the expression 'slum landlord' was never used in the story, it was clear that, in the case of the Glebe Estate, that was an accurate description of the Anglican Church. Church leaders complained that the ABC story had been unfair, although a prominent Bishop agreed that 'Anglicans were saddened and not a little embarrassed at seeing the very decrepit conditions of houses owned by the Church in the Sydney Glebe area, and by the talk of evictions for non-payment of rents.'

The Church thought that the best solution to its problem was to sell the Estate to developers, knocking down the historic cottages without concern for the community that had taken root there. At first, the Glebe Society (then in

its infancy) thought this might be the best solution but, after more consideration, decided that preservation of the historic streetscapes and community was worth fighting for.

In December 1972, Australia elected Gough Whitlam as Prime Minister of a reforming Labor government. His Minister for Urban Affairs, Tom Uren, bought the Glebe Estate from the Anglican Church for \$17.5 million dollars, and began a program of 'urban rehabilitation'. That saved it from destruction and gave us the legacy of the Estate as it stands today. Unfortunately, it's not safe from further predations by developers, while the current government turns a blind eye to 'demolition by neglect'.

In 1973 Caroline Jones won a Logie Award for 'Outstanding Contribution to Television Journalism', and her Glebe Estate report was firmly in the judges' minds when they made the award. In 1997, The National Trust of Australia voted Caroline an Australian Living Treasure. Her contributions to broadcasting and journalism, including *Australian Story* and *The Search for Meaning*, have guaranteed her a place in the pantheon of Great Australians.

Caroline's Glebe Estate report can be viewed on our website: <https://glebesociety.org.au/caroline-jones-glebe-estate-tdt-story-1972/>.

By my reckoning, Betty Darcy's children would now be in their 50s, and it would be wonderful if we could make contact with them and hear the stories of their childhood and later life.



Betty Darcy and child (left), being interviewed by Caroline Jones (right) for a 1972 *This Day Tonight* program on poverty in the Glebe Estate (source: ABC)

A Glebe First – the mobile parklet wins Sustainability Award

by Virginia Simpson-Young

Readers may remember the 'parklet' that popped up on the road outside six different Glebe Point Rd venues in 2015. The parklet was a cut-down shipping container modified to provide outdoor seating surrounded by potted greenery. The parklet was being trialled in a joint project between the Glebe Chamber of Commerce and the City of Sydney.

Now called a 'people parker', the parklet was the brainchild of then Glebe Chamber of Commerce president, Kris Spann. Kris was awarded the NSW Business Chamber's Young Entrepreneur of the Year award in 2015, and the Chamber of Commerce won the Sydney Chamber of the Year award in the same year for Glebe's parklet trial program.

Earlier this week, I contacted Kris Spann to get information about the parklet's Glebe origins for this article. Kris stressed that I must report Robyn Kemmis' role in the original program. Kris Spann said,

Robyn's support within Council helped push through the trial and get the Chamber the \$10k matched grant funding that kickstarted the Glebe Mobile Parklet trial in 2015. Robyn was at the launch of the parklet in 2015 before sadly passing away later that year.



Former Glebe Chamber of Commerce president, Kris Spann demonstrating the mobile parklet. (Source: www.architectureanddesign.com.au)

The 2015 trial was a success, and a crowdfunding campaign¹ was launched to improve the parklet's design for future roll-out. Thirty-one individuals and organisations from the Glebe community made it possible to engage the then Glebe-based firm Alexander Symes Architect² to redesign the parklet. These new parklets qualified as registered vehicles, meaning less bureaucracy to relocate them, since they could be 'parked' with simply a parking permit. The new parklets were also much cheaper and easier to move.



Costa Georgiadis helping local children to plant out the parklet at the 2016 launch of the Glebe Point Rd Mobile Parklet Program (photo: Kris Spann)

In 2016, with the newly-designed parklets built and ready to go, the Glebe Point Rd Mobile Parklet Program was launched by Deputy Mayor Jess Miller and Costa

Georgiadis. After the launch, Costa ran a workshop with local kids to plant the parklet's plants.

The parklets are now produced by the firm People Parkers.³ From its Glebe beginnings, mobile parklets can now be found in multiple locations throughout NSW and Victoria. Twenty-four different types of parklets have been built for 18 councils across Australia.

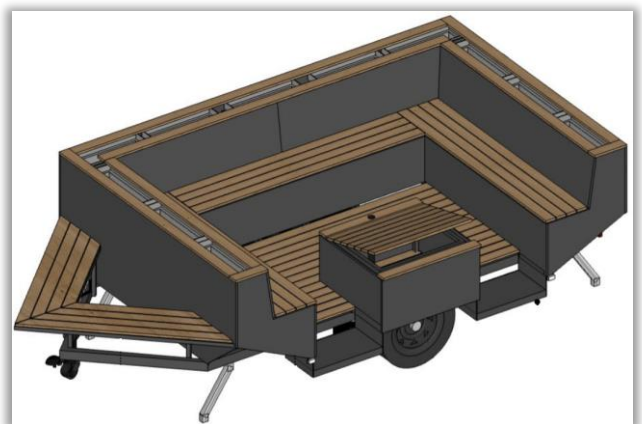
Kris Spann attributes the recent strong interest in parklets to the COVID pandemic: Councils looked for ways to encourage COVID-safe patronage of local businesses, and the parklets were perfect for that purpose.

Late last year, the mobile parklet won *Architecture & Design's* Public, Urban and Landscape Sustainability Award.⁴ This Sustainability Award category covers public buildings or amenity designs that promote 'sustainability, renewability and regenerative design'.⁵ Candidates for this award may be parks, pedestrian bridges and walkways, pools, shelters, picnic facilities, toilet blocks, playgrounds, green roofs or green walls.⁶

The mobile parklet began life in Glebe, and has since contributed to the amenity (and economies) of other communities in NSW and beyond. We can be proud that this innovative concept has received recognition for its contribution to sustainability via the 2021 Public, Urban and Landscape Sustainability Award.

Kris Spann is interviewed about his mobile parklet journey in Episode 107 of the *Talking Architecture & Design* podcast, published earlier this month.⁷

Footnotes: 1. <https://www.pozible.com/project/glebe-parklet-share-your-city>; 2. https://alexandersymes.com.au/people_parkers/; 3. <https://www.peopleparkers.com/>; 4. <https://www.sustainablebuildingawards.com.au/public-urban-landscape-2021/people-parkers/>; 5. <https://www.sustainablebuildingawards.com.au/category-criteria/#landscape>; 6. <https://www.sustainablebuildingawards.com.au/#s-categories>; 7. <https://www.architectureanddesign.com.au/news/episode-107-is-kris-spann-the-banksy-of-australia#>.



