



# THE GLEBE SOCIETY BULLETIN

No. 9 of 1973

## Air Pollution

Air pollution is probably the most serious public health menace facing residents of inner city areas at the present time and at the current level of activity (or inactivity) by the responsible authorities, it could easily reach crisis proportions in future years.

The air pollutants with which we now contend include sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, particulates and lead. A brief summary of the sources, effects and possible remedies against each of these pollutants may be of interest. Firstly:

### SULPHUR DIOXIDE (SO<sub>2</sub>)

#### Definition and Source :

Sulphur dioxide is a mildly toxic, inflammable gas that is highly soluble in water. It is colorless, yet in high concentrations its pungent, irritating odor quickly advertises its presence. The major sources of the gas are heating furnaces and electric power generators, all consumers of sulphur-containing oil and coal. During the combustion process, sulphur impurities in the fuel combine with oxygen to form sulphur dioxide, and smaller amounts of a similar gas, sulphur trioxide.

Once in the atmosphere, sulphur dioxide reacts with other materials to form a mildly corrosive agent called sulphurous acid, acid salts, and more sulphur trioxide. If water vapor is present, sulphur dioxide may change immediately to sulphuric acid, a dangerous, highly corrosive pollutant.

Some comparative pollution levels on a yearly average basis and expressed in micrograms per cubic metre are as follows:

	mq/m <sup>3</sup>
World Health Organization - long term aim	60
U.S. Government - "Hazardous to health"	114
New York City - 1970 actual	257
Paddington Town Hall - 1972 actual	127

#### Effects:

Alone, sulphur dioxide irritates the eyes, nose and throat. Sulphur salts and acids can injure the bronchial tubes leading to the lungs and the delicate tissues of the lungs themselves. This creates difficulty in breathing which, in turn, burdens the heart. Continued exposure to sulphur contaminants has been related to difficulty in breathing, pneumonia, bronchitis, coughs and emphysema (emphysema is a disease of the lungs that causes the air sacs to lose their elasticity and their ability to transfer oxygen to the blood. The diagnosis of this disease has increased 500 per cent in the past ten years).

Short term exposure to increased levels of sulphur oxides and particulates in the air have been linked to the death rates in major air pollution disasters in recent years: London in 1952 and 1956 and New York City in 1953 and 1966. The victims in these episodes were usually the very young and the aged or people with lung and heart diseases.

#### Existing Alternatives:

The combustion of fuels containing sulphur account for a high percentage of all the electricity produced in the country. (Natural gas, nuclear and hydro-electric are the other sources, but for the balance of the century, fossil fuels will continue to be the largest source of energy production.)

Two methods of removing sulphur dioxide exist: stack gas removal, a process where SO<sub>2</sub> is removed from escaping gases in smokestacks; and fuel desulphurization, a process where sulphur is removed from the fuel before it is burned.

Fuel desulphurization has been the most promising and technologically feasible process to date.

THE GLEBE SOCIETY, P.O. Box 100, Glebe, 2037.

Phone 660 3529 or 660 6149

Annual Subscriptions: Ordinary \$2; Family \$3; Student 50¢; Pensioner 50¢

**MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE:** A RED CIRCLE HERE MEANS YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS NOW DUE.

#### MEMBERSHIP FORM

I wish to (commence membership of the Glebe Society.  
(renew

**NAME:** .....

**PHONE:** .....

**ADDRESS:** .....

I enclose cheque/postal note/cash for ..... for my annual subscription as an ordinary/family/student/pensioner member.



Stack gas removal research continues, and wide-spread application of both technologies may provide the answer to controlling sulphur dioxide from large facilities.

Another alternative is the substituting of natural gas for either coal or oil as a fuel. Gas has

virtually no sulphur content and thus burns more cleanly, producing no SO<sub>2</sub>.

#### Local Sources:

Information on local sources of air pollution has been requested and will be published in the Bulletin when available.

