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"Bunk"

"History is more or less bunk"
HENRY FORD, Chicago Tribune, 1916

Jack Munday's Hunters Hill legacy

With environmentalism a middle-class concern today, it's a shock to learn that 50 years ago a band of NSW construction-site workers organised themselves to save threatened bushland. The story of Jack Munday and the NSW branch of the Builders Labourers Federation (BLF) in the 1970s is a glimpse of a way of thinking

in which native animals and birds thrived. An Aboriginal midden there dated back centuries.

When a plan for high-rise apartments was unveiled, some local women set out to stop the development. They lobbied local and state politicians but got nowhere.

In a final act of desperation, they turned to an unlikely ally—a group that was the polar opposite of their harbourside social circle. This was the BLF.

One of the three leaders of the BLF was Jack Munday, the secretary; the BLF had a history of 'black banning' projects that they said underpaid their members or had unsafe conditions. Now its membership of largely uneducated white men and newly arrived immigrants agreed to go a step further: the BLF would

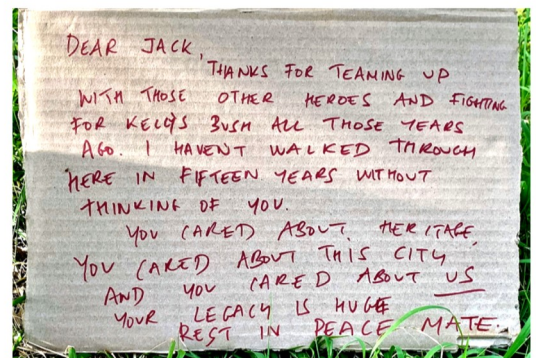
'green ban' the Hunters Hill development on environmental grounds.

Munday would later say that the green ban was "the first time the enlightened working class teamed with the enlightened mid-



different from our own.

Jack Munday saw no separation between environmental and labour issues. Kelly's Bush, the small bushland at Hunters Hill had been left largely undisturbed throughout white settlement. In 1968 it was a wil-



dle class to fight for the environment anywhere in the world." *Pictures: Jack Munday AO, Joan Croll AO and Phil Jenkyn, 29 June 2019, Courtesy Phil Jenkyn; 'Letter to Jack' left at Kelly's Bush. It will be kept and preserved by Hunters Hill Historical Society.*

SPECIAL EDITION

To allow members of the Historical Society to keep in touch while it is not possible to hold meetings, the committee has decided to publish additional editions of BUNK.

Some of the articles will be about people and events outside the scope of life in Hunters Hill.

We hope you enjoy them.

21st Century English polymer notes

Early in the 21st Century the Bank of England decided that the UK would use polymer banknotes that would be used in England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man, as well as the Falkland Islands and Gibraltar.

The first note, the £5 was released in 2016. It featured Winston Churchill whom many regard as the greatest Englishman.

The second note, the £10, issued in 2018. It featured Jane Austen, again thought by many to be England's greatest female writer. Most Australians, especially Seniors as in Probus, have studied "Pride and Prejudice" as part of their Leaving Certificate or HSC Studies.

The third note just released on the 20th February 2020, the £20 note, features the most popular and arguably the greatest artist – Joseph Turner, (1775-1851) who is

credited with 550 oil paintings, and 2,000 water colours. This note features the painting, voted in 2005, as the most popular English painting, "The Fighting Temeraire"!!!

The final polymer note will be the £50 note, which will be issued in 2021. The Bank of England held a poll to determine the most popular Englishman of Science and the winner and person to be featured on the note is the Mathematician and Cryptanalyst, Alan Turing (1912-1954).

This will then complete a beautiful set of polymer banknotes. They are much smaller than previous English notes and Queen Elizabeth II is featured on the reverse side with a new striking portrait.

Ross McBride

Who was John Glade (1771-1848) after whom Gladesville was named?

Glade was an emancipated convict. He was sentenced for theft at the Old Bailey in London and transported to Australia. After his seven years of servitude, he was freed; however, the high cost of a sea voyage to return to his homeland was too expensive for an ex-convict. So, like most others in his situation, he settled down to make a new life here.

The crime for which Glade was sentenced is recorded in the proceedings of The Old Bailey. With an accomplice, Thomas Phillips, he was indicted for breaking and entering the taproom of the Roebuck public house in London during the night of 10 June 1789. The pair was alleged to have stolen a copper tea kettle and saucepan, six cups and saucers and one pound of tobacco. As they attempted to leave the scene of the crime and take a ferry across the River Thames with their spoils, their boatman was overheard

Convict farmer was the father of Gladesville

by a former proprietor of the Roebuck to say that Glade "ought to be hanged". The ex-publican, William Peters, apprehended Glade and took him back to the pub. After questioning, the son of the current proprietor of the Roebuck, John Wake, escorted Glade to New George Yard in Kent Street, Borough of Southwark, where the goods were recovered. On 8 July 1789 a jury found Glade and Phillips guilty of stealing and Justice Wilson sentenced each of them to seven years' transportation. This was despite several witnesses who affirmed Glade's general good character. The 17-year-old Glade was held, probably on a prison hulk on the Thames, until January 1791. In August 1791, he arrived in Sydney Cove on board the Third Fleet transport, *Atlantic*. There were 219 other convicts aboard, 18 having died during the voyage. What happened to Glade then is not clear, but by 1796 he was described as being "Free by Servitude". Shortly afterwards, on 27 March 1797, the infamous Rev Samuel Marsden conducted the marriage of Glade and Sarah Sims, who was four months' pregnant, at St John's Church, Parramatta. Glade signed the register and Sims marked an x. She had arrived as a convict aboard the *Invincible* a year earlier. Their daughter Elizabeth was born in July 1797.

In the early 1800s we find Glade farming in the Kissing Point district on the banks of the Parramatta River. Kissing Point stretched from Ryde through to Putney and what is now Gladesville. Glade's holding was in the vicinity of Looking Glass Bay, near today's Banjo Paterson Park.

Records indicate that by 1804 Glade had acquired two adjacent 30-acre farms. He added another 50 acres in 1821. By the 1840s, he had become a respected farmer and landowner in the area, supplying the growing Sydney market with dairy and other produce. Glade died in 1848 at the age of 77 and was buried at St Anne's Anglican Church, Ryde.

After his death, Glade's expanded property along with more land nearby was obtained by a Sydney solicitor and developer William Billyard, who is said to have acquired the land very cheaply because of some dispute over the title deeds. Billyard subdivided the land and offered the lots for sale in 1855 as part of what was advertised as the Glade's Ville Estate. This development included a wharf to allow for better access to the new properties. Thus, the suburb of Gladesville came into existence. **Chris Schofield**

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What were these concrete blocks for?

This concrete slab, and two others like it, can be found in Clarkes Point Reserve. The plaques on this one were attached in 1995 to commemorate a tree planting ceremony marking fifty years since the

end of World War 2. But what was the original use of these slabs?

Answers/suggestions can be forwarded to:

contact@huntershillmuseum.org.au



HUNTERS HILL RELIEF WORK

Hunters Hill Council is inquiring whether local carpenters have been refused jobs on the only relief job in the district - the Gladesville Domestic Science School.

It was complained that only Ryde men were getting jobs.

THE SUNDAY SUN AND GUARDIAN APRIL 9, 1933