People Parkers' 'Mobile Parklet'; the model that won the Public, Urban and Landscape Sustainability Award in 2021. Additional models were developed in response to COVID-induced demand for outdoor dining options. (image: <https://www.peopleparkers.com/>)

Recent Glebe Society submissions on development applications

by Brian Fuller, Heritage Subcommittee Convenor

The Management Committee believes there are benefits to members if they are informed of the submissions made by the Society concerning Development Applications (DA) that the Society considers to have an impact on the Heritage Conservation Areas, the streetscape, the public domain or local amenity.

The Committee acknowledges that residents and developers want to undertake additions and renovations to their properties conducive to 21st-century life. Sometimes, however, they or their consultants are not aware of – or appear to downgrade – the importance of compliance with the well-considered Planning Controls that serve to protect and enhance the values of the Heritage Conservation Areas that we all enjoy and cherish. The Committee considers the merits of making each submission before deciding to lodge it.

Details and links to the submissions lodged with the City of Sydney during the last month are provided below. Members can access the submission via the link that appears with the property address. The link is also available on the website. The DA number is provided for

those wishing to undertake further research into the Development Application documentation.

While this advice is provided after the submission has been made, and therefore after the closing date, those wishing to undertake a more proactive interest can register their details with the City of Sydney to receive direct notification of all DAs in your nominated area. This will enable you to make your own submission before the closing date.

Access to all DA documentation is via the City of Sydney's DA Tracker on its website (<https://online2.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/DA>). The DA Tracker is easier to use if you know the exact property address and/or the DA number.

The submissions lodged over the last month were:

- 387 Glebe Point Rd Glebe D/2022/330. View <https://tinyurl.com/2p94xipn>
- 163 Bridge Rd Glebe (St James Parish Hall) D/2022/285. View <https://tinyurl.com/2t299693>
- 2 Avenue Rd Glebe (St Scholastica College) D/2022/229. View <https://tinyurl.com/2p8hvw3v>

Going, Going, Gone

by Ian Stephenson, President

During the last two weeks, 17-31 Cowper St has been demolished. Its delightful courtyard and fountain are gone forever. This beautifully designed low-rise infill building which respected the scale of the St Phillip's estate and provided private and public open space for its residents has been pulverised.

As well as being bad for conservation and bad for residential amenity, it's bad for the environment. English research notes that 'the materials, transportation and construction processes for new buildings are all carbon-intensive. For example, cement accounts for an estimated 8% of global CO₂ emissions. Existing buildings already embody significant CO₂ emissions,

making it all the more important to upgrade and refurbish – rather than demolish and rebuild.¹

Calculations suggest it will be decades before some new buildings pay back their carbon debt by saving more emissions than they created – and these are decades when carbon must be sharply reduced.²

It's about time the NSW Land and Housing Corporation got with it.

Footnotes: 1. Walter Menteth in *The Conversation*, October 26, 2019; 2. Roger Harrabin, *BBC*, 5 August 2020



The delightful courtyard and fountain at 17-31 Cowper St (left) reduced to rubble (right) (photos: Ian Stephenson)

Glebe's Blue Plaque nominations, Part 4: Elsie Women's Refuge

by Ian Stephenson, President

The fourth site nominated for a plaque is Elsie Women's Refuge at 73-75 Westmoreland St, Glebe.

Elsie Refuge for Women and Children in Glebe was the first women's refuge to open in Australia. It inspired hundreds of similar refuges to open, providing care, support and anonymity to women and children fleeing domestic violence. The bold and audacious actions of a few feminist women in Glebe in 1974 inaugurated a truly nationwide refuge movement for women and children.

Domestic and family violence against women and children was a central concern of second wave feminists. The issue was not recognised by the law, and there was little recourse for protection or escape for many women subject to this insidious and yet mostly unspoken, private abuse. Glebe was 'a base for the women's movement, home to the Women's Liberation Movement, which was anarchist in style, and focused on working in co-operative groups to show society better ways of achieving humane goals' (Max Solling, *Grandeur and Grit: A History of Glebe*, Sydney: Halstead Press, NSW, 2007, p. 267).

In 1974 a group of Sydney Women's Liberation members, led by Anne Summers with Jennifer Dakers and Bessie Guthrie, broke into two adjoining vacant houses, *Elsie* and *Minnie*, at 73 and 75 Westmoreland St on the Glebe Estate. Armed only with broomsticks, shovels and energetic determination, they changed

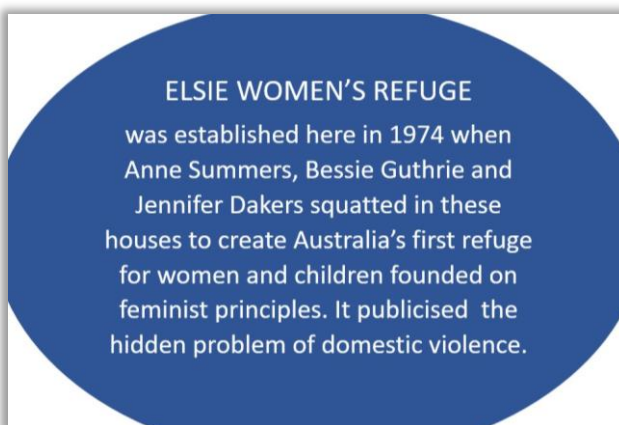
the locks to establish residency and claimed squatter's rights. On 16 March, the women declared Elsie Women's Refuge and Night Shelter open as Australia's first emergency safe haven for women and children subject to domestic violence. So began a remarkable and fearless social experiment, grounded in activism around feminism and housing campaigns, which would inspire services for women and children experiencing domestic violence across New South Wales and Australia.

The Elsie collective was adamant about the need to raise public consciousness about domestic violence, and one of the first things they did after occupying and securing the Glebe premises was to call the media. They had two aims: first, to advertise the service to the women who needed their help, and second, to educate the wider public about the issue of domestic violence. Anne Summers has recalled the ignorance of reporters who turned up to interview these feminist pioneers but 'couldn't really understand what all the fuss was about'. However, within six weeks of opening, Elsie had provided shelter to 48 women and 35 children, proving how important it was.

Sources: This article was condensed from Catie Gilchrist, *Forty years of the Elsie Refuge for Women and Children*, Dictionary of Sydney. Other information is from Guthrie House and the Victorian Women's Trust.