## FOR YOUR DIARY

Saturday, 3rd November: COFFEE MORNING at Julie and Evan McConnochie's, 50 Boyce Street. Julie is newly elected to the Committee and is eager to get people's views on what activities the Society should be concentrating on. Come along for a chat. 10.30 - 12.30. (20c)

Wednesday, 14th November: PLAY-READING group to meet at Dorothy Perkins', 20/411 Glebe Point Road at 8 o'clock. Our first try-out will be Ionesco's 'The future is in eggs, or It takes all sorts to make a world'. Don't be shy - perhaps you have a talent you never suspected. Come and find out.

Saturday, 24th November: Annual FERRY TRIP, with barbecue lunch at Shark Island. Details on enclosed leaflet. Come and share in what has always been a very enjoyable family picnic day.

Saturday, 1st December: COFFEE MORNING, the usual time. We're concluding our visits for the year at the Ahlston's, 58 Toxteth Road.

Wednesday, 12th December: PLAY READING - The Threepenny Opera. More details next bulletin.

Saturday, 22nd December: CHRISTMAS PARTY. Make a note of the date. Dagmar and Peru will let us welcome them back at their place - 12 Lodge Street.

Monday, 19th November: SOCIAL ACTIVITIES Group meeting at Sylvie Ingall's, 9 Alexandra Road. To finalise details for the ferry trip and arrangements for the Christmas Party. 8 o'clock.

Issue No.4 of the Leichhardt Historical Journal contains a lengthy article (with photographs) on the history of the Glebe Presbyterian Church. Subscriptions for the Journal 1973 (\$1.30) or 1973/4 (\$2.60) should be sent to Max Solling, 17 Avona Avenue, Glebe.

## Royleston

On 25th October a deputation from the Glebe Society visited Royleston, the receiving depot for non-delinquent homeless boys at 270 Glebe Point Road. The 80 or so boys are supposed to be there for short-term stays only, while awaiting placement in foster-homes or some other permanent arrangements. However, some do end up staying there for months and would welcome a week or even an overnight stay away from the institutional environment. This can be arranged easily through Mr. Sneddon of the Child Welfare Department at 26-2745 or 26-6654.

The Manager of Royleston, Mr. R. Mueller, impressed us very much as a dedicated and kindly person. He was extremely eager to cooperate with us, grateful for our interest, and delighted at the prospect of having Glebe Society members help. He pointed out that one of his main problems is a severe shortage of staff which makes it difficult to take the children out on much-needed excursions from their cramped Home, even though facilities like Jubilee Park are just around the corner.

This is where we come in: the most obvious need is for volunteers to supervise small groups of boys while they play in the park on the weekends or after school or visit the local Police Boys Club on any evening. Activities like these are particularly important because they give the kids a chance to mix with "outside" children. Even if you feel doubtful about your capacity to do this sort of thing and would like to take only, say, half a dozen boys down to the park for an hour or so and not commit yourself to any regular arrangements, please don't hesitate to offer what assistance you feel you can give.

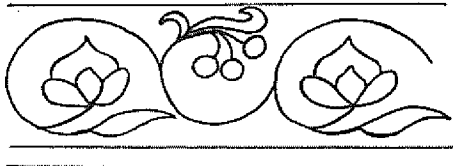
Some of the boys never have any visitors or anyone take them out. If you are going on a picnic or to the beach or on some such excursion one weekend, why not ring Mr. Mueller at Royleston (660 1269) and invite one or two of his boys to share the day with you? No, you DON'T need to give x weeks' notice in writing - a phone call to let him know you are on your way is enough.

Christmas and birthdays are not very happy for little boys who don't receive even one card. Mr. Mueller is going to provide a monthly list of Royleston boys' birthdays so that that never happens to any of them in the future. A tiny gesture, but it will mean a lot to the boys. If you'd like to be in on this, please contact Margaret Coombs at 660-0026.

Children love receiving letters. If you contact Mr. Mueller, he will give you the names of any boys who never do and who would really appreciate the symbolic value of a note from you.