Elsie Women's Refuge, 1975 (source: National Archives)



The Glebe Society's suggested text for the Elsie Blue Plaque

Glebe and Forest Lodge History

Who lived in your street? Ludolph Waldemar Marcker (1866-1945)

by Lyn Collingwood

Danish consul Ludolph Marcker lived in three houses in Glebe/Forest Lodge: 16 Lodge St, 77 St Johns Rd and 8 Kennedy St. The second address became no. 155 after Denman St was incorporated into St Johns Rd, and the third became 49 Leichhardt St after Kennedy St was similarly absorbed. The Gothic-style mansion on the Johnstons Bay waterfront was built by architect Ambrose

Thornley Jr who lived there and christened it *Florence Villa*. Marcker bought it in 1902 and renamed it *Bornholm* after his birthplace: the Danish island east of Copenhagen.¹

The eighth and youngest child of a Bornholm merchant, Marcker left home at age 15 and worked in chemists'

shops in Viborg and Copenhagen. In December 1887, he disembarked in Sydney from the steamship *Orient* after sailing from London as a second-class saloon passenger. As was common, he gave his profession as 'gentleman'. He stayed with his storekeeper uncle Jorgen Fog in Coonamble, but when Fog was declared bankrupt, Marcker moved to Burwood where he went into partnership with chemist Francis Henry Newth.



Consul Marcker (Image: Bornholms Museum, Denmark)

After he was naturalised as a NSW citizen in 1894, Marcker joined the gold rush to Coolgardie WA. He made enough to cover his living expenses and, keeping his first nugget as a souvenir, returned to Sydney in January 1895 as a cabin passenger on the coastal steamer *Adelaide*. Later that year he married, in Glebe, Danish-born Emma Emilie Marie Petersen following her divorce from insolvent

watchmaker Niels Christian Ulrik Rasch on the grounds of desertion.

The newlyweds lived in Lodge St before moving to 77 St Johns Rd, which they also named *Bornholm*, and where their first two daughters were born in 1897 and 1900: Jenny Karna Myee and Emilie Bjørg Myee. In 1903 Dagmar Sophie Myee was born at the second *Bornholm*. Its stables housed a horse and carriage, which took the family to the Blue Mountains for summer holidays.



Bornholm, Glebe Point, c. 1905 (photo: Bornholms Museum)

Licensed as both chemist and druggist and wine and spirit merchant, Marcker registered L. W. Marcker & Co. as Wynyard Lane agents and importers. Among the items they brought into Australia from Copenhagen was Tuberculin, a glycerine extract used to diagnose tuberculosis in cattle and pigs. The product came to be known as 'Marcker's lymph'. On a business trip to Christchurch NZ in 1909, Ludolph Marcker met Ernest Shackleton and his exploration team who had just arrived from Antarctica. In Sydney, he was a member of the Danish Club and a social and professional associate

of patent medicine manufacturer Hans Peter Rasmussen, a fellow Dane.

In August 1904, Marcker succeeded Theodor Boesen as consul for Denmark, an appointment celebrated with a banquet in Sydney's *Strand Café*, festooned with bunting and Danish flags and a portrait of the monarch in pride of place. The guest of honour was greeted with a guard of honour singing the Danish national anthem; entertainment was provided by the Scandinavian Quartette. When King Christian IX died two years later, Marcker organised a memorial service in St Andrew's Cathedral, its interior draped in purple. Although it was the height of summer, Marcker, in a heavy gold-trimmed uniform hung with a sword, was among the consuls who chose to wear ceremonial dress.



Ludolph and Emma Marcker, far left, with a group of Danish friends, c. 1905. The children are probably two of their daughters, and the likely location is the Johnstons Bay waterfront in front of their house. (photo: Bornholms Museum, Denmark)

Marcker was not without his enemies, some taking umbrage at his self-description as 'Royal Danish Consul', implying he was in the top tier of society while other diplomats were of a lesser rank. There was also unease about perceived efforts to have the *Clap Finale* Danish dance performed at Government House balls.

Emma Marcker accompanied her husband to social events and busied herself with charitable activities. She joined other Scandinavian residents in raising funds to endow a cot at the Glebe Children's Hospital and was on the Ladies' Sanitary Association Committee, which delivered lectures on housekeeping and disease prevention to poorer communities and lobbied for public conveniences for women. She sold historical postcards in aid of the Home for Consumptive Women and, dressed up as a 'Danish Postmaster-General', presided over her stall at Thirlmere Home fetes. A member of the Women's Handicraft Club, she knitted prizewinning socks.

In 1908, Ludolph Marcker took a trip to Europe on the British steamer *Orotava*. Acting-Consul during his absence was solicitor William Edward Hawkins who, like Marcker, was a founding shareholder in Ettema Mines. By August 1912, the silver mine at Sassafra was in trouble. Marcker made arrangements to leave Sydney,

giving Power of Attorney over his affairs to Hawkins, who was again appointed Acting-Consul.²

In October 1912, the Marckers departed on the German steamer *Scharnhorst*. The Danish Society farewelled Ludolph with a supper at the *Burlington Café* where he was presented with a gold watch and a diamond bracelet for his wife. The Women's Liberal League held a function for Emma at the *Queen Victoria Club*.

Bornholm's carpets, pictures, ornaments and walnut and mahogany furniture were sold, and the house, with its coachhouse and swimming pool, was advertised for auction. It was not bought until 1919. Six years later, still known as *Bornholm*, the house was acquired by Stride's maritime salvage and wreckers and a third of the building was removed to provide vehicle access to the waterfront where old ferries were broken up. In 1985 the Marckers' former home was purchased by the Department of Environmental Planning and subsequently restored. With fewer bedrooms and more bathrooms, the house was sold for over \$7.3 million in 2021.

The Marckers lived quietly after their return to Denmark. Emma died at Hillerød on 3 November 1927. Ludolph died on 15 February 1945 in the fishing village on the Baltic Sea where he was born – Nexø, Bornholm's second-biggest town. Their three daughters lived into their eighties.

Footnotes: **1.** This article was prompted by a Glebe Society website inquiry from Bornholms Museum. If you google 'Konsulen fra Sydney', you will be directed to the museum's Marcker exhibition. Even if you can't read Danish, the photographs are worth the virtual visit. **2.** Marcker's descendants claimed that his lawyer betrayed him and he got no money from the sale of his Glebe Point house. Hawkins was declared bankrupt in 1931 and gaoled for fraud the next year.

Sources: dk.bjornbaldur.com; NSW electoral rolls; NSW Land Titles Office; NSW registry of births, deaths, marriages; NSW State Records; Public Record Office Victoria; Q registry of births, deaths, marriages; Rodney Hammett; Trove website; www.geni.com.

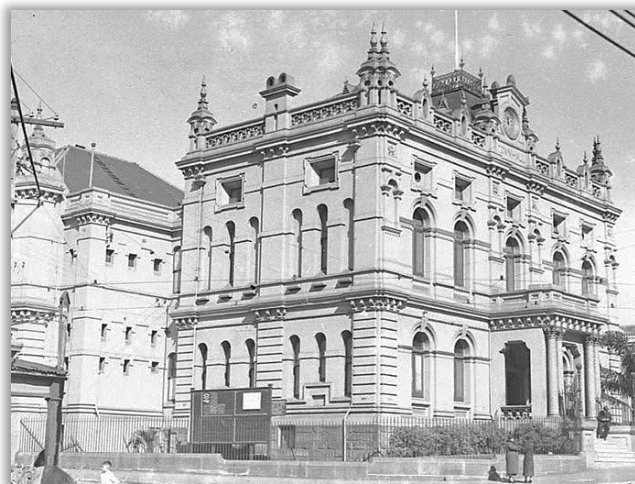


(far left) Ludolph Marcker; (middle) Emma Marcker with two of her daughters; and (right) Jenny Karna Marcker, born at Bornholm St Johns Rd in 1897 (photos: Bornholms Museum, Denmark)

Mystery photo competition, with Lyn Collingwood

Last month's mystery photo

David Laidley identified last month's picture (below left) as the balcony of Glebe Town Hall. Visible on St Johns Rd in the background are two houses of worship: St Johns Bishopthorpe and the now-demolished Methodist Church. The photograph was taken by Sam Hood in 1935. Professional photographer Sam Hood took another shot of Glebe Town Hall in 1935 (below right).



This month's mystery photo

What do these two pictures have in common? Please send your suggestions to history@glebesociety.org.au



Who Lived in my Street? William Alston Hutchinson

by Rodney Hammett



William Alston Hutchinson (SLNSW)

A recent enquiry to The Glebe Society website asked: 'Hello, I am wondering if photos exist of a mansion called *Alston* on Glebe Point Rd. In researching some family history, I have discovered it was the home of my great-great uncle William Alston Hutchinson who was also at one time the Mayor of Glebe and of Balmain. Thank you.'

I had to reply that we don't have a photo collection, but there might be a photo in the City of Sydney Archives or at the State Library. I was, however, able to identify where *Alston* once existed on Glebe Point Rd and that it was a large house with land going down to Rozelle Bay. The site is now part of *Pavilions on The Park* at 501 Glebe Point Rd (see Figure 1).



Figure 1. Location of Alston House, Glebe Point (Base map: maps.six.nsw.gov.au, annotated by Rodney Hammett)

The site of *Alston* comprised lots 40, 41 and 42 of the 1872 subdivision of Mary Chisholm's land, which the Hutchinson family acquired in 1883-84; the house was constructed in about 1890.¹ Immediately prior to that, from 1886, the family had lived just up the road in the northern part of current No 449 Glebe Point Rd. No doubt they took an interest in the building of their new house. (See the red star in Figure 1; see also *Bulletin* 07/2018 for an article on The Birtles, by Lyn Collingwood, describing other people who bought land in this subdivision.)

So, who was William Alston Hutchinson? The Australian Dictionary of Biography (ADB)² states:

William Alston Hutchinson (1839-1897), manufacturer, merchant, colliery director and politician, was born on 26 March 1839 at Garrigill, near Alston, Cumberland, England, son of Thomas Hutchinson, store-keeper, and his wife Jane, née Phillipson. He was educated at Alston Grammar School and in 1857 arrived at Melbourne in the Commodore Perry, apparently lured by the goldfields. He went to Castlemaine and Ballarat but turned to trading. In 1860 he visited an uncle in Newcastle, New South Wales, where he set up as a store-keeper. In 1861 he married Barbara Telena, daughter of James Steel, a colliery engineer.

In 1872 Hutchinson moved to Sydney, where, in 1876, he founded a successful soap and candle factory in Abattoir Road, Balmain. In 1878 he was elected an alderman. Described by a local newspaper as a 'dark horse', he became mayor in February 1881. He began a vigorous term of office in which the Town Hall buildings were completed, as were other improvements in the council area. In 1883 Hutchinson, aided by the mayor of Sydney, John Harris, formed the Municipal Association, which he hoped would 'weld together the scattered municipalities of the colony as a whole, with a common interest to strengthen and help each other for their mutual good'. He was the association's acting secretary and, in 1897, its vice-president.

On 2 December 1882 Hutchinson was elected for Balmain to the Legislative Assembly. As a politician he was earnest if not particularly distinguished; he supported Alexander Stuart's 1883 crown lands bill and

carried two private Acts. As the company's chairman he had successfully promoted the Redhead Coal-Mine Railway Act of 1883. In 1885 he did not seek re-election, reputedly 'disgusted by the great waste of time and the heated feelings that so distinguished the Assembly'. In 1884 he set up as a merchant in Bond Street, Sydney, and turned to municipal affairs, serving as alderman of the Glebe for nine years and its mayor in 1896; he was also a justice of the peace. He was a commissioner for New South Wales at the 1886 Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London and at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. He later developed a wide range of business interests and became a director of several companies and managing director of the Hetton Colliery. He was keenly interested in the building society movement and a director of the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. He died at his home, Alston, Glebe Road, on 20 June 1897 and was buried in the Anglican section of Waverley cemetery. He was survived by his wife and by three sons and five daughters of their eleven children. His probate was sworn at £36,000.

Further Trove and land titles research revealed more of the family's story, some of which differs from that in the ADB. William paid the deposit for his parents Thomas and Jane, and eight siblings to immigrate to New South Wales. They arrived in Sydney on the *Ocean Monarch* in September 1862. Sadly, the youngest, Anne, who was only a few months old when they left Liverpool, died at sea a week out of Sydney.³ The family continued with the ship to Newcastle, where it off-loaded two locomotives and a steam crane that the Government had ordered.⁴ William's father, Thomas, originally a tin miner and later a grocer, soon joined William in establishing a grocer shop in Newcastle –William did not join an uncle in Newcastle, as stated in the ADB.

While earning a living as a grocer in the Wickham area of Newcastle, William had, by 1869, also established a soap works 'Hutchinson's Soap Works'.⁵ With his neighbours, William had started lobbying for improved roads and amenities in Wickham. When Wickham was proclaimed a Municipality on 27 February 1871, W. A. Hutchinson was appointed as the Council Clerk, a role he undertook efficiently. William ceased earning a living as a grocer at about this time.