For more information, please contact Julia McConnochie (660 7605), Ross MacLeod (660 5248) or Margaret Coombs (660 0026) or, of course, Mr. Mueller (660 1269). What we need most are affectionate helpers eager to provide children with some contact with the outside world. Even if you can take one child out once for one hour one weekend, you will be doing something well worthwhile. Please give it serious thought. Who would like to take one or two or ten boys on the Glebe Society's Garden Tour on November 4th, for instance?

M.C.



INSPECTION OF HOUSES

AND GARDENS OF THE GLEBE

SUNDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1973.

MORNING: 10 a.m. - 1 p.m.

AFTERNOON: 2 p.m. - 5.30 p.m.

ALL PENSIONERS (members and non-members) 50c.

ORDINARY MEMBERS \$1.00

STUDENT/PENSIONER MEMBERS 50c.

FREE TICKET FOR VOLUNTEERS (needed to man houses) Phone Jeannette Knox 660 7781.

9 HOUSES and 3 GARDENS.

TICKETS AVAILABLE DURING  
INSPECTION HOURS FROM  
35 ARCADIA ROAD.



MEMBERSHIP

WELCOME TO THE FOLLOWING  
NEW MEMBERS:

Patricia Coleman, Geoffrey Goodman, Diana Grant, Colin Noye, Mr. and Mrs. E.B.de Torella, Gwen Willis, June Dune, Alan and Patsy Kennedy, David Reeve, Heidi Bauer, Alyson Witts, Mrs. P. Simpson, Clare Petre, Fran Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. R.A.Scott.

CLEAN STREETS CAMPAIGN

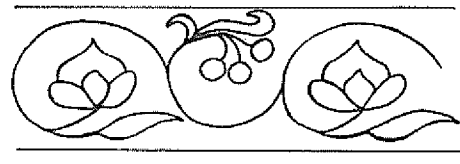
The first meeting of the new Group to consider ways and means of cleaning up the streets of Glebe will be at the Colmans', 48 Boyce Street, on Wednesday 14th November at 8 p.m. All members are welcome. We hope for a really big turn-out to discuss this urgent problem.

A Thought for this month - It has been pointed out that some of the cleanest suburbs in Sydney have a garbage collection only once a week and no cleaning service in residential streets. These suburbs are clean because the residents make it their responsibility to keep their frontages (much wider than ours) neat and tidy. So we appeal to members of the Glebe Society to set a good example to all citizens of the Glebe and to keep their own sections of the footpath clear of litter and weeds.

M.C.

The following is an extract from a letter to Leichhardt Council from Jack Beale, the Minister for Environment Control, trying to justify the continuing extension to container and allied facilities by the Maritime Services Board in the Municipality.

".....In its planning of activities, the Board has taken into consideration the plans of the Department of Main Roads for effective expressway systems and major industrial arteries. The Board's container terminals have been developed with these traffic improvements in view and, when these are implemented, efficient links are possible to ensure the effective movement of goods to and from the port area with reduced impact on traffic and community values. Clearly the growth of the port of Sydney, to serve the whole State, cannot be delayed until, by assessment of traffic priorities, the necessary expressways and industrial arterial routes in the vicinity of the port area are completed."



# HISTORY

## THE STREETS OF GLEBE

The names of the streets of Glebe are drawn from a variety of sources.

As Glebe was granted in 1789 to the Church of England (and the name "Glebe" means "land set aside for the maintenance of the incumbent of the church") it is not surprising that two streets are named after two important Anglican figures - Dr. William Broughton, the first Anglican Bishop of Australia and Charles Cowper, Secretary of the Church and School Corporation at the time of the subdivision of Glebe into 28 allotments in 1828.

Oxley, Stewart, Leichhardt and Cook Streets, named after explorers, appeared on the map of Glebe in the 1870's while Victoria, Alexandra, Albert, Alfred and Edward streets are named after members of the Royal family.

The names of early governors, Phillip and Darling, are also remembered.