In 1872 William also found time to undertake the role of Secretary for the Newcastle Gold Mining Company. The company had purchased a 10-acre lease at Golden Gully, Hill End; however, this led to naught. In July 1872, William and Charles Upfold entered into a partnership at Wickham as Soap and Candle Manufacturers, using the name Hutchinson and Upton. This partnership was dissolved by the time William established his Alston Soap Works. Charles Upton continued soap making, and in 1892, he had the Upton Marvel Soap Works in Ross St, Forest Lodge.⁶

William resigned from his Council Clerk position in 1874 (not 1872), moving to Balmain where he established the Alston Soap Works on Abattoir Rd (see Figures 3 and 4). The family lived at the works, and in May 1875, their eighth child, son William Alston, was born here.

Tragically, in 1877, little William, a toddler, drowned in a well under construction in their backyard.⁷ Two further children (Lillian b. 1877 and Thomas b. 1880) were born at the Alston works, and their last child, Phillis, was born in Glebe in 1886.

Figure 3 shows the route of Abattoir Rd (highlighted in yellow), which is now Catherine St, Leichhardt and Lilyfield Rd, Lilyfield. The site of the Alston Soap Works is marked in red, and the abattoirs are marked in pink (at the end of Abattoir Rd). *Alston House* at Glebe Point is marked with a red star. The extent of Rozelle Bay and the Harbour in the 1880s is clearly seen in blue.

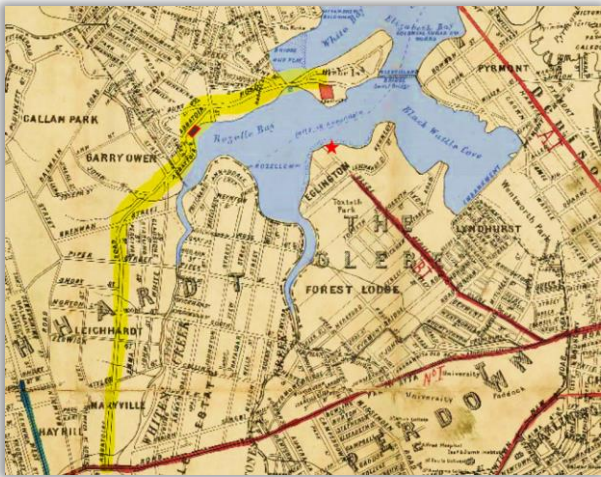


Figure 3. Rozelle Bay and environs in the 1880s (Base Map: City of Sydney Archives, Sands Directory map, 1887; annotated by Rodney Hammett)

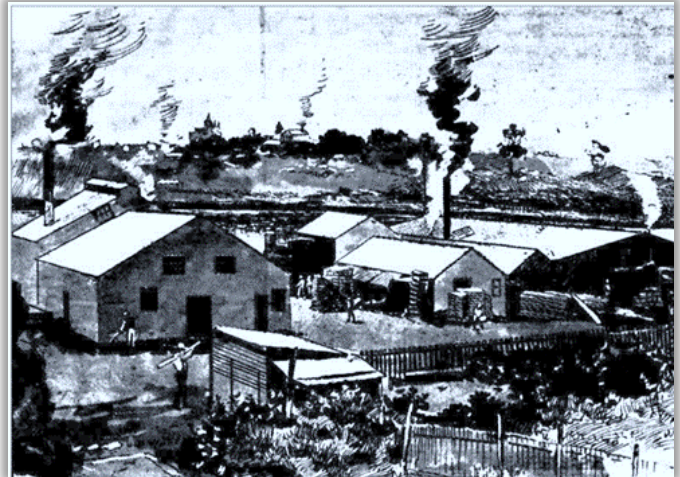


Figure 4. Alston Soap Works, viewed looking towards Annandale, showing Rozelle Bay in the mid-ground (source: Illustrated Sydney News, 11 July 1889, p. 19)

Following Hutchinson's death in June 1897, Barbara and the family continued living at *Alston House*, where they enjoyed the many social occasions in Glebe and Sydney, their names often appearing in the social columns of the day. 1907 saw their relocation to Wycombe Rd, Neutral Bay, and, in 1915, Barbara moved to Coolong Rd, Vaucluse, where the house was named *Alston*. Barbara died in May 1920, aged 76 and is buried in Waverley Cemetery with William and her parents.

Figure 5 shows the approximate location of the Alston Soap Works on a 1971 map with the original shoreline marked in a dashed brown line.⁸ This is before the City West Link was constructed and shows the railway lines that have now been removed as part of the M4-M5 Link Rozelle Interchange. The railway land at the left is expected to be turned into parklands.⁹ *Alston House* at Glebe Point is shown with a red star.

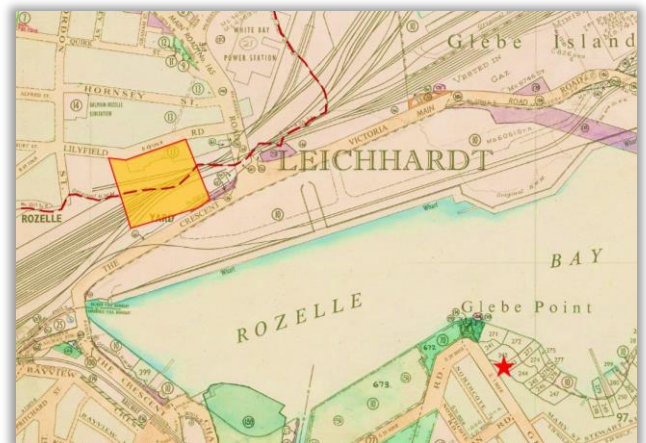


Figure 5. Contemporary map showing the location of the Alston Soap Works (source: Base Map: NSW LRS, Sheet 4b of Parish of Petersham, 1971, annotated by R. Hammett)

Footnotes: 1. NSW Land Registry Services; Vol 1048 Fol. 135 and *Sands Directory*; 2. Harry Harper, 'Hutchinson, William Alston (1839-1897)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hutchinson-william-alston-3830/text6079>, published first in hardcopy 1972, accessed online 4 November 2021; 3. Ancestry; NSW Passenger Lists; 4. Trove: *Maitland Mercury*, 15 November 1862, p7; 5. Trove: *Newcastle Chronicle*; Thu 7 October 1869, p.2, and *Maitland Mercury*; Tue 27 April 1869, p.2: 'The Late Agricultural Show'; 6. Referenced in Max Solling's article in *Bulletin* 03/1991; 7. Trove: *Newcastle Morning Herald*, Thu 10 May 1877, p2; 8. NSW Land Registry Services; Vol 1020 Fol. 48; 9. <https://www.westconnex.com.au/roads-projects/m4-m5-link-rozelle-interchange/>.

News from the Blue Wren Subcommittee

by Helen Randerson

Annual biodiversity lecture

At *Benledi* on 25 May, Professor Dieter Hochuli from Sydney University's School of Life and Environmental

Sciences gave the 7th Annual Biodiversity Talk to an enthusiastic room of local nature lovers. The topic was:

How nature survives and thrives in urban environments, and why it matters for the future of our cities.

The work of Dieter and his colleagues on the ecology of cities has involved extensive research on all manner of birds, bats, bugs, ants, mammals – and their interaction with humans. His talk was particularly relevant to Glebe as he lives and works locally, and his presentation aimed to offer something for the diversity of ‘optimists, pessimists and realists’ amongst us.

It seems that we are all likely to become much more familiar (more ‘moundful’!) with the presence and amazing lifestyle of the brush turkey. This bolshie bird seems to be tracking further into ‘areas of affluence’ and places with green spaces, where it likes to build its characteristic mounds. We learned that the ‘work ethic’ of the brush turkey is second to none. Some brush turkeys are sedentary homebodies, while others prefer adventure travel. One tagged brush turkey, released at Sydney University, travelled along train lines to make a new home at Oatley!

We also learned that local attributes are the driver for diversity and of the need to encourage and promote important native pollinators such as native bees and hoverflies, including through planting appropriate flower species. Research has shown that exotic species are vital floral resources for urban pollinators, so it is important ‘to get the juggle right’ between native and exotic species. (We also need to be careful about removing ‘weedy species’ – bush regenerators are aware of this – as even lantana can provide great habitat for small insectivorous birds, such as blue wrens.)



Kim Hague-Smith and Helen Randerson with Professor Dieter Hochuli after he gave the Society’s annual biodiversity lecture (photo: Andrew Wood).

We should also watch out for our local hoverflies in winter, as they are such important pollinators, eating our aphids and pollinating flowers – six or seven different species have been noted in research at Paddy Gray Reserve in Hereford St, Glebe.

Dieter also reported that some local vets have seen recent cases of paralysis ticks affecting cats, a new issue for us on this side of the harbour. Researchers are working to establish whether bandicoots or rats are the primary hosts for paralysis ticks.

Other research has focused on the wellbeing benefits of engaging with nature. In an urban setting, how accessible and close it is (‘nature near you’) seems to be

more important than how good it actually is. Research on the benefits of urban trees has shown both heat and biodiversity benefits. And, while we know that being in nature is good for us, research shows that urban children’s connection to nature varies significantly according to their age and gender. This suggests we need to find new ways to engage children. A forthcoming book by Dieter and colleagues, *Creatures in Your Neighbourhood*, will try to encourage everyone to look at what’s happening ‘under their own noses’ – in their local environments.

The limited benefits of installing Green Roofs and Green Walls were noted. While they may wow us with their beauty and benefit our general wellbeing, the limited palette of plants that can thrive there doesn’t actually provide much biodiversity or habitat for our cities.

Similarly, the installation of ‘bee hotels’, a good idea at the time, can sometimes disappoint – when the parasitic wasps move in. It is in our interest to do better.

The conclusion reached was that the human dimension in urban ecology is central to reconciling the positive and negative perspectives on nature in our cities. On an optimistic note, efforts to bring small birds back to Glebe through a future ‘translocation’ research project could be successful, under the right conditions.

The Blue Wren Subcommittee thanks Mary Holt and Norma Hawkins (the Society’s oldest member, turning 100 later this year) for their generous financial support for the annual lectures. Aviva Lacey from Natural Selection Souvenirs again brought a selection of blue wren and other items for sale and donated a portion of the sale proceeds to the Subcommittee.

News from Glebe’s bushcare groups

The Orphan School Creek Bushcare Group held a planting day on Saturday 23 April 2022, and native flora were added to a previously mulched site that lacked a good topsoil layer. Members had previously attended the City’s onsite ‘Induction to Environmental Management Plan’ to ensure that the work could be safely performed. On Tuesday 3 May, workers from the National Trust bushcare contractors removed and sprayed weeds in the park to prepare a new area for future planting by volunteers. Further planned events are a working bee on Sunday 29 May and a planting day on Saturday 25 June.

In Paddy Gray Reserve, the lower half of the Reserve is waterlogged following the recent rain. An unsafe eucalypt was removed from the Hereford St entrance to the Reserve, and the recently-planted eucalypts are not thriving. The City’s maintenance of the Reserve is poor and, unless it improves, the Society will need to send a letter to the City’s CEO asking that the City’s maintenance contractors prioritise the Reserve.

The Glebe Palmerston and Surrounds Landcare Group has not yet received a reply to their letter to Jenny Kent, the City’s Community Gardens and Volunteer Coordinator, asking that numerous maintenance items be addressed.

Nick Sangster will initiate the formation of a local volunteer bushcare/landcare group to commence work in

Harold Park. The first task could be the weeding and planting of the swales.

Reports from recent Glebe Society Guided Walks

If the number of Walk reports submitted is anything to go by, *The Glebe Society in Action: 50 years of local activism* was an unqualified success! Two attendees, Helena Klijn and Dorothy Davis, share their thoughts below.



Glebe historical walk – Activism and Accolades

by Helena Klijn

A fine and sunny walk was had by 20-ish members on 1 May to remember (and applaud) the community activism that led to the formation and the ongoing work of the Glebe Society.

Having been at the centre of much of this activism, Ted and Ali McKeown expertly guided us (with valuable additional insights by Ian Stephenson) on a Grand Tour starting at St Scholastica's, opposite the one-time home of Bernard and Kate Smith, the true originators of Glebe's historical preservation campaigns.



The group has stopped to hear Ted McKeown explaining the Glebe Society's role in reclaiming the Glebe foreshores for humans (and dogs) (photo: Helen Klijn)

The comprehensive walk included the Tramsheds, Jubilee Park and the Pope Paul VI Reserve, the site of

the old lumber yards on what is now the foreshore walk, *Bellevue Cottage*, the Walter Burley Griffin Incinerator, John Verge's elegant *Lyndhurst* and more.

Much of this activism led in no small measure to preserving the character of Glebe as we know it. The Society's activism prevented – or diminished the extent of – so many planning and development decisions that might otherwise have irreparably damaged the fabric of this singular suburb. We are very much in the debt of those who protested – and protected. Their activism was appropriately toasted at the Toxteth Hotel afterwards.

Walk Report: The Glebe Society in Action: 50 years of local activism

by Dorothy Davis

'Glebe wouldn't be the same if it weren't for the Glebe Society'. This was the by-line for the Walk led by Alison and Ted McKeown through Glebe on Sunday 1 May.