Allen, Boyce and Mansfield streets and Toxteth and Wigram Roads all have a close connection with George Allen. Allen lived in Glebe from 1831 to 1877 and named his 95 acre Glebe estate after his birth place, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, England. Philologist and early Methodist minister, William Boyce was a close friend of George Allen and was in fact related to him by marriage.

Sir George Wigram Allen, the eldest of George Allen's ten children, was Mayor of Glebe from 1859 to 1877 and M.L.A. for Glebe from 1869 to 1883, and his sister Emma married George Mansfield, an eminent architect and Glebe alderman.

The streets in the Bishopthorpe Estate all have some connection with Frederic Barker, Bishop of Sydney when lessees were erecting cottages on the church land. The names Derwent Westmoreland and Mt. Vernon are towns in the Lake District where Barker's first wife, Jane Harden, was born. The top end of Mitchell street was once known as Harden street.

A number of other Glebe streets and parks are named after aldermen of Glebe Municipal Council. Glebe was a separate municipality from 1859 to 1948, and it then became part of the City of Sydney, and in 1968 it came under the control of Leichhardt Council. Foley Park is named after Alderman Dr. Horace Foley, Mayor of Glebe in 1937. John Henry Seamer was Mayor of Glebe in 1878 and William Walsh, Mayor of Glebe from 1926 to 1928. Steps in Glebe are named after former aldermen Ernest Pedersen, Harry Rock and Michael Chapman.

Minogue Crescent is named after Daniel Minogue, M.H.R. for West Sydney from 1949 to 1969 and Thomas Keegan was M.L.A. for Glebe from 1910 to 1920 and 1927 to 1935. Catherine Wood, Woolley, Mary, Foss and Grose streets are named after people who had large landholdings in the area - Cathering King, John Wood, Thomas Woolley, Mary Chisholm, Ambrose Foss and John Grose.

The origin of other street names are set out below:

- Charlton Way: Rev. W.A. Charlton, rector of St. Barnabas, 1901-1918.  
Colbourne Ave.: Margaret Colbourne, supporter of Glebe Labour League.  
Hegarty: Irish builder Michael Hegarty.  
York: Carcass butchers James and Charles York.  
Purves Lane: Baker, J.G. Purves.  
Pendrill Lane: Rev. John Pendrill, first principal of Glebe Grammar school.  
Reuss: Surveyor Ferdinand H. Reuss.  
Forsyth: Forsyth Cottage, home of early Glebe resident, banker George Miller.  
Allum Lane: Builder George Allum.  
Burton: Stonemason and Glebe Alderman, William Burton.  
Pymont Bridge Rd: After Pymont Bridge Company that constructed the road as a private toll road.  
Sheehy: After Daniel Sheehy.  
Forest & Lodge: After 'Forest Lodge', built in 1836 for Ambrose Foss.
- Taylor: After timber merchant, Allen Taylor.  
Rosebank: Glebe residence of Walter Scott.  
Hereford: After Hereford House, completed in 1829 and stood within the grounds of Foley Park.  
Jubilee Park: Reclaimed from mangrove swamp between 1903 and 1909 and commemorated Glebe's 50 years as a separate municipality.  
Harold Park: After American trotter, Childe Harold.  
Lyndhurst: After 'Lyndhurst' in Darghan St., completed in 1834 for Dr. James Bowman.  
Campbell: Merchant Robert Campbell.  
Ferry: Boatmen operated from where Glebe Rowing Club is situated from the 1860's.  
Norton: Solicitor, James Norton.  
St. Johns: St. John's Bishopthorpe, completed in 1870.  
Avona: After mansion that faced Avona Avenue.  
Strathmore: After G.W. Allen's home.  
Garran: Andrew Garran, editor of the Sydney Morning Herald from 1873 to 1885.  
Mitchell: Explorer Thomas Mitchell.  
Bay: Blackwattle Bay.  
Avon: Home of architect Henry Ginn  
Miller: Banker George Miller.

A number of other Glebe streets such as Cardigan, Lombard and Marlborough are named after prominent British figures during the nineteenth century.

M.S.