And without boasting, our leaders illustrated the activism and impact of the Glebe Society, stopping at 21 significant sites. We started at the former house, in Avenue Rd, of Bernard and Kate Smith, Glebe Society founders, where it all began in 1969. We then traced scenes of protests to three-storey walk-ups and radial expressways, noting successes such as the waterfront walkway, the restored Walter Burley Griffin incinerator, and the saving of *Bellevue* and *Lyndhurst*. Along the way, we discussed campaigns to save the Glebe Island Bridge, provide community input to the Fishmarket re-development, and protest against high-rise developments. A common theme, noted by Ted, was that very few, if any, of Glebe's plaques and public monuments mention the Glebe Society – despite its crucial role in preserving, improving and creating many places and spaces in Glebe over more than 50 years.

Our appreciation goes to the McKeowns for sharing their history of living in Glebe, their contributing to local activism and for leading such an informative and enjoyable walk.

Glebe Society Guided Walks Program



About the Walks: More information about each Walk is available from our Eventbrite page: <http://glebesociety.eventbrite.com>. Walks are suitable for people of average fitness. Duration is generally 1.5 to 2 hours. The number of attendees is around 15.

Add your name to the waitlist: If a Walk is booked out, a waitlist option is available. You will be contacted if a place becomes available.

Interested in a repeat Walk? Depending on demand and feasibility, a repeat Walk may be offered, and waitlisted people will be given priority. Email dorothy@glebesociety.org.au to indicate your interest in a repeat Walk.

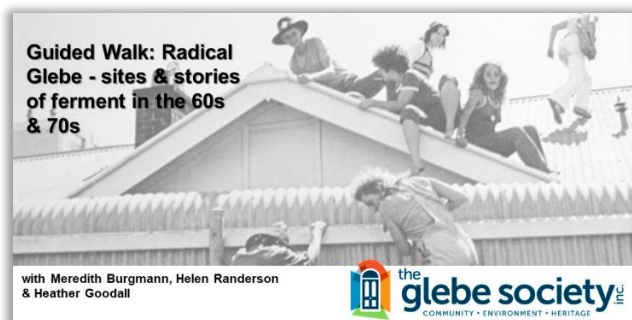
Upcoming Walks

Radical Glebe: revisiting the sites and stories of radical ferment in the '60s & 70s (Waitlist only)

Leaders: Meredith Burgmann, Helen Randerson and Heather Goodall. **When and where:** 2.30-4.00 pm Sunday 5 June. Meet outside Gleebooks. **Booking (waiting list):** https://radical_glebe.eventbrite.com.au

We will stroll down Glebe Point Rd and visit the addresses where CAMP Inc, Gay Lib, Women's Lib and the Sydney University Labor Club were established in the 1960s/1970s; Gleebooks and its interesting early history will be followed by the NSW Prisoners' Action Group's half-way house and its next door neighbour, the Sydney Anarchists. We will talk about the Elsie Women's Refuge in Westmoreland St, the first of its kind in Australia; the HQ of the anti-Springbok campaign in Darghan St; the Green Ban protests and squatter action at *Lyndhurst*; the NSW Council for Civil Liberties in St John's Rd; Tranby Aboriginal Co-operative College where Eddy Mabo studied; and Glebe Town Hall which was the venue for protest meetings and radical fundraisers.

We will finish at the famous Forest Lodge Hotel which was the epicentre of anti-Vietnam and anti-conscription agitation. You may like to stay for a drink (participants' expense) for more conversation and stories!

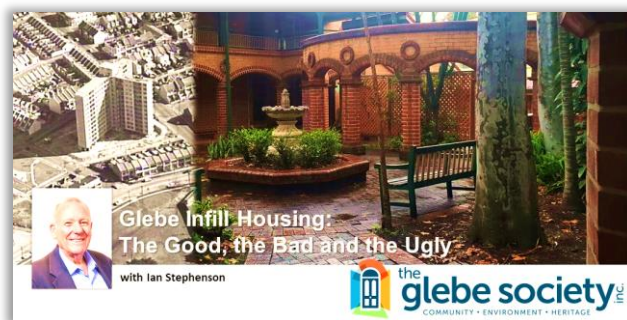


Glebe Infill Housing: The Good, the Bad & the Ugly

Leader: Ian Stephenson. **When and where?** 2.30-4.30 pm, Thursday 16 June. Meet at small park, cnr Bridge Rd and Colbourne Ave. **Bookings:**

https://glebe_infill_housing.eventbrite.com.au

Glebe is a great place to walk, with heritage streetscapes, significant historical buildings, the foreshore walk, parklands and a rich social and industrial history. This walk explores the *Lyndhurst*, St Phillips and Bishopsthorpe estates and includes the renewal of the historic church estates by the Commonwealth government from 1974 and the work of the NSW Housing Commission's Inner City Housing Team in the 1980s to remediate the demolitions made for the Western Distributor and insert sympathetic low-rise infill into Australia's most intact inner-city suburb. It includes historic houses, terraces, apartments, adaptive re-use and the 2011 Glebe Affordable Housing Project. There will be a particular focus on the 1980s infill housing which is to be demolished for eight-storey buildings in Cowper St.



Contemporary architecture and leading-edge medical research: Sydney University's new health precinct

Leader: Dorothy Davis and University of Sydney Guide. **When and where:** 10.15 am Thursday 21 July. Meet at the Ross St entrance to the University for tour starting at 10.30 am in the University. **Bookings:** <https://health-research-architecture-usyd.eventbrite.com.au>

See two wonderful examples of innovative architecture on the University campus and hear about state-of-the-art health research and clinical teaching.

We will visit the Charles Perkins Centre and the Susan Wakil Health Building on the University campus, behind the Sports Ovals. Our tour will cover both the architectural aspects of the buildings and the biomedical research and clinical teaching undertaken in both.

The Charles Perkins Centre is named after the celebrated Indigenous leader with links to Glebe. The Centre's research focuses on obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Inside the foyer, you will be transfixed by its grand six-storey atrium with cantilevered balconies. Centre staff will guide us through laboratories on restricted floors, explaining some interesting research projects.

The Susan Wakil Health Building was designed by several world-famous international architects. Located at the intersection of two waterways historically significant for the Gadigal people, the Susan Wakil Building was designed as an extension of the landscape. Its shaded gardens, terraces, ledges and paths extend the spaces of learning, reflection, and social exchange into the outdoors. Water cascades from Upper Wakil to Lower Wakil and down towards the rest of the campus. The building is purpose-built for medicine and health disciplines. We will visit its facilities, including clinical simulation teaching spaces, research labs, a lecture theatre and a rehabilitation gym.



Walks planned for the second half of 2022 – dates to be advised

- *In the footsteps of Bernard and Kate Smith: tracing house styles in Glebe* (with Ian Stephenson) (October)
- *University of Sydney's sandstone buildings: a stroll around the heritage precinct* (with Katharine Vernon) (October)
- *Forest Lodge: a history walk* (with Max Solling) (date TBA)

2022 Glebe Art Show @ Tramsheds, 23-26 June

by Fiona Verge

Now in its 25th year, the Glebe Art Show returns to the Tramsheds at the end of June after a two-year COVID absence.

Opening night is Wednesday 22 June, and the Show opens to the public from Thursday 23 June through to Sunday 26 June. Opening hours are 12 noon-9 pm on weekdays, 9 am- 9 pm on Saturday, and 9 am-5 pm on Sunday. Entry is free, and all artworks are for sale.

This year we will be accepting entries from artists in the City of Sydney and Inner West Council local government areas and are pleased to welcome Inner West Council as a major sponsor with the City of Sydney.

Full details for artists are on our website, www.glebeartshow.org.au. Entries will be accepted online from 1 June and close on 17 June or when our maximum capacity is reached.

We are very pleased that the Glebe Society is again sponsoring the Character of Glebe Prize of \$500 for the artwork which best captures the spirit of Glebe. This year, the Glebe Family Medical Practice has joined us to sponsor the People's Choice Prize, and Dr David Nguyen and Belle Property Glebe are with us again, sponsoring major prizes.

We always need volunteers to help out with both the hanging of artwork and staffing the actual Show. If you have the skills to help hang the artworks (or would like to learn them), or are happy to assist in the sales and chat to people as they visit the Show, then please email



volunteers@glebeartshow.org.au and let our volunteer coordinator, Dot Masters, know.

We look forward to welcoming you to what we believe will be our best ever Show. Come along to celebrate the Glebe Art Show's return and support local artists.



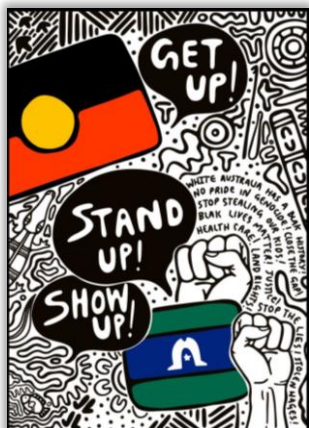
Glebe Art Show at Tramsheds 2018 (photo: Phil Vergison)

NAIDOC Week 2022

by Virginia Simpson-Young

NAIDOC Week this year is from 3 to 10 July. The theme this year is 'Get Up! Stand Up! Show Up!' At least one event has been planned for Glebe – the launch of Yvonne Weldon's recent work of fiction, *Sixty-Seven*

Days, at Gleebooks on Thursday 7 July. (Further details below).



The artwork chosen for NAIDOC Week 2022 is by Ryhia Dank. Ryhia is a Gudanji/Wakaja artist from the Northern Territory. (naidoc.org.au/posters/2022-poster)

and keep rallying around our mob, our Elders, our communities. Whether it's seeking proper environmental, cultural and heritage protections, Constitutional change, a comprehensive process of truth-telling, working towards treaties, or calling out racism – we must do it together. It must be a genuine commitment by all of us to Get Up! Stand Up! Show Up! and support and secure institutional, structural, collaborative, and cooperative reforms.

It's also time to celebrate the many who have driven and led change in our communities over generations – they have been the heroes and champions of change, of equal rights and even basic human rights.

Getting Up, Standing Up, and Showing Up can take many forms. We need to move beyond just acknowledgement, good intentions, empty words and promises, and hollow commitments. Enough is enough.

The choice of this year's NAIDOC Week theme, Get Up! Stand Up! Show Up, is explained on the NAIDOC website:¹

We have a proud history of getting up, standing up, and showing up. From the frontier wars and our earliest resistance fighters to our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities fighting for change today – we continue to show up.

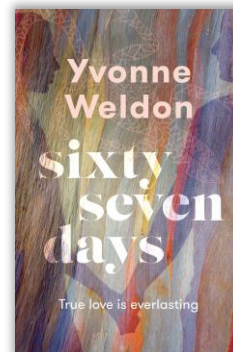
Now is our time. We cannot afford to lose momentum for change. We all must continue to Get Up! Stand Up! Show Up! for systemic change

The relationship between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and non-Indigenous Australians needs to be based on justice, equity, and the proper recognition of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' rights.

Get Up! Stand Up! Show Up! with us to amplify our voices and narrow the gap between aspiration and reality, good intent and outcome.

Gleebooks NAIDOC Week event

During NAIDOC Week, Gleebooks is hosting the launch of Yvonne Weldon's new book, *Sixty-Seven Days*. Yvonne will be in conversation with Antoinette Latouff. Yvonne Weldon, a Wiradjuri woman who grew up in Sydney, was elected in 2021 to the City of Sydney Council. She is the first Aboriginal person on Council since its establishment in 1842. In addition to this role, she is Deputy Chairperson of the Metropolitan Local Aboriginal Land Council, Deputy Chair of the Australia Day Council of NSW, and board member of Domestic Violence NSW and Redfern Jarjum College. She was named NSW Aboriginal Woman of the Year in 2022.²



Yvonne Weldon's book, *Sixty-Seven Days* (image: penguin.com.au)

When: Thursday 7 July, 6.00 pm for 6.30 pm

Where: Gleebooks, 49 Glebe Point Rd

To book: <https://www.gleebooks.com.au/event/yvonne-weldon-sixty-seven-days/>

Footnotes:

1. <https://www.naidoc.org.au/awards/current-theme>;
2. <https://meetings.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/mgUserInfo.aspx?UID=4506>

For Your Calendar

Sunday 5 June, 2.30-4 pm. *Guided Walk: Radical Glebe* with Meredith Burgmann, Helen Randerson, Heather Goodall.

Thursday 16 June, 2.30-4.30 pm. *Guided Walk: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly* with Ian Stephenson.

23-26 June. *Glebe Art Show*, Tramsheds Community Room. More information: <https://www.glebeartshow.org.au/>.

Saturday 25 June, *Orphan School Creek planting day*. Contact Judy Christie @ 0437 693 372.

Thursday 21 July, *Guided Walk: University of Sydney's new Health Research precinct* with Dorothy Davis.



Book Glebe Society events on our Eventbrite page:
<http://glebesociety.eventbrite.com>

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Established 1969

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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
- Additional donation welcome

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.



Attendees on the Walk, 'the Glebe Society in Action: 50 years of local activism', gaze reflectively into the middle distance (photo: Phil Young)